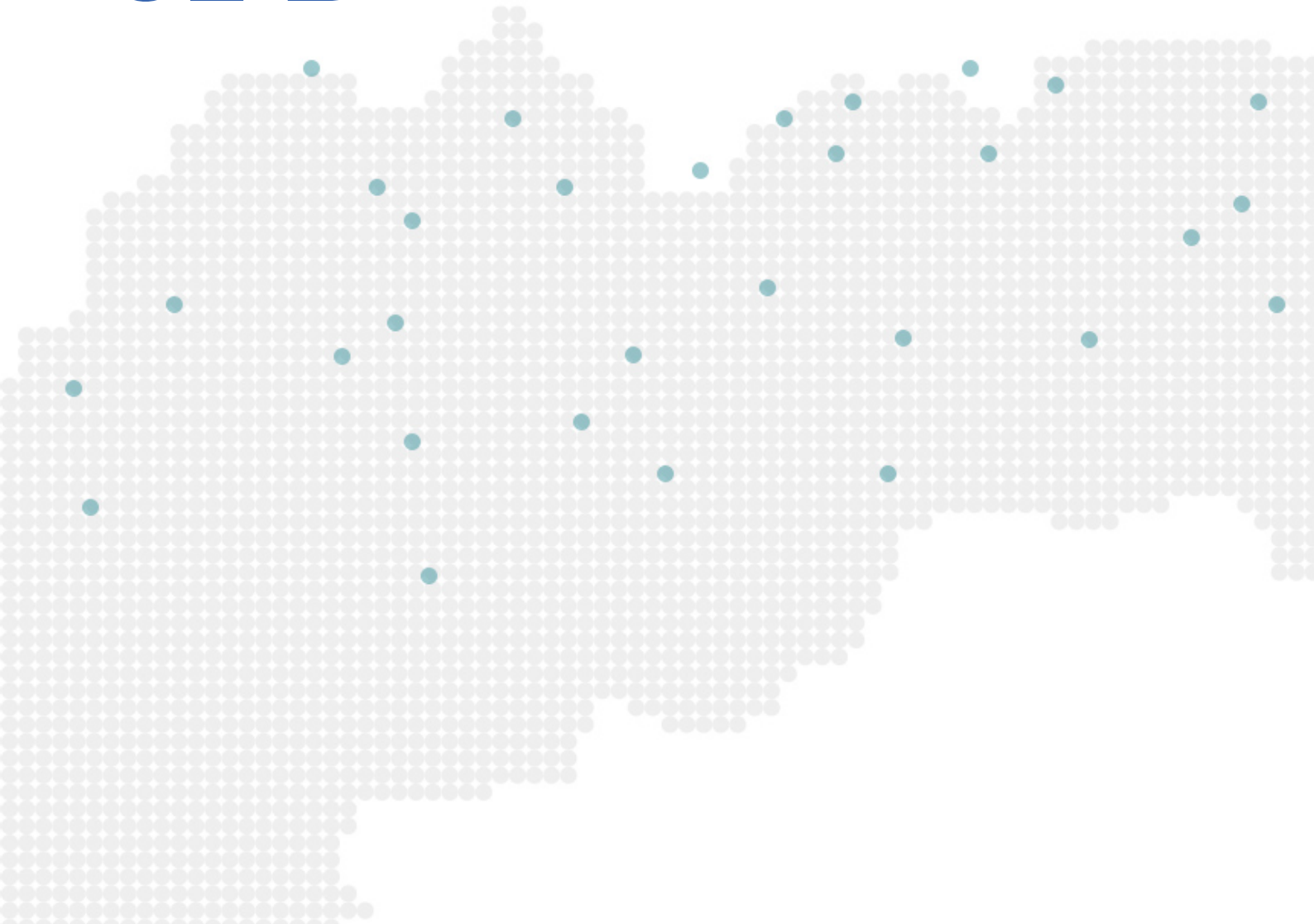




DEPARTMENT
OF EMISSIONS
& BIOFUELS



National Inventory Document 2026

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Submission under the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement

**Bratislava
April 2026**

PREFACE

TITLE OF REPORT	NATIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY DOCUMENT 1990 – 2024 UNDER THE UNFCCC AND PARIS AGREEMENT
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In 2026, the Slovak Republic is submitting report to the UNFCCC and according to the Paris Agreement. The whole package of the National Inventory Report 2026 of the Slovak Republic comprises:

- SVK NID 2026 – National Inventory Document of Slovakia's National Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventory Document prepared using the MPG under ETF;
- SVK_GHG_1990-2024 – SVK-CRT-2026-V2.0 (2026) generated using the ETF software according to the decision 18/CMA.1 (Annex 1), accompanied by the json file;

The Slovakia Inventory Document as well as CRT tables can be downloaded from the following address: <http://oeab.shmu.sk>. GHG emissions are also published in publication Životné prostredie v SR (Chapter 1.3 Air, page 19) prepared by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

This version of the annual GHG emissions inventory is the first submission of the national inventory in 2026 of the Slovak Republic to the European Union under the Energy Governance.

Submission is uploaded via the EIONET Central Data Repository tool of the EEA.

Key points:

The decrease in greenhouse gas emissions in Slovakia exceeded 55% in 2024 compared to the base year 1990. The emissions from road transport decreased year-on-year by 1.7%, marking the second year of such decline in a row since 1993 without being affected by any global situation or crisis. In addition, it is significant that the decreasing trend in emissions from landfilling was confirmed, for the second year in a row.

The statistical data collected for year 2024 by individual sectors and categories confirmed the decreasing trend of emissions in the energy industry and manufacturing, in services, and in households. Industrial sectors reduced greenhouse gas emissions by 7% year-on-year, mainly in the mineral and chemical industries. In contrast, nitrous oxide emissions decreased in agriculture by 40% year-on-year, mainly due to agricultural soil fertilization changes. Emissions from waste management decreased by 3% second year in a row (since 2022). Removals from forests and soil decreased by 30% year-on-year due to an increase in accidental felling since 2024, which was caused by the bark beetle outbreak in central Slovakia and led to an increase of harvested wood volume by 20% in 2024 if compared to 2023. Also, in long term, more decrease in removals in Slovakia is expected due to the aging forests.

Emissions from road transportation in Slovakia wasn't successfully reduced for the long time. Despite some measures that were implemented in the past, they appeared to be ineffective in reversing the trends of increasing diesel oil and gasoline consumption. Electromobility in passenger cars reached 1% and the sales reached 2.3% in 2024. In 2024, diesel oil consumption decreased for second time consecutively since the early 1990s and emissions decreased slightly. It will be interesting to see whether this trend is confirmed in the following years, as the first estimate for 2025 will be available this summer.

Overall, greenhouse gas emissions in 2024 reached 33 918.03 Gg CO₂ equivalents without LULUCF removals and including indirect emissions from solvent use.

Major changes and corrections included in this SVK NID 2026 relate to the implementation of the IPCC 2019 Refinement and recommendations from the ESR Comprehensive review in 2025:

- General: Harmonization of indirect emissions of the NO_x, CO, NMVOC, SO₂ and NH₃ in line with the CLRTAP and NECD submissions reported on March 15, 2025, in all sectors ([Chapter ES.4.](#)).
- Energy: Road transport was recalculated due to the COPERT model update. In addition, based on the new statistical input in households, biomass consumption in the 1.A.4.b was recalculated.
- Fugitive Emissions: This subcategory was recalculated based on the changes in EF and corrections, mainly caused by implementation of the IPCC 2019 Refinement.
- IPPU: No major recalculations needed in this sector except of correction of the EF and addition new vehicle categories due to the COPERT model update in 2.D.3.
- Agriculture: Several recalculations occurred. Main changes are in the category 3.D Agricultural soil, where tier 3 was implemented.
- LULUCF: Major recalculations were done due to recommendations and a technical correction.
- Waste: Several small revisions of the methodological approaches and used activity data were done in NID 2026.

More information on recalculations made in the GHG inventory preparation can be found in the sectoral chapters of this Report and the [Chapter 10](#).

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES.1. Background Information on GHG Inventories and Climate Change

Climate change is a key environmental, economic and social challenge globally and in Europe. On the one hand, most economic activities are contributing to climate change by emitting greenhouse gases or affecting carbon sinks (e.g. through land use change); on the other hand, all ecosystems, many economic activities as well as human health and well-being are sensitive to climate change.

Because the impact of the climate change differs in various regions of the world, its socio-economic and environmental impact always requires an active solution. Necessary political measures have to stem from detailed analysis of the current greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in every sector, emission projections and impact assessment of adopted or planned policy measures. Such detailed analyses are good starting points for any policy reflected in national communication of a party prepared according to rules of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Climate change, caused by increasing anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases, represents one of the most serious environmental threats for humankind. Carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O) are the most important anthropogenic greenhouse gases with increasing concentration in atmosphere. The GHGs inventory includes also halogenated hydrocarbons (PFCs, HFCs) and SF₆, which are not controlled by the Montreal Protocol.

According to the WMO it is officially confirmed that 2024 is the warmest year on record, by a huge margin. The annual average global temperature approached 1.5° Celsius above pre-industrial levels – symbolic because the Paris Agreement on climate change aims to limit the long-term temperature increase (averaged over decades rather than an individual year like 2024) to no more than 1.5° Celsius above pre-industrial levels. The annual average global surface temperature in 2024 was 1.55°C ± 0.13°C above the 1850–1900 average. This is the warmest year in the 175-year observational record, surpassing the previous record set just a year earlier. While one year of warming above 1.5°C does not indicate that the long-term temperature goals of the Paris Agreement are out of reach, it is a wake-up call that we are increasing the risks to our lives, economies and the planet. Global temperatures in every month between June and December set new monthly records. July and August were the two hottest months on record. Long-term monitoring of global temperatures is just one indicator of climate and how it is changing. Other key indicators include atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations, ocean heat and acidification, sea level, sea ice extent and glacier mass balance.

WMO's provisional State of the Global Climate in 2024 report, published on 30 November, showed that records were broken across the board. WMO issued its final State of the Global Climate 2024 report in March 2025. This included details on socio-economic impacts on food security, displacement and health.

The Paris Agreement seeks to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels while pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change says that climate-related risks for natural and human systems are higher for global warming of 1.5°C than at present, but lower than at 2°C. A study by WMO and the UK's Met Office last year predicted that there is a 66% likelihood that the annual average near-surface global temperature between 2023 and 2027 will be more than 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels for at least one year. This does not mean that we will permanently exceed the 1.5°C level specified in the Paris Agreement which refers to long-term warming over many years. The chance

of temporarily exceeding 1.5°C has risen steadily since 2015, when it was close to zero. For the years between 2017 and 2021, there was a 10% chance of exceedance.¹

The European Climate Law writes into law the goal set out in the European Green Deal for Europe's economy and society to become climate-neutral by 2050. The law also sets the intermediate target of reducing net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030, and 90% by 2040 compared to 1990 levels. Climate neutrality means achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions for EU countries as a whole, mainly by cutting emissions, investing in green technologies and protecting the natural environment. The law aims to ensure that all EU policies contribute to this goal and that all sectors of the economy and society play their part. The Climate Law includes measures to keep track of progress and adjust our actions accordingly, based on existing systems such as the governance process for Member States' integrated national energy and climate plans, regular reports by the European Environment Agency, and the latest scientific evidence on climate change and its impacts. Slovakia is a part of these actions and agreed the climate neutrality until 2050 among the first countries in the EU (end of 2019).

During the year 2020, many countries were going through the worst economic contraction since the 1930s due to COVID-19 pandemic. Some economists believe it will be essentially V-shaped: first a steep fall, then a steep return to normal. In May 2020, the EU Commission proposed stimulus packages called "sustainable recovery" mostly address to investments into the buildings, transport, power and industry sectors. Aim of this plan is not only reduce emissions, but also create new jobs, make innovations and build circular economy.

On 14 July 2021, the European Commission adopted a series of legislative proposals setting out how it intends to achieve climate neutrality in the EU by 2050, including the intermediate target. The package proposes to revise several pieces of EU climate legislation, including the ETS directive, Effort Sharing Regulation, transport and land use legislation, setting out in real terms the ways in which the Commission intends to reach EU climate targets under the European Green Deal.

From 2021, the fourth EU ETS trading period has gone operational. Main change is the increase of linear reduction factor from 1.74% per annum to 2.2% per annum, which should bring at least 43% reduction within the EU ETS sectors by 2030. To achieve the ambitious reductions, several low carbon-funding mechanisms were introduced, in particular Innovation Fund (to support demonstration of innovative renewable energy and low-carbon innovation in industry, as well as carbon capture, use and storage) and a Modernisation Fund (to contribute to modernising the energy systems of 10 EU Member States with lower GDP).

ES.2. Summary of Trends Related to National Emissions and Removals

The GHG emissions presented in the National Inventory Document 2026 were updated and recalculated using the last updated methods based on the IPCC 2019 Refinement to the IPCC 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, national conditions and data published by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

¹ <https://wmo.int/media/news/wmo-confirms-2023-smashes-global-temperature-record>

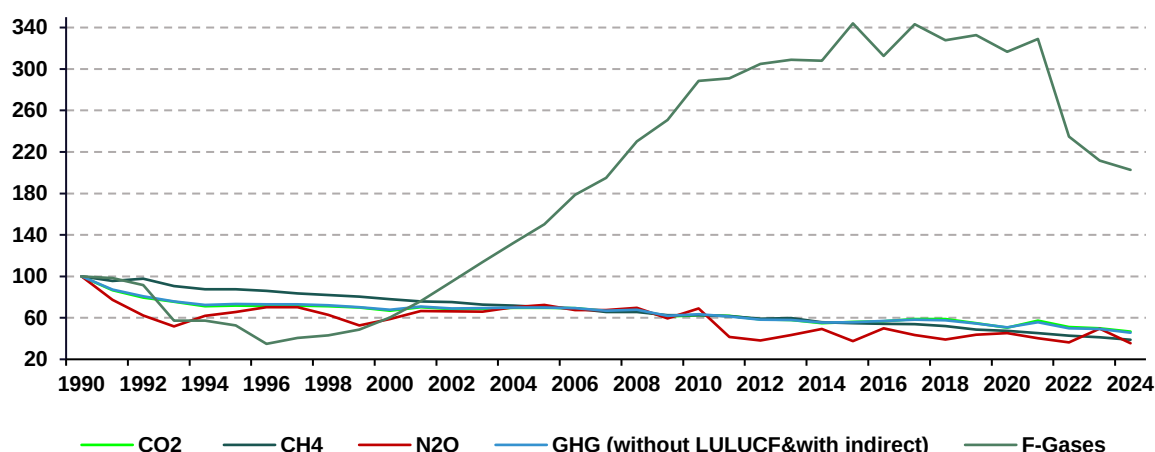
In 2025, only simplified UNFCCC review with no recommendation took place and all previous recommendation were implemented. Comprehensive ESR review took place in 2025 resulted with 19 recommendations of which 13 were in LULUCF sector.

Total GHG emissions were 33 918.03 Gg of CO₂ eq. in 2024 (without LULUCF and with indirect emissions). This represents a reduction by 54.32% against the base year 1990. In comparison with 2023, the emissions decreased by 7.5%. The decrease in total emissions of 2024 compared to 2023 was due to decrease in all sectors.

The 2026 submission includes indirect CO₂ emissions in the solvents category (IPPU). This means, that indirect emissions were 46.11 Gg of CO₂ eq. in 2024. Indirect CO₂ emissions were estimated and reported for the time series 1990 – 2024.

The emissions with LULUCF and with indirect emissions decreased in 2024 compared to 2023 by 2%. During period 1991 – 2024, the total greenhouse gas emissions in the Slovak Republic did not exceed the level of 1990. [Tables ES.2](#) and [ES.3](#) show the aggregated GHG emissions expressed in CO₂ equivalents and according to the gases in the period 1990 – 2024. [Figure ES.1](#) shows trend in the gases without LULUCF. The emissions of F-gases are the only emissions from consumption HFCs, PFCs and SF₆ in industry with the increasing trend since 1990 (despite decrease of PFCs gases from aluminium production).

Figure ES.1: GHG emission trends compared with the base year (%) in the Slovak Republic



GHG emissions in % to base years without LULUCF and indirect emissions; emissions are determined as of April 2026.

Slovakia decreased its emissions by around 28% between 2010 and 2024. The latest available GHG emission projections have demonstrated emissions decrease as an evidence of the successful implementation of the policies and measures and their effect on the improvement in energy intensity and industrial production efficiency. These emission projections are in line with the [First Biennial Transparency Report](#) (submitted in December 2024).

Reduction of emissions in Slovakia in past years was a conjunction of different impacts starting from impressive industrial and technological restructuring connected with the fuel switching of fossil fuels from coal and oil to the natural gas (air pollution legislation since 1991 was the main driving force), economy restructuring towards the less energy intensive production (mostly in recent years) and also by temporary changes in production intensity (driven by global and EU markets). Transport (mostly the road transport), with continuously increasing emissions in past, started to decline its trend in the recent years. The continuous pressure is being made in formulating the effective strategy and policy to achieve further reduction of emissions in this sector, too. For example, combination of regulatory and economic instruments (toll pay for freight vehicles based on their environmental characteristics in a combination

with fuel and emission standards for new cars). The car tax system and the level of fuel taxation, which is close to the EU average, contribute to limit the increase of greenhouse gas emissions in the transport.

In Slovakia, the structural changes in the manufacturing industry towards less energy intensive industries, such as machinery and automotive industry, can explain why after 2009 the energy consumption did not pick up the same pace as prior to that year when led to a significant decrease in primary energy intensity (the GDP grew twice as fast as primary energy consumption). Therefore, the trend observed particularly in primary energy consumption is mainly due to other factors although some energy efficiency improvements did take place particularly during the period after the year 2012. The policy package still needs various improvements across the sectors including the sectoral mitigation targets particularly in transport, buildings, agriculture and waste.

Although this optimistic trend recognised in previous years, it is visible since last 3 years, that the improvement of several indicators such as GHG per capita or GHG/GDP started slowed down and reached minimum level. GHG emissions level reached minimum in 2014 (since 1990), then the trend started to increased slowly until peaked in 2018. After post pandemic recovery (2021), GHG emissions were the lowest since the base in 2022, 2023 and 2024 ([Chapter 2](#)).

Covid-19 pandemic situation connected with emissions drop in 2020 in conjunction with the industrial changes in iron and steel production, transformation of electricity and heat production sectors and changes in fuels combustion caused by increasing prices, led to the dramatically high decrease of the total emissions in 2020. However, despite this optimistic development, the emission trend in 2021 increased back to the pre-pandemic level. Further reduction of emissions in 2024 was caused by the energy prices policy and due to economic reasons, several important industrial plants reduced or closed the operation. More information are in energy and IPPU sectoral chapters.

ES.3. Overview of Source and Sink Category Emission Estimates and Trends

The emissions without LULUCF in 2024 and with indirect emissions are lower than in 2023 due to the essential decrease in Energy and IPPU sectors, mostly in energy and manufacturing industry, mineral production, chemical industry and metal industry.

The Energy sector (including transport) with the share of 69% was the main contributor to total GHG emissions in 2024. Transport with 23% share on total emissions contributes significantly to the GHG budget. In 2024, the transport in total emissions has decreased by more than 2% in comparison with previous year 2023. In addition to fuel combustion in stationary sources of pollution, also the pollution from small sources of residential heating systems and fugitive methane emissions from transport, processing and distribution of oil and natural gas contribute significantly to the total GHG emissions.

The Industrial Processes and Product Use sector was the second important sector in 2024 with its 20% share in total GHG emissions, producing mainly technological emissions from processing mineral products, chemical production and steel and iron production. The reduction of emissions from technological processes is very costly and there exist specific technical limits, therefore the emissions have not been changed since the reference year as significantly as for other categories. Mostly the production volume in industrial processes influences their level. The most growing emissions within the IPPU sector are HFCs and SF₆ emissions as result of industrial demand and use of these substances in construction, insulation of building, electro-technical and/or automobile industry.

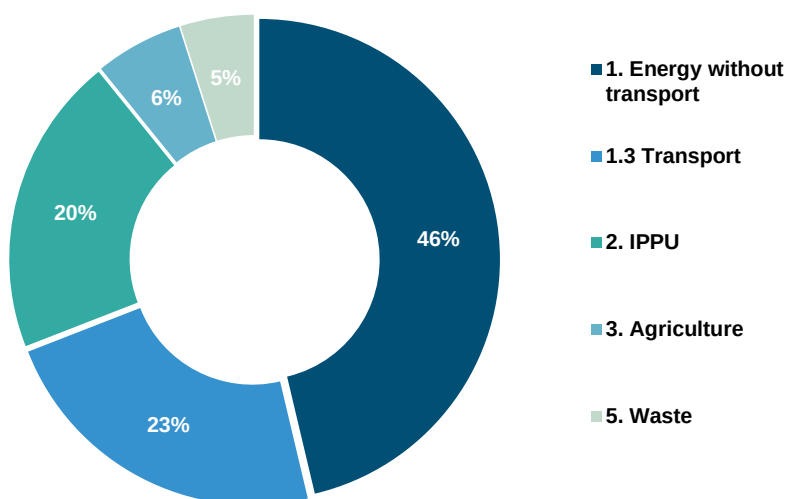
In 2024, the share of the Agriculture sector on total GHG emissions was 6% and the trend in emissions is slightly decreasing since 1999. The most significant reduction of emissions from agriculture was

achieved at the beginning of nineties as result of reduction in breeding livestock number together with restricted use of fertilizers.

The Waste sector contributed by 5% to total GHG emissions in 2024. Using of more exact methodology for the evaluation of methane emissions from solid waste disposal on sites and included also older layer into calculation resulted in continual increase of emissions by more than 100% compared to the base year 1990. Similar trend is expected to remain in future years, although the increase should not be so substantial as before. Volume of emissions from landfills depends, largely, on applied methodology to evaluate landfills and on the scale of implementation energy recovery of landfill gases by landfill operators.

The shares of individual sectors in total GHG emissions have not been changed significantly compared to the base year 1990. Nevertheless, increase in transport emissions in trend since 1990 and decreased share of stationary sources of pollution in the Energy sector are noticeable. Combustion of fossil fuels, which account for about 75% of the total CO₂ emissions in the Slovak Republic (without LULUCF), represent the most important anthropogenic source of CO₂ emissions (**Figure ES.2, Table ES.3**).

Figure ES.2: GHG emissions share by the sectors (%) in the Slovak Republic in 2024



Aggregated GHG emissions without LULUCF and indirect emissions; emissions are determined as of April 2026.

Table ES.1: Summary of the GHG emissions according to the gases and the sectors in 2024 and 2023

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	2024					
	Gg of CO ₂ equivalents					
	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	HFCs	PFCs	SF ₆
1. Energy	22 405.56	688.05	302.41	NO	NO	NO
2. Industrial Processes	6 259.95	14.70	93.81	428.09	0.02	5.90
3. Agriculture	76.83	1 150.11	780.05	NO	NO	NO
4. LULUCF	-5 036.83	18.77	27.40	NO	NO	NO
5. Waste	1.84	1 430.04	234.56	NO	NO	NO
<i>Memo Items - International Transport</i>	<i>190.49</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>1.37</i>	<i>NO</i>	<i>NO</i>	<i>NO</i>
Total (excluding LULUCF)	28 744.18	3 282.90	1 409.73	428.09	0.02	5.90
Total (including LULUCF)	23 707.35	3 301.67	1 437.13	428.09	0.02	5.90

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	2023					
	Gg of CO ₂ equivalents					
	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	HFCs	PFCs	SF ₆
1. Energy	23 939.49	834.00	312.09	NO	NO	NO
2. Industrial Processes	6 701.30	16.06	104.95	437.89	0.01	14.07
3. Agriculture	72.46	1 159.04	1 314.17	NO	NO	NO
4. LULUCF	-7 197.66	15.46	27.22	NO	NO	NO
5. Waste	1.93	1 469.26	236.42	NO	NO	NO
<i>Memo Items - International Transport</i>	<i>169.66</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>1.22</i>	<i>NO</i>	<i>NO</i>	<i>NO</i>
Total (excluding LULUCF)	30 756.26	3 478.37	1 967.62	437.89	0.01	14.07
Total (including LULUCF)	23 558.60	3 493.83	1 994.83	437.89	0.01	14.07

Table ES.2: Summary of the GHG emissions according to the gases in 1990 – 2024

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS	Base year 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	<i>Gg of CO₂ equivalents</i>							
CO ₂ emissions excluding net CO ₂ from LULUCF	61 527.29	53 332.66	48 928.35	46 391.84	43 801.10	44 191.80	44 073.15	44 144.73
CO ₂ emissions including net CO ₂ from LULUCF	52 221.40	43 185.81	38 193.18	35 847.97	33 869.89	34 840.58	34 809.53	35 104.48
CH ₄ emissions excluding CH ₄ from LULUCF	8 451.60	8 076.51	8 262.91	7 651.87	7 387.41	7 395.34	7 275.74	7 059.87
CH ₄ emissions including CH ₄ from LULUCF	8 465.82	8 088.59	8 279.00	7 680.45	7 396.41	7 405.77	7 289.56	7 071.00
N ₂ O emissions excluding N ₂ O from LULUCF	3 972.51	3 073.56	2 475.65	2 054.41	2 463.00	2 607.22	2 789.54	2 794.07
N ₂ O emissions including N ₂ O from LULUCF	4 091.90	3 184.70	2 586.15	2 168.73	2 562.39	2 693.37	2 871.70	2 867.43
HFCs	NA.NO	NA.NO	NA.NO	NA.NO	0.20	12.38	26.31	38.33
PFCs	213.92	210.43	195.83	122.51	104.11	90.15	36.89	36.48
SF ₆	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.09	18.16	10.47	11.51	11.83
Total (excluding LULUCF)	74 165.38	64 693.21	59 862.79	56 220.73	53 773.99	54 307.36	54 213.13	54 085.31
Total (including LULUCF)	64 993.10	54 669.57	49 254.21	45 819.75	43 951.16	45 052.72	45 045.49	45 129.54
Total (excluding LULUCF, including indirect emissions)	74 253.15	64 779.74	59 948.21	56 304.98	53 857.16	54 389.44	54 294.11	54 165.14
Total (including LULUCF, including indirect emissions)	65 080.87	54 756.10	49 339.64	45 904.00	44 034.33	45 134.80	45 126.47	45 209.37

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	<i>Gg of CO₂ equivalents</i>							
CO ₂ emissions excluding net CO ₂ from LULUCF	43 875.32	43 086.12	41 184.79	43 270.06	42 024.05	42 350.23	42 841.67	42 846.28
CO ₂ emissions including net CO ₂ from LULUCF	33 836.95	33 930.03	31 993.88	35 007.13	33 217.98	34 122.81	34 651.94	38 710.84
CH ₄ emissions excluding CH ₄ from LULUCF	6 933.47	6 807.13	6 579.50	6 408.37	6 352.61	6 137.97	6 065.10	5 947.18
CH ₄ emissions including CH ₄ from LULUCF	6 944.43	6 869.25	6 610.90	6 423.80	6 378.69	6 187.24	6 082.68	5 984.57
N ₂ O emissions excluding N ₂ O from LULUCF	2 500.03	2 087.11	2 334.98	2 644.96	2 633.67	2 616.33	2 795.45	2 882.29
N ₂ O emissions including N ₂ O from LULUCF	2 567.34	2 177.92	2 399.37	2 695.49	2 685.54	2 677.15	2 838.87	2 933.13
HFCs	50.73	71.82	98.20	130.29	167.96	201.17	240.28	277.09
PFCs	28.34	19.03	17.83	18.84	19.87	26.55	27.00	27.48
SF ₆	13.04	13.03	13.44	13.74	15.23	15.52	15.91	16.89
Total (excluding LULUCF)	53 400.92	52 084.25	50 228.74	52 486.26	51 213.39	51 347.77	51 985.41	51 997.22
Total (including LULUCF)	43 440.82	43 081.08	41 133.61	44 289.30	42 485.26	43 230.44	43 856.68	47 950.01
Total (excluding LULUCF, including indirect emissions)	53 479.63	52 161.05	50 294.18	52 551.78	51 285.16	51 415.75	52 061.09	52 064.15
Total (including LULUCF, including indirect emissions)	43 519.53	43 157.88	41 199.06	44 354.81	42 557.03	43 298.43	43 932.36	48 016.94

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	Gg of CO ₂ equivalents							
CO ₂ emissions excluding net CO ₂ from LULUCF	42 612.99	41 020.33	41 412.31	37 671.07	38 453.47	38 036.91	35 954.05	35 614.24
CO ₂ emissions including net CO ₂ from LULUCF	35 305.43	34 289.26	35 748.17	32 256.11	33 948.90	33 202.94	30 032.24	29 002.77
CH ₄ emissions excluding CH ₄ from LULUCF	5 844.62	5 536.75	5 537.64	5 298.18	5 277.04	5 208.15	4 993.91	5 042.33
CH ₄ emissions including CH ₄ from LULUCF	5 864.25	5 572.64	5 557.93	5 328.59	5 300.27	5 236.86	5 049.15	5 061.17
N ₂ O emissions excluding N ₂ O from LULUCF	2 683.21	2 684.92	2 762.91	2 365.51	2 740.15	1 656.90	1 520.11	1 728.39
N ₂ O emissions including N ₂ O from LULUCF	2 721.93	2 730.49	2 797.19	2 404.64	2 774.09	1 693.86	1 571.86	1 760.99
HFCs	323.94	368.16	431.50	492.20	569.22	576.43	602.07	620.99
PFCs	40.96	31.39	41.43	24.50	28.27	24.63	28.62	17.02
SF ₆	17.22	17.93	19.43	20.11	20.23	21.44	21.90	22.99
Total (excluding LULUCF)	51 522.94	49 659.49	50 205.22	45 871.57	47 088.39	45 524.46	43 120.66	43 045.96
Total (including LULUCF)	44 273.73	43 009.88	44 595.66	40 526.15	42 640.98	40 756.16	37 305.83	36 485.93
Total (excluding LULUCF, including indirect emissions)	51 594.50	49 716.45	50 267.92	45 930.41	47 137.59	45 582.07	43 167.14	43 092.38
Total (including LULUCF, including indirect emissions)	44 345.30	43 066.83	44 658.35	40 584.99	42 690.18	40 813.78	37 352.32	36 532.34

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	Gg of CO ₂ equivalents							
CO ₂ emissions excluding net CO ₂ from LULUCF	33 699.48	34 517.99	34 962.11	36 161.86	36 153.97	33 824.01	31 144.75	35 212.94
CO ₂ emissions including net CO ₂ from LULUCF	29 255.31	29 667.53	29 982.12	31 367.48	32 319.85	29 258.75	24 388.41	28 504.96
CH ₄ emissions excluding CH ₄ from LULUCF	4 725.45	4 629.18	4 591.57	4 563.77	4 402.49	4 113.79	4 006.74	3 826.26
CH ₄ emissions including CH ₄ from LULUCF	4 751.51	4 659.64	4 615.47	4 590.66	4 428.93	4 144.93	4 034.35	3 846.46
N ₂ O emissions excluding N ₂ O from LULUCF	1 961.52	1 491.96	1 979.63	1 729.42	1 553.03	1 742.19	1 802.20	1 597.46
N ₂ O emissions including N ₂ O from LULUCF	1 998.44	1 532.97	2 017.05	1 768.23	1 591.10	1 782.28	1 839.05	1 628.87
HFCs	626.14	704.84	647.95	710.19	675.62	688.69	646.65	672.37
PFCs	18.27	16.53	15.17	16.75	16.14	14.28	13.22	14.23
SF ₆	14.60	14.75	6.00	7.30	9.68	9.14	17.73	17.44
Total (excluding LULUCF)	41 045.46	41 375.25	42 202.43	43 189.29	42 810.93	40 392.09	37 631.29	41 340.70
Total (including LULUCF)	36 664.27	36 596.25	37 283.76	38 460.62	39 041.31	35 898.07	30 939.41	34 684.33
Total (excluding LULUCF, including indirect emissions)	41 095.00	41 431.59	42 254.95	43 236.77	42 864.04	40 437.39	37 677.16	41 384.37
Total (including LULUCF, including indirect emissions)	36 713.81	36 652.60	37 336.28	38 508.10	39 094.43	35 943.37	30 985.28	34 728.00

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS	2022	2023	2024
	Gg of CO ₂ equivalents		
CO ₂ emissions excluding net CO ₂ from LULUCF	31 546.51	30 715.18	28 744.18
CO ₂ emissions including net CO ₂ from LULUCF	25 525.68	23 517.52	23 707.35
CH ₄ emissions excluding CH ₄ from LULUCF	3 629.00	3 478.37	3 282.90
CH ₄ emissions including CH ₄ from LULUCF	3 677.42	3 493.83	3 301.67
N ₂ O emissions excluding N ₂ O from LULUCF	1 438.33	1 967.62	1 409.73
N ₂ O emissions including N ₂ O from LULUCF	1 484.32	1 994.83	1 437.13
HFCs	480.86	437.89	428.09
PFCs	5.91	0.01	0.02
SF ₆	15.38	14.70	5.90
Total (excluding LULUCF)	37 115.99	36 613.77	33 871.91
Total (including LULUCF)	31 189.57	29 458.78	28 881.25
Total (excluding LULUCF, including indirect emissions)	37 155.49	36 654.84	33 918.03
Total (including LULUCF, including indirect emissions)	31 229.07	29 499.86	28 927.36

Total aggregated GHG emissions, emissions are determined as of April 2026, indirect emissions are reported in the 2026 submission.

Table ES.3: Summary of the GHG emissions according to the sectors in 1990 – 2024

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year (1990)	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<i>Gg of CO₂ equivalents</i>								
1. Energy	57 157.65	50 768.43	47 266.10	43 313.97	40 818.14	40 441.60	40 071.16	39 938.54
2. Industrial Processes	9 427.67	7 225.07	6 844.38	7 886.83	8 171.05	9 028.62	9 405.44	9 445.58
4. Agriculture	6 402.50	5 505.26	4 563.32	3 826.59	3 669.43	3 718.75	3 615.47	3 555.31
5. Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	-9 172.29	-10 023.64	-10 608.58	-10 400.98	-9 822.83	-9 254.64	-9 167.64	-8 955.77
6. Waste	1 178.79	1 193.40	1 188.59	1 192.45	1 115.25	1 118.29	1 121.38	1 145.80

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<i>Gg of CO₂ equivalents</i>								
1. Energy	39 469.79	38 707.30	37 834.46	39 715.89	37 395.94	38 148.27	37 664.70	38 067.16
2. Industrial Processes	9 555.64	9 171.96	8 191.62	8 381.92	9 315.95	8 872.47	10 099.17	9 585.07
4. Agriculture	3 201.59	3 012.72	2 956.64	3 117.34	3 161.33	2 953.15	2 814.70	2 937.26
5. Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	-9 960.10	-9 003.16	-9 095.13	-8 196.97	-8 728.13	-8 117.33	-8 128.73	-4 047.21
6. Waste	1 172.70	1 191.33	1 245.22	1 271.56	1 339.89	1 373.93	1 406.75	1 408.39

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<i>Gg of CO₂ equivalents</i>								
1. Energy	37 199.07	35 426.80	35 937.71	33 300.07	33 589.41	33 033.61	30 692.19	30 591.00
2. Industrial Processes	10 412.72	10 245.83	10 129.73	8 631.05	8 998.01	8 626.83	8 550.70	8 270.54
4. Agriculture	2 437.12	2 553.12	2 679.26	2 429.26	2 946.29	2 254.32	2 242.35	2 528.39
5. Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	-7 249.21	-6 649.61	-5 609.57	-5 345.42	-4 447.41	-4 768.29	-5 814.82	-6 560.03
6. Waste	1 473.62	1 433.47	1 458.24	1 511.53	1 555.12	1 609.14	1 634.87	1 655.45

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	<i>Gg of CO₂ equivalents</i>							
1. Energy	28 142.94	28 720.38	28 943.42	29 887.00	29 633.96	27 926.78	25 552.28	28 180.45
2. Industrial Processes	8 503.62	8 691.04	8 889.24	9 174.35	9 201.41	8 350.44	7 794.54	9 206.10
4. Agriculture	2 753.77	2 214.86	2 670.68	2 391.08	2 226.80	2 376.74	2 497.28	2 195.02
5. Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	-4 381.19	-4 779.00	-4 918.67	-4 728.68	-3 769.62	-4 494.03	-6 691.88	-6 656.37
6. Waste	1 644.64	1 748.40	1 698.59	1 737.72	1 749.95	1 738.13	1 787.18	1 759.13

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	2022	2023	2024
	<i>Gg of CO₂ equivalents</i>		
1. Energy	25 807.66	25 085.58	23 396.02
2. Industrial Processes	7 536.25	7 274.90	6 802.47
4. Agriculture	2 001.26	2 545.67	2 006.99
5. Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	-5 926.41	-7 154.98	-4 990.66
6. Waste	1 770.82	1 707.61	1 666.44

Total aggregated GHG emissions, emissions are determined as of April 2026, indirect emissions are reported in the 2026 submission.

ES.4. Other Information

The Slovak Republic is providing here the estimate of CO, NO_x, SO₂ and NMVOC emissions for the years 1990 – 2024 originally submitted under the NECD and the CLRTAP on March 15, 2026. The estimation for the year 2024 was available in preliminary format of the NECD submission. The latest data is now included in CRT tables 1990 – 2024 generated using the ETF software, accompanied by the json file. According to the new rules for the reporting of the air pollutants recalling the Article 8(1) and the Annex I of the NECD, annual emission reporting requirements as referred to in the first subparagraph of the Article 8(1) for the years after the year 2017 was set for the emissions inventory in February, 15 and for the informative inventory reports (IIR) or emissions data resubmission in March, 15, respectively.

Major changes in comparison with the 2025 submission are among others for example:

- In the Energy sector, emissions of NO_x were recalculated due to implementation of an updated COPERT model. Furthermore, a new time-series was introduced for category 1.A.3.b.vi, following TERT recommendations. Also, a tier 2 approach for NO_x emissions was introduced for category 1.A.4.c.ii.
- In the Agriculture sector, emissions of NO_x were recalculated due to activity data correction and their harmonisation with the GHG inventory. A new mitigation technologies were applied to the calculations of manure management. Emissions of NMVOC changed due to correction of dry matter content of rye, barley, and oats according to the recommendation number SK-3De-2025-0001. Due to correction of wrong transcription between spreadsheet and template in 3.B.3 category, emissions were recalculated.

These changes resulted to the methodological changes in the NECD inventory and are reflected in the March 15, 2026 NECD submission and consequently provided in the GHG inventory submission 2026. According to the analyses, there are no larger inconsistencies (+/-5%) in the reporting under NECD (or CLRTAP) (submitted on 15/03/2026) and the GHG inventory (submitted on 15/04/2026). Due to differences in methodology, small inconsistencies occurred in the emissions from transport sector, due to different methodology for allocation of emission in aviation and navigation. And emissions of NO_x in manure management are not included directly in the GHG inventory (indirect N₂O emissions are calculated based on NO_x emissions in the category 3.B.2 – Manure Management). More information can be found in [Chapter 10](#).

Table ES.4: Summary of the indirect GHG emissions according to the gases and the sectors in 2024

EMISSIONS	TOTAL	ENERGY	INDUSTRY	AGRICULTURE	LULUCF	WASTE
	Gg					
NO _x	50.664	37.148	5.687	7.001	0.426	0.402
CO	252.138	148.156	74.4287	NO	15.199	14.355
NMVOC	75.197	38.742	28.649	7.014	0.339	0.454
SO ₂	9.599	5.737	3.822	NO	0.009	0.031

Emissions of main pollutants are available in public databases:

- ŠÚ SR in the STATdat database.
- SHMÚ website – Air Emission Accounts data for the years 2008 – 2023 are available as the aggregates in format of separate PDF files for particular gases.

ES.5. Key Category Analysis

Key categories were assessed by Approach 1 by the level of emissions in years 1990 and 2024 and the trend in emissions for the year 2024 with and without LULUCF categories and those key categories have been chosen, whose cumulative contribution is less than 95%. The identification includes all reported greenhouse gases CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs and SF₆ and all IPCC source categories with LULUCF categories (in absolute values) performed with the detailed categorization. The detailed key categories were assessed and are listed in [Annex 1](#) of this Report.

In 2024, the Slovak Republic determined using the Approach 1 by the level assessment, 30 key categories with LULUCF and 26 key categories without LULUCF. In 2024, the Slovak Republic determined using the Approach 2 by the level assessment, 20 key categories with LULUCF and 22 key categories without LULUCF. In 2024, the Slovak Republic determined using the Approach 1 by the trend assessment, 33 key categories with LULUCF and 28 key categories without LULUCF. In 2024, the Slovak Republic determined using the Approach 2 by the trend assessment, 21 key categories with LULUCF and 20 key categories without LULUCF. List of key categories is almost identical for the base year 1990 and for the latest inventory year. The most important key categories are fuel combustion in energy sector for CO₂, road transport, forest land, direct N₂O emissions from agricultural soil or methane emissions from SWDS.

ES.6. Improvements Introduced

New improvements were introduced in each submission. There are divided in two categories - based on the reviews and based on expert's improvement plans.

In 2025, only simplified UNFCCC review with no recommendation took place and recommendation from previous UNFCCC reviews were implemented.

According to the outcomes of the 2025 Comprehensive Review of National Greenhouse Gas Inventory Data pursuant to Article 38(1a) of Regulation (EU) No 2018/1999 and Article 4(4) of Regulation (EU) No 2018/841 of the Slovak Republic, the TERT raised 25 issues during the initial check and comprehensive review. The TERT provided recommendations for 13 of these issues (in Energy, Agriculture, LULUCF and Waste sectors). Other issues raised during the comprehensive review were clarified and are considered resolved. In particular, the TERT identified two under-estimates exceeding the threshold of significance pursuant to Article 31 of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2020/1208. The TERT also deemed necessary technical corrections in the meaning of Article 38(2)(d) of Regulation (EU) No 2018/1999 are accompanied by evidence-based justification. The draft technical corrections were agreed and changes in methodology were implemented in 2026 submission. More information can be found in the LULUCF Chapter.

Major changes were implemented in the category 4.B.1 Cropland remaining Cropland (CO₂ in Living Biomass). Recalculated inventory resulted in changes in emissions/removals trend and slightly differs against technical correction calculated by TERT for the years 2021 – 2023). The method of fulfilling the recommendations during the inventory cycle is described in the [Chapter 1.5](#).

List of findings and recommendations from reviews with status of implementation can be found in [Chapter 10.](#), [Table 10.3](#) and in the sectoral chapters.

CHAPTER 1. NATIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES, INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND CROSS-CUTTING INFORMATION

1.1. Background Information on GHG Inventories and Climate Change

The greenhouse effect of the atmosphere is similar to the effect that may be observed in greenhouses, however the function of glass in the atmosphere is taken over by the "greenhouse gases" (international abbreviation GHGs). Short wave solar radiation is transmitted freely through the greenhouse gases, falling to the earth's surface and heating it. Long wave (infrared) radiation, emitted by the earth's surface, is caught by these gases in the major way and partly reemitted towards the earth's surface. Because of this effect, the average temperature of the surface atmosphere is 33°C warmer than it would be without the greenhouse gases. Finally, this enables the life on our planet.

The most important greenhouse gas in the atmosphere is water vapour (H₂O), which is responsible for approximately two thirds of the total greenhouse effect. Its content in the atmosphere is not directly affected by human activity, in principle it is determined by the natural water cycle, expressed in a very simple way, as the difference between evaporation and precipitation. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) contributes to the greenhouse effect by 30%, methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O) and ozone (O₃); all three together contribute by 3%. The group of synthetic (artificial) substances – chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), their substitutes, hydrofluorocarbons (HCFCs, HFCs) and others such as fluorocarbons (PFCs) and SF₆, also belong to the greenhouse gases. There are other photochemical active gases as well, such as carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and non-methane organic compounds (NM VOC), which do not belong to the greenhouse gases, but contribute indirectly to the greenhouse effect of the atmosphere. They are registered together as the precursors of ozone in the atmosphere, as they influence the formation and disintegration of ozone in the atmosphere.

According to the global climatologic classifications, the Slovak Republic is in the mild climate zone with mean monthly precipitation totals equally distributed over the whole year. The Atlantic Ocean affects more the western part of the country, and the continental influence is more typical for the eastern part. The Mediterranean climate influences mainly the south of the central part of Slovakia by higher precipitation totals in autumn. A regular rotation of spring, summer, autumn and winter seasons is typical for the country. However, the overall increase of GHGs emissions concentration caused significant climatic changes in the temperature, water regime and extreme weather events in Slovakia.

Slovakia has seen a significant increase in above-normal temperature years since 1991, with 2018 and 2019 being extremely warm. In the period 2001 – 2024, dry, rainfall-free periods have been shown to occur more frequently, which, combined with warmer average climatic conditions, leads to more frequent and more widespread soil drought. The year 2022 was exceptional in terms of the occurrence of drought in Slovakia. Extremely dry conditions occurred in more than half of the territory of Slovakia, and the duration of drought was longer than 200 days in some places. A major problem in Central Europe and Slovakia is the significant change in the temporal and spatial distribution of precipitation and snow cover. Precipitation in the warm part of the year occurs more often in the form of intense torrential downpours and in the cold part of the year more often in liquid form. The climate change scenarios described in this report assume comparable increases in monthly and annual temperatures of 1.5 to 4.7°C in Slovakia. While the temperature scenarios are very similar in all Slovak locations, the precipitation scenarios show

some regional differences. Higher increases in annual precipitation totals are expected in the north of the country, with summer decreases in precipitation more significant in the southern lowlands. A comparable increase (decrease) is also projected for daily maximum precipitation totals.

Information on climate change and adaptation measures in Slovakia can be found in [the First Biennial Transparency Report of Slovakia to the UNFCCC](#) published in December 2024.

This National Inventory Document (NID) of Slovakia for the submission to the EU, the UNFCCC and to the Paris Agreement includes data of the anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases (GHGs) not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, i.e. carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆). Emissions of nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃) did not occur in Slovakia and appropriate notation key was used in inventory. These gases contribute directly to climate change owing to their positive radiative forcing effect. The Slovak GHG inventory includes also the three indirect greenhouse gases (nitrogen oxides reported as NO₂, carbon monoxide reported as CO, non-methane volatile compounds reported as NMVOC) and sulphur oxides reported as SO₂ ([Chapter ES.5](#)).

In addition, the indirect CO₂ and N₂O emissions resulting from atmospheric oxidation of NH₃, CH₄ and NMVOC emissions from non-biogenic sources are also included in the inventory in the sectoral tables (IPPU and Agriculture). The indirect CO₂ emissions have been evaluated and included in the IPPU sector. Indirect N₂O emissions resulting from a deposition of nitrogen due to emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and ammonia (NH₃) are estimated and indirect N₂O emissions from agricultural sources are included in the national total emissions.

GHG Emissions inventory of Slovakia is fully consistent with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (the IPCC 2006 GL) and according to the 2019 IPCC Refinements since the base year and reporting arrangement is consistent with the Modalities, Procedurals Guidelines according to the [Decision 24/CP.19. Revision of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual inventories for Parties included in Annex I to the Convention](#).

According to the emissions inventory submitted in April 2025, the Slovak Republic total anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gasses expressed as CO₂ equivalent decreased by more than 55% without LULUCF and with indirect emissions, compared to the base year 1990. This achievement is the result of impacts of several processes and factors, mainly:

- Recovery and investments after the Covid-19 pandemic impacts on transport, industry and services and do not follow the increasing trend of GDP (further decoupling) after 2021.
- Higher share of services on the GDP.
- Technological and fuels restructuring and change in structure of industries pushed by increasing of fossil fuels' and electricity prices.
- Higher share of gaseous fuels and biofuels (biomass) on consumption of primary energy resources.
- Gradual decrease in energy consumption for certain energy intensive sectors (increase of energy efficiency).
- Impact of air protection legislation, which regulates directly or indirectly generation of greenhouse gas emissions.
- Increase share of the renewable energy sources on final consumption.
- In 2024, further decrease in emissions of EU ETS occurred due to high fuel prices, several operators phased-out or reduced production. This, along with other factors, caused the changes in the share of allocated emissions in the EU ETS and the ESD/ESR; in the EU ETS (45%) and the ESD/ESR (55%) ([Table 1.1](#)).

- Implementation of strict policies and measures in climate change and international agreements up to 2030/2040 focused mostly on the EU ETS categories.
- Less intensive winter seasons, lower fuel consumption for heating in 2023/24.
- Higher share of biomass in the residential heating sector.

In May 2004, the Slovak Republic joined the European Union. Relevant European legislation has brought additional positive direct and indirect effects to the reduction of GHG emissions, mainly in the Energy sector. The introduction of emission trading system will allow the implementation of further reduction measures in all installations included in the EU ETS.

Table 1.1: Total GHG emissions in the EU ETS and ESD/ESR for the years 2019 – 2024

YEAR	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
	Gg of CO ₂ equivalents				
Total greenhouse gas emissions without LULUCF and with indirect emissions	33 918.03	36 654.84	37 155.49	41 384.47	37 677.44
Total verified EU ETS emissions	15 308.28	16 994.18	17 418.25	20 898.87	18 170.00
CO ₂ emissions from 1.A.3.a civil aviation	1.64	1.56	1.48	1.29	0.88
Total verified ESD/ESR emissions	18 608.11	19 659.10	19 735.76	20 484.31	19 506.56

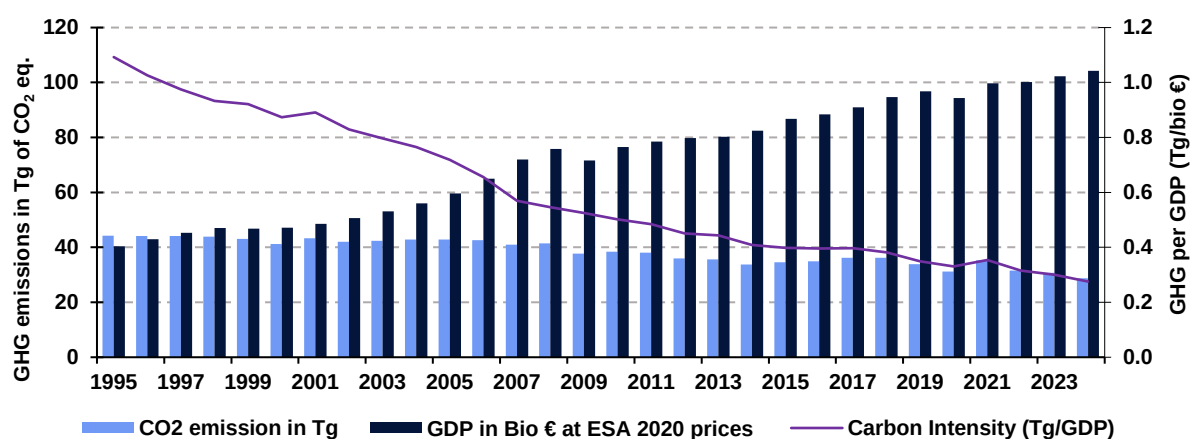
*Calculated

Table 1.2 and **Figure 1.1** show the most significant trend indicator of GDP and GHG emissions decoupling which was achieved in Slovakia in past years. In addition, development in the last inventory year (2023) is an evidence of continuation of decoupling process started in the 1997 and continuing after COVID-19 and fuel prices increasing (due war in Ukraine). This is a signal of total reconstruction of Slovak economy and industry. It is also expected that similar trend will continue in the future, while there are planned investments in energy saving and efficiency of building, electromobility, alternative fuels policy and step by step building a carbon neutral economy.

Table 1.2: Decrease of carbon intensity per GDP in the Slovak Republic in 2009 – 2024

YEAR	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
CO ₂ emission in Tg	37.67	38.45	38.04	35.95	35.61	33.70	34.52	34.96
GDP in Bio € at ESA 2020 prices	71.68	76.54	78.51	79.74	80.30	82.47	86.74	88.43
Carbon Intensity in Tg/GDP	0.53	0.50	0.48	0.45	0.44	0.41	0.40	0.40
YEAR	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
CO ₂ emission in Tg	36.16	36.15	33.82	31.14	35.21	31.55	30.72	28.74
GDP in Bio € at ESA 2020 prices	90.97	94.67	96.82	94.32	99.66	100.20	102.31	104.30
Carbon Intensity in Tg/GDP	0.40	0.38	0.35	0.33	0.35	0.31	0.30	0.28

Figure 1.1: Comparison of CO₂ emissions per GDP (carbon intensity) in 1995 – 2024



The Slovak Statistical Office, Dpt. of National Accounts. Within the revision of annual national accounts (base year 2020).

International Agreements under the UN

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC):

- Adopted on May 9, 1992 in New York
- Adopted by the Slovak Republic on May 19, 1993
- Ratified by the Slovak Republic on August 25, 1994
- Entry into force for the Slovak Republic on November 23, 1994

The aim of the Convention is to stabilize the atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases to a safe level that enables adapting of ecosystems and to prevent the dangerous consequences of the impact of anthropogenic activity.

Kyoto Protocol (KP):

- Adopted on December 11 1997 in Kyoto, Japan
- Adopted by the Slovak Republic on February 26, 1999
- Entered into force for the Slovak Republic on February 16, 2005
- Amendment to KP adopted on December 8, 2012 in Doha, Qatar

Slovakia fulfilled its commitments for both first and second commitment period with emissions significantly lower than the reduction targets. The obligation to provide the supplementary information report with our GHG inventory as required under article 7 paragraph 1 of the Kyoto Protocol is no longer applicable. Indeed, the end of the compliance review following the True-up period report of the second commitment period of the Kyoto protocol marked the end of the associated reporting obligations. True-up period report and review report for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol for Slovakia can be find here <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/transparency-and-reporting/reporting-and-review/reporting-and-review-under-the-kyoto-protocol/second-commitment-period/reporting-and-review-process-for-the-true-up-period-of-the-second-commitment-period-of-the-kyoto>.

Paris Agreement (PA):

- Adopted on 12 December 2015 in Paris
- Adopted by the Slovak Republic on April 22, 2016
- Ratified by the Slovak Republic on September 28, 2016
- Entered into force for the Slovak Republic on November 4, 2016

The Paris Agreement central aim is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5°C. Monitoring, reporting and reducing emissions, including adaptation to climate change, is mandatory for all countries, not just those listed in Annex 1 to the Convention. Emissions reduction action plans, defined as nationally determined contributions (NDCs), set targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 2025 or 2030, along with adaptation to the climate change. Countries should review and tighten their NDCs every 5 years to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050. Slovakia submitted in December 2024, the [First Biennial Report under the Paris Agreement](#) and fulfil the PA requirement.

International Agreements under the EU

The European Union (EU) considers climate change as one of the four environmental priorities. On November 28, 2018, the European Commission presented its [Long-Term Strategy](#) for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate-neutral economy by 2050. The [Low-Carbon Development Strategy](#) of the Slovak Republic until 2030 with a View to 2050 was adopted by the Government of the Slovak Republic by the Resolution No 104/2020. The European Commission launched the [European Climate](#)

Pact in December 2020, an EU-wide initiative inviting people, communities and organisations to participate in climate action and build a greener Europe. As part of the European Green Deal, the Climate Pact offers a space for everyone to share information, debate and act on the climate crisis, and to be part of an ever-growing European climate movement. The European Climate Law and its intermediate targets set Europe on a responsible path to become climate neutral by 2050.

The Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action (EnGov):

The Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 together with Commission implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1208 on structure, format, submission processes and review of information reported by Member States pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 integrated rules to ensure planning, monitoring and reporting of progress towards its 2030 climate and energy targets and its international commitments under the Paris Agreement have been adopted. The Regulation established a governance mechanism for the implementation of strategies and measures designed to meet the objectives and targets of the Energy Union and the EU's long-term greenhouse gas emission commitments under the Paris Agreement, in particular the EU's ambition to achieve climate neutrality by 2030. Slovakia submitted the 2021 – 2030 National Energy and Climate Plan under the Regulation on the Governance by the end of 2019 and by 2024 updated NECP in line with article 14 of the Governance Regulation.

The final updated National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) of the Slovak Republic for 2021 – 2030 was approved by the Government of the Slovak Republic on 2 April 2025 and subsequently submitted to the European Commission on 15 April 2025. The updated National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) of the Slovak Republic aims to align national energy and climate policies with the revised EU 2030 framework, ensuring compliance with emission reduction, renewable energy and energy efficiency targets, while setting a credible pathway towards climate neutrality by 2050.

The Low-Carbon Development Strategy of the Slovak Republic until 2030 with a View to 2050 (LCDS), adopted in March 2020, aims to identify measures, including additional measures, to achieve climate neutrality in the Slovak Republic by 2050. The aim of the LCDS is to outline options for a comprehensive long-term (30-year) strategic roadmap for moving to a low-carbon economy, which will be completed by achieving climate neutrality by 2050. The LCDS identifies key policies and measures that will lead to achieving the headline target of the Paris Agreement – keeping the increase in global temperature this century to well below 2°C and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. The LCDS aims to select and analyse cost-effective measures in terms of the scope of emission reductions and the economic and social impact. The measures envisaged in the near future, detailed, and modelled in the strategy under the WEM and WAM scenarios raised the fact that climate neutrality in Slovakia cannot be achieved by 2050 with them. Therefore, the strategy also includes additional measures (called NEUTRAL) which should move Slovakia closer to its goal by 2050. Whether this happens will be analysed in detail in the near future as part of the updating process. The implementation of the measures will require the active involvement of the relevant sectors, the interconnection and consolidation of the individual sectoral and crosscutting policies, and society-wide engagement. Consistent horizontal implementation of measures that are in harmony with the objective of achieving climate neutrality by the middle of this century and in line with this strategy is to be ensured by the Council of the Government of the Slovak Republic for the European Green Deal, the adoption of which is expected together with this Strategy.

Measures marked as NEUTRAL in the Low-Carbon Development Strategy of the Slovak Republic until 2030 were assessed in terms of their relevance to climate objectives and their contribution to the policy framework. Where these measures could be quantified, they were incorporated into the updated National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) 2021 – 2030. Their expected effects are fully reflected in the projections and policy assumptions underlying the NECP update of the Slovak Republic for 2021 – 2030.

Consistent horizontal implementation of measures in line with the objectives of climate neutrality by 2050 and in line with the LCDS is to be ensured by the Council of the Government of the Slovak Republic for the European Green Deal and Low-Carbon Transformation, adopted by the Government Resolution No 699 of November 4, 2020.

According to the Governmental Resolution No 3/2025 Coll. from 15th January 2025, Government established the inter-ministerial Council of the Slovak Republic for Sustainable Development and its Financing (CSDF). This Council replaced previous Committee for Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development, Committee for European Green Deal and Governmental Committee for Recovery and Resilience Plan.

Thanks to approved environmental policy Greener Slovakia – Strategy of the Environmental Policy of the Slovak Republic until 2030 (the Envirostrategy 2030), Slovakia determined a way of how to face the biggest environmental challenges and address the most serious environmental problems. The Slovak Government approved the Envirostrategy 2030 on February 27, 2019.

1.2. Description of National Circumstances and Institutional Arrangements

1.2.1. National Entity or National Focal Point

The Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic (MŽP SR) is responsible for development and implementation of national environmental policy including climate change and air protection objectives. It has the responsibility to develop strategies and further instruments of implementation, such as acts, regulatory measures, economic and market-based instruments for cost efficient fulfilment of adopted goals. All ministries and other relevant bodies annotate both, the conceptual documents as well as legislative proposals. Following the commenting process, the proposed acts are negotiated in the Legislative Council of the Government, approved by the Government, and finally adopted by the Slovak Parliament. The Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic is the main authority responsible for ensuring the fulfilment of conditions and monitoring the progress of the Slovak Republic for meeting all commitments and obligations related to climate change and adaptation policy.

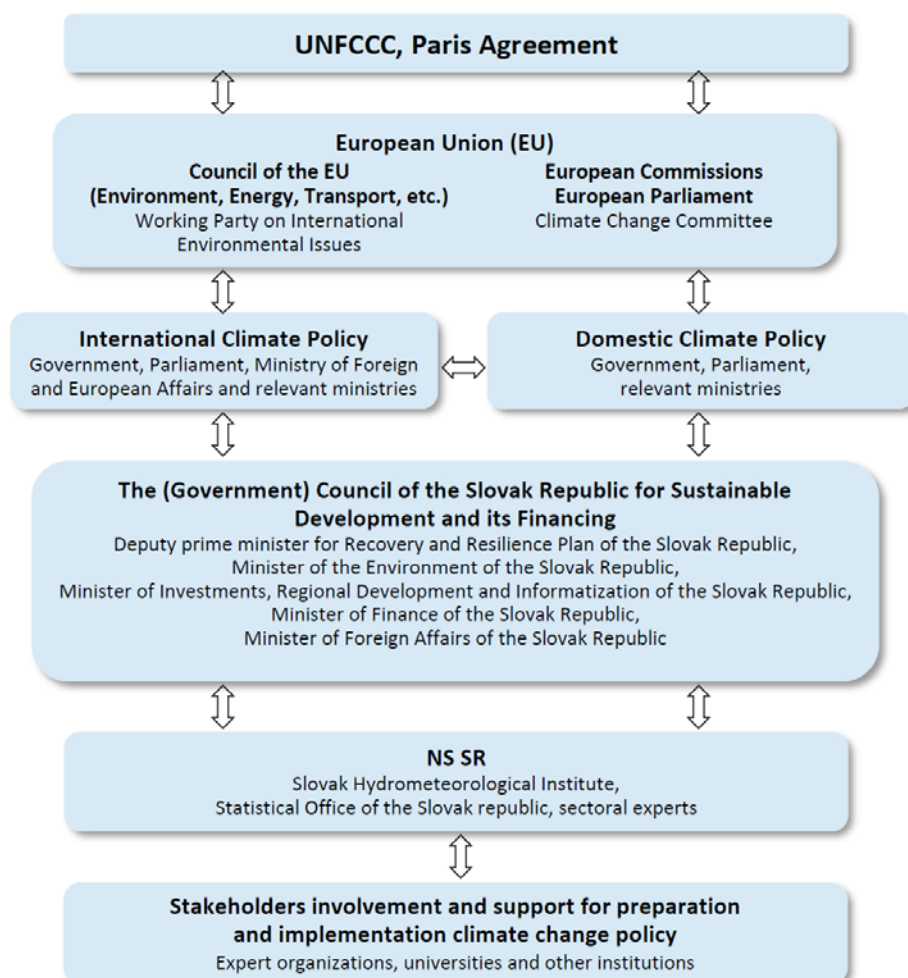
According to the Governmental Resolution No 3/2025 Coll. from 15th January 2025, Government established the inter-ministerial Council of the Slovak Republic for Sustainable Development and its Financing (CSDF). This Council replaced previous Committee for Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development, Committee for European Green Deal and Governmental Committee for Recovery and Resilience Plan. New Council is chaired by the deputy prime minister for the Recovery and Resilience Plan of the Slovak Republic; other members include the Minister of the Environment of the Slovak Republic, Minister of Investments, Regional Development and Informatization of the Slovak Republic, Minister of Finance of the Slovak Republic and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic. Other members of the Council include ministers as well as representatives of professional industry associations, and unions from both the private and public sectors. **Figure 1.2** provides an in-depth overview diagram illustrating the institutional arrangements concerning climate policy and its implementation.

The creation of the Council increases the coherence and efficiency of decision-making at the government level in key areas such as sustainable development, the European Union Green Deal and the Recovery and Resilience Plan. At the same time, it strengthens the link between the Sustainable Development Goals and the allocation of public resources. The establishment of the Council also establishes the Executive Board for the Recovery and Resilience Plan of the Slovak Republic, which performs the following tasks:

- monitors progress in achieving milestones and targets within all components of the Recovery Plan,
- performs an advisory role in relation to the strategy for implementing the Recovery Plan,
- at the proposal of the National Implementation and Coordination Authority, expresses its opinion on the implementation of reforms and investments in accordance with the Recovery Plan,
- adopts positions in the form of resolutions, proposes recommendations and draws attention to risks in the implementation of individual investments and reforms of the Recovery Plan,
- if necessary, also deals with issues of synergies and complementarities between the Recovery and Resilience Mechanism (hereinafter referred to as the “Mechanism”) and European Union funds, as well as between the Mechanism and other European Union support instruments.

The members of this Executive Board for the Recovery and Resilience Plan of the Slovak Republic are representatives of the institutions responsible for implementing of the Recovery Plan within the Slovak Republic. In addition to establishing working groups, the Council will also establish an expert advisory committee, which will be composed of distinguished experts in the areas of individual pillars of sustainable development with international experience and professional practice acquired in the relevant area. Further information - available only in Slovak: <https://rokovania.gov.sk/RVL/Material/30347/1>.

Figure 1.2: *Institutional arrangements in climate change policy and its implementation (NS – National System)*



On the EU level, according to the Regulation on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action by 15 March 2021, and every two years thereafter, Member States shall report to the Commission information on their national climate change adaptation planning and strategies, outlining their implemented and planned actions to facilitate adaptation to climate change, including the information specified in Part 1 of Annex VIII and in accordance with the reporting requirements agreed upon under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement.

National System for GHG Emissions Inventories of the Slovak Republic (NS SR)

Articles 4 and 12 of the UNFCCC require the Parties to the UNFCCC to develop, periodically update, publish, and make available to the Conference of the Parties their national inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled under the Montreal Protocol. Moreover, the commitments require estimation of emissions and removals as a part of ensure that Parties are in compliance with emission limits, that they have a national system for estimation of sources and sinks of greenhouse gases, that they submit an inventory annually, and that they formulate national programs to improve the quality of emission factors, activity data, or methods. The obligation of the Slovak Republic to create and maintain the National System of the Slovak Republic (NS SR) which enables continual monitoring of greenhouse gases emissions is given in the Decision 18/CMA.1 Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPG) for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

Setting up the NS SR of emissions in compliance with the MPG requirements was framed with functions which it should fulfil according to the decision 18/CMA.1. The basic characteristics of the NS SR are as follows:

- To ensure linkages and co-operation among involved institutions, bodies and individuals to perform all activities for monitoring and estimation of GHG emissions from all sectors/categories according to the UNFCCC guidelines and relevant decisions and according to the approved IPCC methodologies. To enable using of all relevant data from national and international databases for preparing and improving GHG emission inventory.
- To define role and competencies of all involved stakeholders including the role of National Focal Point to the UNFCCC.
- To define and regularly implement quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) process in two lines; both internally and externally by appropriate body.
- To ensure ongoing process of development capacities; financial, technical and expert sources in relation to QA/QC but also in relation to new tasks rising from the international process.

The National System of the Slovak Republic was established and officially announced by Decision of the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic on 1st January 2007 in the official bulletin: Vestník, Ministry of Environment, XV, 3, 2007. In agreement with paragraph 30(f) of Annex to Decision 19/CMP.1, which gives the definitions of all qualitative parameters for the NS SR, the description of quality assurance and quality control plan according to Article 5, paragraph 1 is also required. The revised report of the NS SR dated on November 2008 was focused on the changes in the institutional arrangement, quality assurance/quality control plan and planned improvements. The regular update of the NS SR with all qualitative and quantitative indicators is provided on website.

The latest update was published in accordance with the publication of the first Biennial Transparency Report under the Paris Agreement, submitted in December 2024.

The role of responsible ministries in the national system

The MŽP SR is responsible for implementation of national environmental policy including climate change and air protection. It serves also as the National Focal Point to the UNFCCC.

District and regional environmental offices are decision-making bodies according to Act No 525/2003 Coll. These are located at eight regional and 72 district administration offices. The four inspectorates of the Slovak Environmental Inspection carry out inspection and enforcement activities. According to the Act No 146/2023 Coll. on Air Protection, competencies and decision-making process concerning large, medium and small pollution sources are given to regional and district levels and municipalities.

Act No 414/2012 Coll. on Emission Trading as amended is the legal instrument directly oriented towards the control of GHG emissions. According to this Act, competencies with respect to emission allowance trading are given to the MŽP SR and the regional and district environmental offices.

Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute as the single national entity

The Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute (SHMÚ) www.shmu.sk is authorised by the MŽP SR to provide environmental services, including annual GHG inventories according to the approved statute. The range of services, competencies, time schedule and financial budget are updated and agreed annually. All details of the SHMÚ activities are described in the Plan of Main Tasks. The plan, commented by all stakeholders, is published after approval at the website of the SHMÚ. Deadline for the approval of this plan by the ministry is 31st December each year. In 2024, organisational changes occurred and the structure of SHMÚ was updated. Presented changes have no impact on the NS SR (update in 2024). Establishment of the Department of Emissions and Biofuels (OEaB) was based on organisational changes provided in January 2017. The OEaB has two main tasks: emission inventories and projections (GHG, NECD, and CRLTAP) and National System of Biofuels. The OEaB is also responsible for developing and maintaining the National Emission Information System (the NEIS) – the database of stationary sources to monitor the development of SO₂, NO_x, CO emissions at regional level and to fulfil reporting commitments under the national regulations and EU Directives. The NEIS software product is constructed as a multi-module system, corresponding fully to the requirements of current legislation. The NEIS database contains also some technical information about the sources like fuel consumption and use for the estimation of the sectoral approach. The Single National Entity is a part of the OEaB with the defined structure and overall responsibility for compilation and finalization of the inventory reports and their submission to the UNFCCC Secretariat and the European Commission according to the announcement. The SNE was officially appointed by the Decision of the Director General of the SHMÚ No 16/2011 in August 2011 and amended by the Decision of the Director General of the SHMÚ No 8/2012 in September 2012. The SNE coordinates the NS SR.

On **Figure 1.3** is visible a structure of the NS SR, where the Council CSDF is an intergovernmental body responsible for implementation of climate change policy on cross-ministerial level and composition of the NS SR with updated list of internal and external experts is presented in the **Table 1.3**.

Responsibilities of expert organisations

Contracts with the external institutions and the sectoral experts are fully in a competence of the SNE after previous approval by the MŽP SR. The SNE is fulfilling inventory tasks fully in line with approved annual the Plan of Main Tasks and with financial resources allocated by the MŽP SR. To specify main objectives for given year, kick-off workshop with participation of the MŽP SR, SHMÚ and external co-operating bodies and experts is organised regularly, usually at the beginning of February each year. This workshop is also an official forum for closing and summing up outcomes from the previous year and preparing the activities, including the QA/QC plan and responsibilities for the current year.

The main institutions involved in the compilation of the GHG inventory are:

- Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic (MŽP SR);
- Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute (SHMÚ);
- Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic (ŠÚ SR);
- Slovak Technical University, Faculty of Chemical Engineering
- National Forest Centre – Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development;

- Research Institute on Soil Protection Bratislava - Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

Supporting institutions, founded by the Ministry of Environment to perform specific tasks linked to inventory activities, play an important role. These include the Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute, the Water Research Institute and the Slovak Environmental Agency. There are also other relevant subjects for data providing, which are listed in sectoral chapters ([Table 1.3](#)).

Figure 1.3: Structure and responsibilities of the NS SR

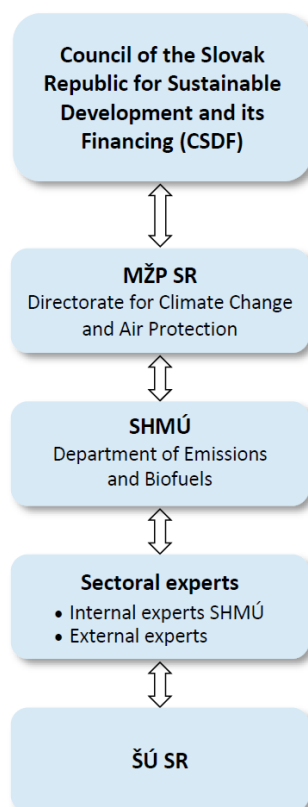


Table 1.3: List of the sectoral experts in the NS SR

INTERNAL EXPERTS - SHMÚ		
Institution	NAME	RESPONSIBILITY
Dept. of Emissions and Biofuels	Ms. Janka Szemesová	NS SR coordinator
Dept. of Emissions and Biofuels	Ms. Lenka Zetochová	Data manager of quality Biofuels expert
Dept. of Emissions and Biofuels	Mr. Ján Horváth	Deputy of NS SR coordinator Energy expert – Transport Fugitive Emissions
Dept. of Emissions and Biofuels	Mr. Marcel Zemko Mr. Jozef Orečný	Emission projections experts Buildings sector emissions
Dept. of Emissions and Biofuels	Ms. Michaela Câmpian Ms. Petra Kršáková	Other pollutant experts
Dept. of Emissions and Biofuels	Ms. Patrícia Navrátilová	Agricultural expert
Dept. of Emissions and Biofuels	Ms. Monika Jalšovská	NEIS expert
Dept. of Emissions and Biofuels	Mr. Roman Mach	Data manager Uncertainty analyses QA activity Reference approach
Dept. of Water Quality	Ms. Lea Mrafková	GHG inventory in wastewater sector
Dept. of Climate Service	Mr. Peter Kajaba	Climatological data

EXTERNAL INSTITUTIONS/EXPERTS		
INSTITUTION	NAME	RESPONSIBILITY
Astraia	Mr. Ján Judák	Reference approach
National Forest Centre Zvolen	Mr. Ivan Barka Mr. Tibor Priwitzer Mr. Pavel Pavlenda	GHG inventory in Forest Land and LULUCF coordinators
Animal Production Research Centre	Ms. Zuzana Palkovičová Mr. Ondrej Pastierik Mr. Miroslav Záhradník	GHG inventory in agriculture – animal production
Research Institute on Soil Protection Bratislava National Agricultural and Food Institute	Mr. Michal Sviček Mr. Pavol Bezák Ms. Kristína Buchová	Data provider in agriculture sector – soils, LULUCF Cropland and fertilizers
Central Control and Testing Institute in Agriculture	Mr. Štefan Gáborík Ms. Maggioni-Brázová Ildikó	Data provider in the Agricultural sector – soil nutrition
Faculty of Chemical Technology of the Slovak Technical University Bratislava	Mr. Vladimír Danielík Mr. Juraj Labovský	GHG inventory in industrial processes and solvent use sectors and energy – sectoral approach Consultation in fuel balance Consultation for EU ETS
Faculty of Chemical Technology of the Slovak Technical University Bratislava	Mr. Igor Bodík	GHG inventory in waste – wastewater
Independent Expert	Mr. Marek Hrabčák	GHG inventory in waste – SWDS
Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic – Department of Cross-sectoral Statistics	Ms. Maria Lexová	Statistical energy data provider
Slovak Association for Cooling and Air Conditioning Technology Ministry of Environment		F-gases data provider
Grassland and Mountain Agriculture Research Institute	Mr. Štefan Pollák	GHG inventory in Grassland

Changes in the National Inventory Arrangements

During the preparation cycle of the GHG emissions inventory submitted in 2025, no significant changes in the arrangement or structure of the NS SR occurred. The NS SR is operational, functioning and fulfilling all main tasks and obligation in the line with the approved plans. NS SR is continuing in the process of strengthening capacity among the national system in line with the improvement and prioritization plans. The uncertainties calculations were previously based on external cooperation, now an internal expert is responsible for all sectors across inventory. In addition, a new expert was involved in the cropland category to strengthen new calculations on land-based matrix and new expert was involved into agricultural team. During previous years, the several new institutions were involved in the inventory, aiming to focus on QA activities, new internal (SHMÚ) expert on emission projections and emissions estimation in household sector.

In previous inventory submission (2024), outcomes of the [Project EMISSIONS](#) concerned to the implementation of the IPCC 2019 Refinement Guidelines was included in sectoral inventory. New methodological approaches were implemented on sectoral level in line with the recommendations from the Refinement and considering national circumstance. A part of the project was also improving internal database and archiving system and ensuring higher consistency in dataflows. This was performed by the MESAP system (internal database IS) what is currently under testing and development at the NS SR.

1.2.2. Inventory Preparation Process

The preparation of emission inventories within the NS SR for GHG emissions is decentralized according to the definition of Article 13 of the PA. The individual sectors are fully under the responsibilities of the external institutions and sectoral experts, who are authorized to evaluate the emissions inventory within the delegated sectors. The preparation of the inventory includes three stages – inventory planning, preparation and management.

During the inventory planning are set up roles and responsibilities, specifying processes and resources according to internal and external QA/QC plans. These plans are updated and evaluated annually by the quality manager of the NS SR and approved by the MŽP SR. The inventory preparation process starts with the collection of activity data, emission factors and all relevant information needed for estimation of emissions, followed by choice of methods, data processing and then archiving.

For the inventory management, reliable data management to fulfil the data collecting and reporting requirements is necessary. The inventory management includes a control system for documents and data and for their archives.

1.2.3. Archiving of Information

Archiving of inventory documents and database is in the competence of the quality and data managers of the NS SR. Archiving of database is in the competence of the NS SR coordinator. Documents and emission inventories are archived at three levels. Official documents, methodologies and reports are archived and stored at the [web page](#) of the NS SR. The archiving is controlled by rules for archiving systems in organizations at the SHMÚ level. The documents needed for the quality management systems are archived in electronic form at the webpage of the SHMÚ (intranet). Documents required signature are printed and archived according to the archiving regulation of the Institute. Printed documents are archived in central archive of the SHMÚ and at the OEaB.

An archive system allows information to be easily reproduced, allows safeguards against data and information loss, and allows reproducibility of the estimates. The archive system includes relevant data sources and spreadsheets, reproduce the inventory and review all decisions about assumptions and methodologies. The archiving system checklist contains these archiving activities: documenting methods used, including those used to estimate uncertainty and data sources for each category; expert comments; revisions, changes in data inputs or methods and recalculation, also reason and source of changes; documenting the used software for calculation of emission. Each new inventory cycle benefits from effective data and documents management during development of the previous inventory.

Archived information includes all emission factors and activity data at the most detailed level, and documentation of how these factors and data have been generated and aggregated for the preparation of the inventory. This information also includes internal documentation on QA/QC procedures, external and internal reviews, documentation of annual key categories and key category identification, and planned inventory improvements and recommendations. All information on archiving is recorded in Archiving System. In addition, internal document about good practise in archiving were prepared. In this document, the exact way of archiving, procedures and steps is described.

1.2.4. Processes for Official Consideration and Approval of Inventory

The compilation of the emission inventory starts with the collection of activity data. A comprehensive description of the inventory preparation for GHG emissions is described in methodologies for the individual sectors. The methodologies are updated annually within the improvement plan and recommendation list and they are archived after formal approval at the [web page](#) of the NS SR and by the sectoral experts and the NS SR coordinator. The most important source of activity data is the

Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic and the sectoral statistics of the relevant ministries. The NEIS database is also important reference source of data on fuels and other characteristics of stationary air pollution sources. The OEaB of the SHMÚ operates the NEIS. Other important sources are listed in [Table 1.4](#) below and full catalogue of activity data is listed in the [NS SR description](#).

Table 1.4: List of important information sources for inventory preparation

SECTOR	SOURCE OF INPUT DATA
ENERGY	Energy Statistics of the SR , NEIS , www.spp.sk , www.transpetrol.sk , EU ETS Reports, Reports of the EU ETS verifiers
INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES AND PRODUCT USE	Association of cement and lime producers, Association of refrigeration and air conditioning engineers, Association of paper producers; EU ETS Reports, Reports of the EU ETS verifiers, Association for coating and adhesives, solvent distributors, Research Institute for Crude Oil
AGRICULTURE	Green Report of the Ministry of Agriculture of the SR - Agriculture , Institute for Fertilisers Research, List of Livestock to the 31. 12. 2024 , Crop yields data for crops and vegetables in 2024
LULUCF	Green Report of the Ministry of Agriculture of the SR - Forest , Cadastral Office
WASTE	Population (mid-year), Statistical Yearbook of Slovakia Table 3-3; Real Wage Index, Statistical Yearbook of Slovakia Table 1; Municipal Waste, industrial waste landfilled, Waste in the Slovak Republic in 2024; Database of disposal sites ; Municipal Waste, industrial waste composted, industrial waste incinerated Waste in the Slovak Republic in 2024; Incinerators, Enviroportal ; Generated, discharged BOD, COD, N, Environment in the SR (selected indicators in 2013 – 2024); Protein Consumption, Statistical Yearbook of Slovakia Table 5-8, State of Environment report 2024; Sludge, database of wastewater treatment plants, SHMÚ.

Collected input data are compared and checked with the international statistics (Eurostat, IAE, FAO and others). In some cases, the collected input data are compared with the results from models (e.g. in road transport it is COPERT model, model for the Waste sector, etc.).

1.3. Brief General Description of Methodologies (Including Tiers Used) and Data Sources Used

The methodologies used for the preparation of greenhouse gas inventory in the Slovak Republic are consistent with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (IPCC 2006 GL). In line with the Quality Improvement Plans of the NS SR, methodologies and parameters have been implemented fully in accordance with the [2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories](#) by the end of 2023 and therefore, this submission is fully in line with the IPCC 2019 Refinement. Detailed descriptions of used methodologies can be found as the sector specific ones in the following chapters of this Report. Regarding the tier approaches used in the NS SR, the detailed information can be found in CRT tables and sectoral chapters. The increasing tier of methodologies is one of the priorities mostly for key categories. This is also included in the improvement plan. In the view of provided recalculations, the higher tier method was implemented in the Agriculture, IPPU and Energy sectors. Additional sources of activity data for the major sectors are as follows:

Energy:

The Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic:

- *Energ. P 2-01:* Yearly company statement on energy process of fuel enrichment.
- *Energ. P 3-01:* Yearly company statement on the consumption of fuels, electricity and heat for production of selected commodities.
- *Energ. P 4-01:* Yearly company statement on the production of heat and electricity.
- *Energ. P 5-01:* Yearly company statement of retail trade in solid fuels.

-
- *Energ. P 6-01*: Yearly company statement on sources and distribution of fuels.
 - *Energ. P 1-01*: Yearly company statement of manufacture branches.

Transport:

Road transportation:

- *SLOVNAFT a. s. Bratislava*: Production and selling of gasoline and diesel fuel.
- The Ministry of Economy of the Slovak republic: Fuel sales of gasoline, diesel and biofuels.
- SAPPO – Slovak association of petrochemical industry: Gasoline, diesel and LPG selling data.
- *Slovak Gas Trading Company SPP Inc.*: Selling of compressed natural gas at gas stations.
- Presidium of the Police Force of the Slovak Republic, the Department of Documents and Registration of the Presidium: Numbers of road vehicles for each year.
- Ministry of Transport and Construction of the Slovak Republic: Cumulative mileage data, odometers data.
- Slovak Technical Control Stations: Information on mileages.

Railways:

- *Železničná spoločnosť Slovensko, a. s.*: Fuel consumption data and selected operation capacity of combustion engine driven locomotives in personnel railway transport.
- *Železničná spoločnosť Cargo Slovakia, a. s.*: Fuel consumption data and selected operation capacity of combustion engine driven locomotives in railway freight service.
- *CER Slovakia a. s.*: Fuel consumption data and selected operation capacity of combustion engine driven locomotives in railway freight service.

Navigation:

- *Slovak navigation and harbours Inc. Bratislava & Norwardia*: Diesel oil selling data from custom storage to navigation companies in Slovak harbours.
- *Small companies from lakes and dams*: Fuel consumption data during the season.

Aviation:

- *EUROCONTROL*: Fuel consumption, LTO cycles and emissions.

IPPU:

- *Operators*: Manufacturers, importers, exporters and service, assembling organizations reported over by refrigerant.

Agriculture:

- The Research Institute for Animal Production Nitra: Expert guaranty of emission inventory
- The Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic: Number of the livestock, sowing areas, harvested areas, harvested yield.
- The Breeding Services: Detailed dividing of cattle and sheep
- The Research Institute for Animal Production: Animal production data.
- The Central Controlling and Testing Institute in Agriculture: Synthetic and organic fertilizers (sewage sludge, compost) applied to the soils, liming and urea application on soils, liming and urea application on the soil, pH of soils.

Waste:

- COHEM SAŽP (Waste Management Centre of the Slovak Environmental Agency): Industrial solid waste data.
- ÚRSO – Regulatory Office for Network Industries: Data on methane recovered from SWDSs.
- ACE (the Association of Experts on Waste Water Treatment): Data on sewage sludge management.
- Duslo a. s.: Data on ISW incineration.
- Websites of several companies and institutions are also used for the inventory: OLO, KOSIT, Slovnaft, Duslo, NsP Prievidza, Fecupral, Ecorec.

1.4. Brief Description of Key Categories

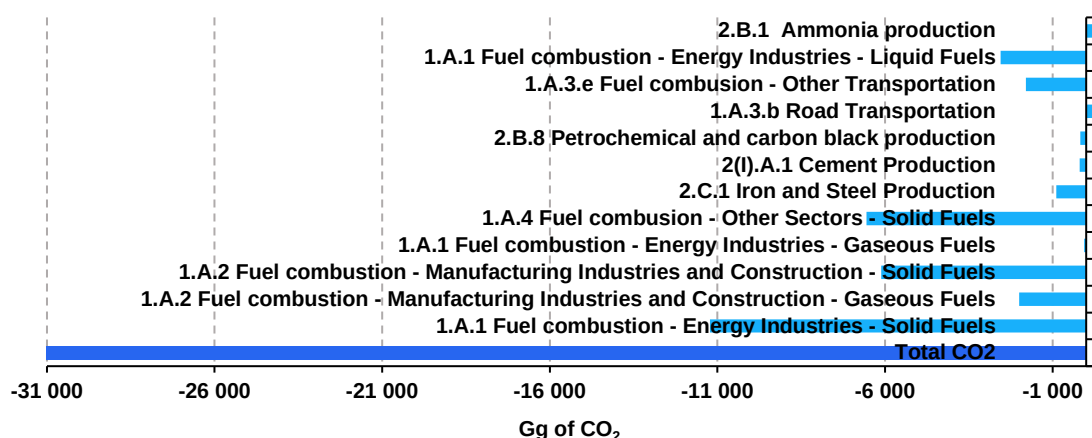
Key categories were assessed by Approach 1 by the level of emissions in years 1990 and 2024 and the trend in emissions for the year 2024 with and without LULUCF categories and those key categories have been chosen, whose cumulative contribution is less than 95%. The identification includes all reported greenhouse gases CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs and SF₆ and all IPCC source categories with LULUCF categories (in absolute values) performed with the detailed categorization. The detailed key categories were assessed and are listed in [Annex 1](#) of this Report.

Key categories are defined as the sources or removals of emissions that have a significant impact on the inventory, in terms of the absolute level of emissions, the trend, or both. The Slovak Republic prepared key categories analysis for 2024 and 1990 emission sources in line with the IPCC 2006 GL by using Approach 1. The quantitative analyses include combined uncertainty (on emission factors and activity data) and recognized key categories by level assessment with and without the LULUCF sector ([Annex 1](#) of this Report).

CO₂ emissions from the category 1.A.3.b - Road Transportation are the largest key source remains accounting for 26% of total CO₂ emissions without LULUCF in 2024. Between 1990 and 2024, CO₂ emissions in road transportation increased by 2.9 Mt of CO₂, which is 65% increase due to an increase in fossil fuel consumption (liquid) in this key category ([Figure 1.4](#)). Since 1990, the large increase in road transportation related CO₂ emissions was recognized. [Figure 1.4](#) shows that, solid fuels from the category 1.A.1 - Energy Industries, solid fuels are the key category without LULUCF (5.7%) with the largest decrease (87%; 11 Mt of CO₂) is between 1990 and 2024. The main explanatory factors of emissions decrease are in improvements in energy efficiency and (fossil) fuel switching from coal to gas. CO₂ emissions from the category 1.A.2 - Manufactured Industry, solid fuels in the Energy sector are the third largest key source in the Slovak Republic, accounting for 10.1% of total GHG emissions in 2024. Between 1990 and 2024, emissions from this category showed the decrease by 68%.

CO₂ emissions from fuels in the category 2.C.1 - Iron and Steel Production are the largest key category without LULUCF in the IPPU sector, accounting for 11.4% of total CO₂ emissions in 2024. Emissions decreased by 21% in the comparison with the base year. A shift from solid and liquid fuels to mainly natural gas took place and an increase of biomass and other fuels has been recorded.

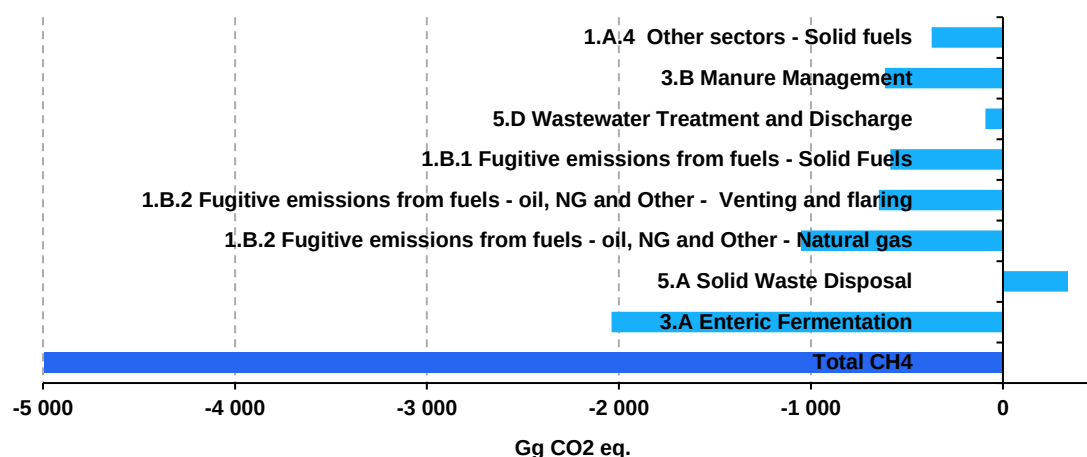
Figure 1.4: Absolute change of CO₂ emissions by large key categories 1990 to 2024



Aggregated GHG emissions without LULUCF and indirect emissions; emissions are determined as of April 2026.

Methane emissions account for almost 9.7% of total GHG emissions in 2024 and decreased by almost 61% since 1990 to 117.25 Gg CH₄ without LULUCF in 2024. The three largest key sources (5.A - Solid Waste Disposal at 34%, 3.A - Enteric Fermentation at 32% and 1.B.2 Fugitive emissions from fuels - oil, NG and Other - Natural gas at 10% of total CH₄ emissions in 2024) account for more than 76% of CH₄ emissions in 2024. **Figure 1.5** shows that the main reasons for declining CH₄ emissions were reductions in enteric fermentation mainly caused by the decreased of animal numbers and use reductions in fugitive emissions and coal mining. **Figure 1.5** shows significant decrease in the categories 3.A and 3.B and increase in 5.A caused by the change of IPCC methodology used for solid waste disposal sites which considers time layer since 1960. Slight increase occurred also in the category 5.B - Biological Treatment of Solid Waste, due to changing in waste management praxis in Slovakia.

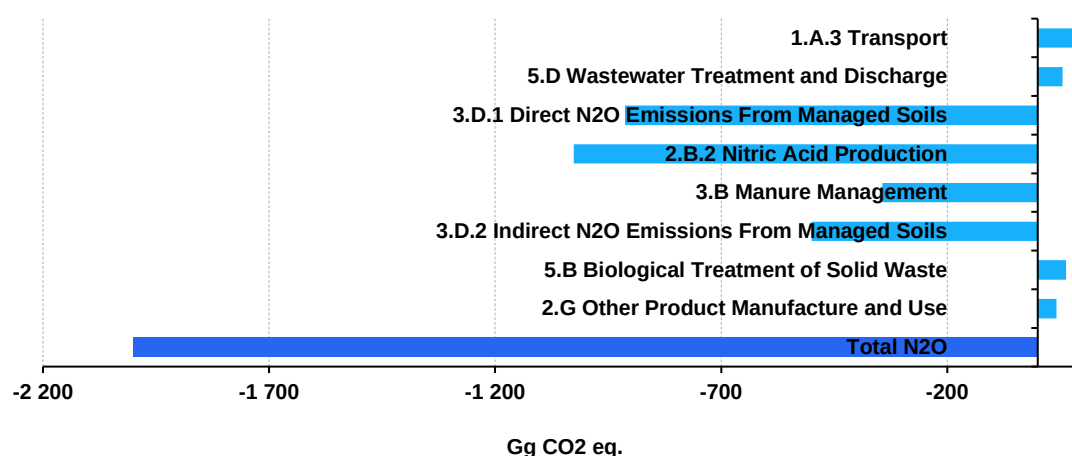
Figure 1.5: Absolute change of CH₄ emissions by large key categories 1990 to 2024



Aggregated GHG emissions without LULUCF and indirect emissions; emissions are determined as of April 2026.

N₂O emissions are responsible for 4% of total GHG emissions and decreased by 64.5% to 5.32 Gg of N₂O without LULUCF in 2024 (**Figure 1.6**). The three largest key sources causing this trend in agriculture are 3.D.1 - Direct N₂O Emissions from Managed Soils 33%, 1.A.3 – Transport at 15% and 3.B - Manure Management at 15% of total N₂O emissions in 2024. The main reason for large N₂O emission cuts were reduction measures in the nitric acid production and decreasing agricultural activities (**Figure 1.6**). N₂O emissions increased in biological treatment of waste and other products manufactured categories. This increase was caused by increase of operationalise and production.

Figure 1.6: Absolute change of N₂O emissions by large key categories 1990 to 2024



Aggregated GHG emissions without LULUCF and indirect emissions; emissions are determined as of April 2026.

Fluorinated gas emissions account for 1.3% of total GHG emissions. In 2024, emissions were 434 Gg CO₂ eq., which was 203% above 1990 levels. The largest key source is 2.F.1 - Refrigeration and Air Conditioning and accounts for 96% of fluorinated gas emissions in 2024. HFC emissions from the consumption of halocarbons showed large increases between 1990 and 2024. The main reason for this is the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances such as chlorofluorocarbons under the Montreal Protocol and the replacement of these substances with HFCs (mainly in refrigeration, air conditioning, foam production and as aerosol propellants). On the other hand, PFC emissions decreased substantially since the base year. The decrease has started in 1996 and peaked in 1999 and 2001.

1.5. Brief General Description of QA/QC Plan and Implementation

This section presents the quality management and inventory process. Category – specific QA/QC details with improvements and recommendations are discussed in the relevant sectoral chapters of this NID.

Quality management

The Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute has built and introduced the quality management system (QMS) according to the requirements of EN ISO 9001:2008 standard of conformity. In the frame of introduction of the QMS for the SHMÚ as a global standard, the certification itself proceeds according to the partial processes inside of the SHMÚ structure. The process of Emission Inventories was the subject of internal and external audits during the March 2010 by the certification body ACERT, accredited by Slovak National Accreditation Service. The quality manager has completed several trainings regarding the QMS. The recertification process is taking place every two years.

The objective of the NS SR is to produce high-quality GHG inventories. In the context of GHG inventories, a high quality provides, that both the structures of the national system (i.e. all institutional, legal and procedural arrangements) for GHG emissions and removals and the inventory submissions (i.e. outputs, products) comply with the requirements, principles and elements arising from the UNFCCC in line with the MRV principles. The IPCC Guidelines for the GHG emissions inventory 2006 were fully implemented. The IPCC Guidelines Refinements 2019 were considered for possible utilisation in inventory where the methodology was missing in previous Guidelines. The starting point for accomplishing a high-quality GHG inventory is consideration of the expectations and requirements directed at the inventory. The quality requirements set for the annual inventories – transparency, consistency, comparability, completeness, accuracy, timeliness and continuous improvement – are

fulfilled by implementing the QA/QC process consistently. [Figure 1.7](#) shows a model for the timeline steps provided in inventory process, QA/QC and verification procedures.

The SHMÚ implemented a policy of continuous training process for internal and external experts. Experts are trained during workshops of the NS SR, which are held two times per year. The minutes of the workshop and all relevant documents are available to the sectoral experts of the NS SR. The latest meeting was held on June 27-28, 2024² and the other ways of communication within the NS SR are via e-mail, phone call, visits and meetings.

The sectoral experts apply the QA/QC methodology according to the Quality Manual, collect data from providers and process emission inventory for a given sector – they provide partial reports with information on quality and reliability of data on activities and emissions. The quality manual including e.g. guidelines, QA/QC plans, templates and checklists is available to all experts of the NS SR via the Internet.

The set of templates and checklists consists of these documents:

- ✓ QA/QC Plan (external, internal)
- ✓ Matrix of Responsibility
- ✓ General QC
- ✓ Source Category-specific QC
- ✓ Quality Assurance
- ✓ Archive Document
- ✓ Improvement plan
- ✓ Recommendation list

All documents after filling out by experts are approved by responsible person of inventory system and then are archived. The data manager has the overall responsibility for documentation, formal contact with the sector experts and approval activities, taking over the sectoral reports and archiving them.

Inventory planning (PLAN)

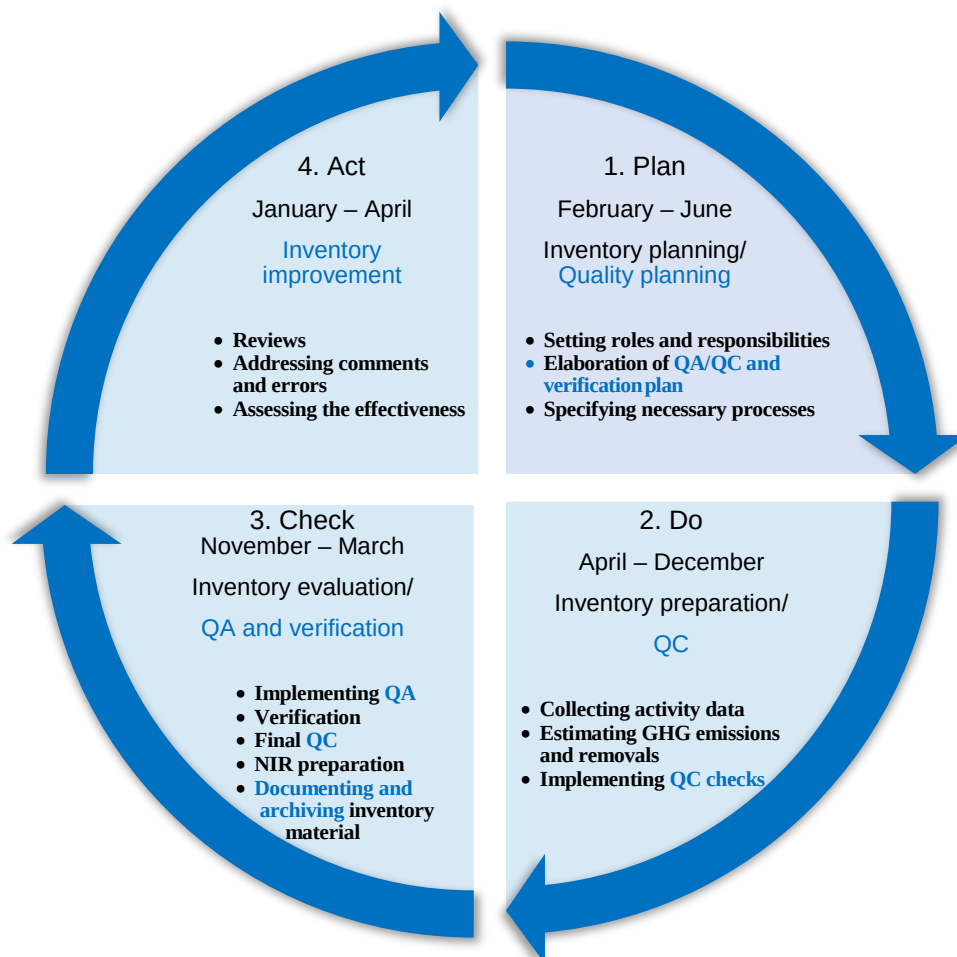
The inventory planning stage includes the setting of quality objectives and elaboration of the QA/QC plans for the coming inventory preparation, compilation and reporting work. The setting of quality objectives is based on the inventory principles. The quality objectives regarding all calculation sectors for inventory submissions are the following:

- ✓ Timeliness
- ✓ Completeness
- ✓ Consistency
- ✓ Comparability
- ✓ Accuracy
- ✓ Transparency
- ✓ Improvement

² In the framework of the project EMISIE for the implementation of the IPCC 2019 Refinements

The quality objectives and the planned QC and QA activities regarding to all sectors are set in QA/QC plans (internal and external). In these documents, deadlines and responsibilities are described (included in [Annex 4](#), in [Tables A4.1](#) and [A4.2](#)). These plans updates and evaluates the quality manager of the NS SR and following are approving by the MŽP SR.

Figure 1.7: PDCA cycle (Plan, Do, Check, Act)



Quality control procedures (DO)

The experts perform the general and category-specific QC procedures during inventory preparation, calculation and compilation.

General quality control includes routine checks of correctness, completeness of data, identification of errors, deficiencies and documentation and archiving of the inventory material. The sectoral experts must adopt adequate procedures for development and modification of the spreadsheets to minimise emission calculation errors. Checks ensure compliance with the established procedures as well as allow detecting the remaining errors. Parameters, emission units and conversion factors used for the calculations must be clearly singled out and specified.

Category-specific QC includes reviews of the source categories, activity data and emission factors focusing on key categories and on categories where significant methodological changes or data revision have taken place. Experts fill QC forms during the compilation of inventory; results from QC activities are documented and archived.

Quality assurance (CHECK)

Quality assurance is performed after application QC checks concerning the finalised inventory. QA procedures include reviews and audits to assess the quality of inventory and the inventory preparation and reporting process, determine the conformity of the procedures taken and to identify areas where improvements could be made. These procedures ongoing on different levels, including basic reviews of the draft reports, public review, external peer review, internal audit, EU and UNFCCC reviews.

With uploading to the SHMÚ website, printing and distribution of the final inventory document feedback from public is appreciated. The sectoral experts and the members of inventory team are participating in various seminars, meetings, conferences and sector-specific workshops during the year. The activities of inventory members and results of national inventory of GHG emissions are reported there. A broader range of researchers and practitioners in non-government organizations, industry and academia, trade associations as well as the public has the opportunity to contribute to the final documents. Comments received during these processes are reviewed and, as appropriate, incorporated into the reports or reflected in the inventory estimates.

Independent experts from the MŽP SR and the sectoral experts not directly involved into inventory cycle (except of above-mentioned activities) now perform QA. Each sector has a different reviewer:

GENERAL PART	Ms. Miroslava Dančová Mr. Mário Gnida Ms. Viktória Látal Pokorná Ms. Lenka Zetochová	MŽP SR MŽP SR MŽP SR SHMÚ
ENERGY	Mr. Mário Gnida	MŽP SR
TRANSPORT	Mr. Leoš Pelikán Ms. Zuzana Kačmárová	Centrum of Transport Research in Brno, Czech Republic ³
IPPU	Mr. Marek Engel	MŽP SR, IEP ⁴
AFOLU	Ms. Lenka Malatinská Ms. Hana Fratričová Ms. Kristína Buchová	MŽP SR MPaRV SR VÚPOP ⁵
WASTE	Ms. Zuzana Jonáček Mr. Viera Špalková Ms. Danka Thalmeinerová	SHMÚ MŽP SR MŽP SR

When checking the data quality of each sector, the NS SR coordinator, quality manager of the NS SR, data manager of the NS SR and other stakeholders must conduct the following general activities:

Checking: Check whether the data in the sectoral reports (calculations and documents) for each sector conform both to the general and specific procedures.

Documentation: Write down all verification results filling out a checklist, including conclusions and irregularities that must be corrected. Such documentation helps to identify potential ways to improve the inventory as well as store evidence of the material that was checked and of the time when the check was performed.

Follow-up of corrective actions: All corrective actions necessary for documenting the activities carried out and the results achieved must be taken. If such check does not provide a clear clue concerning the

³ In the framework of the Agreement on Mutual Cooperation signed in 2023

⁴ Institut of Environmental Policy

⁵ Institute for Soil Protection

steps to be taken, the quality control, bilateral discussion between expert and the NS SR coordinator will take place.

Data transference: All checked documents (including the final questionnaire and all annexes) shall be put into the project file and copies shall be forwarded to all the NS SR experts. Since the data quality supervision procedures must be observed all the time, it is not mandatory to conduct all checks annually during the inventory preparation. Certain activities, such as verification of the electronic data quality or project documentation for checking whether all documents have been provided, must be carried out every year or at least at set intervals. Some checks may be conducted only once (however, comprehensively) and then only from time to time.

Part of the QA procedures is bilateral cooperation with Czech Republic. The first meeting took place in July 2013 and since then is repeated every year. Team of GHG inventory experts from the SHMÚ and the Czech Hydrometeorological Institute (CHMI) met to exchange information and experience relating to the preparation of GHG inventory. In the one of the previous meeting, the experts from Slovakia, Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary and Austria attended. This meeting only with the Czech Hydrometeorological Institute (NIS CZ) took place in June 2024 in Bratislava (Slovakia). Separate meeting for LULUCF was held on national level on June 19, 2024.

In May 2025, joint meeting with Czechia, Poland and Hungarian experts took place in Budapest at Hungaromet Institute. Meeting includes expert discussion on sectoral level for sectors energy, IPPU, agriculture and waste. Important discussion about new transparency regime under the Paris Agreement introduced more clarity into international review processes and brought agreement on further data exchange of recommendations and their implementation into national systems.

Regular meeting is planned also in 2026.

In addition to the activities regarding the regional knowledge transferring in emissions inventories, the QA procedures focusing on introducing changes and improvements on national level are organised regularly. National experts, not directly involved in the NS SR, are invited to provide comments and discuss methodological issues.

Verification activities

Independent verification procedure was introduced on the level of the Ministry of Environment (coordinator) with inclusion of other responsible experts from relevant ministries. The nominated experts and stakeholders involved in the verification and approval process for the selected parts of the emission inventory are responsible for the official and legislative agreement of the presented results and ensure harmonisation within several international reporting.

Verification refers to the collection of activities and procedures that can be followed during the planning and development, or after the completion of an inventory, that can help to establish its reliability for the intended applications of that inventory. The used parameters and factors, the consistency of data is checked regularly. Completeness checks are undertaken; new and previous estimates are compared every time. The sectoral expert for uncertainty checks data entry into the database many times. If possible, activity data from different data sources are compared and thus verified. Comprehensive consistency checks between national energy statistics and IEA time series. Checking the results of the EU's internal review for the EU-27 and analyse its relevance for Slovakia.

Confidential information is provided to the NS SR experts based on the bilateral agreements but cannot be reported on individual level (only aggregated) in emissions inventory.

Inventory improvement (ACT)

The main aim of the QA/QC process is continuous improvement of the quality of inventory. The outcomes and experiences from the annual reviews are the main sources for the preparation of recommendation lists and improvement plans based on this recommendation lists.

The recommendation lists and improvement plans are updated annually after the regular UNFCCC and/or EU compliance reviews take place. As the Slovakia is one of the Member States of the European Union, the separate review regime is undertaken under the EU Effort Sharing Regulation (ESR) in spring every year. These outcomes and recommendations are included in the improvement plan, too. Detailed recommendation lists and improvement plans are prepared by the sectors and delivered to the sectoral experts for consideration and prioritisation of planned activities for the next inventory cycle. These plans are including in [Annex 4](#).

Prioritisation process is based on recommendations raised during the previous UNFCCC and ESR reviews. Prioritisation for improvements is given to those categories of the GHG emissions inventory, where higher uncertainty is a result of the assessment. The underlying assumptions used for estimating uncertainties applied on EF and AD are mostly based on the default values provided in the IPCC 2006 GL and/or expert judgment. The prioritisations are performing on annual basis also by quantitative assessment of uncertainty assessment (UA) for the base year and the latest inventory year. This approach is a part of the annual QA/QC system since 2017 submission. According to the previously identified outcomes made for tabular comparison of the key categories and tier method used, it was recognised, that the tier 1 approach (fugitive emissions of methane, direct soil emissions) was used several key categories. These categories are selected as the high priority of important to move to higher tier method. During the last years, the prioritisation of the Improvement Plan was focused on the Energy sector and the harmonisation of different data sources for energy balance and implementation of the higher tiers for fugitive emissions based on the IPCC 2019 Refinements. The methodological tiers for significant categories (bases on the UA results) are continuously improving, also for example in the Agricultural sector (change methodology from tier 1 up to tier 2 for enteric fermentation and manure management in swine and in direct soil emissions). In the Waste sector, the high priority in this inventory was put on distribution of the sewage sludge and implementation of the QA/QC activities. The improvement of the uncertainties in the LULUCF sector finished in 2022 and are fully implemented in 2024 submission and undated in 2025 ([Chapter 6](#)).

1.6. General Uncertainty Assessment, Including Data Pertaining to the Overall Uncertainty of Inventory Totals

The uncertainty assessment by the Approach 1 is enclosed in [Annex 2](#) to this report. Quantification of emissions uncertainty by level and trend assessment was calculated by using Approach 1 method published in the IPCC 2006 GL. The Approach 1 with the LULUCF estimated the 11.58% level uncertainty and the 1.92% trend uncertainty in 2024. According to the previous recommendations, Slovakia is using hybrid combination of Approaches 1 and 2 in this submission for calculation of total uncertainty of the inventory ([Annex 2](#)). Uncertainty analyses performed by the Approach 1 in transport was carried out using Table 3.2 for uncertainty calculation and country specific uncertainties for activity data and emission factors were inserted into calculation table.

The Slovak Republic provided also Approach 2 for uncertainty analyses according to Chapter 3 of the IPCC 2006 GL for the complete Energy and Waste sectors for the year 2015 (latest results). The methodology and results were published and described in previous reports. Based on the latest Improvement Plan ([Chapter 1.2](#)), Monte Carlo calculation in the IPPU sector was updated in this submission and the results can be found in the [Chapter 4.2.1](#) of this Report. Approach 2 in the LULUCF uncertainty analyses was updated in this submission, too. Uncertainty evaluation is based on Monte Carlo method. Results and methodology are described in the [Annex A.6.2](#) of this Report.

The Approach 1 with the LULUCF estimated the 9.05% level uncertainty and the 1.92% trend uncertainty in 1990. More information is in [Annex 2](#).

1.7. General Assessment of Completeness

Assessment of completeness is one of the elements of quality control procedure in the inventory preparation on the general and sectoral level. The completeness of the emission inventory is improving from year to year and the updates are regularly reported in the NIDs. The completeness checks for ensuring time series consistency is performed and the estimation is completed in recent inventory submission (2026). The improvements were performed in the previous inventory submissions such as estimation of GHG emissions for the agriculture and transport.

The list of categories reported by the notation keys is provided in CRT table 9. Whole overview of notation keys with detailed explanation is provided in [Annex 5](#), with information on notation keys used for each sector was prepared. More information can be found in [Annex 5](#) of this Report. Information is divided to the sectors and categories. Several categories are reported as not occurring (NO) due to the not existence of the emission source or the source is out of threshold and measurement range. If the methodology does not exist in the IPCC Guidelines, the notation key not applicable (NA) was used. Several NE key categories have been reported in 2026 submission for 1990 – 2024. Three reasons for not estimated (NE) categories are:

- no methodology is available;
- potential emissions/removals will under the threshold level of emissions in comparison to GHG emissions total;
- insufficient activity data (mostly for indirect GHG emissions like CO₂, SO₂ or NMVOC).

Table 1.5: List of NEs in the 2026 submission

GAS	SECTOR	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION
CO ₂	Energy	1.B Fugitive emissions from fuels > Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production > Oil > Refining/storage	Change of notation according to FCCC/ARR 2019 recommendation E.38; emissions are not estimated because the 2006 IPCC guidelines do not include methodologies to estimate these emissions.
CO ₂	Energy	1.B Fugitive emissions from fuels > Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production > Oil > Distribution of oil products	No methodology is provided neither in the IPCC 2006 GL not in IPCC 2019 Refinement.
CH ₄	Energy	1.B Fugitive emissions from fuels > Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production > Oil > Distribution of oil products	Change of notation according to FCCC/ARR 2019 recommendation E.38; emissions are not estimated because the 2006 IPCC guidelines do not include methodologies to estimate these emissions.
CH ₄	IPPU	2.C Metal Industry/2.C.1 Iron and Steel Production/2.C.1.b Pig Iron	Used methodology does not allow to distinguish the emissions
CH ₄	IPPU	2.C Metal Industry/2.C.1 Iron and Steel Production/2.C.1.e Pellet	Used methodology does not allow to distinguish the emissions
CH ₄	IPPU	2.D Non-energy Products from Fuels and Solvent Use/2.D.1 Lubricant Use	No methodology is provided neither in the IPCC 2006 GL not in IPCC 2019 Refinement.
CH ₄	IPPU	2.D Non-energy Products from Fuels and Solvent Use/2.D.2 Paraffin wax use	No methodology is provided neither in the IPCC 2006 GL not in IPCC 2019 Refinement.
N ₂ O	IPPU	2.D Non-energy Products from Fuels and Solvent Use/2.D.1 Lubricant Use	No methodology is provided neither in the IPCC 2006 GL not in IPCC 2019 Refinement.
N ₂ O	IPPU	2.D Non-energy Products from Fuels and Solvent Use/2.D.2 Paraffin Wax Use	No methodology is provided neither in the IPCC 2006 GL not in IPCC 2019 Refinement.

GAS	SECTOR	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION
CO ₂	Agriculture	General	Indirect CO ₂ emissions are not estimated in agriculture due to a lack of available methodology on atmospheric oxidation.
N ₂ O	Agriculture	General	Part of the indirect emissions of N ₂ O are included in the sectoral tables for manure management and agricultural soils indirect emissions from other than agricultural sources are not estimated.
N ₂ O	Agriculture	3.D Agricultural Soils/3.D.1 Direct N ₂ O Emissions From Managed Soils/3.D.1.6 Cultivation of Organic Soils	The emissions are under the threshold of significance. See NID Chapter Agriculture.
CO ₂	LULUCF	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Cropland > Carbon stock change > Cropland remaining cropland > annual cropland	No methodology is provided neither in the IPCC 2006 GL not in IPCC 2019 Refinement.

Categories included elsewhere (IE) are listed also in CRT table 9 with the explanations of reallocation.

Both direct and indirect GHGs as well as precursor gases are covered by the inventory of the Slovak Republic. The geographic coverage is complete; the whole territory of the Slovak Republic is covered by the inventory.

1.8. Metrics

In accordance with paragraph 37 of the MPGs (Annex to Decision 18/CMA.1), the Party reports aggregate greenhouse gas emissions and removals expressed in CO₂ eq. using exclusively the 100-year time-horizon global warming potential (GWP) values from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report. Consistent with the mandatory requirements of the MPGs, the Party has elected not to use any voluntary supplemental metrics (such as global temperature potential) for its reporting. All aggregate figures are derived solely from the official IPCC metrics to ensure methodological consistency and transparency.

1.9. Summary of any Flexibility Applied

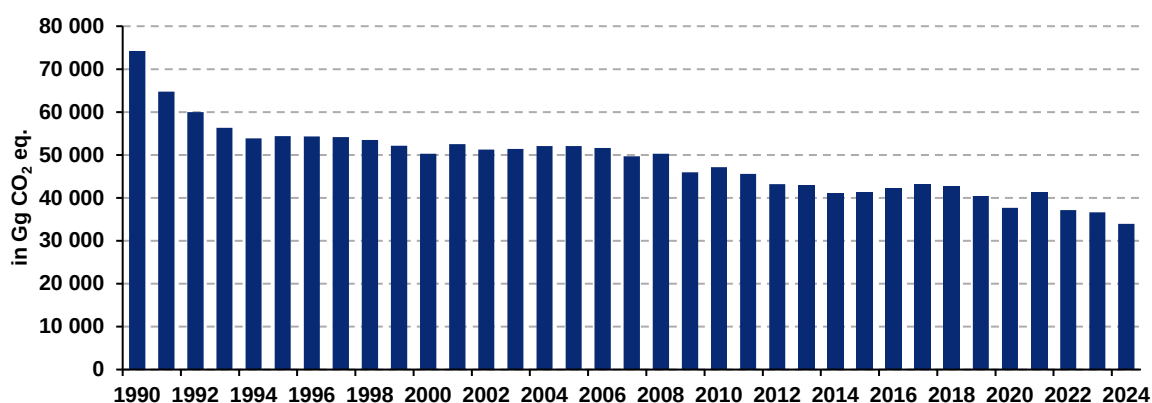
Not applicable.

CHAPTER 2. TRENDS IN GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND REMOVALS

2.1. Description of Emission and Removal Trends for Aggregated GHG Emissions and Removals

The GHG emissions presented in the National Inventory Document 2026 were updated and converted by using the newest available methods, national conditions and data published by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic and other official statistical authorities. The improvements for the categories included in the Improvement Plan and prioritisation according to Recommendation Lists were implemented in previous submission. Total GHG emissions were 33 918.03 Gg CO₂ eq. in 2024 (without LULUCF and with indirect emissions). This represents a reduction by more 55% in comparison with the reference (base) year 1990. In comparison with 2023, the emissions decreased by 7%. Total GHG emissions in the Slovak Republic decreased in 2024 in comparison with the previous year by almost 800 kt, which was affected by the decrease in the Energy and IPPU sectors (mostly in the EU ETS sources) because of decreasing of industrial production in Slovakia. Total GHG emissions excluding the LULUCF sector have been decreasing continually from the base year and more stable trend in the recent years, dropped significantly in the years 2019 and 2020 due to special circumstances connected with the COVID-19 and other important changes made in Slovak economy. Then during the year 2021, emissions increased due to recovery of economy and afterwards due to Ukraine war, emissions decreased in 2022 affected by the increasing prices for fossil fuel. Significant changes in methodologies and emission factors are implemented in the frame of trying to keep consistency with the European Emission Trading System (EU ETS). [Table 2.1](#) shows the aggregated GHG emissions. In the period 1990 – 2024, the total greenhouse gas emissions in the Slovak Republic did not exceed the level of the base year 1990. [Figure 2.1](#) shows trends in the gases without LULUCF in relative expression.

Figure 2.1: The aggregated GHG emission trends



Aggregated GHG emissions without LULUCF and indirect emissions; emissions are determined as of April 2026.

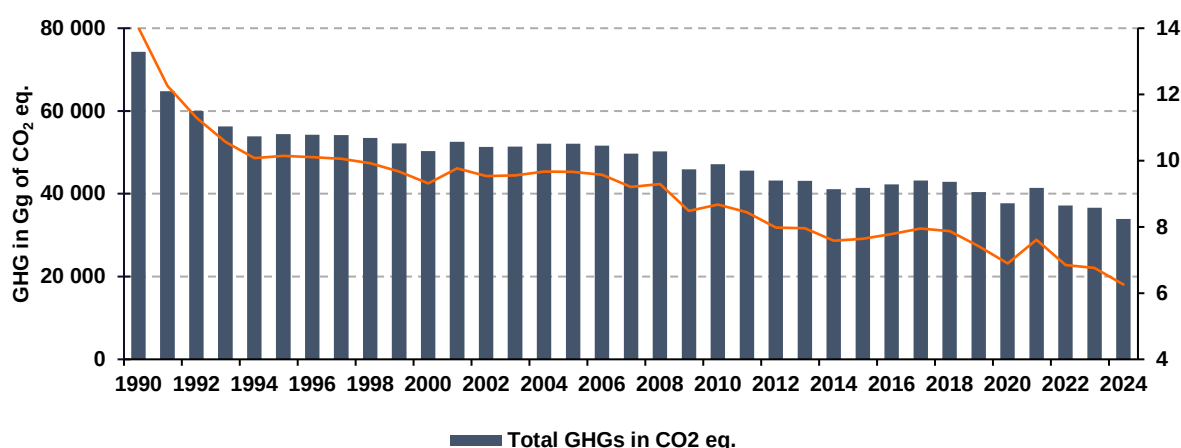
This important reduction of emissions has resulted above all from the strong although temporary decrease in economy activities, followed by restructuring of economy joined with implementing new and more effective technologies, reducing the share of the intensive energy industry and increasing share of services in GDP generation. Transport (mostly the road transport), with increasing emissions is an important exception.

Total anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by gases in the years 1990 – 2024 are depicted in [Table ES.2](#) in this Report.

Beside the basic macroeconomic indicators as GDP, GDP per capita, foreign and domestic trade development, inflation, employment, there are also mentioned the data on the amount of investment in environmental protection and activities in science and research, without specifying their orientation. The economic crisis that began in 2008 has brought a significant weakening of the external demand, causing a decreasing dynamic of the Slovak export, manufacturing, labour market and total domestic demand. The debt crisis in the Eurozone that broke out in 2012 again caused a decline in external demand. Emission situation in Slovakia can be considered and evaluated separately. While the EU ETS sources/sectors is going to further reduction of their emissions, the emissions in the non-EU ETS sources (ESR sectors/sources) is mostly stabilised or negative. Regulations included in the EU ETS push sources via economical instruments (Modernisation Fond) into larger investments and reduction of CO₂ emissions. In addition, the Slovak economy introduced changes in energy industry and steel production (phase-out of the furnace in the U.S. Steel company) what have positive effect on emissions in the EU ETS part of inventory. On the other hand, non-EU ETS sources representing agriculture, small industry, transport, waste and other small sources have not effective mitigation measures in place and the sectors policies are not targeting emissions reduction in a sufficient way. Therefore, the Ministry of Environment prepared the new Climate Change legislation, what introduces the sectoral targets with the shared responsibility among the ministries and the private sectors.

The indicators can assess the current economic and emission situation in Slovakia. While the indicator of carbon intensity can be changed much more rapidly in the situation of a high economic growth, GHG per capita is a different case where you can get very impressive results even without any measures, just by higher population growth rate. However, this is not the case of the Slovak Republic right now. It will take much longer time to change numerator by the impact of new technologies implementation namely in combination with high dynamic of development in the energy intensive industries. However, the indicator reached the lowest level in 2020. This was caused by combination of above-mentioned measures and special situation with COVID-19, Ukraine war and fuel prices policy in the last few years.

Figure 2.2: Total GHG emissions in Gg of CO₂ eq. per capita in 1990 – 2024



Aggregated GHG emissions without LULUCF and indirect emissions; emissions are determined as of April 2026.

2.2. Description of Emission and Removal Trends by Sector and by Gas

Population of the Slovak Republic as of December 31, 2024 was 5 419 451 and has slightly decreasing. Average residential density is 110.7 inhabitants per km². The population is concentrated in towns in lowlands and the main basins. Mountain areas are randomly populated. Unemployment rate in the Slovak Republic was 5.3% at the end of 2024 (according to the national statistics), what is lower than the previous years. The capital Bratislava is the largest city in the Slovak Republic with the number of inhabitants 475 500.

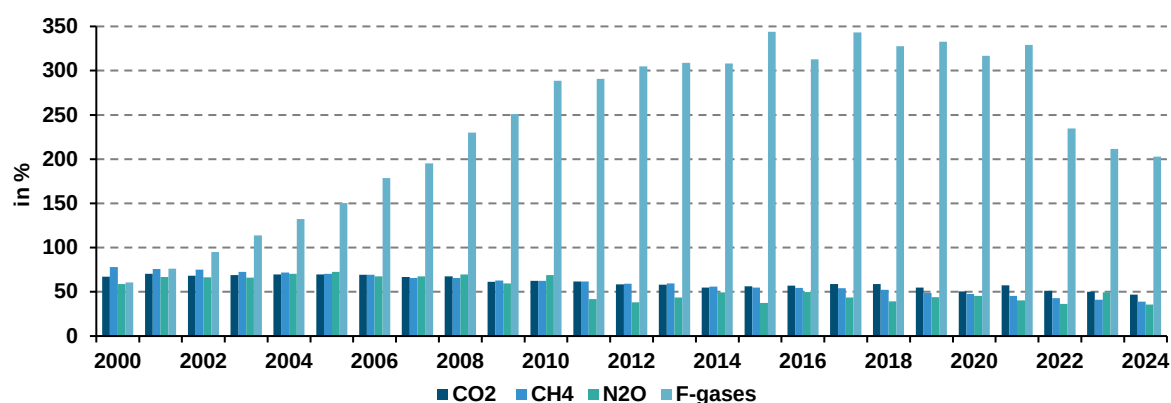
Total anthropogenic emissions of carbon dioxide excluding LULUCF and including indirect emissions have decreased by more than 54% in 2024 compared to the base year (1990). Nowadays the amount is 33 918.03 Gg of CO₂ without LULUCF and with indirect emissions. Compared to the previous inventory year 2023, emissions decreased by more than 7%. The reason for the decrease in CO₂ emissions in 2024 is caused by decreasing of CO₂ emissions in almost all energy and industry categories. Mainly in energy industry, manufacturing industry and in metal industry. In 2024, CO₂ emissions including the LULUCF and including indirect emissions significantly decreased compared to the previous year and decreased by more than 55% compared to the base year.

Total anthropogenic emissions of methane without LULUCF and with indirect emissions decreased compared to the base year (1990) by more than 61% and currently the emissions are 3 282.90 Gg of CO₂ eq. In absolute value, CH₄ emissions were 117.25 Gg without LULUCF. Methane emissions from the LULUCF sector are 0.67 Gg of CH₄ caused by forest fires. These emissions, however negligible, are decreasing due to lower number of forest fires in Slovakia. Trend of methane emissions is affected by the implementation of new waste legislation and measures in fugitive emissions and agriculture. Compared to the previous inventory year 2023, the amount of emission is decreased by more than 6%, mostly due to declining emissions in energy and IPPU sectors.

Total anthropogenic emissions of N₂O without LULUCF decreased compared to the base year (1990) by more than 64.5% and currently the emissions are 1 410.83 Gg of CO₂ eq. Emissions of N₂O in absolute value were 5.32 Gg without LULUCF. Emissions of N₂O from the LULUCF sector are 0.10 Gg. Compared to the previous inventory year 2023, the emission decreased by almost 28%.

Total anthropogenic emissions of F-gases 434 Gg, from it 428.09 Gg of HFCs, 0.02 Gg of PFCs and 5.90 Gg of SF₆ in CO₂ eq. Emissions of HFCs decreased since 1995 due to the decrease in consumption and the replacement of PFCs and HFCs substances. Since that time, first decrease had occurred in the 2016 inventory year and repeated in 2018, and significant decrease continue in 2024. Decrease occurred in all F-gases, and this is effect of implemented legislation of the EU in line with F-gases regulation ([Chapter 4](#)). Emissions' trend of PFCs has been decreasing and emissions of SF₆ has been slightly decreasing due to the decreasing consumption in industry. Decrease of F-gases emissions beginning in 2016 was caused by the biannual interval of servicing equipment. Despite these facts, emission of F-gases decreased compared to previous year 2023.

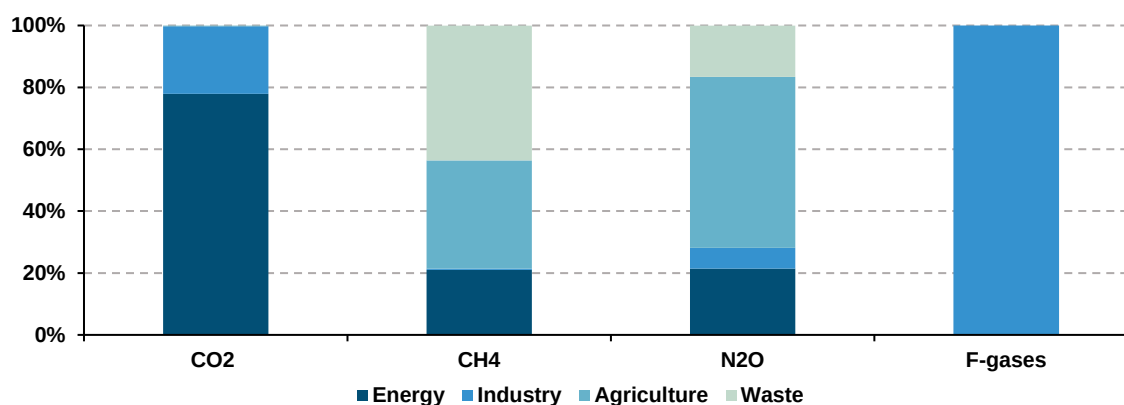
Figure 2.3: Emission trends by gas for the years 2000 – 2024 relative to the 1990 level (relative in %)



Aggregated GHG emissions without LULUCF and indirect emissions; emissions are determined as of April 2026.

The major share of CO₂ emissions comes from the Energy sector (fuel combustion, transport) with the 78% share from the total carbon dioxide emissions in 2024 inventory, 21.8% of CO₂ is produced in the IPPU sector and negligible amount is produced in the Agriculture (0.3%) and the Waste (0.01%) sectors. The energy related CO₂ emissions from waste incineration are included in the Energy sector. The 43.6% of CH₄ emissions is produced in the Waste sector (SWDS), 21% of methane emissions is produced in the Energy sector and 35.0% in the Agriculture sector. More than 55% of N₂O emissions is produced in the Agriculture sector (nitrogen from soils), 6.7% in the IPPU sector (nitric acid production), 16.6% in the Waste sector and 21.5% in the Energy sector. F-gases are produced exclusively in the IPPU.

Figure 2.4: Emission trends by gas in the sectors in 2024



Aggregated GHG emissions without LULUCF and indirect emissions; emissions are determined as of April 2026.

Aggregated GHG emissions from the Energy sector based on the sectoral approach (combustion) data in 2024 were estimated to be 23 396.02 Gg of CO₂ eq. including transport emissions (7 720.07 Gg of CO₂ eq.), which represent the decrease by 59% compared to the base year and decrease compared to previous year by 6.7%. Transport decreased by 1.91% compared to 2023 and in comparison, with the base year increased by more than 13%.

Total emissions from the IPPU sector were 6 802.47 Gg of CO₂ eq. in 2024, which was decreased almost by 28% compared to the base year and the decreased by 6.5% compared to the previous year. This sector covers also emissions from solvents use and indirect CO₂ emissions from solvents NMVOC emissions.

Emissions from the Agriculture sector were estimated to be 2 006.99 Gg of CO₂ eq. It is almost 69% decrease in comparison with the base year, and the decrease compared to the previous year was more than 21%. The Agriculture sector is the sector with the most significant decrease compared to the base year 1990, because of the decreasing trend in cattle numbers and fertilisers use.

Emissions from the Waste sector were estimated to be 1 666.44 Gg of CO₂ eq. The decrease is more than 2.4% compared to the previous inventory year and the time series are stable for last years. Compared to the base year, the increase was more than 41%, because of increased methane emissions from solid waste disposal sites. The emissions from waste incineration with energy use are included into the Energy sector, categories 1.A.1.a, 1.A.2.f and 1.A.2.c.

Structural changes in the Energy sector and the implementation of economic instruments have played an important role in achieving the status, when the trend of GHG emissions does not copy the GDP growth. In this context, the most important measure seems to be the adoption of the national legislation on air quality, which was approved in 1991 and it has initiated the positive trend in the reduction of the emissions of basic air pollutants and indirectly GHG emissions. At the same time, the consumption of primary energy resources as well as total energy has decreased.

Total anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by the sectors in the years 1990 – 2024 are depicted in [Table ES.2](#) in this Report.

According to the [Joint Research Centre of the European Commission](#), the highest reduction in the energy intensity values during the 15-years period from 2000 to 2014 was found in the Slovak Republic, which has undergone a growth rate of 82.5%.⁶ This positive development is the result of the successful restructuring of industry, the introduction of energy-efficient production processes in industry and effective energy-saving measures in household by superseding home appliances with more efficient variants (due to several support programmes focused on households). Energy intensity in 2024 decrease in comparison with the previous year, due to decrease of the GDP caused by the economic reasons and lower total inland energy consumption. The latest year development estimated the long-term trend in energy intensity per GDP and final decarbonisation of economy.

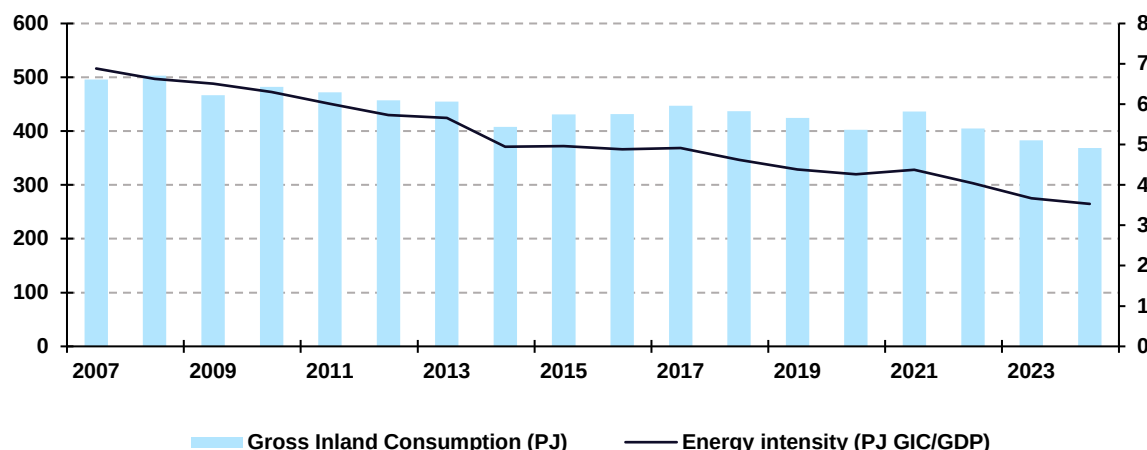
Transport is a significant source of emissions in the Energy sector, with 30% share in total FEC (Final Energy Consumption) in the Slovak Republic. The proportion of transport is growing each year, and the adopted policies and measures have no positive impact on increasing trend of emissions from transport. Emission balances in road transport are modelled according to method COPERT 5 version. GHG emissions from non-road transport are balanced using 2006 IPCC guidelines and EMEP/EEA 2023 methodology according to individual transport types (air, water and rail). The share of rail and water transports is decreasing from year to year, while the share of air transport increased rapidly in previous years, especially due to the increasing activity of low-cost airlines, but the trend is stabilised recently. Slovak transport policy started to support railways and other alternative mode of transport (public, car sharing, etc.), but the effect of investments will be visible later.

Fugitive methane emissions from the extraction (only 0.3% share in total FEC) and distribution of fossil fuels were important, as the Slovak Republic is an important transit country regarding the transport of oil and natural gas from the third countries (East Europe, Asia) to Europe. Raw materials are transported through high-pressure pipelines and distribution network and they are pumped in pipeline compressors. During previous years, massive investments were introduced into transmission network to reduce fugitive emissions and losses. Further improvements were implemented by the specific distribution companies of oil and natural gas to the pipeline system (exploration, transit, distribution, etc.) in line with

⁶ Joint Research Centre: Energy Consumption and Energy Efficiency Trends in the EU-28 2000-2014 2016, p. 19.

the international requirements. Side effect of these changes caused reducing fugitive emissions in this sector. New data and methodological approach for fugitive emissions from natural gas transmission was implemented into previous and current submissions.

Figure 2.5: The trend of energy intensity (right y axis) in the period 2007 – 2024 (estimated by the revised statistical approach NACErev.2)



The IPPU sector includes all GHG emissions generated from technological processes producing raw materials and products with the 28% share in total FEC in the Slovak Republic. Within the preparation of the GHG emission balance in the Slovak Republic, consistent emphasis is put on the analysis of individual technological processes and distinction between the emissions from fuel combustion in heat and energy production and the emissions from technological processes and production. Most important emission sources are balanced separately, emission and oxidation factors are re-evaluated, as well as other parameters entering the balancing equations and the results are compared with the verified emissions for CO₂ emissions. Fundamental emissions inventory in solvents is based on the balance of non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC) according to EMEP/EEA 2023 methodology. Emissions are recalculated according to the stoichiometric coefficients to CO₂ emissions. Indirect emissions of CO₂ are estimated since the base year and allocated in the IPPU sector according to the IPCC 2006 GL.

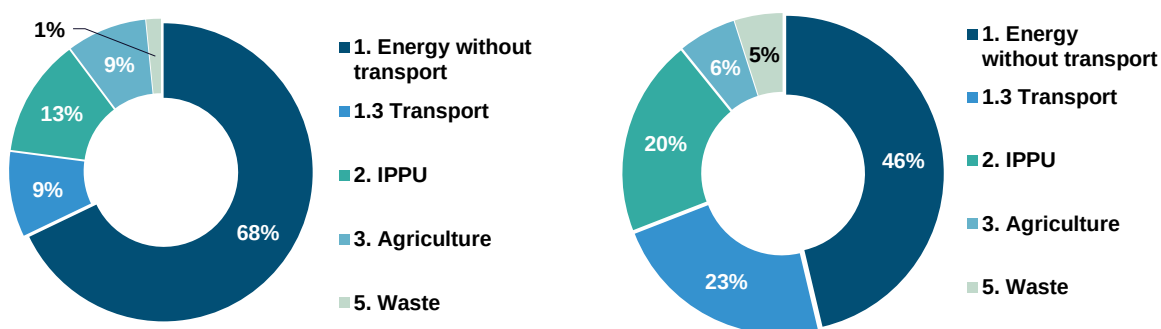
The Agriculture sector with more than 1% share in total FEC in the Slovak Republic is the main source of methane and N₂O emissions in the GHG emissions balance in the Slovak Republic. The emissions balance is compiled annually based on the sectoral statistics and in recent years based on a new regionalisation of agricultural areas of the Slovak Republic. The Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic issues annual statistics “Green Report”, part agriculture and food industry on a yearly basis. In recent year, the increasing trend of services and other (non-industrial) activities on GDP is visible. This has positive impact on the emissions. Slovakia is also providing to the EUROSTAT national accounts inventory of GHGs and pollutants according to the NACE rev.2 classification of economic activities. However, the methodology is different from the GHG inventory preparation, emissions trend shows interlinkages with the shift of GDP share of the economic sectors on total GDP of Slovakia.

The area of forest in the Slovak Republic covers approximately 40% of the territory and wood harvesting is historically an important economic activity. Since 1990, sinks from the LULUCF sector have remained at the level of 8-10% of total GHG emissions, but in the recent years, sinks increased on 15% level of the total GHG emissions. Historically stable trend was disrupted in 2004 by a wind calamity in the High Tatras, which resulted in increased harvest of wood damaged by the calamity and pests and consequently in the decrease in total sinks to the half of former volumes. The lower harvest and better management of forest caused increasing of sinks in the last years.

Several significant changes and re-evaluations of the applied methods have been carried out in the Waste sector, followed by recalculations in all categories of waste treatment. Methane emissions from solid waste disposal sites (SWDS) have the largest share on total emissions. Waste balance methodology has been revised and tier 2 approach FOD (First Order Decay) methodology has been used for the recalculations of the time series since 1950. The trend of methane emissions has been stabilised depending on the adopted legislation in municipal waste landfills, lower production of waste and higher share of recycling. A more detailed description of the methodology as well as with the Monte Carlo uncertainty analysis is described in the references.⁷ The disaggregation of emissions from municipal waste incineration into two groups, i.e. waste incineration with and without energy utilisation, was another important change with respect to the quality improvement of the emission inventory. The emissions from waste incineration with energy utilisation were reported under the Energy sector, sub-category 1.A.1.a (other fuels). The emissions from waste incineration without energy utilisation are reported within the Waste sector but are negligible in the present year. The comparison of the 2023 sectors share with the base year is shown on following [Figure 2.6](#). The significant decrease is visible in the Energy and Agricultural sectors (without transport) and increase in the Waste and IPPU sectors and transport. Emissions from international aviation and shipping are excluded from the national totals and therefore not presented here.

International bunker emissions of the inventory are the sum of the aviation bunker and maritime bunker emissions. These emissions are reported as memo items; but excluded from national totals. Emissions of greenhouse gases from international aviation increased constantly between 1992 and 2008. Between 2009 and 2014, international bunker emissions decreased, partly reflecting the economic recession. Total GHG emissions from international transport represents 191.95 Gg of CO₂ equivalents in 2024, after dramatically decrease, practically stopping of air transport caused by Covid-19 pandemic situation in 2020 – 2021, emissions increase in 2024. Emissions from international aviation have more than 95% share.

Figure 2.6: The share of the individual sectors in total GHG emissions in 2024 (right) and 1990 (left)



Aggregated GHG emissions without LULUCF and indirect emissions; emissions are determined as of April 2026

⁷ Szemesová, J.; Gera, M.: Emission estimation of solid waste disposal sites according to the uncertainty analysis methodology, Bioclimatology and Natural Hazards, ISBN 978-80-228-17-60.

2.2.1. Main Reasons for Emission Changes in 2023 – 2024

Total GHG emissions in the Slovak Republic decreased by 7.5% in 2024 in comparison with the previous year, which was affected by the decrease in the Energy and IPPU sectors. This decrease demonstrates the economic and industrial impact of the energy prices policy, restrictions against the import of fossil fuels and raw materials from Russian Federation and development of electricity prices for industry. Several industrial subjects phased-out or reduced production or transformed. There were several significant changes in methodologies and emission factors implemented in the latest submission, particularly in fugitive emissions, agriculture and waste sectors. More changes were connected with the implementation of the 2019 IPCC Refinement.

The main reason for emission changes in 2023 – 2024 were as follows:

- CO₂ emissions decrease in the Energy sector - category 1.A.1 – Energy Industry (1.06 Tg of CO₂) caused by decrease energy and heat production.
- CO₂ emissions decrease in the Energy sector - category 1.A.2 – Other Sectors (0.23 Tg of CO₂) caused by decrease industrial production of heavy metals and chemistry.
- CO₂ emissions decrease in the Energy sector - category 1.A.3 – Transport (0.15 Tg of CO₂) caused by increasing road transportation, mainly diesel-driven cars and transit.
- CO₂ emissions decrease in the IPPU sector – category 2.C – Iron and Steel Production (0.39 Tg of CO₂).

In addition, methane emissions decreased in the Energy sector (0.4 kt of CH₄) and N₂O emissions decreased in the Agriculture sector (2.0 kt of N₂O).

2.2.2. Key Drivers Affecting Emission Trends in LULUCF

The increasing trend of removals in forest land-use category is evident in the Slovak Republic since 1970 and nowadays since 2018. The increasing trend of removals cropland land-use category was recorded at the same time. Grassland areas decreased from 1980 to beginning of 1990 and since this year, decreasing trend of removals was recorded up to 2005. Since 2005, moderately downward trend has been taking place. Settlements land-use category has continual increasing trend during the whole period. This trend was interrupted in this submission, when removals decreased mostly in all land-use categories due to increasing harvest in forest and lowering sinks in soils. This situation is mostly caused by development of transport infrastructure, industrial areas, municipal development and raising the standards and infrastructure in country and is very often connected with decreasing of the cropland and other land categories. Wetland represents 1.9% (94 kha) of the Slovak territory and it is considered constant, not involving any land use conversions. The LULUCF sector with net removals -4 990.66 Gg of CO₂ eq. in 2024 is very important sector and comprises from several key categories.

The major share from the LULUCF sector in 2024 represents removals in CO₂ with the contributions of the categories provided in the [Table 2.1](#). N₂O emissions from the disturbance associated with the land-use conversion to Cropland, Grassland, Settlements and Other Land were reported in this submission. In addition, removals from the harvested wood products were estimated in this submission. The emissions of other pollutants originate from forest fires and controlled burning of forest, cropland and grazing land. The estimated amount of NO_x emissions was 0.43 Gg, and the estimated amount of CO emissions was 15.20 Gg in 2024 ([Table 2.1](#)).

Table 2.1: Summary of total emissions and removals according to the categories in 2024

CATEGORY	Net CO ₂		CH ₄	N ₂ O	NO _x	CO	NMVOC	SO ₂
		Gg	Gg		Gg			
4. LULUCF	NO	-5 036.83	0.67	0.10	0.43	15.20	0.34	0.01
A. Forest Land	NO	-4 180.13	0.66	0.04	0.42	15.12	0.34	NO
B. Cropland	NO	-505.95	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.08	NO	NO
C. Grassland	NO	-17.92	0.00	0.00	NO	NO	NO	NO
D. Wetlands	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
E. Settlements	NO	95.34	NO	0.02	NO	NO	NO	NO
F. Other Land	NO	109.64	NO	0.02	NO	NO	NO	NO
G. HWP	NO	-537.82	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
H. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.01

Aggregated GHG emissions without LULUCF and indirect emissions; emissions are determined as of April 2026.

2.2.3. Description and Interpretation of Emission Trends for Indirect GHG and SO₂

Information can be found in [Chapter ES.4](#) of this Report.

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CHAPTER 3. ENERGY (CRT SECTOR 1)

This Chapter was prepared using GWP₁₀₀ taken from the 5th Assessment Report of the IPCC by the sectoral experts and institutions involved in the National Inventory System of the Slovak Republic:

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3.1. Overview of the Sector and Background Information

A significant decline in energy intensity was recorded in the previous years in Slovakia. The gross domestic energy consumption decreased by almost 24% since 2010. This decrease is associated with a decrease in solid and liquid fuels consumption for heating and with the significant decrease in natural gas consumption, while the electricity consumption is relatively stable. On the other hand, significant increase of biomass is visible. In Slovakia, the trend of a slight decrease in total primary energy consumption continued, while electricity consumption began to grow again. PEC decreased by an estimated 3.3% in 2024 compared to the previous year. The total value is around 16 Mtoe (million tons of oil equivalent). Final electricity consumption in the Slovak Republic increased by 8.9% compared to 2023. In total, approximately 27.3 TWh of electricity was consumed. Nuclear energy plays a dominant role, accounting for almost one third (approx. 28%) of primary consumption. The share of renewable sources in electricity production reached 24.2%.¹ Based on the National Energy Strategy up to 2030, an increase of nuclear and RES share on the total energy consumption is expected. A slight increase is projected in natural gas consumption in transport up to 2030 (transition fuel to zero-carbon 2050).

The most indicative decoupling trend in GHG emissions and GDP is visible directly in sector energy (fossil fuels consumption). The decrease in the consumption of solid fuels is 87% in comparison with the base year 1990. The consumption of liquid fuels decreased by 23% and the decline in gaseous fuels is 34%. By comparison, the consumption of biomass was 5 times higher in 2023 than in 1990. General trend in total consumption of fossil fuels is declining by 53% due to the increase in energy efficiency. **Figure 3.1** shows GHG emissions trend in Gg of CO₂ equivalents by categories for time series. Basic key categories 1.A.1 – Energy Industries, 1.A.2 – Manufacturing Industries and Construction and 1.A.4 – Other Sectors (services and households) have the most significant influence on the overall emission trends.

¹ <https://www.urso.gov.sk/about-urso/>

The Energy sector is the main contributor to overall GHG emissions with its share of 69% and 23 396.02 Gg of CO₂ eq. in 2024. Within this sector, **Figure 3.2** shows significant contributors (and key categories) to the emissions as follow: transport with its share of 33%, fuel combustion in the large (share 22.78%) and medium stationary sources of pollution (share 23.23%), pollution from small sources of residential heating systems (share 18.43%) and fugitive methane emissions from transmission/transport/distribution, processing and storage of oil and natural gas (share 2.6%).

Figure 3.1: Trend in aggregated GHG emissions by categories in Gg of CO₂ eq. within the Energy sector in 1990 – 2024

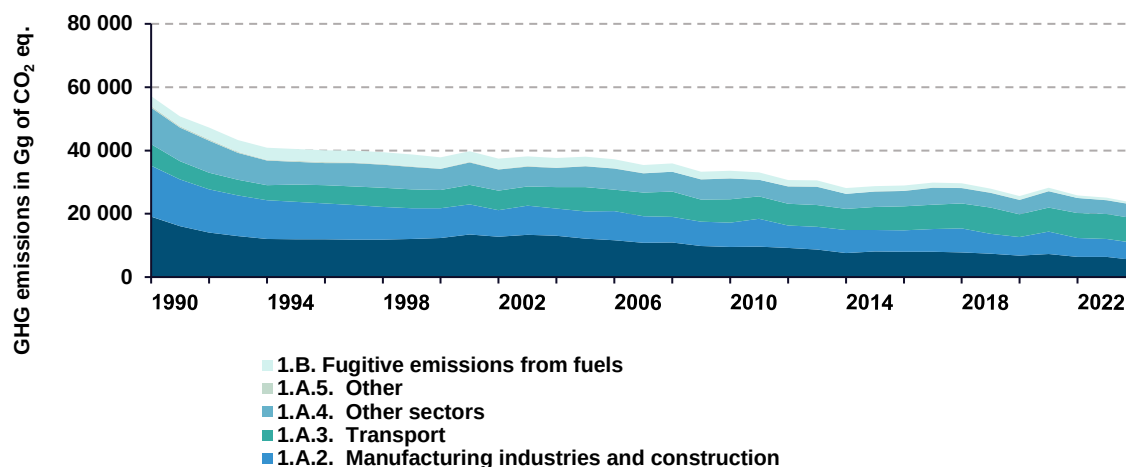


Figure 3.2: The share of aggregated GHG emissions by categories within the Energy sector in 2024

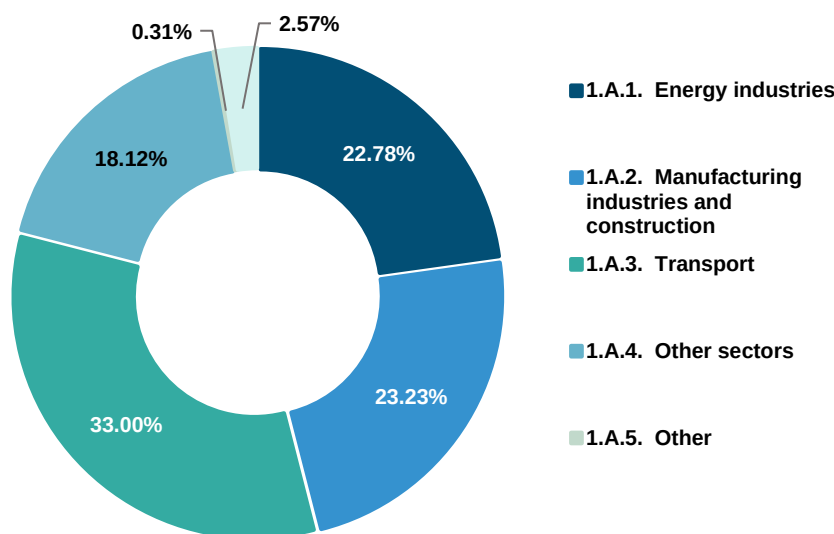
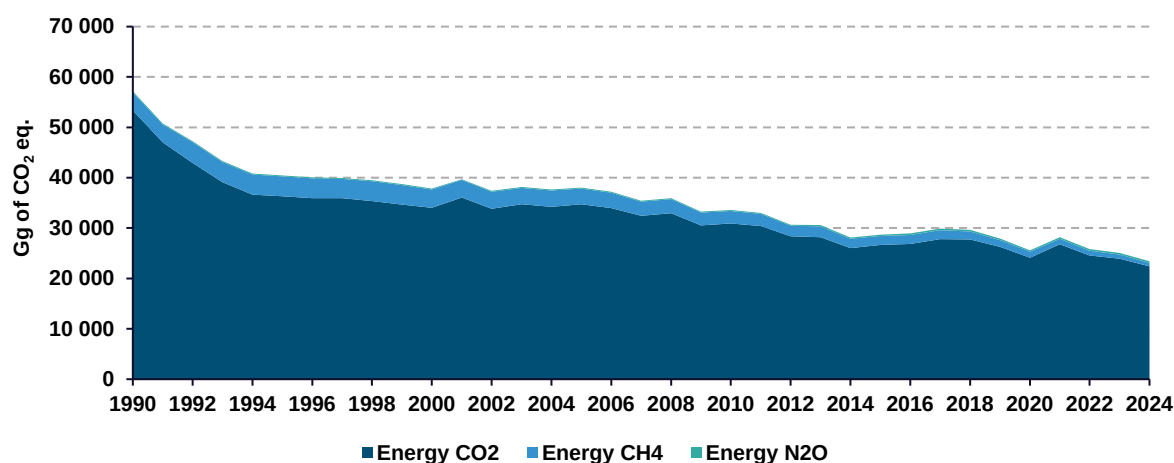


Table 3.1 and **Figure 3.3** show overall emissions trends since the base year 1990 according to gases and major categories. The majority of emissions is reported in the category 1.A – Fuels Combustion (more than 90% in all years) and major gas is carbon dioxide (more than 90% in all years). According to this analysis, prioritization in the inventory preparation and improvements is set for the key categories within 1.A (using higher tier approach in key categories) and mostly focused on CO₂ gas (developing country/plant specific EFs for CO₂).

Table 3.1: GHG emissions by categories within the Energy sector in particular years

YEAR	CO ₂ Emissions			CH ₄ Emissions			N ₂ O Emissions		
	Energy	1.A	1.B	Energy	1.A	1.B	Energy	1.A	1.B
	Gg of CO ₂ eq./year								
1990	53 349.7	53 272.9	76.9	3 576.4	501.6	3 074.7	231.57	231.39	0.18
1995	36 307.9	36 236.5	71.5	3 973.1	294.8	3 678.3	160.55	160.34	0.21
2000	34 007.7	33 938.4	69.3	3 663.9	236.1	3 427.7	162.89	162.64	0.25
2005	34 731.8	34 662.2	69.6	3 134.1	279.7	2 854.4	201.23	200.07	1.16
2010	30 889.2	30 824.0	65.2	2 508.6	258.7	2 249.9	191.62	191.42	0.20
2011	30 415.4	30 348.2	67.2	2 422.2	240.3	2 181.8	196.04	195.81	0.23
2012	28 350.7	28 291.5	59.2	2 140.0	253.2	1 886.7	201.53	201.31	0.22
2013	28 179.3	28 115.5	63.8	2 189.2	244.4	1 944.7	222.54	222.31	0.23
2014	26 001.5	25 934.1	67.4	1 896.0	170.1	1 725.9	245.41	245.19	0.21
2015	26 688.9	26 622.9	66.0	1 749.7	215.8	1 533.9	281.72	281.49	0.23
2016	26 860.2	26 793.5	66.7	1 785.2	220.1	1 565.1	298.06	297.89	0.17
2017	27 830.4	27 760.5	69.9	1 740.0	214.0	1 526.1	316.58	316.36	0.22
2018	27 757.3	27 690.2	67.1	1 558.0	186.1	1 371.9	318.63	318.41	0.22
2019	26 269.9	26 205.9	64.0	1 345.1	183.1	1 162.0	311.72	311.51	0.21
2020	24 093.6	24 030.1	63.5	1 224.6	179.1	1 045.5	234.08	233.85	0.23
2021	26 773.1	26 715.7	57.4	1 096.0	178.8	917.2	311.33	311.11	0.22
2022	24 575.1	24 520.8	54.3	919.7	164.5	755.2	312.89	312.68	0.21
2023	23 939.5	23 890.1	49.4	834.0	138.9	695.1	312.09	311.88	0.21
2024	22 405.6	22 365.9	39.6	688.1	126.3	561.7	302.41	302.21	0.19

Figure 3.3: Trend in aggregated emissions by gases within the Energy sector in 1990 – 2024
(Gg of CO₂ eq.)



Sectoral approach based on bottom-up methodology is the most appropriate method for energy balance and for emissions estimation in the Slovak Republic. The sectoral approach is based on direct information from the large and medium stationary sources included in the EU ETS and completed with the statistical information provided by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic (ŠÚ SR) on the level of the statistical units (enterprises) – confidential data. Sectoral approach is compared with the reference approach based on top-down data published by the ŠÚ SR in the National Energy Balance (publicly available). The inter-annual fluctuation is very low and small discrepancies can occur in the fuel characteristics and using average parameters such as the calorific values or oxidation factors.

Fugitive GHG emissions in the period 1990 – 2023 were calculated based on the coal production from underground mines, obtained from the official statistical sources, mine companies (HBP, a.s., Baňa Dolina, a.s. and Baňa Čáry, a.s.), oil and NG production and transport companies, the ŠÚ SR and the Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic. A significant decrease in methane emissions in this category is visible in 2020, the situation was stabilised in 2021 while after 2021 further decrease was recorded. This is caused by the decrease of amount of coal mined and natural gas in transiting (therefore also fugitive emissions decreased inter-annual). In the end of the year 2023 the last coal mine was closed. This decrease was moderated by methane emissions from abandoned mines. The overview of categories according to the IPCC 2006 GL and 2019 Refinement to IPCC 2006 GL relevant for the Slovak Republic in the Energy sector is listed in [Table 3.2](#).

Table 3.2: Reported emissions and tier approach in the Energy sector in 2024

CATEGORY		DESCRIPTION / EMISSIONS / TIER					
1.A.1 Energy industries							
1.A.1.a	Public electricity and heat production	Electricity, combined heat and power generation, industrial and municipal waste incineration with energy use, cogeneration					
1.A.1.a.i	Electricity generation	CO ₂	T2	CH ₄	T1	N ₂ O	T1
1.A.1.a.ii	Combined heat and power generation	CO ₂	T2	CH ₄	T1	N ₂ O	T1
1.A.1.a.ii	Other fuels (waste incineration, methane cogeneration)	CO ₂	T2	CH ₄	T1	N ₂ O	T1
1.A.1.a.iii	Heat plants	CO ₂	T2	CH ₄	T1	N ₂ O	T1
1.A.1.b	Petroleum refining	Refineries, petrochemical oil processing					
		CO ₂	T3	CH ₄	T1	N ₂ O	T1
1.A.1.c	Manufacture of solid fuels and other energy industries	Coke production, coal manufacturing					
1.A.1.c.i	Manufacture of solid fuels	CO ₂	T2	CH ₄	T1	N ₂ O	T1
1.A.1.c.ii	Oil and gas extraction	CO ₂	T2	CH ₄	T1	N ₂ O	T1
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction							
1.A.2.a	Iron and steel	Iron, steel and ferroalloy production, manufacturing of iron ore					
		CO ₂	T2	CH ₄	T1	N ₂ O	T1
1.A.2.b	Non-ferrous metals	Non-ferrous metals production, casting					
		CO ₂	T2	CH ₄	T1	N ₂ O	T1
1.A.2.c	Chemicals	Chemical products manufacturing and production					
		CO ₂	T2	CH ₄	T1	N ₂ O	T1
1.A.2.d	Pulp, paper and print	Paper and pulp production, printing,					
		CO ₂	T2	CH ₄	T1	N ₂ O	T1
1.A.2.e	Food processing, beverages and tobacco	Food industry					
		CO ₂	T2	CH ₄	T1	N ₂ O	T1
1.A.2.f	Non-metallic minerals	Glass, cement, lime and magnesite production, brickworks, asphalt mixing plant, bating and electroplating					
		CO ₂	T2	CH ₄	T1	N ₂ O	T1
1.A.2.g	Other						
1.A.2.g.i	Manufacturing of machinery	CO ₂	T2	CH ₄	T1	N ₂ O	T1
1.A.2.g.ii	Manufacturing of transport equipment	CO ₂	T2	CH ₄	T1	N ₂ O	T1
1.A.2.g.iii	Mining (excluding fuels) and quarrying	CO ₂	T2	CH ₄	T1	N ₂ O	T1
1.A.2.g.iv	Wood and wood products	CO ₂	T2	CH ₄	T1	N ₂ O	T1
1.A.2.g.v	Construction	CO ₂	T2	CH ₄	T1	N ₂ O	T1
1.A.2.g.vi	Textile and leather	CO ₂	T2	CH ₄	T1	N ₂ O	T1
1.A.2.g.viii	Other (industry not included above)	CO ₂	T2	CH ₄	T1	N ₂ O	T1
1.A.3 Transport							
1.A.3.a	Civil aviation - domestic aviation	CO ₂	T2	CH ₄	T3	N ₂ O	T3

CATEGORY		DESCRIPTION / EMISSIONS / TIER					
1.A.3.b	Road transport						
1.A.3.b.i	Cars	CO ₂	T2	CH ₄	T3	N ₂ O	T3
1.A.3.b.ii	Light duty trucks	CO ₂	T2	CH ₄	T3	N ₂ O	T3
1.A.3.b.iii	Heavy duty trucks and buses	CO ₂	T2	CH ₄	T3	N ₂ O	T3
1.A.3.b.iv	Motorcycles	CO ₂	T2	CH ₄	T3	N ₂ O	T3
1.A.3.b.v	Other/Urea Based Catalysts	CO ₂	M	-	-	-	-
1.A.3.c	Railways	CO ₂	T1	CH ₄	T1	N ₂ O	T1
1.A.3.d	Domestic navigation - domestic shipping	CO ₂	T1	CH ₄	T1	N ₂ O	T1
1.A.3.e	Other transport						
1.A.3.e.i	Pipeline transport	CO ₂	T2	CH ₄	T1	N ₂ O	T1
1.A.4 Other sectors							
1.A.4.a	Commercial/Institutional	Commercial and institutional building, hospitals, schools					
1.A.4.a.i	Stationary combustion	CO ₂	T2	CH ₄	T1	N ₂ O	T1
1.A.4.b	Residential	Sale fuels for households					
1.A.4.b.i	Stationary combustion	CO ₂	T2	CH ₄	T1,T2	N ₂ O	T1,T2
1.A.4.c	Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	Farms and forest organizations, slaughters					
1.A.4.c.i	Stationary	CO ₂	T2	CH ₄	T1	N ₂ O	T1
1.A.4.c.ii	Off-road vehicles and other machinery	CO ₂	T1	CH ₄	T1	N ₂ O	T1
1.A.5 Other							
1.A.5.a	Stationary	Compress and petrol stations, paint shops, wastewater treatment plants, crematory					
		CO ₂	T2	CH ₄	T1	N ₂ O	T1
1.A.5.b	Mobile	Military aviation					
		CO ₂	T1	CH ₄	T1	N ₂ O	T1
1.B.1 Solid fuels							
1.B.1.a	Coal mining and handling	Underground mines for brown coal, brown coal processing					
1.B.1.a.1.i	Underground mines - mining activities	CO ₂	T2	CH ₄	T2	-	-
1.B.1.a.1.ii	Post-mining activities	-	-	CH ₄	T1	-	-
1.B.1.a.1.iii	Abandoned underground mines	CO ₂	T2	CH ₄	T1	-	-
1.B.1.b	Solid fuel transformation	Charcoal production and coke production					
		CO ₂	T1	CH ₄	T1	N ₂ O	T1
1.B.2 Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production							
1.B.2.a	Oil						
1.B.2.a.2	Production	CO ₂	T1	CH ₄	T1	-	-
1.B.2.a.3	Transport	CO ₂	T1	CH ₄	T1	-	-
1.B.2.a.4	Refining / Storage	CO ₂	T1	CH ₄	T1	N ₂ O	T1
1.B.2.b	Natural gas						
1.B.2.b.2	Production	CO ₂	T1	CH ₄	T1	-	-
1.B.2.b.3	Processing	CO ₂	T1	CH ₄	T1	-	-
1.B.2.b.4	Transmission and storage	CO ₂	T1	CH ₄	T3	-	-
1.B.2.b.5	Distribution	CO ₂	T1	CH ₄	T3	-	-
1.B.2.b.6	Other	CO ₂	T1	CH ₄	T1	-	-
1.B.2.c	Venting and flaring						
1.B.2.c.1	Venting						
1.B.2.c.1.ii	Gas	CO ₂	T1	CH ₄	T3	-	-
1.B.2.c.2	Flaring						
1.B.2.c.2.i	Oil	-	-	-	-	N ₂ O	T1
1.B.2.c.2.ii	Gas	-	-	-	-	N ₂ O	T1

The Energy sector covers emissions from fossil fuels combustion (CRT 1.A) and fugitive emissions from mines, oil and natural gas (CRT 1.B). The inventory of emissions from fuel combustion includes direct GHG emissions (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O) and indirect GHG emissions (NO_x, CO, NMVOCs), as well SO₂ emissions. Point sources, transport and other fuels combustion are included, too. The inventory of fugitive emissions from mines, oil and natural gas includes CO₂, CH₄, N₂O and NMVOCs emissions from brown coal mining, oil and natural gas refining and storage, the emissions from venting and flaring at oil refineries as well as, the emissions from natural gas transmission and distribution. The emissions from international bunkers (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, SO₂ and indirect gases) and CO₂ emissions from biomass are included in memo items and not included into national total.

3.2. Fuel Combustion (CRT 1.A)

Fossil fuels combustion for energy and heat production (including transport) is the most important source of GHG emissions in the Slovak Republic. The GHG emissions in this sector represent the major share of total GHGs emissions in CO₂ equivalents. It is especially category of public energy production for power and heat supply, industrial energy production for electricity and heat supply for technological processes, road transport and district heating – heat supply for the residential sector (block of flats and dwellings), public and services buildings and other objects of the non-productive sector.

Total aggregated emissions from fuel combustion, including transport, based on sectoral approach represented 22 794.46 Gg of CO₂ eq. in 2024.

Beginning a year 2014, a minor temporary increase in CO₂ emissions was observed. This increase can be attributed to the economic growth of Slovakia. However, since the year 2017, the emissions further decreasing and this trend is continuing until present inventory years. The increase in liquid fuels consumption is most notably in transport. In 2023, the consumption of fuels decreased the first time in the transport sector without any major external disturbance (e.g. economic crisis, pandemic). The increase of biomass and other fuels (waste) consumption was notable. Emissions decreased more sharply in 2020 than in the previous period. There are several cumulative reasons for this decrease. Due to Covid-19 pandemic, a significant decrease in transport was observed. Similar decrease was observed in the category 1.A.4.a (services), especially in solid fuels. In addition, iron and steel production was significantly reduced. During the past five years, there have been significant fluctuations in the iron and steel production of the largest producer in Slovakia - the U. S. Steel, s. r. o. Košice. U. S. Steel, idled one of its three blast furnaces (June 2019 - January 2021). The inter-annual decrease in CO₂ emissions between 2018 and 2020 in fuel combustion was more than 13%. In the beginning of 2021, all furnaces in U. S. Steel, s. r. o. were put back into operation and the emissions returns to the values of 2018. Due to very high energy prices, low market demand and a sharp increase in steel imports, the steel production was significantly reduced in 2022. During the year 2022, up to two blast furnaces were gradually shut down. The reduction of CO₂ emission in the U. S. Steel, s. r. o. Košice was more than 1 650 kt CO₂, which represents a decrease more than 18% in comparison with previous year. In 2023 the iron and steel production was partially recover. Due to a small market size of Slovakia, the iron and steel production can significantly influenced the emission trend in overall. In 2024, steel production at U. S. Steel Košice reached approximately 3.83 million tons, representing a 12.8 % decrease compared to 2023. The decline was mainly due to weak demand for steel products and pressure on selling prices, which fell to their lowest level since 2020. Production was maintained by two blast furnaces in operation, while a third furnace was temporarily shut down due to market conditions.

A notable increase in CO₂ emissions was observed in the services and household sectors in 2021. This rise in fuel consumption in households was primarily driven by colder climatic conditions, as indicated by an increase in heating degree days across all regions. In 2022, fuel consumption in both the services and household sectors declined, returning to pre-2021 levels. The downward trend continued in 2023,

with emissions exhibiting a 9.4 % year-on-year decrease relative to 2022. In 2024, fuel consumption further decreased across all fuel types in both sectors, continuing the trend observed in the previous two years.

Significant reduction of natural gas consumption was caused by technical problems in a large-scale power plant in Malženice. After the general maintenance in April 2022, the operation of the power plant could not be resumed due to damage and the subsequent shutdown of the generator. The power plant outage lasted almost 10 months, resulting in a reduction of natural gas consumption by more than 385 million m³. In 2023, electricity production was restored, and emissions in the 1.A.1.a.i sector increased by more than 355 kt of CO₂. In 2024, the gas-fired power plant remained in operation, serving as an important electricity source for the energy system and helping to balance supply variability (for example, in the event of outages or increased demand). During the year, natural gas consumption increased by approximately 26.7 % compared to the previous year.

In the last ten years, biomass consumption has been relatively constant. A significant change in this trend occurred in 2023. The decline in biomass consumption was at the level of 12.8% compared to 2022. The causes of this high drop can be identified in the Pulp, paper and print and household sectors. In the case of pulp, paper and print, the decrease is caused by a decrease in production and the related decrease in the need for black liquor and solid biomass. In the case of a household, the reason is milder winters and a shorter heating season. In 2024, biomass consumption remained at practically the same level as in 2023, with an interannual decrease of approximately 1.95%.

Table 3.3 shows trend in GHG emissions by categories within the sectoral approach in particular years indicated the significant decrease in emissions followed by decrease in fuel consumption and switch of fuel's share (increasing of gas and biomass, decreasing of liquid and solid fuels) which is showed on **Figures 3.4** and **3.5**.

Table 3.3: GHG emissions by categories in the 1.A - sectoral approach in particular years

YEAR	1.A.1 ENERGY INDUSTRIES	1.A.2 MAN. INDUSTRIES AND CONST.	1.A.3 TRANSPORT	1.A.4 OTHER SECTORS	1.A.5 OTHER
Gg of CO ₂ eq./year					
1990	19 076.50	16 094.81	6 816.32	11 539.29	478.98
1995	11 917.42	11 809.02	5 490.92	7 194.88	279.39
2000	12 342.73	9 434.03	5 721.59	6 691.04	147.82
2005	12 125.38	8 576.38	7 693.08	6 651.41	95.72
2010	9 491.57	7 664.18	7 421.48	6 626.99	69.85
2015	8 076.34	6 768.99	7 357.81	4 853.10	63.93
2020	6 752.18	5 930.99	7 113.32	4 577.47	69.11
2021	7 308.61	7 032.32	7 632.72	5 167.92	64.06
2022	6 407.46	5 922.85	7 898.63	4 706.69	62.38
2023	6 394.26	5 666.82	7 870.79	4 343.35	65.69
2024	5 329.71	5 434.59	7 720.07	4 238.36	71.73

High-level dependency on import of primary energy sources (PES) is a limiting factor for the Energy sector in Slovakia and subsequently for the complete economic (mostly industrial) development of country. Net imports of PES are covered by almost 90% of the total energy demand.

Figure 3.4: Trend in fuels consumption within 1.A category in TJ in 1990 – 2024

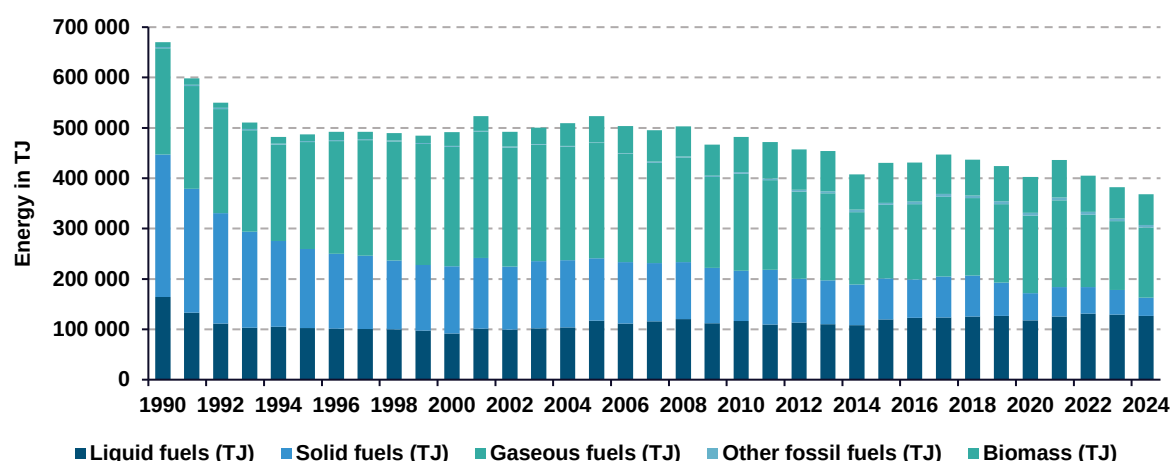
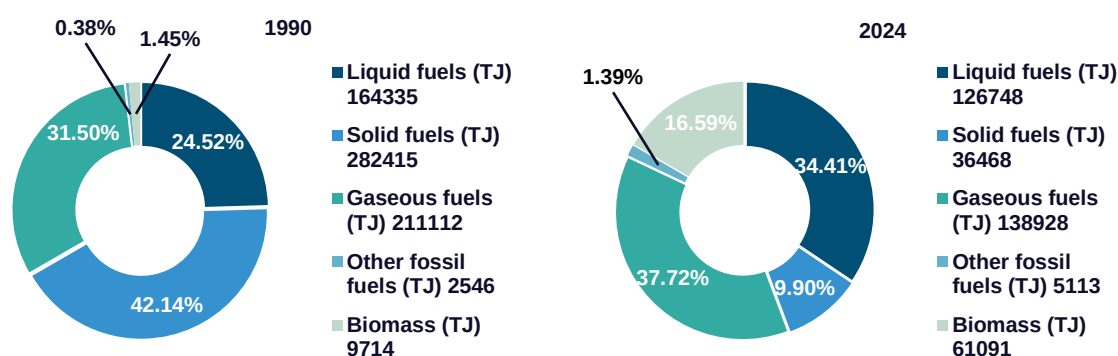


Figure 3.5: The share of fuels' consumption within category 1.A in 1990 and in 2024



Energy Industries (CRT 1.A.1), Manufacturing Industries and Construction (CRT 1.A.2), Transport (CRT 1.A.3), Other Sectors (CRT 1.A.4) and Other (CRT 1.A.5) categories include emissions from fuel combustion in large and medium point sources (power plants, boilers and industrial plants with boilers and/or other combustion installations). Detailed emission trends by subcategories in particular years are presented in [Table 3.4](#).

Table 3.4: GHG emissions by categories in the sectoral approach in particular years

YEAR	1.A.1 ENERGY INDUSTRIES			1.A.2 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES AND CONSTRUCTION		
	1.A.1.a	1.A.1.b	1.A.1.c	1.A.2.a	1.A.2.b	1.A.2.c
	Gg of CO ₂ eq./year					
1990	14 758.96	2 998.22	1 319.32	2 689.75	1 262.08	2 664.26
1995	8 403.78	2 209.76	1 303.87	2 454.39	534.68	3 067.04
2000	8 924.68	2 169.08	1 248.97	2 782.45	287.47	1 663.57
2005	8 677.58	2 098.93	1 348.87	3 397.87	188.47	875.43
2010	6 267.69	1 915.27	1 308.61	3 752.60	199.50	562.26
2015	4 969.16	1 817.08	1 290.11	2 874.94	139.23	484.56
2020	3 960.11	1 814.27	977.80	2 185.10	98.06	474.47
2021	4 382.71	1 841.78	1 084.11	3 170.55	116.65	476.70
2022	3 323.16	1 897.53	1 186.77	2 480.03	81.68	450.31

YEAR	1.A.1 ENERGY INDUSTRIES			1.A.2 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES AND CONSTRUCTION		
	1.A.1.a	1.A.1.b	1.A.1.c	1.A.2.a	1.A.2.b	1.A.2.c
	Gg of CO ₂ eq./year					
2023	3 239.62	1 887.00	1 267.63	2 637.89	50.22	399.16
2024	2 388.17	1 757.29	1 184.24	2 451.76	59.08	389.85

YEAR	1.A.2 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES AND CONSTRUCTION				1.A.3 TRANSPORT		
	1.A.2.d	1.A.2.e	1.A.2.f	1.A.2.g	1.A.3.a	1.A.3.b	1.A.3.c
	Gg of CO ₂ eq./year						
1990	2 341.32	1 144.12	3 429.37	2 563.91	3.77	4 585.89	410.95
1995	1 215.04	761.49	1 838.65	1 937.72	2.68	4 112.70	220.30
2000	704.68	570.09	1 502.56	1 923.20	2.67	4 142.50	170.19
2005	547.82	436.90	1 390.07	1 739.82	7.85	6 240.52	115.43
2010	419.70	306.52	1 182.18	1 241.43	5.17	6 499.42	91.27
2015	499.68	329.64	1 248.30	1 192.64	3.68	7 069.55	93.72
2020	406.97	342.71	1 423.93	999.74	0.89	6 858.41	80.63
2021	313.10	321.78	1 439.37	1 194.15	1.30	7 413.21	91.28
2022	261.08	310.37	1 326.05	1 013.32	1.49	7 784.17	91.48
2023	190.52	307.78	1 116.29	964.96	1.57	7 752.58	90.31
2024	151.71	321.52	1 141.58	919.08	1.65	7 619.09	79.83

YEAR	1.A.3 TRANSPORT		1.A.4 OTHER SECTORS			1.A.5 OTHER	
	1.A.3.d	1.A.3.e	1.A.4.a	1.A.4.b	1.A.4.c	1.A.5.a	1.A.5.b
	Gg of CO ₂ eq./year						
1990	0.02	1 815.69	4 166.56	7 216.96	155.78	407.24	71.73
1995	0.02	1 155.22	2 433.87	4 592.86	168.15	213.72	65.67
2000	0.02	1 406.20	1 570.15	4 748.76	372.13	130.58	17.24
2005	0.03	1 329.24	2 259.75	3 936.65	455.01	76.64	19.08
2010	0.33	825.29	2 571.84	3 648.22	406.93	54.08	15.78
2015	6.28	184.58	1 502.50	2 910.02	440.59	46.62	17.31
2020	5.40	167.99	1 164.60	3 048.90	363.97	58.01	11.10
2021	5.88	121.05	1 464.26	3 327.12	376.53	52.87	11.19
2022	5.35	16.14	1 374.86	3 011.19	320.64	53.74	8.64
2023	5.37	20.95	1 343.35	2 726.27	273.72	61.34	4.35
2024	5.56	13.94	1 310.90	2 606.70	320.76	66.45	5.29

The share of GHG emissions from stationary combustion (categories 1.A.1, 1.A.2, 1.A.4 and 1.A.5) to GHG emissions in Energy sector was 66.1% in 2024 (without transport). The share of solid fuels decreased from 42.14% in 1990 to 9.9 % in 2024. By comparison, the consumption of biomass was 6.3 times higher in 2024 than in 1990. The share of biomass fuels increased from 1.45% in 1990 to 16.59% in 2024. General trend in total consumption of fuels is declining. Total consumption of fuels decreased by 55% in comparison with base year ([Figure 3.5](#)). The highest share on GHG emissions has category 1.A.4.b – Residential (13.31%), followed by 1.A.2.a - Iron and Steel (11.52%) and 1.A.1.a - Public

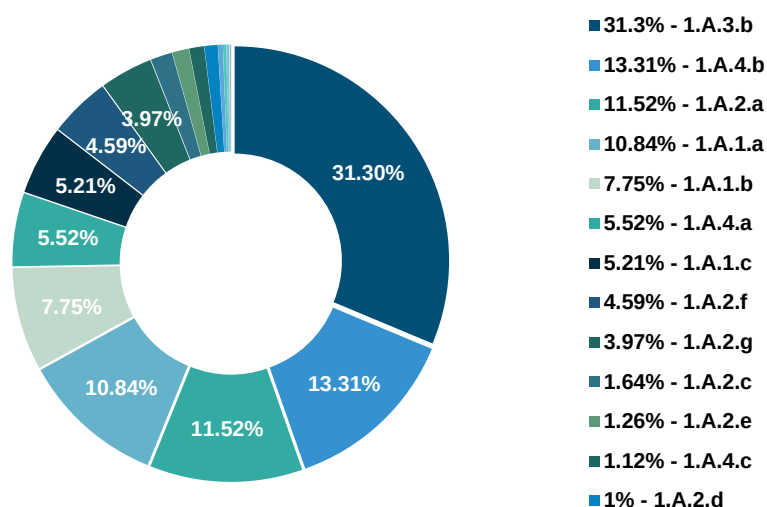
Electricity and Heat Production (10.84%) categories (**Figure 3.6**). The major share has category 1.A.3.b - Road Transport (31.30%) which is the most important key category with one of the highest share on emissions in overall trend and in Energy sector. There is a significant decrease in CO₂ emissions in category 1.A.2.c – Chemicals, caused by a 99% reduction in solid fuel consumption. This decrease occurred over the entire time series; however, the sharpest decline took place between 2001 and 2002.

In 2001, only five plants in Slovakia used solid fuels as an energy source in the chemical industry. In 2002, one of these plants significantly reduced its production (ENERGETIKA, s. r. o. Strážske reduced CO₂ emissions from solid fuels by 355 Gg), and two other chemical plants also reduced their production and solid fuel consumption (CHEMES, a. s., Humenné reduced emissions by 43 Gg of CO₂ from solid fuels, and Duslo Šaľa, a. s. reduced emissions by 43 Gg of CO₂ from solid fuels).

In 2021, there was a further significant decrease in solid fuel consumption. The main consumer of solid fuels (CHEMES, a. s.) discontinued the use of anthracite and residual fuel oil for heat production. Following the significant decrease in 2021, solid fuel consumption and related CO₂ emissions remained constant in 2023 and 2024 compared to 2022.

A significant decrease can be observed also in categories 1.A.4.a - Services and 1.A.4.b - Households. This decrease is caused mainly by reduction of solid fuels combustion. The reduction of CO₂ emission from combustion of solid fuels is more than 91.1% percent in 1.A.4.a and 97.2% in 1.A.4.b in comparison with the base year. On the other hand, there is an increase of 50.7% in emission from natural gas in category 1.A.4.b in comparison with the base year.

Figure 3.6: The share of emissions in CO₂ eq. on different subcategories within 1.A in 2024



3.2.1. Comparison of the Sectoral Approach with the Reference Approach

The data gathered and processed by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic (the annual energy statistics balance) is the background for the reference approach. Therefore, the data provided in the reference approach is consistent with official energy balance data. The reference approach balance includes emissions from fuel combustion differentiated according to the gaseous, liquid, solid and biomass categories and different sectors.

The reference approach is based on the top-down methodology and is characteristic of minimum requirements on input data. The reference approach provides only aggregated estimates of emissions by fuel type distinguishing between primary and secondary fuels. The aggregated nature of the

reference approach means that stationary combustion cannot be distinguished from the mobile combustion. The method is applied also as the quickest control and verification method. It is necessary to mention, that this approach does not include fugitive emissions, i.e. uncontrolled emissions from mining and post-mining activities, from transport and other use of fuels (technological use).

The methodology for reference approach estimation is consistent during time series across of the main types of fuels and followed the methodology provided in the IPCC 2006 GL.

The official frame contract was signed between the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic and the Ministry of Environment to ensure direct cooperation with the National Inventory System (SHMÚ). Frame contract specifies major responsibilities in providing information about energy balance and any changes or recalculations directly to the ŠÚ SR. A close cooperation of the NS and the ŠÚ SR ensures consistency and transparency in reporting. The cooperation on the official level and the ongoing discussions on removing any discrepancy between the several statistical systems of energy data (NEIS, ŠÚ SR or EU ETS) is in place. A bottom-up methodology was used for the emissions balance in the sectoral approach. More information is provided in the [Chapter 3.2](#) of this Document. Based on the actual data provided in the 2026 submission, time series consistency was improved leading to increase of transparency reported in this area ([Figure 3.7](#)). A difference between CO₂ emissions allocated in reference and in sectoral approaches is less than 2% for last nine years. In 2024, the difference in CO₂ emissions was -0.60% and difference in the total energy consumption was -1.22%.

The reference and sectoral approach were estimated on fully independent data sets, whereby obtained differences in CO₂ emissions are not significant. Based on the IPCC methodology, reference approach in apparent consumption of fuels was estimated after consideration of carbon stored in iron and steel and in chemical industry and refinery. Due to the different methodology used by the ŠÚ SR, not all fuels used as technological input in production are also reported in the statistical questionnaires in this way. This is a case of natural gas used in ammonia production (allocated in the IPPU sector, but in the statistical questionnaire allocated in the Energy sector), or coking coal used as reducing agent in steel production (allocated in the IPPU, but in the statistical questionnaire allocated in the Energy sector).

These reallocations were considered in the apparent consumption and the results are provided in [Tables 3.5 - 3.9](#). However, due to differences in methodological approaches used in the national inventory for the sectoral approach and used in the statistical energy balance, in some years the differences are higher than required according to the QA/QC process. After thorough analyses of these years (1996-1998, 2003, 2009, 2015), the results show the major inconsistencies in other and liquid fuels.

One of the reasons for the reference and sectoral approach discrepancies during time series is used source of activity data. The RA is based on national fuel delivery statistics, the bottom-up approach is based on fuel consumptions (EU ETS reports and disaggregated energy balance data). However, the main reason is the effect of emission factors (and/or calorific values) in the reference approach of liquid fuels. This is enhanced by the fact that all volume of used crude oil which is processed in the Slovak Republic is imported. Practically all resulting CO₂ emissions from combustion of the liquid fuels reported in the reference approach is from the import, export and stock changes of crude oil. A small variation in the average net calorific value used (which is difficult to determine), has a large influence on the total CO₂ emissions. Similar situation is also in calorific values and emission factors of naphtha, lubricants and bitumen, which are used to estimate the fraction of carbon stored.

Further significant difference is visible in the case of waste. Based on our research, the main source of the difference is caused by data processing methodology of the ŠÚ SR on waste incinerated. An incorrect categorization of municipal and industrial waste in the energy balance provided by the ŠÚ SR was identified. Moreover, the estimation of composition (biogenic/fossil part) of waste in the SA is based

on information provided directly by the operators. Several meetings are organized with the experts from the ŠÚ SR on this issue.

In 2024, the emissions decrease in most categories of Energy sector (including Transport). The inter-annual decrease in year 2024 is on the level of 6.4% (23 890 kt CO₂ in 2023 and 22 359 kt CO₂ in 2024).

Figure 3.7: Difference between the reference and sectoral approaches CO₂ emissions (in Gg) in 1990 – 2024

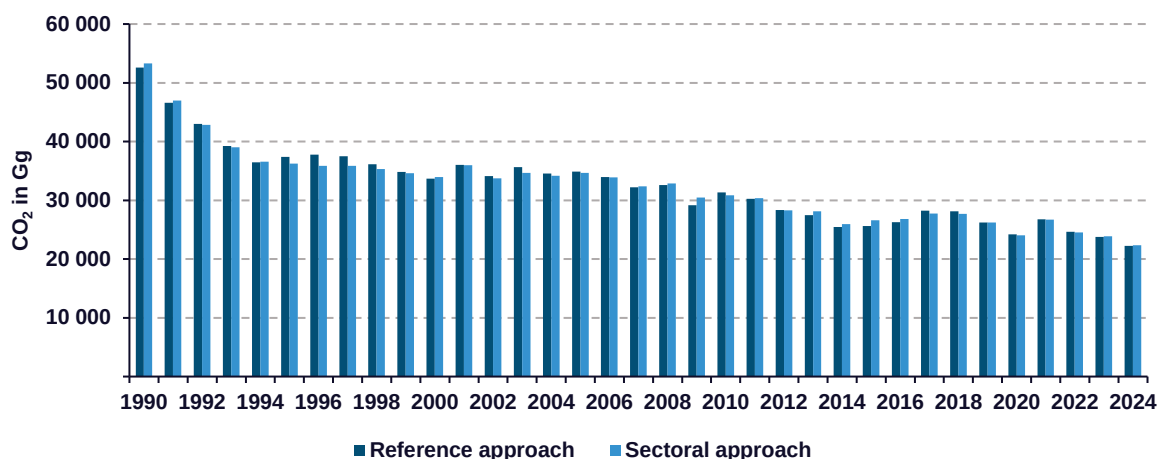


Table 3.5: The comparison of the RA and the SA in total fuels consumption and CO₂ emissions in 1990 – 2024

YEAR	RA	SA	APPARENT ENERGY CONSUMPTION	ENERGY CONSUMPTION DIFFERENCE	RA	SA	EMISSIONS DIFFERENCE
	PJ			%	Gg of CO ₂		%
1990	753	660	641	-2.99	52 572	53 273	-1.32
1991	659	586	568	-3.00	46 616	46 952	-0.72
1992	625	540	539	-0.08	43 007	42 838	0.39
1993	587	498	495	-0.48	39 263	39 038	0.58
1994	562	469	460	-1.91	36 461	36 566	-0.29
1995	591	474	487	2.65	37 395	36 236	3.20
1996	600	476	493	3.62	37 776	35 883	5.27
1997	600	477	494	3.51	37 524	35 858	4.65
1998	583	475	477	0.31	36 135	35 293	2.39
1999	566	470	461	-1.84	34 848	34 625	0.64
2000	546	464	455	-2.00	33 699	33 938	-0.70
2001	577	494	494	-0.13	36 043	35 974	0.19
2002	560	463	456	-1.52	34 107	33 760	1.03
2003	565	468	465	-0.74	35 643	34 683	2.77
2004	555	464	447	-3.74	34 551	34 154	1.16
2005	567	471	464	-1.64	34 861	34 662	0.57
2006	551	450	441	-1.93	33 974	33 921	0.16
2007	531	433	423	-2.36	32 233	32 395	-0.50
2008	533	443	431	-2.83	32 592	32 867	-0.84
2009	482	405	383	-5.52	29 175	30 484	-4.29
2010	514	412	413	0.21	31 331	30 824	1.64
2011	492	400	393	-1.68	30 235	30 348	-0.37
2012	466	377	370	-2.03	28 361	28 291	0.24

YEAR	RA	SA	APPARENT ENERGY CONSUMPTION	ENERGY CONSUMPTION DIFFERENCE	RA	SA	EMISSIONS DIFFERENCE
	PJ			%	Gg of CO ₂		%
2013	468	375	366	-2.32	27 489	28 116	-2.23
2014	428	338	330	-2.48	25 431	25 934	-1.94
2015	433	351	337	-4.13	25 641	26 623	-3.69
2016	443	354	344	-2.67	26 292	26 793	-1.87
2017	473	369	372	0.74	28 208	27 760	1.61
2018	474	366	368	0.61	28 105	27 690	1.50
2019	441	354	352	-0.52	26 213	26 206	0.03
2020	423	332	332	0.26	24 199	24 031	0.70
2021	472	362	361	-0.30	26 771	26 716	0.21
2022	424	333	332	-0.15	24 655	24 521	0.54
2023	411	320	320	0.02	23 771	23 891	-0.50
2024	384	307	304	-1.22	22 231	22 366	-0.60

Table 3.6: The comparison of the RA and the SA in liquid fuels consumption and CO₂ emissions

YEAR	RA	SA	APPARENT ENERGY CONSUMPTION	ENERGY CONSUMPTION DIFFERENCE	RA	SA	EMISSIONS DIFFERENCE
	PJ			%	Gg of CO ₂		%
1990	197	164	155	-5.71	11 628	12 252	-5.09
1995	145	103	109	6.30	8 084	7 662	5.51
2000	122	92	89	-2.53	6 769	6 769	0.00
2005	139	117	107	-8.34	8 333	8 651	-3.68
2010	144	117	114	-2.20	8 729	8 542	2.18
2015	129	120	108	-10.35	7 952	8 803	-9.67
2020	150	118	119	1.46	8 861	8 622	2.77
2021	156	125	123	-1.76	9 165	9 219	-0.58
2022	160	131	130	-0.66	9 697	9 585	1.18
2023	155	129	129	-0.39	9 345	9 475	-1.38
2024	141	127	124	-2.47	9 177	9 244	-0.72

Table 3.7: The comparison of the RA and the SA in solid fuels consumption and CO₂ emissions in particular years

YEAR	RA	SA	APPARENT ENERGY CONSUMPTION	ENERGY CONSUMPTION DIFFERENCE	RA	SA	DIFFERENCE
	PJ			%	Gg of CO ₂		%
1990	342	282	286	1.25	29 866	28 958	3.14
1995	226	157	170	8.15	17 796	16 564	7.44
2000	179	134	135	0.85	14 125	13 921	1.47
2005	178	124	123	-0.86	13 556	13 263	2.21
2010	159	100	99	-0.60	11 492	11 383	0.96
2015	137	81	80	-1.06	9 257	9 331	-0.80
2020	97	54	54	-1.55	6 237	6 303	-1.05
2021	118	59	59	-0.34	7 350	7 350	-0.01
2022	100	53	53	-0.55	6 352	6 375	-0.36
2023	100	49	49	0.70	6 260	6 272	-0.20
2024	83	36	36	-0.16	4 852	4 853	-0.02

Table 3.8: The comparison of the RA and the SA in gaseous fuels consumption and CO₂ emissions in particular years

YEAR	RA	SA	APPARENT ENERGY CONSUMPTION	ENERGY CONSUMPTION DIFFERENCE	RA	SA	DIFFERENCE
	PJ			%	Gg of CO ₂		%
1990	214	211	200	-5.47	11 062	11 827	-6.47
1995	221	212	207	-2.41	11 472	11 814	-2.9
2000	244	237	230	-2.87	12 748	13 070	-2.46
2005	247	229	232	1.17	12 805	12 614	1.52
2010	210	193	198	2.78	10 974	10 640	3.14
2015	162	146	144	-1.08	8 043	8 131	-1.09
2020	171	154	154	-0.11	8 575	8 583	-0.09
2021	191	172	173	0.65	9 692	9 629	0.65
2022	159	144	145	0.74	8 123	8 064	0.74
2023	151	137	137	0.24	7 719	7 701	0.23
2024	156	139	139	-0.14	7 793	7 804	-0.15

Table 3.9: The comparison of the RA and the SA in other fossil fuels consumption and CO₂ emissions in particular years

YEAR	RA	SA	APPARENT ENERGY CONSUMPTIO N	ENERGY CONSUMPTIO N DIFFERENCE	RA	SA	DIFFERENC E
	PJ			%	Gg of CO ₂		%
1990	0.18	2.55	0.18	-92.97	16	236	-93.18
1995	0.48	2.1	0.48	-77.35	43	197	-78.34
2000	0.64	1.91	0.64	-66.61	57	180	-68.12
2005	1.89	1.43	1.89	31.59	168	135	24.79
2010	1.53	2.86	1.53	-46.66	136	259	-47.43
2015	4.4	3.91	4.4	12.40	389	342	14.02
2020	5.87	5.72	5.87	2.61	526	522	0.83
2021	6.03	5.82	6.03	3.74	565	518	9.05
2022	5.26	5.67	5.26	-7.14	482	498	-3.26
2023	4.93	5.04	4.93	-2.21	448	442	1.40
2024	4.75	5.11	4.75	-7.08	409	465	-12.01

3.2.2. International Bunker Fuels

International bunkers category includes emissions from the International Aviation (1.D.1.a) and International Navigation (1.D.1.b). These emissions are excluded from the national totals. This Document uses the GWP 100 based on IPCC Assessment report 5 for the year 2022. The difference between emission based on GWP 100 IPCC Assessment report 4 (AR4) and 5 (AR5) are shown in previous SVK NIR 2023.

3.2.2.1. International Aviation (CRT 1.D.1.a)

Since 1990 to 2004, the Slovak Republic has been estimating the emissions from the international aviation based on the information provided by the airports about LTO cycles and fuel consumption. The expert approach was used for processing of activity data and disaggregation of fuels into national and international flights in the previous submissions. In this submission, the share was intended as constant value for the years 1990 – 2004 based on trend in years 2005 – 2021. Based on the national circumstances (size of country), the international aviation occurs more frequently than the national aviation. EUROCONTROL data was used in this submission for time series 2005 – 2024, data on the emissions, fuel consumption and division of domestic and international flights. The GHG emissions estimation was performed based on the fuels sold at the Slovak airports (Bratislava, Košice, Poprad, Sliač, and Žilina) in the period 1990 – 2004.

In 2024, the emissions in the international civil aviation represented 174.14 Gg of CO₂ eq. The decrease of emissions after 2008 is explained by the recession of economy and cancelling of many regular flights operated by the foreign companies at Bratislava airport. In recent years, the international aviation begins its rise back to pre-2008 emissions as Bratislava and Košice are a base for low-cost companies (WizzAir, Ryanair, Flydubai, and Eurowings) as well as Austrian Airlines. The major decrease of emissions in 2020 is caused by the COVID pandemic and cancelation of many regular flights. Methodology for emissions estimation in this category is consistent with the methodology used in the domestic aviation and is described in the [Chapter 3.2.6](#) of this Document.

The Slovak Republic has used a tier 1 based on fuel sold, both for aviation gasoline and jet kerosene for 1990 – 2004. In the previous submissions, there were used expert judgment on the sharing of domestic and international flights. According to previous recommendations, the share between domestic and international aviation for the years 1990 – 2004 was estimated by using the trend for the years 2005 – 2021 from the available EUROCONTROL data. The changes are shown in [Chapter 3.2.6](#). The emission factors of all gases were changed for jet kerosene and aviation gasoline and information is provided in the [Chapter 3.2.6](#) of this Document.

New EUROCONTROL data published in 2022 were used for emissions' estimation of aviation transport for time series 2005 – 2020. The decision follows an analysis of the national data and data obtained from EUROCONTROL and approved by the Ministry of Transport and Construction of the Slovak Republic. Aggregated national fuel and emissions balance was calculated using a tier 3 applying the Advanced Emissions Model (AEM) by EUROCONTROL.

Considering comparison between the EUROCONTROL results and national data on fuel consumption, emissions and implied emission factors, the following data were considered (taken from EUROCONTROL results) more accurate and reliable for 2025 inventory preparation:

- calorific values for fuels;
- fuel consumption of aviation gasoline for domestic flights;
- fuel consumption of aviation gasoline for international flights;
- jet kerosene for domestic flights;
- jet kerosene for international flights;
- CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O emissions for all subcategories.

The overview of the international aviation fuels consumption according to the type (aviation gasoline and jet kerosene) is presented in [Table 3.10](#). For the period 1994 – 2004, data were obtained directly from the airports' statistics on annual basis. For the period 1990 – 1993, data were based on expert judgment according to the real LTO cycles in this period. To ensure consistency over time series, NCVs of fuels were used from EUROCONTROL data. Total consumption of jet kerosene was 2 374.07 TJ and total consumption of aviation gasoline was 2.04 TJ in international flights in 2024.

Table 3.10: Fuels consumption and GHG emissions in international flights in particular years

YEAR	AVIATION GASOLINE				JET KEROSENE			
	CONSUMPTION	EMISSIONS			CONSUMPTION	EMISSIONS		
	TJ	t CO ₂	t CH ₄	t N ₂ O	TJ	t CO ₂	t CH ₄	t N ₂ O
1990	7.82	552.964	0.004	0.016	914.43	66 523.27	0.632	1.808
1995	5.18	365.913	0.002	0.010	652.78	47 488.40	0.451	1.290
2000	5.96	421.562	0.003	0.012	644.94	46 918.05	0.446	1.275
2005	1.93	136.798	0.001	0.004	1 914.83	139 300.37	1.350	3.785
2010	2.09	147.709	0.001	0.004	1 814.71	132 016.84	1.269	3.588
2015	2.19	154.854	0.001	0.004	1 982.76	144 242.52	1.334	3.920
2016	3.64	253.476	0.002	0.007	2 113.08	153 722.75	1.493	4.177
2017	1.80	127.088	0.001	0.003	2 260.82	164 889.54	1.581	4.481
2018	1.87	131.574	0.001	0.004	2 527.74	184 357.20	1.777	5.009
2019	1.56	109.722	0.001	0.003	2 543.38	185 497.54	1.795	5.041
2020	1.16	80.152	0.001	0.002	750.40	54 590.51	0.574	1.483
2021	1.94	134.390	0.001	0.004	894.18	65 050.29	0.666	1.768
2022	1.72	119.177	0.001	0.003	1 793.50	130 474.11	1.269	3.546
2023	2.06	142.688	0.001	0.004	2 082.83	151 522.40	1.592	4.118
2024	2.04	144.997	0.001	0.004	2 374.07	172 709.40	1.563	4.693

Source Specific Recalculations

In 2026, there were no category specific recalculations made.

3.2.2.2. International Navigation (CRT 1.D.1.b)

GHG emissions inventory in international navigation transport includes CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O emissions from shipping activities in the Danube River. The consumption of diesel oil is determined indirectly by available statistical data on shipping activities of transit in the Slovak part of the Danube River during the year and the technical parameters of the Danube traction vessels. Total aggregated emissions from inland shipping included in international navigation reached 17.80 Gg of CO₂ eq. in 2024. The decrease is significant in comparison with the base year but the inter-annual fluctuations are visible also in recent years. The Slovak Republic used tier 1 approach based on the IPCC 2006 GL. The emissions of greenhouse gases are calculated from the consumed fuel by diesel motor boats multiplied by emission factor. The country specific NCVs were used to convert the quantity of fuel consumption in energy units. The NCVs for diesel fuel blended are shown in the [Chapter 3.2.6.](#) of this Document. The emission factors were taken from the IPCC 2006 GL and GHG emissions were recalculated for time series. Emission factors used in category 1.A.3.d and 1.D.1.b are identical and shown in [Table 3.11.](#)

Table 3.11: The default emission factors in kg/TJ used in navigation for time series

PARAMETER	EMISSIONS FACTORS	
	DOMESTIC NAVIGATION	INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION
EMISSIONS	kg/TJ	
CO ₂	74 196.78	74 196.78
CH ₄	7	7
N ₂ O	2	2

The Slovak Shipping and Ports Company provided detailed information on diesel oil consumption on the Danube River. The consumption is allocated between national and international companies. It was assumed that total fuel sold to international companies is reported in the memo items category (1.D.1.b) and total fuel sold to national companies (Slovak Water Management Enterprise) is reported in the domestic navigation (1.A.3.d). This activity represents movements of ships between Slovak ports (Bratislava, Devín and Komárno cities). This approach was introduced in 2005 and the reallocation of

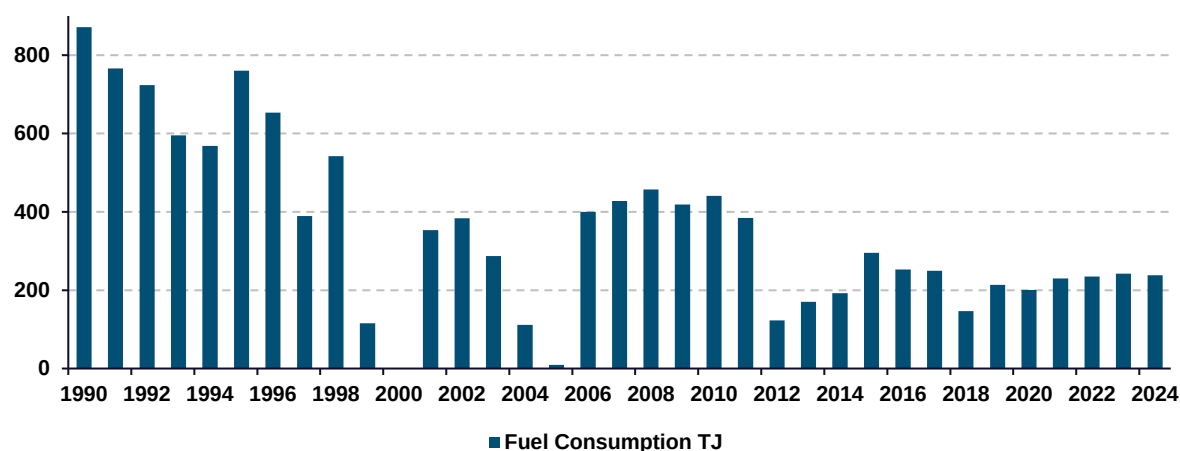
fuels led to the reallocation between categories 1.A.3.d and 1.D.1.b. The GHG emissions from diesel oil sold to international transport in the important Slovak ports Bratislava and Komárno were balanced is shows in [Table 3.12](#).

Table 3.12: GHG emissions balance of diesel oil sold for shipping companies in particular years

YEAR	CONSUMPTION		EMISSIONS			
	t/year	TJ	t of CO ₂	t of CH ₄	t of N ₂ O	t of CO ₂ eq.
1990	20 500.00	871.48	64 576.60	6.10	1.74	65 209.25
1995	18 066.00	760.14	56 326.70	5.32	1.52	56 878.60
2000	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
2005	212.70	8.98	665.20	0.06	0.02	671.76
2010	10 450.21	441.19	32 692.00	3.09	0.88	33 012.26
2015	7 008.90	295.38	21 887.40	2.07	0.59	22 101.80
2016	6 006.47	253.08	18 753.90	1.77	0.51	18 937.59
2017	5 917.84	249.30	18 473.20	1.75	0.50	18 654.19
2018	3 482.93	146.67	10 868.40	1.03	0.29	10 974.93
2019	5 063.74	213.24	15 793.70	1.49	0.42	15 948.49
2020	4 761.25	200.38	14 838.70	1.40	0.40	14 984.18
2021	5 457.75	229.70	17 093.03	1.61	0.46	17 259.80
2022	5 562.75	235.17	17 421.88	1.65	0.47	17 592.61
2023	5 745.50	242.52	17 994.23	1.70	0.49	18 170.30
2024	5 611.25	238.01	17 632.14	1.67	0.48	17 804.93

The sources of activity data for the period 1994 – 2024 are the Slovak Shipping and Ports Company in Bratislava, the State Shipping Administration and other international shipping companies operated in Slovakia in accordance with the annually provided statistical information in water transport. The activity data for the period 1990 – 1993 are not statistically documented so the expert judgment was performed on the base of the shipping traffic on the Danube River. The emissions for the year 2000 were estimated to be negligible, because of increasing prices of diesel oil in the Slovak Republic and decreasing prices of fuels in the neighbouring countries (market discrepancies).

Figure 3.8: Overview of diesel I oil consumption (TJ) for shipping transport in 1990 – 2024



Source Specific Recalculations

In 2026, there were no category specific recalculations made.

3.2.3. Feedstocks and Non-energy Use of Fuels

Using the IPCC 2006 GL, the quantity of carbon excluded from the RA (carbon used for ammonia production, petrochemicals production, carbide production, hydrogen production, iron and steel production, ferroalloys production, aluminium production as well as non-energy using of lubricants) was estimated. Total carbon excluded from the RA was 1 427.10 Gg in 2024, which represented 5 232.69 Gg of CO₂. The emissions from the carbon excluded are reported in respective categories in the IPPU sector.

The major share of carbon excluded represents the carbon from coking coal, both in fuel consumption and in amount of carbon (57.2% and 57.2%, respectively) The other significant sources of carbon excluded are using of natural gas (21.7% in fuel consumption and 18.8% in quantity of carbon) and using of naphtha (8.7% in fuel consumption and 9.8% in quantity of carbon). Details on the share in fuel units and carbon units are presented on [Figures 3.9](#) and [3.10](#). The CO₂ emissions excluded from the RA are presented on [Figure 3.11](#) for the whole time series 1990 – 2024.

Figure 3.9: The share of different fuels consumption for feedstock and non-energy use in 2024

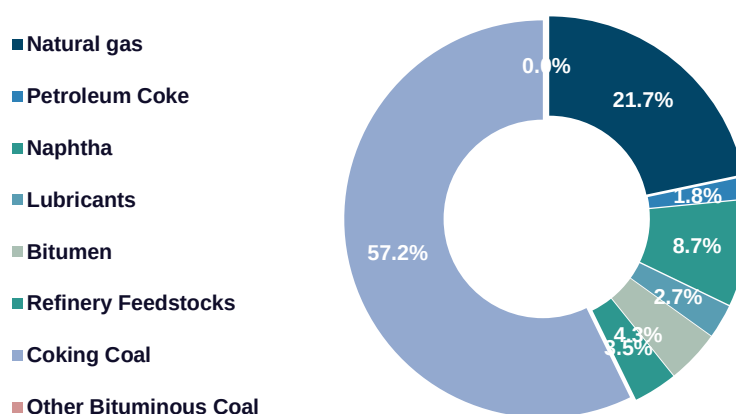


Figure 3.10: The share of carbon for feedstock and non-energy use in 2024

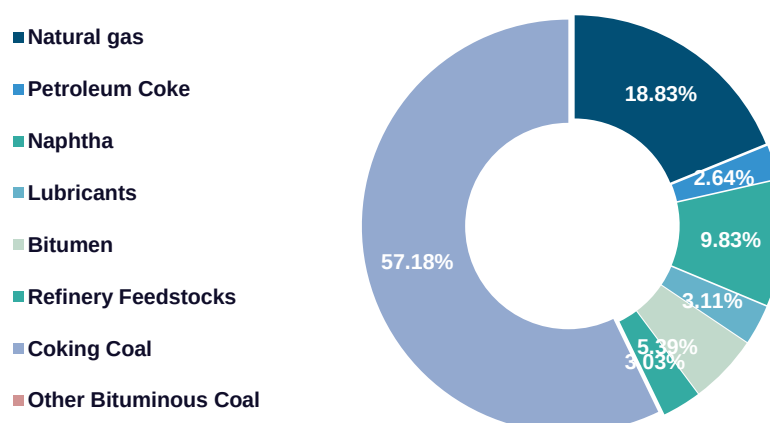
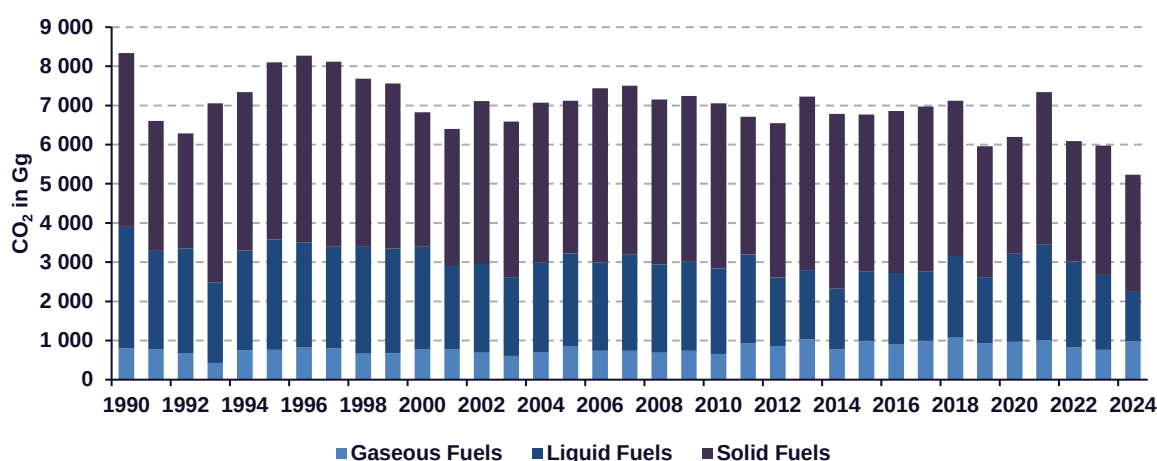


Figure 3.11: The CO₂ emissions (Gg) according to the fuels excluded from the RA in 1990 – 2024



Liquid fuels (petroleum coke, naphtha, and refinery feedstocks), solid fuels (coking coal, other bituminous coal) and gaseous fuels (natural gas) are used as feedstock in Slovakia. Lubricants and bitumen (liquid fuels) are used for non-energy purposes. The respective amounts of mentioned fuels are allocated in the IPPU sector and emissions are included there. The allocation of the fuels excluded from the RA and included in the IPPU sector is presented in [Tables 3.13](#) and [3.14](#).

Table 3.13: The allocation of fuels excluded from the RA in the IPPU sector

FUEL	USED AND REPORTED IN CATEGORIES
Natural gas	2.B.1 Ammonia production 2.B.8 Petrochemicals 2.B.10 Hydrogen production 2.C.1 Iron and steel production
Petroleum Coke	2.C.3 Aluminium production
Naphtha	2.B.8 Petrochemicals
Lubricants	2.D.1 Lubricants
Bitumen	2.D.3 Solvents use
Refinery feedstock	2.B.8 Petrochemicals
Coking coal	2.B.5 Carbide production 2.C.1 Iron and steel production 2.C.2 Ferroalloys production
Other bituminous coal	2.B.5 Carbide production 2.C.1 Iron and steel production 2.C.2 Ferroalloys production

The plant-specific (where available) and country-specific NCVs and EFs are used for estimation the volume of carbon excluded and respective CO₂ emissions excluded from the RA. Natural gas, petroleum coke, naphtha, lubricants, refinery feedstock, coking coal and other bituminous coal were balanced as feedstock and non-energy use of fuels. The quantities of the fuels and carbon used for non-energy purposes were provided directly by the plant operators or by the ŠÚ SR. The results are presented in [Table 3.14](#).

Table 3.14: Total volume of carbon in different fuels excluded from the RA in particular years

YEAR	Natural Gas	Petroleum Coke	Naphtha	Lubricants	Bitumen	Refinery Feedstock	Coking Coal	Other Bituminous Coal
kt								
1990	250.61	NO	296.25	65.54	418.77	65.58	1 209.70	IE
1995	254.92	NO	362.98	65.54	199.63	76.18	1 231.99	IE
2000	274.56	37.94	395.73	65.54	83.40	65.80	937.52	IE
2005	329.10	66.86	347.70	39.49	126.88	67.55	1 025.05	37.72
2010	263.78	65.44	338.98	16.90	112.07	63.64	1 111.31	37.91
2011	345.90	58.88	333.75	25.27	130.46	69.99	919.05	38.59
2012	331.44	59.02	216.90	36.99	114.05	50.60	972.18	103.11
2013	382.35	58.29	229.11	44.37	82.46	48.34	1 137.30	71.98
2014	308.83	62.11	197.85	36.27	86.39	37.60	1 102.47	116.29
2015	370.41	59.68	198.40	36.64	129.79	55.39	1 058.04	37.64
2016	351.55	64.46	208.34	36.04	133.40	53.57	1 022.86	104.30
2017	373.22	62.38	222.59	38.83	101.68	55.26	987.03	164.52
2018	382.34	62.33	278.41	39.41	128.81	61.32	902.15	178.42
2019	338.96	59.50	264.18	32.22	51.23	54.02	880.33	30.88
2020	347.89	53.37	353.79	26.02	119.10	60.63	740.50	72.85
2021	361.81	60.88	383.68	29.46	126.95	67.35	973.54	84.38
2022	223.45	24.74	331.76	38.41	142.58	62.01	838.27	NO
2023	208.87	16.50	286.28	41.68	105.00	71.02	900.69	NO
2024	268.64	37.66	140.30	44.32	76.90	43.18	816.08	NO

IE - included in coking coal

3.2.4. Energy Industries (CRT 1.A.1)

3.2.4.1. Category Description

The CRT category energy industries 1.A.1 consists of the following subcategories: Public Electricity and Heat Production (CRT 1.A.1.a), Petroleum Refining (CRT 1.A.1.b) and Manufacture of Solid Fuels and Other Energy Industries (CRT 1.A.1.c). These subcategories are further divided based on the IPCC 2006 GL.

Public Electricity and Heat Production (1.A.1.a) - this allocates GHG emissions from power installations to produce electricity and heat and the combined heat-power installations (CHP). Total volume of fuels reported here was 50 552.40 TJ in 2024. The most significant gas reported here was carbon dioxide, which represented 2 358.83 Gg of CO₂ in 2024. Total CH₄ emissions were 0.44 Gg and total N₂O emissions were 0.064 Gg in 2024.

After significant decrease of emissions in years 2013 – 2014, trend was stabilized. Between 2018 and 2020 the decrease in CO₂ emissions was more than 5%. In 2022, a further significant decrease can be observed, when CO₂ emissions declined inter-annually by more than 30%. The decrease of solid fuels is continuous and visible in many facilities allocated in this category. Most important decrease in solid fuels was caused by thermal power plant in Vojany in year 2019, where the decrease of the semi-anthracite coal was more than 50%. The largest electricity producer in Slovakia (Slovenské elektrárne, a. s.) is undergoing the process of phase-out the coal consumption and replacing it with biomass. Similarly, one of the largest heat plants in Eastern Slovakia (TEKO, a. s.), reduced coal consumption in 2021 by more than 33% in comparison with year 2019 and more than 42% in comparison with year 2018. The decline in coal consumption in TEKO, a. s continued in 2022 and reached a value of 30% in comparison with year 2021. The sharp decline in solid fuels ended in 2023 and consumption stabilized at a value comparable to 2022. As of 2024, the Nováky Power Plant, one of the lignite combustion facility

in Slovakia, had been fully decommissioned following a gradual phase-out driven by environmental concerns and energy transition policies. The plant primarily utilized domestically mined coal from the Upper Nitra region and represented a key component of the national energy system for several decades. Owing to its high environmental impact, including significant greenhouse gas and pollutant emissions, the cessation of coal combustion in Nováky marked a significant step in Slovakia's transition from coal-based energy production. As a result, CO₂ emissions from solid fuels in sector 1.A.1.a decreased from 1 552 kt to 482 kt CO₂, representing a reduction of approximately 68.9%.

On the other hand, natural gas consumption in this sector has a growing trend. The sharp increase of natural gas consumption in 2019 was caused by ZSE Elektrárne, s. r. o. power plant, it operates the combined cycle power plant near Malženice city in the Western Slovakia and currently, it is the biggest combined cycle power plant in Slovakia. Technically, it is based on a joint shaft connecting a gas turbine with 284 MW of capacity and a steam turbine with 152 MW of capacity, jointly total of 430 MW. The power plant was put into operation in 2010 and put out of operation due to unfavourable conditions on energy markets in 2013. Since August 2018, the power plant has new owner and was put into operation, again. A significant change in trend occurred at the beginning of 2022. Reduction of natural gas consumption in Malženice was caused by technical problems. After the general maintenance (February - April 2022), the operation of the power plant could not be resumed due to the damage and subsequent shutdown of the generator. The combined cycle power plant outage lasted almost 10 months and the reduction of natural gas consumption was more than 385 mil. m³. In 2023, the production was recovered and the electricity production increased from 31 to 932 MW/h. The interannual increase of was 356 Gg of CO₂. In 2024, power plant was operational, but did not function as a full baseload facility. Instead, it was primarily dispatched as a flexible generation source, operating in response to market conditions and system needs. Its role focused on providing peak generation and ancillary services, thereby contributing to the stability and reliability of the Slovak electricity system rather than continuous maximum output. The increase in natural gas consumption at the Malženice power station in 2024 was 27% compared to the previous year.

GHG emissions in the category 1.A.1.a are disaggregated into subcategories (electricity generation, combined heat and power generation, heat plants and other). This reporting is based on information provided by the ŠÚ SR (modules ENER 719 – ENER 721).

The category 1.A.1.a.ii includes also emissions from cogeneration gas from mining activity for the years 2007 – 2014 (no CH₄ emissions from cogeneration occurred since 2015); and emissions from municipal solid waste incineration with energy use. These gases are used for electricity and heat production and therefore are reported in Energy sector. Methane emissions from waste incineration with energy use are excluded from the category 5.C – Incineration and Open Burning of Waste.

Petroleum Refining (1.A.1.b) - GHG emissions from the refineries are allocated in the category 1.A.1.b. Refineries process crude oil into a variety of hydrocarbon products. The biggest refinery Slovnaft, a. s. is the only petroleum refining company operating in Slovakia, processing approximately 4.68 million tons of crude oil in year 2024 (5.23 million tons of crude oil in 2023). This company is the most important supplier of petrol and diesel fuels in Slovakia (60% of market). In 2024, Slovnaft processed less crude oil compared to previous years. The decline was mainly due to disruptions in Russian oil supplies, ongoing diversification to alternative sources, and associated operational adjustments. Emissions from the petroleum refining, concern all combustion activities required to support the refining of petroleum products.

Within 1.A.1.b, the main emissions sources of fuel balance are oil, refinery gas and natural gas, which are used for heating and as sources of hydrogen for oil products processing (hydrocracking). Fuels are allocated to liquid and gaseous fuels categories. No solid fuel is combusted here.

Total volume of fuels allocated in 1.A.1.b expressed in energy units represented 26 045.51 TJ in 2024, (27 754.51 TJ in 2023). Total CO₂ emissions were 1 753.80 Gg. Total CH₄ emissions were 0.05 Gg and total N₂O emissions were 0.0079 Gg. The decline in energy use and greenhouse gas emissions is associated with the reduced volume of crude oil processed.

Manufacture of Solid Fuels and Other Energy Industries (1.A.1.c) - Total volume of fuels allocated in the 1.A.1.c expressed in energy units represented 6 335.26 TJ in 2024. Total CO₂ emissions were 1 184.24 Gg in 2024. Total CH₄ emissions were 0.0063 Gg and total N₂O emissions were 0.0006 Gg.

3.2.4.2. Methodological Issues

Activity data - Tier 2 or/and tier 3 approaches are used for the majority of combustion sources and country-specific emission factors are used for all fuels. CO₂ emissions estimation was performed based on the bottom-up approach. This is especially visible in the categories 1.A.1, 1.A.2 and 1.A.5 where emissions originated from the point sources (different approach is used in households and transport). For these sources, simple equations that combine activity data with emission factors are used.

The most important and essential methodological change in the sectoral approach was performed in 2013. Before year 2013, the primary source of activity data was the NEIS database.² Main reason for the mentioned modification was to increase the transparency of the sectoral approach.

The actual submission used activity data from verified reports of operators included in the EU ETS and individual statistical data of economical subjects in details (NACE rev.2 classification³) provided by the ŠÚ SR. The share of emission sources covered by the EU ETS in 1.A.1 is 85.2% and in 1.A.2 is 78.4%. The remaining sources allocated here are balanced by using ŠÚ SR data. After verification of the EU ETS reports by accredited verifiers, the EU ETS reports (in NIMs⁴ formats) are released to the NS SR expert team. In the first step, the EU ETS reports are processed and transferred into internal database system (see below) in May, year-1. Activity data are directly linked to the specific IPCC categories based on the NACE rev.2 classification (provided by the ŠÚ SR).

This approach is used also for proxy inventory for the year-1. As in May, the official data from the ŠÚ SR are not available; the EU ETS reports are validated against the ŠÚ SR and the NEIS data from previous year, to check the time series consistency and trends. After releasing official data from the ŠÚ SR and the NEIS (October – November, year-1), the validation procedure (focused on identification of gaps in data) is repeated and all potential issues are recorded and prepared for further analyses. The EU ETS reports are directly used to prepare the background for the sectoral approach in 1.A.1, 1.A.2, 1.A.4 and 1.A.5. The EU ETS reports incorporate at least two levels of verification. The EU ETS reports are verified by the accredited verifiers in accordance with the legislative requirements before submission to the competent authority (districts offices). There are only five plants, which used measurement-based approaches. Emissions from measured-based approach are not directly used in the GHG inventory due to ensure consistency of the methodology and emission factors across IPCC categories. Therefore, these operators are directly contacted to provide further details on fuels consumption, characteristics and other relevant inputs for emissions calculation. Emissions are calculated by the sectoral experts of the NS. Calculated emissions can differ from the measurements, these differences are further analysed

² The NEIS is the database of stationary sources, which collects the data on air pollutants and fuels consumption from the large and medium sources of air pollution in the Slovak Republic. These data are available in consistent time series since 2000, when the system NEIS was put in operation.

³ Pan-European classification system of economic activities

⁴ NIMs – National Implementation Measures.

in the cooperation with the operators, verifiers and the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic and used for emission inventory.

The activity data for the less energy efficient plant (not covered by the EU ETS = non-ETS) are obtained from the disaggregated energy balance data on plant level provided by the ŠÚ SR.⁵ Official (verified) data from the ŠÚ SR are released to the SHMÚ in November year-1. These data are formed by several modules (Energ 719-721 and Energ 723-725). All modules are processed automatically and the information on fuels consumption is mapped to appropriate IPPC category. In similar manner, the fuel types used in individual modules are allocated to corresponding IPCC fuels' categories. This allows emissions estimate for all non-ETS plants. Data is completed with the EU ETS data and used for the sectoral approach balance in the categories 1.A.1, 1.A.2, 1.A.4 and 1.A.5.

The emissions balance in the categories 1.A.1, 1.A.2, 1.A.4 and 1.A.5 is done by combination and summation of activity data from the EU ETS reports and the ŠÚ SR database provided on plant level. This procedure is performed automatically by the internal database system. This system contains unmodified information about the fuel consumption and allows comparison of data from different sources. All fuels are linked automatically to the corresponding IPCC fuels categories. Individual plants in database are allocated to specific IPPC category based on the NACE rev.2 classification. This allows disaggregation of emissions into individual IPPC categories without modifying the original dataset.

In chemical industry, petroleum industry and iron & steel production, the allocation procedure is more complicated, and it is performed manually (plant specific) in a collaboration with the IPPU experts (detailed information is provided in the [Chapter 4](#) of this Document and in the [Annexes 4](#)). The material and emissions data flows are too complicated to split of technological (IPPU) and combustion emissions (Energy sector). Therefore, models on plant level are included in the main database. Models are prepared by the IPPU and energy sectoral experts and their methodological description is provided in appendix of this NID. The results of these models are presented in the form of simple input-output balance and the activity data from the EU ETS reports (or data from the ŠÚ SR) are replaced by the activity data calculated by the models. The background information for preparing models are obtained directly from the plant operators or the EU ETS verifiers. Data is validated against information from the standard databases and cross-checked by the energy and IPPU (or waste) experts. The cross checking is used to eliminate the issues with double counting, underestimated emissions or discrepancies with the IPCC 2006 GL. Based on the recent improvement in the EU ETS reporting, the comparisons were made for the apparent consumption of different fuels on plant (installation) level and for the allocation of production categories and harmonization with NACE rev.2 classification of installations.

For illustration, [Table 3.15](#) compares the share of GHG emissions in the individual IPPC categories based on the EU ETS data and the ŠÚ SR database. Very interesting is also comparison of the number of plants by the IPPC categories.

Table 3.15: Distribution of CO₂ emissions estimated by a different type of source of activity in 2024

CATEGORY	CO ₂ EMISSIONS		NUMBER OF COMPANIES	
	EU ETS	ŠÚ SR	EU ETS	ŠÚ SR
	%		No.	
1.A.1 Energy Industries	85.2	14.8	23	195
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction	78.4	21.6	42	1 760
1.A.4 Other Sectors	-	100.0	-	536
1.A.5 Other (Not specified elsewhere)	-	100.0	-	72

⁵ These data are officially provided based on agreement between the MŽP SR, the SHMÚ and the ŠÚ SR.

Based on the information provided in [Table 3.15](#) is visible, that the EU ETS share of CO₂ emissions in 1.A.1 is 85.2% and in 1.A.2 is 78.4%. Due to high “EU ETS CO₂ emissions” share, it is possible to compare the activity data between three independent sources (EU ETS, ŠÚ SR and NEIS).

For fuel combustion in 1.A.1.b - Petroleum Refining, a plant specific, tier 3, bottom-up approach was used. Activity data obtained directly from the Slovnaft, a. s. (data on the amount of fuel combusted in individual sources, plant specific emission factors) was used for calculation of GHG emissions and compared with the information provided by the ŠÚ SR and the NEIS database.

In 1.A.1.b, emission factors for liquid fuels are plant specific. The emissions estimation is based on the tier 3 while the material and energy balances are provided directly by operator. This information is formed by monthly consumption of individual fuel types and emissions sources used in each operation unit in refinery. The CO₂ EFs and NCVs are evaluated experimentally in the company's laboratory using the national standards. Certified measurements of emission factors for natural gas were provided by the Slovak Gas Company (SPP, a. s.). The main sources of fuel balance are oil, refinery gases, petroleum coke and natural gas, which are used for heating and as sources of hydrogen for oil products processing. Consumptions provided by the ŠÚ SR, NEIS and operator correlated very well. Refinery gas, for which country specific NCV and EF are used, is a mixture of various gases of different quality. The main type of refinery gas used in Slovnaft, a. s. a source of energy is fuel gas H1 produced by mixing natural gas and waste gases from the technological operations in mixers. The refinery gas and the imported natural gas are blended (in blenders H1 and H2) and distributed through the refinery fuel system. Natural gas is used to stabilize the pressure and qualitative parameters of fuel gases. The next part of balanced gasses are fuel gases from local networks, especially from production units R5 (FG-R5) and RHC (FG-RHC) and waste gases from pressure swing adsorption (PSA-HPP and PSA-V-KHK). Emission factors of these gasses are based on the statistical evaluation of the chromatographic analyses performed every month. These analyses are performed in the laboratory of quality control of the refinery, accredited by STN EN ISO 17025:2005. Residual fuel oils are liquid distillation residues from refinery processes. Samples of the fuel are analysed in the quality control laboratory, which meets accreditation standards ISO/IEC 17 025. Based on the analysis, the NCV, sulphur content and nitrogen content are estimated. The analyses are performed every day enabling the estimation of monthly averages of qualitative parameters.

Moreover, information provided by operator is practically identical to information, which is background for the EU ETS. Therefore, there is good (practically absolute) correlation between emissions reported under the EU ETS and the national inventory. This approach was introduced in submission 2013 and slightly modified based on the recommendations provided by the ERT in previous reviews. The emissions originally allocated in the 1.A.1.b were split and reallocated into three new subcategories. Emissions from ethylene production were shifted into 2.B.8.b and emissions from hydrogen production into 2.B.10. The background for mentioned disaggregation is based on the consumption of fuels in individual units for production of plastics and units producing hydrogen. This information is provided directly by the operator. In 2024 submission, the emissions from hydrogen production were reallocated from category 2.B.10 to 1.A.1.b. The reason for reallocation was implementation of the IPCC 2019 Refinement, where the new guidance for hydrogen production is presented. Based on the used approach, the emissions from hydrogen production within a refinery as an intermediate product are primarily to support Energy sector activities and allocated here.

Greenhouse gas emissions were calculated for each emissions source by multiplying the fuel consumption (provided by the operator) by the respective emission factor. For calculation of CO₂ emissions, plant specific emission factors were used. CH₄ and N₂O emission factors were taken from the IPCC 2006 GL.

Municipal solid waste incineration with energy use is reported in 1.A.1.a.ii as other fuels and biomass chare. No emissions from the municipal solid waste incineration are reported in the category 5.C.1 Municipal Waste Incineration without energy use in the Waste sector because all incinerators of the MSW produce energy or heat in the Slovak Republic. Therefore, notation key “NO” is used in the 5.C.1. The MSW is combusted in two large stationary incinerators situated in Bratislava and Košice. Statistically negligible volume of MSW is incinerated outside of these two large plants. Industrial waste is incinerated mainly in cement and chemical industry, therefore these emissions are reported in the categories 1.A.2.f and 1.A.2.c. Previously were these emissions allocated in the category 1.A1.a.iv, but since 2024, new ETF software didn't include this subcategory.

Emission factors and NCVs - the country specific calorific values of the fuels are announced by the ŠÚ SR published in the Statistical Yearbook annually. The variations depend on fuel characteristics. If an operator used the plant specific calorific values, it is an obligation to provide supported measurements and inform relevant competent authority. The plant specific data and results of measurements can be found also in the EU ETS reports.

The NCVs taken from the ŠÚ SR and the EU ETS reports are used in inventory. These were calculated as country specific average (annual weighted average NCV):

- NCV of primary and secondary liquid fuels in the RA are the same as statistical values;
- NCV of primary and secondary solid fuels and natural gas applied in the RA are based on the analysis in accredited laboratories;
- NCV values of solid fuels used in the ŠÚ SR and the RA are not significantly different.

According to the direct information on the quantity of fuels combusted (in kt or mil. m³) and their specific net calorific values, calculation of fuels consumption in energy unit (TJ) is provided. For fuel combustion and industrial processes, the following numerical data is reported in the EU ETS reports:

- mass or volume of fuels consumption; net calorific values of fuel; CO₂ emission factors; additional process material (carbonates).

Due to the high EU ETS emissions share in 1.A.1, the emission factors are estimated as weighted average of published emission factors for individual fuels in all installations allocated in this category. Averaged emission factors are subsequently used for estimation of CO₂ emission for plants, which are not covered by the EU ETS. CO₂ emission factors in refinery are plant specific (only one installation in 1.A.1.b).

The annual EU ETS reports are an important source of activity-specific and company specific data on CO₂ emissions, fuels and emission factors for major combustion sources (and industrial processes sources) in the national GHG emissions inventory. The EU ETS covers 97 sources in the total CO₂ emissions of 15 308 Gg in 2024.

For each fuel type, the default, country or plant specific emission factor is used and the corresponding emissions of CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O are calculated. The CO₂ emission factors are country or plant specific (and also IPCC category specific) derived from the national/plant fuel characteristics. Default carbon emission factors (t C/TJ) are estimated for individual fuel types based on the international methodologies (IPCC, OECD, IEA) and/or national measurements (expert judgment of the sectoral experts, EU ETS reports, industrial association's measurements, and scientific papers). Carbon emission factors are estimated from fuel composition and available average net calorific values of the most used fuels. Average country specific CO₂ emission factors have been used for natural gas, coal, brown coal according to the source of origin (Slovak, Ukraine, the Czech Republic), coke and coke gas since 2000. The revised emission factors depend on net calorific values and slightly vary from year to year and across to IPCC categories. The emission factors for natural gas and other important fuels are based on precise measurements and calculation published every month by the SPP, a. s., the Slovak Energy

Industry, a. s., refinery plant Slovnaft, a. s. (liquid fuels), and the U. S. Steel, s. r. o. for iron and steel production. These EFs are in use for the installations under the EU ETS and for the reporting requirements of the MŽP SR. Carbon content per unit of energy is usually lower for light refined products, such as petrol, than for heavier products such as residual fuel oil. For natural gas, the carbon emission factor depends on the composition of the gas (in its delivered state it is primarily methane, but it can also include small quantities of ethane, propane, butane, and heavier hydrocarbons). In the Slovak Republic, the emission factor for natural gas (mostly of the Russian origin) is based on precise measurements and calculations published every month by the SPP, a. s. since the year 2000. The same EFs for natural gas are used for the installations covered by the EU ETS annually to ensure consistency across country. The emission factors and composition of NG are published monthly online ([Tables 3.16 - 3.17](#)). Weighted averages are calculated based on monthly consumption announced by the SPP, a. s. Despite the fact, that the SPP, a. s. is in the present days not exclusive natural gas supplier (approximately 60% of market), the parameters of the NG are consistent in all consumers due to the common origin of natural gas distributed by the SPP, a. s. – Distribution.

Table 3.16: Composition of natural gas published on-line by the SPP, a. s. in 2024

MONTH	CH ₄	C ₂ H ₆	C ₃ H ₈	i-C ₄ H ₁₀	n-C ₄ H ₁₀	i-C ₅ H ₁₂	n-C ₅ H ₁₂	neo-C ₅ H ₁₂	C ₆ H ₁₄	CO ₂	N ₂
	mol %										
I.	92.8675	3.8908	0.9974	0.1408	0.1658	0.0379	0.0300	0.0013	0.0493	0.8843	0.9337
II.	93.1034	3.7092	0.9984	0.1397	0.1624	0.0373	0.0292	0.0015	0.0454	0.8352	0.9369
III.	93.6299	3.4108	0.9613	0.1387	0.1542	0.0343	0.0261	0.0012	0.0361	0.7470	0.8590
IV.	93.6643	3.6512	1.0264	0.1495	0.1533	0.0303	0.0222	0.0006	0.0243	0.5691	0.7081
V.	92.9997	4.0208	1.1845	0.1751	0.1815	0.0362	0.0266	0.0004	0.0281	0.6652	0.6818
VI.	92.2399	4.1542	1.2017	0.1781	0.1985	0.0452	0.0348	0.0005	0.0506	1.0175	0.8791
VII.	94.1249	3.3874	1.0278	0.1676	0.1673	0.0342	0.0248	0.0004	0.0270	0.4639	0.5746
VIII.	93.8236	3.5467	1.1103	0.1756	0.1776	0.0345	0.0248	0.0003	0.0238	0.4464	0.6364
IX.	93.1920	3.7408	1.1475	0.1756	0.1837	0.0381	0.0283	0.0005	0.0310	0.7471	0.7149
X.	93.2628	3.7958	1.1652	0.1835	0.1828	0.0366	0.0263	0.0005	0.0264	0.6504	0.6682
XI.	93.8657	3.4351	1.0445	0.1629	0.1672	0.0338	0.0250	0.0005	0.0278	0.5611	0.6744
XII.	93.4761	3.5782	1.0471	0.1591	0.1680	0.0349	0.0259	0.0007	0.0307	0.7172	0.7612

Table 3.17: Overview of the EFs and NCVs for natural gas [15°C; 101.325 kPa] published online by the SPP, a. s. in 2024

MONTH	RELATIVE DENSITY	DENSITY	NCV	COMBUSTION HEAT	WOBBE NUMBER	SULPHUR CONTENT	EF C
	mol %	kg.m ⁻³	kWh.m ⁻³	kWh.m ⁻³	kWh.m ⁻³	mg.m ⁻³	tCO ₂ /TJ
I.	0.6031	0.7391	9.819	10.874	14.00	0.0387	56.28
II.	0.6015	0.7372	9.807	10.862	14.00	0.0299	56.23
III.	0.5980	0.7329	9.787	10.841	14.02	0.1051	56.12
IV.	0.5971	0.7318	9.837	10.897	14.10	0.1835	56.08
V.	0.6024	0.7383	9.901	10.964	14.13	0.2314	56.23
VI.	0.6087	0.7460	9.880	10.940	14.02	0.2386	56.47
VII.	0.5950	0.7292	9.853	10.915	14.15	0.1497	55.99
VIII.	0.5968	0.7314	9.876	10.938	14.16	0.1392	56.03
IX.	0.6018	0.7375	9.867	10.927	14.08	0.3668	56.23
X.	0.6010	0.7366	9.885	10.948	14.12	0.2611	56.19
XI.	0.5967	0.7312	9.840	10.900	14.11	0.1294	56.06
XII.	0.5993	0.7345	9.829	10.888	14.06	0.1208	56.16
AVERAGE	-	-	-	-	-	-	56.17

Table 3.18: Overview of country or plant specific CO₂ EFs in t/TJ used in the category 1.A.1 in 2024

1.A.1.a	WEIGHTED CO ₂ EFs	FUEL TYPE	C EFs	CO ₂ EFs
Liquid	72.95	Gas/Diesel oil	20.30	74.43
		Residual fuel oil	20.80	76.27
		Liquefied petroleum gases	17.22	63.14
Solid	98.31	Anthracite	27.39	100.43
		Other bituminous coal	26.89	98.60
		Lignite	26.73	98.01
Gaseous	56.17	Natural gas	15.32	56.17
Biomass	100.22	Other biogas	14.90	54.59
		Sludge gas	14.90	54.59
		Other primary solid biomass	27.30	100.10
		Wood/Wood waste	30.50	111.83
1.A.1.b	WEIGHTED CO ₂ EFs	FUEL TYPE	C EFs	CO ₂ EFs
Liquid	73.02	Residual fuel oil	21.58	79.13
		Petroleum coke	28.95	106.15
		Refinery gas	15.79	57.90
Gaseous	56.17	Natural gas	15.32	56.17
1.A.1.c	WEIGHTED CO ₂ EFs	FUEL TYPE	C EFs	CO ₂ EFs
Liquid	64.45	Liquefied petroleum gases	17.22	63.14
		Gas/Diesel oil	20.30	74.43
Solid	198.36	Coke oven gas	11.43	41.91
		Blast furnace gas	75.13	275.48
Gaseous	56.17	Natural gas	15.32	56.17

Default CO₂ emission factors from the IPCC 2006 GL are used only for biomass, which almost invariably refers to wood, wood wastes and biogas. The actually used fuels-specific EFs are in [Table 3.18](#).

In addition to CO₂ emissions, the fuel combustion in stationary sources results in the CH₄, N₂O, NO_x, CO and NMVOCs emissions. Of these, CH₄, and N₂O account around 0.62% on the total GHG emissions (expressed in CO₂ eq.), in the Fuel combustion sector (CO₂: 5 230.49 Gg; CH₄: 13.86 Gg CO₂ eq.; N₂O: 19.03 Gg CO₂ eq.). These emissions are influenced by many factors, including fuel type, equipment design, and emissions control technology. Therefore, it is inherently more complex and more uncertain than CO₂ emissions estimation. The non-CO₂ EFs are default based on the IPCC 2006 GL.

3.2.4.3. Description of Any Flexibility Applied

Not applicable.

3.2.4.4. Uncertainty Assessment and Time-series Consistency

The uncertainty assessment for category 1.A.1 (Energy Industries) is a critical component of the national inventory, given the sector's significant contribution to total greenhouse gas emissions. The assessment is conducted using the Approach 1 methodology, ensuring a robust and transparent evaluation of the inventory's precision.

Table 3.19: Table of uncertainty for the sector 1.A.1 Energy Industries

CATEGORY	GAS	ACTIVITY DATA UNCERTAINTY	EMISSION FACTOR UNCERTAINTY
1.A.1 Energy Industries – Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	5.00%	3.60%
1.A.1 Energy Industries – Solid Fuels	CO ₂	2.50%	3.60%
1.A.1 Energy Industries – Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	2.50%	2.75%
1.A.1 Energy Industries – Other Fossil Fuels	CO ₂	5.00%	5.00%
1.A.1 Energy Industries – Liquid Fuels	CH ₄	3.00%	50.00%
1.A.1 Energy Industries – Solid Fuels	CH ₄	3.00%	50.00%
1.A.1 Energy Industries – Gaseous Fuels	CH ₄	3.00%	5.00%
1.A.1 Energy Industries – Other Fossil Fuels	CH ₄	5.00%	50.00%
1.A.1 Energy Industries – Biomass	CH ₄	3.00%	50.00%
1.A.1 Energy Industries – Liquid Fuels	N ₂ O	3.00%	50.00%
1.A.1 Energy Industries – Solid Fuels	N ₂ O	3.00%	50.00%
1.A.1 Energy Industries – Gaseous Fuels	N ₂ O	3.00%	5.00%
1.A.1 Energy Industries – Other Fossil Fuels	N ₂ O	3.00%	50.00%
1.A.1 Energy Industries – Biomass	N ₂ O	3.00%	50.00%

Methodological Approach and Consistency

A fundamental strength of the estimates in this sector is the high level of disaggregation. Data collection and emission calculations are performed at the plant-specific level, allowing for the integration of precise operational data. This granular approach ensures that the entire time series remains consistent in all aspects, including the methodological framework, country-specific emission factors (EFs), oxidation factors, and fuel characteristics.

Key Category Influence

CO₂ emissions originating from the combustion of liquid, solid, and gaseous fuels within this category are identified as the most significant key categories in the Slovak Republic. Due to their high share in the total emission profile, they exert a decisive influence on the management of both level and trend uncertainties. Consequently, the prioritisation of national data over default values is important for maintaining the integrity of the inventory.

Activity Data and Emission Factors

The uncertainties applied in the calculation tables are determined by sectoral experts based on national circumstances and empirical data. Uncertainties for AD are maintained at low levels, ranging from 2.50% for solid and gaseous fuels to 5.00% for liquid and other fossil fuels. These values reflect the reliability of national energy balances and direct reporting from large-scale energy producers. CO₂ Emission factors exhibit high precision, with uncertainties of 2.75% for gaseous fuels and 3.60% for liquid and solid fuels. These figures are supported by laboratory analyses of fuel carbon content and national net calorific values (NCVs). Non-CO₂ Gases (CH₄ and N₂O) uncertainties for solid and liquid fuels remain at 50.00% due to the complexity of combustion conditions, gaseous fuels show a notably lower uncertainty of 5.00%. This reflects the high efficiency and stable combustion technologies prevalent in the Slovak energy industry, particularly in natural gas processing and power generation.

All parameters, including AD, calorific values, and EFs, undergo regular review by sectoral experts to verify the correctness of the aggregated uncertainty results and to ensure compliance with the latest IPCC requirements.

3.2.4.5. Category-specific QA/QC and Verification

The sector specific QA/QC plan is based on the general QA/QC rules and activities in specific categories. Information used in the process of preparation GHG emissions inventory of the energy sector was obtained from the different data sources:

- Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, Department of Cross-Cutting Statistics (energy balance),
- National Emission Information System (database of all stationary emission sources),
- Emission Trading System (reports from operators and from verifiers),
- Questionnaires that were sent to the producers (in case of doubt).

More information on general QA/QC activities within the NS SR is included in the [Chapter 1.2](#) of this Document.

Emission balance in the Energy sector was prepared in the model taking into consideration also fuel balance in transport and IPPU. The sector specific QC activities were performed directly during calculation when checking several data sources for the emissions factors and other parameters. Activity data verification is processing with the cooperation of the ŠÚ SR and the NEIS experts including operators (or verifiers) in some cases. As it was already mentioned, the main source of activity data (and also NCVs and EFs) in current submission are verified EU ETS reports (plant level) and disaggregated data provided by the ŠÚ SR (enterprise level). New database system developed for fuels and emissions balance in the GHG inventory allows to perform several QC check more or less automatically. In the category 1.A.1, 86% of emissions are cover by the EU ETS reports. The EU ETS activity data are compared against two independent sources: the NEIS database and disaggregated fuel consumptions provided by the ŠÚ SR. The Slovak Republic is providing information on the actual or estimated allocation of the verified emissions included in the EU ETS to the national GHG inventory. Further details can be found in the [Table 3.20](#). The emission from EU ETS are balanced for energy and IPPU sectors.

Table 3.20: Actual allocation of the verified emissions reported by installations and operators under Directive 2003/87/EC for the year 2024

CATEGORY	GAS	GHG INVENTORY EMISSIONS	VERIFIED EMISSIONS UNDER DIRECTIVE 2003/87/EC	VERIFIED EMISSIONS/ INVENTORY EMISSIONS
		Gg of CO ₂ or CO ₂ eq.		Ratio in %
Greenhouse gas emissions (total emissions without LULUCF for GHG inventory and without emissions from 1A3a Civil aviation, total emissions from installations under Article 3h of Directive 2003/87/EC)	Total GHG	33 907.36	15 308.28	45.15%
CO ₂ emissions (total CO ₂ emissions without LULUCF for GHG inventory and without emissions from 1A3a Civil aviation, total emissions from installations under Article 3h of Directive 2003/87/EC)	CO ₂	28 788.65	15 271.78	53.05%
1.A Fuel combustion activities, stationary combustion	CO ₂	14 862.2	8 802.3	59.23%
1.A.1 Energy industries	CO ₂	5 296.5	4 558.8	86.07%
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction	CO ₂	5 392.4	4 243.5	78.69%
1.A.3 Transport	CO ₂	7 503.8	13.9	0.19%
1.B Fugitive emissions from fuels	CO ₂	39.7	NO	
2.A Mineral products	CO ₂	1 898.0	1 876.7	98.88%
2.B Chemical industry	CO ₂	955.9	1 181.1	123.56%*
2.C Metal production	CO ₂	3 363.9	3 361.2	99.92%
2.B Chemical industry (Nitric acid production)	N ₂ O	36.56	36.5	99.84%

* Ratio verified emissions/inventory emissions is higher than 1, because downstream of CO₂ for urea production is reported

Based on analyses, total GHG emissions verified under the EU ETS represent 45.15% on the total GHG emissions (without LULUCF and CO₂ from domestic aviation) based on March 15, 2026 inventory submission. The share of the EU ETS emissions is comparable with the share of the EU ESR emissions in the Slovak Republic, in a latest years this share of EU ETS emissions is decreasing. This progress was analysed and the resulting outcomes refer to increasing of energy effectivity and decreasing of emissions in large point sources included in the EU ETS scheme. The number of installations fell under the threshold to be included into the scheme and therefore, the EU ESR emissions increased inter-annually.

Total CO₂ emissions verified under the EU ETS represent 53.05% on the total CO₂ emissions (without LULUCF and domestic aviation) based on March 15, 2026 inventory submission.

Total N₂O emissions verified under the EU ETS represent 0.1% on the total GHG emissions without LULUCF and domestic aviation) based on March 15, 2026 inventory submission.

Basic QC procedures, which are performed for all recorded EU ETS data, can be distinguished in following categories:

- Comparison of aggregated site-specific data with the national statistics and/or EUROSTAT;
- Comparison of data across similar sites in individual CRT categories;
- Review significant changes in year-over-year estimates for individual plants, categories and subcategories;
- Comparison of direct measurements with estimates using a factor;
- Comparison of default factors to site or plant-level factors.

Information on activity data of the non-EU ETS sources obtained from the ŠÚ SR is compared and validated with the NEIS database. The NEIS database is referenced data set, not used directly for fuels and emissions balance in the national inventory, but considered in the QC process of activity data and other available parameters.

The QC activities directly provided during data collection in the NEIS database run at two levels. The first level is verification provided by the regional environmental offices according to the national law and the second level is provided by the SHMÚ, the Department of Emissions and Biofuels. The process of data verification in the NEIS database must be completed by the end of July year x-1.

The background documents are archived by the sectoral experts and in central archiving system of NS SR at SHMÚ.

In line with the national rules applied in the EU ETS, annual publication of emission factors and NCVs used in the sectoral and reference approach of the GHG emissions inventory is publicly available.

This procedure is a part of the QC activity applied particularly in this sector and checked by the verifiers and operators of ETS sources.

Also according to agreement with CDV (Centrum dopravního výskumu) from 2023, there is a QA/QC cross-check between Slovak and Czech in transport sector emissions estimation, including parameters and factors.

3.2.4.6. Category-specific Recalculations

In 2026, no category-specific recalculations were made.

3.2.4.7. Category-specific Planned Improvements

According to the UNFCCC review 2025, there were no recommendations and no improvements are planned.

3.2.5. Manufacturing Industries and Construction (CRT 1.A.2)

3.2.5.1. Category Description

Category 1.A.2 includes CO₂ emissions allocated in: Iron and steel (1.A.2.a); Non-ferrous metals (1.A.2.b); Chemicals (1.A.2.c); Pulp, paper, and print (1.A.2.d); Food processing, beverages, and tobacco (1.A.2.e); Non-metallic minerals (1.A.2.f) and Other (1.A.2.g). Emissions include industrial emissions originating largely from energy and heat production in raw materials and semi-manufactured goods production. The emissions reported here are related to fuel combustion, only. Consumption of fuels used as feedstock and reduction medium is not included in this category as it is allocated in the IPPU sector.

Iron and Steel (1.A.2.a) – is one of the most energy intensive industrial branches in the Slovak Republic. Total volume of fuels allocated in 1.A.2.a expressed in energy units represented 18 405.88 TJ in 2024.

The main iron and steel producer in the Slovak Republic - U. S. Steel, s. r. o. idled one of its three blast furnaces, whose total capacity is 4.5 million tonnes of raw iron a year, on June 2019. It did so in response to the situation on the European steel market which has been massively impacted by steel products imported into the European Union. The shutdown of the blast furnace led to a reduction in CO₂ emissions by more than 860 kt of CO₂ between years 2019 and 2018. In 2020, the decrease in emissions continued and total CO₂ emissions were at the level of 2 179 kt. From January 2021, iron production was resumed at all blast furnaces. As a result of the increase in iron production, there was an interannual increase in emissions at the level of 45% in 2021. Due to very high energy prices, low market demand and a sharp increase in steel imports, the steel production was significantly reduced in 2022. During the year 2022, up to two blast furnaces were gradually shut down. The reduction of CO₂ emissions was more than 1 650 Gg CO₂, which represents a decrease of more than 18%. This sharp fluctuation is reflected in all categories, where the emissions from steel production are allocated (1.A.1.c, 1.A.2.a, 1.A.2.m and 2.C.1). In 2023, the production was partially recovered and the iron production increased by 12%. In 2024, the facility recorded a raw steel production of 3.83 million tonnes, despite having a nominal production capacity of 5 million tonnes per annum. This represents a 12.8% decline compared to 2023. During the same year, total CO₂ emissions reached 2 451.76 Gg of CO₂ eq.. This represents a decrease of approximately 186 kt CO₂, corresponding to a year-on-year reduction of about 7.1%.

One of the most significant companies in this category (OFZ, a. s. Oravský Podzámok), significantly reduced its production, too. The production was limited provisionally until the end of the year 2022 due to continued negative market conditions, in particular high electricity prices and low market prices for ferro-alloys. OFZ consumed large amount of biomass and there was a 50% decrease in biomass consumption in OFZ. The decline in production continued in 2023 as well. Solid fuels decreased interannually by 86 %. In 2024, OFZ remained in a difficult economic situation, while the consumption of solid fuels stayed broadly in line with 2023 levels, indicating limited improvement in operating conditions. Wood waste and solid biomass decreased practically to zero in 2023, resulting in an interannual decrease of 56% in sector 1.A.2a. In 2024, biomass consumption remained almost unchanged compared to 2023, indicating a stabilization of biomass use following the sharp decline.

Total CO₂ emissions were 2 446.35 Gg. CH₄ emissions were 0.085 Gg and total N₂O emissions were 0.0115 Gg in 2024.

Non-ferrous Metals (1.A.2.b) – this source covers combustion-related emissions from non-ferrous metal industry. Total volume of fuels allocated in 1.A.2.b expressed in energy units was 2 594.73 TJ in 2024. In recent years, emissions in the CRT category 1.A.2.b have consistently shown a significant decline. The most pronounced declines are seen for natural gas and coal. At the end of 2021, the Slovalco company (produced of aluminium), reduced production volume to 80% of their capacity, and a further reduction in production volume to 60% of capacity was achieved from February 2022. The production of primary foundry alloys was stopped. The complete closure of primary aluminium production after 70

years of production took place at the beginning of January 2023 with the shutdown of the last of the 226 pots. In 2023, the consumption of solid fuels was completely stopped at one of the largest plants (Veolia Utilities Žiar nad Hronom, a.s.), which also reduced biomass consumption by more than 50%. In 2024, biomass (wood) consumption at the same plant increased significantly, approaching 2022 levels. In 2024, there was also a notable rise in solid fuel consumption, driven primarily by higher coke usage at Kovohuty.

Consumption of liquid fuels is similar in absolute values to previous years, but the mix of liquid fuels has changed. LPG consumption remained unchanged, however the consumption of residual fuel decreased practically to zero. The result of change in fuel mix caused a significant inter-annual change of IEFs.

Total CO₂ emissions were 55.80 Gg, total CH₄ emissions were 0.052 Gg and total N₂O emissions were 0.0069 Gg in 2024.

Chemicals (1.A.2.c) – includes emissions from fuels combustion in chemical industry. Chemical industry produces several different products such as chemicals, plastics or solvents. Total volume of fuels expressed in energy units allocated in 1.A.2.c was 6 810.26 TJ in 2024. In 2015, significant reduction of natural gas consumption occurred, which was caused by the termination of operation of one company with relatively high share of fuels in the period between 2016 and 2020. Natural gas consumption was almost constant. In 2022, a moderate decrease of emissions from gaseous fuels can be observed. The rate of decline increased in 2023. The internal change of gaseous fuels is 12%. This decline can be observed in most large enterprises (Continental Matador Rubber, Fortischem, Chemes). In 2024, there was no significant further decrease in natural gas consumption, and its usage remained broadly comparable to the previous year.

There is a visible reduction in the consumption of solid fuels. This trend is similar to other categories, where solid fuels are being replaced by natural gas and/or biomass. In 2020, a significant reduction in coal consumption occurred at the power plant Chemes, a. s., where coal use decreased by more than 15%. In 2021, the major consumer of solid fuels (Chemes, a. s.) stopped using anthracite and biomass. As a result, emissions from solid fuels decreased practically to zero in 2022, representing a reduction of more than 99% compared to the base year. In 2023, the consumption of solid fuels remained practically constant, and in 2024, similar to 2023, there was no significant change in coal consumption.

Total CO₂ emissions were 389.17 Gg, total CH₄ emissions were 0.01175 Gg and total N₂O emissions were 0.0013 Gg in 2024.

Pulp, Paper and Print (1.A.2.d) – includes emissions from fuel combustion in pulp, paper and print industry. Total volume of fuels allocated in 1.A.2.d expressed in energy units was 17 505.94 TJ in 2024. There was a visible decrease of inter-annual energy consumption between 2015 and 2016 (27 472.11 TJ in 2015 and 22 926.55 TJ in 2016). It was caused by decrease of fuels consumption in three major plants allocated here. In 2021, a significant interannual change in fuel mix occurred in this category. Major emissions producer (Bukoza Energo) cut coal consumption in half (decrease in coal consumption was more than 60 thousand tons). The reduction in coal consumption was compensated by an increase in biomass consumption (increase in biomass consumption was 10% in 2021). The result of the change in the fuel mix is 10% decrease in emissions. Similar trend was visible also in 2022. The inter-annual increase of emissions from biomass is 3.5% and decrease of emissions from solid fuels was 15%. In 2023, Bukoza Energo completely stopped using other bituminous coal and lignite consumption was reduced by 70%. Similar situation is in Bukocel pulp mill, the most important part of the Bukóza holding. It is the second largest domestic wood processing company. At the end of 2023 it was facing collapse. The consumption of solid and biomass fuels halved compared to 2022. The company Mondi SCP has the largest share in the decrease in biomass. Biomass consumption has grown for five years in a row until 2022. In 2023, there was a decrease in the consumption of sulphite lyes (black liquor) at the level of 112 kt and other solid biomass decreased by 32 kt. The decrease in

biomass in Mondi SCP and Bukocel resulted in an interannual decline in biomass at the level 5 734 TJ (24.5%) in comparison with year 2022. In 2024, no plants in this category were using solid fuels, and for the first time, emissions from solid fuels reached zero. Absolute emissions remained broadly comparable to the previous year; however, a significant percentage change occurred for liquid fuels, driven by a sharp decline in heating oil consumption at Bukocel, a.s.

Total CO₂ emissions were 138.71 Gg, total CH₄ emissions were 0.124 Gg and total N₂O emissions were 0.0359 Gg in 2024.

Food Processing, Beverage and Tobacco (1.A.2.e) – total volume of fuels allocated in 1.A.2.e expressed in energy units represented 5 720.40 TJ in 2024. Total energy is and emissions are practically constant in last 10 years, however the fuels mix has been significantly changed in year 2021. One of the largest source in this category (Slovenské cukrovary) stopped producing heat from coal. The lignite was fully replaced with natural gas (therefore a increase in gaseous fuels is visible in year 2021). Very sharp increase in liquid fuels can be observed (in relative numbers) in 2023. This increase was caused by the start of using fuel oil in the company Považský cukor a. s., which is one of the largest food companies in Slovakia. In 2024, fuel oil consumption in Považský cukor a. s. decreased significantly, and as a result, liquid fuel usage in the entire CRT category 1.A.2.e returned to levels comparable to 2022.

Total CO₂ emissions were 321.18 Gg, total CH₄ emissions were 0.0062 Gg and total N₂O emissions were 0.0006 Gg in 2024.

Non-metallic Minerals (1.A.2.f) – total volume of fuels allocated in 1.A.2.f expressed in energy units represented 17 010.64 TJ in 2024. The fuels are allocated in solid, liquid, gaseous, other and biomass fuels. From 2018, a significant decrease in solid fuels can be observed in sector 1.A.2.f. Even in 2023, there was a decrease in the consumption of in practically all cement plants (CEMMAC, Carmeuse Slovakia, Považská cementáreň, Danucem). The decrease in gaseous fuels was caused mainly by the decrease in natural gas consumption in the company Slovenské magnezitové závody, where the interannual decrease in consumption was at the level of 26%. After several years of decline, fuel demand stabilized in 2024 and remained at a level comparable to the previous year.

Total CO₂ emissions were 1 128.33 Gg, total CH₄ emissions were 0.21 Gg and total N₂O emissions were 0.0282 Gg in 2024.

Other (1.A.2.g) - remaining emissions from fuels combustion in manufacturing and industry were allocated in this category. Total volume of fuels expressed in energy units represented 17 412.00 TJ in 2024. Energy and emissions are comparable to the previous period. A gradual decrease can be observed in all types of fuels. Significant fluctuations in the consumption of solid fuels occurred in 2020 and 2022. These fluctuations were caused by the reduced production of iron and steel. With lower iron and steel production, the share of coke oven gas in the fuel mix decreases. Coke oven gas has a very low value of the emission factor (compared to coal). Therefore, the implied emission factor of solid fuels also showed a significant fluctuation between years (2019 – 2022 and 2022 – 2023). In 2024, both fuel consumption and emissions remained broadly in line with 2023 levels.

Total CO₂ emissions were 912.85 Gg, total CH₄ emissions were 0.1003 Gg and total N₂O emissions were 0.0129 Gg in 2024. Based on the IPCC 2006 GL, this category was further split into 8 subcategories. The distribution of individual plants into subcategories was done based on the NACE rev.2 classification. The distribution of emissions along this category is [Table 3.21](#).

Table 3.21: Disaggregation of CO₂ emissions across the subcategories of the 1.A.2.g in 2024

SUBCATEGORY	CO ₂ EMISSIONS	SHARE
	Gg/year	%
1.A.2.g.i Man. of machinery	139.19	15.25
1.A.2.g.ii Man. of transport equipment	161.66	17.71
1.A.2.g.iii Mining and quarrying	9.28	1.02
1.A.2.g.iv Wood and wood products	18.15	1.99
1.A.2.g.v Construction	49.52	5.43
1.A.2.g.vi Textile and leather	16.48	1.8
1.A.2.g.viii Other	518.58	56.81

3.2.5.2. Methodological Issues

Activity data – a detail description of the methodological issues and activity data used for estimation of emissions from fuel combustion is given in the [Chapter 3.2.4.2](#). In Slovakia, pig iron and steel in Iron and Steel (1.A.2.a) are produced in iron and steel integrated plant and by the EAF. Iron and steel integrated production is a complex one with many energy-related installations (coke ovens, heating plant, etc.). To avoid double counting of the primary and secondary fuels from iron and steel industry, the revised estimation was prepared in previous years in cooperation with the IPPU experts. The estimation includes and compares information from the iron and steel industry based on the EU ETS reports of the biggest iron and steel company in the Slovak Republic (U. S. Steel, s. r. o.). Methodology for emissions estimation was prepared by the specific model developed according to the national circumstances to ensure higher quality of estimation, avoiding double counting and properly allocated emissions in the Energy and IPPU sectors. Description of model is provided in details in the [Annex 4.2](#) (Methodology for carbon balance of iron and steel production).

Emission factors and NCVs – a detail description of the emission factors and NCVs used for estimation of emissions from fuel combustion is given in the [Chapter 3.2.4.2](#). Mainly country-specific or plant-specific emission factors are used in the category 1.A.2, although IPCC default emission factors are used for not key fuels. In the case of iron and steel integrated plant, all emission factors (NCVs and oxidation factors) are plant specific. Emission factors for anthracite, cooking coal, other bituminous coal and petroleum coke in the 1.A.2.a are also country specific (estimated as weighted average of sources allocated in this subcategory). The list of actually used EFs is presented in [Table 3.22](#).

Table 3.22: Overview of country or plant specific CO₂ EFs in t/TJ in the category 1.A.2 in 2024

1.A.2.a	WEIGHTED CO ₂ EFs	FUEL TYPE	C EFs	CO ₂ EFs
Liquid	69.66	Residual Fuel Oil	20.80	76.27
		Liquefied Petroleum Gases	17.22	63.14
Solid	145.62	Gas Coke	29.05	106.52
		Other Bituminous Coal	25.47	93.39
		Blast Furnace Gas	75.13	275.48
		Coke Oven Gas	11.43	41.91
Gaseous	56.17	Natural gas	15.32	56.17
Biomass	111.83	Wood/Wood Waste	30.50	111.83
1.A.2.b	WEIGHTED CO ₂ EFs	FUEL TYPE	C EFs	CO ₂ EFs
Liquid	73.61	Gas/Diesel Oil	20.18	73.99
		Residual Fuel Oil	20.80	76.27
		Liquefied Petroleum Gases	17.22	63.14
Solid	106.51	Other Bituminous Coal	25.47	93.39
		Gas Coke	29.05	106.51
Gaseous	56.17	Natural gas	15.32	56.17
Biomass	111.83	Wood/Wood Waste	30.50	111.83

1.A.2.c	WEIGHTED CO ₂ EFs	FUEL TYPE	C EFs	CO ₂ EFs
Liquid	63.35	Residual Fuel Oil	20.80	76.27
		Gas/Diesel Oil	20.18	73.99
		Liquefied Petroleum Gases	17.22	63.14
Solid	97.45	Anthracite	27.39	100.43
		Coking Coal	25.65	94.05
Gaseous	56.17	Natural gas	15.32	56.17
Biomass	138.67	Wood/Wood Waste	30.50	111.83
		Other Primary Solid Biomass	27.30	100.10
		Other Biogas	14.90	54.63
		Biogenic waste	39.00	143.00
1.A.2.d	WEIGHTED CO ₂ EFs	FUEL TYPE	C EFs	CO ₂ EFs
Liquid	63.15	Residual Fuel Oil	20.80	76.27
		Liquefied Petroleum Gases	17.22	63.14
Gaseous	56.17	Natural gas	15.32	56.17
Biomass	98.19	Sulphite lyes (black liquor)	26.00	95.33
		Wood/Wood Waste	30.50	111.83
		Sludge Gas	14.90	54.63
		Other Primary Solid Biomass	27.30	100.10
1.A.2.e	WEIGHTED CO ₂ EFs	FUEL TYPE	C EFs	CO ₂ EFs
Liquid	63.20	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	17.22	63.14
		Gas/Diesel Oil	20.18	73.99
		Residual Fuel Oil	20.80	76.27
Solid	106.28	Anthracite	27.39	100.43
		Brown Coal Briquettes	26.61	97.57
		Gas Coke	29.05	106.52
Gaseous	56.17	Natural gas	15.32	56.17
Biomass	74.47	Other Primary Solid Biomass	27.30	100.10
		Sludge Gas	14.90	54.63
		Other Biogas	14.90	54.63
		Wood/Wood Waste	30.50	111.83
1.A.2.f	WEIGHTED CO ₂ EFs	FUEL TYPE	C EFs	CO ₂ EFs
Liquid	96.14	Residual Fuel Oil	20.80	76.27
		Petroleum Coke	26.47	97.06
		Liquefied Petroleum Gases	17.22	63.14
		Gas/Diesel Oil	20.18	73.99
Solid	100.71	Anthracite	27.39	100.43
		Other Bituminous Coal	26.55	97.35
		Lignite	26.73	98.01
		Gas Coke	29.05	106.52
Gaseous	56.17	Natural gas	15.32	56.17
Other	86.84	Municipal and Industrial Wastes	23.68	86.84
Biomass	87.51	Wood/Wood Waste	30.50	111.83
		Waste (biogenic)	23.68	86.84
1.A.2.g	WEIGHTED CO ₂ EFs	FUEL TYPE	C EFs	CO ₂ EFs
Liquid	64.60	Gas/Diesel Oil	20.18	73.99
		Liquefied Petroleum Gases	17.22	63.14
		Residual Fuel Oil	20.80	76.27
Solid	80.94	Blast Furnace Gas	75.13	275.48
		Coke Oven Gas	11.43	41.91

		Lignite	26.73	98.01
		Other bituminous coal	26.55	97.35
Gaseous	56.17	Natural gas	15.32	56.17
Biomass	111.83	Other primary solid biomass	27.30	100.1
		Wood/Wood waste	30.50	111.83

3.2.5.3. Description of Any Flexibility Applied

Not applicable.

3.2.5.4. Uncertainty Assessment and Time-series Consistency

The uncertainty assessment for category 1.A.2 is performed using the Approach 1 methodology. To ensure maximum precision, calculations are conducted at a detailed level of disaggregation (plant-specific level), which allows for the integration of specific industrial operational data.

Table 3.23: Table of uncertainty for the sector 1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction

CATEGORY	GAS	ACTIVITY DATA UNCERTAINTY	EMISSION FACTOR UNCERTAINTY
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	5%	3.60
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction – Solid Fuels	CO ₂	5%	2.80
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction – Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	2.5%	2.75
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction – Other Fossil Fuels	CO ₂	5%	5.00
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Peat	CO ₂	5%	5.00
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Liquid Fuels	CH ₄	3%	50.00
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction – Solid Fuels	CH ₄	3%	50.00
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction – Gaseous Fuels	CH ₄	3%	5.00
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction – Other Fossil Fuels	CH ₄	5%	50.00
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Peat	CH ₄	3%	50.00
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Biomass	CH ₄	3%	50.00
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Liquid Fuels	N ₂ O	3%	50.00
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction – Solid Fuels	N ₂ O	3%	50.00
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction – Gaseous Fuels	N ₂ O	3%	5.00
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction – Other Fossil Fuels	N ₂ O	3%	50.00
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Peat	N ₂ O	3%	50.00
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Biomass	N ₂ O	3%	50.00

This approach maintains strict consistency across the entire time series regarding methodological choices, country-specific emission factors (EFs), and fuel characteristics.

The uncertainties for activity data and emission factors are summarised as follows:

- Uncertainties for AD generally range from 2.50% to 5.00%. These values reflect the robustness of national energy statistics and direct fuel consumption reporting from industrial entities.

- CO₂ Emission Factors exhibit a high level of precision, with uncertainty values between 2.75% (gaseous fuels) and 5.00% (other fossil fuels and peat).
- CH₄ and N₂O emission factors for most fuel types (liquid, solid, biomass), the uncertainty is estimated at 50.00%, reflecting the diverse range of combustion technologies and conditions within the manufacturing sector. In contrast, gaseous fuels show a significantly lower uncertainty of 5.00%.
- All parameters, including calorific values and specific EFs, are provided and verified by sectoral experts to ensure the overall quality and reliability of the inventory.

3.2.5.5. Category-specific QA/QC and Verification

Category-specific QA/QC and verification procedures are identical to those described in detail in the [Chapter 3.2.4.5](#).

3.2.5.6. Category-specific Recalculations

In 2026, no category-specific recalculations were made.

3.2.5.7. Category-specific Planned Improvements

Planned improvements for this category are included in the overall planned improvements for the energy sector, as described in the [Chapter 3.2.4.6](#).

3.2.6. Transport (CRT 1.A.3)

3.2.6.1. Category Description

Transport has a very special position in the Energy sector, as it is still not included in the EU ETS or other policies or measures, thus transport emissions are very difficult to regulate. The emissions balanced in the transport (1.A.3) include subcategories Domestic Aviation (1.A.3.a), Road transport (1.A.3.b), Railways (1.A.3.c), Domestic Navigation (1.A.3.d) and Pipeline transport (1.A.3.e.i). This Document uses the GWP₁₀₀ based on IPCC Assessment report 5. The difference between emission based on GWP₁₀₀ IPCC Assessment report 4 (AR4) and 5 (AR5) are shown in the previous NIR 2023.

As previously mentioned in reports, Slovakia has experienced a notable shift from public transport to individual passenger cars. Following the decrease in fuel consumption and emissions during the pandemic year of 2020, there was an overall increase across all categories of road transport, including passenger cars. However, in 2023, a change was observed. For the first time since 1990, without any external disturbances, there was a decrease in the transportation of passenger cars and all other types of road transport. Total aggregated GHG emissions in transport increased in 2024 against the base year by 13.26%, but decreased against the previous year by 1.91%. Road transport emissions are still higher by 66.14% in 2024 in comparison with the base year.

The emissions from road and non-road transport were calculated by using models, default methodologies and the consistent data series from 1990 – 2024 are presented in CRT Tables. Total GHG emissions in transport were 7 720.07 Gg of CO₂ eq. in 2024. The CO₂ emissions were 7 503.75 Gg, which represent 97.20% share on total transport emissions, the CH₄ emissions were 6.72 Gg of CO₂ eq. with the 0.09% share and N₂O emissions were 209.61 Gg of CO₂ eq. with the 2.72% share on total transport GHG emissions. Within transport, the share of road transport was 98.69%, pipeline transport 0.18%, railways 1.03%, domestic aviation represents 0.02% and domestic navigation 0.07% (in CO₂ eq.). Total energy consumption was 110 427.15 TJ of fuels in 2024. Among fuels, the most important are liquid fossil fuels ([Figure 3.12](#)), biomass (biofuels) and gaseous fuels. No solid fuels were used in transport category. Category “other fossil fuels” represents the fossil part of biomass fuels. The time series of GHG emissions are presented in [Table 3.24](#).

Figure 3.12: The share of fuels on different categories within transport in 2024

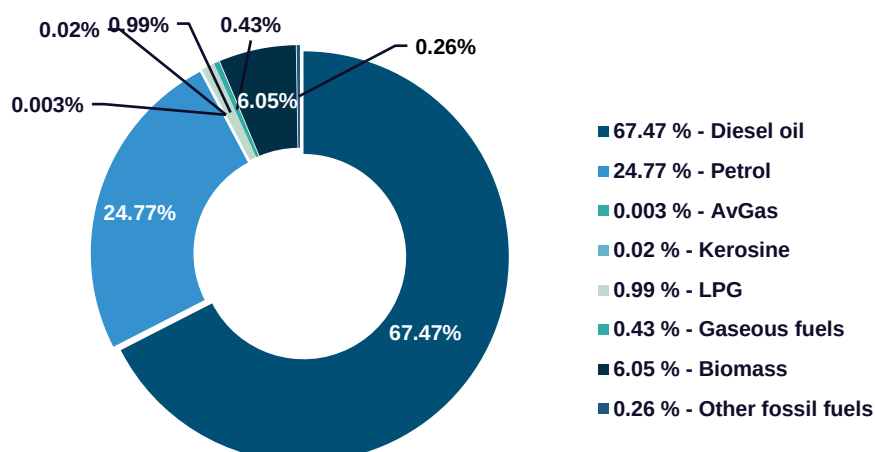


Table 3.24: Fuel consumption and GHG emissions in transport by subcategories in particular years

YEAR	1.A.3.a DOMESTIC AVIATION				1.A.3.b ROAD TRANSPORT			
	FUEL	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	FUEL	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O
	TJ	Gg/year			TJ	Gg/year		
1990	51.48	3.74	0.000070	0.000102	61 027.37	4 503.02	1.1654	0.1895
1995	36.57	2.66	0.000050	0.000072	54 601.91	4 033.64	1.2323	0.1681
2000	36.50	2.65	0.000050	0.000072	56 107.97	4 077.90	0.9199	0.1466
2005	107.14	7.79	0.000158	0.000212	84 295.59	6 159.74	1.0570	0.1932
2010	70.59	5.13	0.000095	0.000140	92 325.43	6 435.39	0.7401	0.1634
2015	50.31	3.66	0.000069	0.000099	99 465.29	6 930.98	0.3173	0.2492
2016	49.00	3.56	0.000065	0.000097	102 045.72	7 063.71	0.2251	0.2510
2017	46.96	3.42	0.000066	0.000093	104 095.16	7 182.75	0.2765	0.2669
2018	39.21	2.85	0.000054	0.000078	106 591.21	7 338.02	0.1934	0.2699
2019	25.15	1.83	0.000040	0.000050	109 196.65	7 550.01	0.1842	0.2750
2020	12.17	0.88	0.000017	0.000024	98 359.45	6 743.80	0.1509	0.2209
2021	17.82	1.29	0.000025	0.000035	105 501.30	7 227.29	0.1632	0.2717
2022	20.47	1.48	0.000027	0.000040	111 491.04	7 583.93	0.1821	0.2834
2023	21.52	1.56	0.000031	0.000042	110 255.77	7 538.72	0.1856	0.2795
2024	22.63	1.64	0.000029	0.000045	109 044.81	7 410.83	0.2349	0.7611

YEAR	1.A.3.c RAILWAYS				1.A.3.d DOMESTIC NAVIGATION			
	FUEL	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	FUEL	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O
	TJ	Gg/year			TJ	Gg/year		
1990	5 024.14	372.29	0.0209	0.1437	0.30	0.02	0.0000021	0.0000006
1995	2 693.37	199.58	0.0112	0.0770	0.27	0.02	0.0000019	0.0000005
2000	2 080.68	154.18	0.0086	0.0595	0.33	0.02	0.0000023	0.0000007
2005	1 411.21	104.57	0.0059	0.0404	0.47	0.03	0.0000033	0.0000009
2010	1 162.77	82.32	0.0048	0.0333	4.49	0.33	0.0000339	0.0000090
2015	1 220.28	84.33	0.0051	0.0349	83.94	6.22	0.0005895	0.0001679
2016	1 250.91	86.53	0.0052	0.0358	64.24	4.76	0.0004522	0.0001285
2017	1 222.54	84.35	0.0051	0.0350	63.32	4.69	0.0004458	0.0001262
2018	1 197.06	82.93	0.0050	0.0342	34.53	2.56	0.0002446	0.0000691

YEAR	1.A.3.c RAILWAYS				1.A.3.d DOMESTIC NAVIGATION			
	FUEL	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	FUEL	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O
	TJ	Gg/year			TJ	Gg/year		
2019	1 174.06	81.02	0.0049	0.0336	56.36	4.17	0.0003974	0.0001127
2020	1 052.53	72.53	0.0044	0.0301	72.25	5.35	0.0005058	0.0000144
2021	1 186.31	82.15	0.0049	0.0339	78.25	5.82	0.0005477	0.0001565
2022	1 193.84	82.29	0.0050	0.0341	71.45	5.29	0.0005002	0.0001429
2023	1 171.64	81.29	0.0049	0.0310	71.73	5.32	0.0005021	0.0001435
2024	1 037.49	71.85	0.0043	0.0297	74.29	5.50	0.0005202	0.0001486

YEAR	1.A.3.e.i PIPELINE TRANSPORT			
	FUEL	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O
	TJ	Gg/year		
1990	31 844.87	1 813.95	0.0318	0.0032
1995	20 644.81	1 154.10	0.0206	0.0021
2000	25 523.75	1 404.81	0.0255	0.0026
2005	24 168.60	1 327.92	0.0242	0.0024
2010	1 4961.55	824.47	0.0150	0.0015
2015	3 309.18	184.40	0.0033	0.0003
2016	5 351.33	298.41	0.0054	0.0005
2017	5 730.92	319.11	0.0057	0.0006
2018	5 315.65	295.17	0.0053	0.0005
2019	7 141.84	398.28	0.0071	0.0007
2020	3 009.14	167.83	0.0030	0.0003
2021	2 160.94	120.93	0.0022	0.0002
2022	287.05	16.12	0.0003	0.00003
2023	372.60	20.93	0.0004	0.00004
2024	247.93	13.93	0.0002	0.00002

To estimate CO₂ emissions, country-specific (CS) data were used. The data used to calculate country-specific CO₂ emission factors (EF) included the fuel Net Calorific Value (NCV) and the H:C and O:C ratio for specific fuels. This EF was subsequently applied to every transport sector where these fuels were used. The calculated CS EF is summarized in [Table 3.25](#).

Table 3.25: CO₂ country-specific emission factors for selected fuels for the year 2024

FUEL	PETROL	DIESEL OIL	BIO-ETHANOL	BIO-DIESEL
	t/TJ			
Emission factor	69.164	73.837	69.841	74.351

Domestic Aviation (CRT 1.A.3.a) - the inventory evaluation of GHG emissions in domestic aviation was performed for all GHGs, precursors and air pollutants. In the absence of national data on the exact numbers of domestic LTO cycles for the years 1990 – 2004 (only total national + international numbers of LTO cycles are available), summary information from the EUROCONTROL database was used. According to the recommendations of the ERT during previous reviews and following the IPCC 2006 GL, the emissions estimation was based on the fuel sold to national and international civil flights (tier 1 approach as it is not a key category for the Slovak Republic) for the years 1990 – 2004. The Slovak airports, except for the airport in Žilina, where exercises with light aircrafts of the Žilina University predominate, are managed by themselves as separate company. Other smaller civil airports (Nitra, Prievidza, Ružomberok and Lučenec) are operated by aero clubs with predomination of sport flights. Described approach is maintained for a time series 1990 – 2004. For the time series 2005 – 2024, EUROCONTROL data on the number of flights, fuels consumption and share of domestic and international flights was used.

The fuels consumption in domestic aviation decreased in 2024 compared to the base year 1990 by 56.1%. The total jet kerosene consumption was 19.74 TJ and the consumption of aviation gasoline (AvGas) was 2.89 TJ allocated in domestic aviation in 2024 ([Table 3.26](#)). Total GHG emissions from domestic aviation were 1.65 Gg of CO₂ eq. in 2024. There was a visible increase of emissions in years 2002 – 2008 ([Figure 3.15](#)). In 2002, air transport was positively affected by the entry of low-cost companies to the Slovak market, like SkyEurope Airlines, Seagle Air and Danube Wings, but this also caused an increase in emissions. The time series is influenced by the fact, that the Slovak Republic has no official national airlines since the Slovak Airlines are out of business since 2007, SkyEurope since 2009 and close distance of other big international airports in Vienna and Budapest. There was also influence of the COVID pandemic for years 2020 and 2021.

Table 3.26: The fuels consumption and GHG emissions for national flights in particular years

YEAR	AVIATION GASOLINE				JET KEROSENE			
	CONSUMPTION	EMISSIONS			CONSUMPTION	EMISSIONS		
	TJ	t CO ₂	t CH ₄	t N ₂ O	TJ	t CO ₂	t CH ₄	t N ₂ O
1990	3.35	236.99	0.002	0.007	48.13	3 501.22	0.068	0.095
1995	2.22	156.82	0.001	0.004	34.36	2 499.39	0.049	0.068
2000	2.56	180.67	0.002	0.005	33.94	2 469.37	0.048	0.067
2005	0.95	67.23	0.001	0.002	106.19	7 725.42	0.158	0.210
2010	1.85	130.64	0.001	0.004	68.75	5 001.21	0.094	0.136
2015	2.11	149.27	0.001	0.004	48.20	3 506.73	0.068	0.095
2016	1.68	116.63	0.001	0.003	47.32	3 442.59	0.064	0.094
2017	1.97	138.78	0.001	0.004	44.99	3 281.18	0.065	0.089
2018	2.32	163.68	0.001	0.005	36.89	2 690.19	0.053	0.073
2019	1.99	140.17	0.001	0.004	23.16	1 689.13	0.039	0.046
2020	1.59	110.14	0.001	0.003	10.58	769.74	0.016	0.021
2021	1.50	104.19	0.001	0.003	16.31	1 186.75	0.025	0.032
2022	2.26	156.35	0.001	0.004	18.22	1 325.12	0.026	0.036
2023	2.31	160.23	0.001	0.004	19.21	1 397.14	0.030	0.038
2024	2.89	204.90	0.001	0.006	19.74	1 435.87	0.028	0.039

Road Transport (CRT 1.A.3.b) - short distance passenger transport is an important part of road transport. It is the most exploited type of transport in the Slovak Republic due to a high density and quality of road network and interconnection of all municipalities. In recent years, road transport has expanded significantly in the transport of goods and persons. In 2024, the transport network included 546 km of highways, 320 km of motorways and 3 336 km of the category 1st class roads. Total road network represented 18 147 km of roads in the Slovak Republic⁶ in 2024. Road transport is the most important and key category with the highest share of emissions and continually increasing trend in fuels consumption within transport. This increase was however interrupted by the COVID pandemic and Slovakia observed a temporary major decrease of fuel consumption and GHG emissions in 2020. After that it is again observed rise in fuel consumption and emissions in 2021 and 2022, with a decrease in 2023 and 2024 mainly due to lower freight traffic. Total aggregated emissions from road transport reached 7 619.09 Gg of CO₂ eq. in 2024. The decrease in emissions compared to 2023 is 1.72%, and increase compared to the base year is 66.14%. The major share of emissions belongs to heavy duty vehicles and passenger cars ([Table 3.27](#)). Total blended CO₂ emissions were 7 902.94 Gg in 2024. These blended emissions include also emissions from lube oil from two-stroke petrol passenger cars.

⁶ [Slovak Road Database 2024](#)

After separation of biomass content, the final CO₂ balance for fossil part of fuels was 7 410.83 Gg. Biomass content in fuels increased in 2018 compared to the previous year thanks to introduction of E10 petrol and subsequently decrease because of COVID-19, these emissions represent 492.09 Gg of bio-CO₂ in 2024. The most of the emissions come from the city traffic ([Table 3.28](#)).

Table 3.27: Overview of total GHG emissions according to the type of vehicles in 2024

CATEGORY OF ROAD VEHICLE	EMISSIONS			CATEGORY OF ROAD VEHICLE	EMISSIONS		
	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O		CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O
	t/year	kg/year			t/year	kg/year	
Passenger Cars	5 022 343	185 262	140 920	Heavy Duty Trucks	1 693 828	13 328	532 193
Petrol Mini	2 693	195	30	Petrol >3,5 t	39	9	1
Petrol Small	908 416	55 486	11 477	Diesel Rigid <=7,5 t	95 186	1 848	20 833
Petrol Medium	697 485	32 611	8 457	Diesel Rigid 7,5 - 12 t	163 295	1 540	33 250
Petrol Large-SUV-Executive	99 830	3 846	916	Diesel Rigid 12 - 14 t	35 251	278	7 175
2-Stroke	62	21	0	Diesel Rigid 14 - 20 t	48 469	677	11 282
Petrol Hybrid Mini	23	2	0	Diesel Rigid 20 - 26 t	4 716	172	720
Petrol Hybrid Small	14 871	1 416	154	Diesel Rigid 26 - 28 t	302	12	43
Petrol Hybrid Medium	96 783	7 526	862	Diesel Rigid 28 - 32 t	580	29	76
Petrol Hybrid Large-SUV-Executive	38 277	2 486	291	Diesel Rigid >32 t	634	12	108
Petrol PHEV Small	3 272	242	28	Diesel Articulated 14 - 20 t	1 336 132	5 036	458 228
Petrol PHEV Medium	9 251	595	69	Diesel Articulated 20 - 28 t	1 357	148	49
Petrol PHEV Large-SUV-Executive	8 031	386	46	CNG Articulated < 40 t	484	115	26
Diesel Mini	191	2	12	LNG Articulated < 40 t	7 385	3 452	402
Diesel Small	32 706	587	1 382	Buses	267 834	4 532	62 920
Diesel Medium	2 416 585	60 013	96 794	Urban Buses Midi <=15 t	25 253	185	1 501
Diesel Large-SUV-Executive	570 299	11 103	18 785	Urban Buses Standard 15 - 18 t	15 783	73	714
Diesel PHEV Large-SUV-Executive	328	10	12	Urban Buses Articulated >18 t	849	3	30
LPG Bifuel Mini	25	2	0	Coaches Standard <=18 t	216 491	1 063	58 432
LPG Bifuel Small	62 026	4 284	747	Coaches Articulated >18 t	6 438	8	1 907
LPG Bifuel Medium	46 635	3 181	675	Diesel Hybrid	125	1	7
LPG Bifuel Large-SUV-Executive	10 556	647	149	Urban CNG Buses	2 896	3 200	329.75617
CNG Bifuel Mini	40	2	0	L-Category	28 747	12 346	517
CNG Bifuel Small	2 838	461	25	Mopeds 2-stroke <50 cm³	32	62	0
CNG Bifuel Medium	997	142	8	Mopeds 4-stroke <50 cm³	1 127	680	21
CNG Bifuel Large-SUV-Executive	124	15	1	Motorcycles 2-stroke >50 cm³	105	158	2
Light Commercial Vehicles	890 191	19 463	24 526	Motorcycles 4-stroke <250 cm³	2 917	2 450	101
Petrol N1-I	25 695	1 677	326	Motorcycles 4-stroke 250 - 750 cm³	10 375	5 588	173
Petrol N1-II	16 536	563	227	Motorcycles 4-stroke >750 cm³	14 175	5 588	173
Petrol N1-III	3 532	120	55	Quad & ATVs	3	3 407	219

CATEGORY OF ROAD VEHICLE	EMISSIONS			CATEGORY OF ROAD VEHICLE	EMISSIONS		
	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O		CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O
	t/year	kg/year			t/year	kg/year	
Diesel N1-I	22 590	389	906	Micro-car	11	1	0
Diesel N1-II	193 020	5 541	6 551	Total	7 902 943	234 931	761 076
Diesel N1-III	628 818	11 173	16 462				

Table 3.28: Results from COPERT model in distribution for driving mode (CO₂ emissions are from blended fuels with bio-component) in 2024

TRAFFIC	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O
	t/year		
Urban	3 534 347	135.50	292.22
Rural	3 090 356	72.80	343.37
Highway	1 278 240	26.63	125.49
TOTAL	7 902 943	234.93	761.08

Railways (CRT 1.A.3.c) - Railways are the second largest source of emissions in transport, despite the decreasing character of this transport mode. Railways and rail transport are slowly modernised in Slovakia with the support of the EU funds. Improved quality and ecology of rail transport and the increase in passengers' number are the results of this modernisation. Modernisation of rail infrastructure results in an increase of operational speed to 160 km/h and increase of safety. According to the Annual Report of Slovak Railways⁷ in 2024, the length of managed railways was 3 629 km of which the length of electric railways was 1 582 km. Total emissions from railways transport reached 79.83 Gg of CO₂ eq. in 2024 and they decreased by 11.60% compared to 2023 (**Table 3.29**) and decreased by 80.57% compared to the base year. The decrease of diesel oil consumption compared to the base year was caused by the improvements of technical parameters. No other type of fossil or biomass based fuel is used in railway transport. Rising of passenger transport on railways, partly caused by governmental measure⁸ led to emissions increase in recent years, while cargo is fluctuating without visible trend. This trend was in 2024 broken probably by consolidation of national economy, which slowed down the railways transport.

Table 3.29: Overview of diesel oil consumption and GHG emissions in railways in particular years

YEAR	TOTAL CONSUMPTION	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O
	TJ	Gg/year		
1990	5 024.137	372.289	0.021	0.144
1995	2 693.369	199.579	0.011	0.077
2000	2 080.683	154.179	0.009	0.060
2005	1 411.206	104.570	0.006	0.040
2010	1 162.771	82.320	0.005	0.033
2015	1 220.277	84.332	0.005	0.035
2016	1 250.911	86.533	0.005	0.036
2017	1 222.536	84.352	0.005	0.035
2018	1 197.061	82.933	0.005	0.034
2019	1 174.056	81.024	0.005	0.034
2020	1 052.530	72.532	0.004	0.030
2021	1 186.310	82.150	0.005	0.034

⁷ Annual Report of Slovak Railway 2024, p. 20

⁸ Since 2013, social measure was introduced – free railways for students and retired on lower categories of trains.

YEAR	TOTAL CONSUMPTION	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O
	TJ	Gg/year		
2022	1 193.836	82.294	0.005	0.034
2023	1 171.636	81.291	0.005	0.031
2024	969.8714	71.851	0.004	0.030

Domestic Navigation (CRT 1.A.3.d) - the major share of emissions from shipping in Slovakia are realized as transit on Danube River. Due to international character of this river, emissions are included in the subcategory 1.D.1.b - Memo Items/International Bunkers/International Navigations (**Chapter 3.8**). Based on the information from the State Navigation Administration (the SNA), there are several movements realized between the Bratislava, Komárno and Štúrovo ports on the Slovak territory (national transport). Usually ships do not stop their operation on the Slovak territory, but the transit continues to Austria or Hungary. However, the part of GHG emissions from the movements between the ports on Slovak Territory is included in the national emissions inventory. Detailed information was based on statistics made by the SNA and the Slovak Shipping and Ports Company. The share of national fuel consumption is available since 2005. Inland shipping transport on small lakes for tourist purposes was not included in the 2020 report as those were not operating during the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2021, only a few restored their activity.

Total aggregated emissions from inland shipping excluding international navigations (on Danube River) reached 5.56 Gg of CO₂ eq. in 2024 (**Table 3.30**).

Table 3.30: Overview of diesel oil consumption and GHG emissions in domestic navigation

YEAR	TOTAL CONSUMPTION	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O
	TJ	Gg/year		
1990	0.303	0.022	0.000002	0.000001
1995	0.274	0.020	0.000002	0.000001
2000	0.328	0.024	0.000002	0.000001
2005	0.468	0.035	0.000003	0.000001
2010	4.488	0.327	0.000031	0.000009
2015	83.942	6.215	0.000587	0.000168
2016	64.239	4.757	0.000452	0.000128
2017	63.324	4.689	0.000445	0.000126
2018	34.530	2.556	0.000244	0.000069
2019	56.361	4.172	0.000397	0.000113
2020	72.251	5.350	0.000506	0.000145
2021	78.250	5.823	0.000548	0.000157
2022	71.451	5.293	0.000500	0.000143
2023	71.710	5.321	0.000502	0.000143
2024	74.292	5.502	0.000520	0.000149

Pipeline Transport (CRT 1.A.3.e.i) – total fuels in 1.A.3.e.i expressed in energy units represented 247.93 TJ and total GHG emissions represented 13.94 Gg of CO₂ eq. in 2024. The share of this category on total transport emissions significantly decreased to 0.18% in 2024. This significant decrease is caused by war in Ukraine and lower transport of natural gas from east to west. The fuel consumption and GHG emissions are shown in **Table 3.24**.

3.2.6.2. Methodological Issues

Domestic Aviation (1.A.3.a) – is not a key category. The airport traffic in Slovakia is determined only by the origin of airlines. It means, that there is no direct information about the number of domestic and

international flights in statistics. Tier 1 approach for emission estimation in domestic aviation, both for aviation gasoline and jet kerosene was used for time series 1990 – 2004. Tier 1 approach is based on fuel sold on the airports. For this period, only total number of LTO cycles is known, therefore average disaggregation of activities between national and international aviation was judged. The expert judgment of share of national and international aviation activities for the period 1990 – 2004 was improved based on the known real numbers for time series 2005 – 2018 based on tier 3. Then the time series 1990 – 2004 was revised using constant share for national and international flights. Real share of national and international activities for the period 2005 – 2024 was taken from the EUROCONTROL ([Table 3.31](#)).

Table 3.31: The share of fuel consumption in domestic aviation and international bunkers for the period 1990 – 2004

FUELS	DOMESTIC AVIATION		INTERNATIONAL BUNKERS	
	PREVIOUS ESTIMATE	REVISED ESTIMATE	PREVIOUS ESTIMATE	REVISED ESTIMATE
AVIATION GASOLINE	90%	30%	10%	70%
JET KEROSENE	10%	5%	90%	95%

The implied emission factors applied in previous submissions for the years 1990 – 2004 were not in the IPCC range, therefore the new EFs for all GHG gases were calculated as average from the available EUROCONTROL data for years 2005 – 2018 and used since 2019 onwards for the years 1990 – 2004. These average EFs are EUROCONTROL based and were used since 2004 back to the base year to maintain consistency in the time-series. Activity data for the years 1990 – 1993 are not available and were estimated as expert judgment according to real LTO cycles in this period. For the period 1994 – 2004, activity data were directly provided by the airports on annual basis. Due to the time series consistency, the net calorific values from the EUROCONTROL data were used to convert obtained activity data.

From the year 2005 onwards, Slovakia decided to use directly the EUROCONTROL data. The decision was based on analysis of the national data and data obtained from the EUROCONTROL. Results showed that EUROCONTROL data are more consistent and accurate in line with the QA/QC rules. EUROCONTROL data used tier 3 applying the Advanced Emissions Model (AEM).

Following data were taken from the EUROCONTROL ([Tables 3.32](#) and [3.33](#)):

- fuel consumption of aviation gasoline for domestic flights;
- fuel consumption of aviation gasoline for international flights;
- fuel consumption of jet kerosene for domestic flights;
- fuel consumption of jet kerosene for international flights;
- CO₂, CH₄, N₂O emissions for all subcategories;
- NCVs calculated from fuel consumption.

Table 3.32: Average EFs for the GHG emissions used in domestic civil aviation according to tier 1 based on fuel consumption

PARAMETER	EMISSION FACTOR [kg/TJ]	
	INTERNATIONAL FLIGHTS	NATIONAL FLIGHTS
EMISSIONS	JET KEROSENE	
CO ₂	72 748	72 748
CH ₄	0.707	1.343
N ₂ O	1.977	1.977
EMISSIONS	AVIATION GASOLINE	
CO ₂	6 959	6 959
CH ₄	0.541	0.572

PARAMETER	EMISSION FACTOR [kg/TJ]	
	INTERNATIONAL FLIGHTS	NATIONAL FLIGHTS
N ₂ O	1.953	1.953

Table 3.33: Average NCVs for the GHG emissions used in domestic civil aviation according to tier 1 based on fuel consumption

NCVs		
Aviation Gasoline	TJ/Gg	44.00
Jet Kerosene	TJ/Gg	43.30

Road Transport (1.A.3.b) – COPERT model 5 (v.5.9) was used for estimation of road transport emissions. The model distinguishes vehicle categories and emission factors reflecting the recent development and research. These data are not available before 2000. The methodology is often referred to the name of program (methodology “COPERT”). The model is based on the fuel approach, what is used for the CO₂ emissions estimation (tier 2). The fuel consumption and other variables such as H/C and O/C ratio and carbon content in fuels is used in this approach. According to the previous ERT recommendation, the country specific H/C ratio and NCVs were used in model calculation. Slovakia is analysing composition of fuels sold by the majority of companies on the market, representing 3 different refineries on regular basis. Delivering actual and most recent data on fuels' composition is crucial for correct country-specific EFs estimation. The H/C and O/C ratio of the fuels was analysed by the Research Institute for Crude Oil and Hydrocarbon Gases (VÚRUP) in 2024 (**Tables 3.34** and **3.35**). According to measured data and previous information provided by the Slovnaft refinery, the H/C ratio rose between 2015 and 2017 only by 0.26%. The NCVs of the fuels were obtained from the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic and are shown in **Table 3.36** for the years 1990 – 2024.

Table 3.34: Results of the H/C ratio analyses of fuel types and lube oil in 2024

FUEL	PETROL	DIESEL OIL	LPG	CNG	BIO-ETHANOL	BIO-DIESEL	LUBE OIL
H/C Ratio	1.890	1.946	2.589	3.900	3.000	1.857	1.900

Table 3.35: Results of the O/C analyses of fuel types and lube oil in 2024

FUEL	PETROL	DIESEL OIL	LPG	CNG	BIO-ETHANOL	BIO-DIESEL	LUBE OIL
O/C Ratio	0.030	0.005	NA	NA	0.500	0.110	NA

NA=oxygen is not present

Table 3.36: Net calorific values (NCVs) for the fuel type obtained by the ŠÚ SR for particular years

YEAR	PETROL BLENDED	DIESEL OIL BLENDED	LPG	CNG	BIO-ETHANOL	ETBE	ESTERS
	TJ/Gg						
1990	43.206	42.511	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
1995	43.388	42.076	46.000	NO	NO	NO	NO
2000	43.316	42.588	46.000	48.814	NO	NO	NO
2005	43.800	42.208	46.000	48.767	NO	NO	NO
2010	43.728	42.218	46.000	48.948	27.000	36.000	37.000
2015	43.909	42.143	46.000	48.760	27.000	36.000	39.265
2016	43.908	42.136	46.000	48.800	27.000	36.000	39.486
2017	43.899	42.127	46.000	48.800	27.000	36.200	39.699
2018	43.774	42.695	46.564	48.000	28.800	36.000	37.300
2019	43.934	42.600	46.000	48.800	27.000	36.000	39.867
2020	43.932	42.086	46.000	48.780	27.000	36.000	39.807

YEAR	PETROL BLENDED	DIESEL OIL BLENDED	LPG	CNG	BIO- ETHANOL	ETBE	ESTERS
TJ/Gg							
2021	43.928	42.087	46.000	48.070	27.000	36.000	39.646
2022	43.924	42.108	46.000	48.004	27.336	36.000	39.987
2023	43.919	42.072	46.000	48.004	27.060	36.000	37.471
2024	43.934	42.066	46.000	48.204	27.336	36.000	39.987

Statistically recorded fuel consumption and fuel consumption calculated through COPERT 5 model are equal, except of fossil petrol. There is a statistically insignificant difference on the level up to 1%. This is caused by highly complicated calculation and due to drastically shorten the time needed for calculation. The new version added new vehicle categories for the CH₄ and N₂O emissions estimation, with the disaggregation into 5 basic categories and 385 subcategories. Further disaggregation was applied according to the operation of road vehicles in the urban, rural and highway driving mode. In COPERT 5, buses were divided into 2 subcategories (urban and coaches) and seven weight categories. Heavy-duty vehicles are divided into 2 basic categories (rigid and articulated). Rigid vehicles are further divided by weight into 8 and articulated into six subcategories. EMEP/EEA methodology used technical parameters of different vehicle types and country-specific characteristics, such as the composition of car fleet, the age, operation and fuels or climate conditions.

Model estimates emissions from the following input data:

- total fuel consumption,
- composition of vehicle fleet,
- driving mode,
- driving speed,
- emission factors,
- annual mileage.

Information about the vehicle fleet is based on database IS EVO (Information System for Vehicle Evidence) operated by the Police Presidium of the Slovak Republic.

The EFs values for CH₄ and N₂O in COPERT 5 model are defined separately for the different types of fuels, types of vehicles, different technological level of vehicles, driving mode and season as these emissions are depended on ambient and vehicle temperature. In case of CH₄ emissions, the balance is based on the average speed and drive mode for certain vehicles' group. The emission factors for pollutants such as CO₂, SO₂, N₂O, NH₃, PM and partially also CH₄ can be obtained by the simple formula of driving mode and consumed fuel. Emission factors are then calculated automatically by the model based on the input parameters such as the average speed, the quality of fuels, the age of vehicles, the weight of vehicles and the volume of cylinders.

Accurate and actual data on distance-based values and parameter values are necessary to run the COPERT 5 model ([Table 3.37](#)). Therefore, new input data on mileages was requested from the Technical Inspection - PTI (odometers) and the IS EVO (from the Police Department). As the unique key for binding data from these two registries, VIN number (Vehicle Identification Number) was used. Using MS Access, the average annual mileages were calculated. Further data, needed for calculation were: the first registration of vehicle, vehicle type, engine volume, weight, emission category and data from odometer. At least that many years as are between two technical controls were needed.

The average annual mileages including consistency with fuel consumption were also used for identifying distribution of vehicles to their appropriate COPERT category. The Traffic Census of Slovakia conducted

in every five years (2000, 2005, 2010 and 2015⁹) was the main source for activity data such as intensity on urban, rural and highways.

Table 3.37: Overview of input data used in the COPERT 5 model in 2024

CATEGORY OF ROAD VEHICLE	ACTIVITY DATA		CATEGORY OF ROAD VEHICLE	ACTIVITY DATA	
	No.	km/veh.		No.	km/veh.
Passenger Cars	2 558 153	10 562	Diesel N1-III	137 583	16 348
Petrol Mini	6159	5 616	Battery electric N1-I	19	5 361
Petrol Small	787 870	4 618	Battery electric N1-II	157	7 619
Petrol Medium	410 786	5 603	Battery electric N1-III	565	13 827
Petrol Large-SUV-Executive	49 318	6 429	Heavy Duty Trucks	57 529	14 063
Petrol 2-Stroke	140	1 918	Petrol >3,5 t	99	865
Petrol Hybrid Mini	24	5 155	Diesel Rigid ≤7,5 t	17 011	17 776
Petrol Hybrid Small	14 324	9 979	Diesel Rigid 7,5 - 12 t	10 068	24 293
Petrol Hybrid Medium	54 288	13 680	Diesel Rigid 12 - 14 t	2 639	12 097
Petrol Hybrid Large-SUV-Executive	15 169	16 065	Diesel Rigid 14 - 20 t	3482	11 810
Petrol PHEV Small	1850	15 265	Diesel Rigid 20 - 26 t	966	5 919
Petrol PHEV Medium	5 030	14 863	Diesel Rigid 26 - 28 t	37	10 580
Petrol PHEV Large-SUV-Executive	2971	19 361	Diesel Rigid 28 - 32 t	169	4 817
Diesel Mini	352	2 100	Diesel Rigid >32 t	165	2 898
Diesel Small	23 255	10 814	Diesel Articulated 14 - 20 t	2 2682	65 249
Diesel Medium	921 618	16 103	Diesel Articulated 50 - 60 t	13	29 594
Diesel Large-SUV-Executive	202 318	14 182	CNG Articulated < 40 t	24	25 099
Diesel PHEV Large-SUV-Executive	98	24 090	LNG Articulated < 40 t	110	86 223
LPG Bifuel Mini	17	1 859	Buses	6 150	23 886
LPG Bifuel Small	24 659	15 546	Diesel Urban Buses Midi ≤15 t	40	52 019
LPG Bifuel Medium	17 947	14 636	Diesel Urban Buses Standard 15 - 18 t	4984	32 509
LPG Bifuel Large-SUV-Executive	4 484	14 165	Diesel Urban Buses Articulated >18 t	13	6 957
CNG Bifuel Mini	29	1 924	Diesel Coaches Standard ≤18 t	615	28 054
CNG Bifuel Small	1 117	13 710	Diesel Coaches Articulated >18 t	216	23 830
CNG Bifuel Medium	468	17 478	Urban Buses Diesel Hybrid	4	26 940
CNG Bifuel Large-SUV-Executive	62	11 181	Urban CNG Buses	74	17 777
Battery electric Mini	644	7 169	Battery electric -	41	23 238
Battery electric Small	1 858	11 135	L-Category	176 807	1 110
Battery electric Medium	4 136	11 110	Petrol Mopeds 2-stroke <50 cm ³	1 497	781
Battery electric Large-SUV-Executive	7 162	19 667	Petrol Mopeds 4-stroke <50 cm ³	25 067	797
Light Commercial Vehicles	257 104	11 112	Petrol Motorcycles 2-stroke >50 cm ³	2915	792
Petrol N1-I	21 603	17 478	Petrol Motorcycles 4-stroke <250 cm ³	52 286	865
Petrol N1-II	8 739	11 181	Petrol Motorcycles 4-stroke 250 - 750 cm ³	51 639	1 477

⁹ Data were published in 2016

CATEGORY OF ROAD VEHICLE	ACTIVITY DATA		CATEGORY OF ROAD VEHICLE	ACTIVITY DATA	
	No.	km/veh.		No.	km/veh.
Petrol N1-III	2 047	12 270	Petrol Motorcycles 4-stroke >750 cm ³	43 281	2 137
Diesel N1-I	15 181	13 463	Petrol Quad & ATVs	56	306
Diesel N1-II	71 210	14 753	Micro-car	66	1 684

Regarding non-CO₂ emissions, the values used for setting and calculating the emission factors and the corresponding emissions in the COPERT model were verified and discussed in the previous years. The results of a comparative assessment for CH₄ and N₂O emissions showed, that the emissions inventory of Slovakia is comparable with other European countries and therefore the use of emission factors in the COPERT model are fully in agreement with the Middle European (Slovakia) national circumstances. The IEFs used in COPERT model are regularly updated and verified ([Table 3.38](#)) in a more advance versions of model. Methane IEFs are gradually decreasing for all vehicle categories, including light-duty vehicles owing to changes in the vehicle fleet. Newer vehicles are emitting fewer hydrocarbon pollutants, to which oxidation catalysts contribute. Methane behaves just like other hydrocarbons, so it declines, resulting in a decline in total emissions and also in IEFs. The emissions of N₂O are slowly increasing for light-duty vehicles (diesel) owing to NO_x reduction devices (SCR and EGS/DPF system).

Table 3.38: Overview of CH₄ and N₂O IEFs for the road vehicle categories in 2024

CATEGORY OF ROAD VEHICLE	EMISSION FACTORS		CATEGORY OF ROAD VEHICLE	EMISSION FACTORS	
	CH ₄	N ₂ O		CH ₄	N ₂ O
	mg/km			mg/km	
Passenger Cars	12.45	2.37	Diesel N1-III	4.50	6.64
Petrol Mini	9.18	1.42	Heavy Duty Trucks	69.98	95.41
Petrol Small	9.40	1.94	Petrol >3,5 t	109.90	6.00
Petrol Medium	7.96	2.07	Diesel Rigid <=7,5 t	6.34	71.46
Petrol Large-SUV-Executive	8.47	2.02	Diesel Rigid 7,5 - 12 t	5.16	111.28
2-Stroke	79.89	0.00	Diesel Rigid 12 - 14 t	4.66	120.30
Petrol Hybrid Mini	9.19	1.03	Diesel Rigid 14 - 20 t	9.07	151.14
Petrol Hybrid Small	9.19	1.00	Diesel Rigid 20 - 26 t	29.06	121.97
Petrol Hybrid Medium	9.19	1.05	Diesel Rigid 26 - 28 t	30.63	110.01
Petrol Hybrid Large-SUV-Executive	9.19	1.05	Diesel Rigid 28 - 32 t	43.36	115.92
Petrol PHEV Small	7.07	0.81	Diesel Rigid >32 t	16.24	145.67
Petrol PHEV Medium	7.07	0.82	Diesel Articulated 14 - 20 t	1.89	171.57
Petrol PHEV Large-SUV-Executive	7.07	0.83	Diesel Articulated 20 - 28 t	88.19	28.94
Diesel Mini	1.26	6.64	CNG Articulated < 40 t	195.13	43.02
Diesel Small	2.67	6.28	LNG Articulated < 40 t	370.13	43.02
Diesel Medium	3.88	6.26	Buses	141.93	101.22
Diesel Large-SUV-Executive	3.71	6.27	Urban Buses Midi <=15 t	5.02	40.84
Diesel PHEV Large-SUV-Executive	4.52	5.03	Urban Buses Standard 15 - 18 t	4.25	41.47
LPG Bifuel Mini	10.23	2.68	Urban Buses Articulated >18 t	4.17	41.50
LPG Bifuel Small	10.13	1.77	Coaches Standard <=18 t	3.64	200.29
LPG Bifuel Medium	11.80	2.51	Coaches Articulated >18 t	1.08	251.78
LPG Bifuel Large-SUV-Executive	11.94	2.74	Diesel Hybrid	2.90	32.46
CNG Bifuel Mini	7.45	0.98	Urban CNG Buses	972.47	100.22
CNG Bifuel Small	26.00	1.42	L-Category	61.51	1.60

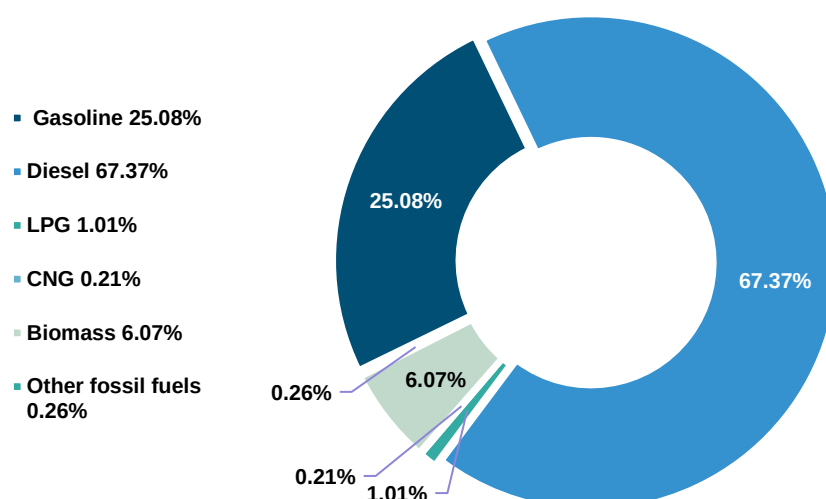
CATEGORY OF ROAD VEHICLE	EMISSION FACTORS		CATEGORY OF ROAD VEHICLE	EMISSION FACTORS	
	CH ₄	N ₂ O		CH ₄	N ₂ O
	mg/km			mg/km	
CNG Bifuel Medium	23.92	1.37	Mopeds 2-stroke <50 cm ³	126.03	1.00
CNG Bifuel Large-SUV-Executive	20.79	1.20	Mopeds 4-stroke <50 cm ³	32.94	1.00
Light Commercial Vehicles	6.85	4.29	Motorcycles 2-stroke >50 cm ³	130.21	2.00
Petrol N1-I	11.08	2.15	Motorcycles 4-stroke <250 cm ³	48.48	2.00
Petrol N1-II	7.67	3.10	Motorcycles 4-stroke 250 - 750 cm ³	64.49	2.00
Petrol N1-III	7.25	3.33	Motorcycles 4-stroke >750 cm ³	31.11	2.00
Diesel N1-I	2.70	6.29	Quad & ATVs	53.87	2.00
Diesel N1-II	5.56	6.57	Micro-car	4.97	0.78

Input parameters for CNG buses are known only since 2000. Before the year 2000, CNG consumption in transport was negligible. The consumption of CNG as fuel can be used neither for a diesel engine nor for a petrol engine without modifications. The CNG buses have completely different combustion and after-treatment technology despite using the same fuel as CNG passenger cars. Hence, their emissions performance may vary significantly. Therefore, CNG buses also need to fulfil specific emissions standards (Euro II, Euro III, etc.). Due to the low NO_x and PM performance compared to diesel oil, an additional emissions standard has been set for CNG vehicles, known as the standard for Enhanced Environmental Vehicles (EEV). The emission limits imposed for EEV are even below Euro V and usually EEVs are benefited from taxation waivers and free entrance to low emissions zones. New stoichiometry buses are able to fulfil the EEV requirements, while older buses were usually registered as Euro II, Euro III, Euro IV or Euro V.

Consumption of petrol, diesel, and biofuels were sourced from the SK-BIO database and total consumption cross-checked against Financial Administration (FR SR) data. According to the latest QA/QC ([Chapter 3.2.6.5](#)), these figures are the most accurate available. LPG data were provided by SAPPO (Slovak Association of Petrochemical Industry), while CNG consumption was obtained from the FR SR. All documents are available in Slovak language. Share of diesel oil represents 68.38%, followed by petrol with 23.52% share, then LPG (1.57%), CNG (0.29%), biomass (6.05%) and other fossil fuels (fossil part of biofuels) (0.18%) in 2023 ([Figure 3.13](#)).

The blending of biomass in liquid fuels was considered and the bio-emissions are calculated since 2007 (first year of using blended fuels in transport in Slovakia). Fuel quality is provided by the MH SR in terms of implementing Directive No 2009/29/EC and the Directive No 2009/30/EC on the replacement of fossil fuels with bio-component. The share of biomass in liquid fuels in transport was calculated as bio-component percentage. In ETBE as bio-component is considered only in 47% by mass in calculation of total bio-components in fuel. From the biomass (biodiesel) is also subtracted the 5.35% fossil methanol part and all emissions from the bio-parts of biofuels are reported as biomass emissions, and the fossil part is reported in its associated fossil fuel (ETBE – petrol; FAME – diesel). Fossil part of FAME was calculated as national average according to data from the report under Fuel Quality Directive Art. 7(a).

Figure 3.13: Share of fuels on total consumption in road transport in 2024



Requirements for the quality of motor fuels containing bio-component must be at the level of the specifications listed in the STN EN 228:2004 and STN EN 590:2004, respectively. The quality of blending in bio-liquid fuels must meet the requirements specified in the STN EN 14 214, STN EN 15 376.

Table 3.39: Estimated activity data and share of biomass for the time series 2007 – 2024

YEAR	PETROL		DIESEL OIL		CNG and LNG	
	BIOMASS SHARE (ENERGY)	BIOMASS CONSUMPTION	BIOMASS SHARE (ENERGY)	BIOMASS SHARE (ENERGY)	BIOMASS SHARE (ENERGY)	BIOMASS SHARE (ENERGY)
	%	TJ	%	TJ	%	TJ
2007	2.30%	652.26	4.09%	2 677.29	NO	NO
2008	1.23%	358.17	4.77%	2 795.75	NO	NO
2009	2.58%	706.72	5.14%	3 090.30	NO	NO
2010	2.95%	779.13	5.28%	3 577.88	NO	NO
2011	2.97%	715.87	6.05%	3 741.68	NO	NO
2012	2.94%	710.56	5.79%	3 846.12	NO	NO
2013	3.21%	726.60	6.43%	4 107.36	NO	NO
2014	3.88%	859.33	5.65%	3 766.08	NO	NO
2015	3.33%	747.87	5.74%	4 342.97	NO	NO
2016	3.10%	725.62	6.68%	5 158.95	NO	NO
2017	4.06%	943.49	6.92%	5 464.18	NO	NO
2018	4.52%	1 018.32	6.97%	5 697.80	NO	NO
2019	4.46%	1 042.07	6.45%	5 371.36	NO	NO
2020	6.20%	1 390.40	7.27%	5 401.90	NO	NO
2021	6.20%	1 419.47	6.96%	5 617.89	NO	NO
2022	6.04%	1 645.29	6.95%	5 779.55	NO	NO
2023	5.96%	1 644.39	6.46%	5 231.16	NO	NO
2024	6.07%	1 768.19	6.53%	5 134.54	1.41%	32.28

Table 3.40: National fossil carbon content in biofuels in 2024

FEEDSTOCK	VOLUME	C FOSSIL PART	CARBON CONTENT	g FOSSIL CO ₂ /g FAME
	m ³	%	%	
Rapeseed	77 617.73	5.30%	75.50%	0.147
Palm oil (waste)	8 095.76	5.50%	71.80%	0.145
Sunflower seed	4 672.02	5.30%	77.20%	0.150
Used cooking oil*	54 787.64	5.40%	74.40%	0.147
NATIONAL AVERAGE	-	5.35%	74.93%	0.147

*for used cooking oil are no data of carbon content available, thus data for lard were used

The CO₂ emissions from urea-based catalysts were estimated using COPERT 5 model for categories “heavy duty trucks Euro V and EURO VI” and “passenger cars diesel Euro 6 a, b, c, d-temp and d”. These vehicles occurred in Slovakia since 2010 and therefore, time series 2010 – 2024 were reported in this submission. As the number of vehicles with the SCR technology is equal to heavy duty vehicle in Euro VI category, the default value in COPERT model was used. In line with the UNFCCC Reporting Guidelines (these emissions are not energy-related), these emissions are allocated in the IPPU sector, category 2.D.3 ([Chapter 4.5](#)).

Railways (CRT 1.A.3.c) – GHG emissions from railways were estimated from diesel oil consumed by the operation of diesel traction and using the simple tier 1 according to the IPCC 2006 GL. According to the key category analysis, this source is not key category in 2025 submission. The IPCC default emission factors were used, except for CO₂ where country-specific emission factor was used ([Table 3.25](#)). According to the previous UNFCCC recommendation, the country specific NCVs were used in calculations for time series. The NCVs of blended diesel oil and esters are shown in [Table 3.36](#).

The consumption of diesel oil for the motor traction in the Slovak Republic is obtained from the Railways Company, a. s. (ZSSK) annually. It is assumed that the consumption of diesel oil in motor traction of railways transport is equal to the diesel oil sold for the railways. The mobile sources of pollution in the railways transport include vehicles of motor traction of ZSSK. This motor traction is divided into 2 basic groups of vehicles: motor locomotives (Traction 70) and motor wagons (Traction 80). The motor traction has been operated by four depots in the organizational structure of ZSSK since 2002 (Bratislava, Zvolen, Žilina and Košice).

In terms of implementing Directive No 2009/29/EC and Directive No. 2009/30/EC on replacement of fossil fuels with biofuels emissions from biomass are calculated and reported since 2007. The share of biomass in diesel oil was calculated as bio-component percentage, by weight of the total weight of the fuel ([Table 3.40](#)).

Domestic Navigation (CRT 1.A.3.d) – includes emissions from national shipping between ports on Danube River on Slovak territory and domestic shipping on lakes and dams for touristic purposes. According to the key category analysis, this source is not key category in 2025 submission.

Shipping between Slovak ports on Danube River: The Slovak Shipping and Ports Company is providing detailed information on diesel oil consumption on the Danube River. The consumption is allocated between national and international companies. The total fuels sold to international companies is reported in the Memo Items (1.D.1.b) and total fuels sold to national companies (Slovak Water Management Enterprise) is reported in the Domestic Navigation (1.A.3.d). This activity represents movements of ships between Slovak ports (Bratislava, Komárno and Štúrovo). This approach was introduced in 2005 and the reallocation of fuels led to the reallocation between subcategories 1.A.3.d and 1.D.1.b.

Shipping on lakes: The State Navigation Administration was officially requested to check availability of information about the shipping activity in the Slovak Republic except the Danube River movements. Only total number of ships and boats operated outside of the Danube River is registered, but without

information about their activity or fuel consumption. Based on expert research three other relevant shipping routes occur in Slovakia, however in limited extent:

- River – basin of the Váh (Piešťany, Trenčín, Liptovská Mara dam);
- The tributary River of the Váh (Oravská Priehrada dam);
- River – basin of the Bodrog (Zemplínska Šírava dam).

While the public and tourist shipping activities in the Slovak Republic are not very frequent and have expanded only in the recent years (due increase of tourism), it was necessary to propose an appropriate methodological approach for emissions estimation. Chosen activity data were:

- The number of trips per year - is limited by the daily schedule of trips mostly in summer months (May-October);
- The duration of trips (in hours) - can differ according to the type of trips (mostly short or long tours);
- The technical parameters of the most populated ships – the country specific technical parameters of vessels can be found on the webpage. The engines are mostly with 100 kilowatts power, which is a common type of engine used in non-road mechanisms, or in agricultural machinery (type Zetor). The engines run mostly on diesel oil;
- The average consumption of diesel oil in litres per hour - based on technical description of the engines it is 12 litres of diesel oil per hour of work. The consumption of diesel oil in tons was calculated using average density of diesel oil (0.83 kg/dm³).
- During the pandemic year 2020 there was no traffic on lakes observed, thus no petrol and biofuels consumption was observed. Therefore notation keys “NO” were used.

The GHG emissions are calculated multiplying fuel consumption by diesel motor boats with emission factor. The country specific NCVs, obtained from the ŠÚ SR, were used to convert the fuels consumption in energy units. The NCV for diesel oil is shown in [Table 3.36](#). The emission factors are taken from the IPCC 2006 GL and GHG emissions were recalculated for the whole time series. The default emission factors used in categories 1.A.3.d and 1.D.1.b are identical, except CO₂ where country specific EF is used ([Table 3.41](#)). Activity data for domestic navigation are shown in [Tables 3.41 - 3.43](#).

Table 3.41: The emission factors used in GHG inventory for navigation in 2024

PARAMETER	EMISSIONS FACTORS	
EMISSIONS	DOMESTIC NAVIGATION	INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION
	kg/TJ of fuel	
CO ₂	74 082.64	74 082.64
CH ₄	7	7
N ₂ O	2	2

Table 3.42: Total fuels consumption (petrol + diesel) in domestic navigation in particular years

YEAR	FUEL CONSUMPTION	
	TJ	t
1990	0.30	7.14
1995	0.27	6.51
2000	0.33	7.70
2005	0.47	11.08
2010	4.49	104.49
2015	83.94	1 990.22
2016	64.24	1 524.12
2017	63.32	1 506.80
2018	34.53	819.41
2019	56.36	1 337.89

YEAR	FUEL CONSUMPTION	
	<i>TJ</i>	<i>t</i>
2020	72.25	1 716.75
2021	78.25	1 859.18
2022	71.45	1 690.20
2023	71.71	1 699.49
2024	74.26	1 750.75

Table 3.43: Diesel oil sold by shipping companies and allocation to the categories 1.A.3.d and 1.D.1.b

YEAR	SHIPPING COMPANIES	SALE OF DIESEL OIL		
		NATIONAL	INTERNATIONAL	TOTAL
		1.A.3.d	1.D.1.b	1.A.3.d + 1.D.1.b
		<i>t/year</i>		
2005	Slovak Shipping and Ports (Danube)	1.3	128.7	130
	International shipping companies	-	84	84
	Total	1.3	212.7	214
2010	Slovak Shipping and Ports (Danube)	91.8	9 087.20	9 179.00
	International shipping companies	-	1 363.00	1 363.00
	Total	91.8	10 450.20	10 542.00
2015	Slovak Shipping and Ports (Danube)	1 981.80	5 945.40	7 927.20
	Slovak Water Management Enterprise	NO	-	NO
	Other companies	0.5	47.5	48
	International shipping companies	-	1 016.00	1 016.00
	Total	1 982.30	7 008.90	8 991.20
2016	Slovak Shipping and Ports (Danube)	1 515.10	4 545.40	6 060.50
	Slovak Water Management Enterprise	-	NO	NO
	Other companies	2	189	191
	International shipping companies	-	1 272.00	1 272.00
	Total	1 517.00	6 006.50	7 523.50
2017	Slovak Shipping and Ports (Danube)	1 492.90	4 478.70	5 971.60
	Slovak Water Management Enterprise	-	NO	NO
	Other companies	2.4	236.6	239
	Morsevo (Komárno)	NO	1 034.00	1 034.00
	International shipping companies	-	168.5	168.5
	Total	1 495.30	5 917.80	7 413.10
2018	Slovak Shipping and Ports (Danube)	3 239.00	809.75	2 429.25
	Slovak Water Management Enterprise	-	NO	NO
	Other companies	232	2.32	229.68
	Morsevo (Komárno)	824	NO	824
	International shipping companies	-	NO	NO
	Total	4 295.00	812.07	3 482.93

YEAR	SHIPPING COMPANIES	SALE OF DIESEL OIL		
		NATIONAL	INTERNATIONAL	TOTAL
		1.A.3.d	1.D.1.b	1.A.3.d + 1.D.1.b
		t/year		
2019	Slovak Shipping and Ports (Danube)	1 327.00	3 981.00	5 308.00
	Slovak Water Management Enterprise	NO	-	NO
	Other companies	3.26	322.74	326
	International shipping companies	-	760	760
	Morsevo (Komárno)	NO	NO	NO
	Total	1 330.26	5 063.74	6 394.00
2020	Slovak Shipping and Ports (Danube)	1 555.75	4 667.25	6 223.00
	Slovak Water Management Enterprise	NO	-	NO
	Other companies	161	NO	161
	International shipping companies	-	94	94
	Morsevo (Komárno)	NO	NO	NO
	Total	1 716.75	4 761.25	6 478.00
2021	Slovak Shipping and Ports (Danube)	1 764.25	5 292.75	7 057.00
	Slovak Water Management Enterprise	-	-	-
	Other companies	95	-	95
	International shipping companies	-	165	165
	TaM Terminal (Komárno)	NO	NO	NO
	Total	1 859.25	5 457.75	7 317.00
2022	Slovak Shipping and Ports (Danube)	1 569.25	4 707.75	6 277.00
	Slovak Water Management Enterprise	-	-	-
	Other companies	120	-	120
	International shipping companies	-	855	855
	TaM Terminal (Komárno)	-	-	-
	Total	1 689.25	5 562.75	7 252.00
2023	Slovak Shipping and Ports (Danube)	1 614.50	4 843.50	6 458.00
	Slovak Water Management Enterprise	-	-	-
	Other companies	85	-	85
	International shipping companies	-	902	902
	TaM Terminal (Komárno)	-	-	-
	Total	1 699.50	5 745.50	7 445.00
2024	Slovak Shipping and Ports (Danube)	1 632.75	4 898.25	6 531.00
	Slovak Water Management Enterprise	-	-	-
	Other companies	118	-	118
	International shipping companies	-	713	713

YEAR	SHIPPING COMPANIES	SALE OF DIESEL OIL		
		NATIONAL	INTERNATIONAL	TOTAL
		1.A.3.d	1.D.1.b	1.A.3.d + 1.D.1.b
		t/year		
	TaM Terminal (Komárno) ¹⁰	-	-	-
	Total	1 750.75	5 611.25	7 362.00

Slovakia reconstructed the time series for petrol fuel consumption as appropriate back to 2008. Slovakia used expert judgement with the combination of statistical yearly income of the company, which operates the ships, and the yearly number of tourists in the region to estimate petrol consumption. Outcomes of this calculation are presented in [Table 3.44](#). During the data investigation it was found out that the company started the operation of these ships only in the year 2008 and after the COVID pandemic there is no information about further operation.

Table 3.44: Outcomes of the petrol consumption reconstruction and emission estimation for the years 2008 – 2024

YEAR	FOSSIL PETROL				BIO-PETROL			
	Energy	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	Energy	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O
	TJ	t			TJ	t		
2008	0.0339	2.3486	0.0017	0.0001	0.0003	0.0218	0.00002	0.000001
2009	0.0389	2.6972	0.0019	0.0001	0.0008	0.0524	0.00004	0.000002
2010	0.0566	3.9244	0.0028	0.0001	0.0013	0.0880	0.00006	0.000003
2011	0.0508	3.5175	0.0025	0.0001	0.0012	0.0859	0.00006	0.000002
2012	0.0629	4.3602	0.0031	0.0001	0.0016	0.1107	0.00008	0.000003
2013	0.0549	3.8077	0.0027	0.0001	0.0015	0.1060	0.00008	0.000003
2014	0.0928	6.4306	0.0046	0.0002	0.0041	0.2810	0.00020	0.000008
2015	0.0428	2.9678	0.0021	0.0001	0.0017	0.1150	0.00008	0.000003
2016	0.0573	3.9742	0.0029	0.0001	0.0021	0.1428	0.00010	0.000004
2017	0.0573	3.9736	0.0029	0.0001	0.0021	0.1427	0.00010	0.000004
2018	0.0639	4.4253	0.0032	0.0001	0.0027	0.1882	0.00014	0.000005
2019	0.0636	4.4602	0.0032	0.0001	0.0029	0.1892	0.00014	0.000005
2020	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
2021	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
2022	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
2023	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
2024	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

[Pipeline Transport \(CRT 1.A.3.e.i\)](#) - the consumption of natural gas used for energy to drive turbines in pipeline system were obtained from the NEIS database. Tier 2 approach and the country specific emission factor was used for CO₂ emissions estimation in pipeline. The emission factor for NG combustion is 56.17 t (CO₂)/TJ in 2024.

3.2.6.3. Description of Any Flexibility Applied

Not applicable.

¹⁰ Previously Morsevo

3.2.6.4. Uncertainty Assessment and Time-series

The uncertainty estimates for the transport sector, as presented in [Table 3.45](#), have been developed in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

Uncertainties associated with activity data remain low (typically 1–3%), reflecting the reliability of national energy surveys. These figures account for potential fluctuations caused by fuel misclassification and unrecorded cross-border fuel sales.

Table 3.45: Table of uncertainty for the sector 1.A.3 Transport

CATEGORY	GAS	ACTIVITY DATA UNCERTAINTY	EMISSION FACTOR UNCERTAINTY
1.A.3.a Domestic Aviation	CO ₂	1.00%	5.00%
1.A.3.b Road Transportation	CO ₂	1.00%	5.00%
1.A.3.c Railways	CO ₂	1.00%	5.00%
1.A.3.d Domestic Navigation – Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	1.00%	5.00%
1.A.3.e Other Transportation	CO ₂	1.00%	5.00%
1.A.3.a Domestic Aviation	CH ₄	3.00%	5.00%
1.A.3.b Road Transportation	CH ₄	3.00%	5.00%
1.A.3.c Railways	CH ₄	1.00%	40.00%
1.A.3.d Domestic Navigation – Liquid Fuels	CH ₄	1.00%	40.00%
1.A.3.e Other Transportation	CH ₄	1.00%	40.00%
1.A.3.a Domestic Aviation	N ₂ O	1.00%	50.00%
1.A.3.b Road Transportation	N ₂ O	1.00%	50.00%
1.A.3.c Railways	N ₂ O	1.00%	50.00%
1.A.3.d Domestic Navigation – Liquid Fuels	N ₂ O	1.00%	50.00%
1.A.3.e Other Transportation	N ₂ O	1.00%	50.00%

Regarding emission factors, the level of uncertainty varies significantly by gas type:

- CO₂ displays the lowest uncertainty (5%). This high level of precision is achieved by determining emission factors for petrol and diesel based on direct laboratory analyses of fuel carbon content, ensuring a robust correlation between fuel composition and resulting emissions.
- CH₄ and N₂O exhibit substantially higher uncertainty levels (ranging from 40% to 50%). These values reflect the complexity of combustion conditions, vehicle fleet age, and the varying operational efficiency of post-combustion emission control technologies, such as catalytic converters.

The methodology prioritises the use of such locally analysed data to minimise uncertainties and improve the overall accuracy of the national inventory.

3.2.6.5. Category-specific QA/QC and Verification

Category specific QA/QC is based on the general QA/QC plan described in the [Chapter 1.2](#) of this Document. The emissions inventory in transport categories were prepared by the sectoral expert. Variety of input data sources and databases led to inconsistencies in transport fuel consumption occurrence in the last years. Therefore, in agreement with our Improvement Plan in Transport, the extensive analyses of the available statistical information in liquid fuels in transport began in the 2017. Results are summarized in the next paragraphs.

Source specific comparison of fuel statistics - QA/QC procedures for the transport follow basic rules and activities of QA/QC as defined in the IPCC 2006 GL. The QC checks were done during the CRT and NID compilation, general QC questionnaire was filled in and is archived. Also according to agreement with CDV (Centrum dopravního výskumu) from 2023, there is a QA/QC cross-check between Slovak and Czech Transport sector emission estimation.

Due to frequent questions for data consistency between the IEA statistics and the national inventory, the data sources were investigated. Comparison of activity data and their sources is also crucial for evaluation of consistency in reporting. Petrol, diesel oil and biofuels consumption are key activity data in transport, thus the comparison was focused on these statistical data across several sources. The analysis was concluded in 2023 as part of the analysed sources were no more available or changed the structure of data and the analysis was not possible anymore.

Datasets for this analysis were the years 2014 – 2021:

- Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic (ŠÚ SR) inserts data also from the Administration of State Material Reserves of the Slovak Republic (ŠHR SR);
- Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic (MH SR);
- Finance Administration of the Slovak Republic (FR SR);
- Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic (MŽP SR).

Each source has specific forms or questionnaires, CN codes and different reporting rules, methodologies and dates of publication or collection. Different institutions further process these data. The ŠÚ SR used import/export and production data, the FR SR used data from taxes on sales of products of crude oil and from taxes on sales of biofuels.^{11,12}

Table 3.46: Crude oil and crude oil products data flow and utilisation (final user is the SHMÚ)

ORIGIN OF DATA	PRIMARY USER	SECONDARY USER
Import-export data (ŠÚ SR - Depart. of Foreign Trade)	Statistical Office of Slovak Republic (Depart. of Energy Statistics)	EUROSTAT
Data regarding production and sales (companies)		Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute
Data from taxes on sales of biofuels	Financial administration of Slovak Republic	Ministry of Economy
Data from taxes on sales of products of crude oil		SK - BIO ¹³
Confirmation (certificate) of the sustainability of biofuels	Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute (according to Art. 7a of Directive 98/70/EC)	European Environmental Agency
Data on production and sales (companies)	Slovak State Material Reserves	International Energy Agency (data on crude oil and crude oil products)
		EUROSTAT (natural gas)
Data of fuel sales on gas stations (NEIS)	Ministry of Environment (according to Art. 8 of Directive 98/70/EC)	European Environmental Agency

As it is shown in **Table 3.46** and on **Figure 3.14**, discrepancies occurred between major data sources-providers. During discussions with the main authorities, several information was collected by the sectoral experts, which were further analysed:

- Each authority reports different data in different forms for different institutions or requirements (**Table 3.46**);
- The conversion factors (e.g. density) differ throughout all data suppliers not only between authorities and companies, but also for each delivered supply has own characteristics;

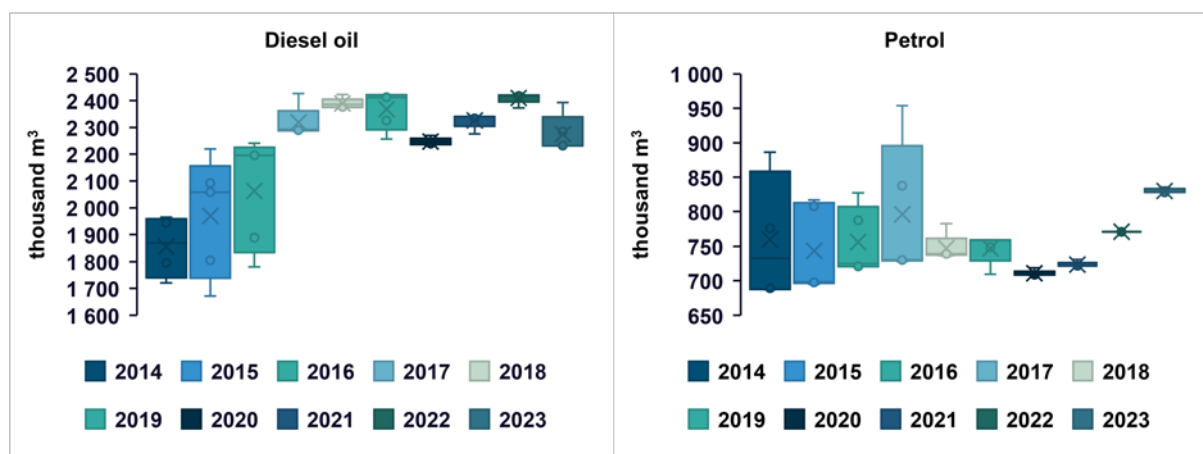
¹¹ Council Directive (EU) 2015/652 laying down calculation methods and reporting requirements pursuant to Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels

¹² Act 309/2009 Coll. on the Promotion of renewable energy sources and high-efficiency cogeneration and on amendments to certain acts as amended, <http://www.minzp.sk/en/areas/renewable-energy-sources/biofuels-bioliquids/>

¹³ [SK-BIO](#) is the national register for biofuels and bioliquids

- Dates of collection for tax reports and reports to the ŠÚ SR differ.

Figure 3.14: Results of fuels consumption comparison according to different sources (thousand m³)



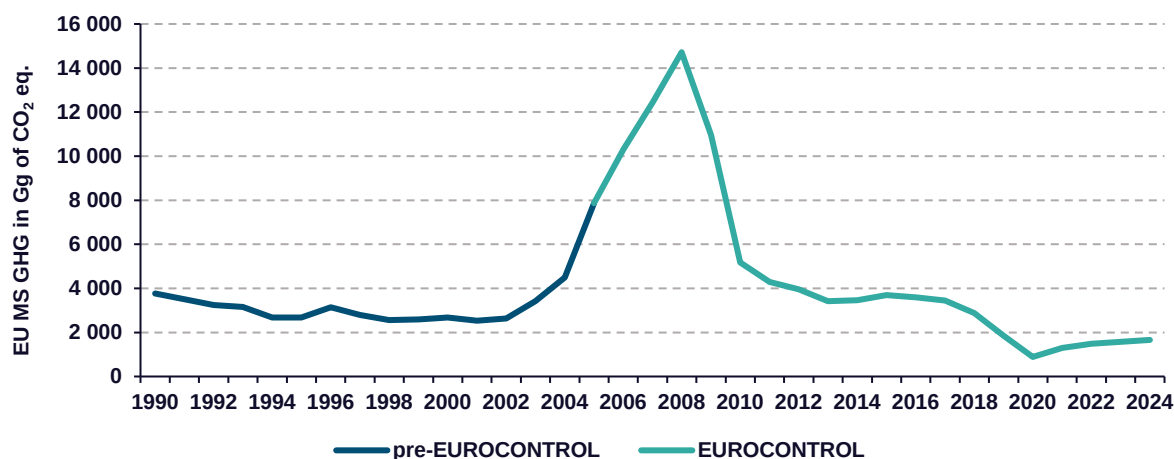
The main outcome of this analysis is harmonisation of fuels consumption in country on the most possible level and lowering the differences in reporting by different subjects in 2023. Full consistency of data on national level is not possible. This is due to different legislation that each authority is required to fulfil (e.g. statistical reporting to EU institutions, tax collection, etc.)¹⁴.

Domestic Aviation (CRT 1.A.3.a) – since 2011, the agreement of the European Commission (EC) and the EUROCONTROL is in place. Based on this agreement, annual comparison of aviation fuel consumption and emissions data with AEM model calculations is prepared. The comparison of the EUROCONTROL and the UNFCCC aviation data is provided on the level of individual EU Member State (EU MS). The information and data evaluated are part of the QA/QC activities in aviation. The EC works towards making data from the EUROCONTROL available to the EU MS on a regular basis, for quality check, however this information is not possible to make public available. Consistent time series (**Figure 3.15**) is maintained by using calculated average EFs from EUROCONTROL. The methodology is explained in the **Chapter 3.2.6.2**.

The verification process is also based on cross-checking of input data from the Slovak airports and the comparison with the sectoral statistical indicators (ŠÚ SR). The background documents are archived by the sectoral experts in the central archiving system at the SHMÚ. The quality manager of the NS SR has responsibility for the verification, approval and archiving.

¹⁴ Regulation (EC) 1099/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Act No. 268/2017, which amend Act No. 98/2004 Coll. on the Excise Duty on mineral oil as amended, which amends Act No. 309/2009 Coll. on the Promotion of renewable energy sources and high-efficiency cogeneration and on amendments to certain acts as amended (only § 14a), <https://www.financnasprava.sk/en/businesses/taxes-businesses/excise-duties-businesses#TaxRatesMineralOil>

Figure 3.15: Demonstration of time-series consistency between pre-EUROCONTROL methodology and EUROCONTROL methodology for domestic aviation



Road Transport (CRT 1.A.3.b) – QC activities ensuring the quality standards for the preparation of the emissions inventory in the road transport are based on the cooperation of several experts and institutions. The activity data and input parameters provided from the different data sources are collected and then checked for the basic quality criteria (consistency, transparency, etc.) and archived by the sectoral experts. The process of verification is based on cross-checking of input data from the ŠÚ SR and the comparison with the fuel balance from the COPERT. The background documents are archived by the sectoral experts and in central archiving system of SNE at SHMÚ.

Other/Urea based Catalysts (CRT 1.A.3.b.v allocated in 2.D.3) – the COPERT 5 model was used for these emissions estimation and information of category specific QA/QC and verification are described in section road transport.

Railways (CRT 1.A.3.c) – verification process is based on cross-checking of the input data on fuel consumption from the Railways Company, a. s. and the ŠÚ SR. The preliminary results of emissions inventory are sent to other subjects (MŽP SR) for valuation and QA activities. The QC verification process includes the comparison of statistical and calculated data on fuel consumption.

Domestic Navigation (CRT 1.A.3.d) – verification of activity data on fuels sold for shipping activities was performed by the sectoral expert and compared with the statistical information from requested institutions and companies as mentioned in this chapter above. New survey among small companies and municipalities operating touristic boats and ships on lakes and dams in Slovakia was made during the year 2020. These data were used to estimate the emissions from domestic shipping in 2019.

Pipeline Transport (CRT 1.A.3.e.i) – information of category specific QA/QC and verification are described in section for fugitive emissions 1.B.

3.2.6.6. Category-specific Recalculations

This chapter describes the recalculations of emissions from transport sector and its subcategories with respect to the previous submission. The list of recalculations is provided in this chapter.

Revision of methodology – COPERT model update was conducted and following changes were done:

- Correction of petrol consumption factors of CNG/LPG bifuel vehicles
- Correction of energy consumption factors of diesel articulated coaches >18 t Euro V and Euro VI A/B/C
- Correction of cold-start energy consumption for average temperatures above 30 °C
- Revision of consumption of LDVs (LCV and passenger cars) running in liquid fuels
- Updated emission factors of diesel VOC and CH₄ of LDVs

- Updated emission factors of diesel VOC, CH₄, N₂O, CO, NO_x, EC, NH₃, PM, SPN23 of HDV and coaches
- Revision of PM & PN emission factors from brake wear
- Revision of NMVOC compounds of LDVs
- Correction of VOC for petrol HEV/PHEV cars
- Corrected CO₂ from SCR for CNG/LNG HDVs
- Corrected N₂O bug in 1.A.3.b.iv Other Fossil Fuels

More information can be found on the COPERT model webpage¹⁵. Changes were done between version 5.8.1 and 5.9.2. These methodological adjustments resulted in changes in CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O emissions during the period 2013 – 2023 (**Table 3.47**). Detailed activity data for the period before 2013 are not available, as the source database was established only in 2013. Therefore, the methodological adjustments were applied starting from this year to ensure data consistency.

Table 3.47: Differences in emissions between previous submission and current submission caused by recalculations for 1.A.3.b

YEAR	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O
	Gg		
2013	-0.15	0.03	0.06
2014	0.34	0.03	0.17
2015	0.01	0.04	0.24
2016	0.30	0.04	0.31
2017	0.29	0.04	0.37
2018	0.64	0.05	0.42
2019	0.32	0.05	0.42
2020	-0.38	0.07	0.19
2021	-0.22	0.06	0.41
2022	-0.38	0.06	0.45
2023	-0.74	0.06	0.50

There was also correction of calculation of biomass CO₂ in the category 1.A.3.d Domestic Navigation for the year 2023. The emissions decreased by 1.7216 tonnes.

3.2.6.7. Category-specific Planned Improvements

Regarding the growing demand for better quality of emissions data and missing input data required for further improvement of methodology, balances and inventories, the SHMÚ, Department of Emission and Biofuels applied for the EUROSTAT subvention for the road transport data collection. The grant project was implemented between 2021 and March 2023, and its results were incorporated into the road transport sector. Building on these results, a new project submitted in July 2024 and approved in December 2024 aims to develop comprehensive data and methodologies on electric and hybrid vehicles and public charging infrastructure, including their allocation to NUTS 3 regions and NACE Rev. 2 categories, in support of policies related to the European Green Deal. The planned implementation

¹⁵ <https://copert.emisia.com/copert/versions/>

period of the new project is January 2025 – December 2026. The results will be implemented in road transport in the future submissions. More information can be found on [website](#).

3.2.7. Other Sectors (CRT 1.A.4)

3.2.7.1. Category Description

The source category 1.A.4 Other Sectors includes stationary combustion in agriculture, forestry, The source category 1.A.4 Other Sectors includes stationary combustion in agriculture, forestry, commercial and institutional and households.

Commercial/Institutional (1.A.4.a) – total volume of fuels in 1.A.4.a expressed in energy units represented 23 490.60 TJ in 2024. Total CO₂ emissions were 1 301.90 Gg, total CH₄ emissions were 0.2603 Gg and total N₂O emissions were 0.0064 Gg in 2024.

Residential (1.A.4.b) – total volume of fuels in 1.A.4.b expressed in energy units represented 58 863.71 TJ in 2024. Total CO₂ emissions were 2 505.96 Gg, total CH₄ emissions were 2.7799 Gg and total N₂O emissions were 0.0864 Gg in 2024.

Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (1.A.4.c) – total volume of fuels in 1.A.4.c expressed in energy units represented 5 526.59 TJ in 2024. Total CO₂ emissions were 294.07 Gg, total CH₄ emissions were 0.1404 Gg and total N₂O emissions were 0.0859 Gg in 2024. The fuels are allocated in solid, liquid, gaseous and biomass fuels categories. In recent years, the IEF of biomass has shown a significant year-to-year fluctuation, especially in the case of CH₄. This fluctuation is caused by changes in the ratio of biogas and solid biomass in the fuel mix.

The large difference in the EF of biogas and solid biomass is therefore also translated into the total IEF of biomass.

All non-road mobile machinery is also reported in this category. Agricultural machinery (tractors, harvesters, etc.), forestry machinery, industry machinery (forklifts, excavators, etc.) and residential machinery (hedge cutters, garden shredders, etc.) are included in the category 1.A.4.c.ii. The data collected by questionnaires in households in the frame of the project “Quality Improvement of Air Emission Accounts and Extension of Provided Time-series” were used for estimation of emissions from residential machinery the first time in 2018 inventory. In addition, liquid fuels used in residential machinery (hobby, gardens, cleaning) were collected and reported in the 1.A.4.c.ii.

Slovakia has no commercial fisheries as defined in 1.A.4.c.iii.

3.2.7.2. Methodological Issues

Activity data, emission factors and NCVs - a description of general methodologies used for GHG emissions estimation from fuel combustion is given in the **Chapters 3.2.4.2 and 3.2.4.3**.

Activity data (emission factors and NCVs) are collected from several sources (in agreement with the other energy categories):

- Annual energy balance (publication Energy,¹⁶ published by the ŠÚ SR, annually);
- Disaggregated data provided by the ŠÚ SR (restricted from public, provided only for the SNE);
- The NEIS Central database;
- Results from project, surveys and research.

¹⁶ Energy 2022, Statistical Office of Slovak Republic (2023) ISBN: 978-80-8121-918-4

The Residential category is the key emissions source and represents 9.03% share on the total GHG emissions in the year 2024. Category 1.A.4.b balanced mostly gaseous (natural gas), solid (coal) and biomass (wood) fuels. Whereas the gaseous fuels consumption is consistent and accurate due to statistics made directly by the natural gas suppliers on distribution network, solid fuels and biomass statistics were not fully covered by the ŠÚ SR. Direct regular statistics is missing. Due to these reasons, several inconsistencies between fuels consumption reported in this category were recorded and commented in the previous submissions. Therefore, in 2018, the Project Grant “Quality Improvement of Air Emission Accounts and Extension of Provided Time series” launched by the European Commission – EUROSTAT was successfully finished. Results were published online in several partial reports and on the international conferences. The Project Grant was carried out in cooperation with the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic and concluded in December 2022. Outcomes and Final Report will be available after validation from the EUROSTAT in 2023. Cooperation with the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic continued and resulted in to the second more complex statistical survey in households, with primary solid fuels heating. This activity, together with help and interest of other relevant national authorities, confirmed and improved previous estimation of solid fuels and biomass consumption in households.

In addition, in the frame of the project LIFE IP – Improvement of air quality supported by the European Union, the OEaB experts have prepared a report that describes the structured distribution of small sources of pollution (available only in Slovak language). The main task of the analysis presented in this annual report was to obtain information on the regional distribution of boiler types in Slovakia. In addition, precise estimates of the consumption of solid fuels at the regional level, especially biomass (firewood), were developed. The input data were obtained on the basis of an extensive third statistical survey carried out in 2022 in cooperation with the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic. The statistical sample was chosen in order to streamline the results and thus allow for a more even distribution of small combustion sources at the regional level. The results presented in this Document will serve to identify and select regions where modernization of boilers is needed and will help direct the decision-making process of allocating funds in the form of subsidies.

In previous inventory, data on solid fuels and biomass (wood) energy consumption in households collected and evaluated in a frame of this Project Grant were used and updated. Statistical data and time series were corrected based on improved methodology and inputs were also provided to the ŠÚ SR for energy balance. According to the information provided by the ŠÚ SR, revision of households' energy statistics to the EUROSTAT was reported for the year 2018 and expected revision will be provided to EUROSTAT also for time series in this year. Revision was focused on solid fuels and biomass (non-fossil fuels) consumption since the year 2012. With this revision, consistency in the reporting data in households was improved. In 2022, third survey focused on households with individual heating with solid fuels took place. New results are available in 2024 inventory submission for biomass and solid fuels consumption.

Methodology introduced by new background data further corrected and improved the energy and emissions balance considering the effect of regional-climatological data. The principle of new methodological approach was supported by statistical survey and further estimation of “total energy demand for heating and hot water preparation” in households, calculated using data from questionnaires and climatological data in different regions. In principle, average value of “energy demand” is a parameter on heating demand (including preparation of hot water) for 1 m² of housing area for 1 year. Total housing area, energy effectivity of houses and climatological factors in regional scaling were taking into consideration for the calculation of total energy demand for heating in houses without central heating system.

Table 3.48: Overview of the country or plant specific CO₂ EFs in t/TJ the category 1.A.4 in 2024

1.A.4.a	WEIGHTED CO ₂ EFs	FUEL TYPE	C EFs	CO ₂ EFs
Liquid	72.13	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	17.22	63.14
		Gas/Diesel Oil	20.18	73.99
		Residual Fuel Oil	20.80	76.27
Solid	94.93	Lignite	26.73	98.01
		Brown coal briquettes	26.61	97.57
		Other Bituminous Coal	25.77	94.49
		Gas Coke	27.27	99.99
Gaseous	56.17	Natural gas	15.32	56.17
Biomass	71.99	Wood/Wood waste	30.50	111.83
		Sludge gas	14.90	54.63
1.A.4.b	WEIGHTED CO ₂ EFs	FUEL TYPE	C EFs	CO ₂ EFs
Liquid	63.15	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	63.14	63.14
Solid	97.27	Other Bituminous Coal	25.77	94.49
		Lignite	26.73	98.01
		Brown coal briquettes	26.61	97.57
		Gas Coke	27.27	99.99
Gaseous	56.17	Natural gas	15.32	56.17
Biomass	111.83	Wood/Wood waste	30.50	111.83
1.A.4.c	WEIGHTED CO ₂ EFs	FUEL TYPE	C EFs	CO ₂ EFs
Liquid	73.23	Liquefied petroleum gases	17.22	63.14
		Gas/Diesel oil	20.18	73.99
		Diesel oil	20.20	74.07
		Petrol	18.86	69.15
Solid	96.16	Lignite	26.73	98.01
		Gas coke	27.27	99.99
		Other bituminous coal	25.77	94.49
		Brown coal briquettes	26.61	97.57
Gaseous	56.17	Natural gas	15.32	56.17
Biomass	77.44	Other biogas	14.90	54.63
		Wood/Wood waste	30.50	111.83
		Other primary Solid biomass	27.30	100.10

3.2.7.3. Description of Any Flexibility Applied

Not applicable.

3.2.7.4. Uncertainty Assessment and Time-series Consistency

The uncertainty estimates for Category 1.A.4 (Other sectors), as detailed in [Table 3.49](#), are determined using a methodology consistent with the approaches described in Chapter 3.2.4.3 of this document. The inventory maintains a consistent time series across all parameters, including methodological approach, country-specific emission factors (EFs), and oxidation factors.

Table 3.49: Table of uncertainty for the sector 1.A.4 Other Sectors

CATEGORY	GAS	ACTIVITY DATA UNCERTAINTY	EMISSION FACTOR UNCERTAINTY
1.A.4 Other sectors – Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	5.00%	3.60%
1.A.4 Other sectors – Solid Fuels	CO ₂	5.00%	4.00%
1.A.4 Other sectors – Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	2.50%	2.75%
1.A.4 Other sectors – Liquid Fuels	CH ₄	3.00%	50.00%
1.A.4 Other sectors – Solid Fuels	CH ₄	3.00%	50.00%
1.A.4 Other sectors – Gaseous Fuels	CH ₄	3.00%	5.00%
1.A.4 Other sectors – Biomass	CH ₄	3.00%	50.00%
1.A.4 Other sectors – Liquid Fuels	N ₂ O	3.00%	50.00%
1.A.4 Other sectors – Solid Fuels	N ₂ O	3.00%	50.00%
1.A.4 Other sectors – Gaseous Fuels	N ₂ O	3.00%	5.00%
1.A.4 Other sectors – Biomass	N ₂ O	3.00%	50.00%

Activity data uncertainty for this sector typically ranges between 2.50% and 5.00%. The robustness of these figures is supported by the high level of disaggregation in the calculations, which are performed down to the plant-specific level where data allows.

The emission factor (EF) uncertainty is categorised by gas and fuel type:

- CO₂ displays low uncertainty levels, ranging from 2.75% for gaseous fuels to 4.00% for solid fuels. This high level of precision is maintained by using specific fuel characteristics and national carbon content analyses
- CH₄ and N₂O uncertainties for liquid, solid, and biomass fuels are significantly higher, reaching 50.00%. However, gaseous fuels exhibit a notably lower uncertainty of 5.00% for both gases, reflecting more stable combustion conditions for natural gas in these sectors.

This detailed approach ensures that the "Other sectors" inventory remains transparent and consistent throughout the entire reporting period.

3.2.7.5. Category-specific QA/QC and Verification

The QC activities directly provided during data collection in the NEIS database run at two levels. The first level is verification provided by the regional environmental offices according to the national law and the second level is provided by the SHMÚ, the Department of Emissions and Biofuels. The process of data verification in the NEIS database must be completed by the end of July year x-1.

The background documents are archived by the sectoral experts and in central archiving system of NS SR at SHMÚ.

3.2.7.6. Category-specific Recalculations

Sectoral experts made revisions of the methodological approach and used activity data also in 2026 submission. After analysis, improvement in biomass consumption in households introduced in this submission led to recalculation for years 2023. In line with the Improvement and Prioritization Plan for 2026 the following change was implemented in 2026 submission.

Table 3.50: Description of recalculation/reallocation implemented in 2026 submission

RECOMMENDATION No.	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	REFERENCE
1.	1.A.4.b	Recalculation of biomass consumption in the household sector	Chapter 3.2.7.6
2	1.A.4.b	Change of Tier of EF estimation for CH ₄ and N ₂ O from IPCC default value to CS (solid biomass)	Chapter 3.2.7.6

Ad.1: The mathematical model for estimating of biomass consumption in households has been improved. Recalculations were made in sector 1.A.4.b based on data from the new 2021 Census. The changes concerned the number of apartments connected to district heating system. This resulted in changes in biomass consumption for the sector; the recalculation affected biomass consumption in 2023, while the base year remained unaffected. Detail information about the recalculation and comparison with previous data is provided in the [Chapter 3.2.7.6](#).

Ad.2: In order to increase the accuracy of non-CO₂ emission estimates, a model was implemented that enables country-specific determination of emission factors for CH₄ and N₂O. The model is based on the use of appliance-specific emission factors for solid biomass combustion in the residential sector.

Recalculations were made in sector 1.A.4.b based on improved data about the number of apartments connected to district heating system. This resulted in changes of fuel consumption for this sector. This affected the calculation of biomass consumption in households, leading to a reduction in the fuel (biomass) consumption for heating in residences. This recalculation affected biomass consumption in the year 2023, the base year was not affected. The comparison of original data and recalculated is summarized in following table.

The comparison of original data and recalculated is summarized in following table.

Table 3.51: Comparison of recalculated data for the year 2023 in 2025 and 2026 submissions

YEAR	SUBMISSION 2025		SUBMISSION 2026	
	ENERGY	CO ₂	ENERGY	CO ₂
	TJ	Gg	TJ	Gg
2023	18 057.90	2 019.48	17 634.53	1 972.13

In response to the recommendation of the TERT, the necessary assessments and assumptions were carried out and implemented to support a transition to a higher-tier methodology for the combustion of solid biomass in the residential sector, including consideration of heating system types and relevant combustion conditions, as outlined in the Improvement Plan. Based on activity data, results from statistical surveys of residential combustion, and emission factors obtained from scientific literature, recalculated emission values for methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O) were determined. The recalculation incorporates the actual distribution of appliance types in households and changes in fuel consumption over time. Time series of appliance shares for the period 1990 – 2023 were used to account for the evolving structure of residential heating devices, enabling a more accurate estimation of non-CO₂ emissions from the residential sector. The necessary assessments and assumptions were conducted and applied to facilitate a transition to a higher-tier methodology for the combustion of solid biomass in the residential sector, taking into account heating system types and relevant combustion conditions; full details are presented in [Annex 3.2](#) of this Chapter.

The [Table 3.52](#) shows the original emissions calculated using IPCC default values (tier 1) and the recalculated emissions, which reflect the actual distribution of residential combustion appliances in Slovakia. These recalculated values provide a more accurate representation of CH₄ and N₂O emissions from the residential sector.

Table 3.52: Comparison of CH₄ and N₂O recalculated data in 2025 and 2026 submissions

YEAR	ENERGY	SUBMISSION 2025		SUBMISSION 2026	
		CH ₄	N ₂ O	CH ₄	N ₂ O
	TJ	Gg			
1990	4 786.8	1.4360	0.0191	1.2236	0.0268
1991	8 059.0	2.4177	0.0322	2.0346	0.0451
1992	6 471.8	1.9415	0.0259	1.6143	0.0362

YEAR	ENERGY	SUBMISSION 2025		SUBMISSION 2026	
		CH ₄	N ₂ O	CH ₄	N ₂ O
	TJ	Gg			
1993	9 294.6	2.7884	0.0372	2.2903	0.0520
1994	9 987.7	2.9963	0.0400	2.4309	0.0559
1995	10 554.0	3.1662	0.0422	2.5364	0.0590
1996	13 660.3	4.0981	0.0546	3.2415	0.0764
1997	11 896.5	3.5689	0.0476	2.7867	0.0665
1998	11 813.5	3.5440	0.0473	2.7311	0.0661
1999	12 140.7	3.6422	0.0486	2.7688	0.0679
2000	13 425.1	4.0275	0.0537	3.0202	0.0750
2001	15 234.9	4.5705	0.0609	3.3790	0.0850
2002	14 820.0	4.4460	0.0593	3.2420	0.0827
2003	17 448.3	5.2345	0.0698	3.7597	0.0974
2004	21 077.6	6.3233	0.0843	4.4729	0.1175
2005	30 799.0	9.2397	0.1232	6.4266	0.1715
2006	29 584.5	8.8753	0.1183	6.0792	0.1648
2007	32 857.9	9.8574	0.1314	6.6444	0.1829
2008	29 014.4	8.7043	0.1161	5.7659	0.1612
2009	27 225.8	8.1677	0.1089	5.3155	0.1509
2010	31 803.0	9.5409	0.1272	6.0862	0.1756
2011	29 899.4	8.9698	0.1196	5.6089	0.1645
2012	32 651.1	9.7953	0.1306	6.0022	0.1790
2013	30 098.1	9.0294	0.1204	5.4011	0.1638
2014	16 677.6	5.0033	0.0667	2.9359	0.0906
2015	25 129.4	7.5388	0.1005	4.3229	0.1356
2016	27 932.7	8.3798	0.1117	4.6894	0.1500
2017	26 004.7	7.8014	0.1040	4.2598	0.1389
2018	20 237.5	6.0712	0.0809	3.2277	0.1072
2019	21 970.1	6.5910	0.0879	3.4149	0.1157
2020	22 207.5	6.6623	0.0888	3.3758	0.1166
2021	22 068.6	6.6206	0.0883	3.2842	0.1157
2022	20 718.5	6.2156	0.0829	3.0155	0.1084
2023	17 634.5	5.4174	0.0722	2.5092	0.0921

3.2.7.7. Category-specific Planned Improvements

According to the recommendations provided during previous review process regarding the category 1.A.4 Other sectors – solid fuels – methane emissions to estimate and report CH₄ emissions from solid fuels for category 1.A.4 using at least a tier 2 approach (in accordance with the IPCC 2006 Guidelines) if the emissions are identified as key. This issue is reflected below in this chapter.

In addition, during the inventory preparation, following room for improvements was identified for future submissions:

- Households represent serious issue related to achievement of the reduction commitments for the PM_{2.5} emissions of the Slovak Republic. Air pollution and high emissions burden are mainly caused by the individual combustion of solid fuels in households, which produces emissions of total suspended particles (TSP) and their fractions (PM₁₀, PM_{2.5} and BC). This impacts also GHG emission inventory. Further cooperation with the Ministry of the Environment is in place; a project LIFE IP – Air Quality Improvement requires also regional data on emissions from small sources. Therefore, additional statistical survey realised in 2022, improved emissions data on

regional level, mostly included in biomass from households. More information can be found on website.

- According to the recommendation from the 2025 UNFCCC In-country Review of the Biennial Transparency Report of Slovakia submitted in December 2024, the TERT identified room for improvement by moving to a higher-tier (tier 2) approach for the estimation of CH₄ and N₂O emissions for key fuels in the energy sector. In general, the implementation of higher-tier methodologies has been constrained by the lack of detailed information and the absence of relevant studies on the types and numbers of combustion equipment in households and services. More advanced, country-specific emission factors for non-CO₂ gases are therefore essential for the full implementation of higher-tier approaches.
- Category 1.A.4 covers a large number of small sources, mainly households and services, which makes the transition to higher tiers challenging. However, in the households subcategory (1.A.4.b), the transition to a higher-tier approach has already been implemented. Over the last three years, several significant improvements to the households emissions inventory were introduced, documented in previous submissions, and supported by statistical surveys focused on fuel consumption and energy use in households with individual heating systems. These data were used as inputs to a mathematical model for estimating household fuel consumption, with a particular focus on solid fuels and biomass.
- The project was carried out in cooperation with the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic (ŠÚ SR), and its results have been implemented in the official Energy Balance of the Slovak Republic. Detailed information on the applied model and methodology is provided in the [Annex 3.2](#).
- According to the recommendation from the 2025 UNFCCC In-country Review of the Biennial Transparency Report of Slovakia submitted in December 2024, the TERT recommends to ensure that there is no production of fishing or aquaculture carried out in its lakes and rivers. Based on the recommendation, Slovakia explored the possibilities and found that Slovakia has no commercial fisheries as defined in 1.A.4.c.iii. Slovakia will further investigate the usage of small boats in aquacultures

3.2.8. Non-Specified (CRT 1.A.5)

3.2.8.1. Category Description

Emissions reported in this category arising from the military aviation and from fuel combustion in stationary sources that are not specified elsewhere. Total volume of fuels in the 1.A.5 expressed in energy units represented 1 646.67 TJ in 2024.

Total CO₂ emissions were 71.32 Gg, total CH₄ emissions were 0.0093 Gg and total N₂O emissions were 0.0006 Gg in 2024.

3.2.8.2. Methodological Issues

[Activity data, emission factors and NCVs](#) - a description of the general methodology, activity data, EFs and NCVs used for estimation of emissions from fuels combustion is given in the [Chapters 3.2.4.2](#).

In 1.A.5.a, the main source of activity data is provided by the ŠÚ SR (disaggregated data – information on fuels consumption at the level of individual subjects). The sources allocated here are not included in the EU ETS. Total volume of fuels in the 1.A.5.a expressed in energy units represented 1 450.44 TJ in 2024. Total CO₂ emissions were 59.05 Gg, total CH₄ emissions were 0.0082 Gg and total N₂O emissions were 0.0002 Gg in 2024.

The jet kerosene, petrol and diesel oil from military usage is reported in the 1.A.5.b. GHG emissions from military aviation, i.e. jet kerosene consumption, are estimated since 1990 and military petrol and diesel oil are estimated since 2016. Data for military petrol and military diesel oil before 2016 were

statistically estimated by the sectoral experts using linear regression back to basic year 1990 based on years 2016 – 2019. The information is directly provided by the Ministry of Defence of the Slovak Republic. Also fuels used for military machinery do not have a biofuel part. The methodology is comparable with the methodology used for the emissions estimation of civil aviation, based on fuel consumption in military service multiplied by the default emission factor for jet kerosene. **Table 3.53** provides overview of the weighted average emission factors and fuels in the category 1.A.5 for 2024.

Table 3.53: Overview of the country or plant specific CO₂ EFs in t/TJ in the category 1.A.5 in 2024

1.A.5	WEIGHTED CO ₂ EFs	FUEL TYPE	C EFs	CO ₂ EFs
Liquid	71.01	Liquefied petroleum gases	17.22	63.14
		Residual fuel oil	20.80	76.27
		Diesel oil	20.20	74.07
		Jet kerosene	19.84	72.75
		Petrol	18.86	69.15
Solid	97.55	Gas coke	27.27	99.99
		Lignite	26.73	98.01
		Other bituminous coal	25.77	94.49
Gaseous	56.17	Natural gas	15.32	56.17
Biomass	55.05	Sludge gas	14.90	54.63
		Other biogas	14.90	54.63
		Other primary solid biomass	27.30	100.10
		Wood/Wood waste	30.50	111.83

3.2.8.3. Description of Any Flexibility Applied

Not applicable.

3.2.8.4. Uncertainty Assessment and Time-series Consistency

The uncertainty assessment for Category 1.A.5 is performed using the Approach 1 methodology in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. The inventory maintains strict consistency across the entire time series regarding the methodological approach, country-specific emission factors (EFs), and oxidation factors.

Table 3.54: Table of uncertainty for the sector 1.A.5 Non-Specified

CATEGORY	GAS	ACTIVITY DATA UNCERTAINTY	EMISSION FACTOR UNCERTAINTY
1.A.5 Other (Not specified elsewhere) – Stationary – Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	5.00%	3.60%
1.A.5 Other (Not specified elsewhere) – Stationary – Solid Fuels	CO ₂	5.00%	4.00%
1.A.5 Other (Not specified elsewhere) – Stationary – Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	2.50%	2.75%
1.A.5 Other (Not specified elsewhere) – Mobile – Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	5.00%	3.60%
1.A.5 Other (Not specified elsewhere) – Stationary – Liquid Fuels	CH ₄	3.00%	50.00%
1.A.5 Other (Not specified elsewhere) – Stationary – Solid Fuels	CH ₄	3.00%	50.00%
1.A.5 Other (Not specified elsewhere) – Stationary – Gaseous Fuels	CH ₄	3.00%	5.00%
1.A.5 Other (Not specified elsewhere) – Stationary – Biomass	CH ₄	3.00%	50.00%
1.A.5 Other (Not specified elsewhere) – Mobile – Liquid Fuels	CH ₄	3.00%	50.00%
1.A.5 Other (Not specified elsewhere) – Stationary – Liquid Fuels	N ₂ O	3.00%	50.00%
1.A.5 Other (Not specified elsewhere) – Stationary – Solid Fuels	N ₂ O	3.00%	5.00%
1.A.5 Other (Not specified elsewhere) – Stationary – Gaseous Fuels	N ₂ O	3.00%	50.00%
1.A.5 Other (Not specified elsewhere) – Stationary – Biomass	N ₂ O	1.00%	50.00%
1.A.5 Other (Not specified elsewhere) – Mobile – Liquid Fuels	N ₂ O	3.00%	50.00%

The uncertainty values are derived as follows:

- The primary source of activity data is provided by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic (ŠÚ SR). Uncertainties for AD range from 2.50% for gaseous fuels to 5.00% for liquid and solid fuels.
- CO₂ Emission Factors: Uncertainties remain low, specifically 2.75% for gaseous fuels, 3.60% for liquid fuels, and 4.00% for solid fuels.
- CH₄ and N₂O Emission Factors: Gaseous fuels exhibit a low uncertainty of 5.00%. For liquid, solid, and biomass fuels, the uncertainty is significantly higher at 50.00%, reflecting the inherent variability in these sources.

The correctness of the aggregated uncertainty computation is verified by sectoral experts based on national circumstances and the underlying statistical data from the ŠÚ SR.

3.2.8.5. Category-specific QA/QC and Verification

Category-specific QA/QC and verification procedures are identical to those described in detail in the [Chapter 3.2.4.5](#).

3.2.8.6. Category-specific Recalculations

In 2026, no category-specific recalculations were made.

3.2.8.7. Category-specific Planned Improvements

Planned improvements for this category are included in the overall planned improvements for the energy sector, as described in the [Chapter 3.2.4.7](#).

3.3. Fugitive emissions from Solid Fuels and Oil and Natural Gas and Other Emissions from Energy Production (CRT 1.B)

Fugitive emissions from the categories 1.B.1 - Solid Fuel and 1.B.2 - Oil and Natural Gas are important sources of methane emissions in the national GHGs inventory. Fugitive methane emissions from charcoal production and coke production are included in the category 1.B.1.b – Solid Fuel Transformation.

In 2024, total aggregated fugitive emissions in the category 1.B represented 601.56 Gg of CO₂ eq. Overview of the total GHG emissions reported in the category 1.B is provided in [Table 3.1](#) and tier used is provided in [Table 3.2](#). Methane emissions from abandoned underground mines (category 1.B.1.a.1.iii) are reported in the inventory since 2015. [Tables 3.55](#) and [3.56](#) summarize emissions according to the most significant categories within 1.B in particular years. GHG emissions from the activities occurring in the category 1.B.2.a.5 – Distribution of Oil Products are not estimated because of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and also 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines do not include methodologies to estimate them, therefore the notation key “NE” is used here.

The trend is steadily decreasing as an outcome of introduction of new technologies, methodologies and closing the coal mines. Fugitive emissions from the transport and distribution of fossil fuels (oil and natural gas) were significant before 2022 as Slovakia was an important transit country for oil and natural gas from East-European countries to the European Union. Raw materials are transported through high-pressure pipelines and distribution network and they are pumped by pipeline compressors (1.A.3.e.i). Trend in fugitive emissions from the transport and distribution of oil and natural gas in the Slovak Republic was stabilized and since 2000 slightly decreased. The increase in the past was caused by the

expansion of the distribution system for natural gas and growth of its consumption. Since 2000, fugitive emissions from oil have decreased due to the decrease in production and distribution.

Table 3.55: GHG emissions by categories within the 1.B.1 - Solid Fuels in particular years

YEAR	1.B.1.a COAL MINING AND HANDLING					1.B.1.b SOLID FUEL TRANSFORMATION		
	1.B.1.a.i.1		1.B.1.a.i.2	1.B.1.a.i.3		Bio-CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O
	CO ₂	CH ₄	CH ₄	CO ₂	CH ₄			
	Gg							
1990	19.03	25.14	2.09	0.73	1.05	NO	0.11	NO
1995	21.54	50.36	2.27	0.25	0.62	4.71	0.21	0.0002
2000	21.51	48.18	2.20	0.20	0.48	7.85	0.28	0.0004
2005	20.78	26.44	1.51	1.18	1.58	75.36	2.02	0.0038
2010	19.74	24.42	1.43	1.41	1.84	4.74	0.20	0.0002
2015	19.51	20.10	1.17	1.26	1.38	6.28	0.24	0.0003
2016	18.62	18.79	1.11	3.33	3.56	2.27	0.13	0.0001
2017	21.40	16.13	1.11	4.35	3.50	6.28	0.23	0.0003
2018	18.64	12.07	0.91	5.75	4.00	6.44	0.24	0.0003
2019	17.89	13.41	0.86	4.17	3.33	6.28	0.23	0.0003
2020	12.26	9.45	0.59	3.61	2.96	5.97	0.21	0.0003
2021	13.43	10.21	0.65	4.15	3.35	6.28	0.24	0.0003
2022	10.72	6.45	0.52	6.86	4.46	6.28	0.23	0.0003
2023	9.76	5.11	0.46	6.36	3.63	6.28	0.23	0.0003
2024	NO	NO	NO	8.72	7.16	6.28	0.25	0.0003

Table 3.56: GHG emissions by categories within the 1.B.2 - Oil and NG and other emissions from energy production in particular years

YEAR	1.B.2.a OIL			1.B.2.b NATURAL GAS		1.B.2.c VENTING AND FLARING			
						Venting		Flaring	
						1.B.2.c.i.2 GAS		1.B.2.c.ii.1 OIL	1.B.2.c.ii.2 GAS
	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	CO ₂	CH ₄	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	N ₂ O
	Gg							kg	
1990	39.69	0.47	0.0005	17.18	49.56	0.23	23.55	49.00	74.10
1995	33.58	0.44	0.0004	15.85	41.59	0.23	20.62	49.75	57.40
2000	34.49	0.39	0.0005	12.83	32.23	0.21	16.50	39.53	28.90
2005	34.15	0.32	0.0005	13.26	25.92	0.23	14.83	20.77	24.50
2010	32.49	0.26	0.0005	11.34	17.56	0.20	10.51	8.77	15.30
2015	35.27	0.26	0.0005	9.83	12.89	0.17	1.87	6.42	14.30
2016	33.95	0.25	0.0005	10.59	13.03	0.19	1.98	5.60	14.80
2017	32.77	0.24	0.0005	11.13	13.25	0.20	1.73	3.87	14.70
2018	32.16	0.23	0.0005	10.39	12.45	0.19	1.44	3.44	14.20
2019	30.09	0.21	0.0004	11.63	12.24	0.21	1.65	2.91	12.40
2020	37.76	0.25	0.0006	9.69	12.48	0.18	2.00	1.40	10.90
2021	32.43	0.23	0.0005	7.27	13.49	0.13	1.37	3.05	10.90
2022	31.69	0.22	0.0005	4.92	12.37	0.08	0.79	1.43	9.29
2023	30.65	0.21	0.0005	2.57	12.47	0.03	2.67	0.96	8.38
2024	27.42	0.18	0.0004	3.45	12.01	0.06	0.45	0.82	6.74

3.3.1. Solid Fuels (CRT 1.B.1)

3.3.1.1. Category Description

Coal Mining and Handling (CRT 1.B.1.a) – following the decommissioning of all coal mines in the Slovak Republic at the close of 2023, mining and post-mining emission sources have ceased. Currently, the only remaining sources are fugitive methane emissions from abandoned mines. As the specific closure methods for these mines are not documented, a conservative approach has been adopted, assuming that methane continues to escape from every site.

Table 3.57: Overview of fugitive emissions from mining and post-mining activities in particular years

YEAR	BROWN COAL PRODUCED	CH ₄ EMISSIONS FROM MINING	CH ₄ RECOVERY FROM MINING	CH ₄ EMISSIONS FROM POST-MINING	CH ₄ EMISSIONS FROM ABANDONED MINES	TOTAL CH ₄ EMISSIONS	CO ₂ EMISSIONS FROM MINES
	kt	Gg					
1990	3 456.00	25.143	NO	2.086	1.046	28.275	19.761
1995	3 759.10	50.360	NO	2.267	0.617	10.344	22.908
2000	3 649.30	48.177	NO	2.201	0.478	9.768	22.619
2005	2 511.20	26.437	NO	1.514	1.583	6.597	27.342
2010	2 377.53	24.421	NO	1.434	1.845	6.461	27.627
2015	1 939.33	20.098	NO	1.169	1.376	5.179	26.569
2016	1 847.13	18.789	NO	1.114	3.562	7.108	37.318
2017	1 834.00	16.128	NO	1.106	3.502	6.505	46.348
2018	1 502.00	12.068	NO	0.906	4.002	6.221	52.254
2019	1 431.00	13.407	NO	0.863	3.328	5.833	41.654
2020	980.00	9.451	NO	0.591	2.959	4.730	32.755
2021	1 074.00	10.206	NO	0.648	3.353	5.263	37.007
2022	868.51	6.445	NO	0.524	4.461	5.633	51.511
2023	762.00	5.105	NO	0.459	3.631	4.550	48.297
2024	NO	NO	NO	NO	7.161	7.161	8.723

Solid Fuel Transformation (CRT 1.B.1.b) – total CO₂ eq. emissions from this category were 7.14 kt in 2024. Fugitive methane and N₂O emissions from charcoal production and coke production in the Slovak Republic is reported in this category. Charcoal production is reported in the FAO database since 1993. The production of wood charcoal is included in this category and CH₄ emissions were estimated for the years 1993 – 2024. Total volume of wood charcoal produced in Slovakia was 4 kt in 2024. Total CH₄ emissions were 0.16 Gg in 2024. According to the new 2019 RF methodology it is possible to estimate also bio-CO₂ and N₂O emission, as well as CH₄ emissions from coke production. CO₂ emissions from coke production are already included in the carbon balance in 1.A.1.c. Total coke production was 1 851 kt in 2024 and producing 0.09 kt of CH₄ emissions in 2024.

3.3.1.2. Methodological Issues

Coal Mining and Handling (CRT 1.B.1.a) – coal mines were decommissioned in the end of year 2023. Total emissions from fugitive sources in coal mining industry can be calculated by the following formula:

$$\text{CH}_4 = \text{underground mining emissions} + \text{post-mining activity emissions} - \text{recovery or flared methane with cogeneration} + \text{emissions from abandoned mines}$$

The amount of mined brown coal (in the raw form) is the primary activity data. According to the 2019 Refinements to the 2006 IPCC GL (2019 RF), tier 2 and the country specific EFs were used:

- IPCC 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (IPCC 2006 GL) and also 2019 Refinements to the 2006 IPCC GL, Volume 2: Energy Chapter 4: Fugitive Emissions: 4.1 fugitive emissions from mining, processing, storage and transport of coal. According to the Refinements, the emission factor is dependent on depth differentiation for coal mining and 0.9 m³ CH₄/t for post-mining activities.
- Measurements of EF CH₄ as specified by the mines operator - HBP, a. s. The emission factors estimated by the HBP, a.s. mine operator on the base of measured concentration values of the methane in the air ventilation was assigned for one single mine according to the suggestion of the operator. These emission factors are underestimated.

The emission factors for mining and post-mining activities were derived from IPCC 2019 RF Volume 2, Chapter 4 (Fugitives), section 4.1.3.2, pages 4.18 onwards (for mining without drainage with known gas amount). Overview of emission factors is presented in **Table 3.58**.

Table 3.58: Coal production, characteristics of mines and the emission factors for mining and post-mining in single mines in the Slovak Republic in 2024

MINE	COAL PRODUCTION	DEPTH OF MINE	EF CH ₄			
			1. 2019 RF		3. HPB, a.s.	
			Mining	Post-	Mining	Post-
				mining		mining
	<i>t/year</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>kgCH₄ /t coal</i>			
Mine Nováky	NO	200	0.603	0.603	0.92	0.39
Mine Nováky 6 th logging place	NO	200	0.603	0.603	4.17	0.46
Mine Cigeľ	NO	500	2.680	0.603	-	-
Mine Cigeľ 7 th logging place	NO	500	2.680	0.603	4.17	0.46
Mine Handlová	NO	500-1 500	2.680	0.603	-	-
Mine Handlová east shaft	NO	500-1 500	2.680	0.603	4.17	0.46
Mine Dolina	NO	600	2.680	0.603	0.02	0.01
Mine Čáry	NO	400	1.675	0.603	0.02	0.01

Five localities of underground mines were operated by two companies in the Slovak Republic. Data of coal production from the underground mines were obtained from official sources (ŠÚ SR) and directly from the companies: Hornonitrianske bane Prievidza (HBP) and previously also from Baňa Dolina Veľký Krtíš (BD). According to the Regulation of the Slovak Office of Mines No 21/1988 Coll., mines are differentiated based on gas release as follows:

- HBP, a.s. Prievidza:
 - Mine Cigeľ – non-gaseous (closed in July 2017)
 - Mine Cigeľ 7th logging place – gaseous (closed in February 2017),
 - Mine Handlová – gaseous (closed in 2006),
 - Mine Nováky – gaseous (closed in December 2023),
 - Mine Čáry Holíč – gaseous (closed in March 2022);
 - Baňa Dolina Veľký Krtíš – gaseous (closed).

CH₄ emissions from post-mining activities were presented in mined coal and released into the atmosphere during the manipulation and storage of coal. The measurements of these emissions were not carried out so the emissions were estimated with the default emission factors based on coal mined.

CO₂ emissions estimation from coal mining were based on expert judgement provided by the Department of Ventilation and Drainage of the HBP, a. s. company. Annual quantities of mining winds

and average CO₂ concentration were measured as part of the safety protocols. This is an approximation with respect to the accuracy of the measuring instruments for measuring the mining air.

Abandoned Mines (CRT 1.B.1.a1.iii) – fugitive emissions from this category are calculated based on tier 1 methodology from the 2019 Refinements to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. Except of the 6th logging unit of mine Nováky, which was closed before 1990 (basic year), all mines were closed in the time interval of 2001 – 2025. As there is no evidence of sealing these mines, conservative approach is used and all mines are still considered gassing. Summary of closed mines and emissions is in [Table 3.59](#). As the mines were closed in different years in the time band, emission factor for the first year of the time band was used for the first year of the closure.

Table 3.59: Summary calculation of abandoned mines in 2024

ABANDONED MINES	INTERVAL OF MINE CLOSURE				
	1901 – 1925	1926 – 1950	1951 – 1975	1976 – 2000	2001 – 2025
Number of mines closed per time band	NO	NO	NO	1	7
Fraction of gassy mines	NO	NO	NO	1.0	1.0
TOTAL CH₄ (kt)	NO	NO	NO	0.266	6.895

Solid Fuel Transformation (CRT 1.B.1.b) – fugitive emission from solid fuel transformation have been calculated by the IPCC tier 1 default approach with using 2019 Refinements to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. This category includes fugitive emissions from charcoal, biochar and coke production. The GHG emissions from charcoal and coke combustion are included in the Energy sector, where the activity data represents the quantity of production excluding export.

Production of charcoal and coke in Slovakia were obtained from the official FAO statistic for charcoal and the Statistical office of the Slovak Republic for coke (data used in 1.A.1.c category). A higher production of charcoal was recognised in years 2002 – 2009. This issue was also consulted with the Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic (responsible for FAOSTAT) but it was not possible to reconstruct the reasons of this trend. CO₂ emissions occur only in charcoal production and are considered as biomass origin, thus should be reported as memo items (reported in the documentation box in CRT). CO₂ emissions from coke production are based on the carbon content balance and reported in the Energy sector under the EU ETS. There is no biochar production in Slovakia.

Table 3.60: Charcoal and coke production and fugitive emissions in particular years

YEAR	CHARCOAL PRODUCTION	COKE PRODUCTION	BIO-CO ₂ EMISSIONS	CH ₄ EMISSIONS	N ₂ O EMISSIONS
	Gg/year	Gg/year	Gg/year	Gg/year	Gg/year
1990	NO	2 340.00	NO	0.11	NO
1995	3.00	1 854.00	4.71	0.21	0.0002
2000	5.00	1 596.92	7.85	0.28	0.0004
2005	48.00	1 740.00	75.36	2.02	0.0038
2010	3.02	1 550.01	4.74	0.20	0.0002
2011	4.23	1 520.01	6.64	0.24	0.0003
2012	4.30	1 470.01	6.75	0.25	0.0003
2013	4.00	1 440.01	6.28	0.23	0.0003
2014	4.20	1 470.01	6.59	0.24	0.0003
2015	4.00	1 530.01	6.28	0.24	0.0003
2016	1.45	1 540.01	2.27	0.13	0.0001
2017	4.00	1 490.01	6.28	0.23	0.0003
2018	4.10	1 500.01	6.44	0.24	0.0003
2019	4.00	1 320.01	6.28	0.23	0.0003

YEAR	CHARCOAL PRODUCTION	COKE PRODUCTION	BIO-CO ₂ EMISSIONS	CH ₄ EMISSIONS	N ₂ O EMISSIONS
	Gg/year	Gg/year	Gg/year	Gg/year	Gg/year
2020	3.80	1 110.00	5.97	0.21	0.0003
2021	4.00	1 626.00	6.28	0.24	0.0003
2022	4.00	1 450.00	6.28	0.23	0.0003
2023	4.00	1 473.00	6.28	0.23	0.0003
2024	4.00	1 851.00	6.28	0.25	0.0003

3.3.1.3. Description of Any Flexibility Applied

Not applicable.

3.3.1.4. Uncertainty Assessment and Time-series Consistency

The uncertainty analysis for Category 1.B.1 is performed strictly in accordance with the Approach 1 methodology of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. Due to the specific nature of underground mining and the current availability of input data, Approach 2 uncertainty estimation has not been implemented.

Table 3.61: Table of uncertainty for the sector 1.B.1 Solid Fuels

CATEGORY	GAS	ACTIVITY DATA UNCERTAINTY	EMISSION FACTOR UNCERTAINTY
1.B.1 Fugitive emissions from fuels – Solid Fuels	CO ₂	2.00%	5.00%
1.B.1 Fugitive emissions from fuels – Solid Fuels	CH ₄	5.00%	7.00%
1.B.1 Fugitive emissions from fuels – Solid Fuels	N ₂ O	2.00%	5.00%

The assessment reflects the following technical parameters and national circumstances:

- Activity data (AD): Uncertainties are maintained at low levels, with 2.00% for CO₂ and N₂O, and 5.00% for CH₄. These values represent the reliability of mining production records.
- Methane emission factors: The uncertainty for CH₄ EFs is established at 7.00%. This relatively low figure for fugitive emissions is achieved through direct measurements of methane in ventilated air. While the inherent accuracy of these measurements is approximately $\pm 20\%$ depending on the installation, the use of continual monitoring over two-week periods significantly improves accuracy to a range of $\pm 10\text{--}15\%$, with repeatability further narrowing the margin to $\pm 5\%$.
- National Circumstances: The chosen emission factors specifically account for the Slovak mining environment, primarily characterised by underground brown coal mines with non-gaseous systems operating in deep shafts.
- Methodological Consistency: To ensure a robust time series, emission factors from the Table 4.2.4 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines have been applied consistently across the entire reporting period and for all relevant fuel types.

The inventory for fugitive methane emissions has undergone revision in previous cycles to better align with these national specificities, ensuring that the Approach 1 results provide a transparent and representative estimate of the sector's uncertainty.

3.3.1.5. Category-specific QA/QC and Verification

The verification process in the category 1.B.1 is based on cross-checking of input data from the mining companies and the comparison with the sectoral statistical indicators from the Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic and the ŠÚ SR.

The background documents are archived by the sectoral experts and in the central archiving system of the SNE at the SHMÚ.

3.3.1.6. Category-specific Recalculations

This chapter describes the recalculations of emissions from fugitive emissions and its subcategories with respect to the previous submission.

Correction of calculation – in the category 1.B.1.a due to an error in calculation, the emissions of CO₂ and CH₄ were incorrectly calculated in the excel sheets. Th recalculation is based on the recommendation SK-1B1-2025-0001. **Table 3.62** shows the recalculations of emissions for categories of 1.B.1.a.

Table 3.62: Differences in emissions between previous submission and current submission caused by recalculations

YEAR	1.B	1.B.1.a	1.B	1.B.1.a
	CO ₂		CH ₄	
	Gg		Gg	
1990	0.00	0.00	7.83	0.00
1991	0.00	0.00	9.56	0.00
1992	-1.36	-1.36	55.18	44.18
1993	-1.21	-1.21	54.81	42.27
1994	-1.14	-1.14	57.34	43.21
1995	-1.11	-1.11	58.16	42.90
1996	-1.08	-1.08	59.95	43.44
1997	-1.04	-1.04	61.92	44.01
1998	-0.97	-0.97	63.90	44.60
1999	-1.00	-1.00	62.66	41.94
2000	-0.90	-0.90	63.26	41.09
2001	-0.95	-0.95	60.99	37.67
2002	-0.97	-0.97	61.51	36.48
2003	-3.14	-3.14	55.98	29.35
2004	-6.48	-6.48	55.63	27.35
2005	-5.38	-5.38	52.26	22.94
2006	-16.21	-16.21	48.60	21.03
2007	-8.79	-8.79	44.75	19.65
2008	-7.10	-7.10	47.73	23.20
2009	-6.72	-6.72	45.32	23.85
2010	-6.48	-6.48	45.37	21.24
2011	-5.07	-5.07	45.15	23.05
2012	-4.60	-4.60	42.81	22.64
2013	-4.50	-4.50	44.82	22.79
2014	-6.56	-6.56	38.50	21.45
2015	-5.79	-5.79	34.35	17.46
2016	-15.37	-15.37	33.39	16.36
2017	-20.60	-20.60	32.54	14.23
2018	-27.86	-27.86	28.41	10.75
2019	-19.59	-19.59	21.33	11.76
2020	-16.88	-16.88	17.67	8.27
2021	-19.43	-19.43	12.17	8.94
2022	-33.92	-33.92	7.72	5.80
2023	-32.18	-32.18	4.69	4.65

3.3.1.7. Category-specific Planned Improvements

No specific improvement plans are in place.

3.3.2. Oil and Natural Gas and Other Emissions from Energy Production (CRT 1.B.2)

3.3.2.1. Category Description

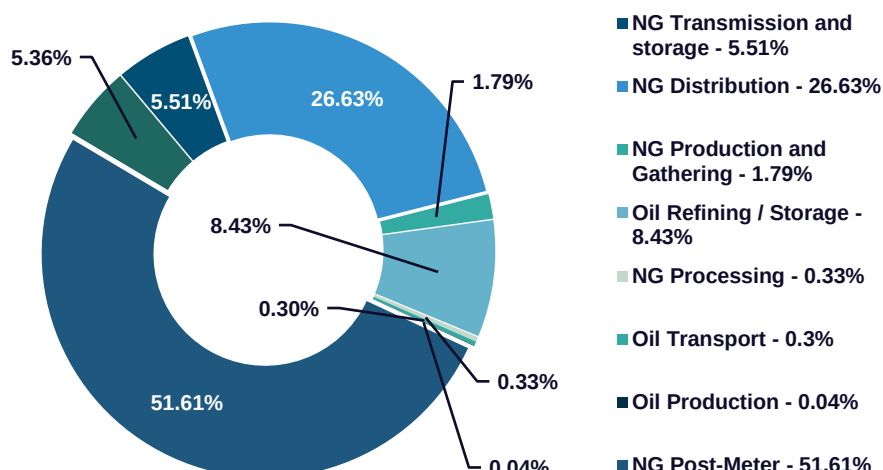
The production of oil and natural gas from domestic sources is negligible in the Slovak Republic and the major share of these stocks comes from import. Fugitive methane emissions from natural gas distribution and venting are key categories in level assessment. Total CH₄ emissions represented 354.15 Gg of CO₂ eq. (12.650 Gg of CH₄) in 2024. Total CO₂ emissions were 30.92 Gg in 2024. Total N₂O emissions were 0.41 t in 2024. The major share of emissions belongs to the NG post meter emissions (51.61%), NG distribution (26.63%) and oil refining and storage (8.43%). Production of natural gas has stabilised in 2024 and represented 1.79% from the total fugitive emissions from oil and NG activities.

Total fugitive GHG emissions from oil activities (1.B.2.a) were 32.68 Gg of CO₂ eq. (27.42 Gg of CO₂, 0.18 Gg of CH₄ and 0.4 t of N₂O) in 2024. Total GHG emissions are decreasing continuously due to decrease in production and storage.

Table 3.63: Trend in fugitive emissions from oil activities in particular years

YEAR	1.B.2.a OIL									
	1.B.2.a.ii PRODUCTION			1.B.2.a.iii TRANSPORT			1.B.2.a.iv REFINING/STORAGE			
	Production	Emissions		Transport	Emissions		Refining/ Storage	Emissions		
	kt	t CO ₂	t CH ₄	kt	t CO ₂	t CH ₄	kt	kt CO ₂	t CH ₄	t N ₂ O
1990	73.14	3 290.43	212.83	13 581.00	6.65	73.34	6 221.14	36.39	186.63	0.54
1995	74.25	3 340.37	216.06	13 581.00	6.14	67.66	5 168.47	30.24	155.05	0.45
2000	59.00	2 654.41	171.69	9 300.00	4.56	50.22	5 442.00	31.84	163.26	0.47
2005	31.00	1 394.69	90.21	10 662.34	5.22	57.58	5 598.00	32.75	167.94	0.49
2010	13.08	588.60	38.07	10 075.33	4.94	54.41	5 453.00	31.90	163.59	0.47
2015	9.59	431.27	27.90	9 932.04	4.87	53.63	5 954.53	34.83	178.64	0.52
2016	8.36	376.03	24.32	9 171.32	4.49	49.53	5 738.02	33.57	172.14	0.50
2017	5.78	259.82	16.81	9 582.25	4.70	51.74	5 557.00	32.51	166.71	0.48
2018	5.14	231.25	14.96	9 460.16	4.64	51.08	5 457.49	31.93	163.72	0.47
2019	4.34	195.12	12.62	8 997.64	4.41	48.59	5 109.01	29.89	153.27	0.44
2020	2.09	94.03	6.08	9 974.83	4.89	53.86	6 437.93	37.66	193.14	0.56
2021	4.56	205.02	13.26	8 819.00	4.32	47.62	5 507.00	32.22	165.21	0.48
2022	2.14	96.14	6.22	9 595.06	4.70	51.81	5 400.00	31.59	162.00	0.47
2023	1.43	64.25	4.16	9 626.21	4.72	51.98	5 227.00	30.58	156.81	0.45
2024	1.23	55.25	3.57	7 462.58	3.66	40.30	4 677.00	27.36	140.31	0.41

Figure 3.16: The share of individual activities in fugitive emissions of oil and natural gas in 2024



Total fugitive GHG emissions from natural gas activities (1.B.2.b) were 339.80 Gg of CO₂ eq. (3.45 Gg of CO₂ and 12.01 Gg of CH₄) in 2024. Despite the expansion of the distribution system, the trend of the fugitive emissions from distribution of the natural gas in the Slovak Republic is decreasing in line with the decrease of natural gas transit.

Table 3.64: Trend in fugitive emissions from NG activities in particular years

YEAR	1.B.2.b NATURAL GAS								
	1.B.2.b.ii Production			1.B.2.b.iii Processing			1.B.2.b.iv Transmission and storage		
	Product.	Emissions		Process.	Emissions		Transfer	Emissions	
	mil m ³	t CO ₂	t CH ₄	mil m ³	t CO ₂	t CH ₄	mil m ³	t CO ₂	t CH ₄
1990	444.00	1 753.80	2 548.56	444.00	4 195.80	333.00	73 600.00	11 040.00	35 328.00
1995	344.00	1 358.80	1 974.56	344.00	3 250.80	258.00	73 600.00	11 040.00	27 968.45
2000	173.00	683.35	993.02	173.00	1 634.85	129.75	68 600.00	10 290.00	19 208.84
2005	147.00	580.65	843.78	147.00	1 389.15	110.25	73 900.00	11 085.00	13 303.35
2010	94.03	361.99	526.04	94.03	866.03	68.73	65 302.00	9 795.30	5 225.75
2015	84.57	338.22	491.49	84.57	809.16	64.22	55 800.00	8 370.00	1 392.80
2016	87.89	350.33	509.09	87.89	838.14	66.52	60 600.00	9 090.00	1 450.61
2017	87.29	347.29	504.67	87.29	830.86	65.94	64 200.00	9 630.00	1 465.26
2018	84.15	334.76	486.46	84.15	800.88	63.56	59 700.00	8 955.00	866.75
2019	73.60	292.57	425.15	73.60	699.94	55.55	69 060.00	10 359.00	809.90
2020	65.26	257.87	374.73	65.26	616.93	48.96	56 980.00	8 547.00	1 059.67
2021	65.33	258.07	375.02	65.33	617.40	49.00	40 362.00	6 054.24	1 197.89
2022	55.61	219.66	319.21	55.61	525.52	41.71	25 772.86	3 865.93	1 110.91
2023	50.21	198.32	288.19	50.21	474.47	37.66	10 940.17	1 641.03	790.73
2024	40.39	159.54	231.83	40.39	381.68	30.29	17 772.88	2 665.93	637.44

YEAR	1.B.2.b NATURAL GAS					
	1.B.2.b.v DISTRIBUTION			1.B.2.b.vi OTHER		
	Distribution	Emissions		Storage	Emissions	
	mil m ³	t CO ₂	t CH ₄	mil m ³	t CO ₂	t CH ₄
1990	6 666.00	133.32	11 967.84	1.00	0.04	0.29
1995	6 485.00	129.70	19 281.52	159.40	6.38	46.23
2000	7 136.00	142.72	26 595.2	524.30	20.97	152.05

YEAR	1.B.2.b NATURAL GAS					
	1.B.2.b.v DISTRIBUTION			1.B.2.b.vi OTHER		
	Distribution	Emissions		Storage	Emissions	
	mil m ³	t CO ₂	t CH ₄	mil m ³	t CO ₂	t CH ₄
2005	7 399.00	147.98	31 877.58	50.00	2.00	14.50
2010	6 098.00	121.96	27 910.71	3 435.21	137.41	996.21
2015	4 639.00	92.78	19 760.63	4 017.26	160.69	1 165.01
2016	4 716.00	94.32	19 960.72	3 969.67	158.79	1 151.20
2017	4 901.25	98.02	21 351.11	4 246.87	169.87	1 231.59
2018	4 777.99	95.56	20 619.04	3 724.15	148.97	1 080.00
2019	4 841.46	96.83	12 571.46	3 129.80	125.19	907.64
2020	5 003.88	100.08	12 498.17	2 783.82	111.35	807.31
2021	5 471.00	109.42	6613.58	4 368.00	174.72	1 266.72
2022	4 463.69	89.27	4 694.29	3 997.00	159.88	1 159.13
2023	4 179.08	83.58	3 738.09	2 815.00	112.60	816.35
2024	4 337.00	86.74	3 539.77	2 446.00	97.84	709.34

The IPCC 2019 Refinements also introduced new sources of fugitive emissions. These sources are poste-meter emissions from using CNG vehicles, appliances in households and services and fugitive emissions from industrial plants, where natural gas is combusted. The share of these emissions on the total fugitive emissions from oil and natural gas was 51.61% (192.25 Gg of CO₂ eq.). Overview of these emissions is summarized in the following table.

Table 3.65: Trend in fugitive emissions from other activities in particular years

YEAR	1.B.2.b.vi OTHER (POSTE-METER EMISSIONS)								
	CNG cars	CO ₂	CH ₄	Appliance	CO ₂	CH ₄	Industrial plants	CO ₂	CH ₄
	No.	tons		No.	tons		mil. m ³	tons	
1990	NO	NO	NO	1 472 938	48.61	5 891.75	3 319.38	10.95	1 327.75
1995	NO	NO	NO	1 477 188	48.75	5 908.75	3 528.17	11.64	1 411.27
2000	40	0.0001	0.12	1 461 904	48.24	5 847.62	3 692.88	12.19	1 477.15
2005	158	0.0004	0.47	1 455 729	48.04	5 822.92	3 097.17	10.22	1 238.87
2010	289	0.0007	0.87	1 496 033	49.37	5 984.13	2 453.04	8.10	981.22
2015	1 398	0.0032	4.19	1 510 532	49.85	6 042.13	2 136.90	7.05	854.76
2016	1 541	0.0035	4.62	1 514 666	49.98	6 058.66	2 165.34	7.15	866.13
2017	1 750	0.0040	5.25	1 514 262	49.97	6 057.05	2 214.59	7.31	885.84
2018	1 980	0.0046	5.94	1 519 409	50.14	6 077.64	2 279.11	7.52	911.64
2019	2 063	0.0047	6.19	1 522 827	50.25	6 091.31	2 365.51	7.81	946.20
2020	2 095	0.0048	6.29	1 527 512	50.41	6 110.05	2 416.83	7.98	966.73
2021	2 146	0.0049	6.44	1 529 546	50.48	6 118.18	2 707.13	8.93	1 082.85
2022	2 218	0.0051	6.65	1 532 244	50.56	6 128.98	2 087.94	6.89	835.18
2023	2 033	0.0047	6.10	1 511 931	49.89	6 047.72	1 977.29	6.53	790.91
2024	2 099	0.0048	6.30	1 504 934	49.66	6 019.74	2 094.64	6.91	837.86

Total fugitive GHG emissions from flaring and venting activities (1.B.2.c) were 12.70 Gg of CO₂ eq. (0.06 Gg of CO₂, 0.45 Gg of CH₄ and 7.56 kg of N₂O) in 2024 (**Table 3.66**). Major emission decrease is caused by change in the tier 1 methodology and emissions factors. According to the 2019 RF in most categories are now in the emissions factors also included emissions from venting and flaring of oil and natural gas. Separately are reported only directly measured emission (tier 3) and emissions with no new emission factors. In 2023, there was a high amount of vented gas caused by depressurization of one of the lines due to an emergency gas leak. The amount of natural gas released during the emergency depressurization was 3 149 733 m³ (at 20°C, 101.325 kPa).

Table 3.66: Trend in fugitive emissions from venting and flaring activities in particular years

YEAR	1.B.2.c.i VENTING		1.B.2.c.ii FLARING	
	1.B.2.c.ii.2 Gas		1.B.2.c.ii.1 Oil	1.B.2.c.ii.2 Gas
	CO ₂ (t)	CH ₄ (t)	N ₂ O (t)	N ₂ O (t)
1990	228.16	23 552.00	0.049	0.074
1995	228.16	20 624.96	0.048	0.057
2000	212.66	16 495.62	0.040	0.029
2005	229.09	14 831.10	0.021	0.025
2010	202.44	10 508.53	0.009	0.015
2015	172.98	1 868.81	0.006	0.014
2016	187.86	1 984.26	0.006	0.015
2017	199.02	1 731.17	0.004	0.015
2018	185.07	1 442.56	0.003	0.014
2019	214.09	1 648.17	0.003	0.012
2020	176.64	2 003.84	0.001	0.011
2021	125.12	1 373.36	0.003	0.011
2022	79.90	790.46	0.001	0.009
2023	33.91	2 667.02	0.001	0.008
2024	55.10	451.48	0.001	0.007

3.3.2.2. Methodological Issues

The fugitive emissions from oil and natural gas in the Slovak Republic were calculated according to the IPCC 2019 Refinements to the IPCC 2006 GL using default tier 1 approach.

Emissions from NG transition and storage (fugitive and venting) were calculated using the OGMP 2.0 methodology (Oil and Gas Methane Partnership) on tier 4 approach, which is complementary with the IPCC tier 3 approach. Combination of direct measurements and modelling was used. The calculation were made by Eustream, a. s. and afterwards analysed and verified by the national expert. Throughout description of the methodology is available in Slovak language. This data provided the base for recalculation of the whole time-series of NG transmission. Trend analysis and calculation was used to back-recalculated emissions to the base year 1990. Since the year 2013, direct emissions measurements based on the data from the Eustream, a. s. company are reported. These data are in line with official reports of the company to the other national or international organisations.

Eustream, a. s. uses plant specific methodology for emissions estimation as fugitive emissions from compressors, accidents and planned repairs. Specific compressor stations and the transmission system

are described on the Eustream, a. s. website.¹⁷ To monitor these emissions, infrared cameras (FLIR GF 320) are used for precise leak localization through visualization. These findings are further supplemented by direct quantification using the Bacharach HiFlow device to measure the specific volume of escaping methane.

Fugitive emissions from natural gas distribution in 2024 were estimated using the SIMONE model. SIMONE software is a dynamic modelling tool for gas flow in pipeline systems. Developed by SIMONE Research Group s.r.o., established in 1995, it combines academic research expertise with practical experience in gas transport. Widely adopted, SIMONE is used by over 350 applications in 78 gas companies and 9 universities across Europe. The software is ISO 9001:2015 certified. The model is run by SPP Distribúcia, a.s. The time-series was reconstructed and recalculated based on good practice of splicing time-series. Detailed calculations and explanation is in the **Annex 3.1** of this Chapter.

3.3.2.3. Description of Any Flexibility Applied

Not applicable.

3.3.2.4. Uncertainty Assessment and Time-series Consistency

The uncertainty analysis for Category 1.B.2 is conducted strictly using the Approach 1 methodology, in full compliance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. The inventory prioritises time-series consistency and transparency through a robust data verification framework.

Table 3.67: Table of uncertainty for the sector 1.B.2 Oil and Natural and Other Emissions

CATEGORY	GAS	ACTIVITY DATA UNCERTAINTY	EMISSION FACTOR UNCERTAINTY
1.B.2.a Fugitive emissions from fuels – oil, NG and Other - Oil	CO ₂	5.00%	7.00%
1.B.2.b Fugitive emissions from fuels – oil, NG and Other – Natural Gas	CO ₂	2.00%	5.00%
1.B.2.c Fugitive emissions from fuels – oil, NG and Other – Venting and flaring	CO ₂	5.00%	7.00%
1.B.2.a Fugitive emissions from fuels – oil, NG and Other - Oil	CH ₄	5.00%	7.00%
1.B.2.b Fugitive emissions from fuels – oil, NG and Other – Natural Gas	CH ₄	5.00%	7.00%
1.B.2.c Fugitive emissions from fuels – oil, NG and Other – Venting and flaring	CH ₄	2.00%	5.00%
1.B.2.a Fugitive emissions from fuels – oil, NG and Other - Oil	N ₂ O	2.00%	5.00%
1.B.2.c Fugitive emissions from fuels – oil, NG and Other – Venting and flaring	N ₂ O	5.00%	7.00%

The uncertainty values for this sector, as summarised in **Table 3.67**, are based on expert judgement and the reliability of reported industrial data:

- Uncertainty levels of activity data are kept low, ranging from 2.00% (e.g., natural gas CO₂ and venting CH₄) to 5.00% for oil production and flaring operations.
- Uncertainties of emission factors are established within a narrow range of 5.00% to 7.00% for all reported greenhouse gases (CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O).

This Approach 1 evaluation, supported by direct industrial reporting and refined modelling, provides a high level of confidence in the accuracy of the fugitive emission inventory for the Slovak Republic.

¹⁷ Eustream, a. s. transmission system: <https://www.eustream.sk/en/transmission-system/grid-information-map-transmission-network/mapa-prepravneho-systemu/>

3.3.2.5. Category-specific QA/QC and Verification

The verification process in the category 1.B.2 is based on cross-checking the input data from the supplier companies Nafta, a. s. (oil), Transpetrol, a. s. (oil), Eustream, a. s. (natural gas) and the SPP Distribution, a. s. (natural gas) with the statistics from the Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic and the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic (ŠÚ SR).

For the inventory preparation and verification of currently used methodology, the fugitive emissions from NG were estimated also with the use of data provided directly by (bottom-up approach):

- Eustream, a. s.; as the company responsible for the transmission and storage of the NG and venting (categories 1.B.2.b.4 and 1.B.2.c.1.ii);
- SPP Distribution, a.s as the in-country distributor of natural gas (NG) reported in the category distribution of NG (1.B.2.b.5);
- Nafta, a. s.; as the exclusive company responsible for oil and NG production in Slovakia.

In this submission, further information on the status of implementation of recommendation is providing. Slovakia after cross-check of activity data, changed reported data from statistical data to plant based data. Each company, except of Transpetrol, a. s., is providing the activity data (production, processing and transport) and also with directly measured emissions of CH₄. Slovakia used these data to recalculate time-series for most of the fugitive emissions categories.

In this submission, a new approach for the category NG distribution category (1.B.2.b.5) was implemented. The SPP Distribution, a. s., as one of largest contributors to fugitive emissions, provided fugitive emissions from distribution of natural gas. Previously a tier 1 methodology was used for this category based on the amount of distributed natural gas. In this submission a model approach was introduced. As this approach did not disturbed the time-series it was switched to this emission estimation approach. Detailed methodology to this calculation is in the moment available in Slovak language.

3.3.2.6. Category-specific Recalculations

This chapter describes the recalculations of emissions from fugitive emissions and its subcategories with respect to the previous submission. Revision of the emission in NG distribution was due to transparency a consistency of the time-series. Detailed review of the calculations is provided in the [Annex 3.1](#). This recalculation was made based on the recommendation [SK-1B2b-2025-0001](#). [Table 3.68](#) shows the recalculations of emissions.

Table 3.68: Differences in emissions between previous submission and current submission caused by recalculations

YEAR	1.B	1.B.2.b
	CH ₄	
	Gg	
1990	7.83	7.83
1991	9.56	9.56
1992	55.18	11.00
1993	54.81	12.54
1994	57.34	14.13
1995	58.16	15.26
1996	59.95	16.51
1997	61.92	17.91
1998	63.90	19.30
1999	62.66	20.73
2000	63.26	22.17
2001	60.99	23.33
2002	61.51	25.03

YEAR	1.B	1.B.2.b
	CH ₄	
	Gg	
2003	55.98	26.63
2004	55.63	28.28
2005	52.26	29.32
2006	48.60	27.57
2007	44.75	25.10
2008	47.73	24.53
2009	45.32	21.47
2010	45.37	24.13
2011	45.15	22.10
2012	42.81	20.16
2013	44.82	22.03
2014	38.50	17.04
2015	34.35	16.88
2016	33.39	17.04
2017	32.54	18.31
2018	28.41	17.66
2019	21.33	9.57
2020	17.67	9.40
2021	12.17	3.22
2022	7.72	1.93
2023	4.69	0.04

3.3.2.7. Category-specific Planned Improvements

According to encouragement from the 2025 In-country Review of the Biennial Transparency Report of Slovakia submitted in December 2024, the TERT encourage to including the description of the methodology used to estimate categories 1.B.2.b.4 and 1.B.2.c.1.ii emissions of the summary information on the sources of emissions in these categories (e.g. valves or compressors). Based on the previous recommendations, this has already been implemented. A translation providing a more detailed methodology will be included as an annex in future submissions.

Annex 3.1. Methodology for Splicing Methane Fugitive Emission Time Series from Natural Gas Distribution

When processing the time series of fugitive methane emissions from natural gas distribution ([Chapter 3.3.2 Oil and Natural Gas and Other Emissions from Energy Production](#)), it is essential to ensure methodological consistency, even when the availability of data, input quality, or calculation approaches change over the reporting period. In this specific case, the time series is divided into three stages, reflecting the technical and operational development of the distribution network as well as the availability of more accurate data. Each of these stages requires a distinct approach to emission calculation, and the linking of individual periods (so-called "splicing") must be executed in a way that prevents unjustified jumps or discontinuities in the trends.

Period A (1990 – 2005):

During this stage, the natural gas network was actively constructed and expanded. Only approximate annual pipeline lengths were available, which increased from around 12 000 km to 34 000 km during the period. Detailed data on distributed gas volumes or methane leakage were not available. From a technical perspective, the network mainly consisted of new pipelines, for which significant leaks were not anticipated. Therefore, a simpler tier 1 approach according to the IPCC methodology was appropriate. Emissions were calculated as the product of pipeline length and an emission factor specific to this type of network. The emission factor was set at 1.17 tonnes of CH₄ per kilometre of pipeline per year. The calculation formula was:

$$\tilde{E}_t^A = L_t \times EF_{Tier\ 1}$$

where E_t represents the original (uncalibrated) estimate of emissions for year t , L_t is the pipeline length in kilometres in year t , and $EF_{Tier\ 1}$ is the emission factor according to the 2019 RF to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

Period B (2005 – 2016):

In this period, the network expansion significantly slowed, transitioning into a phase of stable operation and maintenance. Reliable data on the volume of distributed natural gas became available. Emission factors were estimated using a combination of trend approximation and expert mean anchoring, based on the distributed gas volume. The expert mean was established at 4.5 tonnes of CH₄ per million cubic metres of gas. The method ultimately adjusted the boundary value of the emission factor for the year 2004. The formula used was:

$$E_t^B = Q_t \times EF_B$$

where Q_t is the annual volume of distributed gas (in million m³) and EF_B is the emission factor specific to Period B. The resulting emissions were thus a function of the network's operational parameters.

To ensure continuity in the time series between Periods A and B, a transition needed to be harmonised. Since the calculations for the transition year (2005) using Method A (pipeline-based) and Method B (volume-based) yielded differing results, harmonisation was carried out using a scaling coefficient. Emissions for 2005 were first calculated by both methods:

$$\tilde{E}_{t_0}^A = L_{t_0} \times EF_{Tier\ 1}$$

$$\tilde{E}_{t_0}^B = Q_{t_0} \times EF_B$$

A correction factor was then determined as the ratio of the two:

$$k = \frac{\tilde{E}_{t_0}^A}{\tilde{E}_{t_0}^B}$$

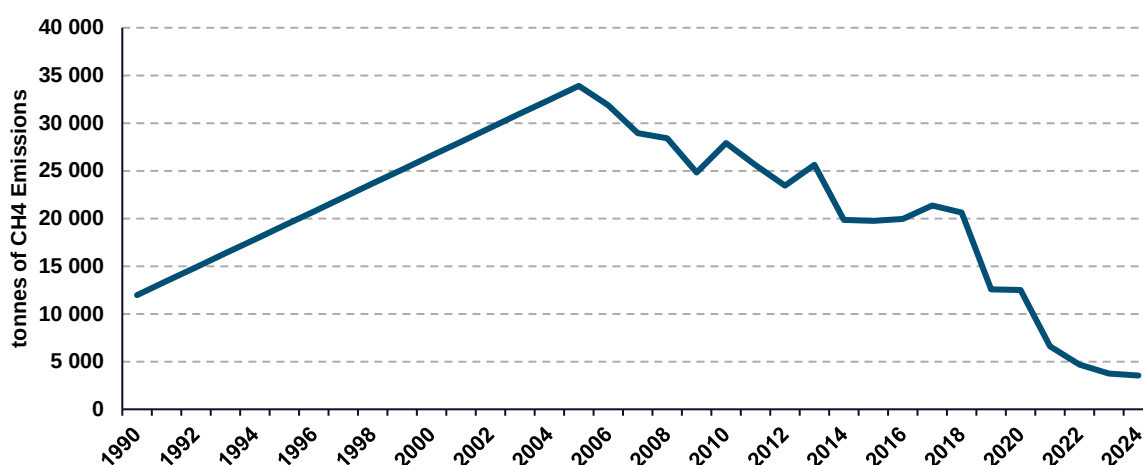
This approach ensured continuity in the time series and a smooth transition between years without discontinuities.

Period C (from 2017 onwards):

From 2017 onwards, data from the SIMONE model became available, providing annually variable emission factors based on the technical condition of the network, operational methods, maintenance records, and other inputs. These outputs show a significant decrease in emissions – specifically, the emission factor declined from the initial 4.82 t CH₄/million m³ to values below 1 t CH₄/million m³ due to systematic pipeline replacement and changes in repair strategies starting around 2015. Since the 2017 model outputs approximately align (i.e., “overlap”) with the emission level derived from trend approximation, no scaling factor was needed – the transition was seamless.

The entire approach was designed to ensure the best possible methodological integration across different calculation stages, taking into account the structural evolution of the network, data availability changes, and the varying reliability and informativeness of methodologies used. The splicing of periods was based on a combination of techniques such as surrogate data, adjusted trend fitting with mean anchoring, overlap, and expert judgment. For the A to B transition, multiplicative harmonisation ensured continuity; for the B to C transition, the “overlap” method was used during transitional years. This approach respects the physical processes within the system while eliminating artefacts caused by methodological changes or data availability. The resulting time series ([Tab. A.3.1.1](#)) thus provides a consistent and analytically robust basis for reporting fugitive methane emissions.

Figure A3.1.1: Methane emissions from NG distribution using splicing methods



Annex 3.2. Recalculation and Improvement of CH₄ and N₂O Emissions in Category 1.A.4.b (Households)

The residential sector (category 1.A.4.b) represents a key category in the national greenhouse gas inventory. In 2024, households contributed 7.69% to total greenhouse gas emissions. The dominant source of non-CO₂ greenhouse gas emissions is biomass combustion in households. In 2024, the combustion of solid biomass in households accounted for 76.9% of methane emissions in the category. In response to the several recommendations of the previous reviews, the necessary assessments and assumptions were carried out and implemented to support a transition to a higher-tier methodology for the combustion of solid biomass in the residential sector, including consideration of heating system types and relevant combustion conditions, as outlined in the Improvement Plan. The specific measures undertaken to increase accuracy are outlined in the following chapters.

Activity data - data on household fuel consumption, particularly biomass use, were obtained from multiple sources. A detailed description of this procedure is provided by the Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute.¹⁸ The methodology integrates national statistics, energy balances, and household survey data to reconstruct both the quantities and types of fuels used for residential heating, including wood, coal, lignite, briquettes, coke, and natural gas.

The approach relies on appliance-specific survey data to capture the prevalence and characteristics of different heating devices, such as fireplaces, stoves, and boilers. Information on appliance age, thermal output, and typical operating patterns is combined with survey-based fuel use data to estimate fuel consumption across the residential appliance stock. Temporal changes in appliance distribution are explicitly considered, reflecting the gradual replacement of older devices with more modern and efficient appliances.

Additional factors, including fuel properties and user practices, are incorporated to refine the estimates. For biomass fuels, moisture content is taken into account due to its influence on energy content and fuel demand. For solid fuels such as coal and briquettes, adjustments are made to reflect typical household packaging and storage conditions.

By combining appliance-level survey data, national statistics, and assumptions on appliance use and turnover, the methodology provides a robust framework for reconstructing household fuel consumption over time. These data form a key basis for assessing residential energy demand trends and supporting policy decisions related to household heating. The following figure presents the time series of household fuel type distribution for the period 1990 – 2024. The same time series is used in NID.¹⁹

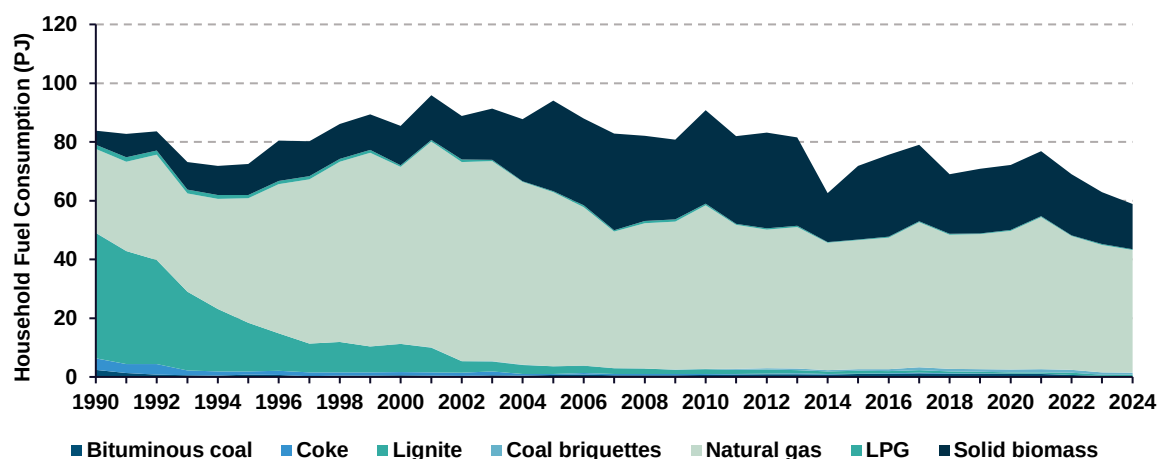
Figure A3.2.1 illustrates the time series of household fuel consumption by fuel type for the period 1990 – 2024. A pronounced decline in the use of solid fossil fuels, particularly lignite and bituminous coal, is evident from the early 1990s, reflecting a gradual phase-out of these fuels in the residential sector. Natural gas became the dominant fuel during the late 1990s and early 2000s, followed by a period of relative stabilization. Solid biomass represents a consistently important energy source throughout the

¹⁸ Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute. (2020). Methodology for Household Emissions in Slovakia: Quality Improvements of the Air Emission Accounts and Extension of Provided Time-Series. (https://www.shmu.sk/File/projekty/SK_AEA_Methodology_HH.pdf)

¹⁹ SLOVAK REPUBLIC. Slovakia. 2025 National Inventory Document (NID). Bratislava, 2025. Submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). <https://unfccc.int/documents/646463>.

entire period, with increased relevance after the mid-2000s, partly compensating for the decline in coal-based fuels. In contrast, coke and coal briquettes contribute only marginally to total household fuel consumption.

Figure A.3.2.1: Household fuel type distribution in Slovakia, 1990 – 2024. The time series is consistent with the data used in the submission 2025



Structured distribution of small combustion sources - the number and distribution of residential heating appliances were determined based on three successive statistical surveys conducted in 2017, 2019, and 2022. These surveys provided a comprehensive overview of appliance types, their prevalence, and regional variations in household heating practices.²⁰

The primary objective of these surveys was to obtain detailed and accurate information on household fuel consumption, types of heating appliances, and the thermal insulation characteristics of dwellings. The collected data offered clearer insights into regional patterns and confirmed significant variability in the number of households relying on solid fuels for heating. The household sample was designed to ensure representative coverage across all administrative regions.

Analysis of the regional data enabled the identification of problematic areas where solid fuels are predominantly used, and where winter meteorological conditions, such as temperature inversions, may limit vertical air mixing. This combination can lead to elevated concentrations of air pollutants, creating situations with potential health risks.

A total of 494 municipalities were included in the 2022 survey. A structured sampling approach ensured that households were selected representatively and consistently across regions, providing reliable data on the distribution and usage of small-scale combustion appliances and household fuel consumption.

The 2022 structured household survey aimed to collect detailed information across three main areas:

1. Housing data: To assess the age, condition, and thermal characteristics of homes, providing insights into energy efficiency and overall residential energy demand.
2. Fuel use data: To understand patterns of fuel consumption in households, including the types of solid and alternative fuels used for heating and hot water.

²⁰ Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute. (2023). Structured distribution of small combustion sources. SHMÚ. (<https://oeab.shmu.sk/app/cmsSiteBoxAttachment.php?ID=221>).

3. Heating appliance data: To identify the types and distribution of heating and combustion devices in households, differentiating between high-emission, electric, and low-emission modern appliances.

The survey results offer a comprehensive overview of household energy use and heating infrastructure, supporting national assessments and policy planning for cleaner and more efficient residential heating systems. In 2017, high-emission appliances accounted for more than half of all residential heating and combustion devices (54%), while low-emission appliances represented only around 15%. Between 2017 and 2019, the share of low-emission appliances increased from 15% to 19.5%. By 2022, this upward trend was confirmed, with low-emission devices comprising nearly one-quarter of all appliances (23.7%). This represents an increase of 8.7% in the number of low-emission appliances over five years. These results highlight a clear shift towards modern, low-emission heating technologies in Slovak households, reflecting ongoing efforts to reduce emissions and improve energy efficiency in the residential sector.

To determine the N_2O and CH_4 emission factors (and to recalculate them back to 1990), it is necessary to have a complete time series of the number of each type of heating appliance. This time series was developed within the framework of the project [3] and is shown in the following figures.

Figure A.3.2.2: *Relative distribution of household wood-fuelled heating appliance types (in %) over the period 1990 – 2024*

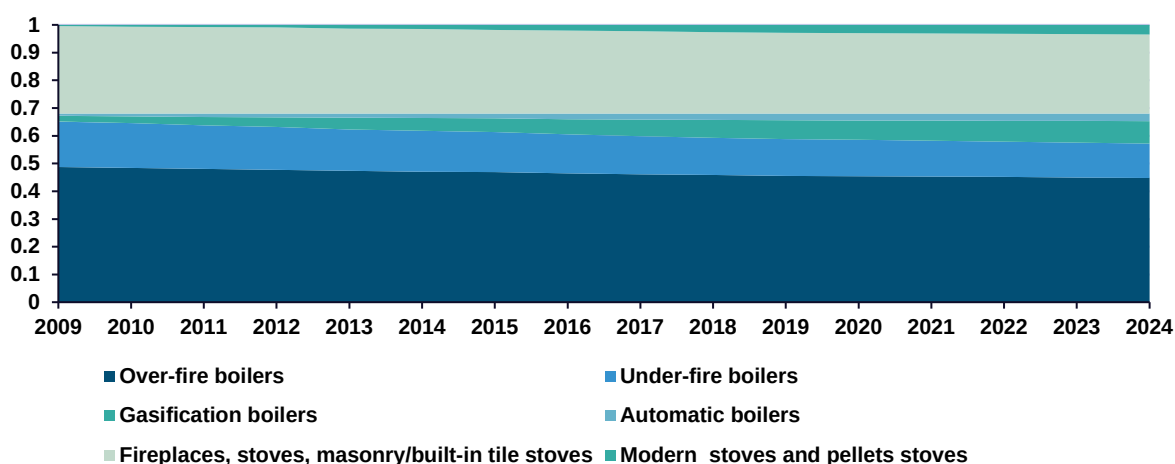
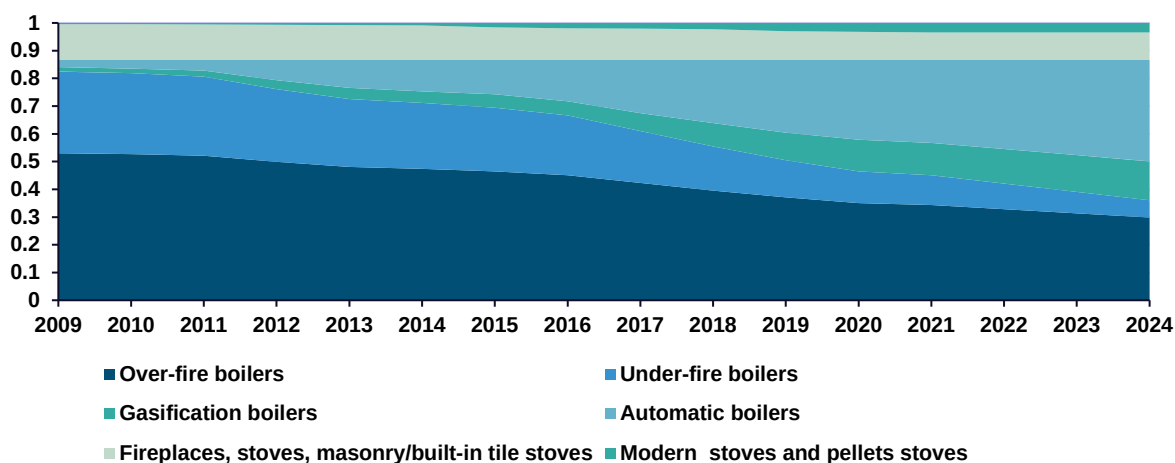


Figure A.3.2.3: *Relative distribution of household heating appliance types fuelled by wood pellets (in %) over the period 1990 – 2024*



Appliance-specific emission factors - emission factors for methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O) are highly dependent on the type of residential combustion appliance. Older and less efficient devices generally produce higher emissions of these gases due to incomplete combustion, while modern stoves and boilers with improved combustion control emit considerably less. Therefore, applying appliance-specific emission factors is crucial to accurately capture real-world emissions. This approach reflects the actual distribution and diversity of devices in use, which is particularly important for CH₄ and N₂O, whereas CO₂ emissions are largely determined by fuel carbon content and are less sensitive to appliance type.

CH₄ emission factor - for residential wood combustion are derived from experimental measurements reported by Ozgen et al.²¹ who tested a variety of small-scale residential appliances under real operating conditions. Emissions were determined from flue gas sampling and expressed on an energy basis (g CH₄/GJ). The study showed substantial variability in CH₄ emissions across appliance types. Open fireplaces exhibited the highest emissions at 238 g/GJ, followed by closed fireplaces (176 g/GJ), advanced stoves (194 g/GJ), and traditional stoves (142 g/GJ). Pellet stoves, operating under optimized combustion conditions, had the lowest emissions at 9 g/GJ. These differences reflect variations in combustion efficiency, air supply control, and appliance design, with less efficient devices producing significantly higher methane emissions due to incomplete combustion. These results provide direct, measurement-based CH₄ emission factors for a range of residential wood-burning appliances and highlight the importance of appliance type in determining methane emissions. They can inform national greenhouse gas inventories and policy assessments, particularly in evaluating the climate impact of small-scale biomass combustion and potential mitigation strategies.

A very detailed emission modelling study, *Updating the Emission Model for Residential Wood Combustion*²², expanded on existing national inventory models by incorporating updated wood combustion emission factors derived from the latest measurement studies and by explicitly accounting for the age distribution of residential wood-burning appliances. The revision included new estimates for the total number of appliances, replacement rates by technology, and updated emission factors for a range of pollutants, reflecting more recent empirical evidence than previous models. The age of the appliance — including older versus newer stoves and boilers — is explicitly considered in the emission model, and a comprehensive set of emission factors differentiated by age and technology is presented in the report (see Table 4.15²²). While the full numerical emission factor values by age category are not reproduced here, this table demonstrates that emission factors generally decrease with newer, more efficient stove technologies and with decreasing age, consistent with patterns observed in other measurement-based studies. The inclusion of improved age-specific emission factors underscores the importance of accounting for technological turnover and age distribution in residential wood combustion inventories.

In this recalculation, we assumed that the age distribution of residential wood combustion appliances changes over time. Older stoves (manufactured before 1989) accounted for 100% of the stock in the base year (1990), with their share decreasing to approximately 50% by 2024. Emission factors (EF) for various types of fireplaces, wood stoves, and traditional appliances range from 125 to 430 g CH₄/GJ, reflecting technological improvements and replacement over time.

²¹ Ozgen, S., Caserini, S., Galante, S., Giugliano, M., Angelino, E., Marongiu, A., Hugony, F., Migliavacca, G., & Morreale, C. (2018). Methane emissions from small residential wood

²² Nielsen, O.-K., Nielsen, M., & Plejdrup, M. S. (2021). Updating the Emission Model for Residential Wood Combustion. Scientific Report No. 442, DCE – Danish Centre for Environment and Energy, Aarhus University.

For boilers, emission factors vary depending on design and age: conventional boilers (both batch and continuous combustion types) show EF values ranging from 50 to 256 g CH₄/GJ. Gasification boilers demonstrate EF values between 50 and 211 g CH₄/GJ, with lower values corresponding to newer models and more efficient combustion technology.

For modern wood-burning appliances, emission factors are significantly lower, with advanced fireplaces assigned an EF of 2 g CH₄/GJ, and modern pellet boilers explicitly assigned 9 g CH₄/GJ.

These assumptions and emission factors support more accurate estimation of methane emissions from residential wood combustion and highlight the importance of appliance age and technology in emission inventories and mitigation strategies

N₂O emission factor - The Environment Canada Voluntary Challenge and Registry²³ methodology provides a mass-based emission factor for nitrous oxide (N₂O) from wood fuel combustion, derived from data underlying Canada's national greenhouse gas inventory. This approach integrates available inventory data and literature sources for biomass combustion rather than relying on direct measurements of individual residential combustion appliances. Using this methodology, a default emission factor of 0.02 g/kg of wood combusted was adopted, corresponding to approximately 1.3 kg/TJ when expressed on an energy basis, and intended for emission inventories and comparative assessments.²³

Similarly, the *New Zealand Ministry for the Environment*²⁴ developed a mass-based emission factor for N₂O from residential wood combustion within the framework of the national greenhouse gas inventory. The factor combines inventory data, literature values, and representative measurements of typical residential wood-burning conditions in the New Zealand. The MfE methodology assigns a mass-based emission factor of 0.00003774 kg N₂O per kg of wood combusted, equivalent to approximately 2.5 kg/TJ, intended for national inventory reporting and comparative emission assessments. Experimental studies on small-scale biomass combustion devices indicate that real-world N₂O emissions can be substantially higher than inventory defaults. Measurements conducted on residential stoves and boilers report N₂O emission factors of up to approximately 5 kg/TJ, with significant variability depending on combustion technology, operating conditions, and fuel properties. These experimentally derived values capture a wider range of actual combustion behavior compared to inventory-based averages, highlighting the considerable uncertainty associated with N₂O emissions from small-scale wood combustion.

In the study *"Methane emissions from small residential wood combustion appliances: Experimental emission factors and warming potential"*²¹, N₂O emission factors were not directly measured. Instead, the authors evaluated the climate relevance of measured non-CO₂ emissions, primarily methane, by comparing CO₂-equivalent contributions of other non-CO₂ pollutants, including N₂O, using global warming potentials from the literature. This underscores the importance of including N₂O alongside other non-CO₂ gases in assessing the climate impact of residential wood combustion.

Due to the lack of direct measurements of N₂O emissions in Slovakia and the limited information available from the literature, a pragmatic approach was adopted for assigning emission factors to different categories of residential wood combustion appliances. For older stoves and open fireplaces, which typically operate under less efficient combustion conditions and exhibit higher variability in

²³ WRI & WBCSD (2005). GHG Protocol Calculation Tools for Estimating Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Stationary Combustion – Wood Products and Biomass Fuels, based on Environment Canada Voluntary Challenge and Registry (VCR, 2003) methodology.

²⁴ New Zealand Ministry for the Environment (2023). New Zealand Greenhouse Gas Inventory, residential wood combustion N₂O emission factors; as compiled and disseminated via the Climatic emission.

emissions, an emission factor of 9 g N₂O per kg of wood burned was assumed. For modern automated wood boilers, characterized by higher combustion efficiency and controlled operation, a lower emission factor of 2 g N₂O per kg of wood was applied. All other types of residential wood-burning devices were assigned the IPCC tier 1 default emission factor of 4 g N₂O per kg of wood, representing a generic inventory-based value.

Recalculation of CH₄ and N₂O emissions - based on activity data, results from statistical surveys of residential combustion, and emission factors obtained from scientific literature, recalculated emission values for methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O) were determined. The recalculation incorporates the actual distribution of appliance types in households and changes in fuel consumption over time. Time series of appliance shares for the period 1990 – 2024 were used to account for the evolving structure of residential heating devices, enabling a more accurate estimation of non-CO₂ emissions from the residential sector.

The table shows the original emissions calculated using IPCC default values (tier 1) and the recalculated emissions, which reflect the actual distribution of residential combustion appliances in Slovakia. These recalculated values provide a more accurate representation of CH₄ and N₂O emissions from the residential sector.

Table A.3.2.4: Recalculation of CH₄ and N₂O emissions from the residential sector

YEAR	ENERGY	SUBMISSION 2025		SUBMISSION 2026	
		CH ₄	N ₂ O	CH ₄	N ₂ O
	TJ	Gg			
1990	4 786.8	1.4360	0.0191	1.2236	0.0268
1991	8 059.0	2.4177	0.0322	2.0346	0.0451
1992	6 471.8	1.9415	0.0259	1.6143	0.0362
1993	9 294.6	2.7884	0.0372	2.2903	0.0520
1994	9 987.7	2.9963	0.0400	2.4309	0.0559
1995	10 554.0	3.1662	0.0422	2.5364	0.0590
1996	13 660.3	4.0981	0.0546	3.2415	0.0764
1997	11 896.5	3.5689	0.0476	2.7867	0.0665
1998	11 813.5	3.5440	0.0473	2.7311	0.0661
1999	12 140.7	3.6422	0.0486	2.7688	0.0679
2000	13 425.1	4.0275	0.0537	3.0202	0.0750
2001	15 234.9	4.5705	0.0609	3.3790	0.0850
2002	14 820.0	4.4460	0.0593	3.2420	0.0827
2003	17 448.3	5.2345	0.0698	3.7597	0.0974
2004	21 077.6	6.3233	0.0843	4.4729	0.1175
2005	30 799.0	9.2397	0.1232	6.4266	0.1715
2006	29 584.5	8.8753	0.1183	6.0792	0.1648
2007	32 857.9	9.8574	0.1314	6.6444	0.1829
2008	29 014.4	8.7043	0.1161	5.7659	0.1612
2009	27 225.8	8.1677	0.1089	5.3155	0.1509
2010	31 803.0	9.5409	0.1272	6.0862	0.1756
2011	29 899.4	8.9698	0.1196	5.6089	0.1645
2012	32 651.1	9.7953	0.1306	6.0022	0.1790
2013	30 098.1	9.0294	0.1204	5.4011	0.1638
2014	16 677.6	5.0033	0.0667	2.9359	0.0906
2015	25 129.4	7.5388	0.1005	4.3229	0.1356
2016	27 932.7	8.3798	0.1117	4.6894	0.1500
2017	26 004.7	7.8014	0.1040	4.2598	0.1389

YEAR	ENERGY	SUBMISSION 2025		SUBMISSION 2026	
		CH ₄	N ₂ O	CH ₄	N ₂ O
	<i>TJ</i>	<i>Gg</i>			
2018	20 237.5	6.0712	0.0809	3.2277	0.1072
2019	21 970.1	6.5910	0.0879	3.4149	0.1157
2020	22 207.5	6.6623	0.0888	3.3758	0.1166
2021	22 068.6	6.6206	0.0883	3.2842	0.1157
2022	20 718.5	6.2156	0.0829	3.0155	0.1084
2023	17 634.5	5.4174	0.0722	2.5092	0.0921

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CHAPTER 4. IPPU (CRT SECTOR 2)

This Chapter was prepared using GWP100 taken from the [5th Assessment Report of the IPCC](#) by the sectoral experts and institutions involved in the National Inventory System of the Slovak Republic:

Institute	Chapter	Sectoral expert
Faculty of Chemical and Food Technology, Slovak Technical University	All chapters	Vladimir Danielik
Faculty of Chemical and Food Technology, Slovak Technical University	2.D – NMVOC inventory	Vladimir Danielik
Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute, Department of Emissions and Biofuels	2.D.3 – Urea Based Catalysts	Ján Horváth

4.1. Overview of the Sector and Background Information

The Industrial processes and product use sector includes all GHG emissions generated from the technological processes producing raw materials and products. Within the preparation of the GHG emissions balance in the Slovak Republic, consistent methodology is put on the analysis of individual technological processes and disaggregation between the fuel combustion emissions (in heat and energy production) and emissions from the technological processes and industrial production. In this submission, 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories was fully implemented. Most important emission sources (installations) are balanced separately, and details are explained in [Annexes 4.1-4.2](#) to this Chapter. Emission and oxidation factors were determined, as well as other parameters entering the balancing equations and the results are compared with the verified emissions provided in the EU ETS reports.

In 2024, total aggregated GHG net emissions from the sector of industrial processes and product use were 6 802.47 Gg of CO₂ eq. and they decreased compared with the previous year by approximately 6%. Compared to the base year 1990 the emissions are lower by 28%. CO₂ is the most important gas with the share of 92.0%, followed by F-gases (6.4%) and N₂O emissions (1.4%) shares. The most important emission sources are categories of metal production (49.7%), mineral products (27.9%), chemical industry (14.6%) and substituents for ODS (6.3%). Other product manufacture and non-energy products categories shares 0.9% and 0.6%, respectively ([Figure 4.1](#)). The most important source of N₂O emissions are categories Nitric Acid Production and N₂O from Product Use, which share almost the total amount of N₂O emissions with the ratio near to 1:1.

The IPPU sector covers emissions from the technological processes in mineral products industry (CRT 2.A), in chemical industry (CRT 2.B), in metal production (CRT 2.C), in non-energy products from fuels and solvent use (CRT 2.D), in electronics industry (CRT 2.E), in product uses as substitutes for ODS (CRT 2.F) and in other product manufacture (CRT 2.G). The emissions inventory of technological processes includes direct greenhouse gas emissions (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, halocarbons and SF₆) and indirect greenhouse gas emissions (NO_x, CO, NMVOCs). List of GHG gases reported in individual categories in 2024 is presented in [Table 4.1](#).

Figure 4.1: The share on emissions of individual categories in the IPPU sector in 2024

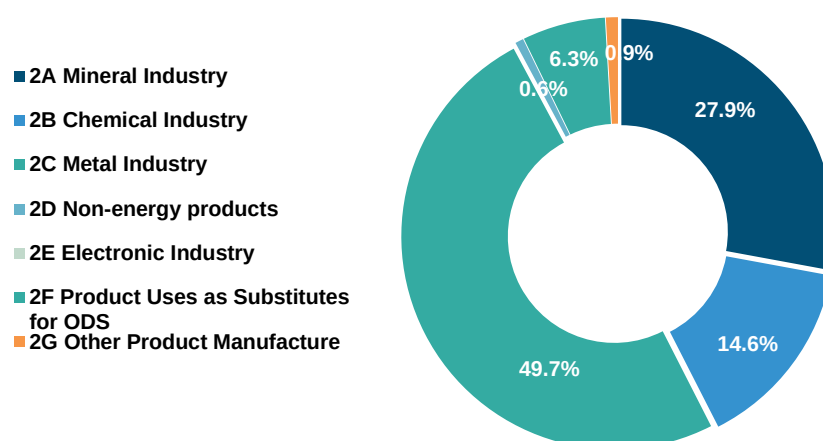


Table 4.1: GHG gases reported in the IPPU sector according to the CRT categories in 2024

CATEGORY (CODE AND NAME)	METHODOLOGY/TIER	GHG GASES REPORTED
2.A.1 Cement Production	T2	CO ₂
2.A.2 Lime Production	T2	CO ₂
2.A.3 Glass Production	T3	CO ₂
2.A.4.a Ceramics	T3	CO ₂
2.A.4.b Other Uses of Soda Ash	NO	NO
2.A.4.c Non Metallurgical Magnesia Production	T3	CO ₂
2.A.4.d Other - Limestone for Desulphurization	T3	CO ₂
2.A.5 Other	NO	NO
2.B.1 Ammonia Production	T3	CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O
2.B.2 Nitric Acid Production	T3	N ₂ O, CO ₂
2.B.3 Adipic Acid Production	NO	NO
2.B.4 Caprolactam, Glyoxal and Glyoxylic Acid Production	NO	NO
2.B.5 Carbide Production	T2	CO ₂
2.B.6 Titanium Dioxide Production	NO	NO
2.B.7 Soda Ash Production	NO	NO
2.B.8.a Methanol	NO	NO
2.B.8.b Ethylene	T2	CO ₂
2.B.8.c Ethylene Dichloride and Vinyl Chloride Monomer	T2	CO ₂
2.B.8.d Ethylene Oxide	NO	NO
2.B.8.e Acrylonitrile	NO	NO
2.B.8.f Carbon Black	NO	NO
2.B.9 Fluorochemical Production	NO	NO
2.B.10 Other - Hydrogen Production	NO	NO
2.C.1 Iron and Steel Production	T2, T3, T1	CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O
2.C.2 Ferroalloys Production	T3, T2	CO ₂ , CH ₄
2.C.3 Aluminium Production	T3, T2, T1	CO ₂ , PFCs
2.C.4 Magnesium Production	NO	NO
2.C.5 Lead Production	T1	CO ₂
2.C.6 Zinc Production – not occurring since 2015	T1	CO ₂
2.C.7 Other	NO	NO
2.D.1 Lubricant Use	T1	CO ₂

CATEGORY (CODE AND NAME)	METHODOLOGY/TIER	GHG GASES REPORTED
2.D.2 Paraffin Wax Use	T1	CO ₂
2.D.3 Solvent Use	T2	CO ₂
2.D.4 Other	NO	NO
2.E.1 Integrated Circuit or Semiconductor	NO	NO
2.E.2 TFT Flat Panel Display	NO	NO
2.E.3 Photovoltaics	NO	NO
2.E.4 Heat Transfer Fluid	NO	NO
2.E.5 Other	NO	NO
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning	T2	HFCs: 23, 32, 125, 134a, 143a, 152a, 227ea PFCs: 116
2.F.2 Foam Blowing Agents	T2	HFCs: 134a, 245fa, 365mfc, 227ea
2.F.3 Fire Protection	T1a	HFCs: 134a, 227ea, 236fa
2.F.4 Aerosols	T1a	HFCs: 134a, 227ea
2.F.5 Solvents	NO	NO
2.F.6 Other Applications	NO	NO
2.G.1 Electrical Equipment	T3	SF ₆
2.G.2 SF6 and PFCs from Other Product Uses	NO	NO
2.G.3 N2O from Product Uses	T1	N ₂ O
2.G.4 Other	NO	NO
2.H.1 Pulp and Paper Industry	NO	NO
2.H.2 Food and Beverages Industry	NO	NO
2.H.3 Other	NO	NO

Overall Trends in Industrial Processes

Overall trends from numbers provided by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic were updated. Energy intensity of industrial processes in the Slovak Republic decreased significantly in comparison with the base year 1990. A decrease in the final energy consumption by 12% was accompanied by an increase in the energy productivity. However, the energy productivity of the IPPU sector in Slovakia is still relatively lower in comparison with the EU average. This has been caused by the historical structure of industrial production. The internal structure of the Slovak industry underwent further changes after accession to the EU. The importance of mining and distribution of electricity, gas and water on production of value added has been significantly reduced and nowadays it is comparable with other developed countries.

The most important indicator is decrease in fuels, electricity and heat consumption in industry in 2024 in comparison with 2005. On the other hand, the increase of renewable energy sources in industry is dominant in recent years. The overview of emission trends in gases and categories is provided in [Tables 4.2](#) and [4.3](#) and [Figures 4.2](#) and [4.3](#).

Table 4.2: GHG emissions according to the individual gases in the IPPU sector in particular years

YEAR	CO ₂ Emissions	CH ₄ Emissions	N ₂ O Emissions	HFC, PFC and SF ₆
	Gg of CO ₂ eq.			
1990	8 111.12	14.13	1 088.43	213.98
1995	7 825.13	12.78	1 077.71	113.00
2000	7 124.79	14.29	923.06	129.47
2005	8 072.99	17.32	1 173.30	321.46
2010	7 519.11	18.20	842.99	617.72
2011	7 561.32	16.85	426.16	622.50
2012	7 542.59	17.85	337.68	652.59
2013	7 365.74	18.48	225.32	661.00
2014	7 623.82	19.42	201.36	659.01
2015	7 750.20	18.41	186.31	736.12
2016	8 029.90	19.11	171.11	669.12
2017	8 263.34	19.80	156.96	734.24
2018	8 323.08	19.43	157.47	701.44
2019	7 482.61	15.42	140.31	712.10
2020	6 976.22	13.99	126.73	677.60
2021	8 366.51	19.61	115.93	704.04
2022	6 908.03	15.02	111.05	502.15
2023	6 701.30	16.06	104.95	452.60
2024	6 259.95	14.70	93.81	434.00

Table 4.3: GHG emissions according to the categories in the IPPU sector in particular years

YEAR	2.A	2.B	2.C	2.D	2.E	2.F	2.G
	Gg of CO ₂ eq.						
1990	2 714.02	1 833.81	4 814.71	50.49	NO	NO	14.64
1995	2 070.94	2 137.46	4 720.38	50.49	NO	12.38	36.96
2000	2 230.10	2 045.76	3 735.14	50.49	NO	99.48	30.66
2005	2 532.96	2 219.40	4 434.35	30.17	NO	277.49	90.70
2010	1 941.18	1 761.92	4 619.47	16.94	NO	569.22	89.29
2011	2 359.34	1 586.68	3 994.19	23.90	NO	576.43	86.28
2012	2 116.99	1 265.40	4 432.75	33.55	NO	602.07	99.94
2013	2 030.23	1 216.56	4 229.79	41.28	NO	620.99	131.68
2014	2 181.08	995.33	4 578.94	36.36	NO	626.14	85.77
2015	2 151.36	1 144.04	4 579.71	35.76	NO	704.84	75.32
2016	2 183.45	1 073.85	4 878.50	37.74	NO	647.95	67.74
2017	2 277.13	1 144.35	4 933.31	40.10	NO	710.19	69.26
2018	2 279.54	1 353.00	4 781.31	40.47	NO	675.62	71.48
2019	2 284.96	1 175.92	4 098.19	35.02	NO	688.69	67.68
2020	2 218.73	1 198.98	3 626.61	27.84	NO	646.65	75.74
2021	2 335.45	1 269.22	4 820.21	33.89	NO	672.41	74.92
2022	2 332.71	1 076.42	3 533.08	40.78	NO	480.89	72.38
2023	1 991.90	965.60	3 765.58	42.52	NO	437.89	71.41
2024	1 898.02	992.41	3 379.13	42.97	NO	428.10	61.83

Figure 4.2: Trend of emissions in the IPPU sector according to individual gases in 1990 – 2024

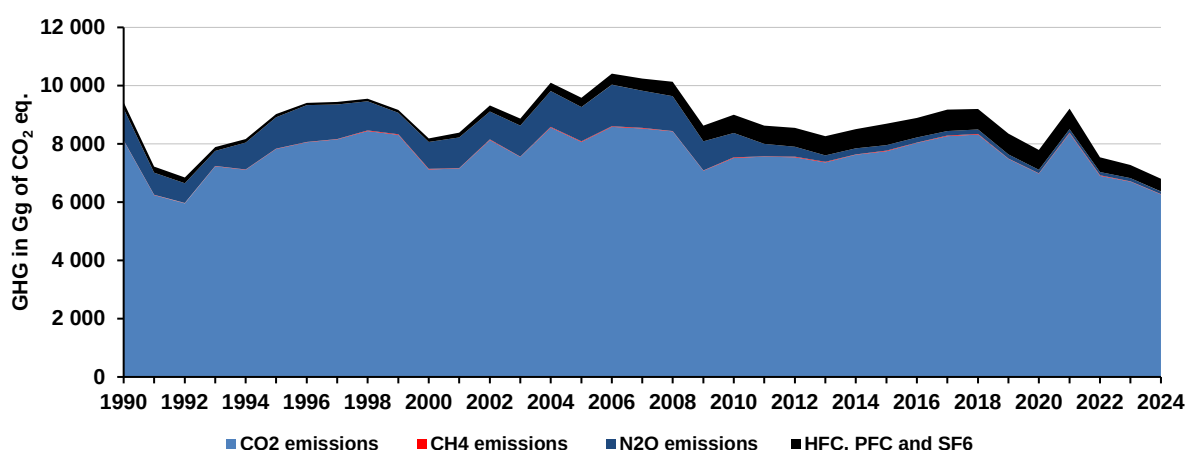
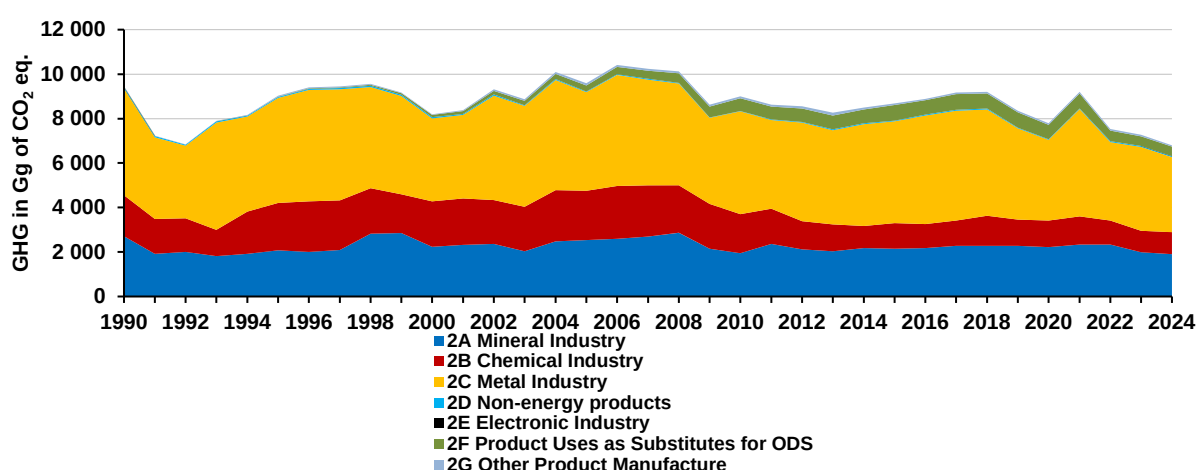


Figure 4.3: Trend of emissions in the IPPU sector according to the categories in 1990 – 2024



Uncertainty Analyses

According to the previous recommendations, Slovakia is using hybrid combination of Approaches 1 and 2 in this submission for calculation of total uncertainty of the inventory ([Annex 3](#) of this Document). Uncertainty analyses performed by the Approach 1 in the IPPU sector were carried out using Table 3.2 for uncertainty calculation and country specific uncertainties for activity data and emission factors were inserted into calculation table.

The Slovak Republic provided and published also Approach 2 for uncertainty analyses according to the Chapter 3 of the IPCC 2006 GL for the complete Energy and IPPU sectors for the year 2015. The methodology and results were described in previous SVK NID 2017 and 2018. Due to the implementation of 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, uncertainty analyses of the IPPU sector were made in 2024 submission using the Monte Carlo simulation. Due to capacity reasons and according to the QA/QC plan in this sector, new calculation of Monte Carlo uncertainty (Approach 2) in the IPPU sector and categories will be performed every five years (next is planned for the year 2027, submission 2029).

Aggregated uncertainty is computed from partial uncertainties. Every category is computed from disaggregated data. The data are split by emission factors or by technological processes. Computed uncertainties are aggregated consecutively to the total uncertainty. The results of every category are generated from 60 000 trials, with random number generator of random numbers for adequate PDF. From theory and knowledge, it is known, that the direct computation of aggregated uncertainty is difficult

in many cases. For this reason, a statistical approach has been chosen and the Monte Carlo method is used. It induces the construction of PDF for all input parameters. In some cases, the absence of direct measurement was solved by expert contributions. Mean value and confidence interval have the background usually in measured data or in empirical relations. On the other hand, uncertainty shapes of input parameters are based on following data: (i) uncertainty of data from the EU ETS reports are taken from the criteria presented in the EU ETS reports (uncertainty of scales, of laboratory analysis, etc.); (ii) uncertainty of data that are not covered by the EU ETS reports was assumed as default values from the IPCC 2006 GL; (iii) uncertainties of HFCs in 2.F category and SF₆ in 2.G category were estimated by the sectoral expert for IPPU based on input data provided by the Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic.¹ The results for the IPPU sector and its subsectors following the mentioned assumptions can be seen in the SVK NID 2024.

Sector-specific QA/QC and Verification Processes

The sector-specific QA/QC plan is based on the general QA/QC rules and activities in specific categories. Information used in the process of preparation GHG emissions inventory of the IPPU sector was obtained from the different data sources:

- Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, Department of Cross-Cutting Statistics (energy balance),
- National Emission Information System (database of all stationary emission sources),
- Emission Trading System (reports from operators and from verifiers),
- Slovak Association for Cooling and Air-conditioning Technology (SZCHKT),
- Questionnaires that were sent to the producers (in case of any doubt).

More information on general QA/QC activities within the National Inventory System of the Slovak Republic is included in the [Chapter 1.](#) of this Document.

Input data from producers (providers) are collected by the SNE in cooperation with the sectoral experts and the Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava (Faculty of Chemical and Food Technology). Complete input data related to the production and the quality of products from the previous year is available at the beginning of October (year X+1). The sectoral experts in the cooperation with the Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava (Faculty of Chemical and Food Technology) check and compare obtained information from different data sources during the sectoral inventory preparation in October and November (year X+1). Following QC activities are provided during data collection step:

- comparison with the information provided by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic,
- comparison with the information provided by the different associations of producers (if existent),
- comparison with the available information in EU ETS reports (if existent).

Further QC activities during the sectoral inventory preparation:

- outliers checking with developed automated tool,
- comparison of IEFs with the IPCC default EFs and IEFs of neighbouring countries (where available).

Any discrepancies are directly discussed with subject or data providers. Draft of the sectoral GHG emissions inventory is prepared in the middle of November (year X+1). Quality assurance activities are performed on the draft of the sectoral inventory and the sectoral report. The draft is cross-checked with

¹ Based on the Annex III of the Implementing Regulation 749/2014/EU on structure, format and review information pursuant to Regulation (EU) 525/2013, Article 7 (1) (m) (ii)

the independent expert not participating on inventory preparation step from the Slovak University of Technology (independent review) and other experts involved in the NS SR. The independent review is then finished at the end of November and forwarded to the uncertainty analyses. During the application of Monte Carlo model for the uncertainty analyses, the methodology, EFs and other parameters are verified again (mathematically). The final sectoral inventory is prepared at the end of December, and it is approved by the NS SR coordinator during the January (year X+2). All original data and protocols are archived at the SHMÚ and in the computers and back-up server of national experts involved in the inventory process. Category specific QA/QC is described in respective chapters.

Sector-specific Recalculations

Recalculation in the CO₂ emissions from the urea consumption in cars was made in IPPU sector for years 2013 – 2023 in this submission. Software update of the COPERT model resulted in the corrections to several emission factors, and the addition of new vehicle categories. More details can be found in the energy sector in transport categories. The impact of the recalculation on whole IPPU sector is presented in the **Table 4.4**.

Table 4.4: The impact of the above-mentioned recalculation on the IPPU sector for the time series 2013 – 2023

YEAR	SUBMISSION 2025		SUBMISSION 2026		2025/2026	
	CO ₂ emissions	Total emissions	CO ₂ emissions	Total emissions	CO ₂ emissions	Total emissions
	Gg CO ₂ eq.				%	
2013	7 365.60	8 270.40	7 365.74	8 270.54	0.00%	0.00%
2014	7 623.71	8 503.51	7 623.82	8 503.61	0.00%	0.00%
2015	7 750.13	8 690.97	7 750.20	8 691.04	0.00%	0.00%
2016	8 029.87	8 889.20	8 029.90	8 889.24	0.00%	0.00%
2017	8 264.89	9 175.89	8 263.34	9 174.34	-0.02%	-0.02%
2018	8 323.96	9 202.30	8 323.08	9 201.41	-0.01%	-0.01%
2019	7 490.44	8 358.27	7 482.61	8 350.44	-0.10%	-0.09%
2020	6 988.93	7 807.24	6 976.22	7 794.54	-0.18%	-0.16%
2021	8 386.76	9 226.34	8 366.51	9 206.10	-0.24%	-0.22%
2022	6 915.91	7 544.14	6 908.03	7 536.25	-0.11%	-0.10%
2023	6 718.99	7 292.59	6 701.30	7 274.90	-0.26%	-0.24%

Sector-specific Improvements and Implementation of Recommendations

2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories was fully implemented during the previous inventory preparation. No other improvements have been done in this submission; all issues raised by UNFCCC review were implemented in the previous 2025 submission.

The study of CO₂ captured during the use of lime for sugar production is ongoing and it is planned to incorporate it in the future submissions.

In cooperation with the State Institute for Drug Control (ŠÚKL), a thorough control of HFC contents in aerosols (2.F.3 category) is planned, going back to 2010. The results will be presented in the next submission.

4.2. Mineral Products (CRT 2.A)

4.2.1. Category Description

The major share of CO₂ emissions comes from the production and transformation of mineral products. Total emissions were 1 898.02 Gg of CO₂ in 2024 (only CO₂ emissions are reported in this category), the decrease approximately 5% when compared to previous year 2022. Compared to 1990, the

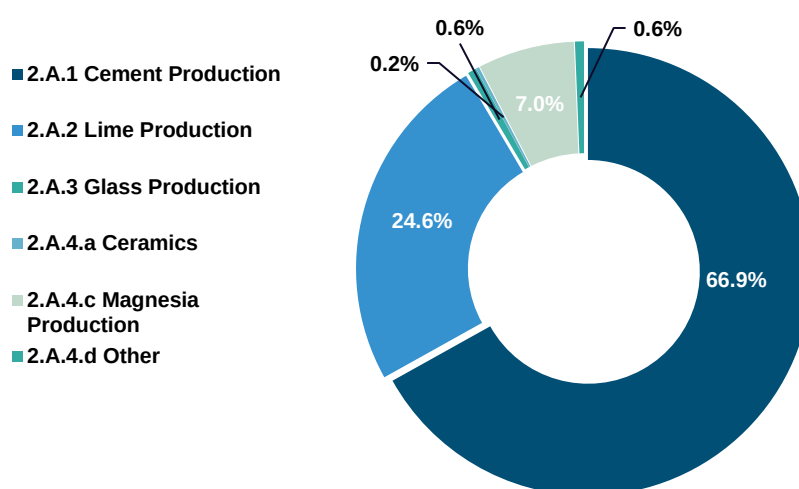
decrease in mineral production is approximately 30%. Major trend behind the decrease in mineral production is decrease in demand of products.

The major share of emissions in this category belongs to cement production (66.9%), lime production (24.6%) and dead burned magnesia production (7.0%). The ceramics production shared 0.2% and glass production 0.6%. The rest of emissions (0.7%) are reported in other category. Emissions in 2.A.4.b are not occurring.

Table 4.5: CO₂ emissions in the category 2.A by subcategories in particular years

Year	2.A.1 Cement Production	2.A.2 Lime Production	2.A.3 Glass Production	2.A.4.a Ceramics	2.A.4.c Magnesia Production	2.A.4.d Other
Gg						
1990	1 464.50	794.92	7.88	14.79	431.94	NO
1995	1 154.63	593.23	18.01	11.04	294.03	NO
2000	1 190.45	556.73	22.82	10.36	409.82	39.92
2005	1 256.40	711.96	33.04	13.06	476.01	42.49
2010	859.92	651.88	13.15	12.75	376.35	27.13
2011	1 261.79	672.41	11.83	11.65	363.83	37.83
2012	1 095.93	632.00	11.46	12.93	318.04	46.65
2013	1 135.27	560.14	13.22	14.94	279.56	27.10
2014	1 266.76	570.80	12.26	12.99	278.33	39.94
2015	1 308.57	534.30	11.93	14.24	247.76	34.56
2016	1 340.95	521.62	14.83	17.65	220.19	68.21
2017	1 367.05	507.78	15.20	20.82	291.28	75.00
2018	1 346.68	522.65	16.02	21.29	304.39	68.51
2019	1 404.27	489.24	18.16	21.52	295.15	56.62
2020	1 443.15	430.65	18.39	16.45	263.63	46.47
2021	1 452.93	539.96	19.70	16.07	257.70	49.10
2022	1 489.72	532.42	16.33	14.47	229.43	50.33
2023	1 294.23	475.06	12.52	4.99	167.62	37.49
2024	1 269.98	466.95	12.04	4.31	132.42	12.32

Figure 4.4: The share of CO₂ emissions on individual categories in the 2.A in 2024



Cement Production (CRT 2.A.1)

Cement production plants in the Slovak Republic (four plants), where cement clinker is produced, are included into the EU ETS. Therefore, input data are directly taken from the EU ETS reports and from the reports of verifiers. Presented parameters are weighted averages. Total CO₂ emissions from cement clinker production were 1 269.98 Gg in 2024 and lower by 2% than in previous year. In comparison with the base year 1990, the CO₂ emissions in this category decreased by 13%. The reason of the lowering trend is the decreasing need for construction purposes.

Table 4.6: Activity data and CO₂ emissions in the category 2.A.1 in particular years

Year	Cement Clink Production	CaO Content	MgO Content	Correction Factor	CO ₂ Emissions	IEF (CO ₂)
	kt				Gg	t/t
1990	2 835.75	64.60%*	NE	1.0184	1 464.50	0.5164
1995	2 235.75	64.60%*	NE	1.0184	1 154.63	0.5164
2000	2 313.71	64.36%*	NE	1.0184	1 190.45	0.5145
2005	2 352.68	64.31%	1.79%	1.0184	1 256.40	0.5340
2010	1 653.59	66.07%	2.60%	0.9506	859.92	0.5200
2011	2 433.86	67.13%	1.50%	0.9541	1 261.79	0.5184
2012	2 126.12	65.25%	1.86%	0.9680	1 095.93	0.5155
2013	2 161.32	65.53%	2.52%	0.9693	1 135.27	0.5253
2014	2 415.34	66.00%	2.23%	0.9668	1 266.76	0.5245
2015	2 506.12	65.70%	2.58%	0.9600	1 308.57	0.5221
2016	2 599.39	64.84%	2.36%	0.9647	1 340.95	0.5159
2017	2 698.82	64.83%	2.50%	0.9447	1 367.05	0.5065
2018	2 695.74	64.84%	2.39%	0.9336	1 346.68	0.4996
2019	2 854.64	65.11%	2.33%	0.9168	1 404.27	0.4919
2020	2 944.94	65.31%	2.28%	0.9116	1 443.15	0.4900
2021	2 937.74	65.45%	2.52%	0.9137	1 452.93	0.4946
2022	3 041.27	65.33%	2.56%	0.9058	1 489.72	0.4898
2023	2 682.07	65.39%	2.43%	0.8939	1 294.23	0.4825
2024	2 655.12	65.46%	2.89%	0.8770	1 269.98	0.4783

* Aggregated CaO content = CaO Content + 1.092/0.785×MgO content

Lime Production (CRT 2.A.2)

From a chemical point of view, lime is calcium oxide (CaO). It is produced by a thermal decomposition of limestone at the temperatures of 1 040 – 1 300°C. Carbon dioxide is produced according to the same reaction scheme as shown above in the case of cement production. Only CO₂ emissions are reported in this category. Total CO₂ emissions from lime production decreased by 2% when compared with the previous year and were 466.95 Gg in 2024. The decrease in emissions by 41% is achieved when compared with the base year.

Table 4.7: Activity data and CO₂ emissions in the category 2.A.2 in particular years

YEAR	Lime Production	CO ₂ Emissions	CaO Content
	kt	Gg	
1990	1 076.00	794.92	91.20%
1995	803.00	593.23	91.20%
2000	753.59	556.73	91.20%

YEAR	Lime Production	CO ₂ Emissions	CaO Content	MgO Content	"HYPOTHETIC" CaO Content
	kt	Gg			
2001	815.96	602.80	90.56%	0.47%	91.20%
2005	913.08	711.96	89.55%	4.72%	96.12%
2010	822.36	651.88	86.95%	7.72%	97.70%
2011	856.05	672.41	85.94%	7.82%	96.82%
2012	797.33	632.00	78.32%	13.96%	97.74%
2013	716.54	560.14	87.39%	6.40%	96.30%
2014	727.63	570.80	86.81%	7.26%	-
2015	680.20	534.30	87.34%	6.93%	-
2016	663.02	521.62	86.17%	7.49%	-
2017	640.06	507.78	87.47%	7.46%	-
2018	668.99	522.65	86.87%	6.95%	-
2019	634.58	489.24	87.28%	6.21%	-
2020	554.22	430.65	87.78%	6.49%	-
2021	696.12	539.96	74.33%	15.66%	-
2022	688.95	532.42	87.66%	6.56%	-
2023	630.68	475.06	86.84%	6.29%	-
2024	622.83	466.95	86.47%	6.31%	-

"Hypothetic" CaO content = CaO Content + 1.092/0.785×MgO content

Glass Production (CRT 2.A.3)

Basic raw material for glass production is silica (SiO₂). Limestone (CaCO₃), dolomite (CaMg(CO₃)₂), soda ash (Na₂CO₃), potash (K₂CO₃), Pb₃O₄, Al₂O₃, and colouring agents are used in glass production process. NMVOC and CO are the most important emissions, but they are not reported in this category (notation key "IE" was used). These emissions are allocated in 1.A.2.f. Only CO₂ emissions were estimated in this category and were 12.04 kt in 2024.

Other Process Uses of Carbonates – Ceramics (CRT 2.A.4.a)

Ceramics includes the production of bricks and roof tiles, vitrified clay pipes, refractory products, expanded clay products, wall and floor tiles, table and ornamental ware (household ceramics), sanitary ware, technical ceramics, and inorganic bonded abrasives. Process-related CO₂ emissions reported from ceramics result from the calcination of carbonates in the clay, as well as from addition of additives. CO₂ emissions from ceramics production were 4.31 Gg CO₂ in 2024 the decrease almost by 14% when compared with previous year 2023. The interannual decrease (2024/23) was caused by closing of the one plant and significant decrease in production in the other plants.

Other Process Uses of Carbonates – Other Uses of Soda Ash (CRT 2.A.4.b)

Soda ash is used in a variety of applications, including, glass production, soaps and detergents, flue gas desulphurization, chemicals, pulp and paper and other common consumer products. Using of soda ash (where is applicable in Slovakia) is reported in the category where it is consumed (see category 2.A.3 Glass Production). In Slovakia, soda ash is used in glass industry, only. No plants using soda ash for the other possible applications are present in Slovakia except of flue gas desulphurization. For flue gas desulphurization only calcium carbonate is used in Slovakia.

Other Process Uses of Carbonates – Non-Metallurgical Magnesia Production (CRT 2.A.4.c)

Magnesite clinker for refractory materials is produced in Slovakia. According to the IPCC 2006 GL production of dead burned magnesia for refractory materials is reported in this category. Carbon dioxide is produced by thermal decomposition of magnesite. This chemical reaction scheme of the thermal decomposition is MgCO₃ = MgO + CO₂. Total CO₂ emissions from magnesite production were 132.42 Gg in 2024 and decreased by ca 21% when compared with the year 2023. The decrease is due to the decrease in the production of magnesite clinker. In 2023, one of the plant was operating only 55%

of time that was operating in 2022. In 2024, the production was decreased again. The reduction in production was due to the energy crisis, as well as the war in Ukraine and the associated reduction in sales. When compared to 1990, the decrease is approximately 70%. It was caused by closing of one plant during the monitored time series and occasional closing of magnesite clinker production in others (in this case, the plant produced the refractory materials from stocked or bought magnesite clinker).

Other Process Uses of Carbonates – Other (CRT 2.A.4.d)

Carbon dioxide is produced at thermal and chemical decomposition of limestone or other carbonates. The maximum values of the CO₂ emission factors based on the stoichiometry are 440 kg CO₂ per ton of consumed CaCO₃ and 522 kg CO₂ per ton of consumed MgCO₃, which are also recommended by the IPCC 2006 GL. The CO₂ emissions estimated in this category are based on limestone consumed in desulphurization process of coal.

4.2.2. Methodological Issues

Cement Production (CRT 2.A.1)

Cement is produced by a high temperature reaction of calcium oxide (CaO) with silica (SiO₂) and with alumina (Al₂O₃). A source of calcium oxide is limestone (CaCO₃). As the cement clink is produced at the temperature of 1 450°C the reaction produces carbon dioxide. The other emissions originate from impurities in the raw material (SO₂). Based on the information provided by the EU ETS verifiers, tier 2 method according to the IPCC 2006 GL has been applied since 2002 based on plant specific information. The calculations provided by the producers in the EU ETS reports balanced CO₂ emissions based on cement clinker production and CaO and MgO contents. The data required for calculation of CO₂ emissions are summarized in **Table 4.8** (C = confidential, but available for the sectoral experts).

Table 4.8: Input data used for the CO₂ emissions estimation in the category 2.A.1 in 2024

Plant/Operator	Cement clink	CaO content	MgO content	CKD	composition factor	CO ₂
	kt	%	%			Gg
Cemmac	C	65.64%	1.88%	1.0104	0.9379	172.44
VSH (Danucem)	C	64.65%	4.58%	1.0145	0.6500	228.88
Danucem – Portland	C	65.49%	2.77%	1.0089	0.8911	454.78
Danucem – white	C	69.28%	2.10%	1.0103	1.0000	70.25
Považská cementáreň	C	65.37%	2.10%	1.0000	1.0000	343.63
TOTAL	2 655.12	65.46%	2.89%	1.0084	0.8697	1 269.98

Based on availability of information, the plant specific emission factors were used since 2002. The annual estimation of overall EFs is expressed as weighted average and is based on the specific contents of CaO and MgO in cement clinker in each producer and varies over the years. The implied CO₂ emission factor was 0.4783 t CO₂/t of cement clink in 2024 (correction factor is also included in this value). Correction factor consists of CKD (Cement Kiln Dust) and so-called composition factor that represents the amounts of non-carbonate origin of CaO and MgO (using of ground granulated blast-furnace slag). All these data are plant specific.

$$\text{Corr. factor} = \text{CKD} * \text{Composition Factor}$$

Composition Factor

$$= \frac{(0.785 * \%CaO_c + 1.092 * \%MgO_c) * m_c - (0.785 * \%CaO_s + 1.092 * \%MgO_s) * m_s}{(0.785 * \%CaO_c + 1.092 * \%MgO_c) * m_c}$$

where: %CaO_c is the fraction of CaO in cement clinker produced; %MgO_c is the fraction of MgO in cement clinker produced; m_c is the mass of cement clinker produced; %CaO_s is the fraction of CaO in slag entering; %MgO_s is the fraction of MgO in slag entering; m_s is the mass of slag entering. However, the factor is directly known from the EU ETS reports of the plants.

Lime Production (CRT 2.A.2)

Table 4.7 shows “hypothetic” CaO content and includes stoichiometric data on the CaO and MgO contents. This approach was used due to no availability of distinguished data for the period 1900 – 2000. In that period, the same content of CaO in the lime is assumed (91.2%). This value is based on the data available for 2001 and 2002 and on all the data available in the period 1990 – 2000. The average content of CaO in lime was (91.2% ± 0.2%) in the period 1990 – 2002. “Hypothetic CaO content” is not presented in **Table 4.7** since 2014 because it is not necessary to report it for recent years. Tier 2 according to the IPCC 2006 GL was used for the whole time series with the combination of plant specific activity data and emission factors estimated for each plant. Calculation is based on data provided by the producers of lime in questionnaires and in the EU ETS reports (produced lime and CaO and MgO contents). Data required and used for CO₂ emissions estimation are summarized in **Table 4.9**.

Based on availability of information, the plant specific emission factors have been used since 2001. The annual estimation of national EFs varies over the years. Calculation of EFs is based on weighted average based on purity of lime in individual production unit. The implied CO₂ emission factor is 0.750 t CO₂/t of lime in 2024 (correction factor is included in the IEF). Correction factor presented in **Table 4.9** represents LKD (Lime Kiln Dust) as introduced in the IPCC 2006 GL. Data necessary for determination of correction factor were provided by the plant operators. When LKD was not provided by operator, default value (1.02) was used. Total quantity of produced lime in Slovakia was 622.83 kt in 2024. Activity data used for inventory are summarized in **Table 4.8** Large and medium producers provided activity data in their EU ETS reports or reports from verifiers, small plants like sugar producers provided activity data based on questionnaires to the SNE.

Table 4.9: Activity data necessary for the estimation of CO₂ emissions in the category 2.A.2 in 2024

Plant	Lime Production	CaO Content	MgO Content	LKD	CO ₂ Emissions
	kt				Gg
Calmit	C	92.78%	0.94%	1.0002	78.08
Dolvap Varín	C	88.19%	6.50%	1.0001	69.69
Carmeuse	C	83.96%	8.01%	1.0027	297.36
Others*	C	92.50%	2.00%	1.0200	21.82
TOTAL	622.83	86.47%	6.31%	1.0027	466.95

C = confidential, *aggregated data from small plants not covered by the EU ETS as sugar producers

Glass Production (CRT 2.A.3)

CO₂ emissions from used carbonates were calculated by tier 3 method on the stoichiometry principle according to the IPCC 2006 GL. The calcination fraction was assumed one. Based on availability of information, the plant specific emission factors were used since 2004. The annual estimation of national EFs varies over the years. Calculation of EFs is based on weighted average based of used carbonates and CO₂ emissions in individual production unit. Implied emission factor was 0.423 t/t of used carbonates mixture or 0.034 t/t of glass produced in 2024. This value is much lower than the default factor (using tier 1) used in the IPCC 2006 GL. It is caused by using alternative additions to raw materials as calumite (blast furnace granulated slag), colemanite (CaB₃O₄(OH)₃·H₂O) or clay as well as by using different amounts of recycled glass. However, it should be mentioned that due to the using of higher tier (tier 3), the amount of recycled glass is not necessary to follow. The main reason of such low IEF is the production of glass fibers at which the above mentioned non-carbonate raw materials are used (IEF = 0.010 t/t of glass fiber). For the inventory, the production of glass fibers is included in white glass production with the share ca 30%. The other glass producers report the IEF (0.09 – 0.11) t/t of glass, which is in accordance with tier 1 IEF.

Glass production based on direct information from producers was as follows: 358.83 kt of white glass in 2024. No leaded glass or green glass was produced in 2024. SrCO₃ and Li₂CO₃ were not used for glass

production. Total amounts of used carbonates were 28.49 kt in 2024 and time series is shown in [Table 4.10](#).

Table 4.10: Total amounts of used carbonates and CO₂ emissions in particular years

YEAR	CaCO ₃	K ₂ CO ₃	Na ₂ CO ₃	BaCO ₃	MgCO ₃	SrCO ₃	Li ₂ CO ₃	Total	CO ₂
	kt								Gg
1990	17.91	a)	a)	a)	a)	a)	a)	17.91	7.880
1995	40.93	a)	a)	a)	a)	a)	a)	40.93	18.007
2000	51.87	a)	a)	a)	a)	a)	a)	51.87	22.821
2005	55.45	2.75	16.00	0.89	1.76	0.01	0.01	76.87	33.038
2010	15.89	0.48	13.62	1.52	0.01	NO	NO	31.52	13.145
2011	15.17	0.31	11.49	0.01	0.54	NO	NO	27.52	11.825
2012	14.75	0.03	11.45	0.01	0.39	NO	NO	26.63	11.456
2013	15.31	0.72	14.24	0.56	0.43	NO	NO	31.26	13.224
2014	14.22	0.64	13.29	0.48	0.34	NO	NO	28.97	12.262
2015	14.83	0.46	11.92	0.46	0.44	NO	NO	28.11	11.931
2016	17.64	0.57	15.55	0.70	0.53	NO	NO	34.99	14.828
2017	17.74	0.66	16.03	0.74	0.69	NO	NO	35.86	15.195
2018	17.70	0.76	17.99	0.78	0.67	NO	NO	37.90	16.020
2019	19.94	0.71	20.91	0.86	0.55	NO	NO	42.98	18.160
2020	20.19	0.65	21.27	0.74	0.59	NO	NO	43.44	18.389
2021	22.14	0.76	21.98	0.90	0.75	NO	NO	46.53	19.697
2022	19.11	0.72	17.93	0.88	0.12	NO	NO	38.76	16.335
2023	14.38	0.56	14.01	0.69	0.09	NO	NO	29.73	12.521
2024	14.83	0.55	12.42	0.58	0.11	NO	NO	28.49	12.041

a) Carbonates are included in the form of calcium carbonate (based on stoichiometry).

Other Process Uses of Carbonates – Ceramics (CRT 2.A.4.a)

CO₂ emissions from the used carbonates were calculated by tier 3 method according to the IPCC 2006 GL based on principle of the stoichiometry. The calcination fraction assumed to be one. Based on available information, plant specific emission factors were used since 1990. The annual estimation of country specific EF is expressed as weighted average and is based on the stoichiometry of carbonates and CO₂. Implied emission factor calculated in 2024 was 0.48 t/t of used carbonates mixture. This approach was used for all years. Fraction of carbonates in raw materials is determined analytically in each plant. Based on the analysis, amounts of used CaCO₃ and MgCO₃ are obtained. Total amounts of used carbonates were 8.99 kt in 2024 and time series is presented in [Table 4.11](#).

Table 4.11: Total used carbonates and CO₂ emissions the category 2.A.4.a in particular years

YEAR	CaCO ₃	MgCO ₃	Total Carbonates	CO ₂ Emissions
	kt			Gg
1990	25.41	6.92	32.33	14.79
1995	17.19	6.66	23.85	11.04
2000	15.79	6.54	22.33	10.36
2005	21.80	6.64	28.44	13.06
2010	18.95	8.46	27.41	12.75
2011	16.61	8.32	24.93	11.65
2012	19.06	8.71	27.77	12.93
2013	22.76	9.43	32.19	14.94
2014	19.64	8.33	27.97	12.99
2015	21.83	8.88	30.71	14.24
2016	29.20	9.20	38.40	17.65

YEAR	CaCO ₃	MgCO ₃	Total Carbonates	CO ₂ Emissions
	kt			Gg
2017	34.82	10.53	45.35	20.82
2018	33.55	12.50	46.05	21.29
2019	35.65	11.18	46.83	21.52
2020	23.62	11.59	35.22	16.45
2021	17.30	16.20	33.50	16.07
2022	11.83	17.75	29.58	14.47
2023	5.52	4.90	10.42	4.99
2024	4.66	4.33	8.99	4.31

Other Process Uses of Carbonates – Non-Metallurgical Magnesia Production (CRT 2.A.4.c)

Magnesite raw materials used in the Slovak Republic contain small amounts of CaCO₃ and FeCO₃. Emissions are calculated on the stoichiometric base (CO₂ and respective carbonate). The amounts of magnesite raw materials and emissions of CO₂ in the period of 1990 – 2024 are summarized in [Table 4.12](#). CH₄ and N₂O emissions are not occurring and therefore notation key “NO” was used for time series.

CO₂ emission factors used for emissions estimation in this category are as follows: 0.44 t/t CaCO₃, 0.522 t/t MgCO₃ and 0.38 t/t FeCO₃. Total consumption of magnesite raw materials in the Slovak Republic was 292.48 kt in 2024. The composition of raw materials is summarized in [Table 4.12](#). It should be noted that CaCO₃ and FeCO₃ contents are included in MgCO₃ content on the basis of stoichiometry for the years before 1999, due to lack of input data.

Table 4.12: Consumption and composition of magnesite raw materials and CO₂ emissions in the category 2.A.4.c in particular years

YEAR	Raw Materials Used	MgCO ₃ Content	CaCO ₃ Content	FeCO ₃ Content	CO ₂ Emissions	EF
	kt				Gg	t/t
1990	887.74	0.9321	*	*	431.94	0.487
1995	604.32	0.9321	*	*	294.03	0.487
2000	850.57	0.8850	0.0324	0.0147	409.82	0.482
2005	988.58	0.8804	0.0382	0.0135	476.01	0.482
2010	820.32	0.8424	0.0400	0.0038	376.35	0.459
2011	724.27	0.9193	0.0444	0.0077	363.83	0.502
2012	634.97	0.9090	0.0436	0.0189	318.04	0.501
2013	603.38	0.8418	0.0489	0.0063	279.56	0.463
2014	590.33	0.8210	0.0452	0.0606	278.33	0.471
2015	550.04	0.8063	0.0299	0.0432	247.76	0.450
2016	462.81	0.8462	0.0383	0.0453	220.19	0.476
2017	622.44	0.8260	0.0475	0.0418	291.28	0.468
2018	657.28	0.8168	0.0477	0.0415	304.39	0.463
2019	634.89	0.8178	0.0498	0.0423	295.15	0.465
2020	560.73	0.8261	0.0533	0.0407	263.63	0.470
2021	549.84	0.8180	0.0560	0.0448	257.70	0.469
2022	476.47	0.8294	0.0666	0.0508	229.43	0.482
2023	350.81	0.8298	0.0639	0.0435	167.62	0.478
2024	292.48	0.8087	0.0392	0.0352	132.42	0.453

*Carbonates reported in MgCO₃ based on stoichiometry

Other Process Uses of Carbonates – Other (CRT 2.A.4.d)

Limestone used in Slovakia often contains a small amount of MgCO_3 . CO_2 emissions are estimated using the balance of carbonates according to the IPCC 2006 GL and the plant specific emission factors. The amount of consumed carbonates according to the different sources and CO_2 emissions in the period 1990 – 2024 are summarized in [Table 4.13](#).

Based on availability, the plant specific emission factors have been used since 2004. The annual estimation of EFs is expressed as weighted average and is based on the stoichiometry of limestone and dolomite in the mixtures in each producer. Therefore, the IEF varies over the years. Implied emission factor in 2024 was 0.441 t/t of used carbonates mixture.

Total amount of carbonates used at desulphurization was 27.95 kt in 2024, the activity data are summarized in [Table 4.13](#). The consumption increased significantly in 2016, the consumption of limestone reached the highest level since start of using of the desulphurization technology. The probable reason of the increased using of limestone is the new emission limits for SO_2 since January 1st, 2016. Consumption of limestone increased approximately two times in the power plant using brown coal. This trend continued also in 2018. In 2019, this trend was interrupted, the consumption of brown coal decreased. Total CO_2 emissions estimated in this category were 12.32 Gg in 2024. Such decrease in emissions and carbonates consumption in comparison with previous year (67%) is caused by closing a big coal power plant (one coal power plant was closed in 2023, the other one in 2024).

Table 4.13: Total used carbonates and CO_2 emissions in the category 2.A.4.d in particular years

YEAR	Desulphurization (CaCO_3)	Desulphurization (MgCO_3)	Total Carbonates	CO_2 Emissions
	kt			Gg
1990	NO	NO	NO	NO
1995	NO	NO	NO	NO
2000	88.86	1.58	90.44	39.92
2005	94.52	1.73	96.25	42.49
2010	60.49	0.99	61.48	27.13
2011	84.46	1.28	85.74	37.83
2012	103.83	1.84	105.67	46.65
2013	59.84	1.48	61.32	27.10
2014	88.39	2.01	90.40	39.94
2015	76.95	1.35	78.30	34.56
2016	150.09	4.16	154.25	68.21
2017	166.50	3.34	169.84	75.00
2018	150.99	3.97	154.96	68.51
2019	125.39	2.78	128.17	56.62
2020	103.23	2.01	105.24	46.47
2021	109.13	2.09	111.21	49.10
2022	111.60	2.35	113.95	50.33
2023	83.45	1.48	84.92	37.49
2024	27.72	0.23	27.95	12.32

4.2.3. Description of any Flexibility Applied

Not applicable.

4.2.4. Uncertainty Assessment and Time-series Consistency

Table 4.14: Table of uncertainty for the sector Mineral Products (CRT 2.A)

Category	Gas	Combined uncertainty	Uncertainty introduced into the trend in total IPPU emissions
2.A.1 Mineral Industry – Cement Production	CO ₂	1.80%	0.3477%
2.A.2 Mineral Industry – Lime Production	CO ₂	2.49%	0.1330%
2.A.3 Mineral Industry – Glass Production	CO ₂	1.38%	0.0022%
2.A.4 Mineral Industry – Other Process Uses of Carbonates	CO ₂	1.95%	0.0351%

Cement Production (CRT 2.A.1)

In the period 1990 – 1999 the average aggregated CaO content in the cement clinker was assumed to be very close to the default IPCC value from the IPCC 1996 GL (64.6%). The using of this aggregated CaO content is based on the average value of the CaO content in 2000 – 2003 (64.36% in 2000; 63.90% in 2001; 64.50% in 2002 and 65.70% in 2003). The weighted average value is 64.62%, which is very close to that IPCC value. Therefore, the value (64.6%) was also assumed as country specific. In 2003, one plant with the lowest CaO content was closed for reconstruction. It was reopened in 2004 and the cement clinker with higher content of CaO is produced there since that time. This is the reason of higher aggregated CaO content and IEF since 2002 and therefore the years since 2004 were not considered for calculation of the average value. Another plant was renovated and did not produce cement clink in 2010. It resulted in decrease of emissions in 2010 and thereafter-significant increase in 2011 after its reopening.

In the period 1990 – 2004, the contents of MgO are not explicitly known. It was included in the CaO content based on stoichiometry; therefore, we call it as aggregated CaO content.

Ground granulated blast-furnace slag has been also used as raw material since 2009, which results in additional increase of CaO and MgO contents (non-carbonate origin) in the cement clinker. Therefore, we use the correction factor instead of CKD factor in the calculation. Correction factor is CKD multiplied by the so called “Composition Factor”. CKD and Composition factors are plant specific, and they are known since 2008. Because of conservative approach, the highest value of the CKD (1.0184; the value close to the default CKD) was used for time series before 2008. For this time series, Composition factor was assumed to be 1, no correction for slag was made.

There were totally five cement sites in 1990 – 1996 in Slovakia. In 1997, one of them finished production of cement clinker. In 2010, one of the other four cement sites did not produce cement clinker. During the period 1990 – 2024, no changes in technologies were made in plants; only the changes in composition of the clinker and use of raw materials (slag) occurred.

As described in the [Chapter 4.1](#), part [Uncertainty Analyses](#), tier 2 approach to the uncertainty analysis of the subcategories was chosen. The uncertainty analysis is presented in the SVK NID 2024. This approach has been chosen because no changes of uncertainties in IPPU subcategories and no changes in methodology of any subcategory have been made. The results of the uncertainty analysis of the subcategories (probability density function, percentiles, overall uncertainty) are nearly the same as in the previous submission. Therefore, the calculation of the statistical characteristics in the subcategories will be made every fifth year since this submission or it has been made in the case when the methodology or uncertainties of any used data is changed.

Lime Production (CRT 2.A.2)

Time series consistency is assured by using the “hypothetic” CaO content during the period 1990 – 2000 as explained in detail above. This content is compared with the data presented in 2001 and 2002. Dolomitic lime production started in one plant in 2003 and the CaO content is not comparable since this year. Because of the dolomitic lime production, the overall IEF has increased since that time, as well. Lime produced by sugar producers is included in inventory as “others”. The country specific LKD factor estimated in 2013 was used for the rest of the time series before 2013 because no other data on LKD were available. In 2014 and 2015, the country specific LKD factor was very close to the factor reported in 2015; therefore, no recalculation of the historical data was necessary.

In Slovakia, lime is produced by three lime producers that are included in the EU ETS system and four other producers (sugar plants, pulp and paper and the other plant – production of secondary aluminium) that are not included in the EU ETS. It can be assumed that CO₂, which is evolved during the lime production in sugar plants, is back captured there. However, because of no detailed data about back capturing of CO₂ in the lime and due to the ensuring of conservatism, no capturing of CO₂ is reported in the inventory. The CO₂ emissions from lime production by the pulp and paper industry are not estimated because of the use of the Kraft chemical recovery process, which results in biogenic CO₂ emissions originating from biomass input.

As described in the [Chapter 4.1.3](#), tier 2 approach to the uncertainty analysis of the subcategories was chosen. The uncertainty analysis is presented in the SVK NID 2024. This approach has been chosen because no changes of uncertainties in IPPU subcategories and no changes in methodology of any subcategory have been made. The results of the uncertainty analysis of the subcategories (probability density function, percentiles, overall uncertainty) are nearly the same as in the previous submission. Therefore, the calculation of the statistical characteristics in the subcategories will be made every fifth year since this submission or it has been made in the case when the methodology or uncertainties of any used data is changed.

Glass Production (CRT 2.A.3)

Detailed statistics of used carbonates is available only since 2004 and therefore methodology used for 1990 – 2003 in GHG inventory is based on total carbonates (in the form of calcium carbonate) calculated based on stoichiometry. Due to the consistency of time series and the fact that the consumption of carbonates is known since 2004 (tier 3), the approach of recalculating CO₂ emissions for limestone use was applied. This recalculation was provided by reverse method, it means, that from the known CO₂ emissions the consumption of CaCO₃ was calculated. CO₂ emissions estimate for 1990 – 2003 were known from the plant specific EFs while the production of different types of glass from each producer is known. The producers also provided the information about average cullet ratio for each glass type they produced in 1990 – 2003. Thus, we were able to calculate the emission factor for each glass type and producer. The EFs were in the range of (0.067 – 0.169) t CO₂ / 1 t of glass (which is in the reasonable agreement with default EF assuming the cullet ratio from 0.16 to 0.67), except of one producer (EF = 0.028) who almost only melted recycled glass (cullet ratio 0.84).

There were several operators producing glass (from 3 to 7) in Slovakia during the time series 1990 – 2024. New production of lead glass started in 2000 and ended in 2002. Similarly, new production of lead glass started in 2003 and ended in 2006. Both productions were small. The increase in emissions since 2005 is caused by change of one big plant owner (resulting in increase of production and emissions). Other plants were closed in 2008 and 2012. Since 2008, colemanite and calumite slag are widely used in the biggest glass plant in order to replace carbonates, which resulted in significant emissions decrease. Since 2009, emissions from glass production have been almost stable. Recently, 4 producers of glass products operate in Slovakia. Two of them produce conventional glass with the EFs 0.09 t CO₂ / 1 t of glass. The last producer of conventional glass uses recycled glass; it does not use a glass batch but molten glass with very small amounts of additives to adjust the composition of glass. Cullet ratio is

typically more than 0.9. The producer of glass fibres uses above mentioned colemanite and calumite slag resulting in very low EF = 0.010 t CO₂ / 1 t of glass.

As described in the [Chapter 4.1.3](#), tier 2 approach to the uncertainty analysis of the subcategories was chosen. The uncertainty analysis is presented in the SVK NID 2024. This approach has been chosen because no changes of uncertainties in IPPU subcategories and no changes in methodology of any subcategory have been made. The results of the uncertainty analysis of the subcategories (probability density function, percentiles, overall uncertainty) are nearly the same as in the previous submission. Therefore, the calculation of the statistical characteristics in the subcategories will be made every fifth year since this submission or it has been made in the case when the methodology or uncertainties of any used data is changed.

Other Process Uses of Carbonates – Ceramics (CRT 2.A.4.a)

The same tier approach is used for period 1990 – 2024. The presented data are obtained directly from producers. The missing data for some ceramics producers was interpolated or extrapolated for the periods 1990 – 1991 and 1993 – 1995 on the level of individual producer with the consideration of economic aspects of construction industry in Slovakia (it served as limiting conditions of interpolation or extrapolation methods) as it was described in previous submissions (SVK NID 2014). Several (14) plants were reported in this category during time series, recently only five of them report CO₂ emissions. The others were closed. New owner came into the market and bought three existing plants in 2007. The high increase in CO₂ emissions is caused by significant increase in production in those plants. However, in 2009, one plant was closed due to the economic reasons and decrease in production occurred in the other plants. In 2023, another plant was closed due to the economic reasons, and the others significantly decreased the production.

As described in the [Chapter 4.1.3](#), tier 2 approach to the uncertainty analysis of the subcategories was chosen. The uncertainty analysis is presented in the SVK NID 2024. This approach has been chosen because no changes of uncertainties in IPPU subcategories and no changes in methodology of any subcategory have been made. The results of the uncertainty analysis of the subcategories (probability density function, percentiles, overall uncertainty) are nearly the same as in the previous submission. Therefore, the calculation of the statistical characteristics in the subcategories will be made every fifth year since this submission or it has been made in the case when the methodology or uncertainties of any used data is changed.

Other Process Uses of Carbonates – Non-Metallurgical Magnesia Production (CRT 2.A.4.c)

There were six plants producing magnesite clinker in Slovakia in 1990 – 2024. One of them ended its production in 1991. New plant entered into market in 2004; in 2007, it finished its production. Another new plant entered into market also in 2004; in 2009, it finished its production. This second operator has had very limited production of clinker. Another one stopped its production of magnesite clinker for years 1992 – 1994. Two plants continuously produced magnesite clinker since 1990. These two plants have one owner.

The same tier approach is used for the whole period 1990 – 2024. Because of the lack of input data on the consumption of magnesite raw materials and their composition before 2008, the data on the production of magnesite clinker and its composition were used to reconstruct the time series before 2008. More details on this procedure were described in the [Annex 4.1](#) of this Chapter. However, only activity data on raw materials for the time series 1990 – 2007 were reconstructed (approximated data), while the CO₂ emissions are exactly calculated from the magnesite clinker production and its composition. Therefore, the comparison of the IEF changes is not possible between years.

As described in the [Chapter 4.1.3](#), tier 2 approach to the uncertainty analysis of the subcategories was chosen. The uncertainty analysis is presented in the SVK NID 2024. This approach has been chosen because no changes of uncertainties in IPPU subcategories and no changes in methodology of any

subcategory have been made. The results of the uncertainty analysis of the subcategories (probability density function, percentiles, overall uncertainty) are nearly the same as in the previous submission. Therefore, the calculation of the statistical characteristics in the subcategories will be made every fifth year since this submission or it has been made in the case when the methodology or uncertainties of any used data is changed.

Other Process Uses of Carbonates – Other (CRT 2.A.4.d)

The same tier approach is used for period 1996 – 2024. Before 1996, no desulphurization technology was used in Slovakia. Data presented in [Table 4.13](#) were obtained directly from producers. The decrease in consumption of limestone for desulphurization in 2010 was caused by using of 15 654 t stock lime bought from lime producer for desulphurization. It represents (using back calculation to carbonates) approximately 25.55 kt of CaCO_3 and 0.17 kt of MgCO_3 . Emissions from that lime consumption were already allocated and reported in 2.A.2 in 2010. In 2012, no using of stock lime was reported and therefore emissions are higher than in previous years. In 2013 emissions decreased again (by 42%) due non-use of the desulphurization process in one plant. In 2014, the desulphurization process was again used in that plant. Since 1990, there have been seven plants with desulphurization technology. The significant increase in limestone consumption in 2016 is a result of the new emission limits for SO_2 since January 1st, 2016. Consumption of limestone increased approximately two times in the power plant using brown coal. The recent decrease is caused by closing two coal power plants.

As described in the [Chapter 4.1.3](#), tier 2 approach to the uncertainty analysis of the subcategories was chosen. The uncertainty analysis is presented in the SVK NID 2024. This approach has been chosen because no changes of uncertainties in IPPU subcategories and no changes in methodology of any subcategory have been made. The results of the uncertainty analysis of the subcategories (probability density function, percentiles, overall uncertainty) are nearly the same as in the previous submission. Therefore, the calculation of the statistical characteristics in the subcategories will be made every fifth year since this submission or it has been made in the case when the methodology or uncertainties of any used data is changed.

4.2.5. Category-specific QA/QC and Verification

Cement Production (CRT 2.A.1)

Activity data provided by the Slovak Association of Cement Producers and from the EU ETS reports were verified with the statistical information. Based on the information provided in the EU ETS reports it follows that CO_2 emission was 1 269.72 Gg. All sources reported in this category are included in the EU ETS. The emissions reported in the national inventory were nearly the same (higher by 0.02%). The difference is caused by rounding.

Lime Production (CRT 2.A.2)

Activity data provided by the Slovak Association of Lime Producers and from the EU ETS reports were verified with the statistical information. Sugar plants are not included in official statistics. If any discrepancies occur, the small occasional producers are identified and included in the inventory. Other possible activity data source is the NEIS database. Data there were recorded according to the category of products. In 2024, there were 3 plants included in "others" (2 sugar plants, 1 other plant – production of secondary aluminium). When comparing CO_2 emissions reported in the EU ETS reports and inventory emissions of EU ETS plants, the difference is about 0.2% (higher emissions are in GHG inventory). The difference is caused by rounding of CaO and MgO contents in lime.

Glass Production (CRT 2.A.3)

All sources reported in this category are included in the EU ETS and final emissions are the same as in the GHG inventory.

Other Process Uses of Carbonates – Ceramics (CRT 2.A.4.a)

The EU ETS covers all operators reported in this category. CO₂ emissions reported in the EU ETS reports and in the GHG inventory are the same.

Other Process Uses of Carbonates – Non-Metallurgical Magnesia Production (CRT 2.A.4.c)

All sources reported in this category are included in the EU ETS. CO₂ emissions reported in the EU ETS reports were 132.42 Gg in 2024 and the same as in the GHG inventory.

Other Process Uses of Carbonates – Other (CRT 2.A.4.d)

All sources reported in this category are included in the EU ETS, however, part of them is not calculated but measured. CO₂ emissions calculated in the EU ETS reports were 9.93 Gg in 2024. In the GHG inventory, CO₂ emissions were calculated to be 12.32 Gg, which is in accordance with the EU ETS reports when also measured emissions are considered.

4.2.6. Category-specific Recalculations

No recalculation was made in this submission.

4.2.7. Category-specific Planned Improvements

There are no planned improvements for this category.

4.3. Chemical Industry (CRT 2.B)

4.3.1. Category Description

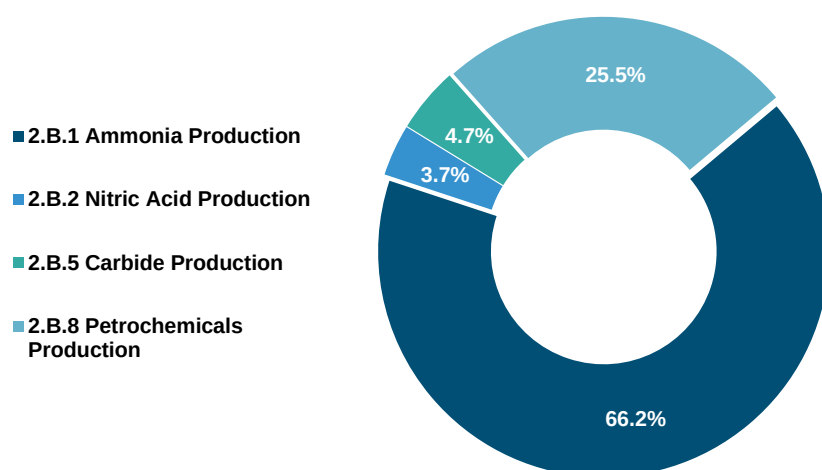
Production of ammonia is the major source of CO₂ emissions and nitric acid production is the major source of N₂O emissions in this category. Total GHG emissions reported in this category were 992.41 Gg of CO₂ eq. in 2024. The increase of emissions in the comparison with the previous year is approximately 2% and decrease by 46% in the comparison with the base year. The decrease recorded in 2023 was result of a synergistic effect of the reduction in ammonia production and the increase in urea production, which absorbed a significant amount of CO₂ generated in ammonia production. In 2024, ammonia production increased accordingly, causing emissions to increase again. The significant decrease in emissions was reported in nitric acid production where using of secondary YARA catalyst fully reflected this situation since 2011. In 2013, also the last producer of nitric acid started using of this secondary catalyst. Decrease of emissions in calcium carbide production is caused by decrease in production and change of raw material. Within category, major share (66.2%) in emissions belongs to ammonia production, 25.5% belongs to petrochemicals production, and 3.7% belongs to nitric acid production and 4.7% to carbide production. The hydrogen production (other) was reallocated into Energy sector according to the IPCC 2019 Refinement.

Table 4.15: Emissions in the category 2.B according to the subcategories in particular years

Year	2.B.1 Ammonia Production	2.B.2 Nitric Acid Production	2.B.5 Carbide Production	2.B.8 Petrochem. Production	2.B.10 Other
	Gg of CO ₂ eq.				
1990	332.36	1 072.65	0.00	428.80	NO
1995	488.47	1 050.07	139.01	459.91	NO
2000	521.73	904.61	156.73	462.68	NO
2005	573.24	1 098.05	176.72	371.40	NO
2010	388.06	772.56	197.56	403.75	NO
2011	578.73	359.93	222.28	425.75	NO
2012	546.68	258.20	141.26	319.26	NO

Year	2.B.1 Ammonia Production	2.B.2 Nitric Acid Production	2.B.5 Carbide Production	2.B.8 Petrochem. Production	2.B.10 Other
	Gg of CO ₂ eq.				
2013	675.35	115.08	95.35	330.79	NO
2014	530.30	128.66	85.76	250.60	NO
2015	639.45	124.30	48.47	331.82	NO
2016	564.58	107.89	63.16	338.22	NO
2017	633.80	93.35	59.35	357.8	NO
2018	791.47	93.85	68.26	399.41	NO
2019	689.15	80.58	62.05	344.14	NO
2020	703.96	67.54	45.83	381.66	NO
2021	769.53	56.64	47.57	395.49	NO
2022	638.54	52.76	35.49	349.63	NO
2023	510.59	46.73	31.82	376.47	NO
2024	657.00	36.56	46.49	252.37	NO

Figure 4.5: The share in CO₂ emissions of individual subcategories in 2.B in 2024



Ammonia Production (CRT 2.B.1)

Ammonia is made from nitrogen and hydrogen by fine-tuned versions of the process developed by Haber and Bosch $N_2 + 3H_2 = 2NH_3$. In principle, the reaction between hydrogen and nitrogen is easy. However, to get a respectable yield of ammonia in a chemical plant a catalyst and extreme pressures up to 600 atmospheres and temperature of 400°C are needed. The results of ammonia production in Slovakia are summarized in [Table 4.15](#).

Nitric Acid Production (CRT 2.B.2)

Globally, nitric acid production consumes about 20% of all produced ammonia. Nitric acid production in the Slovak Republic is an important source of N₂O emissions and a key category in level and trend assessment. Total nitric acid production increased by ca 14% in 2024 when compared to 2023. However, the N₂O emissions decreased by 22% in 2024 when compared with 2023. In Slovakia, the technology using secondary YARA catalyst that significantly lower the N₂O emission is applied. Typical characteristic of the used technology is that emissions are low but fluctuate in a certain degree. Thus, continuous monitoring of emissions is necessary. In 2024, another N₂O emission reduction technology was introduced, namely, use of natural gas for tertiary reduction. However, using natural gas resulted in CO₂ emissions that are firstly emitted and reported in this category in 2024.

Adipic Acid Production (CRT 2.B.3)

Adipic acid is not produced in the Slovak Republic therefore notation key “NO” was used.

Caprolactam, Glyoxal and Glyoxylic Acid (CRT 2.B.4)

None of these products are produced in the Slovak Republic therefore notation key “NO” was used.

Carbide Production – Silicon Carbide (CRT 2.B.5.a)

Silicon carbide is not produced in the Slovak Republic therefore notation key “NO” was used.

Carbide Production – Calcium Carbide (CRT 2.B.5.b)

Calcium carbide (the correct chemical name of this compound is calcium acetylide) is produced by the reaction of CaO and coke in submerged arc furnace. The final CO₂ emissions balance is influenced by export of carbide, use of carbide in Slovakia and use of limestone. Total CO₂ emissions reached 41.49 Gg of CO₂ in 2024 and increased by 46% in comparison with 2023. It corresponds to the increased production. Since 2015, the calcinated anthracite is used instead of other bituminous coal. Methane emissions from calcium carbide production is not occurring, notation key NO is used.

Titanium Dioxide Production (CRT 2.B.6)

Titanium dioxide is not produced in the Slovak Republic and “NO” notation key was used.

Soda Ash Production (CRT 2.B.7)

Soda ash is not produced in the Slovak Republic and “NO” notation key was used.

Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production (CRT 2.B.8)

Methanol (CRT 2.B.8.a), ethylene oxide (CRT 2.B.8.d), acrylonitrile (CRT 2.B.8.e) and carbon black (CRT 2.B.8.f) are not produced in the Slovak Republic and “NO” notation keys were used.

Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production - Ethylene (CRT 2.B.8.b)

Ethylene is produced by steam cracking of naphtha in the Slovak Republic. Natural gas, refinery gas and low-pressurized methane are used as the other feedstock in the process. Propylene is a valuable co-product of the process. The other by-products and off-gases are transferred into refinery and they are reported in 1.A.1.b. Total CO₂ emissions from ethylene production were 249.41 Gg in 2024, which is lower by 33% compared with previous year. The decrease is caused by significant lowering of the production.

Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production - Ethylene Dichloride and Vinyl Chloride Monomer (CRT 2.B.8.c)

Ethylene dichloride (EDC) is produced by direct chlorination process in the Slovak Republic. Cracking of ethylene dichloride results in vinyl chloride monomer (VCM) and HCl. The HCl is consumed in the reaction with acetylene that results in another amount of vinyl chloride monomer. This amount of consumed acetylene is not reported in 2.B.5.b (calcium carbide production) to avoid double counting. Total CO₂ emissions from ethylene dichloride and vinyl chloride monomer production were estimated in this category for whole time series. The emissions were 2.96 Gg in 2024 and decreased by ca 9% in comparison with the previous year 2023. It corresponds to the decrease in production.

Hydrogen Production (CRT 2.B.10)

In this submission, 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories was fully implemented. In Vol. 3 – Introduction, Chapter 1.3.3, page 1.12 it is stated: “Refineries manufacture petroleum products for fuel and for non-energy uses, and in doing so produce hydrogen and other gases, intermediate products and basic chemicals. The CO₂ emissions from fuel consumed by the refinery for this activity are reported as Energy Sector emissions. This principle is maintained in the Guidelines even when some fuel use in the refinery is to support manufacture of

chemicals for sale (for example, propylene or aromatics). In the 2019 Refinement, this principle is reiterated within the new guidance presented for hydrogen production, which is a new IPPU source category; the emissions from hydrogen production within a refinery as an intermediate product are primarily to support Energy sector activities, with emissions to be reported in the Energy sector.”

Until now, the hydrogen production in refinery was included in this category. Based on the above cited paragraph, the hydrogen production was reallocated into Energy sector and “NO” notation key was used here.

4.3.2. Methodological Issues

Ammonia Production (CRT 2.B.1)

Tier 3 method according to the IPCC 2006 GL was applied in the emissions estimation of the category 2.B.1 and the plant specific emission factors were used for whole time series. The information on ammonia production and natural gas consumption for its production was provided directly by the operators. The measured values of natural gas consumption provided by the operator were used for CO₂ emissions estimation and calculated according to the relationship:

$$E(\text{CO}_2) = \text{FR} \cdot \text{CF} \cdot \text{CCF} \cdot \text{OF} \cdot \frac{44}{12} - R(\text{CO}_2)$$

where: FR is total consumption of natural gas for ammonia production in Nm³; CF is conversion factor in MJ/m³ (35.454 in 2024); CCF is content of carbon in the fuel in t/TJ (15.321 in 2024) and OF is oxidation factor of the fuel (1). It should be noted, that parameters (NCV, EF) used for natural gas are plant specific. R(CO₂) represents the amount of carbon dioxide that is recovered and used for urea production. In Slovakia, urea is produced and respective amounts of CO₂ are subtracted from the calculated emissions. Due the subtracting of CO₂ from urea production, the import/export of urea is yearly monitored. Emissions from the use of urea are reported in the Agriculture sector, category 3.H Urea application and in 2.D.3 Other (using of urea in urea-based catalytic converters). The use of urea in catalytic converters for NO_x emissions in cars is calculated by the COPERT 5 model ([Chapter 3.](#)). The use of urea in industrial plants is annually monitored by questionnaires that are sent to the operators at which the decrease of NO_x emissions occurred.

The implied emission factor is 1.22 t CO₂ per 1 t of ammonia produced in 2024 after subtracting of CO₂ used for urea production. Without subtracting of CO₂ used for urea production the implied emission factor is 1.65 t CO₂ per 1 t of ammonia. Methane and N₂O emission factors are IPCC default: 1 kg/TJ of natural gas (CH₄) and 0.1 kg/TJ of natural gas (N₂O). Results are provided in [Tables 4.16](#) and [4.17](#). Production of ammonia increased by 30% in 2024 when compared with 2023 and it is a key category in level and trend assessment. The producer supplied the data on the total consumption of natural gas for the ammonia production in 2024 that are necessary for the calculation of emissions. The presented data are based on direct measurements in plant. In 2019, new, very modern, ammonia technological line started, which resulted in lower CO₂ emission.

Table 4.16: Ammonia production and GHG emissions in particular years

Year	Ammonia Production	CO ₂ Emissions*	CH ₄ Emissions	N ₂ O Emissions	NG Consumption	
	kt	Gg	t		mil. m ³	TJ
1990	360.00	616.97	10.83	1.08	322.54	10 827.83
1995	383.80	654.14	11.70	1.17	343.87	11 698.41
2000	403.00	683.85	12.36	1.24	361.07	12 359.46
2005	426.35	721.40	13.06	1.31	381.99	13 064.02
2010	233.56	484.65	8.75	0.88	254.31	8 753.49
2011	455.48	779.42	14.07	1.41	407.74	14 070.98

Year	Ammonia Production	CO ₂ Emissions*	CH ₄ Emissions	N ₂ O Emissions	NG Consumption	
	kt	Gg	t		mil. m ³	TJ
2012	377.30	717.42	12.92	1.29	373.90	12 922.60
2013	474.91	888.08	15.98	1.60	461.25	15 979.72
2014	346.27	660.68	11.86	1.19	340.71	11 856.72
2015	476.94	884.82	15.88	1.59	454.27	15 878.88
2016	403.96	787.01	14.10	1.41	401.92	14 103.50
2017	458.88	873.80	15.70	1.57	449.16	15 700.36
2018	516.74	1 028.79	18.47	1.85	529.40	18 474.44
2019	491.95	822.68	14.77	1.48	422.85	14 770.06
2020	545.23	883.52	15.86	1.59	452.87	15 856.94
2021	580.51	930.46	16.64	1.66	475.90	16 638.42
2022	462.12	750.41	13.37	1.34	379.70	13 366.19
2023	413.54	693.10	12.32	1.23	347.45	12 324.55
2024	537.43	885.42	15.76	1.58	444.56	15 761.47

* CO₂ emissions without consideration of urea production

Table 4.17: Urea production, CO₂ used for the production and resulting CO₂ emissions

Year	Urea Production	CO ₂ Consumed	Net CO ₂ Emissions*	IEF
	kt	Gg		t/t
1990	C	285.20	331.77	0.922
1995	C	166.31	487.83	1.271
2000	C	162.79	521.06	1.293
2005	C	148.87	572.52	1.343
2010	C	97.07	387.58	1.659
2011	C	201.46	577.96	1.269
2012	C	171.45	545.98	1.447
2013	C	213.60	674.48	1.420
2014	C	131.03	529.65	1.530
2015	C	246.24	638.58	1.339
2016	C	223.20	563.81	1.396
2017	C	240.86	632.94	1.379
2018	C	238.32	790.46	1.530
2019	C	134.34	688.35	1.400
2020	C	180.42	703.09	1.290
2021	C	161.83	768.62	1.324
2022	C	112.59	637.81	1.380
2023	C	183.19	509.92	1.233
2024	C	229.28	656.14	1.221

*CO₂ emissions with consideration of urea production, C = confidential (available in NS SR archive)

Nitric Acid Production (CRT 2.B.2)

Since 2005, N₂O and NO_x emissions are continuously monitored by the nitric acid producers with medium-pressure and high-pressure plant. Since 2013, the monitoring is running also in the third (the last) plant. Nitric acid is produced in three industrial plants situated in Slovakia owned by one provider since 2012. Nitric acid is produced by using two technologies: two medium-pressure plants and one high-pressure plant. The N₂O emissions are directly measured during these processes. According to this, the emission factors were estimated annually, based on certified measurements in this plant.

- **Atmospheric-pressure EFs:** Production in atmospheric plant ended in 1999. The emission factor 4.5 kg N₂O/1 t of HNO₃ was recommended for this type of technology in 2006 IPCC Guidelines. In 2019 IPCC Refinement the emission factor was changed to 5.0 kg N₂O/1 t of HNO₃; which mean the increase by 11.1%. Because the technological line of the atmospheric plant was old, we used for it the emissions factor 13.0 kg N₂O/1 t of HNO₃ according to the recommendation of the ERT review. We adopted the increase of emission factor by 11.1% also for this value. Thus, the recalculation of the historical data was done, that is presented in SVK NID 2024 ([Chapter 4.5.](#), [Table 4.4](#)).
- **Medium-pressure EFs:** Two medium pressure plants produce nitric acid in Slovakia. One of them directly measured N₂O emissions in 2005 – 2010 (reg. No SNAS 230/S-189). Results are provided in [Table 4.18](#).

Table 4.18: Measured EFs in medium pressure nitric acid plant in 2005 – 2010

YEAR	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	kg/t					
EF N ₂ O	7.3	10.33	10.33	7.6	7.5	7.5

The malfunction in 2006 – 2007 resulted in higher N₂O emission factors. The average value of the emission factor (7.5 kg/1 t of HNO₃) calculated based on presented period (except 2006 and 2007 values) was used as EF in medium pressure plant for the period 1990 – 2004. The same value was also measured before the technological change, which took place in 2010. In September 2010, the producer started to use the technology with secondary YARA catalyst and use of continuous emission monitoring system. It resulted in significant decrease of N₂O emissions.

The same EF was also used for the other medium-pressure plant in the Slovak Republic. The used medium-pressure technologies are very similar. The later medium-pressure plant changed owner at the end of the year 2012, and the plant was modernized in the same way as the other plant (secondary catalyst and continuously monitoring of N₂O emissions).

- **High-pressure EFs:** The high-pressure plant started its production in 1999. The N₂O emission factor in high-pressure plant was directly measured in 2006 and 2007 (9.02 kg N₂O/1 t of HNO₃). This value was then used for the whole time series for the high-pressure technology. It is very close to the IPCC default value (9 kg/t). In September 2010, the producer introduced the technology with secondary YARA catalyst and continuous emission monitoring system. It resulted in significant decrease of N₂O emissions.

The detailed information on N₂O emission factors from the nitric acid production in 2024 is presented in [Table 4.19](#). The overall EF = 0.254 kg N₂O/t of HNO₃ in 2024 was estimated as weighted average. The significant decrease in EF is a result of introduction of the new abatement technology in high pressure plant – the tertiary oxide reduction using natural gas. N₂O emissions were 137.75 t in 2024. The detailed results are in [Tables 4.19](#) and [4.20](#).

Table 4.19: Detailed information on measured N₂O concentrations and EFs in 2024

PLANT	N ₂ O Concentration	Weighted Average EF
	ppm	kg/t
Medium Pressure Plant 1	134.28	0.546
Medium Pressure Plant 2	51.77	0.206
High Pressure Plant	6.89	0.011

Table 4.20: Estimated N₂O emissions and IEFs (N₂O) in particular years

YEAR	HNO ₃ Production	EF N ₂ O	N ₂ O Atmospheric	N ₂ O Medium Pressure	N ₂ O High Pressure	Total N ₂ O emissions
	kt	kg/t HNO ₃	t			
1990	400.54	10.106	2 170.86	1 876.88	NO	4 310.94
1995	398.80	9.936	2 020.78	1 941.77	NO	4 250.00
2000	407.22	8.383	NO	1 256.58	2 157.06	3 413.64
2005	497.68	8.326	NO	1 584.29	2 559.28	4 143.57
2010	510.97	5.706	NO	1 393.18	1 522.15	2 915.33
2011	593.75	2.288	NO	739.54	618.68	1 358.22
2012	550.51	1.770	NO	587.81	386.52	974.33
2013	611.65	0.710	NO	136.50	297.76	434.26
2014	580.09	0.837	NO	156.40	329.13	485.53
2015	634.31	0.740	NO	95.27	373.80	469.07
2016	568.55	0.716	NO	71.69	335.45	407.14
2017	646.23	0.545	NO	118.87	233.42	352.28
2018	575.32	0.616	NO	127.84	226.32	354.16
2019	571.27	0.532	NO	120.23	183.86	304.09
2020	580.24	0.439	NO	125.42	129.44	254.85
2021	636.32	0.336	NO	87.29	126.42	213.72
2022	523.76	0.380	NO	77.18	121.91	199.09
2023	476.13	0.370	NO	95.79	80.53	176.32
2024	541.39	0.254	NO	134.87	2.88	137.75

As mentioned above, in 2024, another N₂O emission reduction technology was introduced, namely, use of natural gas for tertiary oxide reduction. It is applied in high pressure plant. Using natural gas resulted in CO₂ emissions that are firstly emitted and reported in this category. However, CRT Tables are not prepared for reporting of CO₂ emissions from nitric acid production, Therefore, they are reported separately in artificially created category 2.B.10.b. Other - Tertiary oxide reduction. On the other hand, according to good practice the emissions should be reported under category, where they origin. Therefore, in NID CO₂ emissions are reported together with N₂O emissions in 2.B.2 category, while in CRT Tables CO₂ emissions are reported in 2.B.10.b. Other - Tertiary oxide reduction.

CO₂ emissions are calculated in the same way as in 2.B.1 ammonia production category. The results are in [Table 4.21](#).

Table 4.21: Estimated CO₂ emissions in particular years*

YEAR	NG Consumption	CO ₂ Emissions
	TJ	Gg
1990 – 2023	NO	NO
2024	0.93	0.05

* In CRT Tables reported in 2.B.10.b. Other - Tertiary oxide reduction.

Carbide Production – Calcium Carbide (CRT 2.B.5.b)

Carbon balance of all input-output flows was used. The method is similar to tier 3 method according to the IPCC 2006 GL with the combination of country specific emission factors and NCVs. These EFs are updated annually. The CO₂ emissions are calculated from the coal consumption (reduction step), limestone use, and products use. Limestone has not been used since 2011. The CO₂ emissions from reduction step are calculated in the following way: CO₂ emissions = (Σ(consumption of coal x NCV x EF(C))-(carbide production × C content in carbide)) × 44/12.

Acetylene is produced in the plant not only for welding application. A part of produced acetylene can be used to produce the vinyl chloride monomer. When this occurs, the CO₂ emissions from this production are reported in 2.B.8.c (ethylene dichloride and vinyl chloride monomer (VCM)). The calcium carbide for acetylene production for welding application was calculated by conservative approach, as follows: Calcium carbide for welding = import + production – export – calcium carbide for VCM.

Results of CO₂ emissions from non-exported production are summarized in [Table 4.22](#) (C = confidential data are available in the SNE archive).

Table 4.22: Estimated CO₂ emissions, carbide production and export in particular years

YEAR	Carbide Prod.	Carbide Export-Import	Carbide for VCM Prod.	CaCO ₃ Consum.	Coking Coal Consum.	Other Bituminous Coal Consum.*	IEF CO ₂	CO ₂
	kt						t/t	Gg
1990	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
1995	84.30	C	C	131.63	66.61	7.14	1.65	139.01
2000	88.82	C	C	138.68	70.26	7.44	1.76	156.73
2005	97.03	C	C	151.50	76.73	8.15	1.82	176.72
2010	98.26	C	C	158.17	77.69	8.28	2.01	197.56
2011	107.40	C	C	172.89	84.89	9.07	2.07	222.28
2012	100.48	C	C	NO	79.44	8.46	1.41	141.26
2013	81.79	C	C	NO	60.93	6.16	1.17	95.35
2014	74.30	C	C	NO	57.99	4.34	1.15	85.76
2015	56.18	C	C	NO	41.05	3.55	0.86	48.47
2016	67.95	C	C	NO	48.01	4.50	0.93	63.16
2017	71.64	C	C	NO	47.82	5.08	0.83	59.35
2018	70.15	C	C	NO	48.30	4.79	0.97	68.26
2019	60.47	C	NO	NO	45.90	3.49	1.03	62.05
2020	47.61	C	NO	NO	38.07	1.65	0.96	45.83
2021	48.48	C	NO	NO	39.01	1.47	0.98	47.57
2022	36.12	C	NO	NO	27.97	1.83	0.98	35.49
2023	36.15	C	NO	NO	28.70	1.33	0.88	31.82
2024	48.82	C	NO	NO	37.61	1.57	0.95	46.49

* calcinated anthracite since 2015

Implied CO₂ emission factors of carbide production are updated annually based on the annual values of the NCV and EFs of used fuels and carbon content in the products (calcium carbide). Implied CO₂ emission factor in 2024 was 0.88 t CO₂/t of produced CaC₂ (only from technological process, no acetylene production is included). When the acetylene production for welding application is included in formula, the IEF was 0.95 t CO₂/t of produced CaC₂ in 2024.

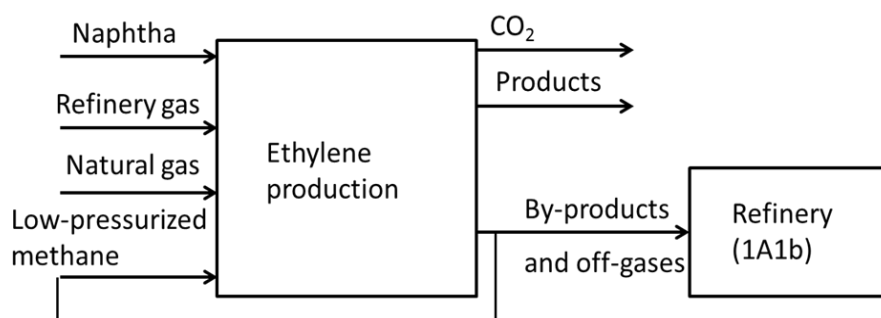
According to the direct information provided by the producers, a part of produced calcium carbide was exported from the Slovak Republic and another part of calcium carbide was used for acetylene and following vinyl chloride production (not in 2024). No calcium carbide was imported to Slovakia in 2024. The rest of produced calcium carbide was used for acetylene production for welding applications

(conservative approach). No production of CaO occurred in 2024. The CaO was bought from the lime producers. Therefore, no CO₂ emissions from CaO preparation (limestone decomposition step) were allocated in this category. Since 2015, calcinated anthracite is used for the production of Söderberg anodes. The content of carbon in this type of material is declared min. 95%, for ensuring conservatism the assumption of 100% content of carbon is used for the calculation of emission estimates.

Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production - Ethylene (CRT 2.B.8.b)

Carbon balance approach (tier 2), as described in the IPCC 2006 GL, was used. All feedstock (naphtha, natural gas, refinery gas and low-pressurized methane) and all products (ethylene, propylene, and other chemicals – by-products) are balanced (**Figure 4.6**). Methane emissions do not occur when using approach described in the IPCC 2006 GL.

Figure 4.6: Scheme of carbon material balance used in for 2.B.8.b



Input streams as naphtha and refinery gas originates in the refinery. During the reaction in the ethylene unit, a refinery gas with high content of methane is formed. This methane is separated from the refinery gas and creates an inner loop in the process. The rest of the refinery gas (after separating of methane) is going into refinery and it represents an input stream for emission estimates in the Energy sector (1.A.1.b category). In refinery, other chemicals as butadiene etc. are separated and off-gases are burned. The burning of off-gases is reported in the Energy sector (1.A.1.b category). The data “Carbon in other chemicals” presented in **Table 4.23** represents carbon outgoing from ethylene unit (due to many the other produced chemicals, total carbon content is reported). From this amount, the low pressurized methane is separated, while the rest is going into refinery. On the other hand, another stream of refinery gas is outgoing from refinery and it represents the input stream in the ethylene unit.

The total amount of carbon excluded from reference approach is the difference between carbon contained in input flows (naphtha, excess refinery gas, natural gas) and carbon in off-gases going to the refinery. Part of it is stored in products (ethylene and propylene) and the rest is evolved as CO₂ emissions. This approach (including the inner loop into the calculation) is chosen because of comparability with the EU ETS report where the emission estimates are calculated based on the fuel combustion. The methodology used was also published in the paper by Eva Krtková et. al.²).

Ethylene is produced by one operator in Slovakia and therefore the NCVs and emission factors of all feedstock were provided directly (EU ETS reports). Total production of ethylene and propylene was provided by the plant operator. Detailed data are presented in **Table 4.23**.

² Eva Krtková, Vladimír Danielík, Janka Szemesová, Klára Tarczay, Gábor Kis-Kovács and Vladimír Neužil, Non-Energy Use of Fuels in the Greenhouse Gas Emission Reporting, *Atmosphere* 2019, 10, 406; DOI: <https://www.mdpi.com/2073-4433/10/7>

Table 4.23: Activity data and related CO₂ emissions from ethylene and propylene production in particular years

YEAR	Naphtha	Natural Gas	Refinery Gas	Low-Pressurized CH ₄
	Inputs in TJ			
1990	14 867.6	3 074.8	4 366.1	-
1995	19 271.2	1 714.1	5 071.7	1 306.4
2000	21 625.6	1 419.9	4 380.5	2 357.3
2005	17 440.0	959.5	4 497.4	1 031.8
2010	17 004.0	1 610.6	4 237.1	1 244.2
2011	16 742.4	1 532.7	4 062.2	1 126.2
2012	10 900.0	1 487.9	2 928.5	612.1
2013	11 510.4	1 707.9	3 124.8	907.5
2014	11 264.0	1 319.6	2 522.0	584.2
2015	14 916.0	1 123.8	3 707.6	1 079.9
2016	10 472.0	1 150.2	3 584.5	1 250.4
2017	11 176.0	1 290.4	3 702.3	1 363.0
2018	13 948.0	1 355.5	4 105.8	1 718.6
2019	13 244.0	1 182.9	3 624.6	1 432.9
2020	17 732.0	909.9	4 081.9	2 004.0
2021	19 184.0	728.6	4 533.3	1 968.7
2022	16 588.0	535.6	4 156.6	1 700.7
2023	16 764.0	489.4	4 690.6	1 702.6
2024	8 272.0	667.0	2 862.2	1 068.8

YEAR	Ethylene Production	Propylene Production	Carbon In Other Chem.	CO ₂ Emissions	IEF (CO ₂)
	Outputs in kt			Gg	t/t
1990	216.5	98.6	27.3	416.80	1.925
1995	200.3	93.3	133.9	447.80	2.236
2000	207.4	92.9	175.5	449.28	2.166
2005	202.5	91.9	96.8	357.33	1.765
2010	197.0	93.0	91.8	391.16	1.986
2011	194.0	96.0	86.6	411.73	2.122
2012	128.0	68.0	50.2	306.42	2.394
2013	145.5	71.7	44.3	322.24	2.215
2014	102.8	55.2	90.1	243.55	2.369
2015	137.0	67.0	123.7	323.91	2.364
2016	146.0	71.0	23.7	328.16	2.248
2017	176.0	84.0	0.9	348.90	1.982
2018	198.0	98.0	25.6	391.74	1.978
2019	169.5	81.9	49.7	340.24	2.008
2020	207.9	153.9	44.9	379.68	1.826
2021	213.6	165.5	59.1	391.28	1.832
2022	169.3	217.6	0.4	345.20	2.039
2023	190.0	144.3	49.1	373.21	1.964
2024	109.1	54.8	25.1	249.41	2.286

Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production - Ethylene Dichloride and Vinyl Chloride Monomer (CRT 2.B.8.c)

Tier 2 approach and carbon balance approach, as described in IPCC 2006 GL was used. The used approach is described on the following scheme ([Figure 4.7](#)).

Ethylene dichloride and vinyl chloride monomer is produced by one operator in Slovakia. All streams (inputs) shown on [Figure 4.7](#) were taken into account with respective emission factors and contents of carbon (plant specific data). These parameters were updated annually.

Total production of vinyl chloride monomer and the production of ethylene dichloride (a part of it that is a final product, not intermediate for VCM) were delivered directly by the plant operator. Information on streams inputs and outputs material balance are summarized in [Table 4.24](#).

Figure 4.7: Carbon material balance used in emissions estimation of the category 2.B.8.c

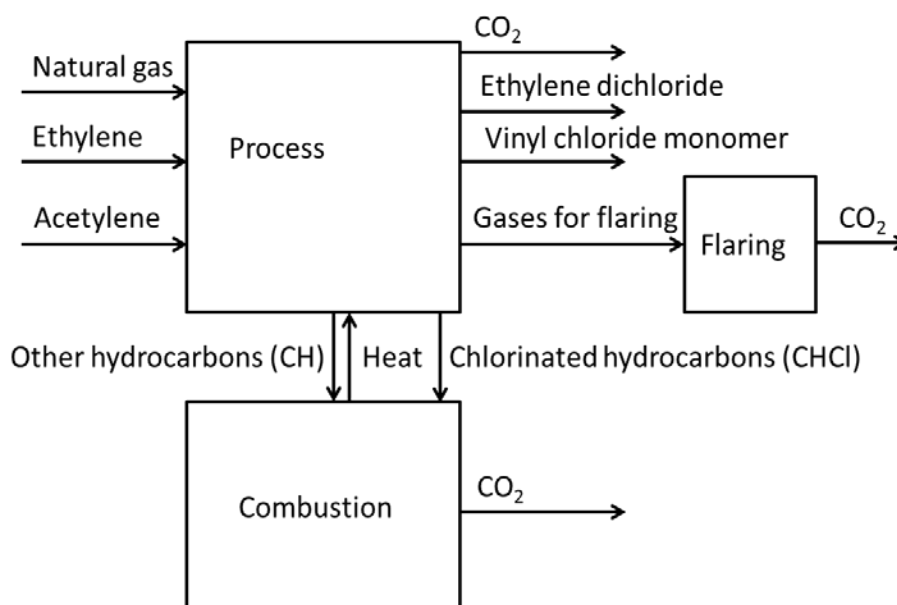


Table 4.24: Activity data and related CO₂ emissions from the EDC and VCM production in particular years

YEAR	Natural Gas Consumption	Ethylene Consumption	Acetylene Consumption	EDC Production*	VCM Production
	1 000 m ³	kt			
1990	5 084	10.320	14.313	NO	55.536
1995	4 935	17.356	8.177	NO	56.159
2000	5 302	21.003	9.471	NO	66.963
2005	5 850	18.807	9.166	NO	61.568
2010	5 272	17.448	5.743	0.893	50.085
2011	5 872	19.294	5.772	1.150	53.928
2012	5 475	18.149	2.587	0.712	44.300
2013	3 548	11.915	3.462	0.666	33.059
2014	3 013	10.148	3.068	1.172	28.185
2015	3 174	10.816	3.486	-0.158	31.127
2016	4 694	11.762	6.357	1.571	39.484
2017	3 505	10.612	5.703	0.305	35.193
2018	4 030	8.970	2.810	0.502	26.295
2019	405	6.933	NO	0.348	12.957
2020	626	3.203	NO	-0.323	6.770

YEAR	Natural Gas Consumption	Ethylene Consumption	Acetylene Consumption	EDC Production*	VCM Production
	1 000 m ³	kt			
2021	1 754	7.132	NO	0.688	14.828
2022	1 539	7.415	NO	0.436	15.167
2023	1 240	5.521	NO	0.475	11.344
2024	1 130	4.795	NO	-0.164	10.223

YEAR	Gas for Flaring	CHCl ^{**}	CH ^{***}	Proc. CO ₂	Combust. CO ₂	Flaring CO ₂	Total CO ₂	IEF (CO ₂)
	1 000 m ³	kt	Gg				t/t VMC	
1990	43.9	1.587	0.282	10.382	1.449	0.173	12.004	0.2161
1995	50.7	2.042	0.284	10.045	1.866	0.199	12.110	0.2156
2000	53.4	2.104	0.265	11.264	1.922	0.210	13.396	0.2000
2005	44.8	2.397	0.268	11.704	2.190	0.176	14.070	0.2285
2010	45.3	1.862	0.271	10.703	1.701	0.178	12.583	0.2512
2011	51.9	2.114	0.269	11.883	1.932	0.204	14.019	0.2600
2012	50.5	1.621	0.297	11.160	1.481	0.198	12.839	0.2898
2013	50.2	0.936	0.206	7.491	0.855	0.197	8.543	0.2584
2014	24.8	0.903	0.234	6.194	0.769	0.097	7.051	0.2502
2015	24.0	0.778	0.269	7.103	0.714	0.094	7.911	0.2541
2016	99.2	1.095	0.426	8.629	1.041	0.390	10.061	0.2548
2017	128.2	1.315	0.536	7.170	1.269	0.504	8.942	0.2541
2018	132.5	0.852	0.288	6.374	0.521	0.777	7.672	0.2918
2019	58.2	0.639	0.078	3.193	0.229	0.478	3.900	0.3010
2020	110.5	0.323	0.048	1.293	0.435	0.248	1.975	0.2918
2021	202.7	0.561	0.087	2.982	0.797	0.434	4.214	0.2842
2022	143.6	0.666	0.117	3.335	0.565	0.526	4.425	0.2918
2023	110.6	0.439	0.115	2.447	0.435	0.375	3.257	0.2871
2024	91.0	0.406	0.073	2.284	0.358	0.322	2.964	0.2900

*production of EDC that is used as a product, not an intermediate to VCM; **chlorinated hydrocarbons; ***other hydrocarbons

4.3.3. Description of Any Flexibility Applied

Not applicable.

4.3.4. Uncertainty Assessment and Time-series Consistency

Table 4.25: Table of uncertainty for Mineral Products (CRT 2.B)

Category	Gas	Combined uncertainty	Uncertainty introduced into the trend in total IPPU emissions
2.B.1 Chemical Industry – Ammonia Production	CO ₂	4.36%	0.1483%
2.B.1 Chemical Industry – Ammonia Production	CH ₄	10.32%	0.0002%
2.B.1 Chemical Industry – Ammonia Production	N ₂ O	10.37%	0.0002%
2.B.2 Chemical Industry – Nitric Acid Production	N ₂ O	3.31%	0.0250%
2.B.5 Chemical Industry – Carbide Production	CO ₂	7.42%	0.0135%
2.B.8 Chemical Industry – Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production	CO ₂	9.05%	0.2917%

Ammonia Production (CRT 2.B.1)

Consistent tier 3 approach is used for the whole period 1990 – 2024. Higher emission factor in 2010 was caused by malfunctions in plant. The ammonia was not produced for 3.5 months in 2010. The

emissions were higher as usual at the new start of the production. In 2011, the EF decreased to the values of the same level as before the malfunction. The reason of the increased production of ammonia is the new production line that was put in the operation during the year 2018. Since 2019, the new (modern) production line is fully operational. The investments in its construction amounted to 310 million €. Nowadays, the Agrofert Group in Šala has the most modern and the most ecological ammonia production technology not only in Slovakia, but also in Europe. It resulted in the decrease of the CO₂ emissions and IEF from the technological step (decrease by ca 15%).

As described in the [Chapter 4.1. part Uncertainty Analyses](#), tier 2 approach to the uncertainty analysis of the subcategories was chosen. The uncertainty analysis is presented in the SVK NID 2024. This approach has been chosen because no changes of uncertainties in IPPU subcategories and no changes in methodology of any subcategory have been made. The results of the uncertainty analysis of the subcategories (probability density function, percentiles, overall uncertainty) are nearly the same as in the previous submission. Therefore, the calculation of the statistical characteristics in the subcategories will be made every fifth year since this submission or it has been made in the case when the methodology or uncertainties of any used data is changed.

Nitric Acid Production (CRT 2.B.2)

There is only one owner, which has been operating several nitric acid production plants in Slovakia since 2012. Nitric acid is produced in two medium- and one high-pressure plants. Until 1999, also atmospheric-pressure plant had been operated in Slovakia. The plant specific emission factors are used for medium and high-pressure technologies since 1990.

The emission factors for medium-pressure plant are based on the measured data in 2005, 2008, 2009 and 2010. The average value (7.5 kg/1 t of HNO₃) of EF is used for other years of time series except the years 2006 and 2007. According to the N₂O emissions measured in 2006 and 2007, the EF was 10.332 kg/1 t of HNO₃ (malfunction in the plant). The emission factor for high-pressure plant was measured to be 9.02 kg/1 t of HNO₃ which is in good agreement with the IPCC default EF for this type of technology (9 kg/1 t of HNO₃). The same value was used in 1990 – 2010, when the high-pressure production of nitric acid occurred.

In September 2010, technology was changed in medium- and high-pressure technologies by one producer. The secondary YARA catalyst was introduced, which resulted in significant decrease of N₂O emissions since 2010. The second plant was using un-modified technology and EF equalled 7.5 kg/1 t of HNO₃. At the end of 2012, the second medium-pressure plant was bought by the new owner (already owned the second plant). The plant was modernized in the same way as the other (secondary catalyst and continuously monitoring of N₂O emissions) and emission factor was improved. In the end of 2020, there was another modernization of the one of the medium-pressure plants. During the modernization, the number of catalyst layers was increased that resulted in another decrease of N₂O emissions. The decrease was fully evident in 2021. In 2024, new abatement technology in high pressure plant was introduced, based on the tertiary oxide reduction using natural gas. However, along with the reduction in N₂O emissions, CO₂ emissions are also generated, which are also reported in this category since 2024.

As described in the [Chapter 4.1. part Uncertainty Analyses](#), tier 2 approach to the uncertainty analysis of the subcategories was chosen. The uncertainty analysis is presented in the SVK NID 2024. This approach has been chosen because no changes of uncertainties in IPPU subcategories and no changes in methodology of any subcategory have been made. The results of the uncertainty analysis of the subcategories (probability density function, percentiles, overall uncertainty) are nearly the same as in the previous submission. Therefore, the calculation of the statistical characteristics in the subcategories will be made every fifth year since this submission or it has been made in the case when the methodology or uncertainties of any used data is changed.

Carbide Production – Calcium Carbide (CRT 2.B.5.b)

The production of calcium carbide in Slovakia started in 1992. Since that year, consistent methodology and tier method has been used for the whole time series for emissions estimation. Fluctuations and outliers in emission trend (1998, 2002, 2011 – 2020) and emission factors were caused by differences in exported volume of final calcium carbide and utilization of CaC_2 for acetylene and following VCM production ([Table 4.22](#)). The CaO production finished in 2011. In the present, the CaO is produced by the lime producers and bought for carbide production.

As described in the [Chapter 4.1](#), part [Uncertainty Analyses](#), tier 2 approach to the uncertainty analysis of the subcategories was chosen. The uncertainty analysis is presented in the SVK NID 2024. This approach has been chosen because no changes of uncertainties in IPPU subcategories and no changes in methodology of any subcategory have been made. The results of the uncertainty analysis of the subcategories (probability density function, percentiles, overall uncertainty) are nearly the same as in the previous submission. Therefore, the calculation of the statistical characteristics in the subcategories will be made every fifth year since this submission or it has been made in the case when the methodology or uncertainties of any used data is changed.

Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production - Ethylene (CRT 2.B.8.b)

Consistent methodology based on tier 2 approach was used for the whole-time series since 1990. Fluctuations and outliers in emission trend were caused by the different amounts of other chemicals produced in process and by the different share of fuels (naphtha, NG, refinery gas, low-pressured methane). Fluctuations in IEF are caused by relating of the IEF to the production of ethylene only, while there is a varied share of the different products produced during the time series. Sensitivity of time series is caused by the limited number of operators produced in Slovakia and their actual activity. The corresponding volume of natural gas and other fuels presented in [Table 4.23](#) were subtracted from 1.A.2.c in the Energy sector.

As described in the [Chapter 4.1](#), part [Uncertainty Analyses](#), tier 2 approach to the uncertainty analysis of the subcategories was chosen. The uncertainty analysis is presented in the SVK NID 2024. This approach has been chosen because no changes of uncertainties in IPPU subcategories and no changes in methodology of any subcategory have been made. The results of the uncertainty analysis of the subcategories (probability density function, percentiles, overall uncertainty) are nearly the same as in the previous submission. Therefore, the calculation of the statistical characteristics in the subcategories will be made every fifth year since this submission or it has been made in the case when the methodology or uncertainties of any used data is changed.

Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production - Ethylene Dichloride and Vinyl Chloride Monomer (CRT 2.B.8.c)

Consistent methodology and tier method are used for the whole time series since the base year. Fluctuations and outliers in emissions and IEFs are caused by different amounts of vinyl chloride monomer produced by two methods (from ethylene and/or acetylene). Sensitivity of time series are caused also by the limited number of operators produced in Slovakia and their actual activity or production capacity. The respective amounts of natural gas were subtracted from 1.A.2.c of the Energy sector. It should be mentioned that the negative value of EDC production in 2015, 2020 and in 2024 means the using of stocked or bought amount of EDC. Not enough EDC was produced in the plant in those years for the purpose of VCM production.

As described in the [Chapter 4.1](#), part [Uncertainty Analyses](#), tier 2 approach to the uncertainty analysis of the subcategories was chosen. The uncertainty analysis is presented in the SVK NID 2024. This approach has been chosen because no changes of uncertainties in IPPU subcategories and no changes in methodology of any subcategory have been made. The results of the uncertainty analysis of the subcategories (probability density function, percentiles, overall uncertainty) are nearly the same as in

the previous submission. Therefore, the calculation of the statistical characteristics in the subcategories will be made every fifth year since this submission or it has been made in the case when the methodology or uncertainties of any used data is changed.

4.3.5. Category-specific QA/QC and Verification

Ammonia Production (CRT 2.B.1)

All sources reported in this category are included in the EU ETS. As ammonia production is one of the largest CO₂ emissions sources and key category (in the IPPU sector), a significant attention was paid to validation of activity data and procedures used for the estimation of CO₂ emission in this sector. Basic information on ammonia production and natural gas consumption is provided directly from producer.

Due the subtracting of CO₂ used for urea production, additional QA/QC exercise was performed. Amount of 229.28 Gg of CO₂ was used for the urea production. The CO₂ emissions from the urea consumption were 72.26 Gg in Slovakia (DeNOx technologies and using as fertilizers). The difference between these two values (157.02 Gg) is caused by the exporting of urea, because the rest of urea was exported. Based on the data provided by producer approximately 23.21 kt of urea was used for the production of AdBlue (catalyst for vehicles); from which 11.45 kt was exported. This export represents the value of CO₂ as follows: 8.36 kt. Based on the data from the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, the urea was exported also under the commodity codes: (i) 31021010, "Urea containing more than 45% by weight of nitrogen on the dry anhydrous product"; (ii) 31028000, "Mixtures of urea and ammonium nitrate in aqueous or ammoniacal solution". Because urea contains 46% of nitrogen, it is clear, that the commodity code 31021010 represents pure urea and export-import difference can be easily calculated from the export and import data. Calculated in this way, the difference between import and export of urea was 23.07 kt of nitrogen in favour of *export*, which represents 36.61 Gg of "*exported*" CO₂. Balance of the urea exported/imported under the commodity code 31028000 is much more difficult to estimate. The content of urea in products reported under commodity code 3102800 can vary. According to the announcement of the Ministry of Finance 555/2002 Z. z., the fertilizers with the different content of urea can be used. The nitrogen originating from the urea can be in the range (11-51) %. Because of import data are reported as kilograms of nitrogen, the amount of urea imported to Slovakia was calculated using this range. It follows, that the amount of urea imported into Slovakia under the commodity code 31028000 was in the range (1.05-4.85) kt (4.37 kt of nitrogen). According to the data provided by the Slovak fertilizer producer, the fertilizer DAM-390 represents more than 98% export of this commodity. It is the mixture of ammonium nitrate and urea containing 29-30% of N, from which 15.5% of N origins from urea and the rest is from AN. To ensure conservative principle, it can be assumed that 50% of nitrogen origins from urea. Thus, the exported urea under this commodity code represents value 157.78 kt. It results from the balance that the difference between import and export of urea under commodity code 31028000 was (152.93 – 156.74) kt in favour of export, which represents (111.64 – 114.42) Gg of "*exported*" CO₂. Balancing of CO₂ from the export/import of urea gives the range (156.61 – 159.38) Gg of "*totally exported*" CO₂ from Slovakia. Comparing with the value of "*missing*" CO₂ from the balance of production and use (157.02 Gg) it can be concluded that subtracting of CO₂ used for urea production was made in a correct way. The production/use/import/export balance of urea for the time series 2010 – 2024 is presented in the [Annex 4.3](#). Data before 2010 are not available.

Nitric Acid Production (CRT 2.B.2)

Activity data are from the EU ETS reports and information provided by the operators in questionnaires (requested by the SNE) were compared with the measurement's protocols on N₂O concentration in output gases. All sources reported in this category are included in the EU ETS.

Carbide Production – Calcium Carbide (CRT 2.B.5.b)

The EU ETS report contains only CO₂ emissions from CaC₂ production no data about using of calcium carbide. Therefore, no comparison with EU ETS can be made, information provided in the separate questionnaires are used.

Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production - Ethylene (CRT 2.B.8.b)

Activity data from the EU ETS reports and information provided by the operators in questionnaires (requested by the SNE) were compared. All sources reported in this category are included in the EU ETS.

Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production - Ethylene Dichloride and Vinyl Chloride Monomer (CRT 2.B.8.c)

Activity data are from the EU ETS reports and information provided by the operators in questionnaires (requested by the SNE) are compared. All sources reported in this category are included in the EU ETS.

4.3.6. Category-specific Recalculations

No recalculation was made in this submission.

4.3.7. Category-specific Planned Improvements

There are no planned improvements for this category.

4.4. Metal Production (CRT 2.C)

4.4.1. Category Description

This category produces emissions of CO₂, CH₄ and PFCs emissions (Aluminium Production). Total emissions were 3 379.13 Gg of CO₂ eq. in 2024; the decrease was 10% when compared with 2023 due the significant decrease of Iron and Steel production. Comparing with the base year, the emissions are lower by 30%. However, more efficient production results in significantly higher iron and steel production at the same emission production. According to the IPCC 2006 GL, also zinc and lead production are reported in 2.C.5 Lead Production and 2.C.6 Zinc Production.

Category 2.C.1 presented in [Table 4.26](#) represents the total emissions from Iron and Steel production, it means it is the sum of 2.C.1 and 2.C.7 categories as presented in ETF Reporter. The reason of such reporting is described in [Chapter 4.4.2.](#) part [Methodological Issues](#).

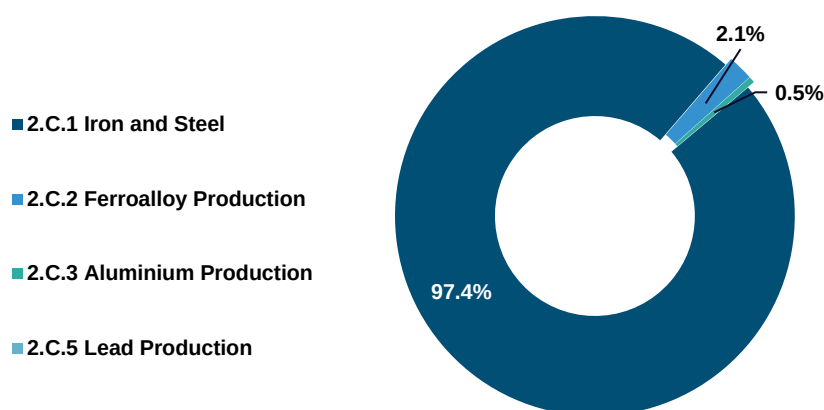
Table 4.26: Emissions in the category Metal Production 2.C in particular years

YEAR	2.C.1 Iron and Steel	2.C.2 Ferroalloy Production	2.C.3 Aluminium Production	2.C.5 Lead Production	2.C.6 Zinc Production
Gg of CO ₂ eq.					
1990	4 182.73	296.74	335.24	NO	NO
1995	4 335.91	235.64	148.83	NO	NO
2000	3 359.30	182.72	193.11	NO	NO
2005	3 924.83	228.22	281.31	NO	NO
2010	4 107.71	220.01	291.75	0.00	NO
2011	3 505.23	203.04	285.90	0.01	NO
2012	3 878.02	266.53	288.14	0.04	0.02
2013	3 781.27	166.19	282.26	0.05	0.01
2014	4 070.29	224.30	284.27	0.06	0.01
2015	4 045.76	241.03	292.86	0.06	NO
2016	4 353.72	238.14	286.59	0.06	NO

YEAR	2.C.1 Iron and Steel	2.C.2 Ferroalloy Production	2.C.3 Aluminium Production	2.C.5 Lead Production	2.C.6 Zinc Production
	Gg of CO ₂ eq.				
2017	4 346.99	295.50	290.76	0.06	NO
2018	4 206.59	283.05	291.66	0.01	NO
2019	3 569.05	240.13	288.99	0.01	NO
2020	3 159.09	215.56	251.93	0.03	NO
2021	4 294.18	253.13	272.87	0.03	NO
2022	3 339.31	76.35	117.33	0.08	NO
2023	3 750.71	7.90	6.89	0.08	NO
2024	3 292.61	69.75	16.72	0.05	NO

The major share of emissions (97.4%) belongs to the iron and steel production, 2.1% belongs to the ferroalloy production and 0.5% to the aluminium production. Other subcategories are not significant in emission share within the category 2.C. The share is influenced by significant increase in ferroalloys production and closing production of aluminium in 2024.

Figure 4.8: The share in GHG emissions in the category 2.C by subcategories in 2024



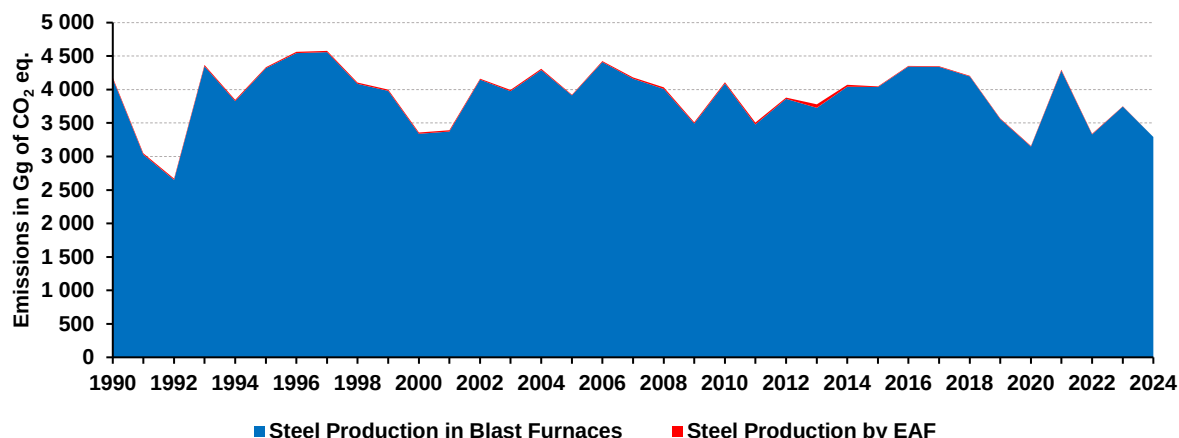
Iron and Steel Production (CRT 2.C.1)

Total emissions in this category were 3 292.61 Gg CO₂ eq. in 2024, lower by 12% when compared with the year 2023. The reason of such decrease is the significant decrease in production due to the economic reasons. Comparing the base year, the decrease was 21%. Pig iron is produced by the reduction process of iron ore with coke in a blast furnace. The major emissions emitted from this process are CO₂ emissions. Limestone is added as an agent for slag formation. Pig iron contains about 4% of carbon and a part of this carbon is oxidized in the next step. This process is accompanied by the CO emissions release. The most of CO is burned to CO₂. Iron ore was processed to pig iron. Category iron and steel production includes following processes: (i) steel production (2.C.1.a), (ii) pig iron production (2.C.1.b), (iii) sinter production (2.C.1.d) and (iv) steel production in electric arc furnaces (EAF) (2.C.1.f). Major sources of technological CO₂ emissions are pig iron and steel production in blast furnaces. Due to the difficult disaggregation between emissions originated from pig iron and from steel production, total CO₂ emissions from total production processes were allocated directly in steel production category. Therefore, the notation key "IE" was used in the other categories. The CO₂ emissions from the EAF steel production are reported separately in 2.C.1.f.

Implementation of 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories resulted in changes in the inventory: (i) methane emissions from sinter and coke production.

Due to the technological scheme of the process ([Figure A4.1.1](#) in the [Annex 4.1](#) of this Document) we report the methane emission from coke production in IPPU sector instead of Energy sector; (ii) nitrous oxide emissions from the flaring of blast furnace gas and converter gas. The methane and nitrous oxide emissions were estimated back to the 1990.

Figure 4.9: Emission trend in the category 2.C.1 according to type of production in 1990 – 2024



Ferroalloys Production (CRT 2.C.2)

Ferroalloys are produced by the reduction reaction of iron ore and added metal and/or metalloid (Si) oxides in arc furnaces and submerged arc furnaces. Processing CO₂ and CH₄ (only from FeSi alloys) emissions from ferroalloys production were 69.44 Gg of CO₂ and 10.97 t of CH₄ in 2024. The increase is almost by factor 9 when compared to the year 2023; which is accordance with the increase of the production (10 times). According to the IPCC 2006 GL, also limestone used for the production was included in this estimation.

Aluminium Production (CRT 2.C.3)

Aluminium is produced by the electrolysis of alumina dissolved in cryolite-based melt ($t = 950^{\circ}\text{C}$). The main additives to cryolite (Na_3AlF_6) are aluminium fluoride (AlF_3) and CaF_2 . In Slovakia, the plants for aluminium production use a modern technology where the majority of HF and other fluorides escaped from the electrolytic cells is absorbed and adsorbed on alumina. Alumina is used subsequently in the electrolytic process. The anodes are made from graphite. So-called pre-baked anodes for aluminium production are made in separate plants. Due to this technology, emissions are much lower than in the Söderberg process. The release of CF_4 and C_2F_6 emissions can occur at a special technological disturbance (the anode effect). Because of the progress in process control, this irregularity occurs only (1-2) times in a month. Implementation of IPCC 2019 Refinement resulted in the dividing of PFC emission into two sources: (i) high-voltage anode effect (HVAE) that corresponds to the “common” anode effect as described above; (ii) low-voltage anode effect (LVAE) that was not described in IPCC 2006 Guidance, however, it is described in IPCC 2019 Refinement as a new source of PFC emission.

In the middle of 2022, the aluminium plant started to closed due to the high prices of electrical energy. Therefore, the production and emissions decreased very rapidly in this category. At the beginning of January 2023, electrolysis was completely shut down, only the production of anodes remained in operation, which were sold abroad.

Magnesium Production (CRT 2.C.4)

This production does not occur in the Slovak Republic, therefore the notation key “NO” for time series was used.

Lead Production (CRT 2.C.5)

Lead is produced only from secondary raw materials in Slovakia. This production started in Imperial Smelt Furnaces in 2011 and is not significant. The CO₂ emission was 52.14 t in 2024.

Zinc Production (CRT 2.C.6)

Zinc is produced by pyrometallurgical process involving the use of an Imperial Smelting Furnace, which allows the simultaneous treatment of lead and zinc concentrates in Slovakia and is not significant. This production started in 2012. Since 2015, the production was not occurring.

4.4.2. Methodological Issues

Iron and Steel Production (CRT 2.C.1)

Pig iron and steel are produced mainly in blast furnaces and by the EAF processes. Technological emissions from pig iron (2.C.1.b), steel (2.C.1.a) and emissions from coke electrodes used by the EAF steel production (2.C.1.f) are included in this category.

The plant with blast furnaces is one complex with many energy-related installations (coke ovens, heating plant, manufacturing of steel products, etc.). After direct discussion with the plant operators, simplified scheme of the plant in order to carbon balance was proposed ([Figure A4.1.1](#) in the [Annex 4.1.](#) of this Chapter).

All streams were calculated based on the plant specific conversion units and carbon EFs or based on carbon content of iron ore and steel. Carbon balance of iron and steel production is described in full details in the [Annex 4.1.](#) The used method corresponds to tier 2 for CO₂ as described in the IPCC 2006 GL. Methane emissions from sinter and coke production are calculated using Tier 1 method and reported in 2.C.1.a. No data for higher Tier are available. Nitrous oxide emissions from blast furnace gas and converter gas flaring are calculated using Tier 1 method, as well. No data for higher Tier are available. However, CRT Tables are not prepared for reporting of N₂O emissions from iron and steel production, Therefore, they are reported separately in artificially created category 2.C.7.i Iron and Steel – N₂O. It means that in NID CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O emissions are reported in 2.C.1 category (in line with 2019 Refinement) , in CRT Tables CO₂ and CH₄ emissions are reported in 2.C.1 category and N₂O emissions in 2.C.7 category.

The CO₂ emissions were calculated by using following equation:

$$E(\text{steelBF}) = (\sum(\text{mass of C in input stream}_i) - \sum(\text{mass of C in output stream}_i)) \cdot \frac{44}{12}$$
$$E(\text{steelEAF}) = EF(\text{steel in EAF}) \cdot \text{mass of Steel produced in EAF}$$
$$\text{Total Emissions} = \sum_i E(i)$$

The methane emissions were calculated using the equation:

$$\text{Total Emissions} = \text{Quantity of Sinter Produced} \cdot EF(\text{sinter}) + \text{Quantity of Coke Produced} \cdot EF(\text{sinter})$$

where $EF(\text{sinter}) = 0.07$ kg/t and $EF(\text{coke}) = 0.089$ kg/t.

The N₂O emissions were calculated using the equation:

$$\text{Total Emissions} = \text{BFG flared} \cdot EF(\text{BFG}) + \text{Converter Gas Flared} \cdot EF(\text{converter})$$

where $EF(\text{BFG}) = 5.6 \times 10^{-7}$ t/TJ and $EF(\text{converter}) = 4.0 \times 10^{-7}$ t/TJ.

EFs of CO₂ are estimated annually on plant level, what is equal to country specific level in this case. Inter-annual fluctuations in emission factors are caused by two basic technological situations:

- different volume of iron scrap is added to the charge in steel making process,
- different amounts of gas fuels are produced in blast furnaces.

The average content of carbon in iron ore was 3.009 kg/t, in pig iron it was 1.570 kg/t and 0.876 kg/t in steel (data supplied directly) in 2024. Emission factors and other parameters are summarized in [Tables 4.25-4.29](#). The CO₂ emissions from the EAF process are estimated based on carbon balance,

where all material flows are considered. Methane and nitrous oxide emissions for the whole time series are summarized in [Tables 4.30-4.31](#).

Iron and steel is produced by several plants (U.S.Steel Košice, a. s., UNEX Prakovce, Metalurg, Slovakia Steel Mills and by Ironworks Železiarne Podbrezová, a. s.). The manufacturer of iron and steel in blast furnaces (integrated production of iron and steel) produced pig iron (part of which was sold and not processed to steel) and 3 554.86 kt of steel in 2024 (decrease by 22% when compared with 2023). Total production of steel produced by the EAF technology was 273.16 kt in 2024. The plant UNEX Prakovce did not produce steel since 2013. New plant, Slovakia Steel Mills, started their production by the EAF technology in 2013. However, due to the sanctions to the Russian Federation, its production decreased and, in the end of 2014 the production was stopped. Since 2019, only one plant using EAF technology is in operation. Activity data on produced pig iron, what is sold to customers and not processed to steel are presented in 2.C.1.b. These data are presented without emissions because these emissions are balanced together with steel production and allocated in the 2.C.1.a.

Table 4.27: Activity data, emission factors and CO₂ emissions in integrated iron and steel production in 2005 – 2024 that are reported in 2.C.1.a subcategory

YEAR	Coal Cons.	Coke	NG Cons.	CG Output	BFG Output	Steel Prod.	Limestone Used	CO ₂	IEF (CO ₂)
	kt		mil. M ³		kt			Gg	t/t
2005	2 594.52	-20.00	30.67	626.30	3 622.84	4 238.12	829.34	3 893.90	0.919
2006	2 853.64	179.00	37.68	670.28	4 665.12	4 836.49	781.85	4 391.72	0.908
2007	2 960.17	-147.00	26.31	682.77	3 838.94	4 784.81	606.74	4 140.88	0.865
2008	2 867.21	-152.00	22.11	668.56	3 693.60	4 229.40	464.33	3 992.89	0.944
2009	2 455.88	-85.00	20.27	592.13	3 378.26	3 642.28	518.34	3 479.24	0.955
2010	2 516.80	327.63	36.14	657.13	4 227.88	4 401.78	640.47	4 071.97	0.925
2011	2 503.00	-27.00	41.18	645.28	4 025.42	3 961.02	600.73	3 461.85	0.874
2012	2 709.17	-22.00	24.89	618.32	4 135.38	4 236.19	622.03	3 842.85	0.907
2013	2 482.48	-13.97	22.25	591.42	3 867.60	4 344.25	820.30	3 708.94	0.854
2014	2 606.36	74.98	20.13	604.21	3 958.03	4 439.48	973.80	4 024.91	0.907
2015	2 641.87	-29.98	20.18	657.42	3 586.84	4 310.94	800.39	4 018.99	0.932
2016	2 626.27	99.39	23.31	649.04	3 703.90	4 599.44	942.05	4 326.18	0.941
2017	2 650.44	150.69	19.37	784.45	3 894.35	4 712.96	961.71	4 319.01	0.916
2018	2 637.44	176.76	20.67	792.90	4 097.63	4 641.84	957.39	4 177.19	0.900
2019	2 279.01	28.15	21.04	549.83	3 018.73	3 608.95	749.44	3 543.54	0.982
2020	1 914.80	92.42	17.15	477.18	2 687.21	3 119.01	650.71	3 136.29	1.006
2021	2 677.74	108.19	18.60	578.35	4 002.59	4 560.37	963.27	4 264.48	0.935
2022	2 313.60	-41.41	18.08	538.54	3 197.69	3 558.10	767.63	3 313.75	0.931
2023	2 362.94	186.77	21.47	564.47	3 832.19	4 074.97	805.88	3 730.20	0.915
2024	2 217.09	17.09	30.06	513.50	3 241.64	3 554.86	770.19	3 275.09	0.921

CG = coking gas, BFG = blast furnace gas, con. = consumption, prod. = production

Table 4.28: Production and CO₂ emissions in steel industry in 1990 – 2004

Year	Steel Production	Limestone Used	CO ₂ Emissions	IEF (CO ₂)
	kt		Gg	t/t
1990	3 561.50	615.78	4 149.82	1.165
1991	3 163.40	540.44	3 015.13	0.953
1992	2 952.40	501.77	2 639.86	0.894
1993	3 205.40	555.13	4 337.65	1.353
1994	3 330.40	581.39	3 815.70	1.146
1995	3 207.40	562.16	4 304.41	1.342

Year	Steel Production	Limestone Used	CO ₂ Emissions	IEF (CO ₂)
	kt		Gg	t/t
1996	2 920.00	508.61	4 533.89	1.553
1997	3 072.30	542.47	4 547.00	1.480
1998	3 100.00	541.86	4 075.07	1.315
1999	3 420.00	527.61	3 967.28	1.160
2000	3 519.99	713.79	3 326.23	0.945
2001	3 751.85	660.08	3 356.97	0.895
2002	4 103.20	575.05	4 129.07	1.006
2003	4 382.92	608.29	3 956.26	0.903
2004	4 421.14	1 154.75	4 273.53	0.967

Table 4.29: Activity data, emission factors (below) and CO₂ emissions in individual plants with EAF steel production in particular years

Year	Železiarne Podbrezová			Slovakia Steel Mills			Metalurg Steel		
	Steel by EAF	Carbon	CO ₂	Steel by EAF	Carbon	CO ₂	Steel by EAF	Carbon	CO ₂
			Gg			Gg			Gg
1990	C	3.81	13.97	NO	NO	NO	C	1.10	4.02
1995	C	3.88	14.22	NO	NO	NO	C	1.04	3.83
2000	C	3.88	14.22	NO	NO	NO	C	1.12	4.10
2005	C	3.41	12.49	NO	NO	NO	C	0.24	0.89
2010	C	4.47	16.37	NO	NO	NO	C	0.34	1.23
2011	C	7.06	25.88	NO	NO	NO	C	0.30	1.09
2012	C	4.64	17.00	NO	NO	NO	C	0.17	0.62
2013	C	3.97	14.55	C	10.85	39.80	C	0.00	0.01
2014	C	3.00	11.01	C	4.21	15.43	C	0.01	0.05
2015	C	2.49	9.14	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
2016	C	2.39	8.78	NO	NO	NO	C	0.01	0.04
2017	C	2.38	8.73	NO	NO	NO	C	0.08	0.28
2018	C	2.83	10.35	NO	NO	NO	C	0.08	0.28
2019	C	2.93	10.74	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
2020	C	2.60	9.53	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
2021	C	2.84	10.41	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
2022	C	2.82	10.35	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
2023	C	1.02	3.73	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
2024	C	0.71	2.61	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

Year	UNEX, Prakovce		Total		
	Steel by EAF	CO ₂	Steel by EAF	CO ₂	IEF
	kt	Gg	kt	Gg	t/t
1990	C	0.16	310.73	18.15	0.0584
1995	C	0.16	314.64	18.21	0.0579
2000	C	0.17	316.36	18.49	0.0584
2005	C	0.08	356.90	13.46	0.0377
2010	NO	NO	331.25	17.60	0.0531
2011	NO	NO	374.22	26.97	0.0721
2012	NO	NO	372.40	17.62	0.0473
2013	NO	NO	711.34	54.36	0.0764
2014	NO	NO	527.85	26.49	0.0502
2015	NO	NO	315.05	9.14	0.0290
2016	NO	NO	293.80	8.82	0.0300

Year	UNEX, Prakovce		Total		
	Steel by EAF	CO ₂	Steel by EAF	CO ₂	IEF
	kt	Gg	kt	Gg	t/t
2017	NO	NO	356.80	9.01	0.0253
2018	NO	NO	380.30	10.63	0.0280
2019	NO	NO	327.78	10.74	0.0328
2020	NO	NO	279.95	9.53	0.0341
2021	NO	NO	370.29	10.41	0.0281
2022	NO	NO	365.53	10.35	0.0283
2023	NO	NO	244.94	3.73	0.0152
2024	NO	NO	273.16	2.61	0.0095

Table 4.30: Activity data and CH₄ emissions from integrated iron and steel plant

Year	SINTER		COKE		TOTAL
	Production	CH ₄ emission	Production	CH ₄ emission	CH ₄ emission
	kt				
1990	5 532.13	0.3872	1 199.29	0.1067	0.4940
1991	4 913.90	0.3440	1 065.27	0.0948	0.4388
1992	4 586.19	0.3210	994.23	0.0885	0.4095
1993	4 978.99	0.3485	1 079.38	0.0961	0.4446
1994	5 173.30	0.3621	1 121.50	0.0998	0.4619
1995	4 981.95	0.3487	1 080.02	0.0961	0.4449
1996	4 535.41	0.3175	983.22	0.0875	0.4050
1997	4 771.96	0.3340	1 034.50	0.0921	0.4261
1998	4 815.26	0.3371	1 043.89	0.0929	0.4300
1999	5 312.49	0.3719	1 151.68	0.1025	0.4744
2000	5 468.23	0.3828	1 185.44	0.1055	0.4883
2001	5 828.42	0.4080	1 263.52	0.1125	0.5204
2002	6 374.24	0.4462	1 381.85	0.1230	0.5692
2003	6 808.94	0.4766	1 476.09	0.1314	0.6080
2004	6 868.35	0.4808	1 488.97	0.1325	0.6133
2005	6 552.13	0.4586	1 420.42	0.1264	0.5851
2006	7 477.21	0.5234	1 620.96	0.1443	0.6677
2007	7 397.32	0.5178	1 603.64	0.1427	0.6605
2008	6 538.65	0.4577	1 417.49	0.1262	0.5839
2009	5 630.97	0.3942	1 220.72	0.1086	0.5028
2010	6 805.16	0.4764	1 475.27	0.1313	0.6077
2011	6 153.96	0.4308	1 334.10	0.1187	0.5495
2012	6 581.34	0.4607	1 426.75	0.1270	0.5877
2013	6 737.70	0.4716	1 460.64	0.1300	0.6016
2014	7 182.50	0.5028	1 446.66	0.1288	0.6315
2015	6 562.73	0.4594	1 504.28	0.1339	0.5933
2016	7 070.81	0.4950	1 512.39	0.1346	0.6296
2017	7 179.50	0.5026	1 472.05	0.1310	0.6336
2018	7 006.23	0.4904	1 483.81	0.1321	0.6225
2019	5 466.96	0.3827	1 306.39	0.1163	0.4990
2020	4 970.97	0.3480	1 110.74	0.0989	0.4468
2021	7 205.65	0.5044	1 524.99	0.1357	0.6401
2022	5 520.99	0.3865	1 385.53	0.1233	0.5098
2023	6 161.68	0.4313	1 409.88	0.1255	0.5568
2024	5 445.08	0.3812	1 316.34	0.1172	0.4983

Table 4.31: Activity data and N₂O emissions from integrated iron and steel plant*

Year	BLAST FURNACE GAS		CONVERTER GAS		TOTAL
	Quantity flared	N ₂ O emission	Quantity flared	N ₂ O emission	N ₂ O emission
	TJ	t	TJ	t	t
1990	5 385.42	3.0158	1 148.60	0.4594	3.4753
1991	4 783.58	2.6788	1 020.21	0.4081	3.0869
1992	4 464.57	2.5002	952.16	0.3809	2.8810
1993	4 846.94	2.7143	1 033.75	0.4135	3.1278
1994	5 036.11	2.8202	1 074.07	0.4296	3.2498
1995	4 849.83	2.7159	1 034.40	0.4138	3.1297
1996	4 415.13	2.4725	941.71	0.3767	2.8492
1997	4 645.41	2.6014	990.83	0.3963	2.9978
1998	4 687.56	2.6250	999.76	0.3999	3.0249
1999	5 171.60	2.8961	1 102.96	0.4412	3.3373
2000	5 323.22	2.9810	1 135.21	0.4541	3.4351
2001	5 673.85	3.1774	1 209.99	0.4840	3.6614
2002	6 205.19	3.4749	1 323.30	0.5293	4.0042
2003	6 628.37	3.7119	1 413.51	0.5654	4.2773
2004	6 686.20	3.7443	1 425.84	0.5703	4.3146
2005	6 378.37	3.5719	1 366.81	0.5467	4.1186
2006	7 278.92	4.0762	1 559.79	0.6239	4.7001
2007	7 201.14	4.0326	1 543.12	0.6172	4.6499
2008	6 365.24	3.5645	1 364.00	0.5456	4.1101
2009	5 481.64	3.0697	1 174.65	0.4699	3.5396
2010	6 624.68	3.7098	1 419.59	0.5678	4.2777
2011	5 990.75	3.3548	1 277.44	0.5110	3.8658
2012	6 406.80	3.5878	1 366.19	0.5465	4.1343
2013	6 559.02	3.6730	1 401.04	0.5604	4.2335
2014	7 090.73	3.9708	1 508.14	0.6033	4.5741
2015	5 865.68	3.2848	1 398.03	0.5592	3.8440
2016	6 220.81	3.4837	1 646.25	0.6585	4.1422
2017	7 241.34	4.0552	1 514.47	0.6058	4.6609
2018	8 001.10	4.4806	1 365.17	0.5461	5.0267
2019	4 739.26	2.6540	880.65	0.3523	3.0062
2020	4 433.78	2.4829	979.78	0.3919	2.8748
2021	8 022.07	4.4924	1 753.80	0.7015	5.1939
2022	5 414.26	3.0320	1 288.12	0.5152	3.5472
2023	6 914.44	3.8721	1 481.30	0.5925	4.4646
2024	5 557.75	3.1123	1 243.27	0.4973	3.6096

*In CRT Tables reported in 2.C.7.i Iron and Steel – N₂O category.

Ferroalloys Production (CRT 2.C.2)

The CO₂ emissions estimation is based on the carbon material balance (tier 2 approach) described in the IPCC 2006 GL:

$$\text{CO}_2 \text{ emissions} = (\text{C in coal materials} + \text{C in raw materials} + \text{C in carbonates} - \text{C in products}) * 44/12$$

The methane emissions were calculated based on operation specific emission factors (tier 2). The production of FeSi started in 1998. Further information is provided in [Tables 4.32-4.34](#).

Plant specific emission factors are estimated annually (based on carbon balance). Methane emission factor is based on the operational specific default value 1.3 kg CH₄/1 t of FeSi ferroalloys for whole time

series (IPCC 2006 GL). Information on activity data was taken directly from producers of ferroalloys provided in questionnaires and they are summarized in [Table 4.32](#).

Table 4.32: Activity data used for carbon balance and CO₂ emissions in ferroalloys production in 2024

Carbon in "Raw Materials"	Carbon in Coals	Limestone Consumed	Carbon in Products	CO ₂ Emissions
<i>t</i>				<i>Gg</i>
1 534.5	19 136.1	NO	1 731.3	69.444

Table 4.33: Activity data, CO₂ and CH₄ emissions in ferroalloys production in 1990 – 2001

YEAR	ferroalloys				CaCO ₃ Used	Total CO ₂	EF (CO ₂)	Total CH ₄
	Based on Cr	Based on Mn	Based on Si	Total				
	kt							
1990	53.000	116.000	NO	169.000	73.853	296.739	1.756	NO
1991	52.000	113.000	NO	165.000	72.105	289.618	1.755	NO
1992	50.000	110.000	NO	160.000	69.920	281.004	1.756	NO
1993	47.000	103.000	NO	150.000	65.550	263.394	1.756	NO
1994	34.000	111.300	NO	145.300	63.496	259.567	1.786	NO
1995	45.000	89.800	NO	134.800	58.908	235.642	1.748	NO
1996	46.000	84.000	NO	130.000	56.810	226.252	1.740	NO
1997	42.000	78.000	NO	120.000	52.440	209.025	1.742	NO
1998	44.000	81.000	8.666	133.666	58.412	246.984	1.848	11.27
1999	46.700	56.300	13.205	116.205	50.782	220.040	1.894	17.17
2000	17.658	69.458	7.611	94.727	41.396	182.446	1.926	9.89
2001	12.140	69.380	5.200	86.720	37.897	165.901	1.913	6.76

Table 4.34: Activity data, CO₂ and CH₄ emissions in ferroalloys production in 2002 – 2024

YEAR	FeSi ₇₅	FeSi ₆₅	FeSi ₄₅	FeSiMn	FeMnC	FeCr	FeSiCa	Total
	<i>kt</i>							
2002	31.208	NO	NO	62.084	56.297	3.521	364	153.474
2003	41.539	NO	NO	52.773	43.434	1.654	1.155	140.555
2004	34.684	NO	NO	64.842	66.959	1.634	1.137	169.256
2005	13.943	1.710	859	47.843	43.458	894	11	108.718
2006	12.319	2.473	1.363	59.128	59.391	NO	NO	134.674
2007	8.417	112	NO	71.587	74.065	NO	NO	154.181
2008	9.510	941	393	59.940	61.194	NO	NO	131.978
2009	4.241	118	278	32.102	20.976	NO	NO	57.715
2010	16.274	9.519	626	34.960	35.449	NO	NO	96.828
2011	22.079	7.174	1.039	25.023	18.180	NO	4.066	77.561
2012	24.658	3.614	201	50.089	12.862	NO	10.168	101.592
2013	30.952	1.761	365	26.794	2.119	NO	3.685	65.676
2014	37.530	1.206	559	29.642	17.554	NO	4.735	91.226
2015	35.761	1.497	929	27.063	25.373	NO	4.898	95.521
2016	27.943	1.799	1.114	35.736	35.589	NO	4.086	106.267
2017	43.117	1.307	210	40.069	42.115	NO	2.661	129.479
2018	39.129	1.543	3.429	37.225	32.364	NO	NO	113.689
2019	27.566	808	1.060	49.897	26.187	NO	NO	105.518
2020	27.679	0.812	1.066	33.812	24.045	NO	1.182	88.596
2021	32.797	0.849	1.145	48.590	30.929	NO	1.478	115.788
2022	10.007	0.250	0.365	15.242	9.106	NO	0.458	35.428
2023	3.504	NO	NO	0.830	0.241	0.079	NO	4.653
2024	8.437	NO	NO	21.630	16.380	NO	NO	46.446

YEAR	CaCO ₃ Used	Total CO ₂	EF (CO ₂)	Total CH ₄
	kt		t/t	t
2002	67.068	333.657	2.174	40.57
2003	61.423	328.038	2.334	54.00
2004	73.965	371.066	2.192	45.09
2005	47.510	227.646	2.094	20.35
2006	58.853	275.660	2.047	19.23
2007	67.377	301.324	1.954	11.09
2008	57.674	263.043	1.993	13.59
2009	25.221	115.512	2.001	5.67
2010	42.314	219.069	2.262	33.53
2011	33.894	201.979	2.604	38.03
2012	44.396	265.502	2.613	36.75
2013	28.713	165.003	2.512	42.53
2014	41.893	222.894	2.443	50.36
2015	6.428	239.671	2.509	48.43
2016	4.824	237.053	2.482	38.66
2017	4.344	293.887	3.077	57.75
2018	323	281.565	2.948	52.87
2019	NO	239.101	2.503	36.89
2020	NO	214.524	2.421	37.04
2021	NO	251.900	2.843	43.74
2022	NO	75.981	2.145	13.33
2023	NO	7.770	1.670	4.55
2024	NO	69.444	1.495	10.97

Aluminium Production (CRT 2.C.3)

Tier 3 in combination with tier 2 approach based on plant specific emission factors and activity data was applied since 2004 in CO₂ and HVAE PFCs emissions estimation. According to the information from producer, no aluminium was produced in 2024. The CO₂ emissions from electrolysis were thus 0 Gg. Since 2023 only anode production remained in operation. The CO₂ emissions from pitch volatiles combustion and from bake furnace packing material were calculated by the tier 3 method (eq. 4.22 and 4.23 of the IPCC 2006 GL, Volume 3, Chapter 4) and were as follows: 7.73 Gg and 8.99 Gg, respectively. Before 1996, default EF (CO₂) = 1.8 t/t for Söderberg process had been used. Since that year, the CO₂ emission factors are evaluated annually in agreement with the tier 3 method described in the IPCC 2006 GL.

No PFC emissions were emitted in 2024.

Table 4.35: CO₂ emissions and EFs in aluminium production in particular years

YEAR	Aluminium Production	CO ₂ (Electrolysis)	CO ₂ (Anode Production)	Total CO ₂	EF per Aluminium
	kt			Gg	t/t
1990	67.40	121.32	NE	121.32	1.8000
1995	32.60	58.68	NE	58.68	1.8000
2000	109.81	160.33	16.23	176.56	1.6078
2005	159.20	230.69	23.53	254.22	1.5968
2010	163.00	239.38	24.09	263.47	1.6164
2011	162.84	237.21	24.07	261.28	1.6045
2012	160.66	235.77	23.75	259.52	1.6153
2013	163.30	241.10	24.14	265.24	1.6243

YEAR	Aluminium Production	CO ₂ (Electrolysis)	CO ₂ (Anode Production)	Total CO ₂	EF per Aluminium
	kt			Gg	t/t
2014	167.67	246.07	19.93	266.00	1.5865
2015	171.33	253.74	22.59	276.33	1.6129
2016	173.64	257.08	14.34	271.41	1.5631
2017	173.49	257.97	16.04	274.01	1.5794
2018	173.72	256.20	19.33	275.53	1.5860
2019	174.79	256.20	18.51	274.71	1.5716
2020	151.87	223.24	15.47	238.71	1.5717
2021	164.00	241.54	17.14	258.68	1.5773
2022	71.93	103.10	8.35	111.45	1.5493
2023	0.21	0.13	6.75	6.88	32.2683
2024	NO	NO	16.72	16.72	NA

Table 4.36: PFC emissions and EFs in aluminium production in particular years

YEAR	HVAE CF ₄	EF per Aluminium	HVAE C ₂ F ₆	EF per Aluminium	LVAE CF ₄	Total PFC
	t	kg/t	t	kg/t	t	Gg CO ₂ eq.
1990	28.15	0.4176	2.42	0.0359	0.07	28.15
1995	11.86	0.3637	1.02	0.0313	0.03	90.15
2000	1.30	0.0118	0.13	0.0011	0.99	16.56
2005	2.28	0.0143	0.22	0.0014	1.43	27.09
2010	2.41	0.0148	0.23	0.0014	1.47	28.27
2011	1.93	0.0119	0.19	0.0012	1.47	24.63
2012	2.47	0.0154	0.24	0.0015	1.45	28.62
2013	0.94	0.0058	0.09	0.0006	1.47	17.02
2014	1.07	0.0064	0.10	0.0006	1.51	18.27
2015	0.82	0.0048	0.08	0.0005	1.54	16.53
2016	0.62	0.0036	0.06	0.0003	1.56	15.17
2017	0.83	0.0048	0.08	0.0005	1.56	16.75
2018	0.75	0.0043	0.07	0.0004	1.56	16.14
2019	0.50	0.0029	0.05	0.0003	1.57	14.28
2020	0.54	0.0036	0.05	0.0003	1.37	13.22
2021	0.57	0.0035	0.06	0.0003	1.48	14.19
2022	0.21	0.0029	0.02	0.0003	0.65	5.88
2023	NO	NA	NO	NA	0.0019	0.01
2024	NO	NA	NO	NA	NO	NO

Lead Production (CRT 2.C.5)

This category is not key category and therefore tier 1 method based on the IPCC 2006 GL was used for whole time series. Default EF (0.2 t/t) for CO₂ emissions from treatment of secondary raw materials was used for whole time series. According to the direct information from the plant operator, 261 t of lead was produced from the secondary raw materials in 2024.

Table 4.37: The overview of activity data and CO₂ emissions from lead production in 1990 – 2024

YEAR	Lead Production from Secondary Materials	CO ₂ Emissions	IEF (CO ₂)
	t		t/t
1990-2010	NO	NO	NA
2011	49.81	9.96	0.2
2012	203.63	40.73	0.2
2013	261.10	52.22	0.2
2014	292.70	58.54	0.2
2015	323.12	64.62	0.2
2016	292.05	58.41	0.2
2017	303.83	60.77	0.2
2018	47.60	9.52	0.2
2019	66.00	13.20	0.2
2020	125.00	25.00	0.2
2021	155.00	31.00	0.2
2022	400.00	80.00	0.2
2023	424.00	84.80	0.2
2024	260.69	52.14	0.2

Zinc Production (CRT 2.C.6)

This category is not key category and therefore tier 1 method based on the IPCC 2006 GL was used for whole time series.

Default EF (0.43 t/t) for CO₂ emissions from pyrometallurgical process was used for whole time series.

According to the direct information from the plant operator, no zinc was produced in 2024.

Table 4.38: The overview of activity data and CO₂ emissions from zinc production in 1990 – 2024

YEAR	Zinc Production (Pyrometallurgical - ISF)	CO ₂ Emissions	IEF (CO ₂)
	t		t/t
1990 – 2011	NO	NO	NA
2012	43.90	18.88	0.43
2013	31.45	13.52	0.43
2014	23.94	10.29	0.43
2015 – 2024	NO	NO	NA

4.4.3. Description of any Flexibility Applied

Not applicable.

4.4.4. Uncertainty Assessment and Time-series Consistency

Table 4.39: Table of uncertainty for the sector Mineral Products (CRT 2.C)

Category	Gas	Combined uncertainty	Uncertainty introduced into the trend in total IPPU emissions
2.C.1 Metal Industry - Iron and Steel Production	CO ₂	6.60%	3.0718%
2.C.1 Metal Industry - Iron and Steel Production	CH ₄	289.27%	0.0177%
2.C.1 Metal Industry - Iron and Steel Production	N ₂ O	276.97%	0.0013%
2.C.2 Metal Industry - Ferroalloys Production	CO ₂	1.77%	0.0189%
2.C.2 Metal Industry - Ferroalloys Production	CH ₄	19.85%	0.0008%
2.C.3 Metal Industry - Aluminium Production	CO ₂	29.15%	0.0500%

Category	Gas	Combined uncertainty	Uncertainty introduced into the trend in total IPPU emissions
2.C.3 Metal Industry - Aluminium Production	PFCs	NO	NO
2.C.5 Metal Industry - Lead Production	CO ₂	20.24%	2×10 ⁻⁵ %

Iron and Steel Production (CRT 2.C.1)

Iron and Steel Production is the significant source of GHG emissions and key category in level and trend assessment, therefore important attention was paid on time series consistency. However, there are several comments to be mentioned:

Iron and Steel Production in blast furnaces: Natural gas was also used for heating of blast furnaces since 2000. Therefore, the IEF (CO₂) decreased from that year. The detailed data for country specific methodology described above are directly available for period 2005 – 2024. The older data (1990 – 2004) has been recalculated in previous submissions by using alternative recalculation techniques (surrogate method). The recalculation was based on the combined driver based on the mass of produced steel and pig iron and the total amount of coking coal used in the plant. Where available, the mass and composition of iron scraps, the mass and composition of iron ore and the mass of pig iron that was not processed to steel were considered to ensure the reliable results. This way of extrapolation provided more consistent data (see comparison of IEF for the boundary years 2003 – 2007). The EU ETS reports are available since 2005, but no disaggregated data on fuel consumption or CO₂ emissions to the very bottom level are presented in these reports. The methodology used by plant operator in the EU ETS report is based on total mass balance and was used for comparison during QA/QC process.

The methane and nitrous oxide emissions estimates are reported for the first time in this submission. Detailed activity data are available since 2014. For the period 1990 – 2013, the surrogate method for extrapolation was used. Several drivers were tested. As the best ones, the following drivers were used: (i) driver for the sinter production: the ratio of the sinter produced to the quantity of steel and pig iron produced. The uncertainty of the driver is 2.4%; (ii) driver for the coke production: the ratio of the coke produced to the quantity of steel and pig iron produced. The uncertainty of the driver is 5.0%; (iii) driver for the BFG: the ratio of the BFG flared to the quantity of steel and pig iron produced. The uncertainty of the driver is 1.9%; (iv) driver for the converter gas flaring: the ratio of the converter gas flaring to the quantity of steel produced. The uncertainty of the driver is 6.1%.

EAF Steel Production: Emissions estimation is based on the available country specific data and following assumptions

- **Železiarne Podbrezová:** the EU ETS reports are available since 2005. According to the questionnaires sent back by the producer for the period 2000 – 2004, the average value of carbon (in all material inputs) for production is 13.4 kg / 1 t of produced steel.
- **Metalurg Steel:** the EU ETS reports are available since 2005. Until 2006, the CO₂ emission factor was 0.165 t / 1 t of produced steel. This approach was based on the carbon balance made directly by the plant. Since 2007, direct consumption of carbon is available. From the data directly reported in the period 2007 – 2011, carbon consumption was extrapolated using driver method (steel production) back to 1990. The EF (CO₂) = 0.165 t/t was verified during this exercise. In 2015, the plant did not produce steel. Since 2019, the plant does not produce steel, as well.
- **UNEX Prakovce:** The plant is not included in the EU ETS. The default CO₂ emission factor was used (0.08 t/t) for produced steel. The plant did not produced the steel since 2010.
- **Slovakia Steel Mills:** the EU ETS report with detailed data is available since the start of the production (2013). The production in 2013 was high due to export to the Russian Federation (the RF). In 2014, after economic sanctions put on the RF, the export and subsequently

production significantly decreased, too (production from 394 kt in 2013 to 177 kt in 2014 and CO₂ decreased from 40 Gg in 2013 to 15 Gg in 2014). This plant was closed in the end of 2014.

The above-mentioned assumptions were used for the CO₂ emissions estimation in the period 1990 – 1999, as well. Wide range of the EFs for the EAF steel production is based on the content of carbon in the scraps. One of the plants is using low carbon scraps (<0.1% of C). On the other hand, the other plant is using high carbon iron scraps (about 4% of C). Content of carbon in produced steel is approximately 1%. The unequal carbon content results in significantly different EFs.

As described in the [Chapter 4.1.3](#), tier 2 approach to the uncertainty analysis of the subcategories was chosen. Compatible methodology to energy sector was used for uncertainty analyses in this category. The uncertainty analysis is presented in the SVK NID 2024. This approach has been chosen because no changes of uncertainties in IPPU subcategories and no changes in methodology of any subcategory have been made. The results of the uncertainty analysis of the subcategories (probability density function, percentiles, overall uncertainty) are nearly the same as in the previous submission. Therefore, the calculation of the statistical characteristics in the subcategories will be made every fifth year since this submission or it has been made in the case when the methodology or uncertainties of any used data is changed.

Ferroalloys Production (CRT 2.C.2)

Carbon balance for CO₂ emissions (and EFs) estimation is used since 2002. Before 2002, a different aggregation of production data is available. EFs in the period 1990 – 2001 are constant and were calculated from available data (1.684 t/t of ferroalloys based on Mn, 1.3 t/t of ferroalloys based on Cr and 3.194 t/t of ferroalloys based on Si). In previous submissions (period 1990 – 2001) verification of emissions calculation was made as follows: (i) the activity data for the period 2002 – 2010 were aggregated in the same way as data available for the years 1990 – 2001; (ii) CO₂ emissions for the period 2002 – 2010 were calculated using the emission factors reported above and compared with the carbon balance method. The difference between these estimations did not exceed 0.6%. Significant increase in emissions since 2002 is caused by the change of the new plant owner's plans and the new market situation. The using of calcium carbonate in the plant ended during 2018.

As described in the [Chapter 4.1.3](#), tier 2 approach to the uncertainty analysis of the subcategories was chosen. The uncertainty analysis is presented in the SVK NID 2024. This approach has been chosen because no changes of uncertainties in IPPU subcategories and no changes in methodology of any subcategory have been made. The results of the uncertainty analysis of the subcategories (probability density function, percentiles, overall uncertainty) are nearly the same as in the previous submission. Therefore, the calculation of the statistical characteristics in the subcategories will be made every fifth year since this submission or it has been made in the case when the methodology or uncertainties of any used data is changed.

Aluminium Production (CRT 2.C.3)

The technology was changed from Söderberg to prebaked technology in 1996. It results in significant decrease of CO₂ and PFC emissions. The CO₂ emissions were calculated by using the tier 1 method in the period 1990 – 1995 due to lack of detailed data. Due to the changes in ownership of the plant (and new producing policy), higher tier method can be implemented since 1996. Input data necessary for tier 3 method are available since 2005. Average CO₂ emission factor calculated from years 2005 and 2010 – 2012 was used also for years 1996 – 2004 (emission factors based on the years 2006 – 2009 could not be used due to technological reasons. Background data about it were made available and accepted by the ERT during in-country review in 2012). According to the questionnaire sent by producer, the significant progress in control of the electrolysis was achieved in 2009 (this information is confidential but was provided together with the reasoning of the IEF (CO₂) decrease during the in-country review in 2012). The improvements in production resulted also in decrease of PFC emissions after 2009. Further improvement in better performance controlling process of electrolysis cells continues

until now. The CO₂ emissions from pitch volatiles combustion and from bake furnace packing material were calculated in 2013 for the first time (according to the IPCC 2006 GL) and the resulting implied emission factor per produced aluminium was estimated. This IEF was also used for the time series 1996 – 2012. This IEF is almost without change also for next years and recalculation of the time series 1996 – 2012 is not necessary. In the 2024 submission, the new source of PFC emission was adopted from IPCC 2019 Refinement. The emissions reported so far represented emissions from HVAE as it is now defined in IPCC 2019 Refinement. They were recalculated using new default coefficients of the Slope method. New source of PFC emission from LVAE was calculated using the default emission factors for the corresponding technologies used.

As described in the [Chapter 4.1.3](#), tier 2 approach to the uncertainty analysis of the subcategories was chosen. The uncertainty analysis is presented in the SVK NID 2024. This approach has been chosen because no changes of uncertainties in IPPU subcategories and no changes in methodology of any subcategory have been made. The results of the uncertainty analysis of the subcategories (probability density function, percentiles, overall uncertainty) are nearly the same as in the previous submission. Therefore, the calculation of the statistical characteristics in the subcategories will be made every fifth year since this submission or it has been made in the case when the methodology or uncertainties of any used data is changed.

Lead Production (CRT 2.C.5)

Tier 1 approach according to the IPCC 2006 GL is used in whole time series.

As described in the [Chapter 4.1.3](#), tier 2 approach to the uncertainty analysis of the subcategories was chosen. The uncertainty analysis is presented in the SVK NID 2024. This approach has been chosen because no changes of uncertainties in IPPU subcategories and no changes in methodology of any subcategory have been made. The results of the uncertainty analysis of the subcategories (probability density function, percentiles, overall uncertainty) are nearly the same as in the previous submission. Therefore, the calculation of the statistical characteristics in the subcategories will be made every fifth year since this submission or it has been made in the case when the methodology or uncertainties of any used data is changed.

Zinc Production (CRT 2.C.6)

Tier 1 approach according to the IPCC 2006 GL is used in whole time series.

Because zinc was only produced in Slovakia between 2012 and 2014, uncertainties were not calculated.

4.4.5. Category-specific QA/QC and Verification

Iron and Steel Production (CRT 2.C.1)

Specific QA/QC procedure was made for the integrated iron and steel company that represents the biggest source of CO₂ emissions in the IPPU sector. The comparison of two independent emission estimations was evaluated. The EU ETS reports contain information on CO₂ emissions. These results were compared with the results obtained by the carbon balance prepared and presented in the [Chapter 4.4.2](#), and in the [Annex 4.1](#), of this Document. The difference between CO₂ emissions calculated from these two sources is 0.10% in 2024.

Ferroalloys Production (CRT 2.C.2)

Activity data are compared with the information from the ŠÚ SR (ferroalloy production). Another source used for verification is the [U.S. Geological Survey](#). Data for the period 1990 – 2011 were available and were compared with the results of the national GHG emissions inventory. The consistency of time series was verified.

Aluminium Production (CRT 2.C.3)

Activity data and emissions were verified with the theoretical thermodynamic calculation provided at the Slovak University of Technology, Faculty of Chemical and Food Technology together with comparison with the EU ETS report. All sources of aluminium production in Slovakia are covered with the EU ETS.

Lead Production (CRT 2.C.5)³

This production is not covered by the EU ETS, therefore data was provided directly by the operators.

Zinc Production (CRT 2.C.6)

This production is not covered by the EU ETS, therefore data was provided directly by the operators.

4.4.6. Category-specific Recalculations

No recalculation was made in this submission.

4.4.7. Category-specific Planned Improvements

There are no planned improvements for this category.

4.5. Non-energy Products from Fuels and Solvent Use (CRT 2.D)

4.5.1. Category Description

This category produces emissions of CO₂ and NMVOC. Based on known composition of NMVOC emissions, indirect (potential) CO₂ emissions were calculated in this submission, too. Direct CO₂ emissions were 42.97 Gg in 2024 and increased by approximately 1% compared with the previous year. When comparing with the base year, the decrease was 15% caused by the use the SCR in cars.

Table 4.40: Emissions in the category 2.D according to subcategories in particular years

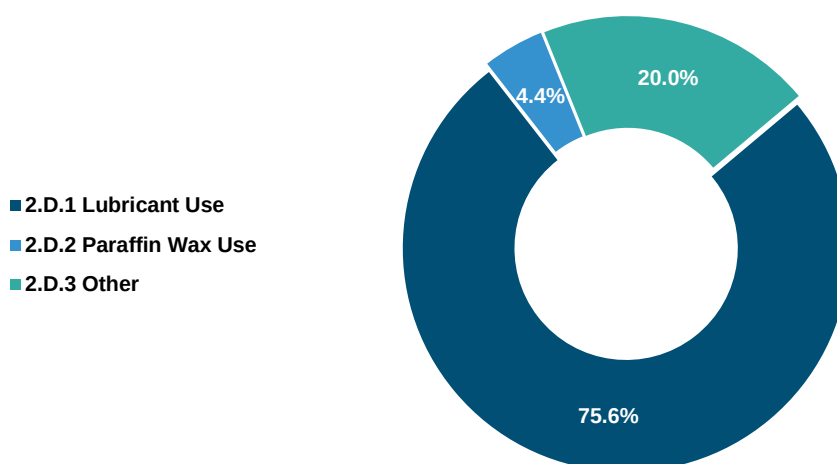
YEAR	2.D.1 Lubricant Use	2.D.2 Paraffin Wax Use	2.D.3 Other
	Gg of CO ₂ eq.		
1990	48.02	2.46	NO
1995	48.02	2.46	NO
2000	48.02	2.46	NO
2005	28.94	1.23	NO
2010	12.39	2.54	2.01
2011	18.52	1.90	3.48
2012	27.11	2.52	3.93
2013	32.51	2.54	6.23
2014	26.58	3.17	6.61
2015	26.85	2.54	6.38
2016	26.40	2.54	8.80
2017	28.46	2.52	9.13
2018	28.88	1.90	9.68
2019	23.61	2.54	8.87
2020	19.05	2.54	6.25
2021	21.58	2.54	9.77
2022	28.15	2.54	10.09

³ Category CRT 2.C.4 is not occurring

YEAR	2.D.1 Lubricant Use	2.D.2 Paraffin Wax Use	2.D.3 Other
	Gg of CO ₂ eq.		
2023	30.54	2.54	9.44
2024	32.48	1.90	8.59

The major share (75.6%) in emissions belongs to the lubricant use category, 20.0% belongs to the other used (urea use) and 4.4% to the paraffin wax use.

Figure 4.10: The share of GHG emissions in individual subcategories of the 2.D in 2024



In 2021 submission, recalculations were focused on the NMVOC emissions from solvent use have been prepared since the base year 1990. Also, harmonization between the GHG a CLRTAP inventories continuing and the completion of the QA/QC process of NMVOC emissions in 2.D.3 categories was finished in 2020 and presented in 2021 submission. The results are summarised in the [Annex 4.4.](#) of SVK NIR 2022. Moreover, CO₂ emissions resulted from the NMVOC emissions are indirect and are reported according to the document [“Conclusions and recommendations from the 17th meeting of greenhouse gas inventory lead reviewers”](#). No recalculation was made in this submission regarding the indirect CO₂ emissions.

Lubricant Use (CRT 2.D.1)

Lubricants are mostly used in industry and transport. The CO₂ emissions estimated in Slovakia from this category were 32.48 Gg in 2024.

Paraffin Wax Use (CRT 2.D.2)

Paraffin waxes are mostly derived by combustion of waxes derivate of paraffin (e.g. candles). The CO₂ emissions estimated in Slovakia from this category were 1.90 Gg in 2024.

Other (CRT 2.D.3)

This category includes potential CO₂ and NMVOC emissions from solvent use, road paving with asphalt. CO₂ emissions were calculated from solvent use, where composition of NMVOC emissions is known. It should be noted that CO₂ emissions represent only potential emissions originate from the oxidation of NMVOC emissions. Total NMVOC emissions from solvent use, road paving with asphalt and asphalt roofing were estimated in the frame of the National Program for Emission Reduction of Non-Methane Volatile Organic Compounds in the Slovak Republic.

Collection of available input data of solvents used in industry was the most challenging step in inventory preparation. Official statistical information in this area was insufficient, so it was decided directly requested producers, importers, distributors and users of solvents and other products. This inventory

was prepared in the consistency with the CLRTAP inventory. During last several submissions, the CLRTAP inventory was recalculated in several 2.D.3 subcategories. The results of the recalculation were always adopted in GHG inventory, which resulted in the recalculation of NMVOC and CO₂ emissions in 2.D.3 category since the base year. In 2020, the thorough QA/QC process focused on the harmonisation of the CLRTAP (NECD) and the GHG inventories for the 2.D.3 categories was finished, and the recalculation was necessary in previous submission. More information about the comparison of changes among submissions and detailed activity data can be found in the [Annex 4.4.](#) of SVK NIR 2022 and detailed information is presented in the CLRTAP submission 2022. The respective indirect CO₂ were calculated on the basis of stoichiometry of NMVOC emissions.

Urea used in catalytic converters is reported in this category. The use of urea in catalytic converters can occur in vehicles and in industrial plants. The CO₂ emissions from urea based catalysts were estimated using COPERT 5 model. The fuel consumption of diesel oil corresponding heavy duty trucks and passenger cars with SCR are included in the category 1.A.3.b.

The use of urea in industrial plants is reported in Slovakia since 2016. This possible use of urea is annually monitored by questionnaires that are sent to the operators. The only NO_x reduction method used in Slovakia before 2016 occurred in the ammonia plant where ammonia is used for reduction purposes and no CO₂ emissions occur at this method. Since 2016, due the new emission limits for NO_x, seven plants started using the DeNOx technologies. Three of them are using the ammonia, the rest are using the urea.

Total direct GHG emissions in this category were 8.59 Gg of CO₂ eq. in 2024. Total NMVOC emissions were 20.97 kt. [Table 4.41](#) summarizes CO₂ and NMVOC emissions for particular years of time series.

Table 4.41: CO₂ and NMVOC emissions (Gg) in 2.D.3 in particular years

YEAR	NMVOC Emissions	Indirect CO ₂ Emissions	Direct CO ₂ Emissions
	kt	Gg	
1990	38.503	87.769	NO
1995	35.828	82.085	NO
2000	29.603	65.444	NO
2005	30.733	66.929	NO
2010	22.416	49.201	2.012
2011	26.146	57.615	3.484
2012	21.197	46.484	3.925
2013	21.088	46.413	6.230
2014	22.502	49.541	6.608
2015	25.643	56.344	6.379
2016	23.925	52.517	8.800
2017	21.725	47.481	9.125
2018	24.154	53.114	9.684
2019	20.547	45.301	8.866
2020	20.851	45.875	6.250
2021	19.886	43.666	9.768
2022	17.890	39.505	10.094
2023	18.577	41.079	9.441
2024	20.968	46.114	8.588

4.5.2. Methodological Issues

Lubricant Use (CRT 2.D.1)

This category is not key category and therefore tier 1 method based on the IPCC 2006 GL was used for whole time series.

Default carbon content (20 t CO₂/TJ) and ODU (Oxidized During Use) factor (0.2) according to the IPCC 2006 GL was used.

Activity data of non-energy use of lubricants are available from the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic. Total volume of lubricants for non-energy use in Slovakia was 2216.0 TJ in 2024. Due to technical reasons, the activity data in this category are presented in CRT Tables in kilotons units. Due to lack of relevant statistics, data for the time series 1990 – 2001 were approximated by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

Table 4.42: *The overview of activity data and CO₂ emissions in lubricant non-energy use in particular years*

YEAR	Lubricant Use	Lubricants Use	CO ₂ Emissions
	kt	TJ	Gg
1990	78	3 276.8	48.024
1995	78	3 276.8	48.024
2000	78	3 276.8	48.024
2005	47	1 974.5	28.938
2010	20	845.2	12.388
2011	30	1 263.5	18.517
2012	44	1 849.5	27.106
2013	53	2 218.4	32.513
2014	44	1 813.4	26.577
2015	45	1 831.8	26.847
2016	46	1 801.5	26.402
2017	47	1 941.5	28.455
2018	47	1 970.4	28.878
2019	39	1 611.1	23.612
2020	31	1 300.0	19.053
2021	35	1 472.5	21.581
2022	46	1 920.7	28.150
2023	50	2 084.1	30.544
2024	53	2 216.0	32.478

Paraffin Wax Use (CRT 2.D.2)

This category is not key category and therefore tier 1 method based on the IPCC 2006 GL was used for whole time series. Default carbon content (20 t CO₂/TJ) and ODU factor (0.2) according to the IPCC 2006 GL was used. Activity data on non-energy use of paraffin wax in Slovakia are available from the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic. Total volume of paraffin wax for non-energy use in Slovakia was 129.9 TJ (3 kt) in 2024. No paraffin wax was reported in the years 2004 and 2006 (based on the statistical data). Due to lack of relevant statistics, data for the time series 1990 – 2002 were approximated by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

Table 4.43: The overview of activity data and CO₂ emissions in paraffin wax non-energy use in particular years

YEAR	Paraffin Wax Use	Paraffin Wax Use	CO ₂ Emissions
	kt	TJ	Gg
1990	4	168.04	2.46
1995	4	168.04	2.46
2000	4	168.04	2.46
2005	2	84.02	1.23
2010	4	173.20	2.54
2011	3	129.90	1.90
2012	4	172.00	2.52
2013	4	173.20	2.54
2014	5	216.50	3.17
2015	4	173.20	2.54
2016	4	173.20	2.54
2017	4	172.00	2.52
2018	3	129.90	1.90
2019	4	173.20	2.54
2020	4	173.20	2.54
2021	4	173.20	2.54
2022	4	173.20	2.54
2023	4	173.20	2.54
2024	3	129.90	1.90

Other (CRT 2.D.3)

In the CLRTAP inventory, 2.D.3 category consists of following subcategories:

- 2.D.3.a Domestic solvent use including fungicides
- 2.D.3.b Road paving with asphalt
- 2.D.3.c Asphalt roofing
- 2.D.3.d Coating application
- 2.D.3.e Degreasing
- 2.D.3.f Dry cleaning
- 2.D.3.g Chemical products
- 2.D.3.h Printing
- 2.D.3.i Other solvent use

In the GHG inventory, all categories except of 2.D.3.b and 2.D.3.c are reported under 2.D.3 Other – Solvent Use. Categories 2.D.3.b and 2.D.3.c are reported separately in 2.D.3 Other – Road paving with asphalt and 2.D.3 Other – Asphalt roofing.

During the QA/QC process performed in last years, a great effort was made to identify the chemical compounds in NMVOC emissions. 97 chemical compounds were identified. Due to this large number, the list of the chemical compounds is not presented in the Document, however, it is available to the ERT. Carbon content in the chemical compounds was calculated based on the stoichiometry of the molecule. For the others NMVOC emissions the carbon content was assumed to be the default value (0.6). The identification of large number of chemical compounds in the NMVOC emissions, made the CO₂ emissions estimate more accurate than in the previous submissions where only several groups of the chemicals were reported. CO₂ emissions were calculated for each subcategory separately (2.D.3.a – 2.D.3.i) since the year 2000. Extrapolation by the trend was used for the years 1990 – 1999 for each category, as well. The results are presented in [Tables 4.41-4.42](#). Detailed data are presented in the [Annex 4.4](#) of the SVK NIR 2022.

The CO₂ emissions from urea based catalysts from cars were estimated using COPERT 5 model for vehicle category “Heavy duty trucks Euro V 2008 Standards” and “Passenger cars Diesel PC Euro 6 up to 2016” for the years 2010 – 2023. As the number of vehicles with SCR technology is not known, the default value in COPERT model 5 was used. The urea based catalysts were not used before 2010. More information is included in the Chapter 3 of this Document. The CO₂ emissions from urea based catalysts in industry were calculated from the amount of used urea in industrial DeNOx technologies. Activity data on the urea use were reported in the CRT Software as the sum of the urea used for industrial DeNOx technologies and of its use in vehicles. However, the concentration of urea solution in cars is assumed to be 32% in COPERT 5 model, while the concentration of the urea in industrial DeNOx technologies is usually 40%. Therefore, the consumption of urea from use in vehicles was estimated by reverse calculation from the CO₂ emissions in the term of the pure urea and summed with the pure urea (calculated from the 40% solution) from industrial technologies. In the NID, the activity data on the urea use are reported separately (according to the previous review recommendation). The CO₂ emissions from urea based catalysts are presented in [Table 4.46](#).

Table 4.44: NMVOC and CO₂ emissions in solvent use category in particular years

YEAR	NMVOC Emissions	Indirect CO ₂ Emissions
	kt	Gg
1990	38.386	87.512
1995	35.771	81.961
2000	29.575	65.382
2005	30.708	66.874
2010	22.399	49.164
2011	26.125	57.570
2012	21.179	46.446
2013	21.070	46.373
2014	22.486	49.504
2015	25.622	56.297
2016	23.904	52.471
2017	21.705	47.436
2018	24.132	53.066
2019	20.529	45.261
2020	20.834	45.837
2021	19.863	43.615
2022	17.867	39.454
2023	18.557	41.034
2024	20.948	46.070

Table 4.45: NMVOC and CO₂ emissions from asphalt using in particular years

YEAR	Road Paving with Asphalt	Asphalt Roofing	Road Paving with Asphalt	Asphalt Roofing	Road Paving with Asphalt	Asphalt Roofing
	Asphalt use in kt		NMVOC in t		Indirect CO ₂ in t	
1990	366.80	130.17	62.355	46.717	154.994	102.777
1995	170.99	65.92	29.067	23.659	72.251	52.051
2000	52.50	46.47	10.363	16.323	25.760	35.910
2005	112.99	32.28	19.138	5.773	42.103	12.701
2010	102.40	25.26	14.373	2.402	31.620	5.285
2011	121.00	28.10	18.230	2.411	40.105	5.304
2012	102.25	27.59	14.870	2.340	32.715	5.147
2013	86.00	40.99	15.197	2.907	33.434	6.396
2014	79.20	59.42	13.746	2.635	30.242	5.797

YEAR	Road Paving with Asphalt	Asphalt Roofing	Road Paving with Asphalt	Asphalt Roofing	Road Paving with Asphalt	Asphalt Roofing
	Asphalt use in kt		NMVOC in t		Indirect CO ₂ in t	
2015	147.30	37.91	20.067	0.973	44.147	2.141
2016	150.80	66.37	18.942	1.959	41.672	4.310
2017	115.00	50.56	18.737	1.290	41.221	2.838
2018	146.00	68.53	19.933	2.096	43.852	4.611
2019	132.50	63.68	16.455	1.900	36.201	4.180
2020	132.90	64.96	15.082	2.186	33.180	4.810
2021	154.80	78.96	20.829	2.229	45.823	4.904
2022	163.13	59.39	20.953	2.114	46.096	4.652
2023	152.47	53.34	18.040	2.398	39.689	5.275
2024	106.09	61.40	17.684	2.331	38.905	5.128

Table 4.46: CO₂ emissions originating from the use of urea in catalytic converters in 2010 – 2024

YEAR	Urea Consumption in Industry	CO ₂ Emissions in Industry	Urea Consumption in Cars	CO ₂ Emissions in Cars	Total CO ₂ Emissions
	t				
2010	NO	NO	2 745.8	2 012.2	2 012.2
2011	NO	NO	4 753.6	3 483.5	3 483.5
2012	NO	NO	5 356.5	3 925.3	3 925.3
2013	NO	NO	8 501.8	6 230.3	6 230.3
2014	NO	NO	9 016.7	6 607.6	6 607.6
2015	NO	NO	8 704.8	6 379.0	6 379.0
2016	2 227.8	1 632.6	9 779.6	7 166.7	8 799.7
2017	2 271.0	1 664.2	10 181.2	7 461.0	9 125.2
2018	1 997.8	1 464.0	11 217.0	8 220.0	9 684.0
2019	732.4	536.7	11 231.1	8 230.3	8 866.0
2020	1 568.8	1 149.6	6 959.5	5 100.0	6 249.7
2021	1 661.1	1 217.3	11 667.9	8 550.5	9 767.7
2022	1 623.0	1 189.4	12 151.1	8 904.5	10 093.9
2023	1 364.2	999.7	11 518.5	8 440.9	9 440.6
2024	1 034.6	758.2	10 685.2	7 830.3	8 588.5

4.5.3. Description of any Flexibility Applied

Not applicable.

4.5.4. Uncertainty Assessment and Time-series Consistency

Table 4.47: Table of uncertainty for the sector Mineral Products (CRT 2.D)

Category	Gas	Combined uncertainty	Uncertainty introduced into the trend in total IPPU emissions
2.D Non-energy Products from Fuels and Solvent Use	CO ₂	74.01%	0.3682%

Lubricant Use (CRT 2.D.1)

Tier 1 approach according to the IPCC 2006 GL is used in whole time series.

As described in the [Chapter 4.1.3](#), tier 2 approach to the uncertainty analysis of the subcategories was chosen. The uncertainty analysis is presented in the SVK NID 2024. This approach has been chosen because no changes of uncertainties in IPPU subcategories and no changes in methodology of any subcategory have been made. The results of the uncertainty analysis of the subcategories (probability density function, percentiles, overall uncertainty) are nearly the same as in the previous submission.

Therefore, the calculation of the statistical characteristics in the subcategories will be made every fifth year since this submission or it has been made in the case when the methodology or uncertainties of any used data is changed.

Paraffin Wax Use (CRT 2.D.2)

Tier 1 approach according to the IPCC 2006 GL is used in whole time series.

As described in the [Chapter 4.1.3](#), tier 2 approach to the uncertainty analysis of the subcategories was chosen. The uncertainty analysis is presented in the SVK NID 2024. This approach has been chosen because no changes of uncertainties in IPPU subcategories and no changes in methodology of any subcategory have been made. The results of the uncertainty analysis of the subcategories (probability density function, percentiles, overall uncertainty) are nearly the same as in the previous submission. Therefore, the calculation of the statistical characteristics in the subcategories will be made every fifth year since this submission or it has been made in the case when the methodology or uncertainties of any used data is changed.

Other (CRT 2.D.3)

Consistent methodology and tier method was used for the whole time series in all subcategories mentioned in this chapter. The detailed data are available since 2000. The extrapolation was used for the rest of the time series. The extrapolation was based on the average IEF of CO₂ per 1 t of NMVOC from the years 2000 – 2005.

As described in the [Chapter 4.1.3](#), tier 2 approach to the uncertainty analysis of the subcategories was chosen. The uncertainty analysis is presented in the SVK NID 2024. This approach has been chosen because no changes of uncertainties in IPPU subcategories and no changes in methodology of any subcategory have been made. The results of the uncertainty analysis of the subcategories (probability density function, percentiles, overall uncertainty) are nearly the same as in the previous submission. Therefore, the calculation of the statistical characteristics in the subcategories will be made every fifth year since this submission or it has been made in the case when the methodology or uncertainties of any used data is changed.

4.5.5. Category-specific QA/QC and Verification

Lubricant Use (CRT 2.D.1)

This category is not covered by the EU ETS, the data were obtained from the special questionnaires of the ŠÚ SR.

Paraffin Wax Use (CRT 2.D.2)

This category is not covered by the EU ETS, the data were obtained from the special questionnaires of the ŠÚ SR.

Other (CRT 2.D.3)

This category is not covered by the EU ETS, the data were obtained from the special questionnaires of the ŠÚ SR. Due to the lack of appropriate statistical information and methodological advises in the IPCC 2019 GL, inputs were taken directly from the estimations of the NMVOC emissions reported under the CLRTAP submission. Total NMVOC emissions from solvent use, road paving with asphalt, asphalt roofing and asphalt blowing were estimated in the frame of the National Program for Emissions Reduction of Non-Methane Volatile Organic Compounds in the Slovak Republic.

4.5.6. Category-specific Recalculations

Other (CRT 2.D.3)

Recalculation in the CO₂ emissions from the urea consumption in cars was made for years 2013 – 2023 in this submission. Software update of the COPERT model resulted in the corrections to several emission factors, and the addition of new vehicle categories. More details can be found in the energy sector in transport categories. The impact of the recalculation on urea consumption is presented in the **Table 4.48**.

Table 4.48: *The comparison of CO₂ emissions estimates from urea consumption for the time series 2013 – 2023*

YEAR	SUBMISSION 2025	SUBMISSION 2026	Changes 2025/2026
	Gg CO ₂	Gg CO ₂	
2013	6.090	6.230	2.3%
2014	6.504	6.608	1.6%
2015	6.315	6.379	1.0%
2016	8.767	8.800	0.4%
2017	10.669	9.125	-14.5%
2018	10.571	9.684	-8.4%
2019	16.696	8.866	-46.9%
2020	18.951	6.250	-67.0%
2021	30.009	9.768	-67.5%
2022	17.979	10.094	-43.9%
2023	27.130	9.441	-65.2%

4.5.7. Category-specific Planned Improvements

There are no planned improvements for this category.

4.6. Electronic Industry (CRT 2.E)

No halocarbons, SF₆ or NF₃ were used in the Slovak Republic in 1990 – 2024 in this category, therefore notation key “NO” was used in all 2.E categories.

4.7. Product Uses as Substitutes for ODS (CRT 2.F)

4.7.1. Category Description

F-gases notion means the emissions of substances that, because of their effects, can be added to the greenhouse gases group. However, before COP3 in Kyoto F-gases were not considered in the GHG emissions inventory or GHG emission projections.

At the present, following gases are included into inventory submission of the Slovak Republic:

- HFCs – hydrofluorocarbons (23, 32, 125, 134a, 152a, 143a, 227ea, 236fa, 245fa, 365mfc);
- SF₆ – sulphur hexafluoride;
- PFCs – per fluorocarbons (CF₄ for the period 1997 – 2005; C₂F₆).

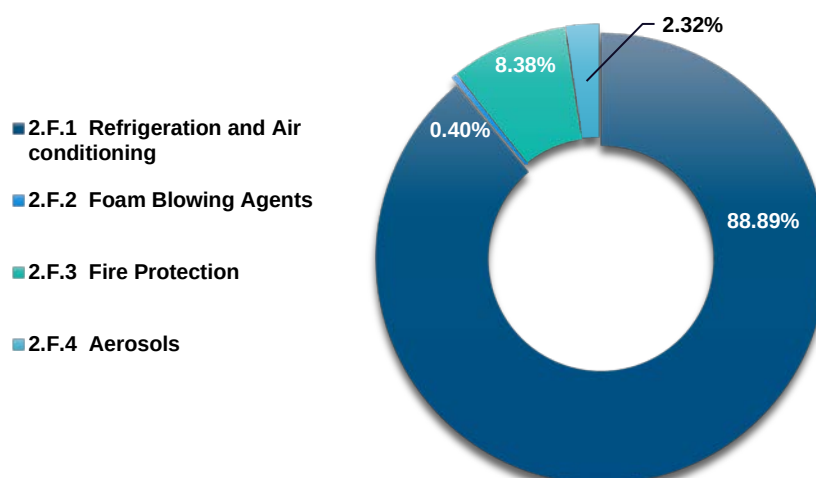
The PFC emissions (CF₄ and C₂F₆) from metal production are reported in 2.C.3 – Aluminium Production. The inventory of F-gases is complicated due to a high number of substances. These gases are components of different mixtures and are used in more than 15 different applications. Each application has its own development of consumption and emissions trend. To ensure environmental

integrity, the post-2012 agreement includes additional fluorinated gases (NF₃, hydrofluoroethers and perfluoropolyethers) with lower GWPs. There are two additional HFCs gases already reported in the Slovak inventory under memo items: HFC 245fa and HFC 365mfc. These gases are used in industry as foam agent (polyurethane-foam blowing agent – PU closed cell foam and integral PU-foam) with the highest consumption as PU spray foam for roof insulation.

Table 4.49: The overview of actual HFCs and PFCs emissions in particular years

YEAR	2.F.1	2.F.2	2.F.3	2.F.4	2.F.5	2.F.6	Total 2.F
	Gg CO ₂ eq.						
1990	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
1995	10.202	NO	2.179	NO	NO	NO	12.381
2000	82.192	5.597	7.988	2.425	1.274	NO	99.475
2005	252.913	4.803	13.196	6.182	0.398	NO	277.491
2010	543.084	2.114	16.908	7.116	NO	NO	569.222
2011	548.226	2.182	18.403	7.624	NO	NO	576.434
2012	574.144	2.542	17.684	7.704	NO	NO	602.074
2013	593.363	2.142	17.391	8.098	NO	NO	620.993
2014	598.021	1.985	17.728	8.406	NO	NO	626.139
2015	674.550	1.800	19.427	9.058	NO	NO	704.835
2016	615.631	1.790	21.279	9.253	NO	NO	647.952
2017	679.098	1.781	20.991	8.325	NO	NO	710.194
2018	645.605	1.772	20.141	8.103	NO	NO	675.621
2019	656.458	1.763	22.155	8.310	NO	NO	688.686
2020	615.045	1.754	21.546	8.303	NO	NO	646.649
2021	642.702	1.745	19.130	8.832	NO	NO	672.409
2022	447.369	1.737	21.931	9.852	NO	NO	480.889
2023	398.920	1.728	27.204	10.038	NO	NO	437.890
2024	380.550	1.719	35.882	9.953	NO	NO	428.104

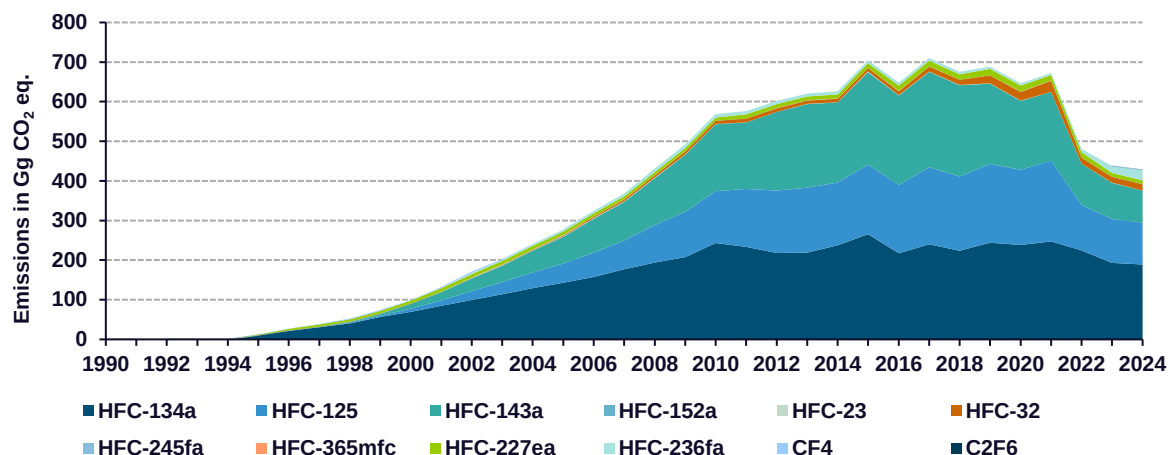
Figure 4.11: The share of emissions in the 2.F category according to the subcategories in 2024



Total actual HFCs and PFCs emissions reported in the category 2.F Product uses as substitutes for ODS were 428.10 Gg of CO₂ eq. in 2024 and they decreased by 2% compared to the previous year. The decrease is caused by the decrease of emissions in 2.F.1 category, and partially compensated by increase in 2.F.3 category. The reasons for decrease are discussed in the respective categories.

The decrease was expected due the Regulation (EU) No 517/2014 of the European parliament and of the Council on fluorinated greenhouse gases. However, due to the decommissioning of the equipment with the high GWP gases, only small decrease occurred in several last years. Total trend in several last years (since 2017) fluctuated but was slowly decreasing. Since 2022 the implementation of the Regulation (EU) No 517/2014 is fully manifested.

Figure 4.12: Trend in individual F-gases in 1990 – 2024



Generally, increasing trend is visible since the base year and is caused by supplying HCFCs gases by the HFCs up to 2010. However, the emissions of F-gases were approximately constant since 2010 because of the almost complete replacement of HFCs gases. Another reason of the change in trend is the use of HFC-134a in mobile air conditioners (ACs). Coolant R134a showed continuing increasing trend mainly because of rising uses of cars with ACs. This trend stopped in 2010. It was caused by smaller purchases of cars in Slovakia since 2010, which resulted in a smaller bank of HFC-134a in Slovakia. Also, HFO-1234yf is used in an increased extent in new cars; while in 2016 the ratio of HFO-1234yf and HFC-134a was ca 1:1, in 2023 the ratio is ca 8:1.

Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment (CRT 2.F.1)

The emissions originating from refrigeration and AC equipment represent more than 90% of emissions from the 2.F category. Therefore, these emissions are significant source. Total actual emissions of HFCs were 380.53 Gg of CO₂ eq. in 2024 and they decreased by 5% in comparison with the previous year. Total actual emissions of PFCs were 0.02 Gg of CO₂ eq. in 2024. The decrease due the Regulation (EU) No 517/2014 of the European parliament and of the Council on fluorinated greenhouse gases was expected. The expectations are caused by several reasons. One of them is end of using of new R404A and R410A gases (only recovered gas can be used since now). Another reason is using of new replacements of R404A, R410A, R134a with low GWP blends (in Slovakia new gases R448A, R449A, R454B, R454C, R513A, R514A, R1234yf, R1234ze were introduced into the market). However, the decommissioning of the old equipment disrupts this expectation in several past years. Since 2021, expectations about the reduction of emissions were fully met. When compared with the previous year, the reduction in emissions was ca 18 Gg CO₂ eq. At verifying of this decrease, synergistic effect of several facts was determined: (i) significant increase of recovery, mainly R404A and R410A blends since 2022. In comparison with the previous year, the increased recovery has no significant effect on this year decrease.; (ii) reduction in usage of the blend with high GWP (R404A, R410A, R407C and R134a) and their replacement with the blends with low GWP. This reduction corresponds to the

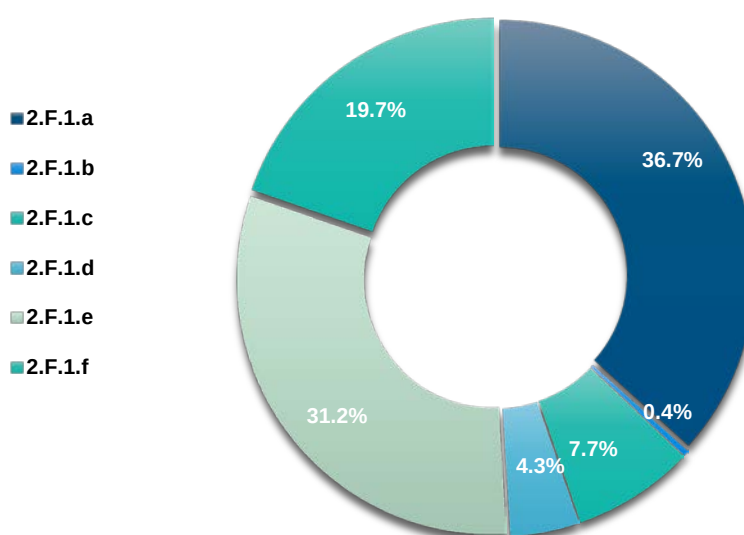
decrease in emissions by ca 9 Gg CO₂ eq.; (iii) decrease in decommissioning of devices in categories 2.F.1.a, 2.F.1.d and 2.F.1.f that corresponds to the decrease in emissions by 10 Gg CO₂ eq. Totally, it corresponds to the decrease in emissions by 19 Gg CO₂ eq.; which is in great agreement with the actual decrease of 18 Gg CO₂ eq.

It can be also seen that the small decreasing trend (with fluctuations) occurs since 2017.

The emissions of NF₃ and SF₆ are not occurring in this category. The following gases and subcategories are reported in 2.F.1:

- HFC-23, HFC-32, HFC-125, HFC-134a, HFC-143a, HFC-152a and C2F6 in 2.F.1.a - Commercial refrigeration.
- HFC-134a in 2.F.1.b - Domestic refrigeration.
- HFC-32, HFC-125, HFC-134a, HFC-227ea and HFC-143a in 2.F.1.c - Industrial refrigeration.
- HFC-32, HFC-125, HFC-134a and HFC-143a in 2.F.1.d - Transport refrigeration.
- HFC-134a in 2.F.1.e - Mobile AC.
- HFC-32, HFC-125, HFC-134a, HFC-143a and C4F8 in 2.F.1.f - Stationary AC.

Figure 4.13: The share of individual subcategories within the category 2.F.1 in 2024



The products designed for coolants R22, R134a and R404A were usually imported up to the year 1998. Only in 1999, the indications of import of products containing coolants R407C and R410A are emerging. When the Act No. 76/1998 on the Protection of the Ozone Layer of the Earth entered into force on April 1, 1998, the use of the alternative coolants started. Consumption of alternative coolants R401A and R409A in order to supply R22 started to decrease in the year 2002. Coolants R407C and R410A show the increase since 1999. Coolant R134a shows continuing increasing trend mainly because of rising use of cars with AC; the increasing trend stopped in 2010. It is caused by smaller purchases of cars in Slovakia and lower amount of gas in AC since then, which results in smaller bank of HFC-134a in Slovakia. General increasing trend of HFCs emissions visible since the base year has been caused by supplying HCFCs gases by the HFCs. However, because of the almost complete replacement of HCFCs gases, the F-gases emissions were approximately constant since 2010. Rising trend since 2014 is caused by increased decommissioning of refrigerant units, while the decreasing trend since 2016 is caused by increased using of HFCs with lower GWP. Servicing of the MACs with HFC-134a is lower than in previous years, therefore the operational emissions decreased. On the other hand, the servicing with HFO-1234YF increased.

The decreased in 2018 was followed after a peak in 2017. This can be explained by the decreasing of share of mixtures containing major share of HFC-134a and HFC-125 increasing of the share of mixtures with a higher HFC-32 content. This is mostly visible in subcategory 2.F.1.f. In 2024, the replacement of

HFC-404A with the blends HFC-448A and HFC-452A occurred in an increased extent. Also the replacement of HFC-410A with HFC-452B was more significant than in the previous year. The replacement of HFC-134a with the HFC-513A blend is negligible, but using of R1234yf, R1234ze is of increased importance. The use of natural refrigerants is of increased importance in this submission, as well. Approximately 37% of total F-gases emissions (in CO₂ eq.) are allocated in 2.F.1.a – Commercial Refrigeration followed by 2.F.1.e – Mobile AC (31%) in 2023 ([Figure 4.13](#)). This relates to the high share of automotive industry in last years in Slovakia. About 20% emissions are allocated in 2.F.1.f – Stationary AC, 8% in 2.F.1c, 4% in 2.F.1.d and below 1% in 2.F.1.b – Domestic Refrigeration. Time series of F-gases consumption in the category 2.F.1 is summarized in the following [Tables 4.50-4.57](#).

Figure 4.14: The share of individual F-gases in the category 2.F.1 in 2024

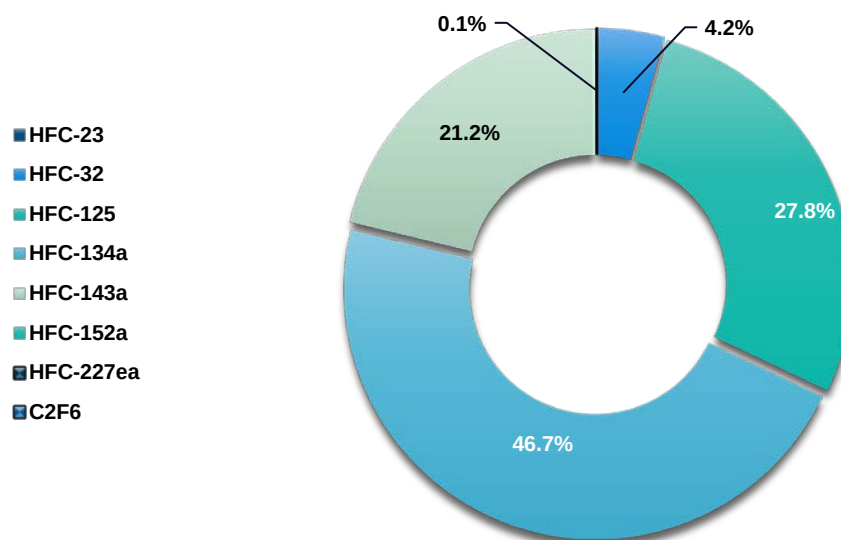


Table 4.50: Aggregated data on HFCs use in the subcategory 2.F.1.a in particular years

Year	New Fillings	New Addition to Bank	Bank	Retired Equip.	Emissions From:			Recovery	Total
					New Fillings	Bank	Disposal		
	Gg CO ₂ eq.								
1990	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
1995	2.304	4.056	4.056	NO	0.023	0.767	NO	NO	0.790
2000	34.303	59.940	121.623	NO	0.343	17.941	NO	NO	18.284
2005	84.295	110.225	625.353	3.130	0.843	89.274	2.381	0.749	92.497
2010	117.202	136.799	1338.124	35.500	1.172	200.687	29.086	6.415	230.945
2011	84.876	135.435	1401.600	53.453	0.849	185.001	43.892	9.562	229.741
2012	72.657	141.886	1454.765	67.925	0.727	204.650	55.846	12.079	261.222
2013	78.970	153.151	1504.833	80.128	0.790	214.583	65.974	14.154	281.347
2014	100.696	91.000	1484.649	86.239	1.007	212.735	68.497	17.742	282.242
2015	111.966	104.003	1463.439	97.401	1.120	236.280	82.012	15.389	319.419
2016	101.551	120.448	1449.254	102.160	1.016	227.965	73.842	28.318	302.829
2017	70.463	78.876	1373.565	120.336	0.705	216.399	111.025	9.311	328.139
2018	50.753	47.398	1247.467	139.448	0.508	194.369	125.379	14.069	320.266
2019	40.706	39.999	1120.365	134.361	0.407	179.086	125.335	9.026	304.864
2020	12.383	32.743	985.480	137.959	0.124	139.440	119.734	18.225	259.327
2021	4.900	20.181	854.497	123.962	0.049	153.227	107.159	16.803	260.478
2022	14.468	16.530	732.367	113.386	0.145	117.009	44.635	68.751	161.815
2023	19.747	21.425	625.600	104.236	0.197	110.295	33.108	71.128	143.627
2024	19.227	21.267	527.343	97.954	0.192	112.917	26.524	71.430	139.667

Table 4.51: Aggregated data on PFCs use in the subcategory 2.F.1.a in particular years

Year	New Fillings	New Addition to Bank	Bank	Retired Equip.	Emissions From:			Recovery	Total
					New Fillings	Bank	Disposal		
	Gg CO ₂ eq.								
1990-2018	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
2019	NO	0.707	0.707	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
2020	NO	NO	0.707	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
2021	NO	NO	0.707	NO	NO	0.036	NO	NO	0.036
2022	NO	NO	0.707	NO	NO	0.029	NO	NO	0.029
2023	NO	NO	0.707	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
2024	NO	NO	0.707	NO	NO	0.017	NO	NO	0.017

Table 4.52: Aggregated data on HFCs use in the sub-category 2.F.1.b in particular years

Year	New Fillings	New Addition to Bank	Bank	Retired Equip.	Emissions From:			Recovery	Total
					New Fillings	Bank	Disposal		
	Gg CO ₂ eq.								
1990	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
1995	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
2000	13.130	12.998	56.741	NO	0.131	0.284	NO	NO	0.415
2005	1.586	1.359	74.942	NO	0.016	0.375	NO	NO	0.391
2010	NO	0.189	69.975	4.290	NO	0.350	2.574	1.716	2.924
2011	NO	5.779	64.386	8.814	NO	0.322	5.288	3.526	5.610
2012	NO	9.566	59.364	11.414	NO	0.297	6.848	4.565	7.145
2013	NO	12.486	54.848	13.363	NO	0.274	8.018	5.345	8.292
2014	NO	1.661	43.933	9.842	NO	0.220	4.468	5.374	4.688
2015	NO	0.018	36.211	6.016	NO	0.181	4.314	1.703	4.495
2016	NO	NO	31.576	3.708	NO	0.158	2.610	1.097	2.768
2017	NO	NO	29.038	2.030	NO	0.145	1.441	0.589	1.587
2018	NO	NO	27.106	1.546	NO	0.136	1.283	0.263	1.418
2019	NO	NO	25.990	0.893	NO	0.130	0.850	0.043	0.980
2020	NO	NO	25.179	0.649	NO	0.126	0.598	0.051	0.724
2021	NO	NO	24.655	0.419	NO	0.123	0.383	0.037	0.506
2022	NO	NO	24.438	0.173	NO	0.122	0.140	0.033	0.262
2023	NO	NO	22.835	1.283	NO	0.114	0.532	0.751	0.646
2024	NO	NO	18.899	3.149	NO	0.094	1.338	1.811	1.432

Table 4.53: Aggregated data on HFCs using in the sub-category 2.F.1.c in particular years

Year	New Fillings	New Addition to Bank	Bank	Retired Equip.	Emissions From:			Recovery	Total
					New Fillings	Bank	Disposal		
	Gg CO ₂ eq.								
1990	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
1995	3.423	0.655	0.655	NO	0.034	0.097	NO	NO	0.131
2000	39.834	8.680	17.306	NO	0.398	2.278	NO	NO	2.676
2005	96.958	16.088	91.300	NO	0.970	11.776	NO	NO	12.746
2010	134.340	13.730	203.361	0.105	1.343	25.980	0.064	0.041	27.387
2011	145.366	142.015	344.924	0.323	1.454	32.488	0.218	0.105	34.160
2012	91.984	73.893	418.077	0.517	0.920	53.625	0.366	0.152	54.910
2013	83.479	54.283	471.121	0.894	0.835	56.148	0.665	0.229	57.647
2014	51.382	53.585	522.659	1.380	0.514	46.648	0.965	0.415	48.126

Year	New Fillings	New Addition to Bank	Bank	Retired Equip.	Emissions From:			Recovery	Total
					New Fillings	Bank	Disposal		
	Gg CO ₂ eq.								
2015	48.774	51.768	570.689	2.664	0.488	53.420	2.203	0.461	56.111
2016	47.303	51.108	615.858	4.295	0.473	54.831	3.105	1.190	58.408
2017	47.643	49.815	657.014	6.575	0.476	59.532	6.040	0.535	66.049
2018	54.514	91.715	737.732	8.334	0.545	49.106	7.500	0.834	57.151
2019	20.907	60.144	784.263	10.654	0.209	44.038	9.978	0.676	54.225
2020	6.014	14.431	783.419	11.839	0.060	43.186	10.305	1.534	53.552
2021	4.294	18.233	784.433	13.744	0.043	46.431	11.905	1.839	58.380
2022	42.621	87.606	853.999	13.898	0.426	27.610	5.310	8.588	33.346
2023	61.484	80.407	913.248	16.573	0.615	28.263	5.100	11.473	33.978
2024	19.739	68.499	958.914	18.341	0.197	24.473	4.540	13.801	29.210

Table 4.54: Aggregated data on HFCs using in the sub-category 2.F.1.d in particular years

Year	New Fillings	New Addition to Bank	Bank	Retired Equip.	Emissions From:			Recovery	Total
					New Fillings	Bank	Disposal		
	Gg CO ₂ eq.								
1990	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
1995	NO	1.156	1.156	NO	NO	0.243	NO	NO	0.243
2000	2.843	4.299	12.348	NO	0.028	2.180	NO	NO	2.208
2005	6.676	9.527	47.177	0.703	0.067	7.039	0.447	0.256	7.552
2010	10.582	12.772	93.762	3.282	0.106	14.595	2.504	0.778	17.205
2011	13.192	18.099	103.691	3.714	0.132	14.301	2.830	0.884	17.263
2012	11.283	15.449	109.836	4.194	0.113	15.786	3.207	0.987	19.106
2013	5.267	6.388	105.809	4.718	0.053	15.363	3.627	1.091	19.043
2014	1.759	1.752	95.709	5.503	0.018	12.500	3.967	1.535	16.485
2015	4.888	4.888	87.149	5.889	0.049	22.433	4.770	1.119	27.252
2016	3.423	9.424	81.880	6.811	0.034	23.584	4.823	1.988	28.442
2017	2.857	6.204	72.189	8.308	0.029	20.874	7.368	0.939	28.271
2018	3.628	4.491	61.170	7.458	0.036	20.187	6.575	0.883	26.798
2019	1.191	2.074	48.603	7.718	0.012	20.197	7.209	0.509	27.418
2020	0.611	1.285	37.754	8.387	0.006	14.870	7.355	1.032	22.231
2021	NO	0.352	30.799	5.459	NO	17.994	4.748	0.711	22.742
2022	3.249	3.249	29.395	2.035	0.032	14.818	0.821	1.214	15.672
2023	4.660	4.819	28.811	1.660	0.047	13.253	0.533	1.127	13.833
2024	5.436	5.513	27.633	3.578	0.054	15.257	1.149	2.429	16.461

Table 4.55: Aggregated data on HFCs using in the sub-category 2.F.1.e in particular years

Year	New Fillings	New Addition to Bank	Bank	Retired Equip.	Emissions From:			Recovery	Total
					New Fillings	Bank	Disposal		
	Gg CO ₂ eq.								
1990	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
1995	21.479	59.207	59.207	NO	0.215	6.477	NO	NO	6.692
2000	64.437	76.822	386.615	NO	0.644	42.296	NO	NO	42.940
2005	107.395	116.232	896.882	NO	1.074	98.119	NO	NO	99.193
2010	240.630	116.719	1 314.360	30.053	2.406	165.772	18.032	12.021	186.211
2011	275.132	130.330	1 376.452	31.323	2.751	149.845	18.794	12.529	171.390
2012	398.192	69.680	1 372.319	32.362	3.982	136.871	19.417	12.945	160.271

Year	New Fillings	New Addition to Bank	Bank	Retired Equip.	Emissions From:			Recovery	Total
					New Fillings	Bank	Disposal		
	Gg CO ₂ eq.								
2013	412.867	56.810	1 346.229	36.903	4.129	131.095	22.142	14.761	157.365
2014	324.723	56.633	1 311.294	41.455	3.247	150.464	18.820	22.634	172.532
2015	484.940	67.508	1 279.104	45.971	4.849	154.210	32.961	13.010	192.021
2016	404.641	31.178	1 203.225	50.536	4.046	105.939	35.578	14.959	145.563
2017	196.198	24.065	1 114.561	53.803	1.962	124.123	38.200	15.603	164.285
2018	260.464	12.165	1 008.764	56.810	2.605	106.876	47.152	9.658	156.633
2019	225.507	22.569	909.850	58.914	2.255	107.765	56.057	2.857	166.076
2020	159.243	16.684	801.903	61.017	1.592	105.410	56.202	4.814	163.205
2021	93.142	9.800	686.895	63.492	0.931	106.809	57.965	5.528	165.706
2022	79.969	8.516	576.428	63.157	0.800	105.530	50.984	12.173	157.313
2023	89.676	9.377	474.149	64.156	0.897	100.676	26.586	37.570	128.159
2024	92.695	9.986	388.464	56.596	0.927	93.875	24.041	32.555	118.843

Table 4.56: Aggregated data on HFCs using in the sub-category 2.F.1.f in particular years

Year	New Fillings	New Addition to Bank	Bank	Retired Equip.	Emissions From:			Recovery	Total
					New Fillings	Bank	Disposal		
	Gg CO ₂ eq.								
1990	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
1995	12.711	12.711	12.711	NO	0.127	2.219	NO	NO	2.346
2000	32.330	21.297	94.095	NO	0.323	15.345	NO	NO	15.669
2005	71.963	37.700	268.953	NO	0.720	39.815	NO	NO	40.535
2010	107.306	37.149	515.882	11.465	1.073	70.306	7.034	4.431	78.413
2011	106.682	101.112	601.346	12.017	1.067	81.501	7.493	4.524	90.061
2012	121.818	114.980	698.620	13.234	1.218	61.773	8.498	4.736	71.489
2013	90.259	81.340	758.645	15.809	0.903	58.391	10.374	5.435	69.668
2014	46.751	86.929	819.165	19.962	0.468	61.813	11.667	8.295	73.948
2015	98.800	131.979	919.897	24.080	0.988	56.564	17.700	6.380	75.252
2016	54.706	95.748	980.302	27.495	0.548	59.031	18.041	9.454	77.620
2017	251.464	177.959	1 119.831	29.843	2.515	64.252	24.001	5.842	90.768
2018	95.527	142.743	1 219.699	32.944	0.955	55.477	26.907	6.037	83.339
2019	65.819	78.825	1 251.088	35.751	0.658	70.266	31.971	3.780	102.896
2020	53.862	50.168	1 245.502	43.697	0.539	77.947	37.520	6.177	116.006
2021	703.689	124.957	1 307.739	49.773	7.037	86.083	41.734	8.039	134.854
2022	107.113	81.197	1 327.107	46.686	1.071	59.878	17.983	28.703	78.932
2023	68.479	70.143	1 323.964	56.888	0.685	64.053	13.940	42.948	78.678
2024	53.481	120.644	1 362.371	64.264	0.535	62.571	11.814	52.450	74.920

Table 4.57: Aggregated data on PFCs use in the subcategory 2.F.1.f in particular years

Year	New Fillings	New Addition to Bank	Bank	Retired Equip.	Emissions From:			Recovery	Total
					New Fillings	Bank	Disposal		
	Gg CO ₂ eq.								
2023	NO	3.535	3.535	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
2024	NO	0.281	3.815	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

Foam Blowing (CRT 2.F.2)

This category is not significant and includes F-gases used in industry as follow:

- PU foam appliances (transferred from blowing agent R141b directly to cyclopentane in 1998).
- Injected PU foams in commercial cooling (started in 1999 and transferred from blowing agent R134a to water in 2007).
- Sprayed PU foams for roofs (transferred directly from ODS to HFC245fa and 365mfc in 2002).
- PU panels for containers, store rooms, etc. Big importers imported only panels with hydrocarbons, water blowing agents; smaller importers (in opened market) imported panels with R134a from 1999 up to 2007. In the main application areas of PU hard foam (rigid foam insulating panels, flexibly coated; rigidly faced sandwich panels) hydrocarbons and CO₂ are usually used as blowing agent. In the area of PU insulating foam for pipes HFC-245fa and HFC-365mfc cover a small share of the market whilst CO₂ and pentane are dominating.

Total HFCs emissions in this category were 1.72 Gg CO₂ eq. in 2024 ([Table 4.49](#)).

Fire Protection (CRT 2.F.3)

This category is not significant and includes F-gases used in the following industry:

- HFC134a used as fluid in operating systems since 1994 in very little amount;
- HFC227ea (*FM 200*) is used as extinguishing media and suitable alternative for halon H1301 in fixed extinguishing systems since 2004. After 1993, halons are not imported into Slovakia;
- HFC 236fa (*FE36*) started to be used for portable extinguishing systems since the year 2000.

PFCs extinguishing media are not imported into Slovakia. PFC 410 and PFC 614 have been never used in stabile extinguishing equipment.

Prices of new extinguishing medias are quite high, so the consumption and emissions are minimal. Stationary fire protection systems for flooding indoor spaces mainly use inert gases at present. Formerly used ozone layer depleting halons have been replaced in some cases by HFCs. HFC-227ea in the fire extinguishers was firstly introduced on the Slovak market in 1994. F-gases for firefighting are imported in cylinders and filled in fixed installed systems.

Total HFCs emissions in this category were 35.88 Gg CO₂ eq. in 2024.

Aerosols (CRT 2.F.4)

The producers of aerosols in Slovakia changed directly from ODS to mechanical principles and use of hydrocarbons and dimethyl ether in 1990. The group of aerosols gases includes medical aerosols, i.e. Metered Dose Inhalers (MDIs), only. The HFC-134a and HFC227ea are used as propellant for such aerosols in Slovakia. However, since 2015, HFC-134a occurs only in Slovakia. Total HFCs emissions in this category are not significant and were 9.95 Gg of CO₂ eq. in 2024. The production of MDI does not occur in Slovakia.

Solvents (CRT 2.F.5)

The HFCs emissions are not occurring in this category, recently. There is no import of F-solvents to Slovakia because they are rather expensive. SP-255, which contains distilled oil and methyl acetate, is used as a flushing material. The solvents L113 and S316 used in Slovakia are not obliged to include in the emissions inventory. The solvents with HFCs are not used in cleaning machines for flushing refrigeration circuits. The emissions of PFC14 (CF₄) in solvents were estimated for the years 1997 – 2006 and then PFC14 was replaced with the SF₆ gas. No PFCs or SF₆ emissions were occurring in this category in 2022. Used amount of SF₆ is negligible (below 0.2 t/year). In the production process, the SF₆ is used for Si wafers etching after previous operation (Si wafers cutting on chips). Technological process can be described as follows:

- Si wafers are put into chamber of plasma equipment and after that air is exhausted from chamber for required vacuum,

- etching process starts with high-frequency burning SF₆ what cause etching of Si wafers surface,
- SF₆ and remains after etching process are exhausted from plasma equipment,
- these by-products go into special washing tank with NaOH where HF is neutralized.

According to the measuring of the semiconductor producer Semicron Vrbové, SF₆ emissions during etching are not emitted into atmosphere. Therefore, notation key “NO” is used for time series. PFC14 emissions from the solvents use are reported for the period 1997 – 2006.

Table 4.58: PFC14 emissions in the category 2.F.5 in 1997 – 2006

Year	Filled Into New Products	Bank	Emissions From:		Total Emissions
			New Fillings	Bank	
	Gg CO ₂ eq.				
1997	NO	0.610	NO	0.610	0.610
1998	NO	2.021	NO	2.021	2.021
1999	NO	2.563	NO	2.563	2.563
2000	NO	1.274	NO	1.274	1.274
2001	NO	2.244	NO	2.244	2.244
2002	NO	3.315	NO	3.315	3.315
2003	NO	1.591	NO	1.591	1.591
2004	NO	0.696	NO	0.696	0.696
2005	NO	0.398	NO	0.398	0.398
2006	NO	0.099	NO	0.099	0.099

Emissions are considered prompt. It was considered that the new fillings escape during two years. Therefore, the total amount of PFC114 used in actual year and year before was used for emissions estimation. Due to this fact (the rest of the previous year's new fillings has to escape in the next year), the emission factor from bank is 100% (the bank is calculated in the same way as described in the [Chapter 4.7.2.](#)). The emission calculation corresponds to the equation:

$\text{Emissions}_{\text{in year } t} = \text{New fillings}_{\text{in year } t-1} * (1-\text{EF}) + \text{New fillings}_{\text{in year } t} * \text{EF}$, where EF=0.5.

Other Applications (CRT 2.F.6)

Emissions in this category are not occurring for the time series 1990 – 2024.

4.7.2. Methodological Issues

Before year 2009, the activity data had been collected via paper questionnaires addressed to the 250 potential suppliers, users and consumers of the substances based on the description of the substances with GWP (global warming potential). These potential consumers of the substances were requested annually by the letter authorized by the Ministry of Environment. Provided data enabled to determine the rate of emissions and new filling by using the method of approximation. In case of any uncertainty, received data were verified by the provider and they were summarized in tables according to the way of use. Since the year 2009, input data are reported through the new electronic system that includes also a servicing of the installed equipment (more than 1 200 operators report data). Tables used since 1990 were used also in the latest inventory years for data storage and archiving in order to retain the continuity of observing trends.

The implemented electronic system consists of:

- Annual reporting of F-gases (new charges and leakages) by certified companies;
- Annual reporting of F-gases imported in bulks by certified companies;
- Annual reporting of F-gases in products by importers, exporters, producers by companies.

All operators dealing with the F-gases have access to this electronic system based on certification. Advantages of electronic data logging and reporting are in the possibilities of automatic analysis, fault

detection and comparison of, fast access to the full history of leak checks and various forms of output. Service engineers get quick survey of the customers, cooling circuits, details of all maintenance work and repairs, refrigerants in store, refrigerants added, recovered, reclaimed, and disposed of it. Value added of electronic logbook is indirect detection of refrigerant leak. The fault detection classifier estimates the probability of refrigerant leak. Electronic way of the data records enables summarizing, reporting and analysing important data in a chosen period.

This system is based on the activities of the Slovak Association for Cooling and Air-conditioning Technology (SZ CHKT) and started its operation in the year 2009. The Slovak Association for Cooling and Air-conditioning Technology (the “Notified Body”) is the body officially authorized by the Ministry of Environment to certify companies and organizations for the activities in this area. The electronically led documentation has developed from the previous paper form. Evaluated data were collected from the service organizations. Details on the electronic system and method of data collection are presented in the Annex 4.2 of this Document.

The Slovak Republic reports emissions of HFCs and PFCs gases (use of substances) in the IPPU sector in the following subcategories:

- 2.F.1 Refrigeration and air conditioning
- 2.F.2 Foam blowing agents
- 2.F.3 Fire protection
- 2.F.4 Aerosols

In the following subcategories emissions are not reported in 2024 and the notation key “NO” was used:

- 2.F.5 Solvents – no gases occur in this category since 2006;
- 2.F.6 Other application – no gases occur in this category.

Emission factors were evaluated in each subcategory for each individual product (or using of gas) to ensure the best available accuracy of inventory. EFs are described in each category.

The actual emission estimation of time series was performed mainly by tier 2 method that accounts for the time lag between the consumption and the emissions. Detailed description of methodology is provided in the subcategories.

Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment (CRT 2.F.1)

The IPCC 2006 GL describe two tiers for estimating emissions. The bottom-up approach takes into account the time lag between consumption and emissions explicitly through emission factors. The top-down approach, the time lag is taking into account implicitly, by tracking the amount of virgin chemicals consumed in a year that replaces emissions from the previous year.

The web reporting system used in Slovakia allows calculating emissions in both approaches. The bottom-up approach is combined with the top-down approach. The procedure is as follows:

- Using the bottom-up approach (tier 2a) from the Logbook Leaklog;
- Calculation of the total consumptions of individual gases in Slovakia based on the Leaklog (tier 2a);
- Calculation of the total consumption of individual gases in Slovakia according to the top-down approach (tier 2b);
- Comparison of the total consumptions calculated by these two approaches;
- If differences above 2% occur, the data for bottom-up approach are corrected as follows (expert judgement based on the QA activity introduced in 2011):
 - o R134a: Difference is added to leakage from mobile AC,
 - o R404A: Difference is added between new charge/recharge 0.2/0.8,
 - o R407C: Difference is added to new charge of stationary AC,
 - o R410A: Difference is added to leakage from industrial refrigeration and stationary AC 0.1/0.9.

- If differences below 2% occur, the data for bottom-up approach are corrected proportionally according to the operational emissions.
- Calculation of emission estimates by the bottom-up approach using the corrected data.

In 2024, no significant corrections were necessary, the differences between top-down and bottom-up approaches were up to 2%. Following formulas (tier 2b, top-down approach) based on the structure of the reporting systems were used:

Emissions = Annual Sales of New Refrigerant – Total Charge of New Equipment + Disposal Emissions
where *Annual Sales* and *Total Charge of New Equipment* are calculated by formulas presented in the IPCC 2006 Guidelines, Chapter 7, p. 7.54 (not simplified formulas). The formula of *Annual Sales* is modified by adding the recovered/recycled/reclaimed amounts of gas.

Following formulas (tier 2a, bottom-up approach) based on the structure of the reporting systems were used: Emissions = Emissions from new fillings + Operational emissions + Disposal emissions

where: Emissions from new fillings represent 1% (EF) of the new charges filled in Slovakia (Chemicals to Charge Domestically Manufactured and Assembled Equipment + Chemical to Charge Equipment that is not Factory-Charged).

Operational emissions: The approach described in IPCC 2006 GL assumes that servicing of equipment restocks the bank of single chemical and thus the amount of gas used for servicing represents the operational emissions. Slovakia adopted this assumption with a modification. The servicing of equipment restocks the bank of chemical and its amount used at servicing equals to the emissions. However, equipment that is few years before decommissioning is not serviced and bank is not restock at this equipment. Therefore, the operational emissions are composed from two terms in this submission: (i) data from servicing of equipment; (ii) emissions from non-serviced equipment few years before its decommissioning. The first term in the operational emissions represents the consumption of gases for servicing and container management (these data are reported in Leaklog). It is assumed that the chemical used for servicing restocks the emissions from the bank and thus the bank of the chemical remains constant. The second term in operational emissions represents emissions from non-serviced equipment. It includes the imported pre-charged refrigeration, air conditioning and heat pump appliances that might not be serviced throughout equipment life but also cause emissions and it also includes older equipment few years before its decommissioning. These emissions decrease the amount of chemical in equipment and the equipment contains only a part of the chemical at its decommissioning. The emissions are calculated by using product life factor that are presented in [Table 4.59](#). The product life factors, number of years when the equipment is not serviced and fraction of gas remaining at the decommissioning of equipment presented in [Table 4.59](#) are consistent and they are based on the default factors presented in IPCC 2006 GL. These emissions do not restore the bank of the chemical and are subtracted from the bank.

Table 4.59: Product life factor of not serviced equipment; number of years, when the equipment is not serviced and ratio of initial charge that is remaining at decommissioning of equipment

Category	Product Life Factor	Years Before Retirement	Initial Charge Remaining at Retirement
2.F.1.a	10%	2	80%
2.F.1.b	0.5%*	12-15*	80%*
2.F.1.c	20%	1	80%
2.F.1.d	25%	2	50%
2.F.1.e	16.67%	3	50%
2.F.1.f	10%	2	80%

* Default IPCC 2006 GL values

Disposal emissions represent the emissions from the retired equipment. Since 2014, the recycling companies report the data about recovery of gases in database Leaklog. There is available amount of gas that is recovered, reused and destroyed in recycling factories. All these terms are covered in CRT term “recovery”. The amount of recovered gas is known and comparison with the amount of gas in decommissioned equipment can be made. The fractions of gases that are recovered from disposed equipment in 2023 are presented in [Table 4.60](#). Differentiating of the gases among the subcategories is not possible, only total data for each gas is available. Therefore, the same fraction of recovered gas is assumed in all categories. The annual data of the recovery ratio of the individual gases for whole time series is presented in [Table 4.61](#). For years before 2013, the average value of the years 2014 and 2015 is assumed.

Table 4.60: Comparison of amount of gases in retired units and amount of recovered gases in 2024

F-gas	Amount in Retired Equipment	Recovery Amount	Ratio
	t		
HFC-23	0.017	0.003	17.6%
HFC-32	16.536	14.2163	86.0%
HFC-125	26.453	22.4429	84.8%
HFC-134a	62.823	36.1363	57.5%
HFC-143a	13.948	9.7281	69.7%
HFC-152a	NO	NO	-

Table 4.61: Aggregated data on HFCs recovery ratio (%) in the category 2.F.1 in particular years

YEAR	HFC-23	HFC-32	HFC-125	HFC-134a	HFC-143a	HFC-152a
	%					
2013 and before	-	55.0	25.0	40.0	13.0	-
2014	-	68.2	27.3	54.6	15.6	-
2015	-	43.7	22.7	28.3	11.9	-
2016	-	49.5	34.6	29.6	24.4	-
2017	-	29.8	12.6	29.0	3.9	-
2018	-	30.5	16.0	17.0	6.3	-
2019	-	17.5	11.1	4.9	4.0	-
2020	-	15.9	15.9	7.9	11.7	-
2021	-	17.0	18.1	8.7	11.1	-
2022	-	72.0	68.9	19.3	60.0	-
2023	-	85.4	76.3	58.6	65.4	-
2024	17.6	86.0	84.8	57.5	69.7	-

For the consistency of operational emissions, it is necessary to follow the bank of chemical. The bank is calculated as follows:

$\text{Bank}_{\text{in year } t} = \text{Bank}_{\text{in year } t-1} + \text{New additions to bank} - \text{Chemical in retired equipment} - \text{Operational emissions from non-serviced equipment}$

Where: New additions to bank = Chemicals to Charge Domestically Manufactured and Assembled Equipment + Chemicals to Charge Equipment that is not Factory-Charged + Chemicals Contained in Imported Equipment Already Charged – Chemicals Contained in Exported Equipment Already Charged.

It should be mentioned that due to the last two terms in the above relationship the using of the data about new fillings from CRT software is not possible for the calculation of the bank (stock). Calculation of the bank has to contain data that includes import and export of already filled equipment.

Emissions factor from the filling chemicals into new equipment (product manufacturing factor) is assumed 1% (based on the producers' data) for all categories and gases in the 2.F.1.

Operational emission factor (product life factor) is calculated annually based on the reported operational emissions and the respective bank.

Disposal emission factor (disposal loss factor) is based on the data of recycling companies. The fractions of gases that are recovered from disposed equipment are presented in [Table 4.61](#). The average value of the years 2014 and 2015 is assumed since 2013 and back to base year 2013.

Activity data were collected via web reporting system and treated as described above and in the [Annex 4.2](#) of this Document.

2.F.1.a – Commercial Refrigeration: This category includes emissions from manufacturing, assembly, installation of small refrigeration equipment mostly for export (“stand-alone” commercial application including also some equipment for domestic refrigeration) and emissions from refrigeration in supermarkets and other commercial refrigeration. Only one company manufactures smaller “stand-alone” equipment for commercial and refrigeration (fridges, freezers) with the HFC R-134a and R-404A as cooling agents. This equipment is mostly exported. Data on F-gas consumption are reported through web reporter. Emissions from commercial refrigeration manufacturing, assembly, installation are estimated to equal 1%. No detailed figure on the installed equipment is available. Data on consumption for new systems and refilling were provided by the main service companies through web reporting; the stocks were calculated accordingly. Used refrigerants R-32, R-404A, R-410A, R-134a, R-600A, R-407C, R-717, R-723, R-449A, R-290, R-513A, R-452A, R-507, R-508B, R-407F, R-407H, R-417A, R-448A, R-407A, C₅H₁₂, R-1234yf, R-23, CO₂, R-1234ze, R-422D, R-437A, R-22, R-143a, R-454B. Lifetime of equipment was assumed 9-12 years. Nameplate capacity of retired equipment was calculated as follows:

$$\text{Retired equipment}_{\text{in year } t} = \text{New addition to stock}_{\text{in year } t-12} / 4 + \text{New addition to stock}_{\text{in year } t-11} / 4 + \text{New addition to stock}_{\text{in year } t-10} / 4 + \text{New addition to stock}_{\text{in year } t-9} / 4$$

The fraction of the gas that remained in the retired equipment is presented in [Table 4.60](#) and the recovered fraction is presented in [Table 4.61](#).

2.F.1.b – Domestic Refrigeration: Partially also the HFC-134a is used for domestic use as refrigerant in refrigerators (fridges and freezers). HFC-134a as refrigerant was introduced by industry at the end of 1995 as replacement of CFC-12. In the following years (starting in 1999) it was gradually replaced by R600a (isobutane). Charging of refrigerators with R134a was stopped by the end of 2006. The calculation of operational emissions is different in this category. The domestic refrigeration units are not serviced usually. Therefore, we used the default product life factor (0.5%) and it is assumed that the emissions decrease the bank of the chemical. Lifetime of domestic refrigeration equipment was assumed 12-15 years.

Nameplate capacity of retired equipment was calculated as follows:

$$\text{Retired equipment}_{\text{in year } t} = \text{New addition to stock}_{\text{in year } t-15} / 4 + \text{New addition to stock}_{\text{in year } t-14} / 4 + \text{New addition to stock}_{\text{in year } t-13} / 4 + \text{New addition to stock}_{\text{in year } t-12} / 4$$

The fraction of the gas that remained in the retired equipment is presented in [Table 4.60](#) and the recovered fraction is presented in [Table 4.61](#).

2.F.1.c – Industrial Refrigeration: In industrial refrigeration, refrigerants are used for production process, e.g. in chemical industry to keep definite process temperatures or in food industry for cooling/freezing partly inosculating with commercial refrigeration. In contrast to commercial refrigeration, in the **IPPU sector** not only HFC/HCFC refrigerants play the significant role, but also NH₃ and CO₂, as well. The refrigeration systems are normally maintained by service companies. Refrigerants are R-134a, R-513A, R-404A, R-407C, R-452A, R-32, R-410A, R-449A, R-1234yf, R-22, R-407A, R-417A, R-422A, R-448A, R-143A, R-407H, R-507, R-152a, R-407F, R-600A, CO₂, R-290, R-425A, R-452B, R-401A, R-170, R-

50, R-23, R-1234ze, R-514A, R-515B, R-422D, R-227ea, R-454B;R-450A. Lifetime of equipment was assumed 15-19 years. Nameplate capacity of retired equipment was calculated as follows:

Retired equipment_{in year t} = New addition to stock_{in year t-19} / 5 + New addition to stock_{in year t-18} / 5 + New addition to stock_{in year t-17} / 5 + New addition to stock_{in year t-16} / 5 + New addition to stock_{in year t-15} / 5

The fraction of the gas that remained in the retired equipment is presented in Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment (CRT 2.F.1) and the recovered fraction is presented in [Table 4.61](#).

2.F.1.d – Transport Refrigeration: This group includes refrigerated road vehicles. Recently used refrigerants are: R-134a, R-600A, R-404A, R-143a, R-123, CO₂, R-452A, R-32, R-410A, R-449A, R-1234yf, R-507, R-407C, R-448A, R-290, R-124, R-417A, R-422D, R-23, R-407F. Manufacturing of refrigeration units takes place in Slovakia only in very small scale. Emissions occur mainly from stock and from disposal. Lifetime of equipment was assumed 8-9 years. Nameplate capacity of retired equipment was calculated as follows:

Retired equipment_{in year t} = New addition to stock_{in year t-9} / 2 + New addition to stock_{in year t-8} / 2

The fraction of the gas that remained in the retired equipment is presented in [Table 4.60](#) and the recovered fraction is presented in [Table 4.61](#).

2.F.1.e – Mobile AC: Mobile air conditioning includes passenger cars, trucks, busses, agricultural machines, rail and manufacturing of vehicles for construction sites. The use of R-134a for mobile air conditioning started in 1995. New charges filled into vehicles are taken from the automobile producers in Slovakia. New additions to stock are calculated from the registrations of vehicles in Slovakia and compared with the records of official manufacturers and importers of cars. The following time series of the share of cars with MAC is assumed: (i) in years 1995 – 1999, 70% of registered cars contained MAC; (ii) in 2000 – 2003, 80% of registered cars contained MAC; (iii) in 2004 – 2011, 90% of registered cars contained MAC; (iv) 100% of registered cars contained MAC since 2012. The presented shares are based on the data of car manufacturers in Slovakia. We assume that the share is a typical one and it is applied to the rest of cars.

In 2024, 93 409 new vehicles were registered in Slovakia. In these vehicles, the average charge was assumed 0.068 kg of HFC-134a per one new car in 2024. The average charge is based on the data from car manufacturers in Slovakia (number of produced cars; consumption of HFC-134a and HFO-1234yf necessary to fill them. In 2024, the average charge was 0.489 kg while the share of HFC-134a was 14.0%). We assume that a similar average charge can be used for cars that are not produced in Slovakia. The number of imported and registered second-hand vehicles was 19 046 pcs. HFC-134a charge in these vehicles was assumed to be as in new registered vehicles. The time series of the HFC load into new vehicles is presented in [Table 4.62](#).

Table 4.62: Loads of HFCs into new vehicles

YEAR	Number of Produced Vehicles	Amount of HFC-134a Used In New Vehicles	Amount of HFC-1234yf Used in New Vehicles	Fraction of HFC-134a From Total HFC Use	Average HFC Load per One Vehicle	Average HFC-134a Load per One Vehicle
	No	t	t		kg	kg
2016	1 095 191	310.517	354.577	0.4669	0.607	0.284
2017	1 266 289	150.15	386.606	0.2797	0.424	0.119
2018	1 093 215	199.95	532.000	0.2732	0.67	0.183
2019	1 122 067	173.113	461.324	0.2729	0.565	0.154
2020	990 598	122.211	444.738	0.2156	0.572	0.123
2021	1 000 030	71.648	508.351	0.1235	0.580	0.072
2022	970 275	61.128	541.713	0.1014	0.621	0.063
2023	1 080 000	67.384	606.118	0.1001	0.624	0.062
2024	993 000	67.831	417.351	0.1398	0.489	0.068

Lifetime of equipment was assumed 12-15 years. Nameplate capacity of retired equipment was calculated as follows:

Retired equipment_{in year t} = New addition to stock_{in year t-15} / 4 + New addition to stock_{in year t-14} / 4 + New addition to stock_{in year t-13} / 4 + New addition to stock_{in year t-12} / 4

The fraction of the gas that remained in the retired equipment is presented in [Table 4.60](#) and the recovered fraction is presented in [Table 4.61](#).

2.F.1.f – Stationary AC: This category includes stationary air conditions, room air conditions and heat pumps. Plants for waste heat recovery are included in this category, as well (we are not able to distinguish between them and heat pumps). Stationary air conditions include large equipment >20 kW. Data on consumption for new systems and refilling are provided by service organizations since 2009 via web reporting, the stocks are calculated accordingly. Room air conditions are in the contrast with the stationary AC (a comparable sector in terms of HFCs consumption for new and refilling). Room AC systems include small mobile and compact equipment to be installed at windows or walls, fixed split- and multisplit systems up to 20 kW and larger Variable Refrigerant Flow (VRF) or Multi Air Conditioning systems. Small equipment, split- and multisplit systems and VRF systems are imported already charged with refrigerant. The installation of heat pumps with the HFCs started in Slovakia mainly in the 2004. Heat pumps are manufactured in Slovakia and imported, as well. Used F-gases in this subcategory are: R-407C, R-32, R-134a, R-410A, R-1234yf, R-449A, R-404A, R-407H, R-507, CO₂, R-417A, R-290, R-600A, R-407A, R-437A, R-448A, R-452A, R-401A, R-513A, R-23, R-22, R-143a, R-422D, R-422A, R-407F, R-405A, R-454B, R-452B, R-424A, R-1234ze. Lifetime of air conditioning equipment and heat pumps was assumed 12-15 years. Nameplate capacity of retired equipment was calculated as follows:

Retired equipment_{in year t} = New addition to stock_{in year t-15} / 4 + New addition to stock_{in year t-14} / 4 + New addition to stock_{in year t-13} / 4 + New addition to stock_{in year t-12} / 4

The fraction of the gas that remained in the retired equipment is presented in [Table 4.60](#) and the recovered fraction is presented in [Table 4.61](#).

Foam Blowing (CRT 2.F.2)

HFCs emissions from open cells are not occurring in Slovakia. For closed cells, the blowing agents remain longer in foam; the half life time is calculated with >20 years and depends on the panel's thickness. According to the IPCC 2006 GL, product life of the used cells should be 50 years except of injected foams where product life is 15 years. These values are used in the calculation of emissions estimates. Emissions estimates are calculated based on first-year emissions and annual losses as described in the IPCC 2006 GL (emissions from decommissioning do not occur in Slovakia, yet).

Bank of used HFCs is monitored since the first year of their use as follows: Bank in year t = Bank in year t-1 + New fillings in year t-1 – Emissions from new fillings in year t-1 – Emissions from bank in year t-1 – Decommissioned equipment in year t

The relationship for bank is different from that used for refrigeration category because no servicing occurs for foams.

Emission factors are based on the data provided by producers. First-year losses are assumed to be 10%, annual losses 0.5%. These values are the same or close to the default values according to the IPCC 2006 GL. Activity data were collected via the web reporting system as described in the [Annex 4.2](#) of this Document. Import-export of bulk chemicals and products were collected in order to obtain annual sales data, which were then assumed be equal to new fillings. It was decided to use conservative approach for the first-year emissions from all new fillings occurred in Slovakia. In 2014, the using of HFC-227ea was reported for the first time in Slovakia.

Table 4.63: Aggregated data on HFCs using in the category 2.F.2 in particular years

Year	New Fillings	Bank	Disposal	New Fillings			Bank	Disposal
				New Fillings	Bank	Disposal		
	Gg CO ₂ eq.							
1990	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
1995	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
2000	53.560	48.204	NO	5.356	0.241	NO	NO	5.597
2005	34.282	274.942	NO	3.428	1.375	NO	NO	4.803
2010	3.656	349.693	NO	0.366	1.748	NO	NO	2.114
2011	4.257	351.236	NO	0.426	1.756	NO	NO	2.182
2012	7.752	353.311	NO	0.775	1.767	NO	NO	2.542
2013	3.489	358.521	NO	0.349	1.793	NO	NO	2.142
2014	1.853	359.869	NO	0.185	1.799	NO	NO	1.985
2015	0.012	359.737	NO	0.001	1.799	NO	NO	1.800
2016	NO	357.949	NO	NO	1.790	NO	NO	1.790
2017	NO	356.159	NO	NO	1.781	NO	NO	1.781
2018	NO	354.378	NO	NO	1.772	NO	NO	1.772
2019	NO	352.606	NO	NO	1.763	NO	NO	1.763
2020	NO	350.843	NO	NO	1.754	NO	NO	1.754
2021	NO	349.089	NO	NO	1.745	NO	NO	1.745
2022	NO	347.344	NO	NO	1.737	NO	NO	1.737
2023	NO	345.607	NO	NO	1.728	NO	NO	1.728
2024	NO	343.879	NO	NO	1.719	NO	NO	1.719

Fire Protection (CRT 2.F.3)

Annual sales of single HFC gases are calculated based on import – export of bulk chemicals and products. Detailed data on consumption for new equipment, the stock in existing fixed flooding systems, annual losses (refilling) and recovered F-gases from disposal were obtained directly from the fire protection companies. Stable extinguishing systems (flooding a streaming systems) used to protect electronic equipment have pressure vessels with lifetime from 10-12 years (given by the producer). After this time, extinguishing media are recovered, recycled and used again. In systems with working pressure 25 or 40 bar, the lifetime of pressure vessels is supposed to be at least up to 25 years.

HFC emissions occur from filling in fixed systems, from the bank (*in case of false alarm, fire, leakage, accidents etc.*) and from disposal. Test flooding, in former times an important source of emissions, have not taken place since 2000. The product manufacturing emission factor for filling of fixed systems is 1%. The emissions from bank are equalized with the company reports for refilling of losses. The product life factor from bank is 5% based on this assumption. Both factors were consulted with the fire protection companies and are in agreement with references. Used product life factor was used as a country specific one and it is slightly higher than the default value provided in the IPCC 2006 GL for installed flooding systems (1-3% per year). Emissions from disposal are reported since 2016.

Activity data were collected via web reporting system as described the [Annex 4.2.](#) of this Document. Import-export of bulk chemicals and products data were collected in order to obtain annual sales data (which are equal to new fillings + service). Detailed data on consumption for the new equipment, the stock in existing fixed flooding systems, annual losses (refilling) and recovered F-gases from disposal were obtained directly from the fire protection companies and the Association of the Fire Extinguishers Producers in the Slovak Republic. These data served as tools for differentiating of annual sales data into new fillings and operational emissions (from bank).

Table 4.64: Aggregated data on HFCs used in the category 2.F.3 in particular years

Year	New fillings	New additions to bank	Bank	Retired equipment	Emissions from:			Recovery	Total emissions
					New fillings	Bank	Disposal		
	Gg CO ₂ eq.								
1990	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
1995	33.812	33.668	36.823	NO	0.338	1.841	NO	NO	2.179
2000	31.270	31.152	153.507	NO	0.313	7.675	NO	NO	7.988
2005	19.098	19.034	260.099	NO	0.191	13.005	NO	NO	13.196
2010	15.527	15.152	335.054	NO	0.155	16.753	NO	NO	16.908
2011	41.793	41.548	359.694	NO	0.418	17.985	NO	NO	18.403
2012	10.737	10.241	351.533	NO	0.107	17.577	NO	NO	17.684
2013	12.047	11.565	345.414	NO	0.120	17.271	NO	NO	17.391
2014	21.318	22.274	350.296	NO	0.213	17.515	NO	NO	17.728
2015	39.530	48.071	380.639	NO	0.395	19.032	NO	NO	19.427
2016	27.211	27.084	379.918	6.702	0.272	18.996	2.011	4.692	21.279
2017	31.536	16.428	367.488	7.672	0.315	18.374	2.302	5.370	20.991
2018	20.062	12.044	351.243	7.680	0.201	17.562	2.378	5.302	20.141
2019	34.131	28.065	340.927	16.495	0.341	17.046	4.767	11.728	22.155
2020	24.564	8.086	324.752	5.499	0.246	16.238	5.063	0.436	21.546
2021	27.038	5.425	309.165	3.623	0.270	15.458	3.402	0.221	19.130
2022	22.708	7.610	290.536	8.408	0.227	14.527	7.177	1.231	21.931
2023	22.323	6.880	259.945	18.174	0.223	12.997	13.984	4.190	27.204
2024	20.357	5.042	217.064	27.761	0.204	10.853	24.825	2.936	35.882

Aerosols (CRT 2.F.4)

Aerosol emissions are considered prompt because all the initial charge escapes within the first two years after manufacture, typically six months after sale for most sub-applications (due to the short expiration time). It is assumed that the initial charge escapes approximately during two years. Therefore, the total amount of aerosol initially charged in product containers prior to sale in actual year and year before were taken into consideration in emissions estimation.

The production of MDI does not occur in Slovakia. The initial charge (new fillings, import to Slovakia) escapes during two years. This calculation of emission estimates corresponds to the equation:

$$\text{Emissions}_{\text{in year } t} = \text{Initial charge}_{\text{in year } t-1} * (1-\text{EF}) + \text{Initial charge}_{\text{in year } t} * \text{EF}$$

In a similar way a bank of chemicals is calculated:

$$\text{Bank}_{\text{in year } t} = \text{Initial charge}_{\text{in year } t-1} * (1-\text{EF}) + \text{Initial charge}_{\text{in year } t} * (1-\text{EF})$$

EF is the same in both equation and equals to 0.5.

The basic philosophy of the calculation of bank is that the bank refers to the amount of gas that is not released as an emission in the previous and current year. In order to increase transparency, the numerical exercise is provided.

The content of HFC-134a in sold MDI in 2017 and 2018 were 6.175 t and 6.292 t, respectively. For emission calculation in 2018 the following way is used:

- Due the fact that EF=0.5, the half of the amount sold in 2017 was used in 2017 and this amount is not of interest for 2018 calculation.
- The rest of the gas sold and not used in 2017 was moved to bank of chemicals (3.087 t).

- Emission calculation for 2018: the term $Initial\ charge_{in\ year\ t-1} * (1-EF)$ in the equation represents the gas that was moved to the bank in 2017 (3.087 t). The term $Initial\ charge_{in\ year\ t} * EF$ in the equation represents the gas that was used in 2018 (the half of the gas sold in 2018: 3.146 t).
- Bank calculation for 2018: the term $Initial\ charge_{in\ year\ t-1} * (1-EF)$ in the equation represents the gas that was moved to the bank in 2017 (3.087 t). The rest of the gas that was sold in 2018 (and not used this year) is also added to the bank (3.146 t) and will be used for emission calculation in 2019.
- It should be noted that the same numbers for emissions and bank are due the fact that $EF=0.5$. E.g. if we assume that $EF=0.6$ the values for emissions and bank will not be the same.

The State Institute for Drug Control of Slovakia is in the position to provide activity relevant data for emissions estimation. The activity data represents the number of containers with aerosols imported to Slovakia. The State Institute for Drug Control (ŠÚKL) provided this data on behalf of the Act No 286/2010 Coll. Data are available since 2000. Based on the statement of the ŠÚKL experts, no MDIs had been imported to Slovakia before the year 2000.

Table 4.65: Aggregated data on HFCs using in the category 2.F.4 in particular years

Year	Filled Into New Products	Bank	Emissions From:		Total Emissions
			New Fillings	Bank	
	Gg CO ₂ eq.				
1990	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
1995	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
2000	NO	2.425	NO	2.425	2.425
2005	NO	6.182	NO	6.182	6.182
2010	NO	7.116	NO	7.116	7.116
2011	NO	7.624	NO	7.624	7.624
2012	NO	7.704	NO	7.704	7.704
2013	NO	8.098	NO	8.098	8.098
2014	NO	8.406	NO	8.406	8.406
2015	NO	9.058	NO	9.058	9.058
2016	NO	9.253	NO	9.253	9.253
2017	NO	8.325	NO	8.325	8.325
2018	NO	8.103	NO	8.103	8.103
2019	NO	8.310	NO	8.310	8.310
2020	NO	8.303	NO	8.303	8.303
2021	NO	8.832	NO	8.832	8.832
2022	NO	9.852	NO	9.852	9.852
2023	NO	10.038	NO	10.038	10.038
2024	NO	9.953	NO	9.953	9.953

4.7.3. Description of any Flexibility Applied

Not applicable.

4.7.4. Uncertainty Assessment and Time-series Consistency

Table 4.66: Table of uncertainty for the sector Mineral Products (CRT 2.F)

Category	Gas	Combined uncertainty	Uncertainty introduced into the trend in total IPPU emissions
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air conditioning	HFCs	3.40%	0.0877%
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air conditioning	PFCs	2.33%	4×10 ⁻⁶ %
2.F.2 Foam Blowing Agents	HFCs	8.20%	0.0005%

Category	Gas	Combined uncertainty	Uncertainty introduced into the trend in total IPPU emissions
2.F.3 Fire Protection	HFCs	8.98%	0.0143%
2.F.4 Aerosols	HFCs	10.01%	0.0151%

A consistent time series of the HFCs import-export exists since 1995 and is well documented, based on questionnaires. In previous submissions, the data on banks were not consistent because of use of extrapolation in 2010. The recalculation of banks was made according to the discussion with the ERT during six weeks' period after in-country review in 2012. In that submission, this extrapolation was useful in order to differentiate the banks among different subcategories. The differentiation was based on the 2010 share of HFCs gases. Data gathered from 2010 onwards on refrigerant use by subcategories support this disaggregation. Therefore, the disaggregation was accepted by the ERT as a final one and further step, removal of inconsistency of bank data, followed. The inconsistency was caused by the two types of formula used for bank calculation. In the 2015 submission, the bank data were recalculated by the same formula (previously used only for data since 2010) for the whole time series. The reported emissions are also influenced by the recalculation of the disposal emissions in last reporting years. A new, consistent method for the estimation of retiring equipment was used in 2015 submission. The main change in 2016 submission was the recalculation of reported recovery (in ETF Software). In previous submissions, the recovery represented the amount of HFCs and PFCs that was recovered and recycled from the disposed systems and could be used again. Since 2016 submission, the recovery represents amount that was recovered, recycled, and destroyed from disposed systems. Emissions were not influenced by this correction. In 2017 submission, the recalculation of operational emissions has been done in 2.F.1 category. This recalculation considered the possibility of no servicing of equipment few years before its decommissioning. Details are presented in 2.F.1 category.

Monte Carlo method for the uncertainty analyses was implemented for F-gases for the first time in 2016 submission. The IPCC default values for uncertainty of activity data and emission factors were used. The results of the simulation are presented in respective subcategories.

Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment (CRT 2.F.1)

A consistent time series of HFCs import-export exists since 1995 and is well documented. In previous submissions, the data on banks were not consistent because of use of extrapolation in 2010. The recalculation of banks was made according to the discussion with the ERT during six weeks' period after in-country review in 2012. In that submission, this extrapolation was useful in order to differentiate the banks among different subcategories. The inconsistency was caused by two types of formula used for bank calculation. In the 2015 submission, the inconsistent bank data were corrected, the bank data were recalculated by the same formula (as presented above) in the whole time series.

In 2017 submission, the bank data were recalculated again. The reason of recalculation was new way of operational emission estimation. It was assumed that equipment few years before its decommissioning is not serviced and the operational emission from this equipment has to be subtract from the bank. New product life factors were estimated based on this assumption. Product life factors for the time series 1990 – 2009 were assumed average of product life factors in the period 2010 – 2013 (outliers were excluded from the average). The used product life factors are presented in [Table 4.57](#) and they are within the range presented in the IPCC 2006 GL. The reported emissions are also influenced by the recalculation of the disposal emissions in last reporting years. Amounts of HFCs in retiring equipment were calculated consistently according to the previous presented formulas for all subcategories.

The changes in trend in new fillings in 2.F.1.e are caused by manufacturers of cars. Three factories exist in Slovakia. One of them has been producing cars since 1995, the others since 2006. Since 2015 submission the new fillings emissions are calculated from the data provided by the car producers (HFCs

used for new fillings) for the years since 2009. For the rest of the time series the new fillings were estimated based on car production. The following time series of the share of cars with MAC is assumed: (i) in years 1995 – 1999, 70% of registered cars contained MAC; (ii) in 2000 – 2003, 80% of registered cars contained MAC; (iii) in 2004 – 2011, 90% of registered cars contained MAC; (iv) 100% of registered cars contained MAC since 2012.

The emissions in the category 2.F.1.f have stable trend since 2012 (inter-annual changes are up to 5%). The decrease in 2.F.1.a in 2011 was caused by the economic situation on the market and decrease in use of R404A in that year from service. The decrease in 2.F.1.c in 2014 is caused by decrease in service of units containing R404A and by starting to use units with the mixtures containing R152a with lower GWP.

Generally, the decrease due the Regulation (EU) No 517/2014 of the European parliament and of the Council on fluorinated greenhouse gases is expected. The expectations are caused by several reasons. One of them is end of using of new R404A gas with GWP 3940 (only recovered gas can be used since now). Another reason is using of new replacements of R404A, R410A, R134a with low GWP blends (in Slovakia new gases R448A, R449A, R454B, R454C, R513A, R514A, R1234yf, R1234ze were introduced into the market). However, the decommissioning of the old equipment disrupts this expectation in several past years. In this submission, expectations about the reduction of emissions were fully met. In 2022, when compared with the previous year, the reduction in emissions was ca 195 Gg CO₂ eq. At verifying of this decrease, synergistic effect of several facts was determined: (i) significant increase of recovery, mainly R404A and R410A blends. The increased recovery corresponds to the decrease in emissions by ca 80 Gg CO₂ eq.; (ii) reduction in usage of the blend with high GWP (R404A, R410A, R407C and R134a) and their replacement with the blends with low GWP. This reduction corresponds to the decrease in emissions by ca 90 Gg CO₂ eq.; (iii) decrease in decommissioning of devices in categories 2.F.1.a, 2.F.1.d and 2.F.1.f that corresponds to the decrease in emissions by 13 Gg CO₂ eq. Totally, it corresponds to the decrease in emissions by 183 Gg CO₂ eq.; which is in very solid agreement with the actual decrease of 195 Gg CO₂ eq.

Table 4.67: Product life factors of individual gases in the category 2.F.1 in 1990 – 2009

CATEGORY	HFC-125	HFC-134a	HFC-143a	HFC-152a	HFC-23	HFC-32
	%					
2.F.1.a	14.20	19.20	13.93	22.30	10	NO
2.F.1.b	NO	0.50	NO	NO	NO	NO
2.F.1.c	12.46	15.00	12.92	NO	NO	9.72
2.F.1.d	12.59	21.04	12.28	NO	NO	12.95
2.F.1.e	NO	10.94	NO	NO	NO	NO
2.F.1.f	12.97	17.48	8.61	NO	NO	9.62

A detailed look at the product life factors in the subcategories 2.F.1.a, 2.F.1.c, 2.F.1.d and 2.F.1.f shows large variations as well as inconsistent development of reported product life factors. It is due to several factors:

- The methodology used (hybrid tier 2a/tier 2b). It is assumed that all leaks in a given year will be replenished in a given year during equipment servicing. The practice of having all equipment serviced every year is not common in Slovakia. A typical example is MAC in cars, where, according to the automotive association, MAC service is performed on average at 2-4 annual intervals. This results in year-on-year jumps in servicing emissions, i.e. PLF. This is also very noticeable with gasses that have a small bank, each small increase in servicing will be reflected in a jump in PLF.
- By reporting organizations in the Leak log database. Organizations do not report each individual activity to the database but they report it at certain time intervals (e.g. monthly). Then they report the type of gas and all the operations they performed with it in summary and assign it to the

category in which they performed the most activities. For example, the organization can carry out multiple replacements for leaks with R410A gas, with 60% of these replacements falling into subcategory 2.F.1.f, but the remaining 40% into other categories. However, the organization reports all additions to leaks in one record and assigns it to category 2.F.1.f, because that's where the gas was used the most. We're working with the assumption (since there are several hundreds of organizations involved in this activity) that when processing the database for the whole year, these deviations compensate each other. However, they can only partially compensate. Thus, the division of F-gases into individual subcategories may not be completely correct, and this may cause year-to-year changes in individual subcategories. On the other hand, the emissions calculated by our procedure are certainly more accurate than the calculation using some more general emission factor. It should also be noted that although the division into categories 2.F.1.a, 2.F.1.c, 2.F.1.d and 2.F.1.f may not be completely correctly allocated for every year, the output from the overall category 2.F.1 is correct, because all movements of F-gases are already summarized there.

Due to this large variations and inconsistencies, the QA/QC procedure has been performed in this submission. The details about the procedure and results can be found in [Annex 4.4](#).

As described in the [Chapter 4.1](#), part [Uncertainty Analysis](#), tier 2 approach to the uncertainty analysis of the subcategories was chosen. The uncertainty analysis is presented in the SVK NID 2024. This approach has been chosen because no changes of uncertainties in IPPU subcategories and no changes in methodology of any subcategory have been made. The results of the uncertainty analysis of the subcategories (probability density function, percentiles, overall uncertainty) are nearly the same as in the previous submission. Therefore, the calculation of the statistical characteristics in the subcategories will be made every fifth year since this submission or it has been made in the case when the methodology or uncertainties of any used data is changed.

Foam Blowing (CRT 2.F.2)

A consistent time series of HFCs import-export exists since the first years of HFCs using in foams and is well documented (the collection of data started in 1995 by using questionnaires – before the start of using of HFCs in foams). The same method was used for the whole time series. The decrease in emissions (and new fillings) in 2008 was caused by replacing of blowing agent R134a with water in new injected PU foams in 2007.

As described in the [Chapter 4.1](#), part [Uncertainty Analysis](#), tier 2 approach to the uncertainty analysis of the subcategories was chosen. The uncertainty analysis is presented in the SVK NID 2024. This approach has been chosen because no changes of uncertainties in IPPU subcategories and no changes in methodology of any subcategory have been made. The results of the uncertainty analysis of the subcategories (probability density function, percentiles, overall uncertainty) are nearly the same as in the previous submission. Therefore, the calculation of the statistical characteristics in the subcategories will be made every fifth year since this submission or it has been made in the case when the methodology or uncertainties of any used data is changed.

Fire Protection (CRT 2.F.3)

A consistent time series of HFCs import-export data exists since 1995 and is well documented by using questionnaires. The same method was used for the whole time series. The increasing trend (since 1994) in actual emissions from HFC-227ea and HFC-236fa was stabilized and emissions are approximately at the same level. The purchase of new fire extinguishers depends mostly on the building of new server rooms.

As described in the [Chapter 4.1](#), part [Uncertainty Analysis](#), tier 2 approach to the uncertainty analysis of the subcategories was chosen. The uncertainty analysis is presented in the SVK NID 2024. This approach has been chosen because no changes of uncertainties in IPPU subcategories and no changes

in methodology of any subcategory have been made. The results of the uncertainty analysis of the subcategories (probability density function, percentiles, overall uncertainty) are nearly the same as in the previous submission. Therefore, the calculation of the statistical characteristics in the subcategories will be made every fifth year since this submission or it has been made in the case when the methodology or uncertainties of any used data is changed.

Aerosols (CRT 2.F.4)

A consistent time series of HFCs import-export data exists since the first years of MDIs use (2000) and is well documented. The same method for emissions estimation is used for the whole time series. HFC-134a is used since 2000. MDIs containing HFC-227ea are imported into Slovakia since 2008 and ended in 2015.

As described in the [Chapter 4.1. part Uncertainty Analysis](#), tier 2 approach to the uncertainty analysis of the subcategories was chosen. The uncertainty analysis is presented in the SVK NID 2024. This approach has been chosen because no changes of uncertainties in IPPU subcategories and no changes in methodology of any subcategory have been made. The results of the uncertainty analysis of the subcategories (probability density function, percentiles, overall uncertainty) are nearly the same as in the previous submission. Therefore, the calculation of the statistical characteristics in the subcategories will be made every fifth year since this submission or it has been made in the case when the methodology or uncertainties of any used data is changed.

4.7.5. Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification

Slovakia has a unique reporting system of F-gases in bulks and in products. Due to the reporting system includes all F-gases, the QA/QC of 2.G category is included here, as well. Data processing system and verification is done automatically. The advantages of the system are as follows:

- historical development of reported data in numbers and graphs during the reported years are available,
- reported numbers from importers (wholesalers) of F-gases and reported numbers from service companies are compared,
- Notified Body has access to historical development in all monitored categories and compares it with ex-post and ex-ante projections up to 2030.

This data processing system allows calculating the emissions by top-down approach. However, the differentiation of the reported data into subcategories is rather limited (mainly in 2.F.1 - Refrigeration and air conditioning).

The new internet reporting system Leaklog has been running since 2009 on the legal basis (Act No 286/2009 Coll. and its amendment No 314/2009 Coll.). Increased publicity from the Ministry of Environment and increased number of inspections from the Slovak Inspection of Environment has increased knowledge of the companies to get data that are more accurate. This system allows estimating the emissions by the bottom-up approach with differentiating among subcategories (see the [Annex 4.2.](#) for more details). These two sets of data are supplementary to each other and allow comparing the total amounts of F-gases consumed in Slovakia. Data from these two reporting systems are compared annually.

Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment (CRT 2.F.1)

Verification is a part of electronic database system. No subcategory specific procedure was performed.

Foam Blowing (CRT 2.F.2)

Verification is a part of electronic database system. No subcategory specific procedure was performed.

Fire Protection (CRT 2.F.3)

The information on fillings and recycling of already used fire extinguishers is realized with the cooperation of the Association of the Fire Extinguishers Producers in the Slovak Republic based on the Regulation of the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic No 314/2009 Coll. The Association is obliged to provide information from all members. The sector-specific QA/QC activities were performed as described in the **Chapter 4.7.5.** of the Document and results are verified by the top-down approach. Verification is a part of electronic database system.

Aerosols (CRT 2.F.4)

Verification is a part of electronic database system. No subcategory specific procedure was performed.

4.7.6. Source-Specific Recalculations

No recalculation was made in this submission.

4.7.7. Category-specific Planned Improvements

There are no planned improvements for this category.

4.8. Other Product Manufacture (CRT 2.G)

4.8.1. Category Description

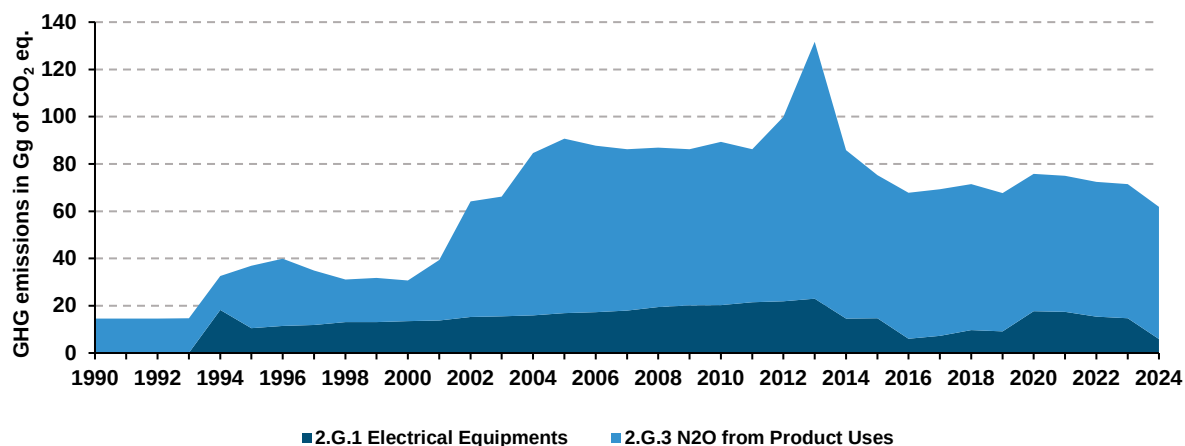
Emissions of SF₆ from the high voltage switchgears and emissions of N₂O from use for anaesthesia and in food industry (aerosol cans) are reported in this category. Total emissions in CO₂ eq. were 61.83 Gg in 2024, decreased by 13% in comparison with the previous year. The decrease is caused by decreased service emissions of electrical equipment. Comparing with the base year, the increase is nearly 422%. This increase is mostly caused by the increase in N₂O emissions from aerosol cans. Emissions from SF₆ from other product use (2.G.2) are included in 2.G.1 electrical equipment.

Table 4.68: Emissions in the category 2.G according to the subcategories in particular years

Year	2.G.1 Electrical Equipment	2.G.2 SF ₆ and PFCs from Other Product Use	2.G.3 N ₂ O from Product Use
	Gg of CO ₂ eq.		
1990	0.06	IE	14.58
1995	10.47	IE	26.50
2000	13.44	IE	17.21
2005	16.89	IE	73.82
2010	20.23	IE	69.06
2011	21.44	IE	64.84
2012	21.90	IE	78.04
2013	22.99	IE	108.69
2014	14.60	IE	71.17
2015	14.75	IE	60.57
2016	6.00	IE	61.75
2017	7.30	IE	61.96
2018	9.68	IE	61.80
2019	9.14	IE	58.54
2020	17.73	IE	58.01
2021	17.44	IE	57.48
2022	15.38	IE	57.00

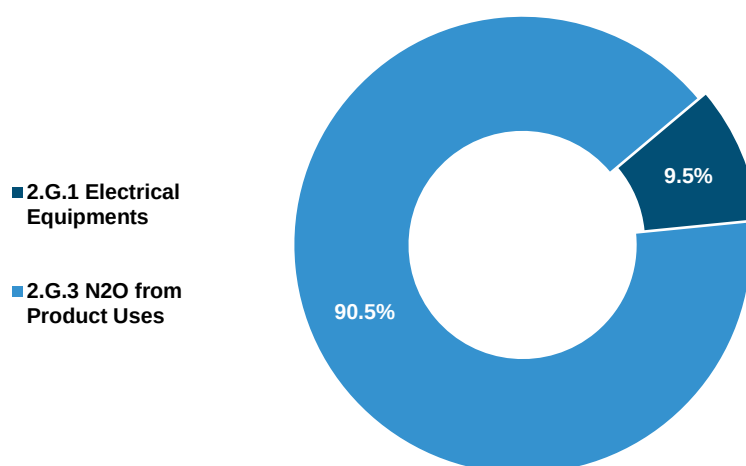
Year	2.G.1 Electrical Equipment	2.G.2 SF ₆ and PFCs from Other Product Use	2.G.3 N ₂ O from Product Use
	Gg of CO ₂ eq.		
2023	14.70	IE	56.71
2024	5.90	IE	55.93

Figure 4.15: The trend of individual subcategories in the category 2.G in 1990 – 2024



The major share (90.5%) in emissions belongs to the N₂O emissions from the product use, 9.5% belongs to SF₆ emissions from electrical equipment.

Figure 4.16: The share in GHG emissions on individual categories of the 2.G in 2024



Electrical Equipment (CRT 2.G.1)

Most of the SF₆ is used as insulation media in high and low voltage electric equipment because of higher safety level and enable to reduce dimension of equipment. SF₆ is used as an arc quenching and insulating gas in high-voltage (>36 kV [110–380 kV]) and medium-voltage (1–36 kV) switchgear and control gear. The equipment – mainly Gas-Insulates Systems, GIS – has not been manufactured during the report period in Slovakia, but has been completely imported. High-voltage GIS (HV GIS) operate with a high operating pressure (up to seven bar) and large gas quantities. They are imported with a transport filling and are filled up on site. The systems are “closed for life” and have to be replenished in their lifetime. Emissions from operating HV systems are higher than emissions from the medium-voltage GIS (MV GIS). These operate with lower overpressure and small gas quantities of only some kg per

system. They are already charged with SF₆ when imported and are hermetically closed (“sealed for life”).

Total actual emissions of SF₆ were 5.9 Gg CO₂ eq. (0.251 t SF₆) in 2024 ([Table 4.69](#)). In 2013, old equipment started to be disposed. Servicing of the electrical equipment was lower than in previous years, therefore the operational emissions decreased. It was verified by top-down approach (balance of annual sales etc. of SF₆).

Table 4.69: SF₆ emissions in the category 2.G.1 in particular years

Year	New Fillings	New Addition to Bank	Bank	Retired Equip.	Emissions from:			Recovery	Total
					New Fillings	Bank	Disposal		
	Gg CO ₂ eq.								
1990	3.008	3.008	3.008	NO	0.030	0.030	NO	NO	0.060
1995	72.122	63.008	974.526	NO	0.721	9.745	NO	NO	10.466
2000	54.779	42.307	1 289.668	NO	0.548	12.897	NO	NO	13.444
2005	88.595	73.329	1 600.124	NO	0.886	16.001	NO	NO	16.887
2010	69.584	50.520	1 957.101	NO	0.696	19.531	NO	NO	20.227
2011	102.319	82.751	2 039.852	NO	1.023	20.417	NO	NO	21.440
2012	85.164	64.768	2 104.620	NO	0.852	21.044	NO	NO	21.896
2013	64.390	49.350	2 143.160	10.810	0.644	22.161	0.184	10.626	22.988
2014	47.215	62.731	2 068.376	137.515	0.472	11.793	2.338	135.177	14.603
2015	121.035	152.786	2 210.024	11.138	1.210	13.354	0.189	10.949	14.753
2016	6.705	165.196	2 357.065	18.154	0.067	5.621	0.309	17.846	5.997
2017	17.631	86.571	2 433.818	9.818	0.176	6.957	0.167	9.651	7.300
2018	40.361	74.491	2 485.782	22.527	0.404	8.883	0.394	22.132	9.681
2019	9.338	46.841	2 511.102	21.521	0.093	8.680	0.364	21.157	9.137
2020	4.196	38.688	2 536.423	13.367	0.042	17.455	0.233	13.134	17.729
2021	NO	47.888	2 575.092	9.219	NO	17.283	0.155	9.064	17.438
2022	14.558	22.674	2 568.187	29.579	0.146	14.707	0.524	29.055	15.377
2023	16.450	297.552	2 823.573	42.166	0.165	13.802	0.728	41.438	14.695
2024	6.385	124.208	2 914.080	33.701	0.064	5.237	0.599	33.102	5.900

Use of SF₆ and PFCs in Other Products (CRT 2.G.2)

SF₆ can be used as an extinguishing medium in electronics, protection against explosion, isolation, sterilization, detection gas, alloying of Al and Mg and in tobacco production. SF₆ gas is rather expensive and therefore it was never used as an extinguishing medium in industry in Slovakia.

All purchase-sale-use of SF₆ is registered in the Leaklog database. However, due to the very small amount of SF₆ used for accelerators, companies report it all together in 2.G.1 category. Therefore, all consumption and use of SF₆ is reported only in the 2.G.1 category, which includes also uses of SF₆ in accelerators.

Emissions of SF₆ from the thermal insulation of windows and from the high voltage switchgears are reported in this category. The Nitrasklo Ltd. company for windows used SF₆ since 1994 for anti-noise and thermal isolation. It was mixed with argon in the rate 30:70. Due the more effective production, consumption decreased. It was filled in close cycles without emissions from production. Consumption of SF₆ in Nitrasklo Ltd. continually decreased and it was phased out in the year 2002. Amount of stored gas annually in windows in the Slovak Republic was 10 kg from 80 kg filled into windows annually (70 kg were exported in windows). For the stock of gas remaining inside, an annual leakage rate is 1%. SF₆ emissions from window insulation are very negligible when compared to the emissions from electrical equipment (approx. 0.09% of total SF₆ emissions. Since the production of windows stopped in 2002, we

considered it unfeasible to report disaggregated emissions. Data on windows are reported together with the emissions from isolating gas in high voltage switchers.

Shoes and tires with F-gas cushions are not manufactured or imported to Slovakia for the time series 1990 – 2024.

N₂O from Product Uses (CRT 2.G.3)

Medicine (anaesthesia) and food industry (aerosol cans) N₂O emissions are reported in this category in 2020. There is also the consumption of N₂O for analytical purposes, but the gas is burned after use, so this source is not included into inventory. Total N₂O emissions from aerosol cans were 192.0 t and total N₂O emissions from anaesthesia were 19.1 t in 2024.

4.8.2. Methodological Issues

Electrical Equipment (CRT 2.G.1)

The IPCC 2006 GL describe two general approaches for estimating emissions, which occur during the year mass-balance (top-down) and emission-factor (bottom-up) approach, respectively. The bottom-up approach takes into account the time lag between consumption and emissions explicitly by the emission factors. The top-down approach takes the time lag into account implicitly, by tracking the amount of virgin chemical consumed in a year that replaces emissions from the previous year.

The web reporting system allows calculating emissions in both approaches. The bottom-up approach in a combination with the top-down approach was used. The procedure is as follows:

1. Using the bottom-up approach from the Logbook Leaklog (described in the [Annex 4.2.](#));
2. Calculation of the total consumption of SF₆ in Slovakia based on the Leaklog;
3. Calculation of the total consumption of SF₆ in Slovakia according to the top-down approach;
4. Comparison of calculated results by different approaches;
5. If differences occur, the data in bottom-up approach are corrected by correction of operational emissions (no correction was necessary in 2022);
6. Calculation of emission estimates by the bottom-up approach using the corrected data.

For the top-down approach, the following formula based on the structure of the reporting systems was used:

Emissions = Annual sales of SF₆ – Total charge of new equipment + Disposal emissions

where: *Annual sales* and *Total charge of new equipment* are calculated by formulas presented in the IPCC 2006 Guidelines, Chapter 3, p. 7.54 (not simplified formulas). This formula corresponds to the formula described in Chapter 3, p. 8.14.

For bottom-up approach, the following formulas are used:

Emissions = Emissions from new fillings + Operational emissions + Disposal emissions

where: Emissions from new fillings represent 1% (EF) of the new charges filled in Slovakia (SF₆ to Charge domestically manufactured and Assembled equipment + SF₆ to Charge equipment that is not Factory-Charged).

Operational emissions represent the consumption of gases for servicing (these data are reported in Leaklog). It is assumed that the SF₆ used for servicing restocks the emissions from the bank and thus the bank of the chemical remains constant.

Disposal emissions represent the emissions from the retired equipment.

For the consistency of operational emissions, the bank of SF₆ is necessary to follow. The bank is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Bank}_{\text{in year } t} = \text{Bank}_{\text{in year } t-1} + \text{New additions to bank} - \text{SF}_6 \text{ in retired equipment}$$

where: New additions to bank = SF₆ to Charge Domestically Manufactured and Assembled Equipment + SF₆ to Charge Equipment that is not Factory-Charged + SF₆ Contained in Imported Equipment Already Charged – SF₆ Contained in Exported Equipment Already Charged.

Emission factors from the filling SF₆ into new equipment (product manufacturing factor) is assumed 1% (based on the producers' data). Operational emission factor (product life factor) is calculated yearly based on the reported operational emissions and the respective bank.

Disposal emission factor (disposal loss factor) is based on the survey of recycling factories. It follows that 98.2% of SF₆ is recovered for repeated used or destroyed (in 2024, 0.402 t was destroyed). Thus, the disposal loss factor is 1.8%. The activity data are collected together with the other F-gases data as described in the category 2.F and in the [Annex 4.2](#) of this Document. Amount of SF₆ in disposed systems was taken directly from recycling factories.

N₂O from Product Uses (CRT 2.G.3)

The methodology is based on the default tier 1 due to less significant of this category (it is not a key category). The final N₂O emissions from these sources are equal to the consumed gas in medicine and food industry in the reporting year. The time series was reconstructed based on the statistical data on production. The N₂O emissions according to the categories are summarized in [Table 4.70](#).

Table 4.70: N₂O emissions from product use in particular years

Year	Total N ₂ O		
	2.G.3	2.G.3.a Medical Application (Anaesthesia)	2.G.3.b Other (Aerosol Cans)
	Gg		
1990	0.0550	0.0550	NO
1995	0.1000	0.1000	NO
2000	0.0650	0.0650	NO
2005	0.2785	0.0656	0.2129
2010	0.2606	0.0528	0.2078
2011	0.2447	0.0490	0.1957
2012	0.2945	0.0445	0.2500
2013	0.4102	0.0190	0.3912
2014	0.2686	0.0176	0.2510
2015	0.2285	0.0275	0.2010
2016	0.2330	0.0190	0.2140
2017	0.2338	0.0178	0.2160
2018	0.2332	0.0182	0.2150
2019	0.2209	0.0186	0.2023
2020	0.2189	0.0198	0.1991
2021	0.2169	0.0196	0.1973
2022	0.2151	0.0195	0.1956
2023	0.2140	0.0194	0.1946
2024	0.2111	0.0191	0.1920

Used N₂O EFs in medicine and food industry are based on approximation, that emissions are equal to consumed gas (EF = 1 t/t). It is assumed that all gas is evaporated into the atmosphere in the reporting year. This assumption is in line with the IPCC 2006 GL for medical applications and aerosol cans in food industry. The activity data in the category 2.G.3 come from the distributors of N₂O liquid gas – Messer-Tatragas, Linde, Air Products and SIAD companies. The disaggregation of gas utilization is based on direct information from the gas distributors.

4.8.3. Description of any Flexibility Applied

Not applicable.

4.8.4. Uncertainty Assessment and Time-series Consistency

Table 4.71: Table of uncertainty for the sector Mineral Products (CRT 2.G)

Category	Gas	Combined uncertainty	Uncertainty introduced into the trend in total IPPU emissions
2.G.1 Electrical equipment	SF ₆	2.91%	0.0019%
2.G.3 Other Product Manufacture and Use	N ₂ O	9.14%	0.0169%

Electrical Equipment (CRT 2.G.1)

A consistent time series of SF₆ import-export data exists since 1993 and is well documented. Data were collected in questionnaires. In previous submissions, the data on banks were not consistent because of use of extrapolation in 2010. The inconsistency was caused by two types of formula used for bank calculation. In the 2015 submission, the inconsistent bank data were corrected, the bank data were recalculated by the same formula (as presented above) in the whole time series. Product life factor for the time series 1990 – 2009 was assumed average of product life factors of 2010 – 2014 (1%). Product life factor is higher than the default value (0.2%) provided in the IPCC 2006 GL.

In 1994, the owner of the Slovak electrical power system began with the modernization of grids and transformer stations. Therefore, the sharp increase in SF₆ emissions is visible in 1994.

As described in the [Chapter 4.1.3](#), tier 2 approach to the uncertainty analysis of the subcategories was chosen. The uncertainty analysis is presented in the SVK NID 2024. This approach has been chosen because no changes of uncertainties in IPPU subcategories and no changes in methodology of any subcategory have been made. The results of the uncertainty analysis of the subcategories (probability density function, percentiles, overall uncertainty) are nearly the same as in the previous submission. Therefore, the calculation of the statistical characteristics in the subcategories will be made every fifth year since this submission or it has been made in the case when the methodology or uncertainties of any used data is changed.

N₂O from Product Uses (CRT 2.G.3)

Consistent methodology and tier method were used for the whole time series.

As described in the [Chapter 4.1.3](#), tier 2 approach to the uncertainty analysis of the subcategories was chosen. The uncertainty analysis is presented in the SVK NID 2024. This approach has been chosen because no changes of uncertainties in IPPU subcategories and no changes in methodology of any subcategory have been made. The results of the uncertainty analysis of the subcategories (probability density function, percentiles, overall uncertainty) are nearly the same as in the previous submission. Therefore, the calculation of the statistical characteristics in the subcategories will be made every fifth year since this submission or it has been made in the case when the methodology or uncertainties of any used data is changed.

4.8.5. Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification

Electrical Equipment (CRT 2.G.1)

Verification is a part of electronic database system. No subcategory specific procedure was performed.

N₂O from Product Uses (CRT 2.G.3)

Due to the lack of appropriate statistical information and methodological advises in this category, inputs were taken directly from the questionnaires sent to distributors of N₂O liquid gas in the Slovak Republic.

4.8.6. Source-Specific Recalculations

No recalculation was made in this submission.

4.8.7. Category-specific Planned Improvements

There are no planned improvements for this category.

4.9. Other Production (CRT 2.H)

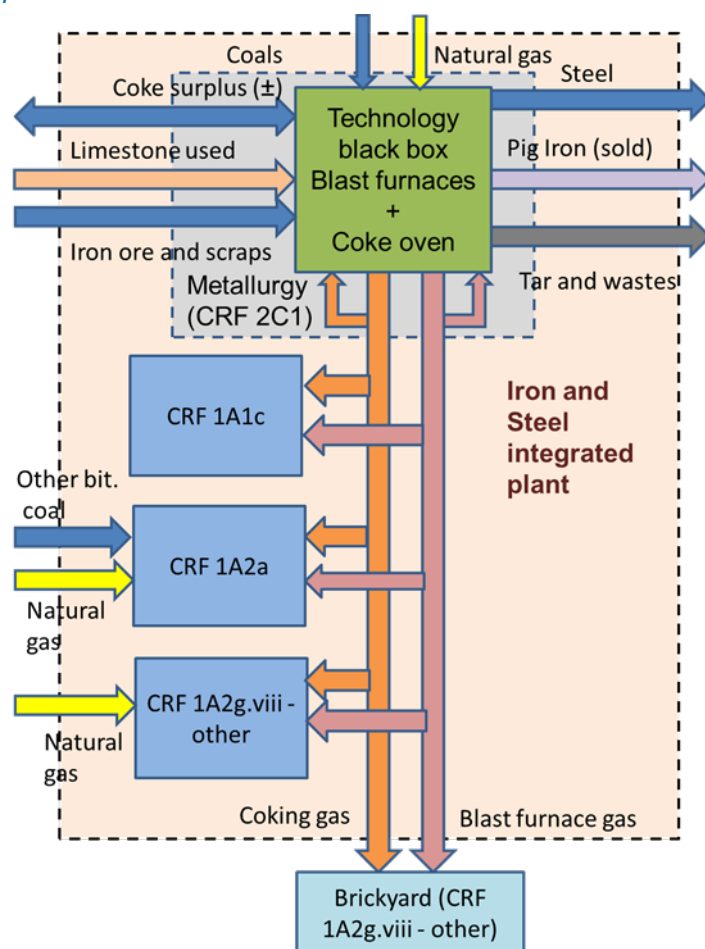
The NMVOC emissions mainly from food industry were reported in this category in 2024. Total emissions of NMVOC were 3 336 t and are consistent with the CLRTAP inventory. No GHG emissions occurred in the time series 1990 – 2024.

Annex 4.1. CO₂ Reference Approach and Comparison with the Sectoral Approach, and Relevant Information on the National Energy Balance

Methodology for Carbon Balance of Iron and Steel Production

The country specific methodology is implemented in the inventory (see [Chapter 4.4.2.](#) of this Document). Pig iron and steel are produced in iron and steel integrated plant and by the EAF method. Iron and steel integrated production is a complex with many energy-related installations (coke ovens, heating plant, etc.). Several available data for integrated iron and steel can be found in: (i) questionnaires provided by the producers (data on raw materials, pig iron and steel produced and limestone used); (ii) the NEIS database (detailed data on fuels used and their flows); (iii) the EU ETS reports (data on total carbon balance of all inputs and outputs). The EU ETS reports were used during QA/QC process to verify estimates. The allocation of sources into IPCC subcategories cannot be provided based on data available in the EU ETS reports. In order to prepare carbon balance, the simplified scheme of the plant was proposed ([Figure A4.1.1](#)). Occasional sale of produced pig iron was considered, too. In some cases, parts of coking gas and blast furnace gas were sold to the nearby brickyard plant, which was also considered during estimation. Total carbon balance was calculated according to the proposals depicted in the Scheme. All the streams were estimated using plant specific conversion units and carbon EFs taken from the category 1.A.2.a of the Energy sector or based on carbon content in materials.

Figure A4.1.1: The simplified distribution scheme of the complex plant for pig iron and steel production



Carbon balance consists of four steps: (1) balance of 2.C.1, (2) balance of 1.A.1.c, (3) balance of 1.A.2.a and (4) balance of 1.A.2.g.viii - Other.

Table A4.1.1: Balance of the category 2.C.1 in 2024

STREAM	AD	NCV	EF (C)	CARBON
	kt; mil. m ³	TJ /m.u.	t/TJ; mass fraction	kt
Coking coal	2 217.09	29.530	25.663	1680.17
Anthracite	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.00
Coke surplus	17.09	16.692	29.649	8.46
Natural gas	30.06	35.443	15.333	16.34
Tar and wastes	-1 793.64		0.043	-76.46
Coking gas	-513.50	16.140	11.434	-94.76
Blast furnace gas	-3 241.64	3.070	75.125	-747.63
Iron ore	5 920.17		3.009E-03	17.81
Steel	-3 554.86		8.760E-04	-3.11
Pig iron sold	-13.40		1.570E-03	-0.02
Limestone used	770.19		1.201E-01	92.49
TOTAL	893.28 kt C			

CO₂ emissions estimation in the 2.C.1 is based on the carbon balance (from that plant) and represents the value 3 275.09 Gg (total carbon × 44/12).

Table A4.1.2: Balance of the category 1.A.1.c in 2024

STREAM	AD	NCV	EF (C)	CARBON
	kt; mil. m ³	TJ /m.u.	t/TJ; mass fraction	kt
Natural gas	5.044	35.443	15.33	2.74
Coking gas	119.12	16.14	11.43	21.98
Blast furnace gas	1 270.66	3.07	75.13	293.06
TOTAL	317.78 kt C			

CO₂ emissions estimation in 1.A.1.c is based on the carbon balance (from that plant, not total 1.A.1.c) and represents the value 1 165.20 Gg (total carbon × 44/12).

Table A4.1.3: Balance of the category 1.A.2.a in 2024

STREAM	AD	NCV	EF (C)	CARBON
	kt; mil. m ³	TJ /m.u.	t/TJ; mass fraction	kt
Other bituminous coal	16.20	35.443	15.333	8.80
Natural gas	202.71	16.140	11.434	37.41
Coking gas	1 769.42	3.070	75.125	408.09
Blast furnace gas	16.20	35.443	15.333	8.80
TOTAL	617.26 kt C			

CO₂ emissions estimation in 1.A.2.a is based on the carbon balance (from that plant, not total 1.A.2.a) and represents the value 2.263.30 Gg (total carbon × 44/12).

Table A4.1.4: Balance of 1.A.2.g.viii – Other in 2024

STREAM	AD	NCV	EF (C)	CARBON
	kt; mil. m ³	TJ /m.u.	t/TJ; mass fraction	kt
Natural gas	82.54	35.443	15.333	44.86
Coking gas	191.42	16.140	11.434	35.33
Blast furnace gas	201.56	3.070	75.125	46.49
TOTAL	126.67 kt C			

CO₂ emissions estimation in 1.A.2.g.viii - Other is based on the carbon balance (from that plant, not total 1.A.2.g.viii - Other) and represents the value 464.45 Gg (total carbon × 44/12).

The output from the plant was 0.247 mil. m³ of coking gas and 0 mil. m³ of blast furnace gas in 2024. In the years, when output is reported from the iron and steel plant, it means, that gases are sold to nearby brickyard and they are balanced in the category 1.A.2.g.viii - Other.

Carbon balance presented in this Annex is only from the integrated iron and steel plant. The CO₂ emissions estimation presented here is allocated in the categories 2.C.1, 1.A.1.c, 1.A.2.a and 1.A.2.g.viii - Other. The presented Energy sector includes also other productions or technologies in Slovakia. Therefore, total CO₂ emissions calculated via this approach will be lower than those presented in each individual CRT table. In comparison with the verified CO₂ emissions under the EU ETS, the emissions estimated for the integrated iron and steel plant by using this country specific input-output approach differ by 0.10%: (i) NID: 7 173.51 Gg CO₂; (ii) EU ETS: 7 166.49 Gg CO₂. It should be noted that in both values compared the CO₂ from desulphurization and DENOX applications are included (5.09 and 0.38 Gg CO₂, respectively).

Annex 4.2. Methodology of Acquisition and Data Processing on F-gases Consumption in the Categories 2.F, 2.G.1 and 2.G.2

Fluorinated greenhouse gases (F-gases) are used in numerous applications and include three types of gases: HFCs, PFCs and SF₆. F-gases emissions are mainly released from refrigeration and air conditioning equipment, foams, aerosols, solvents, fire protection equipment, from halocarbon production, from certain industrial processes in semiconductor and non-ferrous metal industry and from equipment for transmission of electricity during manufacture, use and at disposal.

Due to their relatively high global warming potentials, F-gases are addressed by international conventions such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto Protocol (with post-2012 amendment), as well as by policies at the European and at national levels. The EU committed to reduce overall greenhouse gas emissions by 20% compared to the base year 1990 during the second commitment period 2013 – 2020.

The EU policy targets are based on further reduction of halocarbon refrigerant usage, on the substantially decreased leakage percentage and energetically efficient operation of air conditioning systems, heat pumps and refrigeration installations. Success of the EU Regulation No. 517/2014 depends on effective measures. This new regulation, which replaces the first EU Regulation No. 842/2006 was applied from 1st January 2015, strengthens the existing measures and introduces a number of far-reaching changes. By 2030, it will cut the EU's F-gas emissions by two-thirds compared with 2014 levels. Described solutions are based on data recorded in the log-book according to EN 378 Regulation (EC) No 1516/2007. Advantages of electronic data logging and reporting are shown on the possibilities of automatic analysis, fault detection and comparison of, fast access to the full history of leak checks and various forms of output. Value added of electronic logbook is indirect detection of refrigerant leak. The fault detection classifier estimates the probability of refrigerant leak.

In the year 2003, Slovakia started software with access to the processing and data assessment. This software system is based on the activities of the Slovak Association for Cooling and Air-conditioning Technology (SZCHKT). The electronically led documentations have been developed from the previous paper questionnaires. Evaluated data were collected from the service organizations and customers. The backward running contact with inventoried companies enabled cooperation that is more effective. The companies can find their data reported in the previous years in the questionnaires. It enables the mutual control of the used data. Next step was data processing in Access database.

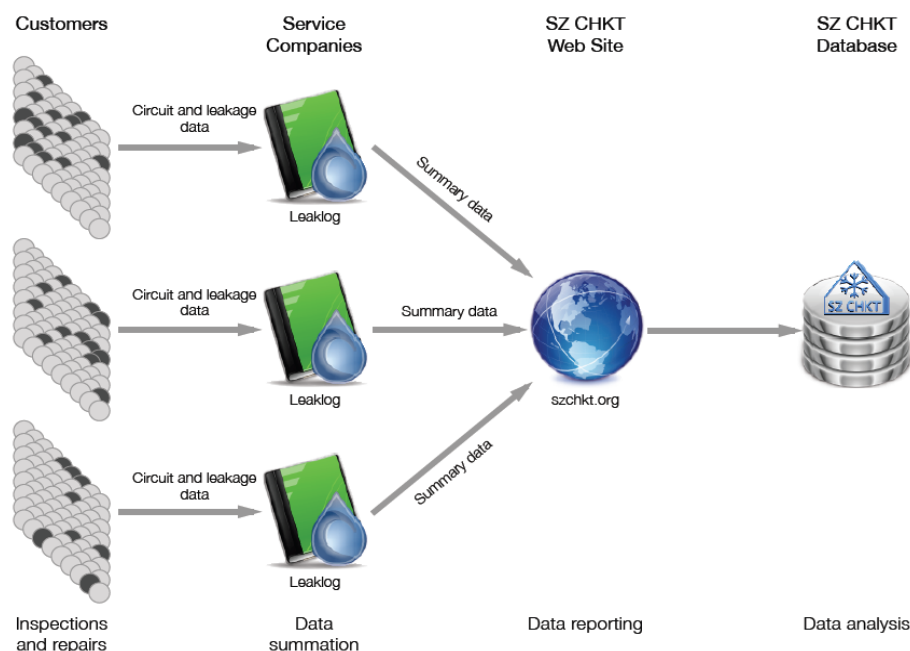
Database of original data was processed in following tables:

 01 Adresy organizácii s pohybom látok	01 Addresses of companies with move of substances
 02 Kody druhu importu a exportu látok	02 Code of the type of import and export
 03 Latky HFC SF6 PFC	03 Substances
 04 Zložky zmesi látok	04 Components of the substances (mixtures)
 05 Druh latky	05 Type of substance
 06 Emisne koeficienty podľa použitia latky	06 Emission factors
 07 Roky	07 Inventory years
 08 Pohyby látok za rok	08 Move of substances during the year

Database was prepared for processing according to the suggested algorithm. This way of data reporting was the only one used up to the end of the year 2009. In 2009, a new internet reporting system Leaklog started. This system is based on the activities of the Slovak Association for Cooling and Air-conditioning Technology (SZCHKT) and is available. The SZCHKT is the “Notified Body”, the body officially

authorized by the Ministry of Environment to certified companies and organizations for the activities in this area. Evaluated data are collected from the service organizations.

Figure A4.2.1: System of data transfer from customer to Notified Body



The reporting and data processing system consists of:

- Annual reporting of F-gases (new charges and leakages) by certified companies;
- Annual reporting of F-gases imported in bulks by certified companies;
- Annual reporting of F-gases in products by importers, exporters, producers by companies.

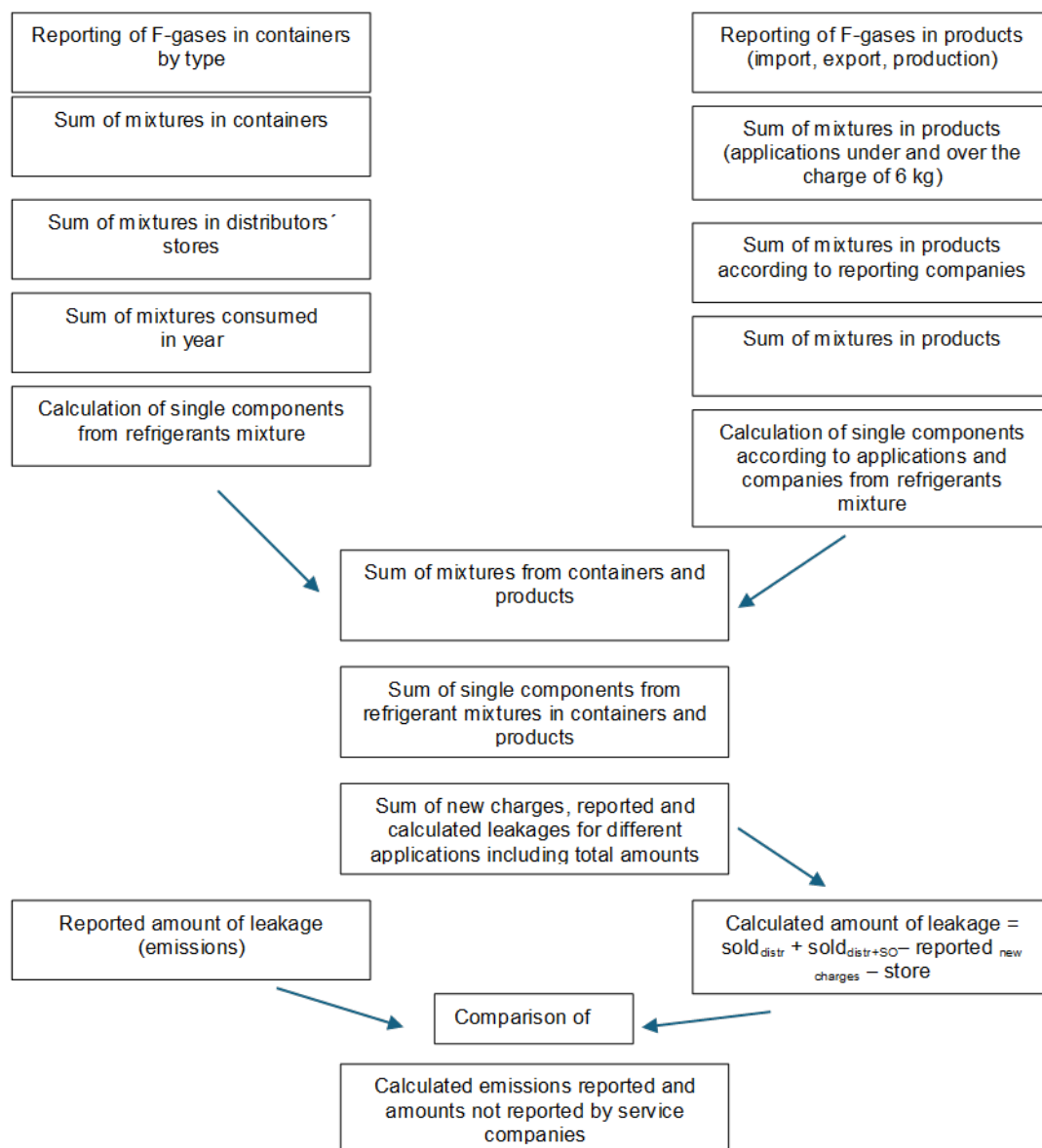
All companies dealing with the F-gases have access to the electronic system based on certificate provided by the Notified Body. Advantages of electronic data logging and reporting are in the possibilities of automatic analysis, fault detection and comparison of, fast access to the full history of leak checks and various forms of output. Service engineers get quick survey of the customers, cooling circuits, details of all maintenance work and repairs, refrigerants in store, refrigerants added, recovered, reclaimed, and disposed of. Value added of electronic logbook is indirect detection of refrigerant leak. The fault detection classifier estimates the probability of refrigerant leak. Electronic way of the data records enables summarizing, reporting and analysing important data in a chosen period in connection with the internet (**Figure A4.2.2**). Documented, consistent time series of HFCs import-export data exists since 1995. They were collected using the questionnaires (more than 250 companies). The institutions included in data collection are:

- Refrigerants, air-conditioning, heat pumps: SZCHKT. This institution is appointed for personnel and company certification required by 842/2006/EC. This certification activity was started by the Slovak association for cooling and AC Technology (SZCHKT) in the year 2009;
- Firefighting: Association of extinguishing appliances producers (ZVHP);
- MDI: State Institute for Drug Control (SUKL);
- Mobile AC: Automotive Industry Association (ZAP);
- Solvents: (SZCHKT);
- SF₆ use: (SZCHKT).

Reports to the database in subcategories refrigeration, air-conditioning and heat pumps, solvents and SF₆ include two web systems:

- import, export, sales data of bulk chemicals and products (database used since 2003),
- data on type of use (for new equipment or for recharge/service, recovery, reclaimed, disposal).

Figure A4.2.2: Diagram of data flow in reporting (data flow direction: top to down)



Reporting of F-gases Imported in Bulks

Refrigerant movements reporting is required according to EU legislation. Every certified company shall restore its certificate annually. Company has to enter website of the Notified Body with its name and password. Table on [Figure A4.2.3](#) is showing front-pages which appear after the signing up of company to the system. In this table, the certified company has to declare the competencies of the employees, possession of technical equipment, regular checking of electronic detectors, and movement of refrigerants from the previous year. The confirmed data are saved and sent to the Notified Body until the end of January annually. After receiving the report, the Notified Body will restore the certificate. Certified companies and competent persons are listed on the website of the Notified Body. This is a part of the web system used since 2003.

Figure A4.2.3: Declaration of certified company with the legal status in the EU and in Slovakia about competencies of the employees, technical equipment, regular checking of electronic detectors, and refrigerant management categorized by field of application on the website of notified body

Kategória certifikátu: **I, MobKlim**

Technické prostriedky a vybavenie

Druh	Počet
Odberové zariadenie:	3
Zberné nádoby na zhodnotenie chladiva:	2
Elektronický detektor úniku chladiva s citlivosťou do 5g/rok:	2
Dvojstupňové vakuové čerpadlo:	2
Manometrický mostík:	2
Digitálna váha:	2
Nástroje bežne potrebné na odborný výkon servisnej činnosti:	2

☒ Bola vykonaná kontrola funkcie elektronického detektora(ov) v predchádzajúcom roku podľa Nariadenia (ES) 1516/2007 § 6(2)

Zamestnanci

Číslo osvedčenia o odbornej spôsobilosti	Kvalifikácia	Meno	Priezvisko
3308	MXXXX	Ondrej	Fegyveres
2776	AAXXX	Michal	Feketevízi

Hľadať číslo osvedčenia podľa priezviska
Priezvisko odborníka: Hľadať

+ Pridať zamestnanca

Nakladanie s fluórovanými skleníkovými plynmi v roku 2012

☐ Servisná organizácia
☐ Dovoza/vývozca
☒ Servisná organizácia a zároveň dovozca/vývozca

Hodnoty uvádzajte v kilogramoch.

Predané nové/zhodnotené: len inej certifikovanej organizácii!

F plyn	Dovoz nové	Dovoz zhodnotené	Vývoz nové	Vývoz zhodnotené	Kúpené v SR nové	Kúpené v SR zhodnotené	Predané v SR nové	Predané v SR zhodnotené	Regenerované	Zničené	Únik nové	Únik zhodnotené
R404A	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
R134a												

+ Pridať riadok

Použitie fluórovaných skleníkových plynov v roku 2012

Hodnoty uvádzajte v kilogramoch.

F plyn	Doplnené nová náplň	Doplnené únik	Zhodnotené
R404A – Komerčné chladenie	0.00	0.00	0.00
R134a – Priemyselné chladenie			

+ Pridať riadok

Uložiť

Reporting of F-gases Imported in Products

Reporting of refrigerant movements in products is required according legislation. Every importer, producer or exporter shall report annually. Company has to enter the website of notified body with its name and password.

Figure A4.2.4 presents table of data reporting for products, which will be shown to the company after entering its account and this shall be filled in. In this table, the company has to report movements of refrigerant in products from the previous year. The confirmed data are saved and shall be sent to the Notified Body until the end of January. After receiving the report, data are automatically processed. Reporting companies are listed on the website. All reported data are available for the reporting

organizations. Historical development in all monitored refrigerants with emission projections up to 2025 are part of the web system since 2003.

Figure A4.2.4: Data reporting of importers, producers and exporters on products used

Data reporting for products

Production, import and export of products

[Return without saving](#)

Product	Refrigerant / extinguishing medium	Charge (kg/pc)	Imported (pcs)	Imported from	Exported (pcs)	Exported to	Produced (pcs)
Aerosols	R227ea						
Air conditioni	R404A						
PUR insulati	R134a						
MobKlim	R134a						
Commercial	R407C						
Transport re	R404A						
Heat pumps	R407C						
SF6	SF6						
Other	L113						

[Add product](#)

Date filled in
Day: 24 Month: 03 Year: 2013

Place filled in

[Save](#)

Click Save to save your changes
You will still be able to modify the report afterwards

Important notice: Producers have to confirm, that they filed into products only refrigerants from certified companies (bought in Slovakia or by own import). In this way doubled counting of refrigerants and reported amounts from products and containers is avoiding.

Reporting of Type of Use (for New Equipment or for Recharge/Service, Recovery, Reclaimed, Disposal) – Logbook Leaklog

Almost complete activity data used for inventory preparation in the category 2.F is covered by the web reporting system Leaklog. Especially the refrigeration is very complex, there are numerous of small enterprises. This web reporting system receives data from more than 1 200 companies. This system was introduced in 2009 and is still in operation. Therefore, also trends are consistent.

Reporting is made by the Logbook software Leaklog. It includes:

- Quick overview, survey;

- List of customers;
- Cooling circuits;
- Details of all maintenance work and repairs;
- Leakage ratio;
- Refrigerants in store;
- Refrigerants added, recovered, reclaimed and disposed.

Each contractor has to enter the website of notified body with its name and password. Which data are filled in and all details are listed above ([Figures A4.2.5](#) and [A4.2.6](#)).

Figure A4.2.5: Main outputs of logbook

The screenshot displays the TomlinPeter® - Leaklog software interface. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Database, Customer, Cooling circuit, Inspection, Repair, Inspector, and Help. Below the menu is a toolbar with icons for New, Open, Save, Service company, Basic logbook, Detailed logbook, Add, Modify, Find, Export, and Print. The main interface is divided into several sections:

- Service company:** Contains buttons for Service company, Modify service company information, Refrigerant management, and Add record of refrigerant management.
- Customers:** Contains buttons for List of customers, Add customer, Modify customer, and Remove customer.
- Statistics and reports:** Contains buttons for Operator report, Leakages by application, Agenda, and Report data to the notified body.
- Inspectors:** Contains buttons for List of inspectors, Add inspector, Modify inspector, and Remove inspector.
- Filter:** A section for filtering data, currently set to 'All'.

Below the main interface, the following data is displayed:

Service company

Name: SZCHKT Rovinka
ID: 34000836
Address: Hlavná 325, Rovinka Slovakia 90041
Phone: 00421 2 45646971
E-mail: zvazchkt@isternet.sk
Website: www.szchkt.otg

Store

Year	Refrigerant	New in store	Recovered in store	Leaked in store
2010	R407C	143	50	0
2009	R407C	195	100	0

Refrigerant management

Date	Refrigerant	Purchased		Sold		New charge	Added	Recovered	Reclaimed	Disposed of	Leaked in store	
		New	Recovered	New	Recovered						New	Recovered
2010	R407C			50			2		30	20		
2010.03.19-08:14	R407C						2					
2010.03.19-07:45	R407C			50					30	20		
2009	R407C	200	100			5						
2009.03.19-08:04	R407C					5						
2009.03.19-07:41	R407C	200	100									

Figure A4.2.6: Procedure of data reporting of F-gases

demo3 - Leaklog

File Edit View Database Customer Circuit Inspection Repair Inspector Help

New Open Save Undo Back Forward Service Company Basic Logbook Detailed Logbook Assembly Records Find Export Print

Customers: List of Customers, Add Customer..., Edit Customer..., Remove Customer...

Circuits: List of Circuits, Add Circuit..., Edit Circuit..., Remove Circuit...

Inspections: List of Inspections, Add Inspection..., Edit Inspection..., Remove Inspection...

Tables: Table of Inspections, Úniky, All Circuits

Assembly Records: List of Assembly Records, Assembly Record

Filter: Since: All

Table of Inspections: CHLJ-1

ID	Company	Address	E-mail	Phone
00000001	OBAL a.s. Nové Mesto nad Váhom			

ID	Name	Device	Manufacturer	Type	Year of purchase	Commissioned on	Refrigerant	Oil
00001	CHLJ-1	Proxy - zvláštia linka	Proxy		1996	07/05/2009	8 kg R22	1 kg AB (Alkybenzene oil)

Date	Visual and aural check	Electronic detection	UV detection	Bubble detection	Refrigerant addition	Annual leakage	Refrigerant recovery	Oil addition	Inspector	Operator	Remedies	Assembly record No.
15/12/1999 09:52	No	No	No	No	Yes	0.0	0	0.0	Matuš	vedúci	Vyčistenie výparníka	
13/12/2000 10:25	No	No	No	No	Yes	0.0	0	0.0	Matuš	vedúci		
30/03/2001 12:04	No	No	No	No	Yes	0.0	0	0.0	Peter	Karol		
18/02/2002 12:12	No	No	No	No	Yes	0.5	0	0.0	Matuš	vedúci	8 vadný schreder...	
13/08/2002 12:14	No	No	No	No	Yes	0.0	6.25	0.0	Peter	Karol	Vyčistenie ventil...	2012-1-8-oprava
02/03/2003 12:30	No	No	No	No	Yes	0.0	0	0.0	Matuš	vedúci		
04/11/2003 12:31	No	No	No	No	Yes	0.0	0	0.0	Matuš	vedúci		
03/02/2004 12:39	No	No	No	No	Yes	0.5	0	0.0	Matuš	vedúci	žistenie kondenz...	
08/09/2004 12:40	No	No	No	No	Yes	1.0	18.75	0.0	Matuš	vedúci	výmena matice a t...	
03/03/2005 12:42	No	No	No	No	Yes	0.0	0	0.0	Matuš	vedúci		
03/03/2005 12:58	No	No	No	No	Yes	0.0	0	0.0	Matuš	vedúci		
03/03/2006 13:00	No	No	No	No	Yes	1.5	43.75	0.0	Matuš	vedúci	vadný pertel 80...	
24/11/2006 13:01	No	No	No	No	Yes	2.0	0	0.0	Matuš	vedúci	praskla trubka	
04/04/2007 13:13	No	No	No	No	Yes	0.0	0	0.0	Matuš	vedúci		
13/05/2007 13:09	No	No	No	No	Yes	0.0	18.75	0.0	Matuš	vedúci		
15/05/2007 13:06	No	No	No	No	Yes	1.5	0	0.0	Jozef Mrázka	vedúci	výmena tesnenia	
Sum						7	9.72222	0				

Warnings

Date	Warning
18/02/2002 12:12	Refrigerant leakage above limit, *Únik chladiva
03/02/2004 12:39	Refrigerant leakage above limit
08/09/2004 12:40	Refrigerant leakage above limit
03/03/2006 13:00	Refrigerant leakage above limit
24/11/2006 13:01	Refrigerant leakage above limit
04/04/2007 13:13	*Nietesnosť ventilov kompresora, *Zanesenie kondenzátora
15/05/2007 13:06	Refrigerant leakage above limit, *Únik chladiva

Needs inspection

The inserted data can be presented in table with differentiation by category (Figure A4.2.7).

Figure A4.2.7: Table of leakages by application

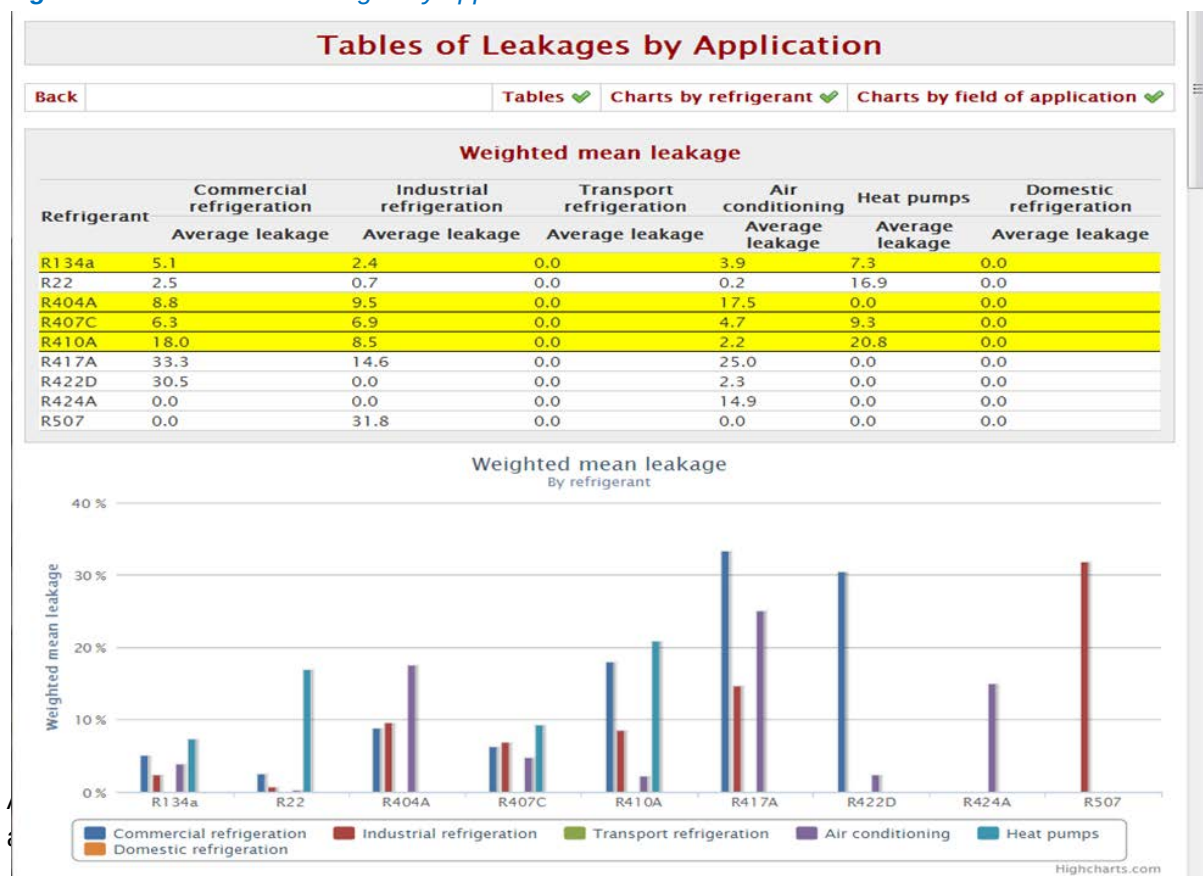


Figure A4.2.8: Conversion of mixtures to single substances according to the new charges (NN), leaks (Ú) and calculated leaks (ÚV) for different subcategories – Leaklog

Vyberte rok

2013

Chladivá / Sklad / Organizácie / Certifikáty / Nové náplne a úniky podľa druhu s výrobkami / Spolu s výrobkami / Trend vývoja

Chladivá / Kilogramy / Tona / Koeficienty: Zohľadniť / Nezhľadniť / Kategórie oznámené firmami: Zohľadniť / Nezhľadniť

Upraviť nastavenia pre nádoby pre rok 2013: Štandardné

Upraviť nastavenia pre nádoby pre rok 2013: Rozdiel vypočítaného úniku

Oznámené nové náplne a úniky podľa druhu zariadení za rok 2013

Skratky: NN - Nová náplň, Ú - Únik, ÚV - Únik vypočítaný

Chlad.	MobKlim			Komerčné chladenie			Príemyselné chladenie			Prepravné chladenie			Klimatizácia a TČ			Domáce chladenie			Hasenie			PUR izolácie			Aerosoly			SF6			Iné			Σ
	NN	Ú	ÚV	NN	Ú	ÚV	NN	Ú	ÚV	NN	Ú	ÚV	NN	Ú	ÚV	NN	Ú	ÚV	NN	Ú	ÚV	NN	Ú	ÚV	NN	Ú	ÚV	NN	Ú	ÚV	Σ			
CSH12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	392.64				
CF4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	18	18				
CO2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1200	0	1200	1200				
Ethen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.7	0	3.7	3.7				
L113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
R11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
R115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
R116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.4	4.9	0	1.41	4.86				
R12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
R123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
R1234-f	2287.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.3	35.6	2287.47	7.34	35.6			
R124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	546	3.7	-546	726.81				
R125	0.2	20.3	20.3	7804.8	13429	13429	7564.3	12257.7	12257.7	751	1626.3	1626.3	21410.1	4170.9	4170.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78688.49			
R13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
R134a	44447.1	25878.9	25878.9	12361.6	9184	9184	18415	10827.4	10827.4	221.6	854.3	854.3	6209.7	7394.8	7394.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	177736.56			
R141b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
R142b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
R143a	0	8.3	8.3	7781.4	14351.4	14351.4	5256.4	12460.8	12460.8	760.5	1907.9	1907.9	169	73.2	73.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44976.9			
R152a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69.9				
R218	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2	5.4	9.1	1.17				
R22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.09				
R227ea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	381.97				
R23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4600.16				
R236fa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45.74				
R245fa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90				
R290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1520.2				
R318	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	501.19			
R32	0.2	13	13	1191.1	1222.7	1222.7	3039.1	1603	1603	106.9	11.3	11.3	21149.7	3984.6	3984.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
R365mfc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2718			
R423A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
R425A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
R428A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
R600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90.25			
R600a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	199.21			
R601	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.36			
R601a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.66			
S316	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
SF6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3015.05			
Verneil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																		

Data Processing – Inventory Preparation

The 2006 IPCC GL describe two tiers for estimating emissions. The bottom-up approach takes into account the time lag between consumption and emissions explicitly through emission factors. The top-down approach (mass balance) takes the time lag into account implicitly, by tracking the amount of virgin chemical consumed in a year that replaces emissions from the previous year. The using of two web-reporting systems allows estimation emissions in both approaches. The bottom-up approach combined with the top-down approach was used during emissions estimation in Slovakia. The process was based on the following steps:

- Using the bottom-up approach based on the Logbook Leaklog;
- Calculation of the total consumptions of individual gases in Slovakia based on the Leaklog;
- Calculation of the total consumption of individual gases in Slovakia according to the top-down approach based on the older web reporting system available since 2003 (import, export, sales data of bulk chemicals and products);
- Comparing of the total consumptions calculated by these two approaches;

- If differences occur, the data for bottom-up approach will be corrected as follows (expert judgement based on the QA process in 2011):

R134a: Difference is added to leakage from mobile AC;

R404A: Difference is added between new charge/recharge 0.2/0.8;

R407C: Difference is added to new charge of stationary AC;

R410A: Difference is added to leakage from industrial refrigeration and stationary AC 0.1/0.9;

- If differences below 2% occur, the data for bottom-up approach are corrected proportionally according to the operational emissions.
- Calculation of emissions inventory by the bottom-up approach using the corrected data.

For the top-down approach the following formulas based on the structure of the reporting systems are:

Emissions = Annual Sales of New Refrigerant – Total Charge of New Equipment + Disposal Emissions

where *Annual Sales* and *Total Charge of New Equipment* are calculated by formulas presented in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, Chapter 3, p. 7.54 (not simplified formulas).

For bottom-up approach the following formulas are used:

Emissions = Emissions from new fillings + Operational emissions + Disposal emissions

where: Emissions from new fillings represent 1% (EF) of the new charges filled in Slovakia (Chemicals to Charge Domestically Manufactured and Assembled Equipment + Chemical to Charge Equipment that is not Factory-Charged).

Operational emissions: The approach described in IPCC 2006 GL assumes that servicing of equipment restocks the bank of single chemical and thus the amount of gas used for servicing represents the operational emissions. Slovakia adopted this assumption with a modification in 2017 submission. The servicing of equipment restocks the bank of chemical and its amount used at servicing equals to the emissions. However, equipment that is few years before decommissioning is not serviced and bank is not restock at this equipment. Therefore, the operational emissions are composed from two terms in this submission: (i) data from servicing of equipment; (ii) emissions from non-serviced equipment few years before its decommissioning. The first term in the operational emissions represents the consumption of gases for servicing and container management (these data are reported in Leaklog). It is assumed that the chemical used for servicing restocks the emissions from the bank and thus the bank of the chemical remains constant. The second term in operational emissions represents emissions from non-serviced equipment few years before its decommissioning. These emissions decrease the amount of chemical in equipment and the equipment contains only a part of the chemical at its decommissioning. The product life factors, number of years when the equipment is not serviced and fraction of gas remaining at its decommissioning is consistent. These emissions do not restore the bank of the chemical and are subtracted from the bank.

Disposal emissions represent the emissions from the retired equipment.

For the consistency of operational emissions, the bank of chemical is necessary to follow. The bank is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Bank}_{\text{in year } t} = \text{Bank}_{\text{in year } t-1} + \text{New additions to bank} - \text{Chemical in retired equipment} - \text{Operational emissions from non-serviced equipment}$$

where: New additions to bank = Chemicals to Charge Domestically Manufactured and Assembled Equipment + Chemicals to Charge Equipment that is not Factory-Charged + Chemicals Contained in Imported Equipment Already Charged – Chemicals Contained in Exported Equipment Already Charged.

Annex 4.3. Balance of Urea: Import-Export-Production-Use Balance

In the GHG inventory, the downstream of CO₂ emission from ammonia production to urea production is reported. The comparison of CO₂ emissions from the ammonia production and net CO₂ emissions reported is shown in [Table A4.3.1](#). The difference is caused by using of the part of “produced” CO₂ to urea production. In Slovakia, the urea is used in the agriculture as fertilizer (reported under 3.H) and DeNO_x application (in cars and in plants, reported in 2.D.3). The difference among the CO₂ used for urea production and CO₂ reported is shown in [Table A4.3.2](#). This difference is attributed to the export of urea in Slovakia. This Annex deals with the comparison of “CO₂ exported in urea” from Slovakia and the above-mentioned difference. The comparison was made since 2010 because no older data were obtained from the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic due to the change in statistical methodology of import-export data.

Table A4.3.1: Comparison of technological and net CO₂ emissions since 2010

Year	Ammonia Production	CO ₂ Emissions from Ammonia Production	Net CO ₂ Emissions
	kt		
2010	233.56	484.65	387.58
2011	455.48	779.42	577.96
2012	377.30	717.42	545.98
2013	474.91	888.08	674.48
2014	346.27	660.68	529.65
2015	476.94	884.82	638.58
2016	403.96	787.01	563.81
2017	458.88	873.80	632.94
2018	516.74	1 028.79	790.46
2019	491.95	822.68	688.35
2020	545.23	883.52	703.09
2021	580.51	930.46	768.62
2022	462.12	750.41	637.81
2023	413.54	693.10	509.92
2024	537.43	885.42	656.14

Table A4.3.2: Comparison of CO₂ used for urea production and CO₂ reported from the use of urea

Year	CO ₂ Used for Urea Production	CO ₂ Emissions Reported in 3.H Category	CO ₂ Emissions Reported in 2.D.3 Category	CO ₂ Emissions Reported in Slovakia From Use of Urea	Difference (“Missing CO ₂ ”)
	kt				
2010	97.074	30.939	2.012	32.951	64.123
2011	201.465	39.708	3.484	43.191	158.274
2012	171.446	45.418	3.925	49.344	122.102
2013	213.603	51.993	6.230	58.223	155.380
2014	131.033	57.941	6.608	64.548	66.485
2015	246.239	60.920	6.379	67.299	178.940
2016	223.200	63.071	8.800	71.871	151.329
2017	240.860	63.534	9.125	72.659	168.201
2018	238.324	65.966	9.684	75.650	162.674
2019	134.339	63.539	8.866	72.405	61.934
2020	180.420	63.666	6.250	69.916	110.507
2021	161.834	63.633	9.768	73.401	88.433

Year	CO ₂ Used for Urea Production	CO ₂ Emissions Reported in 3.H Category	CO ₂ Emissions Reported in 2.D.3 Category	CO ₂ Emissions Reported in Slovakia From Use of Urea	Difference ("Missing CO ₂ ")
	<i>kt</i>				
2022	112.594	56.619	10.094	66.713	45.881
2023	183.185	56.070	9.441	65.511	117.674
2024	229.279	63.670	8.588	72.258	157.020

Data for the comparison were obtained from the urea producer and from the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic. Data provided by the producer deals with the use of urea for DeNOx application and the composition of urea containing fertilizers. Urea is used for DeNOx application as the product AdBlue (solution containing approx. 30% of urea) and as the so-called technical urea (solution containing 40% of urea). Data were provided as pure urea ([Table A4.3.3](#)). According to the producer it can be assumed that all urea for DeNOx application was exported (except of data that are reported in the NID in 2.D.3 category). Import and export data about fertilizers were obtained from the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic under the commodity codes: (i) 31021010, "Urea containing more than 45% by weight of nitrogen on the dry anhydrous product"; (ii) 31028000, "Mixtures of urea and ammonium nitrate in aqueous or ammoniacal solution". Because urea contains 46% of nitrogen, it can be assumed that the commodity code 31021010 represents the pure urea and export-import difference can be easily calculated from the export and import data ([Table A4.3.3](#)). On the other hand, the content of urea in products reported under commodity code 3102800 can vary. According to the Slovak law 555/2002 Z. z. the fertilizers with the different content of urea can be used. The nitrogen originating from the urea can be in the range 11-51%. Because import data are reported as kilograms of nitrogen, the amount of urea imported to Slovakia was calculated using this range. According to the data provided by the Slovak fertilizer producer, the fertilizer DAM-390 represents more than 98% of the export of this commodity. It is the mixture of ammonium nitrate and urea containing 29-30% of N, from which 15.5% N originates from urea, the rest is from AN. To ensure conservatism we assumed that 50% of nitrogen originates from urea. Data about import and export of the commodity 31028000 are provided in [Table A4.3.4](#).

Table A4.3.3: Amounts of exported urea for DeNOx application and import-export data for the commodity code 31021010 since 2010

Year	Urea Exported for DENOX Application	Import of the Commodity Code 31021010	Export of the Commodity Code 31021010	Export-Import
	<i>kt</i>	<i>kt N</i>		
2010	24.781	63.758	87.885	24.127
2011	51.43	51.999	110.524	58.525
2012	42.538	61.218	95.638	34.419
2013	52.752	42.736	127.442	84.706
2014	32.053	75.848	77.108	1.259
2015	56.564	67.233	159.628	92.395
2016	47.262	88.352	139.278	50.926
2017	64.784	88.158	144.782	56.623
2018	69.053	63.520	107.337	43.817
2019	56.708	85.887	78.164	-7.723
2020	38.426	61.421	91.333	29.912
2021	54.722	106.510	112.078	5.568
2022	42.085	224.272	162.133	-62.139
2023	26.008	146.940	152.321	5.381
2024	11.445	207.337	230.407	23.070

Table A4.3.4: Import-export data for the commodity code 31021010 since 2010

Year	Import of the Commodity Code 31028000	Export of the Commodity Code 31028000	Imported Urea (Range Based on the Possible Urea Content)	Exported Urea	Export-Import (Range Based on the Possible Urea Content)
	kt N		kt		
2010	8.622	25.367	2.062-9.559	27.573	18.014-25.512
2011	8.145	46.889	1.948-9.031	50.966	41.935-49.018
2012	7.970	37.384	1.906-8.837	40.635	31.799-38.729
2013	3.929	51.481	0.939-4.356	55.957	51.602-55.018
2014	4.519	36.075	1.081-5.01	39.212	34.202-38.131
2015	5.540	63.135	1.325-6.142	68.625	62.483-67.300
2016	6.242	54.192	1.493-6.92	58.904	51.983-57.411
2017	6.242	54.110	1.493-6.92	58.816	51.895-57.323
2018	5.243	64.114	1.254-5.813	69.689	63.876-68.436
2019	4.306	50.128	1.030-4.774	54.487	49.713-53.458
2020	1.741	50.121	0.416-1.930	54.479	52.549-54.063
2021	4.076	54.087	0.975-4.519	58.790	54.271-57.815
2022	4.366	145.670	1.044-4.841	158.337	153.497-157.293
2023	4.390	121.158	1.050-4.868	131.693	126.825-130.643
2024	4.375	145.161	1.046-4.850	157.784	152.934-156.738

Emission factor of CO₂ from urea is based on the stoichiometry and it is 0.73 t CO₂ / t of urea. Calculated data on the “CO₂ exported” based on the data presented in [Table A4.3.4](#) and their comparison with the difference in the reporting data (so called “missing CO₂” in [Table A4.3.2](#)) are listed in [Table A4.3.5](#). The negative values in the last column represent the “good” result, it means that there is not missing CO₂ in this balance. In an ideal balance the difference should be zero, however, there were made several assumptions in this balance and change in stocks were also not considered. The red values (for years 2012 and 2014) mean that there is missing CO₂ in this import-export balance. However, when looking to the difference in years 2013 and 2015, the difference is much higher than usual. It can be assumed that the positive value of missing CO₂ is caused by the time lag between the production and export of the urea products.

Table A4.3.5: Balance of the “export/import CO₂” from the use of urea

Year	CO ₂ from the Exported DENOX Applications	CO ₂ from the Commodity Code 31021010	CO ₂ from the Commodity Code 31028000	“CO ₂ Exported”	“Missing CO ₂ ”	Difference
	Gg					
2010	18.090	38.289	13.150-18.623	69.529-75.002	64.123	(-5.406)-(-10.879)
2011	37.544	92.877	30.613-35.783	161.033-166.204	158.274	(-2.760)-(-7.930)
2012	31.053	54.621	23.213-28.272	108.887-113.946	122.102	13.215-8.156
2013	38.509	134.425	37.669-40.163	210.603-213.096	155.380	(-57.717)-(-55.223)
2014	23.399	1.998	24.968-27.836	50.365-53.233	66.485	13.252-16.12
2015	41.292	146.627	45.612-49.129	233.531-237.048	178.940	(-58.108)-(-54.591)
2016	34.501	80.817	37.948-41.910	153.266-157.228	151.329	(-5.899)-(-1.937)
2017	47.292	89.858	37.884-41.846	175.035-178.997	168.201	(-10.796)-(-6.833)
2018	50.409	69.536	46.630-49.958	166.574-169.902	162.674	(-7.229)-(-3.900)
2019	41.397	-12.256	36.291-39.024	65.431-68.164	61.934	(-6.231)-(-3.497)
2020	28.051	47.4659	38.361-39.466	113.881-114.986	110.507	(-4.478)-(-3.373)
2021	39.947	8.835	39.618-42.205	88.401-90.988	88.433	(-2.555)-(-0.032)

Year	CO ₂ from the Exported DENOX Applications	CO ₂ from the Commodity Code 31021010	CO ₂ from the Commodity Code 31028000	"CO ₂ Exported"	"Missing CO ₂ "	Difference
	<i>Gg</i>					
2022	30.722	-98.612	112.052-114.824	44.163-46.934	45.881	(-1.053)-(-1.718)
2023	18.986	8.539	92.582-95.369	120.107-122.894	117.674	(-5.220)-(-2.433)
2024	8.355	36.611	111.642-114.419	156.608-159.384	157.020	(-2.364)-(0.413)

Annex 4.4. QA/QC of Product Life Factors in 2.F.1 Category

A detailed look at the product life factors in the subcategories 2.F.1.a, 2.F.1.c, 2.F.1.d and 2.F.1.f shows large variations as well as inconsistent development of reported product life factors. It is due to several factors:

- (i) The methodology used (hybrid Tier 2a/Tier 2b). It is assumed that all leaks in a given year will be replenished in a given year during equipment servicing. The practice of having all equipment serviced every year is not common in Slovakia. A typical example is MAC in cars, where, according to the automotive association, MAC service is performed on average at 2-4 annual intervals. This results in year-on-year jumps in servicing emissions, i.e. PLF. This is also very noticeable with gasses that have a small bank, each small increase in servicing will be reflected in a jump in PLF.
- (ii) It was tried to partially compensate the above mentioned factor using assumption that the equipment is not serviced a few years before the planned end of operations. These years and the PLFs used are listed in [Table 4.54](#).
- (iii) By reporting organizations in the Leak log database. Organizations do not report each individual activity to the database but they report it at certain time intervals (e.g. monthly). Then they report the type of gas and all the operations they performed with it in summary and assign it to the category in which they performed the most activities. For example, the organization can carry out multiple replacements for leaks with R410A gas, with 60% of these replacements falling into subcategory 2.F.1.f, but the remaining 40% into other categories. However, the organization reports all additions to leaks in one record and assigns it to category 2.F.1.f, because that's where the gas was used the most. We're working with the assumption (since there are several hundreds of organizations involved in this activity) that when processing the database for the whole year, these deviations compensate each other. However, they can only partially compensate. Thus, the division of F-gases into individual subcategories may not be completely correct, and this may cause year-to-year changes in individual subcategories. On the other hand, the emissions calculated by our procedure are certainly more accurate than the calculation using some more general emission factor. It should also be noted that although the division into categories 2.F.1.a, 2.F.1.c, 2.F.1.d and 2.F.1.f may not be completely correctly allocated for every year, the output from the overall category 2.F.1 is correct, because all movements of F-gases are already summarized there.
- (iv) PLFs prior 2011 do not show outliers or inconsistencies. It is due to the recalculation of those emissions to ensure the consistency of older emissions data as outlined in the [Chapter 4.7.3](#) and 4.12.9. Since 2012, emissions have been estimated using the Tier 2a/Tier 2b hybrid methodology.

To transparently describe the reasons for the large variations and inconsistent development of reported product life factors of 2.F.1 subcategories, the aggregated product life factors of F-gases were calculated ([Figures A4.4.1 – A4.4.4](#)). The aggregation was chosen on the level of 2.F.1 category due to the factor described in the bullet (iii).

Figure A4.4.1: Comparison of time series product life factor of R134a in the subcategories with the product life factor on the aggregated level of 2.F.1 category

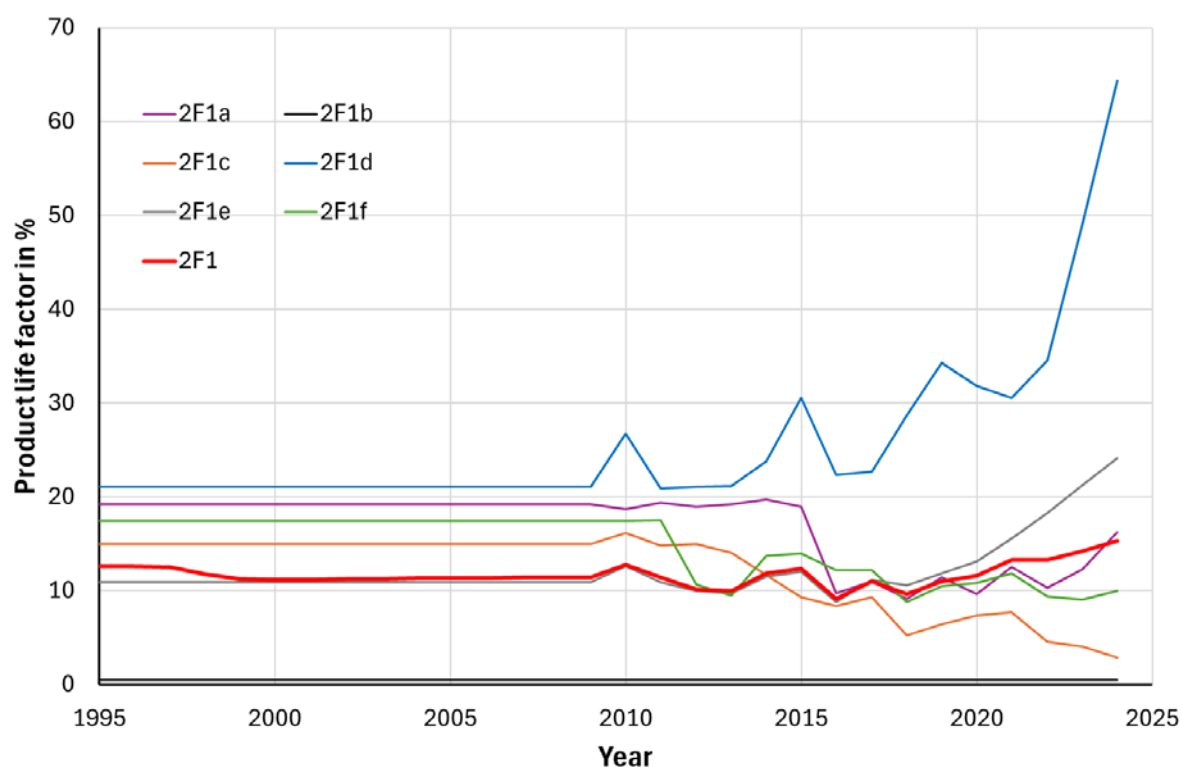


Figure A4.4.2: Comparison of time series product life factor of R125 in the subcategories with the product life factor on the aggregated level of 2.F.1 category

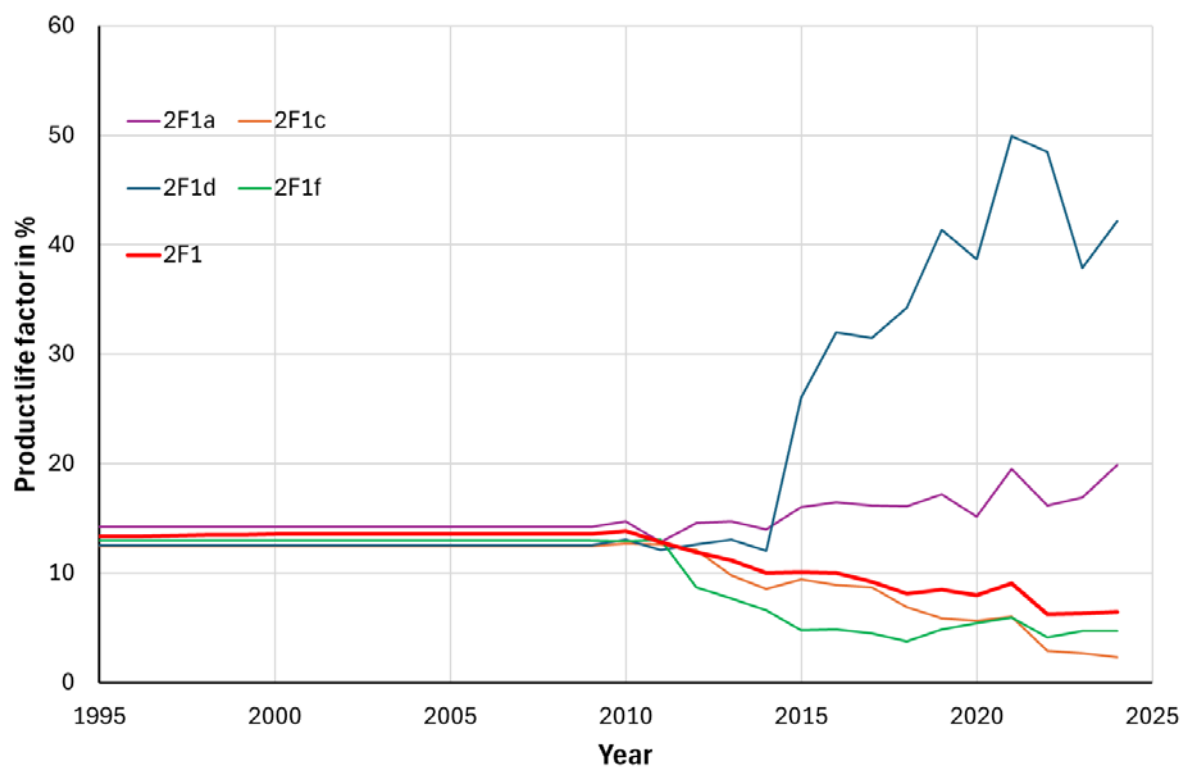


Figure A4.4.3: Comparison of time series product life factor of R143a in the subcategories with the product life factor on the aggregated level of 2.F.1 category

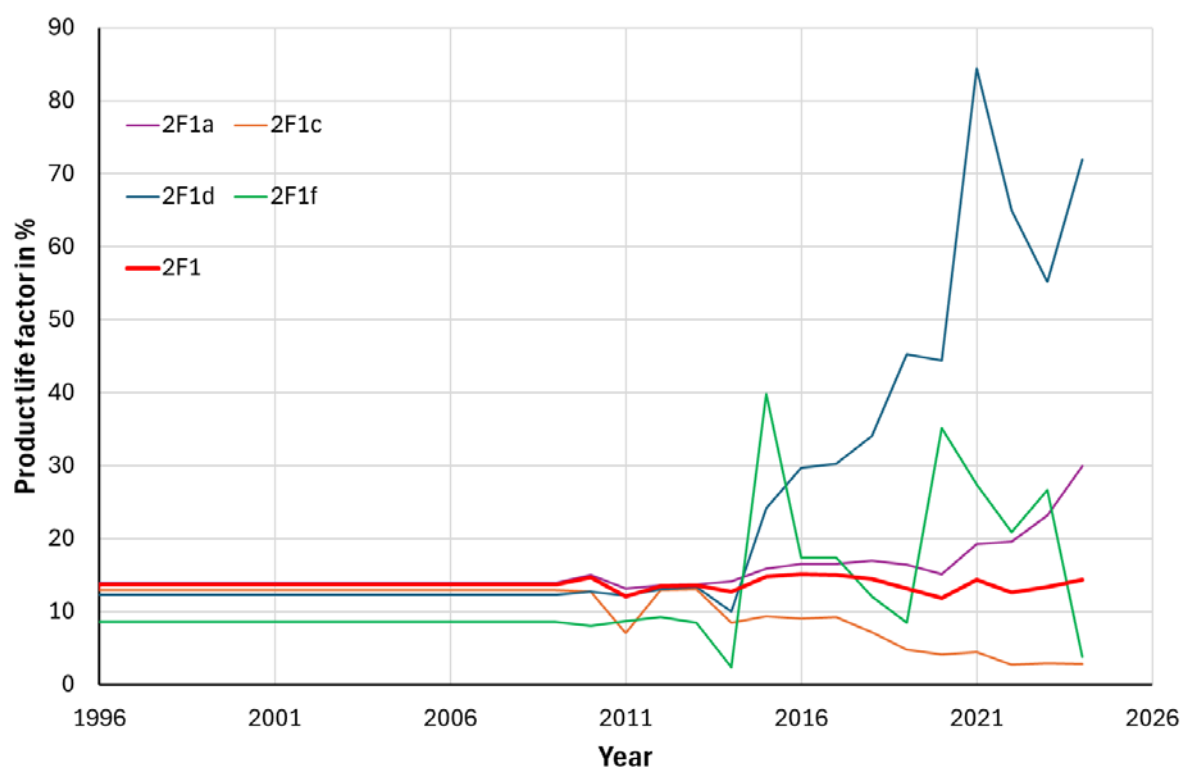
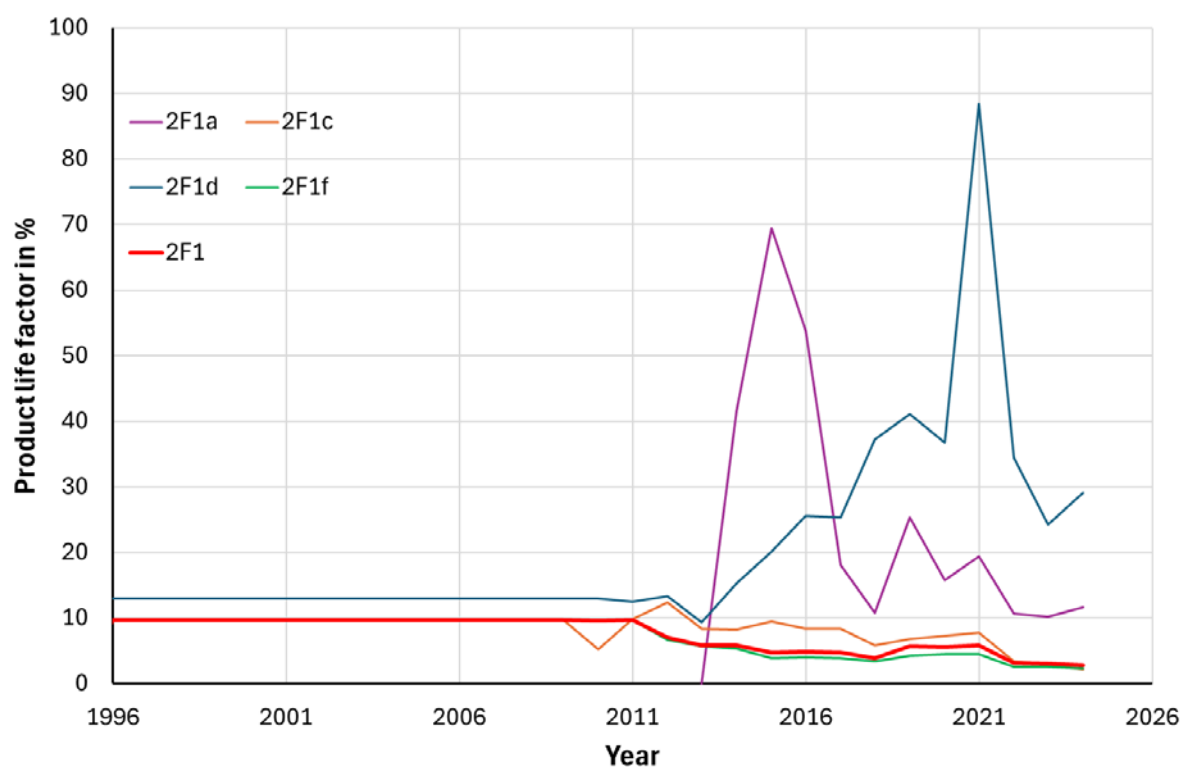


Figure A4.4.4: Comparison of time series product life factor of R32 in the subcategories with the product life factor on the aggregated level of 2.F.1 category



It can be seen from [Figures A4.4.1 – A4.4.4](#) that on the aggregation level of 2.F.1 category, the product life factors of all gases do not show large variations and inconsistent development. Product life factors of R134a and R143a are approximately the same for the whole time series while product life factors of R125 and R32 slowly decreases. However, this decrease is without significant outliers.

It can be concluded that behind the major changes in product life factors is the method of reporting data to the Leaklog database in aggregated form (bullet (iii)). Small changes in aggregated product life factors are caused by the practice of no servicing the equipment every year.

In conclusion, it can be stated that the product life factors are consistent at the 2.F.1 category aggregation level and thus the emission data fulfil TACCC.

Annex 4.5. ETF Software Reporting Explanation

Table A4.5.1: Explanation of empty cell (in red) – due to special condition of the ETF Software, NK were not included in CRT.

[illegible]

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	HFCs	PFCs	Unspecifi ed mix of HFCs and PFCs	SF ₆	NF ₃	NO _x	CO	NMVOC	SO _x	Total GHG emissions
	(kt)			CO ₂ equivalent (kt)			(kt)						CO ₂ equivalents (kt)
2.B.8. Petrochemical and carbon black production	376.47	NA,NO							NO	NO	NO	NO	376.47
2.B.9. Fluorochemical production				NO	NO	NO	NO	NO					NO
2.B.10. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.46	0.89	2.03	1.49	NO
2.C. Metal industry	3 748.67	0.56	0.00	NO	0.01	NO	NO	NO	3.90	67.43	0.67	2.82	3 765.58
2.C.1. Iron and steel production	3 733.94	0.56							2.93	58.66	0.36	1.65	3 749.53
2.C.2. Ferroalloys production	7.77	0.00							0.00	0.11	0.01	0.00	7.90
2.C.3. Aluminium production	6.88				0.01		NO		0.40	6.95	0.02	0.91	6.89
2.C.4. Magnesium production	NO			NO	NO	NO	NO		NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
2.C.5. Lead production	0.08								0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08
2.C.6. Zinc production	NO								NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
2.C.7. Other	NO	NO	0.00	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.57	1.70	0.28	0.25	1.18
2.D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	60.21	NA,NE,NO	NA,NE,NO						NA,NE	NA,NE	18.58	0.03	60.21
2.D.1. Lubricant use	30.54	NE	NE						NA	NA	NA	NA	30.54
2.D.2. Paraffin wax use	2.54	NE	NE						NA	NA	NA	NA	2.54
2.D.3. Other	27.13	NA,NO	NA,NO						NE	NE	18.58	0.03	27.13
2.E. Electronics industry			NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO					NO
2.E.1. Integrated circuit or semiconductor			NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO					NO
2.E.2. TFT flat panel display			NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO					NO

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	HFCs	PFCs	Unspecifi ed mix of HFCs and PFCs	SF ₆	NF ₃	NO _x	CO	NMVOC	SO _x	Total GHG emissions
	(kt)			CO ₂ equivalent (kt)			(kt)						CO ₂ equivalents (kt)
2.E.3. Photovoltaics				NO	NO	NO	NO	NO					NO
2.E.4. Heat transfer fluid				NO	NO	NO	NO	NO					NO
2.E.5. Other			NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO					NO
2.F. Product uses as substitutes for ODS				437.89	NO	NO	NO	NO					437.89
2.F.1. Refrigeration and air conditioning				398.92	NO	NO	NO	NO					398.92
2.F.2. Foam blowing agents				1.73	NO	NO	NO	NO					1.73
2.F.3. Fire protection				27.20	NO	NO	NO	NO					27.20
2.F.4. Aerosols				10.04	NO	NO	NO	NO					10.04
2.F.5. Solvents				NO	NO	NO	NO	NO					NO
2.F.6. Other applications				NO	NO	NO	NO	NO					NO
2.G. Other product manufacture and use	NO	NO	0.21	NO	NO	NO	0.00	NO	0.02	0.50	0.04	0.00	71.41
2.G.1. Electrical equipment				NO	NO	NO	0.00	NO					14.70
2.G.2. SF ₆ and PFCs from other product use					NO		NO						NO
2.G.3. N ₂ O from product uses			0.21										56.71
2.G.4. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.02	0.50	0.04	0.00	NO
2.H. Other ⁽⁵⁾	NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.22	0.34	4.82	0.00	NA,NO
2.H.1. Pulp and paper	NO	NO	NO						NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
2.H.2. Food and beverages industry	NO	NA	NA						NA	NA	4.16	NA	NA,NO
2.H.3. Other (please specify)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.22	0.34	0.66	0.00	NO

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CHAPTER 5. AGRICULTURE (CRT 3)

This Chapter was prepared using GWP₁₀₀ taken from the 5th Assessment Report of the IPCC by the sectoral experts and institutions involved in the National Inventory System of the Slovak Republic:

INSTITUTE	CHAPTER	SECTORAL EXPERT
Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute	All	Kristína Tonhauzer Ondrej Pastierik Patricia Navrátilová
Research Institute for Animal Production	3.A and 3.B supported calculation and background data	Ondrej Pastierik
Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute	3.D Estimation of humid area of the Slovak Republic	Kristína Tonhauzer Patricia Navrátilová

The Agriculture sector is the fourth largest sector of the GHG emissions inventory of the Slovak Republic with the contribution equal to 5.9% on the total GHG emissions.

The emissions of greenhouse gases from agricultural activities include:

- CH₄ emissions from the Enteric Fermentation (3.A) and the Manure Management (3.B);
- N₂O emissions from the Manure Management (3.B) and the Agricultural Soil (3.D);
- CO₂ emissions from the Liming (3.H) and the Urea Application (3.G).

Emissions inventory of NVMOC and NO_x were estimated and information is provided in the Informative Inventory Report of the Slovak Republic 2026.

Categories 3.C and 3.E are not reported due to the weather conditions and climatic zone of Slovakia. Category 3.F is reported as not occurring, burning of fields is prohibited by the law.

5.1. Overview of the Sector and Background Information

The share of the agriculture and food industry in the national economy has decreased in the macro-economic indicators (intermediate consumption, sectoral employment, gross production) except gross value added, and sectoral employment in 2024 compared to 2023 and increased in parameter employee's average wage by +3.7%. The share of foreign agri-food trade in exports (-1.7%) and imports decreased by -0.6%. The decrease in gross agricultural production was caused by a decrease value of plant production by -7.8% with a simultaneous decrease in animal production by -5.2%, while the overall increase in gross agricultural production was mainly contributed by an increase in prices by +1.7% with a simultaneous increase in the number of subsidies for products. Agriculture, according to data, achieved a negative moderate interannual economic result in 2024. The subsidies from the Common Agricultural Policies (CAP) played the stabilized role of financial support for Slovak agriculture, which help the majority of the farmers avoid the negative economic situation.

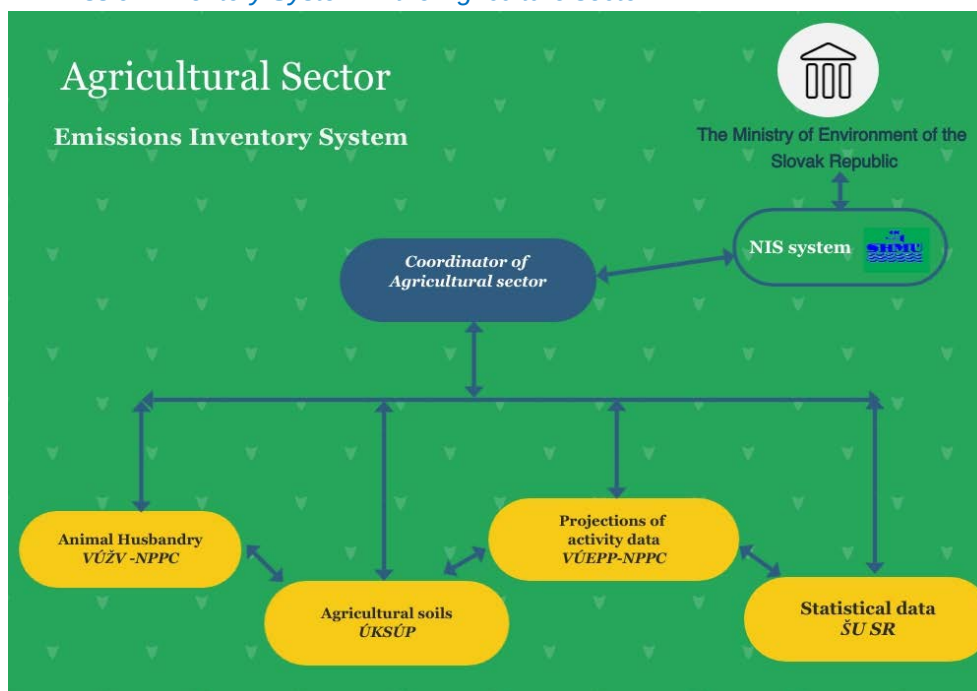
Crop production continued with dominant share in the economy compared to animal production (60% to 40%) in 2024. Decrease in the production of the most commodities of crop production were caused mainly due to the decrease in harvesting areas and the decrease or stagnation of harvests per hectare, except for sunflower, soybean, sugar beet, fruit and vegetables. Number of livestock ([Tab.5.1](#)) decreased in population of cattle (-3.0%), sheep (-4.3%) and goats (-10.3%) and increased in population of poultry (+1.9%), horses (+10.7%), rabbits (+8.4%) and swine (+2.1%).

The emissions balance is compiled annually based on the sectoral statistics on animal livestock, animal performance and consumption of organic and inorganic fertilizers, in recent years at the regional level. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Slovak Republic (MPRV SR) issues annual agricultural statistics in the Green Report, part of which is dedicated to agriculture and food. Activity data

are also available in the Statistical Yearbooks published by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic (ŠÚ SR).

The emissions inventory in agriculture is prepared in the cooperation with the National Agricultural and Food Centre - the Research Institute for Animal Production in Nitra (NPPC - VÚŽV). The NPPC - VÚŽV provided activity data and parameters, improved the methodology and ensured QA/QC activities in animal inventory in the CRT categories 3.A and 3.B. Activity data on number of the livestock and animal productions are provided annually by the ŠÚ SR. The Central Control and Testing Institute in Agriculture (UKSÚP) provides the soil data to the SHMÚ annually, based on cooperation agreement between the both institutions. Emission Inventory System in the Agriculture sector is described on [Figure 5.1](#).

Figure 5.1: Emission Inventory System in the Agriculture sector



The largest share of methane emissions was generated by enteric fermentation of cattle, which produced 32.95 Gg (88%) of methane within the sector in 2024. The major source of N₂O emissions is agricultural soils with a share of 79.4%, followed by the category 3.B representing 20.6% on the total N₂O emissions. Regarding N₂O, direct emissions from synthetic fertilization are the most significant emissions source and it produced 0.913 Gg of N₂O (34%) within the sector in 2024.

CH₄ emissions are calculated separately for each animal sub-category in methane model. For categories 3.B and 3.D, N₂O emissions are calculated based on an N-flow concept, more information is in the Chapter 5.9. In categories 3.G and 3.H, CO₂ emissions are estimated for liming and urea application in line with the IPCC 2006 GL.

[Figures 5.2](#) and [5.3](#) and [Tables 5.1](#) and [5.2](#) show overall emission trends since the base year 1990 according to gases and major categories. [Table 5.3](#) shows an overview of the GHG gases and tiers. In the Slovak Republic, agricultural production stopped increasing in the late '90s. The decrease was followed by a drop during the years 1990 – 2002, because of the economic and political transition of the country. After entering the EU, agriculture was stabilized. Improving conditions in the Agriculture sector, regeneration of crop production and mineral fertilizers use caused that emissions have increased in the last six years. The inter-annual growth of emissions was caused due to increase of organic nitrogen fertilizers mainly in categories 3.D.1.d Crop residues and 3.D.1.b.iii Other nitrogen organic fertilizers into soils. Increase of nitrogen application into soils had positive effect on increase of yield of selected crops (cereals, legumes and oil plants). These trend increase influenced also emissions in category 3.D.2.

Figure 5.2: Trend in aggregated emissions (in Gg of CO₂ eq.) by categories within the Agriculture sector in 1990 – 2024

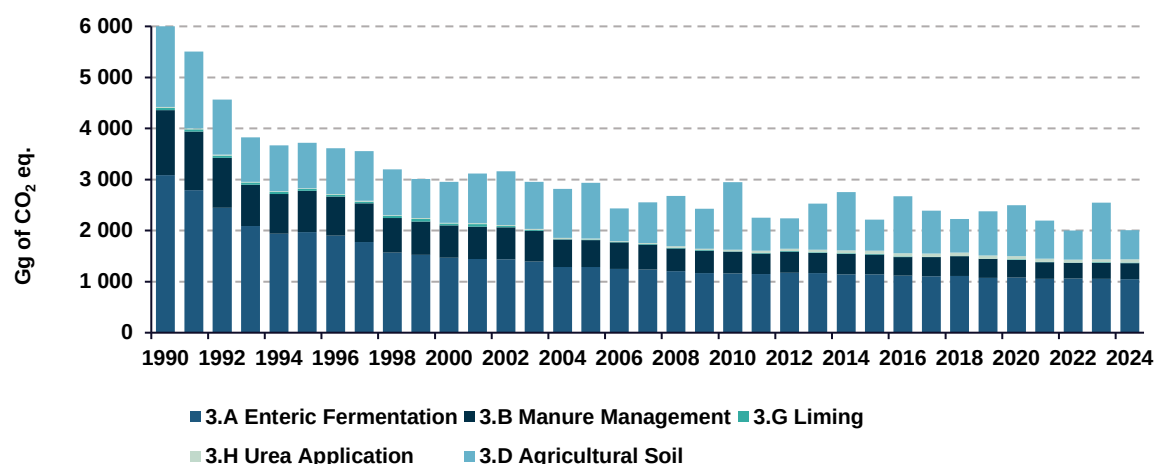


Table 5.1: Trend of GHG emissions by gases in the Agriculture sector in particular years

YEAR	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	NM VOC	NO _x
	Gg/kt				
1990	61.017	135.874	9.574	21.123	16.720
1995	53.291	85.624	4.785	13.693	6.317
2000	46.442	63.597	4.263	11.432	6.518
2005	29.590	54.732	5.189	10.171	6.857
2010	39.170	48.050	5.893	8.367	7.817
2011	54.850	46.989	3.335	8.291	8.335
2012	56.721	48.124	3.163	8.163	7.482
2013	63.944	47.383	4.293	8.148	8.069
2014	69.903	46.575	5.207	8.141	8.282
2015	73.333	46.302	3.189	8.195	7.895
2016	69.845	44.908	5.069	8.012	8.326
2017	66.152	44.796	4.040	8.077	7.955
2018	70.177	45.208	3.361	7.665	8.326
2019	68.250	43.405	4.130	7.411	8.227
2020	72.117	43.085	4.600	6.992	7.986
2021	71.449	41.654	3.613	6.939	7.931
2022	60.841	41.525	2.935	6.659	7.319
2023	72.461	41.394	4.959	7.296	6.946
2024	76.832	41.075	2.939	7.014	7.001

Table 5.2: Trend of GHG emissions by categories in the Agriculture sector in particular years

YEAR	3.A ENTERIC FERMENTATION	3.B MANURE MANAGEMENT	3.D AGRICUL. SOILS	3.G LIMING	3.H UREA APPLICATION
	Gg of CO ₂ eq.				
1990	3 085.600	1 274.085	1 981.800	45.729	15.288
1995	1 970.617	807.767	887.073	38.004	15.288
2000	1 470.952	631.851	807.728	34.342	12.101
2005	1 288.714	526.386	1 092.573	9.278	20.313
2010	1 161.888	424.276	1 320.954	8.231	30.939
2011	1 151.084	397.963	650.418	15.142	39.708
2012	1 176.635	409.141	599.854	11.303	45.418

YEAR	3.A ENTERIC FERMENTATION	3.B MANURE MANAGEMENT	3.D AGRICUL. SOILS	3.G LIMING	3.H UREA APPLICATION
<i>Gg of CO₂ eq.</i>					
2013	1 165.037	395.734	903.676	11.951	51.993
2014	1 141.906	400.638	1 141.327	11.962	57.941
2015	1 141.135	389.404	610.986	12.413	60.920
2016	1 115.684	368.068	1 117.079	6.774	63.071
2017	1 107.086	376.013	841.831	2.619	63.534
2018	1 110.500	386.902	658.219	4.211	65.966
2019	1 071.561	369.995	868.142	4.711	63.539
2020	1 078.201	349.511	997.730	8.450	63.666
2021	1 057.257	320.773	745.644	5.937	65.512
2022	1 060.611	309.100	570.709	4.222	56.619
2023	1 056.788	310.466	1 105.956	16.393	56.068
2024	1 046.722	313.754	568.580	13.161	63.671

Figure 5.3: The share of aggregated emissions by main categories within the Agriculture sector

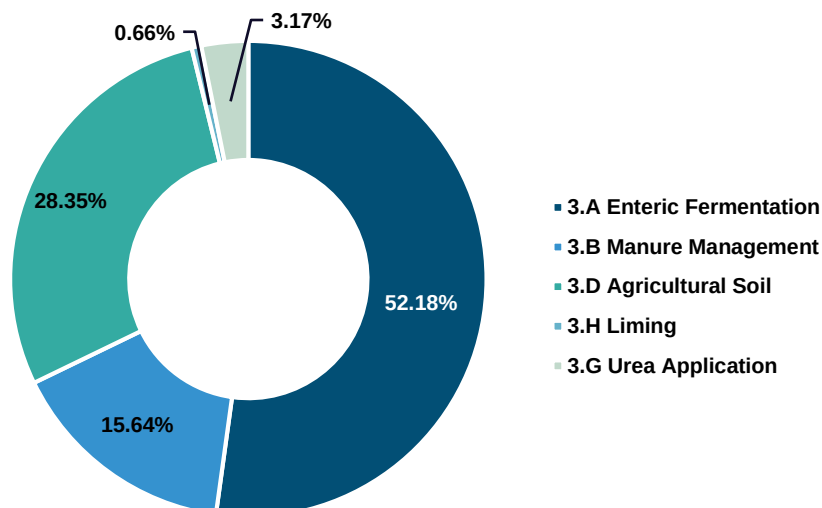


Table 5.3: Overview of the gases, methodology and tiers reported in the Agriculture sector according to the CRT categories in 2024

CATEGORY (CODE AND NAME)	METHODOLOGY/TIER	GHG GASES REPORTED
3.A.1.a DAIRY CATTLE	T2/CS	CH ₄
3.A.1.b NON-DAIRY CATTLE	T2/CS	CH ₄
3.A.2.a MATURE EWES	T2/CS	CH ₄
3.A.2.a GROWING LAMBS	T2/CS	CH ₄
3.A.2.a OTHER MATURE SHEEP	T2/CS	CH ₄
3.A.3 SWINE	T1/D	CH ₄
3.A.4 GOATS	T1/D	CH ₄
3.A.4 HORSES	T1/D	CH ₄
3.A.4 RABBITS	T1/CS	CH ₄
3.B.1.a DAIRY CATTLE	T2/CS	CH ₄
3.B.1.b NON-DAIRY CATTLE	T2/CS	CH ₄
3.B.2.a MATURE EWES	T2/CS	CH ₄
3.B.2.a GROWING LAMBS	T2/CS	CH ₄
3.B.2.a OTHER MATURE SHEEP	T2/CS	CH ₄
3.B.3 SWINE	T2/CS	CH ₄

CATEGORY (CODE AND NAME)	METHODOLOGY/TIER	GHG GASES REPORTED
3.B.4.d GOATS	T1/CS	CH ₄
3.B.4.e HORSES	T1/CS	CH ₄
3.B.4.g POULTRY	T2/CS	CH ₄
3.B.4.h.i RABBITS	T2/CS	CH ₄
3.B.1.a DAIRY CATTLE	T2/CS	N ₂ O
3.B.1.b NON-DAIRY CATTLE	T2/CS	N ₂ O
3.B.2.a MATURE EWES	T1/CS	N ₂ O
3.B.2.a GROWING LAMBS	T1/CS	N ₂ O
3.B.2.a OTHER MATURE SHEEP	T1/CS	N ₂ O
3.B.3 SWINE	T2/CS	N ₂ O
3.B.4.d GOATS	T1/CS	N ₂ O
3.B.4.f HORSES	T1/CS	N ₂ O
3.B.4.g POULTRY	T2/CS	N ₂ O
3.B.4.h.i RABBITS	T2/CS	N ₂ O
3.B.5 INDIRECT N ₂ O EMISSIONS	T1/D	N ₂ O
3.C RICE CULTIVATION	NO	N ₂ O
3.D.1.a INORGANIC N FERTILIZERS	T2/CS	N ₂ O
3.D.1.b.i ANIMAL MANURE APPLIED TO SOILS	T2/CS	N ₂ O
3.D.1.b.ii SEWAGE SLUDGE APPLIED TO SOILS	T2/CS	N ₂ O
3.D.1.b.iii OTHER ORGANIC FERTILIZERS APPLIED TO SOILS	T2/CS	N ₂ O
3.D.1.c URINE AND DUNG DEPOSITED BY GRAZING ANIMALS	T2/CS	N ₂ O
3.D.1.d CROP RESIDUES	T2/CS	N ₂ O
3.D.1.e MINERALIZATION/IMMOBILIZATION ASSOCIATED WITH LOSS/GAIN OF SOIL ORGANIC MATTER	T2/CS	N ₂ O
3.D.1.f CULTIVATION OF ORGANIC SOILS	NA	NE
3.D.2.a ATMOSPHERIC DEPOSITION	T1/D	N ₂ O
3.D.2.b NITROGEN LEACHING AND RUN-OFF	T2/CS	N ₂ O
3.E PRESCRIBED BURNING OF SAVANNAHS	NA	NO
3.F FIELD BURNING OF AGRICULTURAL RESIDUES	NA	NO
3.G LIMING	T1/D	CO ₂
3.H UREA APPLICATION	T1/D	CO ₂
3.I OTHER CARBON-CONTAINING FERTILIZERS	NA	NO

Category-specific QA/QC and Verification Process

QA/QC procedures in the Agricultural sector are linked with the QA/QC plans for the National Inventory System at the sectoral level, following the QA/QC manual and follow basic rules and activities of QA/QC as defined in IPCC 2006 GL. The QC checks (e.g. consistency check between CRT data and national statistics) were done during the CRT and NID compilation, General QC questionnaire was filled and archived by QA/QC manager.

Part of the QA/QC activities is also the comparison of national inventory with the FAO database.

According to the QA/QC Long-term Plan for agriculture in the area of consistency with the international bodies and statistics, several presentations were made on international and national conferences, publications and references were published in the Meteorological Journal 2017. Results of this article were presented at the international conference Air Protection 2017. Detailed information was presented in the SVK NID 2018 (Chapter 5.3.1). The data comparison is provided annually until full consistency will be achieved. In the 2019 submission, new corrected national data on livestock, harvest and fertilisers were sent to the FAO by the national body (ŠÚ SR).

The number of livestock: The number of animals is the most important input parameter into the emissions inventory. The differences can be recognized in the methodological approach of data collection used by the FAOSTAT and by the ŠÚ SR. FAOSTAT grouped livestock in 12-months periods ending on 30th September each year. On the other hand, the ŠÚ SR provides annual national data on livestock by 31st December of a given year. The statistical survey is based on data collected from selected farms, animal census, by selected animals' categories, up to the regional level and finally up to national level. Therefore, the animal population 2021 in the FAOSTAT is different. In addition, detailed analysis of the data provides [Table 5.4](#). It shows a shift in the timeline of goats (since 1994), sheep (since 1994), horses (since 1994) and swine (since 1994) (*cursive*). In 2019, FAOSTAT revised number of cattle (dairy and non-dairy cattle). The timeline is shifted since 2000 (*cursive*). Different allocation of cattle population (*cursive bold*) is visible in the years 1994 – 1997 (*cursive bold*). This inconsistency is caused by the different rules for distribution between dairy and non-dairy cattle. Revision of livestock mentioned above led to unification of cattle data between two databases in 2019, but different allocation of dairy and non-dairy and shift in the timeline were corrected partially. In addition, the FAO prepares its own estimates of broilers and layers number, annually. Therefore, the inconsistencies are visible in bold values. The revision of poultry population provided by the ŠÚ SR was not taken into consideration within the FAOSTAT. The ŠÚ SR as a partner of the EUROSTAT collects, processes and disseminates statistical data in line with the current national and EU legislation. Therefore, use of statistical data is considered as the most appropriate and accurate. However, comparison of data and methodologies with the independent data source FAOSTAT is useful tool for the QA activities. It can be assumed from this exercise that the activity data used in inventory of the Agriculture sector is in a good consistency and accuracy.

Table 5.4: Comparison of national data and the FAOSTAT in livestock population (heads) for the time series 1993 – 2024

YEAR	DAIRY CATTLE		NON-DIARY CATTLE		GOATS		SHEEP		HORSES		SWINE		POULTRY	
	SVK NID 2024	FAOSTAT 2024	SVK NID 2024	FAOSTAT 2024	SVK NID 2024	FAOSTAT 2024	SVK NID 2024	FAOSTAT 2024	SVK NID 2024	FAOSTAT 2024	SVK NID 2024	FAOSTAT 2024	SVK NID 2024	FAOSTAT 2024
	heads													
1993	282 274	429 171	710 689	752 489	24 974	20 278	411 442	571 837	11 188	11 652	2 179 029	2 269 232	12 234 120	13 084 000
1994	272 450	385 949	643 703	607 014	25 010	24 974	397 043	411 442	10 652	11 188	2 037 371	2 179 029	14 245 954	12 057 000
1995	262 664	359 348	666 042	556 805	25 046	27 747	427 884	397 043	10 109	10 000	2 076 439	2 037 370	13 382 391	7 852 000
1996	245 833	355 199	646 158	573 507	26 147	25 046	418 823	427 844	9 722	10 109	1 985 223	2 076 439	14 147 177	13 214 000
1997	299 614	335 381	503 784	556 610	26 778	26 147	417 337	418 823	9 533	9 722	1 809 868	1 985 223	14 221 713	13 985 000
1998	267 282	299 614	437 510	503 784	50 905	26 778	326 200	417 337	9 550	9 533	1 592 599	1 809 868	13 116 796	14 071 000
1999	250 974	283 895	414 081	420 897	51 075	50 905	340 346	326 199	9 342	9 550	1 562 106	1 592 599	12 247 440	13 027 000
2000	242 496	250 974	403 652	414 081	51 419	51 075	347 983	340 346	9 516	9 342	1 488 441	1 562 105	13 580 042	12 160 000
2001	230 379	242 496	394 811	403 652	40 386	51 419	316 302	347 983	7 883	9 516	1 517 291	1 488 441	15 590 404	13 482 000
2002	230 182	230 379	377 653	394 811	40 194	40 386	316 028	316 302	8 122	7 883	1 553 880	1 517 291	13 959 404	15 352 000
2003	214 467	230 182	378 715	377 653	39 225	40 194	325 521	316 028	8 114	8 122	1 443 013	1 553 880	14 216 798	13 817 000
2004	201 725	214 467	338 421	378 715	39 012	39 225	321 227	325 521	8 209	8 114	1 149 282	1 443 013	13 713 239	14 052 000
2005	198 580	201 725	329 309	338 421	39 566	39 012	320 487	321 227	8 328	8 209	1 108 265	1 149 282	14 084 079	13 565 000
2006	184 950	198 580	322 870	329 309	38 352	39 566	332 571	320 487	8 222	8 328	1 104 829	1 108 265	13 038 303	13 932 000
2007	180 207	184 950	321 610	322 870	37 873	38 352	347 179	332 571	8 017	8 222	951 934	1 104 829	12 880 124	12 882 000
2008	173 854	180 207	314 527	321 610	37 088	37 873	361 634	347 179	8 421	8 017	748 515	951 934	11 228 140	12 718 000
2009	162 504	173 854	309 461	314 527	35 686	37 088	376 978	361 634	7 199	8 421	740 862	748 515	13 583 284	11 081 000
2010	159 260	162 504	307 865	309 461	35 292	35 686	394 175	376 978	7 111	7 199	687 260	740 862	12 991 916	13 438 000
2011	154 105	159 260	309 253	307 865	34 053	35 292	393 927	394 175	6 937	7 111	580 393	687 260	11 375 603	12 846 000
2012	150 272	154 105	320 819	309 253	34 823	34 053	409 569	393 927	7 249	6 937	631 464	580 393	11 849 818	11 252 000
2013	144 875	150 272	322 945	320 819	35 457	34 823	399 908	409 569	7 161	7 249	637 167	631 464	10 968 918	11 693 000
2014	143 083	144 875	322 460	322 945	35 178	35 457	391 151	399 908	6 828	7 161	641 827	637 167	12 494 074	10 786 000
2015	139 229	143 083	318 357	322 460	36 324	35 178	381 724	391 151	6 866	6 828	633 116	641 827	12 836 224	13 084 000
2016	132 610	139 229	313 502	318 357	36 355	36 324	368 896	381 724	6 407	6 866	585 843	633 116	12 130 501	12 057 000
2017	129 863	132 610	309 963	313 502	37 067	36 355	365 344	368 896	6 145	6 407	614 384	585 843	13 353 837	13 133 000
2018	127 871	129 863	310 984	309 963	36 907	37 067	351 122	365 344	7 102	6 145	627 022	614 384	14 056 914	13 354 000
2019	125 848	125 850	306 405	306 405	35 594	35 590	320 555	320 560	6 960	6 960	589 228	589 230	13 131 941	13 132 000
2020	122 049	122 050	320 240	320 240	10 589	35 600	294 252	294 252	6 099	6 857	538 310	538 310	10 603 624	10 572 000
2021	120 068	120 070	314 021	31 402	10 434	32 000	290 918	290 918	6 738	6 044	453 076	453 080	10 364 509	10 297 703
2022	116 910	116 910	316 265	31 627	11 008	20 500	301 131	301 130	7 044	NA	380 895	380 900	9 340 713	9 275 000
2023	114 896	NA	314 825	NA	10 719	NA	289 849	NA	7 367	NA	403 037	NA	9 669 376	NA
2024	114 139	NA	302 544	NA	9 619	NA	276 464	NA	8 155	NA	412 313	NA	9 854 658	NA

5.2. Enteric Fermentation (CRT 3.A)

5.2.1. Category Description

Emitted gas: CH₄

Methods: T1 and T2

Emissions factors: D, CS

Key sources: Yes

Significant subcategories: Cattle

The cattle are the most important producer of methane due to its digestive tract, weight and a relatively high number compared to other population of livestock in the Slovak Republic. Therefore, the trends in total CH₄ emissions reflect a number of animals and milk yield in this category. The number of dairy cattle further decreased in 2024 in comparison with 2023 (-0.7%), non-dairy cattle decreased in 2024 in comparison with 2023 (-3.9%). Except for the population of domestic livestock, the amount of emitted methane is influenced by other parameters like age or weight of animals, amount of feed dry matter intake and its quality and the consumption of energy for basal metabolisms, milk production per day and fat content, the average amount of physical activity performed, wool growth and feed digestibility.

The decline in the number of all species of livestock since the base year is significant mostly in sheep and goat categories in the Slovak Republic. The highest decrease was observed in swine (-83.7%), cattle (-73.3%) and sheep (-54%) categories compared to the base year. Only rabbit's category was arising compared to the base year (+38%). The number of swine (+2.1%), horses (10.7%), poultry (1.9%) and rabbits (8.4%) were increased compared to the previous year. Number of cattle (-3.0%), sheep (-4.3%), goats (-10.3%) decreased in 2024 compared to 2023.

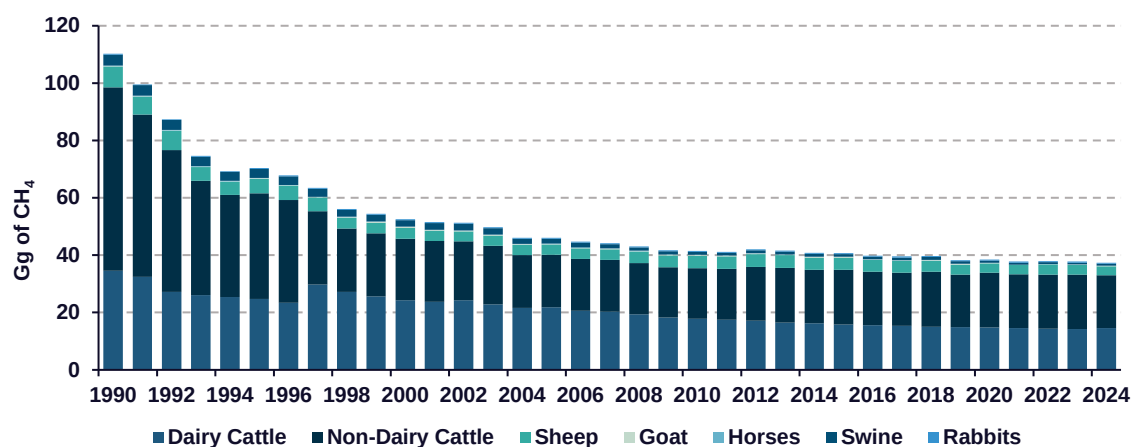
Methane emissions from enteric fermentation have the major share on GHG emissions in agriculture. The cattle represent 88% of these emissions; dairy cattle had 39% share. Other categories of domestic livestock provide 12% of emissions. Methane emissions from enteric fermentation of dairy and non-dairy cattle are key categories according to level and trend assessment for the base year and 2024. Total methane emissions from enteric fermentation decreased from 110.2 Gg in 1990 to 37.38 Gg in 2024 (-66%) and had decreased by 0.95% compared to the previous year. More information is available in [Table 5.5](#) and on [Figure 5.4](#).

Table 5.5: Methane emissions from enteric fermentation according to livestock in particular years

YEAR	DAIRY CATTLE	NON-DAIRY CATTLE	SHEEP	GOAT	HORSES	SWINE	RABBITS
CH ₄ in Gg							
1990	34.548	64.017	7.272	0.052	0.245	3.781	0.286
1995	24.779	36.839	5.030	0.125	0.182	3.115	0.309
2000	24.345	21.415	3.786	0.257	0.171	2.233	0.327
2005	21.881	18.238	3.557	0.198	0.150	1.662	0.339
2010	17.824	17.631	4.354	0.176	0.128	1.031	0.351
2011	17.473	17.794	4.327	0.170	0.125	0.871	0.350
2012	17.174	18.726	4.519	0.174	0.130	0.947	0.352
2013	16.492	19.098	4.404	0.177	0.129	0.956	0.352
2014	16.209	18.635	4.324	0.176	0.123	0.963	0.353
2015	15.832	19.097	4.217	0.182	0.124	0.950	0.354
2016	15.619	18.626	4.071	0.182	0.115	0.879	0.354

YEAR	DAIRY CATTLE	NON-DAIRY CATTLE	SHEEP	GOAT	HORSES	SWINE	RABBITS
<i>CH₄ in Gg</i>							
2017	15.309	18.624	4.034	0.185	0.111	0.922	0.354
2018	14.992	19.181	3.880	0.185	0.128	0.941	0.355
2019	14.940	18.234	3.554	0.178	0.125	0.884	0.355
2020	14.800	19.105	3.278	0.053	0.110	0.807	0.354
2021	14.526	18.775	3.253	0.052	0.121	0.680	0.352
2022	14.327	18.924	3.523	0.055	0.127	0.571	0.351
2023	14.202	18.999	3.386	0.054	0.133	0.605	0.364
2024	14.533	18.420	3.221	0.048	0.147	0.618	0.395

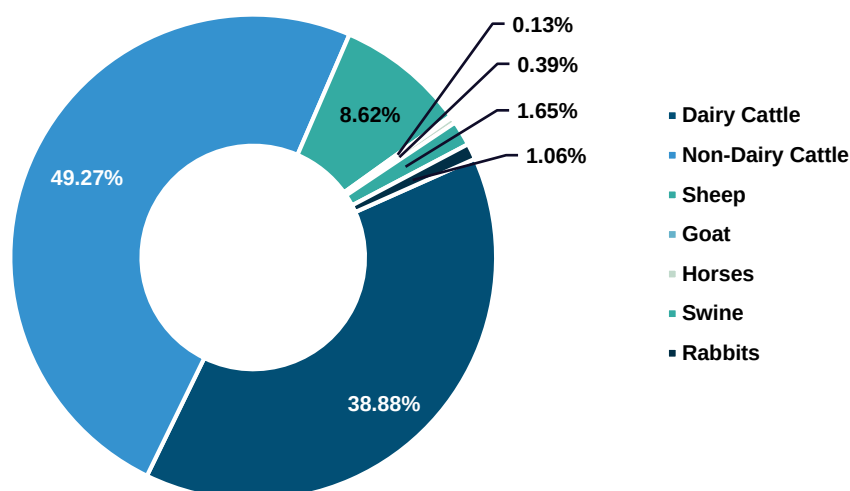
Figure 5.4: Trend in methane emissions (Gg) by animals in enteric fermentation in 1990–2024



Methane emissions from dairy and non-dairy cattle represent the significant share of emissions in enteric fermentation (38.9% and 49.3%). More than 8.5% belongs to sheep methane emissions. These animals are significant in this category and were estimated by tier 2 approach. Other animal categories were determined by tier 1 approach. The share of emissions in animal categories in enteric fermentation is shown on [Figure 5.5](#).

The trend of methane emissions from enteric fermentation correlates with the number of livestock, especially for the key categories, where tier 2 approach was implemented. The correlations between important parameters (milk yield, weight gain, percentage digestibility of feed ratio) in the particular years were verified. In 1995, the number of animals increased in the two key categories: sheep (+7.5%) and other cattle (+3.5%). Emissions increased at a comparable rate. A similar situation is visible in 2012, where the number of non-dairy cattle increased by 2% and sheep by 4%. A completely different situation is visible in the partial year 2015, where the increase is mainly due to increases in the number of goats (+3%), and horses (+0.6%). The development of number of livestock had a significant impact on reducing emissions in this sector since 1990.

Figure 5.5: The share of aggregated emissions by categories within enteric fermentation in 2024



5.2.2. Methodological Issues

The cooperation with the NPPC-VÚŽV continues. Changes and improvements are entirely in accordance with tier 2 for key categories of animals (cattle and sheep). For other non-key categories of animals (goats, horses, and swine), tier 1 was used ([Table 5.13](#)). The overview is provided in [Tables 5.6-5.13](#). Used methodology is based on detailed national data about animals' number (more advanced livestock characteristics and better structured number of livestock). Data on animal numbers were provided by the ŠÚ SR.

The regional input data about feeding, weight, milk production, and wool production were provided by the ŠÚ SR. Other parameters for dairy cattle, non-dairy cattle and sheep categories (significant animal categories in Slovakia) were provided by the NPPC-VÚŽV.

Cattle – due to increase of transparency in methodology and used activity data, emissions estimation was completed by the parameters for average animal weight (597.76 kg) and share of pregnancy (76.75%). Typical feeding for cattle is maize and alfalfa silage, cereal, hay and pasture in the Slovak Republic.

Total methane emissions from enteric fermentation of cattle were estimated based on the detailed classification of animals into the following categories: dairy cattle, high producing dairy cows in the 3.A.1.1 sub-category and other non-dairy cattle in the 3.A.1.2 sub-category (suckler cows, calves six months, heifer, pregnancy heifer, breeding bull, oxen, fattening). Slovak country specific approach is based on the particular division of non-dairy cattle. Part of non-dairy cattle is divided into milk type and beef type. The primary differences are in different breeding conditions and feeding doses. The feeding doses of the beef non-dairy cattle is mostly pasture and hay. Cereal and silage are added mainly into the feeding ration in milk type of non-dairy cattle. Different feeding rations are desirable during muscle mass formation (beef non-dairy cattle need to have higher daily muscle mass gain than milk type of non-dairy cattle). Milk type of non-dairy cattle is bred similarly as dairy cows. On the contrary, beef cattle are bred principally as slaughter. The country specific EFs for dairy and non-dairy cattle are estimated as weighted average of regions based AGEI and other parameters specific for each category.

Table 5.6: The overview of country specific parameters for dairy cattle and suckler cows in 2024

PARAMETER*	UNIT	DAIRY COWS	SUCKLER COWS	SOURCES OF PARAMETERS**
Body weight	kg	597.76	594.93	NPPC-VÚŽV
Milk yield	l/day	22.82	4.50	Parameter from the ŠÚ SR
Milk yield	kg/day	23.52	4.64	Calculated parameter
Fat milk	%	3.94	4.00	Parameter from the ŠÚ SR
DE	%	72.75	64.83	Calculated parameter – based on feeding statistics
Ym	%	5.98	7.00	Country-specific value for dairy cattle. For suckler cows default value from Table 10.12 (IPCC GL 2019 RF)
Maintenance NEm	MJ/day	45.50	42.11	Calculated parameter eq. 10.3 (IPCC 2019 RF)
Activity NEa	MJ/day	0.94	8.31	Calculated parameter eq. 10.4 (IPCC 2019 RF)
Lactation Ni	MJ/day	71.79	14.25	Calculated parameter eq. 10.8 (IPCC 2019 RF)
Pregnancy NEp	MJ/day	3.14	3.48	Calculated parameter eq. 10.13 (IPCC 2019 RF)
Ratio of net energy REM		0.54	0.51	Calculated parameter eq. 10.14 (IPCC 2019 RF)
Ratio of net energy REG		0.34	0.31	Calculated parameter eq. 10.15 (IPCC 2019 RF)
Gross energy	MJ/head/day	302.68	204.79	Calculated parameter eq. 10.16 (IPCC 2019 RF)
EFs	kg/head/year	124.72	94.02	Calculated parameter eq.10.21 (IPCC 2019 RF)

According to ESR recommendation No. SK-3A-2025-0001, Slovakia provides data, explanation and justification regarding the parameter Ym for cattle. The value of the methane conversion factor (Ym) for dairy cattle is country-specific using parameters listed in Table 10.12 of the IPCC 2019 RF (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 2019 Refinement). In order to calculate the value of Ym for dairy cattle, sub-group of dairy cattle must meet (or exceed) the criteria for milk production, digestibility, and proportion of neutral detergent fiber in the dry matter intake. If it fails to meet at least one, it moves down a category to be assigned a higher Ym factor. There is a period of 60 days (industry standard) between two parturitions when there is no milk production and lower concentration of energy in the diet. Inclusion of the country-specific production and diet quality variables of dairy cattle in the calculation of the Ym results in the year-to-year variability of the Ym value reported.

Table 5.7: The overview of used country specific parameters for non-dairy cattle milk type in 2024

PARAMETER*	UNIT	CALVES 6 MONTHS	HEIFER	HEIFER PREGNANT	FATTENING	OXEN	BREEDING BULL
Body weight	kg	115.54	295.33	497.97	349.47	700.00	800.00
Daily gain	kg	0.84	0.67	0.68	0.78	0.64	-
DE	%	81.42	70.37	70.81	72.33	72.20	68.80
Ym	%	3.2	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Maintenance NE _m	MJ/day	11.35	22.94	33.94	29.90	50.35	55.66
Activity NE _a	MJ/day	-	1.52	0.90	-	-	-
Growth NE _g	MJ/day	12.47	13.33	14.86	10.89	11.76	-
NE _p	MJ/day	-	-	3.39	-	-	-
REM		0.55	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53
REG		0.37	0.33	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.33
Gross energy	MJ/head/day	66.48	122.58	164.14	121.25	178.21	153.92
EFs	kg/head/year	13.74	50.65	67.82	50.10	73.64	63.60

Table 5.8: The overview of used country specific parameters for non-dairy cattle beef type in 2024

PARAMETER*	UNIT	CALVES 6 MONTHS	HEIFER	HEIFER PREGNANT	FATTENING	OXEN	BREEDING BULL
Body weight	kg	127.22	374.51	602.33	349.06	700.00	800.00
Daily gain	kg	0.92	0.50	0.50	0.74	0.64	-
DE	%	76.28	65.60	64.50	65.87	66.26	68.80
Y _m	%	0.03	0.07	0.07	0.063	0.063	0.06
Maintenance NE _m	MJ/day	12.19	27.41	39.14	29.88	50.35	55.66
Activity NE _a	MJ/day	1.39	5.41	7.72	-	-	4.94
Growth NE _g	MJ/day	13.59	9.31	11.20	10.73	11.79	-
NE _p	MJ/day	-	-	3.24	-	-	-
REM		0.54	0.52	0.51	0.52	0.51	0.53
REG		0.36	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.33
Gross energy	MJ/head/day	82.78	142.53	208.53	139.76	210.62	167.58
EFs	kg/head/year	17.97	65.44	95.74	57.75	87.03	69.25

*weighted average **sources of parameters are the same for dairy and non-dairy cattle

Average weight of cattle was calculated based on breed structure in the Slovak Republic. Breed structure of cattle is divided on the heavy (Slovak spoken, Holsteins, Braunvieh) and light breed (Pinzgauer and others). Average weight of heavy breed is 600 kg and average body weight of light breed is 500 kg. Different annual share of breed in cattle herd caused differences of body weight. Data about breed structure was taken from the PLIS – Information System about Breeds.

Milk production is taken from the Statistical Yearbook. Digestibility of feed (DE) is calculated as a weighted average of calculated values from the feed ration and provided by the NPPC-VÚŽV. The methane conversion factor is in line with the default values provided in the IPCC 2019 RF. Gross energy is the sum of energies calculated by formulas referred to the IPCC 2019 RF with using typical national breed conditions. National emission factors were calculated by this approach for cattle (dairy and non-dairy).

Following formula was used for EFs calculation:
$$EF = \left[\frac{GE \cdot \left(\frac{Y_m}{100} \right) \cdot 365}{55.65} \right]$$

Where: **EF** = emission factor in kg CH₄/head, **GE** = gross energy intake in MJ/head/day, **Y_m** = methane conversion factor in percent of gross energy in feed converted to methane, **factor 55.65** = the energy content of methane in MJ/kg CH₄.

Table 5.9: Activity data, EFs and methane emissions for dairy cattle in particular years

YEAR	POPULATION 1 000 heads	MILK YIELD kg/day	AGEI MJ/head/day	EFs kg/head	CH ₄ EMISSIONS Gg
1990	401.123	6.963	199.829	86.128	34.548
1995	262.664	8.829	218.873	94.336	24.779
2000	242.496	12.236	237.352	100.395	24.345
2005	198.580	15.180	260.901	110.189	21.881
2010	159.260	15.619	265.090	111.919	17.824
2011	154.105	16.347	268.789	113.385	17.473
2012	150.272	17.220	276.584	114.287	17.174
2013	144.875	17.342	274.689	113.838	16.492
2014	143.083	18.275	275.055	113.602	16.209
2015	139.229	18.381	275.636	113.713	15.832
2016	132.610	19.994	287.549	117.782	15.619
2017	129.863	20.144	287.825	117.888	15.309
2018	127.871	20.488	288.446	117.244	14.992
2019	125.848	20.823	292.193	118.715	14.940

YEAR	POPULATION	MILK YIELD	AGEI	EFs	CH ₄ EMISSIONS
	1 000 heads	kg/day	MJ/head/day	kg/head	Gg
2020	122.049	22.379	302.089	121.261	14.800
2021	120.068	22.680	305.542	120.985	14.526
2022	116.910	23.547	309.338	122.548	14.327
2023	114.896	23.687	312.180	123.605	14.202
2024	114.139	25.307	325.305	127.330	14.533

Table 5.10: Activity data, EFs and methane emissions for non-dairy cattle in particular years

YEAR	POPULATION	AGEI	EFs	CH ₄ EMISSIONS
	1 000 heads	MJ/head/day	kg/head	Gg
1990	1 161.947	133.422	55.095	64.017
1995	666.042	133.741	55.311	36.839
2000	403.652	126.923	53.054	21.415
2005	329.309	132.289	55.383	18.238
2010	307.865	137.313	57.269	17.631
2011	309.253	137.735	57.539	17.794
2012	320.819	141.303	58.370	18.726
2013	322.945	144.375	59.136	19.098
2014	322.460	138.638	57.791	18.635
2015	318.357	144.172	59.985	19.097
2016	313.502	143.325	59.412	18.626
2017	309.963	143.285	60.084	18.624
2018	310.984	148.567	61.679	19.181
2019	306.405	142.531	59.510	18.234
2020	320.240	143.048	59.657	19.105
2021	314.021	142.996	59.790	18.775
2022	316.265	143.333	59.836	18.924
2023	314.825	144.124	60.349	18.999
2024	302.544	145.046	60.885	18.420

Sheep – total methane emissions from enteric fermentation of sheep were estimated based on the detailed classification of animals into two categories: milk sheep (ewes, ewe lambs, mated yearlings, rams) and beef sheep (ewes, ewe lambs, mated yearlings, rams). The emission factors are calculated as a weighted average from these four categories based on gross energy intake (milk productivity, wool productivity, average methane conversion rate) and other country specific information. Presented calculation approach and parameters were published.¹

Table 5.11: The overview of used country specific parameters for sheep in 2024

PARAMETER*	UNIT	DAIRY SHEEP				BEEFSHEEP			
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Body weight	kg	60.00	32.50	55.00	80.00	70.00	47.50	65.00	90.00
Milk yield	l/day	0.471	-	-	-	0.266	-	-	-
Milk yield	kg/day	0.485	-	-	-	0.274	-	-	-
DE of feed	%	60.8	59.1	59.1	58.8	60.8	59.0	59.1	58.7
Ym	%	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
Maintenance NE _m	MJ/day	4.68	3.13	4.38	6.68	5.25	4.16	4.97	7.29
Activity NE _a	MJ/day	1.01	0.33	0.93	0.77	1.21	0.48	1.14	0.86

¹ [Differences in amounts of methane emissions from enteric fermentation from Slovak ewe farming between 2015 and 2016](#)

PARAMETER*	UNIT	DAIRY SHEEP				BEEFSHEEP			
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Lactation N _{El}	MJ/day	2.23	-	-	-	1.26	-	-	-
Wool production Ne _{wool}	MJ/day	0.12	-	0.12	0.12	0.12	-	0.12	0.12
Growth NE _g	MJ/day	-	1.20	1.79	-	-	1.64	2.09	-
Pregnancy NE _p	MJ/day	0.44	-	0.36	-	0.49	-	0.47	-
REM		0.50	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.49
REG		0.28	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.27
Gross energy	MJ/head/day	28.28	19.65	31.82	26.63	27.82	26.34	36.57	29.28
EFs	kg/head/year	12.06	8.38	13.56	11.35	11.86	11.23	15.59	12.48

A: Mature ewes, B: Growing lambs, C: Growing lambs pregnant, D: Other mature sheep, E: Mature ewes, F: Growing lambs, G: Growing lambs pregnant, H: Other mature sheep, *weighted average

Activity data for sheep are available in individual categories (mature ewes, growing lambs and other mature sheep) on regional level provided by the ŠÚ SR for 1990–2024. Data were provided including the input parameters (the wool production and the amount of milk for categories ewes). Milk production is taken from the Statistical Yearbook. Digestibility of feed (DE) is calculated as a weighted average of calculated values from the feed ration and provided by the NPPC-VÚŽV. Emission factors for sheep were estimated based on milk production, wool production, and average gross energy intake. These parameters are country specific. Methane emissions from enteric fermentation of mature sheep reflect milk production for the period 1997–2024. The extrapolation (linear function) was used for reconstruction of milk production at regional level back to the base year. The net energy required for pregnancy (NE_p) was calculated according to the Equation 10.13 p.10.28 of the IPCC 2019 RF. Pregnancy coefficient (C_p) for mature ewes and pregnant growing lambs was taken from Table 10.7 of the IPCC 2019 RF.

According to ESR recommendation SK-3A-2025-0002, Slovakia provides data, explanation and justification regarding the parameter Y_m for sheep. The main factor influencing the selection of the Y_m factor is the DMI. In order to estimate the DMI of sheep subcategories, Slovakia consulted national feeding systems (Petrikovič and Sommer, 2002: Nutrient requirements for cattle, sheep and goats) which provide estimates of DMI considering the animal category, physiological parameters and national circumstances. This source gives estimate of the DMI for the growing lambs in the dairy system starting from 0.86 kg/day at the 30 kg of live weight. This category is the nearest to the threshold (page 10.45 of IPCC GL 2019 RF). Considering average body weight of all sheep categories in the Table 5.11, the dry matter intake for all sheep categories is above 0.8 kg per day, so the Y_m factor is set at 6.5% (page 10.45, IPCC 2019 RF).

Table 5.12: Activity data, EFs and methane emissions for mature ewes in particular years

YEAR	POPULATION	AGEI	EFs	CH ₄ EMISSIONS
	1 000 heads	MJ/head/day	kg/head	Gg
1990	355.477	26.352	11.235	3.994
1995	295.911	26.148	11.147	3.299
2000	211.643	25.391	10.825	2.291
2005	233.188	25.348	10.806	2.520
2010	263.764	25.167	10.729	2.830
2011	264.977	25.076	10.691	2.833
2012	272.205	25.240	10.760	2.929
2013	269.787	25.127	10.712	2.890
2014	265.445	25.413	10.834	2.876
2015	260.467	25.423	10.838	2.823
2016	248.065	25.269	10.773	2.672
2017	244.930	25.579	10.905	2.671
2018	234.271	25.354	10.809	2.532

YEAR	POPULATION	AGEI	EFs	CH ₄ EMISSIONS
	1 000 heads	MJ/head/day	kg/head	Gg
2019	219.760	25.703	10.958	2.408
2020	204.134	26.001	11.085	2.263
2021	199.022	26.386	11.249	2.239
2022	202.679	28.146	11.999	2.432
2023	191.961	28.244	12.041	2.311
2024	190.883	28.099	11.979	2.287

Table 5.13: Activity data, EFs and methane emissions for growing lambs in particular years

YEAR	POPULATION	AGEI	EFs	CH ₄ EMISSIONS
	1 000 heads	MJ/head/day	kg/head	Gg
1990	232.011	31.602	13.473	13.473
1995	122.397	31.021	13.225	13.225
2000	130.158	25.645	10.933	10.933
2005	80.578	27.922	11.904	11.904
2010	122.528	27.433	11.695	11.695
2011	121.066	27.220	11.604	11.604
2012	129.247	27.134	11.568	11.568
2013	122.080	27.289	11.634	11.634
2014	117.848	27.003	11.512	11.512
2015	113.552	26.949	11.489	11.489
2016	113.421	27.143	11.572	11.572
2017	113.068	26.499	11.297	11.297
2018	109.754	27.033	11.525	11.525
2019	94.299	26.619	11.348	11.348
2020	84.167	26.365	11.240	11.240
2021	86.145	25.772	10.987	10.987
2022	92.592	25.915	11.048	11.048
2023	91.184	25.978	11.075	11.075
2024	80.164	25.495	10.689	10.869

Table 5.14: Activity data, EFs and methane emissions for other mature sheep in particular years

YEAR	POPULATION	AGEI	EFs	CH ₄ EMISSIONS
	1 000 heads	MJ/head/day	kg/head	Gg
1990	12.938	27.647	11.787	0.152
1995	9.536	27.684	11.802	0.113
2000	6.182	27.154	11.576	0.072
2005	6.721	27.192	11.593	0.078
2010	7.883	27.146	11.573	0.091
2011	7.884	26.467	11.283	0.089
2012	8.117	27.345	11.658	0.095
2013	8.041	27.352	11.661	0.094
2014	7.858	27.192	11.593	0.091
2015	7.705	27.333	11.653	0.090
2016	7.410	27.308	11.642	0.086
2017	7.346	27.268	11.625	0.085
2018	7.097	27.355	11.662	0.083
2019	6.496	27.412	11.686	0.076
2020	5.951	27.384	11.674	0.069
2021	5.751	27.417	11.689	0.067

YEAR	POPULATION	AGEI	EFs	CH ₄ EMISSIONS
	1 000 heads	MJ/head/day	kg/head	Gg
2022	5.860	27.398	11.681	0.068
2023	5.591	27.352	11.661	0.065
2024	5.417	27.444	11.700	0.063

Goats, horses, swine and rabbits– emission factors for goats, horses and swine in enteric fermentation were used as default values from IPCC 2019 RF and were used for whole time series. EF for goats is 5 kg/head/year (low productivity system, EF for horses is 18 kg/head/year and EF for swine is 1.5 kg/head/year (High productivity system) ([Table 5.15](#)). Emission factor of rabbits 0.08 kg CH₄ per head per year was adopted from [Italian 2023 National Inventory Report](#) and has been used because of absence of default factor in the 2019 Refinement (vol. 4, [Chapter 10](#)). According to our long-term improvements' plans, tier 2 approach in the swine category will be developed in the future submissions. Implementation of tier 2 approach for swine is not processed due to lack of reliable data on methane conversion factor (YM). Other categories are insignificant sources of emissions.

Table 5.15: Activity data, EFs and methane emissions for other animals in particular years

YEAR	GOATS			HORSES			SWINE			RABBITS		
	HEADS	EFs	CH ₄	HEADS	EFs	CH ₄	HEADS	EFs	CH ₄	HEADS	EFs	CH ₄
	1 000	kg/head	Gg	1 000	kg/head	Gg	1 000	kg/head	Gg	1 000	kg/head	Gg
1990	10.322	5.000	0.052	13.595	18.000	0.245	2 520.5	1.500	3.781	3 574.1	0.08	0.286
1995	25.046	5.000	0.125	10.109	18.000	0.182	2 076.4	1.500	3.781	3 868.2	0.08	0.309
2000	51.419	5.000	0.257	9.516	18.000	0.171	1 488.4	1.500	3.115	4 083.5	0.08	0.327
2005	39.566	5.000	0.198	8.328	18.000	0.150	1 108.3	1.500	1.662	4 236.4	0.08	0.339
2010	35.292	5.000	0.176	7.111	18.000	0.128	687.3	1.500	1.031	4 386.3	0.08	0.351
2011	34.053	5.000	0.170	6.937	18.000	0.125	580.4	1.500	0.871	4 380.8	0.08	0.350
2012	34.823	5.000	0.174	7.249	18.000	0.130	631.5	1.500	0.947	4 396.4	0.08	0.352
2013	35.457	5.000	0.177	7.161	18.000	0.129	637.2	1.500	0.956	4 406.1	0.08	0.352
2014	35.178	5.000	0.176	6.828	18.000	0.123	641.8	1.500	0.963	4 415.0	0.08	0.353
2015	36.324	5.000	0.182	6.866	18.000	0.124	633.1	1.500	0.950	4 421.6	0.08	0.354
2016	36.355	5.000	0.182	6.407	18.000	0.115	585.8	1.500	0.879	4 427.8	0.08	0.354
2017	37.067	5.000	0.185	6.145	18.000	0.111	614.4	1.500	0.922	4 431.2	0.08	0.354
2018	36.907	5.000	0.185	7.102	18.000	0.128	627.0	1.500	0.941	4 433.5	0.08	0.355
2019	35.594	5.000	0.178	6.960	18.000	0.125	589.2	1.500	0.884	4 433.0	0.08	0.355
2020	10.589	5.000	0.053	6.099	18.000	0.110	538.3	1.500	0.807	4 427.5	0.08	0.354
2021	10.434	5.000	0.052	6.738	18.000	0.121	453.1	1.500	0.680	4 397.5	0.08	0.352
2022	11.008	5.000	0.055	7.044	18.000	0.127	380.9	1.500	0.571	4 390.1	0.08	0.351
2023	10.719	5.000	0.054	7.367	18.000	0.133	403.0	1.500	0.605	4 550.0	0.08	0.364
2024	9.619	5.000	0.048	8.155	18.000	0.147	411.5	1.503	0.618	4 932.9	0.08	0.395

Activity data - Primary data sources used for the emissions evaluations were published in the Census of Sowing Areas of Field Crops in the Slovak Republic, the Annual Census of Domestic Livestock in the Slovak Republic, the Statistical Yearbooks 1990 – 2024 and the research results from projects and studies provided by several organizations inside the NPPC-VÚŽV.

Activity data for dairy, non-dairy cattle, sheep and swine are based on bottom-up statistical information at the regional level. The used input parameters were calculated as weighted averages. The ŠÚ SR provides annual livestock numbers at a detailed regional level in Livestock Census annually on 31st December.

For the purposes of emissions from rabbit breeding in Slovakia, two data sources were used: data from commercial rabbit breeding farms (National Emission Information Systems) and data from households, which were collected for analysis purposes.

The statistical survey on the breeding of rabbits in households in Slovakia with a focus on the number and method of breeding proceeded. The survey was done with a combined hybrid method for data collection using the online survey method with a computer-assisted telephone interview. The combined hybrid data collection using the computer-assisted web interviews (CAWI method) was proposed, in which there were approximately 10 000 respondents. The data collection was held from 23.06. to 13. 07. 2022. The first question was about whether they have (keep) rabbits in the household. Those who, as part of the screening, answered that they keep rabbit(s), were subsequently asked questions from the prepared questionnaire. In this way, 250 answers were obtained, i.e., suitable respondents for the second round of research. The second round was carried out by computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI method), in which a representative sample of the adult population in Slovakia (N=1,000 adult inhabitants of the Slovak Republic) was addressed with the same question - whether they keep rabbits. The CATI method is processed as structured telephone survey interviews conducted by an interviewer who records the answers to mostly closed-ended questions. This method was used to determine the percentage of rabbit breeders in the Slovak population. It was assumed that from the sample of 1 000 respondents, 10-50 suitable respondents (rabbit breeders) would be obtained through screening. In the end, it was possible to get answers from 83 respondents.

Due to a different regionalisation of Slovakia in years 1990–1996 (only three regions: Západoslovenský, Stredoslovenský, and Východoslovenský), it was not possible to use time series immediately. The reallocation of older data into new regions (8 districts after 1997) was necessary. Reallocation was based on the following assumptions:

- Západoslovenský region (1990–1996) is equal to Bratislavský, Nitriansky, Trnavský, Trenčiansky regions (1997 – present);
- Stredoslovenský region (1990–1996) is similar to Banskobystrický and Žilinský regions (1997–present);
- Východoslovenský region (1990 – 1996) is similar to Prešovský and Košický regions (1997–present).

A reallocation was prepared by using the linear extrapolation tools to reach statistical totals as reported by the ŠÚ SR and time series was extrapolated back to the base year. The ŠÚ SR and the SHMÚ use a standard statistical approach for data extrapolations. Good statistical practice is described in the EUROSTAT Guidance. After 2017 submission, extrapolated number of swine was reported. The SHMÚ filled the data gap by using a standard statistical approach for extrapolation (linear extrapolation in spreadsheets). In 2017 submission, the ŠÚ SR provided complete time-series of official data, which is consistent with the EUROSTAT and the FAOSTAT. In addition, time series 1997 – 2020 of the milk production, wool production and daily gain for cattle and sheep at regional level was provided by the ŠÚ SR in 2016. Activity data used for methane emissions estimation is summarized in [Table 5.16](#). Detailed statistical information is available at the regional level and emissions are estimated by bottom-up method (Tier 2). The NPPC-VÚŽV implemented the results of a questionnaire farm survey where a better classification and disaggregation of cattle categories were used. Based on survey data, cattle were divided into dairy and non-dairy. Dairy cattle are estimated separately from non-dairy cattle. Dairy cattle are defined as cows that produce milk only for human consumption (highly productive cows). Suckler cows are defined as cows that are farmed for nutrition of calves (low productive cows). Suckler cows are included in non-dairy cattle category. In addition, non-dairy cattle includes breeding bull, oxen, calves, heifer pregnant, un-pregnant heifers and fattening bulls. This categorization is consistent in whole time series. The number of livestock decreased compared to the previous year in several species. The highest declines were recorded in the swine category (-84%) compared to 1990. The main reason for this decrease is the data gap on self-sufficiency - small household's farmers and morbidity of animals. The same reason was the cause of the decline of poultry (-40%) and horses (-40%).

Since 2005, livestock numbers have decreased for all farmed species. Between 2005 and 2024, the number of swine decreased by -63%, dairy cattle by -43%, poultry by -30% and sheep by -14%.

Table 5.16: Animal population (heads) according to categories at regional level for the year 2024

REGION		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
DAIRY CATTLE		4 491	18 974	13 865	17 889	19 802	14 558	17 441	7 119
NON-DAIRY CATTLE	Suckling cows	1 667	1 978	4 310	1 900	9 581	18 543	23 941	11 407
	Calves in 6. month (milk sort)	1 608	9 332	5 620	7 612	6 656	4 492	5 642	2 206
	Heifer (milk sort)	1 092	5 574	4 644	5 733	7 688	5 147	6 400	2 579
	Heifer (pregnant) (milk sort)	1 327	4 520	3 052	6 654	4 990	3 053	3 527	1 635
	Fattening (milk sort)	419	8 309	3 656	5 603	3 610	3 296	3 458	1 666
	Oxen (milk sort)	2	3	93	14	380	29	13	4
	Breeding bull (milk sort)	17	70	77	140	271	320	418	194
	Calves in 6. month (beef sort)	597	973	1 747	809	3 220	5 721	7 745	3 535
	Heifer (beef sort)	405	581	1 444	609	3 720	6 556	8 786	4 133
	Heifer (pregnant) (beef sort)	493	471	949	707	2 415	3 889	4841	2 621
	Fattening (beef sort)	155	866	1 137	595	1 747	4 198	4 747	2 669
	Oxen (beef sort)	1	1	29	1	184	38	18	6
	Breeding bull (beef sort)	34	141	155	280	541	639	836	389
SHEEP	Mature ewes	1 698	1 376	20 037	4 906	49 711	59 928	38 637	14 590
	Growing lambs	716	555	6 897	2 341	12 690	18 225	9 072	3 849
	Growing lambs (pregnant)	145	61	2 343	505	7 353	8 478	5 471	1 463
	Other mature sheep	46	36	559	135	1 427	1 710	1 103	401
SWINE	Breeding swine	6 487	16 685	4 471	9 122	339	7 714	499	639
	Fattening swine	12 891	164 608	33 592	105 149	1 718	24 520	5 127	18 752
HORSES	Horses (0-1 year)	47	11	30	75	24	21	42	38
	Horses (1-3 year)	31	94	132	255	79	70	82	57
	Stallions	209	41	97	86	46	79	74	90
	Mares	356	213	460	498	535	807	476	448
	Castrated stallions	328	159	307	308	361	508	281	300
GOATS	Mature goats	250	238	984	393	1 545	1 328	940	943
	Growing goats (pregnant)	56	7	40	67	578	80	107	59
	Other mature goats	180	97	152	86	237	334	464	454
POULTRY	Laying hens and roosters	509 830	101 972	209 238	562 871	368 666	323 140	15 561	180154
	Breeding broilers	290 624	51 923	87 814	469 732	0	227 303	30	169410
	Fattening broilers	28 313	416 582	735 613	1 417 874	508 355	1 776 895	99 270	1092618
	Turkeys	4	9 712	168	140 784	32 881	10	7	5
	Ducks	0	26 971	5	159	40	35	11	36
	Geese	0	16	4	0	0	15	3	4

REGIONS: A: Bratislava; B: Trnava; C: Trenčín; D: Nitra; E: Žilina; F: Banská Bystrica; G: Prešov; H: Košice

5.2.3. Description of any Flexibility Applied

Not applicable.

5.2.4. Uncertainty Assessment and Time-series Consistency

Table 5.17: Table of uncertainty for Enteric Fermentation (CRT 3.A)

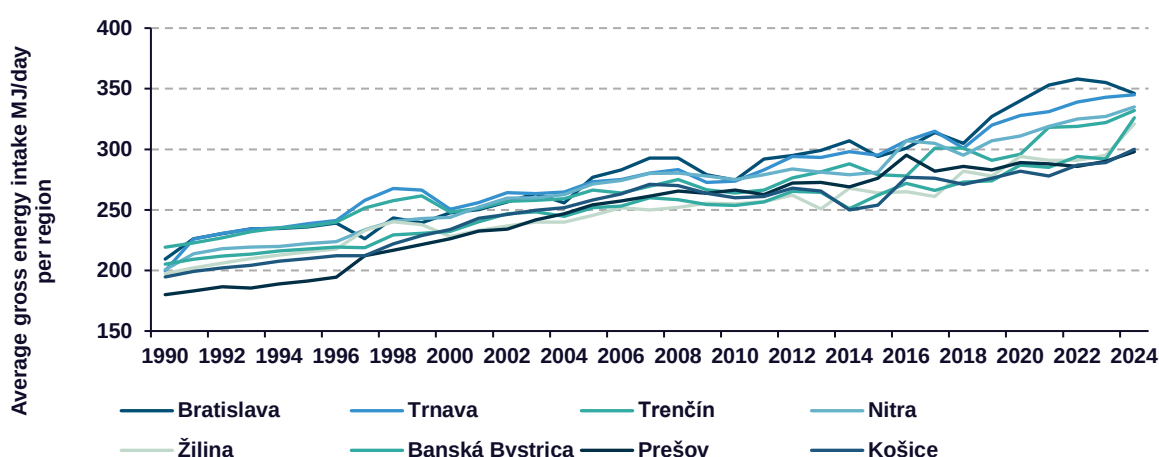
CATEGORY	GAS	ACTIVITY DATA UNCERTAINTY	EMISSION FACTOR UNCERTAINTY
3.A Enteric Fermentation	CH ₄	13.10	14.91

National circumstances and time-series consistency

Slovak farmers have been adapted to changes in agriculture after 1990. They invested in the development of their farms to avoid the bankruptcy and to be self-competitive in this sector. The EÚ policy supported the used tools as the base of transformation. The EÚ policy and measures were transformed into the Slovak legal system. Farmers had to follow new strict criteria like changing of housing systems, a decrease of pasture time, new storage capacity for organic waste, which was supported by the Decree No 389/2005 Coll. and Nitrates Directive. These measures are well advanced and copy the practices used in the Western European countries. Therefore, default parameters for the Western Europe are used in inventory. The most significant animals in regard of emissions in Slovakia are cattle and swine.

Cattle breeding in the Slovak Republic is comparable with the Western European countries, which is documented by a high milk yield of dairy cattle and high daily weight gains of non-dairy cattle. To maintain a high milk yield and high daily gains, food rich on proteins and cereals is important. Dairy cows in Slovak Republic produce 25.31 litres/day in average, depending on the region of country. Lower milk production relates to feeding. In this case, pasture is included in the feeding ratio. It is typical for semi-intensive farming in regions Košice, Prešov, Banská Bystrica or Žilina. These circumstances are documented on [Figures 5.6](#) and [5.7](#). Highly productive dairy cows (milked 25-30 litres/day) need to be fed by approximately 8 kg of cereals with excellent digestibility and high nutrition. Annual increase in milk productivity is the evidence of increasing productivity of animal production. Balanced and sustainable farming in Slovakia has an impact on the high value of AGEI (325.31 MJ/head/day) ([Table 5.29](#)).

Figure 5.6: Trend in average gross energy intake (MJ/day) in different Slovak regions



The number of dairy cows decreased according to data from the ŠÚ SR by -72% in 2024 compared to 1990 ([Figure 5.7](#)). Milk production increased up to 263% in 2024 ([Figure 5.8](#)) compared to the 1990 and by -7% compared to previous year despite the continuously decreasing number of the dairy cows. The main reason of this trend is the increase in an average performance. The high-performance average

is the result of good animal husbandry, breeding conditions, new synergy with technologies and animal genetics. All factors contribute together to achieving milk yields of up to 10 000 kg of milk/head/year.

Figure 5.7: Correlation of milk production (kg/day/head) and nitrogen excretion rate (kg N/year/head)

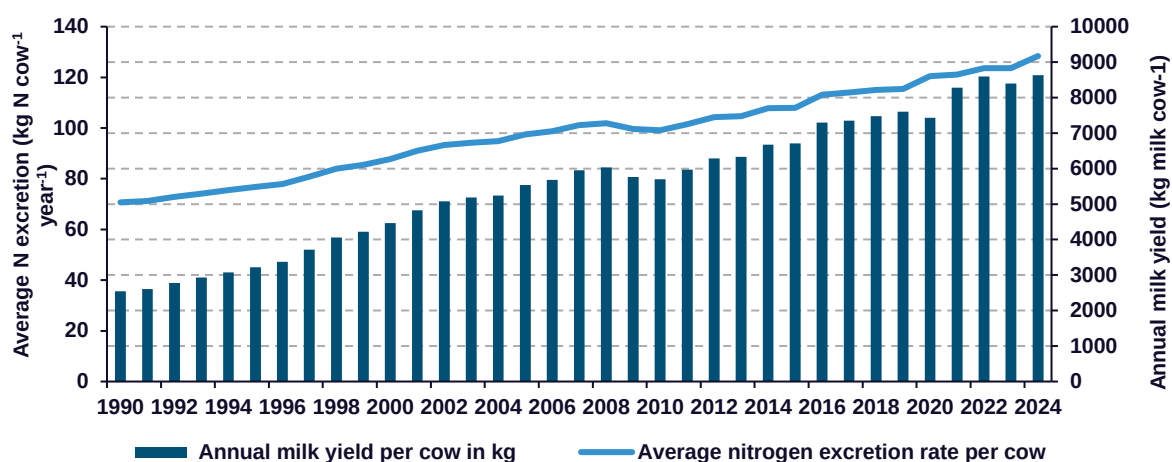
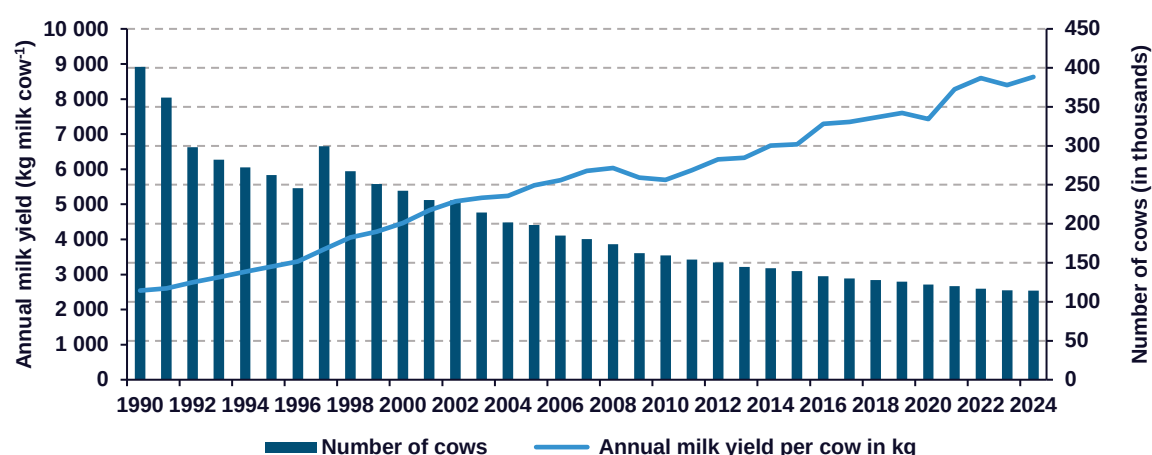
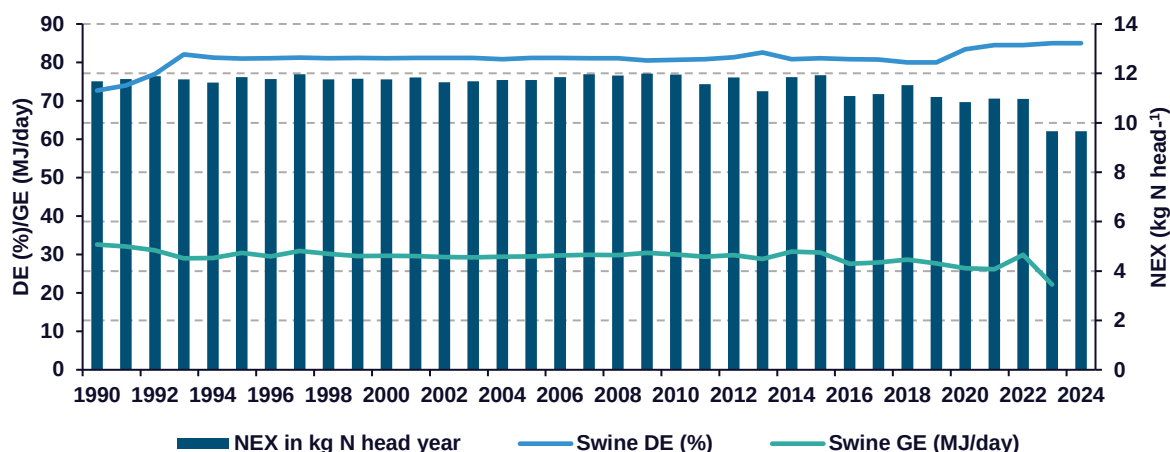


Figure 5.8: Trend in dairy cattle population and dairy milk production (kg/head/day)



The pig farming system in the Slovak Republic is divided into two types - breeding and fattening pigs. Breeding pigs are bred for reproduction purposes. Fattening pigs are bred mainly to produce pork meat and fat. Pigs are housed for the whole year in the Slovak conditions. Housing technology and diet can significantly affect the production of greenhouse gases. Stall conditions can be very variable. Pigs are bred in intensive farming on rosette floors, which is one of the low emission technics. Another part of pigs, mainly in semi-intensive farming, are reared on straw. Deep bedding is used mostly at micro and small farms. Diet has a significant impact on emissions production. The main component of the feeding is cereals (barley, triticale, wheat about 80-90%). Complementary feed ingredients are soybean meal, rapeseed meal, and brewing malt. The resultant feeding rations have a high nutritional value and are easily digestible (**Figure 5.9**). After 1990, the digestibility of feeding dose increased significantly due to the increase of cereals, vitamins, dietary fibre, crude proteins and amino acids. These changes affect the increase in pig performance. In 2021, visible increase of digestibility of feeding doses occurred. This value was estimated by VÚŽV and correlated with increase of pig performance in that year. The opposite trend is visible in the last 4 years mainly in breeding pigs. The decrease in crude proteins, cereals had an impact on the decrease of monitored parameters. Pig breeding in Slovakia has problems mainly due to risk of persistent morbidity - African swine fever and other economic reasons, which lead to decreasing numbers of pigs.

Figure 5.9: Trend of feed digestibility, nitrogen excretion rate and gross energy intake of swine in the Slovak Republic



5.2.5. Category-specific QA/QC and Verification

The sector-specific QA/QC activities were performed as described in the [Chapter 5.1](#) of the Document and results are verified by the top-down approach. Verification is a part of electronic database system.

5.2.6. Category-specific Recalculations

Recalculations developed in the 3.A Enteric fermentation category were provided and implemented in line with the strategy for improvement and prioritisation in 2024, reflecting recommendations received during previous reviews and the sectoral expert's proposals. [Table 5.18](#) shows an overview of these recalculations and corrections implemented in 2026 submission.

Table 5.18: Overview of recalculations and implemented improvements in the 3.A Enteric fermentation

NUMBER	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	REFERENCE
1.	3.A Enteric fermentation	The parameter Ym for calves in category 3.A.1 was revised including the data sources and assumption used.	5.2
2.		The timeseries consistency of the milk yield for 3.A.1Cattle – Non-dairy cattle CH ₄ was investigated. Recalculation and additional documentation were implemented.	5.2

The overall impact of recalculations developed in the 3.A category resulted in 0.31% (155kt of CO₂ eq.) decrease of emissions in Agriculture in 2026 compared to previous submission (2025). The Agriculture sector is specific sector regarding the recalculations process. Changes occurred across the whole sector, due to methodology based on nitrogen and methane balance ([Table 5.19](#)).

[Figure 5.10](#) shows overall trend of recalculated emissions and comparison of 2025 and 2026 submissions for 3.A Enteric fermentation category.

Figure 5.10: Comparison of 2025 and 2026 submissions for 3.A category (in Gg of CO₂ eq.)

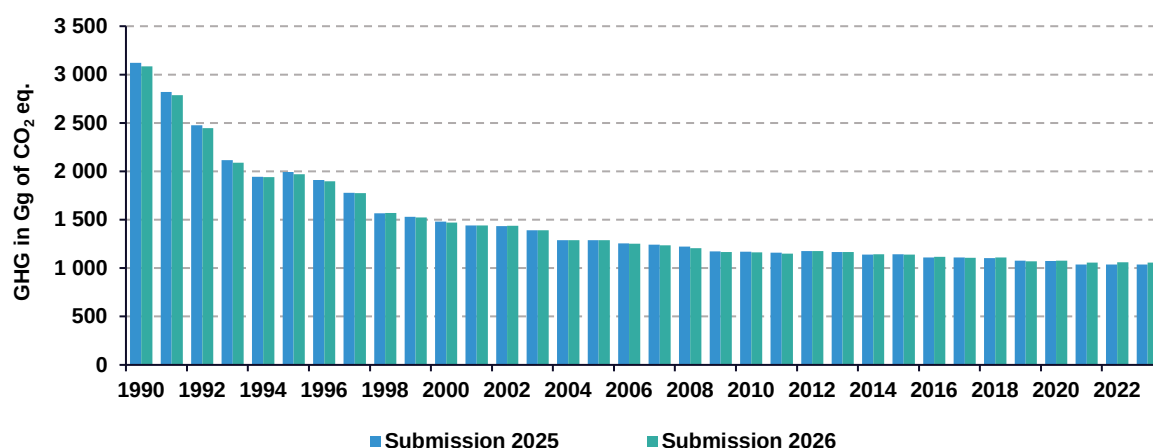


Table 5.19: The recalculations of CH₄ in 3.A Enteric fermentations in 1990 - 2023

CATEGORY	3.A ENTERIC FERMENTATION - CH ₄		INTER-ANNUAL DIFFERENCES
	Submission 2025	Submission 2026	
Units	Gg of CO ₂ eq		%
1990	3 120.016	3 085.600	-1.1%
1995	1 992.560	1 970.617	-1.10%
2000	1 481.335	1 470.952	-0.70%
2005	1 290.374	1 288.714	-0.13%
2006	1 254.407	1 251.013	-0.27%
2007	1 241.980	1 236.902	-0.41%
2008	1 223.705	1 204.716	-1.55%
2009	1 173.367	1 167.297	-0.5%
2010	1 169.152	1 161.888	-0.6%
2011	1 158.863	1 151.084	-0.7%
2012	1 177.210	1 176.635	-0.05%
2013	1 166.653	1 165.037	-0.1%
2014	1 139.133	1 141.906	+0.2%
2015	1 142.595	1 141.135	-0.1%
2016	1 111.450	1 115.684	+0.4%
2017	1 109.946	1 107.086	-0.3%
2018	1 102.821	1 110.500	+0.7%
2019	1 078.228	1 071.561	-0.6%
2020	1 072.755	1 078.201	+0.5%
2021	1 037.591	1 057.257	+1.9%
2022	1 038.751	1 060.611	+2.1%
2023	1 037.254	1 056.788	+1.9%

5.2.7. Category-specific Planned Improvements

There are no planned improvements for this category.

5.3. Manure Management (CRT 3.B.a) – CH₄ Emissions

5.3.1. Category Description

Emitted gas: CH₄

Methods: Tier 1 and Tier 2

Emission factors: CS

Key sources: Yes

Particular significant subcategories: cattle and swine

Methane can also be emitted in anaerobic conditions due to the decomposition of manure. These conditions can be found in large-scale farms (farms for cattle, fattening pigs and poultry). Methane emissions from manure management depending on animal husbandry and the number of animals. Methane from manure management can be better mitigated (proper storage, digesters use) compared to methane originated from enteric fermentation. Mitigation measures possible in enteric fermentation have several limitations. Therefore, it can be predicted, that manure management will emit less methane emissions in the future than enteric fermentation.

Methane emissions in manure management decreased from 25.67 Gg in 1990 to 3.69 Gg in 2024 due to decrease in livestock number of all categories except rabbits. The extreme reduction of animals was recorded in swine and cattle due to economic reasons. This situation consequently influenced methane emissions from the manure management. Emissions decreased by 85.6% compared to the base year. However, swine is a key category by trend assessment, tier 2 category was used for this category. Methane emissions in manure management increased in comparison with the previous year by 1.1%, caused by small increased number of swine, poultry, rabbits and horses. [Figure 5.7](#) and [Table 5.20](#) summarize the overall situation. Methane emissions produced in manure management for cattle (dairy and non-dairy), swine and sheep were estimated using tier 2 and country specific emissions factors and parameters.

This estimation was provided in line with the emissions estimation in enteric fermentation based on regional data. In the previous years, the Slovak Republic was constantly developing a new approach of methane emissions estimation from swine. The NPPC-VÚŽV prepared the new country specific parameters, which were used in implementation of tier 2 approach. Swine are divided into two separate categories – market swine (fattening pigs) and breeding swine (sows, piglet's hogs for breeding purpose).

Figure 5.11: Trend in CH₄ emissions (Gg) by categories within manure management in 1990–2024

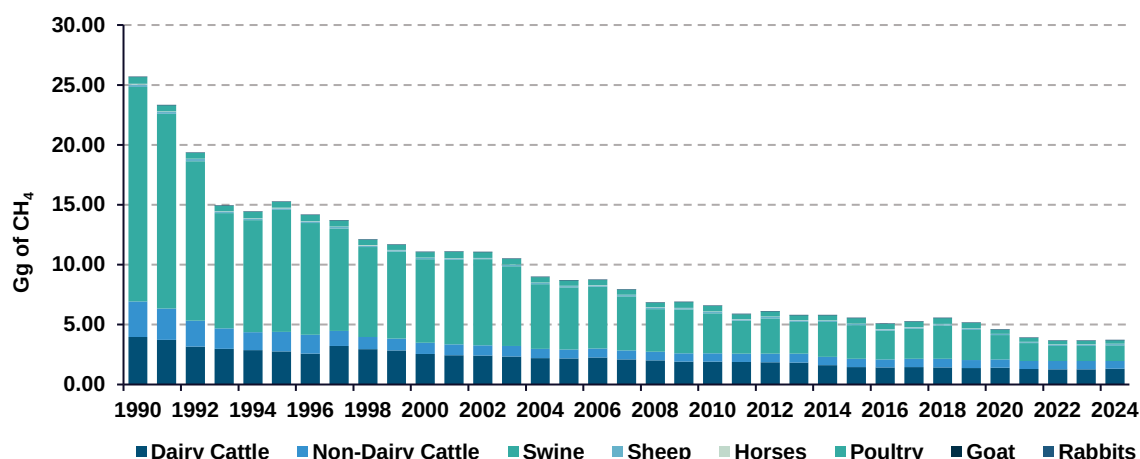


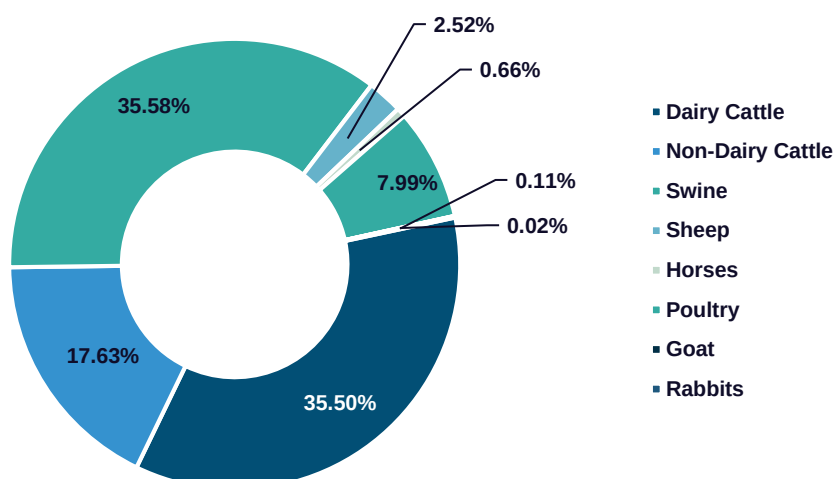
Table 5.20: CH₄ emissions from manure management according to the animals in particular years

YEAR	DAIRY CATTLE	NON-DAIRY CATTLE	SWINE	SHEEP	HORSES	POULTRY	GOATS	RABBITS
<i>CH₄ in Gg</i>								
1990	3.957	2.975	17.902	0.212	0.040	0.584	0.001	0.003
1995	2.757	1.627	10.187	0.146	0.029	0.494	0.002	0.003
2000	2.542	0.948	6.965	0.111	0.028	0.462	0.004	0.003
2005	2.176	0.756	5.172	0.104	0.023	0.470	0.003	0.003
2010	1.919	0.679	3.353	0.127	0.019	0.452	0.002	0.003
2011	1.891	0.681	2.746	0.126	0.019	0.410	0.002	0.003
2012	1.867	0.719	2.933	0.132	0.020	0.425	0.002	0.003
2013	1.832	0.744	2.650	0.128	0.020	0.393	0.002	0.003
2014	1.619	0.679	2.916	0.126	0.019	0.428	0.002	0.003
2015	1.460	0.696	2.798	0.123	0.019	0.445	0.002	0.003
2016	1.420	0.680	2.391	0.119	0.018	0.429	0.002	0.003
2017	1.444	0.696	2.522	0.117	0.017	0.455	0.003	0.003
2018	1.439	0.714	2.777	0.113	0.020	0.479	0.002	0.003
2019	1.379	0.668	2.517	0.103	0.020	0.442	0.002	0.003
2020	1.397	0.707	2.026	0.095	0.017	0.332	0.001	0.003
2021	1.295	0.672	1.487	0.094	0.019	0.324	0.001	0.003
2022	1.270	0.689	1.258	0.102	0.020	0.302	0.001	0.003
2023	1.260	0.694	1.274	0.098	0.021	0.301	0.001	0.004
2024	1.311	0.651	1.314	0.093	0.024	0.295	0.001	0.004

Figure 5.12 shows the share of individual categories on the production of manure methane emissions. Significant share is represented by cattle (53.1%). The important animal category is also swine (35.6%).

Methane emissions are calculated by the same IPCC methodology as used for enteric fermentation. Emissions estimation in 3.A and 3.B are estimated with using the common parameters. The key category of manure management methane emissions is 3.B.3 Swine category with high impact on emission trend in 3.B. category. Consequently, swine increased by +2.1% in 2024, compared to 2023. In 1992 and 1998, the number of all animal species decreased, except goats. Goats and horses categories have not significant effects on methane level in manure management. The number declined due to the economic situation at that time.

Figure 5.12: The share of methane emissions by animals within manure management in 2024



5.3.2. Methodological Issues

Cattle, sheep, swine, poultry - tier 2 approach based on national data was applied for methane emissions estimation in manure management for cattle, sheep and swine categories. Country specific parameters were introduced into estimation. The national approach is based on the number of animals divided by subcategories per region, the calculation of volatile solid excretion (VS), which is calculated from the gross energy intake, digestibility of the feed, ash urinary energy and methane conversion factor (MCF), expressed as inputs to the equation for the estimation of national EFs (Tables 5.21-5.27).

$$EF = (VS * 365) * \left[B_o * \frac{0.67 \text{ kg}}{\text{m}^3} * \sum \frac{\text{MCF}}{100} * MS \right]$$

Where: **VS** = daily volatile solid excreted for livestock category, kg DM animal/day, **365** = annual VS production in days/year, **B_o** = maximum methane producing capacity for manure by livestock category in m³ CH₄/kg of VS excreted, **0.67** = conversion factor of m³ CH₄ to kilogram CH₄, **MCF** = methane conversion factors for each manure management system S by climate region (%), **MS** = fraction of livestock category manure handled using manure management system S in climate region (cool).

The VS calculation is consistent with the equation 10.23, p 10.64 (IPCC 2019 RF).

Emission factors for cattle, swine and sheep are calculated as weighted average (region and animals). Values of maximum methane production capacity and emission factors for dairy cattle are shown in Table 5.28 for non-dairy cattle in Tables 5.29 and 5.30. Data for sheep are in Tables 5.31 and 5.32.

Table 5.21: Overview of country specific parameters used for cattle and sheep in 1990

PARAMETERS	UNIT	DAIRY CATTLE	NON-DAIRY CATTLE	MATURE EWES	GROWING LAMBS	OTHER MATURE SHEEP
B _o *	m ³ /kg VS	0.24	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.19
Typical animal mass, av.	kg	589.41	330.08	64.50	53.85	84.61
Ash content	%	8	8	8	8	8
VS daily excretion	kg dm/head/day	3.59	2.51	0.57	0.72	0.62
Liquid system		26	26	NO	NO	NO
Solid storage and dry lot		2	2	2	2	2
PRP		0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	NO

Table 5.22: Overview of country specific parameters used for cattle and sheep in 2024

PARAMETERS	UNIT	DAIRY CATTLE	NON-DAIRY CATTLE	MATURE EWES	GROWING LAMBS	OTHER MATURE SHEEP
B _o *	m ³ /kg VS	0.24	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.19
Typical animal mass average	kg	597.76	391.08	63.86	43.90	83.75
Ash content	%	8	8	8	8	8
VS daily excretion**	kg dm/head/day	5.06	2.57	0.61	0.57	0.62
Liquid system		26	26	NO	NO	NO
Solid storage and dry lot		2	2	2	2	2
PRP		0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47

Table 5.23: Overview of country specific parameters used for breeding and market swine in 1990

PARAMETERS	UNIT	BREEDING SWINE	MARKET SWINE
B _o *	m ³ /kg VS	0.45	0.45
Typical animal mass average	kg	137.95	48.40
Ash content	%	10	10
VS daily excretion**	kg dm/head/day	0.49	0.45
Liquid system		16	16
Solid storage and dry lot		2	2

Table 5.24: Overview of country specific parameters used for breeding swine in 2024

PARAMETERS	UNIT	BREEDING SWINE	MARKET SWINE
B _o *	m ³ /kg VS	0.45	0.45
Typical animal mass average	kg	155.44	40.50
Ash content	%	10	10
VS daily excretion**	kg dm/head/day	0.55	0.18
Liquid system		16	16
Solid storage and dry lot		2	2

Table 5.25: Overview of country specific parameters used for market swine in 1990

PARAMETERS	UNIT	A	B	C	D	E
B _o *	m ³ /kg VS	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45
Typical animal mass average	kg	10.60	35.50	65	95	110
Ash content	%	10	10	10	10	10
VS daily excretion**	kg dm/head/day	0.21	0.38	0.56	0.71	0.79
Liquid system		16	16	16	16	16
Solid storage and dry lot		2	2	2	2	2
Deep bedding		26	26	26	26	26

A: Fattening pigs up to 20 kg; B: Fattening pigs 21-50 kg; C: Fattening pigs 50-80 kg; D: Fattening pigs 80-110 kg; E: Fattening pigs over 110 kg; Digesters = NO

For the category 3.B.4.g. Poultry, there has been calculation error found at the aggregation step of the CH₄ emissions from all countries - specific poultry subcategories in the whole timeseries. The issue has taken place in the January submission 2026 and it has been fixed in the March submission the same year. The recalculation resulted in the increase of the CH₄ emissions within the range from 0.2825 to 0.5630 kt of methane for the particular reporting years in the timeseries.

Table 5.26: Overview of country specific parameters used for poultry in 2024

PARAMETERS	UNIT	A	B	C	D	E	F
B _o *	m ³ /kg VS	0.39	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36
Typical animal mass average	kg	2	1.02	1.02	3.28	1.53	2.05
Ash content	%	0.058	0.027	0.028	0.032	0.025	0.027
VS daily excretion**	kg dm/head/day	0.031	0.019	0.018	0.046	0.043	0.037
Poultry manure without bedding		1.5	-	-	-	-	-
Poultry manure with bedding		1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Pasture		-	-	-	-	0.47	0.47

A: Laying hens and cocks; B: Fattening broilers; C: Breeding broilers; D: Turkeys; E: Geese; F: Ducks

Table 5.27: Overview of country specific parameters used for rabbits in 2024

PARAMETERS	UNIT	VALUE	SOURCES OF PARAMETRES
B ₀	(m ³ kg VS) ⁴	0.32	[the 2019 Refinement (vol. 4, Chapter 10)]
VS	(kg vs. day ⁻¹) ⁴	0.10	Calculated value
Ncdg(s)	kg N year ⁻¹	0	Base of national survey
MCF			
Municipal waste	%	0	[Table 10.17 of the 2019 Refinement (vol. 4, chapt. 10)]
Composting - Passive windrow	%	1	[Table 10.17 of the 2019 Refinement (vol. 4, chapt. 10)]
Solid storage - unconfined piles or stacks	%	2	[Table 10.17 of the 2019 Refinement (vol. 4, chapt. 10)]
Solid storage - covered/compacted	%	2	[Table 10.17 of the 2019 Refinement (vol. 4, chapt. 10)]
Solid storage - Bulking agent addition	%	0.5	[Table 10.17 of the 2019 Refinement (vol. 4, chapt. 10)]

Swine – Due to the lack of specific methodology for GE calculation in the IPCC 2019 RF in swine category, the country specific methodology was implemented in 2020 submission. The VS calculation is consistent with the equation 10.23, p 10.64 (IPCC 2019 RF).

Methodological approach introduces more accurate country specific data such as gross energy intake (GE in MJ/head/day), digestibility of feed (DE in %) and new ash content. Digestibility of feed (DE in %) provided by the NPPC-VÚŽV, Department of Animal Feed, is calculated as a weighted average of calculated values from the feed ration. Digestibility was estimated based on each supplemented feeding ration. Metabolizable energy (ME) was taken from publication *Sommer and Petrikovič – Nutrition for Pigs*². Ash content for pigs was taken from publication the *Strauch, Baader, Tietjen – Waste from agricultural production*³. Gross energy intake was calculated according to publication *Sommer and Petrikovič – Nutrition for Pigs*. The calculated values are in MJ per day.

ME was estimated by “Factorial method.” This method is based on estimated demand of metabolizable energy for the physiological functions such as maintenance, the growth of muscles, growth, and function of internal bodies, lactation and pregnancy. The sum of energies forms the total energy need for the farm animals. Incorporation of proteins (PR, kg/day) and fats (LR, kg/day) in the body is based on energy

² Petrikovič, P., Heger, J., Sommer A., 2005, Nutrition for Pigs, The Research Institute of animal production, ISBN 80-88872-45-6 in Slovak

³ Strauch, D., Baader, W., Tietjen, C., 1995 Waste from agricultural production, Ulmer Eugen Verlag, ISBN-978-3800143283 in German

estimate. These values are default and are special for each pig subcategory for each day from birth up to 300 days of animal based on the equations below (derived from the Gompertz function):

$$PR = B * P * \ln\left(\frac{P_{MAT}}{P}\right); LR = B * L * \ln\left(\frac{L_{MAT}}{L}\right)$$

Where: **B** = growth parameter, **P** and **L** = protein content, fat in the body in kg/day, **P_{MAT}**, **L_{MAT}** = values of protein content and fat in adult animal body's, **PR** = storing proteins in the body (kg/day), **LR** = storing fat in the body (kg/day).

Incorporation of proteins and fat can be characterized as potential growth abilities of pigs' genotype, assumed that the growth parameter (**B**) is the same value in all genotype.

$$ME_m = 1.02 * H^{0.6}$$

$$ME_P = PR * 37$$

$$ME_L = LR * 47.7$$

Where: **H** = body weight in kg, **PR** = storing proteins in the body (kg/day), **LR** = storing fat in the body (kg/day), **37** = energy storage costs for storing of proteins 37 MJ/kg, **47.7** = energy storage costs for storing of fat 47.7 MJ/kg.

Total demand of metabolized energy is the sum of energy for maintenance (**ME_m**), energy for protein storage (**ME_P**), energy for fat storage (**ME_L**) (Noblet at al.): **ME** = **ME_m** + **ME_P** + **ME_L**

Where: **ME_m** = energy for maintenance in MJ/head/day, **ME_P** = energy for protein storage in MJ/head/kg, **ME_L** = energy for fat storage in MJ/head/kg, **ME** = metabolizable energy in MJ/head/kg.

ME is the difference between the digestible energy (**DE**) and the loss of energy in the form of urine and methane gas released by rumen and hind-gut microbes. **ME** is approximately 96% of **DE** in pigs, which means that approximately 4% of **DE** is lost as urine dung and energy. The 4% loss of **DE** approximates the energy losses, mainly via methane, urinary compounds and heat production by microorganisms in the rumen.

Percentage methane losses from non-ruminants are relatively low, and differences between **DE** and **ME** are therefore much smaller: $DE = \frac{ME}{0.96}$

Where: **ME** = metabolizable energy in MJ/head/kg, **DE** = digestible energy, **0.96** = lost as faeces

Gross energy intake was calculated from digestibility energy and feed. Nutrition data were derived based on estimated daily feed intake: $GE = \frac{DE}{\%DE}$

Where: **GE** = gross energy intake in MJ/kg/head, **DE** = metabolizable energy in MJ/head/kg, **%DE** = digestibility of feed in %.

Table 5.28: The overview of used VS and EFs for dairy cattle in 2024

PARAMETERS	UNIT	Regions							
		Bratislava	Trnava	Trenčín	Nitra	Žilina	Banská Bystrica	Prešov	Košice
VS excretion per day on a dry organic matter base	kg VS/day	4.98	5.17	5.18	4.87	5.20	5.16	4.87	4.91
EFs	kg/head	5.86	11.51	11.06	16.93	8.81	15.53	9.11	7.14

Table 5.29: The overview of used emission factors (kg/head) for non-dairy cattle in 2024

REGION		Bratislava	Trnava	Trenčín	Nitra	Žilina	Banská Bystrica	Prešov	Košice
MILK TYPE	Calves in 6. month	0.58	0.63	0.62	0.64	0.72	0.72	0.73	0.54
	Heifers	1.68	1.67	1.86	1.61	1.94	1.68	1.84	1.72
	Heifers (pregnant)	2.25	2.32	2.18	2.48	2.42	2.33	2.13	2.23
	Fattening	3.23	4.03	3.88	3.55	3.29	3.81	3.67	3.67
	Oxen	2.71	2.61	2.70	2.51	2.67	2.86	2.75	2.91
	Breeding bull	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
BEEF TYPE	Suckler cows	2.11	2.09	2.04	1.95	2.18	2.10	2.05	2.04
	Calves in 6. month	0.35	0.34	0.27	0.33	0.30	0.31	0.29	0.24
	Heifer	1.51	1.41	1.39	1.45	1.43	1.46	1.40	1.41
	Heifer (pregnant)	2.19	2.06	2.11	2.05	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.13
	Fattening	7.33	8.70	8.28	8.27	8.05	8.03	8.24	7.60
	Oxen	3.52	3.55	3.59	3.47	4.04	3.71	3.82	3.52
	Breeding bull	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10

Tables 5.30: The overview of used VSs (kg VS/day) for non-dairy cattle in 2024

REGION		Bratislava	Trnava	Trenčín	Nitra	Žilina	Banská Bystrica	Prešov	Košice
MILK TYPE	Calves in 6. month	0.65	0.72	0.70	0.72	0.82	0.82	0.83	0.62
	Heifers	1.96	1.94	2.17	1.87	2.26	1.96	2.14	2.00
	Heifers (pregnant)	2.62	2.70	2.54	2.89	2.82	2.71	2.48	2.60
	Fattening	1.67	2.08	2.01	1.82	1.70	1.97	1.89	1.89
	Oxen	3.08	2.96	3.06	2.85	3.03	3.24	3.12	3.31
	Breeding bull	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94
BEEF TYPE	Suckler cows	4.32	4.09	3.99	4.27	4.10	4.19	4.01	3.99
	Calves in 6. month	1.33	1.30	1.08	1.24	1.20	1.21	1.16	1.01
	Heifer	2.95	2.76	2.73	2.83	2.80	2.85	2.74	2.75
	Heifer (pregnant)	4.29	4.02	4.12	4.01	4.22	4.22	4.22	4.17
	Fattening	2.44	2.91	2.76	2.76	2.69	2.68	2.75	2.54
	Oxen	4.00	4.03	4.07	3.94	4.59	4.21	4.34	4.00
	Breeding bull	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94

Tables 5.31: The overview of used emission factors (kg/head) for sheep in 2024

REGION		Bratislava	Trnava	Trenčín	Nitra	Žilina	Banská Bystrica	Prešov	Košice
DAIRY SHEEP	Mature ewes	0.33	0.38	0.37	0.36	0.35	0.36	0.33	0.31
	Growing lambs	0.27	0.26	0.24	0.24	0.26	0.27	0.23	0.23
	Growing lambs (pregnant)	0.43	0.43	0.38	0.39	0.42	0.44	0.37	0.37
	Other mature sheep	0.48	0.49	0.46	0.55	0.50	0.51	0.46	0.45
BEEF SHEEP	Mature ewes	0.31	0.33	0.32	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32
	Growing lambs	0.35	0.33	0.30	0.31	0.33	0.35	0.29	0.29
	Growing lambs (pregnant)	0.48	0.47	0.42	0.43	0.46	0.48	0.40	0.40
	Other mature sheep	0.53	0.53	0.50	0.60	0.54	0.56	0.50	0.49

Due to better disaggregation of sheep based on national data into following subcategories: other mature sheep, growing lambs and mature ewes, VS can be calculated separately. Values of maximum methane production capacity according to the sheep subcategories are 0.19 m³/kg VS. MCF for manure management systems in cool climate condition (Table 10.21 of the IPCC 2019 RF) was used.

Tables 5.32: The overview of used VSs (kg VS/day) for sheep in 2024

REGION		Bratislava	Trnava	Trenčín	Nitra	Žilina	Banská Bystrica	Prešov	Košice
DAIRY SHEEP	Mature ewes	0.58	0.66	0.65	0.63	0.61	0.63	0.58	0.55
	Growing lambs	0.48	0.45	0.42	0.42	0.45	0.48	0.40	0.40
	Growing lambs (pregnant)	0.76	0.75	0.67	0.69	0.73	0.78	0.64	0.64
	Other mature sheep	0.59	0.60	0.57	0.68	0.61	0.63	0.56	0.55
BEEF SHEEP	Mature ewes	0.58	0.62	0.60	0.61	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
	Growing lambs	0.65	0.61	0.56	0.57	0.62	0.65	0.54	0.54
	Growing lambs (pregnant)	0.88	0.87	0.78	0.79	0.85	0.90	0.74	0.75
	Other mature sheep	0.65	0.65	0.62	0.74	0.67	0.69	0.62	0.60

Tables 5.33: The overview of used emissions factors for swine in 2024

REGION	Bratislava	Trnava	Trenčín	Nitra	Žilina	Banská Bystrica	Prešov	Košice
Sows	9.53	9.01	8.59	8.35	6.39	8.68	7.19	7.47
Gilts non-pregnant	6.69	6.69	6.69	6.69	6.69	6.69	6.69	6.69
Gilts pregnant	5.39	5.39	5.39	5.39	5.39	5.39	5.39	5.39
Hogs	5.39	5.39	5.39	5.39	5.39	5.39	5.39	5.39
Piglets 21-50kg	3.14	3.14	3.14	3.14	3.14	3.14	3.14	3.14
Fattening to 20 kg	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43
Fattening to 21-50 kg	2.59	2.59	2.59	2.59	2.59	2.59	2.59	2.59
Fattening to 50-80 kg	3.79	3.79	3.79	3.79	3.79	3.79	3.79	3.79
Fattening to 80-100 kg	4.76	4.76	4.76	4.76	4.76	4.76	4.76	4.76
Fattening from 110 kg	5.31	5.31	5.31	5.31	5.31	5.31	5.31	5.31

Tables 5.34: The overview of used VSs (kg VS/day) for swine in 2024

REGION	Bratislava	Trnava	Trenčín	Nitra	Žilina	Banská Bystrica	Prešov	Košice
Sows	0.72	0.68	0.65	0.63	0.48	0.65	0.54	0.56
Gilts non-pregnant	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Gilts pregnant	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41
Hogs	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41
Piglets 21-50kg	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18

REGION	Bratislava	Trnava	Trenčín	Nitra	Žilina	Banská Bystrica	Prešov	Košice
Fattening to 20 kg	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Fattening to 21-50 kg	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18
Fattening to 50-80 kg	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26
Fattening to 80-100 kg	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33
Fattening form 110 kg	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36

Tables 5.35: The overview of used VSs (kg VS/day) and emission factors (kg/head) for poultry

REGION 2024		VS	Emission factors
POULTRY	Laying hens	0.031	0.044
	Fattening broilers	0.019	0.025
	Breeding broilers	0.018	0.024
	Turkeys	0.046	0.061
	Geese	0.043	0.037
	Ducks	0.037	0.032

Other animals – methodology used for the methane emissions estimation in manure management is based on tier 1 using the default EFs according to the IPCC 2019 RF. Emissions factors are summarized in **Table 5.36**.

Table 5.36: Emission factors used for the estimation of CH₄ emissions from manure management

MANURE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS	Implied EFs in kg CH ₄ /year/head
Goats	0.17
Horses	2.90

Activity data - The number of animals is consistent with the number of animals described in the **Chapter 5.1 (Table 5.4)**.

5.3.3. Description of Any Flexibility Applied

Not applicable.

5.3.4. Uncertainty Assessment and Time-series Consistency

Tab. 5.37: Table of uncertainty for Manure management (CRT 3.B)

CATEGORY	GAS	ACTIVITY DATA UNCERTAINTY	EMISSION FACTOR UNCERTAINTY
3.B Manure Management	CH ₄	6.50	9.41

5.3.5. Category-specific QA/QC and Verification

The sector-specific QA/QC activities were performed as described in the **Chapter 5.1** of the Document and results are verified by the top-down approach. Verification is a part of electronic database system.

5.3.6. Category-specific Recalculations

Recalculations developed in the 3.B Manure management category were provided and implemented in line with the strategy for improvement and prioritisation in 2024, reflecting recommendations received during previous reviews and the sectoral expert's proposals. [Table 5.38](#) and [Table 5.39](#) show an overview of these recalculations and corrections implemented in 2026 submission in 3.B Manure management category.

Table 5.38: Overview of recalculations and implemented improvements in the 3.B Manure management

NUMBER	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	REFERENCE
1.	3.B Manure management	Slovakia implemented recalculations due to correction of calculation.	5.3

The overall impact of recalculations developed in the 3.B category resulted in 0.06% (11.8 kt of CO₂ eq.) decrease of emissions in Agriculture in 2026 compared to previous submission (2025). The Agriculture sector is specific sector regarding the recalculations process. Changes occurred across the whole sector, due to methodology based on nitrogen and methane balance.

[Figure 5.13](#) shows overall trend of recalculated emissions and comparison of 2025 and 2026 submissions for 3.B Enteric fermentation category.

Figure 5.13: Comparison of 2025 and 2026 submissions for 3.B Manure management category

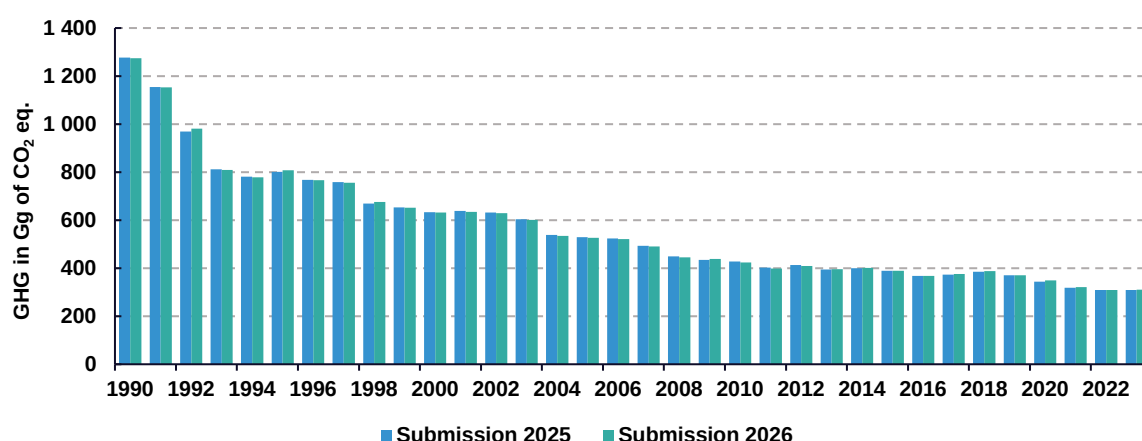


Table 5.39: The recalculations of CH₄ in 3.B Manure management in 1990 - 2023

CATEGORY	3.B MANURE MANAGEMENT - CH ₄		INTER-ANNUAL DIFFERENCES
Submission	2025	2026	
Units	Gg of CO ₂ eq		%
1990	1 276.877	1 274.085	-0.2%
1995	801.508	807.767	+0.8%
2000	633.697	631.851	-0.3%
2005	529.72	526.386	-0.6%
2006	523.622	520.883	-0.5%
2007	493.734	490.408	-0.7%
2008	448.907	445.248	-0.8%
2009	434.826	438.087	+0.7%
2010	428.058	424.276	-0.9%
2011	401.912	397.963	-1.0%
2012	413.260	409.141	-1.0%
2013	395.030	395.734	+0.2%

CATEGORY	3.B MANURE MANAGMENT - CH ₄		INTER-ANNUAL DIFFERENCES
Submission	2025	2026	
Units	Gg of CO ₂ eq		%
2014	399.572	400.638	+0.3%
2015	388.728	389.404	+0.2%
2016	368.310	368.068	-0.1%
2017	373.422	376.013	+0.7%
2018	384.862	387.902	+0.8%
2019	371.094	369.995	-0.3%
2020	344.402	349.511	+1.5%
2021	318.488	320.773	+0.7%
2022	309.493	309.100	-0.1%
2023	308.857	310.466	+0.5%

5.3.7. Category-specific Planned Improvements

There are no planned improvements for this category.

5.4. Manure Management (CRT 3.B.b) – N₂O Emissions

5.4.1. Category Description

Emitted gas: N₂O

Methods: Tier 1 and Tier 2

Emission factors: CS

Key sources: yes

Particularly significant subcategories: cattle and swine

Manure nitrogen (N) from cattle production facilities can lead to negative environmental effects, such as contribution to greenhouse gas emissions, leaching and runoff to aqueous ecosystems leading to eutrophication, and acid rain. To mitigate these effects and to improve the efficiency of N use, accurate prediction of N excretion and secretions is required.

Domestic livestock produces different kinds of nitrogen inputs (liquid, solid and deep bedding, litter) into the ecosystem, also the structure of domestic livestock is important (the ratio of different categories of domestic livestock) from direct emissions as well as the emissions from the AWMS. Except for it, the production of nitrogen per head per year also plays a specific role.

Solid and liquid systems are the most common types of excreta storage in manure management (especially for cattle and swine) in the Slovak Republic. The pasture range in some periods of the year (200 days per year on average) is a specific management system for sheep, horses, and goats (partly for non-dairy cattle). Emissions from manure management were 0.80 Gg of N₂O in 2024 and the total decrease was -85% compared to the base year ([Figure 5.14](#) and [Table 5.40](#)). [Figure 5.15](#) shows the share of individual categories on the production of nitrogen from manure. A dominant share represents dairy cattle (32%), non-dairy cattle (26%) and swine (6%).

Figure 5.14: Trend in N₂O emissions (Gg) by categories within manure management in 1990 – 2024

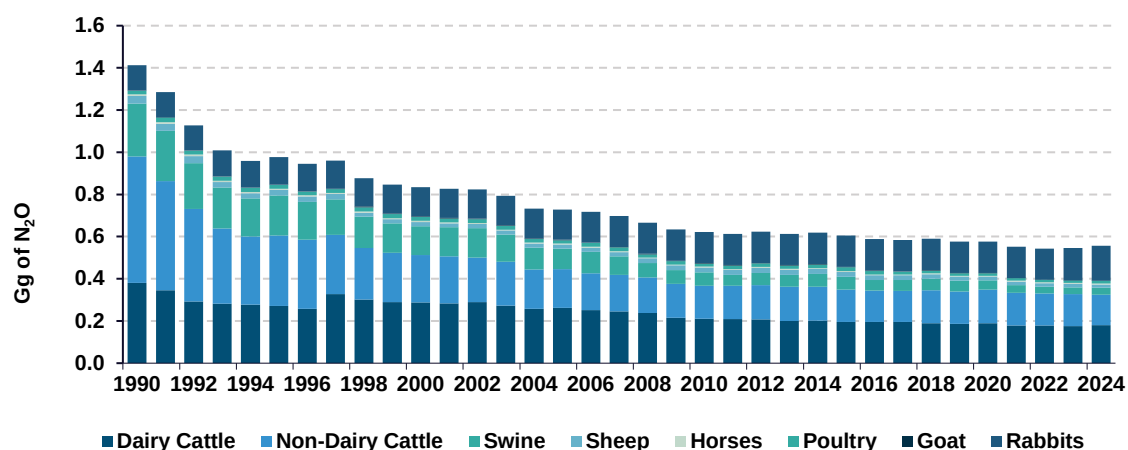
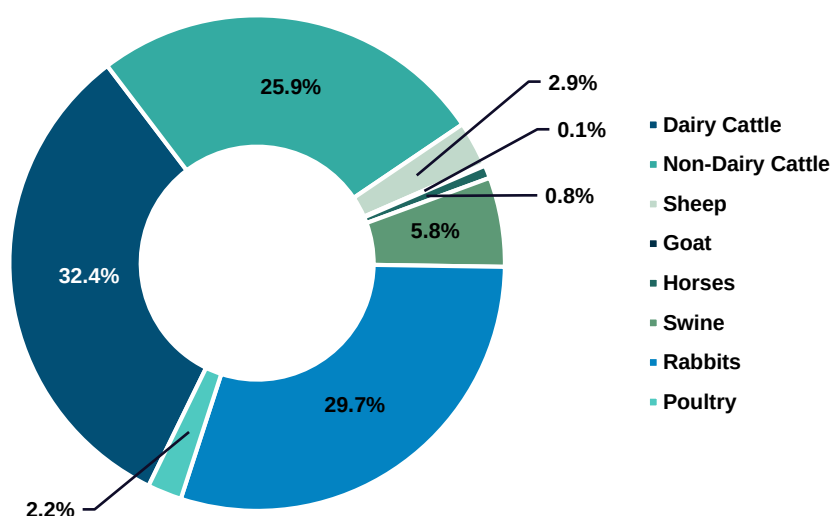


Table 5.40: N₂O emissions (Gg) in manure management according to the animals

YEAR	DAIRY CATTLE	NON-DAIRY CATTLE	SHEEP	GOATS	HORSES	SWINE	POULTRY	RABBITS
1990	0.381	0.599	0.037	0.001	0.008	0.250	0.022	0.120
1995	0.272	0.334	0.027	0.002	0.006	0.190	0.017	0.130
2000	0.287	0.226	0.020	0.004	0.005	0.136	0.017	0.137
2005	0.263	0.183	0.020	0.003	0.004	0.098	0.018	0.142
2010	0.210	0.157	0.024	0.002	0.004	0.063	0.016	0.147
2011	0.209	0.158	0.024	0.002	0.004	0.052	0.014	0.147
2012	0.208	0.161	0.024	0.002	0.004	0.058	0.015	0.148
2013	0.200	0.162	0.024	0.002	0.004	0.057	0.014	0.148
2014	0.201	0.161	0.023	0.002	0.004	0.061	0.016	0.148
2015	0.195	0.155	0.023	0.002	0.004	0.060	0.016	0.149
2016	0.195	0.149	0.022	0.002	0.003	0.050	0.015	0.149
2017	0.196	0.146	0.022	0.003	0.003	0.052	0.017	0.149
2018	0.189	0.156	0.021	0.002	0.004	0.056	0.017	0.149
2019	0.187	0.153	0.019	0.002	0.004	0.051	0.016	0.149
2020	0.189	0.160	0.017	0.001	0.003	0.045	0.013	0.149
2021	0.179	0.153	0.017	0.001	0.004	0.037	0.013	0.148
2022	0.178	0.153	0.018	0.001	0.004	0.031	0.012	0.147
2023	0.176	0.152	0.017	0.001	0.004	0.032	0.012	0.153
2024	0.181	0.144	0.016	0.001	0.005	0.033	0.012	0.166

Figure 5.15: The share of N₂O emissions by animals within manure management in 2024



5.4.2. Methodological Issues

Animal waste management systems (AWMS) – allocation of manure into AWMS is based on survey on manure management practices used. A questionnaire survey in farms was performed in the cooperation with the NPPC-VÚŽV and other research institutions during the year 2014. Farmers reported the total produced amount of solid and liquid manure and amount of manure, which was processed in anaerobic digesters by regions. This survey defined more accurately numbers of days on pasture for cattle, sheep, goats and horses. Manure left on pasture was estimated based on this data. Time-series was completed by extrapolation. Animal waste management systems will be revised in the next submissions, due to lack of accurate information on abatements in manure management systems. AWMS survey from rabbits was done in 2021, Statistical surveys about rabbits in households brought interesting results about their breeding. The survey shows that approx. 8.3% of Slovak households breed rabbits, of which the majority are bred in the countryside, followed by breeding in cities and of households stated both options. Allocation according to the climatic conditions is 100% for cool temperate dry climate for all animals based on the IPCC 2019 RF and climate data for the Slovak Republic.

Nitrogen excretion rate for cattle – a country specific nitrogen excretion rate based on tier 2 approach was used. This was implemented for each subcategory of cattle based on statistical inputs - milk yield, weight and daily gain of the animal. The average annual requirements of crude protein for the maintenance, lactation, pregnancy and daily gain were estimated. Milk yield, daily gain and share of proteins in milk at the regional level, were taken from the ŠÚ SR statistics. Average body weights were estimated using the country specific method documented in the [Chapter 5.2.2](#). While the same activity data was used, the calculation model is in line with enteric fermentation model. This methodology was developed in the cooperation with the NPPC-VÚŽV. Additional information regarding maintenance and pregnancy was taken into account. Country specific parameters are documented in [Table 5.41](#).

Table 5.41: Additional parameters for estimation of nitrogen excretion rate

NAME OF PARAMETER	PARAMETERS WITH UNITS*	SOURCE
Crude protein per litter of milk	85 g per litter	P. Petrikovič – A. Sommer: Nutrition for Cattle
Share of protein in calf meat	21.5%	J. Keresteš at all.: Biotechnology nutrition and health
Usability for maintenance	2%	P. Petrikovič – A. Sommer: Nutrition for Cattle
Usability for pregnancy	20%	P. Petrikovič – A. Sommer: Nutrition for Cattle
Nitrogen overage -dairy cattle	25%	Expert judgement
Nitrogen overage - other cattle	20%	Expert judgement

NAME OF PARAMETER	PARAMETERS WITH UNITS*	SOURCE
Share of protein in beef meat	21%	J. Keresteš at all.: Biotechnology nutrition and health
Conversion factor from CP to N	6.25	IPCC 2019 RF p.10.58
Time without milking	60 days	https://www.plis.sk/
Crude protein for pregnancy begin part of pregnancy	680 g/day	P. Petrikovič – A. Sommer: Nutrition for Cattle
Crude protein for pregnancy begin part of pregnancy	765 g/day	P. Petrikovič – A. Sommer: Nutrition for Cattle

*consistent in all time-series

The nitrogen excretion rate was determined for the whole time-series with methods according to the publication P. Petrikovič – A. Sommer: *Nutrition for Cattle*.⁴ The complex of crude protein contains amount of protein nitrogen and non-protein nitrogen estimated with the Kjeldahl method. Crude protein is multiplied by a conversion factor of 6.25 to dietary nitrogen. The calculation method is based on a reverse estimation of nitrogen excretion from the average parameters of animal production (milk yield and daily gain, body weight) of the cattle. Parameters are multiplied with tabular values of crude protein from individual physiological activities. Subsequently, the partial crude protein from activities is summed to the total crude protein. Total crude protein was recalculated to the nitrogen.

Dairy cattle:

$$\begin{aligned}
 CP_{m-Total} &= \left[(4.93 * H^{0.75} * U_m) - \left(\frac{CP_m}{100} * U_m \right) \right] \\
 CP_{l-Total} &= \left[(MY * CP_l) - \left(\frac{MY * 1000}{100 * SP_l} \right) \right] \\
 CP_{p-Total} &= \frac{C_{p1} + C_{p2}}{100} * U_p \\
 \text{Total}_{CP} &= \frac{(CP_{m-Total} + CP_{l-Total}) * \text{lactation period}}{1000} + \frac{(CP_{m-Total} + CP_{p-Total}) * \text{time without milking}}{1000} + \frac{\text{intervening period}}{365} \\
 N_{intake(T)} &= \left(\frac{\text{Total}_{CP}}{100} \right) \frac{1}{6.25} \\
 NEX_{(T)} &= N_{intake(T)} + (N_{intake(T)} * O_N)
 \end{aligned}$$

Non-dairy cattle:

$$\begin{aligned}
 CP_{m-Total} &= \left[(4.93 * H^{0.75} * U_m) - \left(\frac{CP_m}{100} * U_m \right) \right] \\
 CP_{dg-Total} &= [(200 + (4.43 * H^{0.75})) * dg] * SP_m \\
 \text{Total}_{CP} &= \frac{(CP_{m-Total} + CP_{dg-Total})}{1000} * 365 \\
 N_{intake(T)} &= \left(\frac{\text{Total}_{CP}}{100} \right) \frac{1}{6.25} \\
 NEX_{(T)} &= N_{intake(T)} + (N_{intake(T)} * O_N)
 \end{aligned}$$

Where: **CP_{m-Total}** = crude protein for maintenance in g per day, **H^{0.75}** = metabolic body size, **H** = average body weight in kg, **U_m** = Usability for maintenance in %, **MY** = milk yield in kg/day, **CP_{l-Total}** = crude protein for lactation g per day, **CP_{p-Total}** = crude protein for pregnancy in g per day, **CP_{dg-Total}** = crude protein for daily gain in g per day, **dg** = daily gain of animal in kg, **4.93** = factor for maintenance, **4.43** = factor crude protein per daily gain, **SP_l** = share of

⁴ Perikovič, P., Sommer, A., 2002, *Nutrition for Cattle*, The Research Institute for Animal Production, ISBN: 80-88872-21-9

proteins in milk in %, **SP_m** = share of proteins in meat in %, **lactation period** = period of milk production in days, **intervening period** = is figure indicating the time elapsed between two calves in days, **Total_{CP}** = total calculated crude protein in kg, **NEX_(T)** = annual N excretion rates, kg N animal⁻¹ year⁻¹, **6.25** = conversion from kg of dietary protein to kg dietary N, kg feed protein (kg N)⁻¹, **O_N** = share of overage of nitrogen in N, **N_{INTAKE (T)}** = daily N consumed per animal of category T, **C_{p1}** = crude protein for pregnancy begin part of pregnancy, **C_{p2}** = crude protein for final part of pregnancy

Nitrogen excretion rate for swine – a country specific nitrogen excretion rate was used for swine category, based on the tier 2 method from the IPCC 2019 RF. The nitrogen excretion rates were developed based on the nutrient requirements of pigs supported by feed database developed at the NPPC-VÚŽV and expert judgment on the average daily weight gain of particular swine subcategories.

The value of gross energy intake is consistent with the value used in the category 3.B.1.3. Data on gross energy intake were calculated according to publication *Petrikovič et al. (2002): Nutrient requirements of pigs*. The nitrogen intakes were determined from the crude protein estimated to cover requirements for each of subcategories of swine and their gross energy intake.

$$N_{\text{intake (T)}} = \frac{\text{GE}}{18.45} * \left(\frac{\frac{\text{CP \%}}{100}}{6.25} \right)$$

Where: **N_{INTAKE (T)}** = daily N consumed per animal of category T, kg N/head/day, **GE** = gross energy intake from feeding ration MJ/animal/day, **18.45** = conversion factor for dietary GE/kg of dry matter MJ/kg, **CP** = percent crude protein in diet %, **6.25** = conversion from kg of dietary protein to kg of dietary N, kg feed protein (kg/N).

The values of the annual nitrogen excretions, rates of N retention, and estimated crude protein content are summarized in **Table 5.42**. The results for poultry for 2023 were presented in **Table 5.42**. Sheep are also significant contributors to emissions, but data about crude protein were unavailable. The N-excretion rates were calculated according to Equation 10.321 of the IPCC 2019 RF:

$$NEX_{(T)} = N_{\text{intake (T)}} * (1 - N_{\text{retention}})$$

Where: **NEX_(T)** = annual N excretion rates in kg N/head/yr, **N_{INTAKE (T)}** = the annual N intake per head of animal of species/category T, kg N /head/yr, **N_{RETENTION (T)}** = fraction of annual N intake that is retained by animal of species (according to Table 10.20 of the IPCC 2019 RF).

Table 5.42: Country specific regional parameters for poultry for in 2024

2024	N retention (%)	N-intake (kg N animal/day)	N _{EX} (kg N/animal/year)
BREEDING BROILERS	0.300	0.004	0.898
DUCKS	0.002	0.006	1.295
FATTENING BROILERS	0.001	0.003	0.739
GEESE	0.002	0.007	1.739
LAYING HENS INCLUDING COCKS	0.300	0.003	0.794
TURKEYS	0.003	0.010	2.412

Other animals – the calculation is based on the determination of body weight. All animals have their specific body weight. This parameter was estimated and is country specific. The body weight parameter is consistent across the time-series and specific for animal species. The NPPC-VÚŽV provided specific body mass for animals. Annual nitrogen excretion rates were calculated for sheep, goats, horses and poultry. N-excretion rates were calculated based on the IPCC 2019 RF, Equation 10.30:

$$NEX_T = N_{\text{rate(T)}} * \frac{\text{TAM}}{1000} * 365$$

Where: **N_{EXT}** = annual N-excretion for each livestock species respectively category in kg N per animal, **N_{RATE(T)}** = default N-excretion rate in kg N (100 kg/animal mass)/day (IPCC 2019 RF), **TAM** = country specific animal mass for each livestock species/category in kg per animal.

Direct emissions from manure management systems were estimated according to the following equation:

$$N_2O_{EM} = \left[\sum \left[\sum (N * N_{EX} * AWMS) \right] * EF \right] * \frac{44}{28}$$

Where: **N_{2O_{EM}}** = direct N₂O emissions from manure management in kg N₂O, **N** = number of livestock species respectively category, **N_{EX}** = annual average N-excretion/head of species respectively category in kg N/animal, **AMWS** = percentage of total annual nitrogen excretion for each livestock category, that is managed in manure management systems in the country, **EF** = default emission factor for direct N₂O emissions from manure management system in kg N₂O-N/kg N in manure management system, **44/28** = conversion of N₂O-N emissions to N₂O emissions.

N₂O emissions were estimated based on tier 1 approach which was taken from the 2019 IPCC Refinement methodological guidebook. Slovakia does not have a national value of N-excretion rate, therefore, it was taken from the named methodological guidebook (8.1 kg N rabbit⁻¹ year).

Table 5.43: Country specific regional parameters for dairy cattle in 1990

CATEGORIES	N _{EX}	Body mass	Liquid	Solid	Pasture	Anaerobic digester
	kg N head/year	kg	%			
Dairy cows Bratislava region	82.63	589	42.85	56.86	0.29	NO
Dairy cows Trnava region	78.69	589	18.57	79.79	1.64	NO
Dairy cows Trenčín region	74.60	589	7.12	86.92	5.97	NO
Dairy cows Nitra region	75.84	589	16.56	82.62	0.82	NO
Dairy cows Žilina region	66.07	589	5.93	75.34	18.73	NO
Dairy cows Banská Bystrica region	71.66	589	10.67	77.88	11.44	NO
Dairy cows Prešov region	62.65	589	4.06	80.43	15.51	NO
Dairy cows Košice region	69.36	589	2.41	86.29	11.30	NO

Table 5.44: Country specific regional parameters for dairy cattle in 2024

CATEGORIES	N _{EX}	Body mass	Liquid	Solid	Pasture	Anaerobic digester
	kg N head/year	kg	%			
Dairy cows Bratislava region	142.36	600	0.00	99.52	0.48	0.00
Dairy cows Trnava region	139.27	600	8.11	77.00	1.34	13.55
Dairy cows Trenčín region	132.20	600	7.58	77.29	6.18	8.95
Dairy cows Nitra region	137.42	600	16.49	80.47	0.64	2.40
Dairy cows Žilina region	122.78	595	5.89	57.30	30.10	6.70
Dairy cows Banská Bystrica region	127.43	599	13.95	69.60	10.74	5.70
Dairy cows Prešov region	113.39	593	6.35	70.74	20.25	2.67
Dairy cows Košice region	115.16	597	3.04	77.63	10.78	8.55

Table 5.45: Country specific parameters for poultry in 2024

CATEGORIES	N _{EX}	Body mass	Pasture	Manure poultry without litter	Poultry manure with litter
	kg N head/year	kg	%		
Laying hens including cocks	0.79	2	-	75%	25%

CATEGORIES	N _{EX}	Body mass	Pasture	Manure poultry without litter	Poultry manure with litter
	kg N head/year	kg	%		
Fattening broilers	0.74	1.02	-	-	100%
Breeding broilers	0.90	1.02	-	-	100%
Turkeys	2.41	3.28	-	-	100%
Geese	1.74	1.53	50%	50%	50%
Ducks	1.30	2.05	50%	50%	50%

Table 5.46: N_{EX} and share (%) for different domestic livestock and share in AWMS in 2024

CATEGORIES		N _{EX}	LIQUID	SOLID	PASTURE	OTHER (LITTER)
		N kg/head	%			
NON-DAIRY CATTLE	Suckler cows	40.98	-	45.21	54.79	-
	Calves in 6 month (milk type)	19.90	-	-	100.00	-
	Heifer (milk type)	41.24	-	97.55	2.45	-
	Heifer (pregnant) (milk type)	56.71	-	97.55	2.45	-
	Fattening (milk type)	44.31	10.00	90.00	-	-
	Oxen (milk type)	94.41	-	100.00	-	-
	Breeding bull (milk type)	104.42	-	100.00	-	-
	Calves in 6 month (beef type)	27.54	-	40.00	60.00	-
	Heifer (beef type)	47.10	-	45.21	54.79	-
	Heifer (pregnant) (beef type)	65.85	-	45.21	54.79	-
	Fattening (beef type)	53.28	20.00	80.00	-	-
	Oxen (beef type)	85.80	-	100.00	-	-
	Breeding bull (beef type)	94.83	-	75.34	24.66	-
SHEEP	Mature ewes (milk type)	7.88	-	49.59	50.41	-
	Mature ewes (beef type)	9.20	-	45.20	54.80	-
	Growing lambs (milk type)	4.27	-	49.59	50.41	-
	Growing lambs pregnant (milk type)	7.23	-	49.59	50.41	-
	Growing lambs (beef type)	6.24	-	45.21	54.79	-
	Growing lambs pregnant (beef type)	8.54	-	45.21	54.79	-
	Rams (milk type)	10.51	-	100.00	-	-
	Rams (beef type)	11.83	-	100.00	-	-
GOATS	Mature female goats	9.23	-	49.60	50.40	-
	Pregnant goats	7.98	-	49.60	50.40	-
	Other mature goats	3.61	-	49.60	50.40	-
HORSES	Young horses up to 1 year	17.32	70.00	-	30.00	-
	Young horses from 1 to 3 year	39.86	70.00	-	30.00	-
	Castrated horses	66.43	70.00	-	30.00	-
	Stallions	52.20	70.00	-	30.00	-
	Mares	47.45	70.00	-	30.00	-

*weighted average

Table 5.47: Structure of MMS and parameters used for estimation of CH₄ and N₂O emissions from MM

TYPE OF MM SYSTEM	Share	EF N ₂ O
	% of total	kg N ₂ O-N/kg
Solid storage - unconfined piles or stacks	8.06	0.010
Solid storage - covered/compacted	53.54	0.010
Composting - Passive windrow	24.80	0.005
Municipal waste	12.80	0.000
Solid storage – Bulking agent addition	0.80	0.005

The IPCC default emission factors for N₂O emissions estimation per AWMS are based on the Table 10.21 of the IPCC 2019 RF ([Table 5.48](#)).

Table 5.48: Emission factors for N₂O emissions used in manure management in 2024

MANURE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS	EFs (N ₂ O-N)
	kg N ₂ O-N/kg N _{EX}
Solid storage and dry lot	0.01
Liquid system	0.005
Anaerobic digesters	0.0006
Cattle and Swine deep bedding	0.01
Poultry manure with litter	0.001
Poultry manure without litter	0.001
Solid storage unconfined piles or stacks	0.010
Composting - passive windrow	0.005
Solid storage - Bulking agent addition	0.005

Activity Data

The NPPC-VÚŽV is a data provider for animal housing, pasture and production of manures and slurries. More information on animal numbers can be found in the previous chapters.

5.4.3. Description of Any Flexibility Applied

Not applicable.

5.4.4. Uncertainty Assessment and Time-series Consistency

Tab. 5.49: Table of uncertainty for Manure management – N₂O (CRT 3.B.b)

CATEGORY	GAS	ACTIVITY DATA UNCERTAINTY	EMISSION FACTOR UNCERTAINTY
3.B Manure Management	N ₂ O	6.50	248.03

5.4.5. Category-specific QA/QC and Verification

The sector-specific QA/QC activities were performed as described in the [Chapter 5.1](#) of the Document and results are verified by the top-down approach. Verification is a part of electronic database system.

According to ESR recommendation No.SK-3A-2025-0003, Slovakia performed quality checks and ensured consistency between the CRT and NID in the current submission.

5.4.6. Category-specific Recalculations

Recalculations developed in the 3.B.b Manure management – NO₂ category were provided and implemented in line with the strategy for improvement and prioritisation in 2024, reflecting recommendations received during previous reviews and the sectoral expert's proposals. [Table 5.50](#) and

Table 5.51 show an overview of these recalculations and corrections implemented in 2026 submission in 3.B.b Manure management – NO₂ category.

Table 5.50: Overview of recalculations and implemented improvements in the 3.B.b Manure management - N₂O

NUMBER	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	REFERENCE
1.	3.B.b Manure management – NO ₂	Slovakia implemented recalculations based on TERT recommendations provided during ESR comprehensive review 2025	5.4

The overall impact of recalculations developed in the 3.B.b category resulted in 0.98% (100.18 Gg of CO₂ eq.) decrease of emissions in Agriculture in 2026 compared to previous submission (2025). The Agriculture sector is specific sector regarding the recalculations process. Changes occurred across the whole sector, due to methodology based on nitrogen and methane balance.

Figure 5.16 shows overall trend of recalculated emissions and comparison of 2025 and 2026 submissions for 3.B.b Manure management – NO₂ category.

Figure 5.16: Comparison of 2025 and 2026 submissions for 3.B.b category (in Gg of CO₂ eq.)

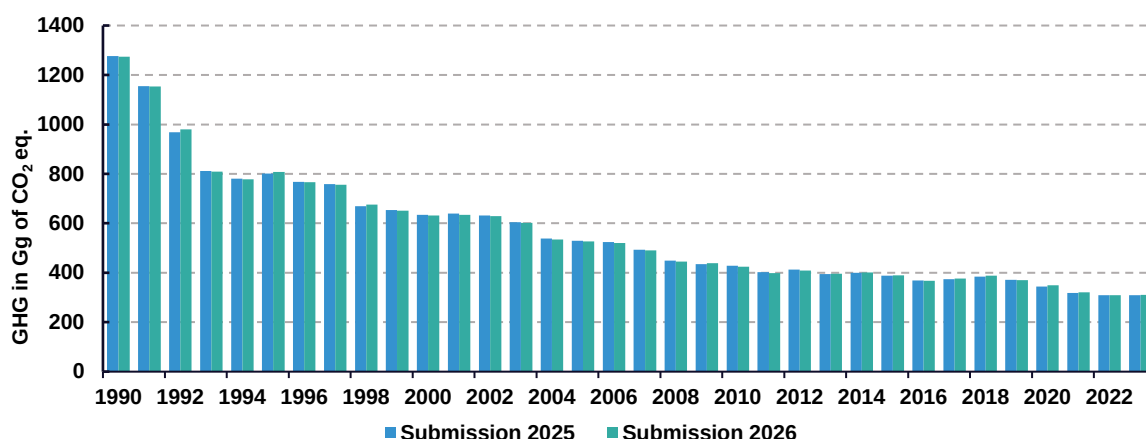


Table 5.51: The recalculations of N₂O in 3.B.b Manure management for the years 1990 - 2023

CATEGORY	3.B MANURE MANAGEMENT – N ₂ O		INTER-ANNUAL DIFFERENCES
Submission	2025	2026	
Units	Gg of CO ₂ eq		%
1990	560.675	555.223	-1.0%
1991	504.256	499.879	-0.9%
1992	443.114	439.183	-0.9%
1993	395.795	391.396	-1.1%
1994	380.208	375.107	-1.3%
1995	384.994	380.905	-1.1%
1996	374.322	370.219	-1.1%
1997	376.947	372.692	-1.1%
1998	341.688	337.643	-1.2%
1999	329.447	324.741	-1.4%
2000	326.209	322.073	-1.3%
2001	329.179	323.957	-1.6%
2002	324.422	319.352	-1.6%
2003	312.560	308.031	-1.4%
2004	288.282	283.384	-1.7%

CATEGORY	3.B MANURE MANAGEMENT – N ₂ O		INTER-ANNUAL DIFFERENCES
Submission	2025	2026	
Units	Gg of CO ₂ eq		%
2005	287.396	282.600	-1.7%
2006	280.693	276.254	-1.6%
2007	272.383	268.302	-1.5%
2008	258.052	253.719	-1.7%
2009	250.130	245.694	-1.8%
2010	244.986	240.755	-1.7%
2011	237.611	233.358	-1.8%
2012	242.496	238.302	-1.7%
2013	235.589	234.055	-0.7%
2014	238.771	238.447	-0.1%
2015	234.383	234.074	-0.1%
2016	226.862	226.329	-0.2%
2017	225.215	228.802	1.6%
2018	230.628	232.565	0.8%
2019	227.924	226.219	-0.7%
2020	220.461	221.327	0.4%
2021	210.121	211.724	0.8%
2022	208.391	207.021	-0.7%
2023	207.535	208.211	0.3%

5.4.7. Category-specific Planned Improvements

There are no planned improvements for this category.

5.5. Indirect N₂O Emissions from Manure Management (CRT 3.B.5)

5.5.1. Category Description

Volatilisation from Manure Management Systems

Indirect emissions result from volatile nitrogen losses that occur primarily in the form of ammonia and NO_x. The fraction of excreted organic nitrogen that is mineralized to ammonia nitrogen during manure storage depends mainly on time and temperature. Simple forms of organic nitrogen such as urea and uric acid are rapidly mineralized to ammonia nitrogen, which is highly volatile and easily diffused into the surrounding air. Nitrogen losses begin with excretion in housing and continue with on-site management in storage and treatment systems. Pasture losses are considered separately in emissions from managed soils.

Nitrogen Leaching and Run-off from Manure Management Systems

This category was included in the inventory for the first time this year based on the implementation of the IPCC 2019 RF. The new methodological guidelines provide the default values of Frac_{leachMS}. The default values were adopted and N₂O emission was possible to estimate.

5.5.2. Methodological Issues

Volatilisation from Manure Management Systems

Tier 1 approach of the IPCC 2019 RF for nitrogen estimation of N volatilization in forms of NH₃ and NO_x from manure management systems is based on multiplication of the amount of nitrogen excreted from all livestock categories and managed in each manure management systems by a fraction of volatilized nitrogen. N losses were then summed from all manure management systems. Emission factor is 0.01 kg NH₃-N and NO-N for N₂O emissions from atmospheric deposition of nitrogen. The losses were calculated for all farm animals. Calculations were performed using the following equations:

$$N_{\text{volatilization-MMS}} = \sum_S \left[\sum_T \left[((N_T * Nex_T) * AWMS_{T,S}) + N_{cdg(s)} \right) * \text{Frac}_{\text{GasMS}(T,S)} \right]$$

$$N_2O_{\text{MM}} = (N_{\text{volatilization-MMS}} * EF) * \frac{44}{28}$$

Where: **N_T** = number of head of farm animals' species/category, **Nex_T** = annual average N excretion per head of species respectively category in kg N per animal, **MS_{T, s}** = fraction of total annual nitrogen excretion for each farm animals' species respectively category, that is managed in manure management systems, **Frac_{GasMS}** = percent of managed manure nitrogen for livestock category T that volatilizes as NH₃ and NO_x in the manure management systems S in %.

Activity data

Volatilized nitrogen (NH₃ and NO_x) from animal waste was 16 237.5 t of N, which represents 0.229 Gg of N₂O in 2024. Activity data in this category are consistent with the activity data used in animal manure. **Table 5.52** shows the time series of input data and emissions.

Table 5.52: Input parameters and EFs in category 3.B.5 - Atmospheric Deposition in particular years

YEAR	TOTAL N VOLATILISED AS NH ₃ AND NO _x	N FROM N ₂	IEF	N ₂ O EMISSIONS
	kg N/year	kg	kg N ₂ O-N/kg N	Gg
1990	45 686 873.34	4 254 065.31	0.0091	0.651
1995	31 079 922.43	2 933 042.36	0.0095	0.442
2000	25 839 411.53	2 500 499.39	0.0090	0.367
2005	22 652 299.24	2 194 237.52	0.0090	0.322
2010	19 168 889.69	1 874 149.35	0.0090	0.272
2011	18 232 156.73	1 832 799.10	0.0090	0.258
2012	18 748 974.80	1 865 633.45	0.0090	0.265
2013	18 342 451.99	1 836 505.54	0.0090	0.259
2014	19 059 586.83	1 852 667.94	0.0090	0.270
2015	18 850 623.51	1 811 902.72	0.0090	0.268
2016	18 030 510.91	1 761 011.20	0.0090	0.256
2017	18 519 225.88	1 766 247.48	0.0090	0.263
2018	19 003 140.09	1 786 684.47	0.0091	0.271
2019	18 286 303.20	1 746 995.54	0.0090	0.260
2020	17 397 974.97	1 730 852.62	0.0090	0.246
2021	16 614 921.40	1 656 783.39	0.0090	0.235
2022	16 024 336.79	1 630 349.32	0.0090	0.226
2023	16 128 106.54	1 639 302.66	0.0090	0.228
2024	16 237 161.64	1 671 662.14	0.0090	0.229

Nitrogen Leaching and Run-off from Manure Management Systems

Tier 1 approach of the IPCC 2019 RF for nitrogen estimation of N leaching and run-off from manure management systems is based on multiplication of the amount of nitrogen excreted from all livestock categories and managed in each manure management systems by a fraction of volatilized nitrogen. N losses were then summed from all manure management systems. Emission factor is 0.011 kg N₂O–N (kg N leaching/run-off)⁻¹. The losses were calculated for all farm animals. N_{cdg (s)} is defined as amount of nitrogen from co-digesters added to biogas plants such as food wastes or purpose grown crops. National data about this activity are missing, therefore value was neglected. Calculations were performed using the following equations:

$$N_{\text{leaching-MMS}} = \sum_S \left[\sum_{T,P} \left[(N_T * Nex_T * AWMS_{T,S}) + N_{cdg(s)} \right] * \text{Frac}_{\text{LeachMS}(T,S)} \right]$$

$$N_2O_{MM} = (N_{\text{leaching-MMS}} * EF_5) * \frac{44}{28}$$

Where: **N_T** = number of head of farm animals' species/category, **Nex_T** = annual average N excretion per head of species respectively category in kg N per animal, **AWMS_{T, s}** = fraction of total annual nitrogen excretion for each farm animals' species respectively category, that is managed in manure management systems, **Frac_{leachMS}** = percent of managed manure nitrogen for livestock category T that volatilizes as NH₃ and NO_x in the manure management systems S in %, **N_{cdg (s)}**= amount of nitrogen from co-digestates added to biogas plants such as food wastes or purposely grown crops, kg N yr⁻¹.

Activity data

N loss through leaching and run-off from animal waste was 693.842 t of N, which represents 0.012 Gg of N₂O in 2024. Activity data in this category are consistent with the activity data used in animal manure. **Table 5.53** shows the time series of input data and emissions.

Table 5.53: Input parameters and EFs in category 3.B.5 - Nitrogen leaching and run-off in particular years

YEAR	N LOST THROUGH LEACHING AND RUN-OFF	IEF	N ₂ O EMISSIONS
	kg	kg N ₂ O-N/kg N	Gg
1990	1 563 535.24	0.011	0.027
1995	1 078 352.42	0.011	0.019
2000	941 849.95	0.011	0.016
2005	848 462.49	0.011	0.015
2010	745 305.76	0.011	0.013
2011	738 466.88	0.011	0.013
2012	747 306.65	0.011	0.013
2013	728 610.51	0.011	0.013
2014	731 312.54	0.011	0.013
2015	716 178.28	0.011	0.012
2016	706 175.44	0.011	0.012
2017	703 118.92	0.011	0.012
2018	705 528.21	0.011	0.012
2019	697 253.70	0.011	0.012
2020	699 641.76	0.011	0.012
2021	677 266.68	0.011	0.012
2022	673 065.89	0.011	0.012
2023	677 482.82	0.011	0.012
2024	693 842.11	0.011	0.012

5.5.3. Description of any Flexibility Applied

Not applicable.

5.5.4. Uncertainty Assessment and Time-series Consistency

The uncertainty calculation will be completed in the next emission inventory.

5.5.5. Category-specific QA/QC and Verification

The sector-specific QA/QC activities were performed as described in the [Chapter 5.1](#) of the Document and results are verified by the top-down approach. Verification is a part of electronic database system.

5.5.6. Category-specific Recalculations

Recalculations are not occurring in this category.

5.5.7. Category-specific Planned Improvements

There are no planned improvements for this category.

5.6. Rice Cultivation (CRT 3.C)

5.6.1. Category Description

No emissions from rice cultivation were estimated because this activity did not occur in the Slovak Republic in 1990–2024. Therefore, notation keys NO were used in all time-series.

5.7. Agricultural Soils (CRT 3.D)

5.7.1. Category Description

Emitted gas: N₂O

Methods: T2 and T3

Emission factors: CS

Key sources: yes

Particularly significant subcategories: synthetic fertilizers

Direct emissions are the primary source of N₂O in the Slovak inventory. In 2024, 79% of the national total N₂O emissions originated from this category, which includes N inputs from synthetic N-fertilizer, organic manures as animal manure use, sewage sludge application and compost, emissions from urine and dung N deposited on pasture and crop residues. Trend of total N₂O emissions from the [Agriculture sector](#) reflects trend of direct emissions from cultivated soil, emissions from applied manure and indirect emissions from leaching and deposition of ammonia and NO_x. The productivity of different categories of domestic livestock varies significantly depending on the scale and the production level of farms in different regions. In the Slovak Republic, both the extensive and intensive farming systems in animal husbandry can be found. Nitrogen inputs can differ from the calculations in the range of ±10%. Total N₂O emissions from agricultural soils were 2.15 Gg of N₂O in 2024. The emissions decreased by -49% in comparison with 2023 and decreased by -71% in comparison with the base year 1990 ([Table 5.54](#)). The major reason for the overall decreasing trend is a sharp decrease in the use of synthetic fertilizers in early 90-ties and the continual decrease in the use of animal manure caused by

the reduction in the number of animals (*Figure 5.17*). *Figure 5.17* shows, that since 1999 the trend is fluctuating caused by changes in animal population and inter-annual differences in categories 3.D.1.4 - Crop Residues, 3.D.1 - Inorganic Nitrogen Fertilizers and 3.D.2 - Indirect N₂O Emissions. The proportion of agricultural land classified as wet areas (toggle_fraction of wet areas, Frac_{WET}) shows considerable interannual variability in the time series, ranging from 3% to 92%. In 1990 to 2004, the values were relatively stable, ranging from approximately 49% to 53%, then gradually declining to approximately 43%, while in later years they showed significant fluctuations in a much wider range (approximately 3% to 92%). This variability reflects the alternation of wet and dry climatic conditions affecting Slovakia.

These intra-annual changes in the extent of wet areas directly influence the selection of climate-specific emission factors used in the estimation procedure and contribute to the variability of the resulting estimates of N₂O emissions from cultivated soils. The stratification approach is in line with the IPCC 2019 Refinement guidelines, which recommend climate differentiation to better represent national conditions.

No emissions are reported in the categories 3.D.1.6 - Cultivation of Organic Soils.

Table 5.54: N₂O emissions (Gg) in 3.D - Direct Soils according to the subcategories in particular years

YEAR	3.D.1 DIRECT N ₂ O EMISSIONS FROM MANAGED SOIL					3.D.2 INDIRECT N ₂ O EMISSIONS FROM MANAGED SOIL		OVERALL INFORMATIONS	
	3.D.1.a Inorganic N-fertilizers	3.D.1.b Organic N-fertilizers	3.D.1.c Urine and dung deposited by grazing animals	3.D.1.d Crop residues	3.D.1.e Mineralization/immobilization associated with loss/gain of soil organic matter	3.D.2.a Atmospheric deposition	3.D.2.b Nitrogen leaching and run-off	Share of dry soils	Share of wet soils
1990	3.780	0.623	0.090	0.682	0.0003	0.676	1.628	47%	53%
1995	1.141	0.459	0.071	0.568	0.001	0.341	0.766	51%	49%
2000	1.298	0.407	0.054	0.347	0.001	0.339	0.600	57%	43%
2005	1.958	0.380	0.058	0.519	0.002	0.349	0.857	32%	68%
2010	2.536	0.351	0.068	0.410	0.002	0.347	1.270	8%	92%
2011	1.063	0.292	0.050	0.461	0.002	0.368	0.218	94%	6%
2012	0.950	0.301	0.053	0.396	0.002	0.339	0.223	91%	9%
2013	1.624	0.329	0.059	0.474	0.001	0.365	0.557	63%	37%
2014	2.046	0.360	0.065	0.631	0.001	0.384	0.819	46%	54%
2015	0.999	0.302	0.053	0.478	0.001	0.366	0.106	95%	5%
2016	2.071	0.336	0.064	0.652	0.001	0.388	0.703	51%	49%
2017	1.545	0.328	0.058	0.487	0.001	0.383	0.375	73%	27%
2018	1.099	0.318	0.054	0.514	0.001	0.398	0.100	96%	4%
2019	1.574	0.326	0.059	0.544	0.001	0.395	0.377	75%	25%
2020	1.877	0.313	0.063	0.596	0.001	0.384	0.530	60%	40%
2021	1.312	0.293	0.057	0.539	0.001	0.382	0.230	86%	14%
2022	0.972	0.275	0.054	0.439	0.001	0.356	0.058	97%	3%
2023	2.036	0.308	0.074	0.615	0.001	0.343	0.797	36%	64%
2024	0.913	0.290	0.057	0.469	0.001	0.350	0.065	99%	1%

Figure 5.17: Trend in N₂O emissions (kt) by subcategories within agricultural soils in 1990 – 2024

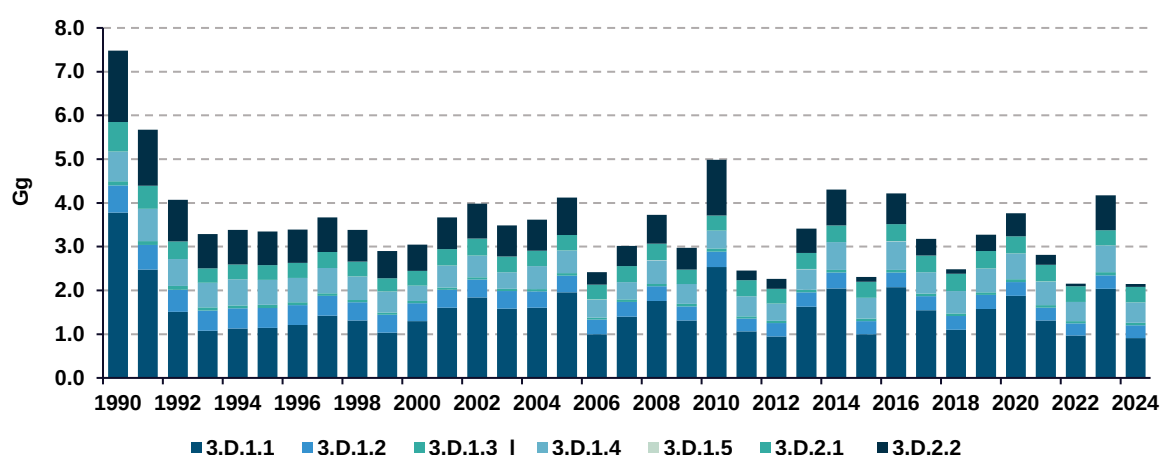
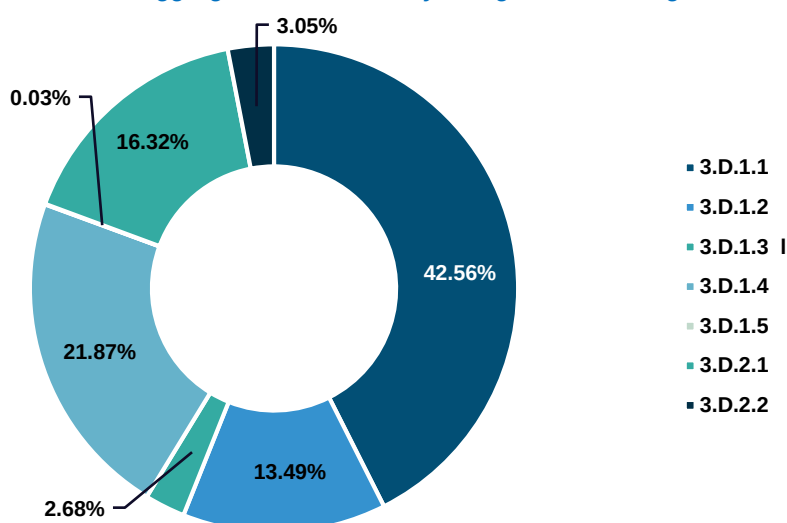


Figure 5.18 shows, that major share of emissions belongs to synthetic fertilizers use (43%), crop residues (22%), organic nitrogen fertilizers (13.5%) and indirect emissions from agricultural soils (19.4%).

Figure 5.18: The share of aggregated emissions by categories within agricultural soils in 2024



Inorganic Fertilizers (CRT 3.D.1.a)

The applied amounts of synthetic fertilizers into cultivated soils decreased in the last 15 years. Nowadays, the amount of synthetic fertilizers applied to the agricultural soils has increased again. This fact is the main driver in increasing emissions in the sector. The potential for the volatilization of ammonia emissions can vary in a very large range. The best information on NH₃ emissions from cultivated soils in the Slovak Republic is based on the applied nitrogen fertilizers. Emissions also depend on the type of fertilizers, soil parameters (pH), meteorological conditions, application technics and time of fertilizers application in relation to crop development. Information on applied nitrogen fertilizers was provided by the ŠÚ SR.

Total direct N₂O emissions from inorganic fertilizers were 0.913 Gg in 2024, which were lower by 76% compared to 1990 and lower by 55% compared to previous year.

Animal Manure Applied to Soil (CRT 3.D.1.b.i)

As domestic livestock produces a different kind of nitrogen inputs (liquid or solid) into the ecosystem, also the structure of domestic livestock is important (the ratio of different categories of domestic

livestock) as well as the emissions from the AWMS. In addition, the production of nitrogen per head per year also plays a certain role.

Direct N₂O emissions from animal manure applied to soil were 0.263 Gg in 2024, which were lower by 57% compared to 1990 and by -7% compared to previous year.

Sewage Sludge Applied to Soils (CRT 3.D.1.b.ii)

Reduction of organic matter in the soil depends on the continuous decline of livestock production. The lack of organic fertilizers causes pressure to find alternative sources of organic fertilizers. Sewage sludge is one of the ways to resolve this issue. Sludge is a potential source of nutrients and organic matter. Sewage sludge must be stabilized and afterward applied to the soils. Sludge must be treated biologically, chemically or by heat, long-term storage or any other appropriate process. These processes cause a significant reduction in health risks and save the environment. Act No 188/2003 Coll. on application of sewage sludge and bottom sediments into soil regulates the application of sludge to agricultural soils. Sludge from domestic or urban treatment plants can be applied to agricultural soils.

Other Organic Fertilizers Applied to Soils (CRT 3.D.1.b.iii)

Compost is organic matter that has been decomposed in a process called composting. This process recycles various organic materials otherwise regarded as waste products and produces a soil fertilizer. It is used, for example, in gardens, landscaping, horticulture, urban agriculture and organic farming. The compost is beneficial for the land in many ways, including as a soil fertilizer, addition of vital humus or humic acids, and as a natural pesticide for soil. In ecosystems, compost is useful for erosion control, land and stream reclamation, wetland construction, and as landfill cover.

Direct N₂O emissions from other organic fertilizers applied to soils were 0.026 Gg in 2024, which were +516% higher compared to 1990 and +13% higher compared to previous year.

Urine and Dung Deposited by Grazing Animals (CRT 3.D.1.c)

Pasture is typical for some livestock categories. Animals as sheep, goats, horses and cattle (not dairy) are mainly grazed during spring, summer and autumn in the small farms. Animals are housed during the winter. In 2023 submission for the first time pasture from poultry was introduced. Geese and Ducks are grazed 183 days per year.

Direct N₂O emissions from urine and dung deposited by grazing animals were 0.057 Gg in 2024, which were -36% lower compared to 1990 and -22% lower compared to previous year.

Crop Residues (CRT 3.D.1.d)

Directly after incorporation of the crop residues into the soil, the multilateral interactions between organic compounds and nutrients present in the residues with the mineral and organic components of soil take place. The knowledge of nutrient potential in crop residues by crop rotation are mostly actual in the present requirements of sustainable land use - greening in plant production. Incorporation of the crop residues into the soil is used as sustainable agricultural practice, due to high nutrition potential.

Direct N₂O emissions from crop residues were 0.469 Gg in 2024, which were -31% lower compared to 1990 and -24% lower compared to previous year.

Table 5.55: Input parameters and EFs in the category 3.D.1.d - Crop Residues in particular years

YEAR	HARVESTED AREA	CROP (t)	CROP RESIDUES	EFs	N ₂ O EMISSIONS
	ha	kg d.m/ha	kg N/year	kg N ₂ O-N/kg N	Gg
1990	2 147 737.00	67 462.00	78 466.26	0.006	0.682
1995	2 152 852.00	63 385.60	65 755.82	0.005	0.568
2000	2 080 004.00	45 812.10	40 680.82	0.005	0.347
2005	1 721 125.00	68 071.30	58 191.21	0.006	0.519
2010	1 617 786.00	54 869.50	44 086.33	0.005	0.410

YEAR	HARVESTED AREA	CROP (t)	CROP RESIDUES	EFs	N ₂ O EMISSIONS
	ha	kg d.m/ha	kg N/year	kg N ₂ O-N/kg N	Gg
2011	1 680 333.00	71 665.70	58 053.86	0.005	0.461
2012	1 703 613.00	63 316.20	49 566.28	0.005	0.396
2013	1 716 326.00	63 795.80	56 186.63	0.005	0.474
2014	1 745 299.00	79 312.00	72 472.34	0.006	0.631
2015	1 728 043.00	66 539.90	60 237.61	0.005	0.478
2016	1 717 480.00	85 742.50	75 505.66	0.005	0.652
2017	1 722 049.00	67 594.50	58 749.09	0.005	0.487
2018	1 725 424.00	76 862.98	64 962.87	0.005	0.514
2019	1 750 468.00	76 280.40	65 934.37	0.005	0.544
2020	1 736 499.00	81 025.73	70 272.93	0.005	0.596
2021	1 741 541.00	74 002.50	66 749.56	0.005	0.539
2022	1 733 440.00	62 542.82	55 418.40	0.005	0.439
2023	1 663 263.00	78 338.14	69 378.87	0.006	0.615
2024	1 661 356.60	72 976.60	59 262.84	0.005	0.469

Total N₂O emissions from crop residues represented 0.469 Gg of N₂O from 59 262 837 kg of nitrogen in crop residues returned to soils in 2024. Total harvested area (wheat, ray, barley, oat, maize, potato, sugar beet, oil plants, tobacco, maize for silage, leguminous, fodder leguminous, soya, meadows) decreased in comparison with the previous year. In 2024, harvested area was 1 661.36 kha.

Between 2005 and 2024, the production of most agricultural crops showed an increasing trend. The production of potatoes increased by +79%, beans +73%, oat +33%, barley +30%, soya +26%, wheat +26%, oil plants +17%, meadows +29%, rye +12%, sugar beet +13%, maize for silage +6% and maize +4% during the given period. The decrease was recorded for tobacco by -73%, lens -58%, peas -42%, other leguminous plants -37%, clover -6% and lantern -13%.

Mineralization/Immobilization Associated with Loss/Gain of Soil Organic Matter (CRT 3.D.1.e)

Emissions are reported in the categories 3.D.1.e – Mineralization or immobilization associated with loss or gain of soil organic matter for the first time in 2021 submission.

Direct N₂O emissions from mineralization/immobilization with loss/gain of soil organic matter were 0.001 Gg in 2024, which were +167% higher compared to 1990 and -3% lower compared to previous year.

Cultivation of Organic Soils (CRT 3.D.1.f)

The area of histosols is very limited in the Slovak Republic.

Atmospheric Deposition (CRT 3.D.2.a)

This part of N₂O emissions resulted from the processes of atmospheric deposition of ammonia and NO_x, as well as due to the transformation of nitrogen from leaching and runoff losses. Because of the decrease in direct nitrogen input to the soil, the indirect emissions decreased during the evaluated period, too. Total indirect emissions from atmospheric deposition were 0.350 Gg in 2024, which were -48% lower compared to 1990 and by -2% higher compared to previous year.

Nitrogen Leaching and Run-off (CRT 3.D.2.b)

Total losses in soils were 1.5% of nitrogen input due to leaching, runoff, and erosion in the Slovak Republic, which is country specific value. Country specific methodology for estimation of Frac_{Leach-National} was implemented into the inventory during 2022 submission according to continual improvement of

emission estimation. In 2021, used methodology was published in the international publication Atmosphere⁵.

Total indirect N₂O emissions from nitrogen leaching and run-off were 0.065 Gg, which is more than 71% lower than 1990 value and -49% compared to previous year. After 2005, the value of FracLeach(national) has a dynamic character due to the unstable trend of the wet area - alternation of very dry (low FracLeach-national) and very humid years (high FracLeach-national), which may be caused by changing climatic conditions in Slovakia over the last 30 years - floods (2010) and drought (2015, 2022). For more information on national study, please see reference 9 with the link to the scientific article in Atmosphere (p. 311).

5.7.2. Methodological Issues

Inorganic Fertilizers (CRT 3.D.1.a)

Default emission factor was used from the IPCC 2019 RF (0.005 kg N₂O–N/kg N). Total N₂O emissions from using the synthetic fertilizers were 0.913 Gg in 2024. Tier 3 method was applied in combination with the default EF. According to the prioritization plan, Tier 2 approach will be implemented in future submissions. Implementation is not processed yet due to missing geographical data on inorganic N fertilizer consumption (including Urea application).

Activity data

The Central Control and Testing Institute in Agriculture (UKSÚP) provided the data annually to the SHMÚ based on cooperation agreement between both institutions. The UKSÚP collected data on farm level electronically. The farmers are obliged to report the amount of applied nitrogen into the UKSÚP each year. The UKSÚP as administrator of databases makes validation of data each year.

The consumption of synthetic fertilizers decreased during the last decade of the 20th century, from 222.3 kt in 1990 to 106.98 kt in 2024 (-52%). On the other hand, consumption of the synthetic fertilizers increased by +7% in 2024 compared to 2005 and decreased by almost -0.6% in comparison with the year 2023. Decreasing numbers of domestic livestock caused the demand for inorganic nitrogen. Higher consumption of synthetic fertilizers compensates missing organic nitrogen in soils.

Activity data on N input from the application of inorganic fertilizers to agricultural soils are summarized in [Table 5.56](#).

Table 5.56: Input parameters and implied EFs in 3.D.1.a - Inorganic N Fertilizers in particular years

YEAR	N-INPUT IN FERTILIZERS	IMPLIED EFs	N ₂ O EMISSIONS
	<i>t</i>	<i>kg N₂O-N/kg N</i>	<i>KT</i>
1990	222 255.00	0.011	3.780
1995	69 587.00	0.010	1.141
2000	84 609.00	0.010	1.298
2005	99 760.00	0.012	1.958
2010	106 513.00	0.015	2.536
2011	120 555.00	0.006	1.063
2012	101 004.00	0.006	0.950
2013	113 581.39	0.009	1.624
2014	119 036.05	0.011	2.046
2015	114 773.00	0.006	0.999

⁵ [Estimation of N₂O emissions from the agricultural soils and determination of nitrogen leakages](#). Atmosphere. Land-Atmosphere Interactions: Biogeophysical and Biogeochemical Feedbacks, 2020, Zv. 11

YEAR	N-INPUT IN FERTILIZERS	IMPLIED EFs	N ₂ O EMISSIONS
	<i>t</i>	<i>kg N₂O-N/kg N</i>	<i>KT</i>
2016	126 235.77	0.010	2.071
2017	122 541.15	0.008	1.545
2018	128 976.88	0.005	1.099
2019	128 532.97	0.008	1.574
2020	127 676.52	0.009	1.877
2021	127 494.60	0.007	1.312
2022	115 346.78	0.005	0.972
2023	107 607.31	0.012	2.036
2024	106 980.14	0.005	0.913

Animal Manure Applied to Soil (CRT 3.D.1.b.i)

Managed manure nitrogen, available for application to managed soil (NMMS_Avb) was calculated, based on the Equations 10.34 (update), 10.344_A, 10.34_B (IPCC 2019 RF).

Losses are defined as losses of following gases N₂, NH₃, NO_x and N₂O. Losses are calculated according to the 2019 IPCC GL from the total amount of liquid, deep bedding and manure managed in anaerobic digesters. Losses as Frac_{lossMS} used for managed manure as are calculated in line with 3.B.2.5 categories and fractions were calculated from these both categories (equation 10.34_A. Fractions (Frac_{FEED}, Frac_{FUEL}, Frac_{CNST}) in the Equation 11.4 (IPCC 2019 RF) are considered zero. Managed manure nitrogen available for application to managed soils (NMMS_Avb) was estimated following Equation 10.34 in the 2019 IPCC Refinement. The nitrogen content of straw bedding was included in the proportions of all animal categories having their share of the population managed in straw-based manure management systems. Straw N from pigs and poultry for deep litter was considered. The Hungarian value for poultry nitrogen content was used due to absent country specific study concerning of nitrogen content from bedding materials. The Hungary is neighbouring country with similar climatic and agricultural conditions.

Table 5.57: Nitrogen in bedding materials by animal category and manure management systems

ANIMAL CATEGORY	N-CONTENT OF BEDDING MATERIALS BY MANURE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (kg N/head)	SOURCES
	DEEP LITTER	
Market swine	1.6	p. 10.66 of the IPCC 2006 GL
Poultry*	0.022	<u>Expert judgement in accordance with Hungary inventory</u>

*Poultry manure with bedding

The calculated amount of nitrogen input from animal waste applied to soil was 33 234.20 t/N/year when the default EF = 0.005 kg N₂O-N/kg N was used. Total amount of N₂O emissions from animal excreta applied to soil was 0.284 Gg in 2024.

Table 5.58: Input parameters and EFs in the category 3.D.1.2.a - Animal Manure

YEAR	Total nitrogen from MM	Fraction of leached N	Fraction of volatilized nitrogen	Nitrogen from bedding materials (pigs, poultry)	N input from manure applied to soils	EFs	Emissions
	<i>tons N/Year</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>tons N/Year</i>	<i>tons N/ Year</i>	<i>kg N₂O-N/kg</i>	<i>kt</i>
1990	119 824.42	0.013	0.348	415.531	70 899.17	0.006	0.616
1995	85 594.07	0.013	0.330	319.524	52 512.51	0.005	0.453
2000	74 201.55	0.013	0.316	309.934	46 623.15	0.005	0.398

YEAR	Total nitrogen from MM	Fraction of leached N	Fraction of volatilized nitrogen	Nitrogen from bedding materials (pigs, poultry)	N input from manure applied to soils	EFs	Emissions
	tons N/Year	%	%	tons N/Year	tons N/ Year	kg N ₂ O-N/kg	kt
2005	66 523.80	0.013	0.310	299.021	42 212.40	0.006	0.377
2010	57 544.89	0.013	0.302	233.091	37 014.00	0.006	0.345
2011	55 087.88	0.013	0.299	190.096	35 446.33	0.005	0.282
2012	56 388.78	0.013	0.301	202.753	36 255.74	0.005	0.290
2013	55 040.13	0.013	0.301	192.604	35 391.94	0.005	0.299
2014	56 566.76	0.013	0.304	226.830	36 442.93	0.006	0.317
2015	55 941.57	0.013	0.304	228.504	36 072.32	0.005	0.286
2016	53 940.91	0.013	0.302	207.206	34 822.17	0.005	0.301
2017	54 359.47	0.013	0.303	239.565	35 624.89	0.005	0.295
2018	55 684.09	0.013	0.305	253.338	36 172.40	0.005	0.286
2019	54 536.96	0.013	0.304	240.214	35 090.09	0.005	0.290
2020	51 811.87	0.013	0.300	221.479	33 773.99	0.005	0.286
2021	49 627.48	0.013	0.298	212.643	32 486.05	0.005	0.262
2022	48 902.61	0.014	0.296	181.063	31 545.08	0.005	0.249
2023	49 174.55	0.013	0.293	197.405	32 060.05	0.005	0.284
2024	49 446.84	0.014	0.279	106.864	33 234.20	0.005	0.263

Activity data

Livestock number ([Chapter 5.1](#)) and information on the AWMS are described in the [Chapter 5.4.2](#). Direct inputs of nitrogen slightly vary according to the applied methodology. Based on the IPCC 2019 RF, total nitrogen excretion per liquid (4 624 t/N/year), per digesters (1489 t/N/year) and solid system (21 291 t/N/year) in manure management were used for the estimation of total nitrogen input of manure applied to soil in 2024.

Sewage Sludge Applied to Soils (CRT 3.D.1.2.b)

Tier 1 and default emission factor were used (0.005 kg N₂O-N/kg N) for the estimation of direct N₂O emissions from sewage sludge applied to soils.

The methodology is in accordance with the IPCC 2019 RF. Emissions were estimated by using these equations:

$$N_2O - N_{\text{sewage sludge}} = N_{\text{sewage sludge}} * P_N \text{ and } N_2O_{\text{sewage sludge}} = N_2O - N_{\text{sewage sludge}} * EF * \frac{44}{28}$$

Where: **N₂O-N_{sewage sludge}** = input of pure nitrogen from sewage sludge applied into the soil in kg, **N_{sewage sludge}** = amount of sludge from wastewater treatment in kg, **P_N** = weighted percentage of nitrogen from sewage sludge (3.31%), **EF** = default emission factor in kg N₂O-N/kg N.

Table 5.59: Input parameters and EFs used in the category 3.D.1.2.b - Sewage Sludge

YEAR	MUNICIPAL SLUDGE*	INDUSTRIAL SLUDGE	INPUT INTO SOIL**	N-INPUT FROM SEWAGE SLUDGE	N ₂ O EMISSIONS
	t				Gg
1990	6 832	3 160	9 991.900	330.732	0.002874
1995	4 043	2 251	6 294.400	208.345	0.001799
2000	1 254	1 342	2 596.900	85.957	0.000734
2005	5 870	2 231	8 101.027	268.144	0.002394
2010	923	1 102	2 024.855	67.023	0.000624
2011	358	685	1 043.384	34.536	0.000274

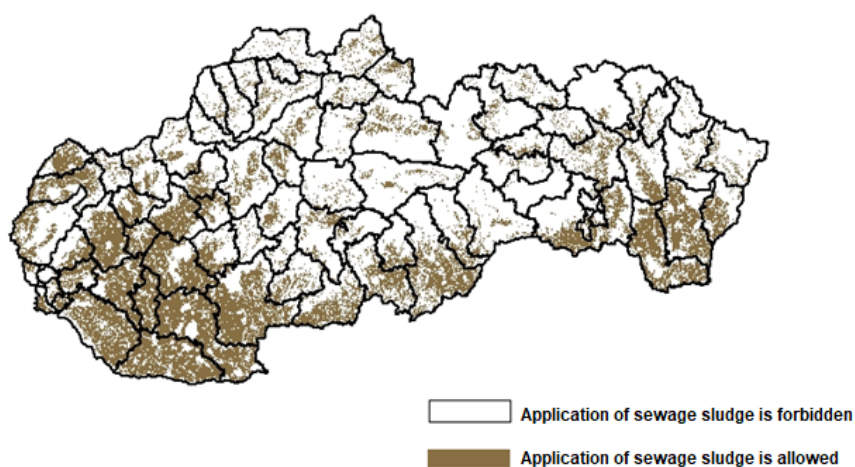
YEAR	MUNICIPAL SLUDGE*	INDUSTRIAL SLUDGE	INPUT INTO SOIL**	N-INPUT FROM SEWAGE SLUDGE	N ₂ O EMISSIONS
	<i>t</i>				<i>Gg</i>
2012	1 254	478	1 732.337	57.340	0.000459
2013	518	627	1 145.022	37.900	0.000320
2014	8	688	695.500	23.021	0.000200
2015	0	813	812.649	26.899	0.0002113
2016	0	1 134	1 133.631	37.523	0.000324
2017	0	362	362.151	11.987	0.000099
2018	0	287	287.404	9.513	0.000075
2019	0	49	48.937	1.620	0.000013
2020	0	1	0.968	0.032	0.0000003
2021	0	1	1.000	0.033	0.0000003
2022	0	1	1.000	0.033	0.0000003
2023	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
2024	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

* Zero means, no sludge produced; ** municipal and industrial sludge

Activity data

Activity data on sewage sludge consumption in agriculture ([Table 5.59](#)) are based on the data provided by the Water Research Institute (WRP) (applied sludge from municipal wastewater treatment plants) and the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic (Industrial sludge). In 2022 submission, industrial sludge was implemented into inventory for the first time. The WRP collects data on nitrogen inputs (bottom up approach) into the soils. The Water Research Institute informed, that municipal sewage sludge was not applied into agricultural soils in years 2015 –2024, therefore notation key NO was used. Application of NO notation key was extended to other sources of sludge as there has been information considered from the WRP that there was no application of sewage sludge to agricultural soils in 2024. The data are consistent with the Waste sector. Missing data were extrapolated to enhance completeness before the year 2003 (municipal sewage sludge) and 2002 (Industrial sewage sludge), due to unavailable statistics. Percentage of pure nitrogen from sewage sludge was provided by the [Guidelines for the Sewage Sludge Application](#) by the Soil Science and Conservation Research Institute. According to the mentioned publication, the sludge contains 3.31% of the nitrogen.

Figure 5.19: The map of sensitive areas of the Slovak Republic, where application of sludge is prohibited according to the Nitrate directive



Other Organic Fertilizers Applied to Soils (CRT 3.D.1.2.c)

Tier 1 (IPCC 2019 RF) and default emission factor (0.005 kg N₂O-N/kg N) were used for the estimation of direct N₂O emissions from compost applied to soils. Emissions were estimated, by using these equations:

$$N_2O - N_{\text{compost}} = N_{\text{compost}} * P_N; N_2O_{\text{compost}} = N_2O - N_{\text{compost}} * EF * \frac{44}{28}$$

Where: **N₂O-N_{compost}** = input of pure nitrogen in compost applied in to the soil in kg, **N_{compost}** = amount of compost from composting plant, **P_N** =Share of nitrogen in organic waste, **EF** = 0.01 kg N₂O-N/kg N (default).

Table 5.60: Share of pure nitrogen from other nitrogen fertilizers in %

TYPE OF FERTILIZERS	P _N	SOURCES
	%	
Fugate	0.38	https://nasepole.sk/digestat-vo-vyzive-a-hnojeni-repky/
Compost	0.7	ÚKSÚP
Natural harmony (organic waste from pharmaceutical production)	2.4	ÚKSÚP
Straw	0.82	https://nasepole.sk/dusikate-hnojenie-po-zbere-obilnin/
Vitahum (organic - humus fertilizer made from natural substances)	0.7	ÚKSÚP
Green fertilizers	0.5	ÚKSÚP

Activity data

Other organic fertilizers applied to soils include the composted waste, digested slurry from digesters, compost and vitahum, natural harmony and green fertilizers. The Consumption is provided with total amount of organic waste into soils (OW) and the data is provided by the UKSÚP. Data are converted into nitrogen content (NC).

Data are available from 2000 to 2024. Other organic nitrogen fertilizers were applied to the soil even before the year 2000, but there are no available statistics. Missing data were extrapolated by linear extrapolation in excel spreadsheets.

Urine and Dung Deposited by Grazing Animals (CRT 3.D.1.c)

The N₂O estimation from pasture is based on default emission factors (0.004 kg N₂O-N/kg N for cattle and poultry and 0.003 kg N₂O-N/kg N for sheep and other animals). Nitrogen excretions per AWMS were estimated in manure management category. Total nitrogen from pasture was 13 615.68tN/year in 2024. Total N₂O emissions from pasture were 0.057 Gg of N₂O in 2024. This category is estimated in conjunction with the category 3.B.2.

Table 5.61: Input parameters and EFs in the category 3.D.1.c - Urine and Dung Deposited by Grazing Animals in particular years

YEAR	N-EXCRETION ON PASTURE	EFs	N ₂ O EMISSIONS
	t N/year	kg N ₂ O-N/kg N	Gg
1990	16 028.47	0.0036	0.090
1995	13 305.53	0.0034	0.071
2000	10 787.81	0.0032	0.054
2005	10 666.44	0.0035	0.058
2010	11 529.70	0.0038	0.068
2011	11 436.53	0.0028	0.050
2012	11 901.62	0.0028	0.053
2013	11 996.42	0.0031	0.059
2014	12 260.94	0.0034	0.065
2015	12 360.93	0.0027	0.053
2016	12 257.27	0.0033	0.064

YEAR	N-EXCRETION ON PASTURE	EFs	N ₂ O EMISSIONS
	t N/year	kg N ₂ O-N/kg N	Gg
2017	12 100.14	0.0030	0.058
2018	12 709.60	0.0027	0.054
2019	12 537.01	0.0030	0.059
2020	12 425.25	0.0032	0.063
2021	12 793.73	0.0028	0.057
2022	12 873.09	0.0027	0.054
2023	13 042.89	0.0036	0.074
2024	13 615.68	0.0027	0.057

Activity data

It is assumed that sheep, goats and horses can stay on pasture for 200 days, 41% of non-dairy cattle stays only for 150 days. The statistical research concerning the amount of pastoral biomass consumed by breeding animals is currently unavailable in Slovakia.

Results of the analysis of different AWMS were used for the calculation of nitrogen input from animal husbandry into N-cycle. This analysis was based on the results collected from questionnaires of the 222 agricultural subjects (21.3% of total subjects in Slovakia). These subjects cultivated 14.7% of total agricultural land and 15.2% of arable land. Duration of the grazing period can vary significantly depending on weather conditions and regions. Reliable data for statistical evaluation is not available, but significant differences can be found in this regard. N₂O emissions from pasture were based on the proportion of the pasture for housing that was made by the NPPC-VÚŽV. The proportions of the pasture are demonstrated in the [Chapter 5.4.2](#). Number of animals are summarized in [Table 5.4](#). Activity data in this category are consistent with the activity data used for estimation in category 3.B.2.

Crop Residues (CRT 3.D.1.d)

According to the 2019 IPCC RF, nitrogen input from crop residues was estimated used by equation 11.6.

There is no comprehensive survey on the amount of crop residues burned as fuel in the Slovak Republic. Therefore, no removal from the burning of fuel was assumed. Also, data on fraction of above-ground residues of crop removed annually for a purpose such as feed bedding and construction is not available. The seams and leaves are usually utilized as a fodder of domestic livestock. Data on straw exported abroad are missing.

Country specific nutrition potential: The country specific value for sugar beet regarding potential nitrogen nutrition was considered instead of the IPCC default method which is not accurate for the Slovak conditions. According to the national publication Postharvest residues of sugar beet and their role in the nutrient cycle by Stanislav Torma, 20 kg N/ha for sugar beet was taken as country specific value. The default values were considered for other crops. The values are presented in [Table 5.62](#).

Table 5.62: Parameters used to estimate emissions from crop residues

CROP TYPE	N _(AG)	N _(BG)	SLOPE	INTERCEPT	RS _{(T)a}	DRY MATTER FRACTION OF HARVESTED PRODUCTS (DRY)	NUTRITION POTENTIAL IN CROP RESIDUES
	kg N (kg d.m.) ⁻¹				kg d.m. (kg d.m.) ⁻¹		kg N/ha
Wheat	0.006	0.009	1.510	0.520	0.230	0.890	-
Rye	0.005	0.011	1.090	0.880	0.220	0.880	-
Barley	0.007	0.014	0.980	0.590	0.220	0.890	-
Oat	0.007	0.008	0.910	0.890	0.250	0.890	-
Maize	0.006	0.007	1.030	0.610	0.220	0.870	-
Potato	0.019	0.014	0.100	1.060	0.200	0.220	-

CROP TYPE	N _(AG)	N _(BG)	SLOPE	INTERCEPT	RS _{(T)a}	DRY MATTER FRACTION OF HARVESTED PRODUCTS (DRY)	NUTRITION POTENTIAL IN CROP RESIDUES
	kg N (kg d.m.) ⁻¹				kg d.m. (kg d.m.) ⁻¹		kg N/ha
Sugar beet	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Oil plants	0.008	0.008	1.130	0.850	0.190	0.910	-
Tobacco	0.015	0.012	0.300	0.000	0.540	0.900	-
Maize for silage	0.015	0.007	0.000	0.000	0.540	0.900	-
Meadows	0.015	0.012	0.300	0.000	0.800	0.900	-
Peas	0.008	0.008	1.130	0.850	0.190	0.910	-
Lens	0.008	0.008	1.130	0.850	0.190	0.910	-
Beans	0.008	0.008	1.130	0.850	0.190	0.910	-
Other leguminous plants	0.027	0.022	0.300	0.000	0.400	0.900	-
Soya	0.008	0.008	0.930	1.350	0.190	0.910	-
Clover	0.025	0.016	0.300	0.000	0.800	0.900	-
Alfaalfa	0.027	0.019	0.290	0.000	0.400	0.900	-

Country specific FRAC_{Renew}: Equation 11.6 (IPCC 2019 RF) requires usage of the fractions of the total area of crops, that is renewed annually. For annual crops, Frac_{Renew} equals to 1 and Frac_{Remove} equals to 0.2. These assumptions are for the forage/pasture five-years renewal frequency. The perennial forage such as alfalfa and clover grows in 4 and 3 rotations. The topic was discussed with experts from the National Agricultural and Food Centre – The Research Institute of Grassland and Mountain Farming. Information published in the article - *Growing and Utilization of Grassland and Clover grassland on Arable Land of Foothill and Mountain Areas* (in Slovak) by Mariana Jančová assumed clover rotation in 3-years cycle and alfalfa rotation in 4-years cycle. Clover and alfalfa are grown in monocultures for seed growing purpose. In addition, Frac_{Renew} equal to 0.2 was assumed for the forage/pasture renewal, assuming five-year renewal frequency. These values were based on expert judgment.

Country specific FRAC_{Remove}: Slovak inventory uses a N-flow approach to calculate the emissions from 3.B and 3.D, which is in line with the IPCC Guidelines, the N₂O emissions from straw used for bedding is reported in CRT 3.D.a.2 Animal manure applied to soils, and this amount of N was taken into account in the value of Frac_{Remove}. The value of Frac_{Remove} was calculated for all year from the N content of straw used for bedding divided by the sum of the N content of the above-ground biomass of grain crops of which straw is used for bedding (wheat, barley, rye and oats). The amount of straw used as bedding material was taken from Articles: Livestock breeding by Vojtech Brestenský and Storage of agricultural fertilizers by Vojtech Brestenský (in Slovak) and Removal and storage of fertilizers by Vojtech Brestenský (in Slovak). Publications provided litter requirements per species and categories per day in kilograms. Nitrogen input from straw was not available in presented publications. Nitrogen input from straw was taken from article Nitrogen fertilization after harvesting cereals by Štefan Gáborík (in Slovak). Frac_{Remove} parameter for silage maize was implemented while only below-ground biomass was considered. It is assumed, that maize for silage is used for fodder purpose in Slovakia.

According to the ERT recommendation from the ARR 2022, the amount of forage consumed by livestock was removed from below-ground biomass in meadows. Maize for silage is used for biogas production in biogas stations. Based on expert judgement of ERT and country expert judgement Frac_{Remove} for maize is 1. According to the publication Guidelines for the support for selected non-projects measures, the farmer is obliged to maintain agricultural areas in a condition suitable for grazing or cultivation in accordance with § 5 of the SR Government Regulation no. 342/2014 Coll. Areas of permanent grassland or meadows must be managed in accordance with agro-technical practice. For areas of meadows, this means maintaining all areas by mowing, grazing and additionally by mulching according to altitude and

in following terms: Mowing 4 times per year from 0-800 meters above sea level, grazing 4 times per year from 0-800 meters above sea level and mulching as well. Based on presented information, it was impossible to derivate share for $Frac_{Remove}$. The review analysis of inventories was done and only in Polish inventory $Frac_{Remove}$ parameter was derivated. Poland is neighbouring country with similar agricultural conditions and value was taken into Slovak inventory. Used $Frac_{Remove}$ and $Frac_{Renew}$ values are presented in [Tables 5.63](#) and [5.64](#).

Table 5.63: Parameters used to estimate emissions from crop residues

TYPE OF CROP	$Frac_{Renew}$	$Frac_{Remove}$
WHEAT	1	0.18
RYE	1	0.18
BARLEY	1	0.18
OAT	1	0.18
MAIZE	1	0
POTATO	1	0
SUGAR BEET	1	0
OIL PLANTS	1	0
TOBACCO	1	0
MAIZE FOR SILAGE	1	1
MEADOWS	0.20	0.95
PEAS	1	0
LENS	1	0
BEANS	1	0
OTHER LEGUMINOUS PLANTS	1	0
SOYA	1	0
CLOVER	0.33	0
ALFALFA	0.25	0

Table 5.64: Nitrogen in bedding materials and $Frac_{Remove}$ in particular years

YEAR	N INPUT FROM BEDDING MATERIALS	N CONTENT OF ABOVE-GROUND BIOMASS OF GRAIN CROPS USED AS BEDDING MATERIAL	$Frac_{Remove}$ (WHEAT, BARLEY, RYE, OAT)
	<i>t</i>		%
1990	415.531	6 167.765	6.74
1995	319.525	5 038.292	6.34
2000	309.934	3 677.159	8.43
2005	299.021	2 921.960	10.23
2010	233.091	1 961.914	11.88
2011	190.096	1 657.890	11.47
2012	202.753	1 789.406	11.33
2013	192.604	1 779.498	10.82
2014	226.830	1 780.288	12.74
2015	228.504	1 818.204	12.57
2016	207.206	1 655.661	12.51
2017	239.565	1 742.469	13.75
2018	253.338	1 828.406	13.86
2019	240.214	1 704.719	14.09
2020	221.479	1 487.173	14.89
2021	221.643	1 316.377	16.15
2022	181.063	1 112.213	16.28
2023	197.405	1 162.191	16.99

YEAR	N INPUT FROM BEDDING MATERIALS	N CONTENT OF ABOVE-GROUND BIOMASS OF GRAIN CROPS USED AS BEDDING MATERIAL	Frac ^{Remove} (WHEAT, BARLEY, RYE, OAT)
	<i>t</i>		%
2024	106.865	1 105.871	9.66

Activity data

Activity data on crop yields and annual area of harvested crops were taken from the ŠÚ SR. To estimate the N added to soils from crop residues and forage/pasture renewal, mainly default parameters from Table 11.2, 11.1A (IPCC 2019 RF) were used. Since yield statistics are reported as field-dry weight, a correction factor was applied to estimate dry matter yields in accordance with the Equation 11.7 IPCC 2019 RF):

$$\text{Crop}_{(T)} = \text{Yield Fresh}_{(T)} * \text{DRY}$$

Where: **Crop_(T)** = harvested dry matter yield for crop T in kg d.m/ha, **Yield Fresh_(T)** = kg of fresh weight per ha, **DRY** = dry matter fraction of harvested crop T in kg of d.m.

Table 5.65: Growing areas and total nitrogen in crops and legumes in 2024

CROP		HARVESTED AREA	HARVESTED ANNUAL CROP YIELD CROP _(T)	ANNUAL AMOUNT OF N IN CROP RESIDUES
		ha	kg d.m. ha ⁻¹	kg N yr ⁻¹
CEREALS	Wheat	350 358.20	4 846.66	21 438 284
	Ray	7 351.94	2 787.48	195 272
	Barley	126 485.16	4 186.94	6 209 096
	Oat	11 975.04	2 368.89	256 611
OTHER	Maize	147 276.42	6 284.28	8 613 804
	Potato	6 028.81	6 226.62	187 084
	Sugar beet	23 554.66	0.00	471 093
	Oil plants	286 104.71	2 249.05	7 902 515
	Tobacco	4.18	268.28	14
	Maize for silage	59 299.41	25 313.97	5 674 171
	Meadows	497 146.00	2 375.48	3 213 391
NITROGEN FIXING CROPS	Peas	7 751.13	1 342.22	127 795
	Lens	526.10	497.76	3 219
	Beans	148.26	1 461.89	2 662
	Other leguminous plants	11 748.83	1 158.67	265 998
	Soya	67 839.27	2 002.25	1 409 933
	Clover	12 942.58	4 103.87	692 970
	Alfalfa	45 941.23	5 502.30	2 598 857
2024 TOTAL		1 662 481.94	72 976.60	59 262 769.0

Mineralization/Immobilization Associated with Loss/Gain of Soil Organic Matter (CRT 3.D.1.e)

F_{SOM} refers to the amount of N mineralised from loss in soil organic C in mineral soils through land-use change or management practices. In order to estimate the N mineralised as consequence of this loss of soil carbon, the Equation 11.8 of 2006 IPCC Guidelines was applied:

$$F_{\text{SOM}} = \sum_{\text{LU}} \left[\left(\Delta C_{\text{Mineral, LU}} * \frac{1}{R} \right) * 1000 \right]$$

F_{SOM} = the net annual amount of N mineralized in mineral soils as a result of loss of soil carbon through change in land use or management, kg N, **ΔC_{Mineral, LU}** = average annual loss of soil carbon for each land-use type (LU), tonnes, **R** = C:N ratio of the soil organic matter, **LU** = land-use and/or management system type.

The N₂O estimation from mineralization and immobilization of nitrogen is based on default emission factors according to table 11.1 of the 2019 IPCC RF (0.005 kg N₂O–N/kg N). A default value of 15 for the C:N ratio (R) was applied according to the p.11.20 IPCC 2019 RF. Used activity data is consistent with the LULUCF sector category 4(III) – Direct N₂O emissions from N mineralization/immobilization.

Activity data

The activity data were taken from the carbon loss from management changes under 4.B.1 - Cropland Remaining Cropland/mineral soils. These carbon losses calculated in the LULUCF sector based on the detailed land-use matrices were used as activity data to calculate the N-losses due to mineralization.

Table 5.66: Activity data and emissions in the category 3.D.1.e in 1990 – 2024

YEAR	N IN MINERAL SOILS THAT IS MINERALIZED/IMMOBILIZED IN ASSOCIATION WITH LOSS OF SOIL C	3.D.1.e - MINERALIZATION/IMMOBILIZATION ASSOCIATED WITH LOSS/GAIN OF SOIL ORGANIC MATTER
	kg/year	Gg
1990	30 760.0	0.0003
1995	102 840.0	0.0009
2000	157 710.0	0.0013
2005	206 873.0	0.0018
2010	208 013.0	0.0019
2011	202 693.0	0.0016
2012	188 440.0	0.0015
2013	176 693.0	0.0015
2014	168 230.0	0.0015
2015	167 027.0	0.0013
2016	160 667.0	0.0014
2017	158 000.0	0.0013
2018	143 753.0	0.0011
2019	121 420.0	0.0010
2020	116 126.0	0.0010
2021	92 442.0	0.0007
2022	83 590.0	0.0007
2023	82 990.0	0.0007
2024	90 234.0	0.0007

Cultivation of Organic Soils (CRT 3.D.1.f)

The area of histosols in agricultural area was 450 ha in 2024 and is constant in time series. Emissions from this source are below the threshold of significance for all years as documented in [Table 5.67](#). Therefore, notation key 'NE' is reported for the N₂O emissions in CRT Table 3.D. Used activity data is consistent with the LULUCF sector.

Table 5.67: Activity data, emission factors and emissions from histosols in particular years

YEAR	AREA	EFs	N ₂ O EMISSIONS
	ha	kg N ₂ O-N/ha ⁻¹	Gg
1990	450	0.029	0.00565714
1995	450	0.029	0.00565714
2000	450	0.029	0.00565714
2005	450	0.029	0.00565714
2010	450	0.029	0.00565714
2015	450	0.029	0.00565714
2016	450	0.029	0.00565714
2017	450	0.029	0.00565714
2018	450	0.029	0.00565714

YEAR	AREA	EFs	N ₂ O EMISSIONS
	ha	kg N ₂ O-N/ha ⁻¹	Gg
2019	450	0.029	0.00565714
2020	450	0.029	0.00565714
2021	450	0.029	0.00565714
2022	450	0.029	0.00565714
2023	450	0.029	0.00565714
2024	450	0.029	0.00565714

Atmospheric Deposition (CRT 3.D.2.a)

Tier 3 approach and default emission factor were used for estimation of indirect N₂O emissions from atmospheric deposition. This category is estimated in conjunction with the category 3.B - Manure Management. Emissions were estimated following this equation:

$$N_2O_{(ATD)} = [(F_{SN} * Frac_{GASF}) + ((F_{ON} + F_{PRP}) * Frac_{GASM})] * EF_4 * \frac{44}{28}$$

Where: **N₂O_(ATD)** = annual amounts of N₂O emissions from atmospheric deposition of N volatilised from managed soils in kg, **F_{SN}** = annual N amount of synthetic fertilisers applied to soils in regions in kg, **F_{ON}** = annual amount of managed animal manure and sewage sludge applied to soils in kg N, **F_{PRP}** = annual amount of urine and dung N deposited by grazing animals in kg, **Frac_{GASF}** = fraction of synthetic fertiliser N that volatilised as NH₃ and NO_x kg volatilised in kg of N applied (added), **Frac_{GASM}** = fraction of applied organic N fertilizer and urine & dung deposited by grazing animals in kg N volatilised as NH₃ and NO_x, **EF₄** = emission factor for N₂O emissions from atmospheric deposition in kg N-N₂O on soils and water surfaces (kg NH₃-N + NO_x-N volatilised).

The mean value for leaching of nitrogen varies in the range of 7-10 kg/ha/ year (7% of N-inputs) in national conditions (Bielek, 1998). The IPCC default emission factor (0.010 kg N₂O-N/kg N) was used in time-series. It is assumed, that 10% of nitrogen input from synthetic fertilizers applied on soil volatilizes (NH₃ and NO_x) and 20% of nitrogen from manure applied on soil volatilizes.

Activity data

Activity data in this category is consistent with the activity data in the categories 3.D.1.1 – Inorganic N fertilizers and 3.D.1.b.i – Animal Manure Applied to Soil. **Table 5.68** shows time series of activity data, emission factors and N₂O emissions in this category.

Table 5.68: Input parameters, EFs and N₂O emissions in 3.D.2.a - Atmospheric Deposition

YEAR	TOTAL VOLATILIZED N	EFs	N ₂ O EMISSIONS
	t	kg N ₂ O-N/kg N	Gg
1990	43 010.51	0.01	0.676
1995	21 701.37	0.01	0.341
2000	21 603.14	0.01	0.339
2005	22 185.24	0.01	0.349
2010	22 109.11	0.01	0.347
2011	23 433.51	0.01	0.368
2012	21 565.73	0.01	0.339
2013	23 237.75	0.01	0.365
2014	24 420.77	0.01	0.384
2015	23 271.46	0.01	0.366
2016	24 700.04	0.01	0.388
2017	24 378.05	0.01	0.383
2018	25 324.51	0.01	0.398
2019	25 104.87	0.01	0.395
2020	24 461.53	0.01	0.384
2021	24 294.02	0.01	0.382
2022	22 658.45	0.01	0.357

YEAR	TOTAL VOLATILIZED N	EFs	N ₂ O EMISSIONS
	<i>t</i>	<i>kg N₂O-N/kg N</i>	<i>Gg</i>
2023	21 834.50	0.01	0.343
2024	22 278.18	0.01	0.350

Nitrogen Leaching and Run-off (CRT 3.D.2.b)

Tier 3 method and country specific emission factor were used for the estimation of indirect N₂O emissions from nitrogen leaching and run-off. This category is estimated in conjunction with category 3.B.2. Emissions were estimated following the equation:

$$N_2O_{(L)} = (F_{SN} + F_{ON} + F_{PRP} + F_{CR} + F_{SOM}) * \text{Frac}_{\text{LEACH-(H)}} * EF_5 * \frac{44}{28}$$

Where: **N₂O_(L)** = annual amount of N₂O emissions produced from leaching and run-off of N additions to managed soils in kg, **F_{SN}** = annual amount of synthetic fertilizer N applied to soils in kg N, **F_{ON}** = annual amount of managed animal manure, compost, sewage sludge and other organic N additions applied to soils, where leaching and run-off occurs in kg N, **F_{SOM}** = 0, **F_{PRP}** = annual amount of urine and dung N deposited by grazing animals where leaching and run-off occurs in kg N, **F_{CR}** = amount of N in crop residues including N-fixing crops here leaching a run-off occurs in kg N, **Frac_{LEACH-(H)}** = fraction of all N added in managed soils, where leaching run-off occurs, that is through leaching and run-off in kg of N additions, **EF₅** = emission factor for N₂O emissions from N leaching and run-off in kg N₂O-N (kg N leached and run-off)

Default emission factor (0.011 kg N₂O-N/kg N) was used for time series.

According to *Mosier et al*, the suggested value of **Frac_{LEACH}** is 30%. Value is recommended for calculation of N₂O emission through leaching in the 2019 IPCC GL where it is defined that for the areas with active irrigation and areas where the total precipitation is for a short time higher than evaporation, the value 30% of the proportion of nitrogen leached out of the utilized agricultural land (**Frac_{LEACH}**) is used. For dryland regions, where precipitation and irrigation are lower than evapotranspiration throughout most of the year, leaching is unlikely to occur, **Frac_{LEACH}** is equal to zero.

Inclusion of irrigated areas and humid areas modify the default nitrogen leached from arable land and grassland **Frac_{LEACH}** to the country specific value according to the equation:

$$\text{Frac}_{\text{LEACH}_{\text{NATIONAL}}} = (\text{Frac}_{\text{IRR}} + \text{Frac}_{\text{WET}}) * \text{Frac}_{\text{LEACH}}$$

Where: **Frac_{IRR}** = the proportion of irrigated areas to the total agricultural land area, **Frac_{WET}** = share of the humid area to the total area of arable land and grassland in %, **Frac_{LEACHNATIONAL}** = the national value of the proportion of the leached nitrogen from the cultivated soil in %.

Analysis of Irrigated Areas in Slovakia

The share of irrigated areas in Slovakia was derived from the official statistics published by the Hydromelioration, the state enterprise. Area for particular years 1990 – 2002 was not available, therefore, the data gap was modelled using linear extrapolation tool in Excel. Obtained data were compared with the EUROSTAT datasets. The total of the utilized agricultural area was taken from the official statistics of the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic. For the correct determination of the proportion of irrigated areas, it was important to distinguish the type of irrigation. In the case of drip irrigation, water is gradually soaked into the soil, and no nitrogen leaching occurs. Therefore, drip irrigation areas were excluded from the analysis. From the statistics it is visible, that the proportion of irrigated areas in Slovakia is decreasing due to the obsolescence of the irrigation network, i. e. decrease by 93.1% in 2024 compared to 1990. Statistical data about irrigated areas could not be fully verified because only Hydromelioration publishes this type of data in its annual reports. The Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic did not publish such data type and EUROSTAT published only an incomplete data on proportion of irrigated area (proportions are available for 2006, 2008, 2011 and 2014).

In 2024, total irrigated area in Slovakia was 24 807 hectares, representing only 1.7% of agricultural land. The proportion of irrigated areas to the total utilized agricultural areas is listed in [Table 5.69](#).

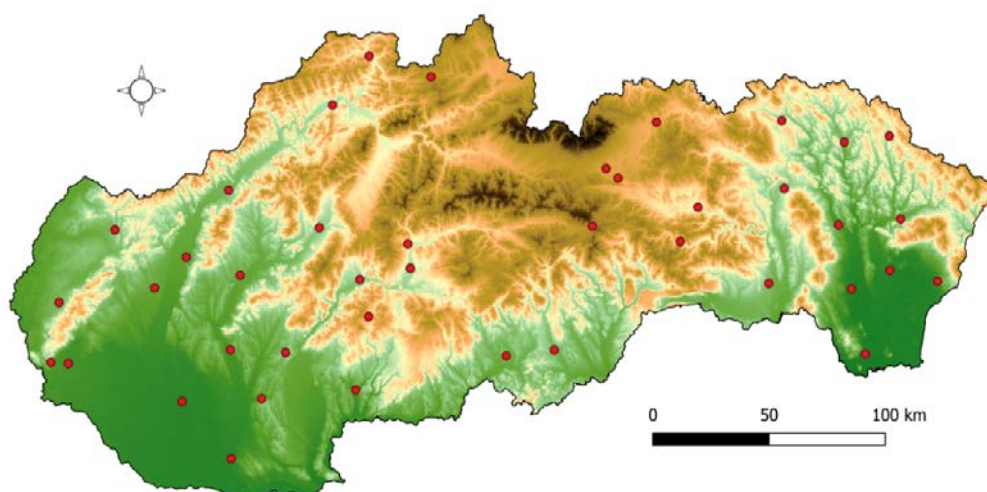
Table 5.69: The proportion of irrigated areas to the total utilized agricultural areas

YEAR	TOTAL IRRIGATED AREAS	UTILIZED AGRICULTURAL AREAS	SHARE OF IRRIGATED AREAS TO THE TOTAL AREAS OF AGRICULTURAL USE FRAC _{IRR}	SHARE OF IRRIGATED AREAS ACCORDING TO EUROSTAT
	ha		%	
1990	406 138	1 473 453	27.6%	-
1995	348 888	1 487 714	23.5%	-
2000	291 638	1 507 178	19.3%	-
2001	280 188	1 502 051	18.7%	-
2005	147 519	1 504 147	9.8 %	-
2010	206 523	1 501 997	13.7 %	-
2011	194 215	1 500 905	12.9 %	0.8 %
2012	187 574	1 499 568	12.5 %	-
2013	168 277	1 498 986	11.2 %	-
2014	154 698	1 498 119	10.3 %	1.3 %
2015	62 239	1 495 789	4.2 %	-
2016	60 818	1 494 900	4.1 %	-
2017	54 421	1 494 566	3.6 %	-
2018	56 408	1 406 399	4.0%	-
2019	54 952	1 348 919	4.1%	-
2020	23 441	1 346 047	1.7%	-
2021	55 393	1 347 023	4.2%	-
2022	25 887	1 403 864	1.8%	-
2023	55 360	1 307 119	4.2%	-
2024	24 807	1 303 532	1.7%	-

Estimation of humid areas in Slovakia

Climatic parameters, evapotranspiration and precipitation (**Figure 5.20**) were used to estimate humid areas in Slovakia. Detailed data were obtained from 41 professional meteorological stations operated by the SHMÚ. Data were analysed and aggregated to monthly and annual averages for purposes of the analysis.

Figure 5.20: Network of meteorological stations in Slovakia



The evaporation in agricultural areas occurs mainly through evapotranspiration (ET_0) and depends on meteorological conditions, soil characteristics, farming practices and crop types. It means that evapotranspiration can vary within the country or in time and cannot be expressed by one single

representative value. For purposes of this study, we assumed the appearance of vegetation during the whole year, therefore we replaced evaporation. Evapotranspiration was estimated by SHMÚ experts for all 41 meteorological stations with the Penman-Monteith combined method. The equation uses standard climatological data of solar radiation (sunshine), air temperature, humidity and wind speed. The weather parameters' measurements should be made at 2 m (or converted to that height) above an extensive surface of green grass, completely shading the ground and with adequate humidity.

A climatic indicator of humidification is a climatological index used for regionalization of the climate in terms of humidification. It represents the relationship between the amount of water, which is possible to evaporate from the surface of sufficiently humidified soil and vegetation. The climatic indicator of humidification is calculated by the relationship:

$$\sum (P) + \sum (ET_0) > K$$

Where: ET_0 = the sum of potential evapotranspiration, P = the precipitation total, K = the humidification of soils.

The rainy season must be identified for the estimation of humid areas. The rainy season is defined as the period when precipitation is higher than evapotranspiration. Parameter of humidification of the soil is higher than 1, the equation adjusts to:

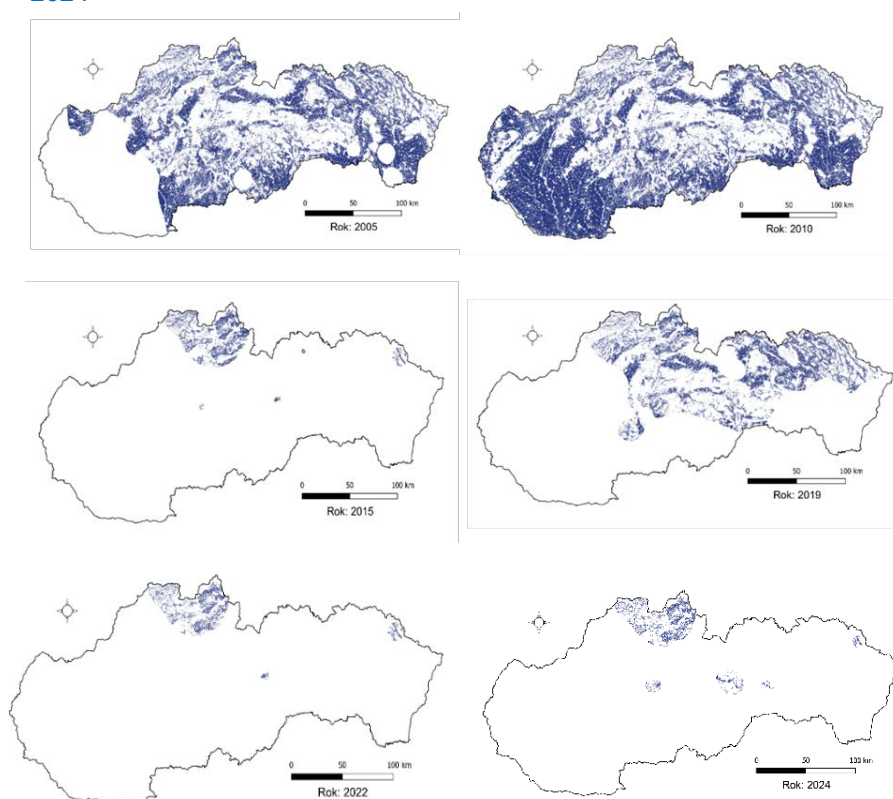
$$\frac{P}{ET_0} > 1$$

According to the definition of the $Frac_{LEACH}$ in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, the determination of 'rainy seasons' is based on precipitation and Pan Evaporation (E_{PAN}) data. Rainy seasons are defined as periods when rainfall $> 0.5 \cdot$ Pan Evaporation, then $P/E_{PAN} > 0.5$, where P is the monthly precipitation. In the case of this study, we use evapotranspiration $\sum P/\sum ET_0 \geq 1$. The share P/ET_0 was analysed for 41 meteorological stations.

To cover the whole area of Slovakia, the presented meteorological data were interpolated. The interpolation was processed in the Geographic Information System (QGIS software) using the Inverse Distance Weighting Interpolation function. Interpolation parameters distance coefficient 2, number of columns 3 000 and number of rows 1 500 were applied. In the raster image ([Figure 5.21](#)), areas with a $\sum P/\sum ET_0 \geq 1$ were extracted by using the contours function and used to trim the underlying layers by available geoprocessing tools. The highly accurate database called The Land Parcel Identification System (LPIS) was used as the underlying layer. Based on geoprocessing analysis, arable land data was revealed. Data on evapotranspiration and precipitation were available in 2024, therefore geoprocessing analysis was performed. Based on [Figure 5.21](#), decrease of humid areas will continue in 2024. To calculate the specific national value for nitrogen losses from agricultural land due to leaching ($Frac_{LEACHNATIONAL}$) we used equation:

$$Frac_{LEACHNATIONAL} = (Frac_{irr} + Frac_{wet}) * Frac_{LEACH}$$

Figure 5.21: Grassland and arable land where $\Sigma P/\Sigma ETo \geq 1$ for 2005, 2010, 2015, 2019, 2022 and 2024



Activity data

Activity data in this category are consistent with activity data in categories 3.D.1.a – Inorganic N Fertilizers and 3.D.1.b.i – Animal Manure Applied to Soils. **Table 5.70** shows the time series of parameters, EFs and N₂O emissions.

Table 5.70: Input parameters, EFs and N₂O emissions in 3.D.2.b - Nitrogen Leaching and Run-off in particular years

YEAR	TOTAL LOSS OF N	EFs	N ₂ O EMISSIONS	THE FRACTION OF N INPUT TO MANAGED SOILS THAT IS LOST THROUGH LEACHING AND RUN-OFF
	t	kg N ₂ O-N/kg N	Gg	%
1990	93 970.86	0.0110	1.628	24%
1995	44 227.97	0.0110	0.766	22%
2000	34 631.88	0.0110	0.600	19%
2005	49 447.83	0.0110	0.857	23%
2010	73 375.19	0.0110	1.270	37%
2011	12 606.86	0.0110	0.218	6%
2012	12 908.30	0.0110	0.223	6%
2013	32 179.51	0.0110	0.557	15%
2014	47 398.75	0.0110	0.819	19%
2015	6 147.61	0.0110	0.106	3%
2016	40 674.72	0.0110	0.703	16%
2017	21 779.73	0.0110	0.375	9%
2018	5 809.36	0.0110	0.100	2%
2019	21 814.31	0.0110	0.377	9%

YEAR	TOTAL LOSS OF N	EFs	N ₂ O EMISSIONS	THE FRACTION OF N INPUT TO MANAGED SOILS THAT IS LOST THROUGH LEACHING AND RUN-OFF
	<i>t</i>	<i>kg N₂O-N/kg N</i>	<i>Gg</i>	<i>%</i>
2020	30 725.36	0.0110	0.530	12%
2021	13 327.34	0.0110	0.230	5%
2022	3 353.78	0.0110	0.058	2%
2023	45 996.67	0.0110	0.797	20%
2024	3 782.73	0.0110	0.065	2%

5.7.3. Description of any Flexibility Applied

Not applicable.

5.7.4. Uncertainty Assessment and Time-series Consistency

Tab. 5.71: Table of uncertainty for Agricultural soils (CRT 3.D)

CATEGORY	GAS	ACTIVITY DATA UNCERTAINTY	EMISSION FACTOR UNCERTAINTY
3.D.1 Direct N ₂ O Emissions from Managed Soils	N ₂ O	59.37	36.22
3.D.2 Indirect N ₂ O Emissions from Managed Soils	N ₂ O	77.10	103.30

5.7.5. Category-specific QA/QC and Verification

Inorganic N-fertilizers: The Slovak Republic has had a long-term issue in inorganic nitrogen fertilizers reporting to the world and European institutions. Data inconsistencies cause problems during inventory preparation of greenhouse gases and pollutants. The first expert panel for data providers for agricultural data took place in 2022.

The Central Agricultural Testing and Controlling Institute (ÚKSÚP) reported inconsistencies in their data of utilisation of nitrogen fertilizers. Calculations are provided by the ÚKSÚP each year. 90% of data are collected electronically at the farm level and subsequently reported to the ŠÚ SR which reports data to FAOSTAT and EUROSTAT. Revision of data were done in 2022 submission, the data were harmonized with EUROSTAT database in partial years 2000 and 2010, where the inconsistencies were identified (Table 5.6). The quality control comparison of nitrogen was done. Main inconsistencies between the FAOSTAT 2024 database and national inventory ([Table 5.72](#)) were identified huge inconsistency from 2000 to 2012 (cursive). Databases after 2013 are harmonised except for data from IFASTAT. IFASTAT data are different throughout the time-series (cursive bold). Different rounding is a common problem in all datasets (IFASTAT, FAOSTAT, and EUROSTAT). Consumption for the year 2021 was not available in the FAOSTAT and IFASTAT at the time of this exercise.

Table 5.72: Comparison of fertilisers in different databases

YEAR	SVK NID 2026	FAOSTAT 2026	EUROSTAT 2025	IFASTAT 2025
	kg/year			
1993	64 852 000	64 883 000	NA	NA
1994	68 669 000	68 656 000	NA	68 700 000
1995	69 587 000	72 029 000	NA	72 000 000
1996	74 464 000	77 644 000	NA	77 600 000
1997	88 017 000	72 500 000	NA	72 500 000
1998	81 842 000	82 814 000	NA	82 800 000
1999	65 392 000	65 357 000	NA	65 400 000
2000	84 609 000	82 100 000	84 609 000	82 100 000
2001	102 423 000	81 345 000	102 423 000	85 000 000
2002	111 507 000	81 300 000	111 507 000	81 000 000
2003	97 727 000	79 911 000	97 727 000	93 000 000
2004	97 151 000	81 317 000	97 151 000	90 000 000
2005	99 760 000	78 681 000	99 760 000	90 000 000
2006	97 023 000	88 935 000	97 023 000	100 000 000
2007	113 298 000	87 737 000	113 298 000	105 000 000
2008	121 435 000	77 058 000	121 435 000	94 000 000
2009	96 334 000	86 873 000	96 334 000	83 000 000
2010	106 513 000	92 969 000	106 513 000	96 000 000
2011	120 555 000	101 004 000	120 555 000	113 000 000
2012	101 004 000	113 581 000	101 004 000	112 000 000
2013	113 581 390	113 581 000	113 581 000	118 000 000
2014	119 036 050	119 036 000	119 036 000	121 000 000
2015	114 773 000	114 773 000	114 773 000	133 300 000
2016	126 235 769	126 236 000	126 236 000	140 900 000
2017	122 541 152	122 541 152	122 541 000	125 900 000
2018	128 976 885	128 976 885	128 977 000	155 400 000
2019	128 532 971	128 532 970	128 533 000	138 200 000
2020	127 676 520	127 676 519	127 676 520	149 800 000
2021	127 494 597	127 494 600	127 495 000	151 900 000
2022	115 346 776	115 346 000	115 347 000	115 800 000
2023	107 607 314	NA	107 671 000	NA
2024	106 980 142	NA	106 980 1425	NA

5.7.6. Category-specific Recalculations

Recalculations developed in the 3.D Agricultural soils category were provided and implemented in line with the strategy for improvement and prioritisation in 2024, reflecting recommendations received during previous reviews and the sectoral expert's proposals. **Table 5.73** shows an overview of these recalculations and corrections implemented in 2026 submission in 3.D Agricultural soils category.

Table 5.73: Overview of recalculations and implemented improvements in the 3.D Agricultural soils

NUMBER	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	REFERENCE
1.	3.D Agricultural soils	Slovakia implemented recalculations based on TERT recommendations provided during ESR comprehensive review 2025	5.7

The overall impact of recalculations developed in the 3.D category resulted in 28.22% (7022.94 Gg of CO₂ eq.) increase of emissions in Agriculture in 2026 compared to previous submission (2025). The methodology for estimating direct N₂O emissions from managed soils has been revised to improve

consistency with the 2019 Refinement to the IPCC Guidelines according to the recommendation SK-3D-2024-0001. Agricultural land was stratified into wet and dry climate regions, and climate-specific emission factors (EF₁) were applied to relevant nitrogen inputs instead of using a single aggregated factor. This methodological update increases the representativeness of national circumstances and enhances the accuracy of emission estimates by better reflecting spatial variability in conditions controlling N₂O formation.

The revised approach has been applied consistently across the entire time series, resulting in recalculations where relevant. The change does not alter the overall methodological tier but refines parameterisation within the existing framework.

Figure. 5.22 shows overall trend of recalculated emissions and comparison of 2025 and 2026 submissions for 3.D Agricultural soils category.

Figure. 5.22: Comparison of 2025 and 2026 submissions for 3.D category (in Gg of CO₂ eq.)

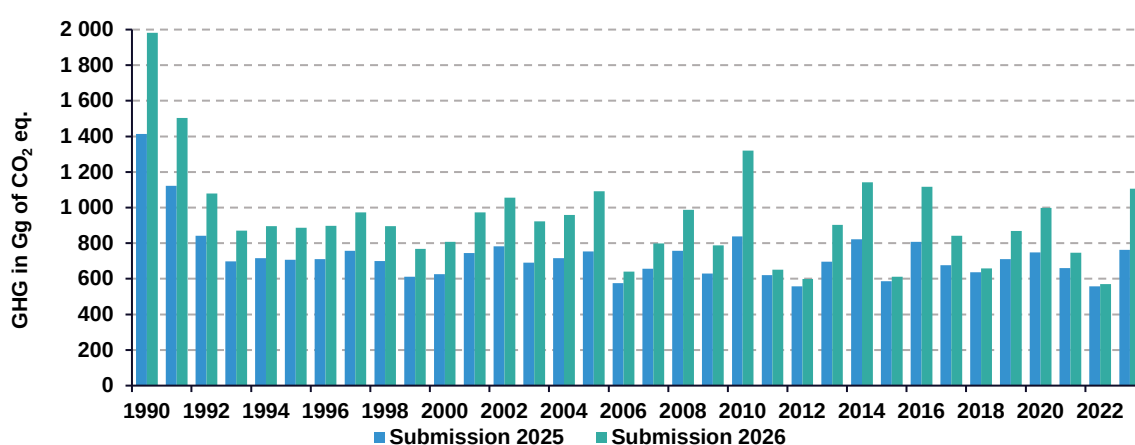


Table 5.74: The recalculations of N₂O in 3.D Agricultural soils in 1990 - 2023

CATEGORY	3.D AGRICULTURAL SOILS – N ₂ O		INTER-ANNUAL DIFFERENCES
	2025	2026	
Submission	Gg of CO ₂ eq		%
Units			
1990	1 413.122	1 981.800	+40.2%
1995	707.342	887.073	+25.4%
2000	625.921	807.728	+29.0%
2005	753.732	1 092.573	+45.0%
2006	575.742	639.874	+11.1%
2007	655.827	799.139	+11.1%
2008	757.777	986.868	+30.2%
2009	630.004	787.773	+25.0%
2010	837.823	1 320.954	+57.7%
2011	620.829	650.418	+4.8%
2012	558.500	599.854	+7.4%
2013	696.454	903.676	+29.8%
2014	821.365	1 141.327	+39.0%
2015	586.500	610.986	+4.2%
2016	808.017	1 117.079	+38.2%
2017	676.569	841.831	+24.4%
2018	636.724	658.219	+3.4%
2019	709.723	868.142	+22.3%
2020	748.348	997.730	+33.3%

CATEGORY	3.D AGRICULTURAL SOILS – N ₂ O		INTER-ANNUAL DIFFERENCES
Submission	2025	2026	
<i>Units</i>	<i>Gg of CO₂ eq</i>		<i>%</i>
2021	659.556	714.644	+13.1%
2022	556.885	570.709	+2.5%
2023	763.266	1 105.956	+44.9%

5.7.7. Category-specific Planned Improvements

There are no planned improvements for this category.

5.8. Prescribed Burning of Savannas (CRT 3.E)

This form of cultivation is strictly prohibited by the law in the Slovak Republic. No emissions from this category were estimated. Therefore, notation key 'NO' is reported for CRT 3.E category.

5.9. Field Burning of Agricultural Residues (CRT 3.F)

This form of cultivation is strictly prohibited by the law in the Slovak Republic. No emissions from this category were estimated. Therefore, notation key 'NO' is reported for CRT 3.F category.

5.10. Liming (CRT 3.G)

5.10.1. Category Description

The soil acidity causes deficit of calcium and magnesium in soils. The presence of the cations of hydrogen and aluminium in the sorption complex causes adverse effects for the growth of the root system of plants. The result is a decrease in the volume of soil and lack of water and nutrients for crops from the soils. The purpose of liming is a correction of soil acidity to normal value with limestone application.

5.10.2. Methodological Issues

Limestone CaCO₃ (3.G.1)

Emissions were calculated according to Tier 1 method (IPCC 2006 GL). Due to missing geographical data on limestone consumption, Tier 2 approach is still not implemented. The CO₂ emissions from liming were calculated according to the equation:

$$\text{CO}_2 \text{ emissions} = M * EF * \frac{44}{12}$$

Where: **CO₂ emissions** = emissions from application of besides limestone and other materials, **M** = annual amount of limestone in tonnes, **EF** = default, a **carbon conversion factor (44/12)** = coefficient for conversion CO₂-C to CO₂

The default conversion factor (EF) used for limestone (CaCO₃) is 0.12.

Table 5.75: Activity data, EFs and estimated CO₂ emissions in 3.G.1 – Limestone CaCO₃ in particular years

YEAR	TOTAL AMOUNT OF CaCO ₃	CARBON CONVERSION FACTOR	CO ₂ EMISSIONS
	t		Gg
1990	99 514.70	0.12	43.786
1995	82 398.20	0.12	36.255
2000	72 805.93	0.12	32.035
2005	20 086.88	0.12	8.838
2010	17 533.07	0.12	7.715
2011	32 130.27	0.12	14.137
2012	23 977.70	0.12	10.550
2013	25 362.49	0.12	11.159
2014	25 425.12	0.12	11.187
2015	26 321.44	0.12	11.581
2016	11 287.59	0.12	4.967
2017	4 471.34	0.12	1.967
2018	7 572.04	0.12	3.332
2019	8 248.01	0.12	3.629
2020	14 206.24	0.12	6.251
2021	8 944.16	0.12	3.935
2022	2 017.17	0.12	0.888
2023	21 017.00	0.12	9.247
2024	17 723.00	0.12	7.800

Activity data

The consumption of limestone decreased in 2024 compared to 2023 by -16% due to decrease in consumption compared to the previous year (2023) and decrease compared to base year almost by -82%. This was caused by the cancellation of subsidies for the purchase of limestone by agricultural enterprises and an increase in the purchase prices of dolomite and limestone.

Data on liming of agricultural soils (cropland) are provided by the ÚKSUP. For the years 1998 – 2024, activity data are based on summarization of records that were submitted by landowners/users to the ÚKSUP according to the Act No 136/2000 Coll. on fertilizers as amended by Act No 555/2004 Coll. For the years 1990 – 1998, only estimated values are available. Data were extrapolated with linear extrapolation tool in Excel sheet. Data contain only limestone or fertilizers containing limestone, which is a difference compared to previous submission. Other calcareous substances containing only Ca and CaO were subtracted from activity data.

Dolomite CaMg(CO₃)₂ (CRT 3.G.2)

The CO₂ emissions from liming of dolomite were calculated according to the equation:

$$\text{CO}_2 \text{ emissions} = M * EF * \frac{44}{12}$$

Where: **CO₂ emissions** = emissions from application of besides components containing dolomite, **M** = annual amount of limestone in tonnes, **EF** = default, a **carbon conversion factor (44/12)** = coefficient for conversion CO₂-C to CO₂. The default conversion factor (EF) used for limestone (MgCO₃) is 0.13.

Activity data

The data on consumption of dolomite was provided by the UKSÚP. Consumption of dolomite decreased by -33% in 2024 compared to 2023. For the years 1998 – 2024, data are based on the summarization of records that were submitted by landowners/users to the ÚKSUP according to the Act No 136/2000 Coll. on fertilizers as amended by Act No 555/2004 Coll. Data contain applied MgCO₃ substances put on soil annually. The total MgCO₃ amount was calculated. For the years 1990 – 1998, only estimated

values are available. Data were extrapolated with linear extrapolation tool in Excel sheet. Data contain only dolomite or fertilizers containing dolomite, which is a difference compared to previous submission. Other dolomite substances containing only Mg and MgO were subtracted from activity data.

Table 5.76: Activity data, EFs and estimated CO₂ emissions in 3.G.2 - Dolomite CaMg(CO₃)₂

YEAR	TOTAL AMOUNT OF MgCO ₃	CARBON CONVERSION FACTOR	CO ₂ EMISSIONS
	t		Gg
1990	4 076.22	0.13	1.943
1995	3 668.34	0.13	1.749
2000	4 840.07	0.13	2.307
2005	921.77	0.13	0.439
2010	1 083.43	0.13	0.516
2011	2 107.91	0.13	1.005
2012	1 579.02	0.13	0.753
2013	1 659.65	0.13	0.791
2014	1 625.76	0.13	0.775
2015	1 744.18	0.13	0.831
2016	3 791.40	0.13	1.807
2017	1 365.99	0.13	0.651
2018	1 844.65	0.13	0.879
2019	2 268.64	0.13	1.081
2020	4 614.54	0.13	2.200
2021	4 198.29	0.13	2.001
2022	6 994.77	0.13	3.334
2023	14 990.20	0.13	7.145
2024	11 247.43	0.13	5.361

5.10.3. Description of any Flexibility Applied

Not applicable.

5.10.4. Uncertainty Assessment and Time-series Consistency

Tab. 5.77: Activity data and emission factor uncertainty for 3.G Liming

CATEGORY	GAS	ACTIVITY DATA UNCERTAINTY	EMISSION FACTOR UNCERTAINTY
3.G Liming	CO ₂	3.04	50.00

5.10.5. Category-specific QA/QC and Verification

The sector-specific QA/QC activities were performed as described in the [Chapter 5.1](#) of the Document and results are verified by the top-down approach. Verification is a part of electronic database system.

5.10.6. Category-specific Recalculations

Recalculations are not occurring in this category.

5.10.7. Category-specific Planned Improvements

There are no planned improvements for this category.

5.11. Urea Application (CRT 3.H)

5.11.1. Category Description

In conditions of Slovakia, urea as fertilizer is applied mainly on medium heavy and heavy soils and less on light sandy soils because of its high solubility and possible loss of nitrogen without its uptake by plants. The urea is neither applied on very acid soils. Urea is not the primary source of nitrogen.

5.11.2. Methodological Issues

Tier 1 method according to the Equation 11.13 (IPCC 2006 GL) was used for emissions estimation in this category. Default conversion factor (EF) used for urea is 0.20. Estimated emissions are shown in **Table 5.74**. CO₂ emissions from urea application were calculated as follows:

$$\text{CO}_2 \text{ emissions} = M_{\text{CO(NH}_2)_2} * \text{EF} * \frac{44}{12}$$

Where: **CO₂ emissions** = emissions from application of urea in tonnes of CO₂, **M_{CO(NH₂)₂}** = annual amount of urea fertilizers in tonnes, **EF** = default, a **urea conversion factor (44/12)** = coefficient for conversion CO₂-C to CO₂

Table 5.78: Activity data, EFs and estimated CO₂ emissions in 3.H - Urea Application

YEAR	TOTAL AMOUNT OF UREA	UREA CONVERSION FACTOR	CO ₂ EMISSIONS
	t		Gg
1990	20 846.74	0.20	15.288
1995	20 846.74	0.20	15.288
2000	16 500.69	0.20	12.101
2005	27 699.02	0.20	20.313
2010	42 189.25	0.20	30.939
2011	54 146.88	0.20	39.708
2012	61 934.09	0.20	45.418
2013	70 899.73	0.20	51.993
2014	79 009.80	0.20	57.941
2015	83 072.60	0.20	60.920
2016	86 006.26	0.20	63.071
2017	86 636.61	0.20	63.534
2018	89 953.97	0.20	65.966
2019	86 644.29	0.20	63.539
2020	86 817.95	0.20	63.666
2021	86 772.93	0.20	65.512
2022	77 207.45	0.20	56.619
2023	76 456.73	0.20	56.068
2024	86 824.10	0.20	63.671

Activity Data

The ÚKSUP provides data on urea application on agricultural soils (cropland). For the years 1998 – 2022, the data were based on the summarization of recordings that had to be submitted by landowners/users to the ÚKSUP according to the national legislation. For the years 1990 – 1997, the data have been estimated as the average of three years' period (1998 – 2000). In the past, the three years' period of urea application was fluctuating with low, medium and higher doses.

5.11.3. Description of any Flexibility Applied

Not applicable.

5.11.4. Uncertainty assessment and time-series consistency

Tab. 5.79: Activity data and emission factor uncertainty for 3.H Urea Application

CATEGORY	GAS	ACTIVITY DATA UNCERTAINTY	EMISSION FACTOR UNCERTAINTY
3.H Urea Application	CO ₂	3.93	50.00

5.11.5. Category-specific QA/QC and Verification

The sector-specific QA/QC activities were performed as described in the [Chapter 5.1](#) of the Document and results are verified by the top-down approach. Verification is a part of electronic database system.

5.11.6. Category-specific Recalculations

Recalculations are not occurring in this category.

5.11.7. Category-specific Planned Improvements

There are no planned improvements for this category.

5.12. Other Carbon-containing Fertilizers (CRT 3.I)

This category is not estimated in the current submission. The category will be completed in future submissions. The used notation key is NO.

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CHAPTER 6. LULUCF (CRT SECTOR 4)

This chapter was prepared using GWP100 taken from the 5th Assessment Report of the IPCC by the sectoral experts and institutions involved in the National Inventory System of the Slovak Republic:

INSTITUTE	CHAPTER	SECTORAL EXPERT
National Forest Centre – Forest Research Institute (NFC-FRI)	Chapter 6.1. – 6.4. Chapter 6.7. – 6.14. Annex A6.1. Annex A6.2.	Tibor Priwitzer Ivan Barka Pavel Pavlenda
National Agriculture and Food Centre - Soil Science and Conservation Research Institute (NAFC-SSCRI)	Chapter 6.5.	Michal Sviček, Tibor Priwitzer Ivan Barka Pavel Pavlenda
National Agriculture and Food Centre - Grassland and Mountain Agriculture Research Institute (NAFC-GMARI)	Chapter 6.6.	Štefan Pollák Tibor Priwitzer Ivan Barka Pavel Pavlenda

6.1. Overview of the Sector and Background Information

The Forestry and Land Use sector covers the wide range of biological and technical processes within the landscape, which are reflected in the GHG inventory. This sector includes all GHGs (CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O) and basic pollutants from forest fires (NO_x and CO). Individual inventory of LULUCF categories are linked with all relevant processes related to all five carbon pools (living biomass – above and below ground, dead organic matter – dead wood and litter, soil carbon), as have been defined in the Marrakech Accords. In addition, wood products referred to as harvested wood products (HWP) are reported as an additional pool under LULUCF (CRT sector 4.G).

The inventory in LULUCF sector is based on the definition of representative types of land use categories – Forest Land (FL), Cropland (CL), Grassland (GL), Wetlands (W), Settlements (S) and Other Land (OL). In addition, their temporal changes are reported. The first three categories have the highest importance due to their relative coverage of Slovakia, representing more than 90% of the whole territory. The processes linked to the land use and land-use change are mostly related to CO₂ balance.

Biomass burning, which represents managed processes (i.e. burning of harvest residues) and unmanaged processes (i.e. forest fires), is a special category in the landscape. This category covers all three main GHGs and basic pollutants. The inventory covers also the estimation of CO₂ emissions from the agricultural lime application.

The LULUCF sector with net removals -4 990.66 Gg of CO₂ eq. in 2024 is very important sector and comprises several key categories. [Table 6.1](#) shows summary of total emissions according to the categories. Time series of emissions and removals are illustrated on [Figure 6.1](#) and summarised in [Table 6.2](#). This document uses the GWP 100 based on the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report for the year 2024.

Figure 6.1: Emissions and removals (Gg of CO₂ eq.) according to the categories in 1990 – 2024

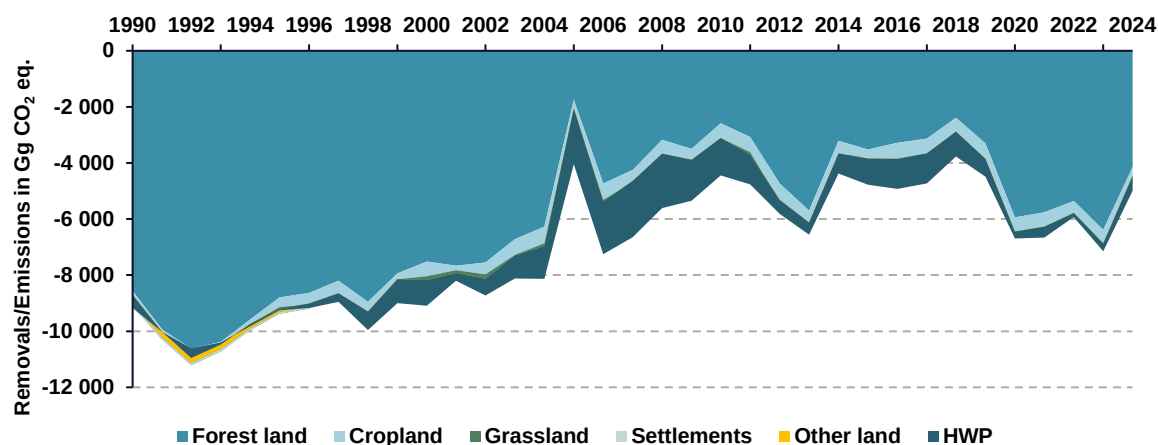


Table 6.1: Summary of total emissions and removals according to the categories in 2024

Category	Net CO ₂		CH ₄	N ₂ O	NOx	CO
	Emissions/Removals (Gg)		Emissions (kt)			
4. LULUCF	NO	-5 036.83	0.67	0.10	0.43	15.20
A. Forest Land	NO	-4 180.13	0.67	0.04	0.43	15.20
B. Cropland	NO	-505.95	NA, NO	0.02	NO	NO
C. Grassland	NO	-17.92	NO	0.00	NO	NO
D. Wetlands	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
E. Settlements	95.34	NO	NO	0.02	NO	NO
F. Other Land	109.64	NO	NO	0.02	NO	NO

Table 6.2: Summary of GHG emissions and removals according to the categories in particular years

YEAR	Forest land	Cropland	Grassland	Settlements	Other land	LULUCF (CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O)		
	Net CO ₂ in kt					kt		
1990	-8 584.78	-458.62	-181.95	96.60	293.26	-9 305.90	0.51	0.45
1995	-8 807.54	-411.48	-238.71	61.14	104.14	-9 351.22	0.37	0.33
2000	-7 566.86	-562.79	-301.58	54.05	106.34	-9 190.91	1.12	0.24
2005	-1 798.04	-419.34	-170.85	62.45	186.80	-4 135.44	1.34	0.19
2010	-2 618.54	-534.26	-209.75	102.14	90.43	-4 504.58	0.83	0.13
2011	-3 116.72	-555.65	-244.32	70.29	81.30	-4 833.96	1.03	0.14
2012	-4 812.24	-645.96	-154.68	82.46	117.03	-5 921.81	1.97	0.20
2013	-5 720.67	-463.78	-180.69	97.15	96.95	-6 611.47	0.67	0.12
2014	-3 251.21	-478.13	-178.10	81.40	110.28	-4 444.16	0.93	0.14
2015	-3 566.19	-448.13	-166.90	85.71	185.74	-4 850.46	1.09	0.15
2016	-3 320.27	-601.27	-174.58	80.44	99.35	-4 979.99	0.85	0.14
2017	-3 168.35	-590.49	-154.88	100.98	95.41	-4 794.38	0.96	0.15
2018	-2 432.78	-627.34	-110.25	81.55	143.89	-3 834.12	0.94	0.14
2019	-3 346.08	-629.81	-109.26	84.20	80.60	-4 565.26	1.11	0.15
2020	-5 981.97	-612.47	-88.63	79.28	94.73	-6 756.34	0.99	0.14
2021	-5 783.76	-646.88	-51.23	85.06	71.53	-6 707.98	0.72	0.12
2022	-5 421.95	-612.10	3.63	78.96	74.99	-6 020.83	1.73	0.17
2023	-6 403.76	-643.17	-24.44	76.93	88.68	-7 197.66	0.55	0.10
2024	-4 180.13	-505.95	-17.92	95.34	109.64	-5 036.83	0.67	0.10

GHG Inventory submission 2026 of Slovakia reports carbon stock changes, as well as greenhouse gas emissions and removals from Forest Land (CRT 4.A), Cropland (CRT 4.B), Grassland (CRT 4.C), Settlements (CRT 4.E), Other Land (CRT 4.F) and Harvested Wood Products (CRT 4.G). In the category 4.A - FL, carbon stock change in living biomass, dead organic matter and mineral soils is reported. In the 4.B - CL, carbon stock change in living biomass is reported. The carbon stock changes in living biomass, dead organic matter and mineral soils are reported for CL, GL, S and OL converted from the FL. Direct N₂O emissions from N fertilization of Forest Land and Others (CRT 4(I)) as well as non-CO₂ emissions from drainage of soils and wetlands (CRT 4(II)) are reported as NO. N₂O emissions (direct and indirect) from N mineralization associated with conversion to Cropland, Grassland, Settlements and Other land are reported (CRT 4(III)). Emissions of CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O from the Biomass Burning are reported in CRT Table 4(IV). Summary of all categories is described in [Table 6.3](#).

Table 6.3: Reported emissions, methodological tiers and emission factors (EF) in LULUCF in 2024

Category		CO ₂		CH ₄		N ₂ O	
		method applied	EF	method applied	EF	method applied	EF
4.A	FOREST LAND						
4.A.1	Forest Land Remaining Forest Land	T1, T2	CS, D				
4.A.1-4(IV)	Biomass Burning	T1, T2	CS, D	T2	CS, D	T2	CS, D
4.A.2	Land Converted to Forest Land	T1, T2	CS, D	T2	CS, D	T2	CS, D
4.A.2.1	Cropland Converted to Forest Land	T1, T2	CS				
4.A.2.2	Grassland Converted to Forest Land	T1, T2	CS				
4.A.2.5	Other Land Converted to Forest Land	T1, T2	CS				
4.A.2-4(IV)	Biomass Burning	T2	CS, D	T2	CS, D	T2	CS, D
4.B	CROPLAND						
4.B.1	Cropland remaining Cropland	T1, T2	CS, D				
4.B.2	Land Converted to Cropland	T1, T2	CS, D			T2	CS, D
4.B.2.1	Forest Land Converted to Cropland	T1, T2	CS, D				
4.B.2.2	Grassland Converted to Cropland	T1, T2	CS, D				
4.B.2.5	Other Land Converted to Cropland	T1, T2	CS, D				
4.B.2-4(III)	Direct and indirect N ₂ O Emissions from N Mineralization/ Immobilization					T1, T2	CS, D
4.B.1-4(IV)	Biomass Burning	T1, T2	CS, D	T2	CS, D	T2	CS, D
4.C	GRASSLAND						
4.C.1	Grassland remaining Grassland	T1					
4.C.2	Land Converted to Grassland	T1, T2	CS, D			T2	CS, D
4.C.2.1	Forestland Converted to Grassland	T1, T2	CS, D				
4.C.2.2	Cropland Converted to Grassland	T1, T2	CS, D				
4.C.2.5	Other Land Converted to Grassland	T1, T2	CS, D				
4.C.2-4(III)	Direct and indirect N ₂ O Emissions from N Mineralization/Immobilization					T1, T2	CS, D
4.C.1-4(IV)	Biomass Burning	T1, T2	CS, D	T2	CS, D	T2	CS, D
4.E	SETTLEMENTS						
4.E.2	Land Converted to Settlements	T1, T2	CS, D			T2	CS, D
4.E.2.1	Forest Land Converted to Settlements	T1, T2	CS, D				
4.E.2.2	Cropland Converted to Settlements	T1, T2	CS, D				
4.E.2.3	Grassland Converted to Settlements	T1, T2	CS, D				
4.E.2-4(III)	Direct and indirect N ₂ O Emissions from N Mineralization/Immobilization					T1, T2	CS, D
4.F	OTHER LAND						
4.F.2	Land Converted to Other Land	T2	CS, D				
4.F.2.1	Forest Land Converted to Other Land	T2	CS, D				

4.F.2.2	Cropland Converted to Other Land	T2	CS, D				
4.F.2.3	Grassland Converted to Other Land	T2	CS, D				
4.F - 4(III)	Direct and indirect N ₂ O Emissions from N Mineralization/ Immobilization					T1, T2	CS, D
4.G	HARVESTED WOOD PRODUCTS						
4.G	Harvested Wood Products	T2	CS, D				

Category-specific QA/QC and Verification

QA/QC procedures in the LULUCF sector are linked with the QA/QC plans for the National Inventory System at the sectoral level and follow basic rules of QA/QC as defined in the IPCC 2006 GL.

The calculation is based on annually submitted or published input data of several institutions:

- the Geodetic and Cartographic Institute Bratislava
- the Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre Authority of the Slovak Republic (GCCA)
- the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic (ŠÚ SR)
- the National Forest Centre - Institute for Forest Resources and Information (NFC-IFRI)
- the National Forest Centre - Forest Management Planning Institute (NFC-FMPI)
- the Central Controlling and Testing Institute in Agriculture (ÚKSUP)
- or information published by the research organizations: Research Institute of Geodesy and Cartography in Bratislava, National Forest Centre - Forest Research Institute (NFC-FRI), National Agriculture and Food Centre - Soil Science and Conservation Research Institute (NAFC - SSCRI) and National Agriculture and Food Centre – Grassland and Mountain Agriculture Research Institute (NAFC-GMARI).

Each of the institution has internal quality rules depending on the main tasks of the institution. Published data on carbon content in litter, soil and biomass at national level are based on results of laboratories that follow quality management standards in laboratory praxis and successfully participate in the ring tests (international inter-laboratory comparisons).

The primary input data (values, units) are checked for the plausibility and conformity (time series). When possible, data is checked with data from other sources. Data submitted by responsible institution upon request are compared with the relevant published information. The remarkable changes or trend differences in input data are directly discussed and checked with responsible persons and data provider. The input data sets and sources are archived by sectoral expert.

In the process of the emissions calculation and estimation, all procedures are checked (correctness of equations, interim results, units, trend evaluation). Results (output data) are checked according to the QC procedures. Comparison with data in time series and space (results from other countries) are important steps in the data check. Parameters and emission factors used for this Document (NID) are compared with results and factors in other countries or regions that can be comparable (similar bio-geo-region, site conditions, ways and intensity of land management, etc.).

Methods and emission factors used in the emissions inventory are internally consulted or/and reviewed among experts in the NFC that are not involved in the national emission inventory implementation.

The QC checks (e.g. consistency check between CRT data and national statistics) were done during the CRT and NID compilation by sectoral experts, General QC questionnaire was filled out and archived by the QA/QC manager. The QA is conducted by another LULUCF expert from the NFC and by independent expert from the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Slovak Republic.

6.2. Land-use Definitions and the Land Representation Approach(es) Used and their Correspondence to the Land-use, Land-use Change and Forestry Categories

The area of Forest Land in the Slovak Republic covers 41.4% of the territory and wood harvesting is historically an important economic activity. The LULUCF sector represents a sink of GHG since 1990. Historically stable trend was disrupted due to high wood extraction from damaged forests in 2005 after strong windstorm from the end of 2004, which consequently resulted in the decrease of total sinks to the half of previous volumes.

Slovakia provides further explanation of the climate domain and ecological zones of Slovakia. The entire territory of Slovak lies in the climatic reference region of Western and Central Europe according to IPCC climatic reference. According to the IPCC 2006 GL (Vol. 4, Chap. 3, Annex 3.A.5, "Default climate and soil classifications"), the Slovakian territory belongs to IPCC climate domain: "Cool Temperate Moist" and ecological zone: "Temperate continental forest".

The identification of the LULUCF categories is based on the data from the Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre Authority of the Slovak Republic (GCCA), which represents a key data source for identification of spatial extent of individual categories. The GCCA annually issues the Statistical Yearbook of the Soil Resources in the Slovak Republic. It provides updated cadastral information of the LULUCF areas. Since 2007, this book is available on the website of the GCCA. The [GCCA database](#) distinguishes ten land categories, six of them belonging to the land utilized by agriculture (arable land, hop-fields, vineyards, gardens, orchards, grasslands) and the rest of them under other use (forest, water surfaces, built-up areas and courtyards, and other land). Six land-use categories have been selected – Forest Land, Cropland, Grassland, Wetlands, Settlements and Other Land as given in the IPCC 2006 GL, Volume 4, Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use. The Slovak Republic used the following LULUCF definitions for reporting of GHG emissions and removals in the categories:

Forest Land - this category includes the land covered by all tree species serving for the fulfilment of forest functions and the land on which the forest stands were temporarily removed with aim of their regeneration or establishment of forest nurseries or forest seed plantation. In the Permanent Forest Inventory and the Statistical Office databases, it is referred to as timberland.

Cropland - this category includes lands for growing cereals, root-crops, industrial crops, vegetables and other kinds of agricultural crops. Perennial woody crops are also included in this category. There are included lands temporarily overgrown with grass or used for growing of fodder lasting several years, as well as hotbeds and greenhouses if they are built up on the arable land. This category also includes fallow land, which is arable land left for regeneration for one growing season. During this period there were not sown specific crops or just crops for green manure, eventually it is covered by spontaneous vegetation, which would be ploughed in.

Grassland - this category includes permanent grasslands and meadows used for the pasture or hay production, which is not considered as cropland.

Wetlands - this category include artificial reservoirs and dam lakes, natural lakes, rivers and swamps.

Settlements - this category include all developed land, including transportation infrastructure and human settlements of any size.

Other Land - this category represented by bare soil, rock and all unmanaged land areas that do not fall into any of the other categories. Each of these categories is divided into land remaining in the given category during the inventory year, and land converted into the category from another one. The areas of six LULUCF categories remaining in the specific category are in [Table 6.4](#).

The increasing trend of FL is evident in the Slovak Republic since 1970. The opposite, decreasing trend of Cropland was recorded at the same time. Grassland areas decreased from 1980 to the 1990 and since this year increasing trend was recorded up to 2005. Since 2005, moderately downward trend has been taking place. Settlements category has continuously increasing trend during the whole period. This situation is mostly caused by the development of transport infrastructure, industrial areas, municipal development and raising the standards and infrastructure in the country and is very often connected with decreasing of the Cropland and Other Land area.

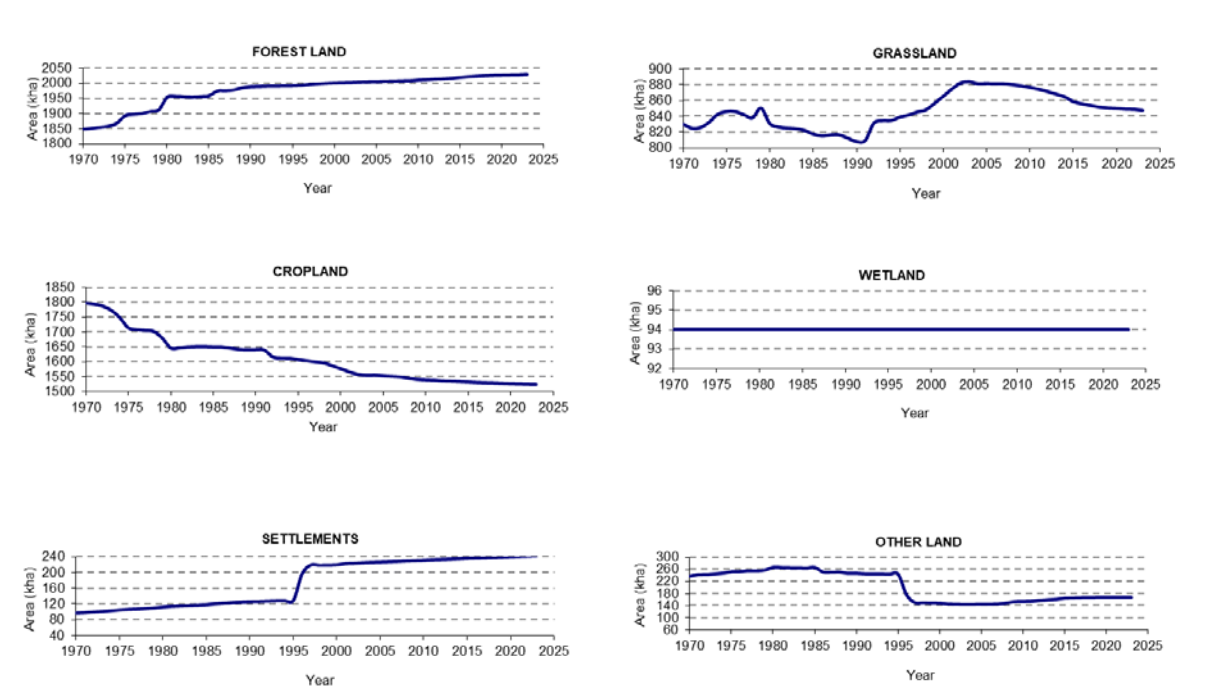
Slovakia provides an explanation for the cause of the abrupt increase in the areas of settlements and decrease in other land occurring around 1995. The abrupt changes in Settlements and Other land occurring around 1995 was likely due to new property owners rushing to get their land recognized as 'settlement' during the country's transition to a market economy. Slovakia assumes that the increase of area in the category of Settlements and reciprocal decline of area in the category of Other Land could be caused by administrative transfer of Other Land to Settlements. The reason for this could be a new territorial administrative division of Slovakia (from 3 to 8 regions) and the effort of the new administrators to obtain property in the form of settlements. This idea results from consultation with the provider of cadastral data (Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre Authority of the Slovak Republic - GCCA). The abrupt increase in the areas of settlements between 2015 and 2016 in the 4.E.1 LU category was caused by the implementation of the rule about the 20 years long transition period. According to IPCC 2019 GL under the default assumption in every inventory year, the area converted to a land-use category should be added to the category "land converted to" and the same area removed from the land remaining in the land-use category. The area of land that entered that "land converted to" category, 21 years ago (if using the default 20-year period), should be removed and added to the category "land remaining land". Wetland represents 1.9% (94 kha) of the Slovak territory and it is considered constant, not involving any land-use conversions.

Table 6.4: The area of LU categories remaining in category in particular years

YEAR	4.A.1	4.B.1	4.C.1	4.E.1	4.F.1
	<i>kha/year</i>				
1990	1 809.15	1 492.15	685.50	94.69	190.37
1995	1 861.77	1 502.19	740.79	102.63	203.45
2000	1 929.76	1 517.42	766.82	109.57	128.14
2005	1 945.13	1 513.92	762.47	116.75	128.01
2010	1 981.89	1 511.70	766.40	116.85	130.80
2011	1 983.77	1 510.36	766.97	117.40	130.65
2012	1 985.11	1 508.36	786.60	117.59	131.46
2013	1 985.74	1 507.23	787.84	117.18	131.36
2014	1 986.15	1 505.97	785.35	117.37	131.13
2015	1 986.73	1 503.58	784.51	117.90	130.04
2016	1 988.25	1 502.40	786.01	184.44	129.49
2017	1 991.52	1 501.95	788.93	206.45	129.33
2018	1 993.56	1 502.50	791.68	206.34	129.57
2019	1 995.57	1 501.94	800.48	206.65	130.00
2020	1 996.76	1 503.21	811.98	207.60	130.41
2021	1 997.86	1 505.04	823.40	210.73	131.12
2022	1 998.59	1 505.25	831.95	211.61	131.18
2023	2 000.17	1 506.27	835.47	212.87	130.89
2024	2 001.07	1 507.82	834.54	213.37	131.15

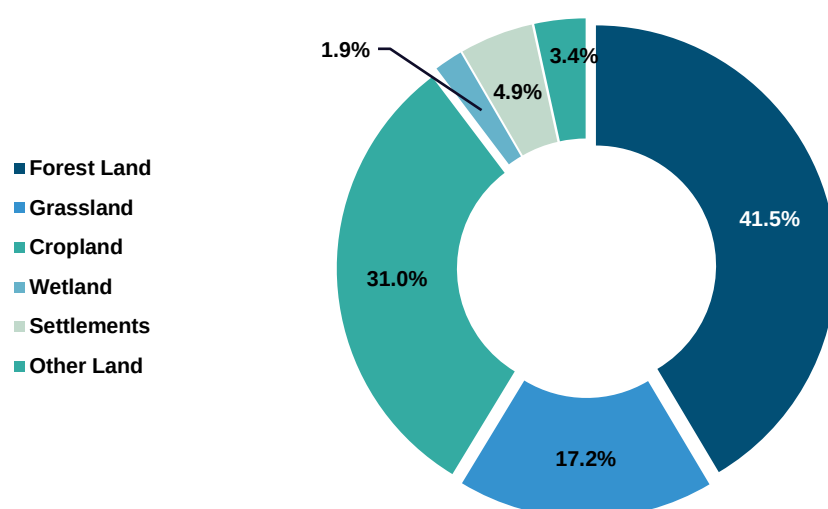
The land-use matrix shown in [Table A6.1](#) and on [Figure 6.2](#) represents the areas of land-use change among the major categories from 1990 to 2024 for individual years. The annual totals for individual years in the matrix do not correspond to the areas referred to in CRT Tables. These areas account for the progressing for 20 years' transition period beginning in the year 1970. This approach represents tier 1 approach of the IPCC 2006 GL for calculation of soil carbon stocks changes. The areas of biomass carbon pools are not the same as for the soil carbon ones.

Figure 6.2: Overall development trends in area of categories from 1970 – 2024 (based on information from the GCCA of the Slovak Republic)



Land-use matrix identifying annual conversions among the categories for the period 1990 – 2024 and describing initial and final areas of particular categories are listed in the [Annex A6.1. \(Table A6.1.1\)](#). The distribution of the LULUCF categories in Slovakia in 2024 is shown on [Figure 6.3](#). Forest Land represents the major category, accounting for 41.5% of the total area, followed by the Cropland with 31.0%, Grassland with 17.2%, Settlements with 4.9%, Other Land with 3.4% and Wetlands with 1.9% of the total country area.

Figure 6.3: Distribution of the LULUCF categories in Slovakia in 2024



6.3. Country-specific Approaches

6.3.1. Information on Approaches Used for Representing Land Areas and on Land-use Databases Used for the Inventory Preparation

Georeferencing of the land use changes

The identification of the spatial distribution of LULUCF land use categories is based on the data from the Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre Authority of the Slovak Republic (GCCA), which represent a key data source for identification of spatial extent of individual categories. The GCCA database distinguishes ten land categories [Table 6.5.](#), six of them belonging to the land utilized by agriculture (arable land, hop-fields, vineyards, gardens, orchards, permanent grasslands) and the rest of them under the other use (forest land, water bodies, built-up areas and courtyards, and other land).

Table 6.5: Reclassification of land type information to the LULUCF land use categories.

Code	Land type	LULUCF category	Abbreviation
2	Arable land	Annual Cropland	CLA
3	Hop-field	Perennial Cropland	CLP
4	Vineyard		
5	Garden		
6	Orchard		
7	Permanent grassland	Grassland	GL
10	Forest land	Forest land	FL
11	Water body	Wetland	WL
13	Built-up area and courtyard	Settlements	SE
14	Other area	Other land	OL

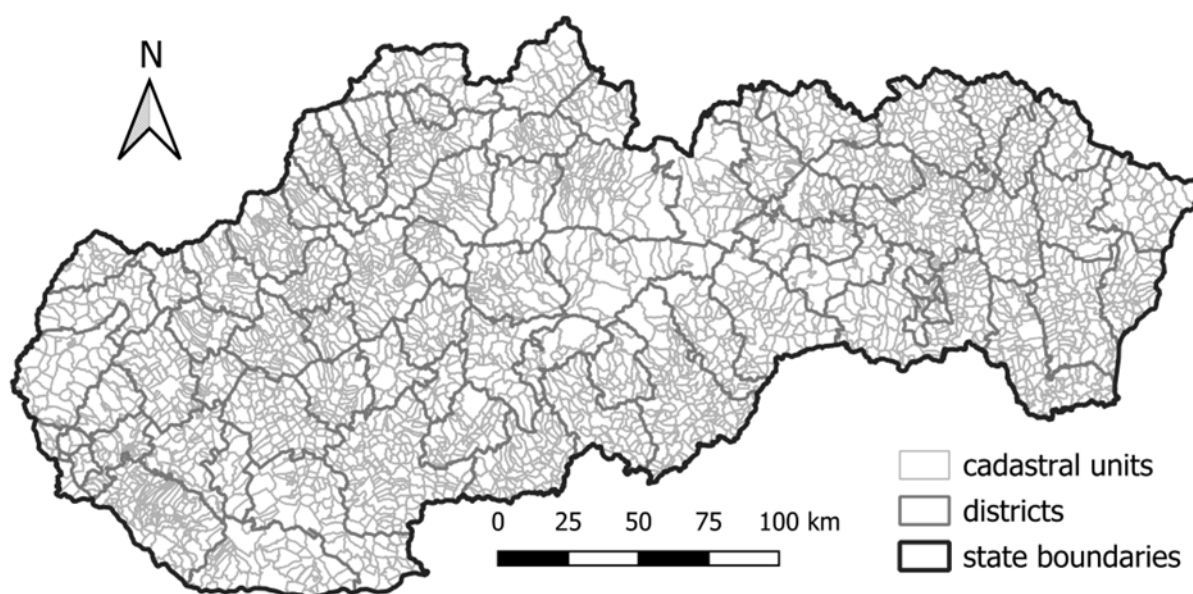
Six land-use categories have been selected – Forest Land, Cropland, Grassland, Wetlands, Settlements and Other Land as given in the IPCC 2006 GL, Volume 4, Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use. Each of these categories is divided into lands remaining in the given category during the inventory year, and lands that are newly converted into the category from a different one.

Two types of the input data are used from GCCA for the identification of the spatial distribution of LULUCF land use categories – the summarized statistical yearbooks and the vector spatial layers covering the whole territory of Slovakia.

The GCCA annually issues the Statistical Yearbook of the Soil Resources in the Slovak Republic. It provides updated cadastral information on the land use (land type) areas. Since 2007, this book is publicly available on the website of the GCCA. Statistical Yearbook contains information on higher spatial units – administrative districts ([Figure 6.4](#)) and it was used for the development of land-use matrix for period 1970 – 2015. An average area of the district is 621 km². However, in case of need the information on land use change is trackable down to particular parcels (an average area of the parcel is 0.58 ha), but such detailed information is available only in analogue form at GCCA.

Since 2015, georeferencing of land use changes is based on the analyses of digital spatial vector layers containing land parcels. The cadastral unit (each cadastral unit originally corresponded to one municipality, i.e., all the land parcels within the area of municipality) was used as the basic spatial unit of the georeferenced system. An average area of the cadastral unit is 13.68 km².

Figure 6.4: Cadastral units (thin grey lines; $n = 3\,542$) and districts (thick grey lines; $n=79$), the basis of the land use representation and land use change identification system



Spatial vector data from the cadastre are provided based on the contract between the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Slovak Republic (responsible for the GHG reporting on LULUCF sector) and the Geodetic and Cartographic Institute Bratislava. The data are in the form of spatial layers with the status as of the end of the calendar year. The layers contain the boundaries of the parcels and the following relevant attributes: cadastral unit, parcel number, parcel subdivision, parcel area in m² and land type (land use). To derive the transfers between individual land use categories, the field with the land type in the attribute table of the cadastral data was used, which was first reclassified according to [Table 6.5](#). The analysis of transfers of either entire parcels or parts of them between individual land use categories is performed on annual basis by overlaying layers from two consecutive years. The overlay localizes polygons with a change in category and their area and these data on the transfer between land use categories are assigned to the relevant cadastral unit.

6.3.2. Information on Approaches used for Natural Disturbances

Slovakia has not selected any of the approaches used for natural disturbances.

6.3.3. Information on Approaches Used for Reporting Harvested Wood Products

Slovakia used for calculation CO₂ emissions/removals from Harvested wood products (HWPs) the production approach. HWPs are based on calculation of the stocks derived from domestic harvest by applying the production approach (or approach B) defined in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

6.4. Forest Land (CRT 4.A)

6.4.1. Description

Forests currently cover 41.4% of the Slovak Republic. The area of forests in Slovakia is in temperate-zone and is managed. Forests in Slovakia are known for richly diverse species composition mainly with European beech being the dominant forest tree species covering 35.8% of the area, followed by Norway spruce (20.9%), oaks (10.2%) and pine (6.4%). Broadleaved species represent 65.2% of all tree species found in Slovak forests. Percentage of coniferous species (currently at 34.8%) has been steadily decreasing since 1980; since 2000, their presence fell by 7.7%. Due to harmful agents in forests, Norway spruce percentage has fallen from the original 26.8% in 2000 to current 20.9%, a drop by 5.9%. At the same time, the area of European beech has increased by 5.1% whilst the area of noble hardwoods (maples and ash) has grown by 2.4% (Green Report, 2025). In addition to the overall representation of individual tree species, the mixing of tree species in particular forest management units is also an important indicator of species diversity and forest stand stability. At present, the most represented types of forest stands are: beech forests (27.5%), conifer-beech mixtures (25.5%), spruce forests (15.0%) and forests dominated by oak (9.0%). The actual age structure of forest significantly differs from the normal (ideal/optimal) structure. At present, forests 70+ years old are the most represented group of forests. Majority of these forests reached the age when it is desirable to start with their regeneration. Conversely, percentage of young forests (20-70 years old) is below normal. In the last ten years or so, the proportion of the youngest forest stands of the 1st and 2nd age classes have increased significantly. This is due to the high extent of forest damage caused by harmful agents and subsequent regeneration of damaged forests (Green Report, 2025). At present, forest management is focused more on close-to-nature silvicultural procedures, establishment of forest stands with better structural, species diversity, and higher ecological stability. Split by main species groups reads as follows: coniferous forests 31%, broadleaved forests 50%, and mixed forests 19%.

The growing stock has shown a continual increase in the volume of available timber in forests. The estimated growing stock was 488.5 mil. m³ (merchantable volume, defined as tree stem and branch volume under bark with minimum diameter threshold of 7 cm) in 2024, and increase of 1.4 mil m³ compared to 2023. Currently, due to the present age-structure of forests in Slovakia, the growing stock of forests is the highest. However, their volume is already at the culmination point. It is expected that in the coming years and decades these stocks will decrease due to a gradual change in age structure. This trend is also confirmed by the observed decrease in the average annual increase in growing stocks in forests in the SR, which was as follows: 1991 – 1995: +5.9 mil. m³ annually, 1995 – 2000: +6.4 mil. m³, 2000 – 2005: +5.8 mil. m³, 2006 – 2010: +4.6 mil. m³, 2011 – 2015: +3.2 mil. m³; 2016 – 2020: +1.3 mil. m³, and the average annual increase in growing stocks was only 0.3 mil. m³ in 2021 – 2024. A similar trend to the annual change in total growing stocks can be observed also in the development of the

annual change in average growing stock per 1 ha. Average hectare growing stock was 250 m³ (280 m³ for coniferous and 234 m³ broadleaves) in 2024 (Green Report, 2025).

In 2024, the volume of current annual increment (CAI) reached 11.86 mil. m³, or 6.14 m³ per ha of FL. Over the last few decades, CAI gradually grew to 12.052 mil. m³ (6.29 m³ per ha) in 2015. However, since 2015 it has decreased, continuously.

Healthy and resilient forests are also an important part of the landscape due to their significant contribution to carbon sequestration. They directly contribute to reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, carbon dioxide in particular, as carbon is stored for a long time in forest biomass, soil and wood products. Along with the increase in growing stock in forests and FL, there is also an increase in carbon stock bound in individual balance categories.

According to Green Report 2025, the carbon stock in forests found in living biomass (aboveground and underground), dead organic mass (deadwood, litter) and forest soils reached a volume of 510.0 mil. t in 2024, with the largest amount stored in soils (270.5 mil. t) and aboveground tree biomass (166.0 mil. t). As a result of the current trend in the development of the age structure of forests, a decrease in the amount of carbon stocks in individual balance categories will occur simultaneously with the decrease in the wood stocks in the forests.

The total volume of harvested timber reached 8.646 mil. m³ in 2024. Compared to 2023, realized felling increased by 1.423 mil. m³, and it was lower by 0.751 mil. m³, as the planned felling calculated using actual harvesting possibilities and forest regeneration on urgency. Of the total volume, 60.6% of harvested timber represents the coniferous wood and 39.4% broadleaved wood. Of the total timber volume, 4.567 mil. m³ (52.8%) was felled due to natural disturbances and pests, of which 78.9% was coniferous wood. Despite this, the actual felling is still below the level of total current increment (the volume of timber that accrues in forests every year) and has been even lower than planned felling since 2012, except for the year 2014. The realized logging was lower than CAI during the completely reporting period ([Figure 6.8](#)). Planned and actual felling in volume of m³ are increasing in Slovakia, despite the fact that in 2020 the volume of felling was the lowest in the last 15 years. The main reason behind increased felling volumes is the current age structure of forests with a high proportion of 70+ years old forests. Due to a high percentage of mature forests approaching rotation, the volume of planned felling kept increasing to reach 9.8 million m³ in 2020, which was 84.9% more than in 2000. Both the growing stock and the area of mature forests have stagnated in recent years, which indicates the onset of a gradual reduction of previously high felling volumes. According to the information and results of the 2023 harvest projection, which was developed using the F_{Carbon} forest stand development model, total timber harvest in the Slovak Republic's forest stands usable for wood production (FAWS) is expected to gradually decrease. It is expected to decrease from approximately 8.3 million m³ in 2025 to 7.4 million m³ in 2050, which represents a decrease of 10.6%. (Green Report, 2025).

All available information about the forests in Slovakia comes from two sources. The first one is the Forest Management Plan (FMP), updated on a regular basis. Investigation is carried out in a 10-years period – i.e. one tenth of the territory is surveyed each year, practically all forest stands are surveyed once in every 10 years. The survey produces detailed maps, as well as description of the forest stands (e.g. species composition, diameter at breast height, mean height, stock volume, number of trees, basal area, crown closure, volume increment etc.). Gathered data are stored in databases and further processed into aggregated files used for reporting and compilation of various documents including the Compendium of Forestry Statistics - the Aggregated Forest Management Plan (AFMP), and the Permanent Forest Inventory (PFI). Professionally and technically competent non-state experts and companies elaborated Forest Management Plans (FMPs). The FMPs are prepared according to the existing legislation, procedures and methodologies. All relations concerning the FMPs can be found in the Act No 326/2005 Coll. on Forests and Public Notice of the Ministry of Agriculture No 453/2006 Coll. on Forest Management Planning and Forest Protection. The FMPs are approved by provincial

(governmental) forest authorities and are audited by the National Forest Centre (NFC). The FMPs have been performed for all forests, owners or managers within the Slovak territory (Act No 326/2005 Coll.). For the forest management it is mandatory, that activities, including harvest and harvested volume, are recorded and reported yearly to the state authority.

The second source of information are data from the National Forest Inventory and Monitoring (NFIM). The first cycle of the statistical forest inventory (sample based, tree level) was performed during 2005 – 2006 and the second one during 2015 – 2016 by the NFC. The NFIM is a selective statistical method of forest condition inventory. It has two levels – national and regional, and provides data for all forests regardless of land category (forest, non-forest). The NFIM provided a comprehensive set of data on forests relevant to December 31, 2005. Accuracy and reliability of provided outcomes meets the quality expected at the beginning of investigation (standard error 2.1% for total standing volume). This data source is not usable for emissions reporting of Forest Land, because it does not cover reporting period sufficiently. However, it is usable for estimation of carbon pools for example of dead organic matter – dead wood.

The 4.A category includes emissions and removals of CO₂ (Gg) associated with forest. Category is divided into subcategories: 4.A.1 FL remaining FL and 4.A.2 Land converted to Forest Land (L converted to FL). **Figure 6.5** shows area changing during years and **Figure 6.6** shows map of Forest Land in Slovakia.

Figure 6.5: Development of activity data (kha) for the category 4.A - FL in the period 1990 – 2024

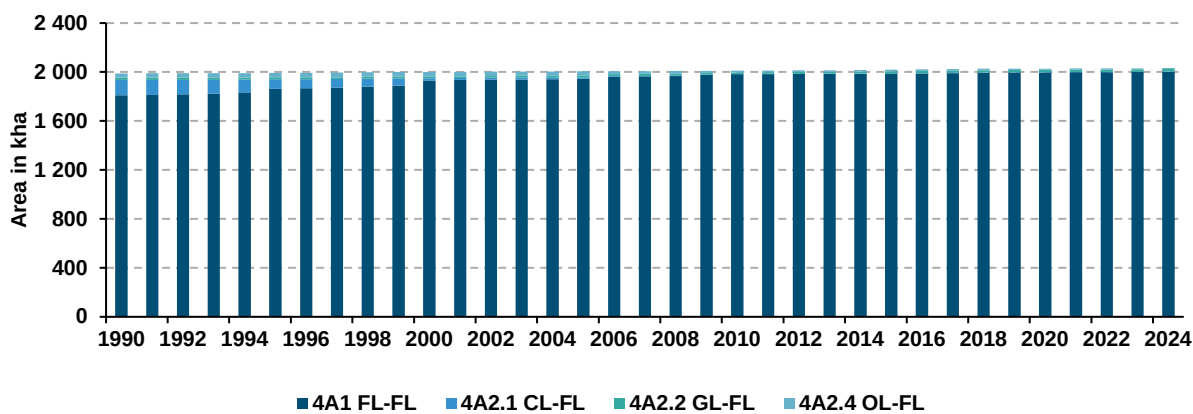
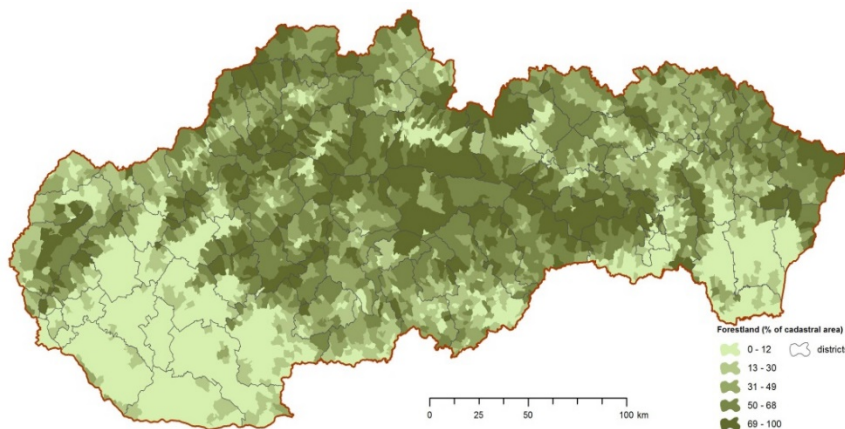


Figure 6.6: Distribution of FL calculated as a spatial share within individual cadastral units



6.4.2. Methodological Issues

Forest Land Remaining Forest Land (CRT 4.A.1)

Emissions estimation is based on the methodology from the IPCC 2006 GL and 2019 IPCC Refinement and activity data from the PFI processed continuously on annual basis. Results of estimation were obtained by using the IPCC methodology and national data on area of forested land and land converted to the forest during the inventory year 2024. This category includes carbon stock change in following carbon pools: living biomass (above and below ground), dead organic matter (dead wood and litterfall) and organic soil carbon. Carbon stock change is given by the sum of changes in living biomass, dead organic matter and soil. Total area of Forest Land remaining Forest Land represents 2 001.074 kha.

Methodological issues – methods, activity data, emission factors and parameters

The carbon stock change in living biomass was estimated using a gain-loss method according to the Equation 2.7 of the IPCC 2006 GL. This method is based on separate estimation of increments, removals and its difference. Calculations of carbon stock changes in living biomass as a result of annual biomass increment and annual biomass loss was carried out following the Equations 2.9 - 2.12 of the IPCC 2006 GL. Current annual increment (CAI) expressed as merchantable volume, defined as tree stem and branch volume under bark with a minimum diameter threshold of 7 cm are the key inputs to calculate the carbon increment. The CAI values are calculated by the NFC-IFRI, which is the FMP database administrator for Slovakia. The calculation is performed at the level of the individual stands and species using the available stand parameters, yield data and models. The CAI is determined based on the average stocks in the different age levels for individual tree species as the sum of the average increment in the different age levels, expressed per unit of actual area of tree species occurrence.

G_{TOTAL} is the expansion of current annual increment of aboveground biomass (G_W) to include its belowground part, involving multiplication by the ratio of belowground biomass to aboveground biomass (often called the root-to-shoot ratio that applies to increments). The current annual increment (merchantable volume increment - I_V) is converted to the annual biomass increment (G_{TOTAL}) using the biomass conversion expansion factor ($BCEF_i$) and root-to-shoot ratio (R) (Equation 2.10 (A) and (B) of the IPCC 2006 GL) as follows:

- $G_{TOTAL} = G_W * (1 + R)$
- $G_W = I_V * BCEF_i$

The root-to-shoot ratio was differentiated according to Table 4.4 of the IPCC 2006 GL (0.20 for coniferous and 0.24 for other broadleaved species). According to the ERT recommendation ([SK-4A-2025-0004](#)), Slovakia confirms that the current annual increment (CAI) values for all tree species (for the full set of species/groups distinguished in the inventory) are provided annually by NFC. But the values of $BCEF_i$ for spruce, fir, pine, beech, oaks, and breeding poplars are derived from national growth and yield tables (Halaj and Petráš, 1998), using age and “bonita” degree.

According to recommendation to TERT [SK-4A-2025-0004](#) (LULUCF Final Review Report 2025), Slovakia includes the information, along with a justification for the applicability to other tree species of $BCEF_i$ values derived from data for spruce, fir, pine, beech, oaks, and poplar to improve transparency. These $BCEF_i$ are used for conversion of net annual increment in volume to above-ground biomass growth for individual tree species in the following way: $BCEF_i$ for pine is used also for larch and other conifers, $BCEF_i$ for beech is used also for hornbeam, maple, ash, elm, Locust, birch, alder, linden and other broadleaves, $BCEF_i$ for oak is used also for turkey oak, $BCEF_i$ for breeding poplars is used also for poplars, willow.

The input data and factors used in the calculation of the biomass carbon stock increment for different tree species are presented in [Table 6.6](#).

Table 6.6: Annual biomass increment for individual forest tree species in the Slovak Republic in 2024

Tree Species	Current annual increment	Biomass conversion/ expansion factor	Average annual above-ground biomass growth	Ratio of below-ground biomass to above-ground biomass	Average annual biomass growth above- and below-ground
	CAI (m ³ /ha/yr)	BCEF _i	GW (t dm/ha/yr)	R	G TOTAL (t dm/ha/yr)
Spruce	8.04	0.45	3.61	0.20	4.33
Fir	7.22	0.45	3.22	0.20	3.86
Pine	6.16	0.67	4.13	0.20	4.96
Larch	6.43	0.80	5.17	0.20	6.21
Other conifer	2.55	0.54	1.37	0.20	1.64
Oak	4.28	0.87	3.72	0.24	4.61
Beech	5.90	0.78	4.57	0.24	5.67
Hornbeam	6.05	0.91	5.51	0.24	6.84
Maple	6.19	0.72	4.44	0.24	5.51
Ash	7.52	0.72	5.40	0.24	6.69
Elm	6.17	0.74	4.57	0.24	5.67
Turkey oak	4.18	0.93	3.91	0.24	4.85
Locust	4.50	0.91	4.10	0.24	5.09
Birch	3.03	0.68	2.07	0.24	2.57
Alder	2.35	0.68	1.61	0.24	1.99
Linden	7.14	0.51	3.66	0.24	4.54
Breeding poplars	10.26	0.48	4.87	0.24	6.04
Poplar	3.29	0.42	1.37	0.24	1.69
Willow	2.61	0.71	1.86	0.24	2.30
Other broad	1.78	0.68	1.22	0.24	1.51

According to present knowledge, about 55-90% (depending on tree species) of the total tree biomass can be assumed stored in the stems (Šebík et al., 1989). The density of wood (at dry weight) varies depending on tree species, from 0.40 to 0.80 t d.m./m³ in the national conditions (Požgaj et al., 1993). The annual biomass increments per hectare and year (resulting from application of annual wood volume increment data and biomass expansion factor) varies from 1.40 to 6.80 t d.m./ha for different tree species.

According to the TERT recommendation ([SK-4A-2025-0002](#)), Slovakia provides list of the species included under the umbrella of Other Conifers. There are only two tree species - *Taxus baccata* and *Pinus cembra* included in this category.

The BCEF_i showed in [Table 6.7](#) were calculated as a ratio of CAI expressed as tree volume over bark and CAI expressed as merchantable volume (defined as tree stem and branch volume under bark with a minimum diameter threshold of 7 cm) for spruce, fir, pine, beech, oaks and poplar tree species. This is multiplied by the basic wood density of individual tree species. The values of CAI for individual tree species were based on national growth and yield tables (Halaj and Petráš, 1998) using values of age and “bonita” degree (yield class) calculated by the NFC-IFRI Zvolen annually.

Estimation of annual increase in carbon stocks due to biomass increment in FL remaining FL requires inputs of actual stand area (A), annual increment of total biomass (G_{TOTAL}) and carbon fraction of dry matter and was calculated by the Equation 2.9 of the IPCC 2006 GL as followed:

$$\Delta C_{FFG} = \sum (A * G_{TOTAL}) * CF$$

The middle of the range values for the carbon fraction of above-ground biomass in forest (all, broadleaves and conifers) (Table 4.3 of the IPCC 2006 GL) was implemented. The carbon content of 51% for coniferous and 48% for broadleaved wood was used for calculation of carbon gains in living biomass. The annual increase in carbon stock due to biomass increment in the category FL remaining FL represents 4 944.23 kt C in 2024 and is shown in [Table 6.7](#).

Table 6.7: Total carbon uptake increment for individual forest tree species in 2024

Tree Species	Area of tree species for FL remain FL	Average annual biomass growth above- and below-ground	Annual increase in biomass due to biomass growth	Carbon fraction of dry matter	Annual increase in biomass carbon stocks due to biomass growth
	<i>kha</i>	<i>t dm/ha</i>	<i>kt/dm/yr</i>	<i>tC/tdm</i>	<i>kt C yr</i>
Spruce	417.424	4.33	1 807.56	0.51	921.86
Fir	79.042	3.86	305.33	0.51	155.72
Pine	127.068	4.96	629.68	0.51	321.14
Larch	52.428	6.21	325.43	0.51	165.97
Other conifer	20.811	1.64	34.15	0.51	17.42
Oak	204.910	4.61	945.60	0.48	453.89
Beech	715.584	5.67	4 055.69	0.48	1 946.73
Hornbeam	120.465	6.84	823.66	0.48	395.36
Maple	53.429	5.51	294.34	0.48	141.28
Ash	29.616	6.69	198.21	0.48	95.14
Elm	0.600	5.67	3.40	0.48	1.63
Turkey oak	52.028	4.85	252.52	0.48	121.21
Locust	35.619	5.09	181.15	0.48	86.95
Birch	35.019	2.57	89.94	0.48	43.17
Alder	15.008	1.99	29.89	0.48	14.35
Linden	8.805	4.54	39.96	0.48	19.18
Breeding poplars	8.405	6.04	50.74	0.48	24.36
Poplar	8.204	1.69	13.90	0.48	6.67
Willow	2.001	2.30	4.61	0.48	2.21
Other broad	13.807	1.51	20.83	0.48	10.00
TOTAL	2 000.274		10 106.60		4 944.23

The annual decrease in carbon stocks due to biomass loss in FL remaining FL follows Equations 2.12 of the IPCC 2006 GL. Slovakia reports that main/primary source of information for annual harvesting is the harvest statistics. The annual harvest volume (H) is collected in the mandatory reporting of forest managers and elaborated by the NFC-IFRI. It covers managed forests, as the reporting is an integral mandatory part of forest management and covers any annual harvest data including thinning and final cut. Relevant forest companies, forest owners or managers are obligated to provide data on forest management activities (harvest, silviculture) to the central forestry database annually ([Regulation No 297/2011 Coll.](#) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Slovak Republic). Annual data on harvest includes biomass harvested in forest in a reported year. Even the stolen timber is notified by owners and is included in the annual harvest each year. All entities (managers, companies) managing forest, which realized or did not realized harvest have the statutory duty ([Act No 326/2005 Coll.](#) on Forests) to inform the NFC - IFRI authorities about the amount and type of harvest throughout districts.

The annual amount of total harvest and fuel wood removals is published annually in the Green Reports. The harvesting volumes of coniferous and broadleaved trees, CAI and total harvest during the reporting period 1990 – 2024 in Slovakia are presented on [Figures 6.7](#) and [6.8](#).

Figure 6.7: The harvesting volume in forest (coniferous and broadleaved) (mil. m³ volume >7 cm under bark) in 1990 – 2024

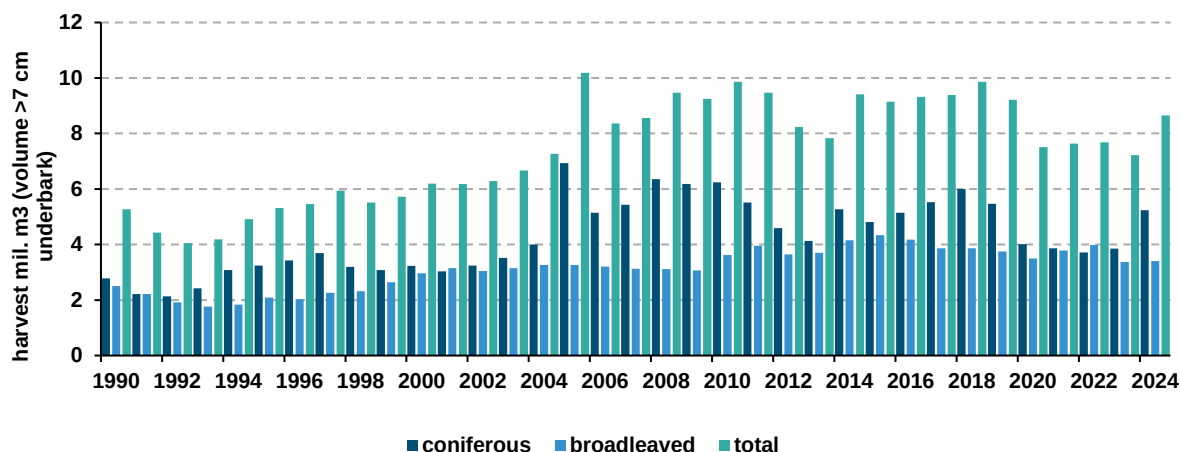
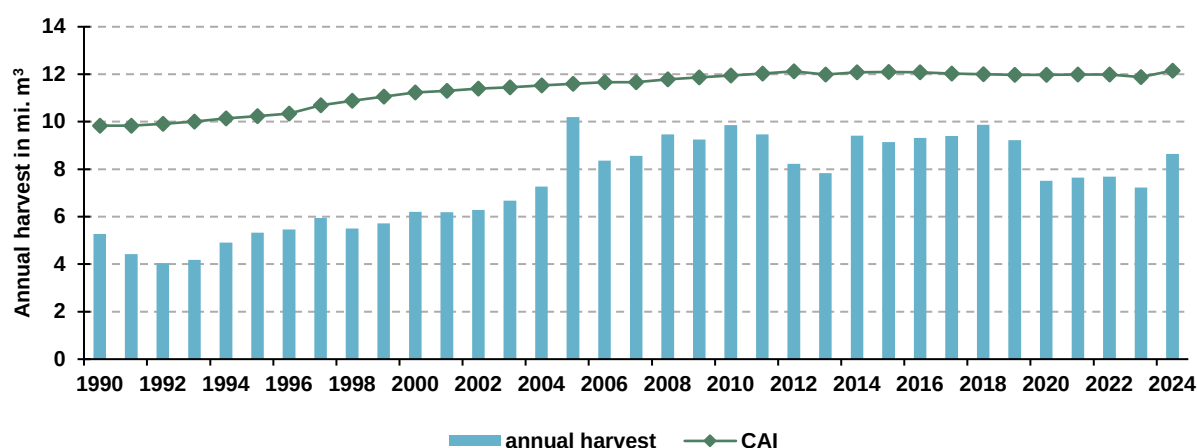


Figure 6.8: Current annual increment (CAI) and total annual harvest (mil. m³) in 1990 – 2024



The annual carbon loss due to commercial felling was calculated using the Equation 2.12 of the IPCC 2006 GL:

$$L_{\text{fellings}} = H * BCEF_R * (1+R) * CF$$

Biomass conversion and expansion factors ($BCEF_R$) were developed based on new NFI data. $BCEF_R$ were developed for Norway spruce (*Picea abies*), Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), Oak (*Quercus robur*) and Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*). The methodology follows a common procedure described in literature (Lehtonen et al., 2004) and cited in the IPCC 2006 GL. The BCEF is generally defined as:

$$BCEF_i = W_i / V$$

Where: *i* indicates a tree biomass component, W_i (Mg) is the dry biomass of component, V (m³) is the tree merchantable volume.

Tree-level data of new NFI were used to construct age-related BCEFs. Only inventory plots that contained a dominant share (at least 50% of the basal area) of any of the four key tree species (beech,

oak, pine and spruce) were used for the analysis. This selected database contained over 22 thousand trees. Tree merchantable volume and tree aboveground biomass were calculated using national methodology (Petras and Pajtik, 1991). The aboveground biomass functions were used from the studies (Wutzler et al., 2008 for beech trees, Cienciala et al., 2008 for oak trees, Cienciala et al., 2006 for pine trees and Wirth et al., 2004 for spruce). More complete description of the BCEF_R calculation was published in the report “Different Approaches to Carbon Stock Assessment in Slovakia”, Chapter 13.

The values of BCEF_R were calculated for each year separately considering actual age structure of forests.

The CF factors used in calculation are described in [Table 6.8](#). The carbon loss due to fuel wood gathering was not estimated separately as this activity is very rare in Slovakia and fuelwood is included in total harvest. The total annual carbon release from forest harvest was 3 881.14 kt C in 2024.

Table 6.8: Activity data and BCEFR used in calculation of carbon losses in 2024

Tree species	Annual wood removal - harvest volume	Biomass conversion/expansion factor	Annual wood removal - biomass	Ratio of below-ground biomass to above-ground biomass	Annual wood removal - biomass	Carbon fraction of dry matter	L wood-removals including fuelwood
	H (m ³ /yr)	BCEF _R	t dm/yr	R	t dm/yr	CF (tC/tdm)	ktC/yr
Spruce	4 501 014	0.683	3 074 250	0.20	3 689 100	0.51	1 881.44
Fir	313 001	0.683	213 784	0.20	256 540	0.51	130.84
Pine	358 001	0.571	204 352	0.20	245 222	0.51	125.06
Larch	61 000	0.571	34 820	0.20	41 784	0.51	21.31
Other conifer	5 000	0.571	2 854	0.20	3 425	0.51	1.75
Oak	606 081	0.921	558 274	0.24	692 259	0.48	332.28
Beech	2 197 295	0.832	1 829 072	0.24	2 268 050	0.48	1 088.66
Hornbeam	190 025	0.832	158 181	0.24	196 144	0.48	94.15
Locust	55 007	0.832	45 789	0.24	56 779	0.48	27.25
Poplar	80 011	0.832	66 603	0.24	82 587	0.48	39.64
Other broad	280 038	0.832	233 109	0.24	289 055	0.48	138.75
TOTAL	8 646 473		6 421 086		7 820 945		3 881.14

According to the ERT recommendation (SK-4-2025-003), Slovakia clarified that wooded land which is below the thresholds for forest land (tree species covering less than 0.3 ha or with density of wood lower than 20%, woody vegetation which potentially cannot exceed 5 m height) reported as other conifers under the forest land remaining forest land category. According to the FAO - Global Forest Resources Assessment 2020 report, Slovakia considers as other wooded land the Alpine vegetation zone with Pinus mugo plantations, which are reported under forest land. CSC of other wooded land in forest land remaining forest land represents 0.29 to 17.96 kt C/y (0.01 to 2.71% of total removals of FL remaining FL category in individual years). Other wooded land represents a net sink for whole reporting period. The area of other conifers (other wooded land) ranges from 18 to 22 kha (1.00 to 1.12%), of the total forest land area in individual years. All data are reported in NID [Table 6.6](#) and [Table 6.7](#) ([Chapter 6.4.2.](#)). Current annual increment of biomass varied from 1.39 to 2.60 m³/ha/y, BCEF_i and BCEF_R are similar to those of pine tree species.

The assessment of the net carbon stock change in DOM includes dead wood and litter pools.

The dead wood carbon pool contains dead trees from standing, stumps, coarse lying dead wood and small-sized lying dead wood not included in litter or soil carbon pools. The information on dead wood stocks was obtained from the first and second National Forest Inventory (NFI) realized in 2005/2006

and 2015/2016. Before realization of the NFIs, no reliable data on dead wood (except for standing dead trees) were available in Slovakia. Quantification of dead wood was performed by the methodology where all components were determined in the same volume units (m^3 over bark) to enable their aggregation. The volume of standing dead trees was determined from the volume equations of living trees (HSK). To determine the stump volume, new regression equations were derived, where the diameter at the top of the cut area D and the stump height H represent input variables. The volume of the lying dead wood with the top diameter of 7 cm was calculated from the measured diameters d_1 and d_2 (cm) outside bark at both ends and the length of each piece inside the inventory plot (IP) or a sub-plot using the Smalian equation (Šmelko, 2000). The volume of small-sized lying dead wood (having diameter from 1 to 7 cm) was estimated by the original method, where the volume of small-sized lying dead wood (in m^3) densely arranged in 1 m^2 is calculated from the biometrical model as a function of the middle diameter of small-sized lying dead wood multiplied by the area of IP, estimated coverage of small-sized lying dead wood, and tree species proportion (Šmelko et al., 2008). The conversion of volume to dry biomass was carried out based on wood density coefficients and using reduction coefficients according to the degrees of decomposition of dead wood (Fresh 1; Hard 0.83; Soft 0.66; Decayed 0.5). The volume was multiplied by the wood dry matter density coefficients according to the NIML List of Forest Tree Abbreviations (Šebeň, 2017) and the above-ground biomass in mass units was calculated. The conversion of biomass to carbon was performed by a coefficient of 0.496 (Šmelko et al., 2011). According the NFIs the average C stock of dead wood was calculated on $6.6 \pm 0.5 \text{ t C/ha}$ for 2005 as well as $7.4 \pm 0.7 \text{ t C/ha}$ for 2015 in Forest Land category. Using the estimated trend based on these empirical observations, data for the years between these data points were linearly interpolated and extrapolated accordingly beyond that period. The Equation 2.19 of the IPCC 2006 GL was used for calculation of the net C stocks change of DW.

According to the ERT recommendation (SK-4A-2025-0004), Slovakia recalculated the whole time series of C stock changes in DW C pool using following methodological approaches provided by ERT experts. C stock changes in deadwood were derived from deadwood C stock values published by FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA¹). Initially, a ratio between the deadwood C stock values published in NID and FRA for the year 2015 was calculated. The ratio was applied to interpolated FRA data to get a complete time series of deadwood C stock. The time series of deadwood C stocks has been used to calculate carbon stock changes for the entire time series.

The litter pool definition used in the inventory includes all non-living biomass with a size less than the minimum diameter defined for dead wood (1 cm). The small-sized lying dead wood (diameter between 1 and 7 cm), in various states of decomposition above the mineral soil are not a part of litter, because they are included in dead wood. The litter includes the surface organic layer (L, F, H horizons) as usually defined in soil profile description and classification. Live fine roots above the mineral or organic soil (of less than the minimum diameter limit chosen for below-ground biomass) are included in litter because they cannot be distinguished empirically. All existing national databases on carbon stocks in forest soil organic layer are based on the same approach and soil data were obtained by standard sampling procedure.

The mean carbon stock in forest litter is 8.3 t C/ha . The value is derived from datasets of the Forest Monitoring System (FMS) and the NFI. The changes of forests management that would dramatically change litter properties and litter carbon changes do not occur, i.e. no significant changes of carbon stocks in litter in the 4.A.1 were assumed (tier 1). Information on soil carbon stocks in forest soils is from soil survey on permanent monitoring plots ($16 \times 16 \text{ km}$ grid of large-scale forest monitoring), soil survey

¹ <https://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/fra-2020/country-reports/en/>

on the NFI plots and sets of research plots databases. The most detailed information source with respect to soil depth (0-10 cm, 10-20 cm, 20-40 cm, 40-80 cm) and sampling design is the set of 112 plots of large-scale monitoring and 9 intensive monitoring plots. The largest and the most representative information source is the set of plots of the NFI (almost 1 500 plots with sampling depth limited to 20 cm). Carbon stocks per hectare (in both data sources) are calculated using information on carbon concentration in fine soil, bulk density and coarse fragment content. The calculated soil carbon stocks range from 13.7 to 486.8 C t/ha (for the depth 0-20 cm in both the FMS and the NFI datasets). Supplementary information about carbon content and carbon stock in forest soil comes also from other research plots with detailed soil profile description and classification. It is used mainly for derivation of indices for recalculation of carbon stocks for different depths and respective soil types or site units.

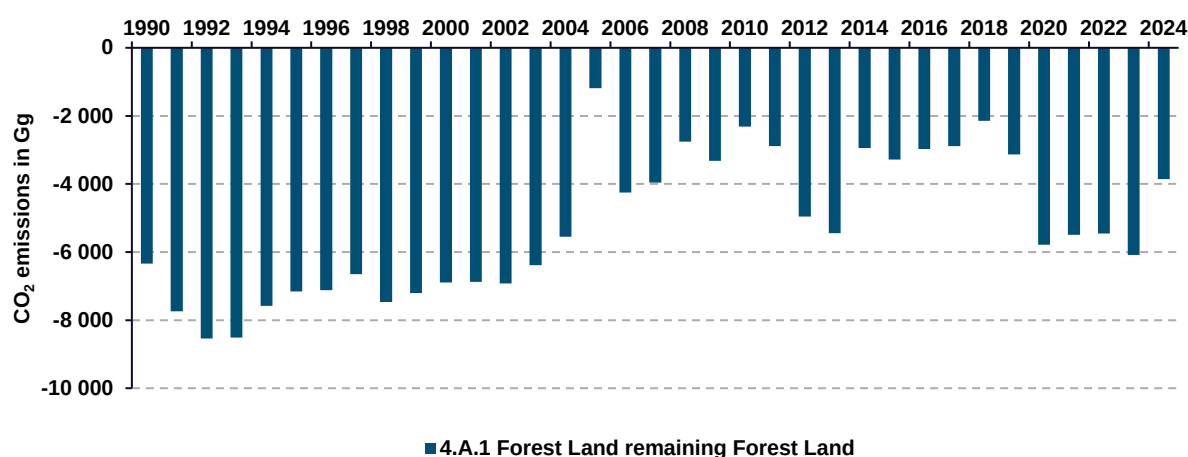
For estimation of carbon stock change for mineral soils carbon pool, tier 1 approach was used and assumed that soil carbon stocks change in category 4.A.1 is considered to be zero. Evaluation of results from re-sampling after 13 years (in 16x16 km grid of monitoring plots) has been finished. Though slight increase of soil carbon stocks seems to be possible, tests did not show significant differences (changes). Based on these tests, forest soils (for forests remaining forests) are neither carbon emission source nor sink. Soil data management and evaluation of differences after 10 years from the NFI plots (8x4 km grid of inventory plots) is expected to be done in near future.

In the central European conditions, the mineral soils and the litter are not a source of net emissions (Pavlenda, 2016) in managed Forest Land, based on the principles of sustainable forestry. The same assumption was made in countries with similar soils and climatic conditions (Hungary, the Czech Republic).

According to TERT recommendation [SK-4A-2025-0006](#) to increase transparency can be add, that the first mapping of soils in Slovakia was carried out in 1950s'. That time, organic soils were mapped on a few thousands of hectares. Updated details of the mapping in the seventies showed that most of these soils are Planosols or other soil units with Mor or Anmoor humus form. No organic soils in terms of the IPCC classification was identified. Some publications stated, there were more than 20 000 ha of peatlands or similar habitats in average in Slovakia. These areas are under strict protection (nature reserves) and related to habitats mostly degraded in the first half of the last century. The high value of soil carbon stock mentioned in this NID – subchapter Forest land remaining Forest land (that seemed to indicate organic soil) was a calculation error.

Figure 6.9 shows that the net CO₂ removals in the FL remaining FL represent -3 859.53 Gg in 2024. It is necessary to mention that every forest in Slovakia is considered as managed. Uptake of carbon into the biomass of forest trees has slightly increased since 1990 and then decreased after 2004, however fluctuations can be observed in time series of harvested volume, especially in the last ten years, which can be attributed to fluctuations of salvage logging after disturbances.

Figure 6.9: Summary results of CO₂ removals (Gg) from FL-FL subcategory in 1990 – 2024



Biomass Burning (CRT 4.A.1 - 4(IV))

The biomass burning activity in 4.A.1 - 4(IV) includes emissions of CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O associated with forest fires and biomass burning on forest areas. The National Forest Centre – Forest Protection Service summarized activity data from controlled burning and forest fires since 1999. Slovak harvesting system partly includes burning of harvesting residues if decided by forest managers and the risk of fire is limited (at cleared plots after processing of trees infested by bark beetle or after clear cuts). The harvesting residues are burned on about 50% of the forest clearing area. The differences are in the quantity of burning biomass. For coniferous 10% and for broadleaved about 25% of above ground biomass is burned. Because there is no official estimation of amount of post logging slash, the expert judgment was used for calculation. The biomass fraction burned on clearing areas was quantified based on annually reported amount of main felling, separately for coniferous and broadleaved species as well as the BCEF_R were applied in calculation of harvest losses in FL remaining FL. The emissions from biomass residues burning were calculated according to the Equation 2.27 and the default emission factors provided in Table 2.5 (IPCC 2006 GL). Default combustion factor value for post logging slash burn in other temperate forests is 0.62 according to Table 2.6 (IPCC 2006 GL). The main information sources on wildfires or forest fires are the internal fires statistics of the Ministry of Interior and the “Reports of the occurrence of harmful agents in Slovakia”. Reported forest fires in Slovakia were at the area of 81.73 ha in 2024. This number increased compared to the previous year 2023, when the total burnt area was 29.46 ha. The average burnt forest area per one fire was 1.49 ha. The largest forest area damaged by fire was 35 ha. The forest fires occurred mostly in spring and in the summer. The GHG emissions from wildfires were calculated based on Equation 2.27 (IPCC 2006 GL) and the mass of fuel available for combustion derived using known areas burnt annually. The average stock per hectare (250 m³/ha in 2024) and biomass expansion factor was used for estimation. The GHG emissions from wildfires were calculated based on known annual burnt area and the average stock per hectare. [Table 6.9](#) shows biomass burned in forests with emissions in the same units.

According to the [recommendation from the 2025 UNFCCC In-country Review](#) of the Biennial Transparency Report of Slovakia submitted in December 2024, the TERT recommends clarifying the methodology for NMVOC emissions. Emissions of NO_x and CO were calculated using emission factors and methodology from IPCC 2006 Guidelines, Chapter 2.4: Non-CO₂ Emissions (IPCC 2006 GL). NMVOC emissions were estimated with the tier 2 EF for temperate forests (EMEP/EEA GB₂₀₂₃). The Slovak National Forest Centre provided activity data about wood burned (forest wildfires and controlled

forest fires in Slovakia) and the Institute of Fire Engineering and Expertise of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Republic data about area burned by wildfires to air pollutants inventory.

Table 6.9: Biomass burned in Forest land remaining Forest land category, CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O emissions from wildfires and controlled burning in particular years

YEAR	BIOMASS BURNED (t d.m.)	AREA BURNED (ha)	CO ₂ EMISSIONS (kt)*		CH ₄ EMISSIONS (t)		N ₂ O EMISSIONS (t)	
	Controlled Burning	Wildfires	Controlled Burning	Wildfires	Controlled Burning	Wildfires	Controlled Burning	Wildfires
1990	104 472.85	208.94	IE	45.83	304.43	137.28	16.84	7.59
1995	89 822.48	65.48	IE	15.57	261.74	46.63	14.48	2.58
2000	132 254.40	892.90	IE	231.79	385.39	694.34	21.32	38.41
2005	214 689.72	511.65	IE	141.62	625.61	424.22	34.61	23.47
2010	218 608.12	189.12	IE	54.72	637.02	163.92	35.24	9.07
2011	210 905.06	396.75	IE	115.83	614.58	346.97	34.00	19.19
2012	126 556.09	1 658.91	IE	490.48	368.78	1 469.26	20.40	81.28
2013	127 582.17	266.23	IE	79.35	371.77	237.71	20.57	13.15
2014	252 540.53	188.74	IE	56.32	735.90	168.72	40.71	9.33
2015	241 696.53	346.65	IE	103.94	704.30	311.37	38.96	17.22
2016	234 857.16	171.87	IE	51.79	684.37	155.15	37.86	8.58
2017	229 233.90	292.75	IE	88.30	667.99	264.50	36.95	14.63
2018	239 997.14	244.33	IE	73.77	699.35	220.99	38.69	12.22
2019	228 119.75	454.87	IE	138.07	664.74	413.59	36.77	22.88
2020	189 340.40	465.32	IE	141.36	551.74	423.45	30.52	23.42
2021	193 403.60	156.50	IE	47.77	563.58	143.10	31.18	7.92
2022	190 943.68	1 192.11	IE	360.17	556.41	1 078.91	30.78	59.68
2023	176 438.98	29.01	IE	8.87	514.14	26.56	28.44	1.47
2024	202 582.01	80.43	IE	24.60	590.32	73.68	32.66	4.08

*tier 1 approach, CO₂ emissions from controlled burning are included in the total biomass loss associated with harvesting

Controlled burning - Total methane emissions from controlled burning were 590.32 t and total emissions of N₂O were 32.66 t in 2024. CO₂ emissions from controlled burning are included in the total biomass loss associated with harvesting in CRT Table 4.A.

Wildfires - Total methane emissions from wildfires were 73.68 t and total emissions of N₂O were 4.08 t in 2024. CO₂ emissions were 24,60 kt in 2024.

Land converted to Forest Land (CRT 4.A.2)

This category includes all processes connected with conversion of lands into Forest Land. This activity is closely connected with afforestation or reforestation. The changes in the FL were following CL converted to FL 1.910 kha, GL converted to FL 20.897 kha, and OL converted to FL 8.918 kha in 2024. Total FL area was 2 032.799 kha in 2024.

Methodological issues – methods, activity data, emission factors and parameters

This category includes the calculation of net carbon stock changes in living biomass, DOM and in the mineral soil. Tier 1 and tier 2 approaches (IPCC 2006 GL) were used for calculation of carbon stocks change in living biomass and DOM. Carbon stocks changes in living biomass in the 4.A.2 through the forest regeneration were estimated using the Equation 2.7 (IPCC 2006 GL). The carbon increment is proportional to the extent of afforested areas and the yearly growing biomass. The new afforested areas were determined from the cadastral database. The annual increment of the total tree biomass for four main species (Norway spruce, Scotch pine, European beech and Sessile oak) was selected from

experimental database of the NFC-IFRI. These data were published (Priwitzer et al., 2008, Priwitzer et al., 2009 and Pajtík et al., 2011). The annual increment of the above-ground tree biomass (dry mass) for the four main tree species included in the inventory are following: spruce 2.74 t C/ha/y, pine 3.17 t C/ha/y, beech 2.32 t C/ha/y and oak 1.23 t C/ha/y. The activity data comes from representative experimental plots. Then, whole-tree samples including foliage, branches, stem and coarse roots were taken, oven-dried and weighed. Allometric relationships for all tree compartments using tree height and/or diameter on stem base as independent variables were constructed. The tree biomass was measured at the sites and calculated by different compartment (stem, branches, roots and foliage) using allometric functions. Moreover, soil cores for fine roots (diameter up to 2 mm) estimation were taken. Biomass for all tree compartments was calculated on a hectare base.

The annual increments of the below-ground biomass (dry mass) for the four main tree species included in the inventory are following: spruce 0.56 t C/ha/y, pine 0.40 t C/ha/y, beech 0.57 t C/ha/y and oak 0.90 t C/ha/y. The ratio of main tree species from reforestation for different years was taken from the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic and represented 30% for spruce, 18% for pine, 46% for beech and 6% for oak in 2024.

The carbon loss connected with living biomass due to silvicultural cuttings in the subcategory L-FL was assumed to be insignificant (zero). The reason is that the first significant thinning occurs in older age forest stands.

The net changes of carbon stock in dead organic matter (DOM) were estimated in accordance with the guidance of the tier 1 approach (IPCC 2006 GL), using available country specific information. The changes in DOM were estimated separately for deadwood and litter C pools.

According the NFIs the average C stock of dead wood was calculated on 6.6 ± 0.5 t C/ha for 2005 as well as 7.4 ± 0.7 t C/ha for 2015 in Forest Land category. Using the estimated trend based on these empirical observations, data for the years between these data points were linearly interpolated and extrapolated accordingly beyond that period. The mean net annual accumulation of dead wood over 10-years period is 0.08 t C/ha/y. The net C stocks change of DW was calculated by the Equation 2.23 of the IPCC 2006 GL.

Methodology for carbon estimation in dead wood pool follows conversion of land to forest land just prior to and just following conversion. Most of the categories (CL, GL, OL) does not produce dead wood, so the corresponding carbon pools prior to conversion are zero.

The changes in living biomass and deadwood are assumed to be zero at conversion due to common afforestation practices, if any vegetation exists in Cropland or Grassland, it is not removed before conversion to FL and remains in afforested areas. Due to economic reasons, Land converted to FL is located exclusively in mountainous regions of the Carpathians on the steeper slopes with less productive soil, while rich soil in the lowlands remain under managed Cropland or Grassland. Therefore, when converted to Forest Land, existing grass vegetation is not removed to prevent intensive soil erosion on mountain slopes. There is no tree biomass considered present on Grassland. On Cropland, tree biomass is neglected as the Perennial Croplands with tree biomass (orchards, gardens) composes less than 5% of the managed Cropland area. Moreover, orchards and gardens are mostly situated close to built-up area and therefore usually are not subject of conversion to Forest Land.

According to observation SK-4A2-2025-0001 on improving the reporting of living biomass carbon stock changes associated with land-use conversions, particularly biomass losses for Cropland converted to Forest Land Slovakia have provided new estimates. For calculation used of tier 1 approach with the default Carbon stock ($5 \text{ tonnes C ha}^{-1}$).

The net carbon stock change in litter was estimated using the country specific tier 2 approach. It was based on existing data sets from soil inventories and published information (Šály, 1998, Kobza et al.,

2002, 2009, 2014, Pavlenda, 2008) with the default assumption of 20 years period for carbon stock equilibrium in “new land-use” conditions. The mean value 8.3 t C/ha for carbon stocks in litter (representing surface organic layer) was used for calculation of net carbon stock change in litter. The mean net annual accumulation of litter over length of transition period is 0.415 t C/ha/y. The Equation 2.23 (IPCC 2006 GL) was used for calculation of annual changes in carbon stocks in litter for this subcategory. The change in litter carbon stock in each year was calculated as the sum of annual changes in carbon stocks for each category associated with this subcategory.

The net carbon stock change in mineral soil was estimated using the country specific tier 2 approach. It was based on existing data sets from soil inventories and published information (Šály, 1998, Kobza et al., 2002, 2009, 2014, Pavlenda, 2008) with the default assumption of 20 years period for carbon stock equilibrium in „new land-use“ conditions. The approach for calculation of the organic carbon stocks in soil is consistent with the previous submission. Mean values of soil organic carbon stocks in each category were calculated from datasets of FMS (112 representative monitoring plots in forests) and Soil Monitoring System (318 monitoring plots). Data was recalculated to 30 cm soil layer (topsoil) and compared for three altitudinal zones in each category. The significant changes in soil carbon were caused by land-use change during decades and are only in topsoil (soil layers near the soil surface). Partial results were published in several articles (Barančíková et al. 2013, Barančíková et al. 2016, Pavlenda et al., 2016). The case study using different approach (transections at local level for GL, FL, GL converted to FL) proved very similar results (Pavlenda et al. 2015).

For respective categories, following values (calculated as weighted average) were used in calculations of carbon stock changes in mineral soils (0-30 cm, without any surface organic layer):

- Forest Land 89.02 t C/ha
- Cropland 60.11 t C/ha
- Grassland 74.95 t C/ha
- Settlements 53.85 t C/ha
- Other Land 53.85 t C/ha

The average annual carbon stock change in mineral soil for different conversion of Land to FL was calculated as:

- Annual changes in mineral soil carbon stocks for Land converted to FL = average annual change of SOC over length of transition period (t C/ha/y) * converted area (kha). Average annual change of SOC over length of transition period = (mean SOC stock of FL - mean SOC stock of Land converted to FL)/20.

The following factors (mean annual change of soil carbon stock) were calculated for different types of conversion:

- CL converted to FL 1.446 t C/ha/y
- GL converted to FL 0.704 t C/ha/y
- S converted to FL 1.758 t C/ha/y
- OL converted to FL 1.758 t C/ha/y

The change in soil carbon stock in each year was calculated as the sum of annual changes in carbon stocks for each category associated with Land converted to Forest Land. As mentioned in the category FL-FL, the same values as in previous documents were used. For FL, the carbon stock in surface organic layer is separated from carbon stock in mineral soils.

Table 6.10: Results for the subcategory Land converted to Forest Land in 2024

LAND USE CATEGORY	CARBON STOCK CHANGE IN LIVING BIOMASS <i>kt C</i>			NET CARBON STOCK CHANGE IN DW	NET CARBON STOCK CHANGE IN LITTER	NET CARBON STOCK CHANGE IN SOIL	NET CO ₂ EMISSIONS/ REMOVALS
	<i>gains</i>	<i>losses</i>	<i>net change</i>	<i>kt C</i>		<i>kt C</i>	<i>kt CO₂</i>
Land - FL	48.61	-0.60	48.01	-0.17	13.17	33.15	-345.25
GL - FL	32.02	NO	32.02	-0.11	8.67	14.71	-202.73
CL - FL	2.93	-0.60	2.33	-0.01	0.79	2.76	-21.54
WL - FL	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
S - FL	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
OL - FL	13.66	NO	13.66	-0.05	3.70	15.68	-120.98

The estimated removals for Land converted to Forest Land were -345.25 Gg CO₂ in 2024. In 2024, the net carbon stock change in living biomass, dead wood, litter (DOM) and soil from Land converted to Forest Land represented gains of 48.01, -0.17, 13.17 and 33.15 kt of C respectively.

The land-use matrix from 2004 to 2024 is provided in [Table 6.11](#). The results from the category Land converted to FL are summarized in [Table 6.10](#) and on [Figure 6.10](#).

Figure 6.10: Summary results of CO₂ removals (Gg) in L-FL subcategory in 1990 – 2024

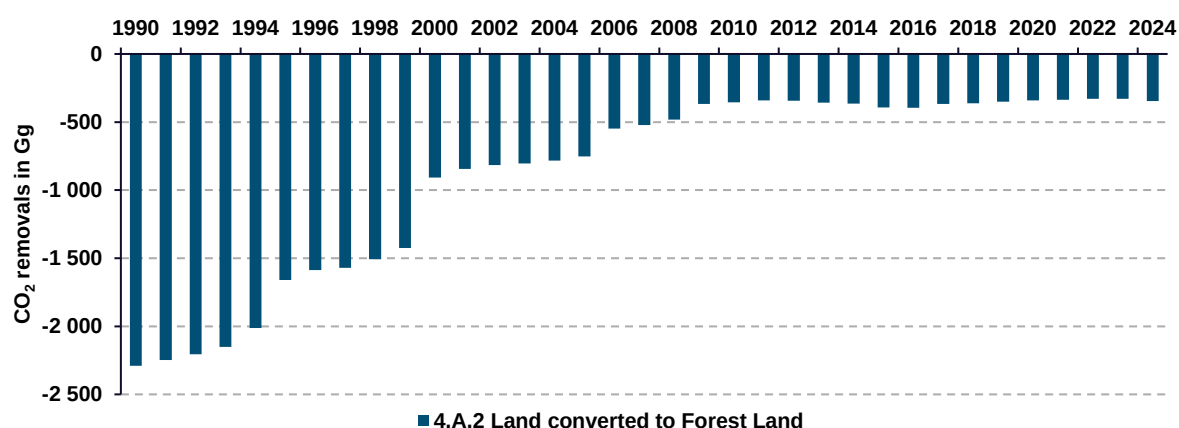


Table 6.11: The land-use matrix from 2004 – 2024

Land use	Forest Land managed	Forest Land unmanaged	Cropland annual	Cropland perennial	Grassland managed	Grassland unmanaged	Wetland managed	Wetland unmanaged	Settlements	Other Land	Total unmanaged	Initial area (2004)
Category	<i>kha</i>											
Forest Land (managed)	2 001.074	0.000	0.155	0.000	1.063	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.908	1.726	0.000	2 004.926
Forest Land (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cropland annual	1.910	0.000	1 384.522	0.198	9.050	0.000	0.000	0.000	18.969	15.947	0.000	1 430.596
Cropland perennial	0.000	0.000	4.210	118.890	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	123.100
Grassland (managed)	20.987	0.000	10.465	0.000	834.542	0.000	0.000	0.000	7.737	7.413	0.000	881.054
Grassland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Wetland (managed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000
Wetland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Settlements	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	213.374	12.182	0.000	225.556
Other Land	8.918	0.000	2.589	0.000	0.031	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.603	131.147	0.000	144.288
Total unmanaged land	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Final area (2024)	2 032.799	0.000	1 401.941	119.088	844.686	0.000	94.000	0.000	242.591	168.415	0.000	4 903.520
Net change	27.873	0.000	-28.655	-4.012	-36.368	0.000	0.000	0.000	17.035	24.127	0.000	

Biomass Burning (CRT 4.A.2 - 4(IV))

The biomass burning activity in 4.A.2 - 4(IV) includes emissions of CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O associated with the forest fires and biomass burning on forest areas. The National Forest Centre – Forest Protection Service Activity summarized data from the forest fires (wildfires) since 1999. The emissions from wildfires ([Table 6.12](#)) were calculated according to the Equation 2.27 and Table 2.4 (IPCC 2006 GL) using the default emission factors - available mass of fuel for combustion was used according to Table 2.4 (IPCC 2006 GL).

Table 6.12: Burned forest area, CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O emissions from wildfires in particular years

Year	AREA BURNED	CO ₂ EMISSIONS	CH ₄ EMISSIONS	N ₂ O EMISSIONS
	ha	tons		
1990	23.06	911.86	2.73	0.15
1995	4.94	195.15	0.58	0.03
2000	34.35	1 358.27	4.07	0.23
2005	16.31	645.00	1.93	0.11
2010	2.84	112.43	0.34	0.02
2011	5.80	229.22	0.69	0.04
2012	24.55	970.61	2.91	0.16
2013	4.03	159.46	0.48	0.03
2014	2.99	118.17	0.35	0.02
2015	5.92	234.24	0.70	0.04
2016	3.01	119.19	0.36	0.02
2017	4.91	194.17	0.58	0.03
2018	4.05	159.95	0.48	0.03
2019	7.30	288.72	0.86	0.05
2020	7.36	291.03	0.87	0.05
2021	2.44	96.40	0.29	0.02
2022	18.44	729.12	2.18	0.12
2023	0.45	17.62	0.05	0.003
2024	1.30	51.23	0.15	0.01

Wildfires

Total methane emissions from wildfires in a category 4.A.2 were 0.15 t and total emissions of N₂O were 0.01 t in 2024. Total CO₂ emissions were 51.23 t in 2024.

6.4.3. Uncertainty Assessment and Time-series Consistency

Uncertainty assessment is a part of NID in the [Annex A6.2. Uncertainty Analyses](#) in the LULUCF Sector

6.4.4. Description of any Flexibility Applied

Not applicable.

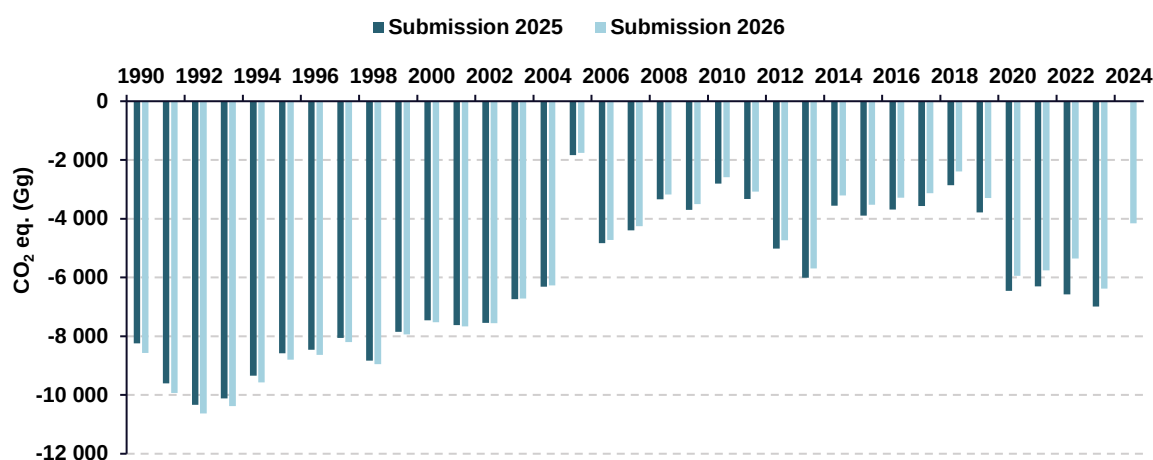
6.4.5. Category-specific QA/QC and Verification

Category-specific QA/QC procedures is a part of QA/QC procedures in the LULUCF sector are linked with the QA/QC plans for the National Inventory System at the sectoral level and followed basic rules of QA/QC as defined in the IPCC 2006 GL ([Chapter 6.1.](#)).

6.4.6. Category-Specific Recalculations

In the category 4.A, the category 4.A.1 Forest land remaining Forest land as well as 4.B.2 Land converted to Forest land was recalculated for the whole time period since 1990. The main reason for recalculation in 4.A.1 category included the recalculation of annual CSC in deadwood (implementation [SK-4A-2025-0005](#) (EU review 2025) following the ERT recommendation. The main reason for recalculation in 4.A.2 included also the recalculation of annual CSC in deadwood as well as recalculation of biomass loss on Cropland to Forest land (application of recommendation [SK-4A2-2025-001](#) - EU review 2025). Recalculated values for 4.A category significantly differ from the submission in 2025 by -18.58% to 3.91% in particular years ([Figure 6.11](#)), the net CO₂ eq. removals increased from 1990 to 2002 by 1.98% and decreased from 2003 to 2024 by 7.75% in average.

Figure 6.12: Comparison of GHG (Gg) in the 2025 and 2026 submissions for Forest land category



6.4.7. Category-specific Planned Improvements

No improvements are planned.

6.5. Cropland (CRT 4.B)

6.5.1. Description

The GHGs emissions and removals in this category were estimated using the 2019 IPCC Refinements methodology the IPCC 2006 GL for AFOLU and national data on area of Cropland and Land converted to Cropland in 2024. The total area of Cropland represented 1 521.029 kha in 2024, i. e. 31.01% of the total country area. This category has been constantly decreasing during reporting period, even since 1970. The total area of Cropland remaining Cropland (CL-CL) represents 1 507.820 kha, of which Annual Cropland remaining Annual Cropland (CLA-CLA) is 1 384.522 kha, Perennial Cropland remaining Perennial Cropland (CLP-CLP) is 118.890 kha, changes from Annual Cropland converted to Perennial Cropland (CLA-CLP) is 0.198 kha and the changes from Perennial Cropland converted to Annual Cropland (CLP-CLA) is 4.210 kha. The changes in the Cropland were following FL converted to CL 0.155 kha, GL converted to CL 10.465 kha, and OL converted to the CL 2.589 kha in 2024 as shown on [Figures 6.12](#) and [6.13](#).

Figure 6.12: Development of activity data (kha) for 4.B Cropland in the period 1990 – 2024

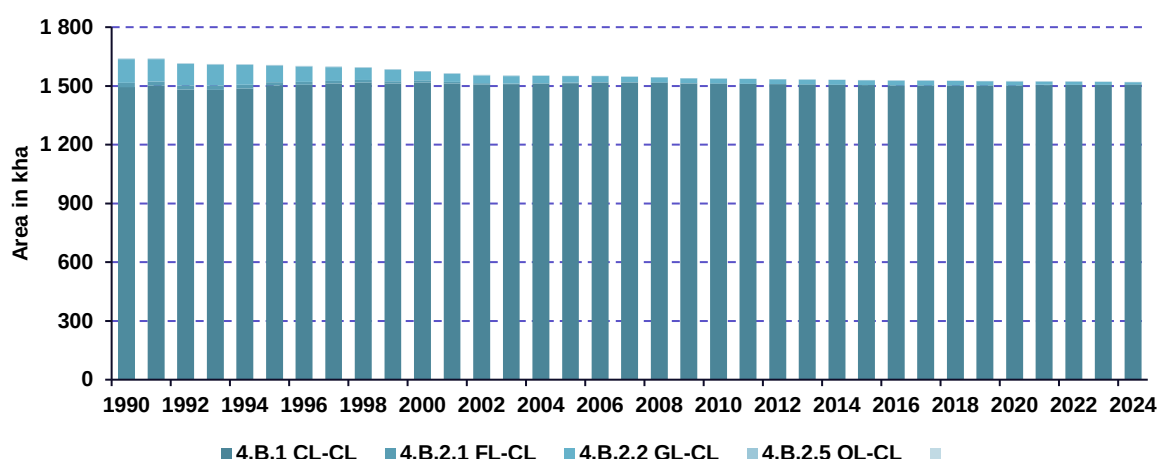
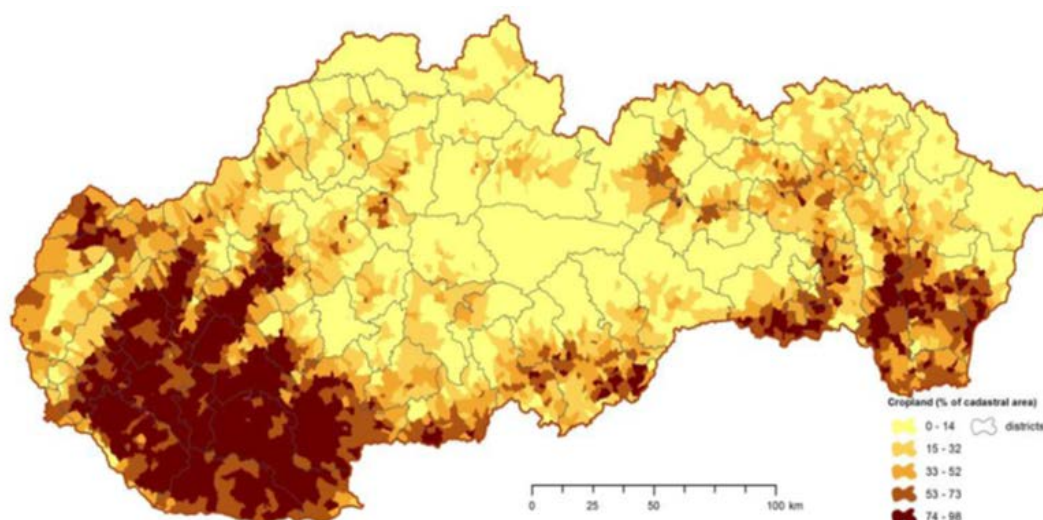


Figure 6.13: Distribution of Cropland in Slovakia – calculated as a spatial share within individual cadastral units



6.5.2. Methodological Issues

Cropland Remaining Cropland (CRT 4.B.1)

The emissions inventory in this category included net carbon stock change in living biomass of Perennial Cropland remaining Perennial Cropland (CLP-CLP) and carbon stock changes in biomass due to land-use change between Annual Cropland (CLA) and Perennial Cropland (CLP) and net carbon stock change in soil of Annual Cropland remaining Annual Cropland (CLA-CLA) and Perennial Cropland remaining Perennial Cropland (CLP-CLP) and due to land-use change between CLA and CLP. The CLA represented arable land planted with annual crops (cereals, oilseeds, crop roots, technical crops, fodder and other) and its area was 1 384.522 kha in 2024. The CLP including vineyards, orchards, hop-gardens and gardens represented 118.890 kha in 2024. Change in biomass carbon stocks of Cropland remaining Cropland were estimated by tier 1 approach.

Changes of carbon stocks in biomass of Annual Cropland remaining Annual Cropland and Perennial Cropland remaining Perennial Cropland - In general, Cropland has no dead wood and only little crop residues or litter, except for agroforestry systems which can be accounted either under Cropland or Forest Land, depending upon definitions adopted by country. Tier 1 approach assumes that dead wood and litter stocks are not present in Cropland or are at equilibrium like in agroforestry systems and orchards.

The carbon stock changes of living biomass in the Annual Cropland remaining Annual Cropland (CLA remaining CLA) are estimated to be zero. For annual crops increase in biomass stocks in the CLA remaining CLA in a single year is assumed to be equal to biomass losses from harvest and mortality in the same year – thus there are no net emissions/removals from biomass in the CLA remaining CLA (Chapter 5.2.1.1 of the IPCC 2006 GL).

The emissions/removals were estimated for the changes in woody perennial biomass stocks of the Perennial Cropland remaining Perennial Cropland (CLP remaining CLP) (above-ground and below-ground biomass). So, these emissions/removals were estimated for CLA converted to CLP and vice versa (Chapter 5.3 of the IPCC 2006 GL and in 2019 IPCC Refinements remain unchanged; CLA biomass is not resolved/equilibrium. Also, CLP biomass will not change, as tier 2 is used here for vineyards and orchards). For that purpose, the carbon stock of annual and perennial crops has been estimated and applied in the LUC calculation subsequently. The annual change of carbon stocks in biomass was calculated using the Equation 2.7 of the IPCC 2006 GL.

Based on observation SK-4B1-2025-0001, Slovakia recalculated the full timeseries for biomass C stock gains/losses for Perennial Croplands remaining Perennial Cropland, change of average biomass stock of perennial crops on default 63 t C/ha For Perennial Cropland in line with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines by: limiting carbon biomass gains in perennial crop areas to a 30-year accumulation period following conversion and applying an appropriate biomass loss factor based on average biomass stocks for perennial crop.

The immature CLP area accumulates carbon at a rate of approximately 2.35 t for orchards and 4.43 t for vineyards of average carbon stock in living biomass per hectare per year. The emission factors taken from Hungarian inventory was used due to consideration, that carbon accumulation is similar as in Slovakia. For orchards, vineyards, gardens and hop-gardens default value was used for CLP (Table 5.1 of the IPCC 2006 GL; Table 5.1 a 5.3 in 2019 IPCC Refinement).

The periodic cuttings, pruning and thinning are not included in the estimation of annual losses in perennial croplands due to low acreage of these areas, lack of historical data and use of this cut material in the production of mulch.

Changes of carbon stocks in biomass of Annual Cropland converted to Perennial Cropland - Total area of CLA converted to CLP was 0.198 kha in 2024. This type of conversion occurred already too previous year after several years (to 2017 was zero area of CLA-CLP). The applied method follows entirely the IPCC 2006 GL (Chapter 5.3, Chapter 5.3.1.1). The 2019 IPCC Refinements and the IPCC 2006 GL do not foresee any method for land-use change within the Cropland. CLA and CLP have completely different C stocks and C accumulation rates in biomass and soil. For the calculation of the annual change in carbon stock in living biomass of Land converted to Cropland, the equations 2.15 and 2.16 (IPCC 2006 GL) were applied. For CLP, an annual growth 2.1 t C/ha according to the IPCC 2006 GL (Chapter 5.2.1.2, Table 5.1) was assumed for each year of the whole transition period of 20 years.

Annual change in biomass = conversion area for a transition period of 20 years * ΔC_{growth} + annual area of currently converted land * $L_{\text{conversion}}$

Where: $L_{\text{conversion}} = C_{\text{after}} - C_{\text{before}}$; C_{after} = carbon stock immediately after conversion is 0; ΔC_{growth} = default value for perennial crops carbon accumulation rate is 2.1 t C/ha/y (annual growth rate in each

year of the whole Land-use Change (LUC) transition period of 20 years); C_{before} = country specific value of carbon stock of annual crops before conversion is 3.25 t C/ha/y (biomass loss accounted only for the year of LUC).

Biomass losses in the year of LUC from CLA to CLP used the country specific average biomass stock in CLA. The average carbon stock of living biomass in CLA was calculated by using country specific data from the ŠÚ SR (Statistical Yearbook of the Slovak Republic, 2016). For all annual crops mentioned in the Statistical Yearbook, the harvested yield biomass (1990 – 2016) has been taken and calculated with use of national coefficient of carbon stocks for crops in total living biomass (Bielek, Jurčová, 2010, Torma and Vilček, 2017). This country specific value (3.25 t C/ha/y) is used for estimates of LUCs to and from CLA and is 35% lower than default value (5.0 t C/ha/y, IPCC 2006 GL).

Changes of carbon stocks in biomass of Perennial Cropland converted to Annual Cropland - Total land-use change area from CLP converted to CLA was 4.210 kha in 2024. The rationale for these estimates and used methods are described in the [Chapter 6.5.1](#). For the calculation of the annual change in carbon stocks of living biomass of CLP converted to CLA the Equations 2.15 and 2.16 were used (IPCC 2006 GL). According to the 2006 IPCC GL, the gains of the CLA biomass during LUCs to CLA are accounted only once, in the initial year of LUC to CLA:

Annual change in biomass = annual area of currently converted land * ($L_{\text{conversion}} + \Delta C_{\text{growth}}$)

Where: $L_{\text{conversion}} = C_{\text{after}} - C_{\text{before}}$; C_{after} = carbon stock immediately after conversion is 0; C_{before} = country specific value of carbon stock of annual crops before conversion is 3.25 t C/ha/y; ΔC_{growth} = annual growth rate of perennial woody biomass is 2.1 t C/ha/y.

The calculation according to the Austrian methodology was applied. C_{before} = country specific value of carbon stock of annual crops before conversion is 3.25 t C/ha/y. Annual change of perennial woody biomass (biomass loss accounted only for the year when the Land use change occurred- CLA-CLP Biomass Loss). This happened for years 2019 and 2020. The difference is that with CLA changed to CLP and vice versa, the values 2.1 (annual growth rate of perennial woody biomass) and 3.25 stand (with CLA changed to CLP only in the year of change) on opposite sides of the equation.

Changes of carbon stocks in mineral soils of Annual Cropland remaining Annual Cropland and Perennial Cropland remaining Perennial Cropland - The emissions and removals of the soil carbon stock change in CLA-CLA were calculated using a country specific tier 2 approach. Mean values of soil organic carbon stocks in CLA by the Soil Monitoring System (318 monitoring plots) is 60.11 t C/ha (Barančíková et al. 2013, Barančíková et al. 2016). Mean values of soil organic carbon stocks in CLP was calculated from LUCAS Topsoil Survey (LUCAS data) (Tóth, Jones and Montanarella, 2013). Soil Monitoring System does not contain soil organic carbon stock in CLP, so LUCAS data were used for estimation of the soil carbon stocks of CLP. Mean values of soil organic carbon stocks in CLP (two samples, more samples will be added in the near future) is 66.54 t C/ha (0-30 cm).

According to the [recommendation from the 2025 UNFCCC In-country Review](#) of the Biennial Transparency Report of Slovakia submitted in December 2024, the TERT recommends to report the areas of organic soils on Cropland as “NE” and include the justification of the reporting of NE for areas of organic soils in Cropland Remaining Cropland. Emissions from the organic soils are below the threshold of significance. Therefore, the notation key NE was used. In the SVK NIR 2020 the revised estimate is presented in the Chapter “Cropland Organic Soils”. Report includes an analysis demonstrating that emissions are below the significance threshold. Description is provided in the SVK NIR 2020, [Chapter 6.5.1](#).

The SVK NID 2025 reports only the summary results of GHG removals for the entire CLP category. But this result is the sum of all four subcategories: orchards, vineyards, gardens and hop gardens (these are calculated separately in the calculation file). The chosen factors are the immature CLP area

accumulates carbon at a rate of approximately 2.35 t for orchards and 4.43 t for vineyards of average carbon stock in living biomass per hectare per year. The emission factors taken from the Hungarian inventory were used due to consideration, that carbon accumulation for this specific category is similar as in Slovakia. Only for gardens and hop-gardens default value was used for CLP (Table 5.1 of the IPCC 2006 GL; Table 5.1 and 5.3 in 2019 IPCC Refinement).

Changes of carbon stocks in mineral soils of Annual Cropland converted to Perennial - The area of CLA converted to CLP changed from 17.266 kha to 0.125 kha from 1990 to 2005. In the year 2018, the area of CLA converted to CLP increased after several years up to 0.150 kha. Total area of CLA converted to CLP was 0.198 kha in 2024. C before = country specific value of carbon stock of annual crops before conversion is 3.25 t C/ha/y. Annual change of perennial woody biomass (biomass loss accounted only for the year when the Land use change occurred- CLA-CLP Biomass Loss). This happened for years 2019 and 2020. The difference is that with CLA changed to CLP and vice versa, the values 2.1 (Annual growth rate of perennial woody biomass) and 3.25 stand (with CLA changed to CLP only in the year of change) on opposite sides of the equation.

According to the Equation 2.25 of the IPCC 2006 GL, annual rates of carbon stock change are estimated as the difference in stocks at two points in time divided by the time dependence of the stock change factors. Annual change in carbon stock of mineral soils in CLA converted to CLP = ΔSOC_{20} * conversion area for a transition period of 20 years

$$\Delta SOC = (SOC_0 - SOC_{0-T})/20 = 0.322 \text{ t C/ha/y}$$

Where: ΔSOC_{20} = average annual carbon stock change in soils of annual cropland converted to perennial cropland (t C/ha/y) over land-use change transition period of 20 years; SOC_0 = average c stock in 0-30 cm of CLP soils in Slovakia – 66.54 t C/ha; SOC_{0-T} = average c stock in 0-30 cm of CLA soils in Slovakia – 60.11 t C/ha.

For a total area of CLA - CLP (0.198 kha in 2020 and in 2024), the ΔSOC_{20} is in both years 0.06 kt C.

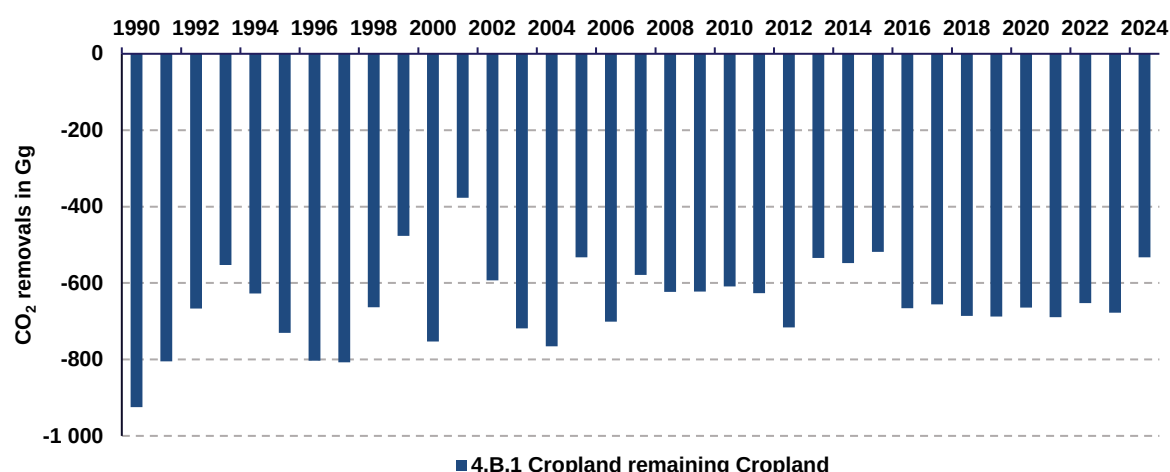
Changes of carbon stocks in mineral soils of Perennial Cropland converted to Annual Cropland - The area of CLP converted to CLA changed from 1.435 kha to 4.210 kha from 1990 to 2024. According to the Equation 2.25 of the IPCC 2006 GL, annual rates of carbon stock change are estimated as the difference in stock at two points in time divided by the time dependence of the stock change factors. Annual change in carbon stock of mineral soils in CLP converted to CLA = ΔSOC_{20} * conversion area for a transition period of 20 years.

$$\Delta SOC = (SOC_0 - SOC_{0-T})/20 = -0.3215 \text{ t C/ha/y}$$

Where: ΔSOC_{20} = average annual carbon stock change in soils of perennial cropland converted to annual cropland (t C/ha/y) over land-use change transition period of 20 years.

For a total area of CLP – CLA (4.210 kha), the ΔSOC_{20} represented -1.35 kt C. **Figure 6.14** shows the net CO₂ removals in the category 4.B.1 Cropland remaining Cropland.

Figure 6.14: Summary results of CO₂ removals (Gg) in CL-CL subcategory in 1990 – 2024



Biomass Burning (CRT 4.B.1 – 4(IV))

The biomass burning activity in 4.B.1 - 4(IV) includes emissions of CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O associated with wildfires (biomass burning) on Cropland areas. The National Agricultural and Food Centre – Research Institute of Soil Science and Conservation summarized activity data from controlled burning and forest fires since 1990.

Based on the recommendations [SK-4C-2025-0001](#), TERT noted that Slovakia does not report biomass burning emissions for Cropland or Grassland, including both controlled burning and wildfires. In the 2025 NID (p. 353), Slovakia states that “biomass burning is not a common practice in Cropland, Grassland or other land-use categories,” and that these activities are “strictly prohibited by Act No. 314/2001 Coll. on Fire Protection.” While this may justify the absence of controlled burning, the non-occurrence of wildfires unlikely can be justified by legislation alone. The 2006 IPCC Guidelines provide default tier 1 approach for: Grassland biomass burning (Vol. 4, Ch. 6, Section 6.2.4), and Cropland biomass burning, including crop residue burning (Vol. 4, Ch. 5, Section 5.3.4). In line with the IPCC requirement to report all emissions on managed land, the TERT invites Slovakia to clarify: 1) Whether wildfires occur in Cropland or Grasslands; 2) And, if applicable, provide justification or supporting evidence for the omission of biomass burning emissions from these categories.

The extent of biomass burning was quantified based on data on burned area (in m²) for the categories perennial cropland (CLP) and annual cropland (CLA). These data originate from intervention records of the Fire and Rescue Service of the Slovak Republic and were collected, processed and provided by the Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute (SHMÚ).

Greenhouse gas emissions from biomass burning on cropland were calculated using Equation 2.27 (IPCC 2006 GL) and the default emission factors provided in Table 2.5 (IPCC 2006 GL). The amount of biomass available for combustion was derived from the known annual burned area in the CLP and CLA categories and from the average biomass stock per hectare of the respective cropland type. The default combustion factor was applied in accordance with Table 2.6 (IPCC 2006 GL).

Table 6.13 presents the amount of biomass burned on Cropland together with the corresponding emissions in the same units.

According to the [recommendation from the 2025 UNFCCC In-country Review](#) of the Biennial Transparency Report of Slovakia submitted in December 2024, the TERT recommends clarifying the methodology for NMVOC emissions. Emissions of NO_x and CO were calculated using emission factors and methodology from IPCC 2006 Guidelines, Chapter 2.4: Non-CO₂ Emissions (IPCC 2006 GL). NMVOC emissions were estimated with tier 2 EF for temperate forests (EMEP/EEA GB₂₀₂₃). The Slovak

Agricultural and Food Centre provided activity data about biomass burned (Cropland wildfires in Slovakia) and the Institute of Fire Engineering and Expertise of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Republic data about area burned by wildfires to air pollutants inventory.

Table 6.13: Biomass burned in Cropland category, CO₂, CO, CH₄ and N₂O, NO_x emissions in kt from wildfires in particular years

YEAR	AREA BURNED ha		CO ₂ EMISSIONS	CO EMISSIONS	CH ₄ EMISSIONS	N ₂ O EMISSIONS	NO EMISSIONS
	CLA	CLP	CLA+CLP	CLA+CLP	CLA+CLP	CLA+CLP	CLA+CLP
1990	1 218.21	80.29	13.73	0.88	0.03	0.001	0.02
1995	1 218.21	80.29	13.73	0.88	0.03	0.001	0.02
2000	1 048.07	54.25	10.64	0.68	0.02	0.001	0.02
2005	817.29	919.43	77.66	5.26	0.23	0.012	0.15
2010	419.85	21.81	4.27	0.27	0.01	0.001	0.01
2011	954.33	36.57	8.68	0.55	0.02	0.001	0.02
2012	964.99	137.17	16.70	1.09	0.04	0.001	0.03
2013	1 988.77	32.12	14.59	0.91	0.03	0.001	0.02
2014	828.61	30.88	7.46	0.47	0.02	0.001	0.01
2015	1846.76	70.84	16.79	1.06	0.04	0.001	0.03
2016	430.28	11.84	3.54	0.22	0.01	0.001	0.01
2017	616.56	24.43	5.67	0.36	0.01	0.001	0.01
2018	979.81	23.08	7.76	0.49	0.02	0.001	0.01
2019	1 185.70	24.93	9.16	0.57	0.02	0.001	0.02
2020	132.29	8.79	1.50	0.10	0.01	0.001	0.01
2021	527.20	5.69	3.64	0.22	0.01	0.001	0.01
2022	1 239.79	86.89	14.38	0.92	0.03	0.001	0.03
2023	567.89	2.24	3.62	0.22	0.01	0.001	0.01
2024	146.13	4.,57	1.25	0.08	0.01	0.001	0.01

Total methane emissions from Cropland wildfires were 0.0027 Gg and total N₂O emissions were 0.0001 Gg in 2024. CO₂ emissions were 1.25 Gg in 2024. The total emissions from wildfires of CO₂, CO, CH₄, N₂O and NO are presented in [Table 6.13](#). Together, these emissions amounted to 1.33 kt in 2024.

Land Converted to Cropland (CRT 4.B.2)

This category includes all processes connected with the conversion of Land converted to Cropland. Land conversion to Cropland from Forest Land and Grassland usually results in a net loss carbon from biomass and soils to the atmosphere. Regarding changes in carbon stocks in living biomass, only losses for conversion from FL and Grassland were calculated.

The changes in the CL were following FL converted to CL 0.155 kha, GL converted to CL 10.465 kha, and OL converted to CL 2.589 kha in 2024. Total area of CL was 1 521.029 kha in 2024.

Carbon stock changes in biomass were calculated using tier 1 and tier 2 approaches (IPCC 2006 GL). Tier 1 follows the approach used in Land converted to FL where the amount of biomass cleared for Cropland is estimated by multiplying the area converted in one year by the average carbon stock in biomass in FL or GL prior to conversion. For calculation of biomass carbon stocks of FL prior conversion, the annually updated average growing stock volumes, BCEF_R (0.657 for conifers and 0.852 for broadleaves) and default carbon content (0.51 for coniferous and 0.48 for broadleaves) were used. For biomass carbon stock of GL prior the conversion, default values of 13.6 t/ha for above ground and below ground biomass were used (Table 6.4, IPCC 2006 GL). Amount of biomass after land conversion to Cropland was assumed zero (0 t/ha).

According the TERT recommendation [SK-4B2-2025-001](#), Slovakia includes estimates of carbon stock changes for biomass gains in all relevant categories of Land Converted to Cropland in this submission and also ensures that biomass losses associated with the removal of living biomass from the previous land use are reported in terms of maintaining methodological consistency. tier 1 approach with Carbon stock in biomass after one year (Δ_{CG}) (5 tonnes C ha⁻¹) was used for recalculation.

Application of observation [SK-4B-2025-0002](#) on improving the methodological description for calculating biomass gains and losses, particularly the treatment of belowground biomass in Cropland remaining Cropland will require a solution that can only be created on the basis of discussions with experts in the field, especially those focused-on orchards, vineyards, as well as expert in Forestry.

Estimated emissions/removals of carbon in dead organic matter pools following conversion of Forest Land to another type of land-use categories (CL, GL, S, OL) require estimates of the carbon stock just prior to and just after conversion. The data obtained from the two National Forest Inventories (NFIs) realized in 2005/2006 and 2015/2016 was used in estimation of dead wood prior the conversion in FL. The NFIs provide data on the mean dead wood biomass stocks (m³/ha) separately for coniferous and broadleaved trees in the following categories: standing dead trees, stumps, coarse lying dead wood and small-sized lying dead wood. Each of the mentioned categories was classified according to decomposition degree as a fresh, hard, soft and decomposed dead wood. The conversion of volume to dry biomass was carried out based on wood density coefficients and using reduction coefficients according to the degrees of decomposition of dead wood (Fresh 1; Hard 0.83; Soft 0.66; Decayed 0.5). The volume was multiplied by the dry wood density coefficients according to the NIML List of Forest Tree Abbreviations (Šebeň 2017) and the above-ground biomass in mass units was calculated. The conversion of biomass to carbon was performed by a coefficient of 0.496 (Šmelko et al., 2011).

To construct the data series for entire reporting period, data of NFI1 to represent year 2005, and NFI2 to represent year 2015. The average C stocks of dead wood represent 6.6 ± 0.5 t C/ha in 2005 as well as 7.4 ± 0.7 t C/ha in 2015 in national conditions. Using the estimated trend based on these empirical observations, data for the years between these data points were linearly interpolated and extrapolated accordingly beyond that period.

Because the Cropland does not produce dead wood, these carbon pools after conversion can be considered as zero (default assumption).

The net carbon stock change in litter was estimated by using the country specific tier 2 approach. It was based on existing data sets from soil inventories and published information (Šály, 1998, Kobza et al., 2002, 2009, 2014, Pavlenda, 2008). The mean value of 8.3 t C/ha/y for carbon stocks in litter (representing surface organic layer) were used for calculation of net carbon stock change in litter. The Equation 2.23 (IPCC 2006 GL) was used for calculation of annual changes in carbon stocks in litter for Land converted to CL. To apply instant oxidation of carbon in litter, litter stock under the “new category” was set to zero and transition period to be one. The change in litter carbon stock in each year was calculated as the sum of annual changes in carbon stocks for each category associated with Land converted to CL.

The calculation of carbon stock change in mineral soils was based on the data from the soil inventory with the default assumption of 20 years' period for carbon stock equilibrium in „new category” conditions. Calculations of carbon stock change in mineral soil because of FL and GL conversions to CL were carried out following the IPCC 2006 GL. The net carbon stock change in mineral soils was estimated by using country specific tier 2 approach described in detail in the [Chapter 6.4.2.](#) of this Document. For estimation of net carbon stock change in mineral soil, the average carbon stocks per hectare were used. The soil carbon stock was calculated for the depth 30 cm for each category. Current results of monitoring of agricultural soil and updated databases were used for calculation.

The average annual carbon stock change in mineral soil for different conversion of Land to CL was calculated as follows:

- Annual changes in mineral soil C stocks for Land converted to CL = average annual change of SOC over length of transition period (t C/ha/y) x converted area (kha);
- Average annual change of SOC over length of transition period = (mean SOC stock of CL – mean SOC stock of land converted to CL)/20.

The following factors (mean annual change of soil carbon stock) were calculated for different types of conversion:

- FL converted to CL -1.446 t C/ha/y
- GL converted to CL -0.742 t C/ha/y
- S converted to CL 0.313 t C/ha/y
- OL converted to CL 0.313 t C/ha/y

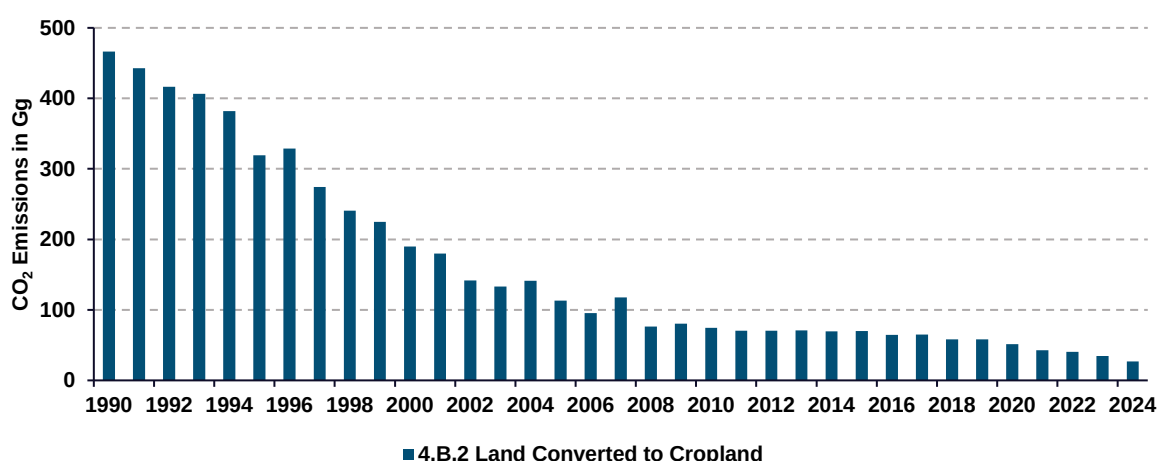
The change in soil carbon stock in each year was calculated as the sum of annual changes in carbon stocks for each category associated with Land converted to Cropland. The land-use matrix from 2004 to 2024 is provided in [Table 6.11](#). The results for the subcategory Land converted to Cropland are summarized in [Table 6.14](#), summary of CO₂ emissions is shown in [Figure 6.15](#).

Table 6.14: Result for the Land converted to Cropland subcategory in 2024

LAND USE CATEGORY	CARBON STOCK CHANGE IN LIVING BIOMASS (kt C)			NET CARBON STOCK CHANGE IN DOM	NET CARBON STOCK CHANGE IN SOIL	NET CO ₂ EMISSIONS/ REMOVALS
	gains	losses	net change	kt C	kt C	Gg CO ₂
Land - CL	1.98	-2.09	-0.11	-0.02	-7.18	26.78
FL – CL	0.00	-0.12	-0.11	-0.02	-0.22	1.29
GL – CL	1.45	-1.98	-0.52	NO	-7.77	30.39
WL – CL	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
S – CL	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
OL – CL	0.53	NO	0.53	NO	0.81	-4.90

The Land converted to Cropland represents net emissions 26.78 Gg of CO₂ in 2024. In 2024, the net carbon stock change in living biomass, DOM and soil from Land converted to Cropland represented losses of -0.11, -2.09, and -7.18 kt of C respectively.

Figure 6.15: Summary of CO₂ emissions (Gg) in L-CL subcategory in 1990 – 2024



6.5.3. Uncertainty Assessment and Time-series Consistency

Uncertainty assessment is a part of NID in the [Annex A6.2. Uncertainty Analyses](#) in the LULUCF Sector.

6.5.4. Description of Any Flexibility Applied

Not applicable.

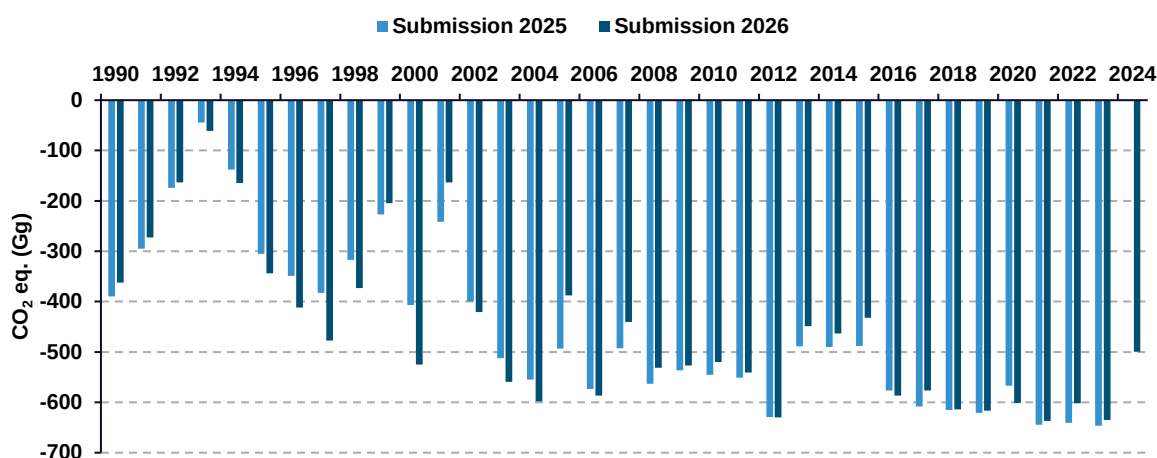
6.5.5. Category-specific QA/QC and Verification

Category-specific QA/QC procedures is a part of QA/QC procedures in the LULUCF sector are linked with the QA/QC plans for the National Inventory System at the sectoral level and followed basic rules of QA/QC as defined in the IPCC 2006 GL. ([Chapter 6.1.](#)).

6.5.6. Category-specific recalculations

In the category 4.B, the category 4.B.1 Cropland remaining Cropland was recalculated for the whole time period since 1990. The main reason for recalculation in 4.B.1 category was recalculation biomass C stock gains/losses for Perennial Croplands remaining Perennial Cropland (implementation of [SK-4B1-2025-0001](#) EU review 2025), change of average biomass stock of perennial crops on default 63 t C/ha from IPCC GL value and added the calculation of emissions from biomass burning (wildfires) in Cropland. The main reason for recalculation in 4.B.2 included recalculation of annual change in biomass gains/loss (implementation of [SK-4B2-2025-001](#) - EU review 2025) and the recalculation of annual CSC in deadwood in FL converted to CL category. Recalculated values for 4.B category significantly differ from the submission in 2025 by -32.25% to 36.88% in particular years ([Figure 6.16](#)), the net CO₂ eq. removals increased by 1.24% in average.

Figure 6.16: Comparison of GHG (Gg) in the 2025 and 2026 submissions for Cropland category



6.5.7. Category-specific Planned Improvements

No improvements are planned.

6.6. Grassland (CRT 4.C)

6.6.1. Description

The GHG emissions and removals in this category were obtained by using the 2019 IPCC Refinements methodology and the IPCC 2006 GL for LULUCF and national data on Grassland and Land converted to Grassland area in 2024. The total area of Grassland represented 844.686 kha in 2024; this is approximately 17.2% of the total country area. Grassland area decreased from 1980 to beginning of

1990 and since this year increased up to 2005. Since 2005, area of Grassland shows moderately decreasing trend. **Figures 6.17** and **6.18** show activity data and map of Grassland area in Slovakia.

Figure 6.17: Development of activity data (kha) for 4.C Grassland in the period 1990 – 2024

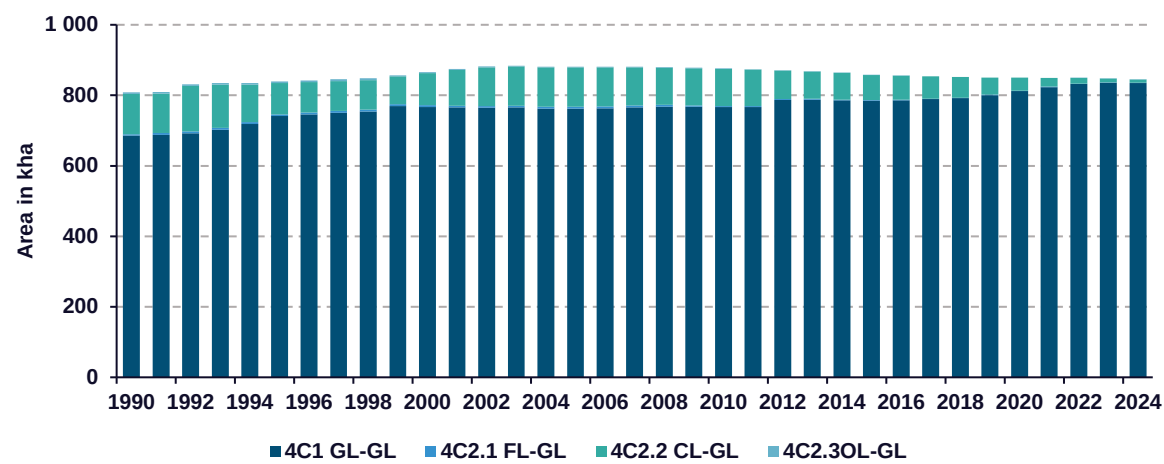
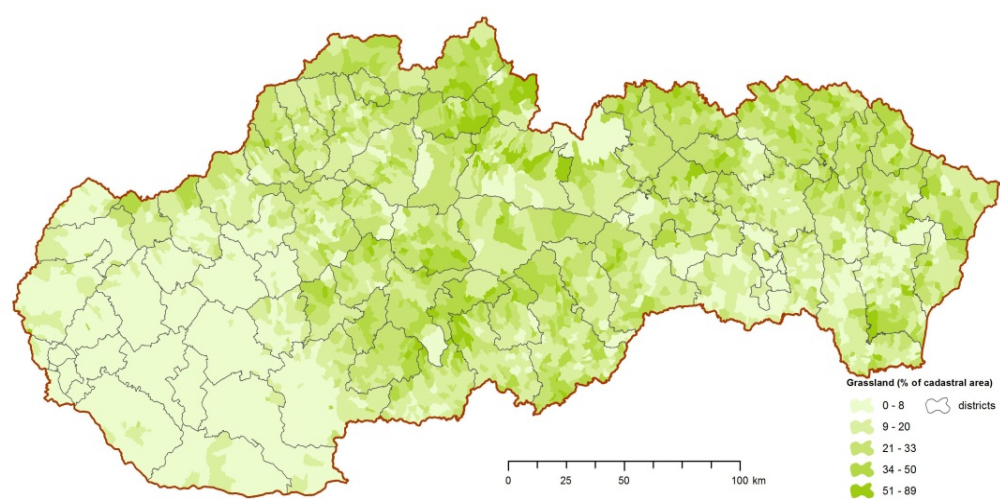


Figure 6.18: Distribution of Grassland in Slovakia – calculated as a spatial share within individual cadastral units



The total area of Grassland remaining Grassland was 834.542 kha in 2024, the changes in Grassland were following: Forest Land converted to Grassland 1.063 kha, Cropland converted to Grassland 9.050 kha, Other Land converted to Grassland 0.031 kha in 2024.

6.6.2. Methodological Issues

Grassland Remaining Grassland (CRT 4.C.1)

According to the tier 1, no change in living biomass in Grassland remaining Grassland occurred. This approach was used in the emissions/removals estimation in this category. This is a conservative approach for the national conditions, where any application of higher tiers would be justified with respect to data requirements and the expected insignificant stock changes. There were no changes in either type or intensity of management and biomass will be in an approximate steady state (carbon accumulation through plant growth is roughly balanced by losses through grazing, decomposition and fire) in Grassland. The CO₂ emissions are considered insignificant as no change in DOM (dead wood

and litter). This is a conservative assumption, if the country did not expect significant changes in categories, disturbance or management regimes within the reporting year (tier 1, IPCC 2006 GL). There are no changes in soil carbon for mineral soils for grassland remaining grassland in case there have been no change to the stock change factors for grassland management (see table 6.2 in the 2006 IPCC Guidance). In CRT Table 4.C.1 notation key "NA" is reported. The limestone application is not a practice in Grassland remaining Grassland category in Slovakia.

Slovakia was also requested to clarify emissions in other land use categories. Of Biomass Burning (CRT 4.A.1 - 4(IV)). The data and measurements were converted from the Institute of Fire Engineering and Expertise of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Republic data about other area burned by wildfires to air pollutants inventory. Based on the IPCC 2006 Guidelines, equation (2.27) following a tier 2 approach was applied.

Accidental fires in the grassland category, stubble fires, hay bale fires, etc. are reported as wildfires. The wildfires in 4.C.1 - 4(IV) includes emissions of CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O. The emissions from wildfires ([Table 6.15](#)) were calculated according to the Equation 2.27 and Table 2.4 (IPCC 2006 GL) using the default emission factors - available mass of fuel for combustion was used according to Table 2.4 (IPCC 2006 GL).

Table 6.15 Burned grassland area, CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O emissions from wildfires in particular years

Year	AREA BURNED (ha)	CO ₂ EMISSIONS (t)	CH ₄ EMISSIONS (t)	N ₂ O EMISSIONS (t)
1990	3.32	21.96	0.03	0.00
1995	3.32	21.96	0.03	0.00
2000	1.43	9.43	0.01	0.00
2005	6.04	39.94	0.06	0.01
2010	1.96	12.94	0.02	0.00
2011	4.68	30.96	0.04	0.00
2012	9.42	62.32	0.09	0.01
2013	3.57	23.60	0.03	0.00
2014	1.01	6.69	0.01	0.00
2015	3.66	24.23	0.03	0.00
2016	0.64	4.25	0.01	0.00
2017	1.57	10.40	0.01	0.00
2018	0.76	5.03	0.01	0.00
2019	1.51	10.00	0.01	0.00
2020	0.70	4.62	0.01	0.00
2021	0.81	5.33	0.01	0.00
2022	6.13	40.54	0.06	0.01
2023	0.52	3.41	0.00	0.00
2024	0.36	2.41	0.00	0.00

Total methane emissions from wildfires in a category 4.C.1. were 0.003 t and total emissions of N₂O were 0.0003 t in 2024. Total CO₂ emissions from wildfires in Grassland category were 2.41 t in 2024.

In Slovakia biomass burning activities are strictly prohibited by the Act No 314/2001 Coll. on Fire Protection.

Land Converted to Grassland (CRT 4.C.2)

This category includes all processes connected with conversion of Land into Grassland. For calculation of carbon stock changes in biomass, tier 1 and tier 2 were used. Tier 1 requires estimate of the biomass of the category before conversion and after conversion. It is assumed, that all biomass is cleared when preparing a site for Grassland, therefore the default value for biomass immediately after conversion is

0 t/ha. Tier 1 follows the approach described in the [Chapter 6.4.2.](#) of this Document where the amount of biomass that is cleared for Grassland is estimated by multiplying the area converted in one year by the average carbon stock in biomass in the Forest Land or Cropland prior to conversion. The default carbon stock values before conversion for the perennial woody crops in accordance with the IPCC 2006 GL, for carbon stocks in CL converted to GL have been implemented. The conversion of perennial CL to GL does not exist in the national conditions. This estimation includes the carbon stock changes in living biomass, DOM and mineral soil carbon pools. More information about the AD and EF used is in the [Chapter 6.4.2.](#)

The annually updated average growing stock volumes, $BCEFR$ (0.657 for conifers and 0.853 for broadleaves) and default carbon content (0.51 for coniferous and 0.48 for broadleaves) were used for calculation of biomass carbon stocks in FL prior conversion. The default values of 4.7 t C/ha for herbaceous above ground and below ground biomass were used for biomass carbon stock on Grassland prior conversion. Carbon stock from one-year growth Grassland vegetation following the conversion was 13.6 t C/ha (Table 6.4, IPCC 2006 GL).

According to recommendation [SK-4C2-2025-001](#) Slovakia includes in this submission recalculated estimates of biomass losses for Cropland converted to Grassland, as well as biomass gains for Forest Land and Other Land converted to Grassland, for the respective years in which such land-use conversions occurred. The default annual biomass C stock values for Grassland are provided in Vol. 4, Ch. 6, page 6.27 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, and that, according to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, which assign land with bare soils to the Other Land category, the C stock of biomass in Other land is 0 t C/ha.

Estimation of DOM emissions include the emissions from changes in dead wood related to conversion of Forest Land. The calculation procedure is identical with the estimation described in the Land converted to Cropland category.

The net carbon stock change in litter was estimated by using the country specific tier 2. It was based on existing data sets from soil inventories and published information (Šály, 1998, Kobza et al., 2002, 2009, 2014, Pavlenda, 2008). The mean value of 8.3 t C/ha/y for carbon stocks in litter (representing surface organic layer) was used for calculation of net carbon stock change in litter. The Equation 2.23 (IPCC 2006 GL) was used for calculation of annual changes in carbon stocks in litter for Land converted to CL. To apply instant oxidation of carbon in litter, litter stock under the “new category” was set to zero and transition period to be one. The change in litter carbon stock in each year was calculated as the sum of annual changes in carbon stocks for each category associated with Land converted to GL.

The calculation of carbon stock change in mineral soils was based on the data from the soil inventory with the default assumption of 20 years' period for carbon stock equilibrium in „new category” conditions. Calculations of carbon stock change in mineral soil because of FL and GL conversions to CL were carried out following the IPCC 2006 GL. For estimation of net carbon stock change in mineral soil, the average carbon stocks per hectare were used. The soil carbon stock was calculated for the depth 30 cm for each category ([Chapter 6.4.2.](#)). Current results of monitoring of agricultural soil and updated databases were used for calculation.

The calculation of carbon stock change in litter was separated from calculations of changes in soil. The information on carbon stocks in surface organic layer of forest soils (based on the data from the soil inventory) was used for calculation of carbon stock change in dead organic matter (FL converted to GL) with the default 20 years' period for carbon stock equilibrium in „new category” conditions. The average annual C stock change in mineral soil for different conversion of the Land converted to GL was calculated as follows:

- Annual changes in mineral soil C stocks for Land converted to GL = average annual change of SOC over length of transition period (t C/ha/y) * converted area (kha).

- Average annual change of SOC over length of transition period = (mean SOC stock of GL - mean SOC stock of land converted to GL)/20.

The following factors (mean annual change of soil carbon stock) were calculated for different types of conversion:

- FL converted to GL -0.704 t C/ha/y
- CL converted to GL +0.742 t C/ha/y
- OL converted to GL +1.055 t C/ha/y

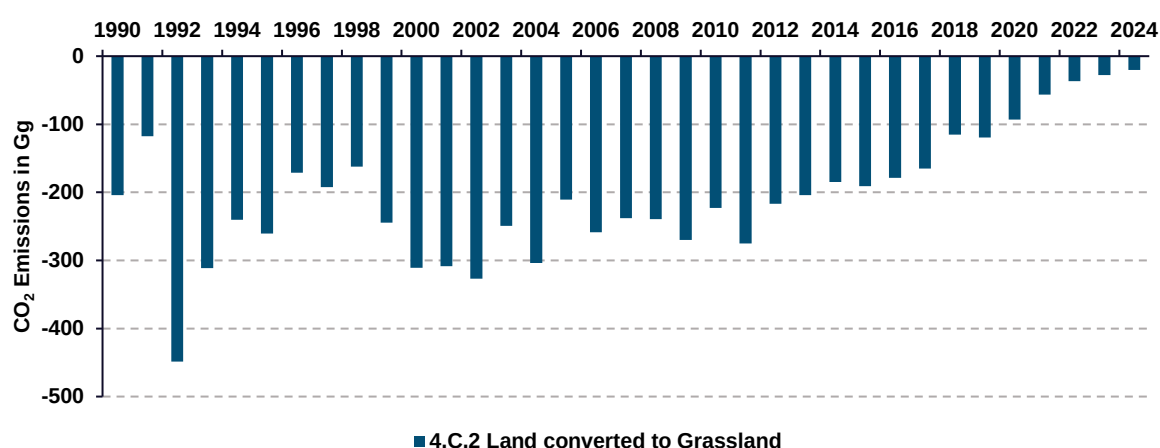
The change in soil carbon stock in each year was calculated as the sum of annual changes in carbon stocks for each category associated with Land converted to Grassland. The land-use matrix from 2004 to 2024 is provided in [Table 6.11](#). The results of balance in the Land converted to Grassland subcategory are summarized in [Table 6.16](#).

Table 6.16: Results for Land converted to Grassland subcategory in 2024

LAND USE CATEGORY	CARBON STOCK CHANGE IN LIVING BIOMASS <i>kt C</i>			NET CARBON STOCK CHANGE IN DOM <i>kt C</i>	NET CARBON STOCK CHANGE IN SOIL <i>kt C</i>	NET CO ₂ EMISSIONS/ REMOVALS <i>Gg CO₂</i>
	<i>gains</i>	<i>losses</i>	<i>net change</i>			
Land - GL	0.61	-0.99	-0.38	-0.08	6.00	-20.33
FL - GL	0.03	-0.59	-0.55	-0.08	-0.75	5.07
CL - GL	0.55	-0.40	0.15	NO	6.72	-25.16
WL - GL	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
S - GL	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
OL - GL	0.03	NO	0.03	NO	0.03	-0.24

Total removals estimated in this category were -20.33 Gg CO₂ in 2024. The net carbon stock change in mineral soils for this category represented gains of 6.00 kt C, but the net carbon stock change in living biomass and in DOM from Land converted to Grassland represented the gains of -0.38 kt C and -0.08 kt C in the reporting year 2024. Summary of CO₂ removals are shown on [Figure 6.19](#).

Figure 6.19: Summary of CO₂ removals (Gg) in the L-GL subcategory in 1990 – 2024



6.6.3. Uncertainty Assessment and Time-series Consistency

Uncertainty assessment is a part of NID in the [Annex A6.2. Uncertainty Analyses](#) in the LULUCF Sector

6.6.4. Description of any Flexibility

Not applicable.

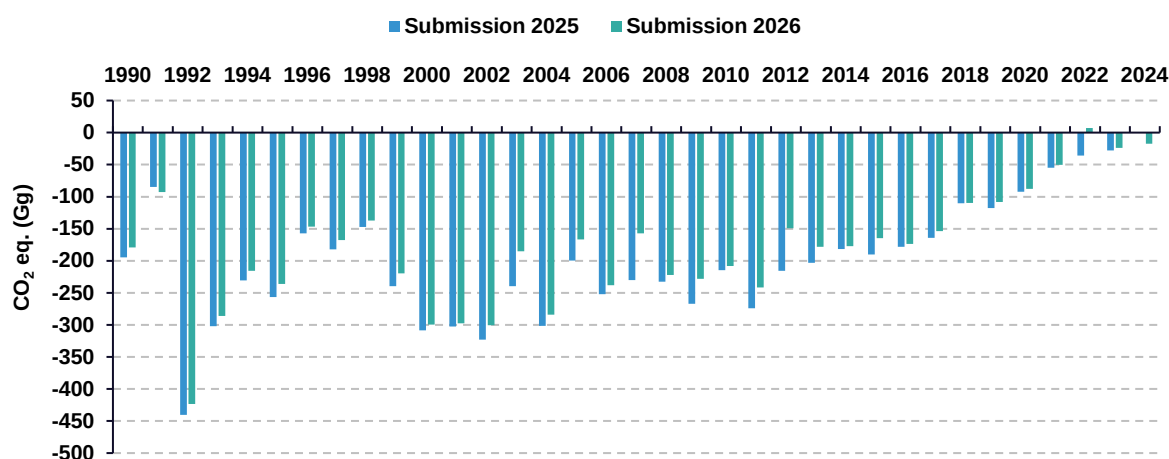
6.6.5. Category-specific QA/QC and Verification

Category-specific QA/QC procedures is a part of QA/QC procedures in the LULUCF sector are linked with the QA/QC plans for the National Inventory System at the sectoral level and followed basic rules of QA/QC as defined in the IPCC 2006 GL ([Chapter 6.1.](#)).

6.6.6. Category-specific Recalculations

In the category 4.C, the category 4.C.1 Grassland remaining Grassland as well as 4.C.2 Land converted to Grassland was recalculated for the whole time period since 1990. The main reason for recalculation in 4.C.1 category included the new calculation of emissions from biomass burning (wildfires) in Grassland. The main reason for recalculation in 4.C.1 included recalculation of annual change in biomass gains/loss (implementation of [SK-4C2-2025-001](#) from the EU review 2025) and the recalculation of annual CSC in deadwood in FL converted to GL category. Recalculated values for 4.C category significantly differ from the submission in 2025 by -119.39% to 9.20% in particular years ([Figure 6.20](#)), the net CO₂ eq. removals decreased by 11.84% in average.

Figure 6.20: Comparison of GHG (Gg) in the 2025 and 2026 submissions for Grassland category



6.6.7. Category-specific Planned Improvements

No improvements are planned.

6.7. Wetlands (CRT 4.D)

6.7.1. Description

Based on the cadastral data the area of this category is 94 kha, corresponding to 1.9% of the whole country area. Wetlands consist of surface waters (water courses and water bodies). The share of this category is unchanged since 1990. Permanent surface waters have no carbon stock by definition.

The responsible body for Wetlands conservation and management in Slovakia is the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic (MŽP SR). The MŽP SR represents the national Administrative

Authority for the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention). The MŽP SR administers the protection of Wetlands, the Integrated River Basin Management and planning, monitoring, national and international cooperation. Practical measures concerning Wetlands conservation, management and restoration are carried out by organisations established by the MŽP SR, especially the State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic, the Slovak Water Management Enterprise (state-owned) and Water Management Research Institute.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Slovak Republic and its organisations are responsible for the inventory of GHGs within the LULUCF sector. There is ongoing update of the cross-sectoral and the inter-institutional coordination for ensuring necessary collection and processing of wetlands relevant data. Administrative steps were already taken in the area of future cooperation in the Wetlands inventory between the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of the Agriculture and Rural Development of the Slovak republic and corresponding research institutions (the State Environmental Protection agency and the NPPC-VÚPOP).

6.7.2. Methodological Issues

Not applicable.

6.7.3. Uncertainty Assessment and Time-series Consistency

Uncertainty assessment is a part of NID in the [Annex A6.2. Uncertainty Analyses](#) in the LULUCF Sector.

6.7.4. Description of any Flexibility Applied

Not applicable.

6.7.5. Category-specific QA/QC and Verification

Not applicable.

6.7.6. Category-specific Recalculations

Not applicable.

6.7.7. Category-Specific Planned Improvements

Not applicable.

6.8. Settlements (CRT 4.E)

6.8.1. Description

Settlements category was reported separately for the first time in the reporting year 2009. This category represents 4.9% of the total country area. Total area of settlements was 242.591 kha in 2024. The increasing trend of settlements area is visible in the time series. This situation is mostly caused by the development of transport infrastructure, industrial areas, municipal development and raising the standards and infrastructure. It is very often connected with decreased area of Cropland and other categories.

Total area of Settlements remaining Settlements is 213.374 kha, the changes in the Settlements were as follows: FL converted to S 0.908 kha, CL converted to S 18.969 kha, GL converted to S 7.737 kha and OL converted to S 1.603 kha in 2024, as described on [Figures 6.21](#) and [6.22](#).

Figure 6.21: Development of activity data (kha) in the 4.E Settlements in the period 1990 – 2024

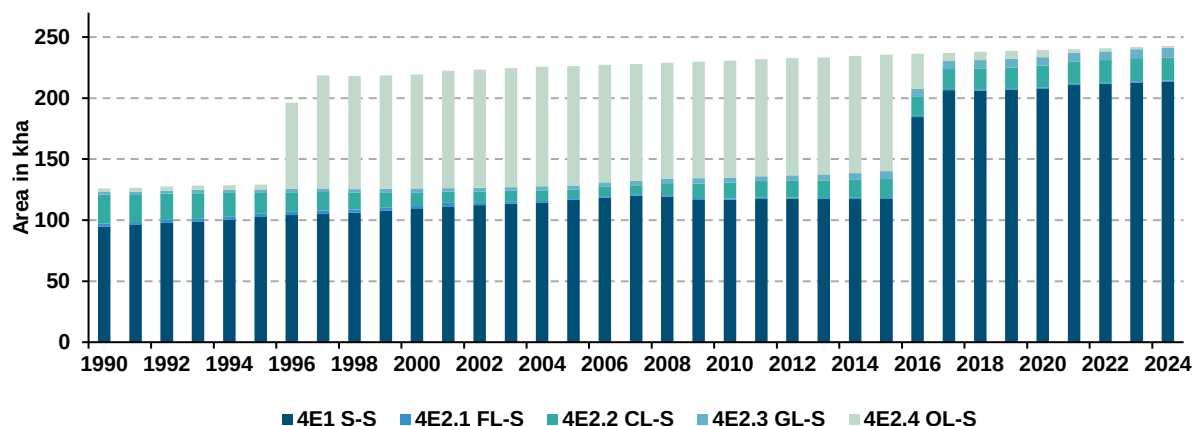
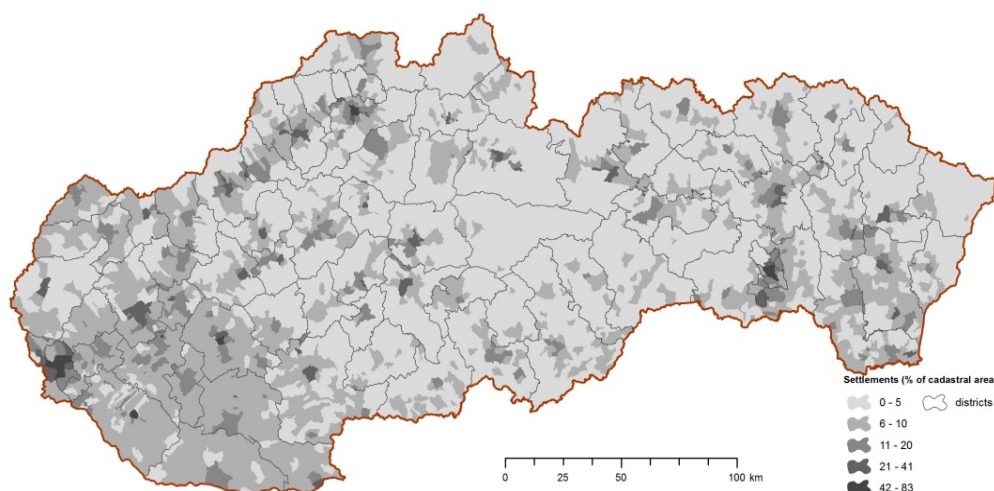


Figure 6.22: Distribution of Settlements in Slovakia – calculated as a spatial share within individual cadastral units



6.8.2. Methodological issues

Settlements Remaining Settlements (CRT 4.E.1)

For this category, CO₂ emissions are considered insignificant as no change in living biomass, DOM (dead wood and litter) and soil carbon pools is assumed (tier 1, IPCC 2006 GL). This is a conservative assumption, if the country did not expect significant changes in land-use types, disturbance or management regimes within the reporting year.

Land Converted to Settlements (CRT 4.E.2)

This category includes all processes connected with conversion of Land into Settlements. Tier 1 and tier 2 approaches from the IPCC 2006 GL, Vol. 4 were used for carbon stock changes in biomass calculation. Tier 1 requires estimation of the biomass before and after conversion. It is assumed that all biomass is cleared when preparing a site for Settlements, therefore the default value for biomass immediately after conversion is 0 t/ha. Tier 1 follows the approach where the amount of biomass that is

cleared for Settlements is estimated by multiplying the area converted in one year by the average carbon stock in biomass in the FL, CL or GL prior to conversion. The calculation procedure is identical as described in detail in the [Chapter 6.4.2](#).

Estimation of DOM includes the emission changes in dead wood related to conversion of Forest Land. The calculation procedure is identical as described in detail in the Chapter Land converted to Cropland.

The net carbon stock change in litter was estimated by using the country specific tier 2 approach. It was based on existing data sets from soil inventories and published information (Šály, 1998, Kobza et al., 2002, 2009, 2014, Pavlenda, 2008). The mean value of 8.3 t C/ha/y for carbon stocks in litter (representing surface organic layer) was used for calculation of net carbon stock change in litter. The Equation 2.23 (IPCC 2006 GL) was used for calculation of annual changes in carbon stocks in litter for Land converted to CL. To apply instant oxidation of carbon in litter, litter stock under the “new category” was set to zero and transition period to be one.

The calculation of carbon stock changes in mineral soils was based on the data from the soil inventory. The default 20 years period for carbon stock equilibrium in „new category“ conditions was applied. The net carbon stock change in mineral soils was estimated by using country specific tier 2 applying factors for mean annual change of soil carbon stock described below. Net carbon stock change in mineral soil was used for estimation of the average carbon stock per hectare mentioned also in Land converted to FL subcategory. The soil carbon stocks were calculated for the depth to 30 cm for each category.

The average annual C stock change in mineral soil for different conversion of Land to Settlement was calculated as follows:

- Annual changes in mineral soil C (kt) stocks for Land converted to S = average annual change of SOC over length of transition period (t C/ha/y) x converted area (kha);
- Average annual change of SOC = (mean SOC stock of S – mean SOC stock of land converted to S).

The following factors (mean annual change of soil carbon stock) were calculated for different types of conversion:

- FL converted to S -1.758 t C/ha/y
- CL converted to S -0.313 t C/ha/y
- GL converted to S -1.055 t C/ha/y

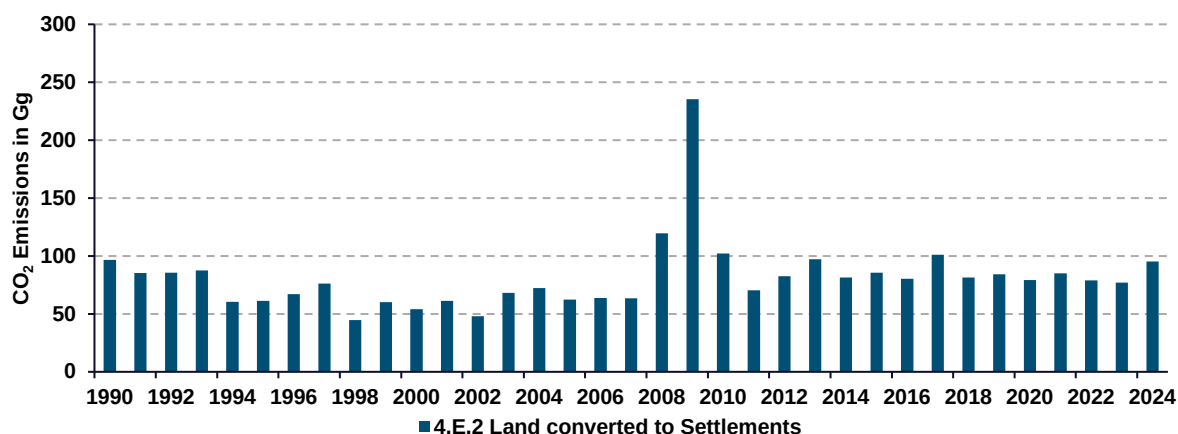
The change in soil carbon stock in each year was calculated as the sum of annual changes in carbon stocks for each category associated with Land converted to Settlements. The land-use matrix from 2004 to 2024 is provided in [Table 6.11](#). The results for Land converted to Settlements subcategory are summarized in [Table 6.17](#). Summary of CO₂ removals are shown on [Figure 6.23](#).

Table 6.17: Results for the subcategory Land converted to Settlements in 2024

LAND USE CATEGORY	CARBON STOCK CHANGE IN LIVING BIOMASS kt C			NET CARBON STOCK CHANGE IN DOM	NET CARBON STOCK CHANGE IN SOIL	NET CO ₂ EMISSIONS/ REMOVALS
	<i>gains</i>	<i>losses</i>	<i>net change</i>	<i>kt C</i>	<i>kt C</i>	<i>Gg CO₂</i>
Land – S	NO	-10.01	-10.01	-0.30	-15.70	95.34
FL – S	NO	-2.23	-2.23	-0.30	-1.60	15.12
CL – S	NO	-2.77	-2.77	NO	-5.94	31.94
GL – S	NO	-5.00	-5.00	NO	-8.16	48.28
WL – S	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
OL – S	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

In the reporting year 2024, the total emissions estimated in this category were 95.34 Gg CO₂, the net CSC in living biomass, DOM and soil for this category represented losses of -10.01 kt C, -0.30 kt C and -15.70 kt C respectively.

Figure 6.23: Summary of CO₂ emissions (Gg) in the subcategory Land-S in 1990 – 2024



6.8.3. Uncertainty Assessment and Time-series Consistency

Uncertainty assessment is a part of NID in the [Annex A6.2. Uncertainty Analyses](#) in the LULUCF Sector

6.8.4. Description of any Flexibility Applied

Not applicable.

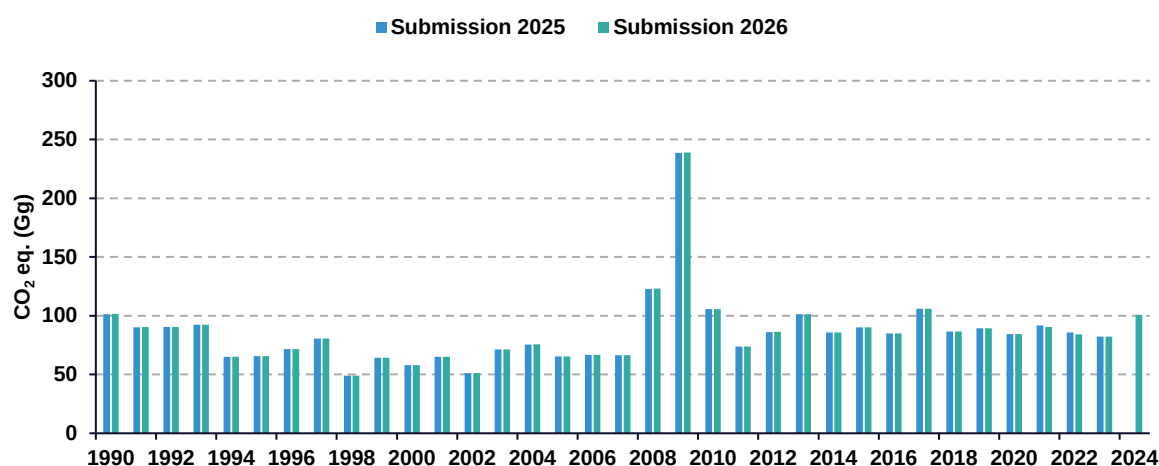
6.8.5. Category-specific QA/QC and Verification

Category-specific QA/QC procedures is a part of QA/QC procedures in the LULUCF sector are linked with the QA/QC plans for the National Inventory System at the sectoral level and followed basic rules of QA/QC as defined in the IPCC 2006 GL ([Chapter 6.1.](#)).

6.8.6. Category-Specific Recalculations

In the category 4.E, the category 4.E.2 Land converted to Settlements was recalculated for the whole time period since 1990. The main reason for recalculation 4.E.2 category was recalculation of annual CSC in deadwood in FL converted to S category. Recalculated values for 4.E category slightly differ from the submission in 2025 by -1.67% to 0.13% in particular years ([Figure 6.24](#)), the net CO₂ eq. emissions increased by 0.05% in average.

Figure 6.24: Comparison of GHG (Gg) in the 2025 and 2026 submissions for Settlements category



6.8.7. Category-specific Planned Improvements

No improvements are planned.

6.9. Other Land (CRT 4.F)

6.9.1. Description

The emissions and removals of GHGs in this category were estimated using the IPCC 2006 GL and 2019 IPCC Refinement as well as national data on area of Other Land and Land converted to Other Land during the inventory year 2024. Total area of Other Land represented 168.415 kha in 2024, which is 3.4% of the total country area. Other Land area decreased between 1995 and 1997, since that year the trend has been balanced and slightly increasing, especially after 2007.

Total area of Other Land remaining Other Land was 131.147 kha, the changes in Other Land were following: FL converted to OL 1.726 kha, CL converted to OL 15.947 kha, GL converted to OL 7.413 kha, S converted to OL 12.182 kha in 2024, as is described on [Figures 6.25](#) and [6.26](#).

Figure 6.25: Development of activity data (kha) for 4.F Other Land in the period 1990 – 2024

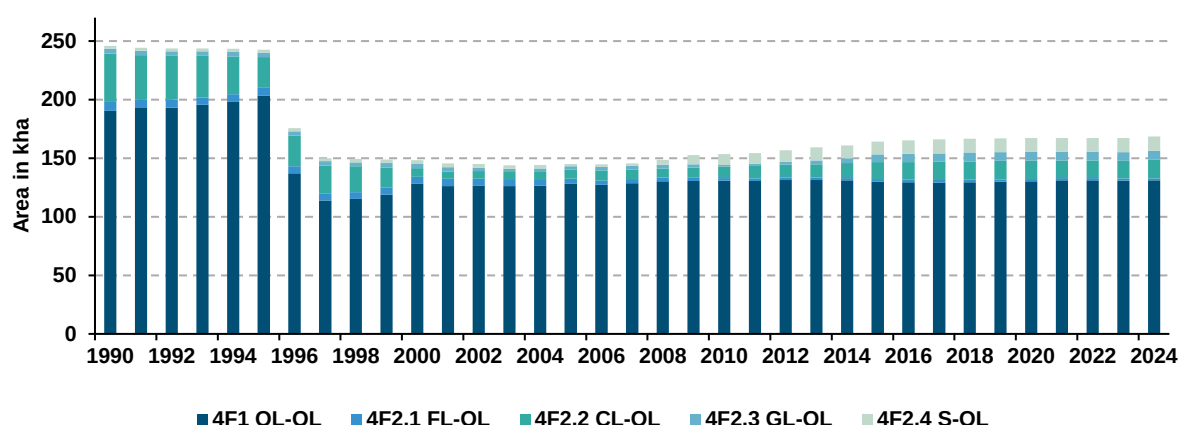
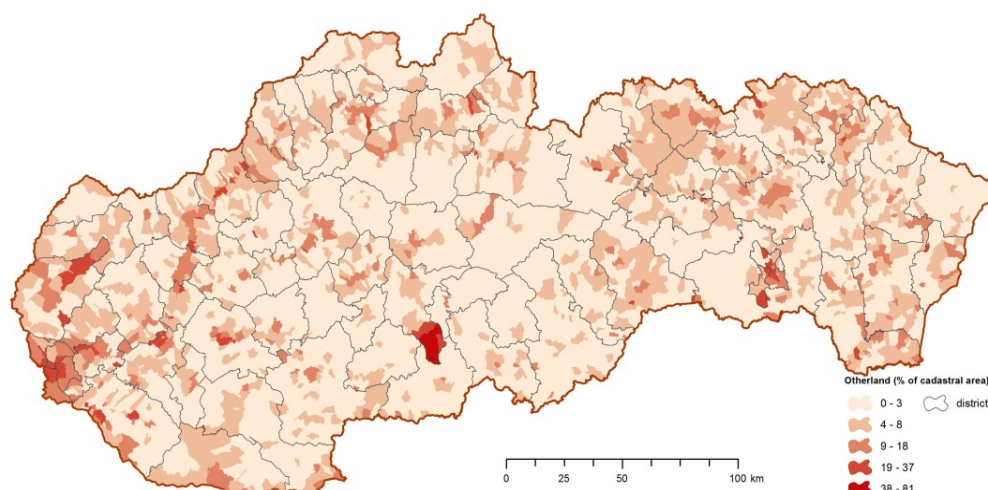


Figure 6.26: Distribution of Other Land in Slovakia – calculated as a spatial share within individual cadastral units



6.9.2. Methodological issues

Other Land Remaining Other Land (CRT 4.F.1)

The CO₂ emissions are insignificant as no change in living biomass, DOM (dead wood and litter) and soil carbon pools occurred (tier 1, IPCC 2006 GL) in this category. This is a conservative assumption, if the country did not experience significant changes in land-use types, disturbance or management regimes within the reporting year.

Land Converted to Other Land (CRT4. F.2)

This category includes all processes connected with conversion of Land into Other Land. Tier 1 and tier 2 approaches (IPCC 2006 GL) for carbon stock changes in biomass calculation were used. Tier 1 requires estimates of the biomass before and after conversion. It is assumed that all biomass is cleared when preparing a site for other land, thus the default value for biomass immediately after conversion is 0 t/ha.

Tier 1 and tier 2 approaches follow the approach described in section Forest Land, where the amount of biomass that is cleared for Other Land is estimated by multiplying the area converted in one year by the average carbon stock in biomass in the Forest Land, Cropland or Grassland prior to conversion. The calculation procedure is identical as described in detail in the [Chapter 6.4.2](#).

Estimation of DOM includes the emissions changes in dead wood in Forest Land.

The net carbon stock change in litter was estimated using the country specific tier 2. It was based on existing data sets from soil inventories and published information (Šály, 1998, Kobza et al., 2002, 2009, 2014, Pavlenda, 2008) and total loss of litter in the year of conversion. The mean value 8.3 t C/ha/y for carbon stocks in litter was used for calculation of net carbon stock change in litter as follows:

- Annual changes in litter C (kt) stocks for Forest Land converted to OL = mean value of carbon in litter in forests (t C/ha/y) * converted area (kha).

The change in litter carbon stock in each year was calculated as the sum of annual changes in C stocks for each category associated with FL converted to OL. To apply instant oxidation of carbon in litter, litter stock under the “new category” was set to zero and transition period to one year.

The calculation of carbon stock changes in mineral soils was based on the data from the soil inventory. The default 20 years period for carbon stock equilibrium in „new category“ conditions was applied. The net carbon stock change in mineral soils was estimated by using country specific tier 2 approach applying factors for mean annual change of soil carbon stock described below. Net carbon stock change in mineral soil was used for estimation of the average carbon stock per hectare mentioned also in Land converted to FL subcategory. The soil carbon stocks were calculated for the depth to 30 cm for each category. More information is in the [Chapter 6.4.2.](#) of this Document.

The average annual C stock change in mineral soil for different conversion of Land to OL was calculated as follows:

- Annual changes in mineral soil C (kt) stocks for Land converted to OL = average annual change of SOC over length of transition period (t C ha/y) * converted area (kha).
- Average annual change of SOC (kt) over length of transition period = (mean SOC stock of OL - mean SOC stock of land converted to OL)/20.

The following factors (mean annual change of soil carbon stock) were calculated for different types of conversion:

- FL converted to OL -1.758 t C ha/y
- CL converted to OL -0.313 t C ha/y
- GL converted to OL -0.704 t C ha/y

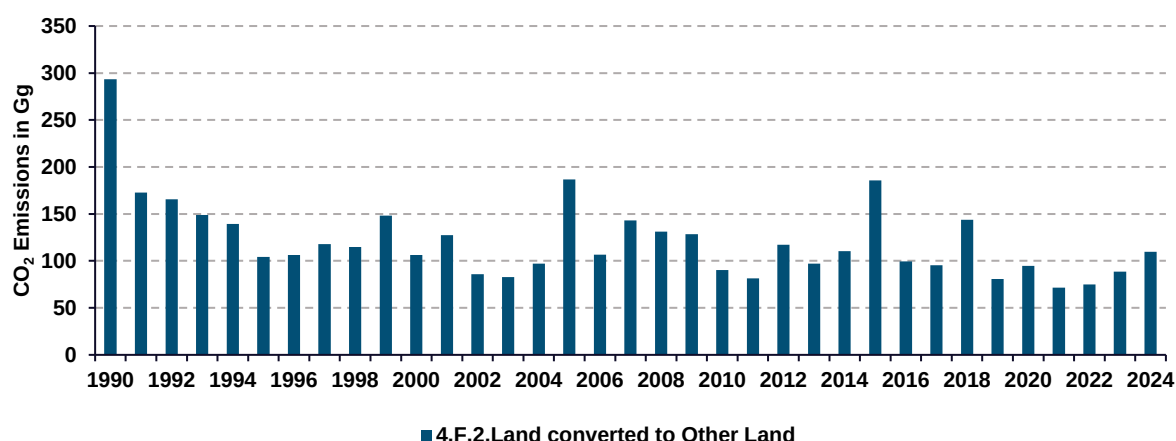
The change in soil carbon stock in each year was calculated as the sum of annual changes in carbon stocks for each category associated with Land converted to Other Land. The land-use matrix from 2004 to 2024 is provided in [Table 6.11](#). The results from the subcategory Land converted to Other Land are summarized in [Table 6.18](#) and summary of CO₂ emissions during the years on [Figure 6.27](#).

Table 6.18: Results for the subcategory Land converted to Other Land in 2024

LAND USE CATEGORY	CARBON STOCK CHANGE IN LIVING BIOMASS <i>kt C</i>			NET CARBON STOCK CHANGE IN DOM	NET CARBON STOCK CHANGE IN SOIL	NET CO ₂ EMISSIONS/ REMOVALS
	<i>gains</i>	<i>losses</i>	<i>net change</i>	<i>kt C</i>	<i>kt C</i>	<i>Gg CO₂</i>
Land - OL	NO	-12.99	-12.99	-1.06	-15.85	109.64
FL – OL	NO	-7.86	-7.86	-1.06	-3.03	43.82
CL – OL	NO	-5.14	-5.14	NO	-4.99	37.14
GL – OL	NO	NO	NO	NO	-7.82	28.68
WL – OL	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
S - OL	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

Total emissions estimated in this category were 109.64 Gg CO₂ in 2024. The net carbon stock change in living biomass, DOM and soil for this category represented losses of -12.99 kt C, -1.06 kt C and -15.85 kt C, respectively.

Figure 6.27: Summary of CO₂ emissions (Gg) in L-OL subcategory in 1990 – 2024



6.9.3. Uncertainty Assessment and Time-series Consistency

Uncertainty assessment is a part of NID in the [Annex A6.2. Uncertainty Analyses](#) in the LULUCF Sector

6.9.4. Description of Any Flexibility Applied

Not applicable.

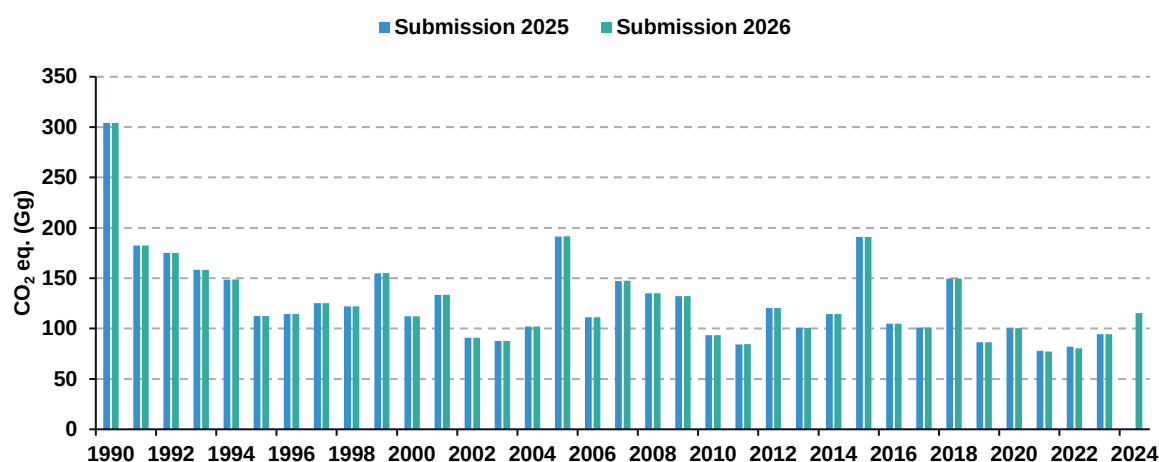
6.9.5. Category-specific QA/QC and Verification

Category-specific QA/QC procedures is a part of QA/QC procedures in the LULUCF sector are linked with the QA/QC plans for the National Inventory System at the sectoral level and followed basic rules of QA/QC as defined in the IPCC 2006 GL ([Chapter 6.1.](#)).

6.9.6. Category-Specific Recalculations

In the category 4.F, the category 4.F.2 Land converted to Settlements was recalculated for the whole time period since 1990. The main reason for recalculation in 4.F.2 category was recalculation of annual CSC in deadwood in FL converted to Other land category. Recalculated values for 4.F category slightly differ from the submission in 2025 by -1.69% to 0.18% in particular years ([Figure 6.28](#)), the net CO₂ eq. emissions increased by 0.02% in average.

Figure 6.28: Comparison of GHG (Gg) in the 2025 and 2026 submissions for Other Land category



6.9.7. Category-Specific Planned Improvements

No improvements are planned.

6.10. Direct and Indirect Nitrous Oxide (N₂O) Emissions from Nitrogen (N) Inputs to Managed Soils (CRT 4(I))

6.10.1. Description

There are not direct and indirect N₂O emissions from N fertilization /reported as NO) on Forest Land, Wetlands or Settlements as there is no practice of nitrogen fertilization of forest stands in Slovakia.

6.10.2. Methodological Issues

Not applicable.

6.10.3. Uncertainty Assessment and Time-series Consistency

Not applicable.

6.10.4. Description of any Flexibility Applied

Not applicable.

6.10.5. Category-specific QA/QC and Verification

Not applicable.

6.10.6. Category-Specific Recalculations

Not applicable.

6.10.7. Category-specific Planned Improvements

Not applicable.

6.11. Emissions and Removals from Drainage and Rewetting and Other Management of Organic and Mineral Soils (CRT 4(II))

6.11.1. Description

There are not CO₂ and non-CO₂ emissions (reported as NO) related to drainage and rewetting and other management of organic and mineral soils. The reason is very simple, because the drainage and rewetting and other management of organic and mineral soils are no practice in Slovakia. Only few spots of wet forest soils classified as peatlands exist in Slovakia, they are very rare and therefore this land belongs to protected areas without active management. According to (Stanová et al., 2000) the potential area of peatlands in Slovakia covered only 2 773 ha in 2000.

6.12. Direct and Indirect Nitrous Oxide (N₂O) Emissions from Nitrogen (N) Mineralization/Immobilization Associated with Loss/Gain of Soil Organic Matter Resulting from Change of Land Use or Management of Mineral Soils (CRT 4(III))

6.12.1. Description

Slovakia reported the direct as well indirect nitrous oxide (N₂O) emissions from nitrogen (N) mineralization/immobilization associated with loss/gain of soil organic matter resulting from change of land use or management of mineral soils in CRT Table 4(III) for whole time period (1990-2024) (see [Figure 6.24](#)).

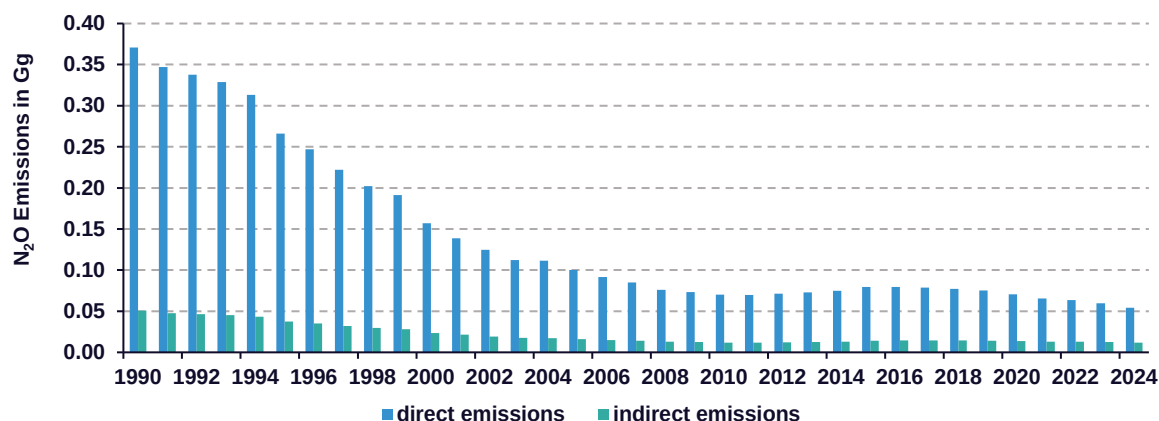
6.12.2. Methodological Issues

The indirect nitrous oxide (N₂O) emissions from managed soil were calculated using Equation 11.10 with *FSOM* based on Equation 11.8, *FracLEACH-(H)* (0.30 - default Table 11.3) and *EF5* (0.0075 - default Table 11.3) of the IPCC 2006 GL. Time series was calculated and included firstly in 2018 submission. The direct N₂O emissions (the annual release of N₂O from soils due to mineralisation of soil organic matter after disturbance) represented 0.05 Gg N₂O and indirect N₂O emissions from Nitrogen Leaching and Run-off represented 0.01 Gg N₂O in 2024. The resulting values are reported in CRT Table 4(III) and on [Figure 6.29](#) and in [Table 6.19](#).

Table 6.19: Results for 4(III) – Direct & indirect N₂O emissions from N mineralization/immobilization in LULUCF sector in 2024

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	ACTIVITY DATA AND OTHER RELATED INFORMATION		IMPLIED EMISSION FACTORS		N ₂ O EMISSIONS		
	Land area converted	N mineralised in mineral soils associated with loss of soil C from soil organic matter	N ₂ O–N emissions per area	N ₂ O–N emissions per unit of N lost through leaching and run-off	Direct Emissions	Indirect Emissions	Total Emissions
CATEGORY	kha	t N/year	kg N ₂ O–N/ha	(kg N ₂ O–N/kg N)	Gg		
Total all land-use categories	157.32	3 356.67	0.24	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.06
A. Forest land	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
1. Forest land remaining forest land	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
62. Lands converted to forest land	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
B. Cropland	10.62	665.76	1.23	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02
2. Lands converted to cropland	10.62	665.76	1.23	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02
C. Grasslands	1.06	62.36	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1. Grasslands remaining grasslands	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
2. Lands converted to grasslands	1.06	62.36	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D. Wetlands	94.00	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
1. Wetlands remaining wetlands	94.00	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
2. Lands converted to wetlands	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
E. Settlements	27.61	1 308.01	0.38	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02
1. Settlements remaining settlements	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
2. Lands converted to settlements	27.61	1 308.01	0.38	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02
F. Other land	25.09	1 320.54	0.42	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02
2. Lands converted to other land	25.09	1 320.54	0.42	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02

Figure 6.29: The direct and indirect N₂O emissions (Gg) from N mineralization/immobilization in LULUCF sector in 1990 – 2024



6.12.3. Uncertainty Assessment and Time-series Consistency

Uncertainty assessment of reported direct and indirect N₂O emissions is included in the uncertainty assessment of land categories 4.A – 4.F and is a part of NID in the [Annex A6.2. Uncertainty Analyses](#) in the LULUCF Sector.

6.12.4. Description of Any Flexibility Applied

Not applicable.

6.12.5. Category-specific QA/QC and Verification

Category-specific QA/QC procedures is a part of QA/QC procedures in the LULUCF sector are linked with the QA/QC plans for the National Inventory System at the sectoral level and followed basic rules of QA/QC as defined in the IPCC 2006 GL ([Chapter 6.1.](#)).

6.12.6. Category-specific Recalculations

No recalculations have been carried out.

6.12.7. Category-specific Planned Improvements

No improvements are planned.

6.13. Biomass Burning (CRT 4(IV))

6.13.1. Description

The biomass burning activity includes emissions of CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O associated with the controlled biomass burning in the FL remaining FL category as well as with the wildfires (biomass burning) on Forest land, Cropland and Grassland areas. Controlled biomass burning is not common practice in

Cropland, Grassland or another land use category in Slovakia, these activities are strictly prohibited by the Act No 314/2001 Coll. on Fire Protection.

6.13.2. Methodological Issues

All methodological issues are described in the parts of relevant Chapters (Forest land, Cropland and Grassland).

6.13.3. Uncertainty Assessment and Time-Series Consistency

Uncertainty assessment of biomass burning is included in the uncertainty assessment of land categories 4.A – 4.C and is a part of NID in the [Annex A6.2. Uncertainty Analyses](#) in the LULUCF Sector.

6.13.4. Description of any Flexibility Applied

Not applicable.

6.13.5. Category-specific QA/QC and Verification

Category-specific QA/QC procedures is a part of QA/QC procedures in the LULUCF sector are linked with the QA/QC plans for the National Inventory System at the sectoral level and followed basic rules of QA/QC as defined in the IPCC 2006 GL ([Chapter 6.1.](#)).

6.13.6. Category-specific Recalculations

No recalculations have been carried out.

6.13.7. Category-specific Planned Improvements

No improvements are planned.

6.14. Harvested Wood Products (HWP) (CRT4.Gs1-2)

6.14.1. Description

Slovakia started to report on the carbon stock changes and associated emissions and removals of CO₂ from the Harvested Wood Products (HWP) pool in 2015. The wood products in the country identified HWP activities as a carbon pool. This carbon pool includes products generated from the wood production in the categories FL remaining FL and Land converted to FL. Harvested timber is converted into a wide variety of wood products. Their carbon content moves through different levels during their life cycle. After their use, products are recycled in some cases and ultimately burned or deposited in landfills where they slowly decay (reported in Waste sector). The carbon stored in wood, which was initially captured from the atmosphere, is finally released back into the atmosphere.

For the carbon balance estimation, the round wood is split into industrial round wood and fuelwood. Contrary to the energetic use of wood (fuelwood) for which an instantaneous oxidation is applied, the long-term used HWP as sawn wood, wood-based panels and paper represent a carbon pool with specific half-lives.

For the assessment, the half-lives were applied according to Table 2.8.2 in the IPCC 2006 GL: 35 years for sawn wood, 25 years for wood-based panels and 2 years for paper products were used. According to the ERT recommendation ([L.19 - ARR 2022](#)), Slovakia provides further information on parameters for

estimating CSC for HWP. Following default C conversion factors cf (from the Table 12.1 of 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories Refinement, p. 12.21) for estimating CSC of HWP were used: sawnwood (aggregate) 0.229 Mg C/m³ (density 0.458 Mg/m³, C fraction 0.5), wood-based panels (aggregate) 0.269 Mg C/m³ (density 0.595 Mg/m³, C fraction 0.454) and paper and paperboard (aggregate) 0.386 Mg C/Mg (relative dry mass 0.9 Mg/Mg).

The approach applied for HWP accounting calculates delayed emissions based on the annual stock change of semi-finished wood products using the first order decay function following Equation 12.1 (Chapter 12, IPCC 2006 GL). The carbon stock changes in forests are estimated in the 4.A.1 (FL/FL).

6.14.2. Methodological Issues

The activity data (production and trade of sawn wood, wood-based panels and paper and paperboard) are taken from the [FAO database](#) on wood production and trade. The data are available since 1961, however, data for Slovakia (SR) and the Czech Republic (ČR) are aggregated before the split of Czechoslovakia (ČS) in 1993. To calculate the share of the SR and the ČR on individual HWP in the period 1961 – 1992, ČS figures were multiplied by the country specific share on the sum of figures for both countries in the period of five years 1993 – 1997 (Raši et al. 2015), i.e., correspondingly as applied earlier in the Czech Republic (Cienciala & Palán 2014).

The share of the ČR and SR production, import and export quantities of main HWP categories, calculated as an average of country specific shares according to the FAO data in the period 1993 – 1997, is provided in [Table 6.20](#).

Table 6.20: The share of the ČR and SR on the HWP in the period 1993 – 1997 and default half-lives

WOOD PRODUCT	FAO CODE	PRODUCTION		IMPORT		EXPORT		DEFAULT HALF-LIFE (y)
		ČR	SR	ČR	SR	ČR	SR	
Sawn wood	1 872	0.834	0.166	0.868	0.132	0.723	0.277	35
Wood based boards	1 873	0.716	0.284	0.719	0.281	0.851	0.149	25
Paper and paperboards	1 876	0.655	0.345	0.772	0.228	0.598	0.402	2

The change in carbon stocks was estimated separately for each product category by applying Equation 2.8.4 (IPCC 2013 GL). Instantaneous oxidation was applied to HWPs originating from deforestation, which results in a conservative estimate of carbon stock changes in the HWP-pool. The results of CO₂ gains and losses from domestically produced and used HWP are provided in [Table 6.21](#) and in [Figure 6.30](#).

Table 6.21: Greenhouse gas emissions (positive values) and removals (negative values) from HWP from Forest Land in particular years

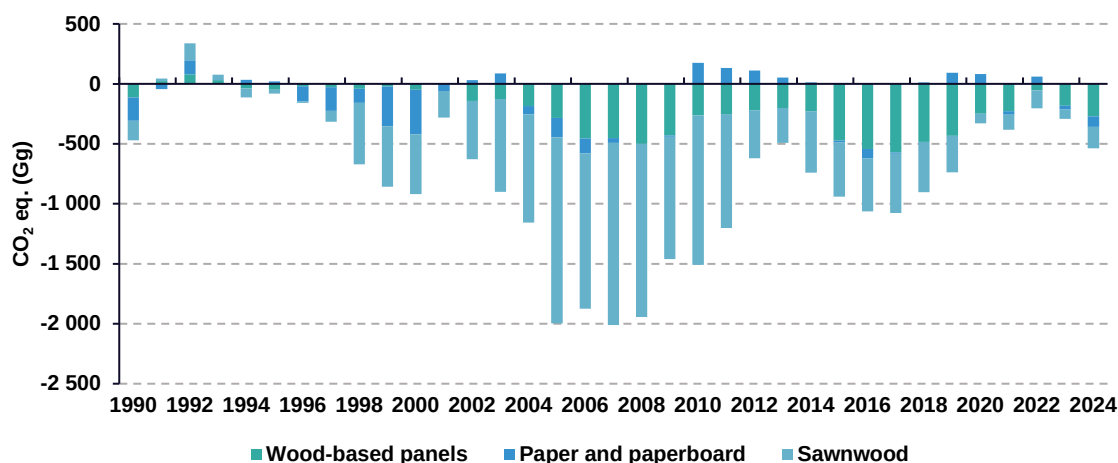
CO ₂ emissions and removals from HWP	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
	Net Emissions/Removals in Gg of CO ₂ eq.					
4.G (UNFCCC)	-470.4	-58.8	-920.1	-1 996.5	-1 334.6	-940.7
gains sawn wood	644.3	528.7	1 027.0	2 144.2	1 972.9	1 235.6
gains wood panels	381.9	327.9	330.0	582.4	619.5	866.0
gains paper	606.8	382.8	1 107.8	993.8	710.3	770.2
losses sawn wood	-482.8	-498.8	-526.2	-593.8	-726.0	-785.4
losses wood panels	-268.6	-277.6	-282.0	-299.0	-357.5	-392.7
losses paper	-411.2	-404.2	-736.5	-831.1	-884.6	-752.9

CO ₂ emissions and removals from HWP	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	Net Emissions/Removals in Gg of CO ₂ eq.					
4.G (UNFCCC)	-644.9	-247.3	-382.2	-144.4	-291.9	-537.8
gains sawn wood	1 125.0	904.1	950.8	977.6	908.4	1 011.7
gains wood panels	882.9	708.4	692.9	524.9	656.6	748.7
gains paper	671.4	652.0	756.4	660.2	746.5	827.2
losses sawn wood	-819.7	-823.6	-825.6	-828.3	-830.6	-833.1
losses wood panels	-449.6	-459.1	-465.7	-469.6	-472.9	-479.2
losses paper	-765.0	-734.6	-726.6	-720.4	-716.2	-737.6

According to the ERT recommendation (L.18 - ARR 2022), Slovakia provides an explanation of the trend of CSC of HWP. The CSC of HWP follows the production approach, and the real use of wood products in Slovakia differs owing to trade with wood products. The HWP production structure in countries differs according to the wood industry structure. HWP production culminated in 2006 – 2007, just before the 2008 global financial crisis; in Slovakia, the production of sawnwood also accelerated owing to greater availability of wood processed after the destruction of spruce stands by a windstorm in November 2004. While the production of wood-based panels, paper and paperboard is more stable, sawnwood shows higher fluctuations. The wood production and processing sectors in Slovakia as a relatively small country are sensitive to disturbances, for example, the availability of wood due to disturbances in forests, technological processes in wood-processing factories and the situation in the wood products market.

The course of carbon stored in the HWP pool ([Figure 6.25](#)) shows that the 1990-2000 following 1990 was characterized by balanced losses and gains of carbon in the pool and a trend of increasing carbon gains in sawnwood and paper is evident. The second decennium was characterized by the growth of the production of sawnwood and wood-based panels and increasing carbon gains in these HWP. Later years are characterized by a drop of production in all HWP categories, which is reflected in the annual CSC in HWP ([Figure 6.25](#)) and 2008 (the start of the economic crisis) can be identified as a breaking point when the trend of increasing gains in the HWP carbon pool turned into a decrease. It is noticeable that in the years since 2008 felling in Slovakia has been higher than in the previous period, indicating an increase in an alternative use of wood, such as for energy purposes. The inventory results indicate that the HWP pool is a carbon sink; however, if the market does not recover and the production stagnates or drops down, the HWP pool may become a source of carbon emissions owing to the decline in the higher gains accumulated in the past. In addition, since 2018 there has been a decrease in timber harvesting in Slovakia, which has caused a decrease in the supply of wood to the domestic market. The decrease in the wood supply since 2019 was due to a decrease in timber harvesting, mainly owing to the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic, restrictions by nature conservation authorities and the unfavourable situation in the softwood market.

Figure 6.30: CO₂ emissions (positive values) and removals (negative values) from HWP in Slovakia in 1990 – 2024 originating from Forest Land



6.14.3. Uncertainty Assessment and Time-series Consistency

Uncertainty assessment is a part of NID in the [Annex A6.2. Uncertainty Analyses](#) in the LULUCF Sector.

6.14.4. Description of Any Flexibility Applied

Not applicable.

6.14.5. Category-specific QA/QC and Verification

Category-specific QA/QC procedures is a part of QA/QC procedures in the LULUCF sector are linked with the QA/QC plans for the National Inventory System at the sectoral level and followed basic rules of QA/QC as defined in the IPCC 2006 GL ([Chapter 6.1.](#)).

6.14.6. Category-specific Recalculations

No recalculations have been carried out.

6.14.7. Category-specific Planned Improvements

Regarding recommendations [SK-4G-2025-0002](#) and [SK-4G-2025-0003](#) on reporting emissions from HWP and including activity data back to 1900, Slovakia plans to implement the above recommendation as soon as possible, but not earlier than in the 2027 submission. The reason is the still ongoing obstacles with the methodological procedure used for the recalculation by the TERT team. Slovakia has not yet been provided with relevant and usable information (or formula) used for the recalculation of the entire time series. Such information is not found in the excel file (LULUCF Corrected Estimate) delivered by TERT or in the Final Review Report from 2025 Comprehensive Review of National GHG Inventory Data.

Annex A6.1. Land-Use Matrix

Table A6.1: Land-use matrixes identifying annual conversions among the LUC for the period 1990 – 2022, describing initial and final areas of LUC (kha)

CATEGORY	Forest Land (managed)	Forest Land (unmanaged)	Cropland annual	Cropland perennial	Grassland (managed)	Grassland (unmanaged)	Wetland (managed)	Wetland (unmanaged)	Settlements	Other Land	Total unmanaged land	Initial area (1989)
Forest Land (managed)	1 985.219	0.000	0.010	0.000	0.353	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.028	0.418	0.000	1 986.028
Forest Land (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cropland annual	0.088	0.000	1 507.845	0.000	0.754	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.352	0.000	0.000	1 509.039
Cropland perennial	0.000	0.000	0.203	130.675	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	131.081
Grassland (managed)	1.421	0.000	1.407	0.000	807.184	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.293	1.391	0.000	812.696
Grassland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Wetland (managed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000
Wetland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Settlements	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	124.361	0.747	0.000	125.108
Other Land	2.261	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	243.307	0.000	245.568
Total unmanaged land	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Final area (1990)	1 988.989	0.000	1 509.465	130.878	808.291	0.000	94.000	0.000	126.034	245.863	0.000	4 903.520
Net change	2.961	0.000	0.426	-0.203	-4.405	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.926	0.295	0.000	

CATEGORY	Forest Land (managed)	Forest Land (unmanaged)	Cropland annual	Cropland perennial	Grassland (managed)	Grassland (unmanaged)	Wetland (managed)	Wetland (unmanaged)	Settlements	Other Land	Total unmanaged land	Initial area (1990)
Forest Land (managed)	1 988.001	0.000	0.045	0.000	0.678	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.075	0.190	0.000	1 988.989
Forest Land (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cropland annual	0.012	0.000	1 507.130	0.000	2.323	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1 509.465
Cropland perennial	0.000	0.000	0.486	129.906	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	130.878
Grassland (managed)	0.325	0.000	0.941	0.000	806.475	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.356	0.194	0.000	808.291
Grassland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Wetland (managed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000
Wetland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Settlements	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	126.034	0.000	0.000	126.034
Other Land	1.626	0.000	0.144	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.126	243.967	0.000	245.863

Total unmanaged land	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Final area (1991)	1 989.964	0.000	1 508.746	130.392	809.476	0.000	94.000	0.000	126.591	244.351	0.000	4 903.520
Net change	0.975	0.000	-0.719	-0.486	1.185	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.557	-1.512	0.000	

CATEGORY	Forest Land (managed)	Forest Land (unmanaged)	Cropland annual	Cropland perennial	Grassland (managed)	Grassland (unmanaged)	Wetland (managed)	Wetland (unmanaged)	Settlements	Other Land	Total unmanaged land	Initial area (1991)
Forest Land (managed)	1 989.640	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.146	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.063	0.113	0.000	1 989.964
Forest Land (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cropland annual	0.202	0.000	1 484.552	0.000	22.173	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.492	1.327	0.000	1 508.746
Cropland perennial	0.000	0.000	0.692	129.008	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	130.392
Grassland (managed)	0.196	0.000	0.793	0.000	808.322	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.165	0.000	0.000	809.476
Grassland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Wetland (managed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000
Wetland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Settlements	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	126.591	0.000	0.000	126.591
Other Land	1.069	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.770	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.174	242.338	0.000	244.351
Total unmanaged land	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Final area (1992)	1 991.107	0.000	1 486.039	129.700	831.411	0.000	94.000	0.000	127.485	243.778	0.000	4 903.520
Net change	1.143	0.000	-22.707	-0.692	21.935	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.894	-0.573	0.000	

CATEGORY	Forest Land (managed)	Forest Land (unmanaged)	Cropland annual	Cropland perennial	Grassland (managed)	Grassland (unmanaged)	Wetland (managed)	Wetland (unmanaged)	Settlements	Other Land	Total unmanaged land	Initial area (1992)
Forest Land (managed)	1 990.741	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.175	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.071	0.118	0.000	1 991.107
Forest Land (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cropland annual	0.008	0.000	1 480.682	0.000	4.595	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.285	0.469	0.000	1 486.039
Cropland perennial	0.000	0.000	0.953	127.794	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	129.700
Grassland (managed)	0.227	0.000	0.975	0.000	829.862	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.268	0.079	0.000	831.411
Grassland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Wetland (managed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000
Wetland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Settlements	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	127.485	0.000	0.000	127.485

Other Land	0.487	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.158	243.133	0.000	243.778
Total unmanaged land	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Final area (1993)	1 991.463	0.000	1 482.612	128.747	834.632	0.000	94.000	0.000	128.267	243.799	0.000	4 903.520
Net change	0.356	0.000	-3.427	-0.953	3.221	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.782	0.021	0.000	

CATEGORY	Forest Land (managed)	Forest Land (unmanaged)	Cropland annual	Cropland perennial	Grassland (managed)	Grassland (unmanaged)	Wetland (managed)	Wetland (unmanaged)	Settlements	Other Land	Total unma-naged land	Initial area (1993)
Forest Land (managed)	1 991.112	0.000	0.014	0.000	0.186	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.025	0.126	0.000	1 991.463
Forest Land (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cropland annual	0.019	0.000	1 481.597	0.000	0.869	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.127	0.000	0.000	1 482.612
Cropland perennial	0.000	0.000	0.767	127.213	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	128.747
Grassland (managed)	0.308	0.000	0.553	0.000	833.771	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	834.632
Grassland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Wetland (managed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000
Wetland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Settlements	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	128.267	0.000	0.000	128.267
Other Land	0.232	0.000	0.292	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.044	243.231	0.000	243.799
Total unmanaged land	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Final area (1994)	1 991.671	0.000	1 483.223	127.980	834.826	0.000	94.000	0.000	128.463	243.357	0.000	4 903.520
Net change	0.208	0.000	0.611	-0.767	0.194	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.196	-0.442	0.000	

CATEGORY	Forest Land (managed)	Forest Land (unmanaged)	Cropland annual	Cropland perennial	Grassland (managed)	Grassland (unmanaged)	Wetland (managed)	Wetland (unmanaged)	Settlements	Other Land	Total unma-naged land	Initial area (1994)
Forest Land (managed)	1 991.536	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.063	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.023	0.047	0.000	1 991.671
Forest Land (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cropland annual	0.028	0.000	1 477.809	0.000	5.386	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1 483.223
Cropland perennial	0.000	0.000	0.465	127.050	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	127.980
Grassland (managed)	0.556	0.000	0.725	0.000	833.333	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.212	0.000	0.000	834.826
Grassland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Wetland (managed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000
Wetland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Settlements	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	128.463	0.000	0.000	128.463
Other Land	0.137	0.000	0.103	0.000	0.243	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.291	242.583	0.000	243.357
Total unmanaged land	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Final area (1995)	1 992.257	0.000	1 479.104	127.515	839.025	0.000	94.000	0.000	128.989	242.630	0.000	4 903.520
Net change	0.586	0.000	-4.119	-0.465	4.199	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.526	-0.727	0.000	

CATEGORY	Forest Land (managed)	Forest Land (unmanaged)	Cropland annual	Cropland perennial	Grassland (managed)	Grassland (unmanaged)	Wetland (managed)	Wetland (unmanaged)	Settlements	Other Land	Total unma-naged land	Initial area (1995)
Forest Land (managed)	1 991.789	0.000	0.098	0.000	0.280	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.032	0.058	0.000	1 992.257
Forest Land (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cropland annual	0.107	0.000	1 470.639	0.000	4.015	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.474	0.000	0.000	1 479.104
Cropland perennial	0.000	0.000	0.245	126.674	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	127.515
Grassland (managed)	1.113	0.000	0.610	0.000	837.302	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	839.025
Grassland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Wetland (managed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000
Wetland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Settlements	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	128.989	0.000	0.000	128.989
Other Land	0.357	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.117	0.000	0.000	0.000	66.648	175.508	0.000	242.630
Total unmanaged land	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Final area (1996)	1 993.366	0.000	1 472.124	126.919	841.714	0.000	94.000	0.000	196.143	175.566	0.000	4 903.520
Net change	1.109	0.000	-3.443	-0.245	2.689	0.000	0.000	0.000	67.154	-67.064	0.000	

CATEGORY	Forest Land (managed)	Forest Land (unmanaged)	Cropland annual	Cropland perennial	Grassland (managed)	Grassland (unmanaged)	Wetland (managed)	Wetland (unmanaged)	Settlements	Other Land	Total unma-naged land	Initial area (1996)
Forest Land (managed)	1 992.978	0.000	0.026	0.000	0.203	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.065	0.094	0.000	1 993.366
Forest Land (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cropland annual	0.130	0.000	1 470.639	0.000	4.634	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.164	0.000	0.000	1 472.124
Cropland perennial	0.000	0.000	0.245	126.674	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	126.919
Grassland (managed)	0.311	0.000	1.214	0.000	840.189	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	841.714
Grassland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Wetland (managed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000
Wetland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Settlements	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	196.143	0.000	0.000	196.143
Other Land	2.954	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.565	0.000	0.000	0.000	22.212	149.835	0.000	175.566
Total unmanaged land	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Final area (1997)	1 996.373	0.000	1 472.124	126.919	845.591	0.000	94.000	0.000	218.584	149.929	0.000	4 903.520
Net change	3.007	0.000	-3.443	-0.245	3.877	0.000	0.000	0.000	22.441	-25.637	0.000	

CATEGORY	Forest Land (managed)	Forest Land (unmanaged)	Cropland annual	Cropland perennial	Grassland (managed)	Grassland (unmanaged)	Wetland (managed)	Wetland (unmanaged)	Settlements	Other Land	Total unma-naged land	Initial area (1997)
Forest Land (managed)	1 995.995	0.000	0.004	0.000	0.294	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.080	0.000	1 996.373
Forest Land (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cropland annual	0.067	0.000	1 466.916	0.000	4.724	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.417	0.000	1 472.124
Cropland perennial	0.000	0.000	0.675	125.569	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	126.919
Grassland (managed)	0.845	0.000	1.575	0.000	843.171	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	845.591
Grassland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Wetland (managed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000
Wetland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Settlements	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	218.084	0.500	0.000	218.584
Other Land	1.376	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	148.553	0.000	149.929
Total unmanaged land	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Final area (1998)	1 998.283	0.000	1 469.170	126.244	848.189	0.000	94.000	0.000	218.084	149.550	0.000	4 903.520
Net change	1.910	0.000	-2.954	-0.675	2.598	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.500	-0.379	0.000	

CATEGORY	Forest Land (managed)	Forest Land (unmanaged)	Cropland annual	Cropland perennial	Grassland (managed)	Grassland (unmanaged)	Wetland (managed)	Wetland (unmanaged)	Settlements	Other Land	Total unma-naged land	Initial area (1998)
Forest Land (managed)	1 997.986	0.000	0.009	0.000	0.086	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.029	0.173	0.000	1 998.283
Forest Land (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cropland annual	0.067	0.000	1 458.684	0.000	10.057	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.287	0.075	0.000	1 469.170
Cropland perennial	0.000	0.000	1.042	124.160	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	126.244
Grassland (managed)	0.831	0.000	0.868	0.000	846.284	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.206	0.000	848.189

Grassland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Wetland (managed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000
Wetland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Settlements	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	218.084	0.000	0.000	218.084
Other Land	1.204	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.027	148.319	0.000	149.550
Total unmanaged land	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Final area (1999)	2 000.088	0.000	1 460.603	125.202	856.427	0.000	94.000	0.000	218.427	148.773	0.000	4 903.520
Net change	1.805	0.000	-8.567	-1.042	8.238	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.343	-0.777	0.000	

CATEGORY	Forest Land (managed)	Forest Land (unmanaged)	Cropland annual	Cropland perennial	Grassland (managed)	Grassland (unmanaged)	Wetland (managed)	Wetland (unmanaged)	Settlements	Other Land	Total unmanaged land	Initial area (1999)
Forest Land (managed)	1 999.961	0.000	0.005	0.000	0.023	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.008	0.091	0.000	2 000.088
Forest Land (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cropland annual	0.096	0.000	1 447.768	0.000	12.214	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.244	0.281	0.000	1 460.603
Cropland perennial	0.000	0.000	0.247	124.708	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	125.202
Grassland (managed)	0.693	0.000	2.471	0.000	852.983	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.192	0.088	0.000	856.427
Grassland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Wetland (managed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000
Wetland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Settlements	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	218.250	0.177	0.000	218.427
Other Land	0.503	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.643	147.627	0.000	148.773
Total unmanaged land	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Final area (2000)	2 001.253	0.000	1 450.491	124.955	865.220	0.000	94.000	0.000	219.337	148.264	0.000	4 903.520
Net change	1.165	0.000	-10.112	-0.247	8.793	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.910	-0.509	0.000	

CATEGORY	Forest Land (managed)	Forest Land (unmanaged)	Cropland annual	Cropland perennial	Grassland (managed)	Grassland (unmanaged)	Wetland (managed)	Wetland (unmanaged)	Settlements	Other Land	Total unmanaged land	Initial area (2000)
Forest Land (managed)	2 000.951	0.000	0.039	0.000	0.101	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.040	0.122	0.000	2 001.253
Forest Land (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cropland annual	0.013	0.000	1 437.399	0.000	12.113	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.212	0.754	0.000	1 450.491
Cropland perennial	0.000	0.000	1.129	122.697	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	124.955
Grassland (managed)	0.422	0.000	2.596	0.000	862.202	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	865.220

Grassland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Wetland (managed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000
Wetland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Settlements	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	219.337	0.000	0.000	219.337
Other Land	0.743	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.886	144.635	0.000	148.264
Total unmanaged land	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Final area (2001)	2 002.129	0.000	1 441.163	123.826	874.416	0.000	94.000	0.000	222.475	145.511	0.000	4 903.520
Net change	0.876	0.000	-9.328	-1.129	9.196	0.000	0.000	0.000	3.138	-2.753	0.000	

CATEGORY	Forest Land (managed)	Forest Land (unmanaged)	Cropland annual	Cropland perennial	Grassland (managed)	Grassland (unmanaged)	Wetland (managed)	Wetland (unmanaged)	Settlements	Other Land	Total unma-naged land	Initial area (2001)
Forest Land (managed)	2 001.980	0.000	0.006	0.000	0.064	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.021	0.058	0.000	2 002.129
Forest Land (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cropland annual	0.008	0.000	1 431.567	0.000	8.980	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.263	0.345	0.000	1 441.163
Cropland perennial	0.000	0.000	0.535	122.756	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	123.826
Grassland (managed)	0.509	0.000	1.094	0.000	872.813	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	874.416
Grassland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Wetland (managed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000
Wetland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Settlements	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	222.475	0.000	0.000	222.475
Other Land	0.276	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.596	144.639	0.000	145.511
Total unmanaged land	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Final area (2002)	2 002.773	0.000	1 433.202	123.291	881.857	0.000	94.000	0.000	223.355	145.042	0.000	4 903.520
Net change	0.644	0.000	-7.961	-0.535	7.441	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.880	-0.469	0.000	

CATEGORY	Forest Land (managed)	Forest Land (unmanaged)	Cropland annual	Cropland perennial	Grassland (managed)	Grassland (unmanaged)	Wetland (managed)	Wetland (unmanaged)	Settlements	Other Land	Total unma-naged land	Initial area (2002)
Forest Land (managed)	2 002.452	0.000	0.009	0.000	0.185	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.065	0.062	0.000	2 002.773
Forest Land (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cropland annual	0.050	0.000	1 428.082	0.000	4.562	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.379	0.129	0.000	1 433.202
Cropland perennial	0.000	0.000	0.118	123.055	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	123.291

Grassland (managed)	1.110	0.000	1.988	0.000	878.759	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	881.857
Grassland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Wetland (managed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000
Wetland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Settlements	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	223.355	0.000	0.000	223.355
Other Land	0.488	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.872	143.682	0.000	145.042
Total unmanaged land	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Final area (2003)	2 004.100	0.000	1 430.197	123.173	883.506	0.000	94.000	0.000	224.671	143.873	0.000	4 903.520
Net change	1.327	0.000	-3.005	-0.118	1.649	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.316	-1.169	0.000	

CATEGORY	Forest Land (managed)	Forest Land (unmanaged)	Cropland	Cropland perennial	Grassland (managed)	Grassland (unmanaged)	Wetland (managed)	Wetland (unmanaged)	Settlements	Other Land	Total unmanaged land	Initial area (2003)
Forest Land (managed)	2 003.934	0.000	0.005	0.000	0.020	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.050	0.091	0.000	2 004.100
Forest Land (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cropland annual	0.086	0.000	1 427.075	0.000	2.156	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.517	0.363	0.000	1 430.197
Cropland perennial	0.000	0.000	0.073	123.027	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	123.173
Grassland (managed)	0.815	0.000	3.443	0.000	878.878	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.370	0.000	0.000	883.506
Grassland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Wetland (managed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000
Wetland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Settlements	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	224.427	0.244	0.000	224.671
Other Land	0.091	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.192	143.590	0.000	143.873
Total unmanaged land	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Final area (2004)	2 004.926	0.000	1 430.596	123.100	881.054	0.000	94.000	0.000	225.556	144.288	0.000	4 903.520
Net change	0.826	0.000	0.399	-0.073	-2.452	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.885	0.415	0.000	

CATEGORY	Forest Land (managed)	Forest Land (unmanaged)	Cropland	Cropland perennial	Grassland (managed)	Grassland (unmanaged)	Wetland (managed)	Wetland (unmanaged)	Settlements	Other Land	Total unmanaged land	Initial area (2004)
Forest Land (managed)	2 004.392	0.000	0.015	0.000	0.219	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.038	0.262	0.000	2 004.926
Forest Land (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Cropland annual	0.023	0.000	1 428.075	0.000	1.146	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.601	0.751	0.000	1 430.596
Cropland perennial	0.000	0.000	0.443	122.214	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	123.100
Grassland (managed)	0.455	0.000	0.506	0.000	879.918	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.175	0.000	0.000	881.054
Grassland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Wetland (managed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000
Wetland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Settlements	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	225.405	0.151	0.000	225.556
Other Land	0.364	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.038	143.886	0.000	144.288
Total unmanaged land	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Final area (2005)	2 005.234	0.000	1 429.039	122.657	881.283	0.000	94.000	0.000	226.257	145.050	0.000	4 903.520
Net change	0.308	0.000	-1.557	-0.443	0.229	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.701	0.762	0.000	

CATEGORY	Forest Land (managed)	Forest Land (unmanaged)	Cropland annual	Cropland perennial	Grassland (managed)	Grassland (unmanaged)	Wetland (managed)	Wetland (unmanaged)	Settlements	Other Land	Total unmanaged land	Initial area (2005)
Forest Land (managed)	2 004.995	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.109	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.024	0.106	0.000	2 005.234
Forest Land (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cropland annual	0.044	0.000	1 426.698	0.000	0.984	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.801	0.512	0.000	1 429.039
Cropland perennial	0.000	0.000	0.207	122.243	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	122.657
Grassland (managed)	0.504	0.000	0.452	0.000	879.779	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.366	0.182	0.000	881.283
Grassland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Wetland (managed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000
Wetland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Settlements	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	225.901	0.356	0.000	226.257
Other Land	1.397	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	143.653	0.000	145.050
Total unmanaged land	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Final area (2006)	2 006.940	0.000	1 427.357	122.450	880.872	0.000	94.000	0.000	227.092	144.809	0.000	4 903.520
Net change	1.706	0.000	-1.682	-0.207	-0.411	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.835	-0.241	0.000	

CATEGORY	Forest Land (managed)	Forest Land (unmanaged)	Cropland annual	Cropland perennial	Grassland (managed)	Grassland (unmanaged)	Wetland (managed)	Wetland (unmanaged)	Settlements	Other Land	Total unmanaged land	Initial area (2006)
Forest Land (managed)	2 006.486	0.000	0.068	0.000	0.144	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.047	0.195	0.000	2 006.940
Forest Land (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cropland annual	0.065	0.000	1 424.648	0.000	1.085	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.742	0.817	0.000	1 427.357
Cropland perennial	0.000	0.000	0.368	121.714	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	122.450
Grassland (managed)	0.365	0.000	0.811	0.000	879.692	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.000	0.000	880.872
Grassland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Wetland (managed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000
Wetland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Settlements	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	227.092	0.000	0.000	227.092
Other Land	0.226	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.045	144.538	0.000	144.809
Total unmanaged land	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Final area (2007)	2 007.142	0.000	1 425.895	122.082	880.921	0.000	94.000	0.000	227.930	145.550	0.000	4 903.520
Net change	0.202	0.000	-1.462	-0.368	0.049	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.838	0.741	0.000	

CATEGORY	Forest Land (managed)	Forest Land (unmanaged)	Cropland annual	Cropland perennial	Grassland (managed)	Grassland (unmanaged)	Wetland (managed)	Wetland (unmanaged)	Settlements	Other Land	Total unmanaged land	Initial area (2007)
Forest Land (managed)	2 006.819	0.000	0.010	0.000	0.119	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.058	0.136	0.000	2 007.142
Forest Land (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cropland annual	0.084	0.000	1 420.579	0.000	1.248	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.479	1.505	0.000	1 425.895
Cropland perennial	0.000	0.000	0.310	121.462	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	122.082
Grassland (managed)	0.847	0.000	0.772	0.000	878.485	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.711	0.106	0.000	880.921
Grassland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Wetland (managed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000
Wetland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Settlements	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	225.811	2.119	0.000	227.930
Other Land	0.507	0.000	0.182	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	144.861	0.000	145.550
Total unmanaged land	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Final area (2008)	2 008.257	0.000	1 421.853	121.772	879.852	0.000	94.000	0.000	229.059	148.727	0.000	4 903.520
Net change	1.115	0.000	-4.042	-0.310	-1.069	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.129	3.177	0.000	

CATEGORY	Forest Land (managed)	Forest Land (unmanaged)	Cropland annual	Cropland perennial	Grassland (managed)	Grassland (unmanaged)	Wetland (managed)	Wetland (unmanaged)	Settlements	Other Land	Total unma-naged land	Initial area (2008)
Forest Land (managed)	2 007.795	0.000	0.014	0.000	0.050	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.262	0.136	0.000	2 008.257
Forest Land (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cropland annual	0.044	0.000	1 416.273	0.000	1.264	0.000	0.000	0.000	3.371	0.901	0.000	1 421.853
Cropland perennial	0.000	0.000	0.291	121.190	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	121.772
Grassland (managed)	0.472	0.000	1.244	0.000	877.156	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.550	0.430	0.000	879.852
Grassland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Wetland (managed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000
Wetland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Settlements	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	225.206	3.853	0.000	229.059
Other Land	0.532	0.000	0.162	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.550	147.483	0.000	148.727
Total unmanaged land	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Final area (2009)	2 008.843	0.000	1 417.984	121.481	878.470	0.000	94.000	0.000	229.939	152.803	0.000	4 903.520
Net change	0.586	0.000	-3.869	-0.291	-1.382	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.882	4.022	0.000	

CATEGORY	Forest Land (managed)	Forest Land (unmanaged)	Cropland annual	Cropland perennial	Grassland (managed)	Grassland (unmanaged)	Wetland (managed)	Wetland (unmanaged)	Settlements	Other Land	Total unma-naged land	Initial area (2009)
Forest Land (managed)	2 008.517	0.000	0.022	0.000	0.156	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.066	0.082	0.000	2 008.843
Forest Land (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cropland annual	0.035	0.000	1 415.108	0.000	0.562	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.324	0.955	0.000	1 417.984
Cropland perennial	0.000	0.000	0.308	120.865	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	121.481
Grassland (managed)	1.218	0.000	0.778	0.000	875.766	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.524	0.184	0.000	878.470
Grassland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Wetland (managed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000
Wetland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Settlements	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	228.150	1.789	0.000	229.939
Other Land	1.479	0.000	0.416	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.524	150.384	0.000	152.803
Total unmanaged land	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Final area (2010)	2 011.249	0.000	1 416.632	121.173	876.484	0.000	94.000	0.000	230.588	153.394	0.000	4 903.520

Net change	2.406	0.000	-1.352	-0.308	-1.986	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.649	0.591	0.000	

CATEGORY	Forest Land (managed)	Forest Land (unmanaged)	Cropland annual	Cropland perennial	Grassland (managed)	Grassland (unmanaged)	Wetland (managed)	Wetland (unmanaged)	Settlements	Other Land	Total unmanaged land	Initial area (2010)
Forest Land (managed)	2 011.162	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.013	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.023	0.051	0.000	2 011.249
Forest Land (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cropland annual	0.115	0.000	1 414.162	0.000	0.157	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.713	1.485	0.000	1 416.632
Cropland perennial	0.000	0.000	0.238	120.697	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	121.173
Grassland (managed)	0.933	0.000	1.073	0.000	874.054	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.424	0.000	0.000	876.484
Grassland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Wetland (managed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000
Wetland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Settlements	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	230.588	0.000	0.000	230.588
Other Land	0.126	0.000	0.180	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.219	152.869	0.000	153.394
Total unmanaged land	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Final area (2011)	2 012.336	0.000	1 415.653	120.935	874.224	0.000	94.000	0.000	231.967	154.405	0.000	4 903.520
Net change	1.087	0.000	-0.979	-0.238	-2.26	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.379	1.011	0.000	

CATEGORY	Forest Land (managed)	Forest Land (unmanaged)	Cropland annual	Cropland perennial	Grassland (managed)	Grassland (unmanaged)	Wetland (managed)	Wetland (unmanaged)	Settlements	Other Land	Total unmanaged land	Initial area (2011)
Forest Land (managed)	2 012.214	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.011	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.037	0.072	0.000	2 012.336
Forest Land (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cropland annual	0.274	0.000	1 412.856	0.000	0.546	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.725	1.252	0.000	1 415.653
Cropland perennial	0.000	0.000	0.027	120.881	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	120.935
Grassland (managed)	1.044	0.000	0.746	0.000	870.767	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.574	1.093	0.000	874.224
Grassland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Wetland (managed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000
Wetland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Settlements	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	231.263	0.704	0.000	231.967
Other Land	0.527	0.000	0.108	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	153.770	0.000	154.405
Total unmanaged land	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Final area (2012)	2 014.059	0.000	1 413.739	120.908	871.324	0.000	94.000	0.000	232.599	156.891	0.000	4 903.520
Net change	1.723	0.000	-1.914	-0.027	-2.900	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.632	2.486	0.000	

CATEGORY	Forest Land (managed)	Forest Land (unmanaged)	Cropland annual	Cropland perennial	Grassland (managed)	Grassland (unmanaged)	Wetland (managed)	Wetland (unmanaged)	Settlements	Other Land	Total unmanaged land	Initial area (2012)
Forest Land (managed)	2 013.955	0.000	0.006	0.000	0.016	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.036	0.046	0.000	2 014.059
Forest Land (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cropland annual	0.057	0.000	1 411.632	0.000	0.258	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.915	0.877	0.000	1 413.739
Cropland perennial	0.000	0.000	0.405	120.098	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	120.908
Grassland (managed)	0.800	0.000	0.872	0.000	867.787	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.952	0.913	0.000	871.324
Grassland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Wetland (managed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000
Wetland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Settlements	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	231.402	1.197	0.000	232.599
Other Land	0.556	0.000	0.214	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	156.121	0.000	156.891
Total unmanaged land	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Final area (2013)	2 015.368	0.000	1 413.129	120.503	868.061	0.000	94.000	0.000	233.305	159.154	0.000	4 903.520
Net change	1.309	0.000	-0.610	-0.405	-3.263	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.706	2.263	0.000	

CATEGORY	Forest Land (managed)	Forest Land (unmanaged)	Cropland annual	Cropland perennial	Grassland (managed)	Grassland (unmanaged)	Wetland (managed)	Wetland (unmanaged)	Settlements	Other Land	Total unmanaged land	Initial area (2013)
Forest Land (managed)	2 015.219	0.000	0.004	0.000	0.052	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.037	0.056	0.000	2 015.368
Forest Land (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cropland annual	0.168	0.000	1 411.008	0.000	0.113	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.604	1.236	0.000	1 413.129
Cropland perennial	0.000	0.000	0.372	119.759	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	120.503
Grassland (managed)	1.582	0.000	0.675	0.000	864.516	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.420	0.868	0.000	868.061
Grassland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Wetland (managed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000
Wetland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Settlements	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	233.305	0.000	0.000	233.305
Other Land	0.136	0.000	0.169	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.05	158.799	0.000	159.154

Total unmanaged land	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Final area (2014)	2 017.105	0.000	1 412.228	120.131	864.681	0.000	94.000	0.000	234.416	160.959	0.000	4 903.520
Net change	1.737	0.000	-0.901	-0.372	-3.380	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.111	1.805	0.000	

CATEGORY	Forest Land (managed)	Forest Land (unmanaged)	Cropland annual	Cropland perennial	Grassland (managed)	Grassland (unmanaged)	Wetland (managed)	Wetland (unmanaged)	Settlements	Other Land	Total unmanaged land	Initial area (2014)
Forest Land (managed)	2 016.971	0.000	0.008	0.000	0.006	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.039	0.081	0.000	2 017.105
Forest Land (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cropland annual	0.273	0.000	1 409.012	0.000	0.448	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.651	1.844	0.000	1 412.228
Cropland perennial	0.000	0.000	0.409	119.313	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	120.131
Grassland (managed)	2.302	0.000	1.299	0.000	858.147	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.407	2.526	0.000	864.681
Grassland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Wetland (managed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000
Wetland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Settlements	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	233.414	0.002	0.000	234.416
Other Land	0.57	0.000	0.566	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	159.823	0.000	160.959
Total unmanaged land	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Final area (2015)	2 020.116	0.000	1 411.294	119.722	858.601	0.000	94.000	0.000	235.511	164.276	0.000	4 903.520
Net change	3.011	0.000	-0.934	-0.409	-6.080	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.095	3.317	0.000	

CATEGORY	Forest Land (managed)	Forest Land (unmanaged)	Cropland annual	Cropland perennial	Grassland (managed)	Grassland (unmanaged)	Wetland (managed)	Wetland (unmanaged)	Settlements	Other Land	Total unmanaged land	Initial area (2015)
Forest Land (managed)	2 020.055	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.007	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.014	0.040	0.000	2 020.116
Forest Land (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cropland annual	0.090	0.000	1 409.400	0.000	0.187	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.045	0.572	0.000	1 411.294
Cropland perennial	0.000	0.000	0.054	119.614	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	119.722
Grassland (managed)	1.908	0.000	0.179	0.000	855.688	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.327	0.499	0.000	858.601
Grassland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Wetland (managed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000
Wetland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Settlements	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	234.895	0.616	0.000	235.511

Other Land	0.469	0.000	0.145	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	163.662	0.000	164.276
Total unmanaged land	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Final area (2016)	2 022.522	0.000	1 409.778	119.668	855.882	0.000	94.000	0.000	236.281	165.389	0.000	4 903.520
Net change	2.406	0.000	-1.516	-0.054	-2.719	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.770	1.113	0.000	

CATEGORY	Forest Land (managed)	Forest Land (unmanaged)	Cropland annual	Cropland perennial	Grassland (managed)	Grassland (unmanaged)	Wetland (managed)	Wetland (unmanaged)	Settlements	Other Land	Total unma-naged land	Initial area (2016)
Forest Land (managed)	2 022.396	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.010	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.060	0.056	0.000	2 022.522
Forest Land (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cropland annual	0.271	0.000	1 408.090	0.000	0.344	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.497	0.576	0.000	1 409.778
Cropland perennial	0.000	0.000	0.131	119.537	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	119.668
Grassland (managed)	1.506	0.000	0.389	0.000	853.403	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.569	0.015	0.000	855.882
Grassland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Wetland (managed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000
Wetland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Settlements	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	235.853	0.428	0.000	236.281
Other Land	0.201	0.000	0.050	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	165.138	0.000	165.389
Total unmanaged land	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Final area (2017)	2 024.374	0.000	1 408.660	119.537	853.757	0.000	94.000	0.000	236.979	166.213	0.000	4 903.520
Net change	1.852	0.000	-1.118	-0.131	-2.125	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.698	0.824	0.000	

CATEGORY	Forest Land (managed)	Forest Land (unmanaged)	Cropland annual	Cropland perennial	Grassland (managed)	Grassland (unmanaged)	Wetland (managed)	Wetland (unmanaged)	Settlements	Other Land	Total unma-naged land	Initial area (2017)
Forest Land (managed)	2 024.125	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.094	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.018	0.137	0.000	2 024.374
Forest Land (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cropland annual	0.136	0.000	1 407.487	0.150	0.106	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.557	0.224	0.000	1 408.660
Cropland perennial	0.000	0.000	0.000	119.537	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	119.537
Grassland (managed)	1.118	0.000	0.132	0.000	851.485	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.447	0.575	0.000	853.757
Grassland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Wetland (managed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000
Wetland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Settlements	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	236.867	0.112	0.000	236.979
Other Land	0.648	0.000	0.110	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	165.455	0.000	166.213
Total unmanaged land	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Final area (2018)	2 026.027	0.000	1 407.729	119.687	851.685	0.000	94.000	0.000	237.889	166.503	0.000	4 903.520
Net change	1.653	0.000	-0.931	0.000	0.094	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.018	0.137	0.000	

CATEGORY	Forest Land (managed)	Forest Land (unmanaged)	Cropland annual	Cropland perennial	Grassland (managed)	Grassland (unmanaged)	Wetland (managed)	Wetland (unmanaged)	Settlements	Other Land	Total unma-naged land	Initial area (2018)
Forest Land (managed)	2 025.937	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.026	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.034	0.029	0.000	2 025.937
Forest Land (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cropland annual	0.000	0.000	1 406.257	0.026	0.225	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.778	0.443	0.000	0.000
Cropland perennial	0.000	0.000	0.000	119.687	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Grassland (managed)	1.162	0.000	0.121	0.000	850.349	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.053	0.000	0.000	1.162
Grassland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Wetland (managed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Wetland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Settlements	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	237.855	0.034	0.000	0.000
Other Land	0.000	0.000	0.020	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	166.483	0.000	0.000
Total unmanaged land	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Final area (2019)	2 027.099	0.000	1 406.399	119.713	850.600	0.000	94.000	0.000	238.720	166.989	0.000	4 903.520
Net change	1.072	0.000	-1.330	0.026	-1.085	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.831	0.486	0.000	

CATEGORY	Forest Land (managed)	Forest Land (unmanaged)	Cropland annual	Cropland perennial	Grassland (managed)	Grassland (unmanaged)	Wetland (managed)	Wetland (unmanaged)	Settlements	Other Land	Total unma-naged land	Initial area (2019)
Forest Land (managed)	2 026.996	0.000	0.004	0.000	0.009	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.023	0.067	0.000	2 027.099
Forest Land (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cropland annual	0.046	0.000	1 405.177	0.022	0.160	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.782	0.212	0.000	1 406.399
Cropland perennial	0.000	0.000	0.000	119.713	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	119.713
Grassland (managed)	0.639	0.000	0.024	0.000	849.858	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.051	0.028	0.000	850.600
Grassland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Wetland (managed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000

Wetland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Settlements	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	238.591	0.129	0.000	238.720
Other Land	0.171	0.000	0.058	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	166.760	0.000	166.989
Total unmanaged land	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Final area (2020)	2 027.852	0.000	1 405.263	119.735	850.027	0.000	94.000	0.000	239.447	167.196	0.000	4 903.520
Net change	0.753	0.000	-1.136	0.022	-0.573	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.727	0.207	0.000	

CATEGORY	Forest Land (managed)	Forest Land (unmanaged)	Cropland annual	Cropland perennial	Grassland (managed)	Grassland (unmanaged)	Wetland (managed)	Wetland (unmanaged)	Settlements	Other Land	Total unma-naged land	Initial area (2020)
Forest Land (managed)	2 027.779	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.016	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.036	0.021	0.000	2 027.852
Forest Land (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cropland annual	0.020	0.000	1 404.459	0.000	0.019	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.545	0.220	0.000	1 405.263
Cropland perennial	0.000	0.000	0.024	119.711	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	119.735
Grassland (managed)	0.598	0.000	0.037	0.000	849.238	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.154	0.000	0.000	850.027
Grassland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Wetland (managed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000
Wetland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Settlements	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	239.435	0.012	0.000	239.447
Other Land	0.112	0.000	0.059	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	167.025	0.000	167.196
Total unmanaged land	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Final area (2021)	2 028.509	0.000	1 404.579	119.711	849.273	0.000	94.000	0.000	240.170	167.278	0.000	4 903.520
Net change	0.657	0.000	-0.684	-0.024	-0.754	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.723	0.082	0.000	

CATEGORY	Forest Land (managed)	Forest Land (unmanaged)	Cropland annual	Cropland perennial	Grassland (managed)	Grassland (unmanaged)	Wetland (managed)	Wetland (unmanaged)	Settlements	Other Land	Total unma-naged land	Initial area (2021)
Forest Land (managed)	1 998.590	0.000	0.168	0.000	1.263	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.997	1.755	0.000	2 002.773
Forest Land (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cropland annual	1.899	0.000	1 381.760	0.198	15.641	0.000	0.000	0.000	18.593	15.111	0.000	1 433.202
Cropland perennial	0.000	0.000	3.900	119.391	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	123.291
Grassland (managed)	19.834	0.000	15.579	0.000	831.953	0.000	0.000	0.000	7.078	7.413	0.000	881.857
Grassland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Wetland (managed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000
Wetland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Settlements	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	211.609	11.746	0.000	223.355
Other Land	8.712	0.000	2.457	0.000	0.031	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.667	131.175	0.000	145.042
Total unmanaged land	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Final area (2022)	2 029.035	0.000	1 403.864	119.589	848.888	0.000	94.000	0.000	240.944	167.200	0.000	4 903.520
Net change	26.262	0.000	-29.338	-3.702	-32.969	0.000	0.000	0.000	17.589	22.158	0.000	

CATEGORY	Forest Land (managed)	Forest Land (unmanaged)	Cropland annual	Cropland perennial	Grassland (managed)	Grassland (unmanaged)	Wetland (managed)	Wetland (unmanaged)	Settlements	Other Land	Total unmanaged land	Initial area (2022)
Forest Land (managed)	2 028.971	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.007	0.057	0.000	2 029.035
Forest Land (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cropland annual	0.020	0.000	1 402.886	0.000	0.041	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.682	0.235	0.000	1 403.864
Cropland perennial	0.000	0.000	0.090	119.499	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	119.589
Grassland (managed)	0.977	0.000	0.008	0.000	847.657	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.246	0.000	0.000	848.888
Grassland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Wetland (managed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000
Wetland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Settlements	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	240.888	0.056	0.000	240.944
Other Land	0.455	0.000	0.020	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	166.725	0.000	167.200
Total unmanaged land	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Final area (2023)	2 030.423	0.000	1 403.004	119.499	847.698	0.000	94.000	0.000	241.823	167.073	0.000	4 903.520
Net change	1.388	0.000	-0.860	-0.090	-1.190	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.879	-0.127	4 903.520	

CATEGORY	Forest Land (managed)	Forest Land (unmanaged)	Cropland annual	Cropland perennial	Grassland (managed)	Grassland (unmanaged)	Wetland (managed)	Wetland (unmanaged)	Settlements	Other Land	Total unmanaged land	Initial area (2023)
Forest Land (managed)	2 030.331	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.005	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.019	0.067	0.000	2 030.423
Forest Land (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cropland annual	0.127	0.000	1 401.108	0.000	0.086	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.590	1.093	0.000	1 403.004
Cropland perennial	0.000	0.000	0.411	119.088	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	119.499
Grassland (managed)	2.011	0.000	0.309	0.000	844.595	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.783	0.000	0.000	847.698

Grassland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Wetland (managed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	94.000
Wetland (unmanaged)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Settlements	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	241.199	0.624	0.000	241.823
Other Land	0.330	0.000	0.112	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	166.631	0.000	167.073
Total unmanaged land	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Final area (2024)	2 032.799	0.000	1 401.941	119.088	844.686	0.000	94.000	0.000	242.591	168.415	0.000	4 903.520
Net change	2.376	0.000	-1.063	-0.411	-3.012	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.768	1.342	4 903.520	

Annex A6.2. Uncertainty Analyses in the LULUCF Sector

This Annex provides results of the application of both Approach 1 (Equations 3.2A and 3.2B in IPCC2019 RF) and Monte Carlo simulations uncertainty analyses in the LULUCF sector. The methodology of calculations of GHG emissions and removals follows the methods described in this Document.

In order to apply the Monte Carlo iterated simulations, calculations were automated using the Python programming language. Input data and factors (constant values) were modified for each iteration using the level of uncertainty (if known) according to normal or triangle distribution. [Table A6.2.1](#) shows the levels of uncertainties. The number of iterations was set to 200 000.

Table [A6.2.2](#) shows the result of Approach 1 for the individual C pools in LULUCF sector. Results of the Monte Carlo simulations for the main LULUCF categories and HWP, as well as for the whole LULUCF sector, are shown in [Tables A6.2.3 – A6.2.9](#).

Table A6.2.1: The levels of uncertainty for input data and factors

LULUCF CATEGORY	DATA / FACTOR	DATA TYPE (D-DEFAULT, N-NATIONAL)	UNCERTAINTY IF KNOWN (%)
4.A.1 Forest Land remaining Forest land – Carbon stock change emissions (Gain-Loss method according to the equation 2.7 of the IPCC 2006 GL. Calculations of carbon stock changes in living biomass following the equations 2.9 - 2.12 of the IPCC 2006 GL)	Area of LULUCF category (and transitions, all categories)	N	3
	Share of tree species	N	15
	Mean yield class of tree species	N	15
	Mean age of tree species	N	15
	Current annual increment	N	60
	Wood density	N	10
	Root-to-shoot	D	30
	Carbon fraction	D	2
	Yield tables	N	25
	Harvested wood volume	N	20
	Growing stock	N	20
	Carbon stock in dead wood and its annual change	N	8.5
	NFI data	N	5
4.A.2 Land converted to Forest land – Carbon stock change emissions	Share of tree species on afforested land	N	15
	Mean annual increment of living biomass	N	30
	Mean annual accumulation of litter	N	
	Mean annual carbon stock change in dead wood	N	8.5
	Mean annual carbon stock change in mineral soil	N	75
4.A Forest Land – Biomass burning	Share of area with burned harvesting residues (from total harvested area)	N	
	Biomass fraction burned on clearing areas	N	
	Combustion factor	D	
	BCEF	N	25
	Emission factors	D	
	Area of forest fires	N	
	Available mass of fuel for combustion (4.A.2)	D	

LULUCF CATEGORY	DATA / FACTOR	DATA TYPE (D-DEFAULT, N-NATIONAL)	UNCERTAINTY IF KNOWN (%)
4.B.1 Cropland remaining cropland	Share of used arable land	N	
	Annual growth rate of perennial woody biomass	N, D	0, 75
	Average biomass stock of perennial crops	N, D	0, 75
	Annual growth rate of perennial woody biomass	D	75
	Annual change of perennial woody biomass	D	0
	Mean values of soil organic carbon stocks	D	
	Relative stock change factor (FLU)	D	9, 50
	Relative stock change factor (FMG)	D	5, 6
	Relative stock change factor (FI)	D	0
Land converted to category (4.B.2, 4.C.2, 4.E.2, 4.F.2)	Mean growing stock	N	20
	Mean dead wood biomass stocks	N	75.24
	Mean carbon stock in litter	N	75.24
	Mean carbon stock in mineral soil	N	75
4.G Harvested Wood products	FAO data (roundwood, other)	D	5, 10
	Carbon content	D	10
	Conversion factors	D	25
	Half-lives	D	50

Table A6.2.2: Uncertainties of activity data and EFs in individual C pools and LULUCF categories according to Approach 1

LULUCF Category		Activity data, EMISSION FACTORS	COMBINED uncertainty	EF References
4.A.1	Forest Land remaining Forest Land - living biomass	3 - 60%	82.69%	IPCC 2006 GL
4.A.2	Land converted to Forest Land - living biomass	3 - 60%	40.61%	IPCC 2006 GL
4.A.2	Land converted to Forest Land – DOM (litter)	3 - 75%	75.06%	expert judgement
4.A.2	Land converted to Forest Land - mineral soils	3 - 75%	75.06%	expert judgement
4.B.1	Cropland remaining Cropland - living biomass	3 - 75%	75.06%	IPCC 2006 GL
4.B.1	Cropland remaining Cropland – mineral soils	3 - 75%	75.06%	expert judgement
4.B.2	Land converted to Cropland - living biomass	3 - 80%	107.98%	IPCC 2006 GL (tab. 5.1, 6.4), Šmelko et al. 2003
4.B.2	Land converted to Cropland – DOM (DW/litter)	3 - 75%	75.24%	SVK NFI, expert judgement
4.B.2	Land converted to Cropland - mineral soils	3%	75.00%	expert judgement
4.C.1	Grassland remaining Grassland - living biomass	5%	7.07%	IPCC 2006 GL
4.C.1	Grassland remaining Grassland – mineral soils	3 - 75%	75.06%	expert judgement
4.C.2	Land converted to Grassland - living biomass	3 - 75%	107.98%	IPCC 2006 GL (tab. 5.1, 6.4), Šmelko et al. 2003
4.C.2	Land converted to Grassland – DOM (DW/litter)	3 - 75%	75.24%	SVK NFI, expert judgement
4.C.2	Land converted to Grassland - mineral soils	3 - 75%	75.06%	expert judgement

4.E.2	Land converted to Settlements - living biomass	3 - 80%	107.98%	IPCC 2006 GL (tab. 5.9, 6.4), Šmelko <i>et al.</i> 2003
4.E.2	Land converted to Settlements – DOM (DW/litter)	3 - 75%	75.24%	SVK NFI, expert judgement
4.E.2	Land converted to Settlements - mineral soils	3 - 75%	75.00%	expert judgement
4.F.2	Land converted to Other Land - living biomass	3 - 75%	107.98%	IPCC 2006 GL (tab. 5.9, 6.4), Šmelko <i>et al.</i> 2003
4.F.2	Land converted to Other Land – DOM (DW/litter)	3 - 75%	75.24%	SVK NFI, expert judgement
4.F.2	Land converted to Other Land - mineral soils	3 - 75%	75.06%	expert judgement
4.G	Harvested Wood Products	5 - 50%	57.88%	IPCC 2006 GL

Monte Carlo Simulations Results

Table A6.2.3: Results of Monte Carlo simulation for category 4.A Forest Land (Gg CO₂ eq.)

YEAR	NID 2026	RESULTS OF MONTE CARLO SIMULATIONS						
		Average	Median	Standard deviation	2.5%	97.5%	Percentile 2.5	Percentile 97.5
		Gg CO ₂ eq.					%	
1990	-8 565.82	-8 587.10	-8 497.72	2 167.02	-13 084.65	-4 576.73	-52.38	46.70
1995	-8 794.36	-8 820.24	-8 723.29	2 171.85	-13 351.45	-4 815.71	-51.37	45.40
2000	-7 520.62	-7 586.85	-7 499.66	2 251.87	-12 254.29	-3 412.81	-61.52	55.02
2005	-1 753.18	-1 813.57	-1 748.95	2 481.79	-6 876.47	2 900.01	-279.17	259.91
2010	-2 584.36	-2 645.95	-2 569.59	2 430.60	-7 655.95	1 899.53	-189.35	171.79
2015	-3 522.83	-3 569.57	-3 490.30	2 314.12	-8 335.94	756.53	-133.53	121.19
2020	-5 940.34	-5 988.89	-5 898.66	2 291.31	-10 737.78	-1 750.46	-79.30	70.77
2021	-5 753.60	-5 808.29	-5 717.65	2 277.20	-10 527.92	-1 603.84	-81.26	72.39
2022	-5 352.10	-4 871.69	-4 784.99	2 052.28	-9 161.58	-1 095.66	-88.06	77.51
2023	-6 380.69	-6 442.35	-6 347.33	2 266.24	-11 163.81	-2 272.54	-73.29	64.73
2024	-4 151.80	-4 191.92	-4 130.09	1 474.60	-7 264.09	-1 478.70	-73.29	64.73

Table A6.2.4: Results of Monte Carlo simulation for category 4.B Cropland (Gg CO₂ eq.)

YEAR	NID 2026	RESULTS OF MONTE CARLO SIMULATIONS						
		Average	Median	Standard deviation	2.5%	97.5%	Percentile 2.5	Percentile 97.5
		Gg CO ₂ eq.					%	
1990	-358.55	-367.72	-367.34	321.52	-993.74	261.78	-170.25	171.19
1995	-337.05	-345.01	-344.72	366.99	-1 059.05	370.10	-206.96	207.27
2000	-518.36	-523.83	-522.49	409.67	-1 321.12	272.21	-152.20	151.96
2005	-312.51	-314.18	-313.74	202.23	-709.14	79.24	-125.72	125.22
2010	-516.88	-518.79	-517.87	297.35	-1 099.30	58.93	-111.89	111.36
2015	-416.90	-418.63	-417.99	266.68	-939.55	98.98	-124.43	123.64
2020	-600.92	-602.69	-602.13	328.72	-1 244.08	35.72	-106.42	105.93
2021	-634.39	-635.80	-635.30	304.81	-1 231.64	-43.94	-93.72	93.09
2022	-588.32	-589.71	-588.93	283.93	-1 144.17	-38.82	-94.02	93.42
2023	-632.28	-632.50	-631.71	302.34	-1 223.16	-45.50	-93.39	92.81
2024	-499.15	-499.32	-498.70	238.68	-965.62	-35.92	-93.39	92.81

Table A6.2.5: Results of Monte Carlo simulation for category 4.C Grassland (Gg CO₂ eq.)

YEAR	NID 2026	RESULTS OF MONTE CARLO SIMULATIONS						
		Average	Median	Standard deviation	2.5%	97.5%	Percentile 2.5	Percentile 97.5
		Gg CO ₂ eq.					%	
1990	-184.18	-181.58	-181.42	112.51	-403.28	39.29	-122.10	121.64
1995	-326.01	-324.84	-324.76	117.60	-556.80	-93.53	-71.41	71.21
2000	-509.30	-509.37	-509.23	155.68	-816.71	-203.51	-60.34	60.05
2005	-176.35	-176.37	-176.28	102.87	-379.50	25.84	-115.17	114.65
2010	-210.52	-210.46	-210.30	106.89	-421.32	-0.26	-100.19	99.87
2015	-172.12	-171.96	-171.84	66.70	-303.77	-40.92	-76.65	76.20
2020	-90.34	-90.20	-90.15	37.08	-163.51	-17.35	-81.26	80.76
2021	-50.15	-50.66	-50.63	23.25	-96.59	-4.96	-90.65	90.21
2022	6.00	6.06	6.06	-2.71	11.41	0.73	-88.33	87.98
2023	-24.68	-24.70	-24.71	10.34	-45.11	-4.38	-82.62	82.29
2024	-18.78	-18.79	-18.80	7.87	-34.33	-3.33	-82.62	82.29

Table A6.2.6: Results of Monte Carlo simulation for category 4.E Settlements (Gg CO₂ eq.)

YEAR	NID 2026	RESULTS OF MONTE CARLO SIMULATIONS						
		Average	Median	Standard deviation	2.5%	97.5%	Percentile 2.5	Percentile 97.5
		Gg CO ₂ eq.					%	
1990	100.41	99.63	99.62	13.32	73.55	125.79	-26.18	26.26
1995	64.76	64.16	64.15	11.45	41.81	86.65	-34.83	35.05
2000	57.23	56.39	56.38	10.01	36.79	76.00	-34.76	34.76
2005	64.71	64.11	64.09	7.40	49.60	78.68	-22.63	22.74
2010	104.91	104.17	104.17	9.51	85.56	122.83	-17.86	17.92
2015	89.19	88.27	88.25	12.37	64.95	111.73	-26.41	26.59
2020	83.35	82.55	82.51	14.00	55.18	110.13	-33.16	33.41
2021	89.20	86.89	86.85	14.14	59.30	114.70	-31.76	32.01
2022	83.13	80.71	80.68	14.15	53.10	108.57	-34.20	34.53
2023	81.18	80.06	80.03	14.69	51.35	109.02	-35.86	36.17
2024	99.70	98.32	98.28	18.04	63.07	133.89	-35.86	36.17

Table A6.2.7: Results of Monte Carlo simulation for category 4.F Other Land (Gg CO₂ eq.)

YEAR	NID 2026	RESULTS OF MONTE CARLO SIMULATIONS						
		Average	Median	Standard deviation	2.5%	97.5%	Percentile 2.5	Percentile 97.5
		Gg CO ₂ eq.					%	
1990	301.81	302.50	302.43	31.17	241.60	363.87	-20.13	20.29
1995	110.72	109.51	109.51	21.80	66.85	152.45	-38.95	39.21
2000	110.99	109.58	109.57	17.40	75.47	143.92	-31.14	31.33
2005	190.53	189.37	189.23	17.71	155.13	224.74	-18.08	18.67
2010	92.84	92.12	92.11	8.58	75.36	109.05	-18.19	18.37
2015	189.94	188.72	188.71	14.65	160.01	217.55	-15.21	15.28
2020	99.19	98.73	98.69	15.39	69.60	127.96	-29.51	29.61
2021	75.90	73.94	73.94	14.23	46.00	101.90	-37.79	37.81
2022	79.33	76.82	76.82	14.11	49.15	104.57	-36.02	36.13
2023	93.02	91.78	91.75	14.52	63.25	120.44	-31.09	31.23
2024	114.03	112.51	112.47	17.80	77.53	147.64	-31.09	31.23

Table A6.2.8: Results of Monte Carlo simulation for category 4.G HWP (Gg CO₂ eq.)

YEAR	NID 2026	RESULTS OF MONTE CARLO SIMULATIONS						
		Average	Median	Standard deviation	2.5%	97.5%	Percentile 2.5	Percentile 97.5
		Gg CO ₂ eq.					%	
1990	-470.41	-355.32	-395.82	282.01	-708.84	224.04	-99.49	163.05
1995	-58.77	28.16	-13.02	277.76	-312.18	598.24	-1 208.46	2 024.15
2000	-920.07	-811.70	-859.01	343.79	-1 281.78	-76.44	-57.91	90.58
2005	-1 996.46	-1 876.25	-1 924.05	397.19	-2 441.37	-1 037.89	-30.12	44.68
2010	-1 334.60	-1 195.12	-1 254.91	449.34	-1 802.83	-254.27	-50.85	78.72
2015	-940.70	-800.27	-863.18	451.73	-1 380.79	131.37	-72.54	116.42
2020	-247.28	-97.07	-164.05	471.65	-695.13	872.27	-616.10	998.58
2021	-382.71	-269.12	-322.96	379.97	-808.55	578.17	-200.45	314.84
2022	-144.36	-49.32	-101.29	347.56	-545.63	753.36	-1 006.35	1 627.57
2023	-291.90	-207.32	-257.17	323.95	-670.65	555.24	-223.48	367.81
2024	-537.82	-381.98	-473.83	596.87	-1 235.66	1 023.02	-223.48	367.81

Table A6.2.9: Results of Monte Carlo simulation for LULUCF sector (Gg CO₂ eq.)

YEAR	NID 2026	RESULTS OF MONTE CARLO SIMULATIONS						
		Average	Median	Standard deviation	2.5%	97.5%	Percentile 2.5	Percentile 97.5
		Gg CO ₂ eq.					%	
1990	-9 163.27	-9 067.95	-8 991.48	2 201.85	-13 602.31	-4 972.53	-50.00	45.16
1995	-9 330.77	-9 275.54	-9 187.65	2 244.37	-13 919.14	-5 141.06	-50.06	44.57
2000	-9 293.90	-9 238.38	-9 162.31	2 367.83	-14 104.75	-4 839.67	-52.68	47.61
2005	-3 979.04	-3 933.30	-3 877.15	2 475.62	-8 968.58	752.57	-128.02	119.13
2010	-4 445.31	-4 371.36	-4 302.45	2 547.76	-9 539.19	433.69	-118.22	109.92
2015	-4 769.64	-4 692.66	-4 623.29	2 401.61	-9 620.67	-207.24	-105.02	95.58
2020	-6 692.72	-6 602.46	-6 515.91	2 388.92	-11 519.77	-2 167.00	-74.48	67.18
2021	-6 652.30	-6 603.48	-6 512.83	2 350.14	-11 492.14	-2 262.17	-74.03	65.74
2022	-5 912.93	-5 351.15	-5 270.25	2 092.80	-9 689.79	-1 485.16	-81.08	72.25
2023	-7 222.33	-7 481.92	-7 387.31	2 428.02	-12 517.20	-2 990.67	-67.30	60.03
2024	-5 195.64	-5 382.38	-5 314.32	1 746.68	-9 004.69	-2 151.45	-67.30	60.03

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CHAPTER 7. WASTE (CRT Sector 5)

This Chapter was prepared using GWP₁₀₀ taken from the 5th Assessment Report of the IPCC by the sectoral experts and institutions involved in the National Inventory System of the Slovak Republic:

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Inventory of the Waste sector includes direct (CH₄, CO₂, N₂O) and indirect GHG emissions (NMVOCs). Methane is generated from solid waste disposal sites, biological treatment of waste, waste incineration and wastewater treatment. The main source of CO₂ emissions is waste incineration. N₂O emissions are generated from the biological treatment of waste and from wastewater treatment. Estimation of the following emission categories in 2025 submission is presented in this chapter:

- 5.A Solid waste disposal;
- 5.B Biological treatment of solid waste;
- 5.C Incineration and open burning of waste;
- 5.D Wastewater treatment and discharge;
- 5.F Memo Items (HWP).

7.1. Overview of the Sector and Background Information

In 2024, total aggregated GHG net emissions from the Waste sector are relatively stable over the entire period 1990 – 2024 as is shown on [Figure 7.1](#). Total aggregated emissions from the Waste sector were 1 666.44 Gg of CO₂ eq. in 2024 and they decreased by 2% compared to the previous year, due to a main decrease of the amount of SWDS category responsible for a decrease in methane emissions. Compared to the reference year 1990, total GHG emissions increased by 41%. The increase of emissions in SWDS and biological treatment was compensated by the decrease of emissions from incineration of waste without energy use and Wastewater. Emissions from waste incineration with energy use were allocated into the Energy sector (1.A.1.a – Other Fuels for municipal waste and 1.A.2.c&1.A.2.f for industrial waste incineration).

Emissions from landfilled waste (5.A) have changed their current trend and decreased on the level of 2010, following the decreasing trend in last years. The emissions growth from waste disposal slowed down after 2011 and peaked in 2018, since then was already a decrease in time series (albeit minimal) recognised. New methane emissions from landfilled waste in 2024 are slightly lower than in 2023 by -4%. Emissions from industrial landfilled waste (ISW) have been steadily declining since 2008 due to recycling strategy.

Emissions from biological treatment (5.B) do not vary significantly, but after decrease in the 2023 due to decreasing amounts of waste sent for composting the emission slightly increase in 2024 by 2%.

Emissions from waste incineration without energy recovery (5.C) were almost remained on the same level as in the 2023, difference is 0.15%.

Total emissions from the category 5.D were gradually decreasing since 1990, with the slight increasing in the past years, in 2024 the trend is decreasing again, by 2%.

Figure 7.1: Trend of Waste sector emissions by categories in 1990 – 2024

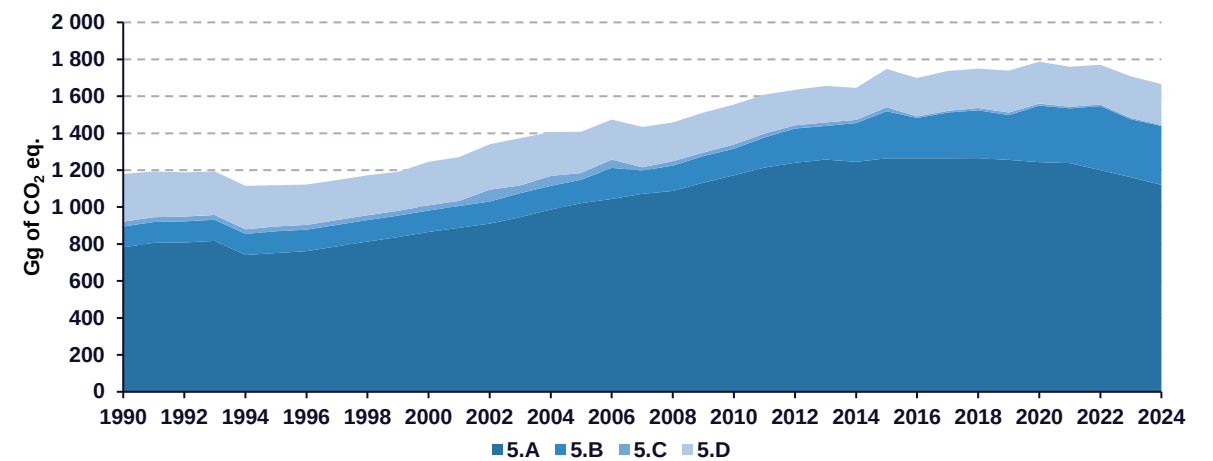
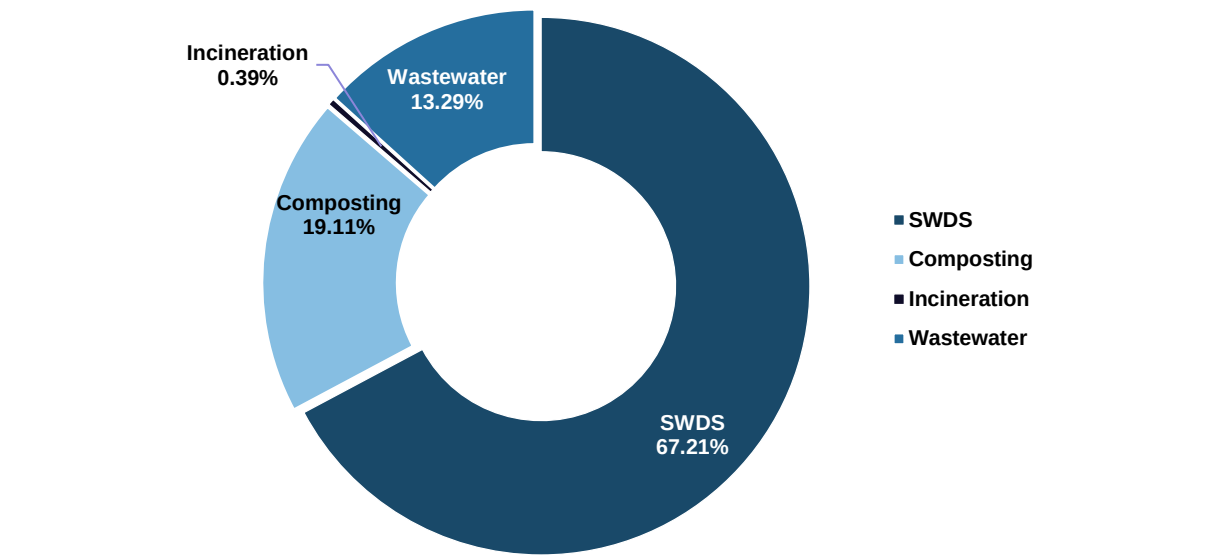


Figure 7.2 below shows that the most important source of GHG emissions is solid waste disposal (67.2%), followed by biological treatment (19%) and wastewater treatment (13.3%) and incineration of waste without energy recovery (0.4%). The Waste sector contributed 4.6% to total GHG emissions in 2024.

Figure 7.2: The share of categories in waste sector in 2024



The majority of GHG emissions from the Waste sector are in form of CH₄ with 86% share followed by 14% of N₂O and 0.11% of CO₂ as shows in Table 7.1 and on Figure 7.3.

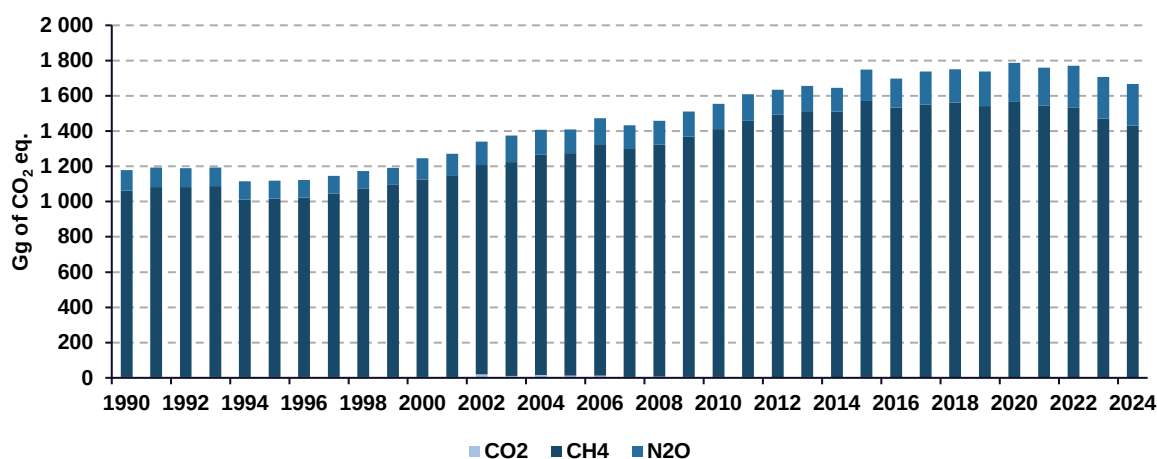
Summary of the GHG emissions inventory expressed in GWP taken from the AR5 is visible in the Table 7.1.

Table 7.1: GHG emissions in the Waste sector according to the gases and categories in particular years

YEAR	TOTAL CO ₂ *	TOTAL CH ₄	TOTAL N ₂ O	GHG	TOTAL 5.A	TOTAL 5.B	TOTAL 5.C	TOTAL 5.D
	Gg of CO ₂ eq.				Gg of CO ₂ eq.			
1990	5.43	1 056.64	116.72	1 178.79	781.78	113.96	26.09	256.96
1995	5.43	1 011.98	100.88	1 118.29	751.87	116.68	25.57	224.17
2000	5.87	1 120.60	118.75	1 245.22	865.28	116.84	28.10	234.99
2005	11.87	1 263.26	133.26	1 408.39	1 021.21	126.24	37.45	223.48
2010	6.03	1 404.82	144.27	1 555.12	1 172.22	143.14	23.13	216.63
2011	5.33	1 453.46	150.35	1 609.14	1 214.42	163.06	20.52	211.14
2012	4.04	1 488.63	142.20	1 634.87	1 239.76	186.33	16.48	192.30
2013	5.27	1 507.96	142.22	1 655.45	1 256.53	182.39	19.22	197.31
2014	4.23	1 505.91	134.50	1 644.64	1 244.94	209.62	17.11	172.98
2015	5.53	1 564.57	178.30	1 748.40	1 263.61	254.84	20.59	209.35
2016	2.17	1 529.87	166.55	1 698.59	1 263.67	218.78	8.07	208.08
2017	1.97	1 549.64	186.11	1 737.72	1 264.20	248.18	7.92	217.41
2018	3.42	1 559.20	187.33	1 749.95	1 264.98	258.29	13.12	213.55
2019	3.20	1 537.91	197.01	1 738.13	1 255.69	243.26	12.61	226.58
2020	2.77	1 561.80	222.61	1 787.18	1 243.93	305.41	10.81	227.03
2021	1.88	1 544.31	212.93	1 759.13	1 238.16	297.00	7.25	216.72
2022	2.54	1 531.62	236.65	1 770.82	1 199.72	346.10	9.43	215.57
2023	1.93	1 469.26	236.42	1 707.61	1 162.62	312.60	6.49	225.91
2024	1.84	1 430.04	234.56	1 666.44	1 119.97	318.49	6.50	221.48

*Only non-bio CO₂ included in category 5.C

Figure 7.3: Trend in aggregated emissions by gases within the waste in 1990 – 2024



The general approach to estimate emissions in the Waste sector is to use the default parameters taken from the IPCC 2006 GL and country-specific data. Overview of used tiers by category is summarised in [Table 7.2](#).

Table 7.2: Overview of tiers used in the Waste sector in 2024

EMISSION CATEGORY	GAS/TIER USED		NOTE (RESPONSES TO DECISION TREE)
5.A Solid Waste Disposal	CH ₄	T2/CS	Good quality CS AD are available, except of composition of waste landfilled.
			CS models and parameters partly available.
5.B Biological Treatment	CH ₄ , N ₂ O	T1/D	CS data on waste available.
			CS emission factors not available.

EMISSION CATEGORY	GAS/TIER USED		NOTE (RESPONSES TO DECISION TREE)
5.C Incineration and Open Burning	CO ₂	T2/CS, D	Plant specific data not available.
			CS data on waste available.
			CS emission factors not available.
5.C Incineration and Open Burning	CH ₄ , N ₂ O	T2/CS, D	Plant specific data not available.
			CS data on waste available.
5.D Wastewater	CH ₄ , N ₂ O	T1, T2/D	Wastewater treatment pathways characterised.
			Measurements are available (BOD, COD, N _{tot}), but CS method not available.
			CS emission factors not available, but CS model developed.
			Wastewater is a key category.

European Waste Catalogue (EWC) – the division of waste to the Waste Groups List defined in the European System of Waste Classification (Commission Decision 2000/532/EC) was used for estimating of the emissions. The “municipal solid waste” (MSW) means all waste reported in the Waste Group 20. All the other waste types from Waste Groups 1 – 19 are called “industrial solid waste” (ISW). Statistical data on waste generation, disposal, incineration and recovery by waste groups are published by the ŠÚ SR annually in publication “Odpady v Slovenskej republike” (*Waste in the Slovak Republic*). This is primary source of activity data for estimation of emissions in the Waste sector. [Table 7.3](#) presents overview of the mass flows in percent for the different waste types in 2023, from generation to the different treatment options, including recycling and landfilling.

Table 7.3: Overview of generated waste and mass flows for the different waste types according to the national statistics in 2024

CATEGORY	WASTE TOTAL	RECOVERY, REUSE				DISPOSAL			STORA-GE
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
	tons	share				share			
SR Total	12 730148	38.89%	4.81%	12.27%	0.78%	16.13%	0.03%	2.59%	25.26%
01 Wastes resulting from exploration, mining, quarrying, physical and chemical treatment of minerals	148985	13%	0%	0%	0%	32%	0%	0%	55%
02 Wastes from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing, food preparation and processing	559681	41%	4%	27%	0%	3%	0%	6%	25%
03 Wastes from wood processing and the production of panels and furniture, pulp, paper and cardboard	495246	10%	46%	29%	3%	7%	0%	0%	5%
04 Wastes from the leather, fur and textile industries	12258	9%	1%	9%	0%	14%	0%	0%	67%
05 Wastes from petroleum refining, natural gas purification and pyrolytic treatment of coal	3321	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	86%
06 Wastes from inorganic chemical processes	3156	21%	0%	40%	0%	15%	0%	9%	15%
07 Wastes from organic chemical processes	68640	14%	2%	30%	2%	5%	0%	0%	47%
08 Wastes from the manufacture, formulation, supply and use (MFSU) of	24976	4%	1%	0%	0%	41%	0%	2%	52%

CATEGORY	WASTE TOTAL	RECOVERY, REUSE				DISPOSAL			STORA -GE
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
	tons	share				share			
coatings (paints, varnishes and vitreous enamels), adhesives, sealants and printing inks									
09 Wastes from the photographic industry	133	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18%	70%
10 Wastes from thermal processes	567634	7%	0%	0%	0%	70%	0%	10%	14%
11 Wastes from chemical surface treatment and coating of metals and other materials; non-ferrous hydro-metallurgy	34000	33%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	19%	42%
12 Wastes from shaping and physical and mechanical surface treatment of metals and plastics	708570	95%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	4%
13 Oil wastes and wastes of liquid fuels (except edible oils, 05 and 12)	55883	35%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	37%	26%
14 Waste organic solvents, refrigerants and propellants (except 07 and 08)	2549	40%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	58%
15 Waste packaging; absorbents, wiping cloths, filter materials and protective clothing not otherwise specified	241538	14%	1%	45%	0%	6%	0%	1%	33%
16 Wastes not otherwise specified in the list	381119	58%	0%	1%	0%	5%	0%	21%	15%
17 Construction and demolition wastes (including excavated soil from contaminated sites)	4509227	55%	0%	0%	1%	2%	0%	1%	41%
18 Wastes from human or animal health care and/or related research (except kitchen and restaurant wastes not arising from immediate health care)	14136	8%	8%	0%	1%	3%	19%	4%	57%
19 Wastes from waste management facilities, off-site wastewater treatment plants and the preparation of water intended for human consumption and water for industrial use	2119770	28%	8%	13%	0%	19%	0%	4%	28%
20 Municipal waste (household waste and similar commercial, industrial and institutional wastes) including separately collected fractions	2649365	19%	7%	31%	2%	38%	0%	0%	3%

A=material, B=energy, C=compost, D=other, E=landfilling, F=incineration, G=other

Category-specific QA/QC and Verification Process

QA/QC procedures in the Waste sector are linked with the QA/QC plans for the National Inventory System at the sectoral level and follow basic rules and activities of QA/QC as defined in IPCC 2006 GL. The QC checks (e.g. consistency check between CRT data and national statistics) were done during the CRT and NID compilation, General QC questionnaire was filled and archived by QA/QC manager.

Due to larger revisions and recalculations provided currently in the categories 5.A – Solid Waste Disposal Sites and 5.D – Wastewater Treatment, implementation process was finalised on national level followed EU voluntary review of the inventory submitted in 2024. Presentation of new methodology and resulting emissions from the municipal and industrial solid waste disposal sites followed by discussion introduced several interesting areas for further improvements, however the principles and results of the recalculation were accepted on national level.

Verification of activity data used for estimation of emissions from municipal solid waste disposed to SWDS was performed by comparing reported year data to previous years' data. Verification on MSW data was strengthened by correlation with the direct data from disposal sites operators. The data provided by the MŽP SR was verified by the official statistics and implemented into inventory.

The period 1950 – 1990 was estimated based on economic growth according to the procedure given in the previous submissions. For the period 1990 – 2004, statistical input data on waste production was available, however the EWC was not adopted until 2001, thus the groups and types of waste from this period are not entirely consistent with the EWC. Therefore, the data on the composition of waste for the period 1990 – 2004 are extrapolated. For the period from 2005 – 2024, summary statistical data on waste production and composition were used according to real data from disposals' operators collected by the MŽP SR. Data were further analysed up to the level of individual types of waste according to the EWC as maintained in the Information System Waste (IS Waste). These data are sufficiently reliable and valid. In addition, new data source for several parameters (composition of waste) was introduced into inventory for the first time on national level.

In the retrospective review, inventory is relied on the period since sufficiently reliable statistical data on the waste production and management (2005 – 2024) is available. Details on the recalculations and revisions of landfill data since the previous submission are given in [Chapter 7.5.1](#).

Verification of data on recovered methane from landfill gas is ensured by the use of national database of electricity produced from renewable sources, annually published by the Regulatory Office for Network Industries ([Chapter 7.5.1](#)). Verification of activity data used for estimation of emissions from agricultural and industrial solid waste disposed to SWDS was performed by comparing reported year data to previous years' data.

Verification of data on biological treatment was done by comparing data from the ŠÚ SR with the National Strategy of Biodegradable Waste Management provided by the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic (MŽP SR).

Verification of activity data and estimated emissions from MSW incinerators is ensured by comparing results of modelling with the Reports on Operation and Monitoring of Waste incinerators and data reported to the NEIS database and the Annual Reports from companies OLO Bratislava and KOSIT Košice. Verification of activity data and estimated emissions from the non-MSW incinerators is ensured by a modelling results comparison with the information provided in the Reports on Operation and Monitoring of Waste incinerators and the NEIS database and the Annual Reports from companies incinerating and co-incinerating waste. Activity data are available from the Statistical Yearbook and the NEIS database for the waste incineration. Default emission factors were used, and these were verified to fully comply with the IPCC 2019 Refinements to the IPCC 2006 Guidelines. Because the Slovak incinerators do not monitor dry matter content, parameters for wet weight were used consistently for all calculations.

Data on population were obtained from the demographic information updated by the ŠÚ SR, from the Report on Water Management prepared by the Water Research Institute (VÚVH) and from the national censuses. Data on protein consumption are published annually by the ŠÚ SR, however by December 2023, actual data for 2022 is missing. Therefore, the protein consumption for the year 2022 was provided

based on extrapolated real data from the ŠÚ SR for the last 5 years. Sewage sludge data were obtained from the Report on Water Management prepared by the VÚVH.

Data on use of retention tanks (cesspools and septic tanks) are based on population censuses done in years 1991, 2001 and 2011. These censuses are also used for verification of population distribution to individual wastewater pathways. Additional information used in wastewater estimation was collected by the SHMÚ. Data published in statistical reports are verified by a comparison in category and time series. Data on population connected to cesspools and septic tanks, domestic WWTPs as well as others are estimated according discussion with wastewater experts on Slovak University of Technology Bratislava, Association of wastewater treatment experts of Slovak Republic, VÚVH Bratislava a Ministry of Environment SR.

Data on BOD₅, COD and N_{tot} in influents as well as effluents from all Slovak WWTPs was obtained based on information provided by the ŠÚ SR and from the SHMÚ. Additional information used in wastewater estimation was collected by the SHMÚ and the wastewater treatment experts. Data published in statistical reports are verified by a comparison in category and time series.

Information about industrial wastewater is also registered in the Database of Wastewaters at the SHMÚ (Department of Water Quality) and is published by the ŠÚ SR.

Category-Specific Recalculations

Sectoral experts made some smaller revisions of the methodological approaches and used activity data also in 2024 submission. After analysis, several improvements introduced in this submission led to recalculation or reallocation of data from several categories. This recalculation work is reaction on the implementation of the new ETF system and connected with the implementation of the 2019 IPCC Refinements.

In addition, waste composting was prepared by the sectoral expert for agriculture with the cross-checked of data provided between the Agriculture and Waste sectors. The air pollution expert with the cooperation of the energy sectoral expert prepared inventory in the waste incineration category (without energy use). The crosscheck was done between the Energy and Waste sectors in this submission.

In line with the Improvement and Prioritization Plan for 2024, according the recommendation made during comprehensive ESR review, N₂O from domestic wastewater were recalculated.

Table 7.4: Description of recalculations implemented in 2026 submission

RECOMMENDATION NO.	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	REFERENCE
1.	5.B.1.a	The revision of activity data is connected with data refinement provided by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.	Chapter 7.3
2.	5.C.1.a Biogenic and 5.C.1.b Non-Biogenic	Emissions of all GHG for the category Waste Incineration – Industrial Waste (Biogenic, Non-Biogenic) were recalculated in this submission due to the correction of activity data when the set of data was used for two different waste groups. The total amount of waste was recalculated further as the values for dry matter were incorrectly included in the calculation, although this change does not have an impact on the emissions.	Chapter 7.4
3.	5.D.1	When calculating N ₂ O emissions from domestic wastewater, the incorrect amount of N removed upon treatment as activity data was used instead of influent TN _{dom} . Therefore, a retrospective recalculation of N ₂ O emissions were provided, using equation 6.9 from the 2019 Refinement (Vol. 5, Chap 6, p. 6.37).	Chapter 7.5

Ad. 1: This recalculation is connected with the correction of activity data of the composting municipal solid waste for the years 2022-2023. **Table 7.5** is showing changes led to increase of emissions in this category.

Table 7.5: Recalculations of the category 5.B for 2022 – 2023 and comparison of the submissions

YEAR	5.B.1.a. – Municipal solid waste			5.B – GHG EMISSIONS		
	kt			kt of CO ₂ eq.		
	2025	2026	%	2025	2026	%
2021	147.25	147.34	0.1%	346.01	346.10	0.0%
2022	153.67	153.78	0.1%	312.49	312.60	0.0%

Ad 2: Emissions were recalculated due the correction of the activity date for both, biogenic and non-biogenic industrial waste for the whole time series. **Table 7.6** shows comparison of the 2025 and 2026 submission.

Table 7.6: Recalculations in the category 5.C.a for 1990 – 2023 and comparison of the submissions

YEAR	5.C.1.a. Biogenic			5.C.1.b. Non-Biogenic		
	kt of CO ₂ eq.			kt of CO ₂ eq.		
	2025	2026	%	2025	2026	%
1990	9.15	8.03	-12.2%	25.23	20.22	-19.9%
1991	9.14	7.94	-13.1%	25.16	19.93	-20.8%
1992	9.10	7.88	-13.4%	25.15	19.87	-21.0%
1993	9.18	7.93	-13.6%	25.23	19.87	-21.2%
1994	9.18	7.92	-13.6%	25.24	19.88	-21.3%
1995	9.01	7.80	-13.4%	25.12	19.89	-20.8%
1996	9.12	7.88	-13.6%	25.42	20.08	-21.0%
1997	9.36	8.08	-13.7%	25.59	20.09	-21.5%
1998	8.79	7.66	-12.8%	25.27	20.30	-19.7%
1999	8.77	7.67	-12.6%	25.58	20.67	-19.2%
2000	9.82	8.62	-12.2%	27.19	21.80	-19.8%
2001	9.12	7.85	-14.0%	28.56	22.35	-21.7%
2002	13.04	7.85	-39.8%	85.07	58.91	-30.8%
2003	11.40	7.52	-34.1%	55.52	36.45	-34.3%
2004	14.96	9.33	-37.7%	74.94	47.27	-36.9%
2005	11.43	6.72	-41.2%	55.58	33.14	-40.4%
2006	12.60	6.02	-52.3%	72.49	39.76	-45.2%
2007	6.68	4.09	-38.7%	25.12	13.74	-45.3%
2008	9.49	5.22	-45.0%	42.20	21.60	-48.8%
2009	7.61	4.73	-37.8%	29.10	15.99	-45.0%
2010	9.01	5.39	-40.2%	36.18	19.42	-46.3%
2011	9.23	5.81	-37.1%	30.63	16.58	-45.9%
2012	6.61	4.16	-37.1%	24.64	13.56	-45.0%
2013	6.03	3.86	-36.0%	27.00	16.58	-38.6%
2014	6.07	4.11	-32.3%	23.52	14.22	-39.5%
2015	8.30	4.81	-42.0%	33.33	17.31	-48.1%
2016	4.41	2.89	-34.4%	10.06	6.19	-38.5%
2017	4.09	2.82	-31.1%	9.03	6.03	-33.2%
2018	5.90	3.70	-37.3%	19.61	10.61	-45.9%
2019	5.48	3.41	-37.8%	19.14	10.26	-46.4%
2020	4.92	3.15	-36.0%	15.63	8.67	-44.5%
2021	4.09	2.66	-35.0%	9.08	5.50	-39.4%

YEAR	5.C.1.a. Biogenic			5.C.1.b. Non-Biogenic		
	kt of CO ₂ eq.			kt of CO ₂ eq.		
	2025	2026	%	2025	2026	%
2022	4.71	3.07	-34.9%	12.56	7.42	-41.0%
2023	2.32	1.56	-32.6%	8.37	5.48	-34.6%

Ad. 3: Recalculation of the N₂O emission from the domestic wastewater were made according the recommendation from the EU Comprehensive ESR Review which took place in 2025. Instead of amount of N_{removed}, the amount of N in influent were used. Revised data on GHG emissions is provided in the [Table 7.7](#).

Table 7.7: Recalculations of the 5.D.1 and 5.D categories and comparison of the submissions for methane emissions for the years 2000-2023

YEAR	N ₂ O emissions in 5.D.1 – Domestic WW			Total N ₂ O emissions		
	kt			kt		
	2025	2026	%	2025	2026	%
2000	0.18	0.26	46.3%	0.20	0.29	41.1%
2001	0.19	0.28	44.7%	0.22	0.30	40.3%
2002	0.23	0.32	40.4%	0.25	0.34	37.2%
2003	0.26	0.37	42.3%	0.28	0.39	39.3%
2004	0.23	0.34	45.4%	0.25	0.35	42.3%
2005	0.21	0.32	50.7%	0.23	0.33	47.4%
2006	0.21	0.32	50.0%	0.22	0.33	47.4%
2007	0.22	0.33	49.5%	0.23	0.34	47.0%
2008	0.20	0.31	53.8%	0.21	0.32	50.9%
2009	0.21	0.32	53.2%	0.23	0.35	48.0%
2010	0.22	0.33	49.4%	0.24	0.35	44.9%
2011	0.22	0.33	52.3%	0.24	0.36	47.5%
2012	0.17	0.28	60.9%	0.20	0.30	53.7%
2013	0.20	0.31	54.2%	0.22	0.33	50.7%
2014	0.15	0.25	66.7%	0.18	0.28	56.8%
2015	0.24	0.36	48.6%	0.26	0.38	45.6%
2016	0.25	0.37	46.1%	0.27	0.39	43.1%
2017	0.27	0.39	45.1%	0.30	0.42	40.8%
2018	0.27	0.39	44.6%	0.29	0.41	42.6%
2019	0.31	0.45	45.6%	0.32	0.46	43.7%
2020	0.32	0.46	42.0%	0.33	0.47	40.5%
2021	0.30	0.43	43.8%	0.31	0.44	42.3%
2022	0.31	0.44	42.0%	0.32	0.45	40.7%
2023	0.34	0.49	43.1%	0.35	0.50	41.9%

Category-Specific Improvements and Implementation of Recommendations

Only simplified UNFCCC review with no recommendations was organised in 2025 and all previous recommendations from the UNFCCC review were implemented in 2023 submission (see [Chapter 7.4](#) of the SVK NIR 2023).

The recommendation from the Comprehensive ESR review 2025 were implemented in this submission:

- According to the ESR recommendation SK-5-2025-0001, N₂O emissions from domestic wastewater for the years 2000 – 2023 were corrected

More information on improvements can be found in individual chapters of this document.

7.2. Solid Waste Disposal (CRF 5.A)

7.2.1. Category Description

Emissions from Solid waste disposal sites (SWDS) are the major emissions source in the Waste sector. Methane emissions are estimated separately for municipal solid waste and non-municipal (industrial) solid waste disposal using IPCC Waste Model. Emissions of CO₂ influencing national total are not occurring in this category as burning waste on landfills is prohibited by law. The unmanaged waste disposal site was not occurring in the Slovak Republic during the reported period.

Total methane emissions in category CRF 5.A were 40 Gg (1 119.97 Gg of CO₂ eq.) in 2024 as is shown in [Table 7.1](#). Emissions from landfilling have fallen more sharply in recent years. This results from an active waste policy in the Slovak Republic in the sense of the waste hierarchy according to Article 4 of the Waste Directive. Since 2010, landfilled MSW has decreased from 1.412 million tonnes to 1.008 million tonnes (-29%). Due to the impact of separate collection of paper + food + garden waste, the amount of landfilled MSW with DOC > 0 has also decreased very significantly in this period from the original 829,000 t to the current 378,000 t (-55%). "Net" emissions (after deducting oxidised methane and methane used for electricity generation) for 2024 are 11% lower than in 2018 when the maximum level of emissions from landfilling was reached.

In accordance with the European Landfill Directive (1999/31 EC), Slovak waste legislation also distinguishes between three classes of landfills (= SWDS). Landfills for inert waste are not a source of GHG emissions and waste landfilled for this class of landfills has not been included in the emission calculations. Landfill emissions were calculated separately for municipal waste (MSW) and separately for industrial waste (ISW) as is shown in [Table 7.8](#). MSW share on landfilled waste by 49%, followed by energy industry waste (19%), wastes from waste management facilities (19%), construction waste (4%) and waste packages by 1%. These five groups (20+10+19+17+15) represented 93% of landfilled waste.

Figure 7.4: Major groups of landfilled solid waste (ŠÚ SR) in tons in Slovakia in recent years

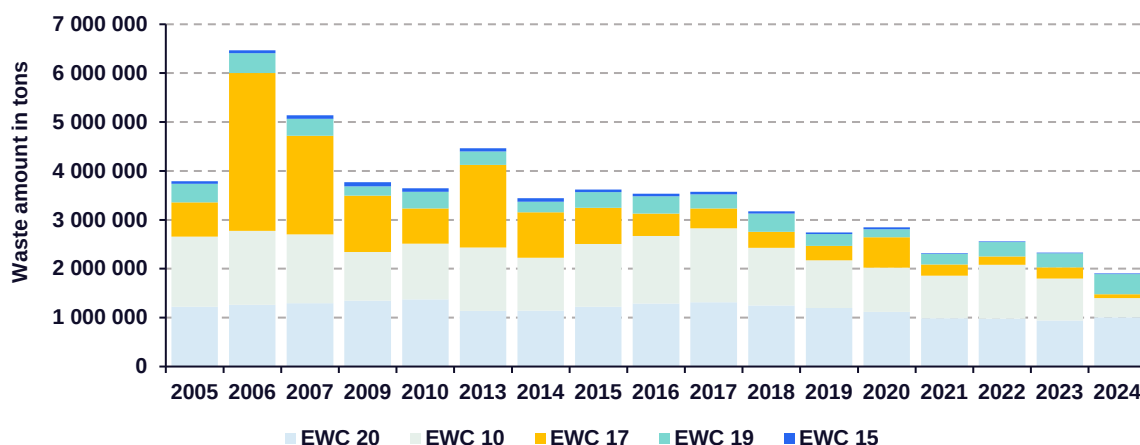


Table 7.8: Activity data from the total SWDS in Slovakia (MSW + ISW) in particular years

YEAR	TOTAL SWDS	MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE			INDUSTRIAL SOLID WASTE				
		GROUP 20	MSW to SWDS	Share	GROUP 1-19	ISW to SWDS	Share	ISWDS DOC > 0	Share
		tons	tons	%	tons	tons	%	tons	%
2005	1 417 993	1 558 283	1 226 586	78.7%	9 346 816	2 888 366	30.9%	191 407	2.0%
2006	1 509 768	1 623 302	1 259 613	77.6%	12 879 757	5 646 833	43.8%	250 154	1.9%
2007	1 582 192	1 668 660	1 294 853	77.6%	9 252 161	4 261 633	46.1%	287 339	3.1%

YEAR	TOTAL SWDS	MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE			INDUSTRIAL SOLID WASTE				
		GROUP 20	MSW to SWDS	Share	GROUP 1-19	ISW to SWDS	Share	ISWDS DOC > 0	Share
		tons		%	tons		%	tons	%
2008	1 599 325	1 772 456	1 350 862	76.2%	9 683 380	3 215 530	33.2%	248 463	2.6%
2009	1 597 757	1 745 450	1 349 267	77.3%	6 808 199	2 675 101	39.3%	248 491	3.6%
2010	1 620 725	1 808 506	1 411 543	78.1%	7 814 887	2 483 878	31.8%	209 183	2.7%
2011	1 577 264	1 766 990	1 320 073	74.7%	8 605 496	2 875 331	33.4%	257 191	3.0%
2012	1 488 803	1 750 775	1 297 480	74.1%	7 016 588	2 803 452	40.0%	191 323	2.7%
2013	1 419 773	1 744 429	1 201 906	68.9%	8 216 667	3 797 353	46.2%	217 867	2.7%
2014	1 358 482	1 830 167	1 210 043	66.1%	7 324 208	2 620 480	35.8%	148 439	2.0%
2015	1 457 463	1 888 456	1 303 845	69.0%	8 782 522	2 707 543	30.8%	153 618	1.7%
2016	1 433 301	1 953 478	1 289 895	66.0%	8 717 765	2 499 439	28.7%	143 406	1.6%
2017	1 426 781	2 136 952	1 312 787	61.4%	10 115 259	2 517 432	24.9%	113 994	1.1%
2018	1 350 732	2 325 178	1 250 280	53.8%	10 142 462	2 093 797	20.6%	100 452	1.0%
2019	1 292 728	2 369 725	1 198 249	50.6%	10 037 942	1 666 717	16.6%	94 479	0.9%
2020	1 279 209	2 596 725	1 121 159	43.2%	10 516 841	1 832 869	17.4%	158 050	1.5%
2021	1 136 311	2 705 327	987 539	36.5%	9 943 797	1 470 103	14.8%	148 772	1.5%
2022	1 116 891	2 597 457	982 662	37.8%	10 593 124	1 720 048	16.2%	134 229	1.3%
2023	1 059 209	2 560 971	938 898	36.7%	11 005 377	1 519 287	13.8%	120 311	1.1%
2024	1 120 436	2 649 369	1 007 809	38.0%	10 080 783	1 046 134	10.4%	112 626	1.1%

7.2.2. Methodological Issues

Municipal Waste Disposal Sites (Managed)

The first legislation governing the disposal of waste in Slovakia was adopted in 1991, followed by implementing regulations in 1992. The Act No 239/1991 stipulated basic requirements for the operation of waste disposal sites and Governmental Regulation No 606/1992 in the Annex 5 defined three classes of waste disposal sites and technical requirements for their construction. New legislative regulation on solid waste management and disposal entered into force on 1st July 2001 in the process of harmonisation with the EU legislation. The Act No. 223/2001 Coll. and Decree of the Ministry of Environment No. 283/2001 Coll. contain new instruments for waste disposal minimisation, monitoring of waste sites and landfill gas generation. The importance to increase the share of recycled waste resulted in the adoption of the Act No. 79/2015 on waste, which introduces the extended responsibility of producers (mix packages) and transfers organisation and financing waste recycling schemes from the state to producer responsibility organisation. This change indicates an increase of waste diverted from disposal.

Currently in the Slovak Republic, municipalities are obliged to introduce and ensure the implementation of separate collection for the separate collection of classical components of MSW, i.e. paper and cardboard, glass, plastics and metals, and biodegradable municipal waste. Long-term monitoring of separate collection of MSW shows an increasing trend in the number of separated components. According to the officially published data from the ŠÚ SR, there has been a year-on-year increase in the rate of sorted municipal waste collection. For example, between 2011 and 2024, the amount of separated garden waste increased from 89 276 t to 348 287 t, separated food waste from 1 855 t to 66 167 t and separated paper from 44 719 t to 236 300 t. It is therefore logical to assume that the percentage of these three components in landfilled mixed municipal waste will also decrease. Total municipal waste production increased and represents more than 489 kg/capita/year

At the time, there are almost 64 non-hazardous waste (NNO) landfills operating in Slovakia, which dispose of municipal and industrial waste in SWDS. Nowadays, all of them were operating as anaerobic sites (CRF 5.A.1.a). Methane recovery takes place at only 8 sites, mostly for energy generation at the SWDS receiving municipal solid waste. Before adopting legislation regulating waste management in 1991, municipal solid waste had been disposed mostly in an uncontrolled manner.

Development of engineered, controlled landfills, including gas collection systems, started in 1993 and old dumps as a disposal destination were gradually replaced over the following decade. It takes some time until a landfill cell is filled, closed and gas generation starts in the landfill body. Thus, the first attempts to flare landfill gas were introduced in 2004.

Law does not allow burning waste on SWDS, neither is it part of operation practice. Fires, which rarely occur on landfills, are considered as emergencies and are extinguished as soon as possible.

Following the IPCC 2006 GL methodology, emissions from the SWDS should be estimated separately for MSW and non-MSW what is industrial solid waste. The CRF tables provide emissions reporting from these two sources together, but data are presented as disaggregated to the MSW and ISW ([Table 7.9](#)).

Methane emissions from MSW disposed to SWDSs were calculated using the IPCC 2006 Waste Model. Tier 2 approach is used for emission estimations, using default parameters and country-specific activity data. The IPCC 2006 Waste Model was set to option "Waste by Composition" because the composition of municipal solid waste was modelling including the impact of waste separation.

Methane Generation Rate (k) - defines how fast waste decomposes. IPCC default k-rates are estimated as a function of climate zone, which is characterised by mean annual temperature (MAT) and the ratio of mean annual precipitation and potential evapotranspiration (MAP/PET). Slovakia belongs to the temperate climate zone, because even the warmest parts of Slovakia have MAT around 10°C.

Slovakia falls into a climate area where precipitation exceeds evaporation, although some southern areas of the country fall into a precipitation shadow with the opposite trend.

On the other hand, "k" is also depending on the operation of site. Common praxis in Slovakia, mostly in summer months, is backwards recirculation of landfill leachate into the site to support biodegradability of waste and vaporisation. This praxis lowers the costs on the treatment of this landfill waste liquid and this quantity can be higher than rainfall (in summer 50-90 mm/month). Estimation of k-parameter only from the climatic zone and rainfall can lead to an underestimation of real value of this parameter.

Therefore, "k" values in the sense of IPCC 2006 GL (Table 3.3) for the wet climate zone were used in the calculations.

Degradable Organic Carbon (DOC) - this parameter identifies organic carbon in waste, which is accessible to biochemical decomposition. DOC of municipal solid waste was estimated from the MSW composition in an IPCC model taking into account changes in composition due to changes of fuel used for heating and changes due to separation of recyclable and compostable materials. The DOC firstly growing due to increasing of biodegradable fraction in the MSW, then decreasing due to diversion of recyclable and compostable waste from landfilled waste.

The content of DOC in MSW began to rise in the late 1990s after a change in the social system and with an increasing living standard. This was mainly reflected in the increased share of food and packaging (paper) in the MSW. The turning point came around 2010, when, in accordance with the Environmental Kuznets Curve theory, the growing environmental awareness of the population began to manifest itself and the DOC value began to decline. Despite the significant growth in the production of municipal waste after 2013, the separate collection of usable components is increasingly being promoted, and a smaller share of MSW ends up in landfills every year (a decrease from 88% to 37%). In recent years, new Mechanical Biological Treatment facilities for the treatment of mixed municipal waste have also contributed to the change in the DOC of landfilled MSW (20 03 01). Due to the current ongoing change

of the Waste Information System (IS OH) and unavailable data, it was not possible to accurately determine the DOC value for recent years. The data therefore only an expert estimate.

According to the recommendation W.2 from the 2025 UNFCCC In-country Review of the Biennial Transparency Report of Slovakia submitted in December 2024, TERT encourages the use of country-specific data for waste composition that better reflects the actual conditions in Slovakia. Based on the ELS (landfill record sheets) and the actual data on the quantities and types of landfilled waste for each landfill, we can calculate the DOC value for each landfill for the relevant accounting year. This will enable to refine the DOC value of landfilled waste according to the real data on the composition of waste received at the landfill. In the course of 2025, the process of the DOC calculation for all active landfills in Slovakia (about 80) for the year 2023 will be continuing. The time series and trend in the DOC value, for the years 2020 – 2022 was improved.

Methane Correction Factor (MCF) – this parameter reflects the disposal management practices. Analysis of disposal sites database of the ŠGÚ DŠ by depth, year of creation and deposited volume resulted in the development of the MCF. The trend of MCF reflects the impact of waste legislation, causing continuous replacement of semi-aerobic dumps by controlled anaerobic landfills in the period 1990 – 2009. Based on the statistical research, Slovakia operated many small-scale landfill sites. Very small-scale landfills sites ($\Sigma W < 5\,000$ t/y) represent around 18% of existing SWDS in Slovakia. The criteria for managed-anaerobic landfills are difficult to follow – so these sites can be categorised as shallow. Conditions on sites can be categorised more as aerobic, than anaerobic. It means, that the MCF = 1.0 is used since 2010 (**Table 7.9**).

Table 7.9: Development of the Methane Correction Factor (MCF)

Year	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010 – 2024
MCF	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.56	0.56	0.61	0.74	0.86	1.0

Oxidation Factor (OX) – reflects the amount of CH₄ from SWDS that is oxidised in the soil or other material covering the waste. There is no reliable information on past practice in covering disposal sites with soil. Due to a lack of relevant information about the real value of the OX in the landfill in Slovakia, the IPCC 2006 GL (Table 3.2) value OX = 0.1 for managed landfill covered with CH₄ oxidising material was used since 1994.

The oxidation factor (10%) was applied in Slovakia since 1994. The methane emissions were reduced by the default value of the oxidation factor according to the IPCC, when the first anaerobic landfills began to operate. The estimation of the years 1950 – 1993 are without the oxidation factor (OX = 0).

Methane Recovery (R) – means combusting landfill gas generated at SWDS in a flare or energy device. Slovakia reported the amount of CH₄ flared without energy recovery for the years 2006 – 2011. This practise not exists after 2011.

The Regulatory Office for Network Industries (ÚRSO) statistically recorded and published data on electricity generated from the LFG since 2011. The lists of companies who received subsidy for producing electricity from renewable sources, including landfill gas is available. The amount of recovered methane is calculated from electricity produced in MWh and the calorific value of the LFG. Expert judgement is that 50% of the LFG is methane and lower heating value (LHV = 18 MJ/m³). Emissions from LFG flared with energy use is provided and reported in CRT Table 1.A.5.a. Increase of methane recovery from landfilling is not expected in the next years due to lowering of subsidies for energy recovery LFG. Conversely, the increasing diversion of biodegradable waste away from landfill is leading to a decline in both the quantity and quality of LFG in existing landfills. This is reflected in the cessation of the use of methane from LFG for electricity generation. In recent years, the number of plants has 8.

After further consultations with the ÚRSO, small corrections were made to the data on the amount of electricity produced in older years (2022) and a unified calculation of the methane used for the entire period under the same combustion conditions was introduced ([Table 7.10](#)).

Table 7.10: Correction of the LFG calculation based on the ÚRSO data for the years 2011 – 2024

YEAR	ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION	LFG FOR ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION	METHANE RECOVERY
	MWh	m ³ /year	tons
2011	6 463	4 421 775	1.579
2012	8 627	5 902 314	2.108
2013	8 831	6 041 884	2.158
2014	11 141	7 622 311	2.722
2015	8 373	5 728 535	2.046
2016	9 946	6 804 731	2.430
2017	10 223	6 994 245	2.498
2018	10 092	6 904 619	2.466
2019	10 480	7 170 760	2.561
2020	10 794	7 387 158	2.637
2021	9 575	7 607 853	2.363
2022	9 087	6 203 912	2.218
2023	8 056	5 580 369	1.995
2024	7 457	5 091 003	1.820

Data about amount of methane used for energy production have been determined only by calculation so far. MŽP SR does not have records or database about number of landfills where LFG is used for energy production or incinerated on flares. The only source of information on the use of LFG from landfills is the ÚRSO data on the amount of electricity produced from landfill gas. Since 2011, this office has been publishing the amount of electricity produced from LFG (MWh) per year for individual companies. Due to the financial bonus that is paid by the state for this amount of electricity produced from waste, the data on the amount of electricity is relatively closely and strictly monitored and controlled by the ÚRSO. Therefore, it can be considered this information to be accurate and reliable.

According to the recommendation [W.1 from the 2025 UNFCCC In-country Review of the Biennial Transparency Report of Slovakia](#) submitted in December 2024, TERT recommends to provide a clear explanation for the significant increase in methane recovery in the last year, including details on the underlying factors contributing to this change. The ÚRSO officially published that the total amount of electricity generated from LFG without further explanation of trend. As the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic does not record or have any data on the use of LFG in landfills in the Slovak Republic, the only data on the amount of methane used from LFG are the official ÚRSO data on the amount of electricity generated from LFG. In determining the amount of methane used from landfilled waste, a back-calculation was used for common in assessing the landfill in terms of prospects for its energy use, just in reverse order. The amount of electricity actually produced is known and the amount of LFG (or methane) used was recalculated with the following formula:

$$\text{LFG vol.} = \text{EG} * \text{Cf} / \text{LHV} * \text{Ef}$$

where LFG vol. = amount of landfill gas used in m³, EG = Electricity generated (MWh), Cf = conversion from MWh to MJ, LHV = Low Heating Value of LFG (18 MJ/m³), Ef = Electricity conversion efficiency (30%).

Based on this formula, the amount of LFG processed (m³) was calculated and, with the theoretical methane content (50%), the weight of fraction RECOVERY methane for each year of calculation was determined. Comparing these data with data from stationary sources database (NEIS) followed, which contains, among other things, data on the amount of used landfill gas. Comparing these two databases

(ÚRSO and NEIS), resulted in conclusions that, especially in the past, not all companies were included in both databases.

Activity data – Total MSW disposed on landfills is used as activity data for estimation of methane emissions from the SWDS annually. Additionally, the overall MSW balance is used for verification of these activity data. The ŠÚ SR published data on MSW generation and disposal only since 1993. Although this creates a timeline of 26 years, additional historical data had to be generated for the use of the FOD method. Analysis of MSW generation data shows a large difference in MSW generation in the years 1992 – 1994, compared to 1995 – 2011. This can be explained by a “learning period” when waste generators were getting familiar with the new system of data recording. Therefore, these “inflated” data were excluded from methane emissions estimation and replaced by interpolated data, as is explained below. It may be interesting, that similar, but smaller “inflation” of data appears also in the period 2002 – 2005, when the EU Waste Classification System was introduced in Slovakia. Extrapolation of data back to 1950 was made by correlating annual waste per capita to index of real wage (IRW), which is defined as nominal wages index corrected for changes in purchasing power measured by the consumer price index (nominal wage index/consumer price index). The ŠÚ SR and before 1993, the Statistical Office of the ČSSR has been publishing this index since 1948.

When assessing the amount of MSW disposed to SWDSs, the key factor influencing the MSW management practice is operation of only two MSW incinerators (Bratislava and Košice). These two incinerators burned on average 150 Gg of MSW per year in the period 1993 – 2011 (Bratislava 100 Gg/yr, Košice 50 Gg/yr) and 185-210 Gg of MSW (period 2011 – 2020). According to data published in the yearbooks of the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, the amount of MSW waste incinerated for the years 2010 – 2024 never reached more than 10% of the total MSW production in Slovakia.

An overview of activity data for the entire timeline is shown in [Table 7.11](#). Emissions from municipal waste disposed to SWDSs were estimated from unmanaged disposal sites, created before 1993, managed landfills developed after 1993 and considering that part of municipal solid waste still could be illegally disposed in shallow unmanaged sites. Waste generated from industrial, agricultural and other non-municipal activities is discussed in separate [Chapter 7.5.2](#). The entire time series were recalculated with the use of the IPCC 2006 GL - Waste Model. Consistency of extrapolation of disposed municipal waste time-series is ensured by using country-specific data on mid-year population and the IRW, both available as continuous time series since 1950. Waste composition changes are derived from a share of household using gas as heating fuel, this parameter was identified in national censuses, which are organized in Slovakia every 10 years. The dependence of municipal waste production in Slovakia on GDP (or HFC = Households Final Consumptions) has already been mentioned in [Chapter 7.5](#).

Table 7.11: Activity data used for the solid waste disposal sites methane emissions estimation

YEAR	POPULATION	IRW*/HFC**	MSW	MSW/CAP	MSW TO SWDS	MSW TO SWDS
		GDP/capita	kt	kt/capita/year	%	kt
1950	3 463 446	75.3	385 745	111	100%	385 745
1960	3 994 270	124.7	736 901	184	100%	736 901
1970	4 528 459	158.5	1 061 904	234	100%	1 061 904
1980	4 984 331	194.2	1 432 061	287	90%	1 288 855
1990	5 297 774	194.0	1 520 550	287	90%	1 368 495
1995	5 363 676	159.8	1 268 355	236	88%	1 116 152
2000	5 400 679	not relevant	1 339 491	248	79%	1 055 925
2005	5 387 285	27 276	1 558 263	289	79%	1 226 570
2010	5 431 024	38 286	1 808 506	333	78%	1 411 543
2011	5 398 384	43 155	1 766 990	327	75%	1 320 073
2012	5 407 579	43 388	1 750 775	324	74%	1 297 480
2013	5 413 393	42 671	1 744 429	322	69%	1 201 906

YEAR	POPULATION	IRW*/HFC**	MSW	MSW/CAP	MSW TO SWDS	MSW TO SWDS
		GDP/capita	kt	kt/capita/year	%	kt
2014	5 418 649	43 441	1 830 167	338	66%	1 210 043
2015	5 423 800	44 857	1 888 456	348	69%	1 303 845
2016	5 430 798	46 504	1 953 478	360	66%	1 289 895
2017	5 437 754	49 370	2 136 952	393	61%	1 312 787
2018	5 445 382	51 399	2 325 178	427	54%	1 250 280
2019	5 452 257	52 891	2 369 725	434	51%	1 198 249
2020	5 459 781	53 280	2 596 725	446	43%	1 121 159
2021	5 434 712	54 850	2 705 327	497	37%	987 539
2022	5 431 056	57 616	2 597 457	478	38%	982 662
2023	5 426 820	55 802	2 560 971	472	37%	938 898
2024	5 422 257	56 005	2 649 369	489	38%	1 007 809

IRW = income real wage, since the year 2000 not relevant, HFC = household final consumption (EUR) – only year 2005 – 2024

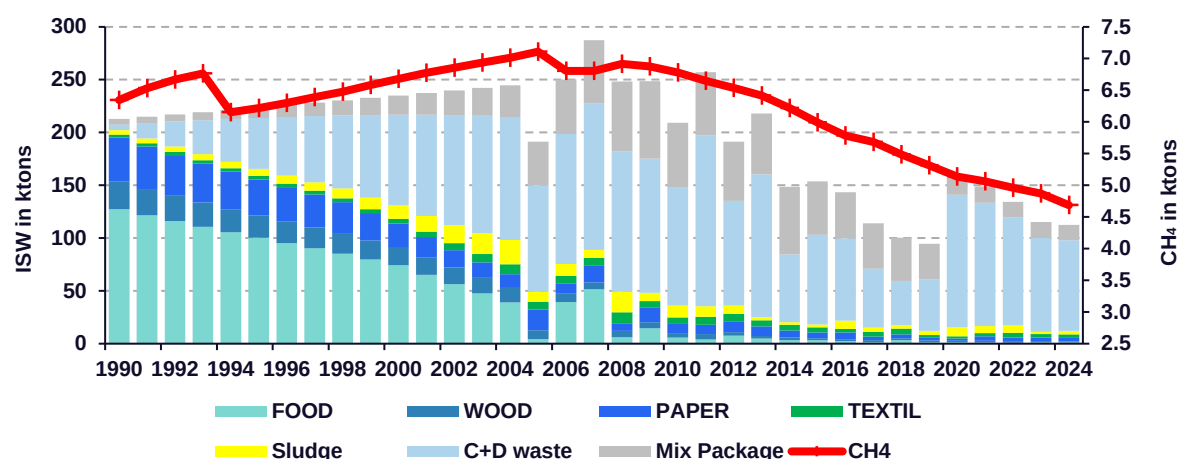
Non-municipal Disposal Sites (Industrial)

In the past, industrial waste was landfilled together with municipal waste in common landfills. It was not until 1991, when the First Waste Act was passed, that some large industrial companies built their own landfills to store their industrial waste. After 2001 (the Second Waste Act), there are three classes of landfills in Slovakia – for inert waste (IO), non-hazardous waste (NNO) and hazardous waste (NO). At the vast majority of NNO landfills (approx. 75), municipal and industrial waste (MSW + ISW) is landfilled together. Only a few large industrial companies operate their own NNO landfills for their industrial waste without MSW. However, the number of such landfills is relatively small and only specific wastes from the energy or metallurgical industries, so waste without organically degradable carbon (DOC = 0), are landfilled.

Since 2005, the records of production and waste management according to the EWC have been significantly improved. The data in the information system managed by the MŽP SR ([IS OH](#)) show that there is a change in the composition of landfills for industrial waste. On the other hand, it is necessary to evaluate positively the deviation from landfilling at ISW in recent years. The maximum volumes of landfilled ISW were recorded in the years 2006 – 2011, or shortly after Slovakia's accession to the EU. During this period, the annual quantities of landfilled ISWs ranged from 250 to 300 000 tons of waste. After the 2011 crisis and its repercussions, the amount of landfilled waste decreased in the years 2014 – 2024 on the level of approximately 130 kt. (95 - 158 kt).

This trend in the decrease in the amount and composition of landfilled ISW is also related to the significant decrease in methane emissions produced in recent years. Compared to 1990, methane emissions from ISW waste decreased by -26%. More information on trend is in [Figure 7.5](#).

Figure 7.5: Share of ISW on methane emissions production



The first data on ISW are from the year 1997, but due to change of waste classification system in 2002, reliable continuous time series started in 2005. Preparation of time series back to 1950 is based on two periods in development of the Slovak economy. The first period, centrally planned economy from 1950 – 1989, is characterised by low environmental standards, little innovations and modernisation. For the second period, economic transformation from 1990 – 2013, is typical rapid modernisation, closing of inefficient and polluting industries and strengthening environmental standards. Such development cannot be described by standard approach correlating waste generation to the GDP as recommended in the IPCC 2006 GL.

Landfilled biodegradable non-MSW was selected from the database based on the EWC, which is maintained by the MŽP SR and published by the ŠÚ SR. This database is updated annually and summarises reports on waste from individual waste generators. All waste types discussed in the IPCC 2006 GL can be identified in the waste database.

Consistency of time series is ensured by using continuous time series of sectoral growth indicators since 1950. Activity data were completely recalculated in this submission. Time series consistency was maintained by replacing data obtained by waste classification used in 1990 – 2005 using extrapolations to avoid discrepancies caused due to differences in waste classification.

The European Waste Catalogue (EWC) contains 19 groups of industrial waste (=ISW) and one group (20) of municipal waste. For the calculation of emissions from ISW landfills, groups of waste that do not contain biodegradable carbon (DOC) and therefore do not produce GHG emissions were excluded. These were groups 01, 06, 09, 10, 11 and 16. Due to administrative complexity, in the next step, those groups of waste were also excluded from the calculations, which in the given year reached a share in the total landfilled waste $W_i < 0.2\% \sum W_i$. It was usually waste from groups 05, 07, 08, 12, 13, 14 and 18. Due to their mass representation in landfilled waste, a completely negligible contribution to the total emissions in a given year can be expected. From the remaining 6 groups of waste (02, 03, 04, 15, 17 and 19), individual types of waste were selected in accordance with the IPCC methodology. It was summarized by weight into seven types of waste according to the main degradable component: Food, Wood, Paper, Textile, C + D waste, Mix_Package and Sludge. Waste from greenery (Garden) was finally also excluded from the calculations, as it landfilled proportion was very low (approximately 500 to 1 000 t/y). An overview of individual types of landfilled ISW is provided in [Table 7.12](#).

Table 7.12: DOC and k-rate parameters used in IPCC Waste Model for ISW

WASTE TYPE	DOC	k	REFERENCE	MAIN WASTE (EWC)
Food	0.15	0.185	IPCC default	groups 02 02, 02 03 and 02 06
Garden and Park	0.20	0.100	IPCC default	groups 02 01 and 19 05
Paper / Cardboard	0.40	0.060	IPCC default	groups 03 03 07+8, 09 01 07+8, 15 01 01 and 19 12 01
Textiles	0.24	0.060	IPCC default	groups 04 01, 15 01 09, 15 02 02 and 19 12 08
Wood	0.43	0.030	IPCC default	groups 03 01, 15 01 03, 17 02 01 and 19 12 06+7
Sludge	0.355	0.185	IPCC default	groups 19 08 05 and 19 08 11-14
C+D waste	0.05	0.030		group 17 09 03+4
Mix_Package	0.10	0.060		group 15 01 06+10

7.2.3. Uncertainty Assessment and Time-series Consistency

Overall uncertainty used in Approach 1 of the analyses are provided in the [Table 7.13](#).

Table 7.13: Activity data and EF uncertainty for 5.A category

CATEGORY	GAS	ACTIVITY DATA UNCERTAINTY	EMISSION FACTOR UNCERTAINTY
5.A Solid Waste Disposal	CH ₄	17.35 %	20.31 %

These values are calculated based on detailed analyses provided below.

Municipal Waste Disposal Sites (Managed)

The default IPCC uncertainties were used and where possible were adjusted to reflect country-specific data. The total uncertainty of emissions from MSW disposal was estimated to $\pm 30\%$ ([Table 7.14](#)).

Table 7.14: Uncertainties used in MSW disposal

ACTIVITY DATA AND EMISSION FACTORS	UNCERTAINTY RANGE
Fraction of MSW sent to SWDS (MSWF)	$\pm 30\%$ for waste data in period 1950 – 1994 $\pm 10\%$ for waste data in period 1995 – 2004 $\pm 5\%$ for waste data in period 2005 – 2021
Total uncertainty of waste composition:	$\pm 50\%$ for the entire modelled period
Degradable Organic Carbon (DOC): Paper/cardboard Textiles Food waste Garden and Park waste Wood waste	Default values: 0.400 0.240 0.150 0.200 0.430
Fraction of Degradable Organic Carbon Dec. (DOCf) = 0.5	$\pm 5\%$ (IPCC default values used)
Methane Correction Factor (MCF): = 1.0 = 0.8 = 0.4	IPCC default values used: 0% $\pm 20\%$ $\pm 30\%$
Fraction of CH ₄ in generated Landfill Gas (F) = 0.5	$\pm 5\%$ (IPCC default value used)

Non-municipal Disposal Sites (Industrial)

Uncertainties related to activity data for ISW are particularly significant for the period 1950 – 1990. In accordance with the IPCC 2006 GL (Chapter 3.6), data on the amount of landfilled ISW for this period were only estimated based on the GDP growth and the industrial production index. For the period 1991 to 2004, there are already better statistics on the production and management of industrial waste. However, the records are according to the old (national) waste catalogue, which was not fully compatible with the current EWC. Since 2005, the data have been used from the documents on waste management

of the ŠÚ SR and the MŽP SR. During the detailed verification process, discrepancies were found between these two databases in recent years. These discrepancies did not reach 3% and did not have a significant impact on the estimation.

Periods 1950 – 1990, 1991 – 2004 and 2005 – 2023 can be characterised by changes in legislation and information systems. Due to the calculation of emissions by the FOD method, total emissions are spread over a longer period according to the half-time of decay. It should be noted, that the actual composition of the ISW for the 1950 – 1990 period is estimated with a high uncertainty. However, as already stated in [Chapter 7.2](#), the half-time of decay for most types of these wastes (with the exception of wood) according to IPCC 2006 GL (Table 3.4) is from 4 to 12 years for Slovakia. This means that waste deposited in landfills before 1995 produces zero emissions nowadays, assuming standard conditions for the degradation of organic carbon in the landfill.

Table 7.15 shows, that the weight of landfilled waste fraction C + D and Mix_Package is much more significant than other types of waste (Paper, Textile or Wood). These two types of waste are characterized by a relatively high degree of uncertainty on DOC as resulted from their mixed nature. The default IPCC uncertainties were used and adjusted (where possible) to reflect country-specific data or circumstances. The total uncertainty of emissions from disposal of ISW was estimated to be $\pm 27\%$.

Table 7.15: Uncertainties for non-MSW disposal

ACTIVITY DATA AND EMISSION FACTORS	UNCERTAINTY RANGE
Amount of disposed ISW	$\pm 50\%$ for waste data in period 1950 – 2004 $\pm 5\%$ for waste data in period 2005 – 2021
Degradable Organic Carbon (DOC) =	Default values:
Paper/cardboard	0.40
Textiles	0.24
Food waste	0.15
Wood waste	0.43
Sludge	0.355
C+D waste	0.05
Mix_Package waste	0.10
Fraction of Degradable Organic Carbon Dec. (DOCf) = 0,5	$\pm 5\%$ (IPCC default value was used)
Methane Correction Factor (MCF)	IPCC default values used:
= 1.0	+0%
= 0.8	$\pm 20\%$
= 0.4	$\pm 30\%$
Fraction of CH ₄ in generated Landfill Gas (F) = 0.5	$\pm 5\%$ IPCC default values used
k-rate =	Default values:
Paper/cardboard	0.06
Textiles	0.06
Food waste	0.185
Wood waste	0.03
Sludge	0.185
C+D waste	0.03
Mix_Package waste	0.06

7.2.4. Description of Any Flexibility Applied

Not applicable.

7.2.5. Category-specific QA/QC and Verification

Description of the QA/QC system and verification of emissions inventory in the categories [Solid Waste disposal \(5.A\)](#) of the Waste sector is provided in [Chapter 7.1](#). in the part [Category-Specific QA/QC and Verification Process](#).

7.2.6. Category-specific Recalculations

There were no recalculations in 2026 submissions.

7.2.7. Category-specific Planned Improvements

Municipal Waste Disposal Sites (Managed): Analysis of the composition of household waste has been carried out so far and the available results are not representative of the whole of Slovakia recently, as its mostly concern small municipalities. It is likely that the composition of municipal waste in small municipalities (< 1 000 inhabitants) will be different than in cities (>10 000 inhabitants). In addition, there are significant regional differences in individual production of municipal waste in Slovakia (Trnava region = 657 kg/capita/year, Košice region = 375 kg/capita/year). Therefore, it can be expected that the composition of municipal waste will also differ regionally. Further research is needed in the next submission.

7.3. Biological Treatment of Solid Waste (CRT 5.B)

7.3.1. Category Description

Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC requires the Member States to reduce the disposal of biodegradable waste in landfills. The EU directive was transposed into the Slovak legislation in the Act No 223/2001, Art, 18 (4) m), which stipulates that disposal of biologically degradable waste from parks and gardens together with the MSW is banned in the Slovak Republic from January 2006. There is a range of private and municipal companies, which provide composting of municipal and agricultural waste. **Table 7.16** shows an overview of municipal and industrial composting. With the support of the EU and Governmental grants, the number of municipalities composting waste is growing fast. While 24% of municipalities participated in waste composting in 2002, this number increased to more than 90%.

Composting (CRT 5.B.1) - the most common is windrow composting. More sophisticated technologies, like anaerobic treatment or mechanical-biological treatment (MBT) plants, are not used. Data on composting are disaggregated into composting of MSW reported in the CRT table 5.B.1.a and composting of non-MSW reported in the CRT table 5.B.1.b.

Table 7.16: The overview of municipal and industrial composting in 1990 – 2024

YEAR	MSW (CRT 5.B.1.a)			NON-MSW (CRT 5.B.1.b)		
	WASTE TREATED	CH ₄	N ₂ O	WASTE TREATED	CH ₄	N ₂ O
	kt (dm)	Gg		kt (dm)	Gg	
1990	8.00	0.08	0.00	251.60	2.52	0.15
1995	14.18	0.14	0.01	251.60	2.52	0.15
2000	14.54	0.15	0.01	251.60	2.52	0.15
2005	51.25	0.51	0.03	231.66	2.32	0.14
2010	83.43	0.83	0.05	231.42	2.31	0.14
2011	90.05	0.90	0.05	261.02	2.61	0.16
2012	95.55	0.96	0.06	290.62	2.91	0.17
2013	97.53	0.98	0.06	247.94	2.48	0.15
2014	94.57	0.95	0.06	291.24	2.91	0.17
2015	114.88	1.15	0.07	374.00	3.74	0.22
2016	119.69	1.20	0.07	285.30	2.85	0.17
2017	161.36	1.61	0.10	306.95	3.07	0.18
2018	184.41	1.84	0.11	313.42	3.13	0.19
2019	208.97	2.09	0.13	262.04	2.62	0.16

YEAR	MSW (CRT 5.B.1.a)			NON-MSW (CRT 5.B.1.b)		
	WASTE TREATED	CH ₄	N ₂ O	WASTE TREATED	CH ₄	N ₂ O
	<i>kt (dm)</i>	<i>Gg</i>		<i>kt (dm)</i>	<i>Gg</i>	
2020	301.89	3.02	0.18	315.77	3.16	0.19
2021	332.27	3.32	0.20	272.28	2.72	0.16
2022	335.63	3.36	0.20	398.47	3.98	0.24
2023	350.29	3.50	0.21	300.89	3.01	0.18
2024	364.64	3.65	0.22	291.08	2.91	0.17

Anaerobic Digestion at Biogas Facilities (CRT 5.B.2) - anaerobic digestion of organic waste accelerates the natural decomposition of organic material without the presence of oxygen by maintaining optimal values of temperature, moisture content and pH. The generated methane is used to produce heat or electricity. Fugitive emissions of methane from anaerobic digestion due to unintentional leaks, process malfunctions or other unexpected events are reported in the Waste sector. According to the 2006 IPCC methodology, 0 to 10% of fugitive methane emissions originated from digestion. Generated CO₂ emissions are of biogenic origin and is reported in Energy sector.

7.3.2. Methodological Issues

Composting (CRT 5.B.1) - the default tier 1 approach from the 2006 IPCC GL was used for emission estimations in this category. Emissions from composting were estimated separately for MSW and ISW.

Default IPCC emission factors for dry weight of waste were used:

- Emission factor 10 g CH₄/kg of DM waste treated;
- Emission factor 0.6 g N₂O/kg of DM waste treated.

Activity data in the wet stage was taken from the publication “Waste in the Slovak Republic” and converted to dry matter for reporting purposes in 2024. The second set of activity data was taken from the Water Research Institute – responsible for collecting information regarding the recovery of sewage sludge. The activity data are consistent with the category 5.D Wastewater Treatment and Discharge. Historical activity data of composted municipal solid waste are published since 1992. The missing data for 1990 and 1991 were extrapolated with linear extrapolation.

The data on sewage sludge composting are available since 2003. The latest activity data for wastewater treatment sludge is not in a format compatible with the data series published after 2003, as the European waste catalogue methodology was implemented in 2003. Therefore, emissions from sludge for the period 1990 – 2002 are considered as not estimated. Data on industrial waste composting were collected and published since 1997. No clear trend could be identified, as data vary ±50%, thus the average of the years 2002 – 2013 was used for linear extrapolation.

Anaerobic Digestion at Biogas Facilities (CRT 5.B.2) - the default tier 1 approach from the 2006 IPCC GL was used for emission estimations in this category. Emissions from anaerobic digesters were estimated from total amount of recovery biogas.

Default IPCC emission factor for wet weight of waste were used:

- Emission factor 0.8 g CH₄/kg of wet waste treated;
- Emissions of N₂O emissions were assumed as negligible due to notation key NA was used.

Currently, comprehensive data on biogas stations in Slovakia are not available. Activity data on biogas was obtained directly from the National Emission Information System. The operators provided data for the years 2001 to 2024. The amount of biogas produced from the NEIS database was available and from the calculated average consumption of feedstock for the production of a unit amount of biogas

(5.7 t/ths.m³) since 2001. No further specification of the treated waste is available, therefore AD and methane emissions were allocated in the category 5.B.2.b. Therefore, the notation key IE is used accordingly.

Table 7.17: The overview of municipal and industrial anaerobic digestion in 2001 – 2024

YEAR	MSW (CRT 5.B.2.a)			Non-MSW (CRT 5.B.2.b)		
	WASTE TREATED	CH ₄	N ₂ O	WASTE TREATED	CH ₄	N ₂ O
	kt (dm)	Gg		kt (dm)	Gg	
2001	IE	IE	NA	73.87	0.06	NA
2002	IE	IE	NA	73.61	0.06	NA
2003	IE	IE	NA	77.87	0.06	NA
2004	IE	IE	NA	85.75	0.07	NA
2005	IE	IE	NA	91.34	0.07	NA
2006	IE	IE	NA	99.86	0.08	NA
2007	IE	IE	NA	117.14	0.09	NA
2008	IE	IE	NA	132.95	0.11	NA
2009	IE	IE	NA	141.66	0.11	NA
2010	IE	IE	NA	219.67	0.18	NA
2011	IE	IE	NA	399.09	0.32	NA
2012	IE	IE	NA	749.98	0.60	NA
2013	IE	IE	NA	1 372.03	1.10	NA
2014	IE	IE	NA	1 796.88	1.44	NA
2015	IE	IE	NA	1 795.72	1.44	NA
2016	IE	IE	NA	1 829.76	1.46	NA
2017	IE	IE	NA	1 901.41	1.52	NA
2018	IE	IE	NA	1 774.35	1.42	NA
2019	IE	IE	NA	1 628.87	1.30	NA
2020	IE	IE	NA	1 529.10	1.22	NA
2021	IE	IE	NA	1 410.77	1.13	NA
2022	IE	IE	NA	1 063.59	0.85	NA
2023	IE	IE	NA	1 193.54	0.95	NA
2024	IE	IE	NA	1 367.28	1.09	NA

7.3.3. Uncertainty Assessment and Time-series Consistency

The default IPCC uncertainties ([Table 7.18](#)) were used and adjusted (where possible) to reflect country-specific data or circumstances. Uncertainties were calculated using the IPCC 2019 Refinements and Approach 1.

Table 7.18: Activity data and EF uncertainty for 5.B category

CATEGORY	GAS	ACTIVITY DATA UNCERTAINTY	EMISSION FACTOR UNCERTAINTY
5.B Biological Treatment of Solid Waste	CH ₄	8.42 %	62.23 %
5.B Biological Treatment of Solid Waste	N ₂ O	8.42 %	93.34 %

CH₄ Emissions from biological treatment of waste were estimated to have ±60% uncertainties as is shown in [Table 7.18](#). The highest uncertainty come from CH₄ and N₂O emission factors.

Table 7.19: Uncertainties for biological treatment of waste

ACTIVITY DATA AND EMISSION FACTORS	UNCERTAINTY RANGE
Amount of composted municipal waste	±8% for waste all data
Amount of composted non-MSW	±8%

7.3.4. Description of Any Flexibility Applied

Not applicable.

7.3.5. Category-specific QA/QC and Verification

Description of the QA/QC system and verification of emissions inventory in the categories [Composting \(CRT 5.B.1\)](#) and [Anaerobic Digestion at Biogas Facilities \(CRT 5.B.2\)](#) of the Waste sector is provided in [Chapter 7.1.](#) in the part [Category-Specific QA/QC and Verification Process](#).

7.3.6. Category-specific Recalculations

The recalculation in 5.B.1a category results from a revision of activity data for composting of municipal waste for the years 2021–2022. The revision was undertaken to ensure consistency and accuracy of the time series following corrections to activity data provided by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic. The updated activity data led to an increase in estimated emissions of N₂O and CH₄ by the 0.1%

7.3.7. Category-specific Planned Improvements

[5.B.1. Composting](#) – no recommendations were implemented in this submission.

[5.B.2. Anaerobic Digestion at Biogas Facilities](#) – no recommendations were implemented in this submission.

7.4. Waste Incineration and Open Burning of Waste (CRT 5.C)

7.4.1. Category Description

Incineration of waste and open burning of waste produces mainly CO₂, in smaller amount also N₂O and CH₄ emissions. Methane emissions may occur in case of incomplete incineration of waste. This category covers incineration of waste in dedicated incinerators and co-incineration facilities.

Open burning of waste is prohibited by law and handled as an emergency in Slovakia. Thus, no emissions were estimated for the category Open Burning of Waste (CRT 5.C.2).

Activity data for emissions estimation of waste incineration were disaggregated into waste incineration with and without energy utilisation. Each group was further divided into biogenic waste incineration and non-biogenic waste incineration. Emissions from waste incineration with energy utilisation are reported in the Energy sector, subcategory 1.A.1.a.iv (other fuels). Emissions from waste incineration without energy utilisation are reported in the Waste sector (5.C).

[Waste Incineration \(CRT 5.C.1\)](#) - incineration of waste is an accepted practice in the Slovak Republic. It is regulated following EU waste legislation. After a period of modernisation of waste incineration, ones that are more modern replaced smaller and non-compliant facilities.

The following facilities for waste incineration were in operation in 2024 according to [ENVIROPORAL](#):

Two large MSW incinerators with energy utilisation;

- Five ISW incinerators (three of them with energy utilisation);
- One clinical waste incinerator without energy utilisation;
- One incinerator for rendering plant residues;
- Five facilities co-incinerating ISW (cement and lime kilns).

The estimation of emissions from waste incineration was reviewed to increase coordination between the Waste and Energy. There are two key outputs from this review:

- Emissions from the incineration of municipal and industrial waste with energy recovery are estimated and reported in the Energy sector. The increasing trend of waste-derived fuel import for the cement, lime and chemical industries is recognised.
- Emission factor for methane used in the Energy sector is now used also in the Waste sector.
- Correction of previously used notation key “IE” to “NO” in the categories 5.C.1.1.a and 5.C.1.2.a took place due to the fact, that there is no municipal waste incinerated without energy use.

Total GHG non-biogenic and biogenic emissions reported in category 5.C from waste incineration without energy recovery were 6.50 Gg of CO₂ eq. in 2024. The share of emissions in this category originated from the biogenic waste incineration (0.56 Gg of bio-CO₂). Disaggregation of other waste (non-MSW, clinic and other) to biogenic and non-biogenic waste is shown in [Table 7.20](#).

Table 7.20: Activity data and emissions from waste incineration without energy recovery reported in the Waste sector in particular years

YEAR	EMISSIONS FROM ISW INCINERATION WITHOUT ENERGY RECOVERY							
	BIOGENIC – OTHER (CRT 5.C.1.a)				NON-BIOGENIC – OTHER (CRT 5.C.1.b)			
	Amount	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	Amount	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O
	kt	Gg			kt	Gg		
1990	6.09	2.1580	0.2065	0.0003	15.32	5.4313	0.5198	0.0009
1995	5.87	2.1279	0.1994	0.0003	14.98	5.4276	0.5086	0.0008
2000	6.53	2.3212	0.2216	0.0004	16.51	5.8671	0.5602	0.0009
2005	3.78	2.4065	0.1516	0.0003	18.66	11.8711	0.7479	0.0012
2010	3.09	1.6742	0.1306	0.0002	11.13	6.0323	0.4706	0.0008
2011	3.40	1.8679	0.1387	0.0002	9.69	5.3283	0.3955	0.0007
2012	2.52	1.2387	0.1026	0.0002	8.21	4.0413	0.3348	0.0006
2013	2.30	1.2272	0.0926	0.0002	9.89	5.2693	0.3977	0.0007
2014	2.53	1.2226	0.1015	0.0002	8.77	4.2291	0.3512	0.0006
2015	2.67	1.5374	0.1152	0.0002	9.59	5.5282	0.4143	0.0007
2016	1.78	1.0155	0.0661	0.0001	3.81	2.1707	0.1412	0.0002
2017	1.88	0.9217	0.0667	0.0001	4.01	1.9699	0.1426	0.0002
2018	2.19	1.1910	0.0881	0.0001	6.30	3.4188	0.2530	0.0004
2019	2.03	1.0643	0.0825	0.0001	6.09	3.2012	0.2481	0.0004
2020	1.91	1.0060	0.0752	0.0001	5.27	2.7744	0.2074	0.0003
2021	1.71	0.9067	0.0616	0.0001	3.53	1.8765	0.1274	0.0002
2022	1.89	1.0513	0.0709	0.0001	4.56	2.5434	0.1714	0.0003
2023	0.98	0.5514	0.0355	0.0001	3.45	1.9327	0.1246	0.0002
2024	1.12	0.5634	0.0385	0.0001	3.65	1.8376	0.1254	0.0002

MSW CRT 5.C.1.a(b).i (Biogenic and Non-Biogenic) - activity data, as well as the detailed methodology for this source, is reported in the Energy sector, as there is no MSW incineration without energy utilisation in the Slovak Republic.

The amount of incinerated MSW is published by the ŠÚ SR since 1993. There are two large municipal waste incinerators in the country, in Bratislava and Košice. The MSW incinerator in Bratislava was put into operation in 1978 with a significant modernisation in 2002. Currently installed capacity is 135 Gg/y, the incinerator can be characterised as a continuously operated stoker. The MSW incinerator in Košice with a capacity of 80 Gg/yr was put in full operation in 1992, modernised to achieve compliance with

emission standards in 2005 and reconstructed (boiler replacement and electricity generation) in 2014. Both incineration plants generate heat (steam) and electricity. For this reason, the CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O emissions from MSW incineration are included completely in the Energy sector, category 1.A.1.a Public electricity and heat production. Activity data on incinerated MSW are based on input from individual incinerators. No municipal waste was incinerated without energy recovery.

Non-MSW CRT 5.C.1.a(b).ii (Biogenic and Non-Biogenic) - the non-MSW category has undergone significant changes since 1990. The key drivers of these changes were stricter legislation, the new standards (EU approximation) and the commercialisation of waste services. This led to replacing small incineration units in factories and hospitals by regional incinerators. In addition, existing large incinerators were modernised to comply with the new standards or were decommissioned. From the total non-MSW incinerators and co-incineration plants, only a few have incineration without energy use and can be reported here. There are seven facilities incinerating hospital waste and other waste (not categorised). Sludge from industrial waste treatment was reported in this category back to the year 2012 (no sewage sludge was incinerated without energy recovery). Amounts of various types of incinerated waste included in this category are in **Table 7.21**.

Table 7.21: Activity data of included types of waste from waste incineration without energy recovery reported in the waste sector in particular years

YEAR	WASTE TYPES*																
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Unit	kilotons																
1990	0	0.01	0.02	0.17	NO	NO	NO	0	NO	NO	0.49	NO	NO	4.36	NO	5.51	1.55
1995	0	0.01	0.02	0.16	NO	NO	NO	0	NO	NO	0.52	NO	NO	4.11	NO	5.45	1.53
2000	0	0.01	0.02	0.18	NO	NO	NO	0	NO	NO	0.53	NO	NO	4.69	NO	5.93	1.67
2005	0.01	0	0	0.2	0.1	0.43	0.15	NO	NO	0.02	0.82	0	0.58	0.29	0.08	5.25	7.05
2010	0	0	NO	NO	NO	0.03	0.08	0	NO	NO	0.11	0.11	0.32	0.28	0	3.54	5.56
2011	0	0	NO	0.01	0	0.09	0.02	0	0	0	0.11	0.06	0.23	0.2	NO	4.5	3.69
2012	0.01	NO	NO	NO	0.02	0.02	0.04	NO	NO	NO	0.06	0.04	0.79	0.17	NO	2.71	3.42
2013	0	0	NO	0.2	0	0.01	0.14	0.01	NO	NO	0.12	0.07	0.08	1.13	NO	2.58	3.84
2014	0.01	NO	NO	0	0	0.02	0.05	0.01	NO	NO	0.08	0.12	0.07	1.21	NO	2.65	3.33
2015	0	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.11	0.02	0	NO	0	0.14	0	0.04	0.01	NO	3.29	5.21
2016	0	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.02	0	0	NO	0	0.15	0.02	0.06	0.18	0	2.82	0.21
2017	0	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.01	0.01	0	NO	0	0.15	0.02	0.53	0.22	NO	2.55	0
2018	0	0.01	NO	0	0	0.01	0.02	0	0.05	0.04	0.17	0.01	0.14	0.04	NO	2.87	2.32
2019	0.01	0	NO	0	0	0.01	0.02	0	0.04	0.12	0.13	0.01	0.15	0.04	NO	2.47	2.51
2020	0	0	NO	0	0	0.02	0.02	0	0.08	0.13	0.12	0.02	0.12	0.06	NO	2.49	1.65
2021	0	NO	NO	0	0	0.01	0	0	0.03	0.08	0.14	0.02	0.1	0.06	NO	2.53	0.18
2022	0	NO	NO	0	0	0.01	0.01	0	0.02	0.08	0.2	0	0.16	0.06	NO	2.82	0.67
2023	0	NO	NO	0	0	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.24	0.17	0.04	0.15	0.05	NO	1.44	1.68
2024	0	NO	NO	0	0	0.07	0.2	0	0	0.11	0.01	0.04	0.69	0.04	NO	1.52	0.04

*types of waste are following European waste catalogue classification established in Commission Decision 2000/532/EC

Open Burning of Waste (CRT 5.C.2) - open burning of waste is prohibited by the law in the Slovak Republic; therefore, this category is reported as not occurring.

7.4.2. Methodological Issues

Non-MSW CRT 5.C.1.a(b).ii (Biogenic and Non-Biogenic) - emissions from non-MSW are estimated by the IPCC 2019 Refinement, tier 2a approach using country specific data on waste generation and composition. Emissions of CO₂ were estimated using the amount of waste incinerated divided into groups of waste (**Table 7.22**), for each one, the specific parameters such as dry matter content, fossil carbon fraction, oxidation factor and degradable components were determined using *Equation 5.1* of IPCC GL 2006 in Chapter 5.2.1.1. Then the calculations were repeated for selected waste groups containing non-biogenic waste to estimate emissions of non-biogenic origin and biogenic waste to estimate emissions of biogenic origin.

Table 7.22: Parameters to calculate emissions of CO₂

WASTE TYPE*	UNIT	DRY MATTER	C- FRACTION	FOSSIL C- FRACTION	FCF	OXIDATION FACTOR	DOC
01	%	0.9	0.04	0.03	0.03	1	0.01
02		0.625	0.29	0	0	1	0.29
03		0.9	0.41	0.01	0.01	1	0.4
04		0.8	0.4	0.16	0.16	1	0.24
05		1	0.8	0.8	0.8	1	0
06		1	0.8	0.8	0.8	1	0
07		1	0.8	0.8	0.8	1	0
08		1.00	0.8	0.8	0.8	1	0
09		0.9	0.04	0.03	0.03	1	0.01
10		0.9	0.04	0.03	0.03	1	0.01
11		0.9	0.04	0.03	0.03	1	0.01
12		0.9	0.04	0.03	0.03	1	0.01
13		1	0.8	0.8	0.8	1	0
14		1	0.8	0.8	0.8	1	0
15		0.9	0.04	0.03	0.03	1	0.01
16		0.9	0.04	0.03	0.03	1	0.01
17		1	0.24	0.2	0.2	1	0.04
18		0.6	0.4	0.24	0.24	1	0.16
19 without ind. sludge		0.9	0.04	0.03	0.03	1	0.01
Industrial sludge		0.22	0.8	0.91	0.71	1	0.09

*types of waste are following European waste catalogue classification established in Commission Decision 2000/532/EC

Data on non-MSW incineration are available from 2005 in the NEIS database (more information in the Energy sector). Data for the period 1990 – 2004 were extrapolated using surrogate data, the trend of the impact of air pollution on the forests. Data for sewage sludge incinerated were taken from the calculation as it was confirmed by the producer of the statistics (VÚVH-Water Research Institute), that there is no sewage sludge incinerated without energy recovery. Industrial sludge data are collected by the MŽP SR. Historical data for wastewater treatment sludge is not in a format compatible with the data after 2002, as in this year Slovakia implemented the European Waste Catalogue methodology. Therefore, emissions from sludge for the period 1990 – 2001 are considered as not estimated.

Activity data allow disaggregation into incineration with and without energy use appropriately. The same activity data were used for GHG inventory and Air pollutants inventory. Consistency of the time series was ensured by using the same activity data source for the whole time series. For the estimation of emissions of CH₄ and N₂O, the tier 1 method was used using country specific data on waste generation. The emission factor for batch type incineration – stoker (Table 5.3, Chapter 5.4.2 of the IPCC 2006 GL) was used to estimate CH₄ emissions. For N₂O emissions, the emission factor was taken for Industrial waste from the IPCC 2006 GL (Table 5.6, Chapter 5.4.3).

7.4.3. Uncertainty Assessment and Time-series Consistency

MSW CRT 5.C.1.a(b).i (Biogenic and Non-Biogenic) – the default IPCC uncertainties for activity data consistent with the Energy sector were used.

Non-MSW CRT 5.C.1.a(b).ii (Biogenic and Non-Biogenic) – the default IPCC uncertainties for activity data were used. The total uncertainty of emissions from the incineration of waste was estimated to be $\pm 45\%$.

Table 7.23: Activity data and EF uncertainty for 5.C category

CATEGORY	GAS	ACTIVITY DATA UNCERTAINTY	EMISSION FACTOR UNCERTAINTY
5.C Incineration and Open Burning of Waste	CO ₂	5.00 %	31.10 %
5.C Incineration and Open Burning of Waste	CH ₄	5.00 %	50.00 %
5.C Incineration and Open Burning of Waste	N ₂ O	5.00 %	100.00 %

7.4.4. Description of Any Flexibility Applied

Not applicable.

7.4.5. Category-specific QA/QC and Verification

Description of the QA/QC system and verification of emissions inventory in the categories MSW CRT 5.C.1.a(b).i (Biogenic and Non-Biogenic) and Non-MSW CRT 5.C.1.a(b).ii (Biogenic and Non-Biogenic) of the Waste sector is provided in [Chapter 7.1](#) in the part [Category-Specific QA/QC and Verification Process](#).

7.4.6. Category-specific Recalculations

MSW CRT 5.C.1.a(b).i (Biogenic and Non-Biogenic) – see [Chapter 7.1](#) for recalculations.

Non-MSW CRT 5.C.1.a(b).ii (Biogenic and Non-Biogenic) – emissions of all GHG for the category Waste Incineration – Industrial waste were recalculated in this submission due to the correction of activity data when the set of data was used for two different waste groups. The total amount of waste was recalculated further as the values for dry matter were incorrectly included in the calculation, although this change does not have an impact on the emissions ([Table 7.6](#)).

7.4.7. Category-specific Planned Improvements

There are no planned improvements for this category.

7.5. Wastewater Treatment and Discharge (CRT 5.D)

7.5.1. Category Description

Wastewater can be a direct source of methane (CH₄) when treated or disposed anaerobically (digesters, latrines, lagoons...) or indirect source, when dissolved CH₄ enters aerated systems (activated sludge systems, rivers, lakes...). Wastewater can also be a direct source of nitrous oxide (N₂O) when advanced treatment systems (biological nitrogen removal) are used at centralised aerobic WWTPs. Indirect source of N₂O is also produced when treated or untreated wastewater with nitrogen content enters natural water sources (rivers, lakes...). This 5.D category reported emissions (CH₄ and N₂O) from domestic (5.D.1) and industrial wastewater (5.D.2), which are generated during wastewater treatment processes or after discharging treated or untreated wastewater to the watercourses.

In the Slovakian inventory of the category 5.D, in line with the 2019 Refinement to the IPCC GL, CH₄ and N₂O direct emissions from modern wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) and CH₄ and N₂O

indirect emissions from treated and untreated wastewater discharge in the environment are included. CO₂ emissions were not estimated, as they are considered a biogenic origin.

The typical distribution of wastewater pollution pathways for domestic and industrial wastewater in Slovakia in the year 2024 is presented on [Figure 7.6](#). According to this figure a total generated wastewater is divided to two basic streams: collected and uncollected wastewater. Collected wastewater is further divided into domestic wastewater ([Chapter 7.5.1.](#)) from households but also from small urban industrial companies mixed and discharged together into the city sewer system and then treated at the central WWTP. Balance data (flow, COD, BOD₅, SS, N, P..) from these streams are available annually from the SHMI database. The second collected wastewater stream is industrial wastewater separately discharged and treated at 69 individual industrial WWTPs (see [Chapter 7.5.2.](#)), from which we also have input and output pollution data (flow, COD, BOD₅, SS, N, P...) from the SHMI database.

For the purposes of calculating the balance of GHGs from both collected wastewater groups, we have all the necessary balance data for the individual line groups (see [Figure 7.6](#)):

A – treated discharge from individual industrial WWTPs

B – discharge from collected but untreated streams of industrial wastewater

C – discharge from collected but untreated streams of domestic (municipal) wastewater

D - treated discharge from domestic (municipal) WWTPs

T – emission production from treatment process in the frame of domestic (municipal) WWTPs.

The situation is a bit more complicated with uncollected wastewater. We have minimal information about the amount and method of management of this wastewater stream. Uncollected wastewater is generally divided into two main streams: individual domestic wastewater management by accumulation in cesspools (line F on [Figure 7.6](#)) and individual wastewater treatment in small (<50 p.e.) domestic wastewater treatment plants (line H on [Figure 7.6](#)) The third negligible stream of wastewater ends up in latrines, dry toilets or other unspecified streams (line G on [Figure 7.6](#)).

It must be noticed that cesspools, according to Slovak water legislation, that are just short-term retention tanks are in use in Slovakia. An important part of material from these tanks are collected and transported by trucks to WWTP (estimate 45% - see [Figure 7.6](#) stream from F-box to aerobic treatment of collected wastewater), whereas the remaining fraction is discharged to soils (25%) or rivers (30%), see E- and F-lines on [Figure 7.6](#).

For the purposes of calculating the balance of GHG emissions from the uncollected wastewater group, we estimate the necessary balance data for the line groups ([Figure 7.6](#)) on the base of specific population pollution – 60 g BOD₅/cap. day):

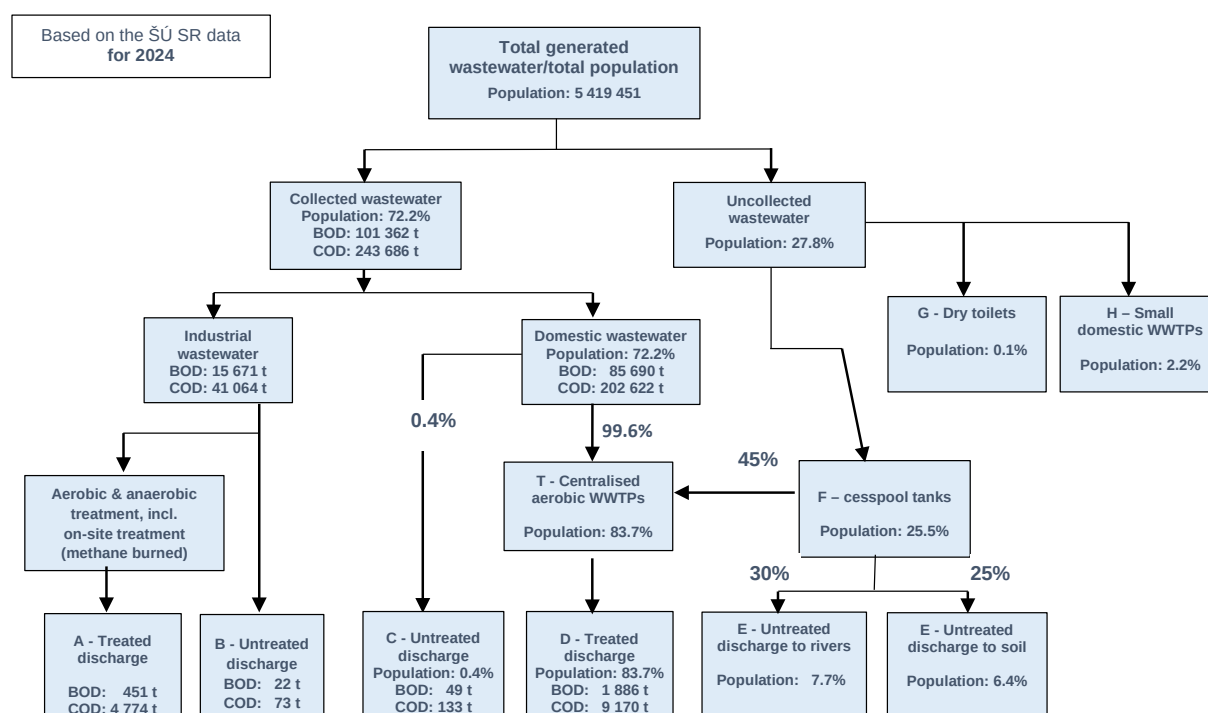
E – untreated (illegal) discharge from cesspools to rivers

F – untreated (illegal) discharge from cesspools to soil

G – discharge to latrines

H - treated discharge from small domestic WWTPs and direct emissions from treatment process (< 50p.e.).

Figure 7.6: The typical balance of wastewater pathways for domestic and industrial wastewater in Slovakia



Total methane emissions from wastewater treatment sector were 3.259 Gg in 2024 and this value was produced dominantly from domestic WW (96.30%). Compared to the previous year, methane emissions continue slowly to decrease (2.0%), which is caused partially by lower amounts of the population connected to cesspool tanks, which are the dominant producer of methane from Slovak wastewater. A certain decrease in methane emissions (12.7%) was also recorded in industrial wastewater, which is caused by a continuous decrease in organic pollution produced in the industrial sector.

Total N₂O emissions from wastewater treatment were 0.491 Gg in 2024, which represents relatively stable emissions production between 2019 – 2024 years. In the long term, there is a slight increase in N₂O emissions, which is mainly due to the increase in the share of large WWTP with nitrogen removal and its subsequent emission into the air within the terms of 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for NGGI. In the industrial WWTPs relatively very small but a continuously decreasing trend of N₂O emissions is recorded in all monitored years. **Table 7.24** shows trends of emissions from domestic and industrial wastewater during the last years.

Table 7.24: GHG emissions in individual categories in wastewater handling in 1990 – 2024

YEAR	DOMESTIC WASTEWATER				INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER			
	BOD IN OUTPUT*	CH ₄	NITROGEN IN OUTPUT*	N ₂ O	COD IN OUTPUT*	CH ₄	NITROGEN IN OUTPUT*	N ₂ O
	Gg							
1990	108.76	5.208	54.15	0.2486	46.75	1.286	4.435	0.035
1995	79.65	4.994	39.60	0.1912	33.81	0.930	3.669	0.029
2000	73.13	4.877	34.45	0.2643	29.04	0.798	2.905	0.023
2005	59.20	4.379	22.09	0.3167	16.88	0.464	1.902	0.015
2010	51.41	4.014	19.60	0.3318	13.39	0.368	1.671	0.023
2015	43.81	3.651	17.56	0.3626	8.81	0.242	0.745	0.016
2016	41.53	3.541	17.53	0.3675	8.90	0.245	0.829	0.018

YEAR	DOMESTIC WASTEWATER				INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER			
	BOD IN OUTPUT*	CH ₄	NITROGEN IN OUTPUT*	N ₂ O	COD IN OUTPUT*	CH ₄	NITROGEN IN OUTPUT*	N ₂ O
	Gg							
2017	39.55	3.547	17.73	0.3920	8.48	0.233	0.788	0.029
2018	38.54	3.571	17.21	0.3948	7.18	0.198	0.624	0.013
2019	37.66	3.530	17.34	0.4474	7.48	0.206	0.595	0.013
2020	37.04	3.489	17.25	0.4570	6.59	0.181	0.536	0.012
2021	35.36	3.382	15.97	0.4298	6.89	0.189	0.624	0.011
2022	34.69	3.264	16.35	0.4425	5.68	0.156	0.514	0.010
2023	34.30	3.187	15.89	0.4911	5.02	0.138	0.496	0.010
2024	33.27	3.138	15.14	0.4809	4.38	0.121	0.514	0.011

*In output means all sources from collected and uncollected wastewater participated on CH₄ or N₂O production.

The distribution of methane and N₂O emissions from domestic and industrial wastewater in Slovakia is presented on **Figures 7.7** and **7.8**.

Figure 7.7: Distribution of the methane emissions (in Gg) from domestic and industrial wastewater

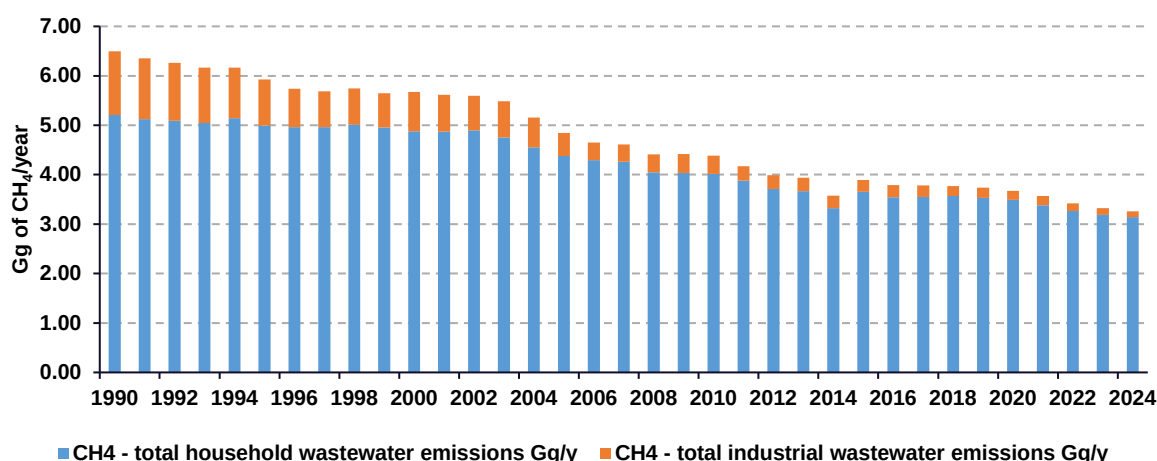
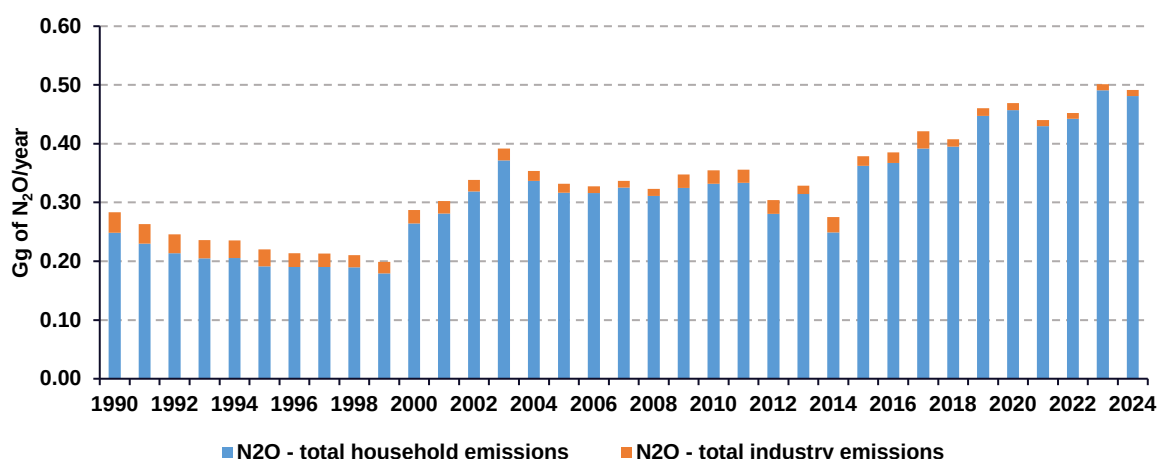


Figure 7.8: Distribution of the N₂O emissions (in Gg) from domestic and industrial wastewater



Domestic Wastewater (CRT 5.D.1) - in 2024, 72.19% of the Slovak population was connected to public sewage systems and the rest is using cesspool tanks or individual treatment systems. Wastewater collection and treatment in Slovakia is developing toward modern, advanced WWTPs. Totally 797 domestic and municipal WWTPs treat yearly about 428 Mil. m³ of wastewater and 79.1% is treated in tertiary level (with nitrogen and phosphorus removal).

All these treatment plants operate in a standard technological line, where raw wastewater undergoes mechanical pre-treatment and then enters the biological stage in the aerobic mode of activated sludge. The result of the process is treated wastewater that goes to the surface recipient - rivers. Balance data (flow, COD, BOD5, SS, N, P..) from these WWTPs are available annually from the SHMI database.

A by-product of the treatment process is excess sludge, which subsequently undergoes a stabilization process. The legislation and practice in wastewater treatment in Slovakia require that sewage sludge must be stabilised directly at the wastewater treatment plant (e.g. Act No 188/2003 Coll. requires that only stabilised sewage sludge can be further processed outside of WWTP i.e. on compost, in incinerator etc.). Thus, according to the Slovak Technical Norm 75 6401 "Sewage Treatment Plants" the small and middle size domestic WWTPs (about 750 plants with capacity obviously lower than 10 000 p.e.) are used an aerobic sludge stabilisation (long term aeration) with sludge retention time (SRT) higher than 25 d. During the stay at WWTPs, this sludge does not go into a state of anaerobic digestion (methanation), i.e. the formation of methane is negligible here.

The largest domestic WWTPs (ca. 50 WWTPs each with a capacity of more than 10 000 p.e.) generate about 76% of total Slovak sewage sludge production. These large WWTPs are processing excess sludge by anaerobic digestion (in digester towers) way with biogas (CH₄ + CO₂) production. The produced biogas is captured in a gas holder, from where it is discharged for combustion in boilers. The result of combustion is either only the heat produced for heating the boiler (approx. 30 WWTPs) or the production of heat and electricity (23 WWTPs) in cogeneration units (CHP). The produced heat is used to heat the digesters and the produced electricity is dissipated into the public electricity grid. The entire biogas system at WWTP is strictly monitored and is maximally protected against leaks of unburned biogas into the air. Therefore, it can be stated that free biogas leaks into the air are under the threshold of significance at large WWTPs, which is why they are not even included in this chapter. All data on produced biogas, heat and electricity from domestic WWTPs biogas are reported in [Chapter 7.6.3](#).

The amount of produced (aerobic and anaerobic) sludge from small and large WWTPs and their further process ways are summarised in [Table 7.25](#).

Table 7.25: Distribution of the sludge from domestic WWTPs (data from the WRI)

YEAR	TOTAL GENERATED	TOTAL USE	DIRECT AGR. LAND APPLIC.	COMPOSTED	INCINER.	LANDFILLED	TEMPORARY STORED ON-SITE
tons							
1990	55 000	45 207	-	-	-	-	-
1995	55 000	45 207	-	-	-	-	-
2000	56 279	35 358	-	-	-	13 796	7 125
2005	56 360	39 120	-	-	-	8 530	8 710
2010	54 760	48 063	923	47 140	-	16	6 681
2015	56 242	51 602	NO	34 689	16 913	1 709	2 932
2016	53 054	45 738	NO	34 695	11 043	2 359	4 957
2017	54 517	46 654	NO	34 416	12 238	2 636	5 227
2018	55 929	44 659	NO	32 982	11 677	2 451	8 819
2019	54 832	45 149	NO	32 217	12 932	2 296	7 387
2020	55 519	48 490	NO	36 562	11 928	2 302	4 727
2021	54 764	50 042	NO	37 289	12 753	456	4 266
2022	55 049	43 835	NO	33 509	10 326	1 540	9 674
2023	56 420	46 747	NO	31 050	15 697	490	9 183
2024	55 476	48 476	NO	34 606	11 535	575	5 943

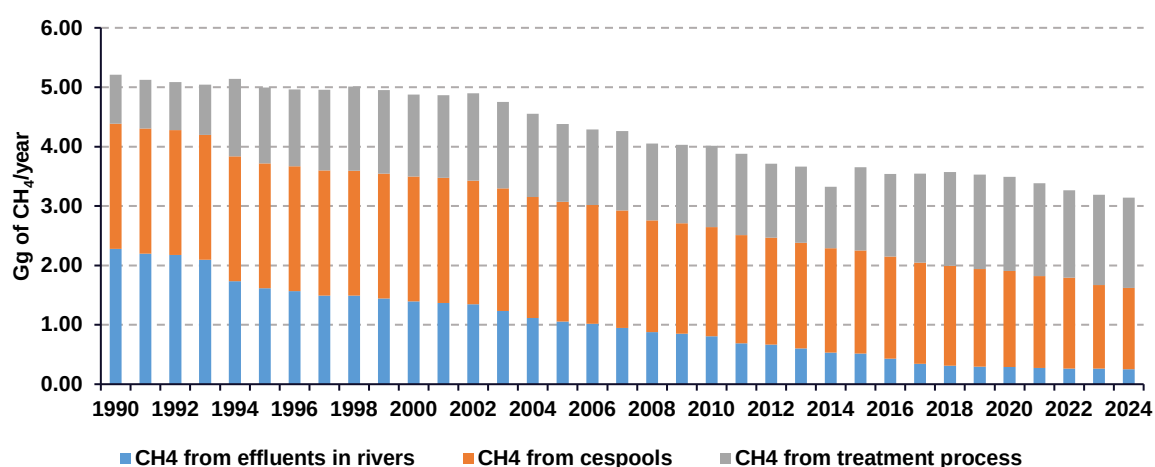
Total methane emissions from domestic wastewater were 3.138 Gg in 2024. The main contributions to these emissions have retention tanks (cesspool lines E + F) with 1.367 Gg as well as treatment

processes (line T) with 1.517 Gg in 2024, which summarily represents about 92% of methane emissions from domestic wastewater ([Tables 7.26](#)). The rest of methane produced emissions (8%) represent organic pollution as treated effluents in rivers.

Table 7.26: Summary of methane emissions from the domestic WW by pathways in particular years (wastewater stream letters C-D-E-F-G-H correspond with streams on [Figure 7.6](#), T – represents methane emissions streams both from treatment processes in centralised and small domestic WWTPs).

PATHWAY	DOMESTIC WW TREATED AND UNTREATED	TREATMENT PROCESS IN WWTPS	UNTREATED DISCHARGE FROM CESSPOOLS TO RIVERS OR SOILS		IN AIR FROM CESSPOOLS TANKS	REST/ UNCATEGORISED	DISCHARGE FROM DOMESTIC WWTPs
	C+D	T	E - rivers	E - soils	F	G	H
MFC	0.035	0.03	0.035	0.1	0.05	0.1	0.035
YEAR	CH ₄ in Gg						
1990	1.084	0.824	0.295	0.842	1.264	0.900	0
1995	0.502	1.274	0.294	0.841	1.263	0.819	0
2000	0.412	1.380	0.294	0.841	1.263	0.687	0
2005	0.190	1.306	0.283	0.807	1.212	0.578	0.002
2010	0.114	1.369	0.241	0.690	1.150	0.445	0.006
2011	0.113	1.369	0.239	0.682	1.137	0.332	0.006
2012	0.101	1.246	0.236	0.675	1.124	0.323	0.007
2013	0.103	1.284	0.234	0.667	1.112	0.258	0.007
2014	0.088	1.032	0.231	0.660	1.099	0.206	0.008
2015	0.083	1.399	0.228	0.652	1.087	0.194	0.008
2016	0.066	1.391	0.226	0.645	1.074	0.132	0.008
2017	0.058	1.503	0.223	0.637	1.062	0.056	0.009
2018	0.055	1.579	0.220	0.630	1.049	0.029	0.009
2019	0.056	1.589	0.216	0.618	1.030	0.011	0.010
2020	0.057	1.584	0.212	0.607	1.011	0.008	0.010
2021	0.054	1.563	0.203	0.580	0.966	0.006	0.010
2022	0.047	1.470	0.201	0.574	0.956	0.005	0.010
2023	0.053	1.518	0.197	0.468	0.936	0.005	0.011
2024	0.049	1.517	0.191	0.456	0.911	0.004	0.011

Figure 7.9: Distribution of the domestic wastewater methane emissions (in Gg)



As can be seen from [Table 7.26](#) and from [Figure 7.9](#), methane emissions from effluents into rivers decreased significantly, which means that the level of waste treatment is gradually increasing. A similar

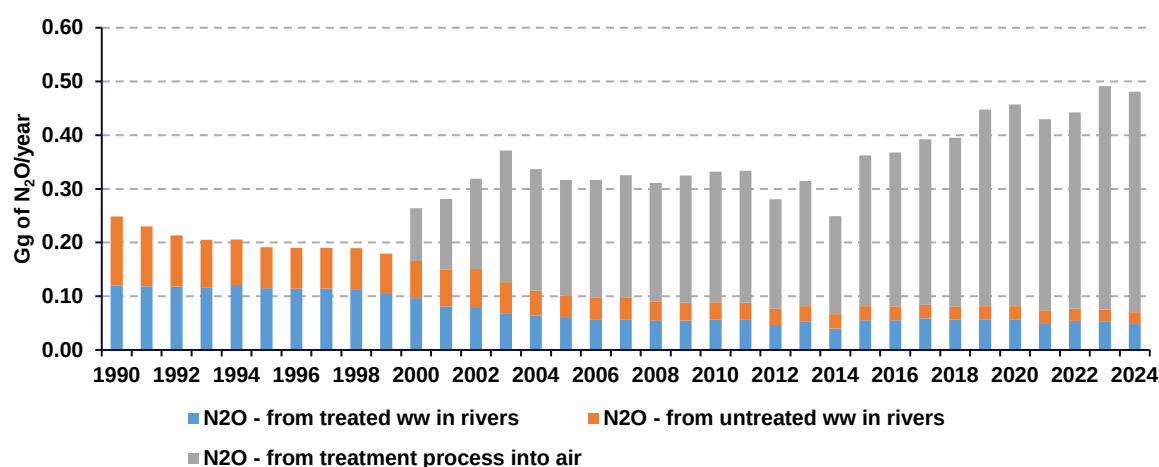
trend can be observed in methane emissions from cesspools, but this stream is no longer the largest source of methane emissions as in the past. This is due to the gradual decrease in the proportion of the population connected to cesspools. On the contrary, by increasing the share of the population connected to sewage and wastewater treatment plants, the process of biological wastewater treatment in activation systems becomes the dominant source of methane.

Total N₂O emissions from domestic wastewater treatment were 0.481 Gg. The minority of N₂O emissions is generated both from WWTPs untreated (0.0220 Gg) and treated discharges (0.0484 Gg), on the other hands, dominant producer is treatment process on WWTPs with 85.4% on total emissions ([Table 7.27](#)).

Table 7.27: Summary of N₂O emissions from the domestic WW by pathways in particular years

YEAR	UNTREATED DISCHARGE AND RETENTION TANKS	DIRECT FROM TREATMENT PROCESS TO AIR	TREATED DISCHARGE	TOTAL
<i>N₂O in Gg</i>				
1990	0.1288	0.0000	0.1198	0.2486
1995	0.0762	0.0000	0.1150	0.1912
2000	0.0693	0.0984	0.0693	0.2643
2005	0.0417	0.2155	0.0595	0.3167
2010	0.0320	0.2432	0.0566	0.3318
2011	0.0319	0.2457	0.0561	0.3337
2012	0.0303	0.2041	0.0465	0.2809
2013	0.0291	0.2332	0.0523	0.3146
2014	0.0269	0.1822	0.0400	0.2491
2015	0.0263	0.2812	0.0552	0.3626
2016	0.0258	0.2863	0.0553	0.3675
2017	0.0252	0.3081	0.0587	0.3920
2018	0.0246	0.3138	0.0564	0.3948
2019	0.0246	0.3655	0.0573	0.4474
2020	0.0244	0.3752	0.0573	0.4570
2021	0.0236	0.3561	0.0500	0.4298
2022	0.0231	0.3655	0.0539	0.4425
2023	0.0228	0.4161	0.0522	0.4911
2024	0.0220	0.4104	0.0484	0.4809

Figure 7.10: Distribution of the domestic wastewater N₂O emissions (in Gg)



As is it evident from [Table 7.27](#) and from [Figure 7.10](#), nitrous oxide emissions from both treated and untreated effluents into rivers decreased continuously. A significantly increasing trend can be observed

for emissions arising from the biological treatment process. This is due to the gradual implementation of nitrification and denitrification processes in new as well as existing WWTPs. It is a new parameter in N₂O emission reports, which completely change emission trends in the historical content. Similar to what was stated with methane emissions, a new calculation of N₂O emissions according to IPCC 2019 Refinement caused significant changes in both partial and total emission values. It can therefore be concluded that with the increase of wastewater treatment technological level, on the one hand, the amount of nitrogen that is discharged from the WWTP to the recipients decreases, but on the other hand, the amount of nitrogen in the form of N₂O, which as a greenhouse gas worsens the quality of the atmosphere, increases.

Industrial Wastewater (CRT 5.D.2) - in 2024, 69 individual plants were included in the group of industrial wastewater treatment plants, which processed a total of 87.9 million m³ of wastewater with a total annual pollution of 41.06 kt COD (938,000 p.e.). In addition, part of the industrial wastewater (from smaller industrial producers) was discharged into the municipal sewers and treated at municipal wastewater treatment plants together with collected domestic wastewater from households (emissions from this part of industrial wastewater is incorporate in Domestic wastewater)

Water consumption for industrial purposes and resulting pollution discharge of wastewater have significantly decreased in the period 1990 – 2015, but during last year's 2018 – 2024 there was a relatively stable wastewater production and slight decrease of organic pollution (as COD and N_{tot} in [Table 7.26](#)).

Similar to domestic WWTPs, industrial plants also output treated water and excess sludge. Input and output data from all these plants are available every year (flow, COD, BOD, SS, N, P...) from SHMI database. Based on these data, emissions (CH₄ and N₂O) from industrial WWTPs are calculated. In six from 69 WWTPs, the wastewater is (partially) treated in an anaerobic reactor (IC-reactor, mixed), the biogas produced is burned and used to heat the reactors. Similar to domestic wastewater treatment plants, the entire biogas system at these WWTP is strictly monitored and is maximally protected against leaks of unburned biogas into the air. Therefore, it can be stated that free biogas leaks into the air are negligible at these WWTPs, which is why they are not even mentioned in this chapter. All data on produced biogas and heat in industrial WWTPs are reported in [Chapter 7.3](#).

Until 2001, produced and removed industrial treatment sludge was reported as “NE” in the CRT table 5.D.2. In the reflection of the discussion during the UNFCCC review 2019, data about sludge production and disposal ways from industrial wastewater treatment (back from the year 2005) were processed based on the ŠÚ SR and the “IS Odpady”, which is a database of waste production operated by the MŽP SR. For the purposes of this submission, the actual values of industrial sludge production have been used ([Table 7.28](#)).

Table 7.28: Distribution of the sludge from industrial WWTPs since 2005 (data from the ŠÚ SR)

YEAR	TOTAL GENERATED	TOTAL USE	DIRECT AGR. LAND APPLIC.	COMPOSTED	INCINER.	LANDFILLED	TEMPORARY STORED ON-SITE
<i>tons (DS)</i>							
2005	10 307	5 577	2 231	1 037	1 501	785	24
2010	25 571	19 769	1 102	6 369	1 228	11 058	13
2015	11 485	7 500	813	3 248	2 496	898	45
2016	13 651	12 200	1 134	3 353	2 021	5 641	50
2017	22 211	15 538	362	3 460	1 206	1 063	9 447
2018	49 669	40 461	287	3 520	3 307	1 006	32 341
2019	12 935	9 393	49	3 361	2 663	1 327	1 993
2020	32 599	28 611	1	3 893	1 326	6 445	16 946
2021	20 724	10 992	1	3 191	1 013	6 034	750

YEAR	TOTAL GENERATED	TOTAL USE	DIRECT AGR. LAND APPLIC.	COMPOSTED	INCINER.	LANDFILLED	TEMPORARY STORED ON-SITE
<i>tons (DS)</i>							
2022	14 240	10 046	1	1 905	925	5 598	1 618
2023	16 130	10 179	5	4 419	1 417	1 657	2 683
2024	31 981	19 530	193	3 668	1 094	8 602	5 973

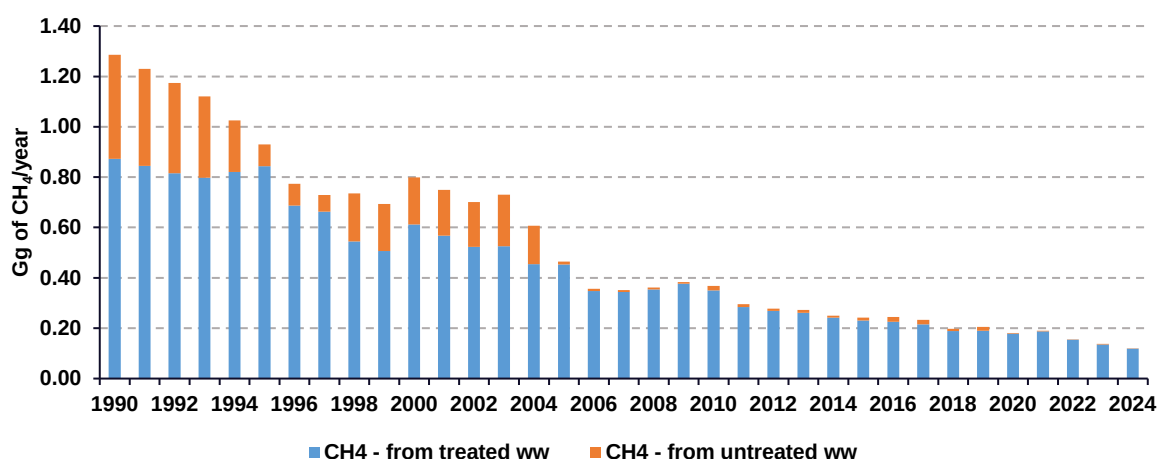
Total methane emissions were estimated to be 0.1205 Gg and total N₂O emissions were 0.0106 Gg from industrial wastewater treatment in 2024. The pathways A and B ([Figure 7.6](#)) are included in the estimation of methane emissions. [Table 7.29](#) shows the activity data and resulting emissions estimation.

Table 7.29: GHG emissions from industrial wastewater treatment in particular years

YEAR	TOTAL ORGANIC PRODUCT	NITROGEN IN EFFLUENT	CH ₄	N ₂ O
	<i>kt DC - COD</i>	<i>Gg</i>		
1990	46.746	4.435	1.286	0.0348
1995	33.814	3.669	0.930	0.0288
2000	29.035	2.905	0.798	0.0228
2005	16.880	1.902	0.464	0.0149
2010	13.386	1.671	0.368	0.0227
2011	10.747	1.463	0.296	0.0221
2012	10.080	1.283	0.277	0.0233
2013	9.919	1.041	0.273	0.0140
2014	9.072	0.836	0.249	0.0261
2015	8.811	0.745	0.242	0.0160
2016	8.899	0.829	0.245	0.0177
2017	8.480	0.788	0.233	0.0290
2018	7.184	0.624	0.198	0.0128
2019	7.477	0.594	0.206	0.0128
2020	6.590	0.536	0.181	0.0120
2021	6.888	0.624	0.189	0.0107
2022	5.676	0.514	0.156	0.0098
2023	5.021	0.496	0.138	0.0101
2024	4.383	0.514	0.121	0.0106

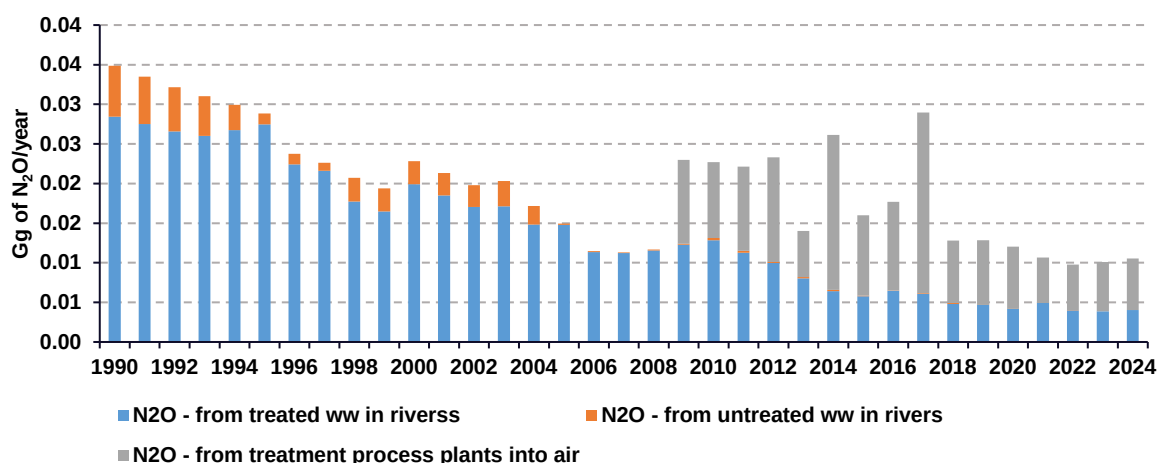
The [Figure 7.11](#) confirms significantly decrease of methane emissions both from treated as well as untreated industrial wastewater. In contrast to domestic wastewater, industrial wastewater does not consider the process of methane formation at a WWTP with activated sludge (default EF = 0 in Table 6.8. Updated in the 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories). Especially, the proportion of untreated WW is already almost negligible, which indicates a high level of industrial wastewater treatment quality.

Figure 7.11: Distribution of the industrial wastewater methane emissions (in Gg)



Even with N_2O emissions, a significant decrease is observed in the items treated and untreated wastewater. Since 2009, balance data on the input and output of industrial WWTPs have been available. Based on these data, the emissions produced in the process of nitrification and denitrification were also calculated (similarly as in domestic wastewater chapter). These data also have a decreasing tendency, with the exception of the years 2014 and 2017, when there were extremely high TN loads in wastewater. However, the slight decrease in N_2O emissions continues ([Figure 7.12](#)).

Figure 7.12: Distribution of the industrial wastewater N_2O emissions (in Gg)



7.5.2. Methodological Issues

Domestic Wastewater (CRT 5.D.1) - the IPCC 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC 2006 GL method was accommodated to reflect new available data and observed trends in wastewater management. Known influent and effluent BOD from all individual domestic WWTPs (evidence database from SHMÚ) was used in emissions estimation from WWTPs instead of calculating a difference between theoretical total organics on input (TOW from population equivalent) and organic component removed with sludge (evidence data from VÚVH). At present, we still feel a lack of information about individual treatment systems (cesspools and domestic WWTPs), so emissions for these systems have been calculated on the basis of the estimated number of inhabitants using population equivalent.

In contrast to the erroneous calculation in the previous year (NID 2025), we used the amount of NT entering the treatment plants to calculate N_2O emissions. This significantly increased the calculated amount of N_2O emissions (see recalculation [Chapter 7.1.](#)).

Default parameters and emission factors from the IPCC 2019 Refinement were used for CH₄ and N₂O emissions estimation of domestic wastewater. Default value 0.6 kg CH₄/kg BOD was used for the maximum CH₄ producing capacity (B₀). Default value 0.035 for methane correction factor (MCF) was used for all pathways except for retention tanks (cesspools) where MCF=0.05 was applied. MCF for direct emissions from treatment processes was used 0.03.

Identification of wastewater pathways is based on population using individual pathways. Estimation of CH₄ emissions from collected domestic wastewater is based on BOD measured data on really generated discharged pollution to watercourses from public sewers. Emissions of CH₄ from cesspool tanks, dry toilets, small domestic WWTPs and from untreated discharge from public sewers were estimated based on population and BOD₅ per person per day (60 g – country-specific value).

Industrial Wastewater (CRT 5.D.2) - The new methodology recommended by the IPCC 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC 2006 GL has been used for estimating emissions from industrial wastewater already in previous year report. The same methodology was used in this year also. COD values from individual industrial WWTPs reported by the SHMÚ were used in methane emissions estimation. It is assumed that the use of the reported COD data will provide better results than estimation according to the methodology provided in Chapter 6.4.1.3 of the IPCC 2019 Refinement to the IPCC 2006 GL. Treated and untreated pollution (as COD) from industrial wastewater discharged into rivers by separate industrial sewers were considered here as a methane emissions source. Industrial wastewater discharged to public sewers is included in domestic wastewater. Default value 0.25 kg CH₄/kg COD of maximum CH₄ producing capacity (B₀) was used. Default value 0.11 of methane correction factor (MCF) for both pathways was used (old methodology used MCF = 0.1). It is expected if anaerobic treatment of industrial wastewater was used (only six facilities), that all methane from this treatment was burned (with or without energy utilization). Unlike domestic wastewater, the new calculation methodology does not consider methane production in the activated sludge process (EF = 0).

In compare to the old methodology, the IPCC 2019 Refinement provides a slightly changed methodology for the estimation of N₂O emissions from industrial wastewater. Slovakia currently collects information on produced and discharged pollution from all sources. The SHMÚ and ŠÚ SR started to publish data on nitrogen discharged to watercourses from 2009. These data allowed to develop a simple model, which estimates N₂O emissions generated from the treated and untreated discharge of industrial wastewater. For emissions estimation from industrial wastewater, default emission factors based on the IPCC 2019 Refinement were used. Default value 0.005 kg N₂O-N/kg N was used. Data on discharged nitrogen are available only for the period 2009 – 2024. A good correlation (0.92) was identified between the discharged TN and COD. COD was used for extrapolation of missing TN activity data in the period 1990 – 2008. Extrapolations were done separately for treated and untreated discharge.

N₂O emissions from nitrification-denitrification processes were realized only for the period 2009 – 2024, when real input and output for N-loads were available. Default EF = 0.016 kg N₂O/kg TN was used to calculate emissions from the cleaning process (according to IPCC 2019 Refinement).

7.5.3. Uncertainty Assessment and Time-series Consistency

Overall uncertainty used in Approach 1 of the analyses are provided in the [Table 7.30](#).

Table 7.30: Activity data and EF uncertainty for 5.D category

CATEGORY	GAS	ACTIVITY DATA UNCERTAINTY	EMISSION FACTOR UNCERTAINTY
5.D Wastewater Treatment and Discharge	CH ₄	4.44	31.44
5.D Wastewater Treatment and Discharge	N ₂ O	6.74	31.44

These values were calculated based on the detailed values provided below.

Domestic Wastewater (CRT 5.D.1) - the default uncertainties based on the IPCC 2019 Refinement were used and adjusted (where possible) to assess emissions estimation and to reflect country-specific data or circumstances. The calculation of methane emissions was based on real pollution data (BOD₅) at the output of existing WWTPs. Emissions from individual treatment systems (septic tanks) were defined on an estimate of the number of inhabitants connected to these facilities. However, the operation of these individual installations is outside the central evidence and therefore emissions from this group are burdened with very high uncertainty.

The list of the most significant emission factors and their uncertainty range is given in **Table 7.31**. To define the total uncertainty of emissions for methane or N₂O is relatively complicated, as the total uncertainty should be defined as the conjunction of the all-individual uncertainties entering into the final emission calculation. Based on expert estimates and discussions, a value of $\pm 15\%$ was defined as the overall uncertainty for methane emissions and a value of $\pm 25\%$ was defined for N₂O emissions.

Table 7.31: Uncertainties for the category of domestic wastewater treatment

EMISSION FACTORS AND ACTIVITY DATA	UNCERTAINTY RANGE
Emission factors	
<u>For methane calculation:</u>	
EF _j (kg CH ₄ /kg BOD) = 0.6 (default value)	$\pm 10\%$
MCF for treated and untreated system = 0.1 (default value)	$\pm 10\%$
MCF for cesspools systems = 0.05 (default value)	$\pm 20\%$ (temperature depend)
<u>For N₂O calculation:</u>	
N ₂ O Emission factor effluent = 0.005 (default value)	$\pm 10\%$
Activity data	
<u>For methane calculation:</u>	
TOW from operational WWTPs influent and effluent (SHMÚ data)	$\pm 10\%$ (sampling and analytical errors)
BOD per person and day (for septic tanks) = 60 g/person per day	$\pm 20\%$
Human population distribution (collected, uncollected)	$\pm 5\%$
<u>For N₂O calculation:</u>	
N _{eff} from real WWTPs influent and effluent (SHMÚ data)	$\pm 10\%$ (sampling and analytical errors)
Protein annual consumption (approximation)	$\pm 15\%$
N in sludge (VÚVH data)	$\pm 10\%$ (sampling and analytical errors)

Industrial Wastewater (CRT 5.D.2) - the default uncertainties based on the IPCC 2019 Refinement to the IPCC 2006 GL were used to assess methane and N₂O emissions estimation and also to reflect country-specific data or circumstances. The calculation of methane and N₂O emissions was based on real pollution data (COD and TN) at the effluent of all existing industrial WWTPs. Data on the proportion of treated and untreated industrial water were also available.

The list of the most significant emission factors and their uncertainty range is given in **Table 7.32**. To define the total uncertainty of industrial wastewater emissions for methane or N₂O is relatively complicated, as the total uncertainty should be defined as the conjunction of the individual uncertainties entering into the final emission calculation. Based on expert estimates and also based on recommendation data from the IPCC 2019 Refinement (Table 6.13 was updated), a different value of the overall uncertainty for methane N₂O emissions was defined.

Table 7.32: Uncertainties for the category of industrial wastewater treatment

EMISSION FACTORS AND ACTIVITY DATA	UNCERTAINTY RANGE
Emission factors	
<u>For methane calculation:</u>	
Maximum CH ₄ producing capacity (B ₀)	$\pm 30\%$
EF _j (kg CH ₄ /kg COD) = 0.25 (default value)	$\pm 10\%$
MCF for treated and untreated system = 0.1 (default value)	$\pm 10\%$
<u>For N₂O calculation:</u>	
N ₂ O Emission factor effluent = 0.005 (default value)	$\pm 30\%$

EMISSION FACTORS AND ACTIVITY DATA	UNCERTAINTY RANGE
Activity data	
<u>For methane calculation:</u>	
Human population (P)	±5%
TOW from real industrial WWTPs effluent (SHMÚ data)	±20% (sampling and analytical errors)
<u>For N₂O calculation:</u>	
N _{eff} from real WWTPs influent and effluent (SHMÚ data)	±25% (sampling and analytical errors)

7.5.4. Description of any Flexibility Applied

Not applicable.

7.5.5. Category-specific QA/QC and Verification

Description of the QA/QC system and verification of emissions inventory in the categories Domestic Wastewater (CRT 5.D.1) and Industrial Wastewater (CRT 5.D.2) of the Waste sector is provided in [Chapter 7.1.](#) in the part [Category-Specific QA/QC and Verification Process.](#)

7.5.6. Category-specific Recalculations

[Domestic Wastewater \(CRT 5.D.1\)](#) - estimation of CH₄ and N₂O emissions from domestic wastewater sector were calculated using a new calculation methodology according to the 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories already in previous year report. There were many changes on individual level in the calculated CH₄ and N₂O emission data caused by a change of the default MCF and EF values for discharge from treated and untreated systems, for wastewater treatment systems emissions, by efficiency of BOD₅, COD, N_{tot} removal in primary, secondary and tertiary treatment systems, etc. This year were recalculations realised only by changing of MCF for cesspools as above stated.

Detailed comments and final comparison of the previous inventory and re-calculated time-series are presented in the [Chapter 7.1.](#) Recalculation data for methane emissions from domestic wastewater are recorded in the [Table 7.7.](#)

[Industrial Wastewater \(CRT 5.D.2\)](#) - due to slight changes in the recommended calculation procedures (according to the IPCC 2019 Refinement), there were changes in the resulting values of individual parameters as well as in the resulting total values. A new calculation for both methane and nitrogen emissions were carried out in the industrial wastewater sector. A detailed comparison of the previous inventory submission for time-series and new data for methane emissions are shown in [Table 7.7.](#)

7.5.7. Category-specific Planned Improvements

Planned improvements: There are several simplifications or inaccuracies in the entire calculation, which can caused deviations from the definition of emissions. The major weakness occurs in the definition of the quantity and quality of wastewater accumulated in cesspools, their subsequent distribution to the nearest wastewater treatment plant, or illegal export of cesspool contents to land or rivers. Although the Water Act No. 364/2004 defines the obligation to export wastewater from cesspools exclusively to WWTPs, there is currently no registration system to define the quantity and quality of wastewater from cesspools that are accepted at WWTPs. Recently, the proportion of the population legally exports the contents of their cesspools to the WWTP is not recorded. The Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic has been trying for a long time to create a registration system for collecting data on cesspools and their export to wastewater treatment plants. Once created and applied in practice, this data will be used to definition of emissions from cesspools what can lead to improvements in inventory.

Currently, organic pollution in wastewater is considered biogenic, i.e. the direct production of CO₂ from the wastewater treatment process is not included in wastewater emissions. To specify and define the

proportion of biogenic and/or fossil carbon in wastewater, preparation of a radionuclide analysis of C¹⁴ in wastewater from several wastewater treatment plants is planned. If the share of fossil carbon is significant, this will be included in fossil CO₂ balance.

Implementation of recommendations: According to statement of the TERT during the EU Comprehensive Review of the GHG inventory performed in 2025, Slovakia quantifies N₂O emissions from domestic wastewater using equation 6.9 from the 2019 Refinement (Vol. 5, Chap 6, p. 6.37). Instead of the amount of N in the influent (TN_{dom}), the amount of N removed upon treatment as activity data was used. The EFs in Table 6.A5 (in the IPCC 2019 Refinement) are clearly defined as N₂O-N emissions per kg of N in the influent and need to be used accordingly. Based on this recommendation, a recalculation of N₂O emissions from domestic wastewater for the years 2000 – 2023 was performed using the correct procedure. Changes and the introduction of new default factors as well as the application of new calculation procedures led to significant changes in the resulting emissions from domestic wastewater as well as in total emissions production. With the change of methane emissions, also implied methane emission factors were changed (see [Chapter 7.1.](#)).

7.6. Memo Items (CRT 5.F)

7.6.1. Category Description

The IPCC Waste Model provides estimates on stored carbon and overview of this parameter is shown in [Table 7.33](#), disaggregated to municipal solid waste and non-municipal solid waste. (Note: These data were not inserted in the CRT table 5.F, as this table requires CO₂ emissions, but SWDS are generating CH₄. The main contradiction is that long-term stored carbon remains as carbon. Emissions in these categories were recalculated based on the changes in waste disposal composition (see [Chapter 7.2](#)).

Table 7.33: Accumulated Long-term stored C in SWDS in particular years

YEAR	ACCUMULATED STORED C	ANNUAL CHANGE IN STORED C	ANNUAL CHANGE IN STORED C IN HWP WASTE
	Gg		
1990	1 043.18	47.67	35.48
1995	1 244.80	42.18	28.26
2000	1 512.78	54.61	32.62
2005	1 852.94	74.89	45.90
2010	2 295.50	97.29	59.94
2011	2 382.54	87.04	52.40
2012	2 465.10	82.57	48.73
2013	2 541.06	75.95	44.82
2014	2 617.18	76.12	44.94
2015	2 698.17	81.00	47.68
2016	2 774.17	76.00	44.85
2017	2 849.79	75.62	43.88
2018	2 920.18	70.38	39.98
2019	2 987.92	67.74	37.55
2020	3 052.49	64.57	36.23
2021	3 097.31	44.82	22.47
2022	3 139.07	41.77	20.75
2023	3 177.35	38.28	19.00
2024	3 218.52	41.17	20.46

7.6.2. Methodological Issues

Consistent with the methodology in the category 5.A.

7.6.3. Uncertainty Assessment and Time-series Consistency

Not applicable.

7.6.4. Description of Any Flexibility Applied

Not applicable.

7.6.5. Category-specific QA/QC and Verification

Description of the QA/QC system and verification of emissions inventory in the categories [Memo Items \(5.F\)](#) of the Waste sector is provided in [Chapter 7.1.](#) in the part [Category-Specific QA/QC and Verification Process](#).

7.6.6. Category-specific Recalculations

There were no recalculations in 2026 submissions.

7.6.7. Category-specific Planned Improvements

There are no planned improvements for this category. Potential improvements are connected with the category 5.A.

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CHAPTER 8. OTHER (CRT SECTOR 6)

Slovakia does not report any emissions under the sector Other.

CHAPTER 9. INDIRECT CO₂ AND NITROUS OXIDE EMISSIONS

9.1. Description of Sources of Indirect Emissions in the GHG Inventory

The CO₂ resulting from the atmospheric oxidation of CH₄, CO and NMVOC is referred to as indirect CO₂. The IPCC 2006 GL and the IPCC 2019 Refinement provide a method how the CO₂ inputs from the atmospheric oxidation of NMVOC in industry can be calculated.

Indirect CO₂ emissions from this processes were estimated and are included in the IPPU sector. Indirect emissions were estimated in the category 2.D – Non-energy Products from Fuels and Solvent Use for the first time in this submissions and reported for the time series. More information can be found in [Chapter 4.5](#).

Indirect N₂O emissions in the Agriculture sector address nitrous oxide (N₂O) emissions that result from the deposition of the nitrogen emitted as NO_x and NH₃. N₂O is produced in soils through the biological processes of nitrification and denitrification. Indirect N₂O emissions from manure management are reported in CRT table 3.B(b) as a part of N₂O emissions in this category. These indirect emissions result from volatile nitrogen losses, that occur during manure collection and storage and which are diffused into the surrounding air. Nitrogen losses begin at the point of excretion in houses and other animal production areas and continue through on-site management in storage and treatment systems. Indirect N₂O emissions from these sources are included in the categories 3.B(b).5 – Indirect N₂O emissions from manure management.

Indirect N₂O emissions from managed soils are reported in CRT table 3.D.2 – Indirect N₂O emissions from managed soils as a part of N₂O emissions. These emissions are from the following sources:

- the volatilization of N (as NH₃ and NO_x) following the application of synthetic and organic N fertilizers and /or urine and dung deposition from grazing animals,
- and the subsequent deposition of the N as ammonium (NH₄⁺) and oxides of N (NO_x) on soils and waters, and the leaching and runoff of N from synthetic and organic N fertilizer additions, crop residues, mineralization /immobilization of N associated with loss/gain of soil C in mineral soils through land use change or management practices, and urine and dung deposition from grazing animals.

No indirect emissions are reported in the Energy, LULUCF and Waste sectors.

9.2. Methodological Issues

Methodological issues on indirect emissions estimations are provided in [Chapter 4.5](#). and [Chapter 5.5](#).

9.3. Uncertainty Assessment and Time-series Consistency

Not applicable, more information can be find in air pollution inventory under NECD.

9.4. Category-specific QA/QC and Verification

QA/QC and verification processes on indirect emissions estimations are provided in [Chapter 4.5.](#) and [Chapter 5.5.](#)

9.5. Category-specific Recalculations, Including Explanatory Information and Justifications for Recalculations, Changes Made in Response to the Review Process and Impacts on Emission Trends

No recalculations in this category, information are provided in [Chapter 4.5.](#) and [Chapter 5.5.](#)

9.6. Category-specific Planned Improvements, Including Tracking of those Identified in the Review Process

No planned improvements in this category, information are provided in [Chapter 4.5.](#) and [Chapter 5.5.](#)

CHAPTER 10. RECALCULATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS

10.1. Explanations and Justifications for Recalculations, Including in Response to the Review Process

Inventory is improved continuously according to recommendations from the reviews, expert judgments, results from QA activities and based on software updates or implementing more advanced methodologies.

Priorities are set based on the results of the key category and uncertainty analyses. During the planning and implementation of these improvements, consistency across the time series is maintained in accordance with the IPCC guidelines. The impacts of recalculations; such as methodological improvements, updates of activity data, and corrections; on the overall time series are subsequently assessed and discussed.

In 2025, only simplified UNFCCC review with no recommendation took place and all previous recommendation were implemented according to the Improvement Plan 2025.

ESR comprehensive review in 2025 resulted with 19 recommendations of which 13 were in LULUCF sector. List of recommendations, along with description, status of implementation and NID part indications can be found in [Annex 4, Table A4.3.](#)

The list of the major recalculations with the short descriptions made in the 2025 submission is summarized in [Table 10.5](#).

Focus of the recalculations and improvements was put on the recommendations raised during comprehensive ESR review mostly in LULUCF, agricultural sectors and fugitive emissions. Other recalculations are connected with the COPERT software update in Road Transportation, where new input data and updating methodologies were applied.

Changes in methodological approach connecting to implementation of the IPCC 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines were developed and prepared under the project funded from EU grand successfully implemented in the years 2022 – 2023. More information can be found on the [website: PROJECT EMISSIONS – Preparation of methodology and improvement of emission inventories and emission projections](#).

The recalculations made since the previous inventory submission (2025) are described also in the appropriate sectoral [Chapters 3-7](#).

10.2. Implications for Emission and Removal Levels

Reflecting the QA/QC activities for improving the emissions inventory of GHG and recommendations provided by the review experts during the review process for inventory submissions under the UNFCCC, the experts involved in the National System of the Slovak Republic proposed the recalculations of several subsectors and categories.

In the tables [Table 10.1](#) and [Table 10.2](#) below, the differences between previous year submission (April, 2025) and latest submission (March, 2026) are shown for the 2023 a 1990.

Table 10.1: Differences between 2025 and 2026 submissions for year 2023

GHG category	Previous submission in Gg of CO ₂ eq.	Latest submission in Gg of CO ₂ eq.	Difference in Gg of CO ₂ eq.	Difference in %
Energy	24 927.36	25 085.58	158.22	0.63%
IPPU	7 292.59	7 274.90	-17.69	-0.24%
Agriculture	2 181.85	2 545.67	363.82	16.68%
LULUCF	-7 775.62	-7 154.98	620.64	-7.98%
Waste	1 671.86	1 707.61	35.75	2.14%
Total (without LULUCF)	36 073.66	36 613.77	540.11	1.50%
Total (with LULUCF)	28 298.03	29 458.78	1 160.75	4.10%
Total (without LULUCF, with indirect)	36 114.74	36 654.84	540.11	1.50%
Total (with LULUCF, with indirect)	28 339.11	29 499.86	1 160.75	4.10%

National total (without LULUCF, with indirect emissions) in 2023 is 1.5% higher due to the recalculations. Most visible change is in Agriculture sector, detailed informations can be found in the [Chapter 5](#).

Table 10.2: Differences between 2025 and 2026 submissions for base year 1990

GHG category	Previous submission in Gg of CO ₂ eq.	Latest submission in Gg of CO ₂ eq.	Difference in Gg of CO ₂ eq.	Difference in %
Energy	56 942.20	57 157.65	215.45	0.38%
IPPU	9 427.67	9 427.67	0.00	0.00%
Agriculture	5 871.03	6 402.50	531.47	9.05%
LULUCF	-8 892.53	-9 172.29	-279.76	3.15%
Waste	1 184.66	1 178.79	-5.87	-0.50%

Total (without LULUCF)	73 425.57	74 166.62	741.05	1.01%
Total (with LULUCF)	64 533.04	64 994.33	461.29	0.71%
Total (without LULUCF, with indirect)	73 513.34	74 254.39	741.05	1.01%
Total (with LULUCF, with indirect)	64 620.81	65 082.10	461.29	0.71%

Impact of recalculations for national total (without LULUCF, with indirect emissions) in the base year is 1%, emissions are higher than the values submitted last year also mostly because of Agriculture sector.

10.3. Implications for Emission and Removal Trends, Including Timeseries Consistency

The results of recalculations listed in [Tables 10.3](#) and [10.4](#) were provided in CTR tables 2026, March submission against previous inventory submission from April 15, 2025. The [Table 10.5](#) presents list of performed recalculations with the short summarizing description (detailed information is provided in the sectoral chapters in this document). Total GHG emissions without LULUCF and with indirect emissions increased after recalculations made in 2026 submission for the year 1990 by 1.01%, and for the year 2023 increased by 1.5% ([Table 10.3](#)). Regarding total GHG emissions with LULUCF and with indirect emissions, GHG emissions increased in 2026 submission by 4.10% for the year 2023 ([Table 10.4](#)). This comparison used the GWP taken from [AR5](#).

Table 10.3: Comparison of the GHG emissions trend without LULUCF and with indirect emissions in 2025 and 2026 submissions

NATIONAL GHG INVENTORY WITHOUT LULUCF WITH INDIRECT EMISSIONS			
YEAR	Submission 2025 v3	Submission 2026 v2.0	2026 v2.0/2025 v3
	Gg of CO ₂ eq.		%
1990	73 513.34	74 254.39	101.01%
1991	64 177.97	64 778.69	100.94%
1992	58 198.55	59 947.81	103.01%
1993	54 642.99	56 304.09	103.04%
1994	52 095.68	53 857.04	103.38%
1995	52 617.26	54 389.34	103.37%
1996	52 465.61	54 294.42	103.49%
1997	52 244.35	54 165.07	103.68%
1998	51 505.00	53 478.42	103.83%
1999	50 282.12	52 160.12	103.73%
2000	48 360.51	50 293.38	104.00%
2001	50 631.62	52 552.22	103.79%
2002	49 323.51	51 284.87	103.98%
2003	49 648.66	51 415.79	103.56%
2004	50 318.75	52 060.99	103.46%
2005	50 336.41	52 064.81	103.43%
2006	50 266.70	51 594.10	102.64%
2007	48 398.28	49 716.18	102.72%
2008	48 797.00	50 267.64	103.01%
2009	44 567.68	45 930.74	103.06%
2010	45 476.25	47 138.03	103.65%

NATIONAL GHG INVENTORY WITHOUT LULUCF WITH INDIRECT EMISSIONS			
YEAR	Submission 2025 v3	Submission 2026 v2.0	2026 v2.0/2025 v3
	Gg of CO ₂ eq.		%
2011	44 373.20	45 581.51	102.72%
2012	42 014.11	43 166.60	102.74%
2013	41 690.86	43 091.79	103.36%
2014	39 688.50	41 094.52	103.54%
2015	40 455.60	41 431.02	102.41%
2016	41 006.56	42 254.44	103.04%
2017	42 146.51	43 237.64	102.59%
2018	42 004.85	42 865.23	102.05%
2019	39 659.93	40 438.60	101.96%
2020	36 957.76	37 677.44	101.95%
2021	40 920.57	41 384.47	101.13%
2022	36 880.44	37 155.49	100.75%
2023	36 114.74	36 654.84	101.50%

Figure 10.1: Comparison of the recalculated GHG emissions trend without LULUCF and with indirect emissions in 2025 and 2026 submissions for 1990 – 2023 in Gg of CO₂ eq.

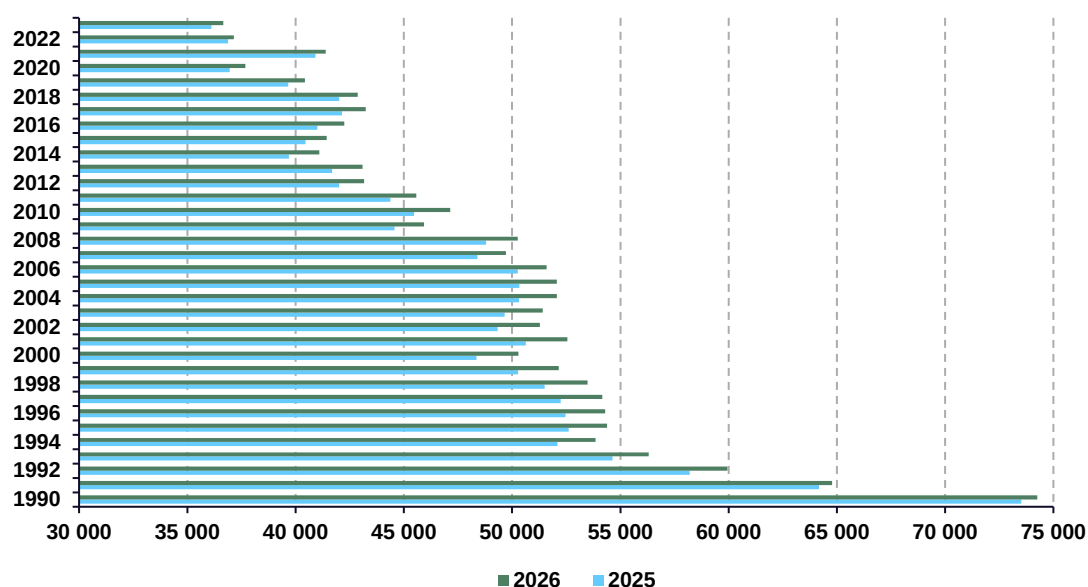
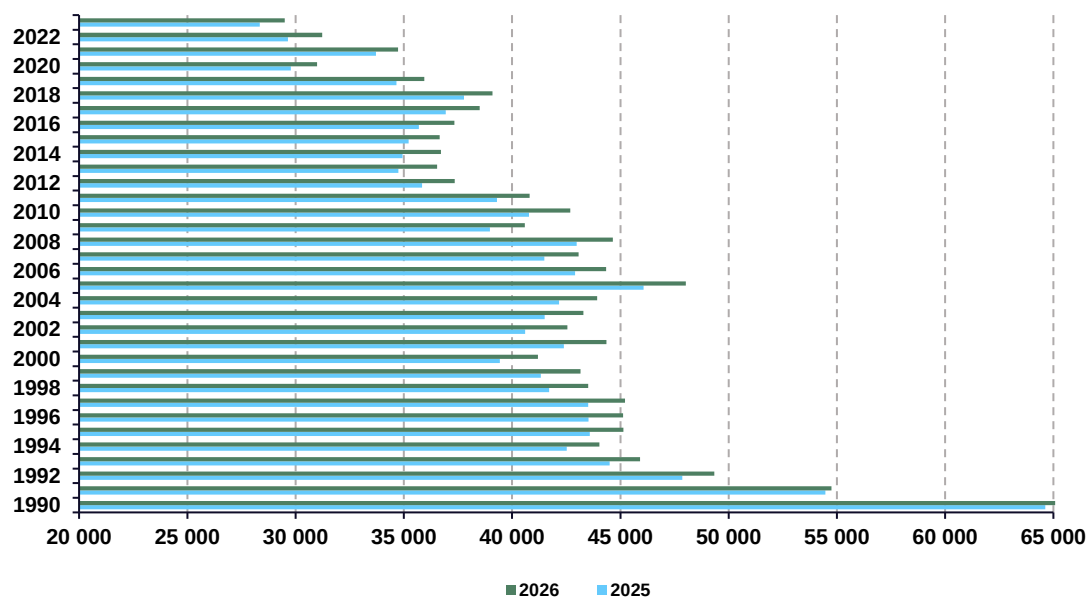


Table 10.2: Comparison of the recalculated GHG emissions trend with LULUCF and with indirect emissions in 2025 and 2026 submissions for 1990 – 2023 in Gg of CO₂ eq.

NATIONAL GHG INVENTORY WITH LULUCF AND WITH INDIRECT EMISSIONS			
YEAR	Submission 2025 v3	Submission 2026 v2.0	2026 v2.0/2025 v3
	Gg of CO ₂ eq.		%
1990	64 620.81	65 082.10	100.71%
1991	54 463.38	54 755.05	100.54%
1992	47 854.33	49 339.23	103.10%
1993	44 509.63	45 903.11	103.13%
1994	42 522.16	44 034.21	103.56%
1995	43 590.22	45 134.71	103.54%
1996	43 529.37	45 126.78	103.67%
1997	43 519.59	45 209.31	103.88%
1998	41 713.36	43 518.32	104.33%
1999	41 330.77	43 156.95	104.42%
2000	39 439.59	41 198.25	104.46%
2001	42 389.16	44 355.26	104.64%
2002	40 602.60	42 556.74	104.81%
2003	41 502.90	43 298.46	104.33%
2004	42 165.17	43 932.26	104.19%
2005	46 072.14	48 017.60	104.22%
2006	42 908.64	44 344.89	103.35%
2007	41 487.01	43 066.56	103.81%
2008	42 979.04	44 658.07	103.91%
2009	38 978.91	40 585.32	104.12%
2010	40 772.59	42 690.62	104.70%
2011	39 307.55	40 813.21	103.83%
2012	35 847.59	37 351.78	104.20%
2013	34 754.13	36 531.76	105.11%
2014	34 933.33	36 713.33	105.10%
2015	35 220.94	36 652.02	104.06%
2016	35 693.32	37 335.77	104.60%
2017	36 941.68	38 508.96	104.24%
2018	37 772.80	39 095.61	103.50%
2019	34 664.75	35 944.57	103.69%
2020	29 777.95	30 985.56	104.06%
2021	33 707.75	34 728.10	103.03%
2022	29 653.26	31 229.07	105.31%
2023	28 339.11	29 499.86	104.10%

Figure 10.2: Comparison of the recalculated GHG emissions trend with LULUCF and with indirect emissions in 2025 and 2026 submissions for 1990 – 2023 in Gg of CO₂ eq.



10.4. Areas of Improvement in Response to the Review Process

Emission inventory is continuously improving. Detailed descriptions about steps taken during the inventory preparation can be found in the [Chapters 1.2.2.](#) and [1.2.3.](#) in the part [Inventory improvement](#).

Improvements are primarily focus on the recommendations from reviews, improvements plan are prepared and evaluated annually.

List of recommendations, along with description, status of implementation and NID part indications can be found in [Annex 4, Table A4.3](#).

10.5. Areas of Improvement and/or Capacity-building Related to the Flexibility Provisions Applied with Self-determined Estimated Time Frames for Improvements

Not applicable.

Table 10.5: List of recalculations in March 15, 2026 submission against April 15, 2025 submission with short explanation

Recalculated category (submission 2025 v3 versus submission 2026 v2.0)		Years	GHG Affected	Explanation
1. ENERGY SECTOR				
1.A.3.b	1.A.3.b – Road Transportation	2013 – 2023	CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O	Update of the COPERT model and EF for different vehicle types
1.A.3.c	1.A.3.c – Railways	2023	CH ₄ , N ₂ O	Correction of calculation
1.A.3.d	1.A.3.d – Domestic Navigation	2023	Biogenic CO ₂	Correction of calculation
1.A.4.b	1.A.4.b – Households - Biomass	2023	CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O	Improvement in input data for biomass consumption estimation model.
1.A.4.b	1.A.4.b – Households – Solid Biomass	1990-2024	CH ₄ , N ₂ O	Change of methodological tier for CH ₄ EF and N ₂ O EF from IPCC default value to CS (solid biomass). Enhance of the accuracy of non-CO ₂ emissions estimation from solid biomass combustion in households is based on the appliance-specific EF and follows recommendations from previous review processes.
1.B.1	1.B.1.a.i – Underground Mines	1990 – 2023	CH ₄	Correction of emission factors for mining
1.B.2	1.B.2.b.v – NG Distribution	1990 – 2023	CH ₄	Slovakia implemented recalculations based on TERT recommendations provided during ESR Comprehensive Review 2025. Slovakia implemented splicing methods to maintain consistency and comparability of data.
2. INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES AND PRODUCT USE SECTOR				
2.D.3.d	2.D.3 Others – Urea Catalytic Converted	2013 – 2023	CO ₂	Change of emissions factors in this category based on changes in COPERT model for transport emissions.
3. AGRICULTURE				
3.A	3.A.1 Cattle	1990 – 2023	CH ₄	Slovakia implemented recalculations based on TERT recommendations provided during ESR Comprehensive Review 2025.
3.A	3.A.2 Sheep	1990 – 2023	CH ₄	Slovakia implemented recalculations based on TERT recommendations provided during ESR Comprehensive Review 2025.
3.B	3.B.1 Cattle, 3.B.3 Swine, 3.B.4.d Goats, 3.B.4.g Poultry	1990 – 2023	CH ₄	Correction in calculation model.
3.B(b)	3.B(b) Cattle	1990 – 2023	N ₂ O	Slovakia implemented recalculations based on TERT recommendations provided during ESR Comprehensive Review 2025.
	3.B(b) Swine	2014 – 2023	N ₂ O	
	3.B.4.h.i Rabbits	1990 – 2023	N ₂ O	
3.D	3.D.1.a Inorganic N Fertilizers	1990 – 2023	N ₂ O	Correction in calculation model.
	3.D.1.c Urine and dung deposited by grazing animals	2010 – 2023		
	3.D.1.d Crop residues	1990 – 2023		

4. LULUCF				
4.A.1, 4.A.2, 4.B.2.a, 4.C.2.a, 4.E.2.a, 4.F.2.a	4.A.1 Forest Land Remaining Forest Land 4.A.2 Land Converted to Forest Land 4.B.2.a, 4.C.2.a, 4.E.2.a, 4.F.2.a Forest Land Converted to Crop, land, Grassland, Settlements, Other Land	1990 – 2023	CO ₂	Slovakia implemented recalculations based on TERT recommendations provided during ESR Comprehensive Review 2025. Revision of annual carbon stock change in Deadwood was provided based on changes in calculation of biomass loss in several categories.
4.B.1	4. B.1 – Cropland Remaining Cropland	1990 – 2023	CO ₂	Slovakia implemented recalculations based on TERT recommendations provided during ESR Comprehensive Review 2025. Recalculation of biomass gains on Annual Cropland Converted to Perennial Cropland based on changes in Biomass C Stock Gains/Losses for Perennial Cropland Remaining Perennial Cropland. Revised estimates in emission inventory of Perennial Cropland is in line with the IPCC 2006 Guidelines and limited carbon biomass gains in perennial crop areas to a 30-year accumulation period following conversion and applying an appropriate biomass loss factor based on average biomass stocks for perennial crop conversions.
4.B.2	4.B.2.a, 4.B.2.b, 4.B.2.e Cropland Converted to Forest Land, Grassland, Settlements and Other Land	1990 – 2023	CO ₂	Slovakia implemented recalculations based on TERT recommendations provided during ESR Comprehensive Review 2025. Revision of annual change in biomass gains/loss was implemented and presented in new inventory submission 2026.
4(IV).B 5(IV).C	4(IV).B – Cropland – Biomass Burning 4(IV).C – Grassland – Biomass Burning	1990 – 2023	CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O	Slovakia implemented recalculations based on TERT recommendations provided during ESR Comprehensive Review 2025. Revised estimates in emission inventory of biomass burning emissions on Cropland and Grassland were reported. While controlled burning is prohibited by law and not common praxis in Slovakia, thus GHG emission from wildfires were calculated and presented in new inventory submission 2026.
5. WASTE				
5.B.1.a	Composting – Municipal Solid Waste	2022 – 2023	CH ₄ , N ₂ O	The revision of activity data is connected with data refinement provided by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.
5.C	5.C.1.a – Waste Incineration – Biogenic 5.C.1.b – Waste Incineration – Non-Biogenic	1990 – 2023	CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O	Emissions of all GHG for the category Waste Incineration – Industrial Waste (Biogenic, Non-Biogenic) were recalculated in this submission due to the correction of activity data when the set of data was used for two different waste groups. The total amount of waste was recalculated further as the values for dry matter were incorrectly included in the calculation, although this change does not have an impact on the emissions.
5.D.1	Domestic Wastewater	2000 – 2023	N ₂ O	When calculating N ₂ O emissions from domestic wastewater, the incorrect amount of N removed upon treatment as activity data was used instead of influent TN _{dom} . Therefore, a retrospective recalculation of N ₂ O emissions was provided, using equation 6.9 from the 2019 Refinement (Vol. 5, Chap 6, p. 6.37).

ANNEX 1. KEY CATEGORIES

Description of methodology used for identifying key categories

This Annex describes the methodology and results of the Key Category Analysis (KCA) for the 2026 submission. The identification of key categories was performed in accordance with the IPCC 2006 Guidelines and the 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

To ensure a robust prioritization of resources, the analysis was conducted using both Approach 1 (level and trend assessment) and Approach 2 (level and trend assessment including uncertainties). While Approach 1 identifies categories based on their contribution to the total emission level and trend, Approach 2 incorporates the results of the uncertainty analysis, identifying categories where high uncertainty significantly impacts the overall inventory quality.

The level of disaggregation used for this KCA follows the recommendations in the IPCC 2019 Refinements (Volume 1, Chapter 4). The analysis was performed at a level of detail that ensures functional sources and sinks are not overly aggregated, while maintaining consistency with the sectoral tables. The KCA was performed both including and excluding the LULUCF sector, as required by the reporting guidelines.

By level assessment Approach 1, 30 key categories with LULUCF and 26 without LULUCF were identified and by level assessment Approach 2, 20 key categories with LULUCF and 22 without LULUCF were identified in 2024.

By trend assessment Approach 1, 33 key categories with LULUCF and 28 without LULUCF were identified and by trend assessment Approach 2, 21 key categories with LULUCF and 20 without LULUCF were identified.

Analysis for the base year 1990 was performed by level assessment and 31 key categories with LULUCF and 26 without LULUCF were identified by Approach 1 and 20 key categories with LULUCF and 20 without LULUCF were identified by Approach 2.

The results are presented in [Tables A1.1 - A1.12](#) and the summary is presented in [Tables A1.13 - A1.15](#).

More information on key categories and uncertainty assessment can be found in [Chapters 1.4](#) and [1.6](#) of this Document.

Table A1.1: Key categories identified using Approach 1 by level assessment (L1) with LULUCF in 2024 (only key categories presented)

IPCC CATEGORY CODE AND NAME	GAS	EMISSIONS/ REMOVALS 2024	ABSOLUTE VALUE OF EMISSIONS/ REMOVALS	LEVEL ASSESSMENT L1	CUMULATIVE TOTAL	RANK OF LEVEL ASSESS.
1.A.3.b Road Transportation	CO ₂	7 410.83	7 410.83	18.80	18.80	1
4.A.1 Forest Land - Forest Land Remaining Forest Land	CO ₂	-3 834.93	3 834.93	9.73	28.53	2
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	3 545.54	3 545.54	8.99	37.52	3
2.C.1 Metal Industry - Iron and Steel Production	CO ₂	3 277.70	3 277.70	8.31	45.83	4
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	2 915.68	2 915.68	7.40	53.23	5
1.A.1 Energy Industries - Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	2 236.07	2 236.07	5.67	58.90	6
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	1 931.36	1 931.36	4.90	63.80	7
1.A.1 Energy Industries - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	1 637.47	1 637.47	4.15	67.96	8
2.A.1 Mineral Industry - Cement Production	CO ₂	1 269.98	1 269.98	3.22	71.18	9
1.A.1 Energy Industries - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	1 263.13	1 263.13	3.20	74.38	10
5.A Solid Waste Disposal	CH ₄	40.00	1 119.97	2.84	77.22	11
3.A Enteric Fermentation	CH ₄	37.38	1 046.72	2.66	79.88	12
2.B.1 Chemical Industry - Ammonia Production	CO ₂	656.14	656.14	1.66	81.54	13
4.G Harvested Wood Products	CO ₂	-537.82	537.82	1.36	82.91	14
4.B.1 Cropland - Cropland Remaining Cropland	CO ₂	-532.73	532.73	1.35	84.26	15
2.A.2 Mineral Industry - Lime Production	CO ₂	466.95	466.95	1.18	85.44	16
3.D.1 Direct N ₂ O Emissions From Managed Soils	N ₂ O	1.73	458.48	1.16	86.60	17
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning	HFCs	380.53	380.53	0.97	87.57	18
4.A.2 Forest Land - Land Converted to Forest Land	CO ₂	-345.20	345.20	0.88	88.45	19
1.B.2.b Fugitive emissions from fuels - oil, NG and Other - Natural Gas	CH ₄	12.01	336.35	0.85	89.30	20
1.A.4 Fuel combustion - Other Sectors - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	299.00	299.00	0.76	90.06	21
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Other Fuels	CO ₂	282.94	282.94	0.72	90.78	22
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	262.41	262.41	0.67	91.44	23
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	257.39	257.39	0.65	92.09	24
2.B.8 Chemical Industry - Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production	CO ₂	252.37	252.37	0.64	92.73	25
5.B Biological Treatment of Solid Waste	CH ₄	7.65	214.23	0.54	93.28	26
3.B Manure Management	N ₂ O	0.79	210.37	0.53	93.81	27
1.B.1 Fugitive emissions from fuels - Solid Fuels	CH ₄	7.41	207.57	0.53	94.34	28
1.A.3.b Road Transportation	N ₂ O	0.76	201.69	0.51	94.85	29
1.A.1 Energy Industries – Other Fossil Fuels	CO ₂	159.85	159.85	0.41	95.25	30

Table A1.2: Key categories identified using Approach 2 by level assessment (L2) with LULUCF in 2024 (only key categories presented)

IPCC CATEGORY CODE AND NAME	GAS	EMISSIONS/ REMOVALS 2024	ABSOLUTE VALUE OF EMISSIONS/ REMOVALS	LEVEL ASSESSMENT L2	CUMULATIVE TOTAL	RANK OF LEVEL ASSESSMENT
4.A.1 Forest Land - Forest Land Remaining Forest Land	CO ₂	-3 834.93	3 834.93	40.27	40.27	1
3.B Manure Management	N ₂ O	0.79	210.37	6.63	46.90	2
4.B.1 Cropland - Cropland Remaining Cropland	CO ₂	-532.73	532.73	5.08	51.98	3
1.A.3.b Road Transportation	CO ₂	7 410.83	7 410.83	4.80	56.78	4
3.D.1 Direct N ₂ O Emissions From Managed Soils	N ₂ O	1.73	458.48	4.05	60.83	5
4.G Harvested Wood Products	CO ₂	-537.82	537.82	3.96	64.79	6
5.A Solid Waste Disposal	CH ₄	40.00	1 119.97	3.80	68.59	7
2.C.1 Metal Industry - Iron and Steel Production	CO ₂	3 277.70	3 277.70	2.75	71.34	8
3.A Enteric Fermentation	CH ₄	37.38	1 046.72	2.64	73.98	9
4.A.2 Forest Land - Land Converted to Forest Land	CO ₂	-345.20	345.20	2.54	76.52	10
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	2 915.68	2 915.68	2.12	78.64	11
3.D.2 Indirect N ₂ O Emissions From Managed Soils	N ₂ O	0.42	110.10	1.80	80.44	12
5.B Biological Treatment of Solid Waste	CH ₄	7.65	214.23	1.71	82.15	13
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	3 545.54	3 545.54	1.67	83.83	14
1.A.3.b Road Transportation	N ₂ O	0.76	201.69	1.28	85.11	15
5.B Biological Treatment of Solid Waste	N ₂ O	0.39	104.26	1.24	86.35	16
4.F.2 Other land - Land Converted to Other Land	CO ₂	109.64	109.64	1.16	87.51	17
1.A.1 Energy Industries - Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	2 236.07	2 236.07	1.06	88.57	18
4.E.2 Settlements - Land Converted to Settlements	CO ₂	95.34	95.34	1.01	89.58	19
1.A.1 Energy Industries - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	1 263.13	1 263.13	0.99	90.57	20

Table A1.3: Key categories identified using Approach 1 by level assessment (L1) without LULUCF in 2024 (only key categories presented)

IPCC CATEGORY CODE AND NAME	GAS	EMISSIONS/ REMOVALS 2024	ABSOLUTE VALUE OF EMISSIONS/ REMOVALS	LEVEL ASSESSMENT L1	CUMULATIVE TOTAL	RANK OF LEVEL ASSESSMENT
1.A.3.b Road Transportation	CO ₂	7 410.83	7 410.83	21.88	21.88	1
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	3 545.54	3 545.54	10.47	32.35	2
2.C.1 Metal Industry - Iron and Steel Production	CO ₂	3 277.70	3 277.70	9.68	42.02	3
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	2 915.68	2 915.68	8.61	50.63	4
1.A.1 Energy Industries - Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	2 236.07	2 236.07	6.60	57.23	5
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	1 931.36	1 931.36	5.70	62.94	6
1.A.1 Energy Industries - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	1 637.47	1 637.47	4.83	67.77	7
2.A.1 Mineral Industry - Cement Production	CO ₂	1 269.98	1 269.98	3.75	71.52	8
1.A.1 Energy Industries - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	1 263.13	1 263.13	3.73	75.25	9
5.A Solid Waste Disposal	CH ₄	40.00	1 119.97	3.31	78.56	10
3.A Enteric Fermentation	CH ₄	37.38	1 046.72	3.09	81.65	11
2.B.1 Chemical Industry - Ammonia Production	CO ₂	656.14	656.14	1.94	83.58	12
2.A.2 Mineral Industry - Lime Production	CO ₂	466.95	466.95	1.38	84.96	13
3.D.1 Direct N ₂ O Emissions From Managed Soils	N ₂ O	1.73	458.48	1.35	86.32	14
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning	HFCs	380.53	380.53	1.12	87.44	15
1.B.2.b Fugitive emissions from fuels - oil, NG and Other - Natural Gas	CH ₄	12.01	336.35	0.99	88.43	16
1.A.4 Fuel combustion - Other Sectors - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	299.00	299.00	0.88	89.32	17
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Other Fuels	CO ₂	282.94	282.94	0.84	90.15	18
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	262.41	262.41	0.77	90.93	19
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	257.39	257.39	0.76	91.69	20
2.B.8 Chemical Industry - Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production	CO ₂	252.37	252.37	0.75	92.43	21
5.B Biological Treatment of Solid Waste	CH ₄	7.65	214.23	0.63	93.06	22
3.B Manure Management	N ₂ O	0.79	210.37	0.62	93.68	23
1.B.1 Fugitive emissions from fuels - Solid Fuels	CH ₄	7.41	207.57	0.61	94.30	24
1.A.3.b Road Transportation	N ₂ O	0.76	201.69	0.60	94.89	25
1.A.1 Energy Industries – Other Fossil Fuels	CO ₂	159.85	159.85	0.47	95.36	26

Table A1.4: Key categories identified using Approach 2 by level assessment (L2) without LULUCF in 2024 (only key categories presented)

IPCC CATEGORY CODE AND NAME	GAS	EMISSIONS/ REMOVALS 2024	ABSOLUTE VALUE OF EMISSIONS/ REMOVALS	LEVEL ASSESSMENT L2	CUMULATIVE TOTAL	RANK OF LEVEL ASSESSMENT
3.B Manure Management	N ₂ O	0.79	210.37	14.60	14.60	1
1.A.3.b Road Transportation	CO ₂	7 410.83	7 410.83	10.57	25.16	2
3.D.1 Direct N ₂ O Emissions From Managed Soils	N ₂ O	1.73	458.48	8.92	34.08	3
5.A Solid Waste Disposal	CH ₄	40.00	1 119.97	8.37	42.44	4
2.C.1 Metal Industry - Iron and Steel Production	CO ₂	3 277.70	3 277.70	6.05	48.49	5
3.A Enteric Fermentation	CH ₄	37.38	1 046.72	5.81	54.30	6
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	2 915.68	2 915.68	4.67	58.97	7
3.D.2 Indirect N ₂ O Emissions From Managed Soils	N ₂ O	0.42	110.10	3.97	62.94	8
5.B Biological Treatment of Solid Waste	CH ₄	7.65	214.23	3.76	66.71	9
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	3 545.54	3 545.54	3.68	70.39	10
1.A.3.b Road Transportation	N ₂ O	0.76	201.69	2.82	73.21	11
5.B Biological Treatment of Solid Waste	N ₂ O	0.39	104.26	2.73	75.94	12
1.A.1 Energy Industries - Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	2 236.07	2 236.07	2.32	78.27	13
1.A.1 Energy Industries - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	1 263.13	1 263.13	2.18	80.44	14
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Gaseous F.uels	CO ₂	1 931.36	1 931.36	2.01	82.45	15
1.A.1 Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	1 637.47	1 637.47	2.01	84.46	16
5.D Wastewater Treatment and Discharge	N ₂ O	0.49	130.23	1.17	85.63	17
2.C.1 Metal Industry - Iron and Steel Production	CH ₄	0.50	13.95	1.13	86.76	18
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Biomass	CH ₄	2.38	66.63	0.93	87.69	19
3.H Urea Application	CO ₂	63.67	63.67	0.89	88.58	20
2.D Non-energy Products from Fuels and Solvent Use	CO ₂	42.97	42.97	0.89	89.47	21
5.D Wastewater Treatment and Discharge	CH ₄	3.26	91.25	0.81	90.28	22

Table A1.5: Key categories identified using Approach 1 by trend assessment (T1) with LULUCF in 2024 (only key categories presented)

IPCC CATEGORY CODE AND NAME	GAS	BASE YEAR EMISSIONS/ REMOVALS	EMISSIONS/ REMOVALS IN 2024	TREND ASSESS. T1	CONTRIB. TO TREND	CUMULATIVE TOTAL	RANK OF TREND ASSESS.
1.A.1 Energy Industries - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	12 861.05	1 637.47	0.31	20.10	20.10	1
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	6 852.15	299.00	0.18	11.73	31.83	2
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	9 028.53	2 915.68	0.17	10.95	42.78	3
1.A.3.b Road Transportation	CO ₂	4 503.02	7 410.83	0.08	5.21	47.99	4
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	2 867.64	262.41	0.07	4.67	52.65	5
1.A.1 Energy Industries - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	3 819.21	1 263.13	0.07	4.58	57.23	6
4.A.1 Forest Land - Forest Land Remaining Forest Land	CO ₂	-6 293.96	-3 834.93	0.07	4.40	61.63	7
3.A Enteric Fermentation	CH ₄	3 085.60	1 046.72	0.06	3.65	65.28	8
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	3 930.58	1 931.36	0.06	3.58	68.86	9
4.A.2 Forest Land - Land Converted to Forest Land	CO ₂	-2 290.82	-345.20	0.05	3.48	72.35	10
1.A.3.e Other Transportation	CO ₂	1 813.95	13.93	0.05	3.22	75.57	11
1.B.2.b Fugitive emissions from fuels - oil, NG and Other - Natural gas	CH ₄	1 607.12	336.35	0.04	2.28	77.85	12
2.B.2 Chemical Industry - Nitric Acid Production	N ₂ O	1 072.65	36.50	0.03	1.86	79.70	13
3.D.1 Direct N ₂ O Emissions From Managed Soils	N ₂ O	1 371.29	458.48	0.03	1.63	81.34	14
2.C.1 Metal Industry - Iron and Steel Production	CO ₂	4 167.97	3 277.70	0.02	1.59	82.93	15
1.B.2.c Fugitive emissions from fuels - oil, NG - Venting and Flaring	CH ₄	659.46	12.64	0.02	1.16	84.09	16
3.B Manure Management	CH ₄	718.86	103.39	0.02	1.10	85.19	17
1.B.1 Fugitive emissions from fuels - Solid Fuels	CH ₄	794.91	207.57	0.02	1.05	86.24	18
3.D.2 Indirect N ₂ O Emissions From Managed Soils	N ₂ O	610.51	110.10	0.01	0.90	87.14	19
4.B.2 Cropland - Land Converted to Cropland	CO ₂	466.34	26.78	0.01	0.79	87.93	20
4.B.1 Cropland - Cropland Remaining Cropland	CO ₂	-924.97	-532.73	0.01	0.70	88.63	21
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air conditioning	HFCs	0.00	380.53	0.01	0.68	89.31	22
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Solid Fuels	CH ₄	384.16	12.61	0.01	0.67	89.97	23
3.B Manure Management	N ₂ O	553.99	210.37	0.01	0.62	90.59	24
5.A Solid Waste Disposal	CH ₄	781.78	1 119.97	0.01	0.61	91.20	25
2.A.2 Mineral Industry - Lime Production	CO ₂	794.92	466.95	0.01	0.59	91.78	26
2.B.1 Chemical Industry - Ammonia Production	CO ₂	331.77	656.14	0.01	0.58	92.36	27

IPCC CATEGORY CODE AND NAME	GAS	BASE YEAR EMISSIONS/ REMOVALS	EMISSIONS/ REMOVALS IN 2024	TREND ASSESS. T1	CONTRIB. TO TREND	CUMULATIVE TOTAL	RANK OF TREND ASSESS.
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	580.74	257.39	0.01	0.58	92.94	28
1.A.3.c Railways	CO ₂	372.29	71.85	0.01	0.54	93.48	29
2.A.4 Mineral Industry - Other Process Uses of Carbonates	CO ₂	446.73	149.05	0.01	0.53	94.01	30
2.C.2 Metal Industry - Ferroalloys Production	CO ₂	296.74	69.44	0.01	0.41	94.42	31
1.A.5 Other – Stationary – Solid Fuels	CO ₂	216.08	0.69	0.01	0.39	94.81	32
2.C.3 Metal Industry – Aluminium Production	PFCs	213.92	0.00	0.01	0.38	95.19	33

Table A1.6: Key categories identified using Approach 2 by trend assessment (T2) with LULUCF in 2024 (only key categories presented)

IPCC CATEGORY CODE AND NAME	GAS	BASE YEAR EMISSIONS/ REMOVALS	EMISSIONS/ REMOVALS IN 2024	TREND ASSESS. T2	CONTRIB. TO TREND	CUMULATIVE TOTAL	RANK OF TREND ASSESS.
4.A.1 Forest Land - Forest Land Remaining Forest Land	CO ₂	-6 293.96	-3 834.93	5.63	20.63	20.63	1
4.A.2 Forest Land - Land Converted to Forest Land	CO ₂	-2 290.82	-345.20	3.12	11.43	32.06	2
3.B Manure Management	N ₂ O	553.99	210.37	2.36	8.65	40.71	3
3.D.2 Indirect N ₂ O Emissions From Managed Soils	N ₂ O	610.51	110.10	1.79	6.55	47.26	4
3.D.1 Direct N ₂ O Emissions From Managed Soils	N ₂ O	1 371.29	458.48	1.76	6.44	53.71	5
1.A.1 Energy Industries - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	12 861.05	1 637.47	1.36	4.99	58.70	6
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	6 852.15	299.00	1.16	4.26	62.96	7
3.A Enteric Fermentation	CH ₄	3 085.60	1 046.72	1.12	4.11	67.07	8
4.B.2 Cropland - Land Converted to Cropland	CO ₂	466.34	26.78	1.02	3.73	70.80	9
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	9 028.53	2 915.68	0.97	3.56	74.35	10
4.B.1 Cropland - Cropland Remaining Cropland	CO ₂	-924.97	-532.73	0.82	2.99	77.34	11
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Solid Fuels	CH ₄	384.16	12.61	0.52	1.89	79.23	12
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	2 867.64	262.41	0.44	1.63	80.86	13
1.A.1 Energy Industries - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	3 819.21	1 263.13	0.44	1.60	82.46	14
4.F.2 Other land - Land Converted to Other Land	CO ₂	293.26	109.64	0.42	1.56	84.02	15
4.C.2 Grassland - Land Converted to Grassland	CO ₂	-203.91	-20.33	0.42	1.56	85.57	16
1.A.3.b Road Transportation	CO ₂	4 503.02	7 410.83	0.41	1.51	87.08	17
1.A.3.e Fuel combustion - Other Transportation	CO ₂	1 813.95	13.93	0.25	0.93	88.01	18

IPCC CATEGORY CODE AND NAME	GAS	BASE YEAR EMISSIONS/ REMOVALS	EMISSIONS/ REMOVALS IN 2024	TREND ASSESS. T2	CONTRIBUT. TO TREND	CUMULATIVE TOTAL	RANK OF TREND ASSESS.
5.A Solid Waste Disposal	CH ₄	781.78	1 119.97	0.25	0.92	88.93	19
5.B Biological Treatment of Solid Waste	CH ₄	72.69	214.23	0.25	0.90	89.83	20
1.A.3.b Road Transportation	N ₂ O	50.23	201.69	0.21	0.77	90.60	21

Table A1.7: Key categories identified using Approach 1 by trend assessment (T1) without LULUCF in 2024 (only key categories presented)

IPCC CATEGORY CODE AND NAME	GAS	BASE YEAR EMISSIONS/ REMOVALS	EMISSIONS/ REMOVALS IN 2024	TREND ASSESS. T1	CONTRIBUT. TO TREND	CUMULATIVE TOTAL	RANK OF TREND ASSESS.
1.A.1 Energy Industries - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	12 861.05	1 637.47	0.28	22.43	22.43	1
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	6 852.15	299.00	0.16	13.09	35.52	2
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	9 028.53	2 915.68	0.15	12.21	47.74	3
1.A.3.b Road Transportation	CO ₂	4 503.02	7 410.83	0.07	5.81	53.55	4
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	2 867.64	262.41	0.06	5.21	58.75	5
1.A.1 Energy Industries - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	3 819.21	1 263.13	0.06	5.11	63.86	6
3.A Enteric Fermentation	CH ₄	3 085.60	1 046.72	0.05	4.07	67.94	7
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	3 930.58	1 931.36	0.05	3.99	71.93	8
1.A.3.e Other Transportation	CO ₂	1 813.95	13.93	0.04	3.60	75.53	9
1.B.2.b Fugitive emissions from fuels - oil, NG and Other - Natural gas	CH ₄	1 607.12	336.35	0.03	2.54	78.07	10
2.B.2 Chemical Industry - Nitric Acid Production	N ₂ O	1 072.65	36.50	0.03	2.07	80.14	11
3.D.1 Direct N ₂ O Emissions From Managed Soils	N ₂ O	1 371.29	458.48	0.02	1.82	81.96	12
2.C.1 Metal Industry - Iron and Steel Production	CO ₂	4 167.97	3 277.70	0.02	1.78	83.74	13
1.B.2.c Fugitive emissions from fuels - oil, NG - Venting and flaring	CH ₄	659.46	12.64	0.02	1.29	85.03	14
3.B Manure Management	CH ₄	718.86	103.39	0.02	1.23	86.26	15
1.B.1 Fugitive emissions from fuels - Solid Fuels	CH ₄	794.91	207.57	0.01	1.17	87.44	16
3.D.2 Indirect N ₂ O Emissions From Managed Soils	N ₂ O	610.51	110.10	0.01	1.00	88.44	17
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air conditioning	HFCs	0.00	380.53	0.01	0.76	89.20	18
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Solid Fuels	CH ₄	384.16	12.61	0.01	0.74	89.94	19
3.B Manure Management	N ₂ O	553.99	210.37	0.01	0.69	90.62	20
5.A Solid Waste Disposal	CH ₄	781.78	1 119.97	0.01	0.68	91.30	21
2.A.2 Mineral Industry - Lime Production	CO ₂	794.92	466.95	0.01	0.66	91.96	22

2.B.1 Chemical Industry - Ammonia Production	CO ₂	331.77	656.14	0.01	0.65	92.60	23
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	580.74	257.39	0.01	0.65	93.25	24
1.A.3.c Railways	CO ₂	372.29	71.85	0.01	0.60	93.85	25
2.A.4 Mineral Industry - Other Process Uses of Carbonates	CO ₂	446.73	149.05	0.01	0.59	94.45	26
2.C.2 Metal Industry - Ferroalloys Production	CO ₂	296.74	69.44	0.01	0.45	94.90	27
1.A.5 Other – Stationary – Solid Fuels	CO ₂	216.08	0.69	0.01	0.43	95.33	28

Table A1.8: Key categories identified using Approach 2 by trend assessment (T2) without LULUCF in 2024 (only key categories presented)

IPCC CATEGORY CODE AND NAME	GAS	BASE YEAR EMISSIONS/ REMOVALS	EMISSIONS/ REMOVALS IN 2024	TREND ASSESS. T2	CONTRIBUTION TO TREND	CUMULATIVE TOTAL	RANK OF TREND ASSESS.
3.B Manure Management	N ₂ O	553.99	210.37	2.12	15.02	15.02	1
3.D.2 Indirect N ₂ O Emissions From Managed Soils	N ₂ O	610.51	110.10	1.60	11.37	26.39	2
3.D.1 Direct N ₂ O Emissions From Managed Soils	N ₂ O	1 371.29	458.48	1.58	11.19	37.58	3
1.A.1 Energy Industries - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	12 861.05	1 637.47	1.22	8.67	46.24	4
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	6 852.15	299.00	1.04	7.39	53.64	5
3.A Enteric Fermentation	CH ₄	3 085.60	1 046.72	1.00	7.13	60.77	6
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	9 028.53	2 915.68	0.87	6.17	66.94	7
1.A.4 Fuel combustion - Other Sectors - Solid Fuels	CH ₄	384.16	12.61	0.46	3.28	70.22	8
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction – Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	2 867.64	262.41	0.40	2.83	73.05	9
1.A.1 Energy Industries - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	3 819.21	1 263.13	0.39	2.78	75.82	10
1.A.3.b Road Transportation	CO ₂	4 503.02	7 410.83	0.37	2.61	78.44	11
1.A.3.e Other Transportation	CO ₂	1 813.95	13.93	0.23	1.62	80.05	12
5.A Solid Waste Disposal	CH ₄	781.78	1 119.97	0.22	1.59	81.65	13
5.B Biological Treatment of Solid Waste	CH ₄	72.69	214.23	0.22	1.57	83.21	14
1.A.3.b Road Transportation	N ₂ O	50.23	201.69	0.19	1.33	84.55	15
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	3 930.58	1 931.36	0.18	1.31	85.86	16
3.B Manure Management	CH ₄	718.86	103.39	0.17	1.24	87.10	17
1.B.2.b Fugitive emissions from fuels - oil, NG and Other - Natural gas	CH ₄	1 607.12	336.35	0.17	1.21	88.30	18
5.B Biological Treatment of Solid Waste	N ₂ O	41.28	104.26	0.15	1.04	89.34	19
2.C.1 Metal Industry – Iron and Steel Production	CO ₂	4 167.97	3 277.70	0.15	1.04	90.38	20

Table A1.9: Key categories identified using Approach 1 by level assessment (L1) with LULUCF in 1990 (only key categories presented)

IPCC CATEGORY CODE AND NAME	GAS	BASE YEAR EMISSIONS/ REMOVALS	ABSOLUTE VALUE OF EMISSIONS/ REMOVALS	LEVEL ASSESSMENT L1	CUMULATIVE TOTAL	RANK OF LEVEL ASSESSMENT
1.A.1 Energy Industries - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	12 861.05	12 861.05	15.07	15.07	1
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	9 028.53	9 028.53	10.58	25.64	2
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	6 852.15	6 852.15	8.03	33.67	3
4.A.1 Forest Land - Forest Land Remaining Forest Land	CO ₂	-6 293.96	6 293.96	7.37	41.04	4
1.A.3.b Road Transportation	CO ₂	4 503.02	4 503.02	5.28	46.32	5
2.C.1 Metal Industry - Iron and Steel Production	CO ₂	4 167.97	4 167.97	4.88	51.20	6
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	3 930.58	3 930.58	4.60	55.81	7
1.A.1 Energy Industries - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	3 819.21	3 819.21	4.47	60.28	8
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	3 634.43	3 634.43	4.26	64.54	9
3.A Enteric Fermentation	CH ₄	110.20	3 085.60	3.61	68.15	10
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	2 867.64	2 867.64	3.36	71.51	11
1.A.1 Energy Industries - Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	2 293.69	2 293.69	2.69	74.20	12
4.A.2 Forest Land - Land Converted to Forest Land	CO ₂	-2 290.82	2 290.82	2.68	76.88	13
1.A.3.e Other Transportation	CO ₂	1 813.95	1 813.95	2.13	79.01	14
1.B.2.b Fugitive emissions from fuels - oil, NG and Other - Natural gas	CH ₄	57.40	1 607.12	1.88	80.89	15
2.A.1 Mineral Industry - Cement Production	CO ₂	1 464.50	1 464.50	1.72	82.61	16
3.D.1 Direct N ₂ O Emissions From Managed Soils	N ₂ O	5.17	1 371.29	1.61	84.21	17
2.B.2 Chemical Industry - Nitric Acid Production	N ₂ O	4.05	1 072.65	1.26	85.47	18
4.B.1 Cropland - Cropland Remaining Cropland	CO ₂	-924.97	924.97	1.08	86.55	19
2.A.2 Mineral Industry - Lime Production	CO ₂	794.92	794.92	0.93	87.48	20
1.B.1 Fugitive emissions from fuels - Solid Fuels	CH ₄	28.39	794.91	0.93	88.42	21
5.A Solid Waste Disposal	CH ₄	27.92	781.78	0.92	89.33	22
3.B Manure Management	CH ₄	25.67	718.86	0.84	90.17	23
1.B.2.c Fugitive emissions from fuels - oil, NG and Other - Venting and flaring	CH ₄	23.55	659.46	0.77	90.95	24
3.D.2 Indirect N ₂ O Emissions From Managed Soils	N ₂ O	2.30	610.51	0.72	91.66	25
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	580.74	580.74	0.68	92.34	26
3.B Manure Management	N ₂ O	2.09	553.99	0.65	92.99	27
4.G Harvested Wood Products	CO ₂	-470.41	470.41	0.55	93.54	28

4.B.2 Cropland - Land Converted to Cropland	CO ₂	466.34	466.34	0.55	94.09	29
2.A.4 Mineral Industry - Other Process Uses of Carbonates	CO ₂	446.73	446.73	0.52	94.61	30
2.B.8 Chemical Industry – Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production	CO ₂	428.80	428.80	0.50	95.11	31

Table A1.10: Key categories identified using Approach 2 by level assessment (L2) with LULUCF in 1990 (only key categories presented)

IPCC CATEGORY CODE AND NAME	GAS	BASE YEAR EMISSIONS/ REMOVALS	ABSOLUTE VALUE OF EMISSIONS/ REMOVALS	LEVEL ASSESSMENT L2	CUMULATIVE TOTAL	RANK OF LEVEL ASSESSMENT
4.A.1 Forest Land - Forest Land Remaining Forest Land	CO ₂	-6 293.96	6 293.96	31.68	31.68	1
3.B Manure Management	N ₂ O	2.09	553.99	8.37	40.05	2
4.A.2 Forest Land - Land Converted to Forest Land	CO ₂	-2 290.82	2 290.82	8.08	48.13	3
3.D.1 Direct N ₂ O Emissions From Managed Soils	N ₂ O	5.17	1 371.29	5.81	53.93	4
3.D.2 Indirect N ₂ O Emissions From Managed Soils	N ₂ O	2.30	610.51	4.79	58.73	5
4.B.1 Cropland - Cropland Remaining Cropland	CO ₂	-924.97	924.97	4.23	62.96	6
3.A Enteric Fermentation	CH ₄	110.20	3 085.60	3.73	66.69	7
1.A.1 Energy Industries - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	12 861.05	12 861.05	3.43	70.12	8
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	9 028.53	9 028.53	3.15	73.27	9
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	6 852.15	6 852.15	2.67	75.94	10
4.B.2 Cropland - Land Converted to Cropland	CO ₂	466.34	466.34	2.37	78.32	11
2.C.1 Metal Industry - Iron and Steel Production	CO ₂	4 167.97	4 167.97	1.67	79.99	12
4.G Harvested Wood Products	CO ₂	-470.41	470.41	1.66	81.65	13
4.F.2 Other land - Land Converted to Other Land	CO ₂	293.26	293.26	1.49	83.14	14
1.A.1 Energy Industries - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	3 819.21	3 819.21	1.43	84.58	15
1.A.3.b Road Transportation	CO ₂	4 503.02	4 503.02	1.40	85.98	16
5.A Solid Waste Disposal	CH ₄	27.92	781.78	1.27	87.25	17
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Solid Fuels	CH ₄	13.72	384.16	1.17	88.42	18
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	2 867.64	2 867.64	1.08	89.50	19
4.C.2 Grassland - Land Converted to Grassland	CO ₂	-203.91	203.91	1.04	90.53	20

Table A1.11: Key categories identified using Approach 1 by level assessment (L1) without LULUCF in 1990 (only key categories presented)

IPCC CATEGORY CODE AND NAME	GAS	BASE YEAR EMISSIONS/ REMOVALS	ABSOLUTE VALUE OF EMISSIONS/ REMOVALS	LEVEL ASSESSMENT L1	CUMULATIVE TOTAL	RANK OF LEVEL ASSESSEMENT
1.A.1 Energy Industries - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	12 861.05	12 861.05	17.34	17.34	1
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	9 028.53	9 028.53	12.17	29.51	2
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	6 852.15	6 852.15	9.24	38.75	3
1.A.3.b Road Transportation	CO ₂	4 503.02	4 503.02	6.07	44.83	4
2.C.1 Metal Industry - Iron and Steel Production	CO ₂	4 167.97	4 167.97	5.62	50.45	5
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	3 930.58	3 930.58	5.30	55.74	6
1.A.1 Energy Industries - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	3 819.21	3 819.21	5.15	60.89	7
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	3 634.43	3 634.43	4.90	65.79	8
3.A Enteric Fermentation	CH ₄	110.20	3 085.60	4.16	69.96	9
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	2 867.64	2 867.64	3.87	73.82	10
1.A.1 Energy Industries - Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	2 293.69	2 293.69	3.09	76.91	11
1.A.3.e Other Transportation	CO ₂	1 813.95	1 813.95	2.45	79.36	12
1.B.2.b Fugitive emissions from fuels - oil, NG and Other - Natural gas	CH ₄	57.40	1 607.12	2.17	81.53	13
2.A.1 Mineral Industry - Cement Production	CO ₂	1 464.50	1 464.50	1.97	83.50	14
3.D.1 Direct N ₂ O Emissions From Managed Soils	N ₂ O	5.17	1 371.29	1.85	85.35	15
2.B.2 Chemical Industry - Nitric Acid Production	N ₂ O	4.05	1 072.65	1.45	86.80	16
2.A.2 Mineral Industry - Lime Production	CO ₂	794.92	794.92	1.07	87.87	17
1.B.1 Fugitive emissions from fuels - Solid Fuels	CH ₄	28.39	794.91	1.07	88.94	18
5.A Solid Waste Disposal	CH ₄	27.92	781.78	1.05	89.99	19
3.B Manure Management	CH ₄	25.67	718.86	0.97	90.96	20
1.B.2.c Fugitive emissions from fuels - oil, NG and Other - Venting and flaring	CH ₄	23.55	659.46	0.89	91.85	21
3.D.2 Indirect N ₂ O Emissions From Managed Soils	N ₂ O	2.30	610.51	0.82	92.68	22
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	580.74	580.74	0.78	93.46	23
3.B Manure Management	N ₂ O	2.09	553.99	0.75	94.21	24
2.A.4 Mineral Industry - Other Process Uses of Carbonates	CO ₂	446.73	446.73	0.60	94.81	25
2.B.8 Chemical Industry – Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production	CO ₂	428.80	428.80	0.58	95.39	26

Table A1.12: Key categories identified using Approach 2 by level assessment (L2) without LULUCF in 1990 (only key categories presented)

IPCC CATEGORY CODE AND NAME	GAS	BASE YEAR EMISSIONS/ REMOVALS	ABSOLUTE VALUE OF EMISSIONS/ REMOVALS	LEVEL ASSESSMENT L2	CUMULATIVE TOTAL	RANK OF LEVEL ASSESSEMENT
3.B Manure Management	N ₂ O	2.09	553.99	17.12	17.12	1
3.D.1 Direct N ₂ O Emissions From Managed Soils	N ₂ O	5.17	1 371.29	11.88	29.00	2
3.D.2 Indirect N ₂ O Emissions From Managed Soils	N ₂ O	2.30	610.51	9.80	38.80	3
3.A Enteric Fermentation	CH ₄	110.20	3 085.60	7.63	46.43	4
1.A.1 Energy Industries - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	12 861.05	12 861.05	7.02	53.46	5
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	9 028.53	9 028.53	6.44	59.90	6
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	6 852.15	6 852.15	5.47	65.37	7
2.C.1 Metal Industry - Iron and Steel Production	CO ₂	4 167.97	4 167.97	3.43	68.79	8
1.A.1 Energy Industries - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	3 819.21	3 819.21	2.93	71.72	9
1.A.3.b Road Transportation	CO ₂	4 503.02	4 503.02	2.86	74.58	10
5.A Solid Waste Disposal	CH ₄	27.92	781.78	2.60	77.18	11
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Solid Fuels	CH ₄	13.72	384.16	2.40	79.58	12
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	2 867.64	2 867.64	2.20	81.78	13
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	3 930.58	3 930.58	1.82	83.60	14
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	3 634.43	3 634.43	1.68	85.28	15
1.A.3.e Other Transportation	CO ₂	1 813.95	1 813.95	1.15	86.44	16
1.B.2.b Fugitive emissions from fuels - oil, NG and Other - Natural gas	CH ₄	57.40	1 607.12	1.08	87.51	17
1.A.1 Energy Industries - Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	2 293.69	2 293.69	1.06	88.58	18
3.B Manure Management	CH ₄	25.67	718.86	1.02	89.60	19
1.B.1 Fugitive emissions from fuels - Solid Fuels	CH ₄	28.39	794.91	0.85	90.45	20

Table A1.13: Key categories identified using Approach 1 and Approach 2 by level assessment with and without LULUCF in 2024

IPCC Source Categories	Gas	Approach 1 2024 with LULUCF	Approach 1 2024 without LULUCF	Approach 2 2024 with LULUCF	Approach 2 2024 without LULUCF
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air conditioning	HFCs	YES	YES	NO	NO
1.A.1 Fuel combustion - Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	YES	YES	YES	YES
1.A.1 Fuel combustion - Energy industries - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	YES	YES	NO	YES

IPCC Source Categories	Gas	Approach 1 2024 with LULUCF	Approach 1 2024 without LULUCF	Approach 2 2024 with LULUCF	Approach 2 2024 without LULUCF
1.A.1 Fuel combustion - Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	YES	YES	YES	YES
1.A.1 Fuel combustion - Energy industries - Other Fossil Fuels	CO ₂	YES	YES	NO	NO
1.A.2 Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	YES	YES	NO	NO
1.A.2 Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	YES	YES	YES	YES
1.A.2 Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	YES	YES	NO	YES
1.A.2 Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Other Fossil Fuels	CO ₂	YES	YES	NO	NO
1.A.3.b Fuel combustion - Road Transportation	CO ₂	YES	YES	YES	YES
1.A.4 Fuel combustion - Other Sectors - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	YES	YES	NO	NO
1.A.4 Fuel combustion - Other Sectors - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	YES	YES	NO	NO
1.A.4 Fuel combustion - Other Sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	YES	YES	YES	YES
2.A.1 Mineral Industry - Cement Production	CO ₂	YES	YES	NO	NO
2.A.2 Mineral Industry - Lime Production	CO ₂	YES	YES	NO	NO
2.B.1 Chemical Industry - Ammonia Production	CO ₂	YES	YES	NO	NO
2.B.8 Chemical Industry - Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production	CO ₂	YES	YES	NO	NO
2.C.1 Metal Industry - Iron and Steel Production	CO ₂	YES	YES	YES	YES
2.D Non energy Products from Fuels and Solvent Use	CO ₂	NO	NO	NO	YES
3.H Urea Application	CO ₂	NO	NO	NO	YES
4.A.1 Forest Land - Forest Land Remaining Forest Land	CO ₂	YES	X	YES	X
4.A.2 Forest Land - Land Converted to Forest Land	CO ₂	YES	X	YES	X
4.B.1 Cropland - Cropland Remaining Cropland	CO ₂	YES	X	YES	X
4.E.2 Settlements - Land Converted to Settlements	CO ₂	NO	X	YES	X
4.F.2 Other land - Land Converted to Other Land	CO ₂	NO	X	YES	X
4.G Harvested Wood Products	CO ₂	YES	X	YES	X
1.A.4 Fuel combustion - Other Sectors - Biomass	CH ₄	NO	NO	NO	YES
1.B.1 Fugitive emissions from fuels - Solid Fuels	CH ₄	YES	YES	NO	NO
1.B.2.b Fugitive emissions from fuels - oil, NG and Other - Natural gas	CH ₄	YES	YES	NO	NO
2.C.1 Metal Industry - Iron and Steel Production	CH ₄	NO	NO	NO	YES
3.A Enteric Fermentation	CH ₄	YES	YES	YES	YES
5.A Solid Waste Disposal	CH ₄	YES	YES	YES	YES

IPCC Source Categories	Gas	Approach 1 2024 with LULUCF	Approach 1 2024 without LULUCF	Approach 2 2024 with LULUCF	Approach 2 2024 without LULUCF
5.B Biological Treatment of Solid Waste	CH ₄	YES	YES	YES	YES
5.D Wastewater Treatment and Discharge	CH ₄	NO	NO	NO	YES
1.A.3.b Fuel combustion - Road Transportation	N ₂ O	YES	YES	YES	YES
3.B Manure Management	N ₂ O	YES	YES	YES	YES
3.D.1 Direct N ₂ O Emissions From Managed Soils	N ₂ O	YES	YES	YES	YES
3.D.2 Indirect N ₂ O Emissions From Managed Soils	N ₂ O	NO	NO	YES	YES
5.B Biological Treatment of Solid Waste	N ₂ O	NO	NO	YES	YES
5.D Wastewater Treatment and Discharge	N ₂ O	NO	NO	NO	YES

Table A1.14: Key categories identified using Approach 1 and Approach 2 by trend assessment with and without LULUCF in 2024

IPCC Source Categories	Gas	Approach 1 2024 with LULUCF	Approach 1 2024 without LULUCF	Approach 2 2024 with LULUCF	Approach 2 2024 without LULUCF
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air conditioning	HFCs	YES	YES	NO	NO
1.A.1 Fuel combustion - Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	YES	YES	YES	YES
1.A.1 Fuel combustion - Energy industries - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	YES	YES	YES	YES
1.A.2 Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	YES	YES	YES	YES
1.A.2 Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	YES	YES	YES	YES
1.A.2 Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	YES	YES	NO	YES
1.A.3.b Fuel combustion - Road Transportation	CO ₂	YES	YES	YES	YES
1.A.3.c Fuel combustion - Railways	CO ₂	YES	YES	NO	NO
1.A.3.e Fuel combustion - Other Transportation	CO ₂	YES	YES	YES	YES
1.A.4 Fuel combustion - Other Sectors - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	YES	YES	NO	NO
1.A.4 Fuel combustion - Other Sectors - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	YES	YES	YES	YES
1.A.5 Fuel combustion - Other (Not specified elsewhere) - Stationary - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	YES	YES	NO	NO
2.A.2 Mineral Industry - Lime Production	CO ₂	YES	YES	NO	NO
2.A.4 Mineral Industry - Other Process Uses of Carbonates	CO ₂	YES	YES	NO	NO
2.B.1 Chemical Industry - Ammonia Production	CO ₂	YES	YES	NO	NO
2.C.1 Metal Industry - Iron and Steel Production	CO ₂	YES	YES	NO	YES
2.C.2 Metal Industry - Ferroalloys Production	CO ₂	YES	YES	NO	NO

IPCC Source Categories	Gas	Approach 1 2024 with LULUCF	Approach 1 2024 without LULUCF	Approach 2 2024 with LULUCF	Approach 2 2024 without LULUCF
4.A.1 Forest Land - Forest Land Remaining Forest Land	CO ₂	YES	X	YES	X
4.A.2 Forest Land - Land Converted to Forest Land	CO ₂	YES	X	YES	X
4.B.1 Cropland - Cropland Remaining Cropland	CO ₂	YES	X	YES	X
4.B.2 Cropland - Land Converted to Cropland	CO ₂	YES	X	YES	X
4.C.2 Grassland - Land Converted to Grassland	CO ₂	NO	X	YES	X
4.F.2 Other land - Land Converted to Other Land	CO ₂	NO	X	YES	X
1.A.4 Fuel combustion - Other Sectors - Solid Fuels	CH ₄	YES	YES	YES	YES
1.B.1 Fugitive emissions from fuels - Solid Fuels	CH ₄	YES	YES	NO	NO
1.B.2.b Fugitive emissions from fuels - oil, NG and Other - Natural gas	CH ₄	YES	YES	NO	YES
1.B.2.c Fugitive emissions from fuels - oil, NG and Other - Venting and flaring	CH ₄	YES	YES	NO	NO
3.A Enteric Fermentation	CH ₄	YES	YES	YES	YES
3.B Manure Management	CH ₄	YES	YES	NO	YES
5.A Solid Waste Disposal	CH ₄	YES	YES	YES	YES
5.B Biological Treatment of Solid Waste	CH ₄	NO	NO	YES	YES
1.A.3.b Fuel combustion - Road Transportation	N ₂ O	NO	NO	YES	YES
2.B.2 Chemical Industry - Nitric Acid Production	N ₂ O	YES	YES	NO	NO
3.B Manure Management	N ₂ O	YES	YES	YES	YES
3.D.1 Direct N ₂ O Emissions From Managed Soils	N ₂ O	YES	YES	YES	YES
3.D.2 Indirect N ₂ O Emissions From Managed Soils	N ₂ O	YES	YES	YES	YES
5.B Biological Treatment of Solid Waste	N ₂ O	NO	NO	NO	YES
2.C.3 Metal Industry - Aluminium Production	PFCs	YES	NO	NO	NO

Table A1.15: Key categories identified using Approach 1 and Approach 2 by level assessment with and without LULUCF in 1990

IPCC Source Categories	Gas	Approach 1 1990 with LULUCF	Approach 1 1990 without LULUCF	Approach 2 1990 with LULUCF	Approach 2 1990 without LULUCF
1.A.1 Fuel combustion - Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	YES	YES	YES	YES
1.A.1 Fuel combustion - Energy industries - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	YES	YES	YES	YES
1.A.1 Fuel combustion - Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	YES	YES	NO	YES

IPCC Source Categories	Gas	Approach 1 1990 with LULUCF	Approach 1 1990 without LULUCF	Approach 2 1990 with LULUCF	Approach 2 1990 without LULUCF
1.A.2 Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	YES	YES	YES	YES
1.A.2 Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	YES	YES	YES	YES
1.A.2 Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	YES	YES	NO	YES
1.A.3.b Fuel combustion - Road Transportation	CO ₂	YES	YES	YES	YES
1.A.3.e Fuel combustion - Other Transportation	CO ₂	YES	YES	NO	YES
1.A.4 Fuel combustion - Other Sectors - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	YES	YES	NO	NO
1.A.4 Fuel combustion - Other Sectors - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	YES	YES	YES	YES
1.A.4 Fuel combustion - Other Sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	YES	YES	NO	YES
2.A.1 Mineral Industry - Cement Production	CO ₂	YES	YES	NO	NO
2.A.2 Mineral Industry - Lime Production	CO ₂	YES	YES	NO	NO
2.A.4 Mineral Industry - Other Process Uses of Carbonates	CO ₂	YES	YES	NO	NO
2.B.8 Chemical Industry - Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production	CO ₂	YES	YES	NO	NO
2.C.1 Metal Industry - Iron and Steel Production	CO ₂	YES	YES	YES	YES
4.A.1 Forest Land - Forest Land Remaining Forest Land	CO ₂	YES	X	YES	X
4.A.2 Forest Land - Land Converted to Forest Land	CO ₂	YES	X	YES	X
4.B.1 Cropland - Cropland Remaining Cropland	CO ₂	YES	X	YES	X
4.B.2 Cropland - Land Converted to Cropland	CO ₂	YES	X	YES	X
4.C.2 Grassland - Land Converted to Grassland	CO ₂	NO	X	YES	X
4.F.2 Other land - Land Converted to Other Land	CO ₂	NO	X	YES	X
4.G Harvested Wood Products	CO ₂	YES	X	YES	X
1.A.4 Fuel combustion - Other Sectors - Solid Fuels	CH ₄	NO	NO	YES	YES
1.B.1 Fugitive emissions from fuels - Solid Fuels	CH ₄	YES	YES	NO	YES
1.B.2.b Fugitive emissions from fuels - oil, NG and Other - Natural gas	CH ₄	YES	YES	NO	YES
1.B.2.c Fugitive emissions from fuels - oil, NG and Other - Venting and flaring	CH ₄	YES	YES	NO	NO
3.A Enteric Fermentation	CH ₄	YES	YES	YES	YES
3.B Manure Management	CH ₄	YES	YES	NO	YES
5.A Solid Waste Disposal	CH ₄	YES	YES	YES	YES
2.B.2 Chemical Industry - Nitric Acid Production	N ₂ O	YES	YES	NO	NO

IPCC Source Categories	Gas	Approach 1 1990 with LULUCF	Approach 1 1990 without LULUCF	Approach 2 1990 with LULUCF	Approach 2 1990 without LULUCF
3.B Manure Management	N ₂ O	YES	YES	YES	YES
3.D.1 Direct N ₂ O Emissions From Managed Soils	N ₂ O	YES	YES	YES	YES
3.D.2 Indirect N ₂ O Emissions From Managed Soils	N ₂ O	YES	YES	YES	YES

ANNEX 2. ASSESSMENT OF UNCERTAINTY

This Annex describes the methodology and data sources used to perform the uncertainty analysis for the 2024 national GHG inventory. The assessment is conducted in accordance with the IPCC 2006 Guidelines and the 2019 Refinements, ensuring a rigorous evaluation of the inventory's precision and reliability.

The overall uncertainty of the national inventory is calculated primarily using the Approach 1 (error propagation method). To enhance the accuracy of the assessment for sectors with complex emission profiles, a hybrid approach was adopted:

- For the IPPU and LULUCF sectors, uncertainties for specific categories were estimated using Approach 2 (Monte Carlo simulation) to better reflect non-normal distributions and high variability.
- These Approach 2 results were subsequently integrated into the Approach 1 framework for the final aggregation of total national uncertainty.

The level of disaggregation for the uncertainty analysis follows the recommendations provided in the IPCC 2019 Refinements (Volume 1, Chapter 3), ensuring that the source and sink categories are analyzed at a level of detail consistent with the key category analysis and the sectoral reporting tables. This approach ensures that the most significant contributors to the national total are evaluated with the necessary methodological rigor.

[Tables A2.1](#) and [A2.2](#) show the result of uncertainty analysis for years 2024 and 1990. According to the recommendation from the 2025 UNFCCC In-country Review of the Biennial Transparency Report of Slovakia submitted in December 2024, the TERT recommends to estimate uncertainty for both the starting year and the latest reporting year of the inventory time series. In addition, the TERT recommends to estimate trend uncertainty between the starting year and the latest reporting year of the inventory time series.

Table A2.1: Approach 1 uncertainty with LULUCF assessment in 2024 (emissions in Gg of CO₂ eq., uncertainty in %)

CRT	IPCC Category	Gas	Base year emissions/ removals	Year 2024 emissions/ removals	Activity data uncertainty	Emission factor uncertainty	Combined uncertainty	Contribut. to variance by category in year 2024	Inventory trend for year 2024 increase with respect to base year	Uncertainty introduced into the trend in total national emissions
					(-) and (+)	(-) and (+)	(-) and (+)	-	(% of base year)	(-) and (+)
2.F.1	Refrigeration and Air conditioning	HFCs	0	380.53			3.4	0	0	0.01
2.F.2	Foam Blowing Agents	HFCs	0	1.72			8.2	0	0	0
2.F.3	Fire Protection	HFCs	0	35.88			8.98	0	0	0
2.F.4	Aerosols	HFCs	0	9.95			10.01	0	0	0
1.A.1	Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	3 819.21	1 263.13	5	3.6	6.16	0.07	-66.93	0
1.A.1	Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	12 861.05	1 637.47	2.5	3.6	4.38	0.06	-87.27	0.08
1.A.1	Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	2 293.69	2 236.07	2.5	2.75	3.72	0.08	-2.51	0
1.A.1	Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Other Fossil Fuels	CO ₂	35.61	159.85	5	5	7.07	0	348.86	0
1.A.2	Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	2 867.64	262.41	5	3.6	6.16	0	-90.85	0.01
1.A.2	Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	9 028.53	2 915.68	5	2.8	5.73	0.33	-67.71	0.01
1.A.2	Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	3 930.58	1 931.36	2.5	2.75	3.72	0.06	-50.86	0
1.A.2	Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Other Fossil Fuels	CO ₂	200.34	282.94	5	5	7.07	0	41.23	0
1.A.2	Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Peat	CO ₂	0	0	5	5	7.07	0	0	0
1.A3a	Fuel combustion - Domestic Aviation	CO ₂	3.74	1.64	1	5	5.1	0	-56.11	0
1.A3b	Fuel combustion - Road Transportation	CO ₂	4 503.02	7 410.83	1	5	5.1	1.71	64.57	0.18
1.A.3c	Fuel combustion - Railways	CO ₂	372.29	71.85	1	5	5.1	0	-80.7	0
1.A3d	Fuel combustion - Domestic Navigation - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	0.02	5.5	1	5	5.1	0	24 372.99	0
1.A3e	Fuel combustion - Other Transportation	CO ₂	1 813.95	13.93	1	5	5.1	0	-99.23	0

CRT	IPCC Category	Gas	Base year emissions/removals	Year 2024 emissions/removals	Activity data uncertainty	Emission factor uncertainty	Combined uncertainty	Contribut. to variance by category in year 2024	Inventory trend for year 2024 increase with respect to base year	Uncertainty introduced into the trend in total national emissions
					(-) and (+)	(-) and (+)	(-) and (+)	-	(% of base year)	(-) and (+)
1.A.4	Fuel combustion - Other Sectors - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	580.74	257.39	5	3.6	6.16	0	-55.68	0
1.A.4	Fuel combustion - Other Sectors - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	6 852.15	299	5	4	6.4	0	-95.64	0.07
1.A.4	Fuel combustion - Other Sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	3 634.43	3 545.54	2.5	2.75	3.72	0.21	-2.45	0.01
1.A.5	Fuel combustion - Other (Not specified elsewhere) - Stationary - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	34.99	1.37	5	3.6	6.16	0	-96.09	0
1.A.5	Fuel combustion - Other (Not specified elsewhere) - Stationary - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	216.08	0.69	5	4	6.4	0	-99.68	0
1.A.5	Fuel combustion - Other (Not specified elsewhere) - Stationary - Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	154.75	64.1	2.5	2.75	3.72	0	-58.58	0
1.A.5	Fuel combustion - Other (Not specified elsewhere) - Mobile- Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	70.04	5.16	5	3.6	6.16	0	-92.63	0
1.B.1	Fugitive emissions from fuels - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	19.76	8.72	2	5	5.39	0	-55.86	0
1.B2a	Fugitive emissions from fuels - oil. NG and Other - Oil	CO ₂	39.69	27.42	5	7	8.6	0	-30.92	0
1.B2b	Fugitive emissions from fuels - oil. NG and Other - Natural gas	CO ₂	17.18	3.45	2	5	5.39	0	-79.93	0
1.B2c	Fugitive emissions from fuels - oil. NG and Other - Venting and flaring	CO ₂	0.23	0.06	5	7	8.6	0	-75.85	0
2.A.1	Mineral Industry - Cement Production	CO ₂	1 464.50	1 269.98			1.8	0.01	-13.28	0.05
2.A.2	Mineral Industry - Lime Production	CO ₂	794.92	466.95			2.49	0	-41.26	0.02
2.A.3	Mineral Industry - Glass Production	CO ₂	7.88	12.04			1.38	0	52.8	0
2.A.4	Mineral Industry - Other Process Uses of Carbonates	CO ₂	446.73	149.05			1.95	0	-66.64	0.01
2.B.1	Chemical Industry - Ammonia Production	CO ₂	331.77	656.14			4.36	0.01	97.77	0.02
2.B.5	Chemical Industry - Carbide Production	CO ₂	0	46.49			7.42	0	0	0
2.B.8	Chemical Industry - Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production	CO ₂	428.8	252.37			9.05	0.01	-41.14	0.04

CRT	IPCC Category	Gas	Base year emissions/removals	Year 2024 emissions/removals	Activity data uncertainty	Emission factor uncertainty	Combined uncertainty	Contribut. to variance by category in year 2024	Inventory trend for year 2024 increase with respect to base year	Uncertainty introduced into the trend in total national emissions
					(-) and (+)	(-) and (+)	(-) and (+)	-	(% of base year)	(-) and (+)
2.B10	Chemical Industry - Other	CO ₂	0	0.05			0	0	0	0
2.C.1	Metal Industry - Iron and Steel Production	CO ₂	4 167.97	3 277.70			6.6	0.56	-21.36	0.45
2.C.2	Metal Industry - Ferroalloys Production	CO ₂	296.74	69.44			1.77	0	-76.6	0
2.C.3	Metal Industry - Aluminium Production	CO ₂	121.32	16.72			29.15	0	-86.22	0.01
2.C.5	Metal Industry - Lead Production	CO ₂	0	0.05			20.24	0	0	0
2.D	Non-energy Products from Fuels and Solvent Use	CO ₂	50.49	42.97			74.01	0.01	-14.89	0.05
3.G	Liming	CO ₂	45.73	13.16	3.04	50	50.09	0	-71.22	0
3.H	Urea Application	CO ₂	15.29	63.67	3.93	50	50.15	0.01	316.49	0
4.A.1	Forest Land - Forest Land Remaining Forest Land	CO ₂	-6 293.96	-3 834.93	30	77	82.64	120.4	-39.07	1.75
4.A.2	Forest Land - Land Converted to Forest Land	CO ₂	-2 290.82	-345.2	30	49.5	57.88	0.48	-84.93	0.36
4.B.1	Cropland - Cropland Remaining Cropland	CO ₂	-924.97	-532.73	3	75	75.06	1.92	-42.41	0.02
4.B.2	Cropland - Land Converted to Cropland	CO ₂	466.34	26.78	30	78	83.57	0.01	-94.26	0.05
4.C.1	Grassland - Grassland Remaining Grassland	CO ₂	21.96	2.41	5	5	7.07	0	-89.03	0
4.C.2	Grassland - Land Converted to Grassland	CO ₂	-203.91	-20.33	30	78	83.57	0	-90.03	0.01
4.E.2	Settlements - Land Converted to Settlements	CO ₂	96.6	95.34	30	78	83.57	0.08	-1.3	0
4.F.2	Other land - Land Converted to Other Land	CO ₂	293.26	109.64	30	78	83.57	0.1	-62.62	0
4.G	Harvested Wood Products	CO ₂	-470.41	-537.82	30	49.5	57.88	1.16	14.33	0.09
5.C	Incineration and Open Burning of Waste	CO ₂	5.43	1.84	5	31.1	31.5	0	-66.17	0
1.A.1	Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Liquid Fuels	CH ₄	3.83	1.15	3	50	50.09	0	-70.05	0
1.A.1	Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Solid Fuels	CH ₄	3.57	0.3	3	50	50.09	0	-91.57	0
1.A.1	Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Gaseous Fuels	CH ₄	1.16	1.11	3	5	5.83	0	-3.51	0
1.A.1	Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Other Fossil Fuels	CH ₄	0.31	1.36	5	50	50.25	0	333.6	0

CRT	IPCC Category	Gas	Base year emissions/removals	Year 2024 emissions/removals	Activity data uncertainty	Emission factor uncertainty	Combined uncertainty	Contribut. to variance by category in year 2024	Inventory trend for year 2024 increase with respect to base year	Uncertainty introduced into the trend in total national emissions
					(-) and (+)	(-) and (+)	(-) and (+)	-	(% of base year)	(-) and (+)
1.A.1	Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Biomass	CH ₄	0.63	9.96	3	50	50.09	0	1 470.80	0
1.A.2	Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Liquid Fuels	CH ₄	3.12	0.22	3	50	50.09	0	-92.94	0
1.A.2	Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Solid Fuels	CH ₄	18.22	2.83	3	50	50.09	0	-84.48	0
1.A.2	Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Gaseous Fuels	CH ₄	1.97	0.96	3	5	5.83	0	-51.02	0
1.A.2	Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Other Fossil Fuels	CH ₄	1.79	2.7	5	50	50.25	0	50.33	0
1.A.2	Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Peat	CH ₄	0	0	3	50	50.09	0	0	0
1.A.2	Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Biomass	CH ₄	3.05	9.7	3	50	50.09	0	218.57	0
1.A3a	Fuel combustion - Domestic Aviation	CH ₄	0	0	3	5	5.83	0	-59	0
1.A3b	Fuel combustion - Road Transportation	CH ₄	32.63	6.58	3	5	5.83	0	-79.84	0
1.A3c	Fuel combustion - Railways	CH ₄	0.58	0.12	1	40	40.01	0	-79.35	0
1.A3d	Fuel combustion - Domestic Navigation - Liquid Fuels	CH ₄	0	0.01	1	40	40.01	0	24 397.15	0
1.A3e	Fuel combustion - Other Transportation	CH ₄	0.89	0.01	1	40	40.01	0	-99.22	0
1.A.4	Fuel combustion - Other Sectors - Liquid Fuels	CH ₄	1.4	0.98	3	50	50.09	0	-29.8	0
1.A.4	Fuel combustion - Other Sectors - Solid Fuels	CH ₄	384.16	12.61	3	50	50.09	0	-96.72	0.01
1.A.4	Fuel combustion - Other Sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CH ₄	9.11	8.84	3	5	5.83	0	-3.05	0
1.A.4	Fuel combustion - Other Sectors - Biomass	CH ₄	34.51	66.63	3	50	50.09	0.01	93.05	0
1.A.5	Fuel combustion - Other (Not specified elsewhere) - Stationary - Liquid Fuels	CH ₄	0.04	0	3	50	50.09	0	-91.25	0
1.A.5	Fuel combustion - Other (Not specified elsewhere) - Stationary - Solid Fuels	CH ₄	0.06	0	3	50	50.09	0	-96.69	0

CRT	IPCC Category	Gas	Base year emissions/removals	Year 2024 emissions/removals	Activity data uncertainty	Emission factor uncertainty	Combined uncertainty	Contribut. to variance by category in year 2024	Inventory trend for year 2024 increase with respect to base year	Uncertainty introduced into the trend in total national emissions
					(-) and (+)	(-) and (+)	(-) and (+)	-	(% of base year)	(-) and (+)
1.A.5	Fuel combustion - Other (Not specified elsewhere) - Stationary - Gaseous Fuels	CH ₄	0.38	0.16	3	5	5.83	0	-58	0
1.A.5	Fuel combustion - Other (Not specified elsewhere) - Stationary - Biomass	CH ₄	0	0.08	3	50	50.09	0	0	0
1.A.5	Fuel combustion - Other (Not specified elsewhere) - Mobile- Liquid Fuels	CH ₄	0.22	0.02	3	50	50.09	0	-92.63	0
1.B.1	Fugitive emissions from fuels - Solid Fuels	CH ₄	794.91	207.57	5	7	8.6	0	-73.89	0
1.B2a	Fugitive emissions from fuels - oil. NG and Other - Oil	CH ₄	13.24	5.16	5	7	8.6	0	-61.04	0
1.B2b	Fugitive emissions from fuels - oil. NG and Other - Natural gas	CH ₄	1 607.12	336.35	2	5	5.39	0	-79.07	0
1.B.2c	Fugitive emissions from fuels - oil. NG and Other - Venting and flaring	CH ₄	659.46	12.64	2	5	5.39	0	-98.08	0
2.B.1	Chemical Industry - Ammonia Production	CH ₄	0.3	0.44			10.32	0	45.56	0
2.B10	Chemical Industry - Other	CH ₄	0	0			0	0	0	0
2.C.1	Metal Industry - Iron and Steel Production	CH ₄	13.83	13.95			289.27	0.02	0.88	0
2.C.2	Metal Industry - Ferroalloys Production	CH ₄	0	0.31			19.85	0	0	0
3.A	Enteric Fermentation	CH ₄	3 085.60	1 046.72	13.1	14.91	19.85	0.52	-66.08	0.01
3.B	Manure Management	CH ₄	718.86	103.39	6.5	9.41	11.43	0	-85.62	0
4.A.1	Forest Land - Forest Land Remaining Forest Land	CH ₄	12.37	18.59	5	5	7.07	0	50.32	0
4.A.2	Forest Land - Land Converted to Forest Land	CH ₄	0.08	0	5	5	7.07	0	-94.38	0
4.B.1	Cropland - Cropland Remaining Cropland	CH ₄	0.9	0.07	5	5	7.07	0	-91.73	0
4.C.1	Grassland - Grassland Remaining Grassland	CH ₄	0.88	0.1	5	5	7.07	0	-89.03	0
5.A	Solid Waste Disposal	CH ₄	781.78	1 119.97	17.35	20.31	26.71	1.07	43.26	0.1
5.B	Biological Treatment of Solid Waste	CH ₄	72.69	214.23	8.42	62.23	62.8	0.22	194.72	0.03
5.C	Incineration and Open Burning of Waste	CH ₄	20.34	4.59	5	50	50.25	0	-77.44	0
5.D	Wastewater Treatment and Discharge	CH ₄	181.83	91.25	4.44	31.44	31.75	0.01	-49.82	0

CRT	IPCC Category	Gas	Base year emissions/ removals	Year 2024 emissions/ removals	Activity data uncertainty	Emission factor uncertainty	Combined uncertainty	Contribut. to variance by category in year 2024	Inventory trend for year 2024 increase with respect to base year	Uncertainty introduced into the trend in total national emissions
					(-) and (+)	(-) and (+)	(-) and (+)	-	(% of base year)	(-) and (+)
1.A.1	Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Liquid Fuels	N ₂ O	7.04	1.87	3	50	50.09	0	-73.47	0
1.A.1	Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Solid Fuels	N ₂ O	48.12	2.1	3	50	50.09	0	-95.63	0
1.A.1	Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Gaseous Fuels	N ₂ O	1.09	1.05	3	5	5.83	0	-3.51	0
1.A.1	Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Other Fossil Fuels	N ₂ O	0.4	1.71	3	50	50.09	0	333.6	0
1.A.1	Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Biomass	N ₂ O	0.8	12.56	3	50	50.09	0	1 469.70	0
1.A.2	Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Liquid Fuels	N ₂ O	6.05	0.41	3	50	50.09	0	-93.25	0
1.A.2	Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Solid Fuels	N ₂ O	25.54	3.83	3	50	50.09	0	-85.01	0
1.A.2	Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Gaseous Fuels	N ₂ O	1.86	0.91	3	5	5.83	0	-51.02	0
1.A.2	Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Other Fossil Fuels	N ₂ O	2.26	3.4	3	50	50.09	0	50.33	0
1.A.2	Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Peat	N ₂ O	0	0	3	50	50.09	0	0	0
1.A.2	Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Biomass	N ₂ O	3.84	17.24	3	50	50.09	0	348.43	0
1.A3a	Fuel combustion - Domestic Aviation	N ₂ O	0.03	0.01	1	50	50.01	0	-56.02	0
1.A3b	Fuel combustion - Road Transportation	N ₂ O	50.23	201.69	1	50	50.01	0.12	301.53	0.02
1.A3c	Fuel combustion - Railways	N ₂ O	38.08	7.86	1	50	50.01	0	-79.35	0
1.A3d	Fuel combustion - Domestic Navigation - Liquid Fuels	N ₂ O	0	0.04	1	50	50.01	0	24 389.50	0
1.A3e	Fuel combustion - Other Transportation	N ₂ O	0.84	0.01	1	50	50.01	0	-99.22	0
1.A.4	Fuel combustion - Other Sectors - Liquid Fuels	N ₂ O	8.88	20.94	3	50	50.09	0	135.82	0

CRT	IPCC Category	Gas	Base year emissions/removals	Year 2024 emissions/removals	Activity data uncertainty	Emission factor uncertainty	Combined uncertainty	Contribut. to variance by category in year 2024	Inventory trend for year 2024 increase with respect to base year	Uncertainty introduced into the trend in total national emissions
					(-) and (+)	(-) and (+)	(-) and (+)	-	(% of base year)	(-) and (+)
1.A.4	Fuel combustion - Other Sectors - Solid Fuels	N ₂ O	24.59	1.21	3	50	50.09	0	-95.08	0
1.A.4	Fuel combustion - Other Sectors - Gaseous Fuels	N ₂ O	1.73	1.67	3	5	5.83	0	-3.05	0
1.A.4	Fuel combustion - Other Sectors - Biomass	N ₂ O	7.59	23.54	3	50	50.09	0	210	0
1.A.5	Fuel combustion - Other (Not specified elsewhere) - Stationary - Liquid Fuels	N ₂ O	0.07	0	3	50	50.09	0	-98.67	0
1.A.5	Fuel combustion - Other (Not specified elsewhere) - Stationary - Solid Fuels	N ₂ O	0.8	0	3	5	5.83	0	-99.65	0
1.A.5	Fuel combustion - Other (Not specified elsewhere) - Stationary - Gaseous Fuels	N ₂ O	0.07	0.03	3	50	50.09	0	-58	0
1.A.5	Fuel combustion - Other (Not specified elsewhere) - Stationary - Biomass	N ₂ O	0	0.01	1	50	50.01	0	0	0
1.A.5	Fuel combustion - Other (Not specified elsewhere) - Mobile- Liquid Fuels	N ₂ O	1.47	0.11	3	50	50.09	0	-92.63	0
1.B.1	Fugitive emissions from fuels - Solid Fuels	N ₂ O	0	0.08	5	7	8.6	0	0	0
1.B2a	Fugitive emissions from fuels - oil, NG and Other - Oil	N ₂ O	0.14	0.11	5	7	8.6	0	-24.82	0
1.B2c	Fugitive emissions from fuels - oil, NG and Other - Venting and flaring	N ₂ O	0.03	0	5	7	8.6	0	-93.86	0
2.B.1	Chemical Industry - Ammonia Production	N ₂ O	0.29	0.42			10.37	0	45.56	0
2.B.2	Chemical Industry - Nitric Acid Production	N ₂ O	1 072.65	36.5			3.31	0	-96.6	0
2.B10	Chemical Industry - Other	N ₂ O	0	0			0	0	0	0
2.C.7	Metal Industry - Other	N ₂ O	0.92	0.96			276.97	0	3.87	0
2.G.3	Other Product Manufacture and Use	N ₂ O	14.58	55.93			9.14	0	283.76	0
3.B	Manure Management	N ₂ O	555.22	211.47	6.5	248.03	248.11	3.3	-61.91	0.02
3.D.1	Direct N ₂ O Emissions From Managed Soils	N ₂ O	1 371.29	458.48	59.37	36.22	69.54	1.22	-66.57	0.03
3.D.2	Indirect N ₂ O Emissions From Managed Soils	N ₂ O	610.51	110.1	77.1	103.3	128.9	0.24	-81.97	0.1
4.A.1	Forest Land - Forest Land Remaining Forest Land	N ₂ O	6.48	9.73	5	5	7.07	0	50.32	0

CRT	IPCC Category	Gas	Base year emissions/removals	Year 2024 emissions/removals	Activity data uncertainty	Emission factor uncertainty	Combined uncertainty	Contribut. to variance by category in year 2024	Inventory trend for year 2024 increase with respect to base year	Uncertainty introduced into the trend in total national emissions
					(-) and (+)	(-) and (+)	(-) and (+)	-	(% of base year)	(-) and (+)
4.A.2	Forest Land - Land Converted to Forest Land	N ₂ O	0.04	0	5	5	7.07	0	-94.38	0
4.B.1	Cropland - Cropland Remaining Cropland	N ₂ O	0.37	0.03	5	5	7.07	0	-92.76	0
4.B.2	Cropland - Land Converted to Cropland	N ₂ O	94.82	6.07	5	5	7.07	0	-93.6	0
4.C.1	Grassland - Grassland Remaining Grassland	N ₂ O	0.76	0.08	5	5	7.07	0	-89.03	0
4.C.2	Grassland - Land Converted to Grassland	N ₂ O	1.1	0.27	5	5	7.07	0	-75.74	0
4.E.2	Settlements - Land Converted to Settlements	N ₂ O	4.88	5.58	5	5	7.07	0	14.35	0
4.F.2	Other land - Land Converted to Other Land	N ₂ O	10.95	5.64	5	5	7.07	0	-48.52	0
5.B	Biological Treatment of Solid Waste	N ₂ O	41.28	104.26	8.42	93.34	93.72	0.11	152.59	0.02
5.C	Incineration and Open Burning of Waste	N ₂ O	0.32	0.07	5	100	100.12	0	-77.7	0
5.D	Wastewater Treatment and Discharge	N ₂ O	75.12	130.23	6.74	31.44	32.16	0.02	73.35	0
2.C.3	Metal Industry - Aluminium Production	PFCs	213.92	0			0	0	-100	0
2.F.1	Refrigeration and air conditioning	PFCs	0	0.02			2.33	0	0	0
2.G.1	Electrical equipment	SF ₆	0.06	5.9			2.91	0	9 706.52	0
TOTAL			64 994.33	28 881.25				134.19	-55.56	3.67
Total Uncertainties			Uncertainty in total inventory: 11.58%						Trend uncertainty:	1.92%

Table A2.2: Approach 1 uncertainty with LULUCF assessment in 1990 (emissions in Gg of CO₂ eq., uncertainty in %)

CRT	IPCC Category	Gas	Base year emissions or removals	Year 2024 emissions / removals	Activity data uncertainty	Emission factor uncertainty	Combined uncertainty	Contribution to variance by category in year 2024	Inventory trend 2024 increase with respect to base year	Uncertainty introduced into the trend in total national emissions
					(-) and (+)	(-) and (+)	(-) and (+)	-	(% of base year)	(-) and (+)
2.F.1	Refrigeration and Air conditioning	HFCs	0	380.53			3.4	0	0	0.01
2.F.2	Foam Blowing Agents	HFCs	0	1.72			8.2	0	0	0
2.F.3	Fire Protection	HFCs	0	35.88			8.98	0	0	0
2.F.4	Aerosols	HFCs	0	9.95			10.01	0	0	0
1.A.1	Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	3 819.21	1 263.13	5	3.6	6.16	0.13	-66.93	0
1.A.1	Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	12 861.05	1 637.47	2.5	3.6	4.38	0.75	-87.27	0.08
1.A.1	Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	2 293.69	2 236.07	2.5	2.75	3.72	0.02	-2.51	0
1.A.1	Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Other Fossil Fuels	CO ₂	35.61	159.85	5	5	7.07	0	348.86	0
1.A.2	Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	2 867.64	262.41	5	3.6	6.16	0.07	-90.85	0.01
1.A.2	Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	9 028.53	2 915.68	5	2.8	5.73	0.63	-67.71	0.01
1.A.2	Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	3 930.58	1 931.36	2.5	2.75	3.72	0.05	-50.86	0
1.A.2	Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Other Fossil Fuels	CO ₂	200.34	282.94	5	5	7.07	0	41.23	0
1.A.2	Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Peat	CO ₂	0	0	5	5	7.07	0	0	0
1.A3a	Fuel combustion - Domestic Aviation	CO ₂	3.74	1.64	1	5	5.1	0	-56.11	0
1.A3b	Fuel combustion - Road Transportation	CO ₂	4 503.02	7 410.83	1	5	5.1	0.12	64.57	0.18
1.A.3c	Fuel combustion - Railways	CO ₂	372.29	71.85	1	5	5.1	0	-80.7	0
1.A3d	Fuel combustion - Domestic Navigation - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	0.02	5.5	1	5	5.1	0	24 372.99	0
1.A3e	Fuel combustion - Other Transportation	CO ₂	1 813.95	13.93	1	5	5.1	0.02	-99.23	0

CRT	IPCC Category	Gas	Base year emissions or removals	Year 2024 emissions / removals	Activity data uncertainty	Emission factor uncertainty	Combined uncertainty	Contribution to variance by category in year 2024	Inventory trend 2024 increase with respect to base year	Uncertainty introduced into the trend in total national emissions
					(-) and (+)	(-) and (+)	(-) and (+)	-	(% of base year)	(-) and (+)
1.A.4	Fuel combustion - Other Sectors - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	580.74	257.39	5	3.6	6.16	0	-55.68	0
1.A.4	Fuel combustion - Other Sectors - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	6 852.15	299	5	4	6.4	0.46	-95.64	0.07
1.A.4	Fuel combustion - Other Sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	3 634.43	3 545.54	2.5	2.75	3.72	0.04	-2.45	0.01
1.A.5	Fuel combustion - Other (Not specified elsewhere) - Stationary - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	34.99	1.37	5	3.6	6.16	0	-96.09	0
1.A.5	Fuel combustion - Other (Not specified elsewhere) - Stationary - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	216.08	0.69	5	4	6.4	0	-99.68	0
1.A.5	Fuel combustion - Other (Not specified elsewhere) - Stationary - Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	154.75	64.1	2.5	2.75	3.72	0	-58.58	0
1.A.5	Fuel combustion - Other (Not specified elsewhere) - Mobile- Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	70.04	5.16	5	3.6	6.16	0	-92.63	0
1.B.1	Fugitive emissions from fuels - Solid Fuels	CO ₂	19.76	8.72	2	5	5.39	0	-55.86	0
1.B2a	Fugitive emissions from fuels - oil. NG and Other - Oil	CO ₂	39.69	27.42	5	7	8.6	0	-30.92	0
1.B2b	Fugitive emissions from fuels - oil. NG and Other - Natural gas	CO ₂	17.18	3.45	2	5	5.39	0	-79.93	0
1.B2c	Fugitive emissions from fuels - oil. NG and Other - Venting and flaring	CO ₂	0.23	0.06	5	7	8.6	0	-75.85	0
2.A.1	Mineral Industry - Cement Production	CO ₂	1 464.50	1 269.98			1.8	0	-13.28	0.05
2.A.2	Mineral Industry - Lime Production	CO ₂	794.92	466.95			2.49	0	-41.26	0.02
2.A.3	Mineral Industry - Glass Production	CO ₂	7.88	12.04			1.38	0	52.8	0
2.A.4	Mineral Industry - Other Process Uses of Carbonates	CO ₂	446.73	149.05			1.95	0	-66.64	0.01
2.B.1	Chemical Industry - Ammonia Production	CO ₂	331.77	656.14			4.36	0	97.77	0.02
2.B.5	Chemical Industry - Carbide Production	CO ₂	0	46.49			7.42	0	0	0
2.B.8	Chemical Industry - Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production	CO ₂	428.8	252.37			9.05	0	-41.14	0.04
2.B10	Chemical Industry - Other	CO ₂	0	0.05			0	0	0	0

CRT	IPCC Category	Gas	Base year emissions or removals	Year 2024 emissions / removals	Activity data uncertainty	Emission factor uncertainty	Combined uncertainty	Contribution to variance by category in year 2024	Inventory trend 2024 increase with respect to base year	Uncertainty introduced into the trend in total national emissions
					(-) and (+)	(-) and (+)	(-) and (+)	-	(% of base year)	(-) and (+)
2.C.1	Metal Industry - Iron and Steel Production	CO ₂	4 167.97	3 277.70			6.6	0.18	-21.36	0.45
2.C.2	Metal Industry - Ferroalloys Production	CO ₂	296.74	69.44			1.77	0	-76.6	0
2.C.3	Metal Industry - Aluminium Production	CO ₂	121.32	16.72			29.15	0	-86.22	0.01
2.C.5	Metal Industry - Lead Production	CO ₂	0	0.05			20.24	0	0	0
2.D	Non-energy Products from Fuels and Solvent Use	CO ₂	50.49	42.97			74.01	0	-14.89	0.05
3.G	Liming	CO ₂	45.73	13.16	3.04	50	50.09	0	-71.22	0
3.H	Urea Application	CO ₂	15.29	63.67	3.93	50	50.15	0	316.49	0
4.A.1	Forest Land - Forest Land Remaining Forest Land	CO ₂	-6 293.96	-3 834.93	30	77	82.64	64.04	-39.07	1.75
4.A.2	Forest Land - Land Converted to Forest Land	CO ₂	-2 290.82	-345.2	30	49.5	57.88	4.16	-84.93	0.36
4.B.1	Cropland - Cropland Remaining Cropland	CO ₂	-924.97	-532.73	3	75	75.06	1.14	-42.41	0.02
4.B.2	Cropland - Land Converted to Cropland	CO ₂	466.34	26.78	30	78	83.57	0.36	-94.26	0.05
4.C.1	Grassland - Grassland Remaining Grassland	CO ₂	21.96	2.41	5	5	7.07	0	-89.03	0
4.C.2	Grassland - Land Converted to Grassland	CO ₂	-203.91	-20.33	30	78	83.57	0.07	-90.03	0.01
4.E.2	Settlements - Land Converted to Settlements	CO ₂	96.6	95.34	30	78	83.57	0.02	-1.3	0
4.F.2	Other land - Land Converted to Other Land	CO ₂	293.26	109.64	30	78	83.57	0.14	-62.62	0
4.G	Harvested Wood Products	CO ₂	-470.41	-537.82	30	49.5	57.88	0.18	14.33	0.09
5.C	Incineration and Open Burning of Waste	CO ₂	5.43	1.84	5	31.1	31.5	0	-66.17	0
1.A.1	Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Liquid Fuels	CH ₄	3.83	1.15	3	50	50.09	0	-70.05	0
1.A.1	Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Solid Fuels	CH ₄	3.57	0.3	3	50	50.09	0	-91.57	0
1.A.1	Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Gaseous Fuels	CH ₄	1.16	1.11	3	5	5.83	0	-3.51	0
1.A.1	Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Other Fossil Fuels	CH ₄	0.31	1.36	5	50	50.25	0	333.6	0
1.A.1	Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Biomass	CH ₄	0.63	9.96	3	50	50.09	0	1 470.80	0

CRT	IPCC Category	Gas	Base year emissions or removals	Year 2024 emissions / removals	Activity data uncertainty	Emission factor uncertainty	Combined uncertainty	Contribution to variance by category in year 2024	Inventory trend 2024 increase with respect to base year	Uncertainty introduced into the trend in total national emissions
					(-) and (+)	(-) and (+)	(-) and (+)	-	(% of base year)	(-) and (+)
1.A.2	Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Liquid Fuels	CH ₄	3.12	0.22	3	50	50.09	0	-92.94	0
1.A.2	Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Solid Fuels	CH ₄	18.22	2.83	3	50	50.09	0	-84.48	0
1.A.2	Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Gaseous Fuels	CH ₄	1.97	0.96	3	5	5.83	0	-51.02	0
1.A.2	Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Other Fossil Fuels	CH ₄	1.79	2.7	5	50	50.25	0	50.33	0
1.A.2	Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Peat	CH ₄	0	0	3	50	50.09	0	0	0
1.A.2	Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Biomass	CH ₄	3.05	9.7	3	50	50.09	0	218.57	0
1.A3a	Fuel combustion - Domestic Aviation	CH ₄	0	0	3	5	5.83	0	-59	0
1.A3b	Fuel combustion - Road Transportation	CH ₄	32.63	6.58	3	5	5.83	0	-79.84	0
1.A3c	Fuel combustion - Railways	CH ₄	0.58	0.12	1	40	40.01	0	-79.35	0
1.A3d	Fuel combustion - Domestic Navigation - Liquid Fuels	CH ₄	0	0.01	1	40	40.01	0	24 397.15	0
1.A3e	Fuel combustion - Other Transportation	CH ₄	0.89	0.01	1	40	40.01	0	-99.22	0
1.A.4	Fuel combustion - Other Sectors - Liquid Fuels	CH ₄	1.4	0.98	3	50	50.09	0	-29.8	0
1.A.4	Fuel combustion - Other Sectors - Solid Fuels	CH ₄	384.16	12.61	3	50	50.09	0.09	-96.72	0.01
1.A.4	Fuel combustion - Other Sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CH ₄	9.11	8.84	3	5	5.83	0	-3.05	0
1.A.4	Fuel combustion - Other Sectors - Biomass	CH ₄	34.51	66.63	3	50	50.09	0	93.05	0
1.A.5	Fuel combustion - Other (Not specified elsewhere) - Stationary - Liquid Fuels	CH ₄	0.04	0	3	50	50.09	0	-91.25	0
1.A.5	Fuel combustion - Other (Not specified elsewhere) - Stationary - Solid Fuels	CH ₄	0.06	0	3	50	50.09	0	-96.69	0
1.A.5	Fuel combustion - Other (Not specified elsewhere) - Stationary - Gaseous Fuels	CH ₄	0.38	0.16	3	5	5.83	0	-58	0

CRT	IPCC Category	Gas	Base year emissions or removals	Year 2024 emissions / removals	Activity data uncertainty	Emission factor uncertainty	Combined uncertainty	Contribution to variance by category in year 2024	Inventory trend 2024 increase with respect to base year	Uncertainty introduced into the trend in total national emissions
					(-) and (+)	(-) and (+)	(-) and (+)	-	(% of base year)	(-) and (+)
1.A.5	Fuel combustion - Other (Not specified elsewhere) - Stationary - Biomass	CH ₄	0	0.08	3	50	50.09	0	0	0
1.A.5	Fuel combustion - Other (Not specified elsewhere) - Mobile- Liquid Fuels	CH ₄	0.22	0.02	3	50	50.09	0	-92.63	0
1.B.1	Fugitive emissions from fuels - Solid Fuels	CH ₄	794.91	207.57	5	7	8.6	0.01	-73.89	0
1.B2a	Fugitive emissions from fuels - oil. NG and Other - Oil	CH ₄	13.24	5.16	5	7	8.6	0	-61.04	0
1.B2b	Fugitive emissions from fuels - oil. NG and Other - Natural gas	CH ₄	1 607.12	336.35	2	5	5.39	0.02	-79.07	0
1.B.2c	Fugitive emissions from fuels - oil. NG and Other - Venting and flaring	CH ₄	659.46	12.64	2	5	5.39	0	-98.08	0
2.B.1	Chemical Industry - Ammonia Production	CH ₄	0.3	0.44			10.32	0	45.56	0
2.B10	Chemical Industry - Other	CH ₄	0	0			0	0	0	0
2.C.1	Metal Industry - Iron and Steel Production	CH ₄	13.83	13.95			289.27	0	0.88	0
2.C.2	Metal Industry - Ferroalloys Production	CH ₄	0	0.31			19.85	0	0	0
3.A	Enteric Fermentation	CH ₄	3 085.60	1 046.72	13.1	14.91	19.85	0.89	-66.08	0.01
3.B	Manure Management	CH ₄	718.86	103.39	6.5	9.41	11.43	0.02	-85.62	0
4.A.1	Forest Land - Forest Land Remaining Forest Land	CH ₄	12.37	18.59	5	5	7.07	0	50.32	0
4.A.2	Forest Land - Land Converted to Forest Land	CH ₄	0.08	0	5	5	7.07	0	-94.38	0
4.B.1	Cropland - Cropland Remaining Cropland	CH ₄	0.9	0.07	5	5	7.07	0	-91.73	0
4.C.1	Grassland - Grassland Remaining Grassland	CH ₄	0.88	0.1	5	5	7.07	0	-89.03	0
5.A	Solid Waste Disposal	CH ₄	781.78	1 119.97	17.35	20.31	26.71	0.1	43.26	0.1
5.B	Biological Treatment of Solid Waste	CH ₄	72.69	214.23	8.42	62.23	62.8	0	194.72	0.03
5.C	Incineration and Open Burning of Waste	CH ₄	20.34	4.59	5	50	50.25	0	-77.44	0
5.D	Wastewater Treatment and Discharge	CH ₄	181.83	91.25	4.44	31.44	31.75	0.01	-49.82	0
1.A.1	Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Liquid Fuels	N ₂ O	7.04	1.87	3	50	50.09	0	-73.47	0

CRT	IPCC Category	Gas	Base year emissions or removals	Year 2024 emissions / removals	Activity data uncertainty	Emission factor uncertainty	Combined uncertainty	Contribution to variance by category in year 2024	Inventory trend 2024 increase with respect to base year	Uncertainty introduced into the trend in total national emissions
					(-) and (+)	(-) and (+)	(-) and (+)	-	(% of base year)	(-) and (+)
1.A.1	Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Solid Fuels	N ₂ O	48.12	2.1	3	50	50.09	0	-95.63	0
1.A.1	Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Gaseous Fuels	N ₂ O	1.09	1.05	3	5	5.83	0	-3.51	0
1.A.1	Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Other Fossil Fuels	N ₂ O	0.4	1.71	3	50	50.09	0	333.6	0
1.A.1	Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Biomass	N ₂ O	0.8	12.56	3	50	50.09	0	1 469.70	0
1.A.2	Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Liquid Fuels	N ₂ O	6.05	0.41	3	50	50.09	0	-93.25	0
1.A.2	Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Solid Fuels	N ₂ O	25.54	3.83	3	50	50.09	0	-85.01	0
1.A.2	Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Gaseous Fuels	N ₂ O	1.86	0.91	3	5	5.83	0	-51.02	0
1.A.2	Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Other Fossil Fuels	N ₂ O	2.26	3.4	3	50	50.09	0	50.33	0
1.A.2	Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Peat	N ₂ O	0	0	3	50	50.09	0	0	0
1.A.2	Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Biomass	N ₂ O	3.84	17.24	3	50	50.09	0	348.43	0
1.A3a	Fuel combustion - Domestic Aviation	N ₂ O	0.03	0.01	1	50	50.01	0	-56.02	0
1.A3b	Fuel combustion - Road Transportation	N ₂ O	50.23	201.69	1	50	50.01	0	301.53	0.02
1.A3c	Fuel combustion - Railways	N ₂ O	38.08	7.86	1	50	50.01	0	-79.35	0
1.A3d	Fuel combustion - Domestic Navigation - Liquid Fuels	N ₂ O	0	0.04	1	50	50.01	0	24 389.50	0
1.A3e	Fuel combustion - Other Transportation	N ₂ O	0.84	0.01	1	50	50.01	0	-99.22	0
1.A.4	Fuel combustion - Other Sectors - Liquid Fuels	N ₂ O	8.88	20.94	3	50	50.09	0	135.82	0
1.A.4	Fuel combustion - Other Sectors - Solid Fuels	N ₂ O	24.59	1.21	3	50	50.09	0	-95.08	0
1.A.4	Fuel combustion - Other Sectors - Gaseous Fuels	N ₂ O	1.73	1.67	3	5	5.83	0	-3.05	0

CRT	IPCC Category	Gas	Base year emissions or removals	Year 2024 emissions / removals	Activity data uncertainty	Emission factor uncertainty	Combined uncertainty	Contribution to variance by category in year 2024	Inventory trend 2024 increase with respect to base year	Uncertainty introduced into the trend in total national emissions
					(-) and (+)	(-) and (+)	(-) and (+)	-	(% of base year)	(-) and (+)
1.A.4	Fuel combustion - Other Sectors - Biomass	N ₂ O	7.59	23.54	3	50	50.09	0	210	0
1.A.5	Fuel combustion - Other (Not specified elsewhere) - Stationary - Liquid Fuels	N ₂ O	0.07	0	3	50	50.09	0	-98.67	0
1.A.5	Fuel combustion - Other (Not specified elsewhere) - Stationary - Solid Fuels	N ₂ O	0.8	0	3	5	5.83	0	-99.65	0
1.A.5	Fuel combustion - Other (Not specified elsewhere) - Stationary - Gaseous Fuels	N ₂ O	0.07	0.03	3	50	50.09	0	-58	0
1.A.5	Fuel combustion - Other (Not specified elsewhere) - Stationary - Biomass	N ₂ O	0	0.01	1	50	50.01	0	0	0
1.A.5	Fuel combustion - Other (Not specified elsewhere) - Mobile- Liquid Fuels	N ₂ O	1.47	0.11	3	50	50.09	0	-92.63	0
1.B.1	Fugitive emissions from fuels - Solid Fuels	N ₂ O	0	0.08	5	7	8.6	0	0	0
1.B2a	Fugitive emissions from fuels - oil. NG and Other - Oil	N ₂ O	0.14	0.11	5	7	8.6	0	-24.82	0
1.B2c	Fugitive emissions from fuels - oil. NG and Other - Venting and flaring	N ₂ O	0.03	0	5	7	8.6	0	-93.86	0
2.B.1	Chemical Industry - Ammonia Production	N ₂ O	0.29	0.42			10.37	0	45.56	0
2.B.2	Chemical Industry - Nitric Acid Production	N ₂ O	1 072.65	36.5			3.31	0	-96.6	0
2.B10	Chemical Industry - Other	N ₂ O	0	0			0	0	0	0
2.C.7	Metal Industry - Other	N ₂ O	0.92	0.96			276.97	0	3.87	0
2.G.3	Other Product Manufacture and Use	N ₂ O	14.58	55.93			9.14	0	283.76	0
3.B	Manure Management	N ₂ O	555.22	211.47	6.5	248.03	248.11	4.49	-61.91	0.02
3.D.1	Direct N ₂ O Emissions From Managed Soils	N ₂ O	1 371.29	458.48	59.37	36.22	69.54	2.15	-66.57	0.03
3.D.2	Indirect N ₂ O Emissions From Managed Soils	N ₂ O	610.51	110.1	77.1	103.3	128.9	1.47	-81.97	0.1
4.A.1	Forest Land - Forest Land Remaining Forest Land	N ₂ O	6.48	9.73	5	5	7.07	0	50.32	0
4.A.2	Forest Land - Land Converted to Forest Land	N ₂ O	0.04	0	5	5	7.07	0	-94.38	0
4.B.1	Cropland - Cropland Remaining Cropland	N ₂ O	0.37	0.03	5	5	7.07	0	-92.76	0

CRT	IPCC Category	Gas	Base year emissions or removals	Year 2024 emissions / removals	Activity data uncertainty	Emission factor uncertainty	Combined uncertainty	Contribution to variance by category in year 2024	Inventory trend 2024 increase with respect to base year	Uncertainty introduced into the trend in total national emissions
					(-) and (+)	(-) and (+)	(-) and (+)	-	(% of base year)	(-) and (+)
4.B.2	Cropland - Land Converted to Cropland	N ₂ O	94.82	6.07	5	5	7.07	0	-93.6	0
4.C.1	Grassland - Grassland Remaining Grassland	N ₂ O	0.76	0.08	5	5	7.07	0	-89.03	0
4.C.2	Grassland - Land Converted to Grassland	N ₂ O	1.1	0.27	5	5	7.07	0	-75.74	0
4.E.2	Settlements - Land Converted to Settlements	N ₂ O	4.88	5.58	5	5	7.07	0	14.35	0
4.F.2	Other land - Land Converted to Other Land	N ₂ O	10.95	5.64	5	5	7.07	0	-48.52	0
5.B	Biological Treatment of Solid Waste	N ₂ O	41.28	104.26	8.42	93.34	93.72	0	152.59	0.02
5.C	Incineration and Open Burning of Waste	N ₂ O	0.32	0.07	5	100	100.12	0	-77.7	0
5.D	Wastewater Treatment and Discharge	N ₂ O	75.12	130.23	6.74	31.44	32.16	0	73.35	0
2.C.3	Metal Industry - Aluminium Production	PFCs	213.92	0			0	0	-100	0
2.F.1	Refrigeration and air conditioning	PFCs	0	0.02			2.33	0	0	0
2.G.1	Electrical equipment	SF ₆	0.06	5.9			2.91	0	9 706.52	0
TOTAL			64 994.33	28 881.25				81.87	-55.56	3.67
Total Uncertainties: 9.05%								Trend uncertainty:		1.92%

ANNEX 3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE REFERENCE APPROACH AND THE RESULTS OF THE COMPARISON OF NATIONAL ESTIMATES OF EMISSIONS WITH THOSE OBTAINED USING THE REFERENCE APPROACH

This Annex presents the detailed **National Energy Balances** of the Slovak Republic, which serve as the primary activity data for the **Reference Approach** and a cross-check for the **Sectoral Approach** (Category 1.A). The data is provided by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic and is structured to reflect the flow of solid, liquid, gaseous, and other fuels within the national economy. The detailed data representing the national energy balance, structured by fuel types and energy flows for the most recent inventory year, are presented in **Tables A3.1 – A3.9** below.

Table A3.1: National Energy Balance of the Slovak Republic – Solid Fuels for the year 2024 (TJ)

ACTIVITY/FUELS	Anthracite	Coking Coal	Other Bituminous Coal	Brown Coal and Lignite	Hard Coal Coke	Brown Coal Briquettes	Coal Tar	Coke Oven Gas	Blast Furnace Gas	Oxygen Steel Furnace Gas
UNITS	TJ									
Primary Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Import	508	68 400	8 188	2 816	4 075	567	-	-	-	-
Export	-	-	-	-	28	-	1 741	-	-	-
Stock Changes	401	-1 120	2 413	866	-2 859	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Inland Consumption	909	67 280	10 601	3 682	1 188	567	-1 741	-	-	-
Transformation Input	428	67 280	3 470	2 284	38 123	-	-	661	1 210	270
Electricity Production - Thermal Equipment	428	-	3 470	2 264	-	-	-	661	1 204	255
of which: Public	428	-	2 196	2 264	-	-	-	-	-	-
Autoproducers	-	-	1 274	-	-	-	-	661	1 204	255
Nuclear Plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke Ovens	-	54 549	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Blast Furnaces	-	12 731	-	-	38 123	-	-	-	-	-
Refineries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heat Production	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	6	15
Transformation Output	-	-	-	-	39 652	-	1 741	9 763	17 691	3 025
Electricity Production - Thermal Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which: Public	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Autoproducers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nuclear Plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke Ovens	-	-	-	-	39 652	-	1 741	9 763	-	-
Blast Furnaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17 691	3 025
Refineries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heat Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchanges and Transfers, Backflows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Product Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Backflows from Petrochemical Sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumption of the Energy Sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 133	9 796	-
Distribution Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	146	1 225	480

Table A3.2: National Energy Balance of the Slovak Republic – Final Consumption of Solid Fuels for the year 2024 (TJ)

ACTIVITY/FUELS	Anthracite	Coking Coal	Other Bituminous Coal	Brown Coal and Lignite	Hard Coal Coke	Brown Coal Briquettes	Coal Tar	Coke Oven Gas	Blast Furnace Gas	Oxygen Steel Furnace Gas
UNITS	TJ									
Final Consumption	481	-	7 131	1 398	2 717	567	-	5 823	5 460	2 275
Final Non - Energy Consumption	187	-	-	-	1 104	-	-	-	-	-
of which: Chemical Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final Energy Consumption	294	-	7 131	1 398	1 613	567	-	5 823	5 460	2 275
Industry	294	-	5 558	768	1 556	-	-	5 823	5 460	2 275
of which: Iron and steel	294	-	5 070	-	509	-	-	5 818	5 460	2 275
Non - ferrous metals	-	-	-	-	85	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-
Non - metallic minerals	-	-	488	748	877	-	-	5	-	-
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Food, beverages and tobacco	-	-	-	-	57	-	-	-	-	-
Textile and leather	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulp, paper and print	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mach. and transport equipment	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not elsewhere specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Sectors	-	-	1 573	630	57	567	-	-	-	-
of which: Households	-	-	217	551	57	504	-	-	-	-
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial and public services	-	-	1 356	79	-	63	-	-	-	-

Table A3.3: National Energy Balance of the Slovak Republic – Natural Gas and Liquid Fuels for the year 2024 (TJ)

ACTIVITY/FUELS	Natural Gas	Crude Oil and NGL	Refinery Feedstock ¹	Refinery Gas	LPG	Naphtha	Gasoline	Kerosene
UNITS	<i>TJ</i>							
Primary Production	1 451	84	7 896	-	-	-	-	-
Import	143 336	195 011	-	-	2 254	924	9 622	346
Export	-	42	-	-	1 656	4 928	32 028	2 511
Stock Changes	11 663	1 428	-	-	184	88	835	-43
Gross Inland Consumption	156 450	196 481	7 896	-	782	-3 916	-21 571	-2 208
Transformation Input	33 633	196 481	29 028	251	-	-	-	-
Electricity Production - Thermal Equipment	26 112	-	-	251	-	-	-	-
of which: Public	24 850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Autoproducers	1 262	-	-	251	-	-	-	-
Nuclear Plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke Ovens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast Furnaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refineries	-	196 481	29 028	-	-	-	-	-
Heat Production	7 521	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transformation Output	-	-	-	13 392	5 244	17 116	49 908	3 637
Electricity Production - Thermal Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which: Public	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Autoproducers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Nuclear Plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke Ovens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast Furnaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refineries	-	-	-	13 392	5 244	17 116	49 908	3 637
Heat Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchanges and Transfers, Backflows	-5 841	-	21 132	-	-1 610	-4 928	-	-
Product Transferred	-5 841	-	14 594	-	-	-	-	-
Backflows from Petrochemical Sector	-	-	6 538	-	-1 610	-4 928	-	-
Consumption of the Energy Sector	3 919	-	-	10 407	-	-	-	-
Distribution Losses	2 990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table A3.4: National Energy Balance of the Slovak Republic – Final Consumption of Natural Gas and Liquid Fuels for the year 2024 (TJ)

ACTIVITY/FUELS	Natural Gas	Crude Oil and NGL	Refinery Feedstock ¹	Refinery Gas	LPG	Naphtha	Gasoline	Kerosene
UNITS	TJ							
Final Consumption	108 954	-	-	2 734	4 416	8 272	28 337	1 429
Final Non - Energy Consumption	14 922	-	-	-	2 024	8 272	-	-
of which: Chemical Industry	14 922	-	-	-	2 024	8 272	-	-
Final Energy Consumption	94 032	-	-	2 734	2 392	-	28 337	1 429
Industry	31 460	-	-	2 734	368	-	44	-
of which: Iron and steel	5 504	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non - ferrous metals	1 382	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical	5 125	-	-	2 734	-	-	-	-
Non - metallic minerals	4 047	-	-	-	92	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food, beverages and tobacco	4 265	-	-	-	46	-	-	-
Textile and leather	279	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulp, paper and print	1 190	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mach. and transport equipment	5 221	-	-	-	92	-	44	-
Not elsewhere specified	3 477	-	-	-	138	-	-	-
Transport	347	-	-	-	1 702	-	28 293	1429
Other Sectors	62 225	-	-	-	322	-	-	-
of which: Households	41 647	-	-	-	184	-	-	-

Agriculture	1 112	-	-	-	92	-	-	-
Commercial and public services	19 466	-	-	-	46	-	-	-

¹ include Additives, Oxygenates and Other Hydrocarbons

Table A3.5: National Energy Balance of the Slovak Republic – Final Consumption of Natural Gas and Liquid Fuels in Physical Units for the year 2024

ACTIVITY/FUELS	Natural Gas	Crude Oil and NGL	Refinery Feedstock ¹	Refinery Gas	LPG	Naphtha	Gasoline	Kerosene
UNITS	mil. m ³	1 000 t	1 000 t	1 000 t	1 000 t	1 000 t	1 000 t	1 000 t
Final Consumption	3 085	-	-	98	96	188	645	33
Final Non - Energy Consumption	422	-	-	-	44	188	-	-
of which: Chemical Industry	422	-	-	-	44	188	-	-
Final Energy Consumption	2 663	-	-	98	52	-	645	33
Industry	891	-	-	98	8	-	1	-
of which: Iron and steel	156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non - ferrous metals	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical	145	-	-	98	-	-	-	-
Non - metallic minerals	115	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food, beverages and tobacco	121	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Textile and leather	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulp, paper and print	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mach. and transport equipment	147	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
Not elsewhere specified	99	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Transport	10	-	-	-	37	-	644	33
Other Sectors	1 762	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
of which: Households	1 181	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Agriculture	31	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Commercial and public services	550	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

¹ include Additives, Oxygenates and Other Hydrocarbons

Table A3.6: National Energy Balance of the Slovak Republic – Secondary Oil Products (Supply & Transformation) for the year 2024 (TJ)

ACTIVITY/FUELS	Diesel Oil	Light Fuel Oil	HFO - low Sulphur (<1%)	HFO - high Sulphur (>=1%)	White Spirit SBP	Lubricants	Bitumen	Paraffin Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Other Products
UNITS	TJ									
Primary Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Import	42 823	1 950	-	2 020	688	2 718	6 697	130	2 657	5 148
Export	66 969	1 097	2 504	9 090	516	502	3 207	-	-	12 786
Stock Changes	-210	-	242	364	-	-	-	-	173	422
Gross Inland Consumption	-24 356	853	-2 262	-6 706	172	2 216	3 490	130	2 830	-7 216
Transformation Input	42	-	-	2 303	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity Production - Thermal Equipment	42	-	-	2 303	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which: Public	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Autoproducers	42	-	-	2 303	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nuclear Plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke Ovens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast Furnaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refineries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heat Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transformation Output	104 408	-	2 262	15 231	-	-	-	-	1 381	9 326
Electricity Production - Thermal Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which: Public	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Autoproducers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nuclear Plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke Ovens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast Furnaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refineries	104 408	-	2 262	15 231	-	-	-	-	1 381	9 326
Heat Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchanges and Transfers, Backflows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Product Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Backflows from Petrochemical Sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumption of the Energy Sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 381	-
Distribution Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table A3.7: National Energy Balance of the Slovak Republic – Final Consumption of Secondary Oil Products for the year 2024 (TJ)

ACTIVITY/FUELS	Diesel Oil	Light Fuel Oil	HFP - low sulphur (<1%)	HFO - high Sulphur (>=1%)	White Spirit SBP	Lubricants	Bitumen	Paraffin Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Other Products
UNITS	TJ									
Final Consumption	80 010	853	-	6 222	172	2 216	3 490	130	2 830	2 110
Final Non - Energy Consumption	-	609	-	-	172	2 216	3 490	130	1 415	2 110
of which: Chemical Industry	-	609	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 110
Final Energy Consumption	80 010	244	-	6 222	-	-	-	-	1 415	-
Industry	715	82	-	6 222	-	-	-	-	1 415	-
of which: Iron and steel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non - ferrous metals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical	-	-	-	6 222	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non - metallic minerals	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 415	-
Mining and quarrying	168	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food, beverages and tobacco	42	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile and leather	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulp, paper and print	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mach. and transport equipment	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not elsewhere specified	337	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport	77 234	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Sectors	2 061	162	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which: Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture	2 061	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial and public services	-	162	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table A3.8: National Energy Balance of the Slovak Republic – Nuclear, Renewables, and Electricity (Supply & Transformation) for the year 2024 (TJ)

ACTIVITY/FUELS	Nuclear Heat	Solar Heat	Geoth. Heat	Ambient heat	Heat	Wood and Charcoal	MSW	Bio-gas	ISW	Wind energy	Hydro Energy	Solar Electricity	EE	Liquid Bio-fuels	Total
UNITS	TJ														
Primary Production	190 060	419	332	5 550	-	45 779	2 259	6 026	6 099	18	17 374	2 498	-	7 792	293 637
Import	-	-	-	-	60	155	-	-	475	-	-	-	52 070	5 719	559 357
Export	-	-	-	-	-	339	-	-	-	-	-	-	62 676	4 940	207 560

Stock Changes	190 060	419	332	5 550	-	45 779	2 259	6 026	6 099	18	17 374	2 498	-	7 792	293 637
Gross Inland Consumption	-	-	-	-	60	155	-	-	475	-	-	-	52 070	5 719	559 357
Transformation Input	-	-	-	-	-	339	-	-	-	-	-	-	62 676	4 940	207 560
Electricity Production - Thermal Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-311	-	-	-19	-	-	-	-	182	14 699
of which: Public	190 060	419	332	5 550	60	45 284	2 259	6 026	6 555	18	17 374	2 498	-10 606	8 753	660 133
Autoproducers	188 315	-	300	-	-	17 034	2 051	4 891	243	-	-	-	-	-	588 298
Nuclear Plants	-	-	-	-	-	13 945	2 051	4 831	112	-	-	-	-	-	57 929
Coke Ovens	-	-	-	-	-	8 349	-	1 117	-	-	-	-	-	-	39 204
Blast Furnaces	-	-	-	-	-	5 596	2 051	3 714	112	-	-	-	-	-	18 725
Refineries	188 315	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	188 315
Heat Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54 549
Transformation Output	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 854
Electricity Production - Thermal Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225 509
of which: Public	-	-	300	-	-	3 089	-	60	131	-	-	-	-	-	11 142
Autoproducers	-	-	-	-	22 368	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86 119	-	402 264
Nuclear Plants	-	-	-	-	12 728	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 484	-	33 212
Coke Ovens	-	-	-	-	10 890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 636	-	23 526
Blast Furnaces	-	-	-	-	1 838	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 848	-	9 686
Refineries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65 635	-	65 635
Heat Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51 156
Exchanges and Transfers, Backflows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 716
Product Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	221 905
Backflows from Petrochemical Sector	-	-	-	-	9 640	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 640
Consumption of the Energy Sector	-1 745	-2	-	-5 550	7 297	-	-	-	-	-18	-17 374	-2 498	19 890	-8 753	0
Distribution Losses	-1 745	-2	-	-5 550	7 297	-	-	-	-	-18	-17 374	-2 498	19 890	-8 753	0

Table A3.9: National Energy Balance of the Slovak Republic – Final Consumption of Renewables, Heat, and Electricity for the year 2024 (TJ)

ACTIVITY/FUELS	Nuclear Heat	Solar Heat	Geoth. Heat	Ambient heat	Heat	Wood and Charcoal	MSW	Bio-gas	ISW	Wind energy	Hydro Energy	Solar Electricity	EE	Liquid Bio-fuels	Total
UNITS	TJ														
Final Consumption	-	415	32	-	25 005	28 234	208	1 135	6 312	-	-	-	77 083	-	416 451
Final Non - Energy Consumption	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36 651
of which: Chemical Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27 937
Final Energy Consumption	-	415	32	-	25 005	28 234	208	1 135	6 312	-	-	-	77 083	-	379 800
Industry	-	-	-	-	1 617	12 505	-	88	6 301	-	-	-	32 951	-	118 236
of which: Iron and steel	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 304	-	31 255
Non - ferrous metals	-	-	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	738	-	2 266
Chemical	-	-	-	-	307	63	-	-	492	-	-	-	3 755	-	18 726
Non - metallic minerals	-	-	-	-	154	126	-	-	5 797	-	-	-	2 646	-	16 479
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	209	-	1 348
Food, beverages and tobacco	-	-	-	-	102	240	-	30	-	-	-	-	2 570	-	7 393
Textile and leather	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	475	-	794
Pulp, paper and print	-	-	-	-	406	9 634	-	58	-	-	-	-	3 060	-	14 348
Mach. and transport equipment	-	-	-	-	330	147	-	-	12	-	-	-	9 533	-	15 483
Not elsewhere specified	-	-	-	-	195	2 295	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 661	-	10 144
Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 592	-	111 597
Other Sectors	-	415	32	-	23 388	15 729	208	1047	11	-	-	-	41 540	-	149 967
of which: Households	-	374	-	-	16 611	15 396	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 750	-	96 291
Agriculture	-	-	32	-	23	262	-	721	-	-	-	-	749	-	5 052
Commercial and public services	-	41	-	-	6 754	71	208	326	11	-	-	-	20 041	-	48 624

ANNEX 4. QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL PLAN

Table A4.1: The Quality Assurance/Quality Control Plan 2026 - Internal

ACTIVITY		WHO	CHECK-IN	TIME SCHEDULE	RECORD
1.	Evaluation of Improvement plans for the year 2026	Sectoral experts NS coordinator Deputy of NS coordinator	Quality manager MŽP SR – NFP	15.01.2026	Improvement plan for the year 2026 for every sector
2.	Tasks and financial plan of NS – preparation for the year 2026.	NS coordinator Deputy of NS coordinator	MŽP SR – NFP Quality manager Head of the SHMÚ	12.02.2026	Information on budget, capacity (personal, external, internal), training plan, meetings and business trips plan, plan of QA/QC activities for the inventory year 2024.
3.	Update of capacity incorporating updates for each sector	Sectoral experts (SE) Deputy of SE	MŽP SR – NFP Quality manager Head of the SHMÚ	28.02.2026	Responsibilities matrix for 2026 Description of work activities
4.	Work assignment and contracts signing for each sector for the year 2026	NS coordinator Deputy of NS coordinator	MŽP SR - NFP Head of the SHMÚ	31.03.2026	Frame contracts with the sectoral experts Specification of tasks for a given year (improvement plan) Nomination letters for sectoral experts
5.	Plan of QA/QC activities for the emission inventory on overall and sectoral level	Sectoral experts (SE) Deputy of SE	NS coordinator Deputy of NS coordinator Quality manager	10.03.2026	Description QA/QC activities in each sectoral chapters for the year 2026
6.	Key sources and uncertainty management for each sector for the inventory year 2024	Sectoral expert for uncertainty Sectoral experts NS coordinator	Deputy of NS coordinator Quality manager	15.03.2026	Report on key sources and uncertainty evaluation for year 2024 Template for the key sources and uncertainty evaluation for year 2024
7.	Final evaluation of emission data on sectoral level based on the external audit of the European Commission	Sectoral experts NS coordinator	Deputy of NS coordinator Quality manager MŽP SR – NFP	31.05.2026	Verification protocols Description of changes Updated sectoral report
8.	Workshop – meeting of experts, ministries, SNE; Program: evaluation of results, finding from the reviews, proposals for improvement, proposal for the inventory plan for NID 2027	Sectoral experts NS coordinator Deputy of NS coordinator	MŽP SR – NFP Quality manager	April 2026 September 2026 December 2026	Report from the meeting
9.	Completeness check of emission inventory for the year 2026	Sectoral experts	NS coordinator Deputy of NS	30.09.2026	Report from completeness check

			coordinator Quality manager MŽP SR – NFP		
10.	Methodical updates, recalculation list on sectoral level, according to IPCC 2006 GL	Sectoral experts	NS coordinator Deputy of NS coordinator Quality manager	31.10. 2026	Report of emission for each sector, for inventory year 2025
11.	Sectoral final documents delivery	Sectoral experts	NS coordinator Deputy of NS coordinator Quality manager	30.11. 2026	Delivery protocols Drafts of sectoral reports for the inventory year 2025
12.	Participation in individual evaluations and cooperation in preparing of view on the review assessment by the UNFCCC secretariat	Sectoral experts	NS coordinator Deputy of NS coordinator Quality manager	continuously	Sectoral assessment reports

Table A4.2: The Quality Assurance/Quality Control Plan 2026 - External

ACTIVITY		WHO	CHECK-IN	TIME SCHEDULE	RECORD
1.	Annual Report 2024 submission according to the Regulation (EÚ) 2018/1999 Article 26 and Implementing regulation 2020/1208/EU, Article 7: Preliminary Emission GHG inventory for years 2024; Indicators for the year 2024; Preliminary National Inventory 2026; SEF tables for the year 2025.	NS coordinator Sectoral experts National administrator	Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic – NFP Deputy of NS coordinator	15. 01. 2026	Annual Report SVK 2024 - complete Components of the SVK NID 2026 - incomplete CRT 1990 - 2024 SEF tables 2025 Tables according directive (EU) 2020/1208
2.	Repeated Annual Report 2025 submission according to the Regulation 2018/1999/EU, Article 26 and Implementing regulation 2020/1208/EU, Article 8-24: Emission GHG inventory for year 2024; Indicators for the year 2024; National Inventory Document for year 2026; SEF tables for the year 2025.	NS coordinator Sectoral experts National administrator	Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic – NFP Deputy of NS coordinator	15. 03. 2026	Indicators form for the year 2024 CRT tables 1990-2024 SVK NID 2026 - final Tables according directive (EU) 2020/1208

3.	ESR annual review 2026	NS coordinator Deputy of NS coordinator Sectoral experts	Technical Expert Review Team	15. 02. 2026 20. 04. 2026	Report from the review until 30. 06. 2026 (depending on the findings and their solution)
4.	Nomination letters for the sectoral experts – update for the year 2026.	Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic – NFP	Deputy of NS coordinator	15. 04. 2026	Nomination Letters List of nominated sectoral experts for the year 2026.
5.	National Inventory SVK NID 2026 submission to the secretariat UNFCCC by ETF software: Emission GHG inventory for the years 1990-2024; National Inventory Document 2026; Information from the National Registry for the year 2025.	NS coordinator Sectoral experts National Registry	Deputy of NS coordinator Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic – NFP	15. 04. 2026	CRT tables 1990-2024 SEF 2025 SVK NID 2026 published on the official web of the UNFCCC
6.	Publicity of the SVK NID 2026 and emissions data on the official web of the SVK NS.	NS coordinator Deputy of NS coordinator	Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic – NFP	15. 04. 2026	Update of data on https://oeab.shmu.sk/
7.	Completion and updating of the SVK NID 2026 on the basis of Initial Assessment by the EU review.	NS coordinator Sectoral experts	Deputy of NS coordinator Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic – NFP	6 weeks after 15. 04. 2026	Repeated Emission GHG inventory and SVK NID 2026 submission (if relevant)
8.	Audit of the status of the preparation of the emission GHG inventory for the year 2025 – check days.	NS coordinator Sectoral experts	Deputy of NS coordinator Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic – NFP	30. 06. 2026 30. 09. 2026	Report from the coordination meetings of the NS
9.	Proxy Inventory SVK 2025 according Regulation 2018/1999/EU, Article 26 and Implementing regulation 2020/1208/EU, Article 7	NS coordinator Sectoral experts	Deputy of NS coordinator Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic – NFP	31. 07. 2026	Proxy inventory of GHG
10.	Data delivering to the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic. Distribution of the SVK NID 2026 to the relevant institutions.	NS coordinator Sectoral experts	Deputy of NS coordinator Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic – NFP	31. 10. 2026	Statistical record Emission GHG inventory for the years 1990-2024

12.	Measures and objectives for improvements in QA/QC procedure of GHG emission inventory for relevant sectors based on the preliminary results of the review NID SVK 2026.	Sectoral experts Deputy of NS coordinator	NS coordinator Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic – NFP	30. 11. 2026	Report and Improvement plan for the year 2027
13.	Submission of the 9th National Report of the Slovak Republic on Climate Change (9NC) and 2th Biennial Transparency Report (2BTR)	NIS coordinator Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic	Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic	December 2026	Final 9NC and 2BTR

Table A4.3: List of findings and recommendations from ESR comprehensive review, and status of implementation

CRT CATEGORY / ISSUE	REVIEW RECOMMENDATION	REVIEW REPORT / PARAGRAPH	MS RESPONSE / STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	CHAPTER/SECTION IN THE NID
1B1 Fugitive Emissions from Solid Fuels, CH ₄ , 1990-2023, Transparency	For CRT 1B1ai1 (Underground Mining Activities), for CH ₄ emissions and the whole time series, the TERT noted that there is an underestimation of the emissions as incorrect EFs from Tier 1 of IPCC 2019 Refinement were applied. The TERT agreed with the revised estimate provided by Slovakia. The TERT recommends that Slovakia include the revised estimate in its next submission.	SK-1B1-2025-0001, Final Review Report 2025, p. 8	Slovakia included revised estimates in the ETF and included it in the NID.	SVK NID_15-03-2026, Chapter 3.3.1.6. Category-specific Recalculations, category Coal Mining and Handling (1.B.1.a)
1B2b Fugitive Emissions from Natural Gas, CH ₄ , 1990-2023, Consistency	For CRT category 1B2bv Gas Distribution, for CH ₄ emissions, the methodology applied for the year 2023 differs from that used for the rest of the time series. The TERT agreed with the revised estimates provided by Slovakia, in particular for the years 2021 and 2022 which are covered under the scope of the review. The TERT recommends that Slovakia include the revised estimates for 2021 and 2022 in its next submission.	SK-1B2b-2025-0001, Final Review Report 2025, p. 8	Slovakia included revised estimates in the ETF and included it in the NID.	SVK NID_15-03-2026, Chapter 3.3.2.6. Category-specific Recalculations, category Oil and Natural Gas and Other Emissions from Energy Production (CRT 1.B.2)
3A Enteric Fermentation, CH ₄ , 2023, Transparency	For category 3A2 Enteric Fermentation Sheep for 2021, 2022 and 2023 the TERT noted that there is a lack of transparency regarding the parameter Y _m because no justification for the selection of the Y _m value of 6.5% are provided and no explanation are given for how this value reflects national circumstances. The TERT recommends that Slovakia include the provided data, explanation and justification given in the review answer in the NID for the next submission.	SK-3A-2025-0002, Final Review Report 2025, p. 9	Slovakia included revised estimates in the ETF and included it in the NID.	SVK NID_15-03-2026 Chapter 5.2 Enteric Fermentation (CRT 3.A.2)

3A Enteric Fermentation, CH ₄ , 2023, Transparency	For category 3A1 Enteric Fermentation of Cattle, CH ₄ emissions, the TERT noted that there is a lack of transparency regarding the parameter methane conversion factor (Y _m), as the units provided in the NID are unclear relative to the values reported, and no justification or explanation is included for the development of the country-specific Y _m . The TERT recommends that Slovakia correct the Y _m values and include clear justification and explanation for the development of the country-specific Y _m in the NID for the next submission.	SK-3A-2025-0001, Final Review Report 2025, p. 9	Slovakia included revised estimates in the ETF and included it in the NID.	SVK NID_15-01-2026 Chapter 5.3 Enteric Fermentation (CRT 3.A.1)
3B Manure Management, N ₂ O, 1990-2023, Transparency	For category 3B5 Manure Management Indirect Emissions for N ₂ O emissions for the years 1990-2023, the TERT noted a lack of transparency in the emission calculations due to discrepancies between the input parameters, emission factors (EF), and emissions reported in the NID and CRT. The TERT recommends that Slovakia correct the reported values in the NID and perform quality checks to ensure consistency between the CRT and NID in the next submission.	SK-3B-2025-0003, Final Review Report 2025, p. 9	Slovakia included revised estimates in the ETF and included it in the NID.	SVK NID_15-03-2026 Chapter 5.4 Manure Management - N ₂ O Emissions (CRT 3.B.b)
4 Land use, land-use change and forestry, CH ₄ , CO ₂ , N ₂ O, 1990-2023, Transparency	The TERT recommends that Slovakia include the provided information about the classification of other wooded land under Forest Land and of perennial cropland under Cropland in the NID of the next submission to enhance transparency. Specifically, it should be clarified that forest stand parameters are not used as a threshold for distinguishing other wooded land from forest land as well as for perennial cropland, and that alignment between the land-use definitions in the inventory and in the cadastre data ensures that misclassification of areas is not possible.	SK-4-2025-0003, LULUCF Final Review Report 2025, p. 8	Slovakia includes this information in the NID.	SVK NID_15-03-2026 Chapter 6.4.2. Methodological Issues
4 Land use, land-use change and forestry, CO ₂ , 1990-2023, Transparency, Accuracy	To improve transparency, the TERT recommends Slovakia to include this information in the NID and provide the relevant information to characterize the category of "other conifers". Considering the category other conifers include multiple tree species, the provided information should clarify harvest and growth rates for each species included in the category.	SK-4A-2025-0002, LULUCF Final Review Report 2025, p. 9	Slovakia includes this information in the NID and provides the relevant information to characterize the category of "other conifers".	SVK NID_15-03-2026, Chapter 6.4.2. Methodological Issues

4A Forest land, CO ₂ , 1990-2023, Transparency	The TERT recommends that Slovakia enhance transparency on their reporting of organic soils by providing clear evidence for the presence or absence of organic soils in Slovakia.	SK-4A-2025-0006, LULUCF Final Review Report 2025, p. 9	Slovakia enhances transparency on their reporting of organic soils by providing clear evidence for the presence or absence of organic soils in Slovakia.	SVK NID_15-03-2026, Chapter 6.4.2. Methodological Issues
4A Forest land, CO ₂ , 1990-2023, Transparency	To improve transparency, the TERT recommends that Slovakia include the provided information in its next submission, along with a justification for the applicability to other tree species of BCEFi values derived from data for spruce, fir, pine, beech, oaks, and poplar.	SK-4A-2025-0004, LULUCF Final Review Report 2025, p. 9	Slovakia includes the provided information in next submission, along with a justification for the applicability to other tree species of BCEFi values derived from data for spruce, fir, pine, beech, oaks, and poplar.	SVK NID_15-03-2026, Chapter 6.4.2. Methodological Issues
4A2 Land converted to forest land, CO ₂ , 1990-2023, Accuracy	The TERT noted that biomass losses are not reported for land converted from Cropland and Grassland to Forest Land, while both biomass gains and losses are reported for Cropland and Grassland categories. The TERT recommends that Slovakia improve the reporting of living biomass carbon stock changes associated with land-use conversions, particularly biomass losses for Cropland converted to Forest Land (default C stock 5 t C/ha in croplands in provided by 2006 IPCC Guidelines). Given that afforestation can occur in both lowland and mountainous areas — and that these conditions can influence biomass carbon stock change dynamics — the TERT recommends that carbon stock changes for such areas are reported separately in the NID to improve accuracy.	SK-4A-2025-0001, LULUCF Final Review Report 2025, p. 10	Slovakia improves the reporting of living biomass carbon stock changes associated with land-use conversions, particularly biomass losses for Cropland converted to Forest Land (default C stock 5 t C/ha in croplands in provided by 2006 IPCC Guidelines)	SVK NID_15-03-2026, Chapters 6.4.2. Methodological Issues and 6.4.6. Category-Specific Recalculations
4B Cropland, CO ₂ , 1990-2023, Transparency	The TERT recommends that Slovakia improve the methodological description for calculating biomass gains and losses, particularly the treatment of belowground biomass, in the NID of future submissions. If the revised estimates in response to observation SK-4B1-2025-0001 results in living biomass in Cropland remaining Cropland remaining a significant carbon pool, the TERT recommends transitioning to a higher Tier method that includes carbon stock changes in below-ground biomass.	SK-4B-2025-0002, LULUCF Final Review Report 2025, p. 11	Slovakia improves the methodological description for calculating biomass gains and losses, particularly the treatment of belowground biomass, in the NID of submissions 2026.	SVK NID_15-03-2026 Chapter 6.5.2. Methodological Issues and part Land Converted to Cropland (CRT 4.B.2)
4B2 Land converted to cropland, CO ₂ , 1990-2023, Consistency	The TERT recommends that Slovakia include a complete time series of estimates of biomass gains for Forest Land converted to Cropland, Grassland converted to Cropland	SK-4B-2025-0001, LULUCF Final Review Report 2025, p. 11	Slovakia includes a complete time series of estimates of biomass gains for Forest Land converted to Cropland, Grassland converted to Cropland and Other land	SVK NID_15-03-2026 Chapters 6.5.2. Methodological Issues and part Land Converted to Cropland (CRT 4.B.2)

	and Other land converted to Cropland in its next submission		converted to Cropland in submission 2026	and in 6.5.6. Category-specific recalculations
4B Cropland, 4C Grassland, CH ₄ , CO ₂ , N ₂ O, 1990-2023, Completeness	The TERT recommends that Slovakia include reporting of emissions from biomass burning in Cropland and Grassland in future submissions, as data from the Global Wildfire Information System (GWIS) indicate that wildfires occur within these land-use categories.	SK-4C-2025-0001, LULUCF Final Review Report 2025, p. 12	Slovakia includes reporting of emissions from biomass burning in Cropland and Grassland in submissions 2026.	SVK NID_15-03-2026 Chapter 6.5.2. Methodological Issues - Biomass Burning (CRT 4.B.1 – 4(IV))
4C2 Land converted to grassland, CO ₂ , 1990-2023, Completeness	The TERT recommends that Slovakia include, in its next submission, estimates of biomass losses for Cropland converted to Grassland, as well as biomass gains for Forest Land and Other Land converted to Grassland, for the respective years in which such land-use conversions occurred. The TERT note that default annual biomass C stock values for Grassland are provided in Vol. 4, Ch. 6, page 6.27 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, and that, according to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, which assign land with bare soils to the Other Land category, the C stock of biomass in Other land is 0 t C/ha.	SK-4C2-2025-0001, LULUCF Final Review Report 2025, p. 13	Slovakia includes, in submission 2026, estimates of biomass losses for Cropland converted to Grassland, as well as biomass gains for Forest Land and Other Land converted to Grassland, for the respective years in which such land-use conversions occurred.	SVK NID_15-03-2026, Chapter 6.6.2. Methodological Issues, part Land Converted to Grassland (CRT 4.C.2) and Chapter 6.6.6. Category-specific Recalculations
4G Harvested wood products, CO ₂ , 1990-2023, Completeness	For 4G Harvested Wood Products, the TERT noted that Slovakia begins estimating carbon stock changes (CSC) in harvested wood products (HWP) from the year 1961. The TERT recommends that Slovakia include the revised estimate in its next submission.	SK-4G-2025-0003, LULUCF Final Review Report 2025, p. 14	Slovakia includes the revised estimate in submission 2026.	SVK NID_15-03-2026 Chapter 6.14. Harvested Wood Products (HWP) (CRT4.Gs1-2), Sub-chapter 6.14.7. Category-specific Planned Improvements
4G Harvested wood products, CO ₂ , 1990-2023, Transparency	During the last UNFCCC review (ARR 2022), the ERT recommended (L.19) that Slovakia provide information on the parameters used to estimate carbon stock changes in harvested wood products (HWP), specifically wood densities and carbon fraction values by HWP type. The TERT could not identify this information in the 2025 NID. The TERT recommends that Slovakia include the provided information in its next submission.	SK-4G-2025-0002, LULUCF Final Review Report 2025, p. 14	Slovakia has provided information in submission 2026.	SVK NID_15-03-2026 Chapter 6.14. Harvested Wood Products (HWP) (CRT4.Gs1-2), Sub-chapter 6.14.7. Category-specific Planned Improvements
5 Waste, CH ₄ , 1990-2023, Transparency	For category 5D Wastewater Treatment and Discharge, N ₂ O and the years 2021-2023, Slovakia quantify N ₂ O emissions by applying equation 6.9 from the 2019 IPCC Refinement	SK-5-2025-0001, Final Review Report 2025, p. 8	Based on this recommendation, we have carried out a recalculation of N ₂ O emissions from domestic wastewater for the years 2000 – 2023 according to the	SVK NID_15-03-2026, Chapter 7.1. Category-Specific Improvements and Implementation of Recommendations

	(Vol. 5, Chap 6, p. 6.37The TERT recommends that Slovakia either include this revised estimate in its next submission or elaborate on an estimate, based on information on the specific wastewater treatment systems used in Slovakia, in combination with EFs for individual processes from the 2019 Refinement (Vol 5, Chap 6, p. 6.62).		correct procedure, i.e. instead of amount of Nremoved we use the amount od N in influent. New emission data are included in new SK NID 2026.	and Chapter 7.5.7. Category-specific Planned Improvements

ANNEX 5. ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, INCLUDING DETAILED METHODOLOGICAL DESCRIPTIONS OF SOURCE OR SINK CATEGORIES AND THE NATIONAL EMISSION BALANCE

Assessment of completeness is one of the elements of quality control procedure in the inventory preparation on the general and sectoral level. The completeness of the emission inventory is improving from year to year and the updates are regularly reported in the national inventory documents. The completeness check for ensuring time series consistency is performed and the estimation is complete in recent inventory submission (2026). According to the [recommendation G.1 from the 2025 UNFCCC In-country Review](#) of the Biennial Transparency Report of Slovakia submitted in December 2024, the TERT recommends to select the appropriate notation key in future submissions and ensure clarity in their use and that the Party include the justification of all notation keys used at the same level as in background tables in this Annex 2. Notation keys were reevaluated and compare with the CRT Table 9 of the 2026 submission V2.0.

Several categories are reported as not occurring (NO) due to the not existence of the emission source or activity is not occurring in Slovakia. If the methodology does not exist in the IPCC 2006 GL, the notation key not applicable (NA) was used. Several categories are not estimated (NE) because of emissions are under the threshold. The included elsewhere categories (IE) are listed in CRT table 9 with the explanations and also described in this document in the appropriate sectoral chapters. Lists of information on notation keys used for each sector was prepared, see [Tables A5.1-A5.7](#) below.

Both direct GHGs as well as precursor gases are covered by the inventory of the Slovak Republic. The geographic coverage is complete; the whole territory of the Slovak Republic is covered by the inventory.

Table A5.1: Notation keys in the Energy sector – combustion of fuels which are not occurring in specific subcategory

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	EMISSIONS			GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	EMISSIONS		
	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O		CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O
1.A.1.a.i. Electricity generation				1.A.2.d. Pulp, paper and print			
Liquid fuels	NO	NO	NO	Solid fuels	NO	NO	NO
Solid fuels	NO	NO	NO	Other fossil fuels	NO	NO	NO
Other fossil fuels	NO	NO	NO	Peat	NO	NO	NO
Peat	NO	NO	NO	1.A.2.e. Food processing, beverages and tobacco			
1.A.1.a.ii. Combined heat and power generation				Other fossil fuels	NO	NO	NO
Peat	NO	NO	NO	Peat	NO	NO	NO
1.A.1.a.iii. Heat plants				1.A.2.f. Non-metallic minerals			
Liquid fuels	NO	NO	NO	Peat	NO	NO	NO
Other fossil fuels	NO	NO	NO	1.A.2.g.i. Manufacturing of machinery			
Peat	NO	NO	NO	Solid fuels	NO	NO	NO
1.A.1.b. Petroleum refining				Other fossil fuels	NO	NO	NO
Solid fuels	NO	NO	NO	Peat	NO	NO	NO
Other fossil fuels	NO	NO	NO	1.A.2.g.ii. Manufacturing of transport equipment			
Peat	NO	NO	NO	Other fossil fuels	NO	NO	NO
Biomass	NO	NO	NO	Peat	NO	NO	NO
1.A.1.c.i. Manufacture of solid fuels				1.A.2.g.iii. Mining (excluding fuels) and quarrying			
Liquid fuels	NO	NO	NO	Other fossil fuels	NO	NO	NO
Other fossil fuels	NO	NO	NO	Peat	NO	NO	NO
Peat	NO	NO	NO	1.A.2.g.iv. Wood and wood products			
Biomass	NO	NO	NO	Solid fuels	NO	NO	NO
1.A.1.c.ii. Oil and gas extraction				Other fossil fuels	NO	NO	NO
Solid fuels	NO	NO	NO	Peat	NO	NO	NO
Other fossil fuels	NO	NO	NO	1.A.2.g.v. Construction			
Peat	NO	NO	NO	Other fossil fuels	NO	NO	NO
Biomass	NO	NO	NO	Peat	NO	NO	NO
1.A.2.a. Iron and steel				1.A.2.g.vi. Textile and leather			
Other fossil fuels	NO	NO	NO	Other fossil fuels	NO	NO	NO
Peat	NO	NO	NO	Peat	NO	NO	NO

1.A.2.b. Non-ferrous metals				1.A.2.g.viii. Other - Non-specified Industry			
Other fossil fuels	NO	NO	NO	Other fossil fuels	NO	NO	NO
Peat	NO	NO	NO	Peat	NO	NO	NO
1.A.2.c. Chemicals				1.A.3.a. Domestic aviation			
Peat	NO	NO	NO	Biomass	NO	NO	NO
1.A.3.b.ii. Light duty trucks				1.A.4.a.i. Stationary combustion	NO	NO	NO
Liquefied petroleum gases (LPG)	NO	NO	NO	Other fossil fuels	NO	NO	NO
Other liquid fuels	NO	NO	NO	Peat	NO	NO	NO
Gaseous fuels	NO	NO	NO	1.A.4.b.i. Stationary combustion			
1.A.3.b.iii. Heavy duty trucks and buses				Other fossil fuels	NO	NO	NO
Liquefied petroleum gases (LPG)	NO	NO	NO	Peat	NO	NO	NO
Other liquid fuels	NO	NO	NO	1.A.4.c.i. Stationary			
1.A.3.b.iv. Motorcycles				Other fossil fuels	NO	NO	NO
Liquefied petroleum gases (LPG)	NO	NO	NO	Peat	NO	NO	NO
Other liquid fuels	NO	NO	NO	1.A.4.c.ii. Off-road vehicles and other machinery			
Gaseous fuels	NO	NO	NO	Liquefied petroleum gases (LPG)	NO	NO	NO
Other fossil fuels - Fossil part of biofuels				Other liquid fuels	NO	NO	NO
1.A.3.b.v. Other - Urea-based catalysts				Gaseous fuels	NO	NO	NO
Gasoline	NO	NO	NO	Other fossil fuels	NO	NO	NO
Diesel oil		NO	NO	1.A.4.c.iii. Fishing			
Liquefied petroleum gases (LPG)	NO	NO	NO	Residual fuel oil	NO	NO	NO
Other liquid fuels	NO	NO	NO	Gas/diesel oil	NO	NO	NO
Gaseous fuels	NO	NO	NO	Gasoline	NO	NO	NO
Biomass	NO	NO	NO	Other liquid fuels	NO	NO	NO
Other fossil fuels	NO	NO	NO	Gaseous fuels	NO	NO	NO
1.A.3.c. Railways				Biomass	NO	NO	NO
Solid fuels	NO	NO	NO	Other fossil fuels	NO	NO	NO
Gaseous fuels	NO	NO	NO	1.A.5.a. Stationary - Other			
Other fossil fuels	NO	NO	NO	Other fossil fuels	NO	NO	NO
1.A.3.d. Domestic Navigation				Peat	NO	NO	NO
Residual fuel oil	NO	NO	NO	1.A.5.b. Mobile - Military use Jet Kerosene			
Gasoline	NO	NO	NO	Solid fuels	NO	NO	NO
Other liquid fuels	NO	NO	NO	Gaseous fuels	NO	NO	NO

Gaseous fuels	NO	NO	NO	Other fossil fuels	NO	NO	NO
Other fossil fuels	NO	NO	NO	Biomass	NO	NO	NO
1.A.3.e.i. Pipeline transport				1.A.5.b. Mobile - Military Gasoline			
Liquid fuels	NO	NO	NO	Solid fuels	NO	NO	NO
Solid fuels	NO	NO	NO	Gaseous fuels	NO	NO	NO
Other fossil fuels	NO	NO	NO	Other fossil fuels	NO	NO	NO
Biomass	NO	NO	NO	Biomass	NO	NO	NO
1.A.5.b. Mobile - Military Diesel Oil				Other fossil fuels	NO	NO	NO
Solid fuels	NO	NO	NO	Biomass	NO	NO	NO
Gaseous fuels	NO	NO	NO				

Table A5.2: Notation keys in the Energy sector - categories 1.B.1 and 1.B.2

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	EMISSIONS				COMMENT
	CH ₄		CO ₂		
	Recovery/Flaring	Emissions	Recovery/Flaring	Emissions	
1.B.1.a Coal Mining and Handling					CH ₄ recovery is not occurring in Slovakia from this activity
i. Underground mines					
Mining activities	NO	NO	NO	NO	Mining in Slovakia was discontinued.
Post-mining activities	NO	NO	NO	NO	Emissions not occurring in this subcategory
Abandoned underground mines	NO		NO		
Flaring of drained methane or conversion of methane to CO2		NO		NO	
Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	
ii. Surface mines					No surface mines are occurring in Slovakia
Mining activities	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Post-mining activities	NO	NO	NO	NO	
1.B.1.b Solid Fuel Transformation					
i. Charcoal and biochar production	NO		NO		
ii. Coke production	NO		IE	IE	
1.B.1.c Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	CO ₂		CH ₄	N ₂ O	COMMENT
	Emissions	Recovery			
1.B.2.a Oil					CO ₂ is not captured in Slovakia from this activity
1. Exploration	NO	NO	NO	NO	This activity is not occurring in Slovakia
2. Production		NO			Emissions not occurring in this subcategory
3. Transport		NO			Emissions not occurring in this subcategory
4. Refining/storage		NE			Emissions are not estimated from CO ₂ capture
5. Distribution	NE	NE	NE		This activity is occurring in Slovakia but no EFs are available in the IPCC 2006 GL (Not determined for EFs Table 4.2.4) and also not in the 2019 Refinements.
6. Other	NA	NA	NA	NO	No other source exists
1.B.2.b Natural Gas					
1. Exploration	NO	NO	NO		This activity is not occurring in Slovakia
2. Production		NO			
3. Processing		NO			
4. Transmission and storage		NO			
5. Distribution		NO			
6. Other		NA, NO			
1 B.2.c Venting and Flaring					
Venting					
i. Oil	IE	IE	IE		Included in appropriate 1.B.2.a categories based on 2019 IPCC Refinement
ii. Gas		NO			
iii. Combined	NO	NO	NO		This activity is not occurring in Slovakia
Flaring					
i. Oil	IE	IE	IE		Included in appropriate 1.B.2.a categories based on 2019 IPCC Refinement
ii. Gas	IE	IE	IE		Included in appropriate 1.B.2.b categories based on 2019 IPCC Refinement
iii. Combined	NO	NO	NO	NO	This activity is not occurring in Slovakia
1 B.2.d Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	

Table A5.3: Notation keys in the Energy sector – combustion of fuels which are IE and NE in specific subcategory

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	EMISSIONS			COMMENT
	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	
1.A.3 Transport				
b. Road transportation				

Other liquid fuels (please specify)	IE	IE	IE	Emissions from combustion of lubricants in two-stroke engines are included in those of gasoline
i. Cars				
Other liquid fuels (<i>please specify</i>)	IE	IE	IE	The emissions from combustion of lubricants in two-stroke engines are included in those of gasoline.
v. Other (please specify)	IE			Emissions reported in category non-energy products from fuels and solvent use (2.D.3)
Urea-based catalysts	IE			Emissions reported in category non-energy products from fuels and solvent use (2.D.3)
Diesel Oil	IE			

Table A5.4: Notation keys in the IPPU sector

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	HFCs	PFCs	SF ₆	NF ₃	COMMENT
Total Industrial Processes							NO	
2.A Mineral industry		NO	NO					
2.A.4 Other process uses of carbonates		NO	NO					
2.B Chemical Industry				NO	NO	NO	NO	No F-gases are produced in chemical industry
2.B.3 Adipic acid production	NO		NO					Production of adipic acid is not occurring in Slovakia
2.B.4 Caprolactam, glyoxal and glyoxylic acid production	NO		NO					This production is not occurring in Slovakia
2.B.5 Carbide production		NO						No CH ₄ emissions occur
2.B.6 Titanium dioxide production	NO							This production is not occurring in Slovakia
2.B.7 Soda ash production	NO							This production is not occurring in Slovakia
2.B.8 Petrochemical and carbon black production		NA,NO						No CH ₄ emissions occur
2.B.9 Fluorochemical production				NO	NO	NO	NO	This production is not occurring in Slovakia
2.B.10 Other (<i>as specified in table 2(I).A-H</i>)		NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
2.C Metal Industry				NO	NO	NO	NO	
2.C.3 Aluminium production					NO	NO		No SF ₆ emissions occur
2.C.4 Magnesium production	NO			NO	NO	NO		This production is not occurring in Slovakia
2.C.6 Zinc production	NO							This production is not occurring in Slovakia
2.C.7 Other (<i>as specified in table 2(I).A-H</i>)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	No sources are occurring in this subcategory
2.D Non-energy Products from Fuels and Solvent Use		NO,NE,NA	NO,NE,NA					Different type of activity data was used for calculation, see NID
2.D.1 Lubricant use		NE	NE					No methodology is available
2.D.2 Paraffin wax use		NE	NE					No methodology is available

2.D.3 Other		NO,NA	NO,NA					No sources are occurring in this subcategory
2.E Electronics Industry			NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	No sources are occurring in this subcategory
2.E.1 Integrated circuit or semiconductor			NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	No sources are occurring in this subcategory
2.E.2 TFT flat panel display			NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	No sources are occurring in this subcategory
2.E.3 Photovoltaics				NO	NO	NO	NO	No sources are occurring in this subcategory
2.E.4 Heat transfer fluid				NO	NO	NO	NO	No sources are occurring in this subcategory
2.E.5 Other (as specified in table 2(II))			NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	No sources are occurring in this subcategory
2.F Product Uses for ODS						NO	NO	These types of gas are not used
2.F.1 Refrigeration and air conditioning						NO	NO	These types of gas are not used
2.F.2 Foam blowing agents					NO	NO	NO	These types of gas are not used
2.F.3 Fire protection					NO	NO	NO	These types of gas are not used
2.F.4 Aerosols					NO	NO	NO	These types of gas are not used
2.F.5 Solvents				NO	NO	NO	NO	No sources are occurring in this subcategory
2.F.6 Other applications				NO	NO	NO	NO	These types of gas are not used
2.G Other Product Manufacture and Use	NO	NO		NO	NO		NO	These types of gas are not used
2.G.1 Electrical equipment				NO	NO		NO	These types of gas are not used
2.G.2 SF ₆ and PFCs from other product use					NO	IE,NO		SF ₆ emissions are included in G.1 category
2.G.4 Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	No sources are occurring in this subcategory
2.H Other as specified in tables 2(I).A-H and 2(II)	NO	NA	NA	NO	NO	NO	NO	No sources are occurring in this subcategory

Table A5.5: Notation keys in the Agriculture sector

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	EMISSIONS			COMMENT
	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	
3.C Rice Cultivation		NA,NO		No rice cultivation in Slovakia
3.D Agricultural Soils		NO		
3.D.1.f Cultivation of organic soils (i.e. histosols)			NE	Activity is under threshold of significance.
3.D.1.g Other			NO	No methodology is available in the IPCC 2006 GL or in the IPCC 2019 RF for N ₂ O, CH ₄ and N ₂ O emissions in category.
3.E Prescribed Burning of Savannas		NO	NO	No savannas are occurring in Slovakia.
3.F Field burning of Agricultural Residues		NA, NO	NA, NO	This practise is forbidden by law in Slovakia.
3.I Other Carbon-Containing Fertilizers	NO			No methodology is available in the IPCC 2006 GL or in the IPCC 2019 RF for CO ₂ emissions in this subcategory.
3.J Other	NA	NA	NA	No other sources were identified in Slovakia.

Table A5.6: Notation keys used in the Waste sector

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	EMISSIONS			COMMENT
	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	
5.A.2 Unmanaged waste disposal sites		NO		Unmanaged waste disposal sites are not occurring in Slovakia
5.A.3 Uncategorized waste disposal sites		NO		No uncategorised sites
5.B.2 Anaerobic digestion at biogas facilities			NA	Not reported due to a lack of available emission factors. According to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, Volume 5 Waste page 4.6 Table 4.1 emissions in both basis were assumed as negligible The methane emissions from 5.B.2.a category is included in category 5.B.2.b The methane emissions from 5.B.2 is energy recovered in the category 1.A.5
5.C.2 Open burning of waste	NO	NO	NO	This practise is not occurring in Slovakia.
5.D.3 Other (as specified in table 6.B)		NO	NO	All sources are included in subcategories 5.D.1 and 5.D.2, therefore no emissions are occurring here.
5.E Other	NO	NO	NO	No additional emissions sources were identified.

Table A5.7: Notation keys used in the LULUCF

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Net CO ₂ emissions/ removals	CH ₄	N ₂ O	COMMENT
4.B.2 Land converted to cropland		NO		CH ₄ emissions biomass burning not occurring in Slovakia.
4.C.2 Land converted to grassland		NO		CH ₄ emissions biomass burning not occurring in Slovakia.
4.D Wetlands	NO	NO	NO	As permanent surface waters have no carbon stock by definition, no emissions are reported.

4.D.1 Wetlands remaining wetlands	NO	NO	NO	No changes in AD, area remaining constant for reporting period. Wetlands consist of surface waters (watercourses and water bodies).
4.D.2 Land converted to wetlands	NO	NO	NO	No changes in area from and to WE, AD data not exist.
4.E Settlements		NO		CH ₄ emissions biomass burning not occurring in Slovakia.
4.E.1 Settlements remaining settlements	NA, NO	NO	NO	CO ₂ - change in living biomass DOM and soil no change. Direct N ₂ O emissions from N input not occurring in Slovakia, CH ₄ and N ₂ O emissions from biomass burning - not occurring in Slovakia.
4.E.2 Land converted to settlements		NO		CH ₄ emissions biomass burning not occurring in Slovakia.
4.F Other Land		NO		CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O emissions biomass burning not occurring in Slovakia.
4.F.2 Land converted to other land		NO		CH ₄ emissions biomass burning not occurring in Slovakia.
4.H Other	NA	NA	NO	N ₂ O not occurring. This category is not reported in Slovakia.

ANNEX 6. COMMON REPORTING TABLES

CRT Tables 1990 – 2024 v2.0 are attached to the submission 2026.

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