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## **Summary report on the multilateral assessment of Slovenia at the forty-second session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation**

### **Note by the secretariat**

#### **I. Background**

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

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

3. The first MA of Slovenia took place at a working group session during SBI 42, on 5 June 2015. Such a working group session is preceded by a three-month period of questions and answers; in the first month, any Party may submit written questions to the Party being assessed, which may respond to the questions within the remaining two months. Questions for Slovenia had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by Brazil and China. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Slovenia can be found on the IAR web page for Slovenia.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> <<http://unfccc.int/8834.php>>.

## II. Proceedings

4. The working group session was chaired by the SBI Chair, Mr. Amena Yauvoli. Slovenia was represented by Mr. Uros Vajgl from the Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment.

5. Mr. Vajgl made an opening presentation, summarizing Slovenia's progress in the implementation of emission reduction and removal commitments related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets. He elaborated on the national circumstances of Slovenia, which is a small country and a member State of the European Union (EU). Slovenia already experienced warming of 1.7 °C between 1961 and 2011 and, according to climate scenarios, expects significant climate change impacts by 2050, including a further increase in temperature and an increased occurrence of extreme weather events like floods. Mr. Vajgl explained that Slovenia achieved its target for the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, an emission reduction of 8 per cent compared with the 1986 (base year) level, owing partly to a decoupling of economic growth from the level of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the period 1990–2012, during which the emission intensity of Slovenia's gross domestic product fell by 40 per cent. He further explained that the biggest emission reductions were achieved in industry and transport and that the economic crisis also contributed to those reductions.

6. Slovenia is committed to contributing to the target of the EU under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol of a reduction in emissions of 20 per cent by 2020 compared with the 1990 level. In accordance with the EU effort-sharing decision, Slovenia has a target to limit the growth in its emissions from the sectors not covered by the European Union Emissions Trading System (non-ETS sectors) to 5 per cent by 2020 compared with the 2005 level (+5 per cent). According to its GHG emission projections, emissions from the non-ETS sectors, including the effect of implemented and adopted policies and measures (PaMs), are expected to be close to the trajectory of Slovenia's target under the effort-sharing decision. Mr. Vajgl explained that one of the main challenges regarding future emission reductions is the transport sector, which contributes 30 per cent of Slovenia's total emissions and is the sector where half of the emission reductions required for the non-ETS sectors need to happen. Such challenges relate to Slovenia being a transit country with dispersed settlements and daily migration flows. Mr. Vajgl also explained that additional PaMs will be needed for Slovenia to meet its target under the effort-sharing decision; to this end, in 2014 Slovenia adopted the Operational Programme for Reducing GHG Emissions until 2020 with a View to 2030. The programme covers the non-ETS sectors, sets indicative sectoral targets and includes a list of measures to be implemented. Mr. Vajgl emphasized that the programme includes a target trajectory that 'overshoots' the target for 2020, which is necessary because of uncertainties in the transport sector and the need to facilitate the achievement of the 2030 target.

7. The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from Brazil, China and India. The questions related to PaMs encouraging the use of renewable energy sources and any related support schemes, and specific PaMs to deal with emissions from transit in the transport sector. In response, Slovenia provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Slovenia.

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