

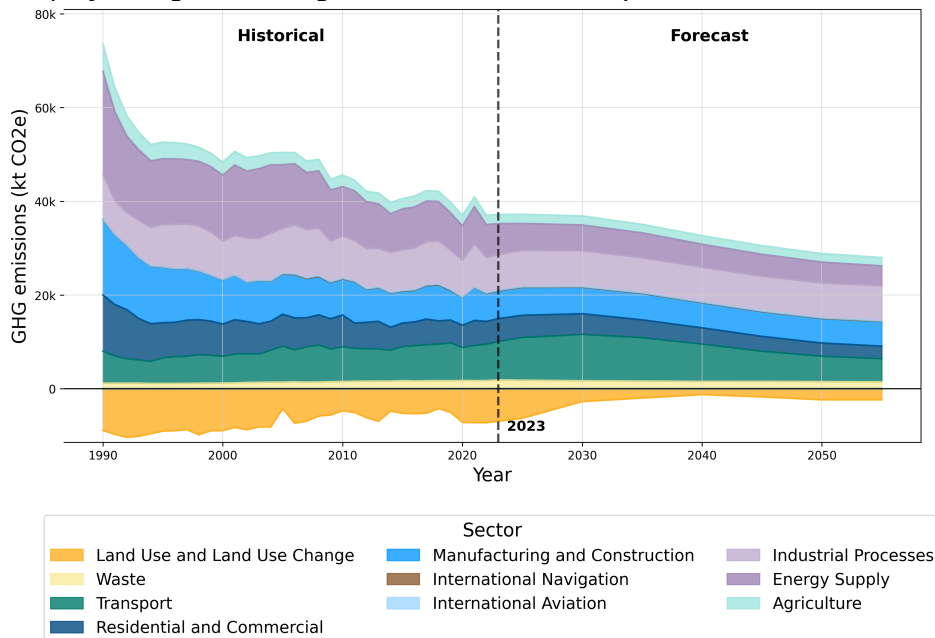


National system for policies and measures and greenhouse gas projections of Slovakia

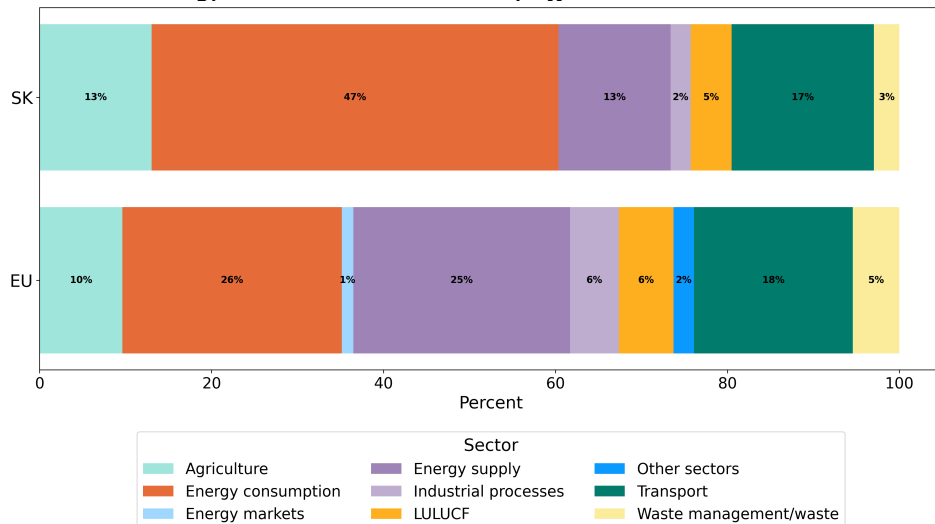
Information reported in 2025

A robust and complete national system ensures the delivery of good-quality information on the projections of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks, as well as policies and measures in place to implement National Climate and Energy Plans. The two figures provide an overview of the information submitted by Slovakia in 2025, enabled by the national system, as laid out below.

Historical and projected greenhouse gas emission in Slovakia by sector in 2025.



Reported climate and energy Policies and Measures by affected sector in Slovakia.



Institutional and procedural robustness

Institutional arrangements

The Slovak NSPMP has a flexible structure with defined competences and responsibilities at each stage as illustrated in the in the attached figure. 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. The 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, the Minister of Investments, Regional Development and Informatization, the Minister of Finance, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic. Other members of the Council are representatives of professional industry associations, and unions from the private and public sectors.

The creation of the Council increases the coherence and efficiency of decision-making at the government level in such important areas as sustainable development, the European Union Green Deal and the Recovery and Resilience Plan. At the same time, there will be a closer link between the Sustainable Development Goals and the spending 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 implementers 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 prominent 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>.

Procedural and administrative arrangements and timescales

The procedural and administrative arrangements and timescale, beginning with the planning stage, include the setting of quality objectives and the elaboration of QA/QC plans for the forthcoming emissions projections and PAMs reporting preparation, compilation and submission. TTACCC process in the preparation of PAMs and emission projections is consistent with the QA/QC processes and activities described in the NATIONAL SYSTEM FOR ESTIMATION OF SOURCES AND

SINKS OF GREENHOUSE GASES AND THEIR PRECURSORS (<https://oeab.shmu.sk/en/documents.html>). These activities are based on cooperation between Ministry of the Environment and the NS SR (SHMÚ), including also several targeted ministries and institutions for PAMs collection and correct implementation into emission projections modelling. The setting of quality objectives is based on principles consistent with the inventory. The quality objectives for all calculation sectors for inventory submissions are as follows:

- **Timeliness**

Timeliness - following the attached figure shows (Reporting of PAMS and projections" process) a model for the timeline steps provided in "Reporting of PAMS and projections" process, QA/QC activities and verification procedures:

- "Reporting of PAMS and projections" planning/Quality planning: setting roles and responsibilities, elaboration of QA/QC and verification plan, specifying necessary processes and resources, preparatory meeting with relevant ministries;
- "Reporting of PAMS and projections" preparation/QC: collecting of necessary list of PAMs on sectoral level (responsible ministries and institutions), collecting activity data on emission projections, model adjustment and loaded with input data, specification of PAMs mitigation potential, modelling of emission and removal projections, implementing QC checks, uncertainty estimation, calculations, compile tables with emission projections and PAMs;
- "Reporting of PAMS and projections" evaluation/QA and verification: implementing QA, verification, final QC, report on PAMs and Projections preparation, finalising and releasing of reporting, documenting and archiving;
- "Reporting of PAMS and projections" improvement: reviews, addressing comments and errors, assessing the effectiveness, synergies, conclusions for future actions.

- **Completeness**

The reporting of PAMs and emission projections is monitoring over the required range of sectors and gases, including sinks. At the same time, completeness must be guaranteed, i.e. that all significant emission sources and sinks through sectors are monitored;

- **Consistency**

The methodologies implemented are the same for the determination of emissions inventory, projections, across the time series. In the event of a change in methodology, the entire time series must be recalculated subsequently, including projections;

- **Comparability**

The methodologies used to determine emissions (IPCC Guidelines) and the form of presentation of GHG emission projections must be consistent with the emission inventory and with the sectoral PAMs and other strategic documents. Modelling of emission projections is compared with the previous reporting and changes are described and evaluated.

- **Accuracy**

GHG emission projections determinations must not be systematically significantly over- or underestimated, while at the same time reducing uncertainty in the determination of each category in advance;

- Transparency

The conditions taken into account and the available methodologies for PAMs mitigation potential specification and emission projections modelling, including references, are clearly documented and reliably archived;

- Avoiding double-counting
- Improvement

The quality objectives and the planned QC and QA activities for all sectors are set out in QA/QC plans (both internal and external). In these plans, deadlines and responsibilities are described. QA/QC plans are updated and evaluated by the quality manager of the National System (NS) for GHG emissions and projections and subsequently approved by the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic (MŽP SR).

The National System for the Policies and Measures and Projections (NSPMP) of the Slovak Republic is based on a similar institutional and expert framework as the National System of the Slovak Republic. This ensures the use of harmonised input data and a common understanding of sectors in the preparation of emission projections. The description of the timescale and arrangements is based on a biennial cycle, in accordance with the legal requirements of the Governance Regulation and the UNFCCC reporting obligations, and is regularly evaluated and updated.

Procedures for the official consideration and approval of the Member States national system

The Slovak NSPMP has a flexible structure with defined competences and responsibilities at each stage as illustrated in the in the attached figure. 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. The 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, the Minister of Investments, Regional Development and Informatization, the Minister of Finance, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic. Other members of the Council are representatives of professional industry associations, and unions from the private and public sectors.

The National System for the Policies and Measures and Projections (NSPMP) of Anthropogenic GHG Emissions of the Slovak Republic is based on similar institutional and expert's framework as the National Inventory System of the Slovak Republic - roster of experts and technical organisations. This is to ensure using of harmonised input data and common understanding of sector categories for preparation of projections. Description of the timescale and arrangement is based on biennial basis (based on the legal requirements of the Governance Regulation and the UNFCCC reporting decisions), and is regularly evaluated and checked. Relevant ministries (Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Agriculture and Regional Development, Ministry of Economy) together with their relevant expert institutions are key actors of the National System for Policies and Measures and Projections. The Expert Group for Adaptation to Adverse Impacts of Climate Change and Expert Group for Low-Carbon Strategy were created under the Coordination Committee in 2012. These groups play important role in existing institutional

structure for climate change policy in Slovakia. Ministry of Environment coordinates information and inputs from relevant ministries and institutions for reporting on policies and measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and for preparation and reporting on GHG emissions projections.

In the preparation of the policies, the policies and measures referred to in the national strategic documents of the different departments shall be collected. It shall be monitored whether the measures are quantified and to what extent they contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. These are then provided by sectoral experts who apply them to the projections. Sectoral policies and measures were also discussed in the framework of the six working groups set up under the Government's Council for the European Green Agreement (Working Party on Energy, Transport, Waste, Circular Economy and Industry, Agriculture including LULUCF).

The Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic was preparing a draft of the act on climate change and low-carbon transformation, which included anchoring the national inventory system in the law - this measure was to provide the legislative background for a national system for policies, measures, monitoring of greenhouse gas emissions and their projections, sinks of greenhouse gases and their precursors. The draft law on climate change and low-carbon transformation of the Slovak Republic was discussed at the Economic and Social Council of the Slovak Republic, and the basis of the conclusions of the discussion it was withdrawn from further legislative process. The draft law on climate change and low-carbon transformation of the Slovak Republic was discussed in the Economic and Social Council of the Slovak Republic on 3.4.2023 and on the basis of the conclusions of the meeting it was withdrawn from the legislative process (available online only in Slovak: <https://hsr.rokovania.sk/64872023-115>).

Description of the information collection process

The compilation of the PAMs and emission projections reports starts with the collection of inputs and activity data. During the process of PAMs collections, policies and measures documented in the national strategic documents of various departments are systematically compiled and analysed, afterwards. It is monitored whether the measures are quantified and the extent to which they contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. These data are then provided by sectoral experts, who incorporate them into the projections. The list of PAMs is included in relevant reports and updated regularly.

A comprehensive description of the preparation of emission projections is provided in the methodological part of the emission projections report for individual sectoral projections. Reports including also methodologies are updated regularly and they are archived on the official web page - <https://oeab.shmu.sk/en>. The most important source of activity data is the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, supplemented by the sectoral statistics of the relevant ministries. The cooperation with Statistical Office and other relevant organisation is based on mutual contracts and agreements.

Description of the process for selecting assumptions, methodologies and models for making projections of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions

The process for selecting assumptions, methodologies, and models varies across sectors and models. Communication regarding the policies and measures used in emission projections calculations initially takes place at the Ministry of Environment – SHMÚ level. The Ministry then

coordinates communication with other departments and SHMU coordinates work with sectoral experts, or directly calculates emission projections with available data. For more detailed information, refer to the sectoral reports accompanying the emission projections reporting. Additional in-depth information can be found in the First Biennial Transparency Report of the Slovak Republic 2024 (<https://unfccc.int/documents/644823>; <https://unfccc.int/documents/644822>).

In general, the selection of models is determined by sectoral experts and is based on the availability of input data to ensure meaningful and transparent emission projections

Please for more information see the REPORT ON EMISSION PROJECTIONS 2025 (<https://oeab.shmu.sk/en/documents.html>), where information on models used in the process of PAMs and emission projections is provided. PAMs identification and allocation into sectoral models is provided in particular chapters of the Report. The PAMs evaluation with the key model assumptions are identified and described.

Institutional administrative and procedural arrangements for domestic implementation of EU's NDC

The Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic (MŽP SR) is responsible for the development and implementation of national environmental policies, including climate change and air protection objectives. It is tasked with developing strategies and implementation instruments such as acts, regulatory measures, and economic or market-based instruments to ensure the cost-efficient achievement of adopted goals. Both conceptual documents and legislative proposals are always subject to interministerial consultation, involving all ministries and other relevant bodies. Following this consultation process, the proposed acts are discussed in the Legislative Council of the Government, approved by the Government, and subsequently adopted by the Slovak Parliament (National Council)

The Ministry of Environment is the main body responsible for ensuring that conditions are met and for monitoring the progress of the Slovak Republic in fulfilling all commitments and obligations related to climate change and adaptation policy.

The implementation of these measures will require the active involvement of the relevant sectors, the integration and consolidation of individual sectoral and cross-cutting policies, and broad social engagement. Consistent horizontal implementation of measures, aligned with the goal of achieving climate neutrality by mid-century, will be ensured by the Council of the Government of the Slovak Republic for Sustainable Development and its financing. This was adopted by Government Resolution No. 3 on 15 January 2025. <https://rokovania.gov.sk/RVL/Material/30347/1>.

In terms of monitoring and tracking progress, this is evident through reports and submissions either to the European Commission (e.g., according to Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council, each Member State shall report to the Commission on the status of implementation of its integrated national energy and climate plan by 15 March 2023 and every two years thereafter, through an integrated national energy and climate report on the progress in all five dimensions of the Energy Union). (Responsible authority: Ministry of the Economy (MH SR); co-responsible authority: Ministry of the Environment (MŽP SR). Through an updated web platform (Reportnet3), the MŽP SR submitted the Integrated National Energy and Climate Progress Report—Adaptation Information regarding the Decarbonisation Dimension 2025

on 11/03/2025, which is under its responsibility. The Progress Report (2025), including its annexes, is currently being approved by the EU Regulation 2018/1999 responsible authority, which is the MH SR. Once approved, it will be sent to the European Commission via the Reportnet3 platform by the lead reporters of the MH SR and MŽP SR. In addition to this report, annual emission reports, national inventory reports, etc., are also being prepared to retrospectively assess the status and evolution of emissions within the relevant sectors based on the existing policies and measures in place in a given year.

The Ministry of Environment also operates, through its departmental organization - the Slovak Environment Agency - SAŽP, platforms for achieving the ISEC environmental objectives and for environmental indicators. The ISEC is the main platform for the management and evaluation of relevant environmental objectives applicable to the Slovak Republic based on relevant national or international policies. It should be noted that the indicators in the ISEC platform (is available online at the following link: <https://isec.sazp.sk/>; <https://www.enviroportal.sk/en/indicators>;) are not yet related and evaluated against the individual strategic documents adopted in the Slovak Republic in the field of climate change and adaptation.

Formality

Legal arrangements

MŽP SR has initiated the legislative process for the preparation of a new Act on Climate Change, which includes strong mechanisms for establishing a national legal framework for reporting on policies and measures and projections. The act, aimed at setting climate targets, will include a revised description of the national system for climate change tasks, including GHG emissions inventory preparation, GHG emissions projections, evaluation of policies and measures (PAMs), and international reporting.

The draft law on climate change and the low-carbon transformation of the Slovak Republic was discussed at the Economic and Social Council of the Slovak Republic on April 3, 2023, and, based on the conclusions of the meeting, was withdrawn from the legislative process. Work on this legal act is currently suspended.

All reports on policies, measures, and projections, etc., prepared by the MŽP SR are based on adopted and enforced non-legislative strategic documents and legislative regulations (acts, decrees, ordinances), which fall under the responsibility of the relevant ministry according to Act No. 575/2001 on the Organisation of Government Activities and the Organisation of Central State Administration, as amended (the "Competence Act"). The annex (Legal arrangements for PAMs and projections) outlines the legislative process for drafting the act (new or amended). In the case of sub-legislative regulations as well as non-legislative documents (strategies, action plans, sectoral programmes, etc.), the process is simpler than for legislative documents – for example, strategies and action plans are approved at the Government of the Slovak Republic level. Note to the appendix: The Act shall be signed by the President of the Slovak Republic, the Chair of the National Council of the Slovak Republic and the Prime Minister of the Slovak Republic. According to the Constitution of the Slovak Republic, the President of the Slovak Republic signs laws and has the right to return the law with comments to the National Council of the Slovak Republic within 15 days of the delivery of the adopted law. If the President returns the law, the National Council must reconsider it. If the law is approved again by a simple majority of all deputies, the President is obliged to sign it. However, if the President refuses to sign the law even after its repeated approval,

the Chair of the National Council of the Slovak Republic shall sign the law instead, and it shall be promulgated.

This general legal framework, which we have presented, is also applicable to policies and measures aimed at addressing climate change in the Slovak Republic, provided they take the form of legislation.

Alignment with other reporting frameworks

GHG inventory reporting

The National System for Policies and Measures and Projections (NSPMP) is directly integrated into the National System (NS) of the Slovak Republic. The most recent reviewed emissions inventory serves as base year for preparing emission projections. Key assumptions and parameters are provided to team of sectoral experts by the relevant competent ministries, institutions, Statistical Office and the European Commission. Additionally, emission projections for air pollutants are developed using the same models, assumptions, and PAMs as those used for greenhouse gas (GHG) emission projections.

This integrated approach ensures consistency between the inventory and projections, facilitating effective monitoring and reporting of Slovakia's commitments under international climate agreements.

Article 17 of the Governance Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 (NECPR)

The Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic (MH SR) prepared the Update of the Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) 2021–2023 in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic (MŽP SR), the Institute of Environmental Policy (IEP), and the Department of Emissions and Biofuels of the Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute (OEaB-SHMÚ). This update is grounded in existing or forthcoming strategic materials from various ministries and establishes the framework for implementing legislative and non-legislative measures aimed at climate protection and long-term sustainable energy.

The OEaB-SHMÚ is responsible for preparing emission projections, while the MŽP SR oversees the reporting of Policies and Measures (PAMs). The MH SR holds responsibility for PAMs related to the energy policy of the Slovak Republic and maintains final accountability for the NECP.

This integrated approach ensures that Slovakia's energy and climate policies are cohesive and aligned with both national objectives and European Union regulations, facilitating effective monitoring and reporting of the country's commitments under international climate agreements.

The links to arrangements on the integrated national energy and climate progress reports (NECPR) in Slovakia are integral to the monitoring and reporting framework that ensures the proper evaluation of the progress made in achieving the targets outlined in the National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP).

In Slovakia, the Ministry of Economy serves as the central authority coordinating the preparation, submission, and follow-up of the NECPR. The Ministry works closely with the Ministry of

Environment and other relevant stakeholders, including sectoral ministries and national agencies like the Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute. The institutional setup for the NECPR is underpinned by inter-ministerial coordination, which is established in the national legislation and aligned with the EU's Governance Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.

The process for NECPR involves regular reporting on the progress towards national energy and climate goals set out in the NECP, and it is deeply linked to the existing monitoring systems for energy, climate, and greenhouse gas emissions. This includes using established data flows from the national greenhouse gas inventory, energy statistics, and previous policy impact assessments.

Furthermore, the NECPR process ensures transparency and inclusivity by integrating consultations with stakeholders, including public institutions and the private sector. These consultations are part of the feedback loops that help refine national energy and climate strategies. The links to arrangements for the NECPR are designed to ensure that these reports are both comprehensive and accessible to ensure accountability and facilitate progress reviews.

The updated National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) was submitted to the European Commission and officially published on April 16, 2025. The material is available online at the following link: https://commission.europa.eu/publications/slovakia-final-updated-necp-2021-2030-submitted-2025_en.

Accountability and transparency

Quality control activities

Quality control for reporting projections is ensured by completing the QC form by experts for emission projections on a biennial basis, which is then reviewed by the quality manager of the NS SR. QA process is performed by independent experts who are not directly involved in the preparation of PAMs and emission projections reports, including stakeholders. These experts come from the Ministry of Economy (MH SR), Ministry of Transport (MD SR), Ministry of Agriculture (MPRV SR), Ministry of Environment (MŽP SR), and relevant agencies. The outputs of QA are evaluated and assessed, and relevant comments are incorporated.

This process is reversible, experts involved in the NSPMP review documents, strategies and reports of other ministries relevant to GHG emissions, climate change and PAMs. These procedures also ensure the conformity of the methods applied and identify areas where improvements could be made. QA procedures are carried out at different levels, including basic reviews of draft reports, public consultations, external peer reviews, internal audits, and EU and UNFCCC reviews of national communications and biennial reports.

As part of the QA process, bilateral cooperation with the Czech Republic on emission projections and model implementation is conducted, on an expert level. The first meeting took place in July 2013 and has been held annually since. Additionally, teams of GHG inventory experts from the Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute (SHMÚ) and the Czech Hydrometeorological Institute (CHMI) meet to exchange information and experiences related to the preparation of GHG inventories.

During policy development, relevant policies and measures outlined in national strategic documents across various departments are systematically collected. Their quantification and contribution to greenhouse gas emission reductions are assessed to determine their effectiveness.

Sectoral experts then integrate these measures into projections, ensuring consistency with national climate objectives and emission reduction strategies.

The comments and suggestions from the ministries involved, as well as their professional organisations, have been incorporated into the final inputs for the preparation of greenhouse gas emission projections. The resulting projections for the various sectors of the national economy were also discussed in the working groups established for this purpose.

Public participation

Stakeholder engagement

Relevant ministries (Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Investments, Regional Development and Informatization, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, and Ministry of Economy), along with their respective expert institutions, are key actors in the National System for Policies and Measures and Projections (NSPMP).

Official outputs are publicly available on the website and stakeholders from different areas can have access to the reports and outcomes. Several comments, reflections and questions from public and expert stakeholders were provided directly through the online contact questionnaire.

Contact information for entities with overall responsibility for National Systems

The Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic (MŽP SR) is responsible for the development and implementation of national environmental policies, including climate change and air protection objectives. It is tasked with developing strategies and implementation instruments such as acts, regulatory measures, and economic or market-based instruments to ensure the cost-efficient achievement of adopted goals.

The Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic is the main body for ensuring the conditions and monitoring the progress of the Slovak Republic in fulfilling all commitments and obligations related to climate change and adaptation policy. The Global Air Protection Climate Change and Adaptation Department of the MŽP SR serves as the National Focal Point to the UNFCCC. Together with the Climate Change Mitigation Department, they have coordinating roles to ensure that European and international commitments under the European Green Deal and the Paris Agreement to the UNFCCC are met.

The Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute (SHMÚ) is authorised by the MŽP SR to provide environmental services, including annual GHG inventories according to the approved mandate. The scope of services, competencies, timetable, and financial budget is updated and agreed upon on an annual basis. Full details of the activities of the SHMÚ are described in the annual Plan of Main Tasks. The Plan, commented on by all stakeholders, is published on the SHMÚ website. The deadline for approval of this Plan by the Ministry is 31st December each year. In the structure of the SHMÚ, the Department of Emissions and Biofuels (OEaB-SHMÚ) was established in January 2017 to fulfil two main tasks: preparation of emission inventories and projections (GHG emissions and air pollutants) and maintaining of the National System for Biofuels and Bioliquids (sustainability

certification). The OEaB-SHMÚ is also responsible for the development and maintenance of the National Emission Information System (NEIS) – a database of stationary sources for monitoring the emissions of SO₂, NO_x, and CO at the plant level and for fulfilling reporting obligations under national regulations and EU directives. The OEaB-SHMÚ includes a Single National Entity (SNE) with a defined structure and overall responsibility for compiling and finalising inventory reports and submitting them to the UNFCCC Secretariat and the European Commission as communicated in the official document.