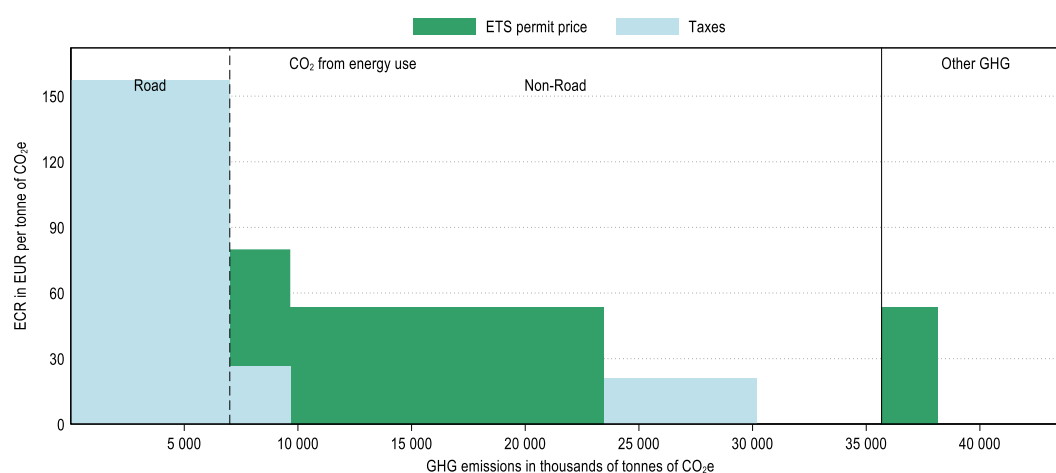


Slovak Republic

The Slovak Republic's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions mainly consist in CO₂ emissions from energy use (81%). In 2021, these emissions are priced through fuel excise taxes and the European Union Emissions Trading System (EU ETS). The Slovak Republic priced about 85% of its carbon emissions from energy use and about 27% were priced at an ECR above EUR 60 per tonne of CO₂ (see Figure 3). Emissions priced at this level mainly originated from the road transport, industry and agriculture and fisheries sectors. The majority of unpriced emissions from energy use were from the industry sector (Figure 2). The EU ETS covered about 30% of other GHG emissions¹, which made up about 19% of national emissions (see Figure 1).

Figure 1. Average effective carbon rates in Slovak Republic in 2021

CO₂ emissions from energy use and other GHG emissions



¹ CH₄, N₂O, F-gases and process CO₂ emissions.

Figure 2. Average effective carbon rates in Slovak Republic by sector and component in 2021

Restricting to CO₂ emissions from energy use

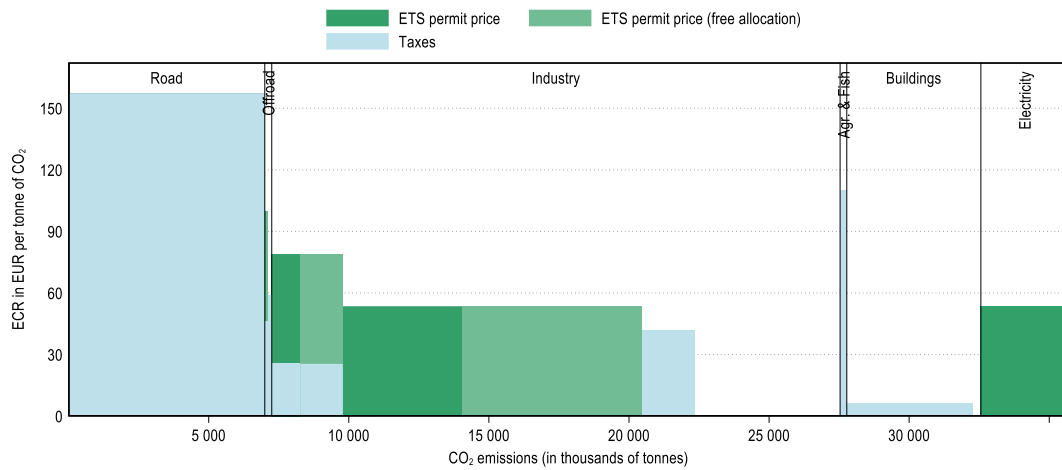
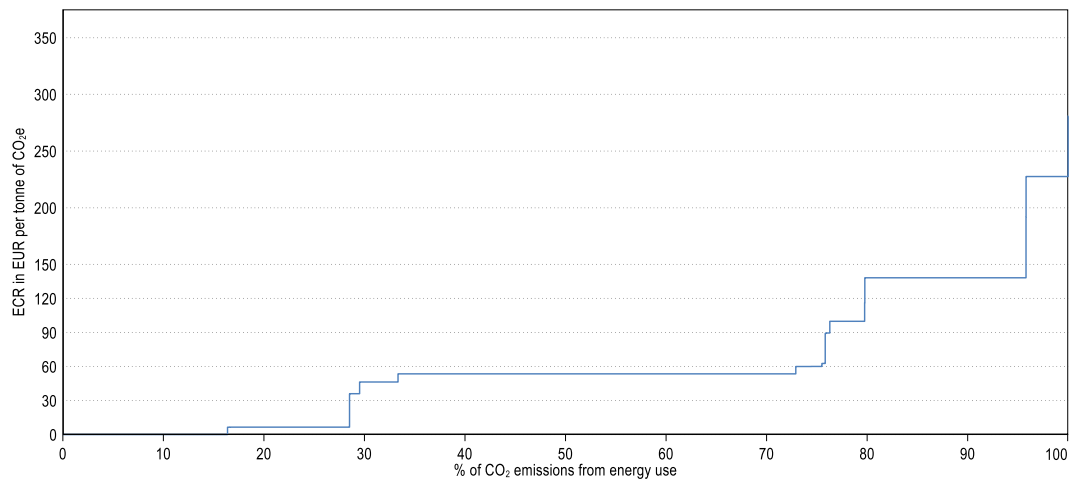


Figure 3. Distribution of ECRs on CO₂ emissions from energy use in Slovak Republic in 2021

Restricting to CO₂ emissions from energy use



For additional information to interpret the graphs, see: <https://oe.cd/ECR2023-graph-info>

Main insights from *Effective Carbon Rates 2023*: <https://oe.cd/ECR2023-brochure>