

Slovenia

Figure 71. Proportion of CO₂ emissions from energy use subject to different levels of effective carbon rates in Slovenia in 2015

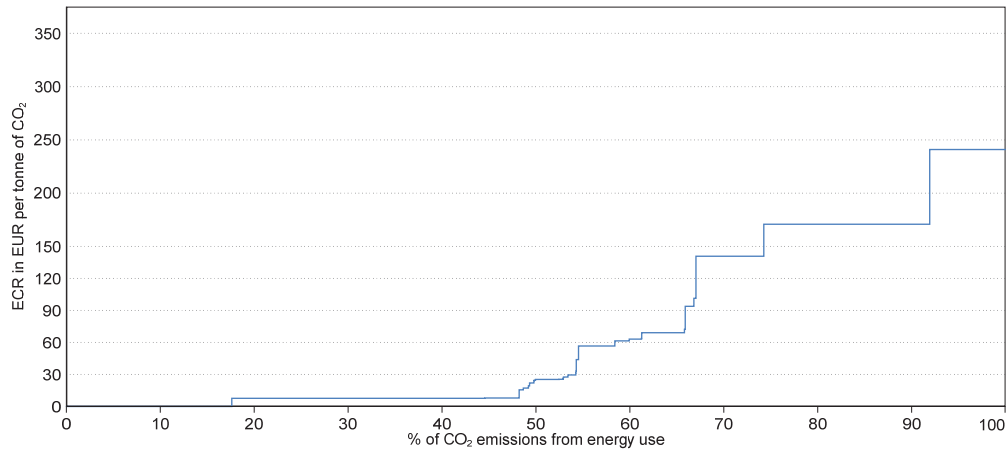
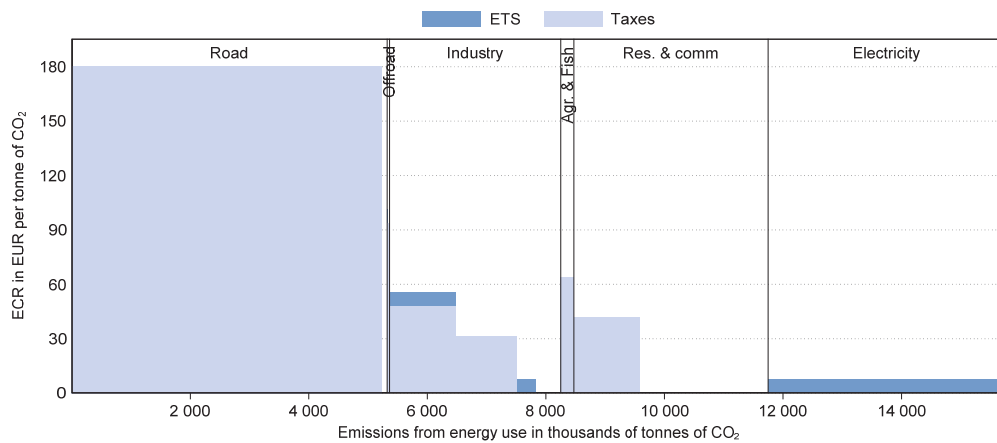


Figure 72. Average effective carbon rates in Slovenia by sector and component in 2015



In 2015, effective carbon rates in Slovenia consisted primarily of specific taxes on energy use and to a lesser extent of national carbon taxes and permit prices from the EU ETS. Slovenia priced 82% of carbon emissions from energy use, and 46% were priced above EUR 30 per tonne of CO₂ (see Figure 71). The majority of emissions priced at this level were from the road sector (see Figure 72). Prices from tradable permits were applied to nearly all emissions from energy use in the electricity sector and half of emissions from energy use in the industry sector. In the industry sector, excise and carbon taxes play an important role. Unpriced emissions were primarily from the residential and commercial sectors.

A substantial share of unpriced emissions was from the combustion of biomass. When excluding emissions from biomass, 100% of CO₂ emissions from energy use in Slovenia were priced, and 56% were priced above EUR 30 per tonne of CO₂. In the residential and

commercial sector, 100% of emissions from energy use were priced and 55% were priced above EUR 30 per tonne of CO₂, when excluding emissions from biomass. In the industry sector, 99% of emissions from energy use were priced and 48% were priced above EUR 30 per tonne of CO₂, when excluding emissions from biomass. In the electricity sector all emissions were priced at an effective carbon rate below EUR 30, when excluding emissions from biomass.

For additional information to interpret the graphs, see: <https://oe.cd/ECR-graph-info>
Main insights from the *Effective Carbon Rates* database: <http://oe.cd/ECR2018>