

Taxing Energy Use 2018

Slovak Republic

This note describes the taxation of energy use in the Slovak Republic. It contains the country's energy tax profiles, followed by country-specific information to complement the general discussion in *Taxing Energy Use 2018* (OECD, 2018). The note contains four energy tax profiles for the Slovak Republic:

Figure 1: Effective tax rates on energy use in EUR/GJ, 2015, including electricity output taxes and energy use from biomass

Figure 2: Effective tax rates on energy use in EUR/tCO₂, 2015, including electricity output taxes and energy use from biomass

Figure 3: Effective tax rates on energy use in EUR/tCO₂, 2015, excluding taxes on electricity output, including carbon emissions from biomass

Figure 4: Effective tax rates on energy in EUR/tCO₂, 2015, excluding taxes on electricity output and carbon emissions from biomass

The main insights from the second vintage of the *Taxing Energy Use* database, including a systematic comparison of patterns of the taxation of energy use across countries, sectors and fuels are available in *Taxing Energy Use 2018* (OECD, 2018) at: <http://oe.cd/TEU2018>.

1. Energy tax profiles for the Slovak Republic

Figure 1. Effective tax rates on energy use in EUR/GJ, 2015, including electricity output taxes and energy use from biomass

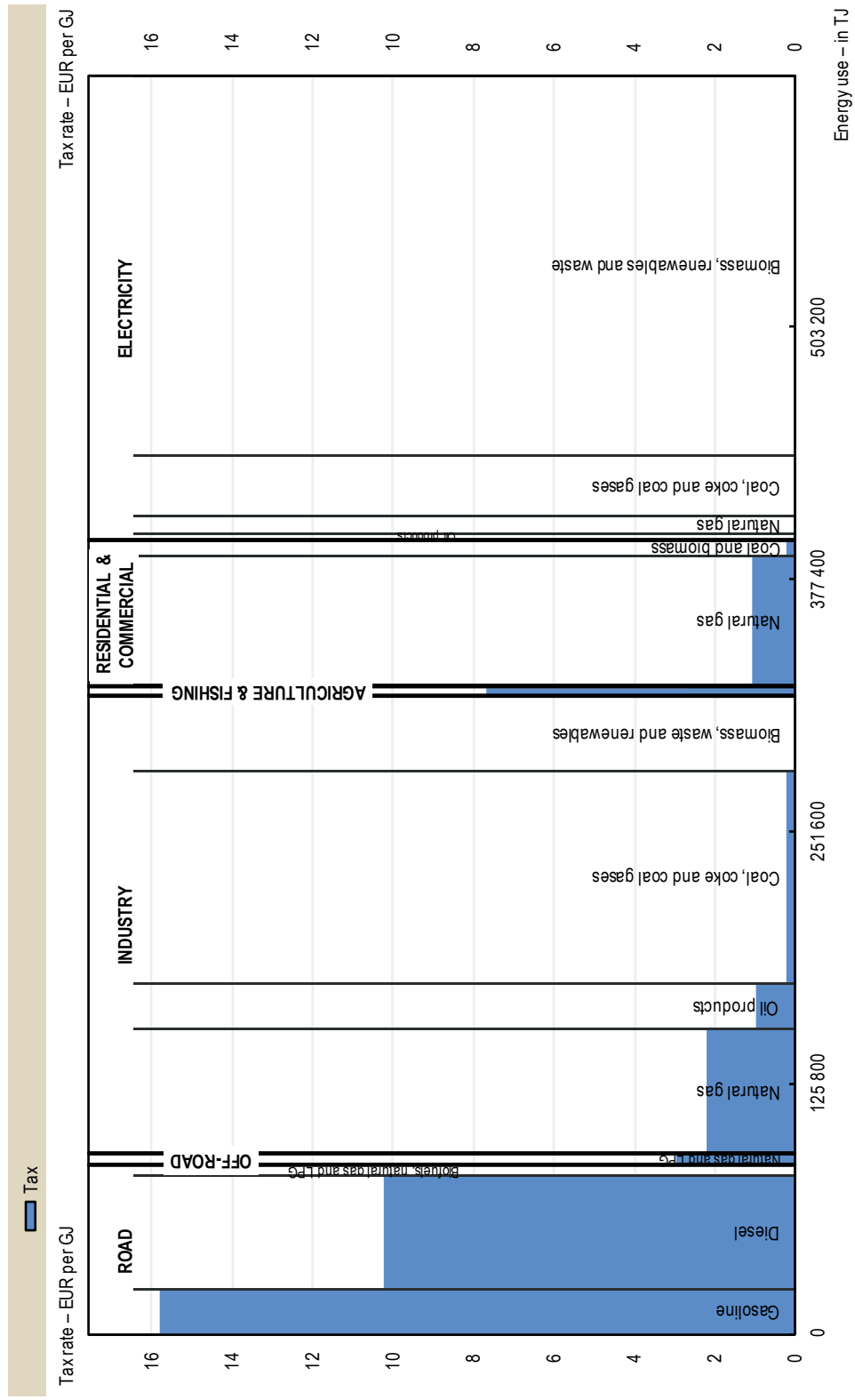


Figure 2. Effective tax rates on energy use in EUR/tCO₂, 2015, including electricity output taxes and carbon emissions from biomass

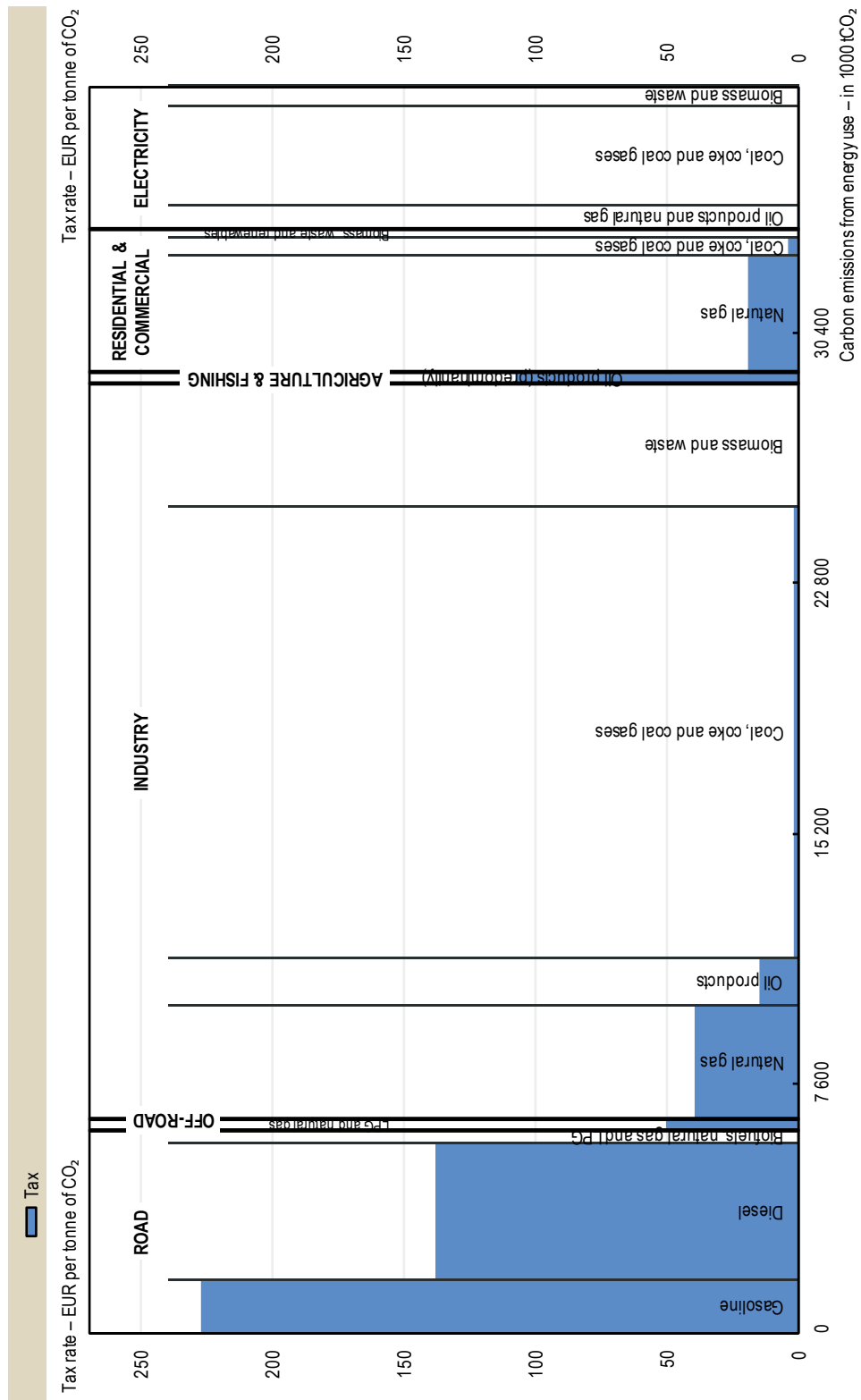


Figure 3. Effective tax rates on energy use in EUR/tCO₂, 2015, excluding taxes on electricity output, including carbon emissions from biomass

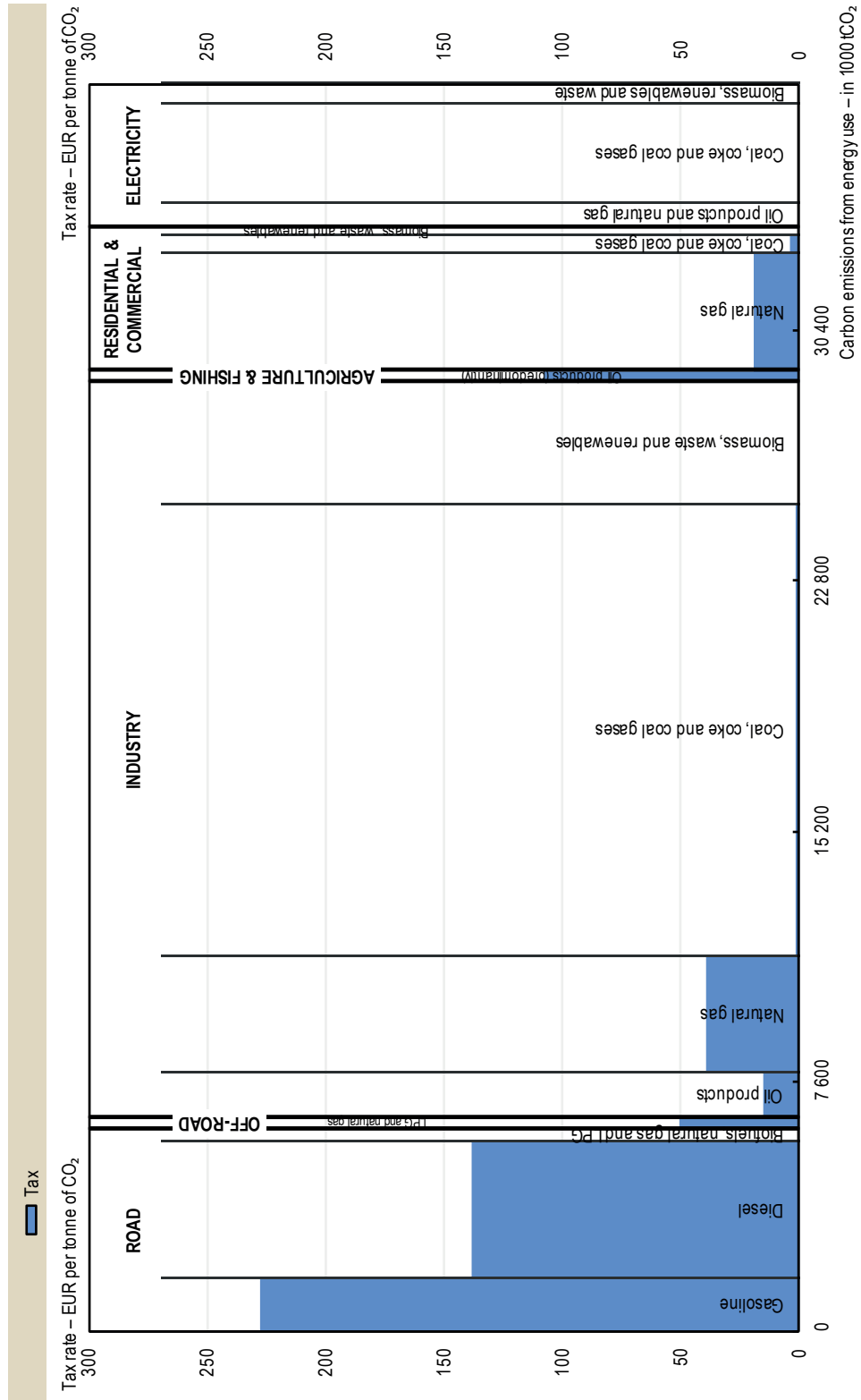
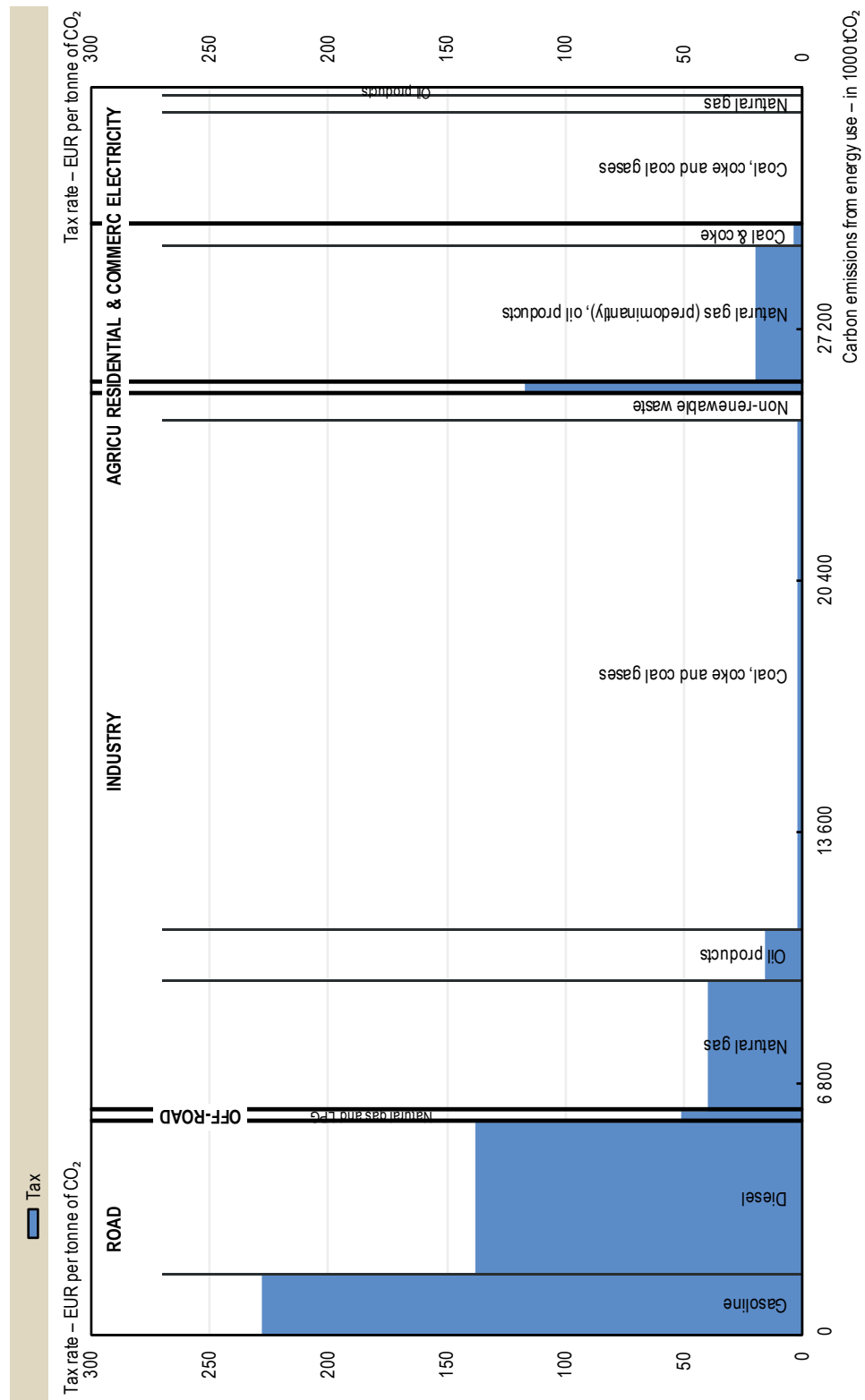


Figure 4. Effective tax rates on energy use in EUR/tCO₂, 2015, excluding taxes on electricity output and carbon emissions from biomass



2. Country-specific notes

This note describes the taxation of energy use in the Slovak Republic. It contains the country's energy tax profiles, accompanied by country-specific information to complement the general discussion in *Taxing Energy Use 2018* (OECD, 2018). Tax rates are those applicable in April 2015, energy use data are for 2014.

The data shown in the energy tax profiles is from the OECD's *Taxing Energy Use* (TEU) Database. More detail on the TEU Database, the calculation of effective tax rates on energy use and the interpretation of the energy tax profiles can be found in *Taxing Energy Use 2018* (OECD, 2018).

The Slovak Republic participates in the European Union emissions trading system (ETS), not shown in the energy tax profiles.¹

Energy and carbon taxes

Energy taxes in the Slovak Republic are levied within the framework of the 2003 EU Energy Tax Directive, which sets minimum rates for the taxation of energy products in member states. Within this framework, the main taxes on energy use in the Slovak Republic are the following:

- An excise tax applies to oil products, natural gas and coal and coke use across all sectors, except to the fuels used to generate electricity;
- Electricity output is taxed (per MWh) at a uniform rate across all sectors, except when used in households and for railway transport.

These taxes are included in the energy tax profiles of the Slovak Republic, but the tax on electricity output is only included when separately indicated (see below). Where more than one tax rate applies to an energy user or fuel, the energy tax profile shows their sum.

Effective tax rates on energy use for different fuels and users

The tax rates on different fuels and uses are linked to the Slovak Republic's energy use² to calculate effective tax rates on energy use (in EUR/TJ) or CO₂ emissions from energy use (in EUR/tCO₂). Energy use and the CO₂ emissions associated with it are shown for six economic sectors: road transport, domestic offroad transport, industry, agriculture and fishing, residential and commercial, and electricity.

The energy tax profiles (Figures 1 and 2) of the Slovak Republic show effective tax rates for different fuels and uses in terms of the fuels' energy and carbon content, respectively. Figures 1 and 2 include energy use and carbon emissions from biomass and they show output taxes on electricity. Figure 3 is identical to Figure 2, except that taxes on electricity output are excluded. Figure 4 excludes carbon emissions from biomass and taxes on electricity output.

- Of the six economic sectors, the **road** sector is taxed at the highest rates, both in terms of the fuels' energy and carbon content. Within the road sector, gasoline is taxed at the highest effective tax rate, diesel is taxed at a lower rate in terms of TJ and in terms of CO₂. Biofuels are untaxed.

1. The OECD's [Effective Carbon Rates](#) contains information on emissions trading systems.

2. Data on energy use is taken from the IEA's *Extended World Energy Balances*, see Chapter 1 of *Taxing Energy Use 2018* (OECD, 2018) for additional detail.

- All fuels used in domestic **off-road** transport are taxed, but at lower rates than fuels used in road transport. Coal used for railway activities is untaxed.
- Except for biomass and waste, which account for a minor proportion of fuel use, all fuels used in **industry**, the **residential and commercial** sector and in **agriculture and fishing** are taxed. Energy products used for the conversion of energy into another form of energy are taxed.
- Fuels used to generate **electricity** are untaxed, but electricity output is taxed (see above).

Reported tax expenditures and rebates

The Slovak Republic does not report any tax expenditures with respect to the taxes on energy use included in the *Taxing Energy Use* database.

Sources

The main insights from the second vintage of the *Taxing Energy Use* database are analysed in:

OECD (2018), *Taxing Energy Use 2018 – Companion to the Taxing Energy Use Database*, OECD Publishing, Paris. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264289635-en>.

Apart from the sources included in *Taxing Energy Use 2018* (OECD, 2018), and consultation with national delegates, no country-specific sources were used.