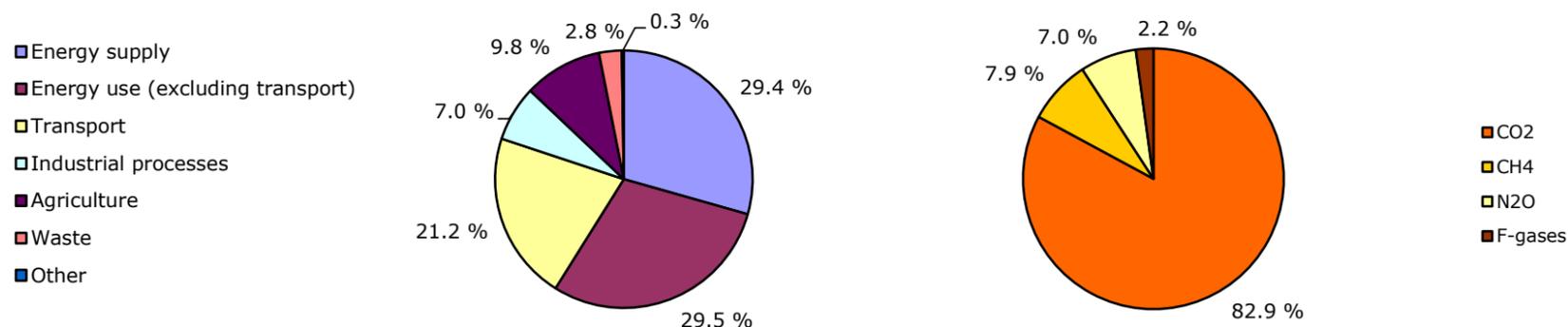


Key GHG data ⁽¹⁾	1990	2008	2009	2010	2011 ⁽²⁾	2012	1990–2011	2010–2011 ⁽²⁾
Average 2008–2012 target under the Kyoto Protocol (Mt CO ₂ -eq.)		3 924.3	3 924.3	3 924.3	3 924.3	3 924.3		
Total GHG emissions (Mt CO ₂ -eq.)	4 249.3	3 999.1	3 719.2	3 797.6	3 661.6	n.a.	-13.8%	-3.6%
GHG from international bunkers ⁽³⁾ (Mt CO ₂ -eq.)	170.8	306.4	278.6	271.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
GHG per capita (t CO ₂ -eq. / capita)	11.6	10.1	9.4	9.5	9.2	n.a.	-21.3%	-4.0%
GHG per GDP (constant prices) ⁽⁴⁾ (g CO ₂ -eq. / euro)	547	362	352	353	335	n.a.	-38.7%	-4.9%
Share of GHG in total EU-27 emissions (%)	76.1 %	80.4 %	80.7 %	80.4 %	79.6 %	n.a.	4.5%	-1.1%
EU ETS allocated allowances (free + auctioning)		1 516.7	1 538.8	1 572.6	1 577.3	n.a.		0.3%
EU ETS verified emissions - all installations ⁽⁵⁾ (Mt CO ₂ -eq.)		1 622.2	1 436.4	1 479.6	1 433.6	n.a.		-3.1%
EU ETS verified emissions - constant scope ⁽⁶⁾ (Mt CO ₂ -eq.)		2 105.6	1 873.1	1 918.1	1 865.3	n.a.		-2.8%
Share of EU ETS verified emissions (all install.) in total GHG (%)		40.6 %	38.6 %	39.0 %	39.2 %	n.a.		0.5%
ETS verified emissions compared to annual allowances ⁽⁷⁾ (%)		107.0%	93.3%	94.1%	90.9%	n.a.		-3.4%
GHG emissions in the non-ETS sectors		2 376.9	2 282.8	2 318.0	2 228.0	n.a.		-3.9%
Equivalent annual target for non-ETS GHG emissions		2 407.5	2 385.5	2 351.6	2 346.9	n.a.		-0.2%

Share of GHG emissions (excluding international bunkers) by main source and by gas in 2010 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽⁸⁾



Assessment of short-term GHG trend (2009–2010)

The increase in emissions in 2010 compared to 2009 (2.1%) was partly driven by the economic recovery from the 2009 recession in many European countries. In 2010 the winter was also colder than in the previous year, in particular in northern, central and eastern European countries, leading to increased demand for heating and higher emissions from the residential and commercial sectors. The 2010 winter in Europe was, on average, colder than in 2009. A substantial increase in emissions from the iron and steel production was caused by a significant increase in crude steel production due to the recovery from the economic crisis. According to the World Steel Association, crude steel production in EU-15 declined in all major steel producing countries in 2009 (-30 %) and increased again in 2010 (+25 %). Strong emission increases were observed in manufacturing industries as well. Emissions from road transportation and adipic acid production also decreased.

Source and additional information

Greenhouse gas emission data and EU ETS data www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate/data-viewers

⁽¹⁾ Total greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), GHG per capita, GHG per GDP and shares of GHG do not include emissions and removals from LULUCF (carbon sinks) and emissions from international bunkers.

⁽²⁾ Based on EEA estimate of 2011 emissions.

⁽³⁾ International bunkers: international aviation and international maritime transport.

⁽⁴⁾ Gross domestic product (GDP) in 2005 market prices - not suitable for a ranking or quantitative comparison between countries for the same year. GDP information for the year 1990 is not available for some countries. For this reason, the 'GHG per GDP' values presented in the '1990' column correspond to the following years: 1991 (EU-15, Bulgaria, Germany, Hungary and Malta), 1992 (Slovakia), 1993 (EU-27 and Estonia) and 1995 (Croatia). Source GDP: Annual macro-economic database (AMECO), European Commission, 2012.

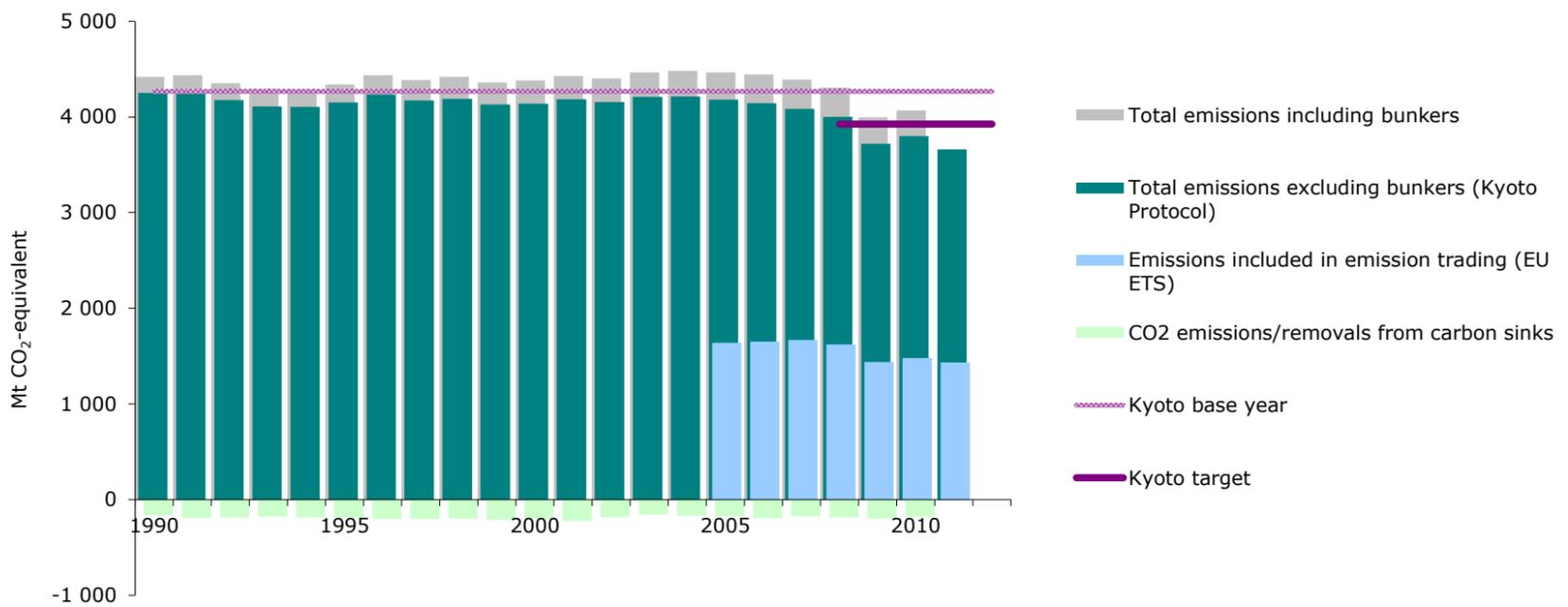
⁽⁵⁾ All installations included. This includes new entrants and closures. Data from the community independent transaction log (CITL) as of 31 July 2012. The CITL regularly receives new information (including delayed verified emissions data, new entrants and closures) so the figures shown may change over time.

⁽⁶⁾ Constant scope: includes only those installations with verified emissions available for 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011.

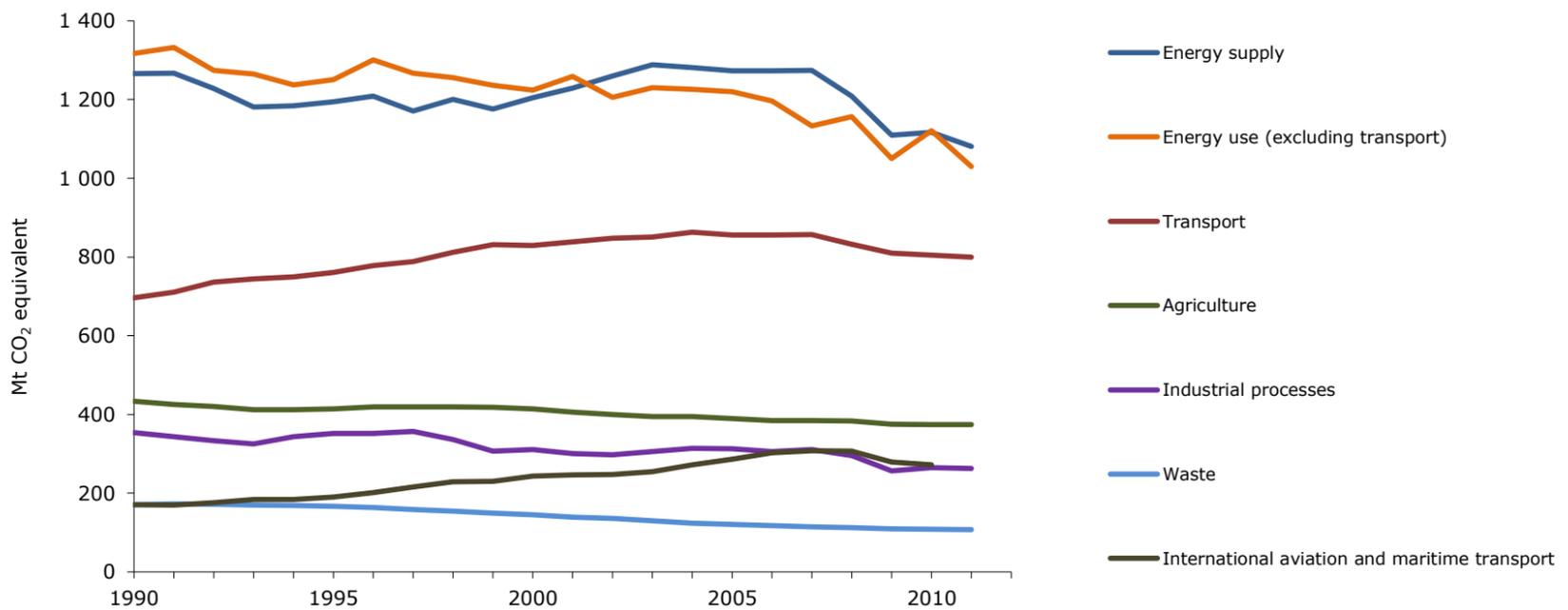
⁽⁷⁾ "+" and "-" mean that verified emissions exceeded allowances or were below allowances, respectively. Annual allowances include allocated allowances and allowances auctioned during the same year.

⁽⁸⁾ LULUCF sector and emissions from international bunkers excluded. Due to independent rounding the sums may not necessarily add up.

GHG trends and projections 1990–2020 – total emissions



GHG trends and projections 1990–2011 – emissions by sector

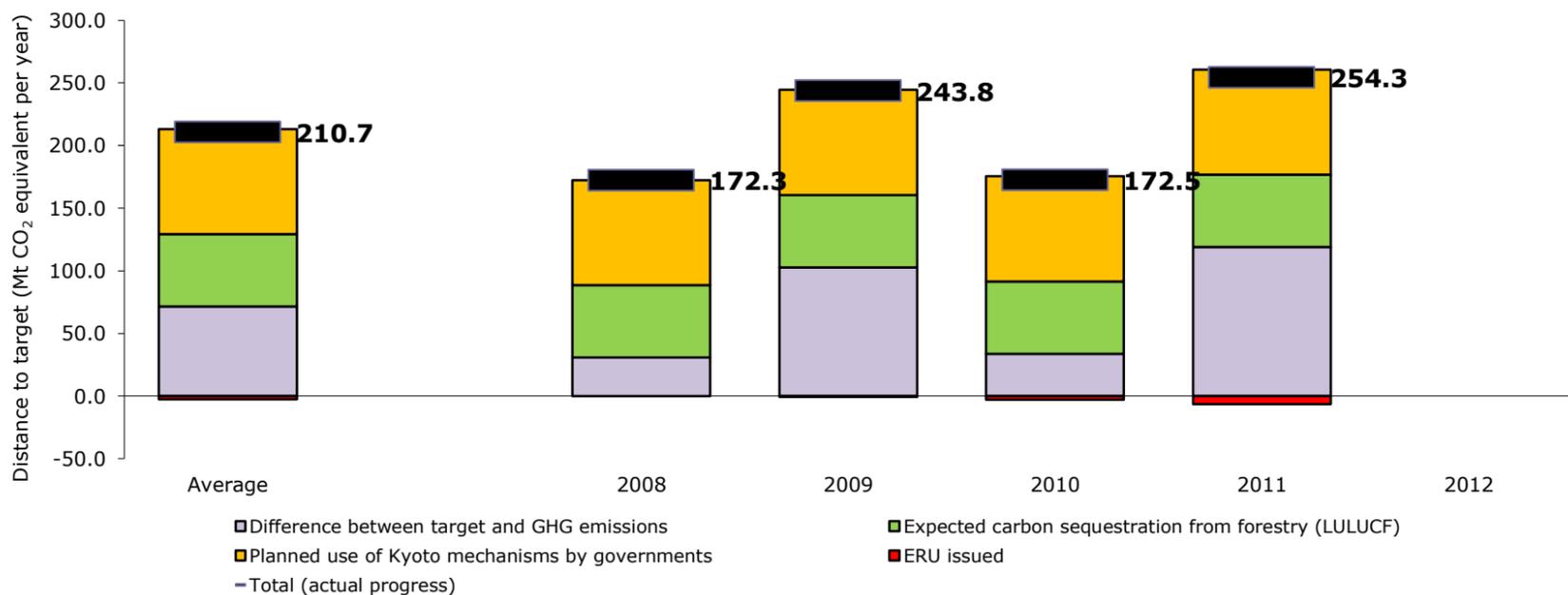


Note: GHG emission projections are represent either through dashed lines (with existing measures) or dotted lines (additional measures).

Source: National GHG inventory report, 2012; EEA proxy estimate of 2011 GHG emissions; national GHG projection data submitted in 2011.

Progress towards Kyoto target

Average 2008–2011 emissions in EU-15 were 11 % lower than the base-year level, below the Kyoto target of -8 % for the period 2008–2012. In the sectors not covered by the EU ETS, emissions were lower than their respective target, by an amount equivalent to 1.7 % of base-year emissions. LULUCF activities are expected to decrease net emissions by an annual amount equivalent to 1.4 % of base-year level emissions. EU-15 intends to use the flexible mechanisms at government level by acquiring an amount of Kyoto units equivalent to 2 % of base-year emissions per year. Taking all these effects into account, average emissions in the sectors not covered by the EU ETS in EU-15 were standing below their target level, by a gap representing 4.9 % of the base-year emissions. The EU-15 was therefore on track towards its Kyoto target by the end of 2011. However, to ensure that the EU-15 reaches its common target, all of its Member States must achieve their respective burden-sharing target. Excess Kyoto units resulting from overachievement by some countries might not be available to the EU-15 for achieving compliance.



Note: The difference between target and GHG emissions concerns the sectors not covered by the EU ETS. A positive value indicates emissions lower than the average target.