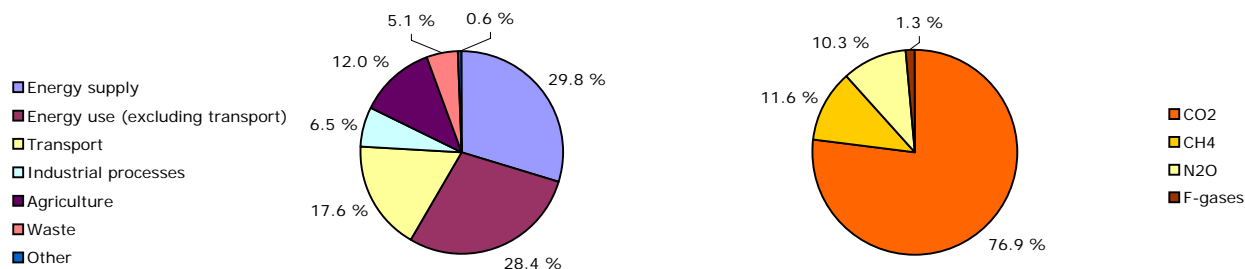


Key GHG data <sup>(1)</sup>	1990	2007	2008	2009 <sup>(2)</sup>	Unit	Rank in EU-27 <sup>(3)</sup>	Rank in EU-15 <sup>(3)</sup>
Total greenhouse gas emissions (GHG)	97.4	75.7	73.1	n.a.	Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq.	15	n.a.
GHG from international bunkers <sup>(4)</sup>	0.5	0.8	0.8	n.a.	Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq.	24	n.a.
GHG per capita	9.4	7.5	7.3	n.a.	t CO <sub>2</sub> -eq. / capita	22	n.a.
GHG per GDP <sup>(5)</sup>	n.a.	1 142	1 096	n.a.	g CO <sub>2</sub> -eq. / euro		
Share of GHG in total EU-27 emissions	1.7 %	1.5 %	1.5 %	n.a.	%		
EU ETS verified emissions <sup>(6)</sup>		26.8	27.2	22.4	Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq.	16	n.a.
Share of EU ETS verified emissions in total GHG		35.4 %	37.2 %	n.a.	%		
ETS verified emissions compared to annual allowances <sup>(7)</sup>		- 11.2 %	8.8 %	- 6.3 %	%		

**Share of GHG emissions (excluding international bunkers) by main source and by gas in 2008 <sup>(1),(8)</sup>**

Key GHG trends	1990–2008		2007–2008		1990–2009 <sup>(2)</sup>		2008–2009 <sup>(2)</sup>	
	Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq.	%	Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq.	%	Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq.	%	Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq.	%
Total GHG	- 24.2	- 24.9 %	- 2.6	- 3.4 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
GHG per capita	- 2.1	- 22.4 %	- 0.2	- 3.2 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
EU ETS verified emissions - all installations			0.4	1.5 %			- 4.8	- 17.8 %
EU ETS verified emissions - constant scope <sup>(9)</sup>			n.a.	n.a.			- 4.8	- 17.6 %

**Assessment of long-term GHG trend (1990–2008)**

Large emission reductions occurred especially in the early 1990s, due to reduced energy demand in the years of economic transformation and changes in the fuel structure with the replacement of solid fuel by natural gas. Transport emissions have been steadily increasing since 1994. Total emissions from agriculture decreased over the period 1985–2007. The bulk of this decrease occurred between 1985 and 1995, when agricultural production underwent a drastic decrease. Emissions reductions were also observed in industrial processes, in particular for mineral products and the chemical industry. The growth in emissions from waste has shown signs of stabilisation in recent years.

**Assessment of short-term GHG trend (2007–2008)**

Emissions decreased in all major sectors. The highest relative reduction (-20.6 %) occurred in the industrial processes sector, mainly due to lower production volumes and modernization in chemical industry (-62.6 %). The chemical industry was responsible for about 1.2 to 1.4 of the 2.5 million tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent reduction. A further decrease of 0.9 million tonnes was mainly due to reduced use of fossil fuels by the energy industries.

**Source and additional information**

Greenhouse gas emission data and EU ETS data

[www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate/data-viewers](http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate/data-viewers)

List and description of national policies and measures

[www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate/pam](http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate/pam)

<sup>(1)</sup> 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.

<sup>(2)</sup> Preliminary estimates reported by the country for total greenhouse gas emissions. EEA estimates in the case of EU-27, EU-15 and Slovakia.

<sup>(3)</sup> Comparison of 2008 values, 1 = highest value among EU countries.

<sup>(4)</sup> International bunkers: international aviation and international maritime transport.

<sup>(5)</sup> GDP in constant 2000 prices - not suitable for a quantitative comparison between countries for the same year.

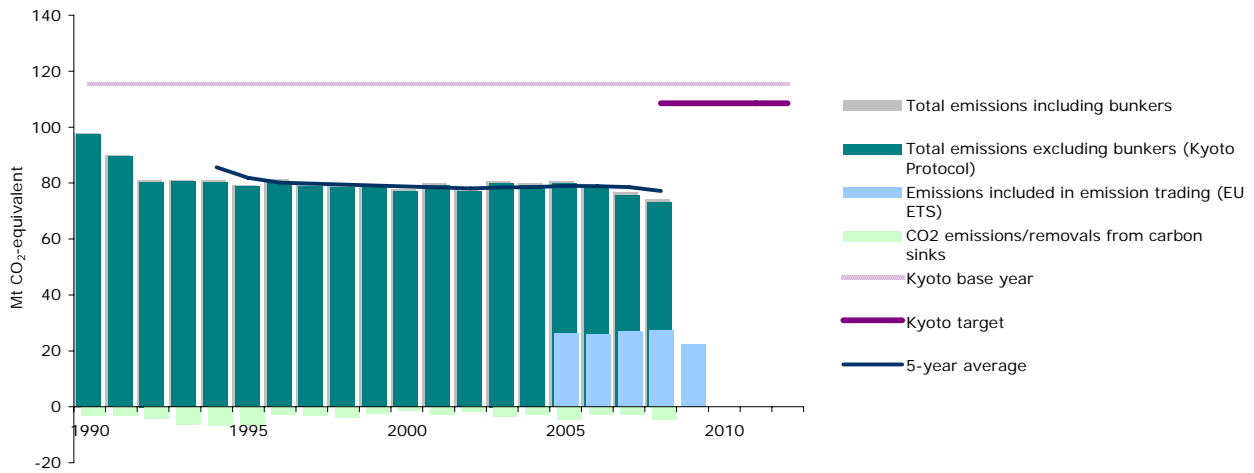
<sup>(6)</sup> All installations included. This includes new entrants and closures. Data from the community independent transaction log (CITL) released on 29 April 2009 for the reporting years 2005 and 2006, 11 May 2009 for the reporting year 2007 and data as of 17 May 2010 for the reporting year 2008 and 2009. The CITL regularly receives new information (including delayed verified emissions data, new entrants and closures) so the figures shown may change over time.

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

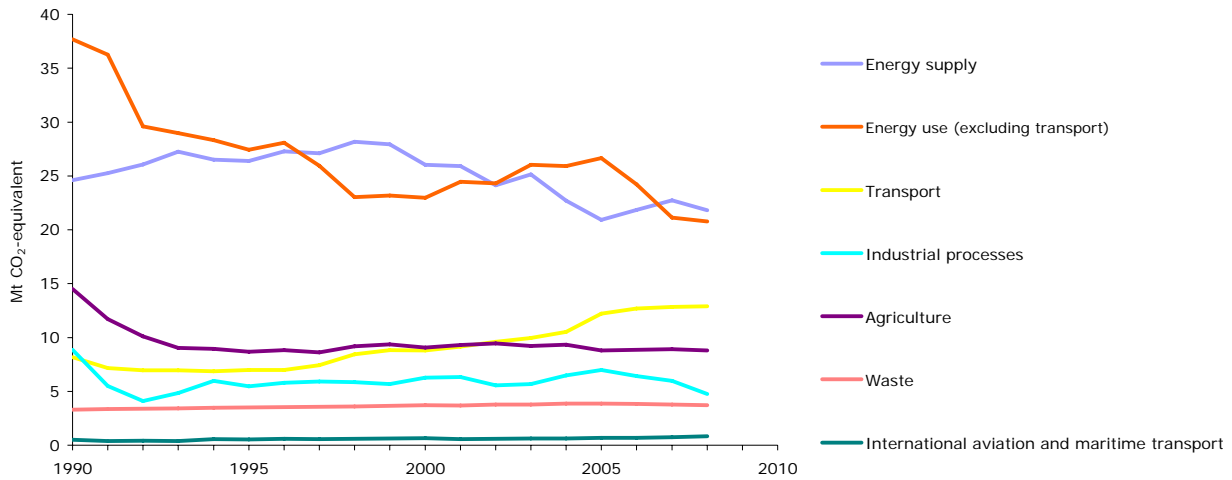
<sup>(8)</sup> LULUCF sector and emissions from international bunkers excluded. Due to independent rounding the sums do not necessarily add up.

<sup>(9)</sup> Constant scope: includes only those installations with verified emissions available for the two most recent years (2008 and 2009).

**GHG trends 1990–2008 - total emissions and removals**



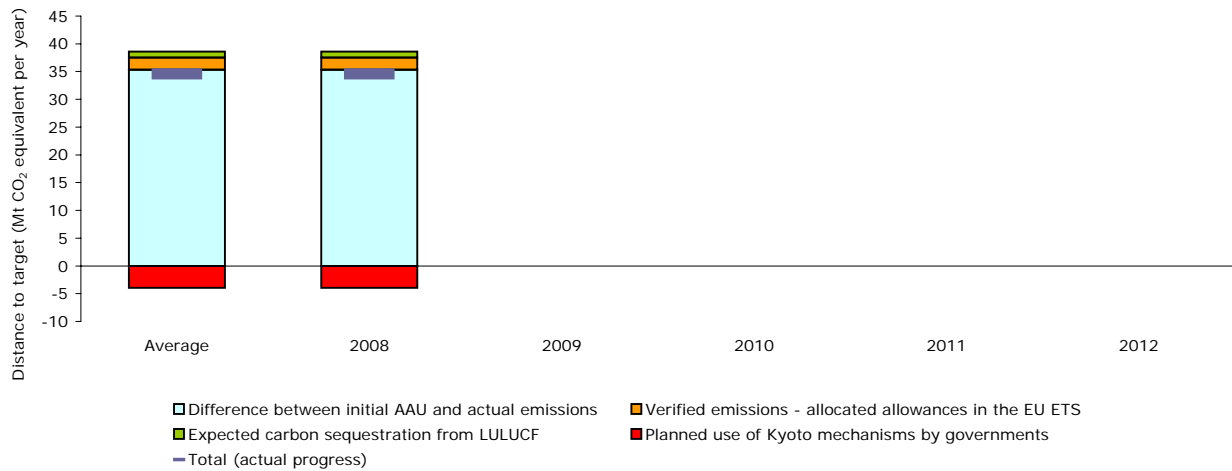
**GHG trends 1990–2008 - emissions by sector**



Note: updated sectoral projections, taking the effects of the economic crisis, will be presented in 2011

**Progress towards Kyoto target**

Emissions in Hungary in 2008 were 36.6 % lower than the base-year level, well below the Kyoto target of -6 % for the period 2008–2012. Operators of installations covered by the EU ETS had to surrender more allowances than were issued to the EU ETS, increasing the countries assigned amount by 1.9 % of base-year level emissions. LULUCF activities are expected to decrease net emissions by 0.9 % of base-year level emissions. Hungary intends to sell allowances corresponding to 3.5 % of base-year level emissions per year through the use of flexible mechanisms at government level. Taking all these effects in to account, emissions in the sectors not covered by the EU ETS in Hungary stand currently below their target level, by a gap representing 30 % of the base-year emissions.



Note: A positive value indicates emissions lower than the average target.