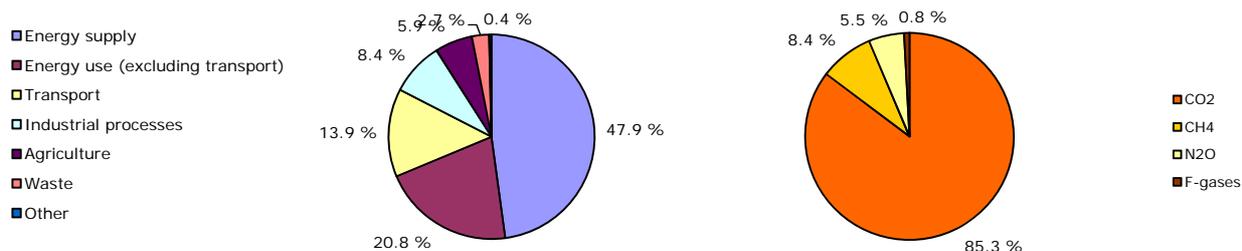


Key GHG data ⁽¹⁾	1990	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	Unit	Rank in EU-27 ⁽³⁾	Rank in EU-15 ⁽³⁾
Total greenhouse gas emissions (GHG)	195.5	141.1	132.9	135.6	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	8	n.a.
GHG from international bunkers ⁽⁴⁾	0.7	1.2	1.1	n.a.	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	20	n.a.
GHG per capita	18.9	13.6	12.7	12.9	t CO ₂ -eq. / capita	3	n.a.
GHG per GDP (constant prices) ⁽⁵⁾	3 261	1 645	1 616	1 611	g CO ₂ -eq. / euro		
Share of GHG in total EU-27 emissions	3.5 %	2.8 %	2.9 %	2.9 %	%		
EU ETS verified emissions - all installations ⁽⁶⁾		80.4	73.8	75.6	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	8	n.a.
EU ETS verified emissions - constant scope ⁽⁷⁾		80.4	73.8	73.8	Mt CO ₂ -eq.		
Share of EU ETS verified emissions (all installations) in total GHG		57.0 %	55.5 %	55.7 %	%		
ETS verified emissions compared to annual allowances ⁽⁸⁾		- 6.0 %	- 14.2 %	- 12.3 %	%		

Share of GHG emissions (excluding international bunkers) by main source and by gas in 2009 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽⁹⁾



Key GHG trends	1990–2009		2008–2009		1990–2010 ⁽²⁾		2009–2010 ⁽²⁾	
	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	%	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	%	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	%	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	%
Total GHG	- 62.6	- 32.0 %	- 8.2	- 5.8 %	- 59.9	- 30.6 %	2.7	2.0 %
GHG per capita	- 6.2	- 32.7 %	- 0.9	- 6.6 %	- 6.0	- 31.6 %	0.2	1.6 %
EU ETS verified emissions - all installations ⁽⁶⁾			- 6.6	- 8.2 %			1.8	2.4 %
EU ETS verified emissions - constant scope ⁽⁷⁾			- 6.6	- 8.2 %			- 6.6	- 8.2 %

Assessment of long-term GHG trend (1990–2009)

Total emissions strongly decreased in the early 1990s due to the economic restructuring (transition to the market economy), but slowly increased between 2000 and 2007. They decreased strongly in 2008 and 2009. The overall decrease affected primarily the energy sector (- 30 %), due to lower fuel consumption in manufacturing industry and in households and to switching from coal to natural gas. On the other hand, emissions from transport more than doubled (+ 140 %) — an increase which was overall practically compensated by a sharp decrease in agricultural emissions (- 99 %) and emissions from industrial processes (- 43 %).

Assessment of short-term GHG trend (2008–2009)

Emissions decreased for the second consecutive year, affected by the effects of the economic crisis. Emissions from public electricity and heat production and process-related emissions from manufacturing industries (in particular from cement production and iron and steel production) decreased most. Furthermore, transport emissions decreased for the second year in a row. The increase in renewables also contributed to lower GHG emissions in 2009.

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 2010 emissions.

⁽³⁾ Comparison of 2009 values, 1 = highest value among EU countries.

⁽⁴⁾ International bunkers: international aviation and international maritime transport.

⁽⁵⁾ GDP in constant 2000 prices - not suitable for a ranking or quantitative comparison between countries for the same year. 1990 information not available for some countries, replaced by later years: 1991 (Bulgaria, Germany, Hungary and Malta), 1992 (Slovakia), 1993 (Estonia) and 1995 (Croatia). Source GDP: Eurostat, 2011; Ameco database, 2011.

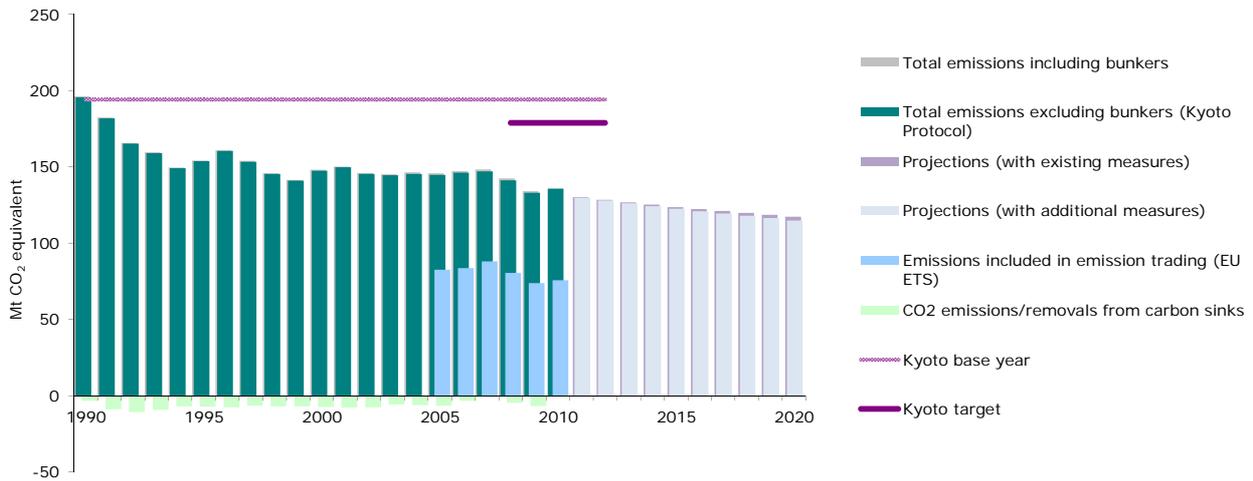
⁽⁶⁾ All installations included. This includes new entrants and closures. Data from the community independent transaction log (CITL) as of 29 April 2009 for the reporting years 2005 and 2006, 11 May 2009 for the reporting year 2007, 17 May 2010 for the reporting year 2008 and 23 May for the reporting years 2009 and 2010. The CITL regularly receives new information (including delayed verified emissions data, new entrants and closures) so the figures shown may change over time.

⁽⁷⁾ Constant scope: includes only those installations with verified emissions available for 2008, 2009 and 2010.

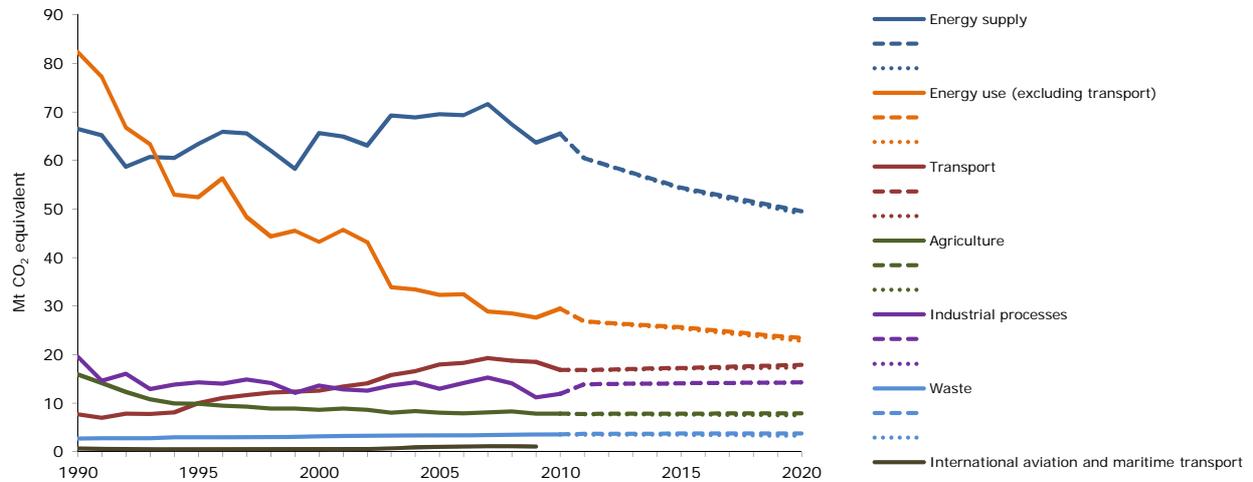
⁽⁸⁾ "+" and "-" mean that verified emissions exceeded allowances or were below allowances, respectively. Annual allowances include allocated allowances and allowances auctioned during the same year.

⁽⁹⁾ 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 1990–2020 — emissions by sector

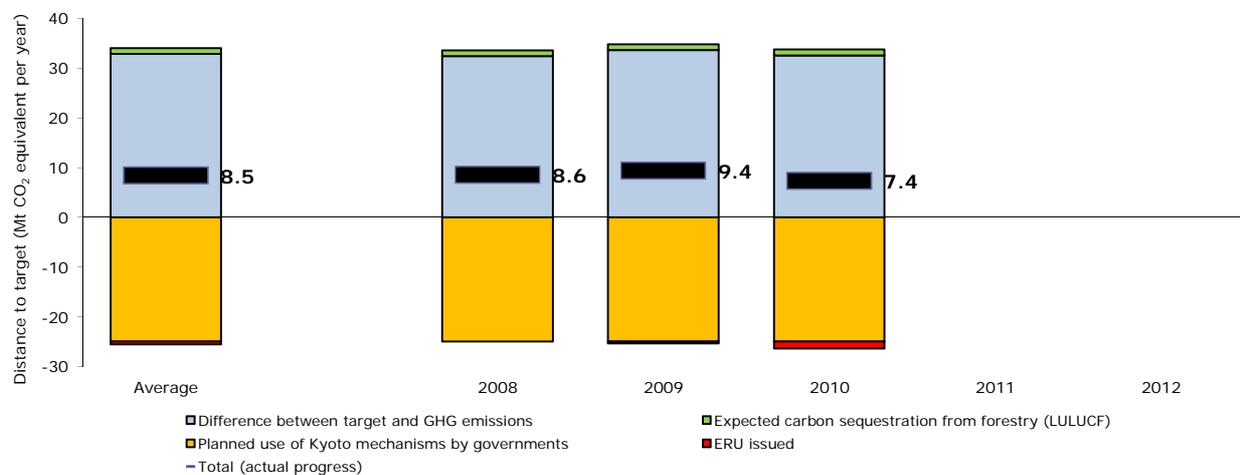


Note: GHG emission projections are represented either through dashed lines (with existing measures) or dotted lines (additional measures).

Source: National inventory, 2011; EEA proxy estimate, 2011; national projection data.

Progress towards Kyoto target

Average 2008–2010 emissions in Czech Republic were 29.7 % lower than the base-year level, well below the Kyoto target of -8 % for the period 2008–2012. In the sectors not covered by the EU ETS, emissions were significantly lower than their respective target, by an amount equivalent to 16.9 % the country's base-year emissions. LULUCF activities are expected to decrease net emissions by an annual amount equivalent to 0.6 % of base-year level emissions. Czech Republic intends to use the flexible mechanisms at government level by selling an amount of Kyoto units equivalent to 12.9 % of base-year emissions per year. Taking all these effects into account, average emissions in the sectors not covered by the EU ETS in Czech Republic were standing below their target level, by a gap representing 4.4 % of the base-year emissions. The Czech Republic was therefore on track towards its Kyoto target by the end of 2010.



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.