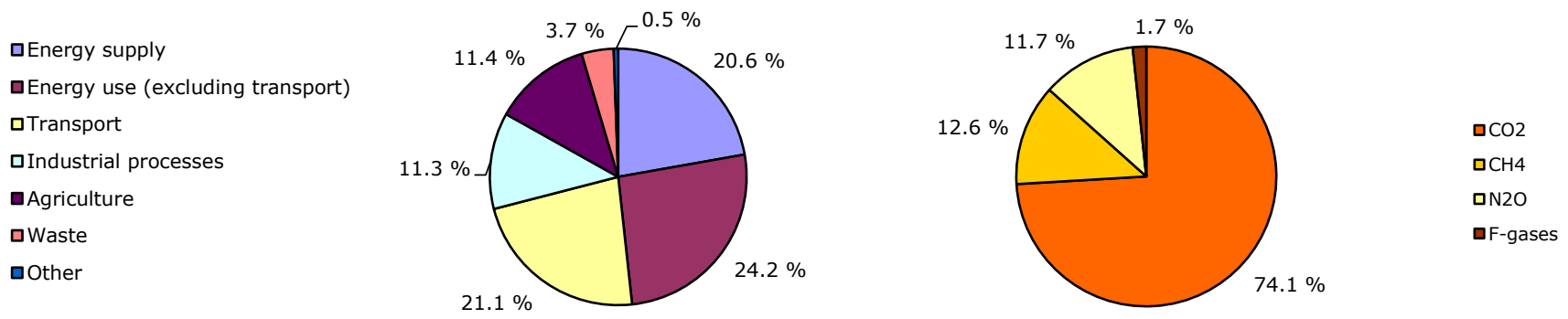
GHG trends and projections in Croatia

European Environment Agency

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.)		29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8		
Total GHG emissions (Mt CO_2-eq.)	31.5	31.0	29.1	28.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
GHG from international bunkers ([3]) (Mt CO_2-eq.)	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
GHG per capita (t CO_2-eq. / capita)	6.6	7.0	6.6	6.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
GHG per GDP (constant prices) ([4]) (g CO_2-eq. / euro)	940	765	762	759	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

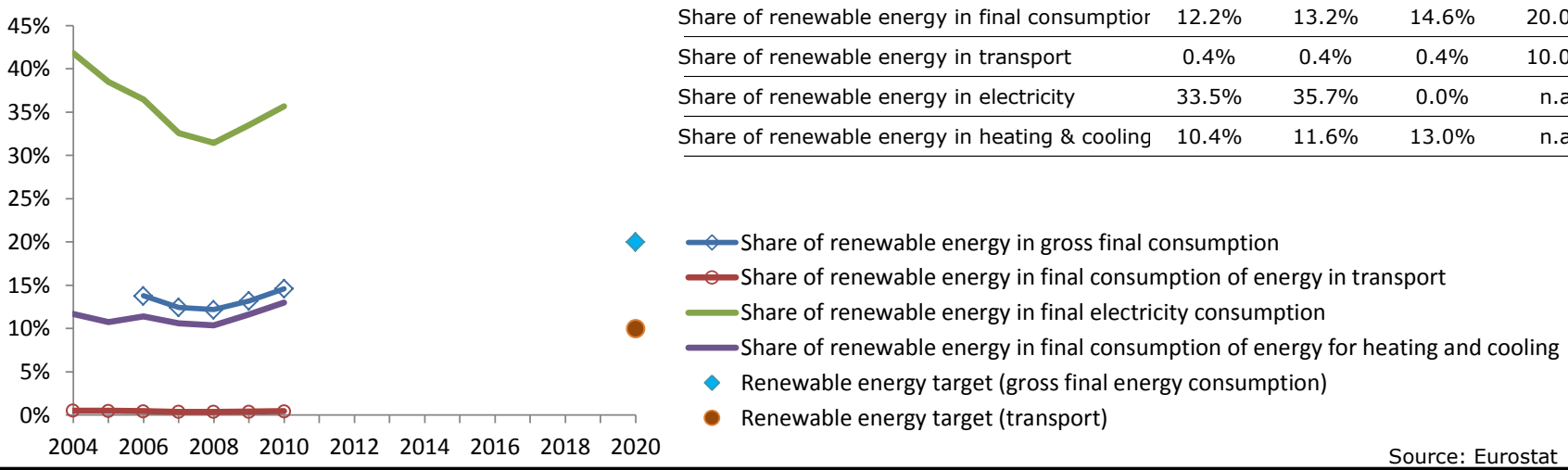
Share of GHG emissions (excluding international bunkers) by main source and by gas in 2010 ([1]) ([8])



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

Croatia was among the countries with decreasing emissons between 2009 and 2010 (-1.6%). The total energy consumption in 2010 was 2.6 percent lower than in the previous year. This reduction is the results of decreased consumption of liquid fuels (14.9 percent) and imported electricity (11.8 percent). It is also due to increase in hydro power utilization (by 17.5 percent from the previous year) and larger consumption of fuel wood and other renewables. Due to decreasing of economic activity within 2009 and 2010, cement production was decreased by 23 and 26 percent, respectively. Whereas the ammonia production in 2010 was 17 percent higher in comparison to 2009 and nitric acid production was 29 percent higher as well in 2010 in comparison to 2009. The level of emissions from the latter sub-sectors strongly depend on consumer's demand for particular type of mineral fertilizer at the market.

Key data and trends on renewable energy	2008	2009	2010	2020 target
Share of renewable energy in final consumptior	12.2%	13.2%	14.6%	20.0%
Share of renewable energy in transport	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	10.0%
Share of renewable energy in electricity	33.5%	35.7%	0.0%	n.a.
Share of renewable energy in heating & cooling	10.4%	11.6%	13.0%	n.a.



Source: Eurostat

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.

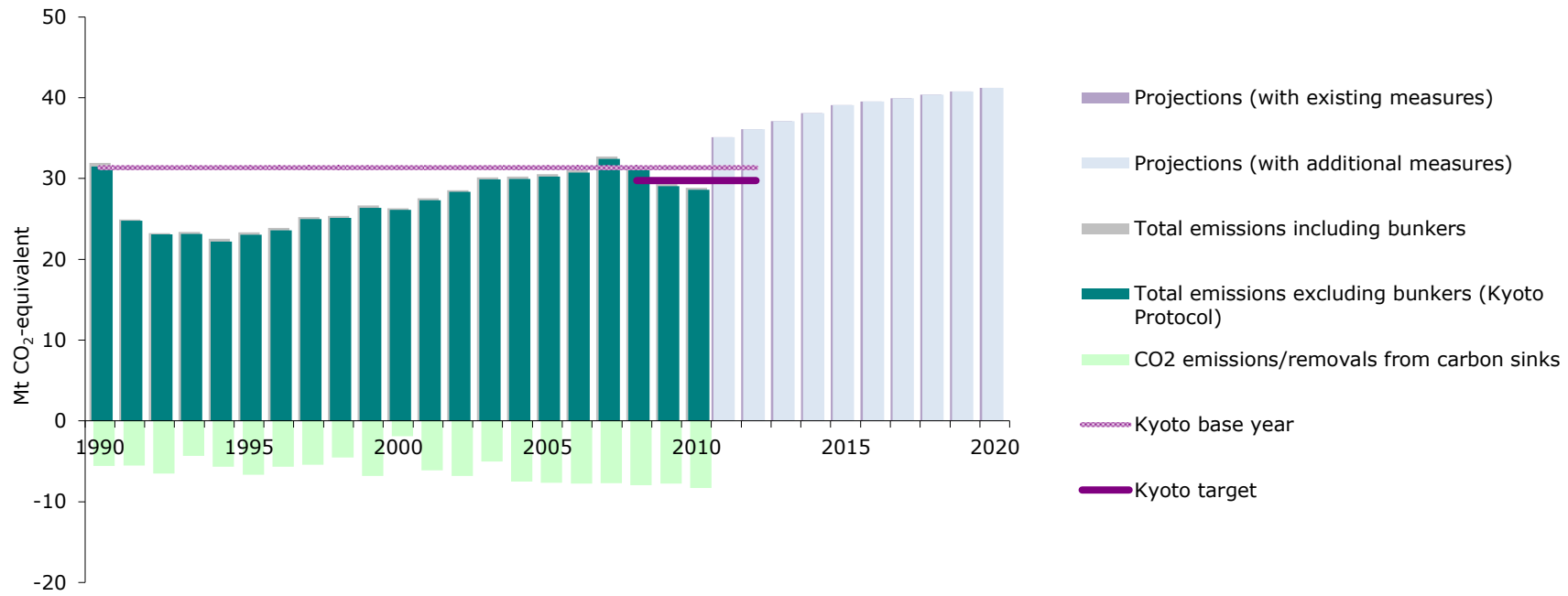
([2]) Based on EEA estimate of 2011 emissions.

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

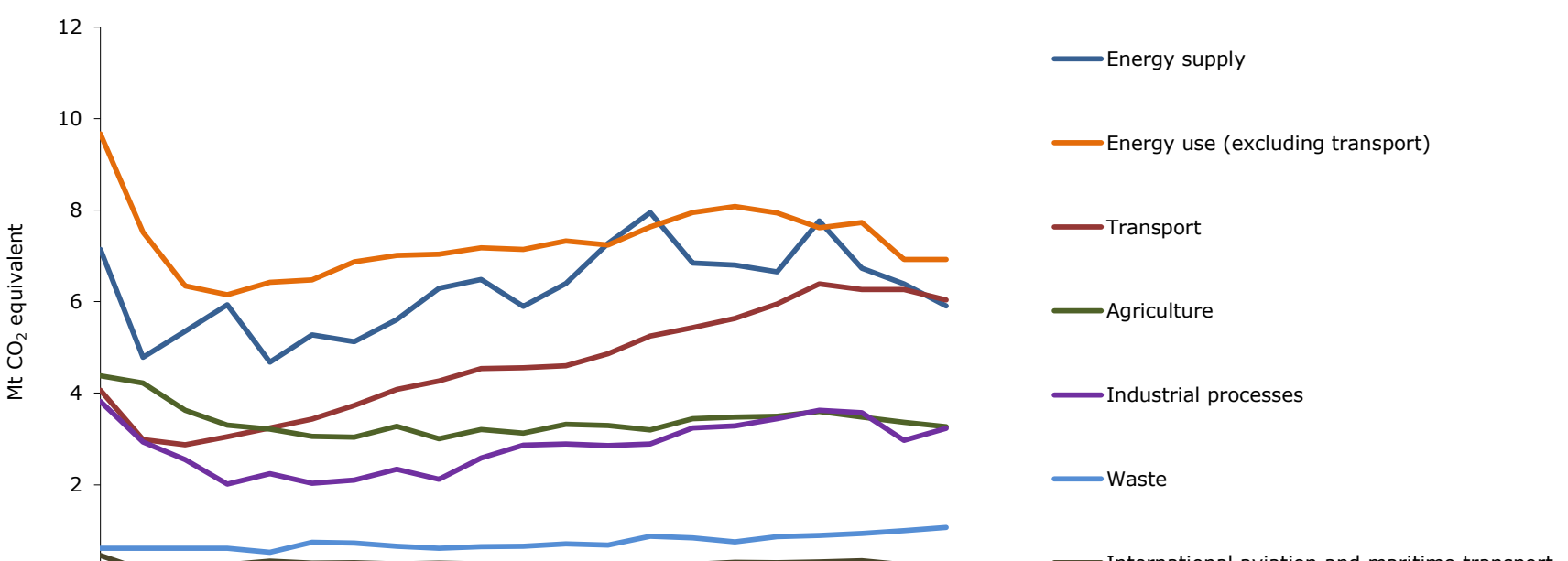
([4]) Gross domestic product (GDP) in 2005 market prices - not suitable for a ranking or quantitative comparison between countries for the same year. GDP information for the year 1990 is not available for some countries. For this reason, the 'GHG per GDP' values presented in the '1990' column correspond 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.

([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



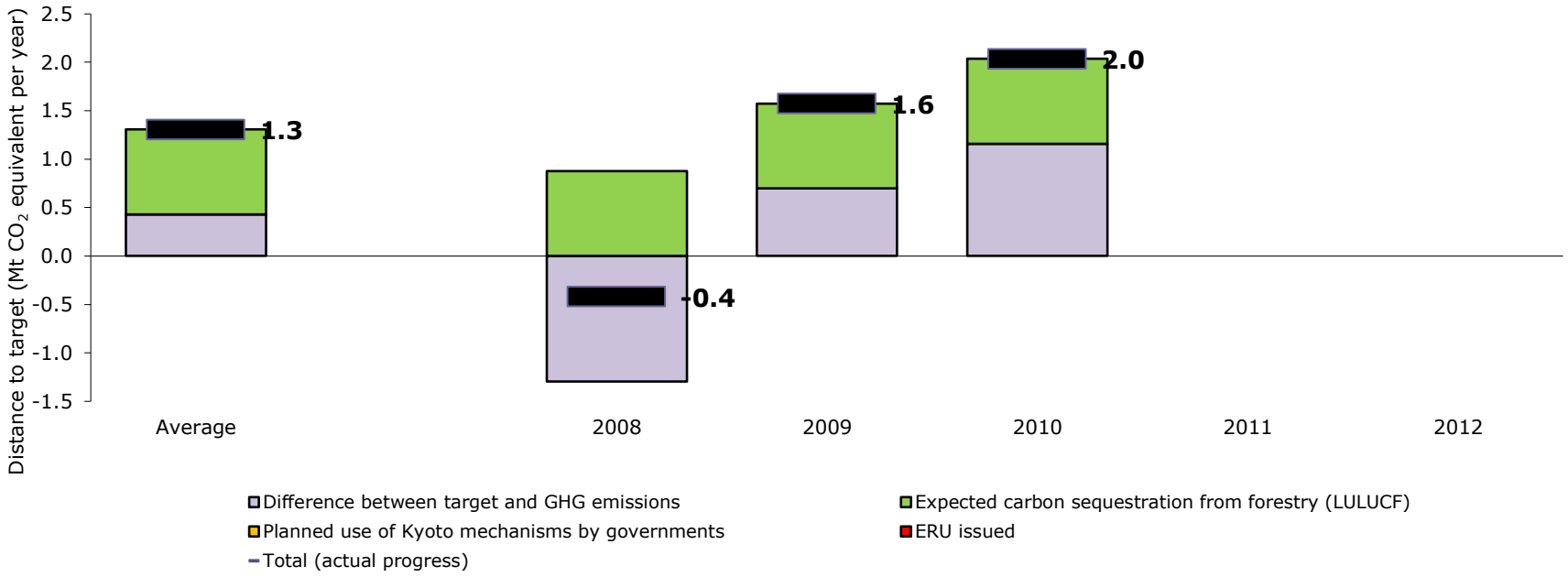
GHG trends 1990–2010 - emissions by sector



Source: National GHG inventory report, 2012.

Progress towards Kyoto target

Average 2008–2010 emissions in Croatia were 5.6 % lower than the base-year level, below the Kyoto target of -5 % for the period 2008–2012. LULUCF activities are expected to decrease net emissions by an annual amount equivalent to 2.8 % of base-year level emissions. Taking all these effects into account, average emissions Croatia were standing below their target level, by a gap representing 4.2 % of the base-year emissions. Croatia was therefore on track towards its Kyoto target by the end of 2010.



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