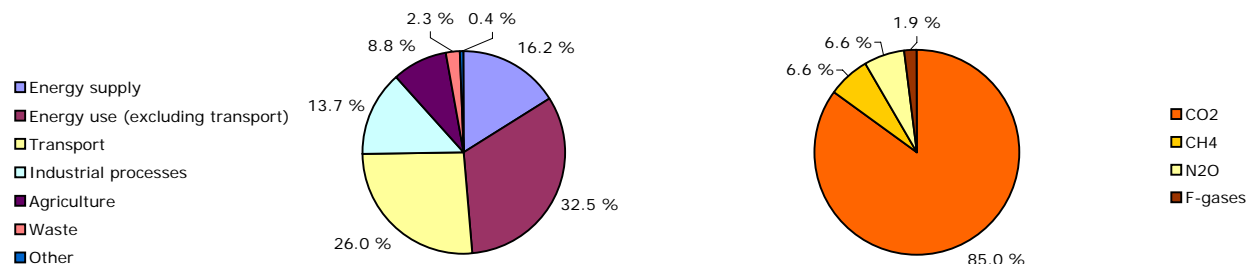


Key GHG data <sup>(1)</sup>	1990	2007	2008	2009 <sup>(2)</sup>	Unit	Rank in EU-27 <sup>(3)</sup>	Rank in EU-15 <sup>(3)</sup>
Total greenhouse gas emissions (GHG)	78.2	87.0	86.6	n.a.	Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq.	12	9
GHG from international bunkers <sup>(4)</sup>	0.9	2.2	2.2	n.a.	Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq.	16	14
GHG per capita	10.2	10.5	10.4	n.a.	t CO <sub>2</sub> -eq. / capita	13	9
GHG per GDP <sup>(5)</sup>	483	361	353	n.a.	g CO <sub>2</sub> -eq. / euro		
Share of GHG in total EU-27 emissions	1.4 %	1.7 %	1.8 %	n.a.	%		
EU ETS verified emissions <sup>(6)</sup>		31.8	32.0	27.3	Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq.	14	10
Share of EU ETS verified emissions in total GHG		36.5 %	36.9 %	n.a.	%		
ETS verified emissions compared to annual allowances <sup>(7)</sup>		- 2.9 %	6.1 %	- 15.7 %	%		

#### 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	8.5	10.8 %	- 0.3	- 0.4 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
GHG per capita	0.2	1.9 %	- 0.1	- 0.8 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
EU ETS verified emissions - all installations			0.3	0.8 %			- 4.7	- 14.7 %
EU ETS verified emissions - constant scope <sup>(9)</sup>			n.a.	n.a.			- 4.7	- 14.7 %

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

Emissions have overall increased since 1990, although data for recent years indicate a downward trend since 2005. The 19 % increase in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions was mainly due to very significant increases in the transport sector (+ 60.8 % in emissions), although here also emissions have started levelling off since 2005. Methane emissions decreased by 31 %, mainly due to lower emissions from solid waste disposal, while N<sub>2</sub>O emissions decreased by 8.3 % due to lower emissions from agricultural soils and emission reduction measures in the chemical industry. HFC emissions are 39 times higher in 2008 than in 1990, whereas PFC and SF<sub>6</sub> emissions decreased by 83.9 % and 22.8 % over the period.

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

Following an overall increase between 1999 and 2005, emissions decreased for the third consecutive year. The key drivers for the slight downward trend in total emissions were the decreasing amount of fuel consumed in road transport and the reduced use of liquid and solid fuels by energy industries for the production of electrical power and district heating. Those emission reductions were counterbalanced by increasing emissions, in particular from household and services, where they rose by 9.6 % compared to 2007 due to higher heat demand.

#### 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.

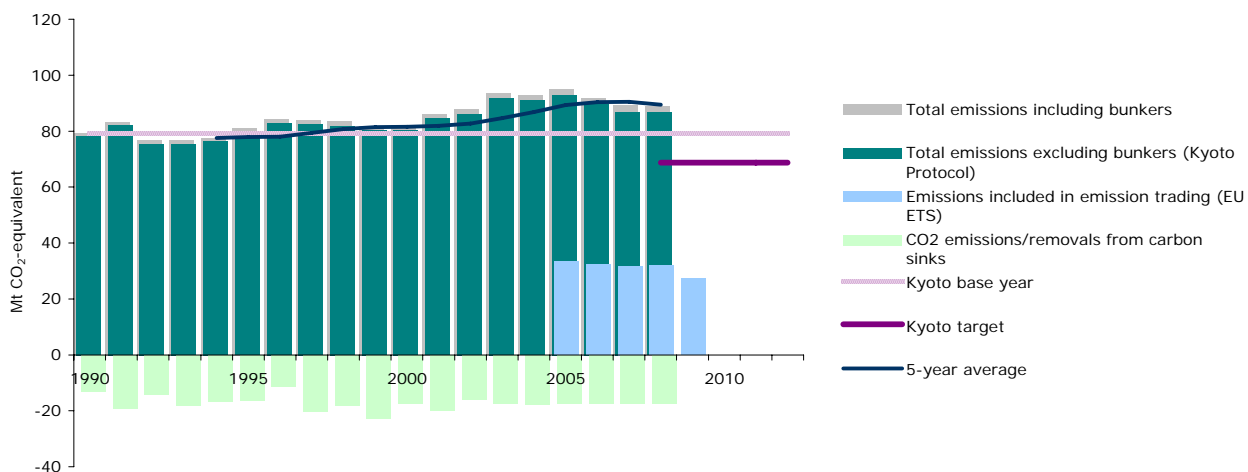
<sup>(6)</sup> All installations included. This includes new entrants and closures. Data from the community independent transaction log (CITL) released on 29 April 2009 for the reporting years 2005 and 2006, 11 May 2009 for the reporting year 2007 and data as of 17 May 2010 for the reporting year 2008 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.

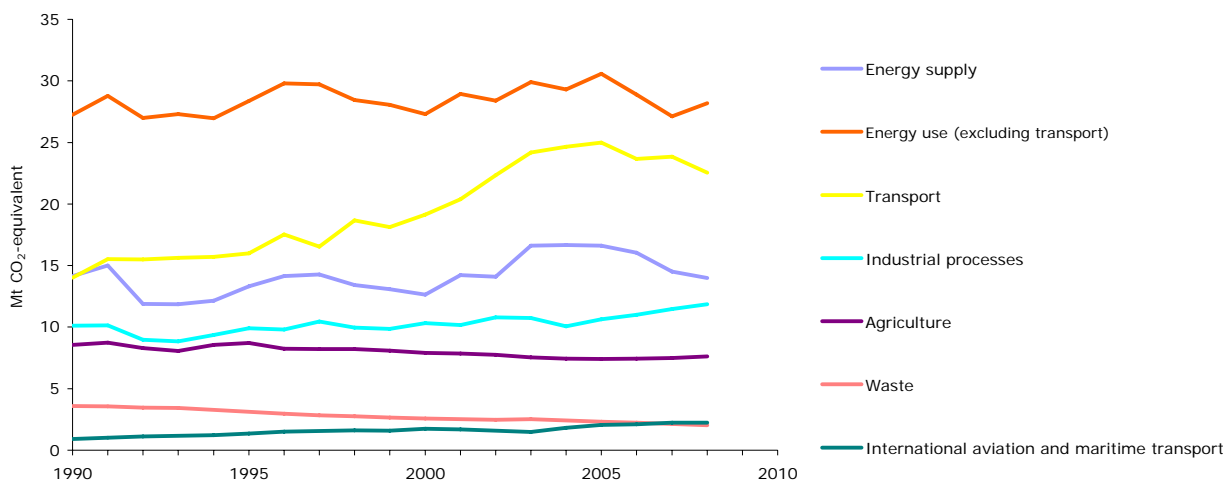
<sup>(8)</sup> LULUCF sector and emissions from international bunkers excluded. Due to independent rounding the sums do not necessarily add up.

<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**



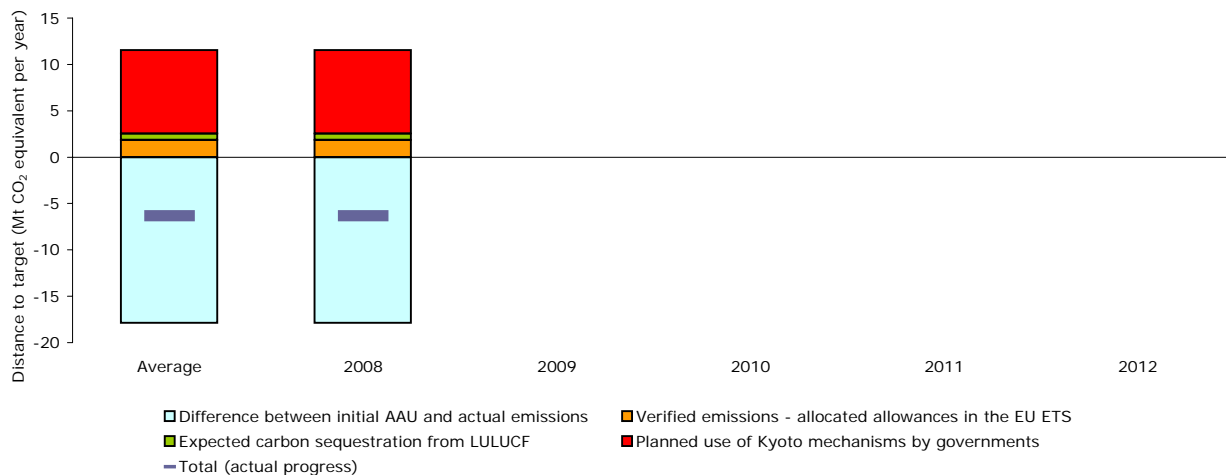
**GHG trends 1990–2008 - emissions by sector**



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

**Progress towards Kyoto target**

Emissions in Austria in 2008 were 9.6 % higher than the base-year level, significantly above the burden-sharing target of -13 % 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 2.3 % of base-year level emissions. LULUCF activities are expected to decrease net emissions by 0.9 % of base-year level emissions per year. Austria intends to acquire allowances corresponding to 11.4 % of base-year level emissions per year through the use of flexible mechanisms at government level. Taking all these effects into account, emissions in the sectors not covered by the EU ETS in Austria stand currently above their target level, by a gap representing 8 % of the base-year emissions.



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