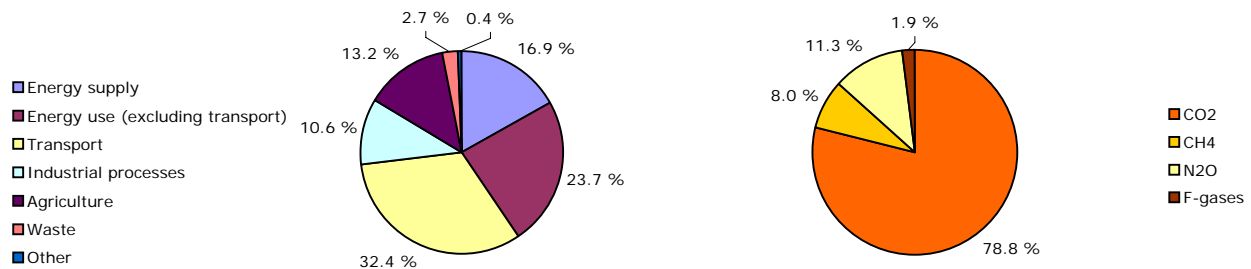


Key GHG data ⁽¹⁾	1990	2007	2008	2009 ⁽²⁾	Unit	Rank in EU-27 ⁽³⁾	Rank in EU-15 ⁽³⁾
Total greenhouse gas emissions (GHG)	72.4	66.2	64.0	n.a.	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	18	13
GHG from international bunkers ⁽⁴⁾	3.6	9.7	9.5	n.a.	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	9	9
GHG per capita	8.5	7.3	7.0	n.a.	t CO ₂ -eq. / capita	25	15
GHG per GDP ⁽⁵⁾	331	205	198	n.a.	g CO ₂ -eq. / euro		
Share of GHG in total EU-27 emissions	1.3 %	1.3 %	1.3 %	n.a.	%		
EU ETS verified emissions ⁽⁶⁾		19.0	20.1	17.5	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	20	14
Share of EU ETS verified emissions in total GHG		28.8 %	31.4 %	n.a.	%		
ETS verified emissions compared to annual allowances ⁽⁷⁾		- 16.7 %	- 3.4 %	- 17.2 %	%		

Share of GHG emissions (excluding international bunkers) by main source and by gas in 2008 ^{(1),(8)}

Key GHG trends	1990–2008		2007–2008		1990–2009 ⁽²⁾		2008–2009 ⁽²⁾	
	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	%	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	%	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	%	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	%
Total GHG	- 8.5	- 11.7 %	- 2.2	- 3.3 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
GHG per capita	- 1.5	- 18.0 %	- 0.3	- 4.1 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
EU ETS verified emissions - all installations			1.0	5.4 %			- 2.6	- 12.9 %
EU ETS verified emissions - constant scope ⁽⁹⁾			n.a.	n.a.			- 2.6	- 12.9 %

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

The large decrease is principally due to the declining use of oil for heating in the residential and service sector and its replacement principally by district heating, based on biomass fuels. Transport emissions increased overall between the early 1990s and 2005, although they have been stabilised or even reduced since. Emissions from industrial processes primarily derive from production of iron and steel and the mineral industry. Since 1990, total emissions in this sector have varied, primarily because production volumes vary with economic cycles. In 2008 emissions were 8 % higher than in 1990. Emissions from agriculture decreased, mainly due to reduced livestock keeping. The collection of landfill gas, a ban on landfill deposit and the introduction of a landfill tax have played a key role for the decrease in emissions from waste.

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

Emissions decreased in all main categories. Major emission decreases are reported from industry and road transport mainly due to the beginning economic downturn.

Source and additional information

Greenhouse gas emission data and EU ETS data

www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate/data-viewers

List and description of national policies and measures

www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate/pam

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

⁽³⁾ Comparison of 2008 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 quantitative comparison between countries for the same year.

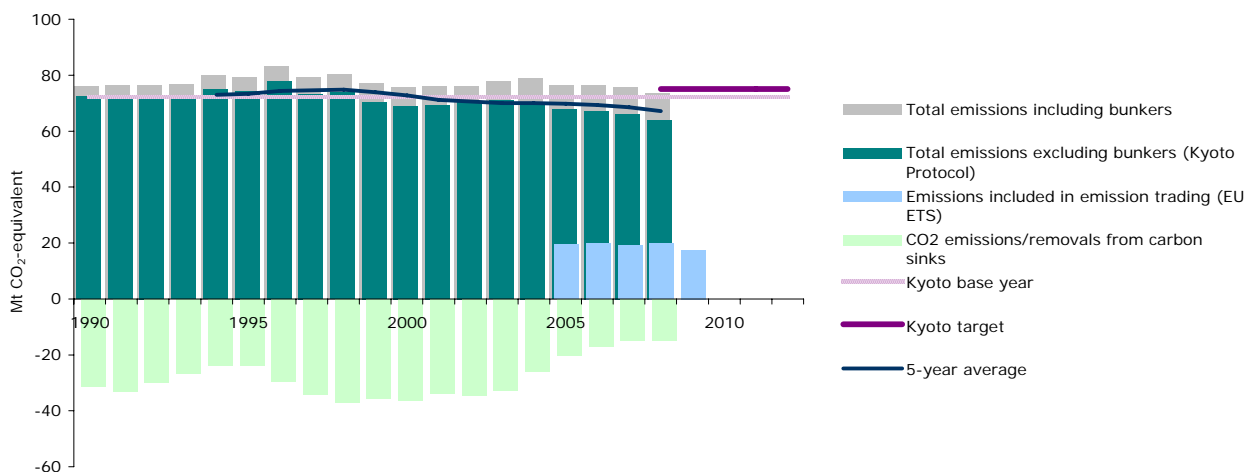
⁽⁶⁾ All installations included. This includes new entrants and closures. Data from the community independent transaction log (CITL) released on 29 April 2009 for the reporting years 2005 and 2006, 11 May 2009 for the reporting year 2007 and data as of 17 May 2010 for the reporting year 2008 and 2009.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

⁽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.

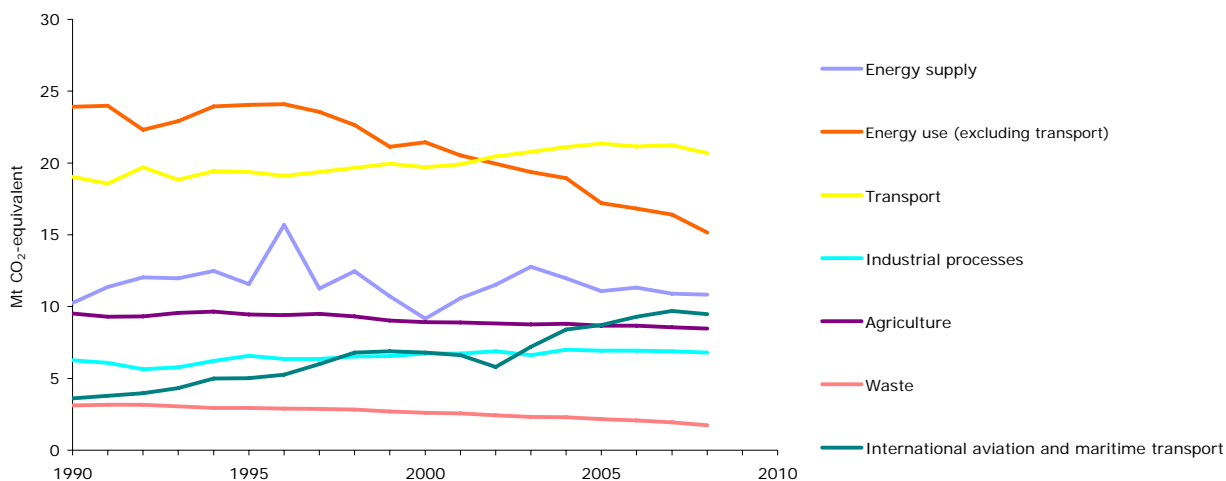
⁽⁸⁾ LULUCF sector and emissions from international bunkers excluded. Due to independent rounding the sums do not necessarily add up.

⁽⁹⁾ 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



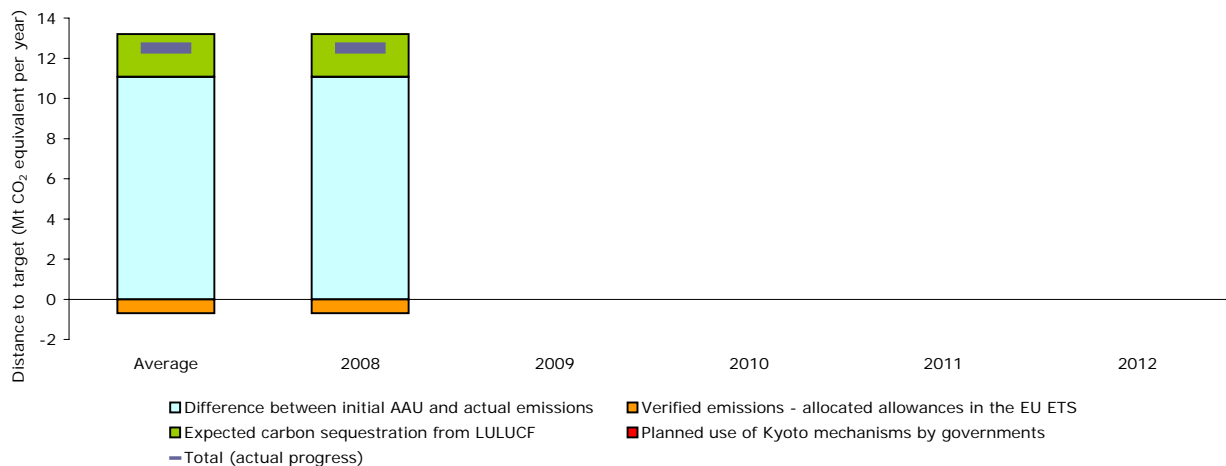
GHG trends 1990–2008 - emissions by sector



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

Progress towards Kyoto target

Emissions in Sweden in 2008 were 11.3 % lower than the base-year level, well below the Kyoto target of 4 % for the period 2008–2012. Operators of installations covered by the EU ETS had to surrender less allowances than were issued to the EU ETS, decreasing the countries assigned amount by 1 % of base-year level emissions. LULUCF activities are expected to decrease net emissions by 3 % of base-year level emissions. Taking all these effects in to account, emissions in the sectors not covered by the EU ETS in Sweden stand currently below their target level, by a gap representing 17.3 % of the base-year emissions.



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