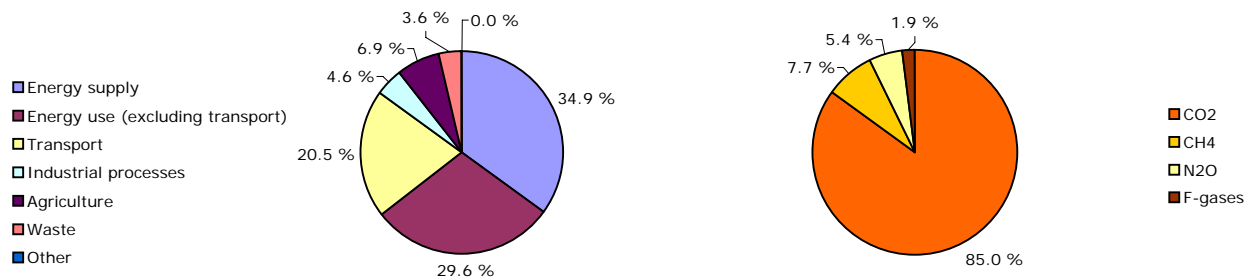


Key GHG data ⁽¹⁾	1990	2007	2008	2009 ⁽²⁾	Unit	Rank in EU-27 ⁽³⁾	Rank in EU-15 ⁽³⁾
Total greenhouse gas emissions (GHG)	771.7	640.0	628.2	574.6	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	2	2
GHG from international bunkers ⁽⁴⁾	22.5	42.6	42.0	n.a.	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	2	2
GHG per capita	13.5	10.5	10.3	9.3	t CO ₂ -eq. / capita	15	10
GHG per GDP ⁽⁵⁾	619	335	327	314	g CO ₂ -eq. / euro		
Share of GHG in total EU-27 emissions	13.9 %	12.7 %	12.7 %	12.5 %	%		
EU ETS verified emissions ⁽⁶⁾		256.6	265.1	231.9	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	2	2
Share of EU ETS verified emissions in total GHG		40.1 %	42.2 %	40.4 %	%		
ETS verified emissions compared to annual allowances ⁽⁷⁾		18.9 %	21.4 %	- 4.2 %	%		

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	- 143.5	- 18.6 %	- 11.8	- 1.8 %	- 197.1	- 25.5 %	- 53.6	- 8.5 %
GHG per capita	- 3.2	- 23.9 %	- 0.3	- 2.5 %	- 4.2	- 30.9 %	- 0.9	- 8.5 %
EU ETS verified emissions - all installations			8.5	3.3 %			- 33.1	- 12.5 %
EU ETS verified emissions - constant scope ⁽⁹⁾			n.a.	n.a.			- 33.2	- 12.5 %

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

Emissions have decreased in all main sectors since the early 1990s. Significant emission reductions were achieved in the energy sector, due to fuel switching from coal to gas, and reduced energy intensity of the economy. Emissions from transport increased steadily until 2007, especially after 2001. Emissions from the agriculture sector have decreased by 21 % since 1990, reflecting trends in livestock numbers and reduced fertiliser application. Emissions from the industrial sector have decreased, mostly due to changes in the emissions from the chemical production and metal processing industries. Overall emissions from the waste sector have decreased by 57 % since, mostly due to the implementation of methane recovery systems.

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

Overall GHG emissions decreased mainly due to declining emissions from public electricity and heat production, industry and road transport. The emission decline from public electricity and heat productions mainly reflects a continued shift in thermal power production from coal to gas: coal consumption in public electricity and heat decreased by 9 % whereas gas consumption increased by 7 %. Emission decreases from industry and transport seem to reflect – to a certain extent – the beginning economic downturn in the United Kingdom. Relevant emission increases are reported from households and services mainly reflecting colder winter months.

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.

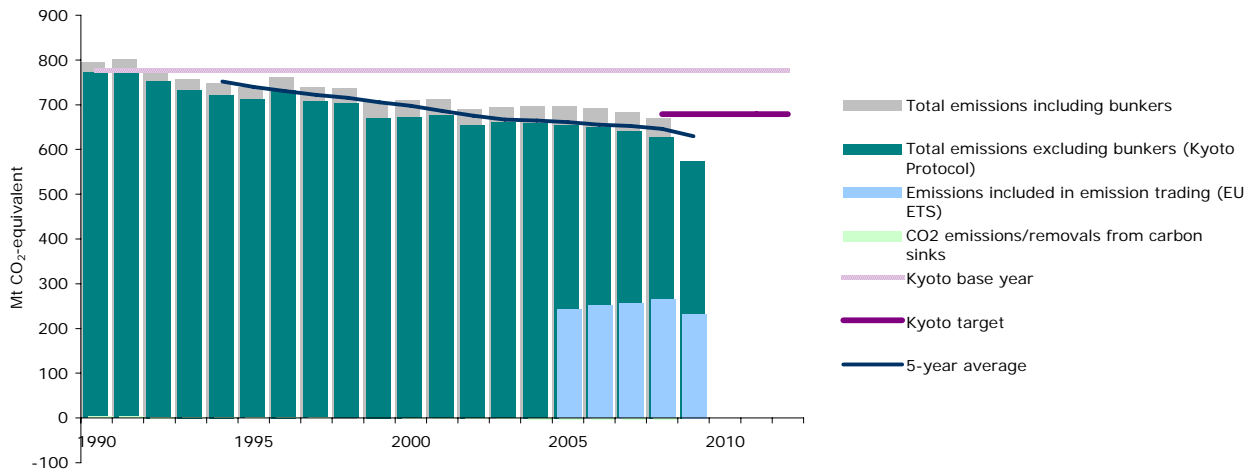
⁽⁶⁾ All installations included. This includes new entrants and closures. Data from the community independent transaction log (CITL) released on 29 April 2009 for the reporting years 2005 and 2006, 11 May 2009 for the reporting year 2007 and data as of 17 May 2010 for the reporting year 2008 and 2009.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

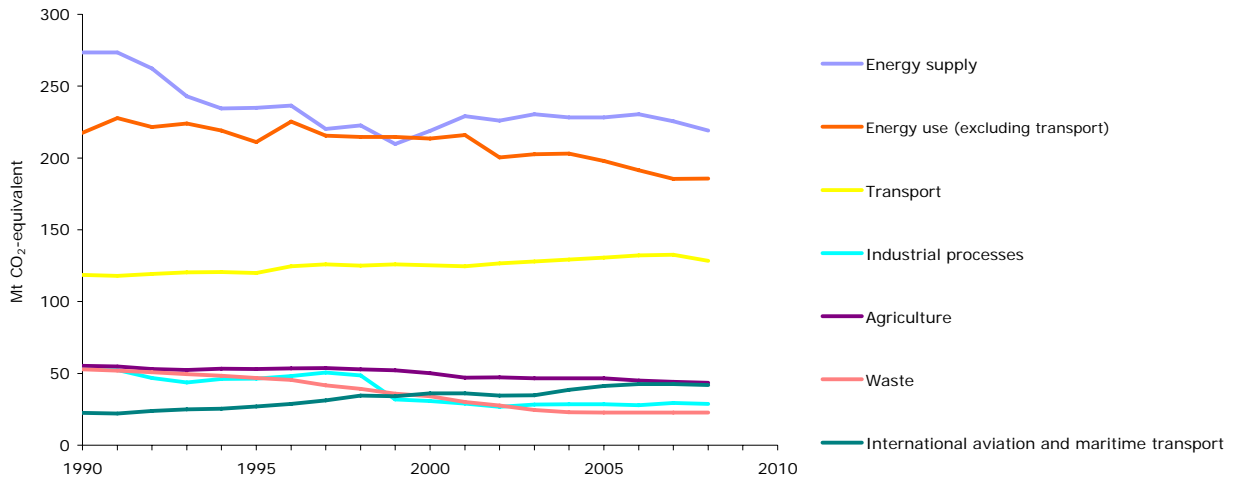
⁽⁸⁾ LULUCF sector and emissions from international bunkers excluded. Due to independent rounding the sums do not necessarily add up.

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

GHG trends 1990–2009 - total emissions and removals



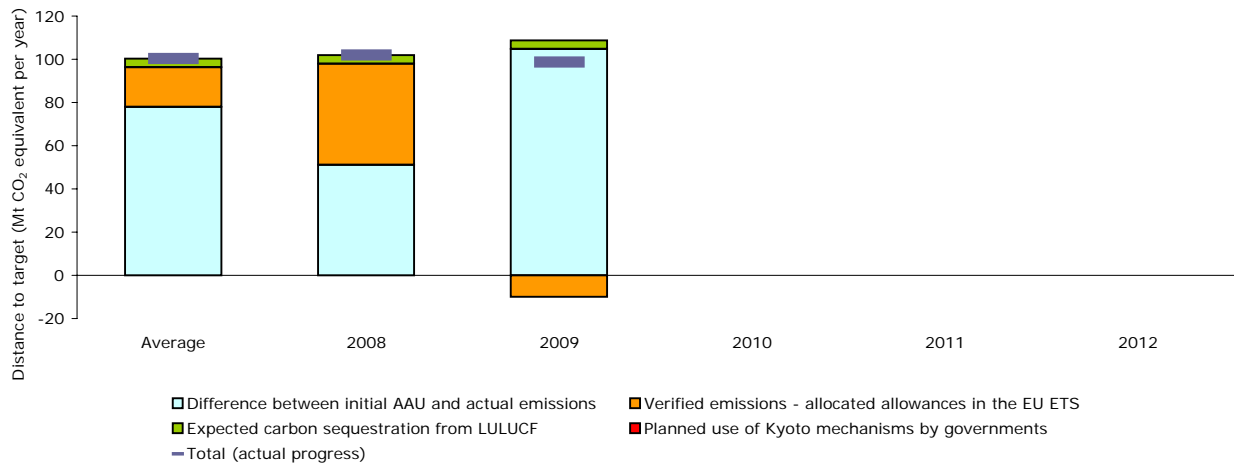
GHG trends 1990–2008 - emissions by sector



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

Progress towards Kyoto target

Average emissions in United Kingdom in 2008–2009 were 22.5 % lower than the base-year level, well below the Kyoto target of -12.5 % 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 2.4 % of base-year level emissions. LULUCF activities are expected to decrease net emissions by 0.5 % of base-year level emissions. Taking all these effects in to account, emissions in the sectors not covered by the EU ETS in United Kingdom stand currently below their target level, by a gap representing 12.9 % of the base-year emissions.



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