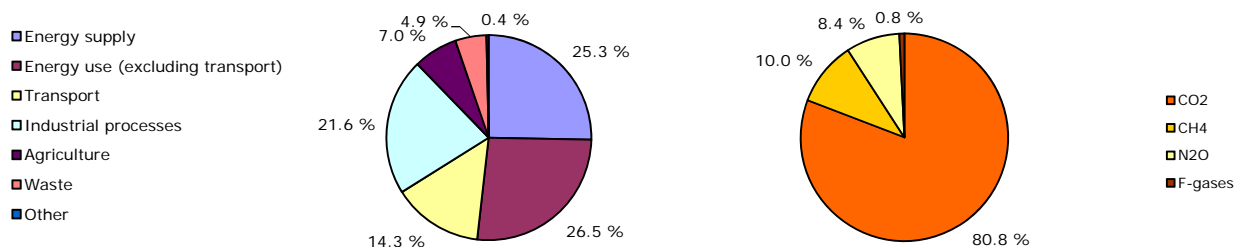


Key GHG data ⁽¹⁾	1990	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	Unit	Rank in EU-27 ⁽³⁾	Rank in EU-15 ⁽³⁾
Total greenhouse gas emissions (GHG)	74.1	48.2	43.4	44.0	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	20	n.a.
GHG from international bunkers ⁽⁴⁾	0.1	0.2	0.1	n.a.	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	27	n.a.
GHG per capita	14.0	8.9	8.0	8.1	t CO ₂ -eq. / capita	19	n.a.
GHG per GDP (constant prices) ⁽⁵⁾	3 974	1 355	1 282	1 250	g CO ₂ -eq. / euro		
Share of GHG in total EU-27 emissions	1.3 %	1.0 %	0.9 %	0.9 %	%		
EU ETS verified emissions - all installations ⁽⁶⁾		25.3	21.6	21.7	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	18	n.a.
EU ETS verified emissions - constant scope ⁽⁷⁾		25.1	20.8	20.7	Mt CO ₂ -eq.		
Share of EU ETS verified emissions (all installations) in total GHG		52.6 %	49.8 %	49.3 %	%		
ETS verified emissions compared to annual allowances ⁽⁸⁾		- 21.2 %	- 32.8 %	- 32.9 %	%		

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	- 30.7	- 41.4 %	- 4.8	- 9.9 %	- 30.1	- 40.6 %	0.6	1.4 %
GHG per capita	- 6.0	- 42.8 %	- 0.9	- 10.1 %	- 5.9	- 42.1 %	0.1	1.2 %
EU ETS verified emissions - all installations ⁽⁶⁾			- 3.7	- 14.8 %			0.1	0.5 %
EU ETS verified emissions - constant scope ⁽⁷⁾			- 4.3	- 17.1 %			- 4.3	- 17.1 %

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

Total emissions decreased significantly in the 1990s and have remained relatively stable since — with a declining trend in recent years. The decreasing trend over the whole period was mainly driven by decreases in the energy and agriculture sectors. Important decreases were observed in particular in energy-related emissions (public electricity and heat generation and direct energy use by manufacturing industries, households and services). Emissions from transport and waste increased, whereas emissions from industrial processes were below 1990 levels after the strong drop in 2009.

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

As a result of the economic crisis, fuel-related emissions from manufacturing industries and process-related emissions from mineral and metal production decreased most. In addition, emissions from public electricity and heat production and from transport declined considerably. 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.

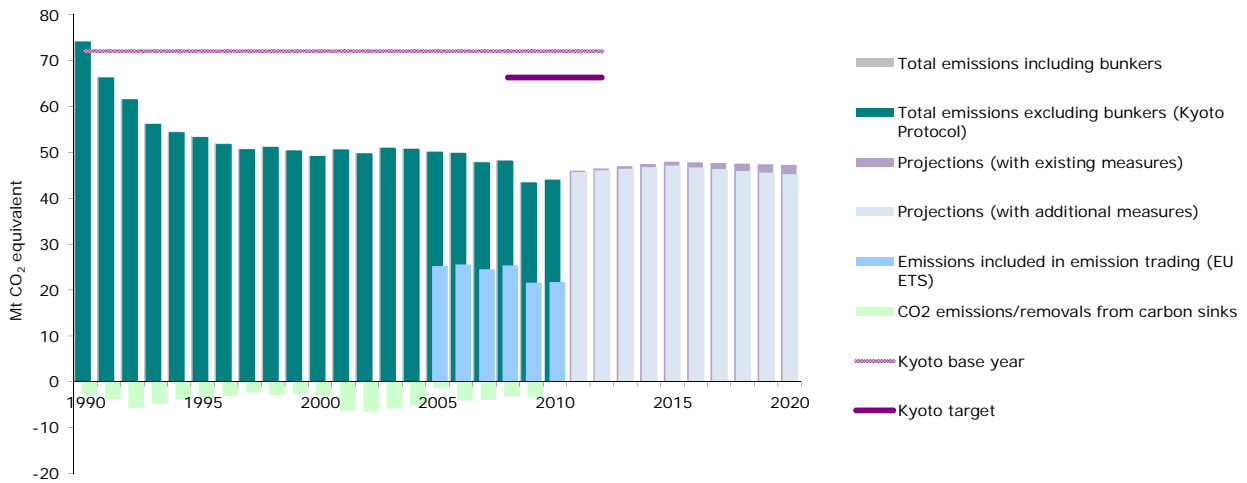
⁽⁶⁾ All installations included. This includes new entrants and closures. Data from the community independent transaction log (CITL) as of 29 April 2009 for the reporting years 2005 and 2006, 11 May 2009 for the reporting year 2007, 17 May 2010 for the reporting year 2008 and 23 May for the reporting 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.

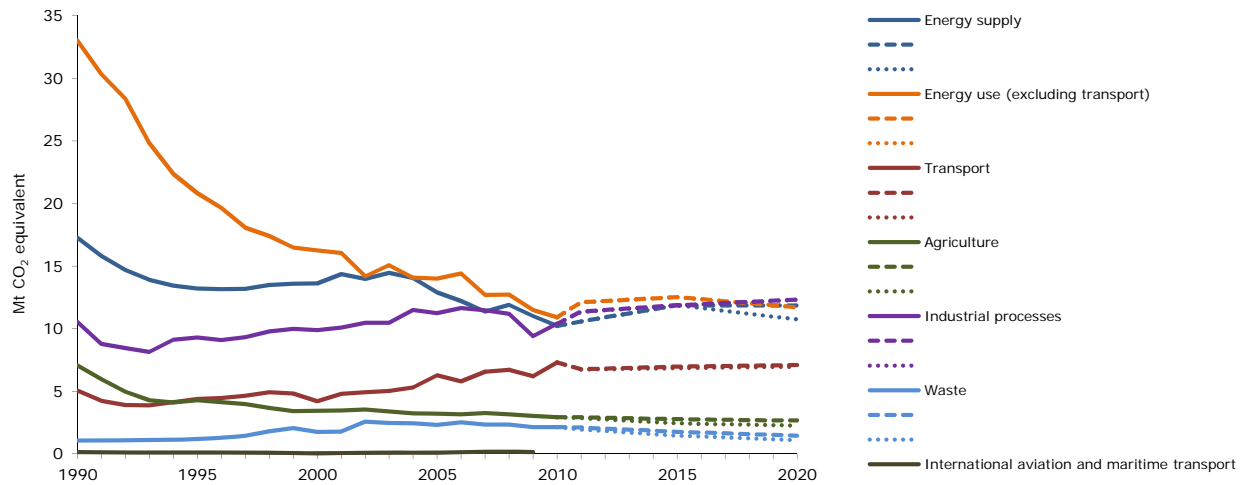
⁽⁸⁾ "+" and "-" mean that verified emissions exceeded allowances or were below allowances, respectively. Annual allowances include allocated allowances and allowances auctioned during the same year.

⁽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

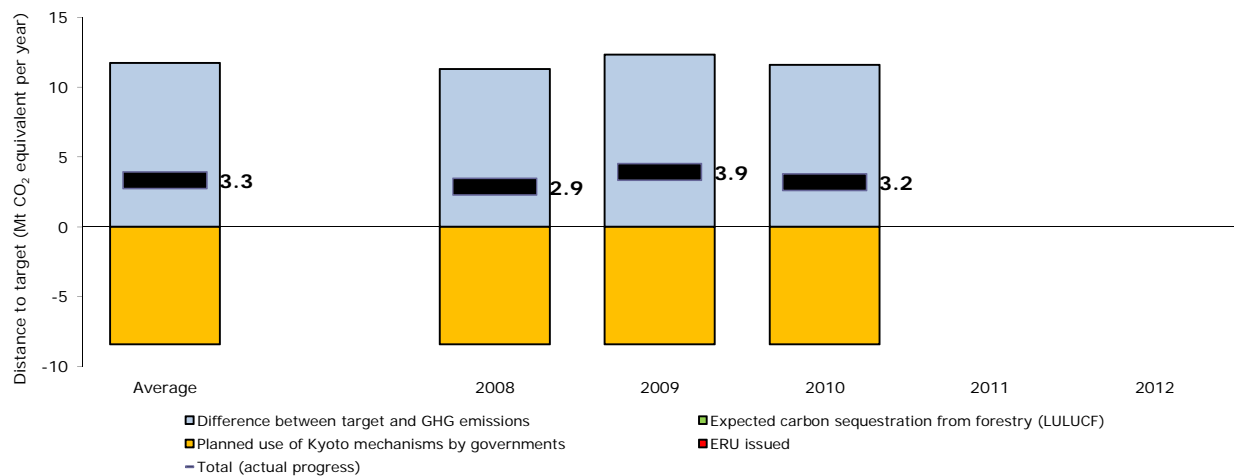


Note: GHG emission projections are represented either through dashed lines (with existing measures) or dotted lines (additional measures).

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

Progress towards Kyoto target

Average 2008–2010 emissions in Slovakia were 37.3 % 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 16.3 % the country's base-year emissions. Slovakia intends to use the flexible mechanisms at government level by selling an amount of Kyoto units equivalent to 11.7 % of base-year emissions per year. Taking all these effects into account, average emissions in the sectors not covered by the EU ETS in Slovakia were standing below their target level, by a gap representing 4.6 % of the base-year emissions. Slovakia 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.