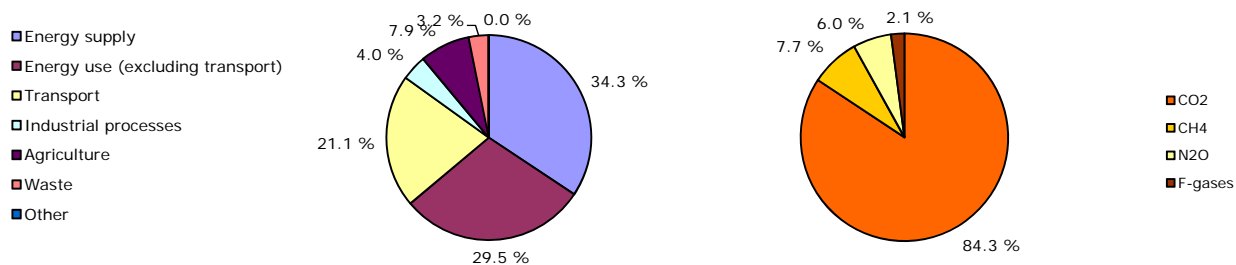


Key GHG data ⁽¹⁾	1990	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	Unit	Rank in EU-27 ⁽³⁾	Rank in EU-15 ⁽³⁾
Total greenhouse gas emissions (GHG)	776.1	620.3	566.2	584.5	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	2	2
GHG from international bunkers ⁽⁴⁾	25.0	46.1	43.9	n.a.	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	2	2
GHG per capita	13.6	10.1	9.2	9.4	t CO ₂ -eq. / capita	15	10
GHG per GDP (constant prices) ⁽⁵⁾	622	324	311	317	g CO ₂ -eq. / euro		
Share of GHG in total EU-27 emissions	13.9 %	12.5 %	12.3 %	12.4 %	%		
EU ETS verified emissions - all installations ⁽⁶⁾		265.1	232.0	237.4	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	2	2
EU ETS verified emissions - constant scope ⁽⁷⁾		264.9	231.7	236.9	Mt CO ₂ -eq.		
Share of EU ETS verified emissions (all installations) in total GHG		42.7 %	41.0 %	40.6 %	%		
ETS verified emissions compared to annual allowances ⁽⁸⁾		21.4 %	- 4.3 %	- 7.4 %	%		

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	- 209.9	- 27.0 %	- 54.0	- 8.7 %	- 191.6	- 24.7 %	18.3	3.2 %
GHG per capita	- 4.4	- 32.3 %	- 0.9	- 9.3 %	- 4.2	- 30.6 %	0.2	2.5 %
EU ETS verified emissions - all installations ⁽⁶⁾			- 33.1	- 12.5 %			5.5	2.4 %
EU ETS verified emissions - constant scope ⁽⁷⁾			- 33.2	- 12.5 %			- 33.2	- 12.5 %

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

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 and declined in 2008 and 2009. Emissions from the agriculture sector have decreased by 21 % since 1990, reflecting trends in livestock numbers and reduced fertilizer application. Emissions from the industrial sector have decreased, in particular in the chemical industry (mainly due to plant closures and abatement measures in nitric acid production, adipic acid production and fluorinated gas manufacture) and in the metal processing industries. Overall, emissions from the waste sector decreased by 70 %, mostly due to the implementation of CH₄ recovery systems at landfill sites, and reductions in the amount of waste disposed of at landfill sites.

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

Declining electricity demand, increased output from nuclear power plants and a continued shift in thermal power production from coal to gas resulted in a strong decrease in emissions from public electricity and heat production (for the first time in 2009, more gas than coal was used to produce public electricity and heat).

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 national 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.

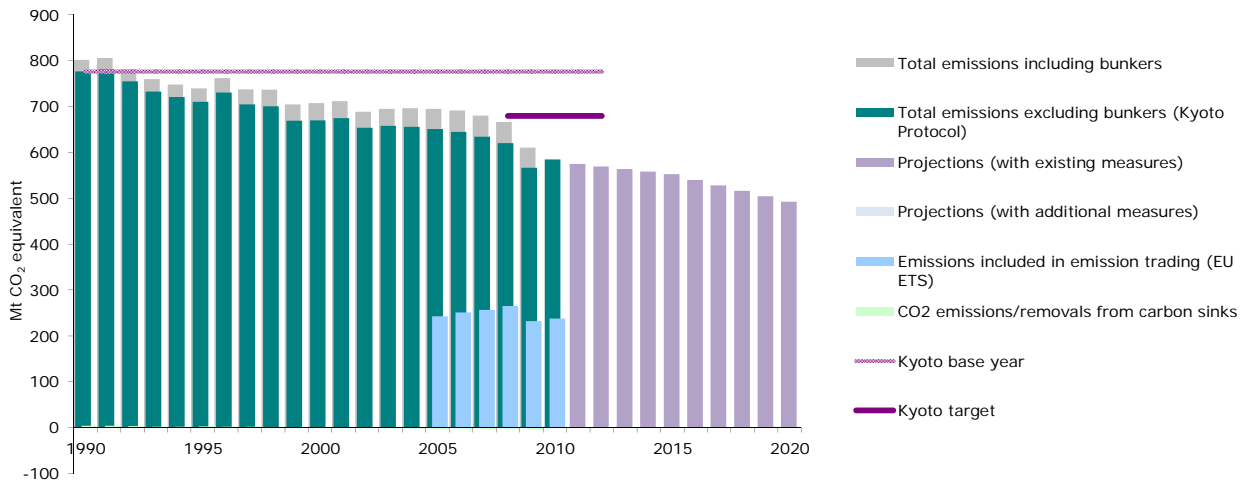
⁽⁶⁾ All installations included. This includes new entrants and closures. Data from the community independent transaction log (CITL) as of 29 April 2009 for the reporting years 2005 and 2006, 11 May 2009 for the reporting year 2007, 17 May 2010 for the reporting year 2008 and 23 May for the reporting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

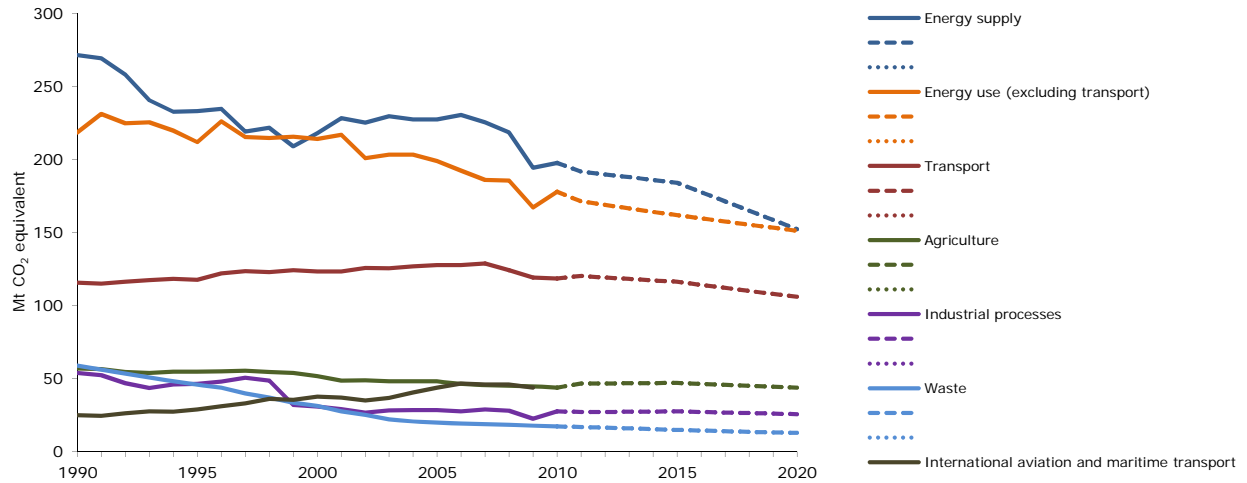
⁽⁸⁾ "+" and "-" mean that verified emissions exceeded allowances or were below allowances, respectively. Annual allowances include allocated allowances and allowances auctioned during the same year.

⁽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

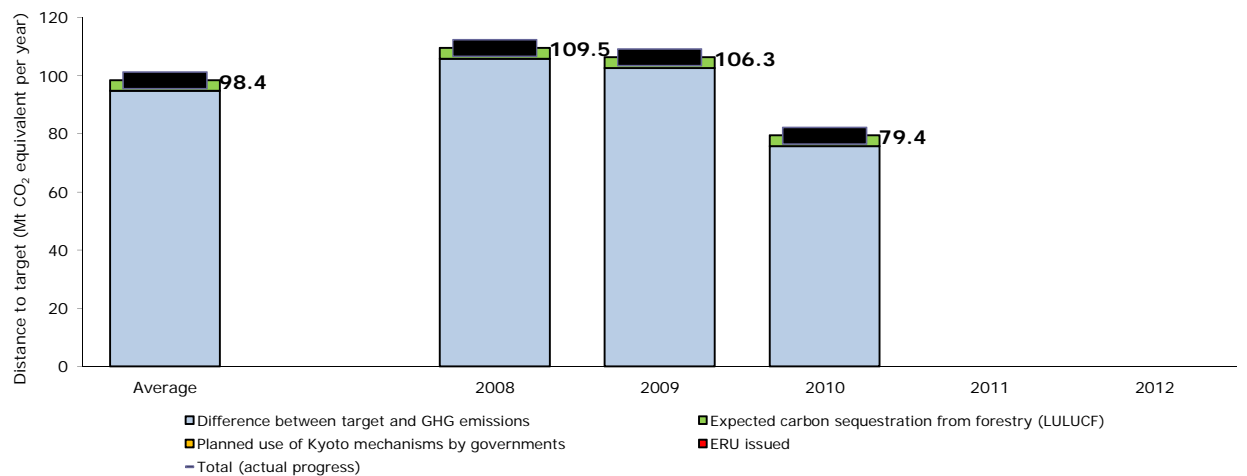


Note: GHG emission projections are represented either through dashed lines (with existing measures) or dotted lines (additional measures).

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

Progress towards Kyoto target

Average 2008–2010 emissions in United Kingdom were 24 % lower than the base-year level, well below the burden-sharing target of -12.5 % 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 12.2 % the country's base-year emissions. LULUCF activities are expected to decrease net emissions by an annual amount equivalent to 0.5 % of base-year level emissions. Taking all these effects into account, average emissions in the sectors not covered by the EU ETS in United Kingdom were standing below their target level, by a gap representing 12.7 % of the base-year emissions. The United Kingdom was therefore on track towards its burden-sharing 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.