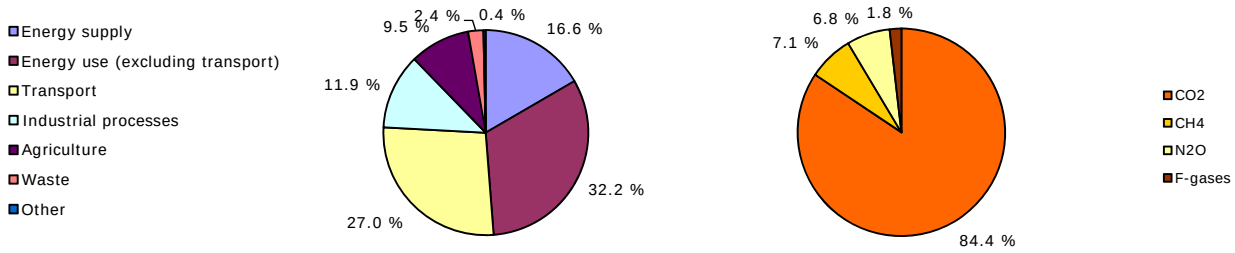
GHG trends and projections in Austria

European Environment Agency

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)	78.2	87.0	80.1	84.4	Mt CO_2-eq.	12	9
GHG from international bunkers (4)	0.9	2.2	1.9	n.a.	Mt CO_2-eq.	16	14
GHG per capita	10.2	10.5	9.6	10.1	t CO_2-eq. / capita	13	9
GHG per GDP (constant prices) (5)	483	353	338	349	g CO_2-eq. / euro		
Share of GHG in total EU-27 emissions	1.4 %	1.8 %	1.7 %	1.8 %	%		
EU ETS verified emissions - all installations (6)		32.0	27.3	31.0	Mt CO_2-eq.	15	11
EU ETS verified emissions - constant scope (7)		32.0	27.3	30.7	Mt CO_2-eq.		
Share of EU ETS verified emissions (all installations) in total GHG		36.8 %	34.1 %	36.7 %	%		
ETS verified emissions compared to annual allowances (8)		6.1 %	– 15.5 %	– 6.1 %	%		

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	1.9	2.4 %	– 6.9	– 7.9 %	6.2	8.0 %	4.4	5.4 %
GHG per capita	– 0.6	– 6.3 %	– 0.9	– 8.3 %	– 0.1	– 1.4 %	0.5	5.2 %
EU ETS verified emissions - all installations (6)			– 4.7	– 14.7 %			3.7	13.5 %
EU ETS verified emissions - constant scope (7)			– 4.7	– 14.7 %			– 4.7	– 14.7 %

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

Emissions have overall increased since 1990, although data for recent years indicate a downward trend since 2005. The 9 % increase in CO2 emissions was mainly due to very significant increases in the transport sector (+ 56 % in emissions), although here also emissions have started levelling off since 2005. CH4 emissions decreased by 32 %, mainly due to lower emissions from solid waste disposal, while N2O emissions decreased by 13 % due to lower emissions from agricultural soils and emission reduction measures in the chemical industry. HFC emissions are 41 times higher in 2009 than in 1990, whereas PFC and SF6 emissions decreased by 97 % and 29 % over the period.

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

Following an overall increase between 1999 and 2005, emissions decreased for the fourth consecutive year in 2009. Compared to 2008, emissions decreased by 7.9 % (CO2: – 8.6 %), mainly due to the economic recession which affected fuel consumption in the transport sector (freight transport on road), solid fuel use for electrical power generation as well as the industrial production of energy-intensive products (steel, cement). A further important reason for the emissions decrease was the increased use of renewables.

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.

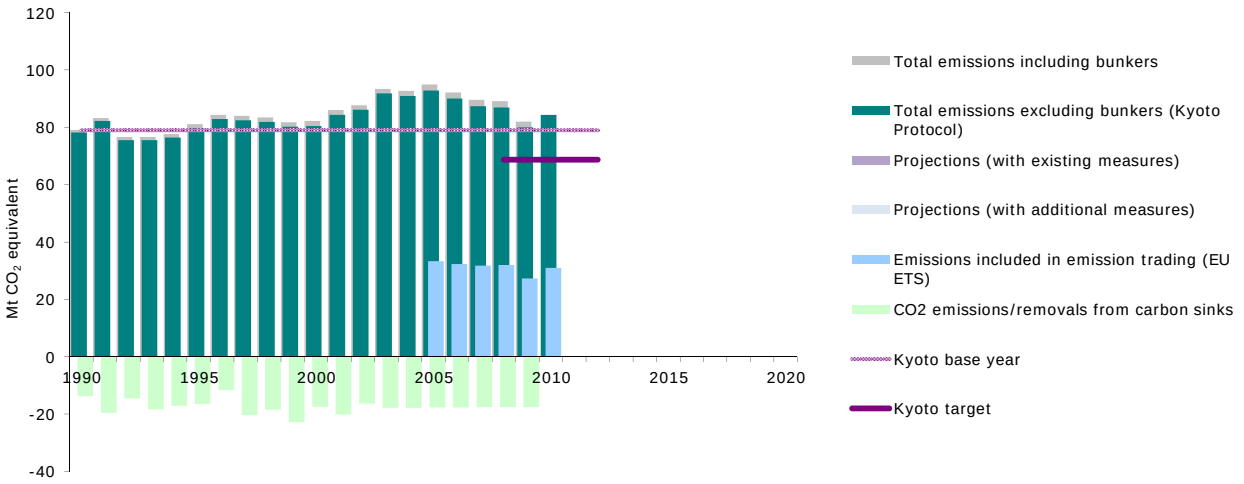
(6) All installations included. This includes new entrants and closures. Data from the community independent transaction log (CITL) as of 29 April 2009 for the reporting years 2005 and 2006, 11 May 2009 for the reporting year 2007, 17 May 2010 for the reporting year 2008 and 23 May for the reporting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

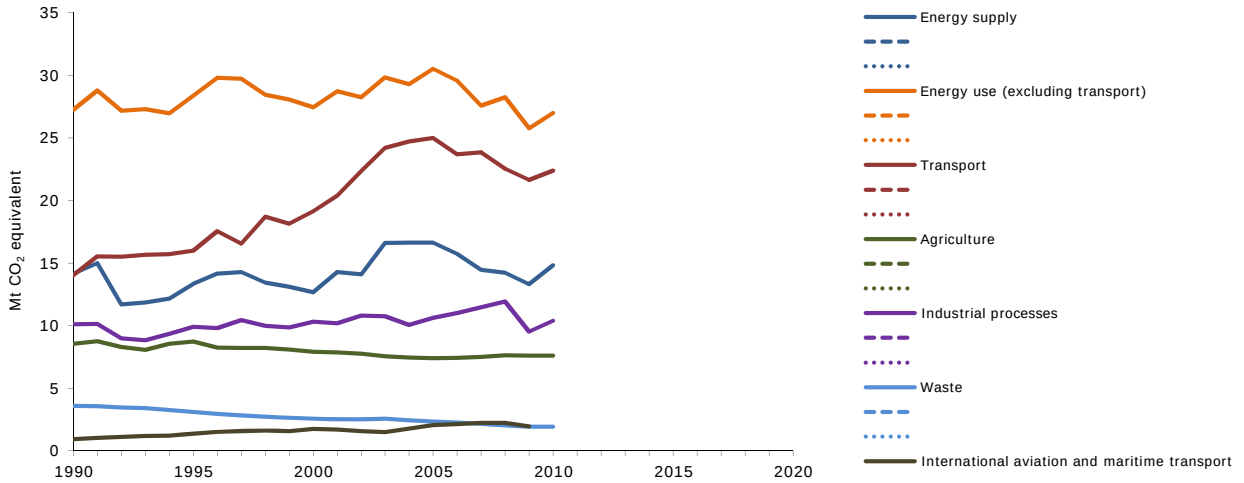
(8) "+" and "-" mean that verified emissions exceeded allowances or were below allowances, respectively. Annual allowances include allocated allowances and allowances auctioned during the same year.

(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

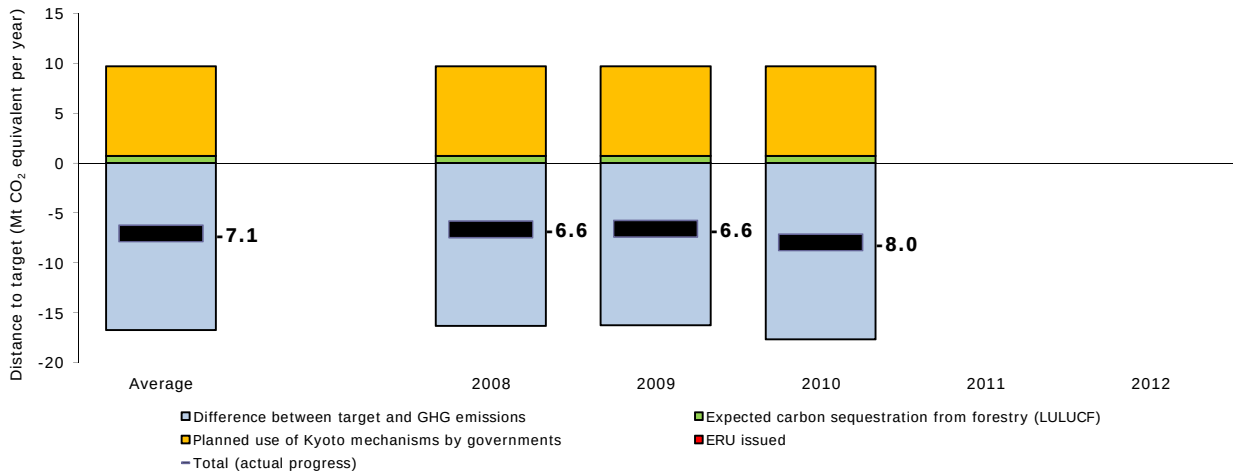


Note: GHG emission projections are represent either through dashed lines (with existing measures) or dotted lines (additional measures).

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

Progress towards Kyoto target

Average 2008–2010 emissions in Austria were 6 % higher than the base-year level, significantly above the burden-sharing target of -13 % for the period 2008–2012. In the sectors not covered by the EU ETS, emissions were significantly higher than their respective target, by an amount equivalent to 21.2 % the country's base-year emissions. LULUCF activities are expected to decrease net emissions by an annual amount equivalent to 0.9 % of base-year level emissions. Austria intends to use the flexible mechanisms at government level by acquiring an amount of Kyoto units equivalent to 11.4 % of base-year emissions per year. Taking all these effects in to account, average emissions in the sectors not covered by the EU ETS in Austria were standing above their target level, by a gap representing 8.9 % of the base-year emissions. Austria was therefore not 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.