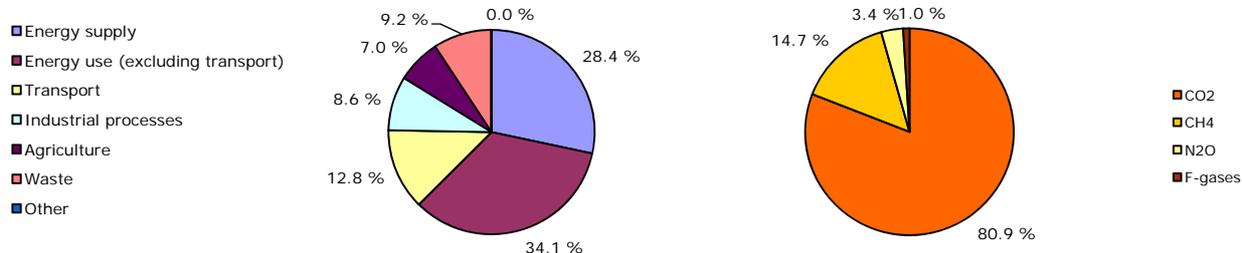


Key GHG data <sup>(1)</sup>	1990	2008	2009	2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	Unit	Rank in EU-27 <sup>(3)</sup>	Rank in EU-15 <sup>(3)</sup>
Total greenhouse gas emissions (GHG)	187.0	366.5	369.6	n.a.	Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq.	n.a.	n.a.
GHG from international bunkers <sup>(4)</sup>	n.a.	2.4	2.0	n.a.	Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq.	n.a.	n.a.
GHG per capita	3.4	5.2	5.2	n.a.	t CO <sub>2</sub> -eq. / capita	n.a.	n.a.
GHG per GDP (constant prices) <sup>(5)</sup>	925	898	952	0	g CO <sub>2</sub> -eq. / euro		

#### Share of GHG emissions (excluding international bunkers) by main source and by gas in 2009 <sup>(1)</sup> <sup>(6)</sup>



Key GHG trends	1990–2009		2008–2009		1990–2010 <sup>(2)</sup>		2009–2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	
	Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq.	%	Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq.	%	Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq.	%	Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq.	%
Total GHG	182.6	97.6 %	3.1	0.9 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
GHG per capita	1.8	53.4 %	– 0.0	– 0.5 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

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

Emissions almost doubled between 1990 and 2007, increasing in all sectors except agriculture. The increase was driven by economic and demographic development, which resulted both in increasing energy demand and energy production. Turkey has the highest annual population growth of all European countries (+ 1.7 % population growth rate in 2005), but the lowest per capita greenhouse gas emissions in the region. Emissions in the non-energy sectors have remained relatively stable in the last decade.

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

After a decrease in emissions in 2008, emissions picked up again in 2009, although at a more moderate rate than previously. Emissions increased in particular in the residential sector, as well as in the mineral industry (process-related emissions). At the same time, emissions from the production of electricity and heat decreased, along with process-related emissions from the chemical industry.

#### Source and additional information

Greenhouse gas emission data and EU ETS data

[www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate/data-viewers](http://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.

(<sup>2</sup>) Based on EEA estimate of 2010 emissions.

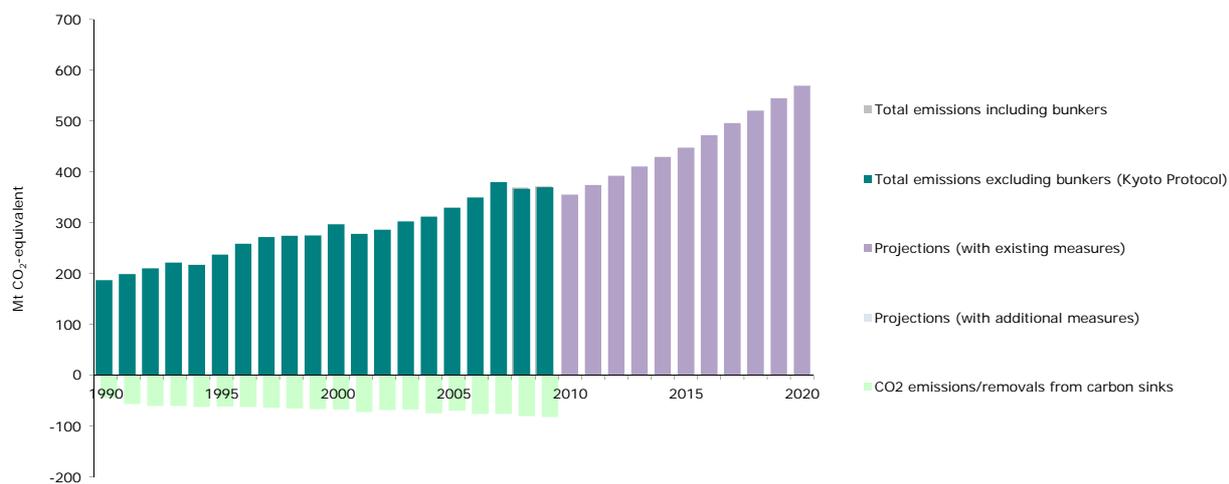
(<sup>3</sup>) Comparison of 2009 values, 1 = highest value among EU countries.

(<sup>4</sup>) International bunkers: international aviation and international maritime transport.

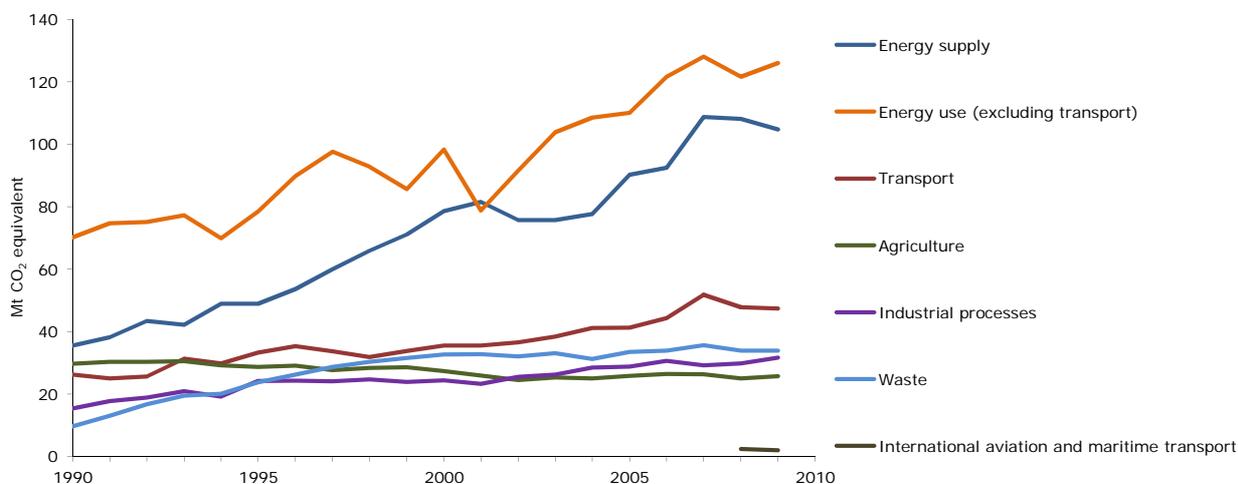
(<sup>5</sup>) GDP in constant 2000 prices - not suitable for a ranking or quantitative comparison between countries for the same year. 1990 information not available for some countries, replaced by later years: 1991 (Bulgaria, Germany, Hungary and Malta), 1992 (Slovakia), 1993 (Estonia) and 1995 (Croatia). Source GDP: Eurostat, 2011; Ameco database, 2011.

(<sup>6</sup>) 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 1990–2009 - emissions by sector**



Source: National GHG inventory, 2011.

See: <http://dataservice.eea.europa.eu/PivotApp/pivot.aspx?pivotid=475>

**Progress towards Kyoto target**

Turkey does not have a target under the Kyoto Protocol.

