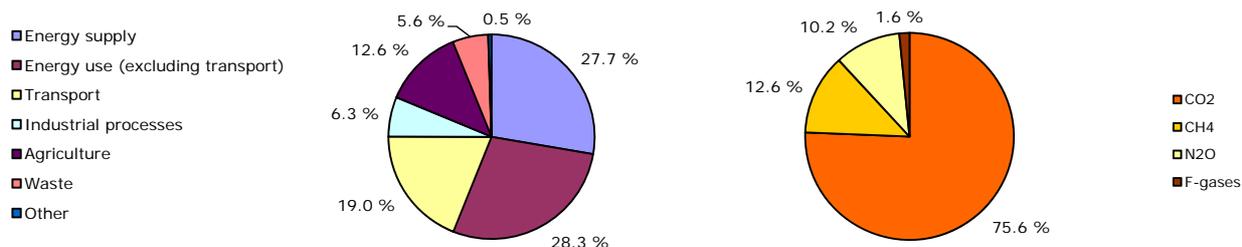


Key GHG data ⁽¹⁾	1990	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	Unit	Rank in EU-27 ⁽³⁾	Rank in EU-15 ⁽³⁾
Total greenhouse gas emissions (GHG)	96.8	73.1	66.7	67.7	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	14	n.a.
GHG from international bunkers ⁽⁴⁾	0.5	0.8	0.7	n.a.	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	24	n.a.
GHG per capita	9.3	7.3	6.7	6.8	t CO ₂ -eq. / capita	23	n.a.
GHG per GDP (constant prices) ⁽⁵⁾	2 109	1 114	1 090	1 093	g CO ₂ -eq. / euro		
Share of GHG in total EU-27 emissions	1.7 %	1.5 %	1.4 %	1.4 %	%		
EU ETS verified emissions - all installations ⁽⁶⁾		27.2	22.4	23.0	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	17	n.a.
EU ETS verified emissions - constant scope ⁽⁷⁾		27.2	22.4	22.9	Mt CO ₂ -eq.		
Share of EU ETS verified emissions (all installations) in total GHG		37.3 %	33.6 %	34.0 %	%		
ETS verified emissions compared to annual allowances ⁽⁸⁾		8.4 %	- 6.3 %	- 10.5 %	%		

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	- 30.1	- 31.1 %	- 6.4	- 8.7 %	- 29.1	- 30.1 %	1.0	1.4 %
GHG per capita	- 2.7	- 28.7 %	- 0.6	- 8.6 %	- 2.6	- 27.6 %	0.1	1.6 %
EU ETS verified emissions - all installations ⁽⁶⁾			- 4.8	- 17.8 %			0.6	2.7 %
EU ETS verified emissions - constant scope ⁽⁷⁾			- 4.9	- 17.8 %			- 4.9	- 17.8 %

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

Large emission reductions occurred particularly in the early 1990s, due to reduced energy demand in the years of economic transformation and changes in the fuel structure with the replacement of solid fuel by natural gas. Transport emissions increased steadily between 1994 and 2008; however, they decreased for the first time in 2009 by 2 %. Total emissions from agriculture decreased significantly over the period 1985–1995. The bulk of this decrease occurred between 1985 and 1995, when agricultural production underwent a drastic decrease. Emission reductions were also observed in industrial processes, in particular for the mineral and the chemical industries. The growth in emissions from waste has shown signs of stabilisation in recent years.

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

Emissions decreased in all major sectors. The highest relative reduction (- 17.2 %) occurred in the industrial processes sector mainly due to lower production volumes especially in mineral production (- 28.9 %). The reduction in fuel combustion contributed towards a reduction of 4.9 Mt of the total 6.4 Mt reduction. Although less favourable weather conditions raised energy demand in the heating season, the fall in the production of energy-intensive sectors led to an overall decline in energy use, supported also by an increasing share of nuclear and renewable energy in electricity and heat production. 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.

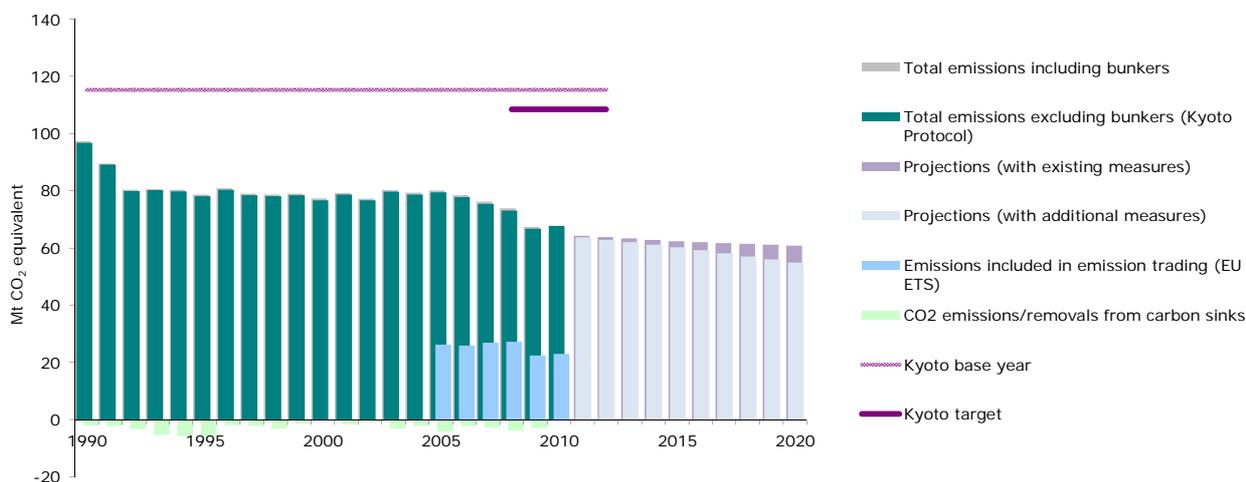
(6) All installations included. This includes new entrants and closures. Data from the community independent transaction log (CITL) as of 29 April 2009 for the reporting years 2005 and 2006, 11 May 2009 for the reporting year 2007, 17 May 2010 for the reporting year 2008 and 23 May for the reporting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

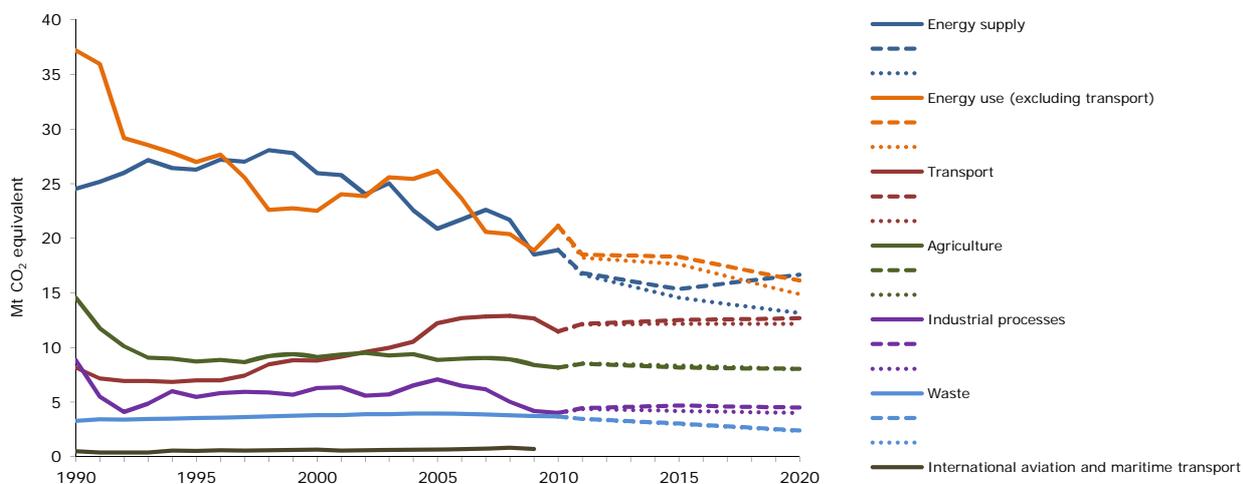
(8) "+" and "-" mean that verified emissions exceeded allowances or were below allowances, respectively. Annual allowances include allocated allowances and allowances auctioned during the same year.

(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

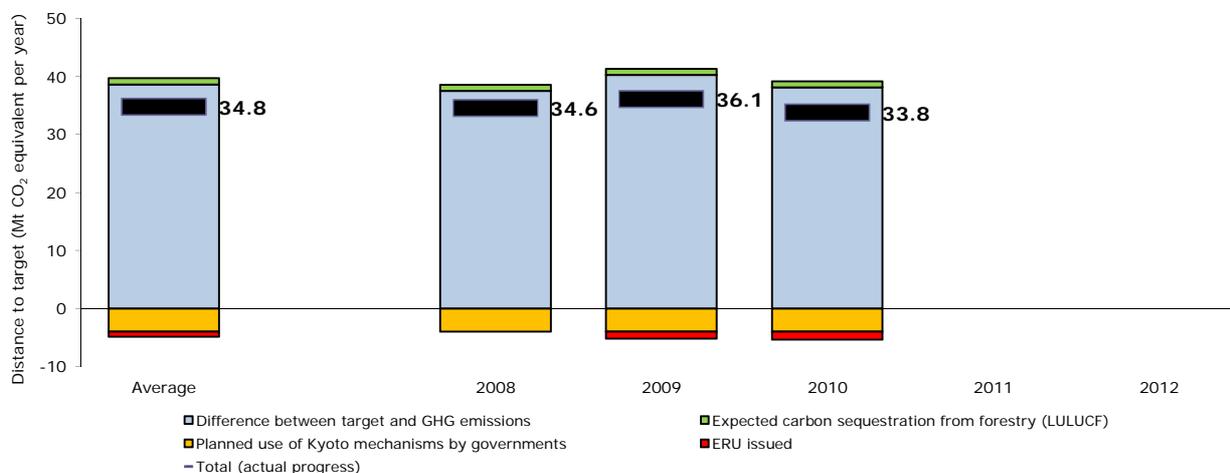


Note: GHG emission projections are represented either through dashed lines (with existing measures) or dotted lines (additional measures).

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

Progress towards Kyoto target

Average 2008–2010 emissions in Hungary were 40.1 % lower than the base-year level, well below the Kyoto target of -6 % 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 33.5 % 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. Hungary intends to use the flexible mechanisms at government level by selling an amount of Kyoto units equivalent to 3.5 % of base-year emissions per year. Taking all these effects into account, average emissions in the sectors not covered by the EU ETS in Hungary were standing below their target level, by a gap representing 30.2 % of the base-year emissions. Hungary 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.