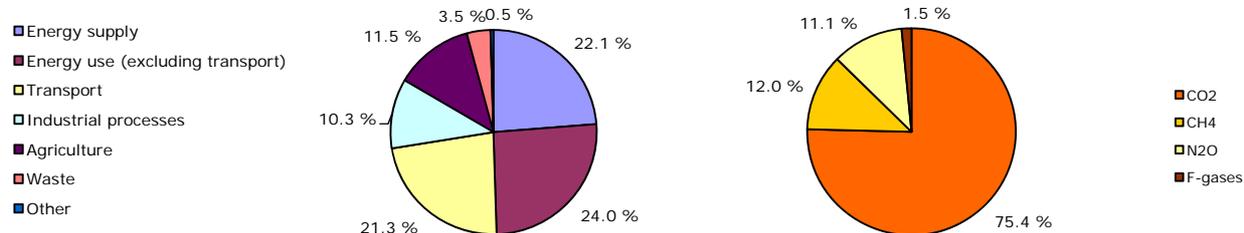


Key GHG data ⁽¹⁾	1990	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	Unit	Rank in EU-27 ⁽³⁾	Rank in EU-15 ⁽³⁾
Total greenhouse gas emissions (GHG)	31.4	31.0	28.9	n.a.	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	n.a.	n.a.
GHG from international bunkers ⁽⁴⁾	0.5	0.3	0.3	n.a.	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	n.a.	n.a.
GHG per capita	6.6	7.0	6.5	n.a.	t CO ₂ -eq. / capita	n.a.	n.a.
GHG per GDP (constant prices) ⁽⁵⁾	1 165	948	940	0	g CO ₂ -eq. / euro		

Share of GHG emissions (excluding international bunkers) by main source and by gas in 2009 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽⁶⁾



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	- 2.6	- 8.2 %	- 2.1	- 6.8 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
GHG per capita	- 0.1	- 1.2 %	- 0.5	- 6.7 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

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

The overall decline of economic activities and energy consumption in the period 1991–1994, which was mainly the consequence of the war in Croatia, led to a decrease in total emissions of greenhouse gases in that period. The transition of the economy resulted in a reduction of the activity of some energy-intensive industries or the phase out of certain productions (e.g. blast furnaces, primary aluminium production, and coke plant). Emissions started to rise in 1995 at an average rate of 3 per cent per year, increased until 2007 and decreased afterward. The main increase in GHG emissions during the period 1995–2008 occurred in the energy sector (in particular production of public electricity and heat and transport), industrial processes (production of cement, lime, ammonia and nitric acid, and consumption of HFCs) and in the waste sector. Lately, cement, lime, ammonia and nitric acid producers reached their highest producing capacity which has been reflected on emission levels. Waste disposal on land, as well as wastewater handling, have the greatest impact on emission increase in waste sector. In the agriculture sector, the number of cattle decreased continuously between 1990 and 2000 period, which led to important CH₄ emission reductions. The number of cattle started to increase again in 2000, until 2006.

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

The decrease in GHG emissions was mainly due to favourable hydrological conditions, which led to a 23.7 % increase in hydropower production and a 46.6 % decrease in the consumption of coal and coke due to a decrease of working hours in TPP Plomin 2. The reduction of economic activity affected the production of cement (- 22.5 %), lime (- 35.7 %), ammonia (- 15.7 %) and iron and steel (- 66.7 %). This decrease in economic activity had direct consequences on emission levels in these sectors. 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.

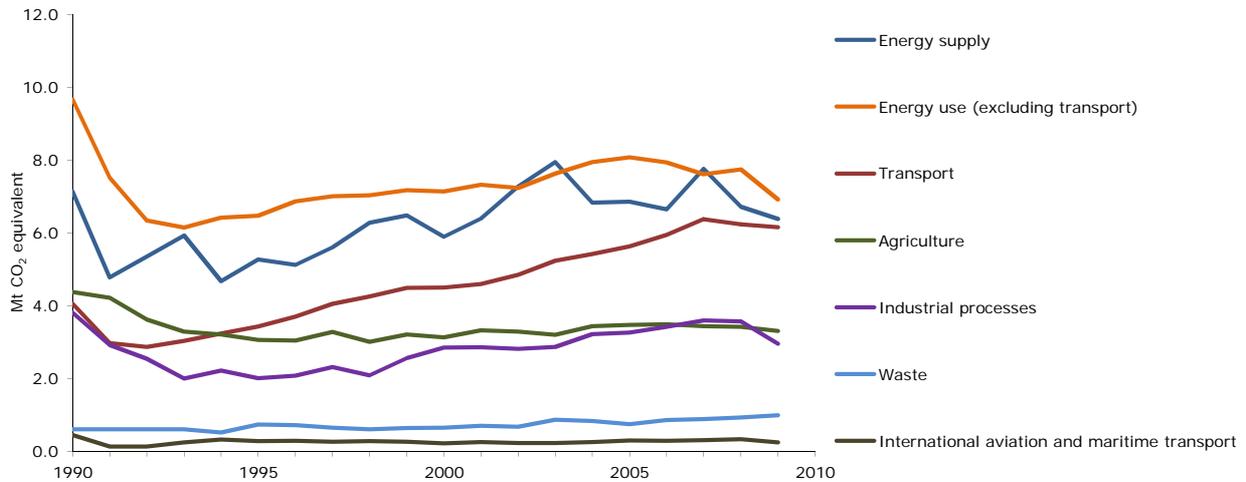
(⁵) GDP in constant 2000 prices - not suitable for a ranking or quantitative comparison between countries for the same year. 1990 information not available for some countries, replaced by later years: 1991 (Bulgaria, Germany, Hungary and Malta), 1992 (Slovakia), 1993 (Estonia) and 1995 (Croatia). Source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

(⁶) 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

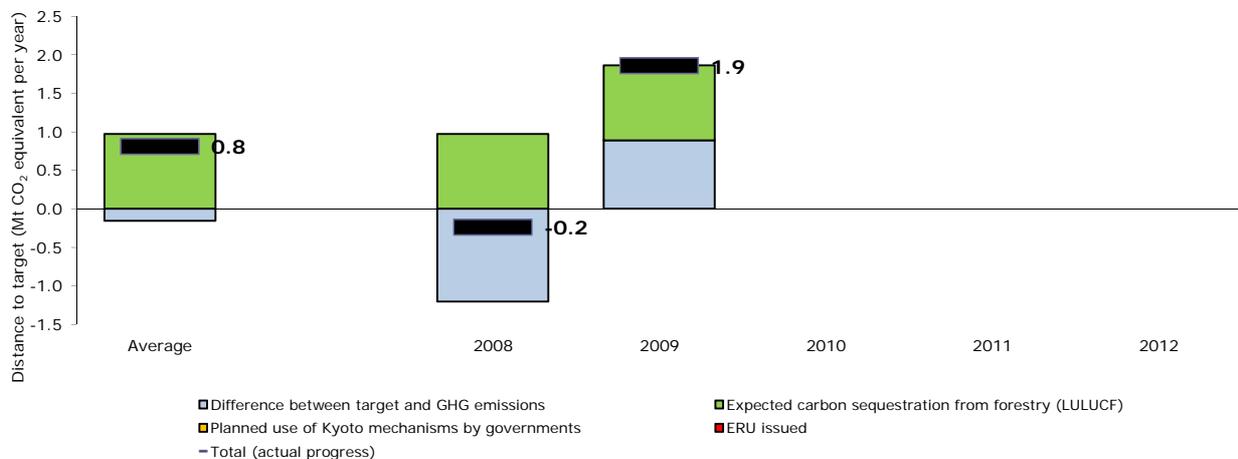


Source: National GHG inventory, 2011.

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

Progress towards Kyoto target

Average 2008–2009 emissions in Croatia were 4.5 % lower than the base-year level, above the Kyoto target of -5 % for the period 2008–2012. LULUCF activities are expected to decrease net emissions by an annual amount equivalent to 3.1 % of base-year level emissions. Taking all these effects into account, average emissions Croatia were standing below their target level, by a gap representing 2.6 % of the base-year emissions. Croatia was therefore on track towards its Kyoto target by the end of 2009.



Note: A positive value indicates emissions lower than the average target.