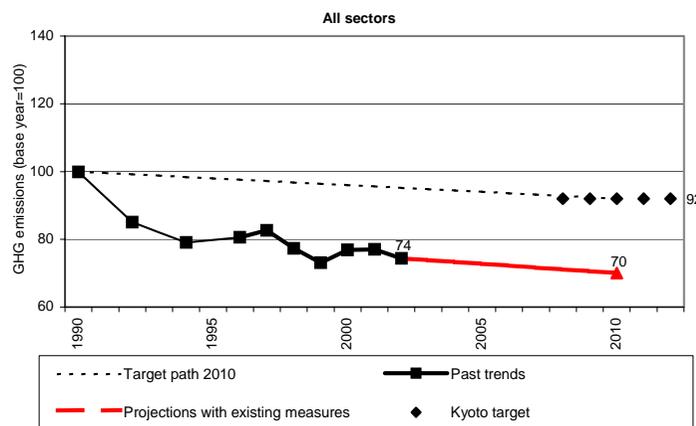


Annex 2: Actual and projected greenhouse gas emissions by the new EU Member States

CZECH REPUBLIC

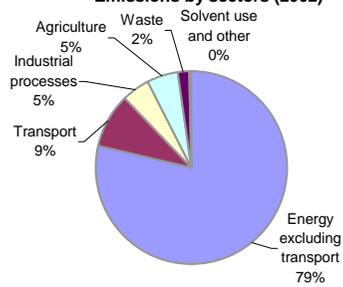
Emissions base year (latest inventory)	192.1 Mt
Emissions 2002	142.8 Mt
Emissions base year (for projections)	192.2 Mt
Projections 2010 with existing measures	134.6 Mt
No projections with additional measures	n.a.
Kyoto target (absolute, based on latest inventory)	176.8 Mt
Kyoto target (% from base year)	- 8.0 %
Change base year to 2002	-25.7 %
Change 2001-02	- 3.5 %
Change base year to 2010 with existing measures	- 30.0 %
No projections with additional measures	n.a.
Distance to linear target path 2002	- 20.9 percentage points
Use of Kyoto mechanisms	n.a.



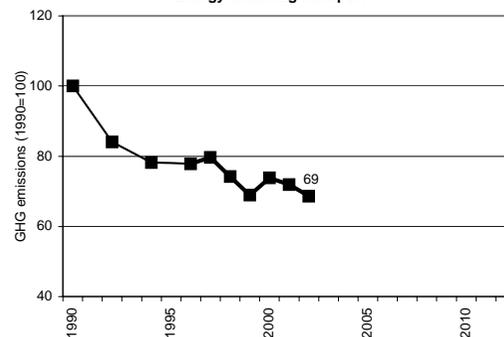
Past emissions: The Czech Republic's GHG emissions were 3.5 % below those of 2001 and 25.7 % below base-year levels in 2002. The main factor for decreasing emissions with regard to the previous year was decreased fuel consumption in manufacturing industries and in electricity and heat production (due to falling thermal power production). Between 1990 and 2002, fuel combustion in manufacturing industries and households and services was by far the largest contributor to emission decreases. On the other hand, transport emissions increased rapidly especially in road transport.

Emission projections: The Czech Republic will be below the Kyoto target according to the recently updated 'with existing measures' reference projection. Emissions in 2002 were above the level projected in the 'with measures' scenario for 2010 (142.8 vs. 134.6 Mt). The largest emission decrease is projected for CO₂ in the energy sector excluding road traffic emission which is projected to increase until 2010 and then decrease slightly. Emissions of the other GHG gases are projected to remain fairly stable until 2010.

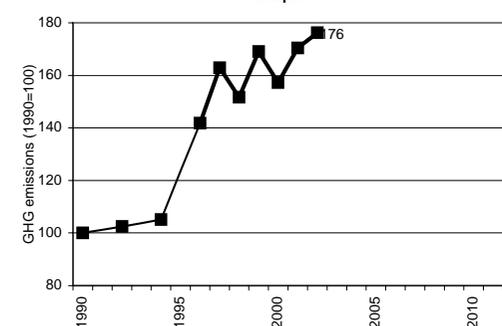
Emissions by sectors (2002)



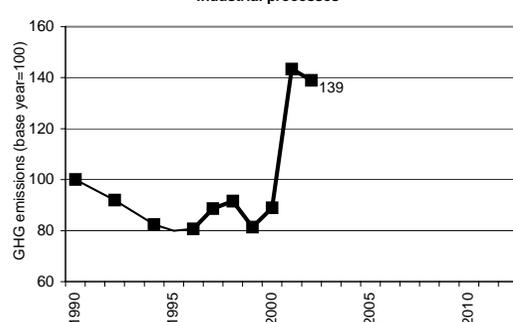
Energy excluding transport



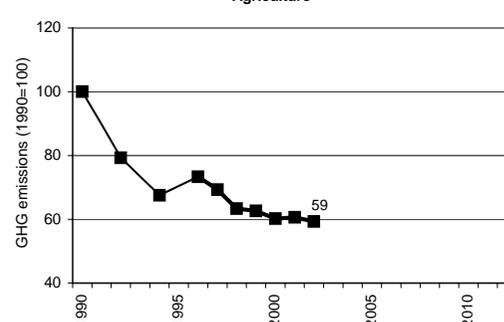
Transport



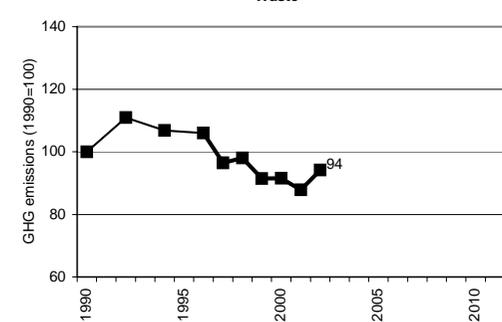
Industrial processes



Agriculture

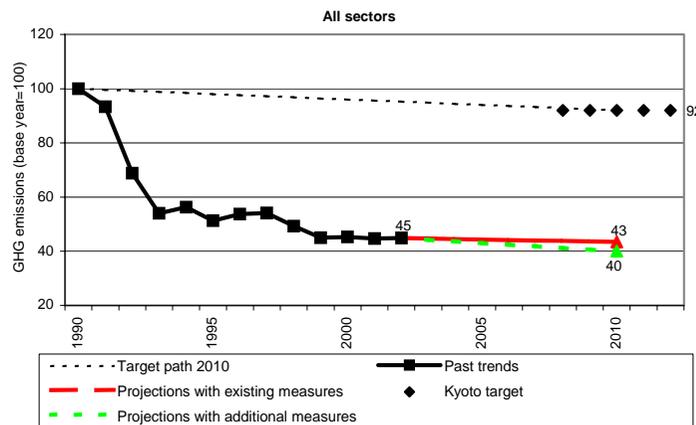


Waste



ESTONIA

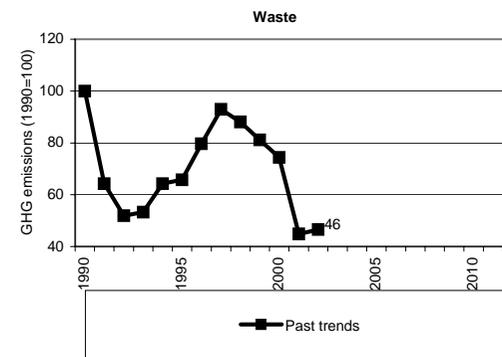
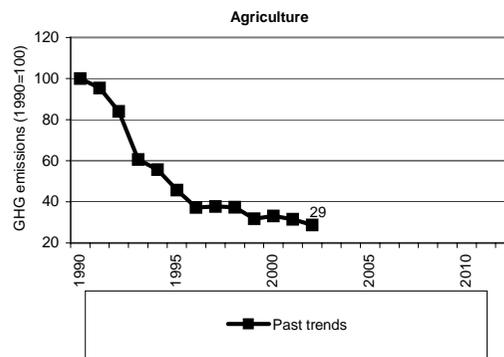
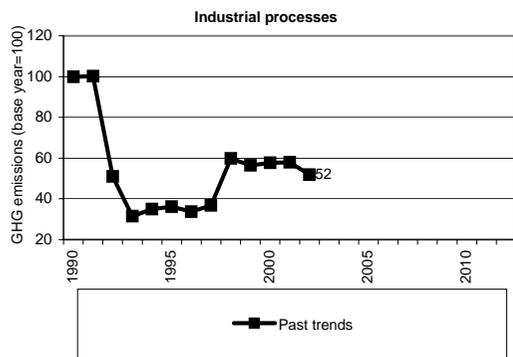
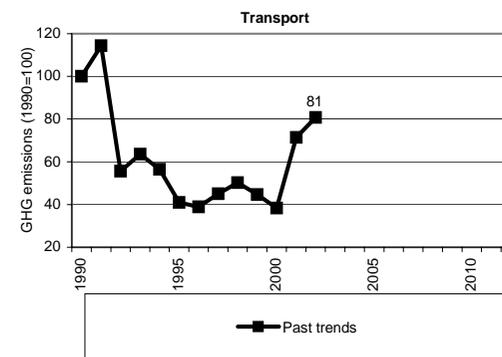
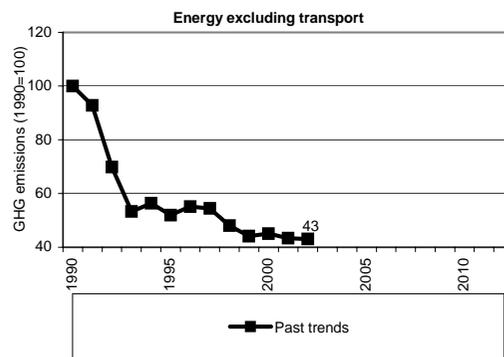
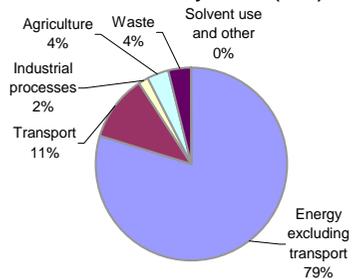
Emissions base year (latest inventory)	43.5 Mt
Emissions 2002	19.5 Mt
Emissions base year (for projections)	43.5 Mt
Projections 2010 with existing measures	18.9 Mt
Projections 2010 with additional measures	17.4 Mt
Kyoto target (absolute, based on latest inventory)	40.0 Mt
Kyoto target (% from base year)	- 8.0 %
Change base year to 2002	- 55.2 %
Change 2001-02	+ 0.3 %
Change base year to 2010 with existing measures	- 56.6 %
Change base year to 2010 with additional measures	- 60.0 %
Distance to linear target path 2002	- 50.4 percentage points
Use of Kyoto mechanisms	n.a.



Past emissions: Estonia's GHG emissions were 0.3 % above those of 2001 and 55.2 % below base-year levels in 2002. The main factor for increasing emissions with regard to 2001 was increased fuel consumption in transport and households and services. Between 1990 and 2002, fuel combustion, primarily in energy industries but also in manufacturing industries and households and services, was the largest contributor to emission decreases. The large share of energy excluding transport in total GHG emissions is due to a high share of coal-fired power production and a high share of net electricity exports. As for other Baltic States (Lithuania and Estonia), emissions from transport decreased, contrary to trends in all other new Member States.

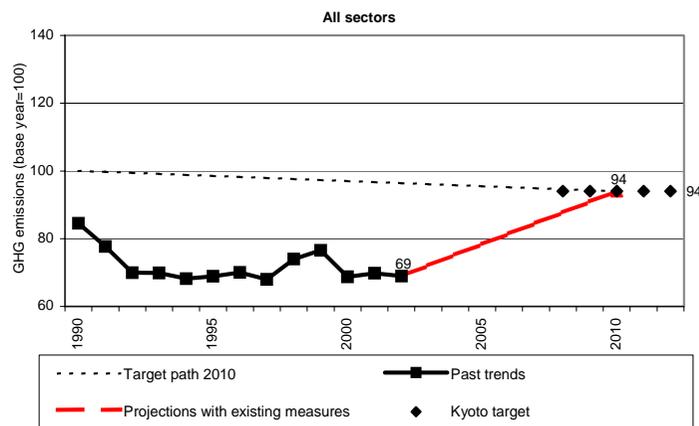
Emission projections: Estonia will be below the Kyoto target in both projections. Emissions in 2002 were slightly above the level projected in the 'with measures' scenario and in the 'with additional measures' scenario for 2010. Current and projected GHG emissions for 2010 are more than 50 % lower than in the base-year.

Emissions by sectors (2002)



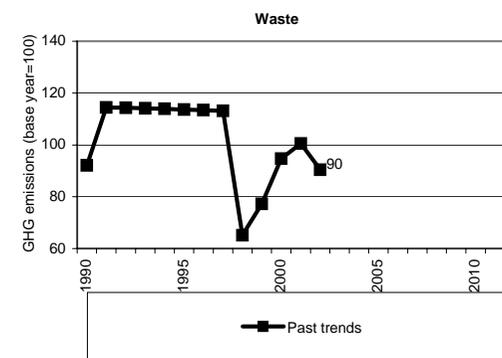
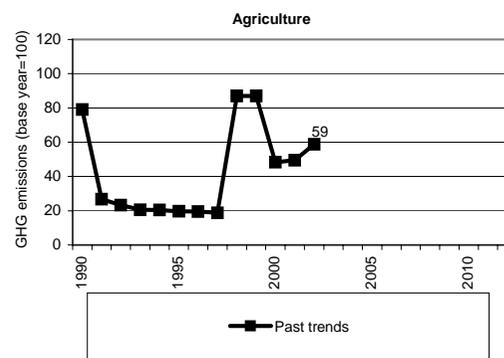
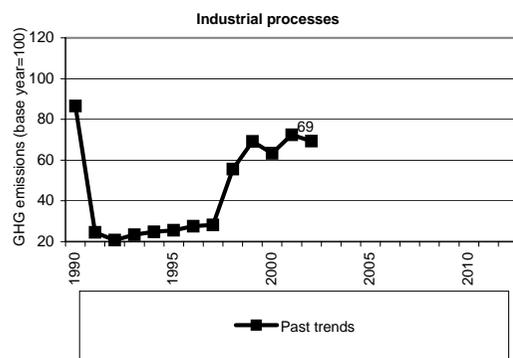
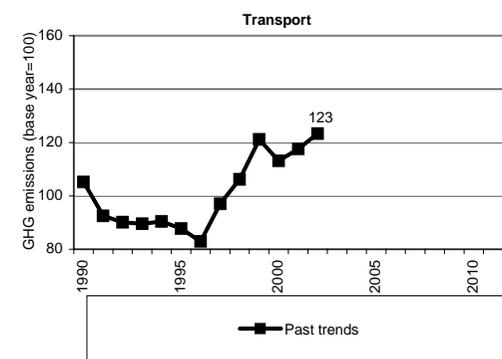
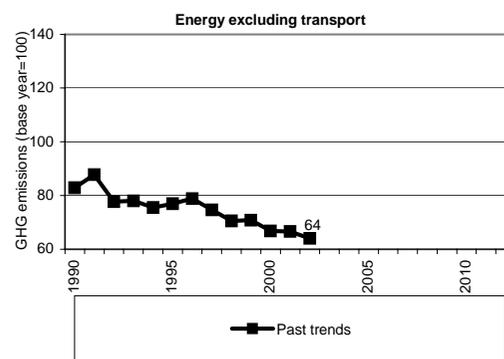
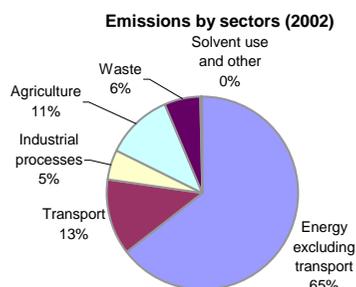
HUNGARY

Emissions base year (latest inventory)	113.1 Mt
Emissions 2002	78.0 Mt
Emissions base year (for projections)	101.7 Mt
Projections 2010 with existing measures	95.6 Mt
No projections with additional measures	n.a.
Kyoto target (absolute, based on latest inventory)	106.3 Mt
Kyoto target (% from base year)	- 6.0 %
Change base year to 2002	- 31.0 %
Change 2001-02	- 1.2 %
Change base year to 2010 with existing measures	- 6.0 %
No projections with additional measures	n.a.
Distance to linear target path 2002	- 27.4 percentage points
Use of Kyoto mechanisms	n.a.



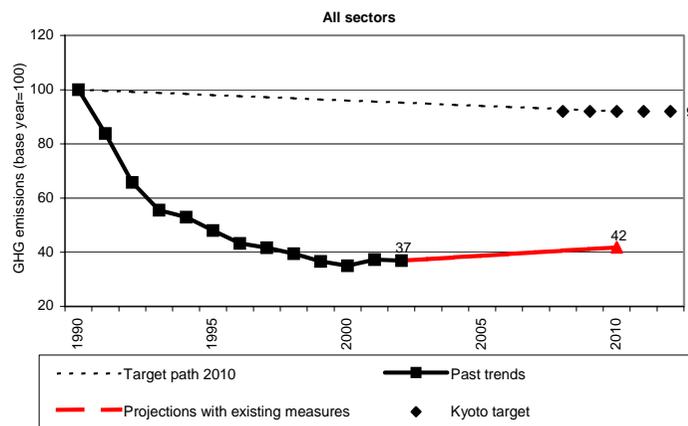
Past emissions: Hungary's GHG emissions were 1.2 % below those of 2001 and 31.0 % below base-year levels in 2002. Main factors for decreasing emissions with regard to the previous year were decreased fuel consumption in energy and manufacturing industries and falling emissions from landfills. Between the base year (1985-87) and 2002, fuel combustion, primarily in manufacturing industries but also in households and services and in energy industries, was the largest contributor to emission decreases. Emissions from agricultural soils showed a strong decline. Note that there are inconsistent time series for industrial processes, agriculture and waste for 1991-97. The base year, 1990, and recent years have been recalculated.

Emission projections: Hungary will be at the level of its Kyoto target in the 'with existing measures' projection. Emissions in 2002 were far below the level projected in the 'with measures' scenario for 2010. The projections assume a rapid economic development until 2010 and a resulting fuel consumption increase in transport and other major economy sectors.



LATVIA

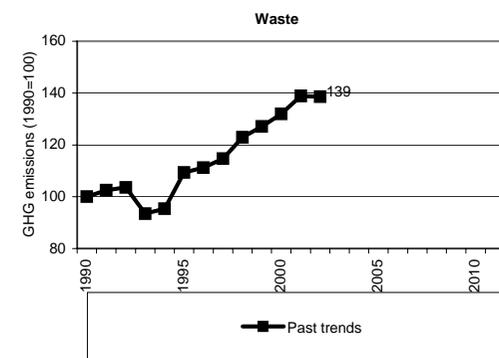
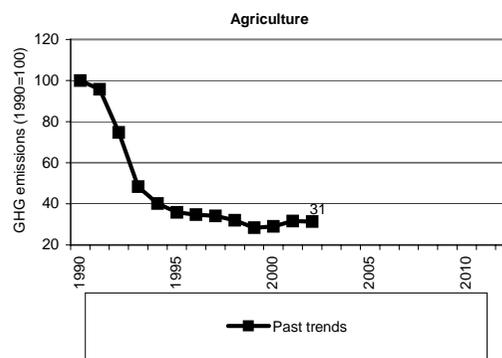
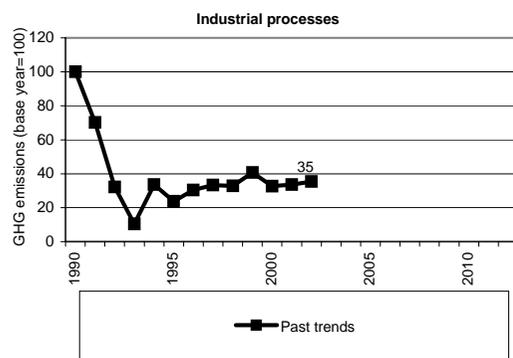
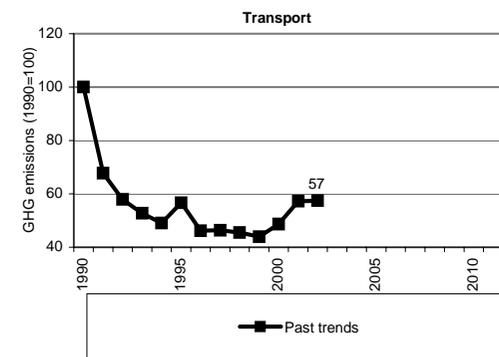
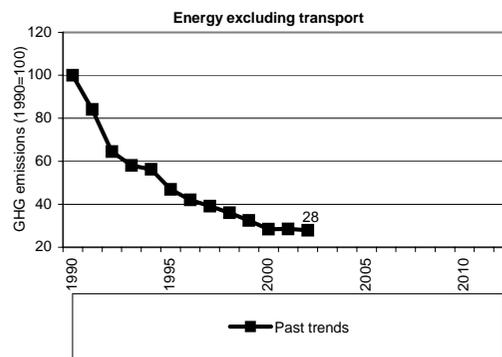
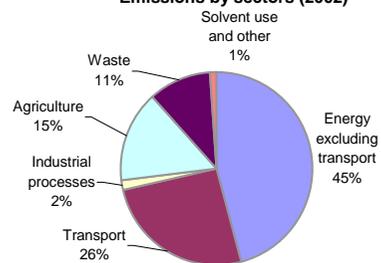
Emissions base year (latest inventory)	28.9 Mt
Emissions 2002	10.6 Mt
Emissions base year (for projections)	30.6 Mt
Projections 2010 with existing measures	12.8 Mt
No projections with additional measures	n.a.
Kyoto target (absolute, based on latest inventory)	26.5 Mt
Kyoto target (% from base year)	- 8.0 %
Change base year to 2002	- 63.1 %
Change 2001-02	- 1.1 %
Change base year to 2010 with existing measures	- 58.2 %
No projections with additional measures	n.a.
Distance to linear target path 2002	- 58.3 percentage points
Use of Kyoto mechanisms	n.a.



Past emissions: Latvia's GHG emissions were 1.1 % below those of 2001 and 63.1 % below base-year levels in 2002. The main factor for decreasing emissions with regard to the previous year was decreased fuel consumption in energy industries and households and services. For the decreases between 1990 and 2002, falling fuel consumption in all major energy-related sources was mainly responsible. Emissions from enteric fermentation also decreased substantially. As for other Baltic States, emissions from transport decreased, contrary to trends in all other new Member States.

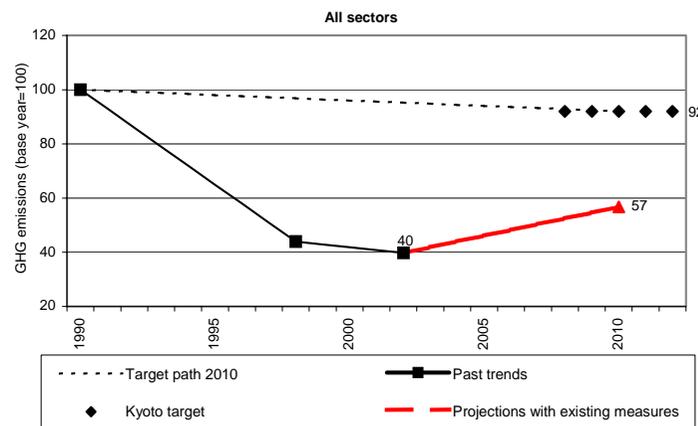
Emission projections: Latvia will be below the Kyoto target in the 'with existing measures' projection. Emissions in 2002 were also below the level projected in the 'with measures' scenario for 2010. Current and projected GHG emission for 2010 are more than 50 % lower than in the base year.

Emissions by sectors (2002)



LITHUANIA

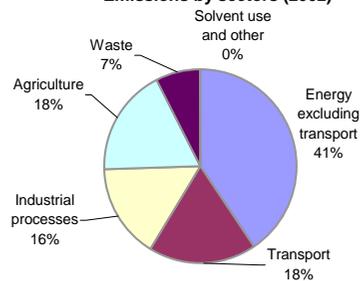
Emissions base year (latest inventory)	50.9 Mt
Emissions 2002	20.2 Mt
Emissions base year (for projections; energy only)	37.7 Mt
Projections with existing measures (energy only)	21.4 Mt
No projections with additional measures	n.a.
Kyoto target (absolute, based on latest inventory)	46.8 Mt
Kyoto target (% from base year)	- 8.0 %
Change base year to 2002	- 60.2 %
Change 1998-2002	- 9.5 %
Change base year to 2010 with existing measures	- 43.3 %
No projections with additional measures	n.a.
Distance to linear target path 2002	- 55.4 percentage points
Use of Kyoto mechanisms	n.a.



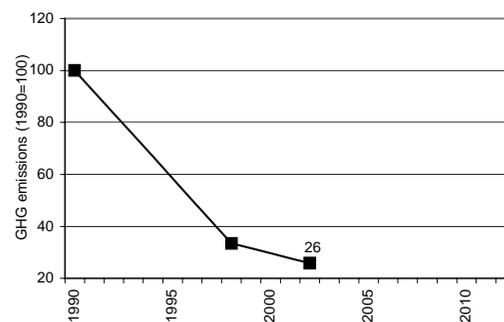
Past emissions: Lithuania's GHG emissions were 9.5 % below 1998 and 60.2 % below base-year levels in 2002. The main factor for decreasing emissions with regard to 1998 (last but one inventory available) was decreased fuel consumption in energy industries. Decreased fuel consumption in all main sources was responsible for the decreases between 1990 and 2002. Emissions from enteric fermentation and landfills also decreased substantially. As for other Baltic States, emissions from transport decreased, contrary to trends in all other new Member States. Note that GHG inventories are available for 1990, 1998 and 2002 only. Since the data deadline for this report, revised figures have become available which do not substantially change the overall picture.

Emission projections: Lithuania's projection for 2010 is with measures and for the energy sector only. The projections exclude F-gases. Lithuania significantly over-delivers on savings with a cut in greenhouse gas emissions of 43 % relative to the base year, compared with the target of an 8 % cut. Low emission projections are a result of economic restructuring in Lithuania.

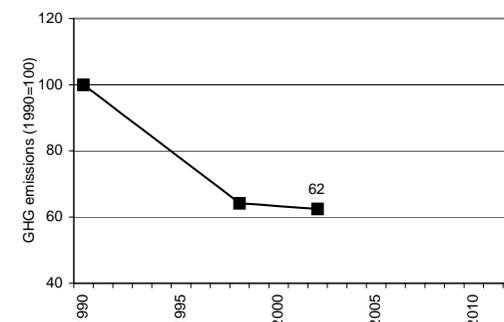
Emissions by sectors (2002)



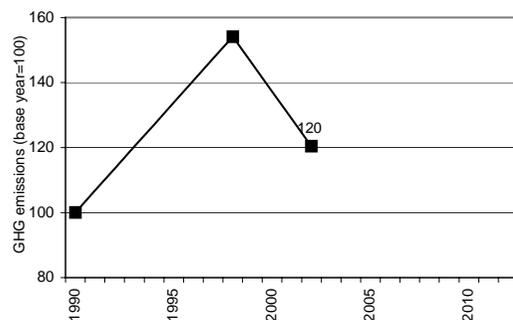
Energy excluding transport



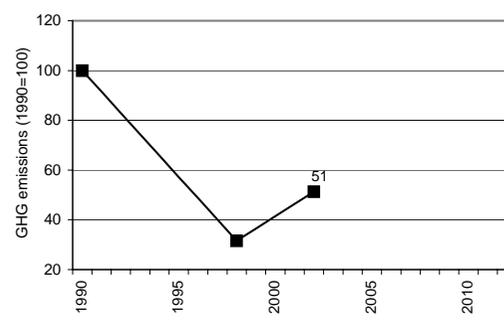
Transport



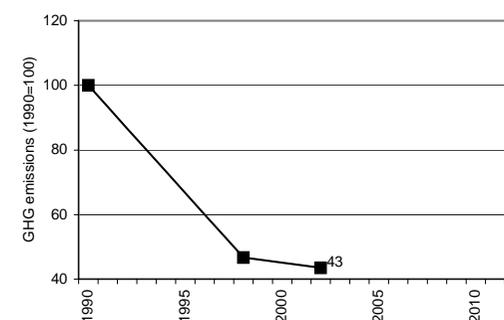
Industrial processes



Agriculture

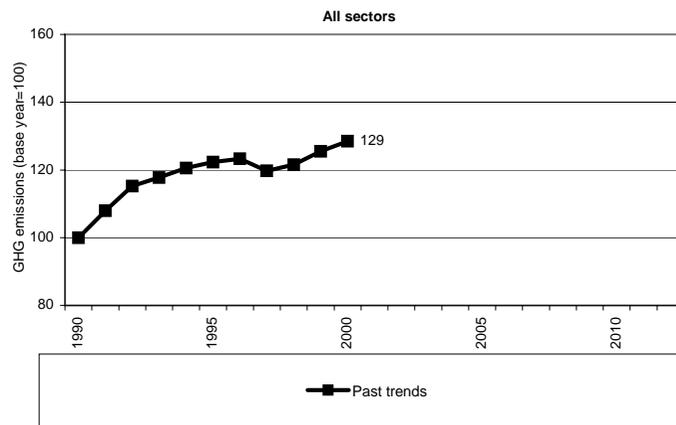


Waste



MALTA

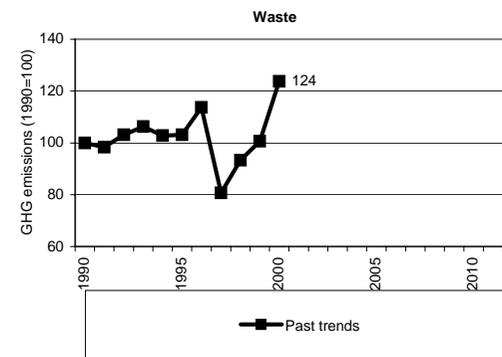
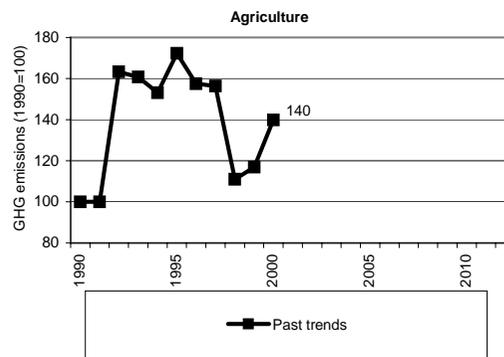
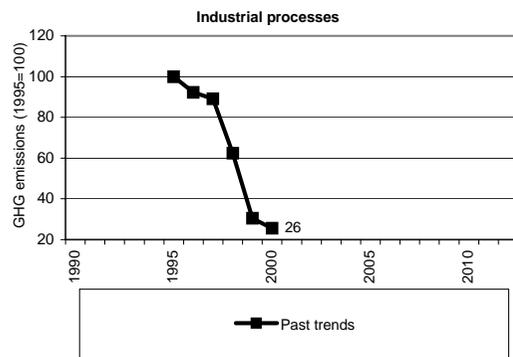
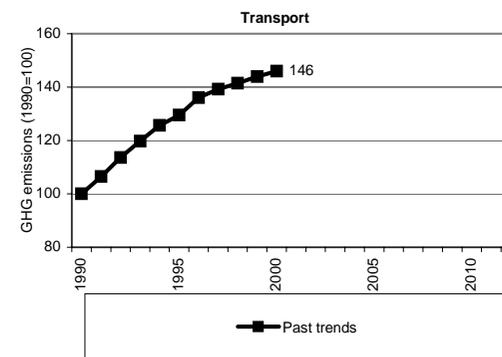
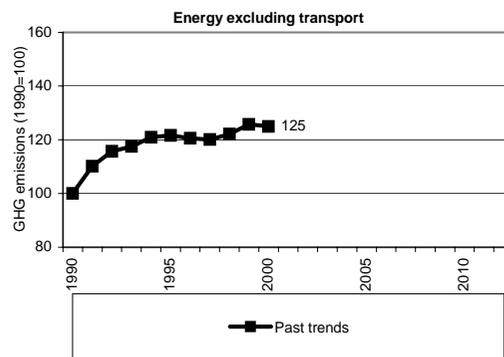
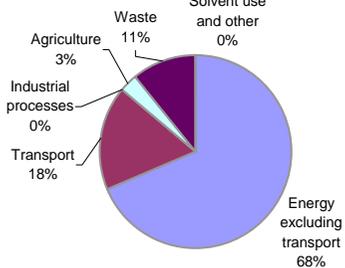
Emissions 1990	2.2 Mt
Emissions 2000	2.8 Mt
Emissions 1990 (for projections)	n.a.
No projections with existing measures	n.a.
No projections with additional measures	n.a.
No Kyoto target	n.a.
Change 1990–2000	+ 28.5 %
Change 2001–02	n.a.
No projections with existing measures	n.a.
No projections with additional measures	n.a.
Distance to linear target path 2000	n.a.
Use of Kyoto mechanisms	n.a.



Past emissions: Malta's GHG emissions were 28.5 % above 1990 levels in 2000. The main factor for increasing emissions with regard to 1990 was increased fuel consumption in energy industries and transport.

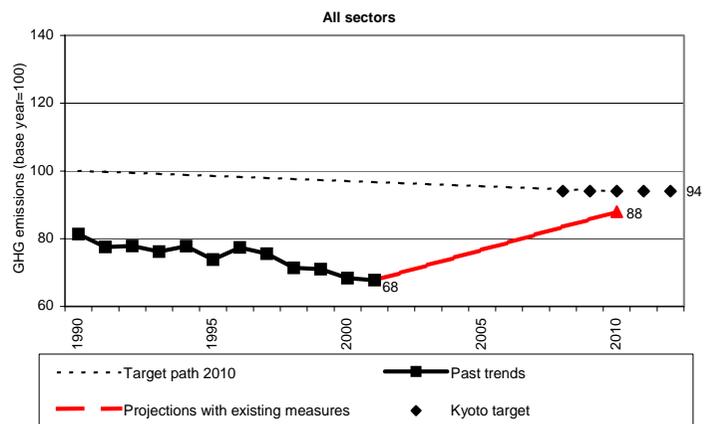
Emission projections: Malta does not have a Kyoto target or a projection for 2010.

Emissions by sectors (2000)



POLAND

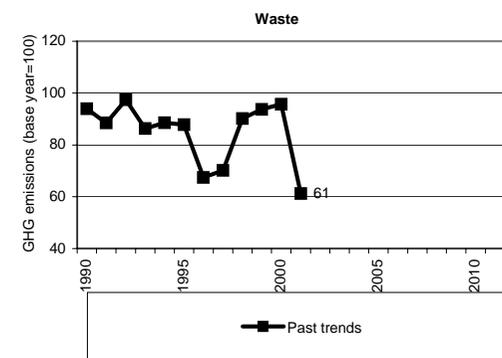
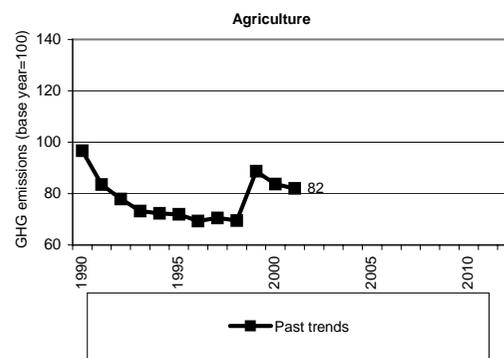
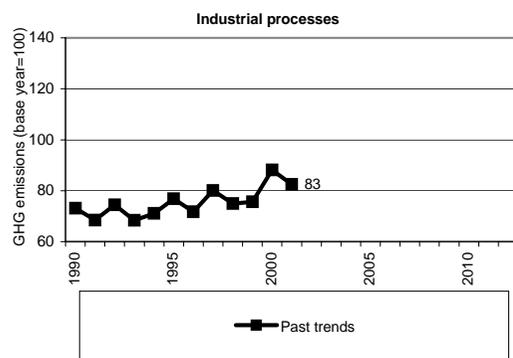
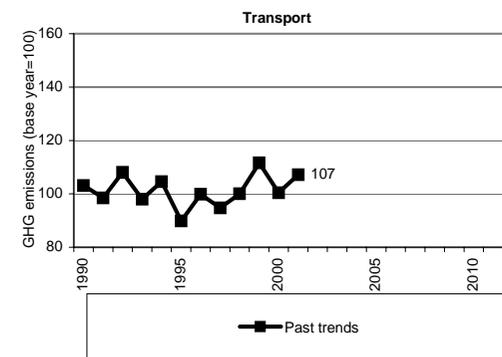
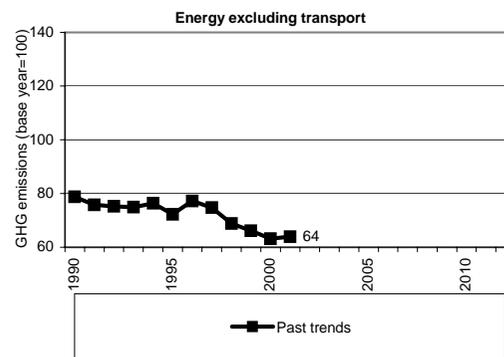
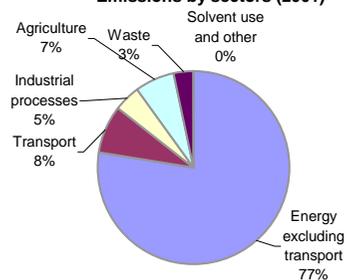
Emissions base year (latest inventory)	565.3 Mt
Emissions 2001	382.8 Mt
Emissions base year (for projections)	498.5 Mt
Projections 2010 with existing measures	438.4 Mt
No projections with additional measures	n.a.
Kyoto target (absolute, based on latest inventory)	531.3 Mt
Kyoto target (% from base year)	- 6.0 %
Change base year to 2001	- 32.3 %
Change 2001-02	n.a.
Change base year to 2010 with existing measures	- 12.1 %
No projections with additional measures	n.a.
Distance to linear target path 2001	- 29.0 percentage points
Use of Kyoto mechanisms	n.a.



Past emissions: Poland's GHG emissions were 32.3 % below base-year (1988) levels in 2001. Main factors for decreasing emissions with regard to base year (1988) — as for other new Member States — was the decline of energy inefficient heavy industry and the overall restructuring of the economy in the late 1980s and early 1990s. The notable exception was transport (especially road transport) where emissions increased.

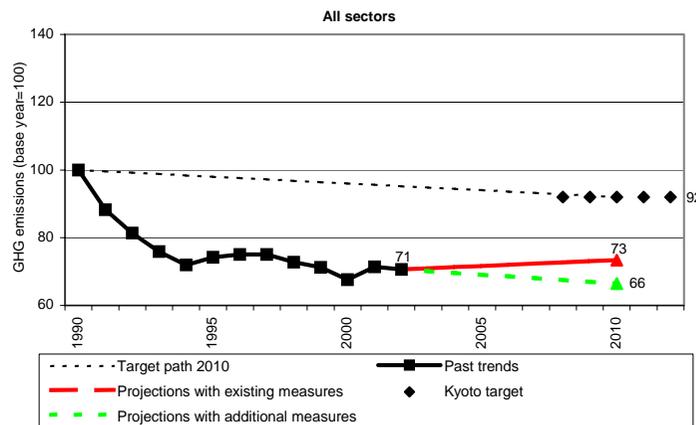
Emission projections: Poland will be below the level of the Kyoto target in the 'with existing measures' projection. The projections cover only CO₂ and N₂O emissions. Nevertheless, the projections assume a rapid economic development until 2010 and resulting fuel consumption increase in transport and other major economy sectors. Emissions in 2001 were far below the level projected in the 'with measures' scenario for 2010.

Emissions by sectors (2001)



SLOVAKIA

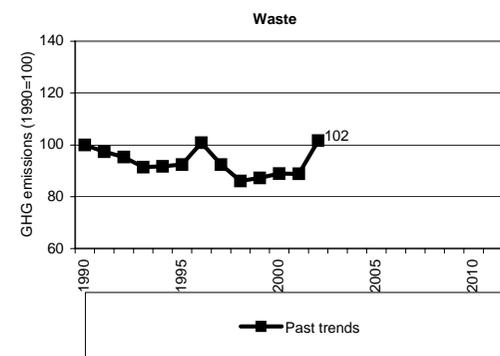
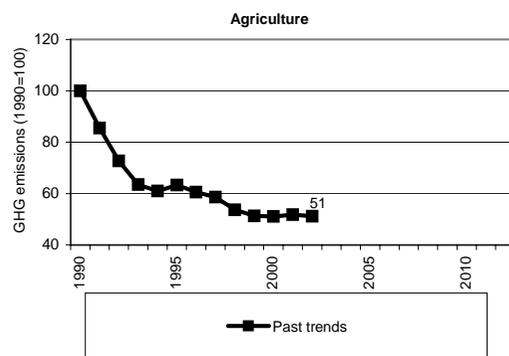
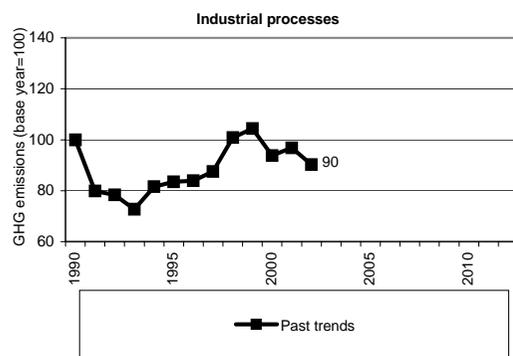
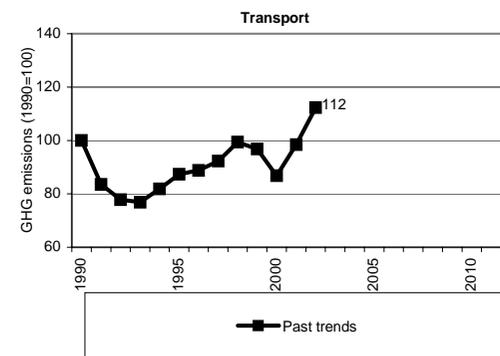
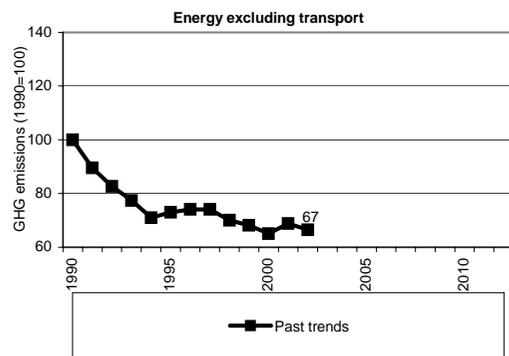
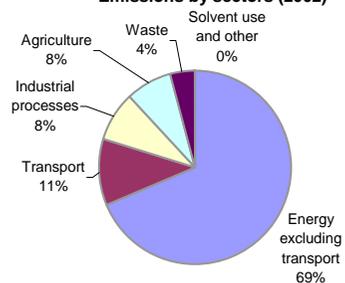
Emissions base year (latest inventory)	72.4 Mt
Emissions 2002	51.1 Mt
Emissions base year (for projections)	72.5 Mt
Projections 2010 with existing measures	53.2 Mt
Projections 2010 with additional measures	48.2 Mt
Kyoto target (absolute, based on latest inventory)	66.6 Mt
Kyoto target (% from base year)	- 8.0 %
Change base year to 2002	- 29.4 %
Change 2001-02	- 1.1 %
Change base year to 2010 with existing measures	- 26.6 %
Change base year to 2010 with additional measures	- 33.5 %
Distance to linear target path 2002	- 24.6 percentage points
Use of Kyoto mechanisms	n.a.



Past emissions: Slovakia's GHG emissions were 1.1 % below those of 2001 and 29.4 % below base-year levels in 2002. The main factor for decreasing emissions with regard to the previous year was decreased fuel consumption in all main sources except transport. Process-related emissions from mineral products and from chemical industry also contributed to the decrease. The emission decreases between 1990 and 2002 — as for other new Member States — were the result of a decline of energy-inefficient heavy industry and the overall restructuring of the economy in late 1980s and early 1990s.

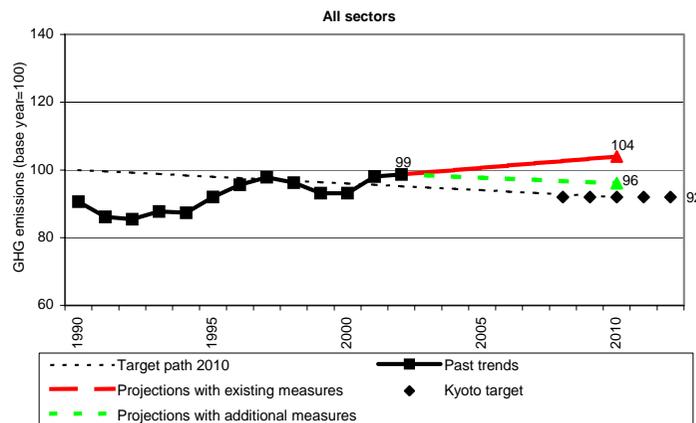
Emission projections: Slovakia will be below the Kyoto target in both 'with existing measures' and 'with additional measures' projections. In 2002, Slovakia's emissions were below the 'with existing measures' projection and above the 'with additional measures' projection.

Emissions by sectors (2002)



SLOVENIA

Emissions base year (latest inventory)	20.6 Mt
Emissions 2002	20.4 Mt
Emissions base year (for projections)	20.7 Mt
Projections 2010 with existing measures	21.5 Mt
Projections 2010 with additional measures	19.8 Mt
Kyoto target (absolute, based on latest inventory)	19.0 Mt
Kyoto target (% from base year)	- 8.0 %
Change base year to 2002	- 1.1 %
Change 2001-02	+ 0.6 %
Change base year to 2010 with existing measures	+ 4 %
Change base year -2010 with additional measures	- 4 %
Distance to linear target path 2002	+ 3.7 percentage points
Use of Kyoto mechanisms	n.a.



Past emissions: Slovenia's GHG emissions were 0.6 % above 2001 and 1.1 % below base-year (1986) levels in 2002. Main factors for increasing emissions with regard to the previous year were increased fuel consumption in electricity and heat production and growing process-related emissions from metal production. Between the base year and 2002, emission decreases from manufacturing industries and energy industries were offset by increases from transport and households and services.

Emission projections: Slovenia will be above the Kyoto target in the recently updated 'with existing measures' projection. The gap between projected emissions and the Kyoto target is projected to be closed if allowable sinks were to be included. In 2002, Slovenia's emissions were below the 'with existing measures' projection.

Emissions by sectors (2002)

