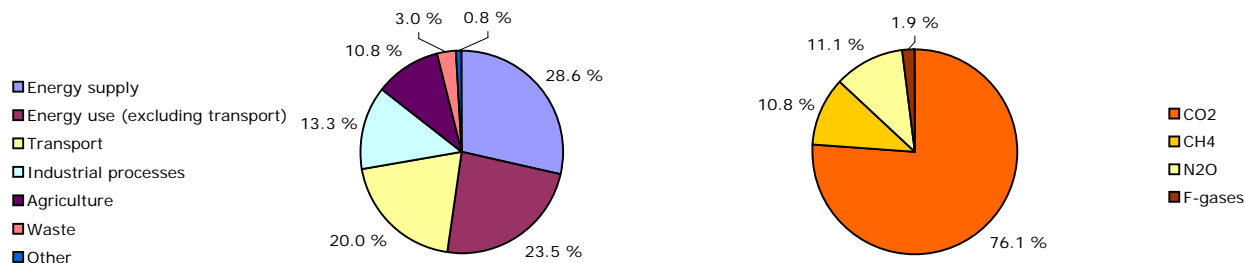


| Key GHG data <sup>(1)</sup>                   | 1990 | 2007  | 2008 | 2009 <sup>(2)</sup> | Unit                            | Rank in EU-27 <sup>(3)</sup> | Rank in EU-15 <sup>(3)</sup> |
|---|------|-------|------|---------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Total greenhouse gas emissions (GHG)          | 31.4 | 32.3  | 31.1 | n.a.                | Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq.         | n.a.                         | n.a.                         |
| GHG from international bunkers <sup>(4)</sup> | 0.5  | 0.3   | 0.3  | n.a.                | Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq.         | n.a.                         | n.a.                         |
| GHG per capita                                | 6.6  | 7.3   | 7.0  | n.a.                | t CO <sub>2</sub> -eq. / capita | n.a.                         | n.a.                         |
| GHG per GDP <sup>(5)</sup>                    | n.a. | 1 012 | 954  | n.a.                | g CO <sub>2</sub> -eq. / euro   |                              |                              |

#### Share of GHG emissions (excluding international bunkers) by main source and by gas in 2008 <sup>(1),(6)</sup>



| Key GHG trends | 1990–2008               |         | 2007–2008               |         | 1990–2009 <sup>(2)</sup> |      | 2008–2009 <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      | - 0.3                   | - 0.9 % | - 1.1                   | - 3.6 % | n.a.                     | n.a. | n.a.                     | n.a. |
| GHG per capita | 0.4                     | 6.6 %   | - 0.3                   | - 3.5 % | n.a.                     | n.a. | n.a.                     | n.a. |

#### Assessment of long-term GHG trend (1990–2008)

Overall decline of economic activities and energy consumption in the period 1991-1994, which was mainly the consequence of the war in Croatia, had directly caused the decline in total emissions of greenhouse gases in that period. With the entire national economy in transition process, some energy intensive industries reduced their activities or phased out certain productions (e.g. blast furnaces, primary aluminium production, coke plant). Emissions have started to increase in 1995 at an average rate of 3 percent per year, until 2007. Emissions have been reduced by 3.6 percent in 2008 regarding 2007. 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.

#### Assessment of short-term GHG trend (2007–2008)

The decrease in GHG emission is mainly due to favourable hydrological conditions which led to increase utilisation of hydropower by 27.0 %, as well as a slight decrease in cement and lime production. Road transport emissions decreased for the first time since 1992.

#### 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)

List and description of national policies and measures

[www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate/pam](http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate/pam)

<sup>(1)</sup> 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> Preliminary estimates reported by the country for total greenhouse gas emissions. EEA estimates in the case of EU-27, EU-15 and Slovakia.

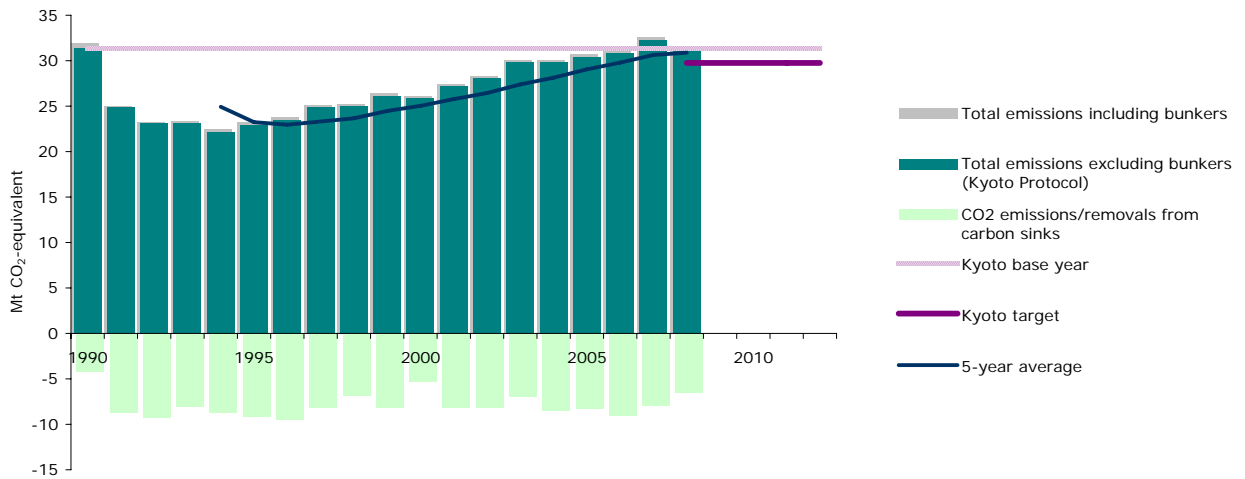
<sup>(3)</sup> Comparison of 2008 values, 1 = highest value among EU countries.

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

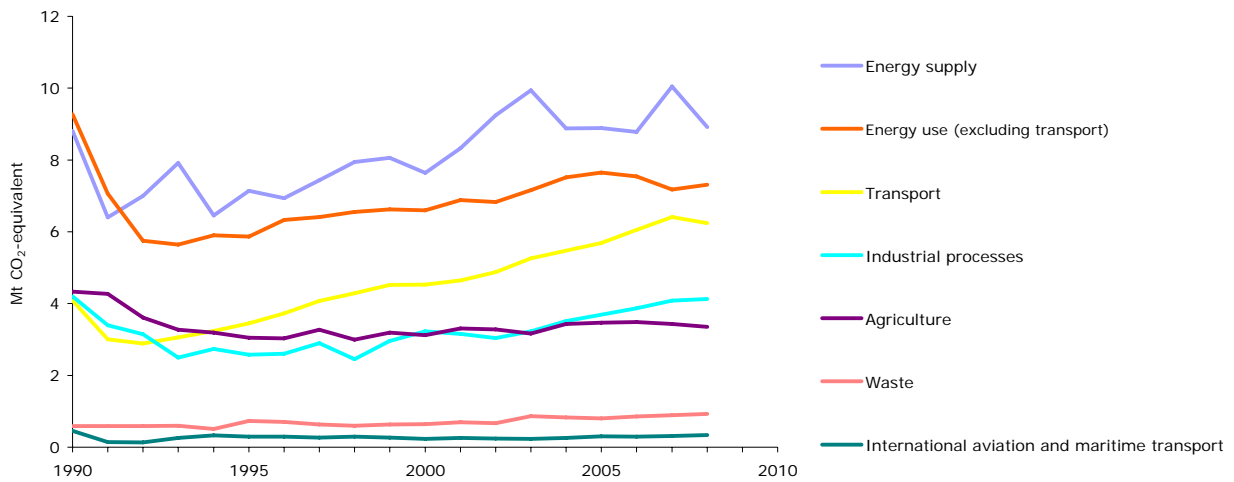
<sup>(5)</sup> GDP in constant 2000 prices - not suitable for a quantitative comparison between countries for the same year.

<sup>(6)</sup> LULUCF sector and emissions from international bunkers excluded. Due to independent rounding the sums do not necessarily add up.

**GHG trends 1990–2008 - total emissions and removals**



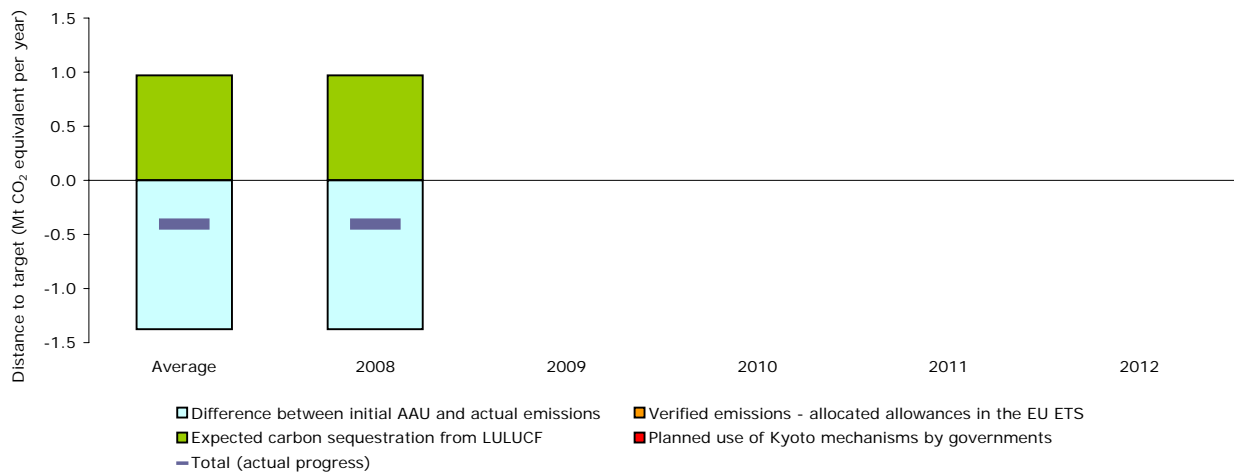
**GHG trends 1990–2008 - emissions by sector**



Note: updated sectoral projections, taking the effects of the economic crisis, will be presented in 2011

**Progress towards Kyoto target**

Emissions in Croatia in 2008 were 0.6 % 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 3.1 % of base-year level emissions. Taking all these effects into account, emissions in Croatia stand currently above their target level, by a gap representing 1.3 % of the base-year emissions.



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