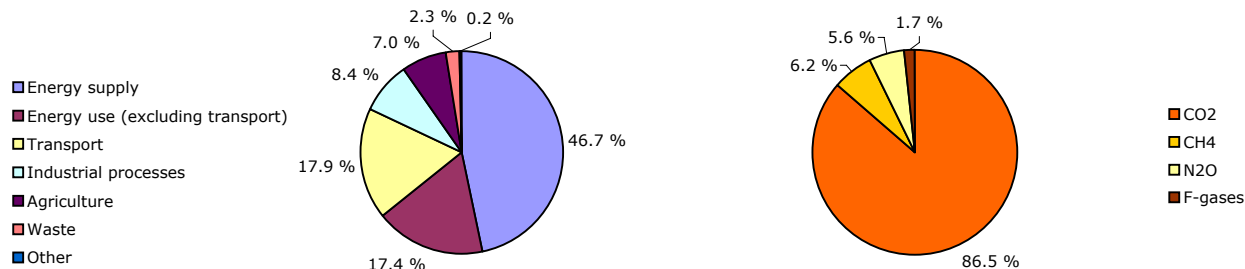


Key GHG data ⁽¹⁾	1990	2007	2008	2009 ⁽²⁾	Unit	Rank in EU-27 ⁽³⁾	Rank in EU-15 ⁽³⁾
Total greenhouse gas emissions (GHG)	103.3	131.9	126.9	n.a.	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	11	8
GHG from international bunkers ⁽⁴⁾	10.6	13.1	12.5	n.a.	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	8	8
GHG per capita	10.2	11.8	11.3	n.a.	t CO ₂ -eq. / capita	11	8
GHG per GDP ⁽⁵⁾	944	717	676	n.a.	g CO ₂ -eq. / euro		
Share of GHG in total EU-27 emissions	1.9 %	2.6 %	2.6 %	n.a.	%		
EU ETS verified emissions ⁽⁶⁾		72.7	69.9	63.7	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	9	7
Share of EU ETS verified emissions in total GHG		55.1 %	55.1 %	n.a.	%		
ETS verified emissions compared to annual allowances ⁽⁷⁾		2.2 %	9.7 %	0.7 %	%		

Share of GHG emissions (excluding international bunkers) by main source and by gas in 2008 ^{(1),(8)}



Key GHG trends	1990–2008		2007–2008		1990–2009 ⁽²⁾		2008–2009 ⁽²⁾	
	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	%	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	%	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	%	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	%
Total GHG	23.6	22.8 %	- 5.0	- 3.8 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
GHG per capita	1.1	10.9 %	- 0.5	- 4.1 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
EU ETS verified emissions - all installations			- 2.9	- 3.9 %			- 6.2	- 8.9 %
EU ETS verified emissions - constant scope ⁽⁹⁾			n.a.	n.a.			- 6.2	- 8.9 %

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

The living standards improvement, due to the economic development of the period 1990–2007, the important growth of the services sector and the introduction of natural gas in the Greek energy system represent the basic factors affecting emissions trends from Energy. The substantial increase of GHG emissions from road transport is directly linked to the increase of vehicles fleet but also to the increase of transportation activity. Emissions from industrial processes in 2008 accounted for 8.4 % of the total emissions (without LULUCF) and increased by approximately 10.69 % compared to 1990 levels. Intense fluctuation is observed mainly due to the cease of HCFC-22 production. Emissions reduction from agricultural sector is mainly due to the reduction of N₂O emissions from agricultural soils, because of the reduction in the use of synthetic nitrogen fertilizers. Emissions have started levelling off since 2005.

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

Emissions decreased in all major sectors, including transport. In the agriculture sector emissions decreased most (by 7 %) due to a reduction in the use of synthetic nitrogen fertilizers.

Source and additional information

Greenhouse gas emission data and EU ETS data

www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate/data-viewers

List and description of national policies and measures

www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate/pam

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

⁽³⁾ Comparison of 2008 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 quantitative comparison between countries for the same year.

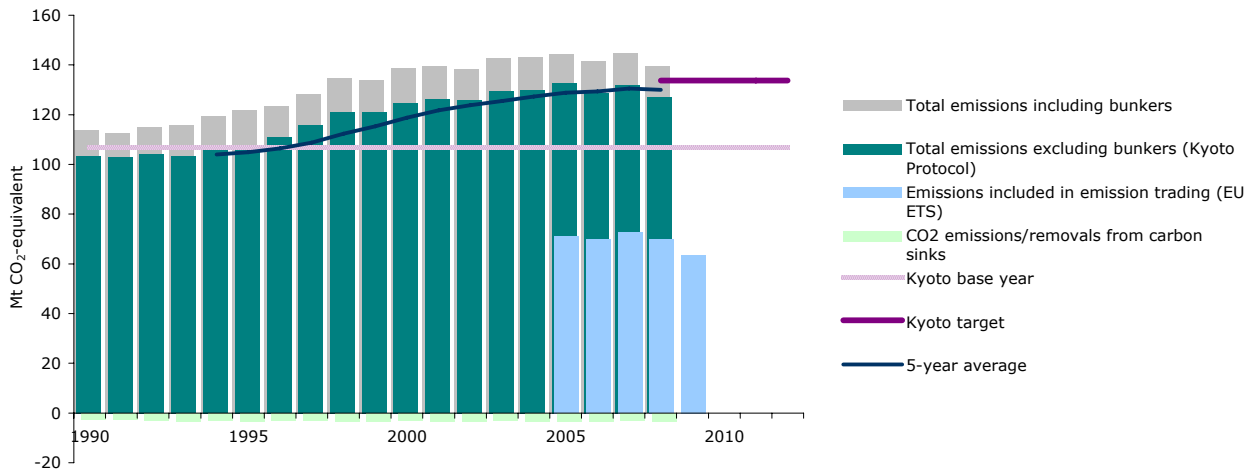
⁽⁶⁾ All installations included. This includes new entrants and closures. Data from the community independent transaction log (CITL) released on 29 April 2009 for the reporting years 2005 and 2006, 11 May 2009 for the reporting year 2007 and data as of 17 May 2010 for the reporting year 2008 and 2009. The CITL regularly receives new information (including delayed verified emissions data, new entrants and closures) so the figures shown may change over time.

⁽⁷⁾ "+" and "-" mean that verified emissions exceeded allowances or were below allowances, respectively. Annual allowances include allocated allowances and allowances auctioned during the same year.

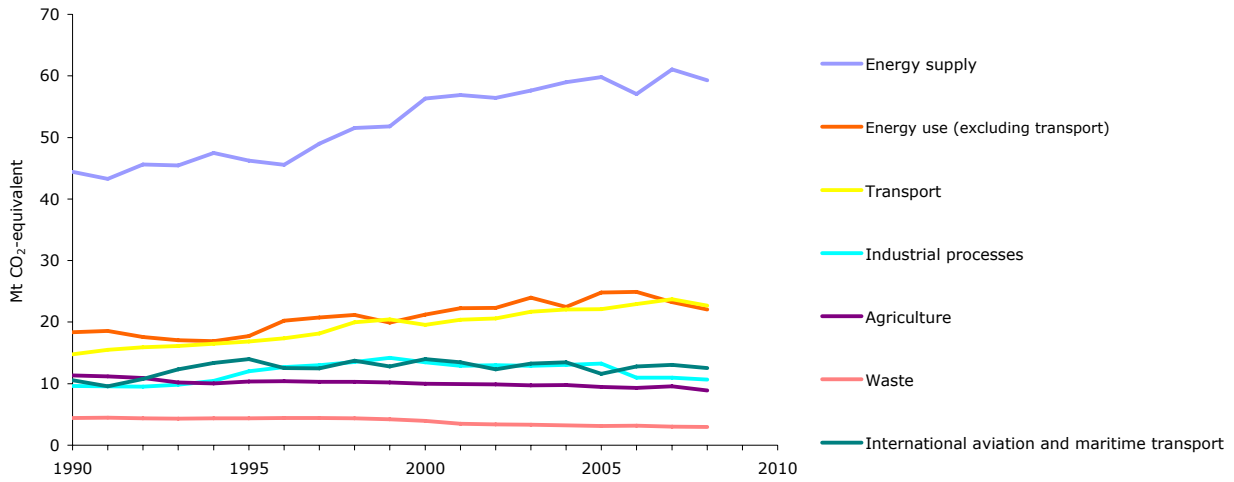
⁽⁸⁾ LULUCF sector and emissions from international bunkers excluded. Due to independent rounding the sums do not necessarily add up.

⁽⁹⁾ Constant scope: includes only those installations with verified emissions available for the two most recent years (2008 and 2009).

GHG trends 1990–2008 - total emissions and removals



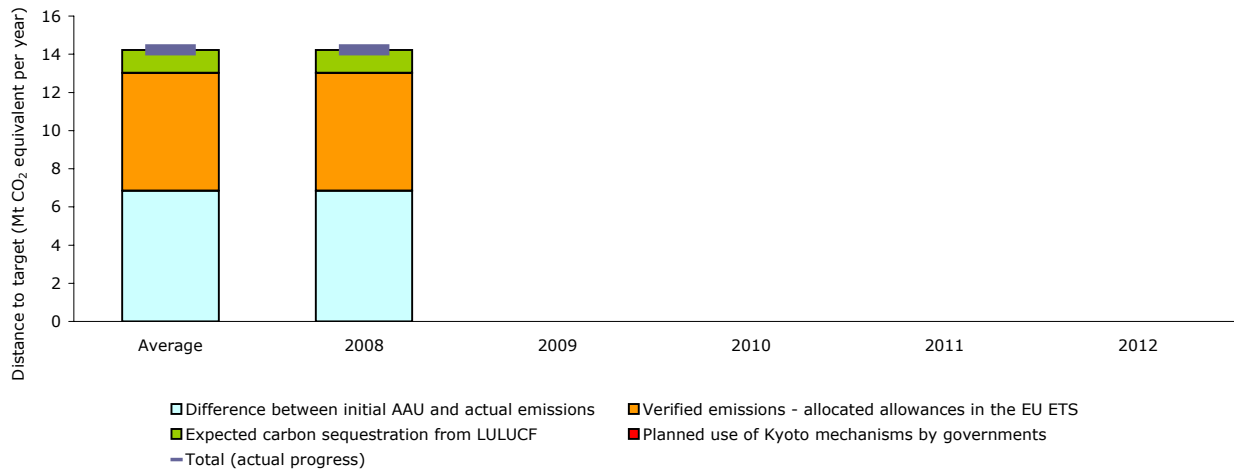
GHG trends 1990–2008 - emissions by sector



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

Progress towards Kyoto target

Emissions in Greece in 2008 were 18.6 % higher than the base-year level, well below the burden-sharing target of 25 % for the period 2008–2012. Operators of installations covered by the EU ETS had to surrender more allowances than were issued to the EU ETS, increasing the countries assigned amount by 5.8 % of base-year level emissions. LULUCF activities are expected to decrease net emissions by 1.1 % of base-year level emissions. Taking all these effects into account, emissions in the sectors not covered by the EU ETS in Greece stand currently below their target level, by a gap representing 13.3 % of the base-year emissions.



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