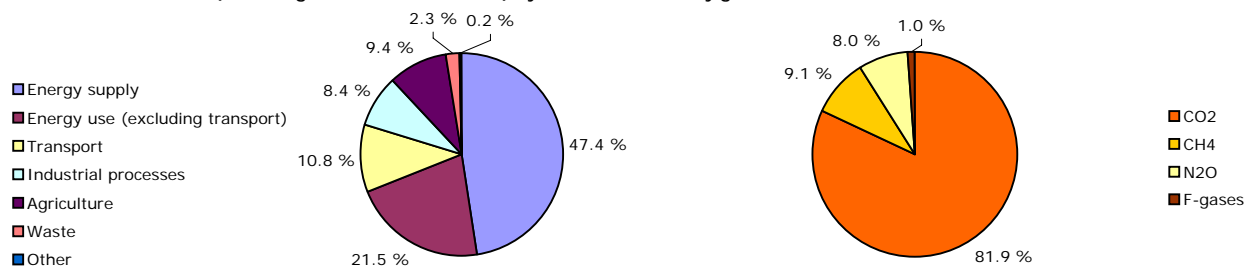


Key GHG data <sup>(1)</sup>	1990	2007	2008	2009 <sup>(2)</sup>	Unit	Rank in EU-27 <sup>(3)</sup>	Rank in EU-15 <sup>(3)</sup>
Total greenhouse gas emissions (GHG)	453.3	399.9	395.6	n.a.	Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq.	6	n.a.
GHG from international bunkers <sup>(4)</sup>	1.9	2.1	2.4	n.a.	Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq.	15	n.a.
GHG per capita	11.9	10.5	10.4	n.a.	t CO <sub>2</sub> -eq. / capita	14	n.a.
GHG per GDP <sup>(5)</sup>	3 538	1 631	1 536	n.a.	g CO <sub>2</sub> -eq. / euro		
Share of GHG in total EU-27 emissions	8.1 %	7.9 %	8.0 %	n.a.	%		
EU ETS verified emissions <sup>(6)</sup>		209.6	204.1	191.0	Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq.	4	n.a.
Share of EU ETS verified emissions in total GHG		52.4 %	51.6 %	n.a.	%		
ETS verified emissions compared to annual allowances <sup>(7)</sup>		- 11.8 %	1.6 %	- 5.0 %	%		

#### Share of GHG emissions (excluding international bunkers) by main source and by gas in 2008 <sup>(1),(8)</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	- 57.8	- 12.7 %	- 4.3	- 1.1 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
GHG per capita	- 1.5	- 12.9 %	- 0.1	- 1.1 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
EU ETS verified emissions - all installations			- 5.5	- 2.6 %			- 13.1	- 6.4 %
EU ETS verified emissions - constant scope <sup>(9)</sup>			n.a.	n.a.			- 13.1	- 6.4 %

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

Between 1988 and 1990, emissions decreased dramatically, triggered by significant economical changes, especially in heavy industry, related to political transformation from a centralized to market economy. Emissions continued to decline up to 1993, thereafter rising and peaking in 1996 as a result of modernization processes implemented in heavy industry and other sectors and dynamic economic growth. The succeeding years are characterised by a slow decline in emissions until to 2002 as a result of energy efficiency policies and measures, followed by a slight increase up to 2006 caused by sustained economic development. Emissions slightly decreased in 2007 and 2008.

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

The slight decrease in total emissions resulted from two opposing trends: the large reductions in emissions from energy industries (especially from public electricity and heat production, manufacture of solid fuels and other energy industries) and energy use in iron and steel industries were compensated by important increases in emissions from road transport and iron and steel production. The decrease in emissions from energy use may be due to a milder winter in 2008 compared to 2007.

#### 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.

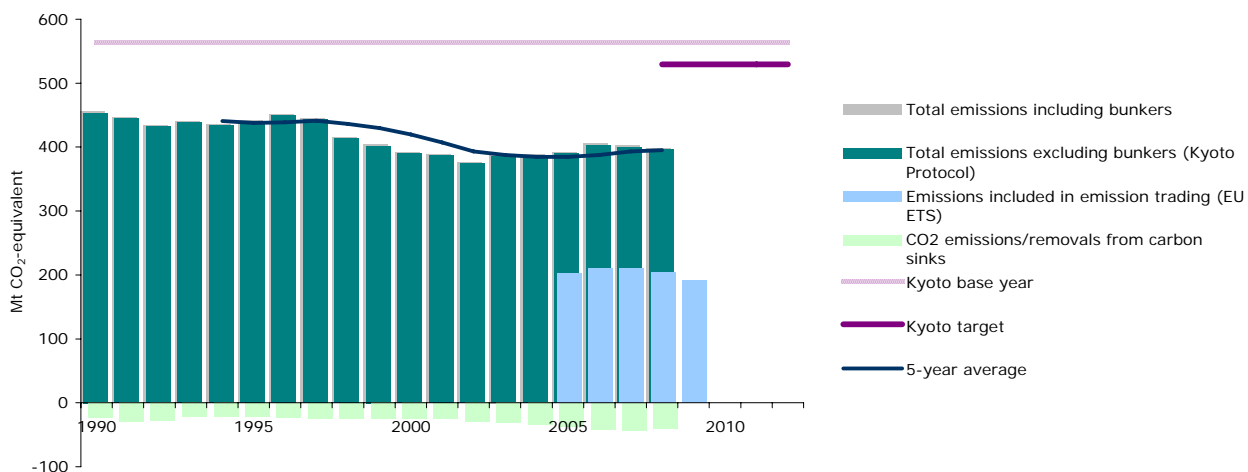
<sup>(6)</sup> All installations included. This includes new entrants and closures. Data from the community independent transaction log (CITL) released on 29 April 2009 for the reporting years 2005 and 2006, 11 May 2009 for the reporting year 2007 and data as of 17 May 2010 for the reporting year 2008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

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

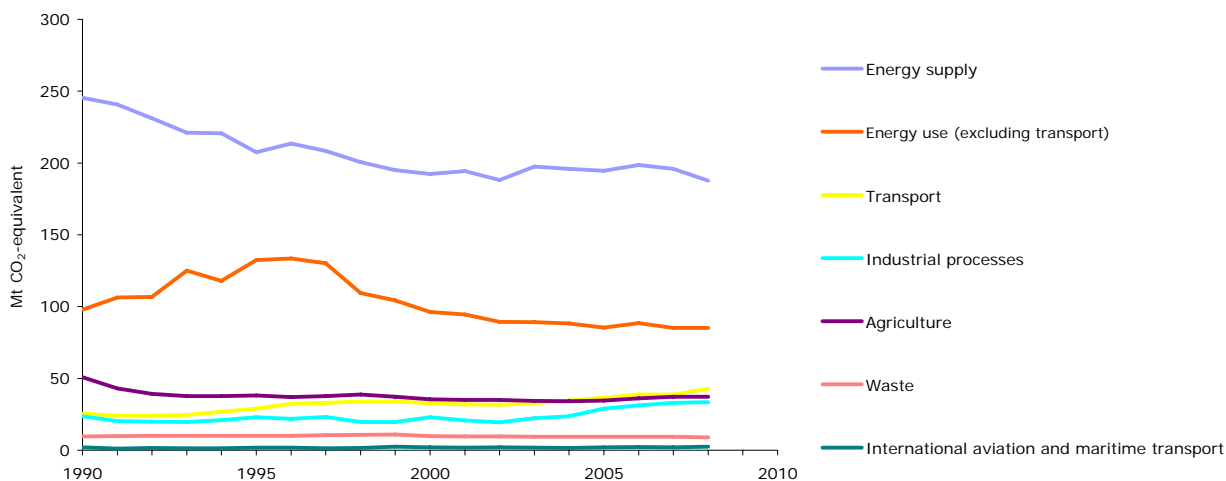
<sup>(8)</sup> LULUCF sector and emissions from international bunkers excluded. Due to independent rounding the sums do not necessarily add up.

<sup>(9)</sup> 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**



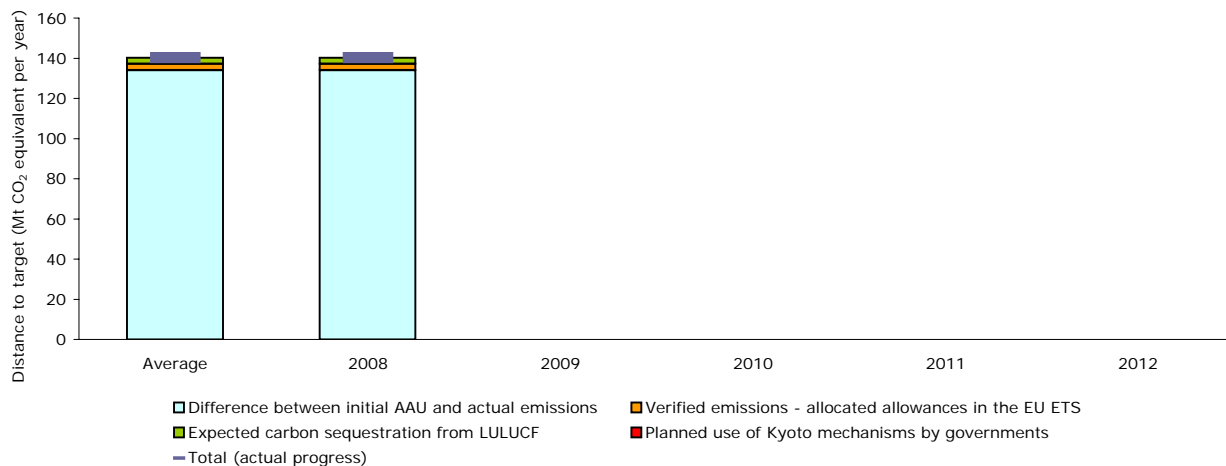
**GHG trends 1990–2008 - emissions by sector**



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

**Progress towards Kyoto target**

Emissions in Poland in 2008 were 29.8 % lower than the base-year level, well below the Kyoto target of -6 % 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 0.6 % of base-year level emissions. LULUCF activities are expected to decrease net emissions by 0.5 % of base-year level emissions. Taking all these effects in to account, emissions in the sectors not covered by the EU ETS in Poland stand currently below their target level, by a gap representing 24.9 % of the base-year emissions.



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