

EEA Report No 5/2007

Greenhouse Gas Emission Trends & Projections in Europe 2007

Tracking Progress Towards Kyoto Targets

1. Ireland Has Chosen 1995 As The Base Year For HFC's, PFC's & SF₆

Table 2.1 Base years for the EU-15 and individual countries

EU-15 Member States	CO₂, CH₄, N₂O	HFCs, PFCs, SF₆
Austria	1990	1990
Belgium	1990	1995
Denmark	1990	1995
Finland	1990	1995
France	1990	1990
Germany	1990	1995
Greece	1990	1995
Ireland	1990	1995
Italy	1990	1990
Luxembourg	1990	1995
Netherlands	1990	1995
Portugal	1990	1995
Spain	1990	1995
Sweden	1990	1995
United Kingdom	1990	1995
EU-15	1990	1990, 1995 *
New Member States	CO₂, CH₄, N₂O	HFCs, PFCs, SF₆
Bulgaria	1988	1995
Cyprus	Not relevant	Not relevant
Czech Republic	1990	1995
Estonia	1990	1995
Hungary	1985-1987	1995
Latvia	1990	1995
Lithuania	1990	1995
Malta	Not relevant	Not relevant
Poland	1988	1995
Romania	1989	1989
Slovak Republic	1990	1990
Slovenia	1986	1995
Other EEA member and cooperating countries	CO₂, CH₄, N₂O	HFCs, PFCs, SF₆
Croatia **	1990	1990
Iceland	1990	1990
Liechtenstein	1990	1990
Norway	1990	1990
Turkey	Not relevant	Not relevant

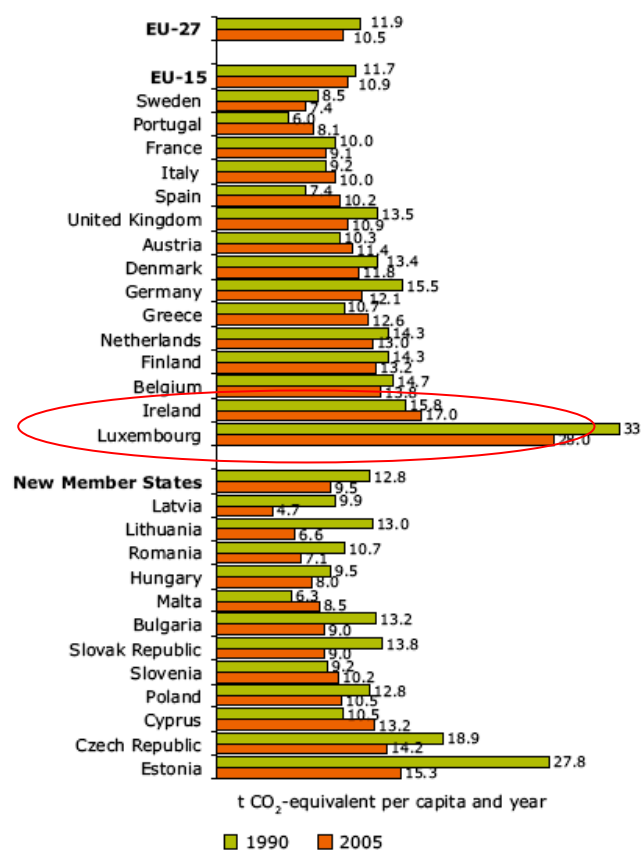
Note: * 1990 (Austria, France, Italy), 1995 (other Member States).

** Croatia's base-year emissions include an additional 3.5 Mt CO₂ eq, in accordance with Decision 7/CP.12 of the Conference of the Parties under the UNFCCC.

Source: EEA, 2007b.

2. Ireland's Per Capita Greenhouse Gas Emissions Are High

Figure 3.3 Greenhouse gas emissions *per capita* of EU-27 Member States for 1990 and 2005

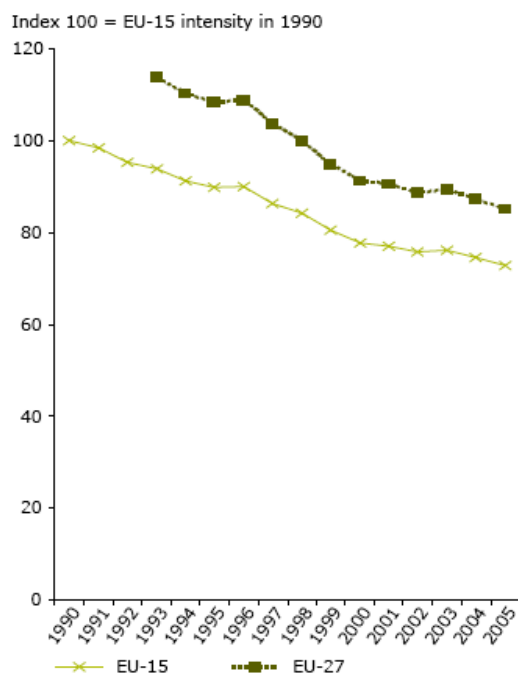


Source: EEA, based on EU Member States greenhouse gas inventories; Eurostat.

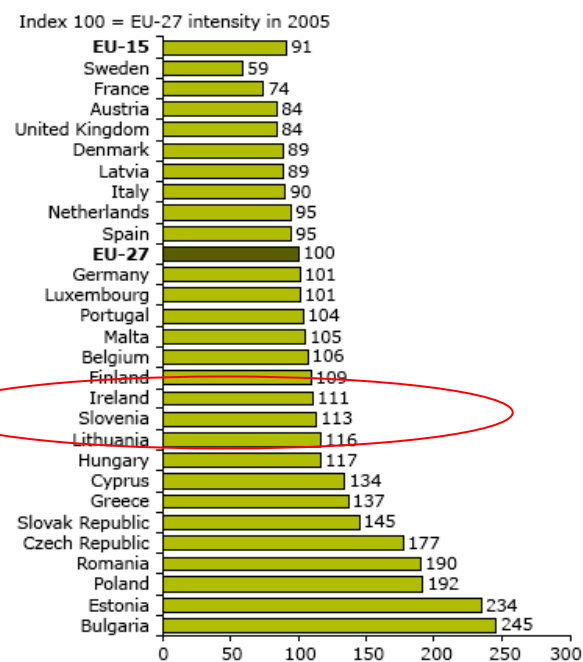
3. Ireland's Per GDP Greenhouse Gas Emissions Are High

Figure 3.4 Greenhouse gas emissions intensity of EU-15 and EU-27 economies and of their Member States

Change in greenhouse gas emissions per GDP in the EU, 1990–2005



Greenhouse gas emissions per GDP in the EU in 2005 relative to EU-27



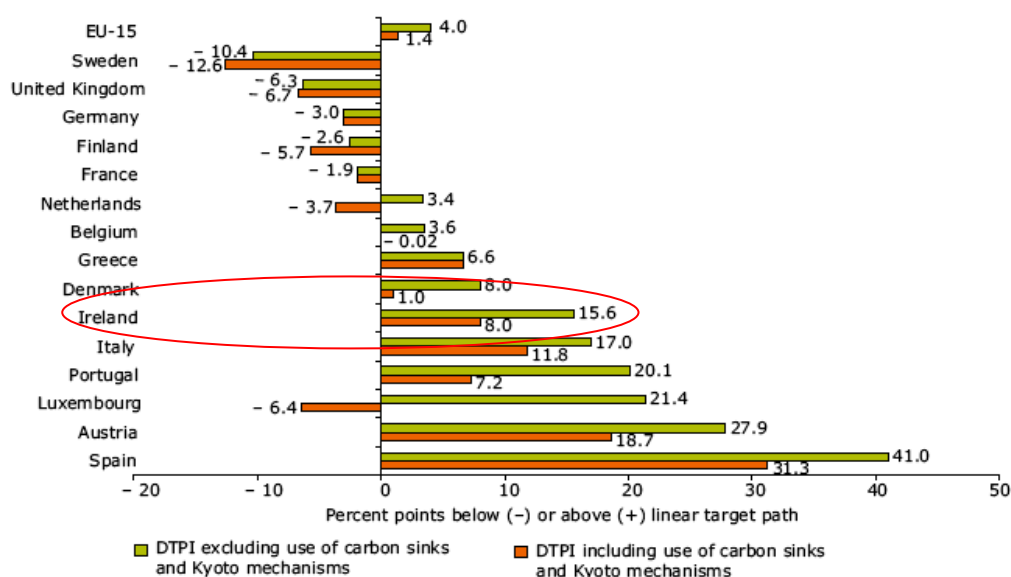
Note: The chart on the left shows the change in the economic intensity of greenhouse gases (i.e. greenhouse gases divided by GDP) between 1990 and 2005. GDP is measured in constant prices. It is expressed as an index where the intensity in 1990 for the EU-15 equals 100. The EU-27 intensity is relative to the EU-15 and starts in 1993 because of missing data for a few Member States. A trend line below 100 indicates there has been a relative decoupling of greenhouse gases from economic growth.

The chart on the right shows the greenhouse gas economic intensity (i.e. greenhouse gases divided by GDP) for each country in 2005 relative to the EU-27 (index = 100). GDP here is measured in purchasing power standards. These are currency conversion rates that both convert to a common currency and equalise the purchasing power of different currencies. They eliminate the differences in price levels between countries, allowing meaningful volume comparisons of GDP. They are a suitable unit for benchmarking country performance in a particular year.

Source: EEA, based on EU Member States greenhouse gas inventories; Eurostat; Ameco database, European Commission.

4. Ireland's 'Real' Distance-To-Target (no sinks/mechanisms) Is High

Figure 4.3 Distance-to-target-path indicator for EU-15 Member States in 2005



Note: The distance-to-target-path indicator (DTPI) measures the deviation in percentage points of actual emissions in 2005 from a (hypothetical) linear path between base-year emissions and the burden-sharing target for 2010. A positive value suggests an underachievement and a negative value an overachievement by 2005. The DTPI is used as an early indication of progress towards the Kyoto and Member States burden-sharing targets.

Source: EEA, based on EU-15 Member States greenhouse gas inventories and projections.