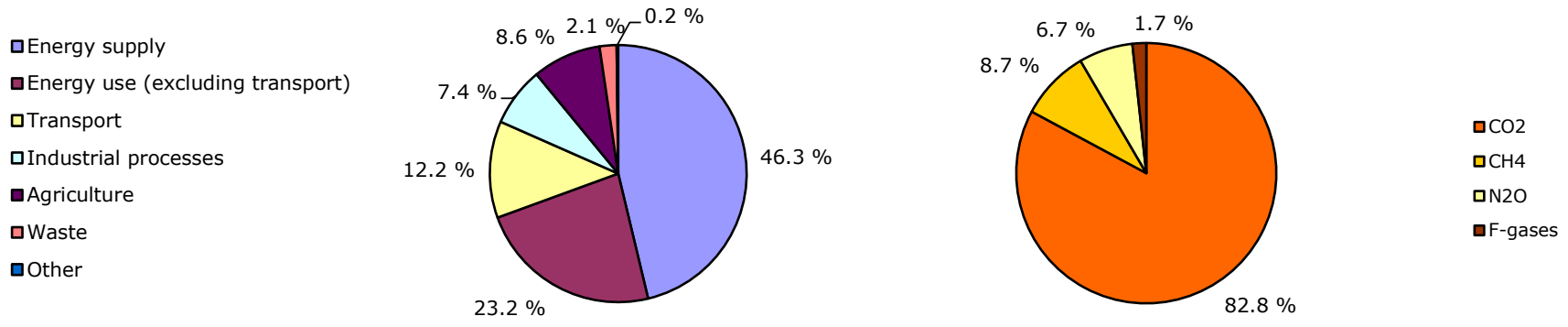
GHG trends and projections in Poland

European Environment Agency

Key GHG data ([1])	1990	2008	2009	2010	2011 ([2])	2012	1990–2011	2010–2011 ([2])
Average 2008–2012 target under the Kyoto Protocol (Mt CO_2-eq.)		529.6	529.6	529.6	529.6	529.6		
Total GHG emissions (Mt CO_2-eq.)	457.4	401.3	381.8	400.9	409.3	n.a.	-10.5%	2.1%
GHG from international bunkers ([3]) (Mt CO_2-eq.)	1.9	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.0	n.a.	3.8%	-15.6%
GHG per capita (t CO_2-eq. / capita)	12.0	10.5	10.0	10.5	10.7	n.a.	-10.9%	2.0%
GHG per GDP (constant prices) ([4]) (g CO_2-eq. / euro)	3 157	1 377	1 289	1 303	1 275	n.a.	-59.6%	-2.1%
Share of GHG in total EU-27 emissions (%)	8.2 %	8.1 %	8.3 %	8.5 %	8.9 %	n.a.	8.6%	4.8%
EU ETS allocated allowances (free + auctioning)		201.0	202.0	205.6	205.6	n.a.		0.0%
EU ETS verified emissions - all installations ([5]) (Mt CO_2-eq.)		204.1	191.2	199.7	203.0	n.a.		1.7%
EU ETS verified emissions - constant scope ([6]) (Mt CO_2-eq.)		203.9	190.8	199.2	202.1	n.a.		1.5%
Share of EU ETS verified emissions (all install.) in total GHG (%)		50.9 %	50.1 %	49.8 %	49.6 %	n.a.		-0.4%
ETS verified emissions compared to annual allowances ([7]) (%)		101.5%	94.6%	97.1%	98.7%	n.a.		1.7%
GHG emissions in the non-ETS sectors		197.2	190.6	201.1	206.3	n.a.		2.6%
Equivalent annual target for non-ETS GHG emissions		328.6	327.6	324.0	324.0	n.a.		0.0%

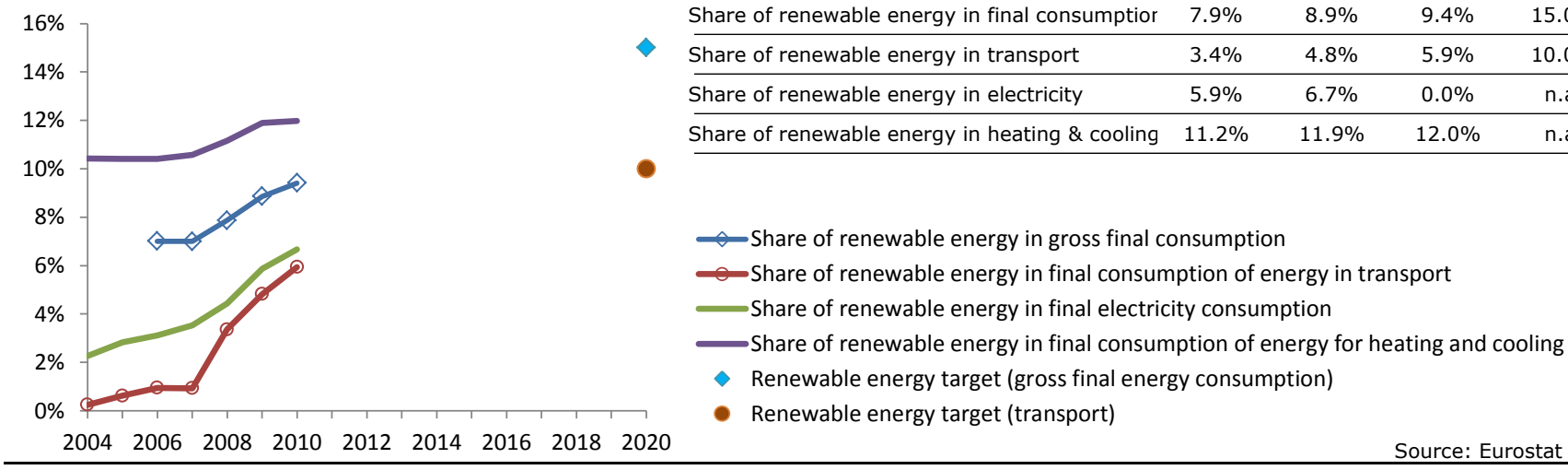
Share of GHG emissions (excluding international bunkers) by main source and by gas in 2010 ([1]) ([8])



Assessment of short-term GHG trend (2009–2010)

Compared to 2009 emissions increased by 5.0% in 2010. Increasing emissions from households and services as well as from electricity and heat production, and industry (in particular iron and steel and cement production) were the main reasons for emission growth. The emission increases from households and services are - at least partly - due to colder winter months compared to 2009. Growing emissions from electricity and heat production reflect the colder winter for district heating and increasing electricity consumption which was mainly met by coal-fired thermal power production. Emissions from iron and steel production recovered in 2010 after the decline of the international steel market in 2009; in 2010 steel production in Poland was 12 % higher than in 2009.

Key data and trends on renewable energy	2008	2009	2010	2020 target
Share of renewable energy in final consumptior	7.9%	8.9%	9.4%	15.0%
Share of renewable energy in transport	3.4%	4.8%	5.9%	10.0%
Share of renewable energy in electricity	5.9%	6.7%	0.0%	n.a.
Share of renewable energy in heating & cooling	11.2%	11.9%	12.0%	n.a.



Source: Eurostat

Source and additional information

Greenhouse gas emission data and EU ETS data www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate/data-viewers

([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]) Based on national estimate of 2011 emissions.

([3]) International bunkers: international aviation and international maritime transport.

([4]) Gross domestic product (GDP) in 2005 market prices - not suitable for a ranking or quantitative comparison between countries for the same year. GDP information for the year 1990 is not available for some countries. For this reason, the 'GHG per GDP' values presented in the '1990' column correspond to the following years: 1991 (EU-15, Bulgaria, Germany, Hungary and Malta), 1992 (Slovakia), 1993 (EU-27 and Estonia) and 1995 (Croatia). Source GDP: Annual macro-economic database (AMECO), European Commission, 2012.

([5]) All installations included. This includes new entrants and closures. Data from the community independent transaction log (CITL) as of 31 July 2012. The CITL regularly receives new information (including delayed verified emissions data, new entrants and closures) so the figures shown may change over time.

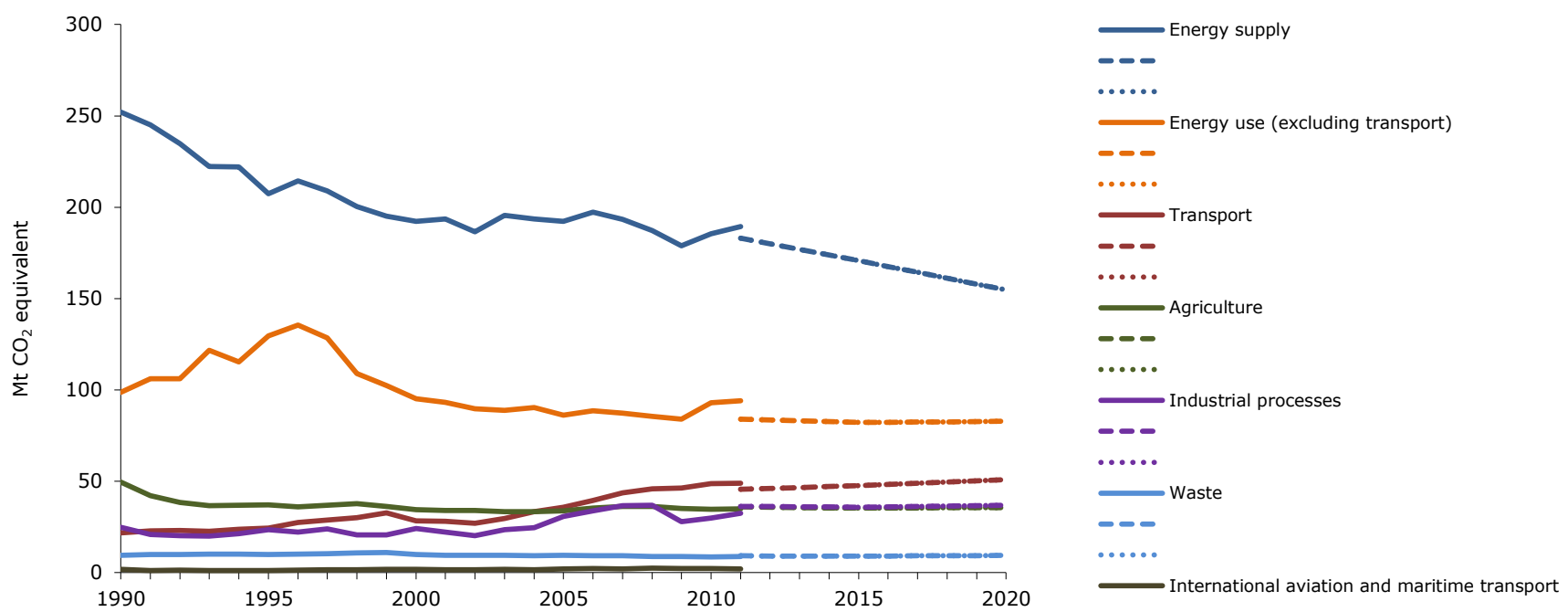
([6]) Constant scope: includes only those installations with verified emissions available for 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011.

([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 may not necessarily add up.

GHG trends and projections 1990–2020 — total emissions

GHG trends and projections 1990–2020 — emissions by sector

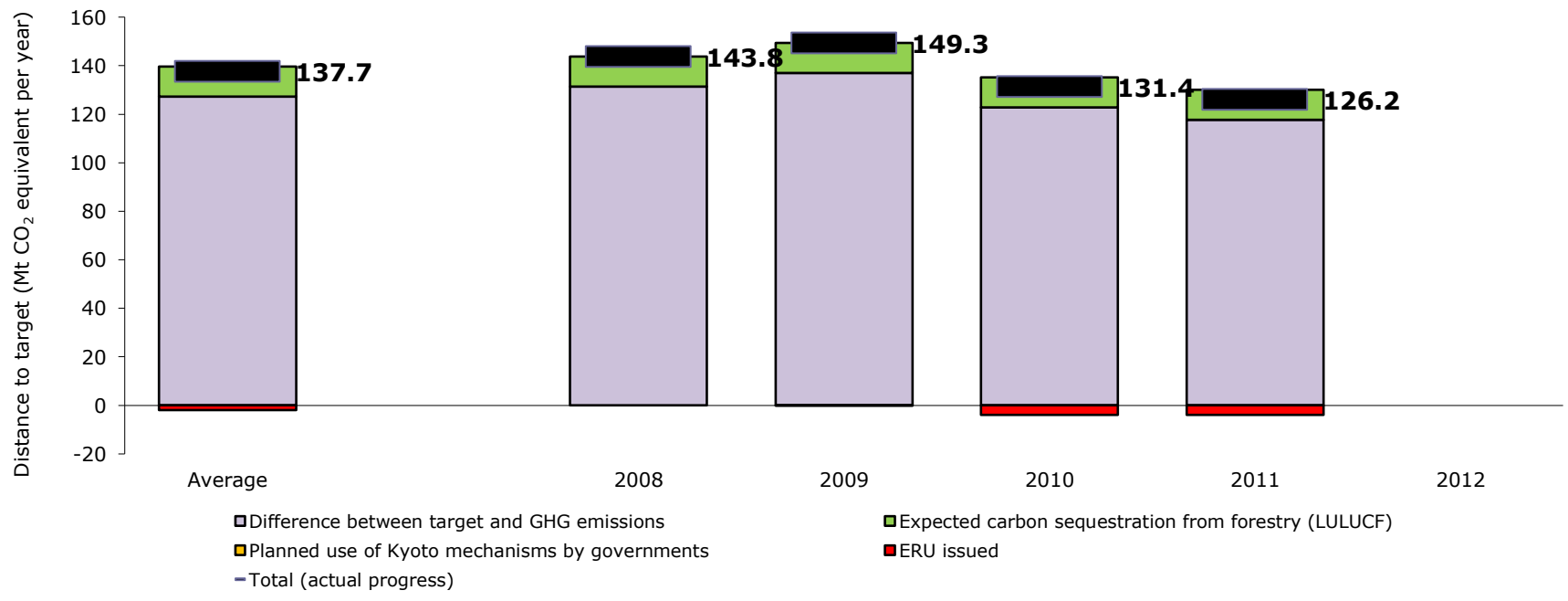


Note: GHG emission projections are represent either through dashed lines (with existing measures) or dotted lines (additional measures).

Source: National GHG inventory report, 2012; national proxy estimate of 2011 GHG emissions; national GHG projection data submitted in 2011.

Progress towards Kyoto target

Average 2008–2011 emissions in Poland were 29.3 % lower than the base-year level, well below the Kyoto target of -6 % for the period 2008–2012. In the sectors not covered by the EU ETS, emissions were significantly lower than their respective target, by an amount equivalent to 22.6 % of base-year emissions. LULUCF activities are expected to decrease net emissions by an annual amount equivalent to 2.2 % of base-year level emissions. Taking all these effects into account, average emissions in the sectors not covered by the EU ETS in Poland were standing below their target level, by a gap representing 24.4 % of the base-year emissions. Poland was therefore on track towards its Kyoto target by the end of 2011.



Note: The difference between target and GHG emissions concerns the sectors not covered by the EU ETS. A positive value indicates emissions lower than the average target.