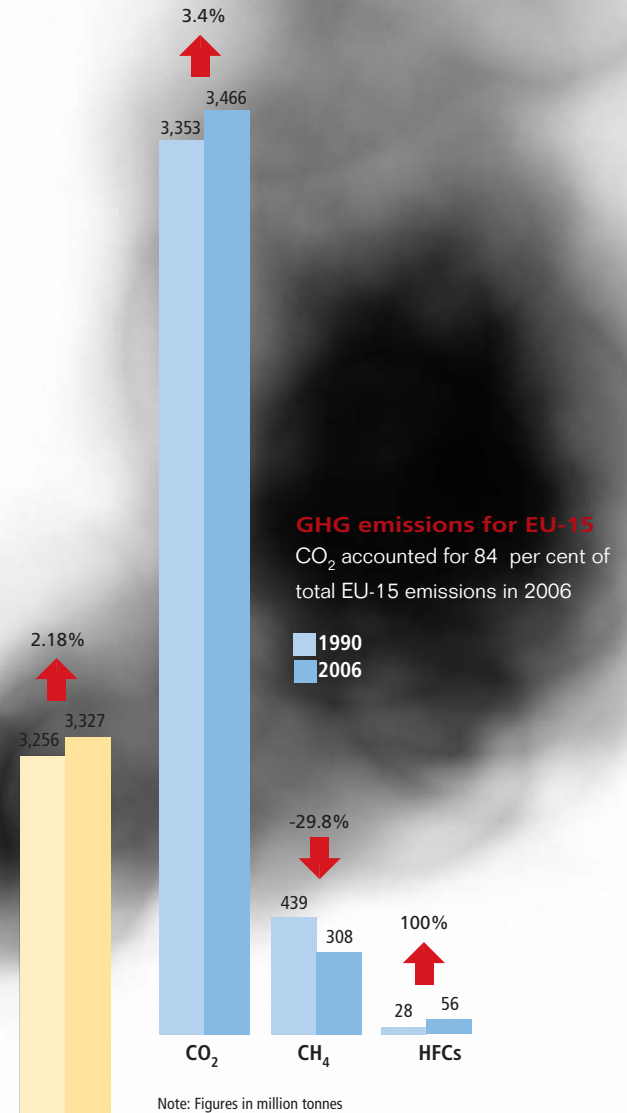


GHG inventory

Of the 27 EU countries, 15 continue to be major emitters

- Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in EU-27 decreased by 7.7 per cent between 1990 and 2006, while in 2005-2006, emissions decreased by 0.3 per cent (in 2007, EU-27 made a commitment to achieve at least 20 per cent reduction of GHG emissions by 2020 compared to 1990).
- In 2006, GHG emissions in EU-15 were 2.2 per cent below 1990 while emissions decreased by 0.8 per cent between 2005 and 2006 (under the Kyoto Protocol, EU-15 agreed to reduce its GHG emissions by 8 per cent by 2008–2012, from base year levels).
- **Trends EU-15/27**
 - In 1990, EU-15 was responsible for 76.2 per cent of EU-27's total GHG emissions, which increased to 80.7 per cent in 2006
 - Emissions in EU-27 decreased more between 1990 and 2006, compared to EU-15. This was primarily due to decreases in emissions from public electricity and heat production whereas emissions in these sectors increased in EU-15. Significant differences can also be observed for energy-related CO₂ emissions from manufacturing industries and construction excluding iron and steel (decreases in the EU-27 were higher than in the EU-15), for CO₂ emissions from households and services and for N₂O emissions from agricultural soils. In contrast, CO₂ emissions from road transport increased more in EU-27 than in EU-15.
- Between 2005 and 2006, EU-15 emissions dropped by 0.8 per cent. But there were substantial increases as well
- The 0.8 per cent drop in EU-15's total emissions was because of:
 - Warmer weather conditions that decreased the number of heating days
 - Lower CO₂ emissions from petroleum refining mainly in Italy and the UK
 - Lower N₂O emissions from nitric acid production mainly in Germany
 - Decrease in N₂O emissions from adipic acid production (used, among others, in nylon)
- Substantial increases were reported in:
 - CO₂ emissions from public electricity and heat production that increased by 0.6 per cent in Denmark, Finland and the UK. In Denmark and Finland, this was mainly due to increased electricity production in coal-fired power stations and decreased net imports of electricity
 - HFC (hydro fluoro carbon) emissions from refrigeration and air conditioning increased by 9.1 per cent which was mainly in France and Germany. Emissions in 2005-06 decreased by 0.3 per cent in EU-27



Emission trends of EU member states

Germany in the lead act

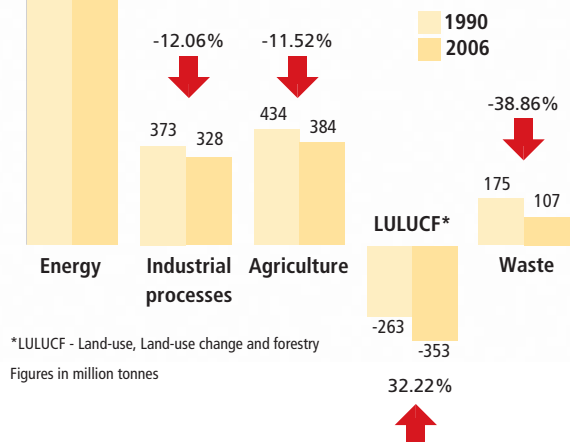
Country	1990 (in million tonnes, MT)	2006 (in MT)	Change 1990-2006 (%)	Kyoto Protocol and EU targets 2008-2012 (%)
Germany	1,227.7	1,004.8	-18.2	-21
UK	768.5	652.3	-15.1	-12.5
Italy	516.9	567.9	9.9	-6.5
Spain	287.7	433.3	50.6	15
Latvia	26.5	11.6	-56.1	-8

EU 15: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, the UK

EU-27: EU 15+ Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia

Sectoral break-up of emissions and removals

Energy accounted for 80.1 per cent of total EU-15 emissions in 2006



Source: Annual European Community GHG inventory 1990-2006