Country fact sheet: Croatia

1. Total greenhouse gas emissions

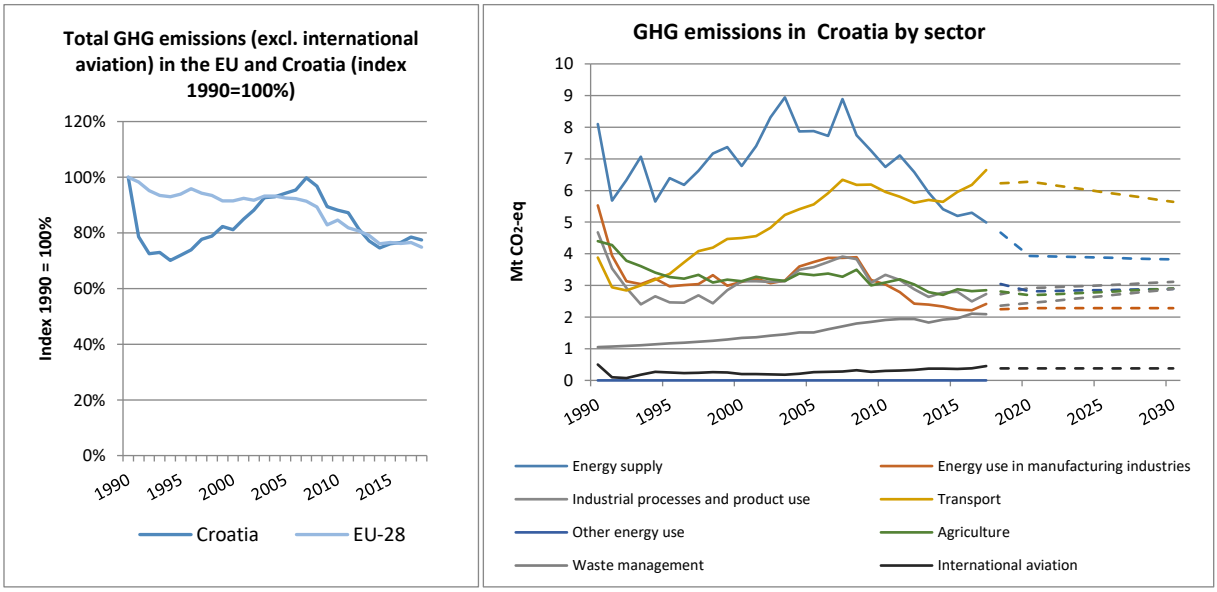

Figure 1: Left hand side: Total greenhouse gas emissions (excl. international aviation) 1990-2018 (index 1990 = 100 %). Right hand side: Greenhouse gas emissions by sector[1] – historical emissions 1990-2017, projections 2018-2030 (Mt CO_2-eq).

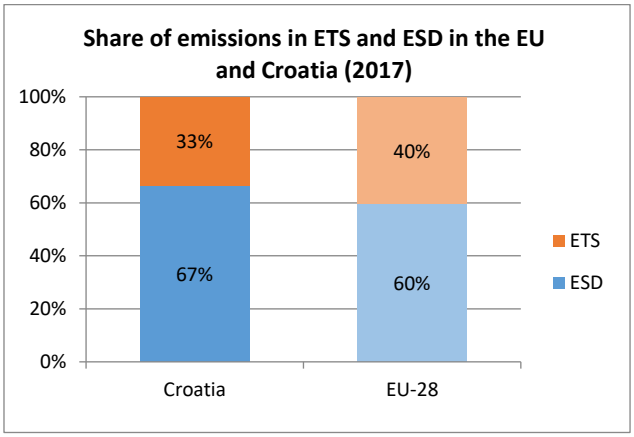

Figure 2: Share of emissions covered by the ETS and the ESD (2017).[2]

[1] The sectors in the figure correspond to the following IPCC sectors: Energy supply: 1A1, 1B and 1C. Energy use in manufacturing industries: 1A2. Industrial processes and product use: 2. Transport: 1A3. Other energy use: 1A4, 1A5 and 6. Agriculture: 3. Waste: 5. International aviation: memo item.

[2] Excluding international aviation, CO_2 from domestic aviation and NF_3.

2. ETS emissions

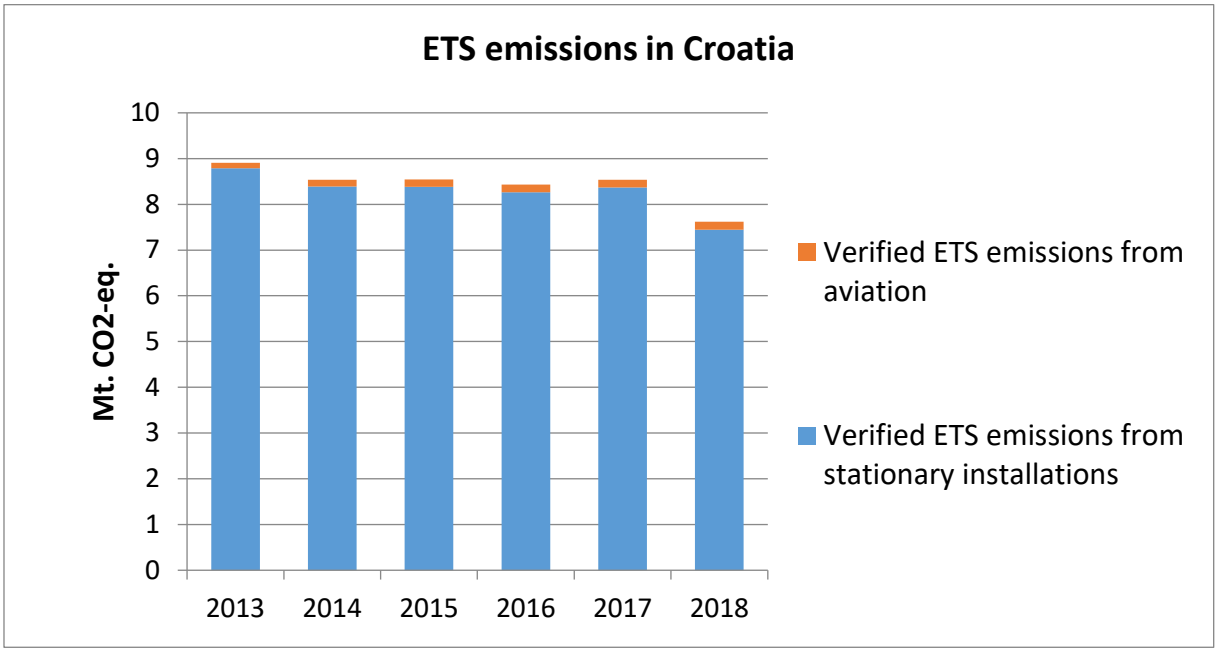

Figure 3: ETS emissions 2005-2018 (Mt CO_2-eq).[3]

3. Emissions in Effort Sharing sectors

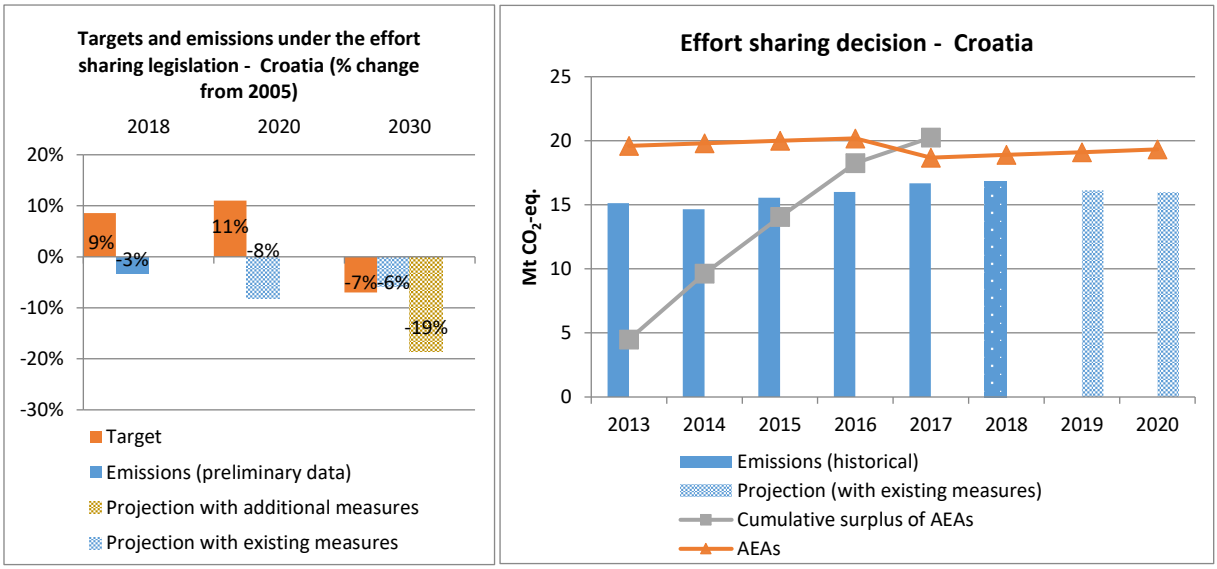

Figure 4: Left hand side: Emissions and targets under the Effort Sharing Decision/ Effort Sharing Regulation 2018, 2020 and 2030 as percentage change from 2005. Right hand side: Emissions, annual emission allocations (AEAs) and accumulated surplus/ deficit of AEAs under the Effort Sharing Decision 2013-2020 (Mt CO_2-eq).

[3] Croatia joined the ETS in 2013.

4. Land use, land use change and forestry

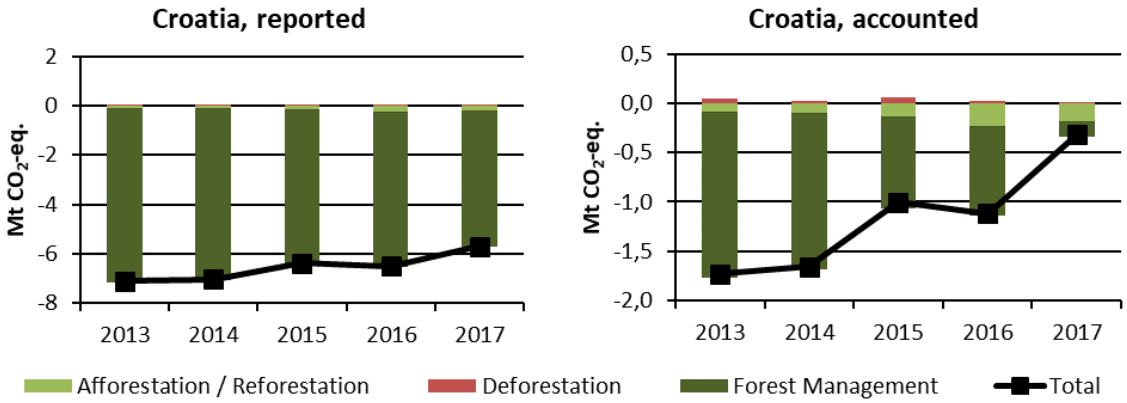

Figure 5: Reported and accounted emissions and removals from LULUCF (Mt CO_2-eq.)[4]

Reported quantities under the Kyoto Protocol for Croatia show net removals of, on average, -6.6 Mt CO_2-eq for the period 2013 to 2017. In this regard, Croatia contributes with 1.6% to the annual average sink of -411.9 Mt CO_2-eq of the EU-28. Accounting for the same period depicts net credits of, on average, -1.2 Mt CO_2-eq, which corresponds to 1.0% of the EU-28 accounted sink of -111.9 Mt CO_2-eq. Reported net removals show a decrease between 2014 and 2017. Accounted net credits reveal a significant decrease for the same period.

Removals by Forest Management dominate reported quantities, which show a noticeable decrease between 2014 and 2017. Removals by Afforestation/Reforestation and emissions by Deforestation play a negligible role in the overall emission budget of the LULUCF sector.

Credits by Forest Management dominate the accounts followed by credits by Afforestation/Deforestation and debits by Deforestation. Croatia shows a marked decrease in their accounted credits, mainly due to a drop in credits by Forest Management activity, down to the level of credits from Afforestation/Reforestation in 2017.

[4] The differences between reported and accounted emissions from LULUCF under the Kyoto Protocol are described in the '*explanatory note on LULUCF – accounted and reported quantities under the Kyoto Protocol*'.

Data sources

Figure 1: Annual European Union greenhouse gas inventory 1990–2017 (EEA greenhouse gas data viewer: https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/data-viewers/greenhouse-gases-viewer). *Approximated EU greenhouse gas inventory 2017* (European Environment Agency). Member States national projections, reviewed by the European Environment Agency.

Figure 2: Verified ETS emissions abstracted from European Union Transaction Log 21.10.2019 (EEA ETS data viewer: https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/dashboards/emissions-trading-viewer-1). ESD data from European Commission: *Commission Implementing Decision (EU) on greenhouse gas emissions for each Member State for the year 2017 covered by Decision No 406/2009/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council* (forthcoming).

Figure 3: abstract from European Union Transaction Log 21.10.2019 (EEA ETS data viewer: https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/dashboards/emissions-trading-viewer-1).

Figure 4: European Commission: *Commission Implementing Decision (EU) on greenhouse gas emissions for each Member State for the year 2017 covered by Decision No 406/2009/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council* (forthcoming). *Approximated EU greenhouse gas inventory 2017* (European Environment Agency). Member States national projections, reviewed by the European Environment Agency.

Figure 5: European Commission based on data accounted and reported by Member States under the Kyoto Protocol.