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).\(^2\)

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\(^1\) 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

![ETS emissions in Croatia](image)

**Figure 3:** ETS emissions 2005-2018 (Mt CO\(_2\)-eq).\(^3\)

3 Croatia joined the ETS in 2013.

3. Emissions in Effort Sharing sectors

![Effort sharing decision - Croatia](image)

**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).
4. Land use, land use change and forestry

![Graphs showing reported and accounted emissions and removals from LULUCF for Croatia](image)

**Figure 5: Reported and accounted emissions and removals from LULUCF (Mt CO₂-eq.)**

Reported quantities under the Kyoto Protocol for Croatia show net removals of, on average, -6.6 Mt CO₂-eq for the period 2013 to 2017. In this regard, Croatia contributes with 1.6% to the annual average sink of -411.9 Mt CO₂-eq of the EU-28. Accounting for the same period depicts net credits of, on average, -1.2 Mt CO₂-eq, which corresponds to 1.0% of the EU-28 accounted sink of -111.9 Mt CO₂-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.

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