

CO₂ emissions induced by EU's final use of products are estimated to be 9 tonnes per capita

Eurostat estimates the emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) induced by the EU's final use of products to be 9 tonnes per capita per year. The modelling-estimations are based on environmentally extended input-output tables which have been compiled for the very first time for the aggregated EU. The integrated data form a powerful basis for researchers and policy advisors – some illustrative examples related to environmental and macro-economic policies are presented in this Statistics in Focus.

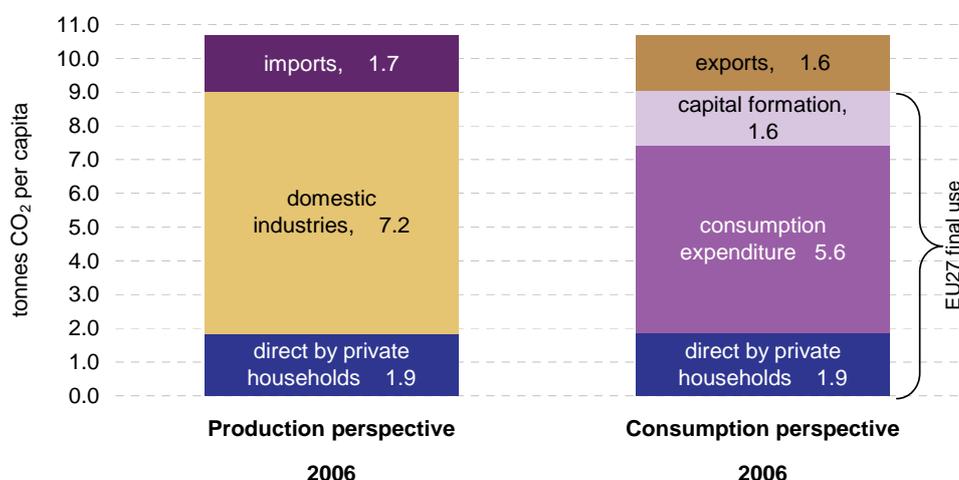
Carbon dioxide emissions associated with EU consumption

As an example, the environmentally extended supply, use and input-output tables (EE-SUIOT) have been used to estimate the CO₂-emissions induced by the final use of products within the EU (data on emissions of 7 other gases are also

available). Beside the CO₂-emissions emitted by EU industries in order to create products for final use, this estimate also takes into account CO₂-emissions "embodied" in imports to the EU. The latter arise along the worldwide production chains of imported products. CO₂-emissions "embodied" in products exported out of the EU go on the account of consumers abroad.

The total of 9 tonnes CO₂ per capita (t/cap) associated with EU final use in 2006 is composed of three main elements (see Figure 1, right hand bar, see also Table 1): the biggest part of 5.6 tonnes per capita is due to the consumption expenditures or goods and services purchased by households and governments. A further 1.9 t/cap are due to direct CO₂-emissions by EU's private households from burning fossil fuels for private cars and heating. Another 1.6 t/cap are due to investments (capital formation) in the EU economy (see also Table 1).

Figure 1: Domestic and global CO₂-emissions - production and consumption perspective, EU27 2006 (tonnes per capita)



Source: Eurostat (online data codes : [env_ac_ainacehh](#), [env_ac_io](#))

Carbon dioxide emissions from a production perspective

CO₂-emissions are also analysed from a production perspective, i.e. according to where the emissions are actually generated. This is presented by the left-hand bar in Figure 1.

Firstly, one has to take into account again the direct CO₂-emissions by private households amounting to 1.9 t/cap. Here, the production-perspective considers households also as producing units. They "produce" their private services namely heating their dwellings and driving their own cars.

Secondly, the production activities by all branches constitute the biggest source of CO₂ from a production perspective. The EU production system emits about 7.2 tonnes CO₂ per capita.

Finally, the production perspective has to take into account the CO₂-emissions "embodied" in goods and services imported for intermediate and final use. These are estimated with the help of environmental input-output modelling to be at least 1.7 t/cap. The latter estimate is based on the "domestic-technology-assumption" i.e. that the imported products are produced with EU production technologies. Moreover one can state that through the import of goods and services from the rest of the world the EU has avoided 1.7 t/cap of CO₂ emissions in their own production system. Some evidence can be derived from e.g. international energy statistics that the rest of the world economy may have a more carbon-intensive production system compared to the EU. Hence, the 1.6 t/cap may be considered as a minimum estimate.

Table 1: CO₂-emissions induced by final use, by product groups and categories of final use, EU27 2006 (kg per capita)

| product groups | final consumption expenditure | gross capital formation | exports | total final use | |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | kg CO ₂ per capita | | | | % |
| Electrical energy, gas, steam and hot water | 1 101 | 2 | 42 | 1 146 | 10.7 |
| Construction work | 37 | 829 | 2 | 867 | 8.1 |
| Food products and beverages | 453 | 5 | 52 | 510 | 4.8 |
| Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres | 195 | - 3 | 203 | 395 | 3.7 |
| Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers | 170 | 106 | 115 | 391 | 3.7 |
| Machinery and equipment | 37 | 177 | 129 | 343 | 3.2 |
| Health and social work services | 319 | 0 | 0 | 319 | 3.0 |
| Public administration and defence services; compulsory social security services | 314 | 1 | 1 | 316 | 3.0 |
| Hotel and restaurant services | 284 | 0 | 2 | 287 | 2.7 |
| Retail trade services, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles; repair services of personal and household goods | 263 | 13 | 10 | 286 | 2.7 |
| Wholesale trade and commission trade services, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 189 | 43 | 41 | 273 | 2.6 |
| Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel | 188 | - 6 | 85 | 267 | 2.5 |
| Land transport and transport via pipeline services | 226 | 13 | 24 | 263 | 2.5 |
| remaining 46 product groups | 1 788 | 1 036 | 1 369 | 2 287 | 21.4 |
| Total products | 5 563 | 1 632 | 1 637 | 8 832 | 82.7 |
| direct emissions by private households | 1 853 | | | 1 853 | 17.3 |
| Total (products and direct by households) | 7 416 | 1 632 | 1 637 | 10 685 | 100.0 |

Source: Eurostat (online data code : [env_ac_io](#))

11% of EU jobs depend on exports

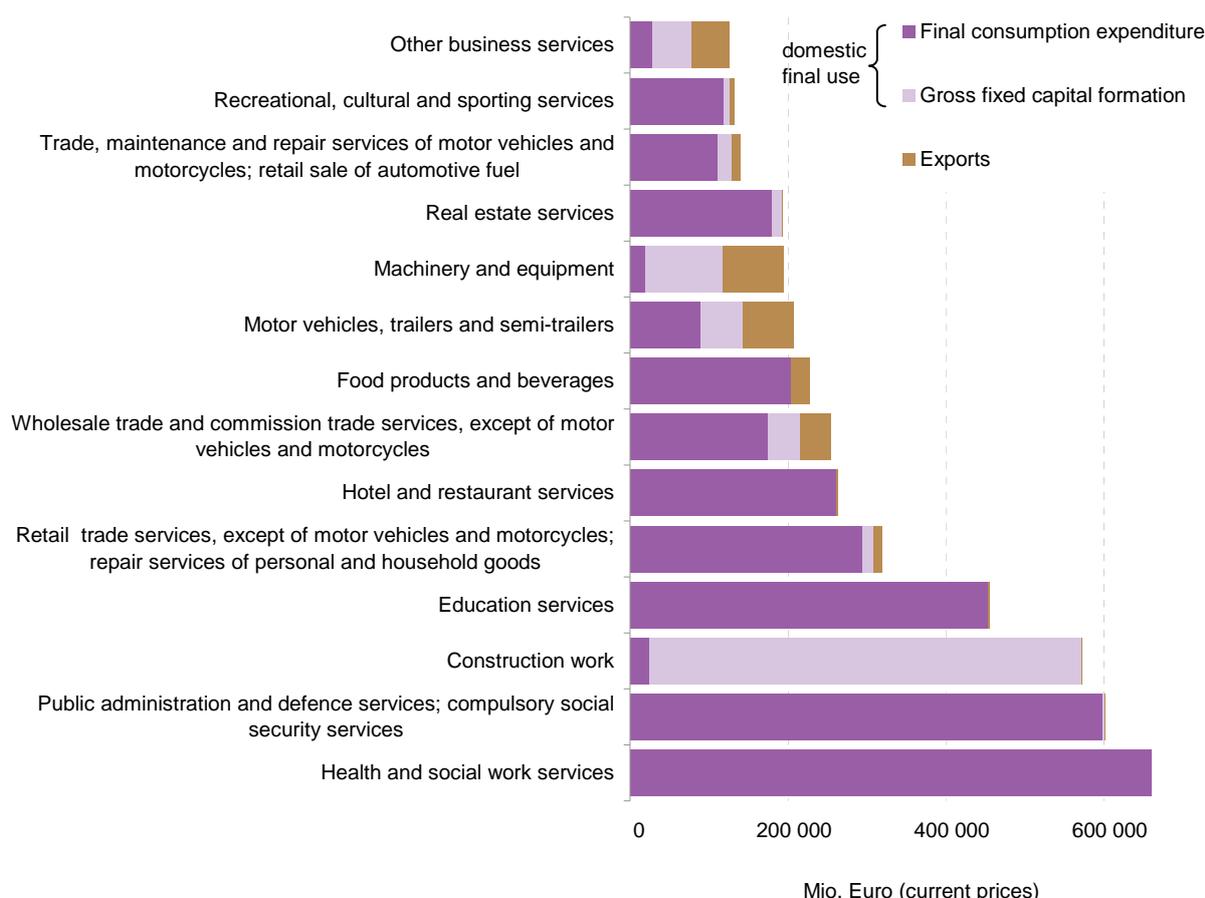
A typical macro-economic question answered by input-output modelling is: how many jobs depend on exports?

Labour is an important production factor input into branches. It is also a significant element of GDP, i.e. value added. The SUIOT data set shows that compensation of employees (i.e. salaries) form more than half (57%) of the total value added (see Table 3). Hence, it is interesting to analyse for which products the demand (or final use) creates most jobs and income. Figure 2 shows the top 14

products the final use of which creates most jobs and income.

Public services (including health and social) "embodies" more than one fifth of total jobs (expressed as compensation of employees). Another important creator of jobs is investment in construction (about 10% of total salaries). Using the new SUIOT data and a Leontief model, one can estimate that the exports of products outside the EU count for about 11% of job-related income.

Figure 2: EU employment (compensation of employees) induced by final use (million euro)



Source: Leontief-type calculations based on Eurostat data

The potential of Supply, Use, and Input-Output Tables in more detail

For the first time Eurostat has compiled consolidated supply and use tables (SUTs) and derived symmetric input-output tables (IOTs) for the aggregated EU27 and the euro area. These tables show – at a glance – the production and use of products distinguishing 59 industry branches and product groups.

Compiling SUTs is a time and resource demanding routine. National Statistical Institutes require more than three years to compile SUTs. The current data set includes the period 2000 to 2006 and will be soon expanded. The data set forms a powerful basis for analysis and models in macro-economics and Eurostat disseminates these data in particular for use by economic analysts, researchers, and policy advisors.

Table 2 and 3 illustrate the data contained in the SUT and IOT, for this purpose aggregated to six product groups and sectors.

The supply table shows the supply of goods and services, both domestic and imported, by product and type of supplier in basic prices (i.e. price when goods leave the factory excluding value added and other taxes on the product). The use table shows the use of goods and services by product and type of use, i.e. as intermediate consumption by industries and final use, the latter broken down into consumption by households and governments, gross capital formation and exports. The use table also contains the income components of the value added by industry, i.e. compensation of employees, other taxes less subsidies on production, consumption of capital, and net operating surplus. Usually, use tables are provided in purchaser prices (including all taxes and the transport and trade margins needed to bring goods to the shop), but the aggregated use table in Table 2 for the EU27 was already converted into basic prices. The SUT reflects some basic identities, such as that the total supply (domestic and imports) of each product category equals total use (intermediate use plus

final use including exports minus taxes less subsidies). The SUT also allows the calculation of the GDP of the EU27 in various ways (e.g. the sum of value added and the total final use minus imports corrected for taxes less subsidies), equalling 11.7 trillion euro in 2006.

The SUT can be transformed into a square input-output table. An industry by industry IOT shows the relations between industries – how much one

industry buys from the other industries and how much it sells to other industries and for final uses. Eurostat decided to derive product by product IOTs showing which products form input into the production of another product, and conversely, for what purposes this product is used. The product by product IOT is shown in Table 3. For more information see the "Methodological Notes" on page 7.

Shares of imports and exports in total use

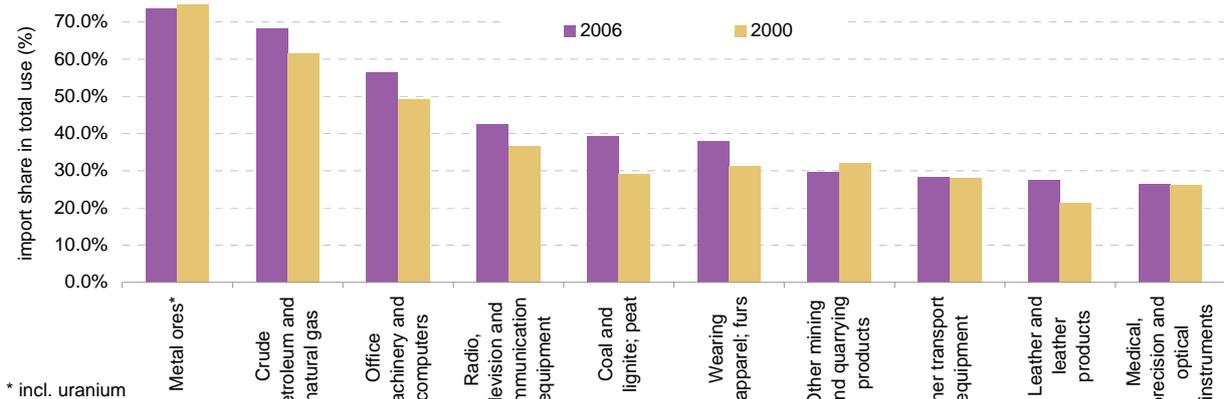
We live in a globalised world. Different countries specialise in certain production processes. The SUT and IOT produced allow for a direct comparison of a number of parameters relevant for this field (also over time). Figure 3 shows the top-10 products (out of the 59 covered) in terms of import shares, i.e. the fraction of use of products covered by imports.

Not surprisingly the graph reflects that the EU is relatively poor in natural resources: product groups such as metal ores and fossil fuels dominate. But

the graph also shows computers and electronics, clothing, and leather products reflecting that production of such products has moved largely to other parts of the world. For these products the EU relies heavily on production abroad.

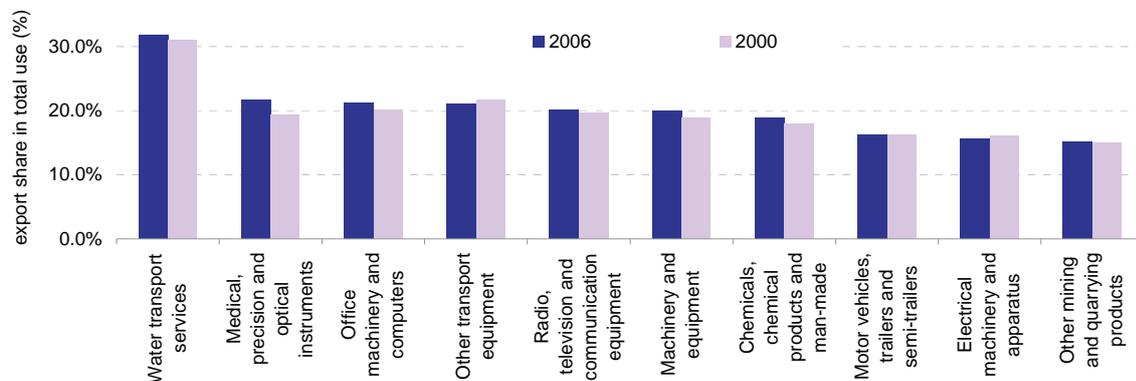
Conversely, the EU also produces products which are mainly exported (Figure 4). The EU has particularly high exports of shipping, machinery, precision instruments, vehicles, and chemicals.

Figure 3: Share of imports in the total use of selected products, EU27 2006 (in %)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [naio_15_agg_60](#))

Figure 4: Share of exports in total use of selected products, EU27 2006 (in %)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [naio_16_agg_60](#))

Table 2: Supply and Use tables at basic prices and CO2-emissions by industries, EU27 2006 (million euro)

| SUPPLY Table | INDUSTRIES (NACE) | | | | | | Total | Imports cif | Total supply at basic prices |
|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---|--|------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| | Agriculture, hunting and fishing | Industry incl. Energy | Construction | Trade, transport and communication services | Financial services and business activities | Other services | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| PRODUCTS | | | | | | | | | |
| Products of agriculture, hunting and fishing | 377 305 | 1 774 | 159 | 1 779 | 143 | 715 | 381 876 | 36 054 | 417 930 |
| Industrial products (incl. energy) | 15 438 | 6 726 534 | 11 369 | 77 673 | 11 527 | 9 403 | 6 851 944 | 1 267 521 | 8 119 465 |
| Construction work | 1 643 | 20 001 | 1 663 229 | 15 206 | 15 479 | 4 718 | 1 720 275 | 2 124 | 1 722 399 |
| Trade, transport and communication services | 4 102 | 173 946 | 8 326 | 4 370 089 | 24 051 | 16 312 | 4 596 826 | 83 730 | 4 680 556 |
| Financial services and business services | 2 026 | 146 746 | 22 860 | 96 742 | 4 773 837 | 70 132 | 5 112 343 | 125 505 | 5 237 848 |
| Other services | 2 423 | 19 766 | 1 267 | 17 354 | 7 447 | 3 529 366 | 3 577 624 | 18 597 | 3 596 221 |
| Total | 402 937 | 7 088 768 | 1 707 211 | 4 578 843 | 4 832 484 | 3 630 645 | 22 240 888 | 1 533 531 | 23 774 419 |
| cif/ fob adjustments on imports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - 11 784 | - 11 784 |
| Direct purchases abroad by residents | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 226 244 | 226 244 |
| Output at basic prices (total supply) | 402 937 | 7 088 768 | 1 707 211 | 4 578 843 | 4 832 484 | 3 630 645 | 22 240 888 | 1 747 991 | 23 988 879 |

| USE Table | INDUSTRIES (NACE) | | | | | | Total | Final consumption expenditure | Gross capital formation | Exports | Final uses at basic prices | Total use at basic prices |
|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---|--|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Agriculture, hunting and fishing | Industry incl. Energy | Construction | Trade, transport and communication services | Financial services and business activities | Other services | | | | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| PRODUCTS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Products of agriculture, hunting and fishing | 48 817 | 177 412 | 2 538 | 19 066 | 1 557 | 5 836 | 255 226 | 101 765 | 11 811 | 13 075 | 126 650 | 381 876 |
| Industrial products (incl. energy) | 81 625 | 2 531 727 | 358 951 | 471 836 | 154 045 | 254 299 | 3 852 483 | 1 469 520 | 562 335 | 967 607 | 2 999 462 | 6 851 944 |
| Construction work | 2 788 | 41 356 | 346 162 | 44 015 | 108 999 | 46 379 | 589 699 | 48 082 | 1 080 334 | 2 160 | 1 130 576 | 1 720 275 |
| Trade, transport and communication services | 37 057 | 743 085 | 113 975 | 844 155 | 214 387 | 178 898 | 2 131 556 | 2 082 144 | 150 386 | 232 739 | 2 465 270 | 4 596 826 |
| Financial services and business services | 25 694 | 666 191 | 174 721 | 731 009 | 1 220 204 | 361 801 | 3 179 619 | 1 462 441 | 282 700 | 187 583 | 1 932 724 | 5 112 343 |
| Other services | 5 029 | 80 649 | 9 502 | 67 746 | 93 859 | 266 444 | 523 230 | 3 014 418 | 23 353 | 16 622 | 3 054 393 | 3 577 624 |
| Total Domestic | 201 010 | 4 240 420 | 1 005 848 | 2 177 826 | 1 793 051 | 1 113 657 | 10 531 812 | 8 178 370 | 2 110 920 | 1 419 785 | 11 709 075 | 22 240 887 |
| Products of agriculture, hunting and fishing | 2 775 | 17 199 | 166 | 1 420 | 55 | 572 | 22 187 | 11 601 | 1 241 | 1 025 | 13 867 | 36 054 |
| Industrial products (incl. energy) | 7 473 | 606 217 | 30 404 | 53 736 | 18 849 | 43 043 | 759 722 | 242 800 | 160 634 | 104 366 | 507 799 | 1 267 521 |
| Construction work | 5 | 156 | 893 | 48 | 119 | 92 | 1 312 | 41 | 765 | 6 | 812 | 2 124 |
| Trade, transport and communication services | 324 | 12 575 | 1 138 | 39 152 | 6 295 | 3 252 | 62 737 | 15 244 | 369 | 5 382 | 20 994 | 83 730 |
| Financial services and business services | 559 | 29 134 | 4 144 | 18 728 | 43 123 | 10 665 | 106 353 | 7 324 | 5 965 | 5 863 | 19 152 | 125 505 |
| Other services | 24 | 2 111 | 110 | 2 088 | 902 | 5 415 | 10 649 | 6 362 | 1 041 | 544 | 7 948 | 18 597 |
| Total imports from third countries | 11 159 | 667 392 | 36 855 | 115 173 | 69 342 | 63 039 | 962 959 | 283 372 | 170 014 | 117 185 | 570 572 | 1 533 531 |
| Taxes less subsidies on products | 4 845 | 68 153 | 16 932 | 77 642 | 77 087 | 95 673 | 340 333 | 742 770 | 180 117 | 6 318 | 929 205 | 1 269 538 |
| Total intermediate consumption/final use at purchasers' prices | 217 014 | 4 975 965 | 1 059 635 | 2 370 641 | 1 939 480 | 1 272 369 | 11 835 104 | 9 204 513 | 2 461 051 | 1 543 288 | 13 208 852 | 25 043 956 |
| Compensation of employees | 65 475 | 1 209 848 | 384 820 | 1 291 515 | 1 157 929 | 1 780 453 | 5 890 041 | | | | | |
| Other net taxes on production | - 22 178 | 125 913 | 30 497 | 135 209 | 117 801 | 144 399 | 531 642 | | | | | |
| Consumption of fixed capital | 20 912 | 204 975 | 21 960 | 162 910 | 428 233 | 150 015 | 989 005 | | | | | |
| Operating surplus, net | 121 715 | 572 067 | 210 298 | 618 568 | 1 189 040 | 283 409 | 2 995 097 | | | | | |
| Operating surplus, gross | 142 627 | 777 042 | 232 258 | 781 478 | 1 617 273 | 433 424 | 3 984 101 | | | | | |
| Value added at basic prices | 185 924 | 2 112 803 | 647 576 | 2 208 202 | 2 893 004 | 2 358 276 | 10 405 783 | | | | | |
| Output at basic prices | 402 937 | 7 088 768 | 1 707 211 | 4 578 843 | 4 832 484 | 3 630 645 | 22 240 888 | | | | | |
| CO₂-emissions by industries (1000 tonnes) | 107 257 | 2 564 189 | 48 310 | 608 667 | 55 011 | 143 619 | 3 527 054 | 913 601 | | | | |

 Source: Eurostat (online data codes : [naio_15_agg_6](#), [naio_16_agg_6i](#) and [env_ac_ainacehh](#))

Table 3: Symmetric Input-Output table at basic prices - domestic and imports, EU27 2006 (million euro)

| | Homogenous branches | | | | | | Total | Final consumption expenditure | Gross capital formation | Exports | Final uses at basic prices | Total use at basic prices |
|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|---|--|----------------|------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Agriculture, hunting and fishing | Industry incl. energy | Construction | Trade, transport and communication services | Financial services and business activities | Other services | | | | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| PRODUCTS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Products of agriculture, hunting and fishing | 45 984 | 173 007 | 2 824 | 23 558 | 3 630 | 6 223 | 255 226 | 101 765 | 11 811 | 13 075 | 126 650 | 381 876 |
| Industrial products (incl. energy) | 77 135 | 2 420 959 | 358 832 | 519 579 | 219 335 | 256 642 | 3 852 483 | 1 469 520 | 562 335 | 967 607 | 2 999 462 | 6 851 944 |
| Construction work | 2 679 | 42 210 | 338 556 | 45 149 | 115 441 | 45 664 | 589 699 | 48 082 | 1 080 334 | 2 160 | 1 130 576 | 1 720 275 |
| Trade, transport and communication services | 35 294 | 721 866 | 116 605 | 827 984 | 250 806 | 179 001 | 2 131 556 | 2 082 144 | 150 386 | 232 739 | 2 465 270 | 4 596 826 |
| Financial services and business services | 24 685 | 650 201 | 177 631 | 721 684 | 1 248 467 | 356 951 | 3 179 619 | 1 462 441 | 282 700 | 187 583 | 1 932 724 | 5 112 343 |
| Other services | 4 798 | 78 308 | 10 497 | 68 916 | 102 976 | 257 734 | 523 230 | 3 014 418 | 23 353 | 16 622 | 3 054 393 | 3 577 624 |
| Total Domestic | 190 575 | 4 086 552 | 1 004 945 | 2 206 870 | 1 940 655 | 1 102 216 | 10 531 812 | 8 178 370 | 2 110 920 | 1 419 785 | 11 709 075 | 22 240 887 |
| Products of agriculture, hunting and fishing | 2 619 | 16 658 | 186 | 1 888 | 238 | 599 | 22 187 | 11 601 | 1 241 | 1 025 | 13 867 | 36 054 |
| Industrial products (incl. energy) | 7 079 | 576 283 | 31 600 | 67 847 | 33 206 | 43 707 | 759 722 | 242 800 | 160 634 | 104 366 | 507 799 | 1 267 521 |
| Construction work | 4 | 154 | 872 | 54 | 136 | 91 | 1 312 | 41 | 765 | 6 | 812 | 2 124 |
| Trade, transport and communication services | 315 | 12 326 | 1 288 | 38 242 | 7 307 | 3 259 | 62 737 | 15 244 | 369 | 5 382 | 20 994 | 83 730 |
| Financial services and business services | 542 | 27 807 | 4 282 | 19 029 | 44 156 | 10 538 | 106 353 | 7 324 | 5 965 | 5 863 | 19 152 | 125 505 |
| Other services | 24 | 2 033 | 134 | 2 104 | 1 277 | 5 078 | 10 649 | 6 362 | 1 041 | 544 | 7 948 | 18 597 |
| Total imports from third countries | 10 582 | 635 260 | 38 362 | 129 163 | 86 320 | 63 271 | 962 959 | 283 372 | 170 014 | 117 185 | 570 572 | 1 533 531 |
| Taxes less subsidies on products | 4 598 | 66 135 | 17 346 | 76 874 | 81 898 | 93 482 | 340 333 | 742 770 | 180 117 | 6 318 | 929 205 | 1 269 538 |
| Total intermediate consumption/final use at purchasers' prices | 205 755 | 4 787 947 | 1 060 653 | 2 412 907 | 2 108 873 | 1 258 968 | 11 835 104 | 9 204 513 | 2 461 051 | 1 543 288 | 13 208 852 | 25 043 956 |
| Compensation of employees | 62 593 | 1 183 080 | 386 808 | 1 277 489 | 1 231 574 | 1 748 497 | 5 890 041 | | | | | |
| Other net taxes on production | - 20 638 | 121 883 | 30 927 | 133 121 | 124 299 | 142 051 | 531 642 | | | | | |
| Consumption of fixed capital | 19 726 | 197 842 | 25 797 | 163 027 | 435 521 | 147 093 | 989 005 | | | | | |
| Operating surplus, net | 114 440 | 561 192 | 216 091 | 610 283 | 1 212 077 | 281 014 | 2 995 097 | | | | | |
| Operating surplus, gross | 134 166 | 759 034 | 241 887 | 773 309 | 1 647 597 | 428 108 | 3 984 101 | | | | | |
| Value added at basic prices | 176 121 | 2 063 997 | 659 622 | 2 183 919 | 3 003 470 | 2 318 655 | 10 405 783 | | | | | |
| Output at basic prices | 381 876 | 6 851 944 | 1 720 275 | 4 596 826 | 5 112 343 | 3 577 624 | 22 240 888 | | | | | |

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [naio_17_agg_6](#))

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

This Statistics in Focus employs various data sets which are briefly described in the following. More detailed methodological explanations are documented in a [technical report](#) which can be downloaded from the Eurostat website.

Consolidated supply, use, and input-output tables (product-by-product) at basic prices [[naio](#)]

Under the European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA95), EU Member States transmit to Eurostat Supply and Use Tables (SUT, annually) and Input-Output Tables (IOT, 5 yearly). The compilation of SUTs is very time and resource consuming; they are submitted only 36 months after the end of the reference period. A Supply table shows the supply of goods and services by product and type of supplier at basic prices, while the Use table shows the use of goods and services by product and type of use at purchaser prices. These tables transmitted by Member States formed the point of departure for a sequence of manipulations leading to a consolidated data set for the aggregated EU27 and the euro area.

For each Member State, SUTs at basic prices were estimated with the available SUTs (in basic/purchaser prices) and (in part confidential) auxiliary valuation data. Due to confidentiality reasons the SUTs are published only for the aggregated EU27 and euro area.

The SUTs for the individual Member States were aggregated to EU27 and euro area SUTs. The main sub-steps included:

For each Member State, the Use table was subdivided into an Import Use and Domestic Use part, and subsequently in an Intra-EU import Use table and an Extra-EU import Use table.

Each of the domestic use, intra-EU import use, and extra EU import use tables were aggregated across countries to an EU27 total.

A confrontation and rebalancing took place of the intra-EU import use total with the intra EU export supply totals - which in theory should be identical apart from valuation differences, but in practice are not so, due to the fact that the data are collected and reported independently by different countries and hence may be subject to statistical differences.

The relatively small intra EU export/import differences were moved to the rest of world. The intra-EU import use and intra-EU export supply data were now identical and cancelled each other out. The aggregated EU27 SUT now could be created by aggregating the individual country Domestic SUTs and extra-EU import Use and export Supply tables.

The aggregated SUTs were transformed into symmetric product-by-product Input-Output Tables (IOTs). A product by product IOT shows which products form input into the production of another product, and conversely, for what purposes this product is used. A

product by product IOT, shown in Table 3, was calculated as follows from the SUTs. A transformation matrix is calculated according to market shares. This market share matrix shows the relative amount of product output by each industry. The transformation matrix is then multiplied by the use matrix to give the symmetric Input-Output table (product-by-product). In the transformation matrix used here, the so-called *industry technology assumption* was applied (see Model B, Eurostat Manual of Supply, Use and Input-Output Tables, p.349).

The resulting data set comprises in total six tables, each for the aggregated EU27 and the euro area. The time period covered so far ranges from 2000 to 2006 and will be extended soon. The tables come in two resolutions: 60*60 and 6*6 product groups.

Air Emissions Accounts by activity (NACE industries and households) [[env_ac_ainacehh](#)]

Eurostat's Environmental Accounts programme publishes regularly Air Emissions Accounts recording emissions of greenhouse gases and air pollutants in the same format as used for SUT and IOT (i.e. in a breakdown by industries and households).

Data for eight pollutants (CO₂, N₂O, CH₄, SO_x, NO_x, NH₃, CO, NMVOC) were added to the above mentioned consolidated SUTs and IOTs for the aggregated EU27 and euro area.

Domestic and global emissions of greenhouse gases and air pollutants induced by final use of products – results from environmental input-output analysis [[env_ac_io](#)]

The combination of all this data in the form of Environmentally Extended Input-Output Tables (EE IOT) provides – as shown in this document – a powerful analytical instrument to inform policy.

With the EU27 EE IOT some basic modelling and analysis steps were performed, leading to the results in this Statistics in Focus in particular creating the Leontief inverse that allowed the assessment of the environmental impacts of final consumption, etc.

Some of the environmental-economic modelling results are published. As an illustration it shows the CO₂ emissions induced by the final use of products in the EU27 and the euro area, broken down by product groups, categories of final use, and origin of the emissions (domestic or worldwide).

Further information

Eurostat Website: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>

Data on 'Environmental accounts'

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/environmental_accounts/data/database

Data on 'ESA 95 supply Use and Input-Output tables'

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/esa95_supply_use_input_tables/data/database

Further information about on 'Environmental accounts'

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/environmental_accounts/introduction

Further information about on 'ESA 95 supply Use and Input-Output Tables'

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/esa95_supply_use_input_tables/introduction

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