

Early estimates of CO₂ emissions from energy use In 2015, CO₂ emissions in the EU estimated to have slightly increased compared with 2014

Eurostat estimates that in 2015 carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from fossil fuel combustion increased by 0.7% in the **European Union** (EU), compared with the previous year. CO₂ emissions are a major contributor to global warming and account for around 80% of all EU greenhouse gas emissions. They are influenced by factors such as climate conditions, economic growth, size of the population, transport and industrial activities. Various EU energy efficiency initiatives aim to reduce emissions of CO₂ and other greenhouse gases.

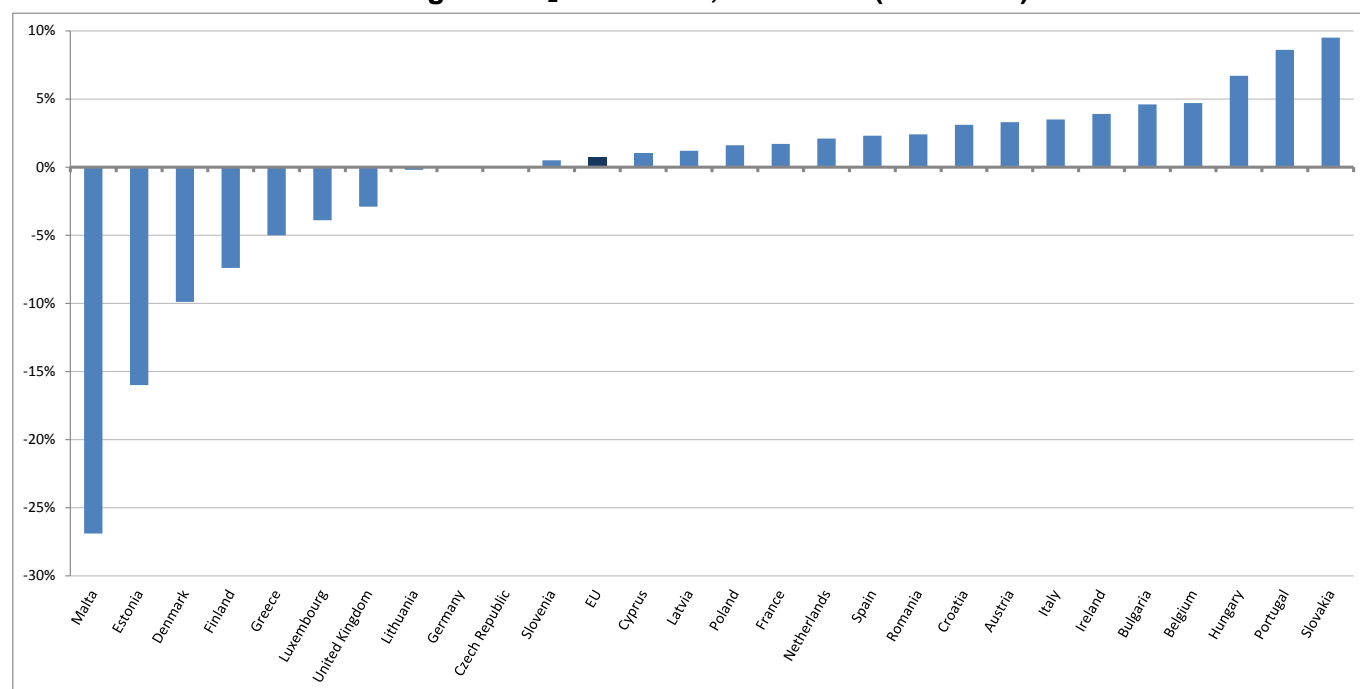
It should also be noted that imports and exports of energy products have an impact on CO₂ emissions in the country where fossil fuels are burned: for example if coal is imported this leads to an increase in emissions, while if electricity is imported, it has no direct effect on emissions in the importing country, as these would be reported in the exporting country where it is produced.

This information on early estimates of CO₂ emissions from energy use for 2015 is published by **Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union**.

Largest falls in CO₂ emissions in Malta and Estonia, highest increases in Slovakia and Portugal

According to Eurostat estimates, CO₂ emissions rose in 2015 in a majority of EU Member States, with the highest increases being recorded in **Slovakia** (+9.5%), **Portugal** (+8.6%) and **Hungary** (+6.7%), followed by **Belgium** (+4.7%) and **Bulgaria** (+4.6%). Decreases were registered in eight Member States, notably in **Malta** (-26.9%), **Estonia** (-16.0%), **Denmark** (-9.9%), **Finland** (-7.4%) and **Greece** (-5.0%).

Change in CO₂ emissions, 2015/2014 (estimated)



Estimated CO₂ emissions from energy use

	Change 2015/2014	Share of EU total CO ₂ emissions in 2015
EU*	+0.7%	100%
Belgium	+4.7%	2.5%
Bulgaria	+4.6%	1.5%
Czech Republic	+0.0%	2.9%
Denmark	-9.9%	1.0%
Germany	+0.0%	23.0%
Estonia	-16.0%	0.5%
Ireland**	+3.9%	1.1%
Greece	-5.0%	2.2%
Spain	+2.3%	7.4%
France	+1.7%	9.9%
Croatia	+3.1%	0.5%
Italy	+3.5%	10.6%
Cyprus	+1.0%	0.2%
Latvia	+1.2%	0.2%
Lithuania	-0.2%	0.3%
Luxembourg	-3.9%	0.3%
Hungary	+6.7%	1.3%
Malta	-26.9%	0.1%
Netherlands**	+2.1%	5.1%
Austria	+3.3%	1.6%
Poland	+1.6%	9.2%
Portugal	+8.6%	1.4%
Romania	+2.4%	2.0%
Slovenia	+0.5%	0.4%
Slovakia	+9.5%	0.9%
Finland	-7.4%	1.3%
Sweden	:	-
United Kingdom	-2.9%	12.5%

* EU aggregate excluding Sweden.

** Includes some Eurostat estimates.

: Data for Sweden are still under revision and therefore not presented in this table.

- Not applicable.

Geographical information

The **European Union** (EU) includes Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Croatia, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

Methods and definitions

These early estimates of CO₂ emissions from energy use are based on monthly energy statistics. More information about the methodology used can be found [here](#).

Data on CO₂ emissions from energy use presented in this News Release do not include CO₂ emissions resulting from the combustion of non-renewable waste.

Issued by: **Eurostat Press Office**


Vincent BOURGEAIS
Tel: +352-4301-33 444
eurostat-pressoffice@ec.europa.eu

 ec.europa.eu/eurostat

Production of data:

Michael GOLL
Tel: +352-4301-32 782
michael.goll@ec.europa.eu

 [@EU Eurostat](https://twitter.com/EU_Eurostat)

 **Media requests:** Eurostat media support / Tel: +352-4301-33 408 / eurostat-mediasupport@ec.europa.eu