

Early estimates of CO₂ emissions from energy use

In 2014, CO₂ emissions in the EU estimated to have decreased by 5% compared with 2013

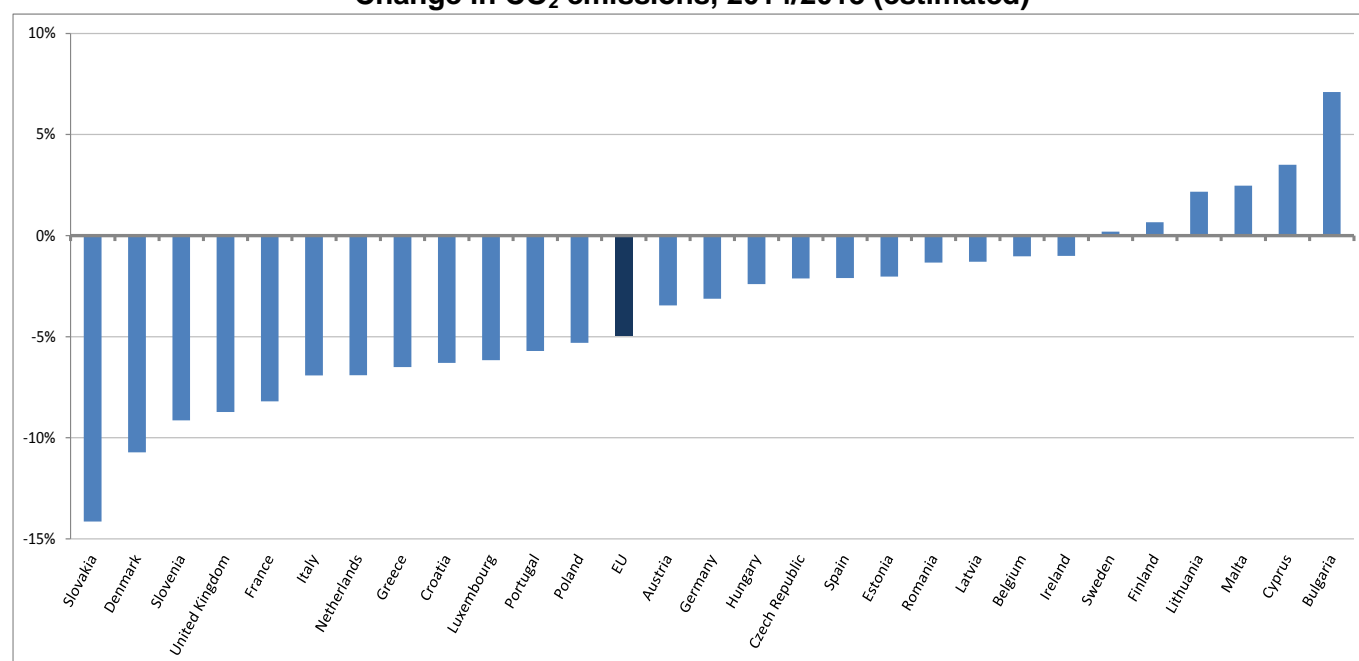
Eurostat estimates that in 2014 carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from fossil fuel combustion¹ decreased by 5.0% in the **European Union (EU)**, compared with the previous year. CO₂ emissions are a major contributor to global warming and account for around 80% of all EU greenhouse gas emissions. They are influenced by factors such as climate conditions, economic growth, size of the population, transport and industrial activities². 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 estimates³ of CO₂ emissions from energy use for 2014 is published by **Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union**.

Largest reductions in CO₂ emissions in Slovakia and Denmark

According to Eurostat estimates, CO₂ emissions fell in 2014 in almost all EU Member States, except **Bulgaria** (+7.1%), **Cyprus** (+3.5%), **Malta** (+2.5%), **Lithuania** (+2.2%), **Finland** (+0.7%) and **Sweden** (+0.2%) and. The largest decreases were recorded in **Slovakia** (-14.1%) and **Denmark** (-10.7%), followed by **Slovenia** (-9.1%), the **United Kingdom** (-8.7%) and **France** (-8.2%).

Change in CO₂ emissions, 2014/2013 (estimated)



CO₂ emissions from energy use¹

	in 1000 tons CO ₂		Change 2014/2013	
	2013*	2014 estimate	in absolute terms (1000 tons CO ₂)	in %
EU	3 350 986	3 183 593	-167 392	-5.0%
Belgium	90 508	89 580	-928	-1.0%
Bulgaria	40 720	43 610	2 890	7.1%
Czech Republic	93 057	91 083	-1 974	-2.1%
Denmark	38 166	34 073	-4 093	-10.7%
Germany	768 408	744 419	-23 990	-3.1%
Estonia	19 635	19 237	-397	-2.0%
Ireland**	35 087	34 736	-352	-1.0%
Greece	76 009	71 104	-4 905	-6.5%
Spain	229 666	224 915	-4 751	-2.1%
France	337 788	310 109	-27 679	-8.2%
Croatia	16 004	14 996	-1 008	-6.3%
Italy	353 643	329 171	-24 472	-6.9%
Cyprus	5 204	5 387	184	3.5%
Latvia	6 108	6 028	-79	-1.3%
Lithuania	10 738	10 971	233	2.2%
Luxembourg	9 582	8 992	-589	-6.2%
Hungary	39 173	38 233	-940	-2.4%
Malta	2 419	2 479	60	2.5%
Netherlands	152 423	141 896	-10 527	-6.9%
Austria	51 765	49 976	-1 790	-3.5%
Poland	301 593	285 616	-15 978	-5.3%
Portugal	44 671	42 121	-2 550	-5.7%
Romania	63 745	62 893	-852	-1.3%
Slovenia	14 128	12 837	-1 291	-9.1%
Slovakia	27 564	23 666	-3 898	-14.1%
Finland	45 437	45 739	303	0.7%
Sweden	41 155	41 236	80	0.2%
United Kingdom	436 589	398 489	-38 100	-8.7%

* Provisional data as provided directly by Member States.

** Include some Eurostat estimates.

1. CO₂ emissions resulting from the combustion of non-renewable waste are not included.
2. Further information is available in a Statistics explained article on the Eurostat website:
http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Climate_change_-_driving_forces
3. These early estimates are based on monthly energy statistics. More information about the method used to calculate early CO₂ emission estimates can be found on the Eurostat website:
<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/38154/43500/MethodCO2.pdf/1a4da156-c65b-4c3a-b2fd-c80061d2aec8>

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