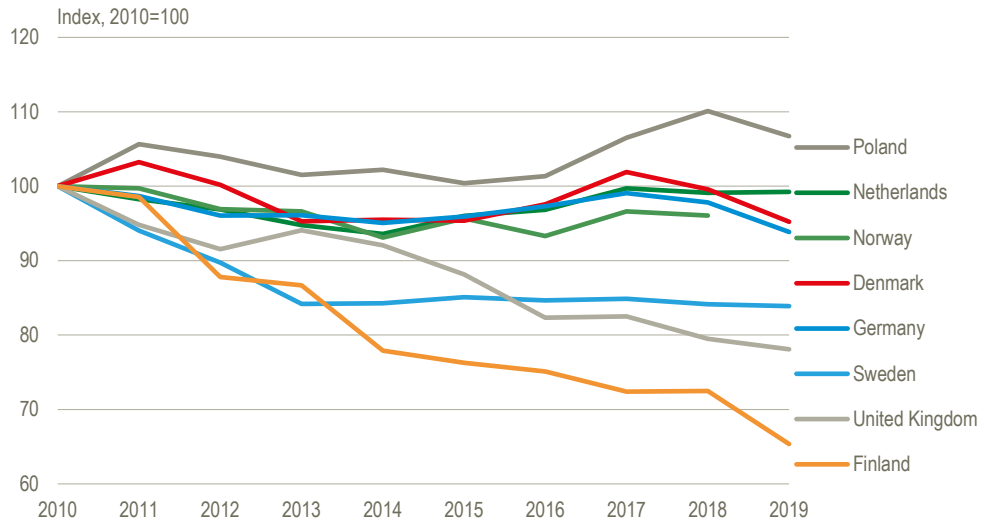
Figure 4.4 **Development in emission (CO2e) from manufacturing, by country**

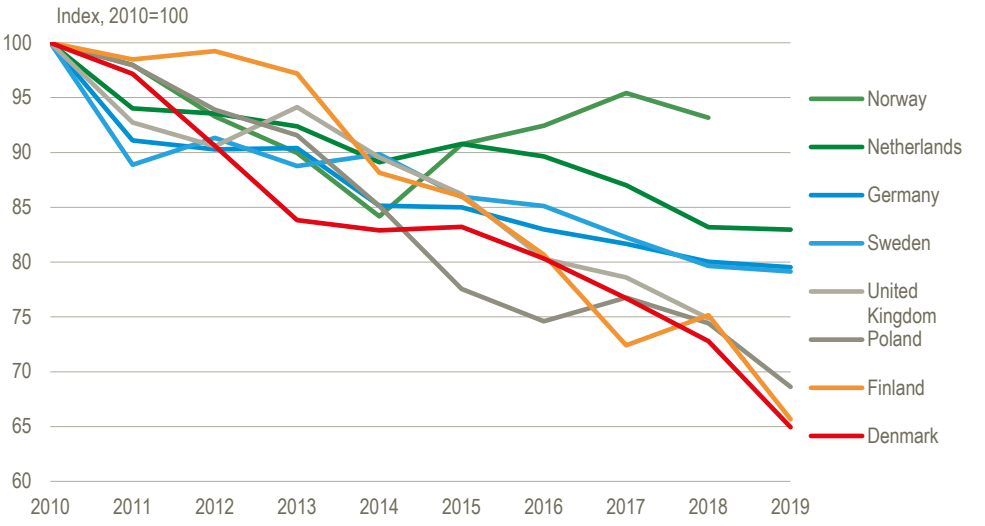


Note: In the emission accounts, the latest figures for Norway are from 2018.
Source: Eurostat, emission accounts broken down by economic activity (env_ac_ainah_r2).

Major decline when adjusting for value added

Taking generally increasing value added (and most likely increased production) into account over the period in manufacturing, the tendency towards reduced emission is more clear with an overall reduction for the eight countries of 22 per cent. Norway has the smallest reduction of 7 per cent (2018), whereas Denmark, Finland and Poland all have seen a reduction of more than 30 per cent from 2010 to 2019.

Figure 4.5 **Development in emission (CO2e) in proportion to value added from manufacturing, by country**



Correction of original version.

Note: The calculation is based on value added at constant prices. For Norway and the United Kingdom, the latest calculated figures are from 2018.
Source: Eurostat, emission accounts by economic activity (env_ac_ainah_r2) and national accounts (nama_10_a64)

Significant differences in emission in proportion to value added

The actual figures behind the development in emission in proportion to value added in *manufacturing* are very different. In 2018, e.g., Denmark emitted 160 tonnes CO2e per EUR 1m in value added, whereas the Netherlands emitted 600 tonnes per EUR 1m and Norway 500 tonnes. The explanation is most likely differences in the energy-intensity of the production in the individual countries, just like the combination of fuels/energy sources plays a major part. The calculation for Poland shows 850 tonnes CO2e per EUR 1m in 2018. However, this level is heavily influenced by differences in purchasing power, as an adjustment for purchasing power parity reduces the figure to approximately 500 tonnes per million EUR.