CO_2 emissions on a quarterly basis

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Why publish CO_2 emissions on quarterly basis?

- Demand for faster data
- Idea of broad sustainability (welfare is more than GDP)
- Create awareness for policy makers and general public
- Possibilities for analyses
- Eurostat would like to publish faster CO_2 data for countries

What do we publish?

- CO_2 emissions by Dutch economic activities
- Publication at the same time as first ‘flash’ publication economic growth (t+45)
- Disaggregation to some key industrial sectors:
  - Agriculture, mining, manufacturing and construction
  - Energy and water companies
  - Transport sector
  - Other services
  - Households
  - Total emissions
- No absolute levels, only changes with respect to previous year

How are the quarterly emissions calculated?

- ***Data sources:***

  a) Monthly energy statistics (balances for gas, coal, oil products, renewable energy statistics)

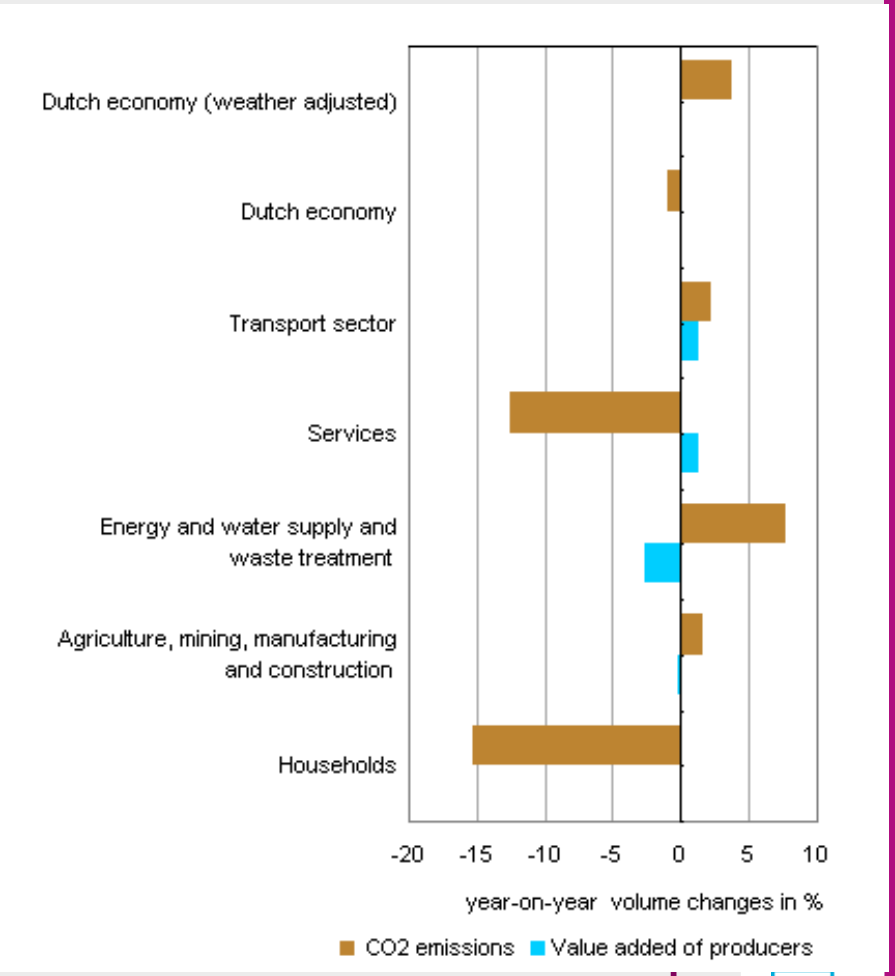
  b) Quarterly accounts (National accounts)

  c) Other sources (air traffic information, sum of degrees below 18 degrees)
- Calculation of stationary and mobile sources
- Allocation to sectors

Example article published 14-8-2014

Mild weather leads to lower CO_2 emissions

CO_2 emissions by the Dutch economy were 0.9 percent lower in the second quarter of 2014 than in the same quarter of 2013. Adjusted for the differences in the weather, CO_2 emissions increased by 3.7 percent however. The flash estimate by Statistics Netherlands shows that the Dutch economy grew by 0.9 percent year-on-year in the second quarter of 2014. The CO_2 emissions are calculated according to the definitions of the Environmental accounts.



Main conclusions

- Clear interest from media, no specific users of the data
- CO_2 emissions can be constructed and published on quarterly basis 45 days after the end of the quarter
- Quality of the data is good
- Differences with IPCC emissions → Good communication necessary
- Large influence of weather: correction temperature necessary