

Air emission intensity from industry (sdg_09_70)

ESMS Indicator Profile (ESMS-IP)
Compiling agency: Eurostat, the
statistical office of the European Union

Eurostat metadata

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1. Contact
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Eurostat Quality Profile

4.5. Source data	ESS
5.1. Frequency of dissemination	Every year
5.2. Timeliness	T+2 years
6.1. Reference area	All EU MS
6.2. Comparability - geographical	All EU MS
6.3. Coverage - Time	> 10 years
6.4. Comparability - over time	> 4 data points

Description of Eurostat quality grading system under the following [link](#).

For any question on data and metadata, please contact: [Eurostat user support](#)

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1. Contact Top	
1.1. Contact organisation	Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union
1.2. Contact organisation unit	E2: Environmental statistics and accounts; sustainable development
1.5. Contact mail address	e-mail contact: ESTAT-SDG-MONITORING@ec.europa.eu

2. Metadata update Top	
2.1. Metadata last certified	14/02/2023
2.2. Metadata last posted	07/05/2024

2.3. Metadata last update	07/05/2024
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3. Relevance	Top
<p>The indicator is part of the EU Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicator set. It is used to monitor progress towards SDG 9 on industry, innovation and infrastructure; which is embedded in the European Commission's Priorities under the European Green Deal, Economy that works for people and European way of life. SDG 9 recognises the importance of technological progress and innovation for finding lasting solutions to social, economic and environmental challenges such as the creation of new jobs and promotion of resource and energy efficiency. To foster innovation and entrepreneurship, SDG 9 also seeks to increase access to financial services for small-scale enterprises and to bridge the digital divide by increasing access to information and communication technologies.</p> <p>With its New Industrial Strategy for Europe from March 2020, the European Commission presented its ambitions to support industry to shift towards climate neutrality and to build a more circular economy. The strategy was updated in May 2021 to ensure that its industrial ambition takes full account of the new circumstances following the COVID-19 crisis and helps to drive the transformation to a more sustainable, digital, resilient and globally competitive economy. The updated strategy reaffirms the priorities set out in March 2020 while responding to the lessons learned from the crisis to boost the recovery and enhance the EU's open strategic autonomy.</p>	

4. Statistical Indicator	Top
4.1. Data description	
<p>This indicator measures the emissions intensity of particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5) from the manufacturing sector (NACE Rev. 2 sector 'C'). Air emissions are defined as flows of gaseous and particulate materials emitted into the atmosphere. Fine and coarse particulates (PM10) are less than 10 micrometres in diameter and can be carried deep into the lungs, where they can cause inflammation and exacerbate the condition of people suffering from heart and lung diseases. Fine particulates (PM2.5) are less than 2.5 micrometres in diameter and are therefore a subset of the PM10 particles. Their negative health impacts are more serious than PM10 because they can be drawn further into the lungs and may be more toxic. Emission intensity is calculated by dividing the sector's PM emissions by its gross value added (GVA), which is defined as output (at basic prices) minus intermediate consumption (at purchaser prices).</p>	
4.2. Unit of measure	
Grams per euro, chain-linked volumes (2010).	
4.3. Reference Period	
Calendar year.	
4.4. Accuracy - overall	
The indicator is produced according to the high-level quality standards of European Statistics. Details on accuracy can be found in the metadata of the source datasets (see link to related metadata).	
4.5. Source data	
<p>ESS Data source: European Statistical System (ESS). Data provider: Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union, based mainly on national emission inventories (UNFCCC/CLRTAP) and energy statistics/balances. The data collection is regulated by Regulation (EC) No. 691/2011 on European environmental economic accounts.</p>	

5. Frequency and Timeliness of dissemination	Top
5.1. Frequency of dissemination	
Every year Indicator is updated annually. Complete and updated ESS data release information can be accessed via Eurostat release calendar .	
5.2. Timeliness	
T+2 years New data points are disseminated around 24 months after the reference year.	

6. Coverage and comparability	Top
6.1. Reference area	
All EU MS Data are presented for all EU Member States plus Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, Serbia and Türkiye.	
6.2. Comparability - geographical	
All EU MS Data are comparable between all EU Member States and the other presented countries.	
6.3. Coverage - Time	
> 10 years Presented time series (including EU aggregates) starts in 2008.	
6.4. Comparability - over time	
> 4 data points Length of comparable time series without methodological breaks is longer than 4 data points.	

7. Accessibility and clarity	Top
7.1. Dissemination format - Publications	
The analysis of indicator is presented in Eurostat's annual monitoring report on Sustainable development in the EU (progress towards SDGs in an EU context).	
7.2. Dissemination format - online database	
See table sdg_09_70	
7.3. Dissemination format - other	
Eurostat dedicated section on SDGs: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/sdi/overview	

8. Comment	Top
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env_ac_ainah_r2_sims - Air emissions accounts by NACE Rev. 2 activity	

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