



EVENT

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# Beyond borders: How can the EU become a leader in consumption-based emissions reduction?



Institute for  
European  
Environmental  
Policy



Stockholm  
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# Setting the scene

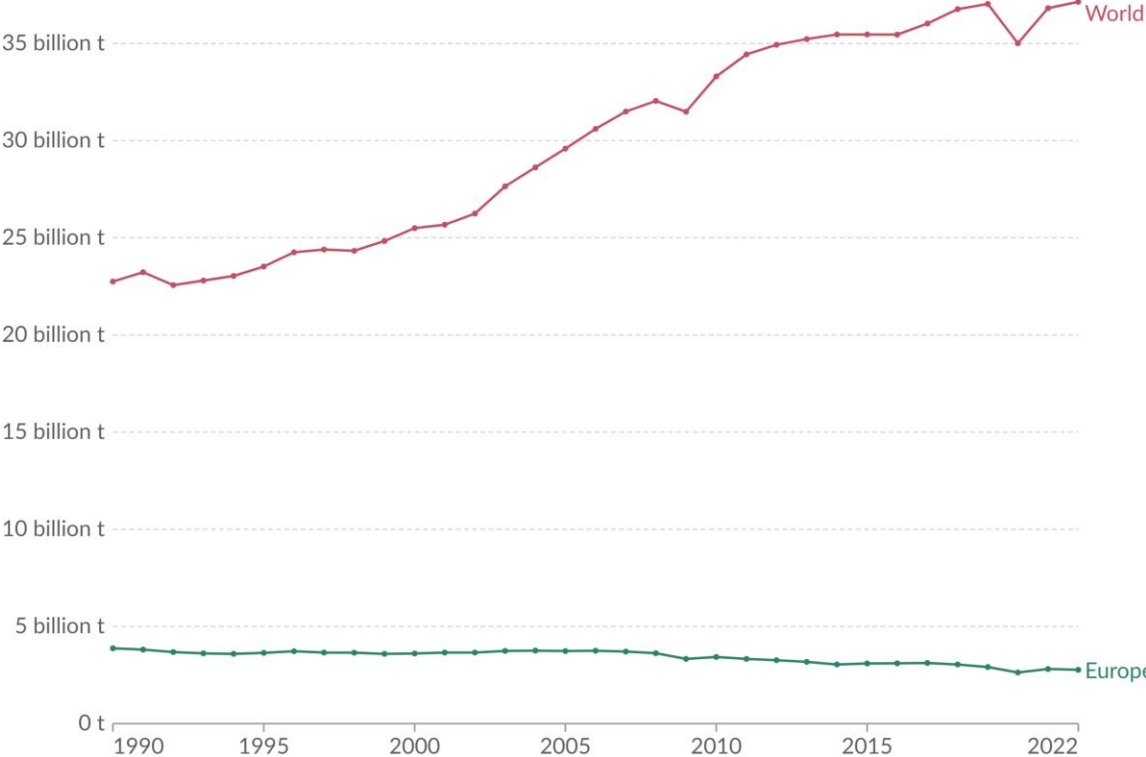
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# Global vs EU GHG emissions 1990-2022

## Annual CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions from fossil fuels and industry<sup>1</sup>. Land-use change is not included.



Global: 63% increase, 1990-2022

EU27: 29% decrease, 1990-2022

Source: Global Carbon Budget (2023) – with major processing by Our World in Data

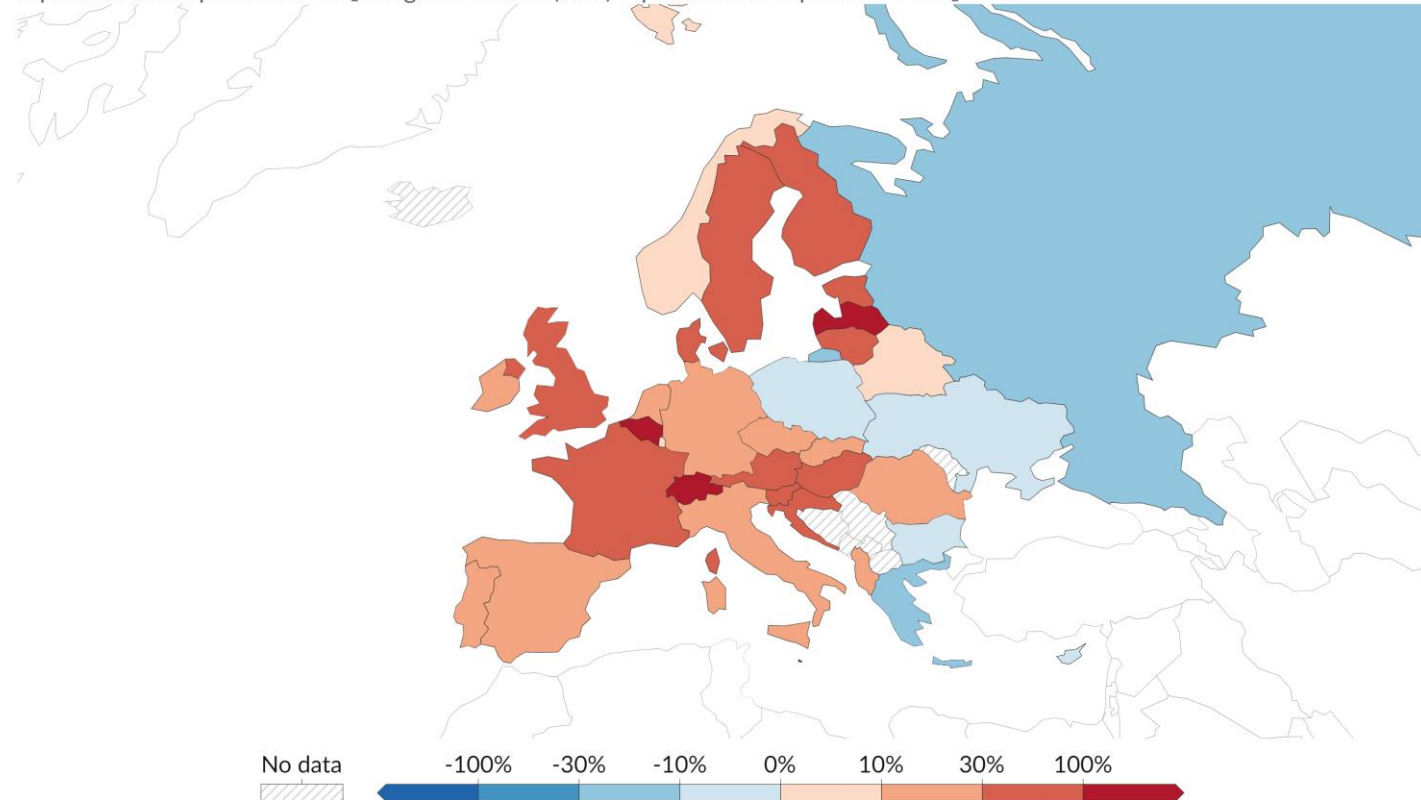
# GHG emissions embedded in trade

- Most EU countries are net importers of GHG emissions
- Consumption-based accounting includes emissions embedded in globally traded goods

## Share of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions embedded in trade, 2021

Exported or imported emissions as a percentage of domestic production emissions. Positive values (red) represent net importers of CO<sub>2</sub>. Negative values (blue) represent net exporters of CO<sub>2</sub>.

Our World  
in Data



Source: *Global Carbon Budget (2023)* – with major processing by *Our World in Data*

# The project: Prioritizing consumption-based emissions in EU's policy agenda



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