

Statistics for the SDGs - global indicators



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| Name of the indicator | 9.4.1 CO₂ emission per unit of value added |
| Sustainable Development Goal | 'Goal 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure' |
| Target | 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities |
| Definition | The indicator determines the amount of carbon dioxide (CO ₂) in kg per one unit of gross value added of Gross Domestic Product (2010=100). The indicator CO ₂ emission per unit of value added is currently being measured by CO ₂ emission per GDP PPP (Purchasing Power Parity). |
| Unit | kg CO ₂ / 2010 USD PPP |
| Available dimensions | total |
| Methodological explanations | <p>Emission means the direct or indirect introduction, as a result of human activity, of the following factors into the air, water, soil or land:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) substances, b) energies, such as heat, noise, vibration or electromagnetic fields. <p>Gross value added (GVA) in the gross domestic product account, is the difference between gross output and intermediate consumption. GVA indicates the input of individual producers, industries and sectors to the GDP creation.</p> <p>Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emission per unit of value added is a universal indicator for measuring the impact of industrial production on environment. It captures the intensity of energy use, energy efficiency of production technology and most importantly use of fossil fuels.</p> |
| Data source | International Energy Agency |
| Data availability | Annual data; since 2010. |
| Notes | |

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