SHARE OF EMISSION-INTENSIVE INDUSTRIES IN MANUFACTURING Contact person at the IMAD: Ivanka Zakotnik	
DEVELOPMENT FIELD	Integration of measures to achieve sustainable development – Integrating environmental criteria with sectoral policies
DESCRIPTION OF INDICATOR	*Definition*: The **share of value added of emission-intensive industries**, i.e. the most intensive polluters per unit of production (the manufacture of metals, non-metal mineral products, paper and paper products, chemicals and chemical products, cement) **in manufacturing's total value added.** The IPPS (The Industrial Pollution Project System, The World Bank Group) factors of emission intensity at the level of the 2-, 3- and 4-digit International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC, Rev. 3) are available for: (i) noxious air pollutants (sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, floating particulates); water emissions (biochemical pollution, suspended particulates); (iii) emissions of toxic substances (into air, water, earth, and total); and (iv) heavy metals (in air, water, earth, total). The aggregate effect of all these emissions is conceptually treated by the World Bank as the 'integrated environmental impact', i.e. the total burden on the environment expressed by the same denominator. Nevertheless, the IPPS estimates (obtained from US data) for other countries are not ideal. Countries can differ considerably in terms of technology, environmental regulations, and general economic conditions (energy prices). Due to progress made in environmental protection, data are becoming outdated. The existing and new business entities in the listed industries are obliged by EU regulations to comply with the Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Directive (IPPC 96/61/EC). Due to differences in the scale (the size of the average Slovenian and American/European company) and lower technological intensity, the actual factors of emission intensity per unit of production are probably higher than estimated for Slovenia. In some industries, however, those factors could be overrated due to the fairly good environmental protection situation in Slovenia. We nevertheless estimate that the ranking of manufacturing industry sectors according to the level of emissions obtained from sectoral estimates according to the IPPS is consistent with the ranking according to actual emission levels. *Detailed methodological explanations:* – The Industrial Pollution Project System, The World Bank Group, December 1994 – Radej B., et al: Shema indikatorjev monitoringa okoljskega razvoja (A System of Indicators for Monitoring Environmental Development), Working Paper of the Institute of Macroeconomic Analysis and Development, No.7/Volume IX/2000 *International comparability*: Since the indicator is calculated using the World Bank methodology (see the definition), international comparisons could be possible but they do not exist in international statistics and are also not calculated by

	the IMAD. *Manner of presentation:* Structure of manufacturing's value added by International Standard Industrial Classification at the group level (three-digit) *Unit of measurement: %*
SOURCE OF DATA FOR SLOVENIA	*Institution (publication):* – AJPES (statistical data from company balance sheets and profit and loss accounts) – SORS (figure on the value added of manufacturing) – Calculations by IMAD. *Frequency of publication*: annually
AVAILABLE TIME SERIES	1995-2005
INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS	See section *international comparability.*