

Annex B.

Country-specific Results

B.1. Country-specific lifestyle carbon footprints: major components and hotspots

Country-specific lifestyle carbon footprints are compared for the three domains—food, housing and personal transport—as they contribute the most ($81\pm10\%$) to total lifestyle carbon footprints in countries studied. Other domains (consumer goods and leisure and services) generally account for a small proportion of the total lifestyle carbon footprint ($10\pm5\%$, $8\pm6\%$, respectively), with Canada and Finland as an exception, and are compared for all countries but with less attention due to the limited data for some of the case countries and smaller impact on total lifestyle carbon footprint.

1. Food

Canada – The average Canadian has a food carbon footprint of 1,680 kg (CO₂e per year), of which meat products comprise 47%. The highest contributor to this is beef, which, despite contributing only one-third of the total meat consumption, has a high carbon intensity contributing 63% to the footprint of meat. Dairy products are the second highest contributor to the footprint (20%), mostly due to the high share of cheese and milk consumption. Beverages produce nearly a tenth (11%) of the footprint due to the relatively high total consumption (19% of the total food consumption in kilograms) of beverages and the relatively high carbon-intensity of coffee and beer. Consumption of cereals, vegetables, beans and nuts, fruits, and other food products account for nearly half (53%) of the physical amount of food consumed but the share of the total footprint is just 18%. On the contrary, animal products represent only one third of the physical amounts consumed but have a huge impact (79%) on the carbon footprint, much higher than plant-based foodstuffs.

Finland – The food carbon footprint of the average Finn is 1,830 kg (CO₂e per year). The composition of this footprint follows the same pattern as in Canada. For the Finns too, meat products account for over one third (37%) of the footprint due to the high carbon-intensity of meat. Beef consumption accounts for only a quarter (24%) of the total meat consumption compared to pork (39%) and chicken (33%), but the intensity for pork and chicken is notably lower. Another third (30%) of the footprint comes from dairy products due to the high consumption of cheese and milk (14% and 60% of the dairy consumption, respectively). Cheese especially has a high carbon intensity compared to other dairy products. Beverages represent a seventh of the footprint and total consumption (12% and 14%, respectively) due to the consumption of high intensity coffee and beer. The summed share of cereals, vegetables and fruits account for nearly half (44%) of the total consumption but they comprise 9% of the footprint. Similar to Canada, animal products have the highest impact on food carbon footprint despite the lower share of consumption.

United Kingdom – The average person's food footprint in the United Kingdom is 1,590 kg (CO₂e per year). Forty-four percent of the footprint is meat, due to consumption of high intensity beef, which contributes 60% of the meat footprint. Consumption of pork and other meat products and chicken is higher (38% and 35%, respectively), but carbon intensity for both is three to eight times lower compared to beef. Dairy consumption in the United Kingdom is high, and this contributes almost a quarter (23%) to the food footprint. Eggs and fish contribute only 2–3% of the food footprint, likewise the consumption amounts. Division between animal products and cereals, vegetables, beans and nuts, and fruits follows the same pattern as in Canada and Finland—consumption of plant-based products is much higher but the impact on the food footprint is notably lower compared to meat products.

Japan – The food carbon footprint of the average Japanese is 1,410 kg (CO₂e per year). For the Japanese too, meat products are a key contributor at nearly a quarter of this footprint (24%) due to their high carbon intensity, especially beef. Thirteen percent of the footprint is caused by dairy products, the carbon intensity of which highly varies (e.g., butter is 13 times higher than milk). Fish consumption causes 7% of the footprint, and has a relatively high intensity. Cereals represent nearly a fifth of the footprint, and beverages and vegetables a tenth each, but their carbon intensity is relatively low. The carbon intensity of cereals is higher in Japan because of the higher intensity of rice than other cereal crops. Alcoholic beverages are over six times more carbon-intensive than non-alcoholic beverages. The intensity of “Others” is also relatively high due to processed or lightweight products such as oils and spices.

China – The average Chinese has an annual food footprint of 1,320 kg (CO₂e per year). Similar to the previous countries, the impact of meat consumption is high, at 39% of an average person’s food footprint, with one-third (33%) of this caused by high intensity beef. Pork is responsible for the highest share (63%) of meat consumption, but with relatively lower carbon intensity the impact remains low. Cereals contribute a fifth (20%) to both footprint and consumption amount, due to the relatively high carbon intensity and consumption of rice. Although the share of vegetables of the total consumption amount is nearly half (46%), they only account for a seventh (14%) of the footprint, due to the low carbon intensity. Other plant-based products (beans and nuts, and fruits) account for 6%. Fish accounts for 8% of the food footprint and eggs even less (4%). Consumption of dairy products is very low, compared to previously introduced high-income countries and their share is only 3% of the footprint.

South Africa – The average South African has a food footprint of 1,700 kg (CO₂e per year). Again, animal-based products account for only a quarter (25%) of the total consumption but they contribute over three-quarters (77%) to the total footprint. Meat in particular contributes heavily to the food footprint (72%), due to the relatively high share of beef (30%) of the total meat consumption and notably carbon intensive livestock farming compared to other countries. Nevertheless, overall meat consumption per capita is relatively moderate (65 kg) compared to Canada (157 kg) and Finland (80 kg), for example. Over a third (35%) of the food consumption is cereals but they account for just 8% to the food footprint due to their low carbon intensity. Vegetables, beverages, and other products (such as oils) together account for more than a third (13%, 13% and 11%, respectively) of total consumption but their aggregate

impact to the total food footprint is only 14%, due to the relatively low carbon intensity, especially compared to beef.

Turkey – The food carbon footprint for an average Turk is 1,220 kg (CO₂e per year). As for all industrialised countries above, meat consumption is responsible for the greatest share (33%) of the footprint. Total meat consumption is notably lower compared to previous countries but the share of beef in total meat consumption is higher, nearly half (45%). Also the share of chicken consumption is higher (51%) compared to previous countries, which is explained by the high share (99%) of Muslims (European Commission 2021) that refrain from eating pork. Dairy products have the second largest contribution to the footprint (26%). Cereals, vegetables, and other products all contribute approximately one-tenth each to the footprint (12%, 11% and 9%, respectively). Vegetables have the highest consumption amount (32%), but have one of the lowest carbon intensity together with fruits (less than 0.5 kgCO₂e/kg). Also consumption of beverages is very low, so beverages are responsible only for a fraction (2%) of the footprint.

Brazil – The food footprint of the average Brazilian is 1,890 kg (CO₂e per year). For the average Brazilian too, meat products contribute over a half (59%) to the food footprint, though their consumption accounts for below a sixth (13%) of the total consumption. Carbon intensity of beef is relatively higher in Brazil compared to most other countries due to high intensity livestock farming, similar to South Africa. Plant-based products account nearly half (46%) of the total consumption but only 12% of the footprint. Their carbon intensity is lower compared to many other countries, for instance due to the self-sufficient production of fruits and many vegetables (Paulo et al. n.d.). Dairy consumption accounts for 18% of the total consumption and the total amount is quite similar to Finland. Nevertheless, consumption data from Brazil does not distinguish whether consumed milk is used for cheese production or consumed as liquids. Therefore the carbon intensity for dairy products remains lower and the consumption amount higher as the data for the share of high intensity cheese consumption is not available.

India – The food footprint for an average Indian is one of the lowest, 790 kg (CO₂e per year). The overall smaller consumption and the composition of consumed food products differ from the previous countries. Consumption of animal based products account for only 23% of the total consumption and are mainly (92%) dairy products. Meat consumption is very low, only 4 kg per person. Different consumption habits of food products are due to religious reasons. Approximately 80% of the pop-

ulation are Hindus (Census India 2011) and eat mainly vegetarian food. Half of the food consumption is due to cereals and vegetables (34% and 21%, respectively). Cereals are responsible for over a half (54%) of the food footprint due to the high share of carbon-intensive rice consumption.

Indonesia – The average Indonesian has a food footprint of 800 kg (CO₂e per year). Consumption habits follow a similar pattern to India, low consumption of animal products and high share of cereals and vegetables in the diet. Animal-based products account for a third (28%) to the footprint but only one-sixth (12%) to the total consumption. Share of fish product consumption (7%) is one of the highest among the countries and it accounts for nearly a seventh (13%) to the food footprint. High consumption of high intensity rice is reflected in the footprint, as cereals account for more than half (52%) of the food footprint.

2. Housing

Canada – The average Canadian lives in housing with a floor space of 58 m² and uses 11,480 kWh of energy per year, which produces an annual footprint of 3,060 kgCO₂e and intensity of 52 kgCO₂e/m². Over four-fifths of a person's annual carbon footprint for housing is represented by direct energy consumption (83%), over half of which is other energy, meaning heating. Other energy is mainly (73%) from natural gas, followed by renewable sources (wood: 19%). High intensity oil products account for 6% of the other energy consumption but account for more than one third (34%) of the other energy footprint. Grid electricity is mainly (65%) from renewable sources (hydro, tidal, solar and wind power). Non-renewable grid electricity accounts for the higher share (53%) of the footprint due to the relatively high share (43%) of high intensity coal and petroleum (Government of Canada 2017).

Finland – The average Finn lives in housing with a floor space of 41 m² and uses 11,320 kWh of energy, which produces an annual footprint of 1,550 kgCO₂e and an intensity of 38 kgCO₂e/m². Heating demand is high due to the long winters and relatively large living space. Electricity accounts for two fifths (38%) of each person's annual housing footprint, including its use as a main heating source (46% of the electricity consumption). Half (52%) of the electricity production comes from renewable sources, such as hydro, wind and solar power and wood based biomass). District heating covers one-third (30%) of the heating demand and housing footprint. The fuels used for district heating production, from highest to lowest share, are wood and other biomass, coal, peat,

natural gas, oil and waste (Official Statistics of Finland 2020d). Despite the relatively low share (15%) of peat used for district heating production, it is responsible for nearly two-fifths (39%) of the district heating emissions. The share of heat pumps is nearly a tenth (8%) of the total heating demand, but the footprint is relatively low due to the low intensity.

United Kingdom – The average person in the United Kingdom lives in housing with a floor space of 39 m² and uses 7,190 kWh of energy, which gives an annual footprint of 1,880 kgCO₂e and an intensity of 48 kgCO₂e/m². Four-fifths (80%) of the housing footprint is represented by direct energy consumption of which two thirds (66%) is natural gas. One-fifth (22%) of the direct energy consumption is grid electricity, of which 63% is produced with non-renewable sources (coal, oil, natural gas, and nuclear power). Non-renewable grid electricity accounts for 92% of the housing footprint.

Japan – The average Japanese lives in housing with a floor space of 40 m² and uses 4,200 kWh energy per year, which results in an annual footprint of 2,430 kgCO₂e and an intensity of 61 kgCO₂e/m². Nearly four-fifths of a Japanese's annual carbon footprint is represented by direct energy consumption (77%), over half of which is electricity. Grid electricity is mainly (84%) from coal, oil and LNG, with hydropower and other renewables producing only 15% (Agency for Natural Resources and Energy, Japan 2018b). The direct energy supplied to households is comprised equally of electricity and other energy (mainly non-renewables, such as kerosene for heating, and LPG and city gas for cooking and heating), with only 8% from renewables.

China – The average Chinese has a housing floor space of 41 m² and uses 1,870 kWh of energy, which results in an annual footprint of 1,190 kgCO₂e and intensity of 29 kgCO₂e/m². Grid electricity consumption is responsible for the biggest share (48%) of the annual housing footprint. Twenty-six percent of the grid electricity is produced with renewable sources. Non-renewable sources are mainly fossil fuel-based (71%) and therefore are responsible for the greatest share (98%) of the grid electricity related footprint. Other energy sources used in households are only fossil fuel based—coal, natural gas, and LPG.

South Africa – The average South African lives in housing with a floor space of 23 m² and uses 1,100 kWh of energy, which results in an annual footprint of 1,050 kgCO₂e and intensity of 46 kgCO₂e/m². Three-quarters (76%) of the annual footprint comes from grid electricity consumption that is heavily non-renewable-based: 94% of the electricity-based footprint comes from coal. Over-

all, the energy demand in South Africa is lower compared to the previously introduced countries due to its southern location. Also half (50%) of the other energy consumption is based on non-renewable energy sources, such as coal and oil.

Turkey – The average Turk lives in housing with a floor space of 32 m² and uses 1,890 kWh of energy, which results in an annual footprint of 1,700 kgCO₂e and intensity of 52 kg(CO₂e/m²). Four-fifths (80%) of a person's annual carbon footprint is represented by energy consumption, over half (54%) of which is other energy than grid electricity. These other energy sources are mainly (48%) oil products, 31% natural gas and 15% other non-renewable sources such as heat and waste-based energy. Just 6% comes from renewable sources. Grid electricity is mainly (68%) from coal and natural gas. One-third is from renewables, which is mainly (61%) from hydropower.

Brazil – The average Brazilian lives in housing with a floor space of 28 m²—similar to South Africa—and uses 1,480 kWh of energy, which results in an annual footprint of 510 kgCO₂e and intensity of 18 kg(CO₂e/m²). Over half (58%) of the moderate housing footprint results from the relatively carbon-intense living space. Both grid electricity and other energy consumption contribute approximately a fifth (18% and 20%, respectively) due to low overall consumption and high share of renewable energy. Over three-fifths (65%) of grid electricity is based on renewable hydropower and the overall share of renewables of grid electricity is 82%. Other energy consumption is divided quite evenly between renewable wood-based energy (49%) and natural gas (48%), though natural gas contributes 90% to the other energy related footprint.

India – The average Indian lives in housing with a floor space of 10 m² and uses 540 kWh of energy, which results in an annual footprint of 440 kgCO₂e and intensity of 43 kgCO₂e/m². Nearly half (49%) of the footprint comes from grid electricity due to the high share of coal-based energy and other non-renewable sources. The total consumption of other energy forms is higher but the carbon intensity is lower compared to coal-based energy. LPG and natural gas are the main sources for other energy consumed by households.

Indonesia – The average Indonesian lives in housing with a floor space of 19 m² and uses 1,120 kWh of energy, which results in an annual footprint of 590 kgCO₂e and intensity of 31 kgCO₂e/m². The housing footprint is divided quite evenly between living space, grid electricity and other energy consumption (32%, 31% and 24%, respectively). Only 13% of the grid electricity comes

from renewable sources, such as hydropower and geothermal sources. Also other energy relies heavily on non-renewable sources (77%), kerosene and LPG being the main energy sources in households.

3. Personal transport

Canada – For the average Canadian, transport contributes 35%, or 5,000 kg (CO₂e) of their annual carbon footprint, nearly three quarters of which is caused by heavy car use (15,500 km) and its high carbon intensity. Half (49%) of the car kilometers are travelled by light trucks (including light-duty vehicles, such as pickup trucks and minivans) and half (51%) by regular passenger cars. Canadians also travel a lot by bus (3,400 km, or 15% of the transport demand) and by air (3,100 km, or 14% of the transport demand). Bus transport comprises nearly all (99%) land-based public transport demand and has the highest carbon intensity of all public transportation modes. Air travel has the highest carbon intensity of all travel modes and it contributes the second highest share (21%) to the carbon footprint. Low intensity trains account for less than 1% of the transport demand.

Finland – For the average Finn, transport contributes a third (38%), or 3,650 kg (CO₂e) of their carbon footprint and they travel 17,500 km in a year. Half (55%) of the footprint results from heavy car use (10,400 km in a year) and 35% from air travel (3,800 km in a year), and their high carbon intensity. Land-based public transportation accounts for 12% (or 2,140 km) of the total transport demand—over half (56%) of which is bus, two-fifths trains (38%) and less than a tenth (7%) tram or metro. Passenger trains, trams, and metros run mainly on renewable energy (VR Group Ltd. 2020), which results in a very low intensity of 0.01 kgCO₂e per km. They also travel 690 km, or 1.9 km per day, on motorcycles, scooters, snowmobiles, quad bikes, and so on, and cycle and walk little (260 km and 350 km, respectively, or less than 1km per day for both).

United Kingdom – Average person's transport-related footprint in the United Kingdom is nearly two-fifths (38%, or 3,250 kgCO₂e) of the annual lifestyle carbon footprint. Half of the footprint is due to the high share of high intensity car and air travel (50% and 44%, respectively). Annual transport demand is 14,700 km per person, of which car travel comprises 55%, or 8,100 km, and air travel 29%, or 4,200 km. High carbon intensity of car transport is due to the high share of fossil-fuel use and low occupancy rate. The share of public transportation of the total transport demand is low, only 11% (1,700 km). Share of trains is 70% (1,200 km), of which

85% is surface rail and 15% is underground. Cycling accounts for only 90 km or 0.25 km a day and walking 490 km or 1.3 km a day.

Japan – For the average Japanese, transport contributes nearly a quarter, or 1,970 (kgCO₂e) of their carbon footprint and they travel 11,000 km a year, including walking. Nearly two-thirds of their transport footprint comes from cars, which, while representing less than half their annual km travelled (5,000 km), incurs a high carbon intensity, partly due to the low occupancy rate, high share of fossil-fuel use, and low use of electric vehicles. Tax-ies have even higher carbon intensity due to their relatively low occupancy rate. Air travel contributes a little over a third of the carbon footprint, which while less than cars adds up due to relatively long trips (approx. 600 km domestic, 1,000 km international) and high carbon intensity. Trains are also used a lot—3,100 of the 3,600 km land-based public transport demand (with the remainder being buses)—and have a very low carbon intensity of 0.02 kg per km. Cycling accounts for only 270 km, or 0.7 km a day.

China – For the average Chinese, transport contributes 1,200 kg (CO₂e), with a total annual transport demand of 9,300 km per person. Almost two fifth (37%) of the footprint is due to car use and nearly a quarter (23%) is due to the heavy use of motorcycles. The share of public transportation is 22%, over two-thirds (69%) of which is bus transport. Air travel is the third largest contributor to the footprint (17%). The transport demand for air travel (600 km) is notably lower than for car, motorcycle and public transportation (2,300 km, 1,700 km, 3,100 km, respectively).

South Africa – For the average South African, transport contributes a quarter (25%, or 1,200 kgCO₂e) to the total lifestyle carbon footprint. South Africans travel an average of 7,200 km a year, mainly by public transportation (50% of the annual demand) and by car (42%). Public transportation is divided between train and bus transport (65% and 35%, respectively). They both contribute approximately a sixth (15% and 12%, respectively) to the transport footprint. Cars account for 60% of the annual transport footprint due to high share of fossil fuel use and low occupancy rate. Air travel accounts for only 7% of transport demand.

Turkey – The average Turk has a transport footprint of 1,000 kg (CO₂e), half (52%) of which comes from cars, due to their low occupancy rate, low share of electric cars, and high transport demand (55%, or 2,400 km of the total transport demand). Air travel accounts for 35% of the annual footprint and 23% (1,000 km) of annual transport demand (4,400 km). Land-based public trans-

portation contributes 7% (310 km) of annual transport demand. Instead, motorcycles account for 15% (640 km) of the annual transport demand and a tenth of the total annual transport footprint.

Brazil – For the average Brazilian, transport contributes 20%, or 640 kg (CO₂e) of their carbon footprint and they travel 4,600 km in a year. Land-based public transportation has the highest transport demand (48%, or 2,200 km), followed by cars (25%, or 1,200 km) and air travel (14%, or 670 km). Carbon-intensive flying contributes the highest share (36%) to the transport footprint, followed by bus (33%) due to the heavy use of bus transport. Cars account for only 23% of the transport footprint due to one of the highest share of flex fuel cars (Empresa de Pesquisa Energética - EPE 2013) within the case countries. Cycling accounts for only 20 km or 0.06 km a day and walking 360 km or 1.0 km a day.

India – Mobility contributes over a half (58%), or 1,730 kg (CO₂e) of a average person's footprint in India, due to the high transport demand (16,400 km) and high share of relatively carbon intense travel by motorcycle and car (73% and 15% of the total transport demand, respectively). Motorcycling (including two, three and four wheelers) produce over three-fifths (68%) and car driving one-fifth (20%) of the transport footprint. Use of public transportation is low, only a tenth (10%) of the transport demand.

Indonesia – For the average Indonesian, transport contributes a quarter (26%), or 570 kg (CO₂e) of their annual footprint. Transport demand is relatively low (3,300 km) and is mainly fulfilled by motorcycle (60%, or 2,000 km), followed by public transportation (18%, or 590 km) and car (14%, or 450 km). Motorcycling is also the greatest contributor to the transport footprint, as it covers over half (55%) of it. Both cars and airplanes contribute a fifth (18%) to the footprint due to their high carbon intensity.

4. Other domains (consumer goods, leisure, and services)

Canada – Consumer goods comprise 18% (2,510 kg-CO₂e) of the annual lifestyle carbon footprint of the average Canadian. Clothes account for the greatest share (37%, 930 kg) of the consumer goods footprint, followed by furniture/room covering (17%) due to overall high consumer spending but also due to the highest carbon intensities (0.91 and 0.88 kgCO₂e/USD, respectively) among consumer goods. The average per-capita consumer spending for other goods, such as durable goods and jewelry covers 16% of the overall consumer goods related spendings, but the carbon intensity

is nearly one-fifth smaller compared to clothes' carbon intensity.

Leisure services consumed outside the home account for 680 kg (CO₂e per capita), or 5% of the average person's lifestyle carbon footprint in Canada. Other leisure services, such as games of chance and pets, are the largest contributor at 55% (380 kgCO₂e) to the leisure related footprint.

Services account for 5% (720 kg) of the total lifestyle carbon footprint. Finance and insurance comprise over half of the services-related consumption and carbon footprint (62%).

Finland – The carbon footprint of consumer goods is 1,410 kg (CO₂e) for an average Finn, which is 15% of Finland's average lifestyle carbon footprint. Clothes and furniture/room covering account for the greatest shares (37% and 26%, respectively) of the consumer goods footprint, followed by other goods (18%, or 250 kg), electronics (11%, or 160 kg) and sanitation/medicine (7%, or 100 kg). Appliances are a minor contributor (2%, or 30 kg).

Leisure services account for 6% (540 kgCO₂e) of the lifestyle carbon footprint, of which over half (55%) comes from the hotels and restaurant services. Nearly one-fourth (23%) of the footprint is related to cultural services and 11% each to sport services and summer cottages (constructed space, electricity, and other energy consumption).

Services account for 690 kg (CO₂e), which is 7% of the average annual lifestyle carbon footprint. Welfare/medical and finance/insurance services, account for the greatest share (28% each) of the footprint and over half (29% and 28%, respectively) of total consumer spending. Other services, including such as postal and publishing services, account for 41% of the footprint, and 19% of total consumer spending.

Though the average per-capita spending for consumer goods is less than for services, the overall footprint is highest among all three domains, reflecting relatively high carbon intensity. The average carbon intensity of leisure and services are nearly half (0.17–0.21 kgCO₂e/USD) of the consumer goods related intensity (0.40 kgCO₂e/USD).

United Kingdom – Consumer goods, leisure, and services together account for 21% (1,750 kgCO₂e) of the average person's annual lifestyle carbon footprint. Average per-capita consumer spending is distributed quite evenly between all three domains: 34% for consumer goods, 29% for leisure, and 37% for services.

Of consumer goods, clothing is the largest contributor to this footprint at 360 kg, or 37%, followed by the other goods (including such as paints, paper products, rubber, plastic and metal products) at 260 kg, or 27%.

Electronics and sanitation/medicine cover 17% and 14% respectively.

Leisure services cover 4% of the lifestyle carbon footprint. Nearly half (49%) of the leisure footprint is related to the high consumption of food and beverage serving services. Remaining footprint and consumption is distributed relatively evenly between cultural, sport, and other leisure services (14–22% and 11–18%, respectively).

The footprint of services is similar to leisure, as it accounts for 5% of the lifestyle carbon footprint. Thirty-five percent of the leisure footprint comes from the high consumption of other services (including such as veterinary, other personal and postal services), followed by finance/insurance (29%) and education and welfare/medical services (14% for each). Average per-capita consumer spending follows a similar pattern, reflecting relatively even carbon intensities within the service domain (0.09–0.11 kgCO₂e/USD). Overall, the carbon intensity of leisure and services are more than half (0.09–0.10 kgCO₂e/USD) of the consumer goods related intensity (0.23 kgCO₂e/USD).

Japan – Consumer goods account for 1,030 kg (CO₂e/capita), or 13% of the average person's lifestyle carbon footprint in Japan. Other goods (such as tobacco, jewelry, batteries, miscellaneous small household goods, and decoratives) is the largest contributor to footprint at 240 kg, or 23%, with clothing and electronics second at 220 kg and 200 kg, respectively. Home appliances and sanitation/medicine contribute 12% (or 120 kg for both) and furniture/room covering is responsible for only 4% of the footprint.

Leisure services consumed outside the home account for 580 kg (CO₂e/capita) of the lifestyle carbon footprint, with 43% coming from restaurants and 22% coming from hotels. The monetary equivalent carbon intensity for hotel and restaurant services, including the footprint induced from food ingredients, is approximately 0.35 kgCO₂e/USD, the highest among leisure items. Cultural services account for 22% (130 kg) of the footprint and the rest of the 70 kg footprint is accounted for by sports, and outdoor leisure including movies, theatre plays, sports facilities, and outdoor parks, which have relatively low carbon intensities per monetary value of under 0.27 kg per USD. Access to these leisure facilities is accounted for in the transport domain.

China – Detailed data or product lists concerning total amounts of individual products and services was not available for China. Lifestyle carbon footprint estimated for consumer goods, leisure, and services are based on average per-capita consumer spending of aggregated product/service groups by the National Bureau of Statistics of China (2020).

Consumer goods account for 8% (410 kgCO₂e) of the average Chinese's lifestyle carbon footprint. Consumer goods are divided between clothes and household goods, which contribute 61% and 39% to the footprint, respectively. The leisure related footprint is just 3% of the lifestyle carbon footprint and only includes cultural and recreational leisure services. Over half (58%) of the service related footprint is due to welfare/medical services. The rest is divided between other education and other services (20% and 23%, respectively). The average per-capita consumer spending of services follows the same pattern as the footprint: 47% to welfare/medical services, 31% to education, and 22% to other services.

South Africa – Consumer goods, leisure, and services together account for 19% (940 kgCO₂e) of the average person's annual carbon footprint. Despite the relatively small per-capita consumer spending, consumer goods have the highest impact on the footprint (15%) due to high average carbon intensity (3.17 kgCO₂e/USD) compared to leisure and services (0.63 kgCO₂e/USD and 0.29 kgCO₂e/USD, respectively). Clothing accounts for the largest share of the average per-capita consumer spending and carbon footprint (42% and 68%, respectively) in the domain of consumer goods.

Leisure accounts for only a fraction (1%) of the total footprint. Two-fifths (41%) of the leisure footprint is related to the consumption of cultural services. Services have the highest per-capita consumer spending but due to overall low carbon intensity services are responsible for only 3% of the lifestyle footprint.

Turkey – Consumer goods account for 630 kg (CO₂e), or 13% of the average person's annual carbon footprint. The average per-capita consumer spending of consumer goods is quite evenly divided between furniture/room covering (34%), other goods (33%), and clothes (32%). Furnishing/room covering has the highest carbon intensity (0.70 kgCO₂e/USD) and it accounts for the highest share (49%) of the consumer goods related footprint.

Leisure and services each account for less than tenth (6% and 3%, respectively) of the total carbon footprint. Over half (59%) of the leisure related consumption comes from hotels and restaurants and the rest (41%) from cultural services. Hotels and restaurant services have relatively higher carbon intensity and they account for 75% of the leisure footprint.

Welfare and medical services account for nearly half (45%) of the services footprint due to their high carbon intensity (0.53 kgCO₂e/USD) within the domain and relatively high share of the consumer spending (32% of the service related consumption).

Brazil – Consumer goods account for only 130 kg (CO₂e), or 4%, of the average person's annual carbon footprint. The average Brazilian spends 310 USD on consumer goods and the consumption is mainly focusing on electronics, other goods (such as paper products and pesticides), and clothes (32%, 30% and 14% of the total consumption, respectively). Electronics and other goods have a relatively low carbon intensity (0.40 and 0.33 kgCO₂e/USD, respectively), but due to their high consumption share they account for approximately a quarter (29% and 25%, respectively) of the footprint.

Leisure and other services account for only 3% of the annual footprint. The average per-capita consumer spending is relatively similar to consumer goods (280 and 410 USD, respectively), but the carbon intensity is much lower for leisure and services (0.14 kgCO₂e/USD and 0.12 kgCO₂e/USD, respectively), compared to consumer goods (0.42 kgCO₂e/USD). Cultural services contribute the largest share (77%) to the leisure footprint and other services, such as maintenance services for household appliances and public administration collective services (76%) to the services footprint.

India – Consumer goods, leisure, and services contribute less than one percent (0.5%) to the average person's annual lifestyle carbon footprint. The overall consumer spending in India is notably lower compared to most of the developed countries and the intensity per Indian rupee is very low. The consumer spending is mainly focused on clothes (52% of the consumer goods), entertainment services (100% of the leisure services) and welfare and medical services (42% of the services). In addition to low consumption, a small part of the consumer goods (2%) are secondhand items, which have a lower carbon intensity compared to those bought as new.

Indonesia – Similar to Brazil, consumer goods, leisure, and services account for only 11% of the average person's carbon footprint in Indonesia. The overall per-capita consumer spending is mainly focused on consumer goods (46% of total per-capita consumer spending) and services (48%). Durable goods and goods other than clothes are the main contributor (88%) to the consumer goods footprint, followed by clothing (12%). Nearly half (46%) of the service footprint comes from welfare and medical services, and education. Parties and ceremonies cover the entire leisure category, with an annual footprint of 10 kg (CO₂e).

B.2. Supplementary table of results

The detailed estimation results of lifestyle carbon footprints in case countries are given in Table B.1. (comparison among case countries) and Table B.2-11 (country-specific results).

Table B.1. Current annual lifestyle carbon footprint per capita in case countries

Domains	Canada		Finland		United Kingdom		Japan		China	
	CF (kg)	%	CF (kg)	%	CF (kg)	%	CF (kg)	%	CF (kg)	%
Food	1,680	12%	1,830	19%	1,590	19%	1,400	17%	1,330	27%
Housing	3,050	22%	1,570	16%	1,890	22%	2,430	30%	1,190	24%
Transport	4,990	37%	3,650	38%	3,250	38%	1,970	24%	1,200	24%
Total (3 domains)	10,310	71%	7,050	73%	6,730	79%	5,800	72%	3,720	75%
Consumer goods	2,510	18%	1,410	15%	970	11%	1,030	13%	410	8%
Total (4 domains)	12,820	90%	8,460	87%	7,700	91%	6,830	85%	4,130	83%
Other (leisure & services)	1,390	10%	1,240	13%	770	9%	1,230	15%	840	17%
Total (all domains)	13,630	100%	9,700	100%	8,470	100%	8,060	100%	4,970	100%

Domains	South Africa		Turkey		Brazil		India		Indonesia	
	CF (kg)	%	CF (kg)	%	CF (kg)	%	CF (kg)	%	CF (kg)	%
Food	1,710	35%	1,210	25%	1,880	58%	790	27%	800	36%
Housing	1,050	21%	1,690	35%	500	15%	430	15%	590	27%
Transport	1,200	24%	1,010	21%	640	20%	1,730	58%	570	26%
Total (3 domains)	3,960	81%	3,910	80%	3,030	93%	2,950	100%	1,960	89%
Consumer goods	730	15%	630	13%	130	4%	10	0.5%	140	6%
Total (4 domains)	4,690	96%	4,540	93%	3,160	97%	2,960	100%	2,100	95%
Other (leisure & services)	210	4%	320	7%	90	3%	3	0.1%	100	5%
Total (all domains)	4,890	100%	4,860	100%	3,240	100%	2,960	100%	2,200	100%

Table B.2. Current annual lifestyle carbon footprint per capita in Canada (rounded values)

Domains and components	CF (kg-CO ₂ e)	CF (%)	Amount (total)	Amount (%)
Food	1,680	12%	830 kg	
Cereals	60	3%	70 kg	9%
Vegetables (incl. potatoes)	70	4%	150 kg	18%
Beans/nuts	10	0.5%	10 kg	1%
Dairy	340	20%	110 kg	13%
Eggs	40	2%	20 kg	2%
Fish	20	1%	10 kg	1%
Meat	800	47%	90 kg	11%
Fruits	40	3%	130 kg	15%
Beverages	190	11%	160 kg	19%
Other	110	7%	90 kg	10%
Housing	3,050	21%	58 m²	
Construction/maintenance	520	17%	58 m ²	
Electricity	1,450	47%	4,610 kWh	
Renewable grid electricity	680	47%	3,010 kWh	65%
Non-renewable grid electricity	760	52%	9,20 kWh	20%
Nuclear grid electricity	10	1%	680 kWh	15%
Other energy	1,070	35%	6,870 kWh	
Oil	360	34%	420 kWh	6%
Gas	540	51%	5,010 kWh	73%
Other (non-renewable)	150	14%	140 kWh	2%
Other (renewable)	10	1%	1,300 kWh	19%
Water consumption	20	1%	80 m ³	
Transport	4,990	35%	22,180 km	
Airplane	1,060	21%	3,100 km	14%
Car	3,540	71%	15,540 km	70%
Train	5	0.1%	40 km	>0.5%
Bus	370	8%	3,390 km	15%
Motorcycle	20	>0.5%	100 km	>0.5%
Consumer goods	2,510	18%	4,810 CAD	
Appliances	390	16%	1,080 CAD	22%
Electronics	110	4%	400 CAD	8%
Furniture/room covering	430	17%	640 CAD	13%
Clothes	930	37%	1,350 CAD	28%
Sanitation/medicine	0	0.1%	20 CAD	>0.5%
Hobby	220	9%	550 CAD	11%
Other goods	410	16%	700 CAD	14%
Repair	30	1%	70 CAD	2%
Leisure	680	5%	1,420 CAD	
Hotels/travels	160	24%	360 CAD	26%
Cultural	40	6%	120 CAD	9%
Sports	100	15%	340 CAD	24%
Other leisure	380	55%	590 CAD	42%
Services	730	5%	5,660 CAD	
Education	20	3%	550 CAD	10%
Welfare/medical	110	15%	1,110 CAD	20%
Finance/insurance	450	62%	2,790 CAD	49%
Communication	70	9%	660 CAD	12%
Other services	80	11%	550 CAD	10%
Sub-total 3 domain	9,720	71%		
Goods	2,510	18%	4,820 CAD	
Leisure	680	5%	1,420 CAD	
Services	720	5%	5,660 CAD	
Grand Total (6 domains)	13,630	100%		

Table B.3. Current annual lifestyle carbon footprint per capita in Finland (rounded values)

Domains and components	CF (kg-CO ₂ e)	CF (%)	Amount (total)	Amount (%)
Food	1,830	19%	790 kg	
Cereals	70	4%	80 kg	10%
Vegetables (incl. potatoes)	50	3%	130 kg	16%
Beans/nuts	10	0.5%	3 kg	>0.5%
Dairy	550	30%	180 kg	22%
Eggs	30	2%	10 kg	2%
Fish	40	2%	15 kg	2%
Meat	680	37%	80 kg	10%
Fruits	50	3%	140 kg	18%
Beverages	210	12%	110 kg	14%
Other	140	8%	40 kg	5%
Housing	1,570	16%	41 m²	
Construction/maintenance	230	15%	41 m ²	
Electricity	590	38%	3,930 kWh	
Renewable grid electricity	80	13%	2,060 kWh	52%
Non-renewable grid electricity	510	86%	540 kWh	14%
Nuclear grid electricity	10	2%	1,330 kWh	34%
Other energy	720	46%	7,380 kWh	
Oil	130	18%	530 kWh	7%
Gas	10	2%	70 kWh	1%
Other (Non-renewable)	540	75%	4,440 kWh	60%
Other (Renewable)	30	5%	2,350 kWh	32%
Water consumption	10	1%	40 m ³	
Transport	3,650	38%	17,490 km	
Airplane	1,290	35%	3,790 km	22%
Car	2,020	55%	10,420 km	60%
Other private transportation	0	0%	20 km	0.1%
Train	10	>0.5%	680 km	4%
Bus	90	3%	850 km	5%
Ferry	130	3%	450 km	3%
Motorcycle	110	3%	670 km	4%
Bicycle	3	0.1%	260 km	2%
Walking	0	0%	350 km	2%
Consumer goods	1,410	15%	3,180 €	
Appliances	30	2%	90 €	3%
Electronics	160	11%	560 €	18%
Furniture/room covering	360	26%	580 €	18%
Clothes	520	37%	1040 €	33%
Sanitation/medicine	100	7%	280 €	9%
Other goods	250	17%	630 €	20%
Leisure	540	6%	2,410 €	
Hotels/travels	300	55%	1,670 €	69%
Cultural	130	23%	510 €	21%
Sports	60	11%	240 €	10%
Summer cottage	60	11%	5 m ²	
Services	690	7%	3,480 €	
Education	30	4%	119 €	3%
Welfare/medical	190	28%	994 €	29%
Finance/insurance	200	28%	974 €	28%
Communication	90	13%	478 €	14%
Personal care	50	7%	257 €	7%
Other services	140	20%	658 €	19%
Sub-total 3 domain	7,040	73%		
Goods	1,410	15%	3,180 €	
Leisure	540	6%	2,410 €	
Services	690	7%	3,480 €	
Grand Total (6 domains)	9,700	100%		

Table B.4. Current annual lifestyle carbon footprint per capita in United Kingdom (rounded values)

Domains and components	CF (kg-CO ₂ e)	CF (%)	Amount (total)	Amount (%)
Food	1,590	19%	850 kg	
Cereals	100	6%	130 kg	15%
Vegetables (incl. potatoes)	50	3%	150 kg	18%
Beans/nuts	10	1%	10 kg	1%
Dairy	370	23%	210 kg	25%
Eggs	30	2%	10 kg	1%
Fish	40	3%	20 kg	2%
Meat	690	44%	80 kg	9%
Fruits	20	1%	80 kg	9%
Beverages	140	9%	100 kg	11%
Other	140	9%	70 kg	8%
Housing	1,890	22%	39 m²	
Construction/maintenance	350	19%	39 m ²	
Electricity	390	21%	1,550 kWh	
Renewable grid electricity	30	7%	580 kWh	37%
Non-renewable grid electricity	360	92%	710 kWh	46%
Nuclear grid electricity	2	0.5%	270 kWh	17%
Other energy	1,120	60%	5,640 kWh	
Oil	120	11%	440 kWh	8%
Gas	930	82%	4,640 kWh	82%
Other (non-renewable)	40	4%	130 kWh	2%
Other (renewable)	30	3%	430 kWh	8%
Water consumption	20	1%	50 m ³	
Transport	3,250	38%	14,740 km	
Airplane	1,440	44%	4,220 km	29%
Car	1,640	51%	8,060 km	55%
Other private transportation	20	1%	170 km	1%
Train	90	3%	1,180 km	8%
Bus	50	1%	430 km	3%
Motorcycle	5	0.1%	30 km	>0.5%
Other public transportation	10	>0.5%	70 km	0.5%
Bicycle	1	>0.1%	90 km	1%
Walking	0	0%	490 km	3%
Consumer goods	970	11%	3,290 £	
Electronics	160	17%	610 £	19%
Furniture/room covering	60	6%	200 £	6%
Clothes	360	37%	1,210 £	37%
Sanitation/medicine	130	14%	450 £	14%
Other goods	260	27%	790 £	24%
Repair	5	>0.5%	30 £	1%
Leisure	360	4%	2,810 £	
Restaurants	180	49%	1,600 £	57%
Cultural	80	22%	390 £	14%
Sports	50	14%	510 £	18%
Other leisure	50	15%	320 £	11%
Services	420	5%	3,660 £	
Education	60	14%	390 £	11%
Welfare/medical	60	14%	490 £	13%
Finance/insurance	120	29%	1,160 £	32%
Communication	30	8%	290 £	8%
Other services	150	35%	1,320 £	36%
Sub-total 3 domain	6,720	79%		
Goods	970	11%	3,290 £	
Leisure	360	4%	2,810 £	
Services	420	5%	3,660 £	
Grand Total (6 domains)	8,470	100%		

Table B.5. Current annual lifestyle carbon footprint per capita in Japan (rounded values)

Domains and components	CF (kg-CO ₂ e)	CF (%)	Amount (total)	Amount (%)
Food	1,400	17%	800 kg	
Cereals	270	19%	160 kg	20%
Vegetables (incl. potatoes)	140	10%	150 kg	19%
Beans/nuts	30	2%	20 kg	3%
Dairy	180	13%	50 kg	6%
Eggs	30	2%	20 kg	2%
Fish	100	7%	30 kg	4 %
Meat	330	23%	40 kg	5%
Fruits	60	4%	50 kg	6%
Beverages	140	10%	230 kg	29%
Other	130	9%	50 kg	7%
Housing	2,430	30%	40 m²	
Construction/maintenance	480	20%	40 m ²	
Electricity	1,330	55%	2,120 kWh	
Renewable grid electricity	10	1%	310 kWh	15%
Non-renewable grid electricity	1,320	99%	1,780 kWh	84%
Nuclear grid electricity	1.0	0.1%	40 kWh	2%
Other energy	530	22%	2,070 kWh	
Oil	190	35%	730 kWh	35%
Gas	340	64%	1,320 kWh	64%
Other (non-renewable)	0.6	0.1%	0 kWh	0.1%
Other (renewable)	1.5	>0.5%	20 kWh	1%
Water consumption	90	4%	212 m ³	
Transport	1,970	24%	10,970 km	
Airplane	570	29%	1,660 km	15%
Car	1,250	63%	5,000 km	46%
Train	80	4%	3,120 km	28%
Bus	40	2%	490 km	4%
Ferry	10	1%	20 km	>0.5%
Motorcycle	10	1%	90 km	1%
Bicycle	10	>0.5%	270 km	2%
Walking	0	0%	310 km	3%
Consumer goods	1,030	13%	3,590 00 JPY	
Appliances	120	12%	380 00 JPY	11%
Electronics	200	20%	730 00 JPY	20%
Furniture/room covering	40	4%	140 00 JPY	4%
Clothes	220	21%	730 00 JPY	20%
Sanitation/medicine	120	12%	400 00 JPY	11%
Hobby	80	8%	320 00 JPY	9%
Other goods	240	23%	880 00 JPY	24%
Leisure	580	7%	2,200 00 JPY	
Restaurants	250	43%	940 00 JPY	43%
Hotels/travels	130	23%	420 00 JPY	19%
Cultural	130	22%	520 00 JPY	24%
Sports	30	4%	140 00 JPY	7%
Other leisure	40	8%	180 00 JPY	8%
Services	650	8%	4,440 00 JPY	
Education	110	17%	800 00 JPY	18%
Welfare/medical	130	20%	720 00 JPY	16%
Finance/insurance	80	12%	930 00 JPY	21%
Communication	90	14%	810 00 JPY	18%
Personal care	60	9%	310 00 JPY	7%
Other services	190	29%	870 00 JPY	20%
Sub-total 3 domain	5,800	72%		
Goods	1,030	13%	3,590 00 JPY	
Leisure	580	7%	2,200 00 JPY	
Services	650	8%	4,440 00 JPY	
Grand Total (6 domains)	8,060	100%		

Table B.6. Current annual lifestyle carbon footprint per capita in China (rounded values)

Domains and components	CF (kg-CO ₂ e)	CF (%)	Amount (total)	Amount (%)
Food	1,330	27%	940 kg	
Cereals	260	20%	190 kg	21%
Vegetables (incl. potatoes)	190	15%	430 kg	45%
Beans/nuts	30	2%	10 kg	2%
Dairy	40	3%	20 kg	2%
Eggs	50	4%	20 kg	2%
Fish	100	7%	40 kg	4%
Meat	520	39%	70 kg	7%
Fruits	30	2%	100 kg	11%
Beverages	50	4%	40 kg	4%
Other	50	4%	20 kg	2%
Housing	1,190	24%	41 m²	
Construction/maintenance	370	31%	41 m ²	
Electricity	570	48%	650 kWh	
Renewable grid electricity	10	1%	170 kWh	26%
Non-renewable grid electricity	560	99%	460 kWh	70%
Nuclear grid electricity	0.3	0.1%	30 kWh	4%
Other energy	230	20%	1,210 kWh	
Gas	110	49%	670 kWh	55%
Other (non-renewable)	120	51%	550 kWh	45%
Water consumption	20	1%	55 m ³	
Transport	1,200	24%	9,310 km	
Airplane	200	17%	600 km	6%
Car	450	37%	2,300 km	25%
Train	80	6%	990 km	11%
Bus	180	15%	2,130 km	23%
Motorcycle	280	23%	1,740 km	19%
Bicycle	10	1%	1,070 km	11%
Walking	0	0%	480 km	5%
Consumer goods	410	8%	2,240 CNY	
Clothes	250	61%	1,340 CNY	60%
Other goods	160	39%	900 CNY	40%
Leisure	140	3%	1,260 CNY	
Other leisure	140	100%	1,260 CNY	100%
Services	710	14%	4,060 CNY	
Education	140	19%	1,260 CNY	31%
Welfare/medical	410	58%	1,900 CNY	47%
Other services	160	23%	900 CNY	22%
Sub-total 3 domain	3,720	75%		
Goods	410	8%	2,240 CNY	
Leisure	140	3%	1,260 CNY	
Services	710	14%	4,060 CNY	
Grand Total (6 domains)	4,970	100%		

Table B.7. Current annual lifestyle carbon footprint per capita in South Africa (rounded values)

Domains and components	CF (kg-CO ₂ e)	CF (%)	Amount (total)	Amount (%)
Food	1,700	35%	560 kg	
Cereals	130	7%	190 kg	34%
Vegetables (incl. potatoes)	80	4%	70 kg	13%
Beans/nuts	10	0.5%	5 kg	1%
Dairy	60	4%	50 kg	10%
Eggs	20	1%	10 kg	1%
Fish	10	1%	10 kg	1%
Meat	1,230	72%	70 kg	12%
Fruits	5	>0.5%	20 kg	4%
Beverages	90	6%	70 kg	13%
Other	70	4%	60 kg	11%
Housing	1,050	21%	23 m²	
Construction/maintenance	200	19%	23 m ²	
Electricity	790	75%	830 kWh	
Renewable grid electricity	1	0.1%	20 kWh	2%
Non-renewable grid electricity	790	100%	770 kWh	93%
Nuclear grid electricity	>0.5	>0.01%	40 kWh	5%
Other energy	30	3%	270 kWh	
Oil	10	33%	60 kWh	21%
Gas	0.1	>0.5%	1 kWh	>0.5%
Other (non-renewable)	20	61%	80 kWh	29%
Other (renewable)	1.5	5%	140 kWh	50%
Water consumption	30	3%	90 m ³	
Transport	1,200	25%	7,160 km	
Airplane	160	13%	470 km	7%
Car	720	60%	3,040 km	42%
Train	180	15%	2,290 km	32%
Bus	140	12%	1,260 km	18%
Walking	0	0%	100 km	1%
Consumer goods	730	15%	3,320 ZAR	
Appliances	10	1%	200 ZAR	6%
Furniture/room covering	80	11%	380 ZAR	11%
Clothes	510	70%	1500 ZAR	45%
Other goods	60	8%	250 ZAR	8%
Repair	70	9%	1000 ZAR	30%
Leisure	70	1%	1,680 ZAR	
Restaurants	10	16%	470 ZAR	28%
Hotels/travels	10	9%	240 ZAR	14%
Cultural	20	31%	540 ZAR	32%
Other leisure	30	44%	430 ZAR	25%
Services	140	3%	6,710 ZAR	
Education	19	14%	770 ZAR	11%
Welfare/medical	21	15%	280 ZAR	4%
Finance/insurance	14	11%	2,980 ZAR	44%
Communication	40	30%	1,060 ZAR	16%
Personal care	21	15%	600 ZAR	9%
Other services	20	15%	1,010 ZAR	15%
Sub-total 3 domain	3,950	81%		
Goods	730	15%	3,320 ZAR	
Leisure	70	1%	1,680 ZAR	
Services	140	3%	6,710 ZAR	
Grand Total (6 domains)	4,890	100%		

Table B.8. Current annual lifestyle carbon footprint per capita in Turkey (rounded values)

Domains and components	CF (kg-CO ₂ e)	CF (%)	Amount (total)	Amount (%)
Food	1,210	25%	940 kg	
Cereals	140	12%	180 kg	19%
Vegetables (incl. potatoes)	130	11%	300 kg	32%
Beans/nuts	20	2%	20 kg	3%
Dairy	320	26%	180 kg	19%
Eggs	20	2%	10 kg	1%
Fish	10	1%	5 kg	1%
Meat	400	33%	40 kg	4%
Fruits	40	3%	130 kg	14%
Beverages	30	2%	20 kg	2%
Other	110	9%	50 kg	6%
Housing	1,690	35%	32 m²	
Construction/maintenance	290	17%	32 m ²	
Electricity	460	27%	790 kWh	
Renewable grid electricity	10	2%	250 kWh	32%
Non-renewable grid electricity	450	98%	530 kWh	68%
Other energy	920	54%	1,100 kWh	
Oil	550	60%	530 kWh	48%
Gas	190	21%	340 kWh	31%
Other (non-renewable)	170	19%	160 kWh	14%
Other (renewable)	3	0.5%	70 kWh	7%
Water consumption	30	2%	80 m ³	
Transport	1,010	21%	4,400 km	
Airplane	350	35%	1,030 km	23%
Car	530	52%	2,420 km	55%
Train	10	1%	170 km	4%
Bus	10	1%	140 km	3%
Motorcycle	100	10%	640 km	15%
Consumer goods	630	13%	7,180 TRY	
Furniture/room covering	310	49%	2,470 TRY	34%
Clothes	200	32%	2,310 TRY	32%
Other goods	120	20%	2,400 TRY	33%
Leisure	180	4%	4,650 TRY	
Hotels/travels ¹	110	61%	2,680 TRY	58%
Cultural	70	39%	1,970 TRY	42%
Services	130	3%	2,070 TRY	
Education	20	12%	490 TRY	24%
Welfare/medical	60	48%	670 TRY	32%
Communication	50	40%	910 TRY	44%
Sub-total 3 domain	3,910	81%		
Goods	630	13%	7,180 TRY	
Leisure	180	4%	4,850 TRY	
Services	130	3%	2,070 TRY	
Grand Total (6 domains)	4,860	100%		

¹ Restaurants are included to hotels/travels.

Table B.9. Current annual lifestyle carbon footprint per capita in Brazil (rounded values)

Domains and components	CF (kg-CO ₂ e)	CF (%)	Amount (total)	Amount (%)
Food	1,890	58%	790 kg	
Cereals	140	7%	130 kg	17%
Vegetables (incl. potatoes)	40	2%	100 kg	13%
Beans/nuts	20	1%	30 kg	4%
Dairy	240	13%	140 kg	18%
Eggs	30	2%	10 kg	1%
Fish	20	1%	10 kg	1%
Meat	1,110	59%	100 kg	13%
Fruits	20	1%	100 kg	13%
Beverages	110	6%	70 kg	9%
Other	160	9%	90 kg	12%
Housing	500	16%	28 m²	
Construction/maintenance	290	58%	28 m ²	
Electricity	90	18%	680 kWh	
Renewable grid electricity	20	23%	560 kWh	82%
Non-renewable grid electricity	70	81%	100 kWh	15%
Nuclear grid electricity	0.1	0.1%	20 kWh	3%
Other energy	100	20%	800 kWh	
Gas	90	92%	380 kWh	48%
Other (non-renewable)	10	10%	20 kWh	3%
Other (renewable)	10	10%	390 kWh	49%
Water consumption	30	6%	40 m ³	
Transport	640	20%	4,640 km	
Airplane	230	36%	670 km	14%
Car	150	23%	1,180 km	25%
Train	20	3%	290 km	6%
Bus	210	33%	1,930 km	42%
Motorcycle	30	5%	190 km	4%
Bicycle	0.3	>0.1%	20 km	0.5%
Walking	0	0%	360 km	8%
Consumer goods	130	4%	1,220 BRL	
Appliances	10	8%	130 BRL	11%
Electronics	40	31%	390 BRL	32%
Furniture/room covering	10	8%	80 BRL	7%
Clothes	20	16%	170 BRL	14%
Sanitation/medicine	10	8%	80 BRL	7%
Other goods	30	24%	360 BRL	30%
Leisure	40	1%	1,120 BRL	
Hotels/travels	10	18%	200 BRL	18%
Cultural	30	82%	910 BRL	82%
Services	50	2%	1,620 BRL	
Education	7	12%	150 BRL	9%
Welfare/medical	1	2%	20 BRL	1%
Finance/insurance	1	1%	20 BRL	1%
Communication	4	7%	340 BRL	21%
Other services	40	77%	1,080 BRL	67%
Sub-total 3 domain	3,020	93%		
Goods	130	4%	1,220 BRL	
Leisure	40	1%	1,120 BRL	
Services	50	2%	1,620 BRL	
Grand Total (6 domains)	3,240	100%		

Table B.10. Current annual lifestyle carbon footprint per capita in India (rounded values)

Domains and components	CF (kg-CO ₂ e)	CF (%)	Amount (total)	Amount (%)
Food	780	26%	530 kg	
Cereals	420	53%	180 kg	35%
Vegetables (incl. potatoes)	50	6%	110 kg	21%
Beans/nuts	20	2%	30 kg	5%
Dairy	180	23%	110 kg	20%
Eggs	10	1%	3 kg	1%
Fish	20	2%	10 kg	1%
Meat	30	4%	4 kg	1%
Fruits	10	2%	60 kg	11%
Beverages	3	>0.5%	3 kg	1%
Other	50	7%	30 kg	5%
Housing	440	15%	10 m²	
Construction/maintenance	100	23%	10 m ²	
Electricity	210	48%	210 kWh	
Renewable grid electricity	20	9%	80 kWh	37%
Non-renewable grid electricity	190	91%	130 kWh	62%
Nuclear grid electricity	>0.1	>0.1%	4 kWh	2%
Other energy	70	15%	330 kWh	
Oil	10	14%	30 kWh	10%
Gas	60	86%	300 kWh	90%
Water consumption	60	13%	40 m ³	
Transport	1,730	58%	16,370 km	
Airplane	40	2%	120 km	1%
Car	340	20%	2,490 km	15%
Train	70	4%	880 km	5%
Bus	100	6%	880 km	5%
Motorcycle	1,180	69%	12,000 km	73%
Consumer goods	10	>0.5%	320 INR	
Appliances	2	18%	70 INR	23%
Clothes	7	55%	160 INR	50%
Sanitation/medicine	2	15%	30 INR	10%
Other goods	2	12%	50 INR	16%
Leisure	1	>0.1%	40 INR	
Cultural	1	100%	40 INR	100%
Services	2	>0.1%	320 INR	
Education	>0.5	8%	70 INR	21%
Welfare/medical	1	47%	130 INR	42%
Finance/insurance	>0.5	13%	40 INR	13%
Other services	0.6	31%	80 INR	24%
Sub-total 3 domain	2,950	100%		
Goods	10	>0.5%	320 INR	
Leisure	1	>0.1%	40 INR	
Services	2	0.1%	320 INR	
Grand Total (6 domains)	2,960	100%		

Table B.11. Current annual lifestyle carbon footprint per capita in Indonesia (rounded values)

Domains and components	CF (kg-CO ₂ e)	CF (%)	Amount (total)	Amount (%)
Food	800	36%	570 kg	
Cereals	410	52%	280 kg	49%
Vegetables (incl. potatoes)	60	7%	100 kg	17%
Beans/nuts	30	4%	30 kg	5%
Dairy	10	2%	10 kg	1%
Eggs	20	2%	10 kg	1%
Fish	100	13%	40 kg	8%
Meat	90	11%	10 kg	2%
Fruits	20	2%	60 kg	11%
Beverages	3	>0.5%	1 kg	>0.5%
Other	60	7%	30 kg	6%
Housing	590	27%	19 m²	
Construction/maintenance	190	33%	19 m ²	
Electricity	180	30%	390 kWh	
Renewable grid electricity	3	2%	50 kWh	12%
Non-renewable grid electricity	180	98%	350 kWh	88%
Other energy	140	23%	730 kWh	
Oil	60	40%	210 kWh	29%
Gas	80	58%	350 kWh	47%
Other (renewable)	2	1%	170 kWh	24%
Water consumption	80	13%	50 m ³	
Transport	570	26%	3,270 km	
Airplane	100	17%	280 km	9%
Car	100	18%	450 km	14%
Train	10	1%	110 km	3%
Motorcycle	310	55%	1,950 km	60%
Other public transportation	50	9%	480 km	15%
Consumer goods	140	7%	2,000 000 IDR	
Clothes	20	12%	420 000 IDR	21%
Non-organic waste	130	88%	1,570 000 IDR	79%
Leisure	10	>0.5%	260 000 IDR	
Other leisure	10	100%	260 000 IDR	100%
Services	100	4%	2,080 000 IDR	
Education	16	17%	430 000 IDR	21%
Welfare/medical	27	28%	360 000 IDR	17%
Finance/insurance	5	5%	420 000 IDR	20%
Other services	50	50%	870 000 IDR	42%
Sub-total 3 domain	1,950	89%		
Goods	140	7%	2,000 000 IDR	
Leisure	10	>0.5%	260 000 IDR	
Services	100	4%	2,080 000 IDR	
Grand Total (6 domains)	2,200	100%		

References

ANNEX B

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