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GHG EMISSIONS OF ALL WORLD COUNTRIES

2026 Report

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Contents

Abstract

The Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EDGAR) provides greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions time series for all countries and for all anthropogenic sectors from 1970 until 2025, including emissions and removals from land use and forestry – LULUCF (from 1990 to 2025). The edition of this year shows that global GHG emissions reached 54.1 Gt CO_{2eq} in 2025, increasing by 0.7% compared to 2024 (or 55.0 Gt CO_{2eq} including LULUCF, +0.9%). The report contributes to the Paris Agreement process with an independent quantitative overview of global GHG emissions, based on the IEA-EDGAR CO_2, EDGAR CH_4, EDGAR N_2O and EDGAR F-gases version EDGAR_2026_GHG (2026).

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Executive summary

Policy context

Most countries around the world are preparing plans and implementing actions to tackle climate change. At the global level, about 107 countries, covering in total around 82% of current global GHG emissions as of June 2024, had adopted net-zero pledges either in law or in other policy documents[1].

The Paris Agreement requires each of its Parties to prepare, communicate and maintain successive Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) that are intended to achieve its targets. NDCs embody efforts by each country to reduce national emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change. The next round of NDCs, with a horizon to 2035, is due to be adopted by all parties in 2030. Progress in terms of quality and economic coverage is already evident in the 2025 NDCs Synthesis Report[2].

Moreover, under the transparency framework of the Paris Agreement, all Parties must report bottom-up inventories of national greenhouse gas emissions and track progress towards the implementation and achievement of their NDCs. This reporting is to be contained in Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs); Parties may submit their inventory reports as part of the BTR or separately, and Annex I Parties[3] must continue submitting inventories annually.

The European Climate Law[4] has set the target for the European Union to reduce its net domestic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by at least 55% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels and to become climate neutral (net zero greenhouse gas emissions) by 2050.

On the 14th of July 2021, the European Commission proposed a package of legislative actions (known as the "Fit for 55" package[5]) covering climate, energy, land use, transport and taxation, that will lead the EU to achieve its 2030

([1]) The global landscape of net-zero pledges is rapidly evolving, with an increasing number of countries committing to net-zero emissions, https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/net-zero-coalition

([2]) https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/nationally-determined-contributions-ndcs/2025-ndc-synthesis-report#GHG-emissions

([3]) Annex I Parties comprise the industrialised countries that were members of the OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) in 1992, plus countries with economies in transition (the EIT Parties), including Russia, the Baltic States, and several Central and Eastern European States

([4]) Regulation (EU) 2021/1119.

([5]) https://ec.europa.eu/clima/eu-action/european-green-deal/delivering-european-green-deal_en

GHG emissions reduction target compared to 1990. Most measures in the package have now been already adopted or enacted. The European Commission analysis[6] of Member State (MS) national energy and climate plans (NECPs) estimated that the EU is close to achieving around a 54% reduction by 2030, with additional pending measures potentially achieving a reduction of around 55%, though gaps remain, including in sectors like transport, agriculture, and land use.

The European Climate Law also mandates that the EU adopts a 2040 climate target as an intermediate step on the path to climate neutrality by 2050. In July 2025[7], the Commission published its proposal for an amendment to the EU Climate Law setting a 2040 EU climate target of a 90% reduction in net greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, compared to 1990 levels, as proposed by the Commission Political Guidelines for 2024-2029. The proposal has been formally adopted by the European Council in March 2026 as the final step in the legislative process[8]. The 2040 climate target will serve as the basis for the post-2030 EU policy framework. The EU's emission reduction path from 2030 to 2040 and beyond will be governed by a series of legislative revisions and new instruments specifically in energy and climate policies[9]. The Climate Law includes the possibility to use high-quality international credits to reach the 90% GHG emissions cut by 2040, compared to 1990 levels, with an adequate contribution of up to 5%[10].

Europe's decarbonisation goals are fully integrated into the Competitive Compass[11] and the Clean Industrial Deal[12], which focus primarily on enhancing the sustainability, competitiveness, and autonomy of EU industries, and provide

(6) https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_25_1337

(7) Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality {SWD(2025) 524 final}, https://climate.ec.europa.eu/document/download/e1b5a957-c6b9-4cb2-a247-bd28bf675db6_en

(8) https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2026/03/05/2040-climate-target-council-gives-final-green-light/

(9) COM(2025) 870 final "Commission work programme 2026", https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52025DC0870&qid=1761126156157

(10) https://climate.ec.europa.eu/areas-action/european-climate-law_en

(11) Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. A Competitiveness Compass for the EU, https://commission.europa.eu/document/download/10017eb1-4722-4333-add2-e0ed18105a34_en

(12) Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. The Clean Industrial Deal: A joint roadmap for competitiveness and decarbonisation, https://commission.europa.eu/document/download/9db1c5c8-9e82-467b-ab6a-905feeb4b6b0_en?filename=Communication%20-%20Clean%20Industrial%20Deal_en.pdf

concrete actions to position decarbonisation as a key driver of growth for European industries.

Bottom-up national emission inventories are an essential component of reporting and tracking progress towards the goals of the Paris Agreement. However, national inventory reports are not yet available for all countries and years. In addition, although generally compliant with IPCC guidelines, they can be dependent on individual national reporting processes and methodological choices, that can present data gaps for specific sectors. Currently, except for Annex I Parties, there is no obligation to include long-term series of emissions up to the most recent year.

The European Commission's in-house Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EDGAR)[13] offers an independent estimate of global GHG emissions, updated every year, including extended time series of emissions (up to the year t-1). The EDGAR database compiles global GHG emissions, making use of international statistics and a globally consistent methodology across countries, complementing official national inventories reported by the EU Member States to the European Environmental Agency and by Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

EDGAR relies on several sources of international statistics. Foremost among these is the International Energy Agency (IEA). To harmonise global GHG emission estimates, this booklet incorporates IEA CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion sources named IEA-EDGAR CO_2 emission dataset (v5), which are complemented with in-house EDGAR_2026_GHG (2026) estimates for CH_4, N_2O and F-gas emissions. EDGAR completes the global picture with emissions time-series for each country, contributing to enhanced transparency and providing an additional source with which national and global estimates can be compared. The reliability, independence and completeness of the EDGAR GHG emission estimates make them a valuable quantitative information source in support of the complex international scientific and political discussions on climate mitigation.

([13]) EDGAR (Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research) Community GHG Database, a collaboration between the European Commission, Joint Research Centre (JRC), the International Energy Agency (IEA), and comprising IEA-EDGAR CO_2, EDGAR CH_4, EDGAR N_2O, EDGAR F-GASES version EDGAR_2026_GHG (2026), European Commission, https://edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu/report_2026

This report presents the latest update to the most recent years of the GHG emission time series, including emissions from anthropogenic sectors and Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) up to 2025.

For all countries, including the EU 27 Member States[14], EDGAR emissions may differ from official national inventories due to differences in data sources, methodologies and approaches (Banja et al., 2025), although both are, in principle, based on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines for GHG reporting.

Whenever available, officially reported data are the reference for tracking progress towards policy targets, as they are usually more complete and detailed for individual countries or regions. For the EU, for example, the national inventory data shall be used as the basis for assessing EU climate progress. Overall, the EU GHG emissions trend in EDGAR is consistent with the data reported to the UNFCCC. Although the figures are not identical, the differences between inventories generally fall within the uncertainty ranges inherent to these types of estimates (for more info see also Banja et al., 2025).

Key conclusions

According to the latest EDGAR estimates, global GHG emissions (excluding LULUCF) reached a new record high of 54.1 Gt CO_{2eq} in 2025, increasing by 0.7% compared with 2024. Although the annual increase was relatively modest, it confirms that global emissions continue to rise following the temporary decline associated with the COVID-19 pandemic.

Annual emission changes varied considerably among the world's largest emitters in 2025. While several major economies recorded emission reductions, namely Japan (-1.4%), Brazil (-0.9%), and the EU27 and India (-0.2% each), others continued to increase. The United States emissions increased by 2.2%, and Iran and Saudi Arabia increased by 1.7% and 1.3%, respectively. Despite accounting for 29.5% of global GHG emissions, China's emissions remained broadly stable (+0.1%).

Long-term emission trends continue to differ markedly between developed and emerging economies. Among the major emitters, the EU27 achieved the

([14]) Hereafter the EU27

largest reduction since 1990 (-35.6%), followed by Japan (-17.5%) and Russia (-15.9%). By contrast, emissions in several rapidly developing economies have continued to grow strongly since 1990. China's emissions have increased more than fourfold, India's have nearly tripled, and Brazil's have approximately doubled over the same period.

Globally, in 2025 LULUCF was a net source of about 0.9 Gt CO_{2eq}, equivalent to 1.6% of global GHG emissions of that year. Global forest living biomass was a net sink for 5.5 Gt CO_2, while deforestation was responsible for net CO_2 emissions of about 3.7 Gt CO_2 in 2025, equivalent to 9.2% (or 6.8%) of the total anthropogenic CO_2 (or GHG) emissions. In 2025, the EU27 LULUCF was estimated, according to the EDGAR methodology, to be a net sink for 0.2 Gt CO_{2eq}, which is approximately 21% less than in 1990, showing a reduced absorption capacity over time.

Regarding wildfires specifically, global wildfire emissions in 2025 reached 2.2 Gt CO_{2eq}, remaining below the long-term average of 2.9 Gt CO_{2eq} since 1990 (of which 1.4 Gt CO_2, 0.6 Gt CO_{2eq} of CH_4 and 0.2 Gt of N_2O). However, these global figures cover important regional differences, with some areas recording fire emissions above their historical average. In 2025, the EU27 experienced an increase in wildfire emissions compared with the previous year, rising from 0.005 Gt CO_{2eq} in 2024 to 0.007 Gt CO_{2eq} in 2025. The high variability of wildfire emissions may completely offset the trend of the LULUCF sector. Although wildfires account for a relatively small share of total LULUCF emissions, years with more active fire seasons can temporarily reduce the net carbon sink of the sector.

Main findings

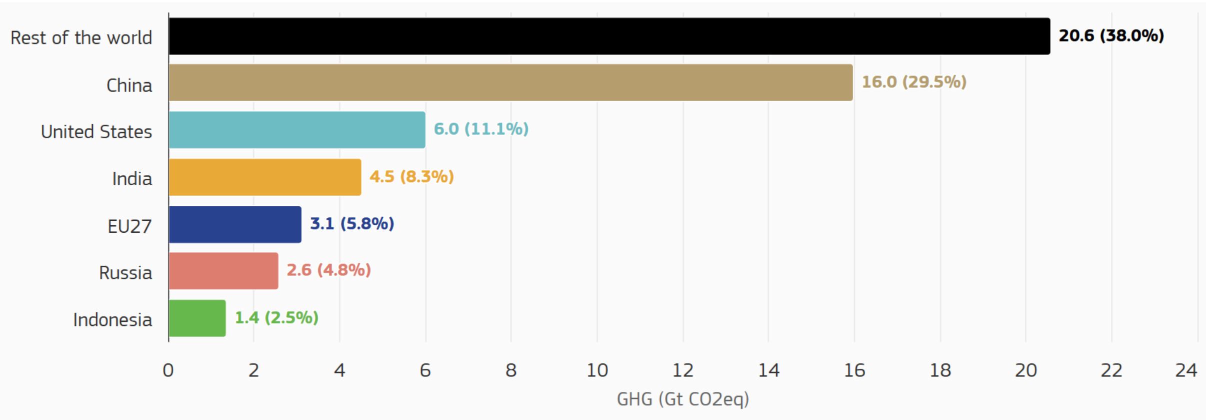
Global GHG emissions reached a new record high in 2025, continuing the long-term growth observed over the past two decades. The only interruptions to this trend occurred during the global financial crisis in 2009 and the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. The latest EDGAR estimates indicate that global GHG emissions (excluding LULUCF) reached a new record high of 54.1 Gt CO_{2eq} in 2025, increasing by 0.7% (+380 Mt CO_{2eq}) compared with 2024.

In 2025, fossil CO_2 remained the dominant component of global GHG emissions, accounting for 73.8% of the total. CH_4 contributed 17.6%, N_2O 5.3% and F-gases 3.3%. Since 1990, global fossil CO_2 emissions have increased by

76.3%, while CH_4 and N_2O emissions increased by 32.7% and 47.6%, respectively. F-gases showed the fastest relative growth, increasing more than five-fold over the same period.

China, the United States, India, the EU27, Russia and Indonesia were the world's six largest GHG emitters in 2025 (Figure 1). Together, they accounted for 50.1% of global population, 62.3% of global GDP PPP, 62% of global GHG emissions (The World Bank Group, 2026a) and 63% of global fossil fuel consumption[15] (EI, 2026). Among these six emitters, the United States recorded the largest absolute increase between 2024 and 2025 (+131.5 Mt CO_{2eq}, or +2.2%), followed by Indonesia (+16.1 Mt CO_{2eq}, or +1.2%). China's emissions remained broadly stable, increasing by only 9.6 Mt CO_{2eq} (+0.1%), while India, the EU27 and Russia recorded small decreases.

Figure 1. GHG emissions and contribution of the six largest emitting economies and the rest of the world in 2025 (in Gt CO_{2eq} and percentage of the global total)



Source: JRC, 2026

In 2025, EU27 GHG emissions excluding LULUCF amounted to 3.1 Gt CO_{2eq}, 35.6% below 1990 levels. Compared with 2024, EU27 emissions decreased by 0.2% (-7.5 Mt CO_{2eq}), while the EU27 share of global emissions declined to 5.8%.

Among the 16 top emitters (contributing more than 1% to global GHG emissions in 2025), six recorded lower emissions than in 2024: Australia, Brazil, India, Japan, Russia and the EU27. They increased in the other 10 top emitters. The largest relative increase (+4.2%) was found in Türkiye (see Table 1). Inter-

([15]) Defined as the sum of all coal, liquid fossil fuels and natural gas primary energy consumption.

national aviation, representing 1.2% of global GHG emissions, continued to recover after the COVID-19 pandemic, increasing by 5.1% between 2024 and 2025 and standing 2.1% above its pre-COVID 2019 level. International shipping accounted for 1.4% of global GHG emissions and increased by 2% compared with 2024.

Table 1. 2025 GHG emissions (Mt CO_{2eq}), shares in global emissions[16] , changes relative to 2024[17], emissions per capita (t CO_{2eq}/cap), and average annual growth rate (1990-2025) (%) for top emitters (accounting for over 1% of global GHG emissions), including international aviation and international shipping.

Top emitters	2025 emissions	2025 share in global	2025 emissions per capita	Change emissions 2024-2025	Average Annual Growth Rate (1990-2025)
China	15,981.0	29.5%	11.1	0.1%	4.3%
United States	6,018.3	11.1%	17.5	2.2%	-0.1%
India	4,508.0	8.3%	3.1	-0.2%	3.6%
EU27*	3,127.2	5.8%	7.1	-0.2%	-1.2%
Russia	2,574.4	4.8%	18.1	-0.1%	-0.4%
Indonesia	1,358.9	2.5%	4.8	1.2%	4.0%
Brazil	1,306.6	2.4%	5.9	-0.9%	2.1%
Iran	1,119.3	2.1%	12.9	1.7%	3.6%
Japan	1,063.1	2.0%	8.6	-1.4%	-0.5%
Saudi Arabia	845.0	1.6%	22.7	1.3%	3.7%
Canada	764.5	1.4%	19.5	1.9%	0.8%
Mexico	716.8	1.3%	5.1	0.8%	1.6%
South Korea	696.1	1.3%	13.3	0.5%	2.3%
Türkiye	610.8	1.1%	7.1	4.2%	3.0%
Australia	578.1	1.1%	21.5	-1.3%	0.7%
Viet Nam	547.6	1.0%	5.3	2.7%	5.2%
Global	54,149.2		6.6	0.7%	1.5%
International Aviation	633.4	1.2%		5.1%	3.5%
International Shipping	753.9	1.4%		2.0%	1.9%

Source: JRC, 2026
**Within the EU27, Germany contributes for 1.2% to the global total, making it one of the top emitters. To avoid double counting, Germany is excluded from the Table.*

(16) In Table 1, top emitters are ranked by their GHG emission share in the global total (emitters with a share over 1% are shown, alongside international shipping and aviation).

(17) It is important to acknowledge that year-to-year variations in emissions are estimated with an accuracy level of approximately ±0.5% (Olivier et al., 2016) when relying on robust statistical activity data (such as IEA energy balance data or CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion for the period 1970-2023). For the data spanning 2023-2025, this accuracy can range up to ±2% (based on a Fast-Track approach), contingent upon regional, sectoral, and fuel-specific contributions. Emission magnitudes, on the other hand, have a range of accuracy that depends on the level of aggregation (for example global or country level, total emission, or specific sector, as detailed by Solazzo et al., 2021), as well as the substance, with N_2O in particular having higher levels of uncertainty, and CO_2 the least. Global total GHG emissions are estimated with an uncertainty of approximately -10% to +15% (95% confidence interval), while the corresponding values for CO_2 are ± 7%. Policy makers and the scientific community should consider these uncertainties when using these data for further analysis.

Quick guide

The main sections of this booklet present an overview of the global and regional trends of GHG emissions. A brief and representative analysis describes the role of top emitters (by country and sector) in the evolution of emissions over a 55-year period. Section 3 is devoted to preliminary estimation of LULUCF CO_2 emissions and removals, and GHG emissions from wildfires. Then, for each country, a fact sheet is provided with time series of GHG emissions from all anthropogenic activities except land use, land-use change, and forestry which are provided in Annex 7 for world macro-regions.

1. Introduction

Scope

In December 2015, the Paris Agreement brought together 195 nations to undertake ambitious efforts to combat climate change and required all parties to the agreement to put forward their best efforts through "nationally determined contributions" (NDC). Acknowledging the need to ensure environmental integrity, an enhanced transparency framework was created and 5-yearly Global Stocktakes were planned from 2023 onwards with the aim to assess collective progress in the light of the best available science. Global emissions reported in this context are not currently on track with the modelled global mitigation pathways consistent with the Paris Agreement temperature goal. According to the latest UNEP Emission Gap Report (UNEP, 2025), global GHG emissions would need to decline by about 55% by 2035, compared to 2019 levels, in order to align with the Paris Agreement 1.5 °C pathways.

The Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EDGAR) contributes to global climate action by offering an independent and quantitative view of global GHG emissions. EDGAR is a global database that provides estimates of country and sector-specific GHG emissions (CO_2, CH_4, N_2O and F-gases) implementing a transparent state-of-the-art methodology (Janssens-Maenhout et al., 2019; IPCC, 2006a; IPCC, 2019b). As such, it supports efforts to provide consistent and transparent emission estimates that are global in scope and can inform climate action under the Paris Agreement, although the conception and early versions of EDGAR far precede the Paris Agreement.

EDGAR estimates of GHG emissions use global statistics and state-of-the-art scientific knowledge of emission mechanisms for a wide range of anthropogenic activities. The methodology used is transparent and in line with the most recent scientific literature and Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines (IPCC, 2006a; IPCC, 2019b). The EDGAR Community GHG emission database used in this report comprises IEA-EDGAR CO_2[18], EDGAR CH_4, EDGAR N_2O and EDGAR F-gases version EDGAR_2026_GHG (2026). This edi-

(18) IEA-EDGAR CO_2 dataset incorporates IEA CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion (1970-2023), extended up to 2025 with a Fast-Track (FT) methodology and JRC computed CO_2 process emissions (1970-2025) using IEA Energy Balances (IEA, 2026) and Energy Institute statistics (EI, 2026), as described in Annex 1.

tion of the report also includes annual macro-regional estimates of CO_2 emissions from Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) sector from 1990 to 2025, including GHG emissions and removals from Forest Living Biomass and Deforestation emissions from the European Forest Observatory[19] and emissions from wildfires from the Global Wildfire Information System (GWIS)[20], as part of the continuous improvement and expanding coverage of the EDGAR database.

A combination of reliability, independence, transparency and completeness makes EDGAR a valuable quantitative tool to support the complex international scientific and political discussions on climate mitigation. EDGAR data contributes to the Paris Agreement's Global Stocktakes and, more generally, provides decision makers with a resource that fills knowledge gaps and allows the benchmarking of reported data with robust and scientifically sound data. Previous editions of this booklet have been regularly presented to the annual Conference of Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC.

Overview

This booklet presents the trends of global GHG emissions from 1990 to 2025 together with emissions and removals from LULUCF and wildfires. EDGAR applies a bottom-up methodology, a summary of which is available in the Annex 1 of this booklet, together with data sources and references. For each country, as well as for the world and the EU27 emissions, a fact sheet with time series of GHG is provided which reveals sector-specific trends and trends in emissions per capita and per GDP. The upper panel of the fact sheet includes emissions from 1990 until 2025 by aggregated sectors, together with a pie chart indicating the relative share of each GHG to the country total in 2025. An overview table with total emissions by country for the years 1990, 2005 (Kyoto protocol), 2015 (Paris Agreement) and 2025 is also reported, together with per capita and per GDP emissions and population data. Finally, the bottom panel of each fact sheet shows the changes of emissions by sector for the last available year (2025) compared to 1990, 2005 and 2024. All data presented in this booklet are available for download and further analysis from the EDGAR website https://edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu/report_2026.

(19) https://forest-observatory.ec.europa.eu/

(20) https://gwis.jrc.ec.europa.eu/

Related and future JRC work

The EDGAR database aims to inform policy makers and the scientific community in the field of GHG emissions and budgets. It complements and supports the Paris Agreement's Global Stocktake process. It also underpins analyses of the co-benefits of air pollution and GHG emission mitigation strategies, supports the development of independent verification systems and helps in the understanding of emissions and their uncertainty ranges. As part of the European Commission, with EDGAR the JRC contributes to shaping EU climate and environmental policies and the works of the UNFCCC and other international fora and bodies.

EDGAR depends on several sources of international statistics for the underlying data. Foremost among these is the International Energy Agency (IEA). The IEA and the JRC are committed to the yearly co-production of consistent fossil CO_2 emission estimates up to the year t-2, directly using IEA CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion up to t-1, extended by the JRC with a Fast-Track approach (Guizzardi et al., 2025b) and JRC computations of CO_2 process emissions.

In addition, the EDGAR framework and the JRC experience in compiling emissions inventories are shared and compared within the international emissions community of the Global Emissions InitiAtive (GEIA) where EDGAR is represented in the Scientific Steering Committee.

EDGAR GHG emissions presented in the yearly EDGAR booklets are continuously used by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Assessment Reports (Dhakal et al., 2022) and are regularly used in the yearly UNEP Emission Gap Reports. EDGAR emissions expertise is also represented in authoring IPCC reports, including the ongoing seventh assessment cycle, with contribution to the Methodological Report on Short-Lived Climate Forcers, Methodology Report on Carbon Dioxide Removal Technologies, Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage, and Seventh Assessment Report.

EDGAR also supports the IPCC Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, compiling and refining guidelines for national GHG emission inventories and providing training support and knowledge databases to visualise emission hot spots. EDGAR supports the Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP) of the Arctic Council by providing methane (CH_4), unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutant (UPOPs) and mercury (Hg) emission data. Finally, EDGAR air pollutant emission estimates contribute to the United Nations Economic

Commission for Europe (UNECE) Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP) and the Task Force on Hemispheric Transport of Air Pollution (TF-HTAP) with the compilation of global air pollutant emission mosaics[21] (Crippa et al., 2023; Guizzardi et al., 2025a) and to global atmospheric modelling activities to enhance the scientific understanding of the intercontinental transport of air pollution and related impacts.

Ongoing developments of EDGAR include the extension of historical and up-to-date emissions with short-term projections in support to the global efforts towards carbon neutrality, and the development of high spatial resolution emissions in support of European sub-national climate territorial policies, as used in the EU Cohesion Reports (European Commission 2022, 2024).

The most advanced development of EDGAR provides national emissions downscaled and mapped over a global grid with a spatial resolution of 0.01° x 0.01°, approximately 1 km (Crippa et al., 2026a). This high level of spatial detail enables the investigation of where emissions occur, supporting the design of mitigation measures from the global to the local level. Working at this high resolution allows EDGAR to extract emissions by degree of urbanisation and city domain, thereby contributing to various city-level initiatives. These include the integration of EDGAR emissions into the 2027 IPCC Special Report on Cities, the European State of the Cities Report (Hormigos Feliu et al., in prep. 2026), the EU Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy[22], the EU Mission: Climate-Neutral and Smart Cities[23], and the Urban Centre Database (UCDB) datasets (Crippa et al., 2026b).

Furthermore, starting from the EDGAR-FOOD work[24], EDGAR will further provide tools and data to move from a sector-based approach to a system perspective.

Thanks to their transparency, completeness and high level of detail, EDGAR data are also being used by an ever-increasing pool of researchers, policy makers and engaged citizens as a reliable source of information on climate-relevant emissions.

(21) https://edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu/dataset_htap_v32

(22) https://eu-mayors.ec.europa.eu/en/home

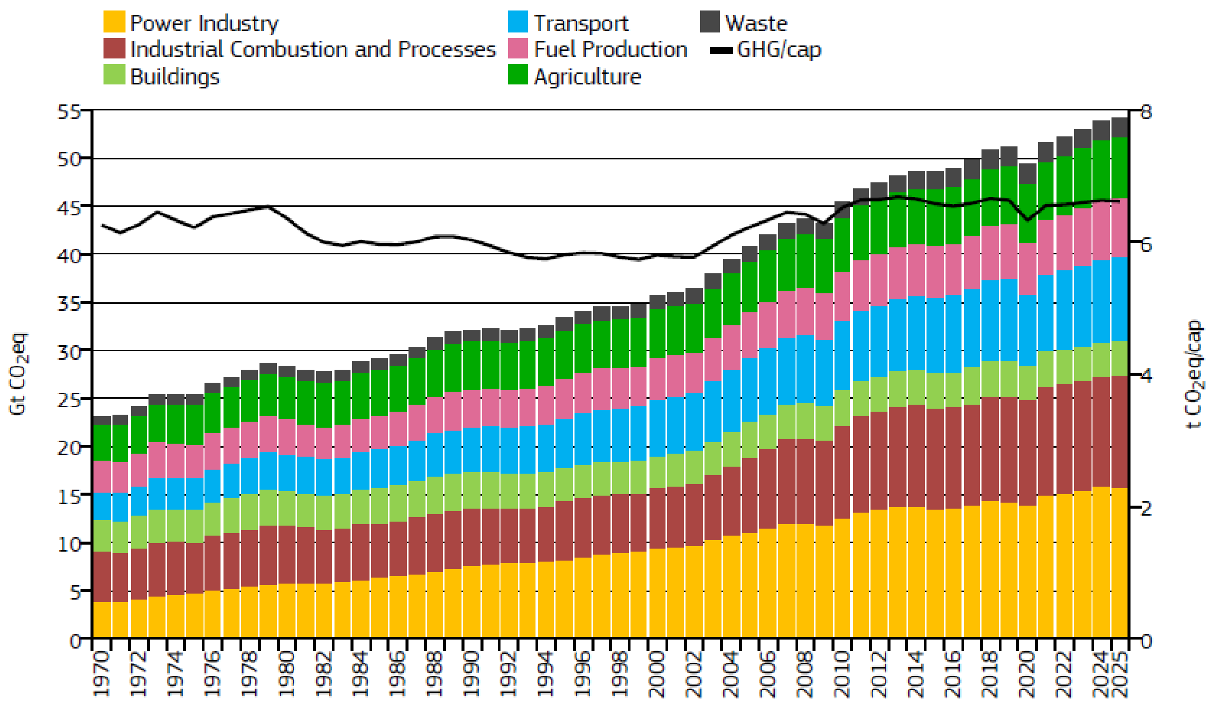
(23) https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/funding/funding-opportunities/funding-programmes-and-open-calls/horizon-europe/eu-missions-horizon-europe/climate-neutral-and-smart-cities_en

(24) https://edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu/edgar_food

2. Global GHG emissions from 1970 to 2025

The evolution of global GHG emissions (excluding LULUCF) over the period 1970-2025 is illustrated in Figure 2. Emission trends for the main activity sectors (namely power industry[25], industrial combustion and processes[26], transport[27], buildings[28], agriculture[29], waste[30] and fuel production[31]) are also shown. In 2025, global GHG emissions reached 54.1 Gt CO_{2eq}[32], which is 0.7% higher than in 2024. Compared to 2024, emissions increased across all sectors, with the exception of the power sector which saw a slight decrease of emissions (-51.0 Mt CO_{2eq} or -0.3%), keeping however, the role of dominant sector with a share of nearly 30% in global GHG emissions. In 2025, process emissions had the largest relative increase by +2.1% (+110.0 Mt CO_{2eq}).

Figure 2. Global GHG emissions by sector (left axis, bars) (in Gt CO_{2eq}) and per capita (right axis, black line) (in t CO_{2eq}/cap), 1970-2025



Source: JRC, 2026

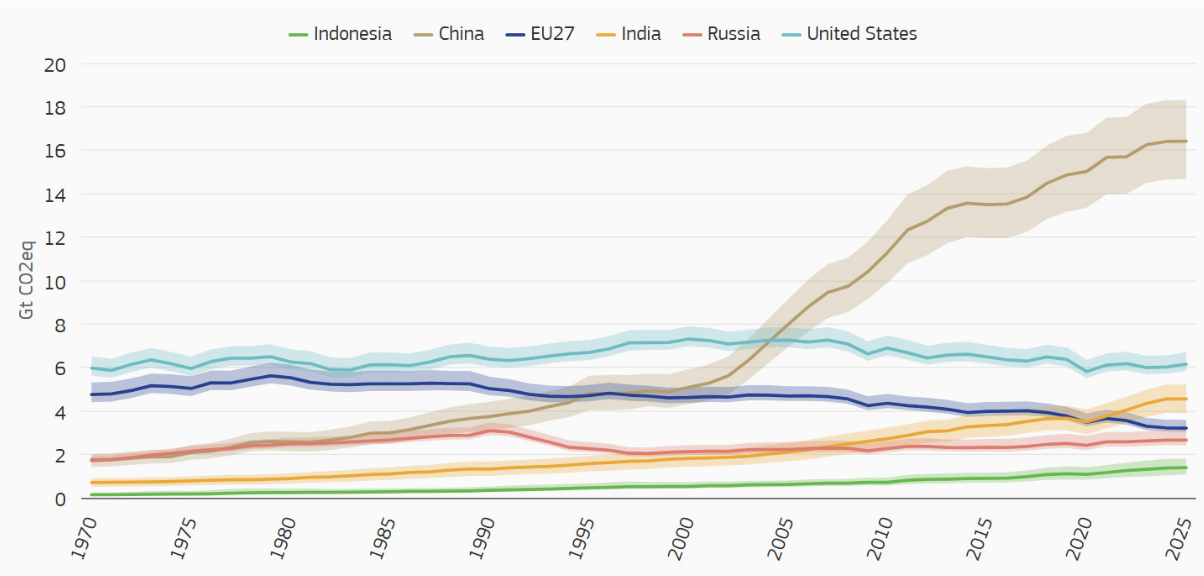
([25]) Power industry includes power and heat generation plants (public and auto-producers).

([26]) Industrial combustion and processes include combustion for industrial manufacturing and industrial process emissions (e.g. non-metallic minerals, non-ferrous metals, solvents and other product use, chemicals, etc.).

([27]) Transport includes road transport, rail transport, domestic aviation, domestic shipping and inland waterway transport for each country. International shipping and aviation also belong to this sector and are presented separately in the

Figure 3 shows total annual GHG emissions of the EU27 and the other five top-emitters in the world (China, the United States, India, Russia and Indonesia) from 1970 to 2025 including also uncertainty bands showing the 95% confidence interval of the emission estimates[33]. The corresponding per capita CO_2 emissions (in t CO_{2eq}/cap) and the world average are represented in Figure 4. Figure 5 depicts GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP (in t CO_{2eq}/k USD) in top emitting economies and for the world average.

Figure 3. GHG emissions in top emitting economies and estimated uncertainty (coloured bands, 95% confidence interval), 1970-2025 (in Gt CO_{2eq})



Source: JRC, 2026

country fact sheets due to their international nature. Figure 2 includes also international shipping and aviation under the transport sector.

([28]) Buildings includes small-scale non-industrial stationary combustion.

([29]) Agriculture includes agriculture livestock (enteric fermentation, manure management), agriculture soils (fertilisers, lime application, rice cultivation, direct soil emissions, indirect N_2O emissions from agriculture), field burning of agricultural residues.

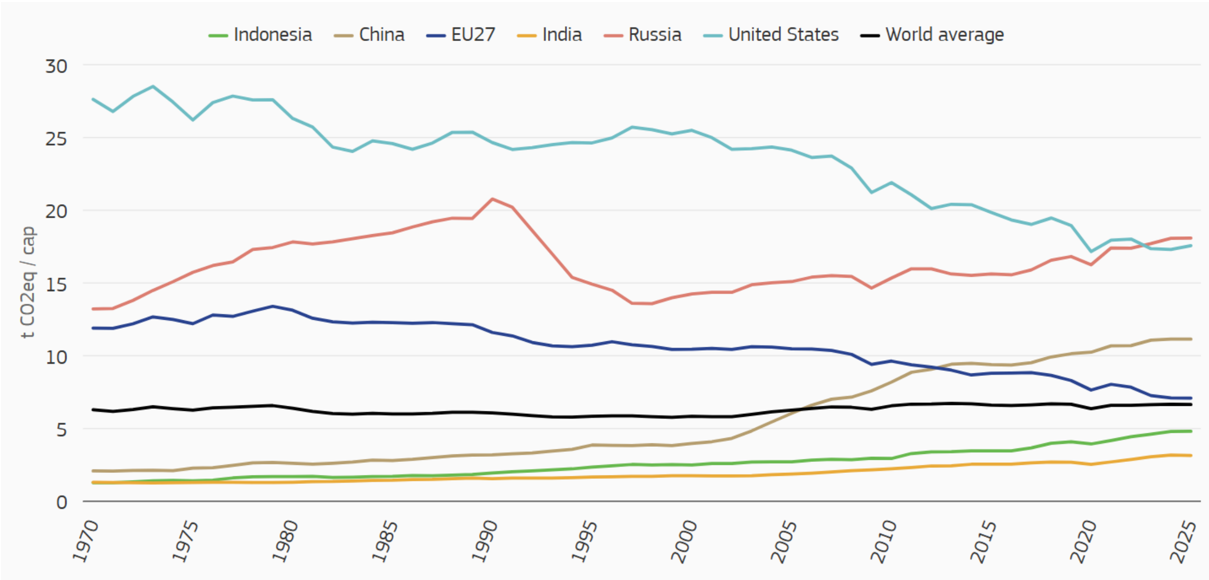
([30]) Waste includes solid waste disposed on land, solid waste composted and hazardous solid waste processing/storage, waste water handling, waste incineration.

([31]) Fuel production: fuel extraction, transformation and refineries activities, including venting and flaring.

([32]) Total GHG consists of CO_2, CH_4, N_2O and F-gas emissions which are expressed in CO_{2eq} using their Global Warming Potential values established in the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. More details are provided in Annex 1.

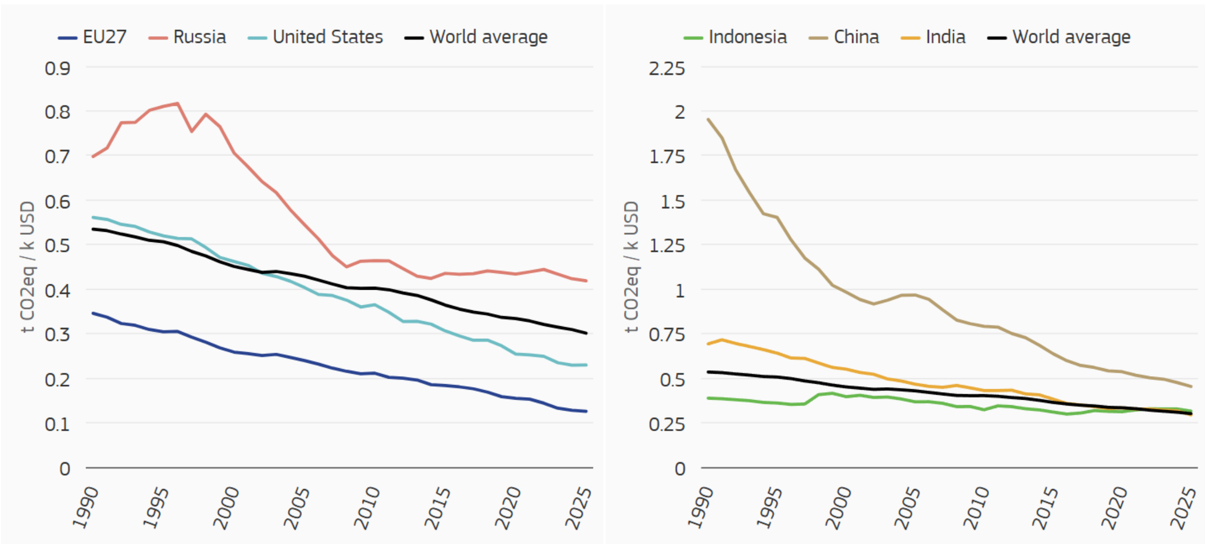
([33]) The estimated uncertainty considers the accuracy of both activity data and emission factor statistics. The tiered model of IPCC (IPCC, 2006a) is used to estimate the uncertainty, assigning lower/higher uncertainty to more/least developed countries (Solazzo et al., 2021). The overall accuracy depends on the degree of aggregation (global or country level, total or sector-specific, etc.).

Figure 4. GHG emissions per capita in top emitting economies, 1970-2025, (t CO_{2eq}/cap)



Source: JRC, 2026

Figure 5. GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP in top emitting economies, 1990-2025 (t CO_{2eq}/k USD)[34]



Source: JRC, 2026

([34]) On the left-hand side industrialised economies are represented, while emerging economies are on the right-hand side.

Global greenhouse gas emissions increased by 0.7% or 380 Mt CO_{2eq} in 2025, reaching a new record high of 54.1 Gt CO_{2eq}. Among the 16 top emitters (each accounting for more than 1% of global emissions), six experienced a decrease in their total GHG emissions in 2025 compared to 2024: Japan (-1.4%), Australia (-1.3%), Brazil (-0.9%), the EU27 (-0.2%; a similar reduction was also observed for Germany), India (-0.2%), and Russia (-0.1%).

All other top emitters saw an increase in their emissions. Notably, Türkiye recorded the largest rise (+4.2%), followed by Viet Nam (+2.7%), United States (+2.2%), Canada (+1.9%), Iran (+1.7%), Saudi Arabia (+1.3%), and Indonesia (+1.2%). Mexico's and South Korea's GHG emissions increased more modestly, by 0.8% and 0.5%, respectively. GHG emissions in China increased by only +0.1%.

Global GHG emissions per capita increased by 9.7% from 6.0 t CO_{2eq}/cap to 6.6 t CO_{2eq}/cap between 1990 and 2025 (see Table 1). In terms of emissions intensity per GDP PPP in 2025 they reached 0.301 t CO_{2eq}/k USD, 2.6% lower than in 2024.

Table 2 shows GDP PPP[35] and emission intensity for 2025 together with emission intensity change between 2025 and 2024 for the world and the top emitters, including the EU27.

In 2025, the majority of GHG emissions consisted of CO_2 (73.8%), mostly resulting from the combustion of fossil fuels CH_4 contributed 17.6% to the total, while the remaining share of emissions comprised N_2O (5.3%) and F-gases (3.3%). Fossil CO_2 emissions experienced a significant global increase of 76.3% since 1990. In the same period CH_4 increased by 32.7% and N_2O by 47.6%, while F-gases have seen over a fivefold increase (+441.5%).

([35]) GDP: Gross Domestic Product GDP, expressed in Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) (constant 2021 international $, USD). The difference with GDP nominal is that GDP PPP is adjusted for the difference in the level of prices and is in constant prices (but not adjusted for inflation). GDP PPP data (expressed as billion USD, 2021 prices and PPPs) are mainly sourced from World Bank (The World Bank Group, 2026a) and complemented for missing countries with IEA GDP data (IEA, 2025). GDP data for 2025 were estimated by applying the percentage change in GDP between 2024 and 2025 reported by the International Monetary Fund (IMF, 2026).

Table 2. Top emitters GDP (PPP), GDP (PPP) change in 2025, GHG emission intensity relative to GDP (PPP) in 2025 (expressed in t CO_{2eq}/ k USD GDP), and changes 2024-2025.

Top emitters	GDP PPP 2025 [Billions of USD]	GDP PPP change 2024-2025	Emissions/GDP PPP 2025	Emissions/GDP PPP change 2024-2025
Global	179,880.5	3.4%	0.301	-2.6%
China	35,264.0	5.0%	0.453	-4.7%
United States	26,218.3	2.1%	0.230	0.1%
EU27*	24,859.2	1.6%	0.126	-1.8%
India	15,330.6	7.6%	0.294	-7.2%
Russia	6,148.7	1.0%	0.419	-1.1%
Japan	5,784.3	1.2%	0.184	-2.6%
Indonesia	4,311.7	5.1%	0.315	-3.7%
Brazil	4,261.5	2.3%	0.307	-3.1%
Türkiye	3,203.3	3.6%	0.191	0.5%
Mexico	2,900.3	0.6%	0.247	0.2%
South Korea	2,878.7	1.0%	0.242	-0.5%
Canada	2,382.2	1.7%	0.321	0.2%
Saudi Arabia	2,316.4	4.5%	0.365	-3.1%
Australia	1,672.4	2.0%	0.346	-3.2%
Iran	1,576.6	-1.5%	0.710	3.3%
Viet Nam	1,572.5	8.0%	0.348	-4.9%

Source: JRC, 2026
**Within the EU27, Germany is one of the top emitters. To avoid double counting, Germany is excluded from the Table.*

In the **EU27**, total GHG emissions in 2025, were 0.2% below (7.5 Mt CO_{2eq} decrease) compared with 2024 (Table 1). Although the year-on-year reduction was modest, it continued the long-term downward trend observed over the past three decades. Germany remained the largest emitter, accounting for 21.1% of total EU27 GHG emissions, followed by France (12.1%), Italy (11.3%), Poland (11.1%) and Spain (9.4%). Together, these five Member States were responsible for almost two-thirds of total EU27 emissions.

Sectoral developments were mixed across the EU27 economy in 2025. The largest absolute reduction occurred in transport (-0.9%; -7.3 Mt CO_{2eq}), while waste recorded the largest relative decrease (-1.7%; -2.5 Mt CO_{2eq}). Smaller reductions were observed in process emissions (-0.9%), fuel production (-0.49%), agriculture (-0.03%) and the power industry (-0.04%), the latter remaining broadly stable compared with 2024. By contrast, emissions increased slightly in buildings (+1%) and industrial combustion (+0.5%). Despite the overall EU27 reduction, twelve MS recorded higher GHG emissions than in 2024, although these increases were generally modest and exceeded 1% in only seven Member States. Among the MS with the largest increases, the power industry was the principal contributor in most cases, while transport was the main driver in one MS.

EDGAR data show that sectors covered by the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS)[36] have reduced emissions by nearly 45.5% since 2005 in EU27, with ETS-related 'Combustion of fuels' decreasing by 48.1% between 2005 and 2025, broadly consistent with the trajectory required to achieve the strengthened EU climate objectives (EEA, 2025). By contrast, sectors newly addressed under the revised EU ETS framework have reduced emissions by nearly 18.5% over the same period. This difference is particularly evident in road transport, where emissions decreased by only 4.1% between 2005 and 2025, compared with a 35.4% reduction in emissions from buildings over the same period. In 2025, ETS and ETS2 sectors[37] together accounted for more than 85% of the EU27 EDGAR emissions covered by the EU carbon market, underlining their central role in achieving EU's climate neutrality objectives.

From a longer-term perspective, EU27[38] GHG emissions have declined substantially since 1990 (Figure 3), reflecting sustained reductions across the energy, industrial and waste sectors. At the same time, the EU27's contribution to global GHG emissions has continued to decrease, reaching about 5.8% of global emissions in 2025, compared with around 15% in 1990.

Fossil CO_2 remained dominant in 2025, accounting for 78.2% of total EU27 GHG emissions, followed by CH_4 (13.5%), N_2O (6.4%) and F-gases (1.8%). Since 1990, fossil CO_2 emissions have declined by 35.8%, methane emissions by 38.8%, and nitrous oxide emissions by 36.3%. In contrast, emissions of fluorinated gases increased by 29.8%, although they continue to represent only a small share of total GHG emissions.

Per capita GHG emissions in the EU27 were 7.1 t CO_{2eq}/cap in 2025 (Table 1), remaining close to the global average (6.6 t CO_{2eq}/cap) and substantially below those of several other major economies. The carbon intensity of the EU economy also continued to improve, with emissions per unit of GDP (PPP) decreasing to 0.1 t CO_{2eq}/k USD in 2025, representing a 1.8% reduction compared with

([36]) The existing EU27 ETS includes the stationary combustion of fuels, industrial installations, domestic aviation and domestic maritime transport. For Industrial installations in additional to CO_2 emissions from fossil fuels, it also covers the nitrous oxide (N_2O) from the production of nitric acid, adipic acid and glyoxal and glyoxylic acid. The EU ETS maritime scope is defined based on ship characteristics and navigation routes, while EDGAR approximate maritime under national navigation following the IPCC methodology.

([37]) The potential ETS2 includes stationary buildings combustion, road transport and municipal waste incineration.

([38]) As mentioned in the executive summary, EDGAR emission estimates aim to contribute to the upcoming UNFCCC Global Stocktakes, complementing officially reported national emission inventories which are also based on IPCC reporting guidelines and reviewed by UNFCCC. The EDGAR data are different from those used to track the accomplishment of EU reduction policies and officially submitted to UNFCCC.

2024. While still among the world's largest emitting economies, the EU27 remains one of the least carbon-intensive, reflecting the continued decoupling of GHG emissions from economic growth.

China's GHG emissions increased only by 0.1% in 2025 compared to 2024, reaching nearly 16.0 Gt CO_{2eq} (see Table 1). China's GHG emissions in 2025 were 4.3 times higher than the 1990 level and accounted for 29.5% of global GHG emissions (in 1990, this share was 11.5%). This increase is mainly due to the use of fossil fuels which resulted in an increase of CO_2 emissions, which were 5.4 times higher than in 1990 and accounted for 81.7% in total national GHG whereas the non-CO_2 GHG gases, i.e. CH_4, F-gases and N_2O, contributed 9.3%, 5% and 4%, respectively in 2025. The main sectors contributing to the CO_2 emissions in 2025 were power industry (50.3%), industrial combustion (20.4%), processes (10.3%) and transport (8.3%). The contributions to CH_4 emissions were from fuel production (50.3%), agriculture (32.6%) and waste (13.6%) sectors, while for N_2O they were from agriculture (40.1%), processes (31.5%), waste (12%) and power industry (10%). Per capita GHG emissions in 2025 were 11.1 t CO_{2eq}/cap, while GHG emission per GDP PPP amounted to 0.5 t CO_{2eq}/k USD, having the highest GHG intensity among the top-six emitting economies (see Table 2).

Emissions of GHGs in the **United States** increased in 2025 by 2.2% in comparison with 2024 (see Table 1), reaching 6.0 Gt CO_{2eq} (see Table 1). The contributions to the total national emissions by substance in 2025 were 78.7% for CO_2, 14.1% for CH_4, 3.5% for N_2O and 3.7% for F-gases. Overall, emissions were only 3.2% lower in 2025 than in 1990. Emissions mostly fell between 2005 and 2020 (see Figure 3), primarily due to decreases in CO_2 emissions in the power industry, transport and buildings sectors, by 39.6%, by 17.1% and by 12.7% respectively. In 2025, emissions per unit of GDP PPP were 0.2 t CO_{2eq}/k USD, slightly higher than in 2024 (+0.1%) (see Table 2). Per capita GHG emissions in 2025 (17.5 t CO_{2eq}/cap) were just below those of Russia, which is the highest among the six top emitters (see Figure 4).

Over the last three decades, **India's** GHG emissions have increased continuously, reaching a level in 2025 that was around three times higher than in 1990 (see Figure 3). However, 2025 was the first year that showed a slight decrease in India's emissions (-0.2%) compared to the previous year (see Table 1). In 2025, the shares of CO_2, CH_4, N_2O and F-gases in total national emissions expressed in CO_{2eq} were 71.2%, 19.6%, 6.6% and 2.6%, respectively. The increase in GHG emissions from 1990 in India is mainly due to the increase in CO_2 emissions from power industry, processes, and transport, which were between seven and five times higher respectively in 2025 compared to 1990. With a share of approximately 8.3% in the total global emissions in 2025, India is the third largest emitting economy after China and the United States. However, India's per capita emissions (3.1 t CO_{2eq}/cap in 2025) are six times lower than those of Russia and the United States, four times lower than those of China, two times lower than those of the EU27, and 1.5 times lower than those of Indonesia. India's emissions per unit of GDP PPP were 0.3 t CO_{2eq}/k USD in 2025, i.e., 7.2% lower than in 2024.

In 2025, **Russia**'s GHG emissions decreased slightly by 0.1% compared to 2024 (see Table 1). Compared to 1990, emissions were 15.9% lower in 2025 continuing the long-term downward trend (see Figure 3). With a 4.8% share of global emissions in 2025, Russia was the fifth largest emitter after China, the United States, India and the EU27. Per capita emissions in Russia reached 18.1 t CO_{2eq}/cap in 2025, remaining among the highest worldwide and substantially above those of China and the EU27 (see Figure 4). Emissions per unit of GDP PPP were 0.4 t CO_{2eq}/k USD in 2025, i.e., 1.1% lower than in 2024 (see Table 2). In 2025, CO_2 accounted for 78% of total national emissions, followed by CH_4 at 17%, N_2O at 4%, and F-gases at 2%.

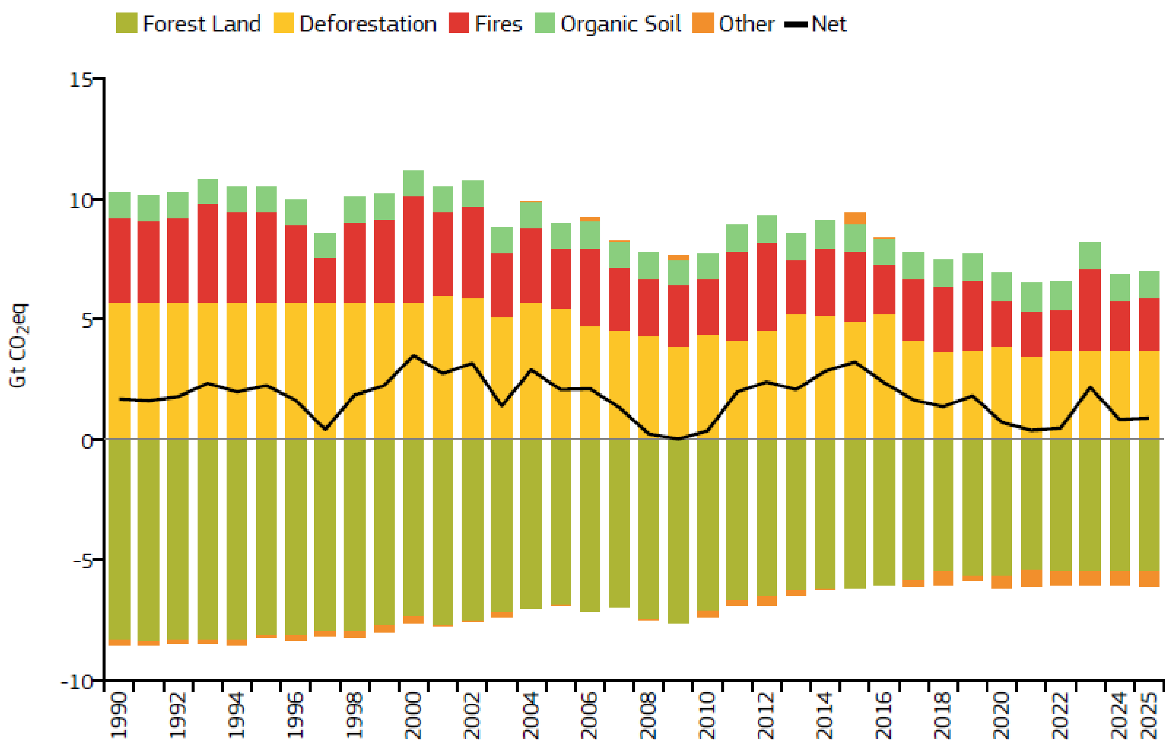
In 2025, **Indonesia's** GHG emissions slightly increased by 1.2% (+16.1 Mt CO_{2eq}) compared with year 2024 (see Table 1), becoming the sixth largest emitter after China, the United States, India, the EU27 and Russia. Comparing with 1990, Indonesia's emissions increased nearly fourfold (+291.9%), reaching nearly 1.4 Gt CO_{2eq} in 2025, accounting for 2.5% of global GHG emissions. Around 62% of Indonesia's total emissions come from CO_2 (while 32% come from CH_4, 5% from N_2O and 1% from F-gases). Indonesia's per capita emissions were 4.8 t CO_{2eq}/cap in 2025, showing a negligible increase of 0.3% compared to 2024. Emissions per unit of GDP PPP were 0.3 t CO_{2eq}/k USD in 2025, i.e., 3.7% lower than in 2024 (see Table 2).

3. Global GHG emissions from LULUCF from 1990 to 2025

LULUCF emissions and removals are reported for the following categories: ‘Forest Land’, ‘Deforestation’, ‘Organic Soils’, ‘Fires’, and ‘Other’. A detailed description of the methodology used for producing estimates for each category is presented in Annex 2 and 3.

GHG emissions and removals from LULUCF are presented below for the world (see Figure 6) and for the EU27 (see Figure 7) from 1990 to 2025.

Figure 6. Global GHG emissions and removals from LULUCF sector (in Gt CO_{2eq}), 1990-2025



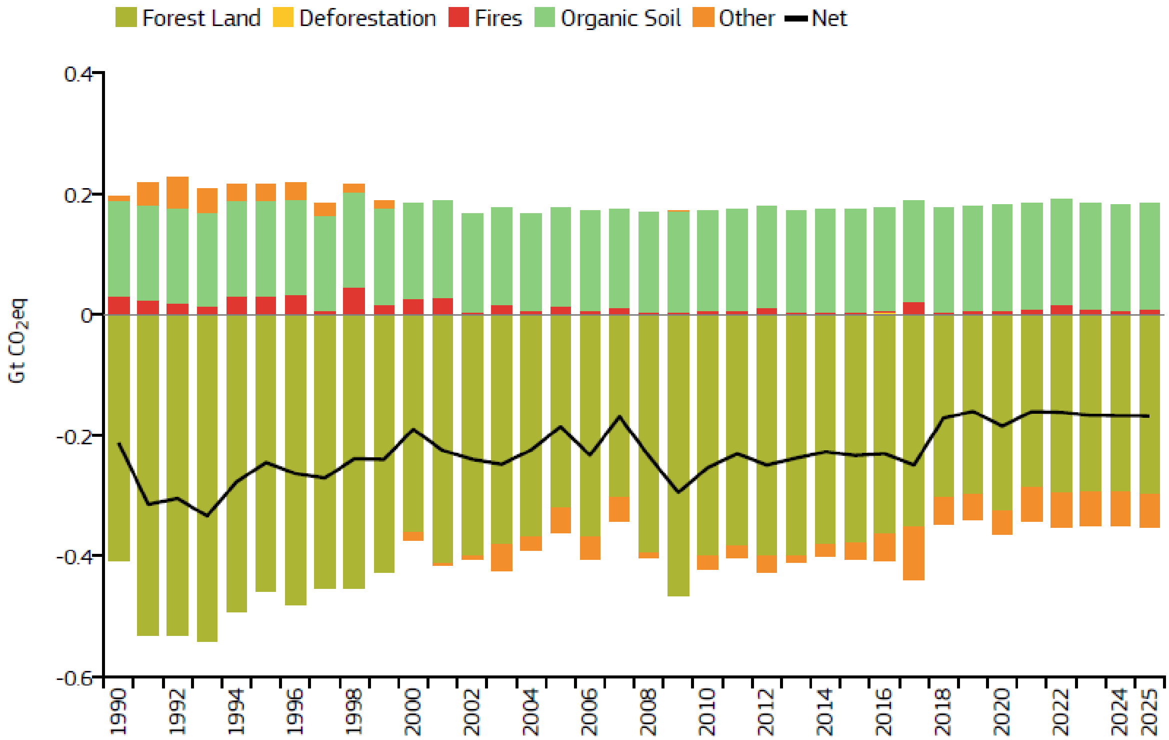
Source: JRC, 2026

Global: Overall, 2025 recorded less wildfire activity than the historical average, with burned area and global CO_2 emissions both coming in lower than past years. Worldwide, the events were not uniform across regions, and important differences were observed depending on the area and the time of year. Some regions recorded emissions with unexpected anomalies, reflecting the uneven distribution of wildfire activity across the globe. Among these, Sub-Saharan Africa and North America stood out as regions where fire activity was particularly intense, driven by a combination of seasonal conditions and land cover types that are historically prone to burning. Southern European countries such as Spain and Portugal also experienced an active fire season during the summer months, contributing to the overall global GHG emissions.

Based on our estimates, managed forests (living biomass, excluding deforestation) are by far the largest CO_2 removal category, with an estimated 5.5 Gt in 2025, equivalent to 13.8% of global fossil CO_2 emissions (excluding LULUCF) emitted in the same period. This independently estimated net removal is slightly lower than what countries include in their GHG reports (about 6.3 Gt CO_2, Grassi et al. 2022); the difference may be explained by different methodologies and assumptions between country reports and our approach. In most cases, it can be assumed that the local data and approaches used in country GHG reports which use Tier 2 or Tier 3 methods are better suited for GHG reporting than the global-scale implementation of a default IPCC Tier 1 approach, as done in our study.

For the same year, global deforestation was responsible for net CO_2 emissions of 3.7 Gt CO_2, equivalent to 9.2% (or 6.8%) of the total anthropogenic CO_2 (or GHG) emissions. Among the other components, in 2025 organic soils contributed rather stable emissions of about 1.1 Gt CO_2. The large difference between the net LULUCF estimates in this booklet and those from the IPCC reports produced by global models (which report net anthropogenic land-use emissions of about 5.0 to 6.0 Gt CO_2/yr (IPCC, 2022)) can be largely explained by different approaches in assessing "anthropogenic" CO_2 removals. This booklet (consistent with most country GHG inventories) considers as anthropogenic parts of the CO_2 removals that global models (as reflected in the IPCC reports) consider to be natural. Once the difference in defining the 'anthropogenic' sink between countries and models is understood, LULUCF estimates can be largely reconciled at global and regional level (Grassi et al. 2021; Grassi et al., 2023).

Figure 7. EU27 GHG emissions and removals from LULUCF sector (in Gt CO_{2eq}), 1990-2025



Source: JRC, 2026

The EU27: The LULUCF sector produced a net removal of CO_2 emissions of 0.2 Gt CO_{2eq} in 2025, approximately 21% less than the 1990s levels. Total GHG emissions from this sector represent approximately 5.4% of the EU27 anthropogenic fossil GHG emissions.

Living biomass in managed forests is by far the most important carbon sink, with an estimated net 0.3 Gt CO_2 in 2025, equivalent to 12.3% of fossil CO_2 emitted in the EU27 in the same period excluding LULUCF. The other components (non-biomass forest pools, deforestation, organic soils and other) were offsetting each other, with a net emission of 0.1 Gt CO_2 in 2025.

In 2025 the EU27 experienced an active wildfire season that started earlier than usual and gradually intensified through the summer months, peaking in August when a prolonged heatwave affected several Mediterranean countries at the same time. Spain and Portugal were among the most affected countries, recording anomalies above their historical average, and contributing to higher GHG emissions from wildfires compared to other years in the dataset. The 2025 fire season also extended beyond the traditionally fire-prone areas of southern Europe, with fire activity recorded in member states and neighbouring countries in northern Europe that would not normally be associated with significant wildfire events. Based on our estimates, wildfire emissions represent a minor component for the EU27 in 2025, with a contribution of 0.007 Gt CO_{2eq}, although this figure obviously varies greatly according to the fire season severity (0.021 Gt CO_{2eq} were emitted in 2017).

It is important to highlight that these data are not aimed at challenging what is produced by Member States in their reporting process to the EU and the UNFCCC under the climate agreements, which are by definition produced with the best data and methods locally available and with several country-specific assumptions. This study is, on the contrary, part of a global methodologically coherent estimation at IPCC Tier 1 level.

4. Conclusions

The Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EDGAR) is a comprehensive inventory of anthropogenic emission time series from 1970 until 2025 for GHG. An EDGAR booklet is published every year and reflects the latest data and methodology development. The data used in this report consists of the IEA-EDGAR CO_2, EDGAR CH_4, EDGAR N_2O and EDGAR F-gases, which are included in the EDGAR_2026_GHG (2026) dataset. An IPCC-based bottom-up emission calculation methodology is applied to all countries, demonstrating that consistent inventories can be developed for all countries within the limitations of the quality of the available data.

EDGAR complements the national inventories and reporting prepared by Parties to the Paris Agreement, in particular by producing timely independent emissions estimates[39] based on the consistent application of homogeneous information and methodological tools across countries. In particular, the time series of EDGAR can provide collective emissions trend information for all countries that will be needed for the Paris Agreement's Global Stocktake beyond 2023 and for the Biennial Transparency Reports.

Overall, EDGAR provides an important input to the analysis of global GHG emission trends with its 55-year time series and is a reference product for the scientific community, policy makers and citizens interested in the climate debate.

This report shows that global GHG emissions from anthropogenic activities have increased by 1.5% annually on average since 1990, and they were 68.5% higher in 2025 than in 1990. In 2025, among the six major economies collectively contributing 62% to global GHG emissions (China, United States, India, EU27, Russia, and Indonesia), only the European Union, India and Russia decreased their emissions compared to the previous year (-0.2%, -0.2% and -0.1%, respectively), while others increased their emissions (Indonesia +1.2%; United States +2.2%) or kept rather stable, such as China (+0.1%). Nevertheless, all major emitters reduced their emission intensity in terms of GHG emissions per unit of GDP.

([39]) In the official National Inventory Reports, the latest reporting year can be up to two years prior to the submission year.

Global emissions from LULUCF amount approximately at 0.9 Gt CO_{2eq} in 2025 (including wildfires). The net global flux actually reflects the offsetting between much larger removals (mostly from forest land) and emissions (mostly from deforestation and fires), each close to around 6.0 Gt CO_{2eq}. In terms of global wildfire activity, 2025 was a year of contrasts compared to 2024. While overall burned area and emissions remained below the long-term average, the picture varied considerably across regions and ecosystems. Some areas experienced fire seasons well above their historical records, underlining the fact that a globally quiet year does not mean an absence of significant fire events at the regional or national level. Within the European Union, the 2025 season was particularly notable, not only for the intensity of fires in traditionally affected areas such as the Iberian Peninsula, but also for the geographical extent of fire activity, which reached parts of the continent less historically exposed to large wildfires. In the EU27, LULUCF reduced its absorption capacity significantly compared to 1990, but nevertheless it is still an important net removal, equal to 0.2 Gt CO_{2eq} in 2025 (including wildfires).

Current improvement that will benefit the next edition of this report includes the extension of historical and up-to-date emissions with short-term projections, and the development of high spatial resolution emissions in support of European sub-national climate territorial policies. EDGAR will further provide tools and data to move from a sector-based approach to a system perspective.

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List of abbreviations and definitions

Abbreviations	Definitions
AR5	Fifth Assessment Report of IPCC
AR6	Sixth Assessment Report of IPCC
Cap	capita (population)
BGS	British Geological Society
CH_4	Methane, greenhouse gas with GWP-100 = 28-30 under IPCC AR5
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
DG CLIMA	Directorate-General for Climate Action, European Commission
EDGAR	Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research
EI	Energy Institute (formerly British Petroleum Company plc)
EIA	Energy Information Administration (of the U.S.)
EU27	European Union with 27 Member States
F-gases	Fluorinated gases
GCSA	Global Cement and Concrete Association
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFMR	Global Flaring and Methane Reduction Partnership of the World Bank
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
Gt	Gigatonnes (1000 megatonnes = 10^9 metric tonnes)
GWP-100	Global Warming Potential over a 100-year period
IEA	International Energy Agency of the OECD (Paris)
IFA	International Fertiliser Association
IMF	International Monetary Fund

Abbreviations	**Definitions**
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
JRC	Joint Research Centre of the European Commission
k USD	1000 US Dollar GDP
LULUCF	Land use, land-use change and forestry
MS	Member State
Mt	Megatonnes (10^6 tonnes or 1 tera gramme) mass of a given (greenhouse gas) substance
NBSC	National Bureau of Statistics of China
NOAA	U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
N_2O	Nitrous oxide, greenhouse gas with GWP-100 = 265 under IPCC AR5
n/a	Not Available
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
t	tonne (1 t or 1 mega gramme) mass of a given (greenhouse gas) sub-stance
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNPD	United Nations Population Division
USD	U.S. Dollar
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USGS	United States Geological Survey
Worldsteel	Word Steel Association
yr	Year

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Annexes

Annex 1. Bottom-up methodology for global GHG emissions compilation

The EDGAR_2026_GHG (2026) emissions presented in this report include IEA-EDGAR CO_2 data (v5)[40] (IEA 2025b) covering fossil CO_2 emissions from combustion and processes, EDGAR CH_4, EDGAR N_2O and EDGAR F-gases up to 2024. In EDGAR, the emissions per country and compound are calculated on an annual basis and sector-wise by multiplying the country-specific activity and technology mix data by country-specific emission factors and reduction factors for installed abatement system for each sector. For the greenhouse gas emission factors, the global default values recommended in the IPCC 2006 guidelines (IPCC, 2006a) were used and where recommended, region-specific values were applied for other sources.

Regarding GHG emissions, all anthropogenic activities leading to climate relevant emissions are included (see Table 3), except biomass/biofuel combustion (short-cycle carbon) in the power, industry, buildings, transport, and agricultural sectors for CO_2 only. Large-scale biomass burning and land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) are now part of the EDGAR estimations for CO_2 emissions.

EDGAR makes use of the IPCC sectoral classification, and a consistent bottom-up emission calculation methodology is applied to all countries, so that emissions of different countries can be compared, considering their respective levels of detail, uncertainties or data limitations. In particular, for developing countries with less robust and systematic statistical data infrastructures and limited experience in reporting their emission inventories, EDGAR can provide information and support them in complying with their inventory preparation.

In order to compute emissions up to the year t-1 for all sectors and gases, a Fast-Track approach is applied. For combustion sources, both IEA-EDGAR CO_2

(40) IEA-EDGAR CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion are those reported by IEA from 1990 to 2023. Emissions from 1970 to 1989 are still based on IEA data, but complemented with additional statistics gathered over the years and included in previous releases of the EDGAR database. Furthermore, it includes non-energy use emissions computed from the IEA energy balances (IEA, 2025a) which are however not reported in the IEA CO_2 emissions (IEA, 2025b).

(v5) emissions and non-CO_2 GHGs are extended until 2024 using the IEA Energy Balances[41] (2026) and the Energy Institute (EI, 2026) detailed statistics by fuel type for the years 2024 and 2025, while still assuming the same sectoral breakdown as in the last year of the IEA energy balance statistics. As a consequence of this approach, the emissions for the Fast-Track years (2024-2025) reported in this booklet will be updated in subsequent editions of this booklet, using future releases of the complete IEA energy balance statistics up to most recent years for all countries. For agriculture related sources, USDA (2026) data are used to extend FAOSTAT statistics up to 2025. For the other sectors with lower contributions to global GHG emissions, the time series have been extended for the latest years using proxy data and relative changes in activity data and trends to be applied to the latest available year. More details on the assumptions of the Fast-Track methdology are included in the following description of each emitting sector when relevant.

(41) The IEA Energy Balances released in April every year provide detailed statistics for countries included in the 'IEA Family and beyond'. More specifically they cover: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Curaçao, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France and Monaco, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel and Palestine, State of, Italy, San Marino and the Holy See, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain and Andorra, Sweden, Switzerland and Liechtenstein, Thailand, Tunisia, Türkiye, United Kingdom, United States, Zambia.

Table 3. Main activities included in EDGAR emissions estimations

GHG (fossil CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, F-gases)		IPCC 2006 categories	LULUCF (CO_2, CH_4, N_2O)		IPCC 2006 categories
POWER INDUSTRY	Power and heat generation plants (public and auto-producers)	1A1a	**FOREST LAND**	Forest land remaining forest land and other lands converted to forest	3B1
INDUSTRIAL COMBUSTION AND PROCESSES	Combustion for industrial manufacturing, industrial processes (e.g. iron and steel, cement, aluminium, chemicals, production, solvents, etc.)	1A2+2+5A (only from non-agricultural activities)	**DEFORESTATION**	Deforestation including tropical fires	3B2bi+3B3bi +3B5bi+3B6bi
BUILDINGS	Small scale non-industrial stationary combustion	1A4+1A5	**ORGANIC SOIL**	Drainage of organic soils	
TRANSPORT	Road, non-road, domestic and international aviation, inland waterways and international shipping	1A3	**OTHER**	Non biomass forest pools, cropland, grassland, settlements, wetlands and other lands	3B2+3B3+3B4 +3B5+3B6
AGRICULTURE	Livestock (enteric fermentation, manure management), agricultural soils (fertilisers, lime application, rice cultivation, direct soil emissions, indirect N_2O emissions from agriculture), field burning of agricultural residues	3A+3C1b+3C2+3C3 +3C4+3C5+3C6+3C7 +5A (only from agricultural activities)	**FIRES**	Forest fires (boreal, temperate), peat fires, shrubland fires, non-tropical savannah fires	3C1a (excluding tropical areas) +3C1c+3C1d
FUEL PRODUCTION	Fuel extraction, transformation and refineries activities, including venting and flaring	1B+5B			
WASTE	Solid waste disposed on land, solid waste composted and hazardous solid waste processing/storage, waste water handling, waste incineration	4			

Source: JRC, 2026

For combustion sources: detailed IEA-EDGAR CO_2 (v5) emissions (IEA, 2025b) are used for the period 1970-2023 (IEA, 2025a) together with CH_4 and N_2O emissions from EDGAR_2026_GHG (2026). To extend GHG emission time series from combustion sources up to 2025, trends based on detailed IEA energy statistics (2026) and EI (2026) consumption data by fuel type (coal, oil and gas) are applied to the corresponding latest available values. In particular, EI (2026) oil regional consumption data trends from Jet/Kerosene fuel are applied to domestic aviation emissions to extend them up to 2025. To extend GHG emissions from international aviation transport, we rely on the latest data from the Industry Statistics from IATA Statistics (IATA, 2026). For international shipping we use the International Maritime Organization 2024 report (IMO, 2025) to extrapolate a trend from 2023 to 2024 and applied it equally to the different fuel types, while to extend international shipping emissions to 2025 we apply a 2% growth trend obtained by market evaluations and early 2025 fuel consumption estimates (Ship&Bunker 2025; OPEC, 2025). Regarding domestic shipping, biofuel combustion related emissions are extended using FAOSTAT (2026) data for primary solid biomass and charcoal, while biodiesel and biogasoline are derived from EI (2026). Detailed description of the Fast-Track methodology is provided by Guizzardi et al. (2025b).

For the countries belonging to "Other Africa"[42], "Other Non-OECD Asia"[43] and "Other Non-OECD Americas"[44] in the IEA classification: the combined share of CO_2 emissions from all these countries in global total is very small, e.g. in 2023, this was less than 1%. To allocate the corresponding activity data and emissions to each single country, we used splitting factors derived from the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA, 2026) country specific data on fuel consumption and production of coal, oil and natural gas. Consequently, the uncertainties in GHG emission estimations for these countries are larger than the ones for individually reported countries, in particular

(42) Includes Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cape Verde; Central African Republic; Chad; Comoros; Djibouti; Gambia; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Lesotho; Liberia; Malawi; Mali; Mauritania; Namibia (until 1990); Réunion (until 2010); Sao Tome and Principe; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; and Somalia.

(43) Includes Afghanistan; Bhutan; Cambodia (until 1994); Cook Islands; East Timor; Fiji; French Polynesia; Kiribati; Lao People's Democratic Republic (until 1999); Macau, China; Maldives; Mongolia (until 1984); New Caledonia; Palau (from 1994); Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tonga and Vanuatu.

(44) Includes Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda; Aruba; Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bermuda; Bonaire; British Virgin Islands; Cayman Islands; Dominica; Falkland Islands (Malvinas); French Guiana (until 2010); Grenada; Guadeloupe (until 2010); Martinique (until 2010); Montserrat; Puerto Rico (for natural gas); Saba (from 2012); Saint Eustatius (from 2012); Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Pierre and Miquelon; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Sint Maarten (from 2012); Suriname (until 1999); and the Turks and Caicos Islands.

for the sectorial subdivision. Additional reliable data and information are needed to further improve their GHG emissions allocation.

For the fugitive emissions: CO_2 emissions from coke production for 2023 and 2024 follow the same relative change as reported for the crude steel production by the World Steel Association (worldsteel, 2026a). CO_2 flared at oil and gas extraction facilities for 1994 onwards is based on the total amount of gas flared derived from satellite observation of the intensity of flaring lights per country (GFMR/NOAA, 2026; The World Bank Group, 2026b). CH_4 emissions from venting are estimated based on data and information from UNFCCC (2024), EPA (2023) and Höglund-Isaksson (2017). Compared to previous EDGAR CH_4 emission estimates, we also include fugitive emissions from abandoned mines following the methodology of the IPCC 2019 Refinements (IPCC, 2019b).

For the metal industry: the largest contribution is from blast furnaces, which in addition to the CO_2 emissions from blast furnace gas combustion (accounted for under the energy sector) emit also CO_2 from the coke/coal input as reducing agent and limestone used for iron and steel production. Here the crude steel production statistics reported by World Steel Association (worldsteel, 2026a) are used as input to calculate CO_2 emissions. Ferro-alloys production data are from USGS (2026) and BGS (2026) up to 2023 which are further extended to the year 2025 using the pig iron production trends and data from World Steel Association (worldsteel, 2026b), USGS (2026), BGS (2026) and NBSC (2026) for China.

For non-metallic minerals: CO_2 emissions from carbonates used in cement clinker production are based on reported or estimated cement clinker production. Cement production is calculated from data reported by the USGS (2025), except for China (NBSC, 2026), Puerto Rico (DDEC, 2026), and Mexico prior to 2022 (INEGI, 2026). The clinker-to-cement ratio is based on UNFCCC (2026a) clinker production data up to 2024 for Annex I countries; where UNFCCC data is unavailable, BGS data up to 2023 is used (2026). For the United States, data up to 2022 is obtained from USGS (2025), and subsequently from Andrew (2025). For China, clinker production data up to 2021 is taken from Andrew (2025), after which the 2022 clinker-to-cement ratio from Murrieta-Melchor et al. (2026) is kept constant. For other top-emitting countries, the clinker-to-cement ratio is obtained from country-specific sources: Brazil (SNIC, 2024), India (Verma, 2023), Iran (Massoumi Nejad et al., 2025), Saudi Arabia (Terán-Cuadrado et al., 2026), and Viet Nam (Long, 2023). The changes in the lime production from USGS (2025) are applied to extrapolate CO_2 emissions from all other carbonate uses (glass production, etc.). Concerning the feedstock use for chemicals production, the ammonia production from USGS (2025) is used, except for urea consumption and production, where data are provided by the International Fertiliser Industry Association (IFA, 2025). It is assumed that small soil liming emissions follow the gross ammonia production trend.

For **waste** categories (incineration, landfill, composting), a harmonised activity dataset based primarily on the latest UNFCCC Common Reporting Tables (CRT) available by June 2026 is used. These include reporting from all Annex I Parties and 39 non-Annex I countries that had submitted Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) with accompanying CRT tables by that date. Most of these non-Annex I countries reported complete annual time series from 1990 onwards, while others provided partial or shorter time series. For China, activity data continue to be primarily derived from the National Bureau of Statistics of China (NBSC, 2026), with the available CRT submissions used for consistency checks. Where CRT information was not available, additional international datasets and country-specific statistics were used depending on the waste treatment category, as described below. Urban population is used as a proxy to derive both backward and forward activity trends over the 1970–2025 period.

GHG emissions from **waste incineration** (without energy recovery) include controlled incineration and open burning of municipal solid waste (MSW), industrial solid waste, biogenic waste, clinical waste, sewage sludge, waste from cremation and other waste types. For Poland, waste incineration activity data are derived from Eurostat (2026), as this waste category is not reported in the country's UNFCCC CRT tables since 2025. For countries without CRT activity data, per capita waste generation rates from the IPCC Guidelines are combined with country- or region-specific information and urban population estimates for the year 2000. The fraction of MSW incinerated is derived from IPCC default estimates adjusted for regional conditions, while annual net emissions reported by non-Annex I countries to the UNFCCC are used where available (UNFCCC, 2026b). Population data are used to derive both backward and forward trends from the base year 2000. Activity data for waste from cremation are obtained from the UK the Cremation Society (https://www.cremation.org.uk/statistics, last access: June 2026).

Emissions from **landfills** are calculated using the first-order decay (FOD) method in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. Waste composition data are primarily derived from the most recent NIRs for Annex I countries and, where available, from BTR submissions for non-Annex I countries (UNFCCC, 2026b). These data are complemented, where necessary, with country-specific information from (UNSD, 2026). To ensure global coverage, additional sources include UN Statistics on municipal solid waste collection and landfill disposal together with per capita MSW generation rates and disposal fractions from the IPCC Guidelines. For countries without CRT data, per capita landfill waste estimates are maintained using the latest available year, following the IPCC recommendations. In developing countries, municipal waste collection is assumed to occur only in urban areas using UN urban population statistics (UNDESA, 2025; Janssens-Maenhout et al., 2019). Further methodological details are provided in Oreggioni et al. (2021).

Emissions from **waste composting** are estimated using the same harmonised activity data framework described above. The methodology has been extended to include methane emissions from the **anaerobic digestion** of organic waste in biogas facilities. For countries without CRT information, aerobic composting activity data are derived from (UNSD, 2026).

Hazardous waste emissions from processing/storage are estimated using sources as Eurostat for the EU27, UK, Türkiye and Western Balkan countries (Eurostat, 2026) and the UNSD, 2026). The Non-Annex I countries are categorised into two groups: (i) countries with UNSD data on hazardous waste, and (ii) countries without UNSD data on hazardous waste. Additional data sources used are the biennial data from EPA[45] for the United States (last year 2023). The IPCC Guidelines do not provide specific methodologies for estimating emissions from hazardous waste storage facilities, likely due to the assumption that such facilities are designed to minimize emissions or that emissions from storage are negligible compared to those from treatment or disposal processes. In its estimations, EDGAR includes emissions (CH_4 and NMVOCs) from this type of waste, which will be reported under category 5.E – Other Waste in the 2026 release.

CH_4 and N_2O emissions associated with the **wastewater handling** have been updated following the IPCC (2006c) methodology as outlined in Janssens-

(45) https://rcrapublic.epa.gov/rcrainfoweb/action/modules/br/trends/view

Maenhout et al. (2019). The activity data for both the **domestic and industrial wastewater** considers the latest statistics from FAOSTAT (2026) on meat, pulp, sugar production, average protein supply, as well as data from UN (2026) and RFA (2026) for alcohol production. The population data, both urban and rural, are sourced from the World Urbanization Prospects 2025 (UNDESA, 2025). For the emission estimates in the **domestic wastewater handling** sector, both emission factors and treatment technologies or discharge pathways have been updated until 2024. The emission factors were calculated in line with the IPCC (2006a) guidelines and IPCC (2019b) refinements. Treatment technology splits for the period 2000 to 2024 were sourced from sanitation data from the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) (WHO and UNICEF, 2025), while 1990 to 2000 technology splits were derived from Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) data and Doorne and Liles (1999). Emission factors for untreated discharge which were differentiated by types of aquatic environments in IPCC (2019b), were consolidated into country specific emissions factors by weighting them with the spatial distribution of untreated wastewater (Jones et al., 2021) and the type of aquatic environment where it was discharged, as identified using a global lakes and rivers database (Lehner et al., 2025). Furthermore, emission factors for latrines and septic tanks were recalculated to account for emissions from on-site treatment, as well as emissions from the untreated discharge component according to removal fractions specified in IPCC (2019b). Finally, CH_4 end-of pipe abatement, including both gas flaring and the use of biogas for energy production, was incorporated in the emission factors for centralised wastewater treatment plants.

For agriculture: The agricultural sector includes various activities such as the application of urea and agricultural lime, enteric fermentation, rice cultivation, manure management, fertilizer use (both synthetic and manure-based), agricultural waste burning in fields, and emissions from cultivated organic soils (histosols). The current analysis does not consider large-scale biomass burning from savannah which are covered by the GWIS dataset. Estimation of emissions from the agricultural sector relies on activity data obtained from FAOSTAT (2026) and emission factors provided by the IPCC Guidelines (2006b) and 2019 Refinement IPCC Guidelines (IPCC 2019a). CH_4 emission factors for enteric fermentation in both dairy and non-dairy cattle have been updated following the IPCC 2006 Tier 2 methodology. **CH_4 emissions from rice cultivation** are calculated following the 2019 IPCC Refinement using a Tier 1 approach that accounts for country-specific water regimes (Banja et al., 2026). Emissions from **histosols** are calculated using a globally consistent IPCC Tier 1 approach using climate-specific default emission factors for geospatially-defined areas of drained cropland and grassland. These areas are identified through the Harmonized World Soil Database and annual land cover maps from Copernicus Climate Change Service, consistent with methods applied within the FAOSTAT Land Cover statistics. The EF values for N_2O and CO_2 emissions are those specified in Chapter 2 of the IPCC Wetlands Supplement for drained inland organic soils (IPCC, 2014). Under the Fast Track procedure, agriculture-related emissions are extended up to 2025 using crop- and livestock-specific data at the macro-regional level from USDA (2026).

For chemical industry: N_2O activity data, emission factors and abatement technologies for nitric acid and adipic acid production have been updated taking into consideration the UNFCCC reporting and other data sources. For nitric acid production, new end-of-pipe technologies have been defined, detailing the main emission reduction technologies available at the moment: primary abatements, secondary abatements, tertiary catalytic abatements and Non-Selective Catalytic Reduction (IPCC, 2006d). Emissions of EU member states generally decreased as EOP measures have been included in the dataset starting from 2009, reflecting the N_2O admission in the EU Emission Trading System (leading to an 86% reduction in emissions for the EU27 in 2024 with respect to last year's booklet). United States EOP reductions have been assessed with a bottom-up approach using data gathered from the EPA FLIGHT (Facility Level Information on Greenhouse gases Tool). Moreover, the N_2O emissions reported to the UNFCCC by China in 2020 and 2021 for nitric acid production are substantially higher than previous EDGAR estimates, a finding that has also been confirmed by other studies (Liang et al., 2024). As a result, China's EOP emission reductions were reassessed and ultimately removed, bringing the final emission estimates into alignment with the reported values (leading to an increase of 24.7 Mton CO_{2eq}). Notably, abatement technologies have been revised and updated also for India and Russia. For adipic acid production, China's abatement technologies have been removed to reconcile the emission estimates with the UNFCCC reporting. Another notable revision concerns the United States, where a bottom-up approach based on the EPA FLIGHT dataset was combined with evidence from other studies (Jörß et al., 2023) to reassess the level of emission abatement. In addition, modern abatement technologies have been implemented in the inventory for Italy, France, and Germany for the most recent years.

Fluorinated gases (F-gases): EDGAR_2026_GHG (2026) includes, among other substances, the fluorinated gases (F-gases), a class of man-made chemicals used in a wide range of industrial applications. F-gases play an important role in some key sectors of the economy, such as the production of magnesium and aluminium or the semiconductor manufacturing. F-gases represent a set of powerful greenhouse gases which is significantly contributing to climate change. F-gases include three main groups: (1) Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) mainly used as refrigerants, blowing agents for foams and solvents; (2) Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) used in the electronics sector (3) sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6) used mainly as insulating gas, in high voltage switchgear and in the production of magnesium and aluminium (refer to Table 4). EDGAR F-gas emissions were updated in this version of the booklet gathering sector specific data from the UNFCCC reporting, and specifically for the following main categories (with detailed subcategories): Chemical Industry, Metal Industry, Electronics industry, Product uses as substitutes for ODS, Other product manufacture and use, Other. Moreover, F-gas emissions were also updated according to the UNFCCC emission reporting (1990-2022/2024). Most notably, China's F-gases emissions have been reported in 2005, 2020 and 2021: the missing years have been interpolated with a combination of purely mathematical functions and variable-based interpolation (e.g. with population growth or specific products use). India's emissions were also updated and interpolated in accordance with official reporting data, compiled for 2005, 2020, 2021 and sometimes 2022. Finally, SF_6 emissions from Taiwan have been revised using the 2019 Republic of China National Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report (Climate Change Administration, 2019) and data from the Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics of Taiwan (2026). This update led to an increase of 8.5% in the emissions of 2024 (compared to the last version of the booklet), and an additional growth of 8.3% from 2024 to 2025, with emissions totalling 1.8 Gt CO_{2eq} in 2025. Further details on the methodology and data sources used are provided in Olivier et al. (2022).

Table 4. Overview on F-gases by sector included in EDGAR_2026_GHG (2026). In this report only F-gases covered by the Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement are included. Therefore, HCFC-141b and HCFC-142b are here excluded since regulated under the Montreal Protocol compared to previous versions.

Substances	SF_6	NF_3	**PFCs**: C_2F_6, C_3F_8, C_4F_{10}, C_5F_{12}, C_6F_{14}, c-C_4F_8, CF_4.	**HFCs**: HFC-23, HFC-32, HFC-41, HFC-125, HFC-134, HFC-134a, HFC-143, HFC-143a, HFC-152a, HFC-227ea, HFC-236fa, HFC-245fa, HFC-365mfc, HFC-43-10-mee.
Industrial processes	Non-Ferrous metal production Chemical industry Electronic industry Electrical equipment	Electronic industry	Non-Ferrous metal production Electronic industry PFC use in fire extinguishers Other application	Refrigeration and air conditioning Fire extinguishers Solvents Aerosols Foam blowing Other application

Source: JRC, 2026

Changes compared to previous editions of the report

The current version of this report includes several updates compared to the previous edition which may result in differences in final emission estimates by country and by sector. The main changes are summarised here below:

Updated statistics and data sources are used for all emitting sectors, thus resulting in possible differences with previous estimates.

Several methodological improvements and additions have been implemented for CH_4 emission estimates in the 2026 EDGAR release. These include (i) the revision of CH_4 emission factors for small-scale combustion in the EU27, (ii) the inclusion of CH_4 emissions from anaerobic digestion (biogas) facilities within the waste sector, (iii) the revision of the methodology for estimating emissions from domestic wastewater handling.

- For **CH_4 emission estimates from small-scale combustion**, fuel (focus on biomass) and technology-specific emission factors for the EU27 were comprehensively revised. The revision is based on the 2019 Refinement IPCC Tier 2 emission factors for residential sector provided in table 2.9 of Vol.2, ch,2 Stationary combustion (IPCC, 2019c). The revision accounts for differences in combustion performance between traditional and advanced appliances, as well as the increasing penetration of modern biomass heating technologies over time. As a result, the updated methodology provides a more realistic representation of methane emissions associated with the ongoing transition in the residential heating sector and improves the temporal consistency of CH_4 emission estimates across the EU27.
- The methodology for estimating CH_4 emissions from biological waste treatment has been expanded to include **anaerobic digestion (biogas) facilities.** Emissions are estimated using the default emission factor from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (IPCC, 2006c). This addition improves the completeness of the EDGAR waste-sector inventory by representing an increasingly important pathway for the treatment of organic waste.
- **For CH_4 and N_2O emission estimates in the domestic wastewater handling sector**, both emission factors (aligned with IPCC (2006a) guidelines and IPCC (2019b) refinements) and treatment technologies or discharge pathways have been updated. From 2000-2024 treatment technology splits were updated from JMP (WHO and UNICEF, 2025)

data, while 1990-2000 technology splits were derived from DHS and previous studies. Emission factors for untreated discharge which were refined using spatial distribution data of untreated wastewater discharges. Emission factors were recalculated to account for on-site emissions, as well as emissions from the untreated discharge component. The updates also include CH_4 end-of pipe abatement incorporation into the emission factors for centralised wastewater treatment plants.

Other improvements included in EDGAR_2026_GHG are listed below:

- **For fluorinated gases**, UNFCCC emission reporting (1990-2022/2024) has been used to revise EDGAR codes and to update emissions. Most notable changes include China, India and Taiwan.
- **Update of N_2O activity data, emission factors and abatement technologies for nitric acid and adipic acid production**, with significant updates for China, United States, India, EU27 top emitters and Russia.
- This report provides **more accurate CO_2 emissions from flaring** at the country level from 2012 onwards compared to previous versions. The estimates are based on an updated methodology developed in 2025 by the World Bank Group and the Colorado School of Mines, which improved gas volume conversion with new calibration data. The new methodology has doubled annual flare detection but does not significantly alter the global flare volume trend. Nevertheless, it has resulted in variations in estimates for individual countries and years (The World Bank Group, 2026b).

Annex 2. Methodology for the estimation of emissions from Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)

Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) is one of the key sectors for tackling climate change and for compliance with emission reduction strategies (IPCC, 2019a). The inclusion of emissions from LULUCF helps to provide a more complete overview of global carbon fluxes. However, LULUCF is an extremely complex sector to account for in terms of carbon emissions and removals, due to the inherent complexity of terrestrial ecosystems and the difficulty of disentangling anthropogenic and natural fluxes. In producing their inventories, countries use a variety of approaches and data types, employing locally-derived parameters and methodologies (e.g. stock difference vs. gain/loss), and making assumptions based on local knowledge.

The EDGAR-LULUCF component includes estimates of carbon emissions and removals from living biomass in the 'Forest Land' sector, and emissions from 'Deforestation', 'Fires', 'Organic soils' in cropland and grassland and 'Other' (Rossi et al., 2026). The net fluxes from the other land use categories, namely land uses other than cropland and grassland on Organic Soils, and the remaining categories and pools grouped under the 'Other' term, are derived from a dataset based on the official country GHG reports submitted to UNFCCC (see Grassi et al., 2022). Official GHG reporting is largely complete on most land uses for developed countries, while reports from several developing countries are still rather incomplete (in this case, gap-filling was done to ensure a complete time series, see Grassi et al., 2023). Compared to the previous versions of this report, with the coming into force of the reporting requirements established by the Paris Agreement, we are now using the Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) 2024 submissions, which for the first time provide a complete GHG Inventory also for many Non-Annex I countries.

The forest and deforestation dataset is produced through a geographically explicit, remote sensing based global scale implementation of the IPCC Tier 1 Gain/Loss approach for Greenhouse Gas Inventories (GHGI), as outlined in the IPCC Guidelines (IPCC, 2006a and 2019b Refinement). The methodology combines activity data (areas of land stable in the different land use categories, and conversions among them) and various default factors and country statistics to estimate separately the carbon removals (gains) and emissions (losses). Tier 1 is the most basic and widely-applicable approach, while Tier 2 requires the use of locally-derived parameters, and Tier 3 involves more advanced modelling. Parties to the UNFCCC are required to use at least Tier 2 when estimating categories and carbon pools most significant for their GHG inventory.

In the Tier 1 approach, activity data are modelled into gains and losses through a series of default emission factors and parameters (forest growth rate, Biomass Conversion and Expansion Factors, wood density, carbon density, root-to-shoot ratio etc.) available for the whole world. The IPCC Guidelines contain tables with default parameters values compiled from existing literature, varying by geographical area (continents) and vegetation characteristics (broad leaf/needle leaf, naturally growing/planted forest, age class, etc.).

LIVING BIOMASS IN FOREST LAND: Forest Land includes the "Forest Land remaining Forest Land" category (i.e. managed forest existing from at least 20 years) and the areas converted to forest land in the previous 20 years, covered by the "Land converted to Forest Land" category. The activity data for the Gains consist in the areas of the different land use categories, which we assessed by means of one of the most widely used recent spatial land cover datasets, the "Land cover classification gridded maps from 1992 to present derived from satellite observations", part of the Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S). This dataset guarantees backward compatibility with the ESA Climate Change Initiative (CCI) Land Cover Dataset (ESA, 2017) previously released for the years 1992-2015.

The C3S Land Cover dataset currently furnishes annual global land cover maps for the period 1992-2022 at approximately 300m spatial resolution at the equator developed harmonizing data from different sensors, such as AVHRR from 1992 to 1999, SPOT-Vegetation from 1998 to 2012, MERIS (2003-2012), PROBA-V and Sentinel-3 OLCI (S3 OLCI) from 2013. Data are released with a two-year delay. However, due to a transition between project phases the release of updates for 2023 and 2024 has been delayed and is now announced to take place during 2026 as per the C3S website. This means that the latest available global map refers at the moment to 2022 and subsequent data are the result of an interpolation.

The legend consists of 22 classes, which follow the FAO Land Cover Classification System (LCCS). The Land Cover maps were converted to IPCC land use classes by means of a conversion table which considers, for each of the 22 LCCS classes, the shares within the pixel of the different IPCC land use categories (Forest Land-partitioned in broadleaf and needle leaf, Cropland, Grassland, Settlements, Wetlands, and Other Land), based on the definition of each LCCS classes. For each pixel of the map, these shares were then converted to actual land areas belonging to the various IPCC categories used within GHG inventories. An Intact Forest layer (Potapov et al., 2017) was used to distinguish managed from unmanaged forest, assuming intact forests to be a good proxy for unmanaged forests (see Grassi et al. 2021).

In the case of the losses, the activity data are the statistics of forest harvest. The reliability of wood harvest statistics is a key issue due to the difficulties in tracking actual harvest including informal logging (mainly in the case of fuelwood) and illegal logging (mainly for Industrial Roundwood), which may account for very significant amounts of wood, sometimes even several times the official numbers. We therefore tried to find ways to include at least an estimate of these untracked amounts.

In the case of Industrial Roundwood, we used the country harvest production statistics (industrial roundwood and fuelwood, partitioned in broadleaf and needle leaf) from the FAOSTAT database, when possible corrected for illegal, not registered in official statistics, using estimates from different datasets (Kleinschmit et al., 2016). In the case of Fuelwood, we used a new dataset developed by FAO (Steel et al., in press) aimed at furnishing more reliable estimates taking into account informal logging.

Based on research in literature, in this work we propose and implement 3 methodological changes in the standard IPCC Tier 1 approach for living biomass emissions and removals to address some limitations of the original approach.

1. We introduce a third age class for forests above 100 years of age. The standard IPCC Tier 1 approach considers two forest age classes, 0-20 years old and above 21 years old. From the previous results we found that using a single class for older forests overestimates the forest gain, as it does not consider the ageing of forests which reduces the carbon absorption capability of trees. Within the standard IPCC framework, a 21 years old forest absorbs like a 300 years old forest. We therefore subdivided the “above 21 years old” class in two classes, a 21-100 years old class and another one for forests above 100 years old. For these “older” forests, we used the parameters for primary forests furnished by the IPCC Guidelines.

2. We found an error in the IPCC formula for assessing losses from fuelwood harvest. The Guidelines multiply the harvested fuelwood volume by the Biomass Conversion and Expansion Factor (BCEF), which expands the merchantable volume (the stem) to the whole tree and convert it to

dry matter. However, the fuelwood statistics generally already include the whole tree and this resulted in an overestimation of the carbon lost. We therefore propose to amend the formula by removing the BCEF and leaving only the parameter indicating the share of wood left on the field during harvesting (~10% according to the Guidelines) multiplied by the wood density. This error was reported to and the solution discussed with the IPCC staff in charge of the Guidelines.

3. From the exam of literature, we found that in Southern Asia a large part of the fuelwood (between 80% and 95%) is actually collected outside forests. The share of forest fuelwood collection in India ranged from 35% in the 70s to 17% in the 90s. This leads to an evident overestimation of the C losses from forest harvesting. We therefore introduced a parameter aimed at reducing the share of the total fuelwood harvest to be assigned to forests.

In the IPCC methodology the appropriate parameters are assigned to each forest type according to vegetation/climate/management characteristics, which we identified through ancillary spatial and statistical datasets such as the FAO-GEZ (Global Ecological Zones dataset, FAO 2012), the FAO Forest Resource Assessment (FRA), etc. Compared to last year, the ancillary data used were updated. The shares for the 0-20, 21-100 and over 100 years old age classes were obtained at the country level from the GFAD 1.1 database (Poulter et al. 2019). The shares of Naturally-growing and Planted were also updated using the latest FAO-FRA. Also, the growing stock data used along with the climatic zone to select the BCEFs were updated. This allowed the partitioning of each pixel area according to vegetation characteristics essential to select the correct parameters in each context, such as the tree type (broadleaf or needle leaf), the type of forest (e.g., Tropical Rainforest, Temperate Continental Forest, etc., from FAO/GEZ), the vegetation characteristics (planted trees or natural grown forest), and the forest age class (less or equal 20 years old, between 21 and 100, and over 100 years old).

In terms of attribution of anthropogenic fluxes in our independent estimates, the approach used here is, in principle, comparable with what most countries include in their GHG reporting prepared following the IPCC Guidelines for National GHG inventories (IPCC, 2006a; IPCC, 2019b), but differs from the global models used in the IPCC reports (e.g. IPCC, 2022). Global models typically consider as managed forest only those areas subject to intense harvest, whereas countries may define managed forest more broadly within their GHG Inventories and thereby include a much larger area. In addition, countries generally include in their GHG inventories most of the natural response of land to human-induced environmental changes (e.g. CO_2 fertilisation, etc.), while the global model approach treats this response as part of the non-anthropogenic flux (Grassi et al., 2021; IPCC, 2019a). Our approach is closer to country GHG inventories because we filter the total satellite-derived forest area with non-intact forest area, which is a reasonable proxy for countries' managed forests (Grassi et al., 2021), and because the IPCC growth factors are expected to incorporate most of the recent human-induced environmental changes.

The harmonisation between GHG official reporting and Global Models is a crucial issue in today's debate on strategies to reach net zero emissions and was the subject of an IPCC Expert Meeting held at the JRC in Ispra in July 2024 (IPCC, 2024; Grassi et al., 2025).

DEFORESTATION: In the case of Deforestation, the activity data (deforested areas) are obtained from the maps of the "Global Maps of Forest Cover Changes and their Drivers" on the EU Observatory on Deforestation and Forest Degradation (https://forest-observatory.ec.europa.eu), available at 30m resolution for the period 2001-2021. These maps combine the Tropical Moist Forest (TMF) dataset developed at the JRC (Vancutsem et al. 2021) for closed forests in the humid tropics, and the Global Forest Change Dataset (Hansen et al., 2013), also Landsat-based, applying a >30% canopy cover threshold for the rest of the ecological zones. Deforestation is derived from trajectory analysis of satellite time series, distinguishing permanent conversion from temporary disturbances (e.g. selective logging, fire) through persistence thresholds and post-hoc verification against ESA WorldCover 2021 for vegetative regrowth (Tyukavina et al. 2022). Deforestation is subdivided according to the drivers identified by Curtis et al. (2018), retaining only conversion-related drivers: Urbanisation, Shifting Agriculture, and Commodity-Driven Deforestation. An update of this dataset which includes newly released drivers' information is under production.

Emissions and removals estimates from Forest and Deforestation are included within the Global Land Use Carbon Flux Hub of the European Forest Observatory (Melo et al., 2026).

FIRES: Fire emissions are based on the Global Wildfire Information System (GWIS) data through a Tier 1 approach implemented using satellite imagery and other geo-referenced datasets to identify burned vegetation or peatlands, as discussed in Annex 3. Since emissions from forest fires in tropical regions can be assumed to be mostly associated to deforestation practices (e.g. Van der Werf et al., 2017), to avoid double-counting with the Deforestation component in EDGAR we excluded from the GWIS dataset CO_2 emissions from biomass burning in tropical forests, following the approach adopted also in other fire emissions datasets (e.g. Global Fire Emissions Database, GFED), while non-CO_2 gases, which are not covered in the Deforestation component, were included. Moreover, CH_4 and N_2O emissions arising from crop burning were also removed from the Fire component to avoid double-counting with EDGAR emissions from the sector which covers the burning of agricultural residues. Currently, fire emissions do not distinguish between managed and unmanaged land and could be therefore be higher than the actual anthropogenic fires.

ORGANIC SOILS: this category contains all emissions from organic soils, including those independently estimated from cropland and grassland. CO_2 and N_2O emissions from cropland and grassland organic soils are estimated with a consistent IPCC Tier 1 approach using climate-specific default emission factors for geospatially-defined areas of drained cropland and grassland (see also Annex 1). These areas are identified through the Harmonized World Soil Database and annual land cover maps from C3S, consistent with methods applied within the FAOSTAT Land Cover statistics. The EF values for N_2O and CO_2 emissions are those specified in Chapter 2 of the IPCC Wetlands Supplement for drained inland organic soils (IPCC 2014).

OTHER: this category includes all the fluxes not covered in the previous categories, e.g. from non-biomass forest pools and from other land use categories such as cropland, grassland, wetlands, settlements, and Other Land. These estimates are based on a compilation of countries' data officially reported to the UNFCCC (Melo et al. 2026). These include the Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR) GHG inventories, which are making an increasing amount of data available for Non-Annex I countries, covering in principle complete time series (1990–2024) since the first submissions in late 2024. When GHG Inventories are not available, other sources of data are National Communications, Biennial Update Reports, Nationally Determined Contributions and REDD+ submissions for Non-Annex I parties (often incomplete time series, gap-filled when necessary).

The Tier 1 estimates presented here are aimed to provide a globally-consistent overview for LULUCF using IPCC official default methodologies. These estimates can provide useful information on areas for which no or little official estimations are available (e.g. several African countries). It is however important to highlight that the EDGAR-LULUCF estimates are expressly not aimed at challenging nor verifying the estimates produced by individual countries, generally made using locally available data and parameters at Tier 2, or advanced Tier 3 modelling approaches.

By definition, each country should use the best locally available data and expertise to produce its inventories, while we are on purpose adopting a global Tier 1 approach, using the best data and parameters available at the global scale, inevitably less precise and reliable.

The results were evaluated against the available official country GHG reporting, produced using the best locally available data, and, as it is the case of Annex I countries, more advanced Tiers.

In general, our estimates are quite close to the country reporting in the case of Annex I countries. Some differences for a limited number of countries can be easily explained with specific local country assumptions, which obviously cannot be implemented in a global homogeneous study. This is a promising result, because Annex I inventories are generally produced using state-of-the-art methods and data, and a good agreement with them speaks in favour of the reliability of the methodology.

In other areas the country estimates are often less reliable, and possible differences can be caused by several factors. For example, in the case of Africa our estimates for Forest living biomass show a reduction in the net Forest sink, due to an increase in losses, while the country reports show a slight increase in the sink. However, our data reflect the actual trend of the forest production in the continent, which is increasing, while it is not clear why this is not detected in the country data. Also, several countries adopt stock-difference methods which are very different from our gain/loss approach, and in fact we notice the biggest discrepancies between our results and country data where stock difference approaches are implemented. In the case of Deforestation, we also compared our results, along with the official reporting, also with those of various models, such as the Global Forest Watch (GFW) and the Global Carbon Budget (GCB). Our results are in line with the official reporting and with the GCB, showing a decreasing emissions trend in global deforestation in the last 20 years.

Annex 3. Methodology for the estimation of emissions from large scale biomass burning

Estimates of atmospheric emissions due to biomass burning have conventionally been derived adopting 'bottom up' inventory-based methods (Seiler & Crutzen, 1980). The IPCC AFOLU guidelines thus estimate the emissions as:

$$L = A \times Mb \times Cf \times Gef \qquad \text{[Equation 1]}$$

where:

L [g] is the quantity of emitted gas or particulate

A [m^2] is the area affected by fire

Mb [$g\ m^{-2}$] is the fuel loading per unit area

Cf [$g\ g^{-1}$] is the combustion factor i.e. the proportion of biomass consumed as a result of fire

Gef [$g\ g^{-1}$] is the emission factor or emission ratio, i.e. the amount of gas released for each gaseous species per unit of biomass load consumed by the fire.

As the methodology developed is based on the IPCC Tier 1 approach for Greenhouse Gas Inventories (GHGI), as outlined in the IPCC Guidelines (IPCC, 2006b and 2019b Refinement), the parameters of equation 1 are typically not available for each pixel, but reference values are used instead, for instance those given in tables 2.4, 2.5 and 2.6 of the IPCC guidelines. Those reference values are stratified by landcover class, and it is convenient to rewrite equation 1 as:

$$L_{lc} = A_{lc} \text{ x } Mb_{lc} \times Cf_{lc} \times Gef_{lc} \qquad \text{[Equation 2]}$$

where:

L_{lc} [g] is the quantity of emitted gas or particulate for landcover class *lc*

A_{lc} [m^2] is the total area burned in landcover class *lc*

Mb_{lc}, Cf_{lc} and Gef_{lc} are the fuel load, the combustion factor and the emission factor derived from the IPCC tables for landcover class *lc*.

The total emission over the whole area of interest is the summation of L_{lc} for all the landcover areas:

$$L = \sum L_{lc} \qquad \text{[Equation 3]}$$

The IPCC 2006 AFOLU guidelines (IPCC, 2006b) contain tables for biomass consumed as a function of the landcover, but the vegetation types used are not immediately compatible with the legend of any of the current landcover products. To this end, a procedure was developed to combine data on area burned, landcover, JRC climatic characterization and soil classification map, as described in the following.

- **Area burned**

The area burned used is derived from the GlobFire Database developed under the umbrella of the Global Wildfire Information System (GWIS) (Artés et al., 2019). This burned area product is derived from the most recent Collection 6 Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) burned area product (MCD64A1), which maps the extent of fire at 500m resolution and the approximate day of burning (Giglio et al., 2018).

- **Landcover**

The Annual International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (IGBP) classification legend of the global MODIS landcover product MCD12A1 (Friedl & Sulla-Menashe, 2019) was used. The MCD12A1 global land product is part of the standard MODIS suite, and has been produced at annual intervals since the beginning of the mission. The current Collection 6 version has a spatial resolution of 500m, and it is distributed in the same sinusoidal tiled geometry as the MCD64A1 product, allowing for the computation of stratified total area burned A_{lc} in equation 2 without the need for resampling or reprojection. For each pixel, the MCD12A1 product provides a class label assigned following different legends to cover the needs of multiple user communities. The IPCC legend (LC_Type1) was used in the present application.

- **JRC climatic characterisation and soil classification map**

The Climatic Zone and Soil Type raster maps were created by the Joint Research Centre in support of the European Commission guidelines for the calculation of land carbon stocks for the purpose of Annex V to Directive 2009/28/EC. The Climatic Zone layer is defined based on the classification of IPCC (IPCC, 2006b). Soil types are classified according to the World Reference

Base (WRB). The raster data layers were resampled and reprojected to the MODIS sinusoidal projection, and tiled into the MODIS geometry, to ensure interoperability with the MODIS MCD64A1 and MCD12A1 products.

The result of the merged approach is a 500 m landcover map, which uses a set of vegetation classes compatible with the IPCC tables. The procedure is fully automatic, and is repeated for every year from 2000 to 2019, to ensure that the statistics are generated using the most appropriate landcover information for the year.

For the period between 1982 to 1999, where MODIS burned area data were not available, images from the Advanced Very High-Resolution Radiometer Long Term Data Record burned area product (AVHRR-LTDR) were used. The final burned area product (designated as FireCCILT10) (Otón et al., 2021) estimated BA in a spatial resolution of 0.05° for the period between 1982 and 2017 (excluding 1994, due to input data gaps).

This product is the longest global burned area product currently available, extending almost 20 years back from the existing NASA (MODIS) and European Space Agency (ESA) burned area products. Despite FireCCILT10 and MCD64A1 are based on different sensors and methodologies, Otón et al. (2021) reported high correlation values (r^2 >0.9) between burned area estimations from both with better agreement in tropical regions rather than boreal regions. Spatial trends were found to be similar to existing global burned area products, but temporal trends showed unstable annual variations, most likely linked to the changes in the AVHRR sensor and orbital decays of the NOAA satellites.

The methodology applied for this period was similar to the one developed for the MODIS period (2000-2019), including the resampling and reprojection to the MODIS sinusoidal projection, and tiled into the MODIS geometry, to ensure interoperability with the MCD12A1 products.

Annex 4. Content of country fact sheet

For each country, a fact sheet is provided with the time series of GHG emissions from all anthropogenic activities except land use, land-use change, forestry and large scale biomass burning. The upper panel of the fact sheet includes GHG annual totals from 1990 until 2025 per sector. A pie chart is also shown representing the share of each individual GHG (fossil CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, F-gases) to the 2025 country total rounded at the first digit[46]. Then, an overview table with total emissions by country for the years 1990, 2005 (Kyoto Protocol), 2015 (Paris Agreement), and 2025 is also reported, together with per capita, per GDP (PPP constant 2021 international $, USD) emissions, and population data. Along with the summary of the GHG emission time series for each country, a graphical visualisation aids the interpretation of the emission changes by sector over time at the bottom of each page.

The graphs compare GHG emissions for the last available year (2025) with the emission levels of the previous year (2024) and of two key years: 1990 (base year for national greenhouse gases inventory) and 2005, when the Kyoto Protocol came into effect. Emissions stalling, rising or dampening for the year 2025 are expressed in terms of % change with respect to these two years, for sectors specified as follow:

([46]) The sum of the rounded shares may differ from 100% by a percentage point.

Legend of the sectors:

Power Industry - Power and heat generation plants (public & autoproducers)

Industrial Combustion and Processes - Combustion for industrial manufacturing and processes

Buildings – Small scale non-industrial stationary combustion

Transport – Mobile combustion (road & rail & ship & aviation)

Fuel Production – Fuel extraction, transformation and refinieries

Agriculture – Agricultural soils, livestock, field burning of agricultural residues, indirect N_2O emissions from agriculture

Waste – Solid waste disposal and waste water treatment

All sectors – Sum of all sectors. The pie chart represents the GHG sectorial share in 2025.

indicates a reduction in 2025 emissions by the amount expressed by the percentage value (in green)

indicates growth in 2025 emissions by the amount expressed by the percentage value (in red)

In the cases where 2025 emissions have reduced or have grown by less than 5% with respect to the reference year, or have stalled, a horizontal orange arrow is shown. Also in this case the amount is expressed by the percentage value (in orange)

An "n/a" is used to indicate either a sector missing throughout the time series (meaning that no data are reported for that sector) or that no data are available for the reference years or 2025. When computing the emission trend for the sum of all sectors, no value is reported in the case of incomplete statistics for the most emitting sectors for the year 1990 (as for example Greenland).

Country-specific GHG emission time series data can be downloaded at the following website: https://edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu/report_2026.

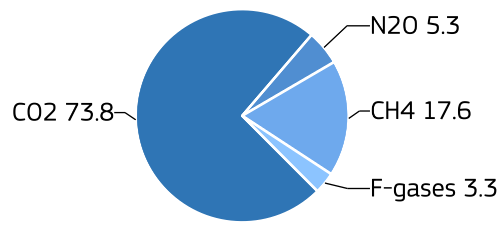
Annex 5. GHG emissions for the world, international transport and the EU27

Global totals for all countries, including international shipping and aviation, followed by the international transport sector (shipping and aviation), and the EU27.

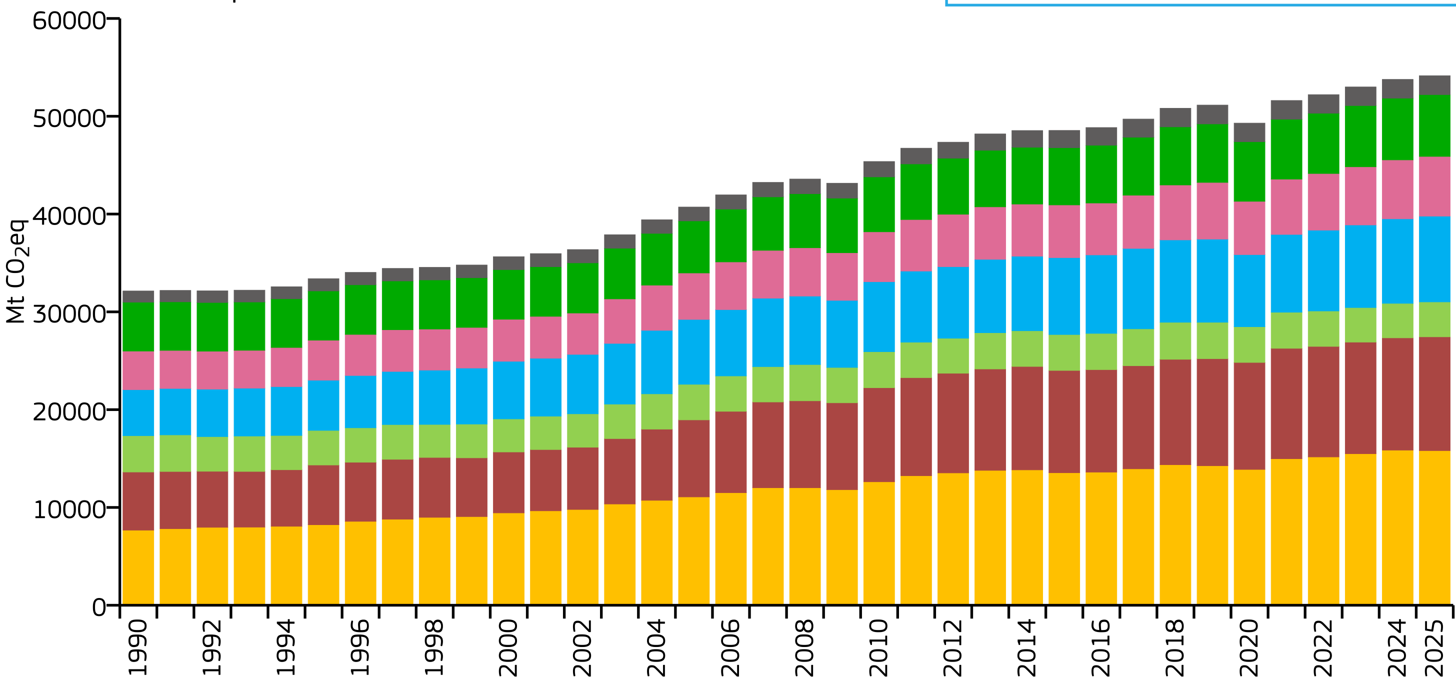
Total EU27 emissions from Member States: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden.

WORLD

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

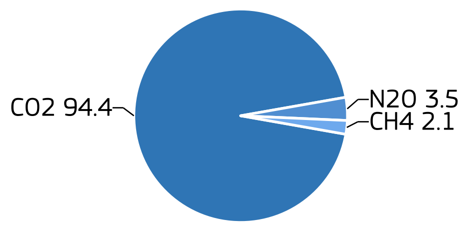


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t $CO_2eq/cap/yr$	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t $CO_2eq/kUSD/yr$	Population
2025	54149.174	6.616	0.301	8.185G
2015	48551.419	6.578	0.364	7.381G
2005	40719.759	6.226	0.429	6.540G
1990	32137.148	6.030	0.535	5.330G

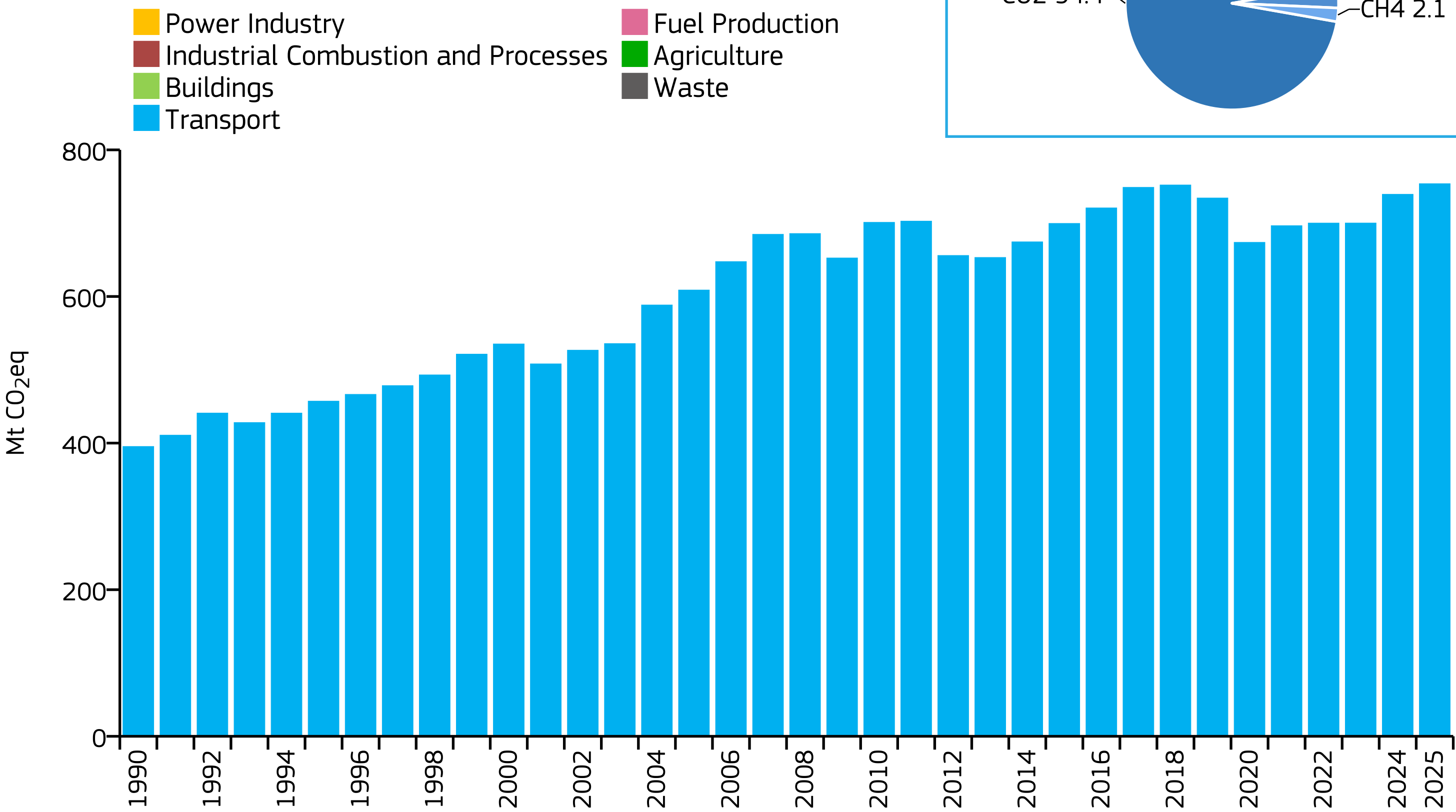
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+106%	+43%	0%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+96%	+48%	+1%
Buildings	-4%	-2%	+1%
Transport	+86%	+32%	+1%
Fuel Production	+55%	+28%	+1%
Agriculture	+26%	+19%	0%
Waste	+69%	+36%	+1%
All sectors	+68%	+33%	+1%

International Shipping

GHG % in 2025



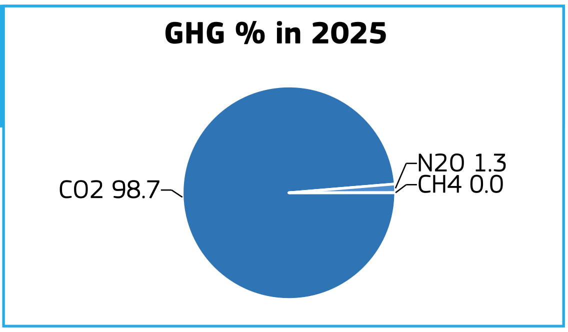
GHG emissions by sector



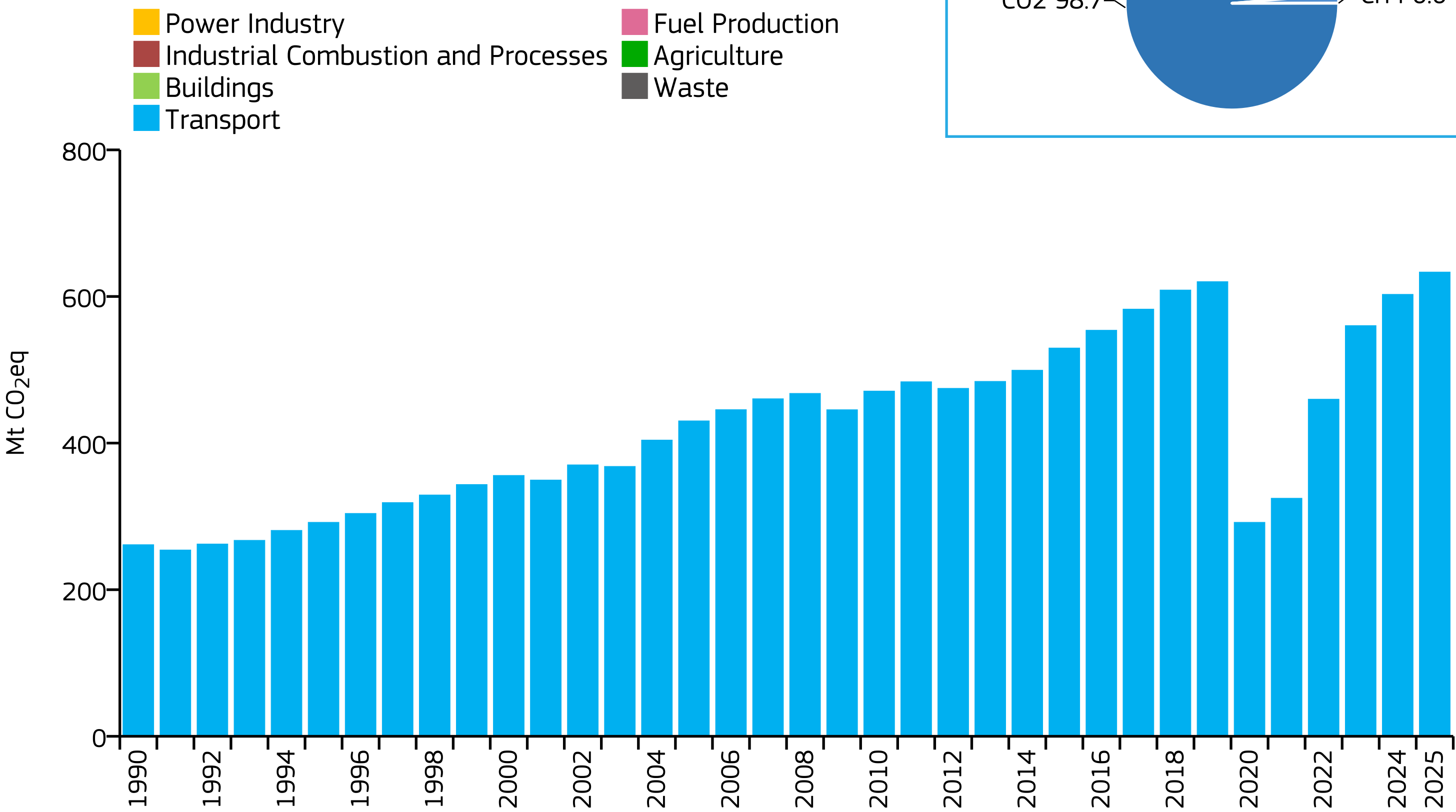
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	753.894	n/a	n/a	n/a
2015	699.728	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	608.890	n/a	n/a	n/a
1990	395.477	n/a	n/a	n/a

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**
Industrial Combustion and Processes	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**
Buildings	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**
Transport	**+91%**	**+24%**	**+2%**
Fuel Production	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**
Agriculture	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**
Waste	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**
All sectors	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**

International Aviation



GHG emissions by sector



Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	633.437	n/a	n/a	n/a
2015	529.809	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	430.414	n/a	n/a	n/a
1990	261.479	n/a	n/a	n/a

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**
Industrial Combustion and Processes	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**
Buildings	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**
Transport	**+142%**	**+47%**	**+5%**
Fuel Production	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**
Agriculture	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**
Waste	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**
All sectors	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**

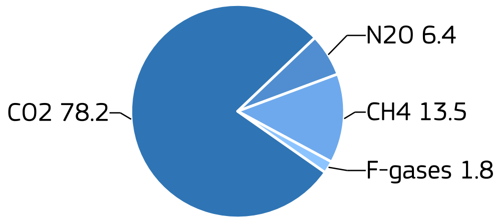
Annex 6. GHG emissions by country

The following countries are presented:

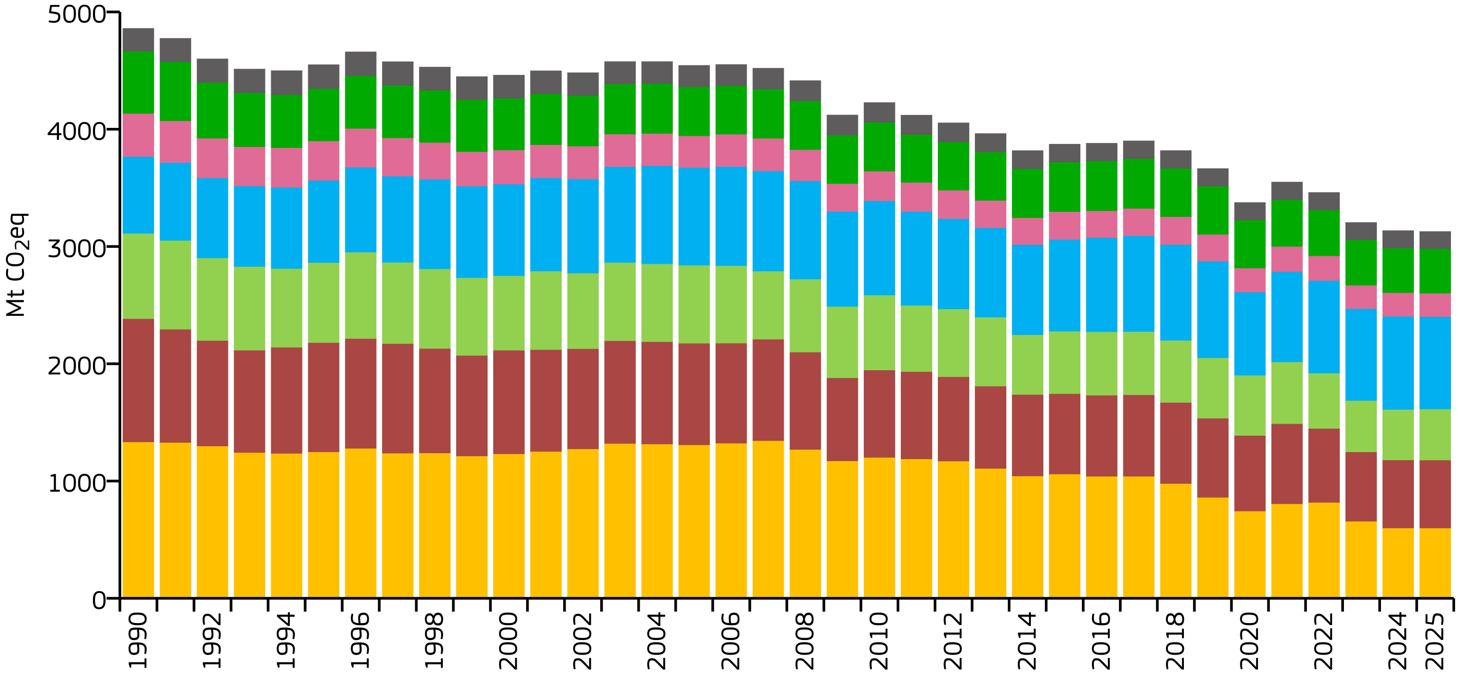
Afghanistan; Albania; Algeria; Angola; Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Argentina; Armenia; Aruba; Australia; Austria; Azerbaijan; Bahamas; Bahrain; Bangladesh; Barbados; Belarus; Belgium; Belize; Benin; Bermuda; Bhutan; Bolivia; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Botswana; Brazil; British Virgin Islands; Brunei; Bulgaria; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cabo Verde; Cambodia; Cameroon; Canada; Cayman Islands; Central African Republic; Chad; Chile; China; Colombia; Comoros; Congo; Cook Islands; Costa Rica; Côte d'Ivoire; Croatia; Cuba; Curaçao; Cyprus; Czechia; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Denmark; Djibouti; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; Egypt; El Salvador; Equatorial Guinea; Eritrea; Estonia; Eswatini; Ethiopia; Falkland Islands; Faroes; Fiji; Finland; France and Monaco; French Guiana; French Polynesia; Gabon; Georgia; Germany; Ghana; Gibraltar; Greece; Greenland; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guatemala; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Guyana; Haiti; Honduras; Hong Kong; Hungary; Iceland; India; Indonesia; Iran; Iraq; Ireland; Israel and Palestine, State of; Italy, San Marino and the Holy See; Jamaica; Japan; Jordan; Kazakhstan; Kenya; Kiribati; Kuwait; Kyrgyzstan; Laos; Latvia; Lebanon; Lesotho; Liberia; Libya; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Macao; Madagascar; Malawi; Malaysia; Maldives; Mali; Malta; Martinique; Mauritania; Mauritius; Mexico; Moldova; Mongolia; Morocco; Mozambique; Myanmar/Burma; Namibia; Nepal; Netherlands; New Caledonia; New Zealand; Nicaragua; Niger; Nigeria; North Korea; North Macedonia; Norway; Oman; Pakistan; Palau; Panama; Papua New Guinea; Paraguay; Peru; Philippines; Poland; Portugal; Puerto Rico; Qatar; Réunion; Romania; Russia; Rwanda; Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Pierre and Miquelon; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Samoa; São Tomé and Príncipe; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; Serbia and Montenegro; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; Singapore; Slovakia; Slovenia; Solomon Islands; Somalia; South Africa; South Korea; Spain and Andorra; Sri Lanka; Sudan and South Sudan; Suriname; Sweden; Switzerland and Liechtenstein; Syria; Taiwan; Tajikistan; Tanzania; Thailand; The Gambia; Timor-Leste; Togo; Tonga; Trinidad and Tobago; Tunisia; Türkiye; Turkmenistan; Turks and Caicos Islands; Uganda; Ukraine; United Arab Emirates; United Kingdom; United States; Uruguay; Uzbekistan; Vanuatu; Venezuela; Viet Nam; Western Sahara; Yemen; Zambia; Zimbabwe.

EU27

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

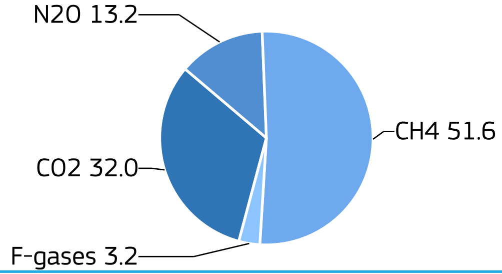


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	3127.154	7.056	0.126	443.185M
2015	3872.263	8.759	0.184	442.095M
2005	4543.900	10.442	0.240	435.163M
1990	4859.318	11.564	0.346	420.198M

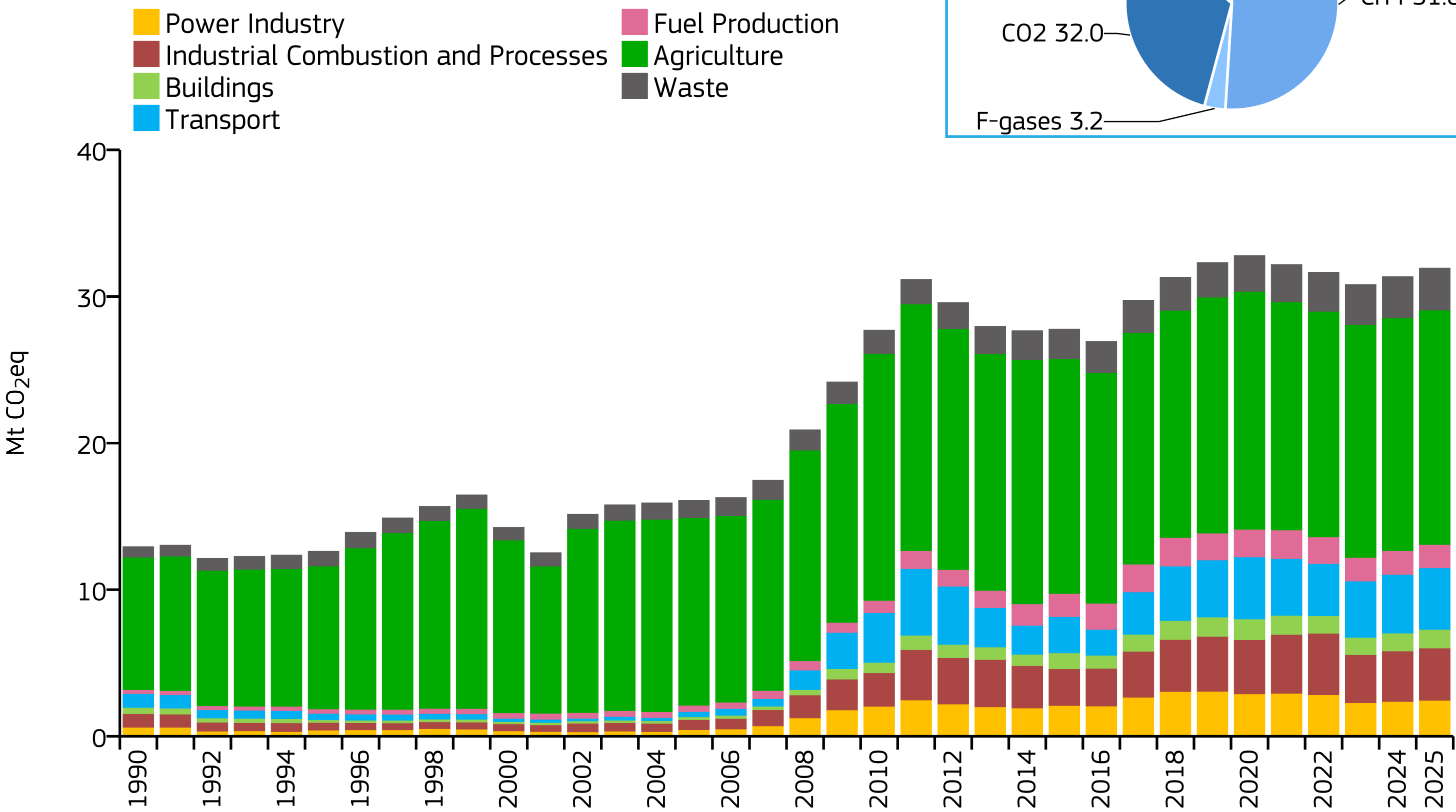
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-55%	-54%	0%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-45%	-33%	0%
Buildings	-40%	-35%	+1%
Transport	+20%	-6%	-1%
Fuel Production	-45%	-26%	0%
Agriculture	-28%	-9%	0%
Waste	-26%	-21%	-2%
All sectors	-36%	-31%	0%

Afghanistan

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

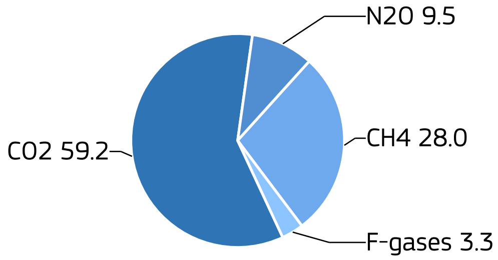


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	31.944	0.754	0.370	42.389M
2015	27.783	0.824	0.277	33.736M
2005	16.086	0.642	0.345	25.071M
1990	12.937	1.056	0.243	12.249M

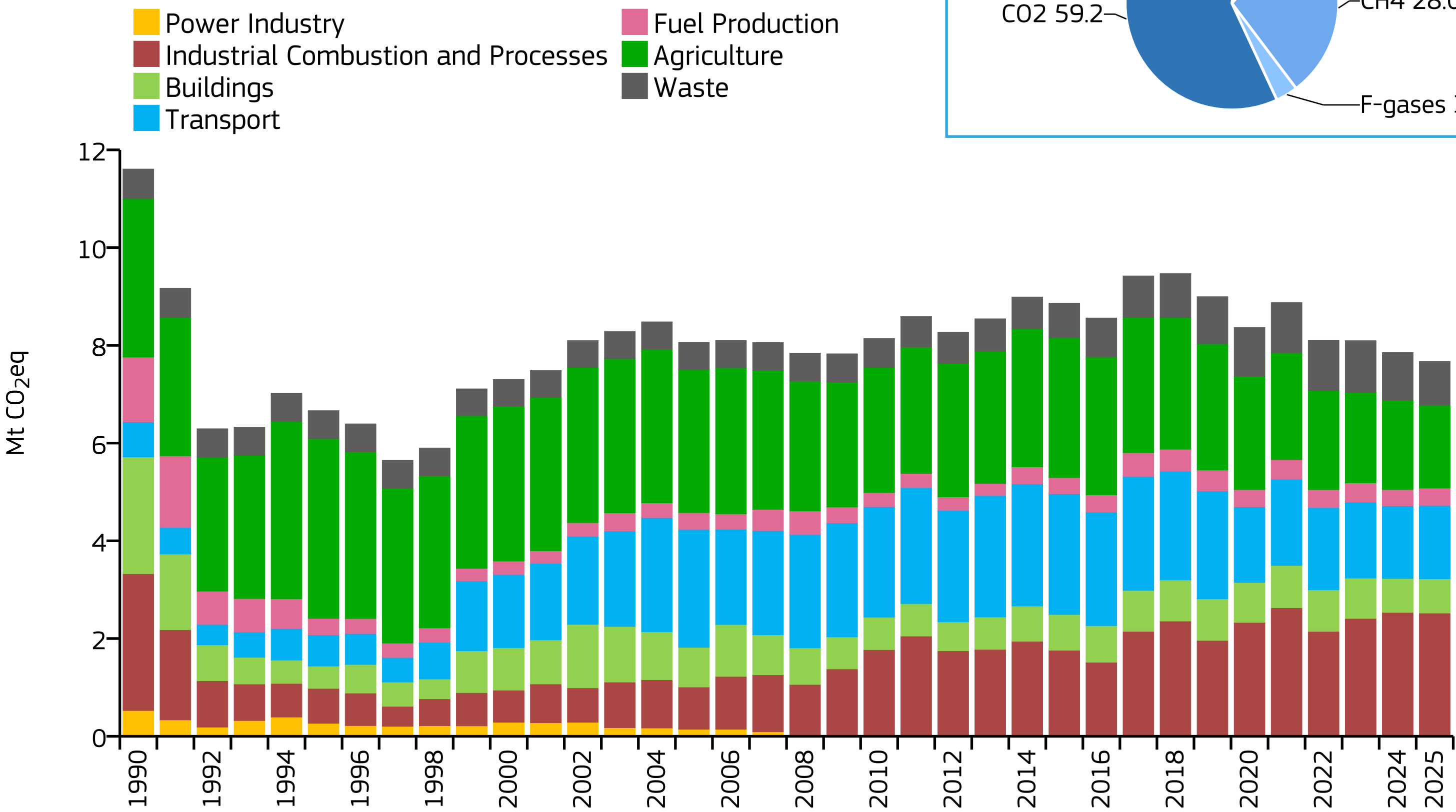
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+299%	> +300%	+4%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+287%	> +300%	+3%
Buildings	+200%	> +300%	+4%
Transport	> +300%	> +300%	+5%
Fuel Production	> +300%	+272%	-1%
Agriculture	+77%	+25%	+1%
Waste	+299%	+142%	+2%
All sectors	+147%	+99%	+2%

Albania

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

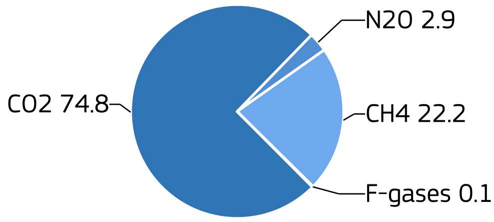


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	7.673	2.604	0.144	2.947M
2015	8.866	3.033	0.234	2.923M
2005	8.063	2.619	0.299	3.079M
1990	11.609	3.538	0.635	3.281M

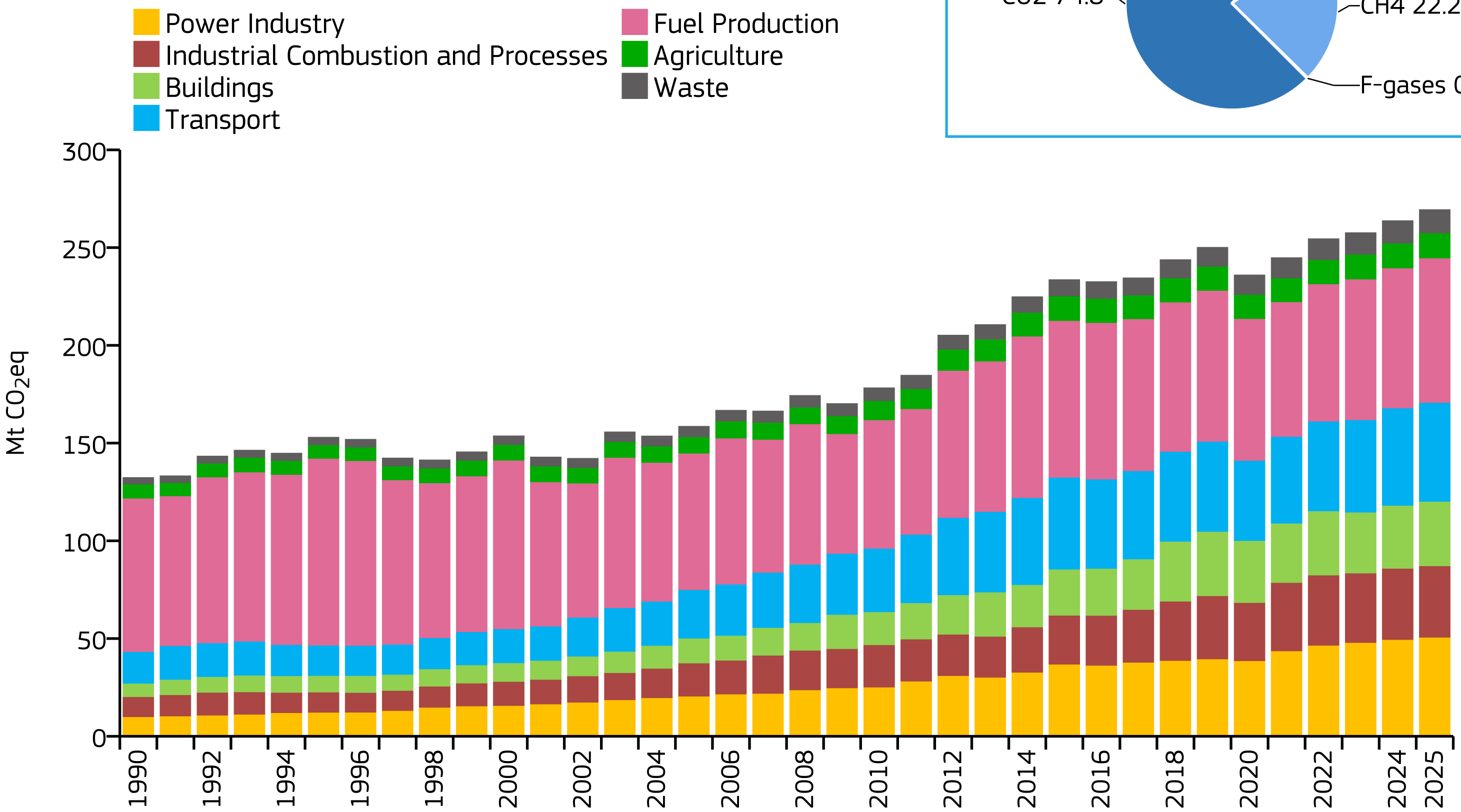
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	n/a	n/a	n/a
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-10%	+192%	-1%
Buildings	-71%	-14%	+1%
Transport	+109%	-38%	+1%
Fuel Production	-73%	+3%	+8%
Agriculture	-48%	-42%	-7%
Waste	+48%	+60%	-8%
All sectors	-34%	-5%	-2%

Algeria

GHG % in 2025



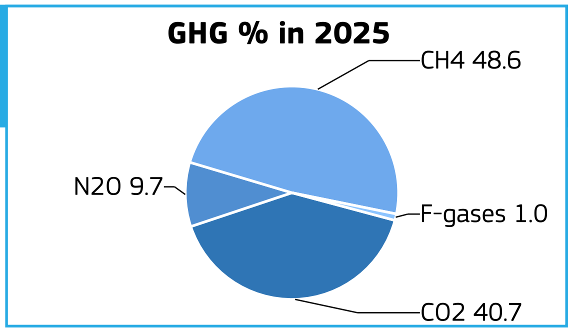
GHG emissions by sector



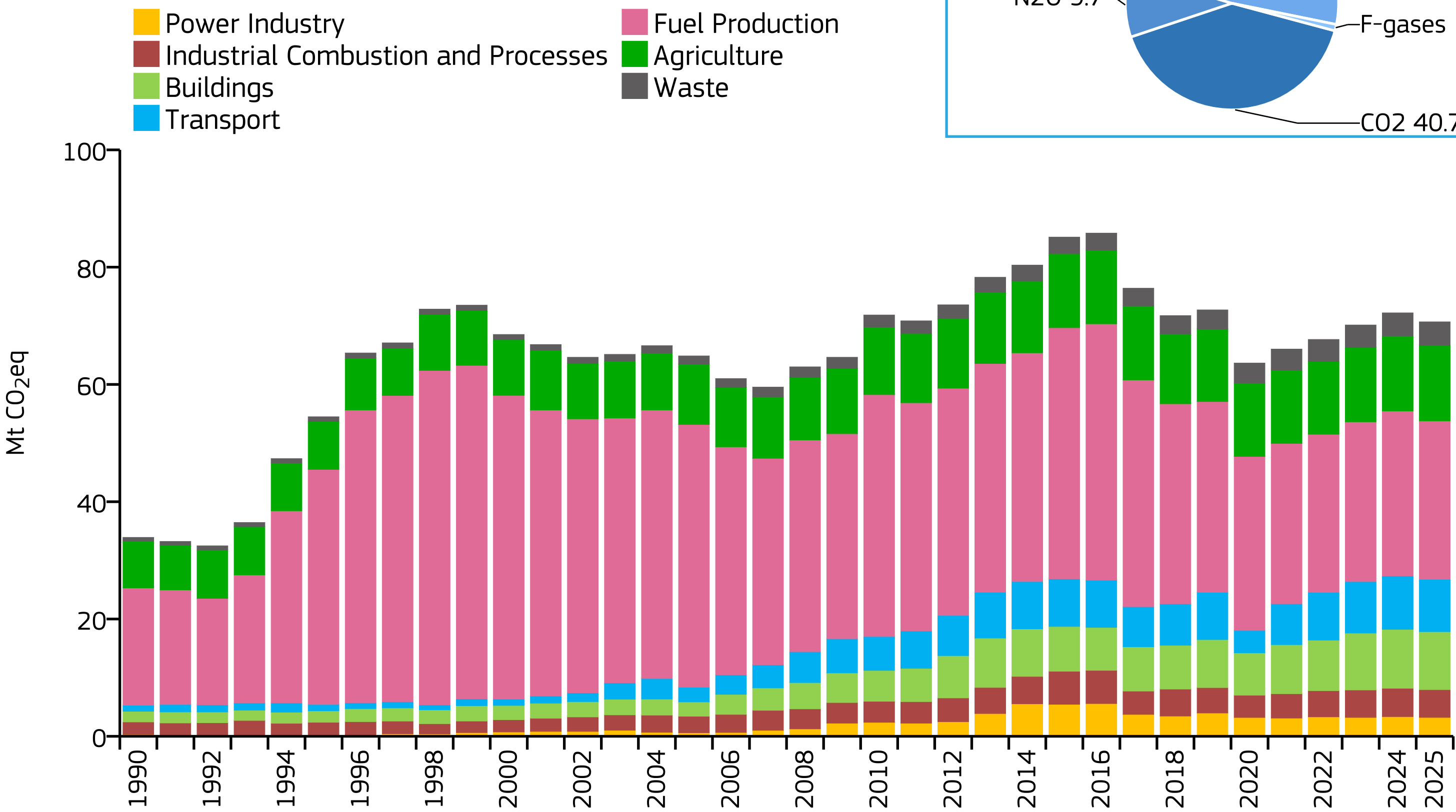
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	269.476	5.819	0.358	46.308M
2015	233.626	5.859	0.383	39.871M
2005	158.618	4.765	0.349	33.288M
1990	132.415	5.110	0.445	25.912M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	+147%	+2%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+256%	+116%	0%
Buildings	> +300%	+159%	+2%
Transport	+212%	+104%	+2%
Fuel Production	-6%	+6%	+3%
Agriculture	+79%	+54%	+1%
Waste	+246%	+120%	+4%
All sectors	+104%	+70%	+2%

Angola



GHG emissions by sector

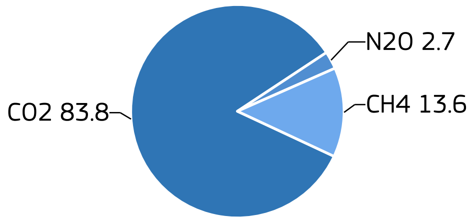


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	70.681	1.839	0.203	38.431M
2015	85.133	3.056	0.265	27.859M
2005	64.874	3.318	0.378	19.552M
1990	33.924	2.787	0.349	12.171M

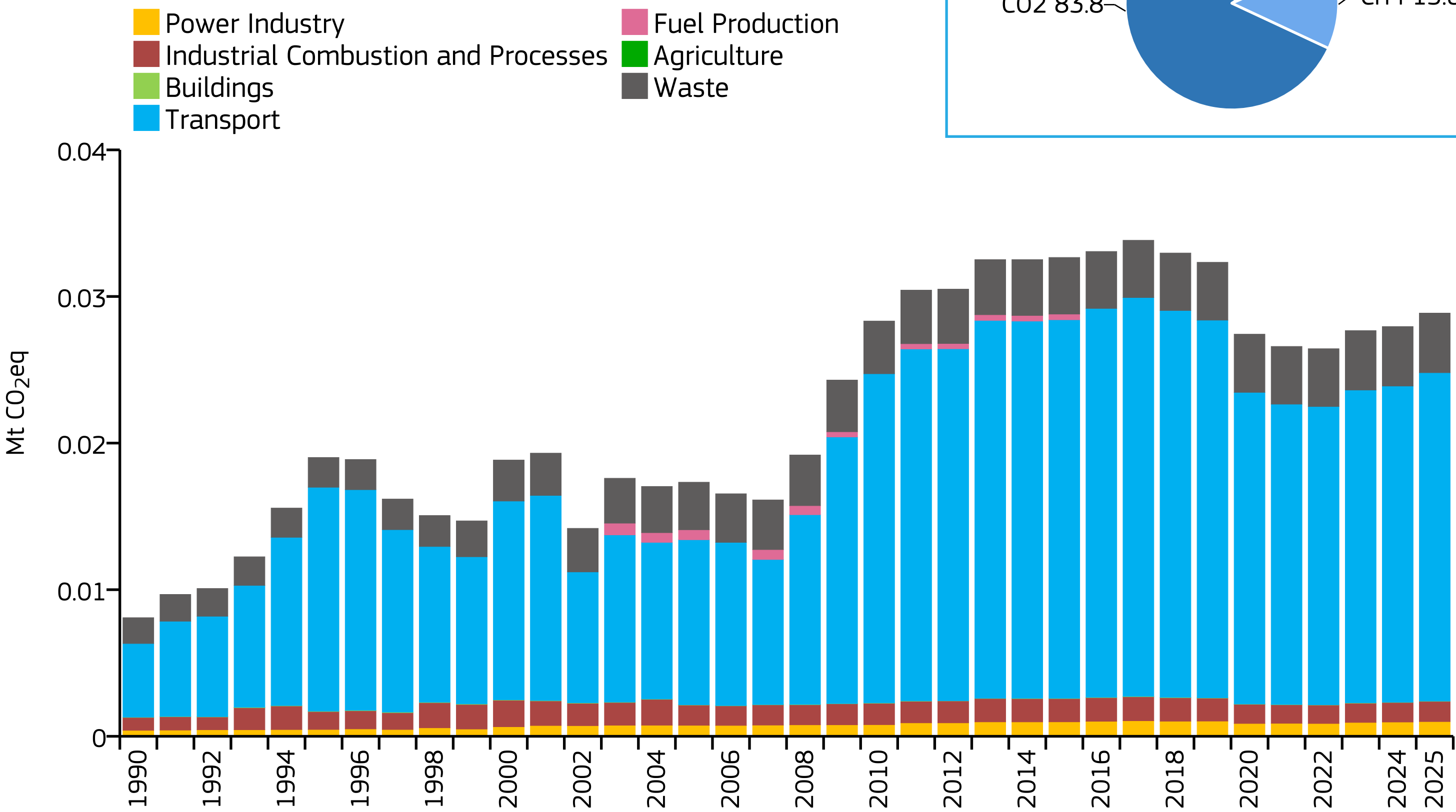
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	> +300%	-4%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+122%	+69%	-2%
Buildings	> +300%	> +300%	-2%
Transport	> +300%	+256%	-2%
Fuel Production	+35%	-40%	-4%
Agriculture	+61%	+25%	0%
Waste	> +300%	+190%	+3%
All sectors	+108%	+9%	-2%

Anguilla

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

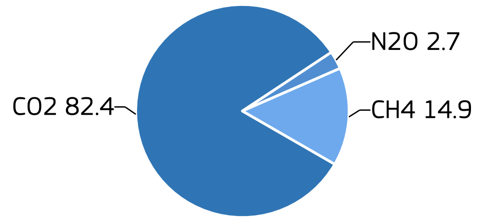


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	0.029	1.804	0.091	16.000k
2015	0.033	2.236	0.119	14.611k
2005	0.017	1.371	0.036	12.638k
1990	0.008	0.971	0.030	8.334k

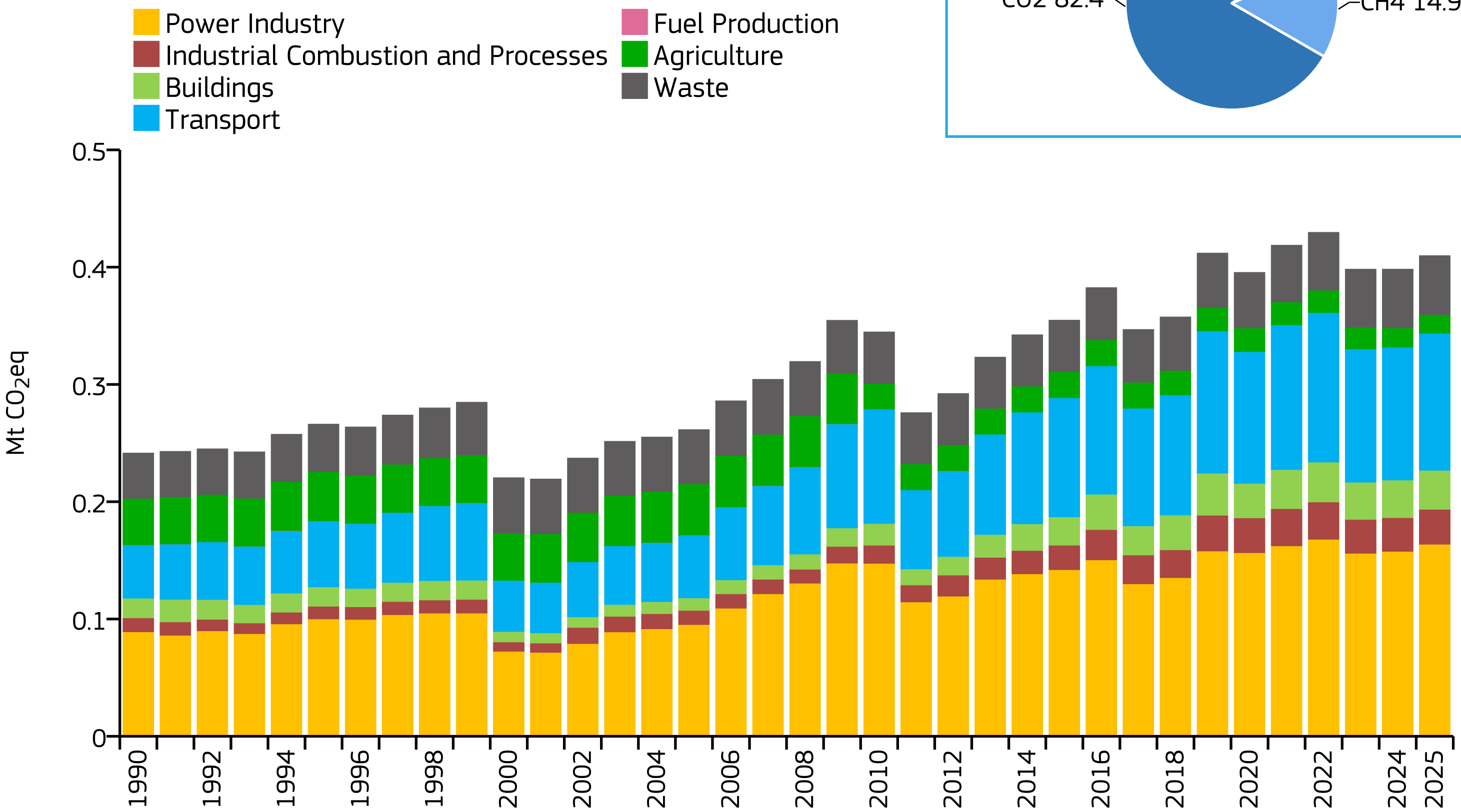
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+148%	+34%	+3%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+57%	0%	+4%
Buildings	-8%	+4%	+5%
Transport	> +300%	+99%	+4%
Fuel Production	n/a	n/a	n/a
Agriculture	n/a	n/a	n/a
Waste	+130%	+25%	0%
All sectors	+257%	+67%	+3%

Antigua and Barbuda

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

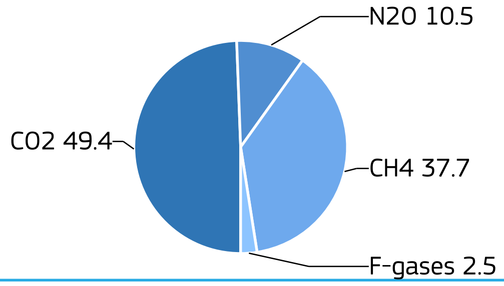


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	0.410	3.726	0.144	110.000k
2015	0.355	3.551	0.154	99.923k
2005	0.261	2.930	0.119	89.253k
1990	0.242	3.622	0.182	66.696k

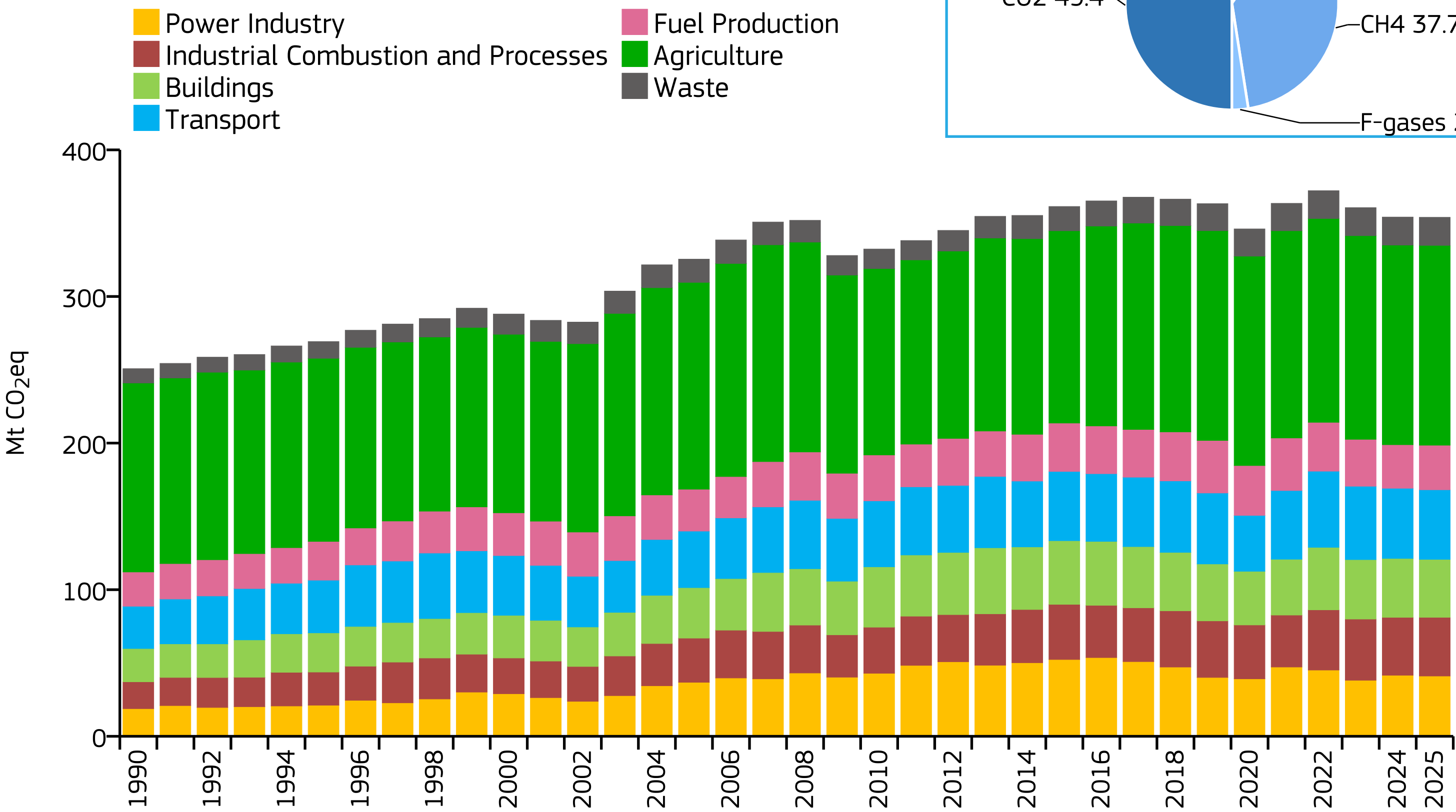
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+84%	+72%	+4%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+151%	+147%	+4%
Buildings	+99%	+212%	+4%
Transport	+156%	+118%	+3%
Fuel Production	n/a	n/a	n/a
Agriculture	-60%	-64%	-4%
Waste	+30%	+9%	+1%
All sectors	+70%	+57%	+3%

Argentina

GHG % in 2025



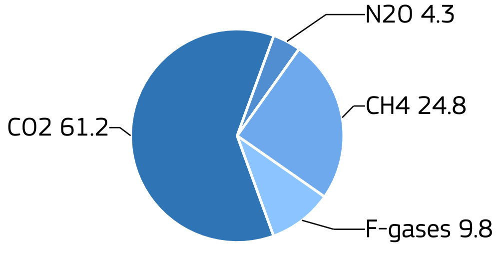
GHG emissions by sector



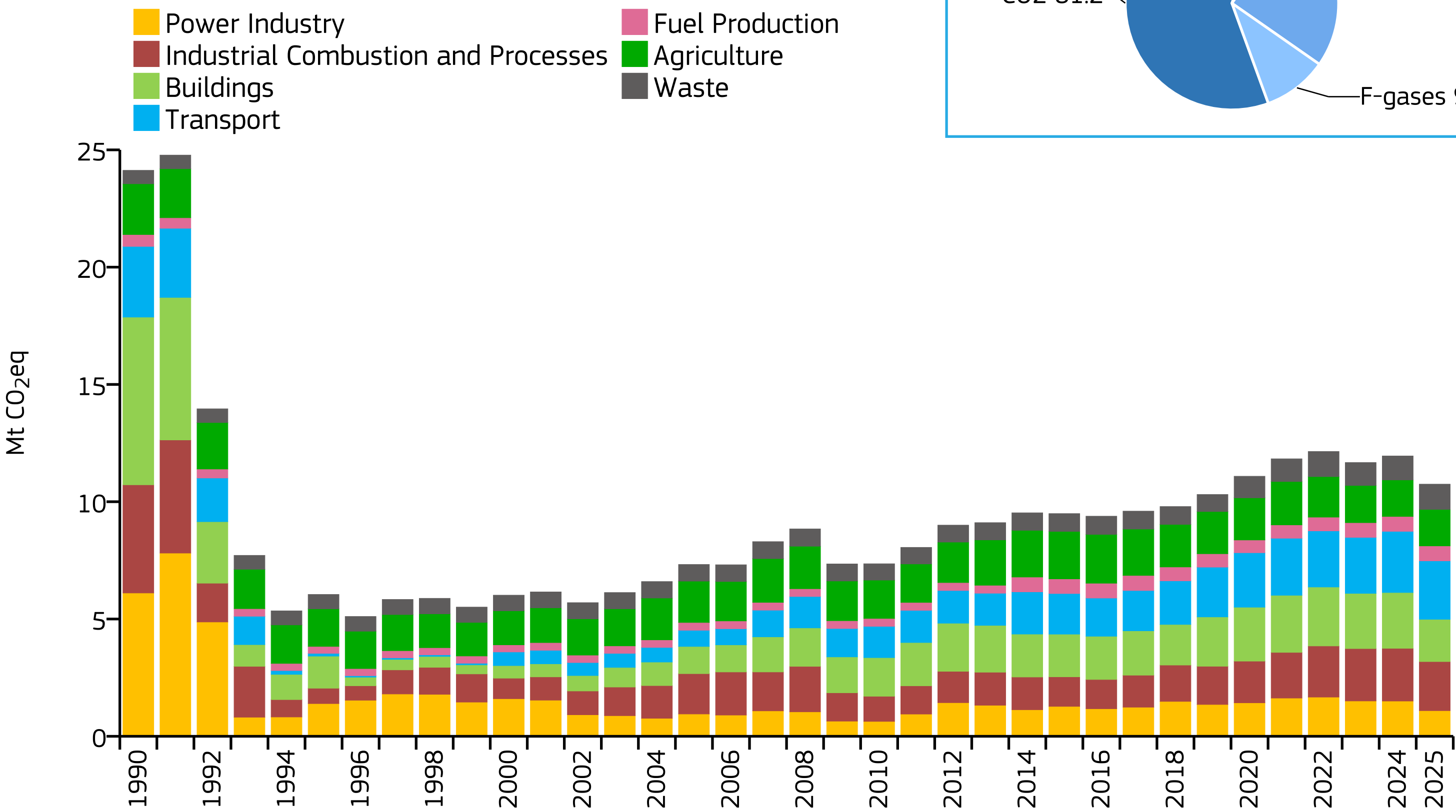
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	354.005	7.456	0.277	47.479M
2015	361.392	8.324	0.290	43.418M
2005	325.474	8.314	0.357	39.145M
1990	250.763	7.662	0.450	32.730M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+118%	+12%	-1%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+119%	+33%	+1%
Buildings	+74%	+15%	-2%
Transport	+64%	+23%	-1%
Fuel Production	+30%	+6%	+2%
Agriculture	+6%	-3%	0%
Waste	+95%	+21%	0%
All sectors	+41%	+9%	0%

Armenia



GHG emissions by sector

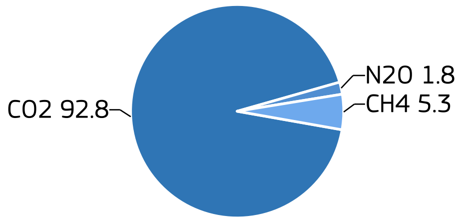


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	10.749	3.663	0.165	2.934M
2015	9.494	3.255	0.241	2.917M
2005	7.324	2.457	0.278	2.981M
1990	24.128	6.819	1.107	3.538M

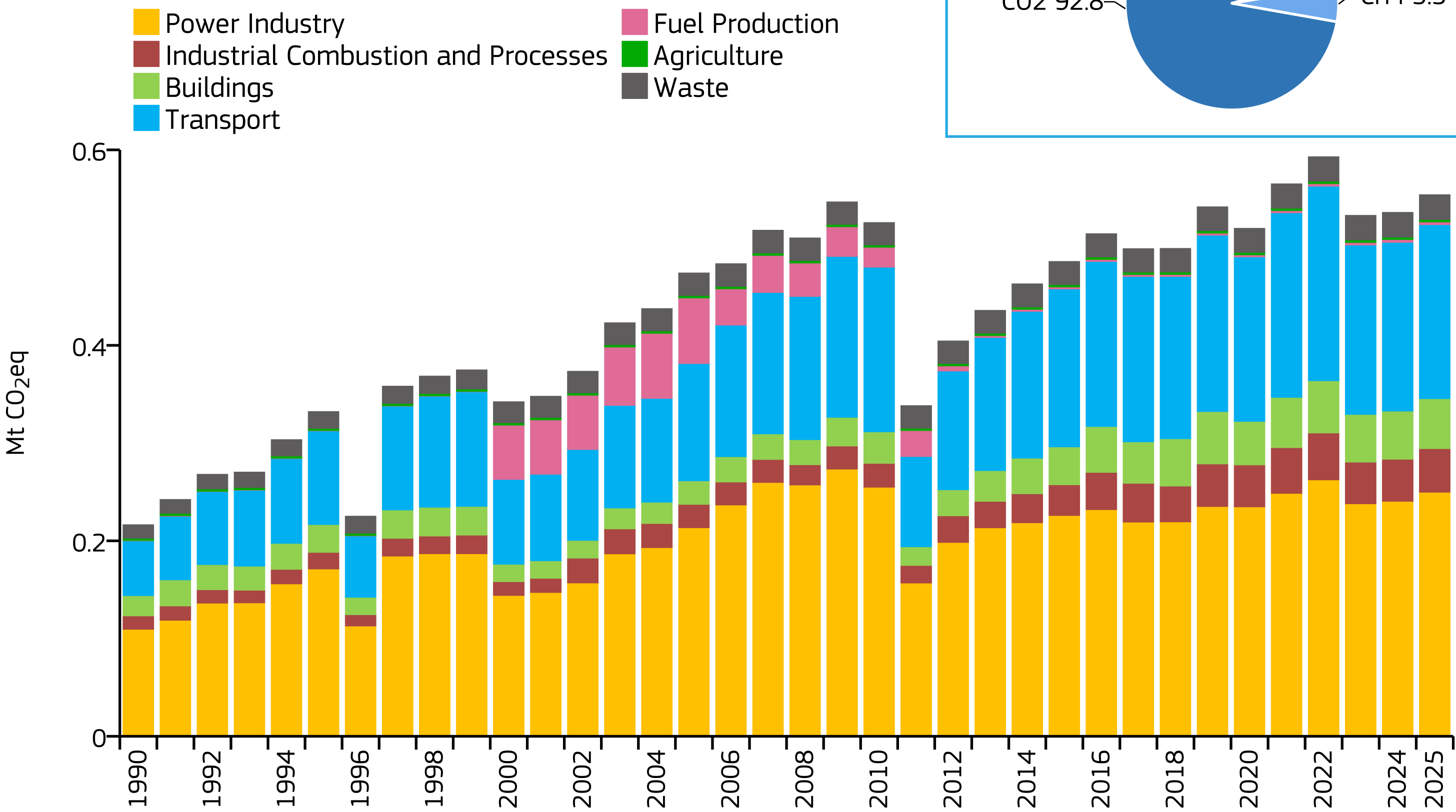
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-82%	+15%	-27%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-55%	+22%	-7%
Buildings	-75%	+56%	-24%
Transport	-17%	+260%	-5%
Fuel Production	+26%	+93%	0%
Agriculture	-28%	-12%	0%
Waste	+87%	+52%	+5%
All sectors	-55%	+47%	-10%

Aruba

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

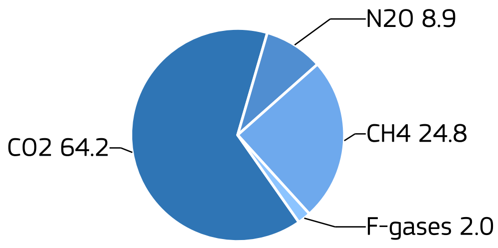


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	0.554	5.132	0.109	108.000k
2015	0.486	4.657	0.123	104.341k
2005	0.474	4.740	0.125	100.031k
1990	0.217	3.484	0.104	62.149k

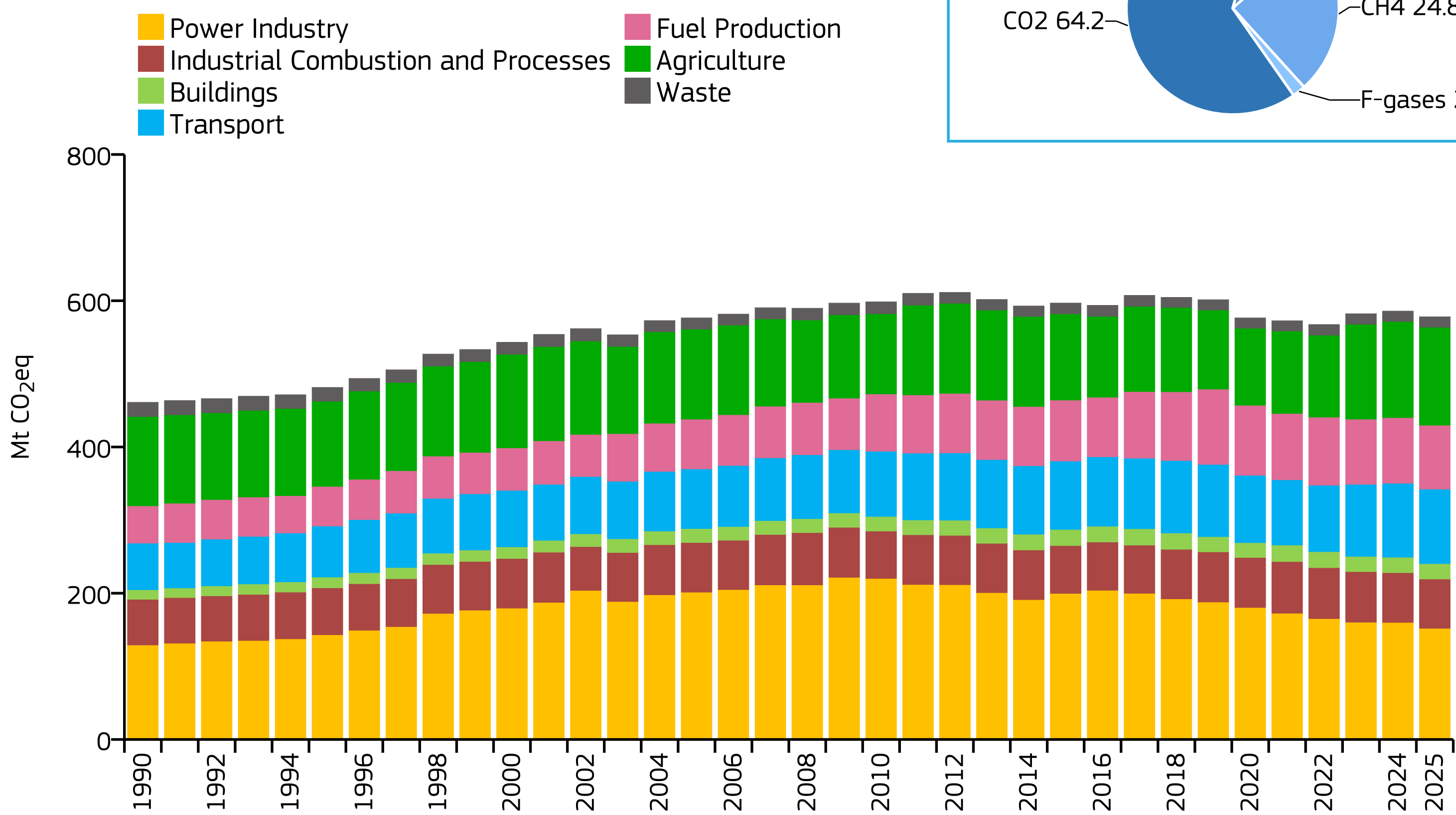
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+128%	+17%	+4%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+226%	+87%	+4%
Buildings	+146%	+112%	+4%
Transport	+218%	+48%	+3%
Fuel Production	> +300%	-96%	0%
Agriculture	+6%	+2%	0%
Waste	+83%	+10%	0%
All sectors	+156%	+17%	+3%

Australia

GHG % in 2025



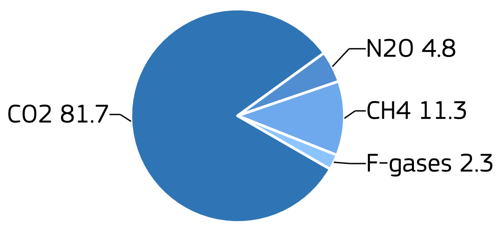
GHG emissions by sector



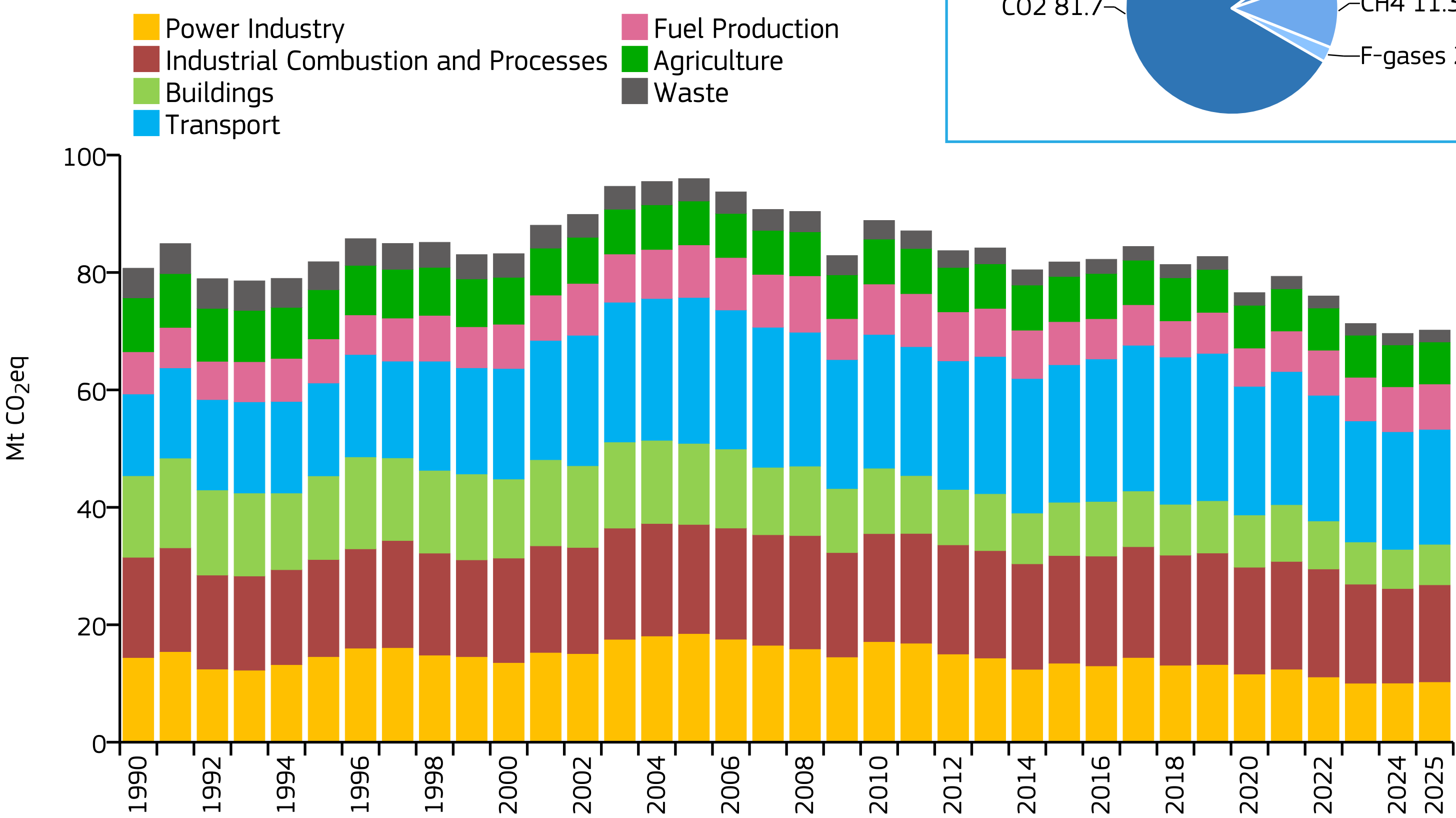
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	578.062	21.524	0.346	26.857M
2015	596.854	25.078	0.448	23.800M
2005	576.525	28.486	0.572	20.239M
1990	461.119	27.059	0.745	17.041M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+18%	-25%	-5%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+8%	-1%	-1%
Buildings	+61%	+10%	0%
Transport	+60%	+25%	+1%
Fuel Production	+71%	+28%	-3%
Agriculture	+10%	+9%	+2%
Waste	-27%	-7%	0%
All sectors	+25%	0%	-1%

Austria



GHG emissions by sector

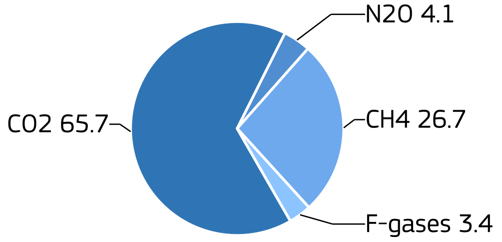


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	70.192	7.905	0.119	8.879M
2015	81.808	9.426	0.155	8.679M
2005	95.998	11.631	0.205	8.254M
1990	80.736	10.453	0.243	7.724M

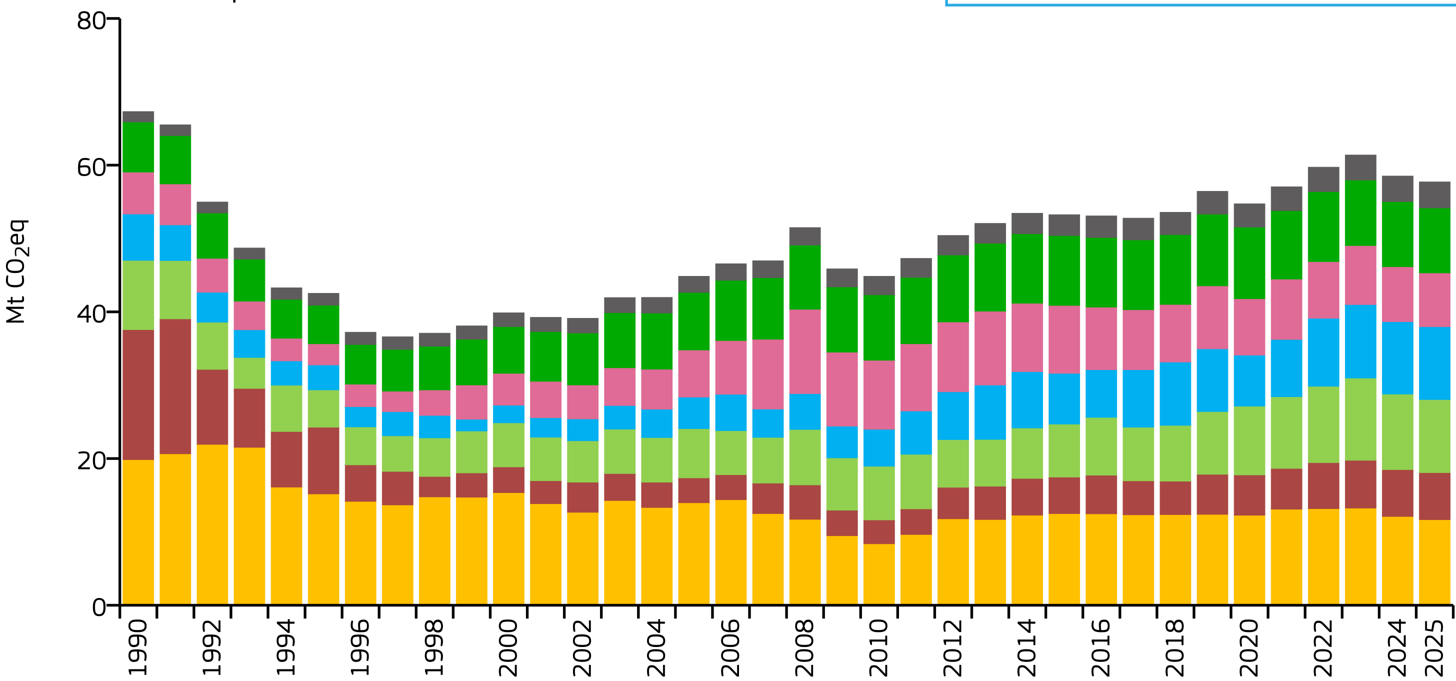
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-29%	-44%	+2%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-3%	-11%	+3%
Buildings	-50%	-50%	+3%
Transport	+41%	-21%	-2%
Fuel Production	+7%	-14%	+1%
Agriculture	-22%	-4%	0%
Waste	-60%	-47%	+3%
All sectors	-13%	-27%	+1%

Azerbaijan

GHG % in 2025



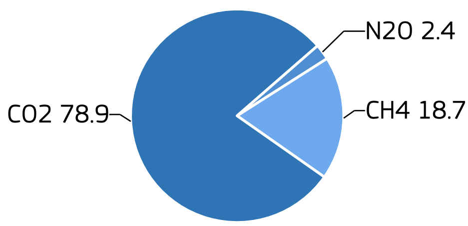
GHG emissions by sector



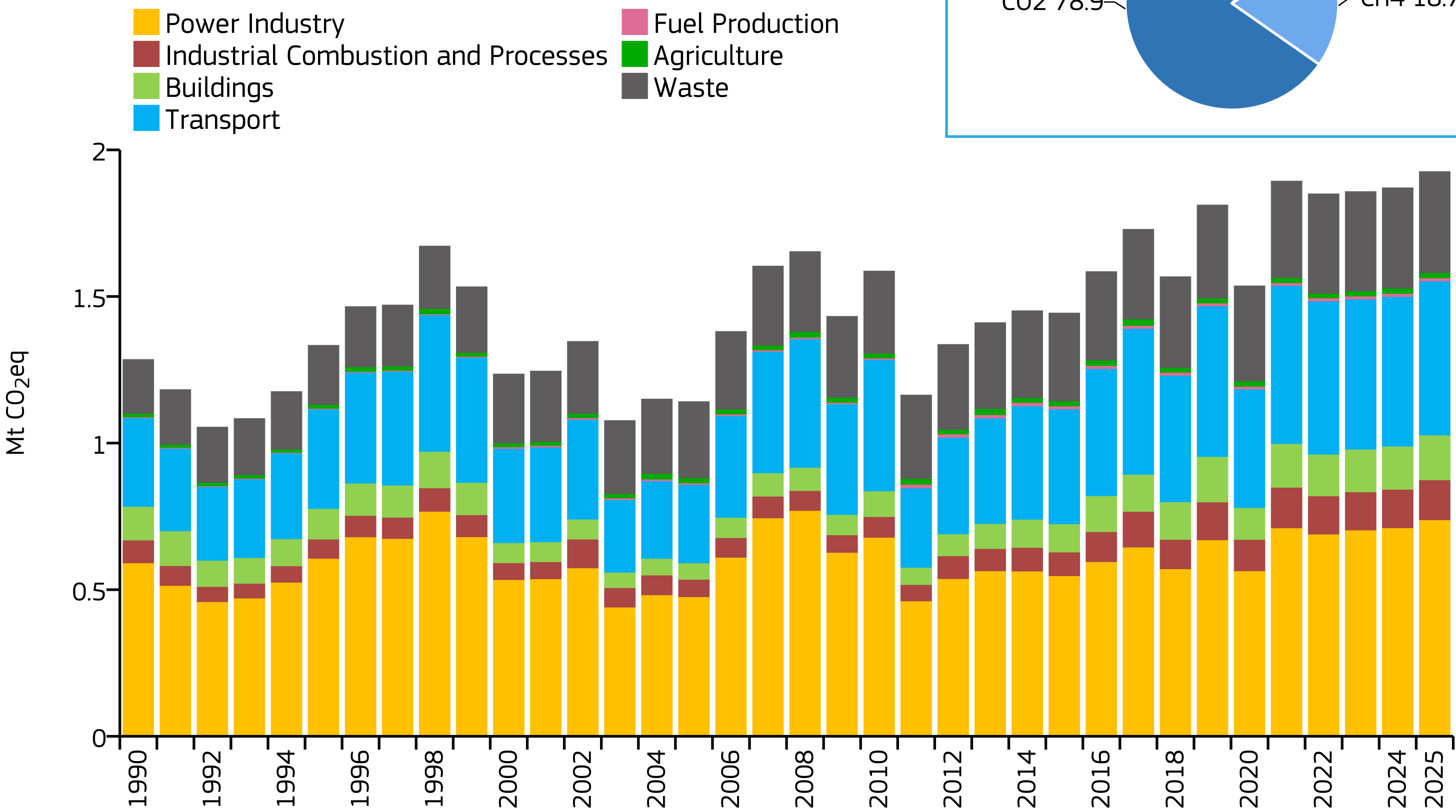
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	57.721	5.528	0.253	10.442M
2015	53.255	5.537	0.267	9.617M
2005	44.850	5.253	0.532	8.539M
1990	67.313	9.294	0.871	7.243M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-41%	-16%	-4%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-64%	+89%	0%
Buildings	+6%	+48%	-3%
Transport	+57%	+131%	+1%
Fuel Production	+28%	+14%	-2%
Agriculture	+30%	+13%	0%
Waste	+148%	+61%	+2%
All sectors	-14%	+29%	-1%

Bahamas



GHG emissions by sector

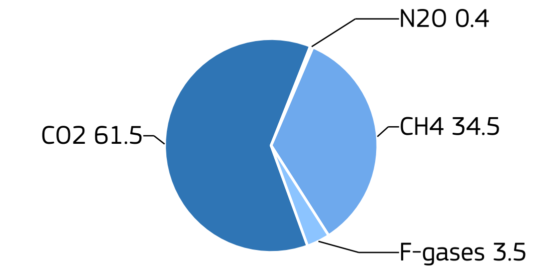


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	1.926	4.543	0.129	424.000k
2015	1.444	3.732	0.114	386.838k
2005	1.141	3.467	0.094	329.249k
1990	1.285	5.015	0.141	256.336k

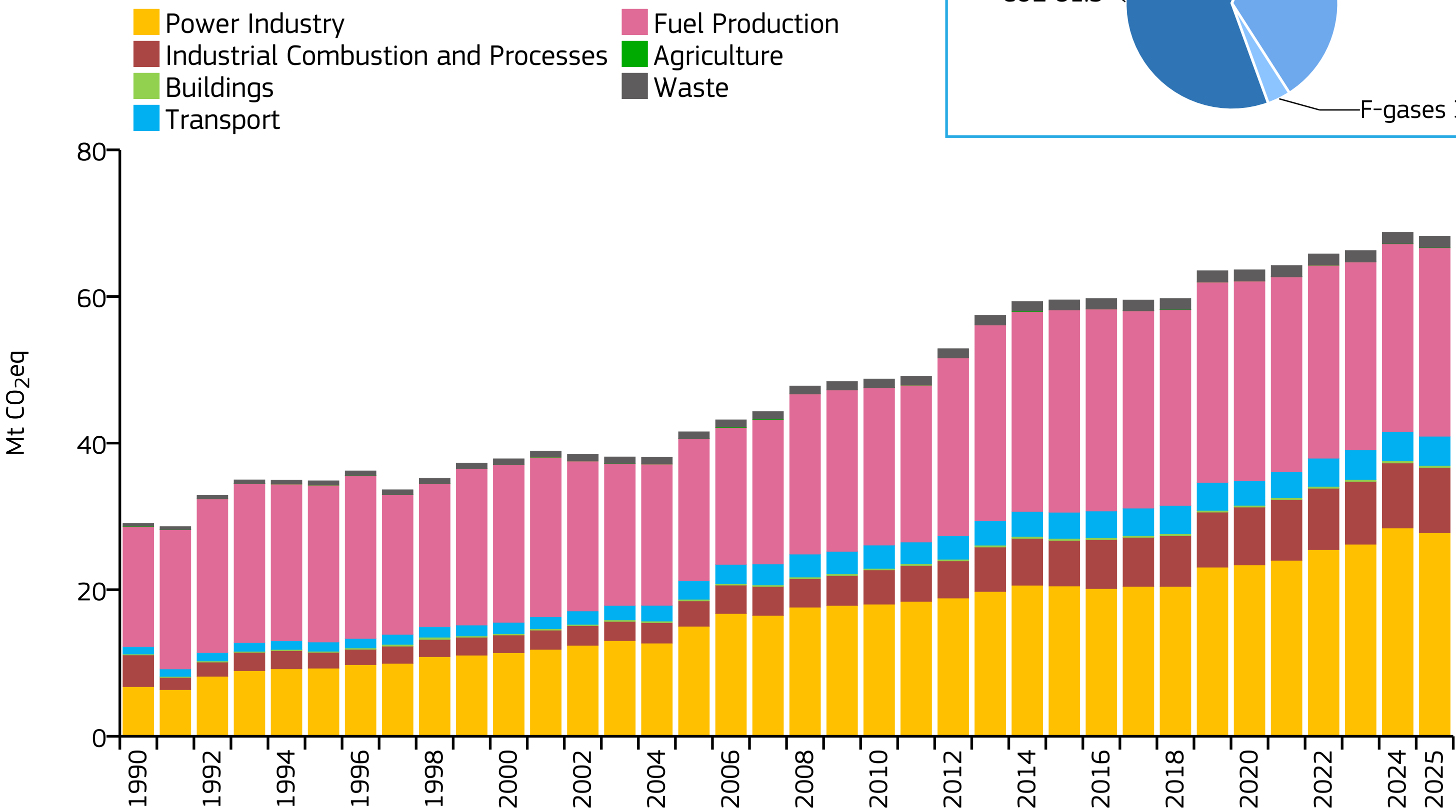
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+25%	+55%	+4%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+75%	+129%	+4%
Buildings	+33%	+173%	+4%
Transport	+74%	+97%	+3%
Fuel Production	> +300%	+86%	0%
Agriculture	+38%	-2%	-4%
Waste	+88%	+33%	+1%
All sectors	+50%	+69%	+3%

Bahrain

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

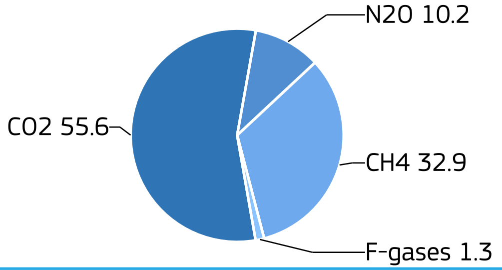


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	68.236	36.627	0.707	1.863M
2015	59.537	43.399	0.802	1.372M
2005	41.546	46.724	0.874	889.168k
1990	29.030	58.535	1.347	495.931k

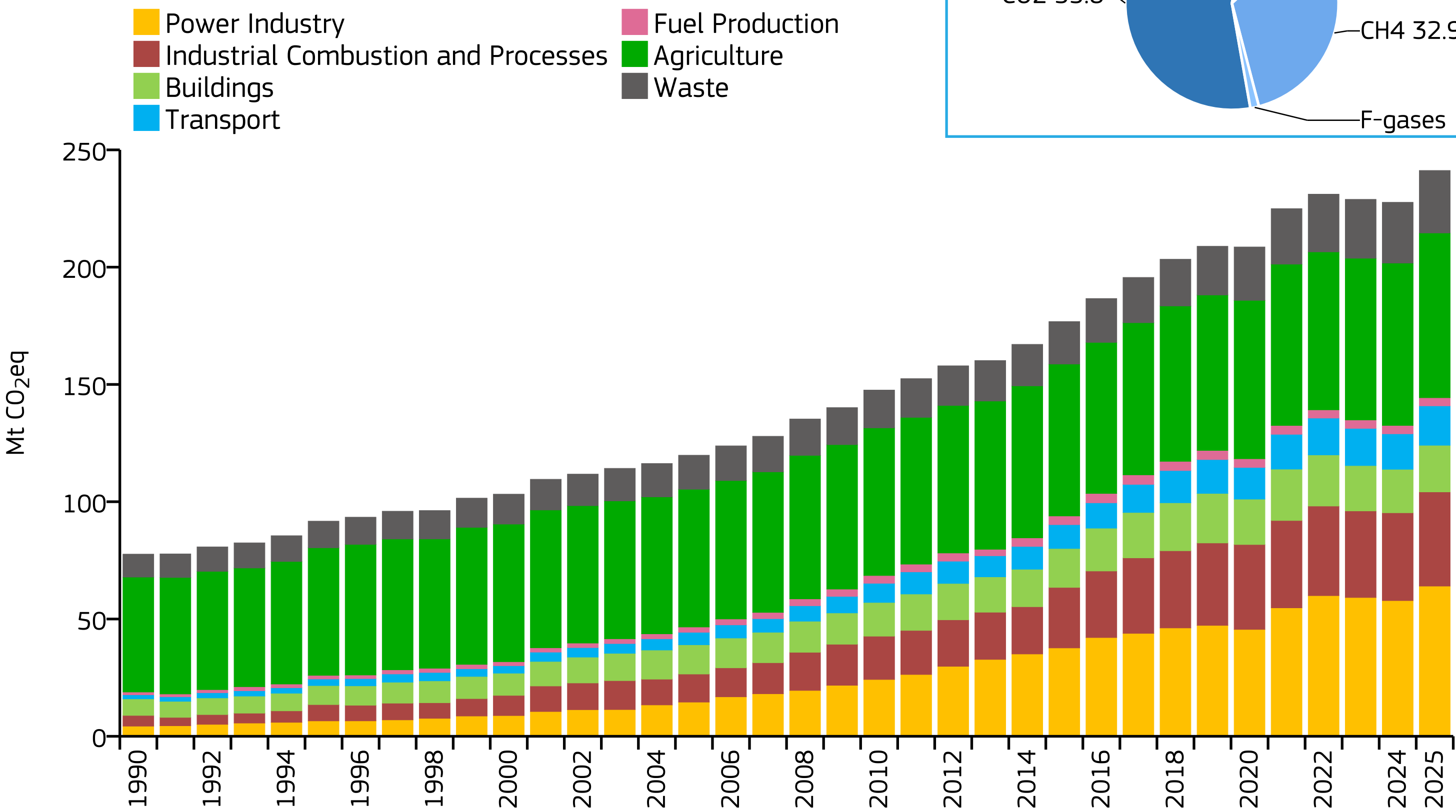
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	+85%	-2%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+106%	+159%	+1%
Buildings	+125%	+20%	0%
Transport	+294%	+58%	0%
Fuel Production	+57%	+33%	0%
Agriculture	+7%	+13%	-1%
Waste	> +300%	+64%	+1%
All sectors	+135%	+64%	-1%

Bangladesh

GHG % in 2025



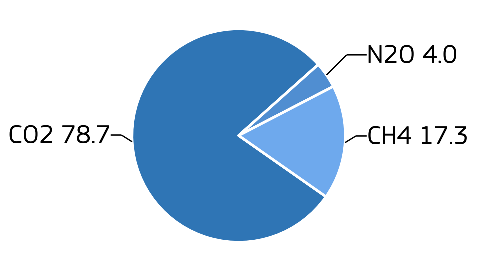
GHG emissions by sector



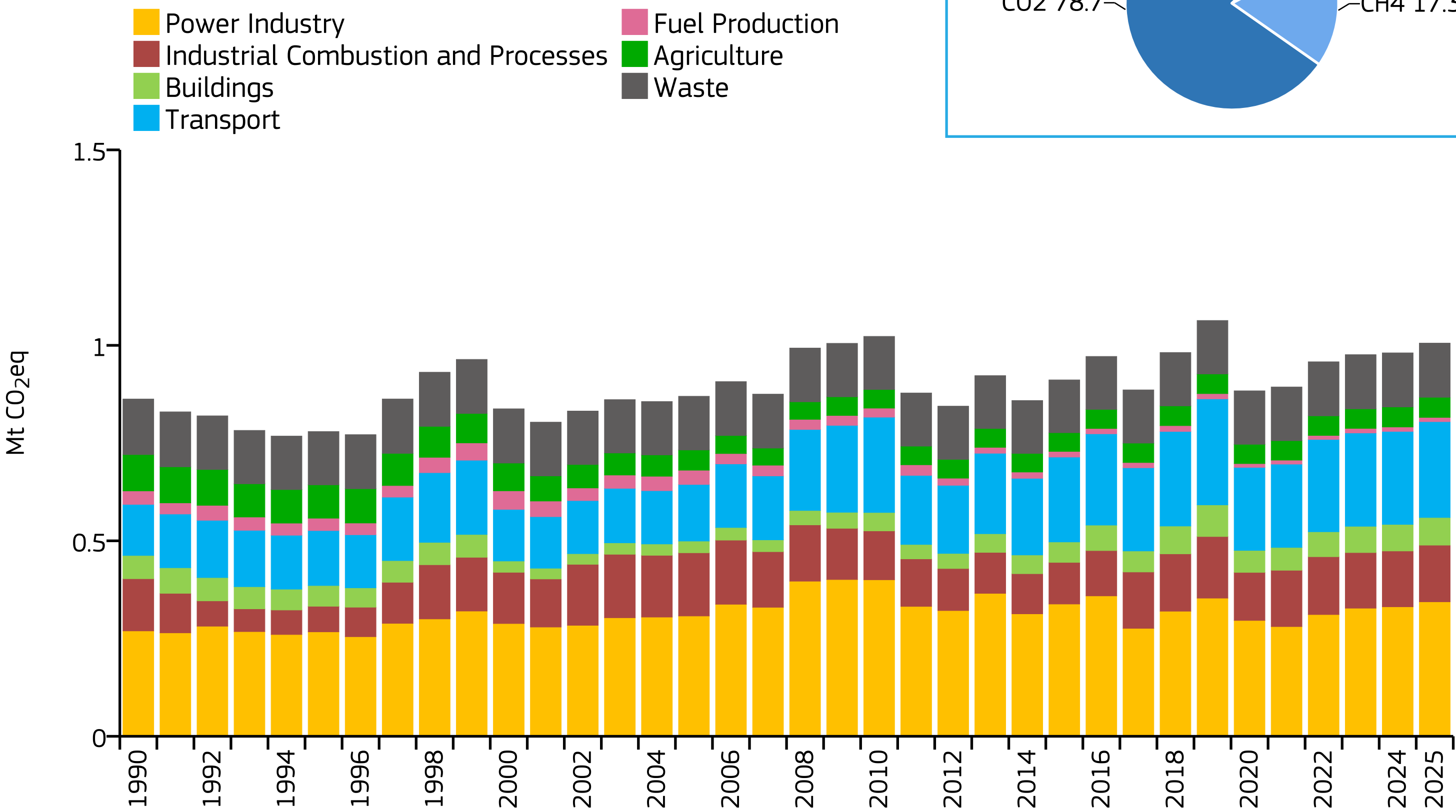
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	241.225	1.353	0.158	178.263M
2015	176.806	1.097	0.207	161.201M
2005	119.827	0.835	0.256	143.431M
1990	77.663	0.731	0.336	106.189M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	> +300%	+11%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	+236%	+7%
Buildings	+182%	+59%	+7%
Transport	> +300%	+216%	+11%
Fuel Production	+190%	+54%	-3%
Agriculture	+43%	+20%	+2%
Waste	+172%	+84%	+3%
All sectors	+211%	+101%	+6%

Barbados



GHG emissions by sector

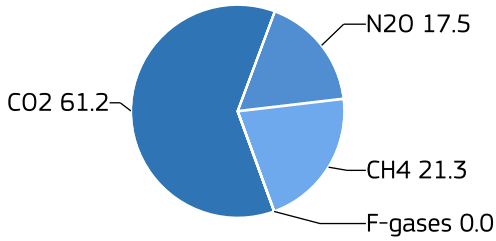


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	1.006	3.468	0.159	290.000k
2015	0.912	3.208	0.158	284.217k
2005	0.870	3.174	0.144	274.009k
1990	0.863	3.314	0.170	260.374k

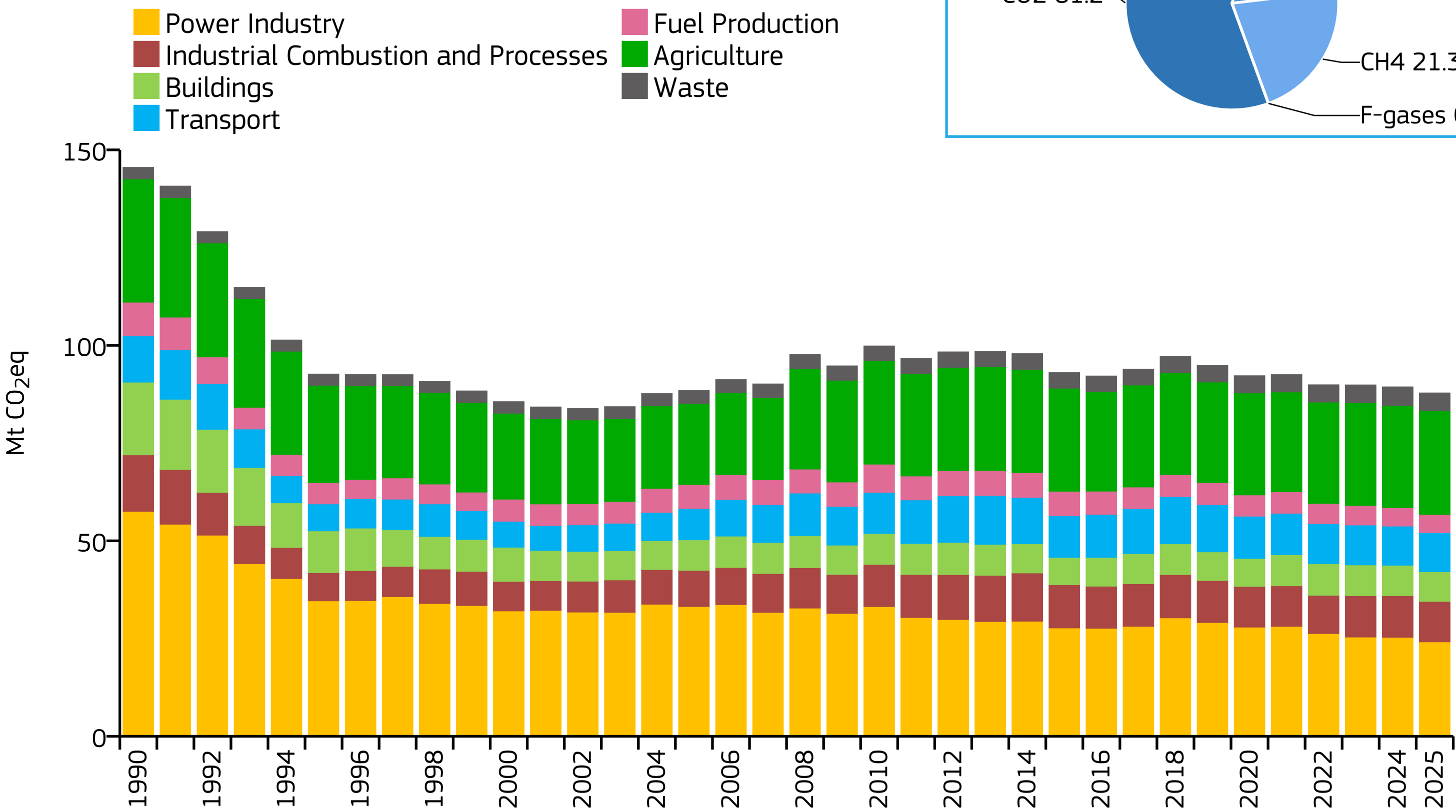
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+28%	+12%	+4%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+8%	-10%	+2%
Buildings	+19%	+137%	+4%
Transport	+88%	+69%	+3%
Fuel Production	-68%	-70%	-2%
Agriculture	-45%	0%	0%
Waste	-3%	+1%	0%
All sectors	+17%	+16%	+3%

Belarus

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

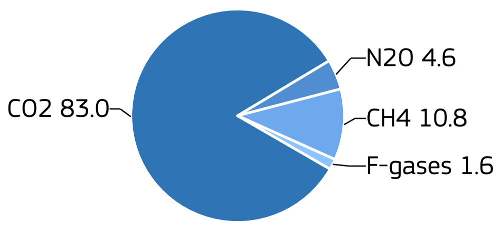


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	87.853	9.434	0.327	9.312M
2015	93.057	9.810	0.386	9.486M
2005	88.447	9.193	0.552	9.622M
1990	145.551	14.246	1.156	10.217M

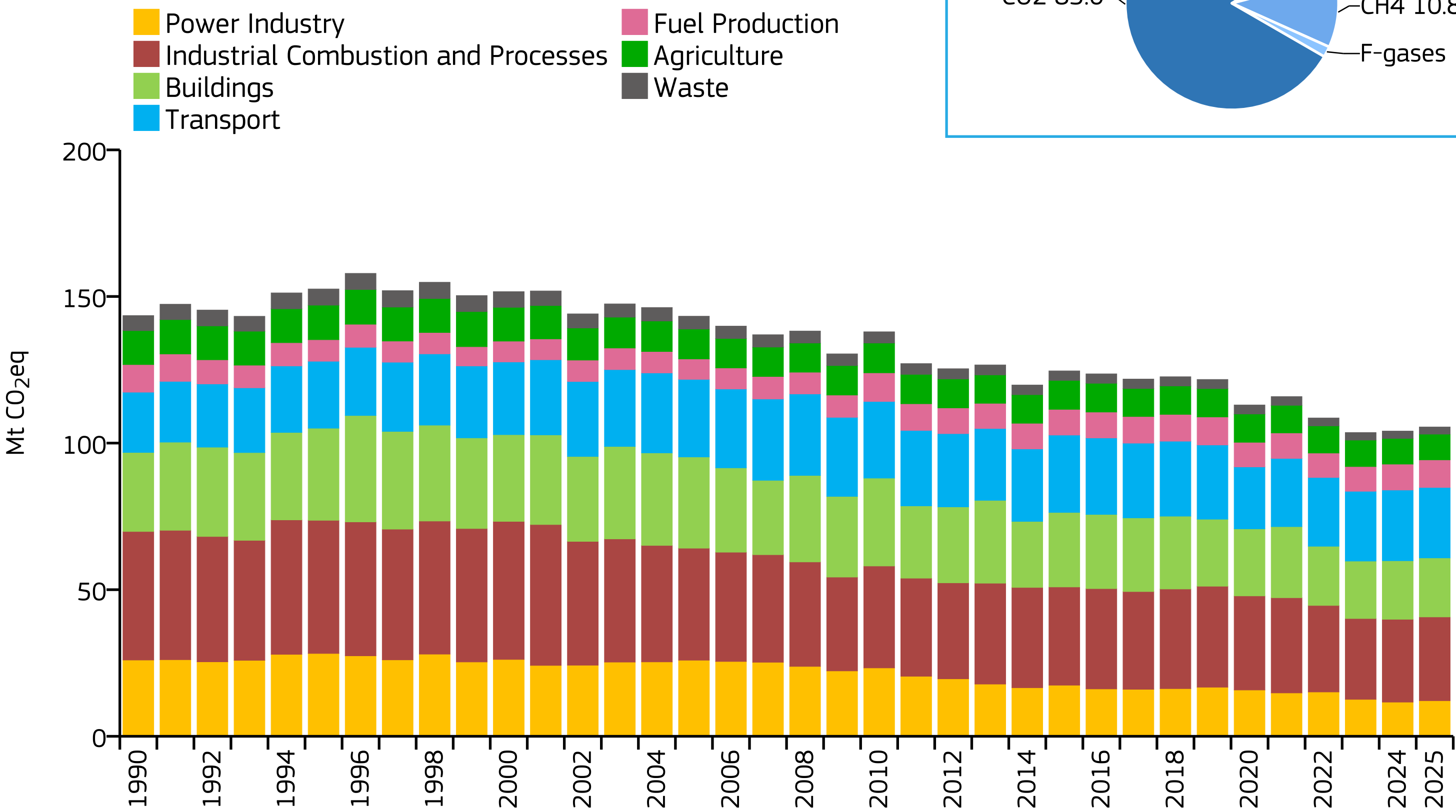
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-58%	-27%	-5%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-28%	+12%	-3%
Buildings	-59%	-2%	-3%
Transport	-16%	+25%	0%
Fuel Production	-45%	-24%	0%
Agriculture	-16%	+28%	+1%
Waste	+53%	+39%	-2%
All sectors	-40%	-1%	-2%

Belgium

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

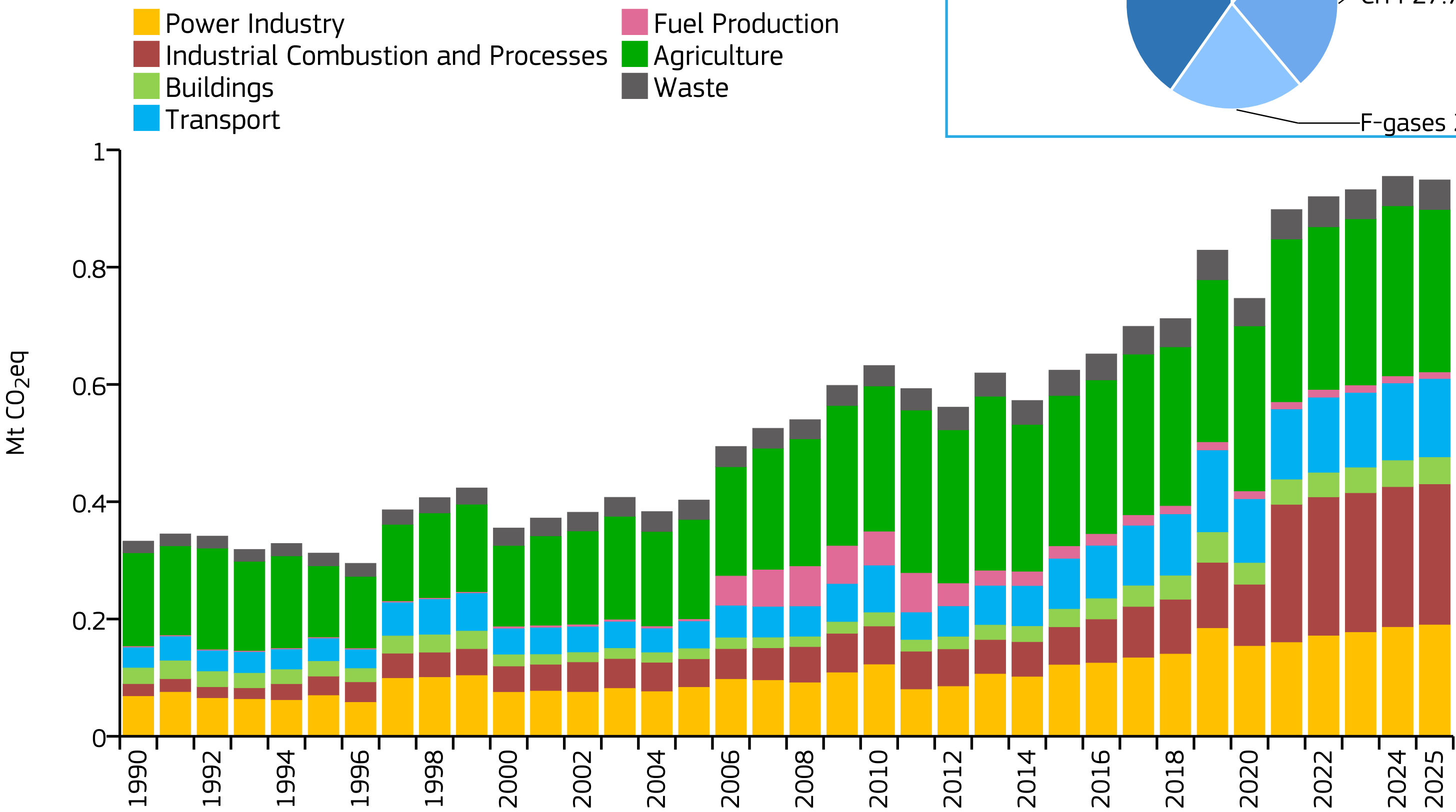


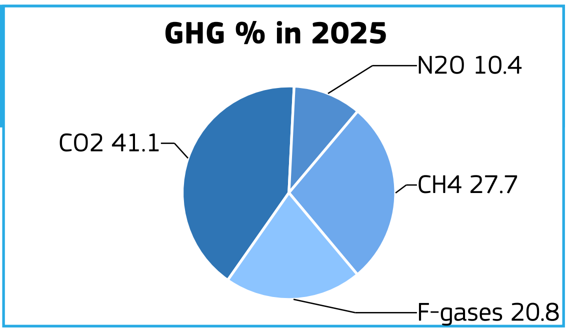
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	105.508	8.926	0.139	11.820M
2015	124.635	11.041	0.192	11.288M
2005	143.269	13.584	0.252	10.547M
1990	143.496	14.340	0.346	10.006M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-53%	-53%	+4%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-35%	-25%	+1%
Buildings	-25%	-35%	+1%
Transport	+17%	-9%	0%
Fuel Production	0%	+36%	+7%
Agriculture	-24%	-14%	0%
Waste	-52%	-44%	-2%
All sectors	-26%	-26%	+1%

Belize

GHG emissions by sector



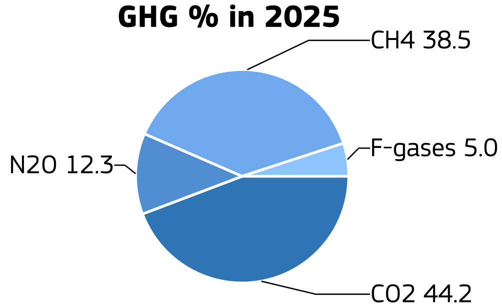


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	0.949	2.176	0.175	436.000k
2015	0.624	1.738	0.142	359.288k
2005	0.403	1.422	0.113	283.277k
1990	0.333	1.775	0.220	187.552k

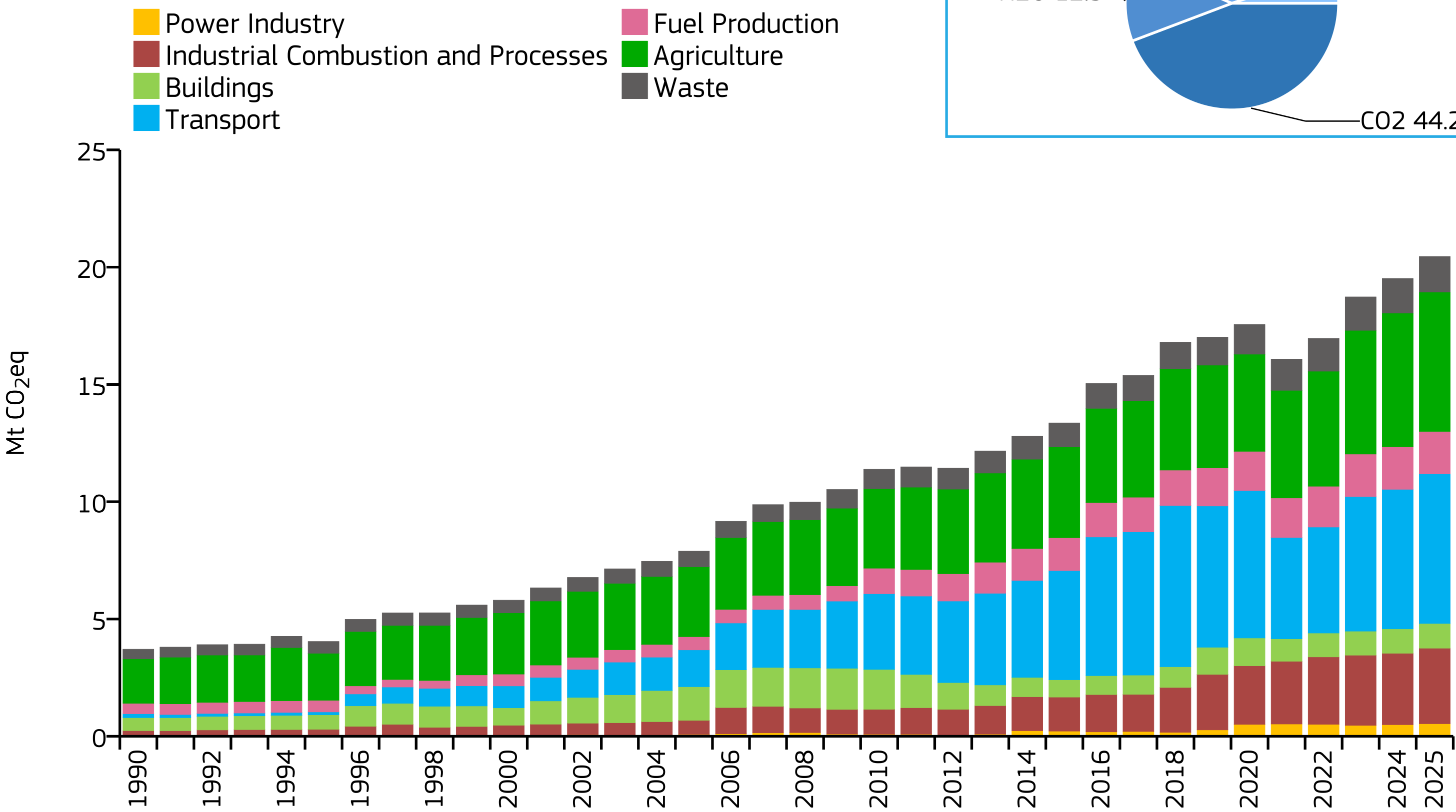
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+177%	+126%	+2%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	> +300%	0%
Buildings	+67%	+153%	+2%
Transport	+284%	+189%	+2%
Fuel Production	> +300%	+205%	-6%
Agriculture	+74%	+64%	-4%
Waste	+153%	+52%	0%
All sectors	+185%	+135%	-1%

Benin

GHG % in 2025



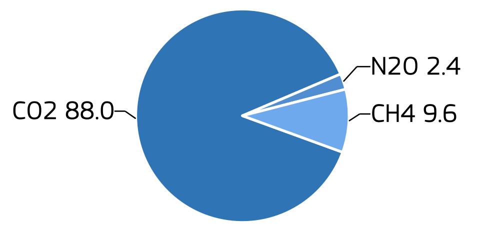
GHG emissions by sector



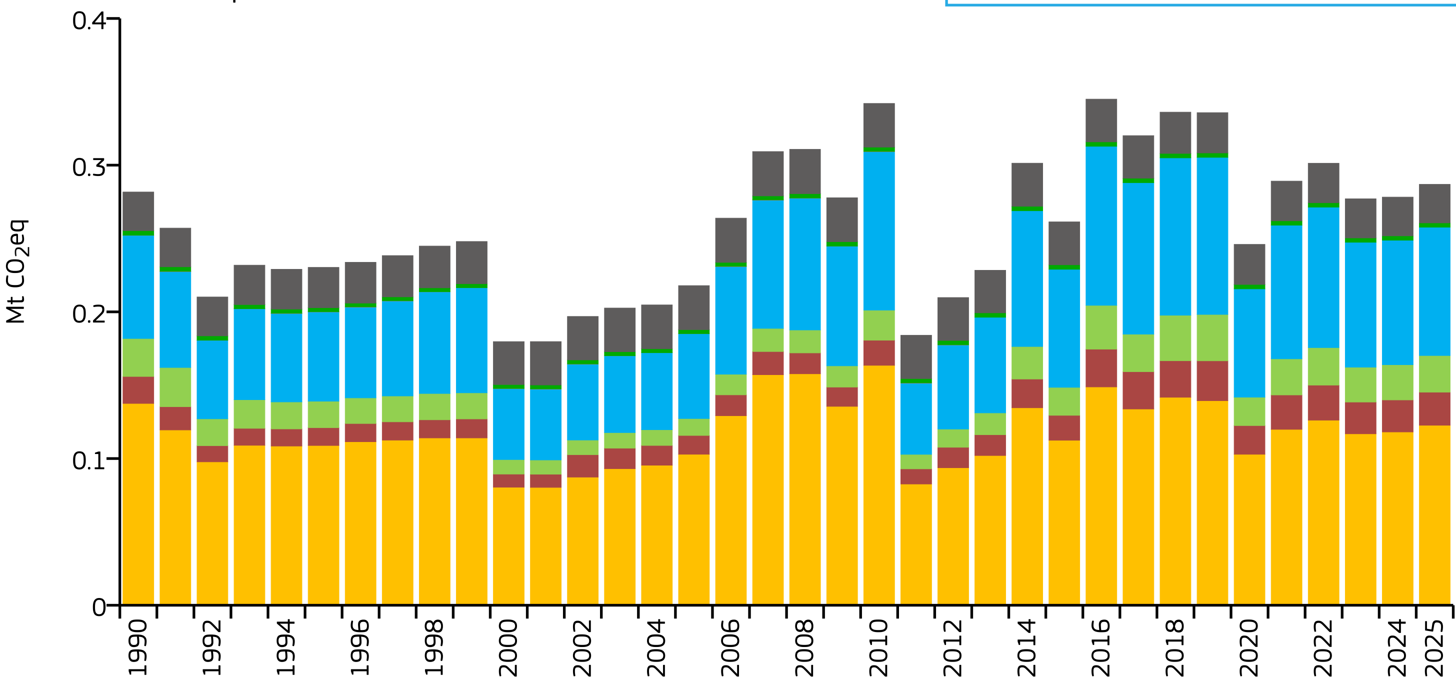
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	20.449	1.481	0.337	13.809M
2015	13.360	1.263	0.398	10.576M
2005	7.893	0.989	0.356	7.982M
1990	3.711	0.745	0.318	4.979M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	> +300%	+8%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	> +300%	+6%
Buildings	+91%	-27%	+2%
Transport	> +300%	> +300%	+7%
Fuel Production	> +300%	+222%	0%
Agriculture	+214%	+99%	+4%
Waste	+268%	+127%	+3%
All sectors	> +300%	+159%	+5%

Bermuda



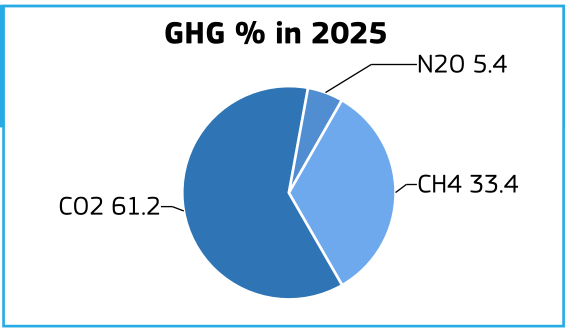
GHG emissions by sector



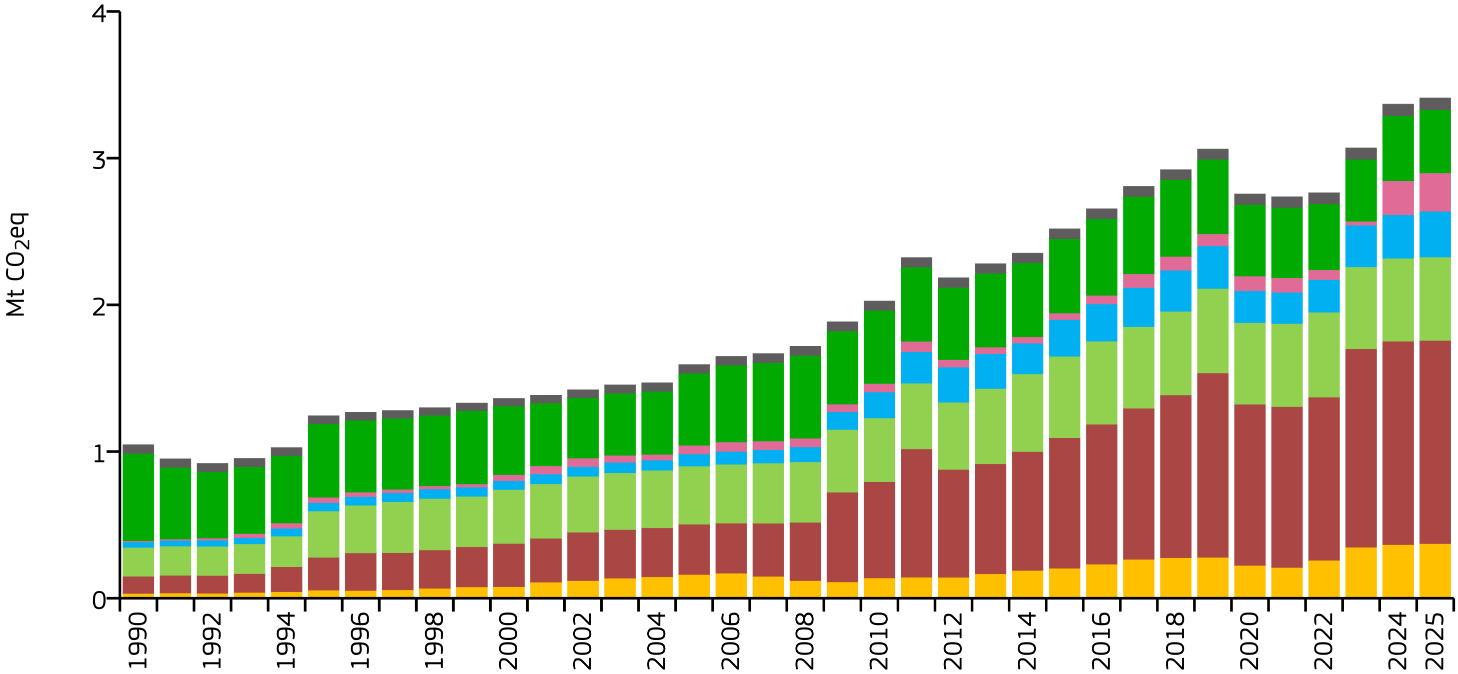
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	0.287	4.782	0.041	60.000k
2015	0.261	4.215	0.044	62.003k
2005	0.218	3.346	0.032	65.130k
1990	0.282	4.624	0.061	60.930k

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-11%	+19%	+4%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+23%	+76%	+3%
Buildings	-4%	+116%	+4%
Transport	+24%	+51%	+3%
Fuel Production	n/a	n/a	n/a
Agriculture	-8%	+7%	0%
Waste	0%	-12%	-1%
All sectors	+2%	+32%	+3%

Bhutan



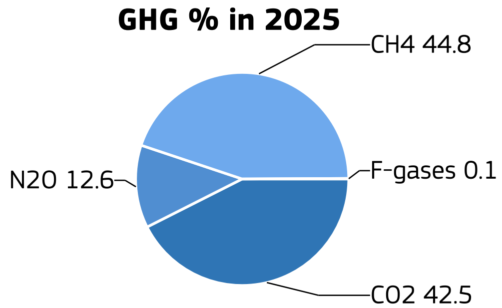
GHG emissions by sector



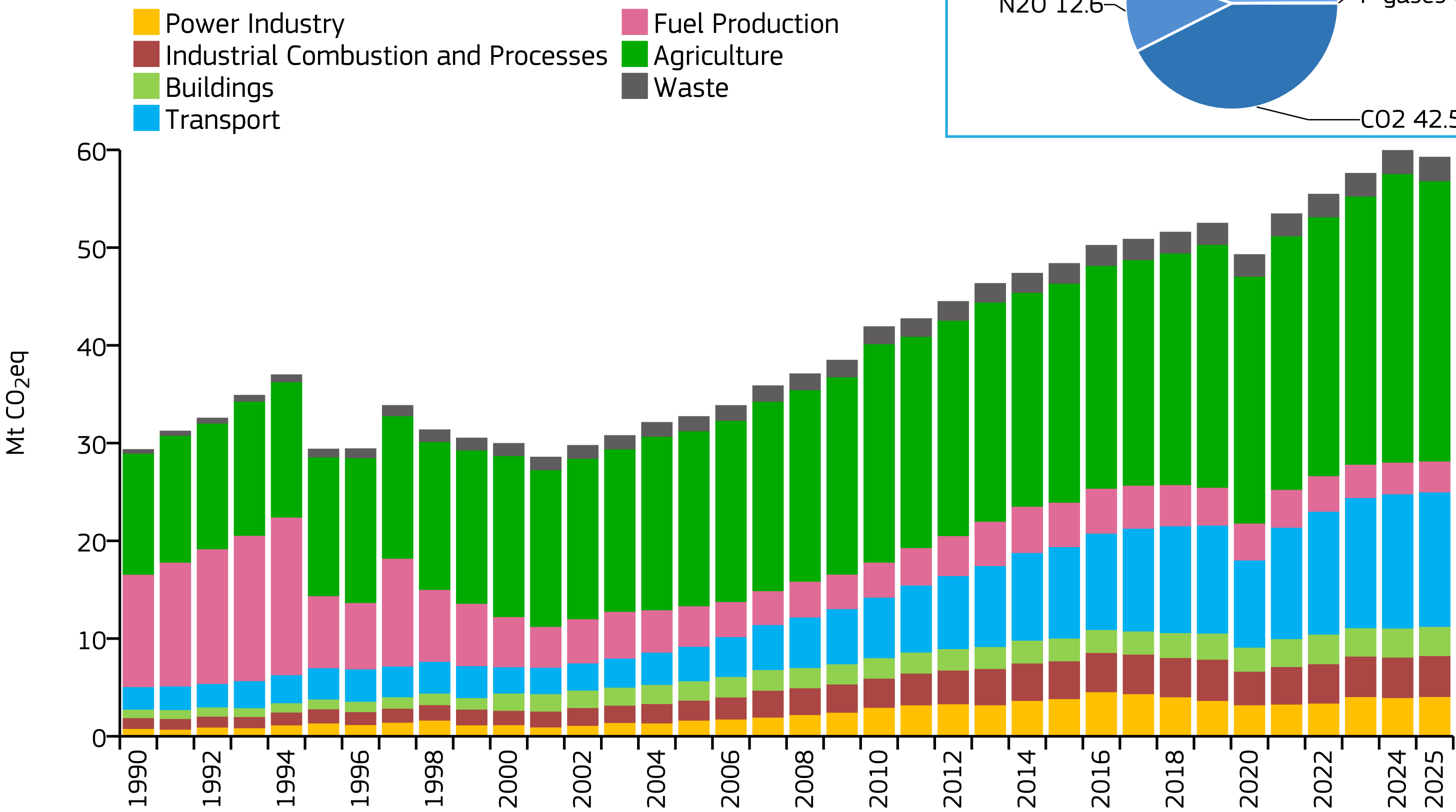
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	3.410	3.884	0.261	878.000k
2015	2.518	3.198	0.274	787.386k
2005	1.593	2.426	0.351	656.639k
1990	1.047	1.949	0.521	537.280k

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	+130%	+2%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	> +300%	0%
Buildings	+189%	+44%	+1%
Transport	> +300%	+278%	+5%
Fuel Production	> +300%	> +300%	+13%
Agriculture	-28%	-12%	-3%
Waste	+34%	+35%	+2%
All sectors	+226%	+114%	+1%

Bolivia



GHG emissions by sector

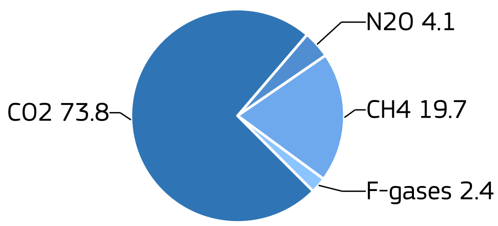


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	59.267	4.795	0.427	12.360M
2015	48.389	4.512	0.394	10.725M
2005	32.732	3.587	0.436	9.125M
1990	29.359	4.282	0.659	6.856M

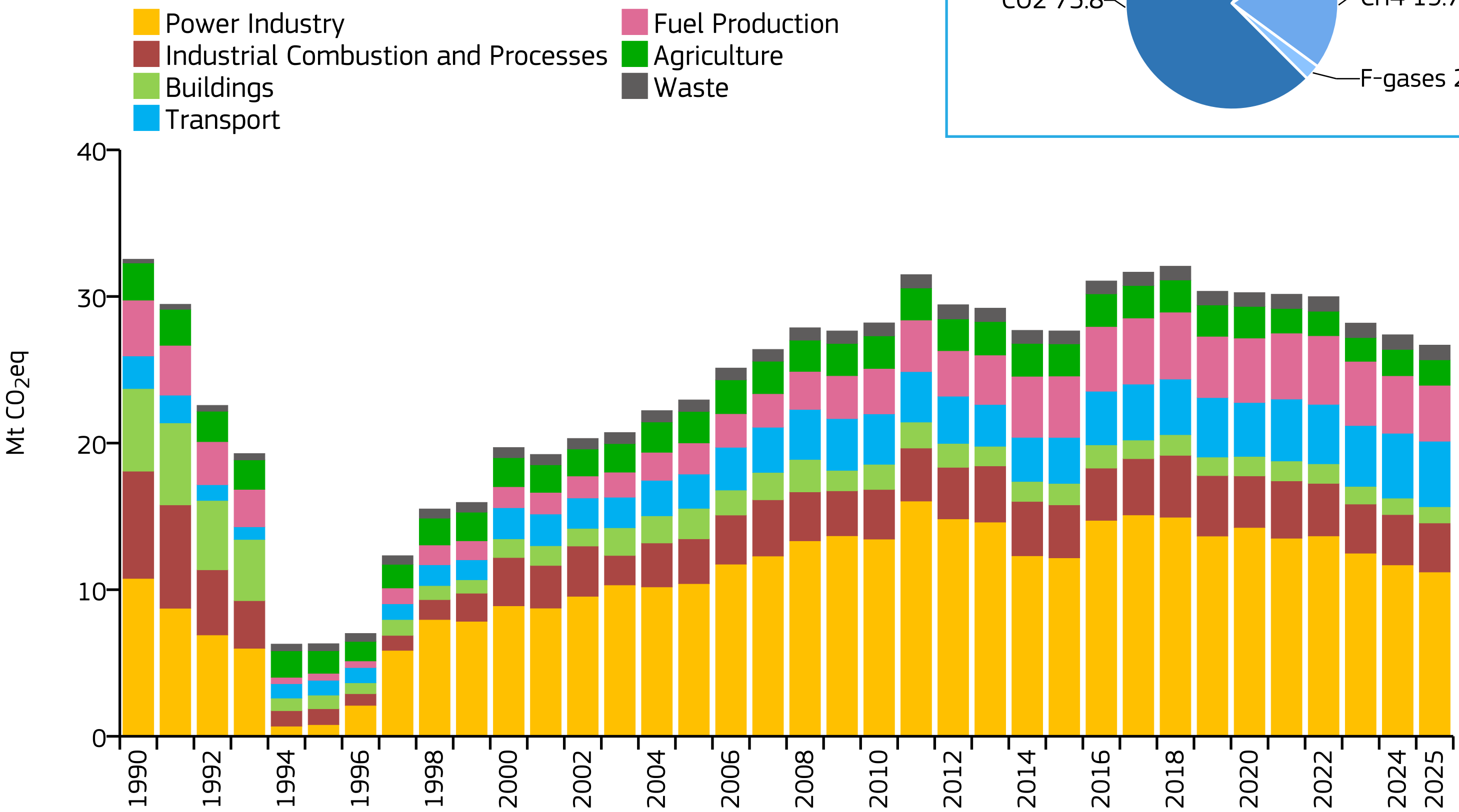
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	+149%	+3%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+280%	+105%	+1%
Buildings	+243%	+50%	0%
Transport	> +300%	+290%	0%
Fuel Production	-72%	-24%	-3%
Agriculture	+131%	+60%	-3%
Waste	> +300%	+62%	+2%
All sectors	+102%	+81%	-1%

Bosnia and Herzegovina

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

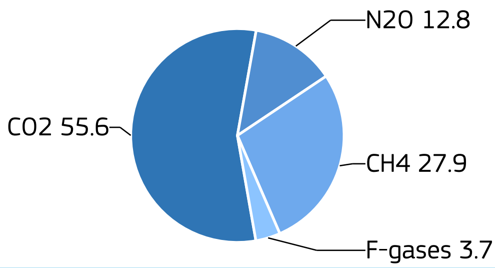


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	26.688	7.722	0.403	3.456M
2015	27.656	7.821	0.553	3.536M
2005	22.949	6.069	0.571	3.782M
1990	32.543	7.291	3.030	4.463M

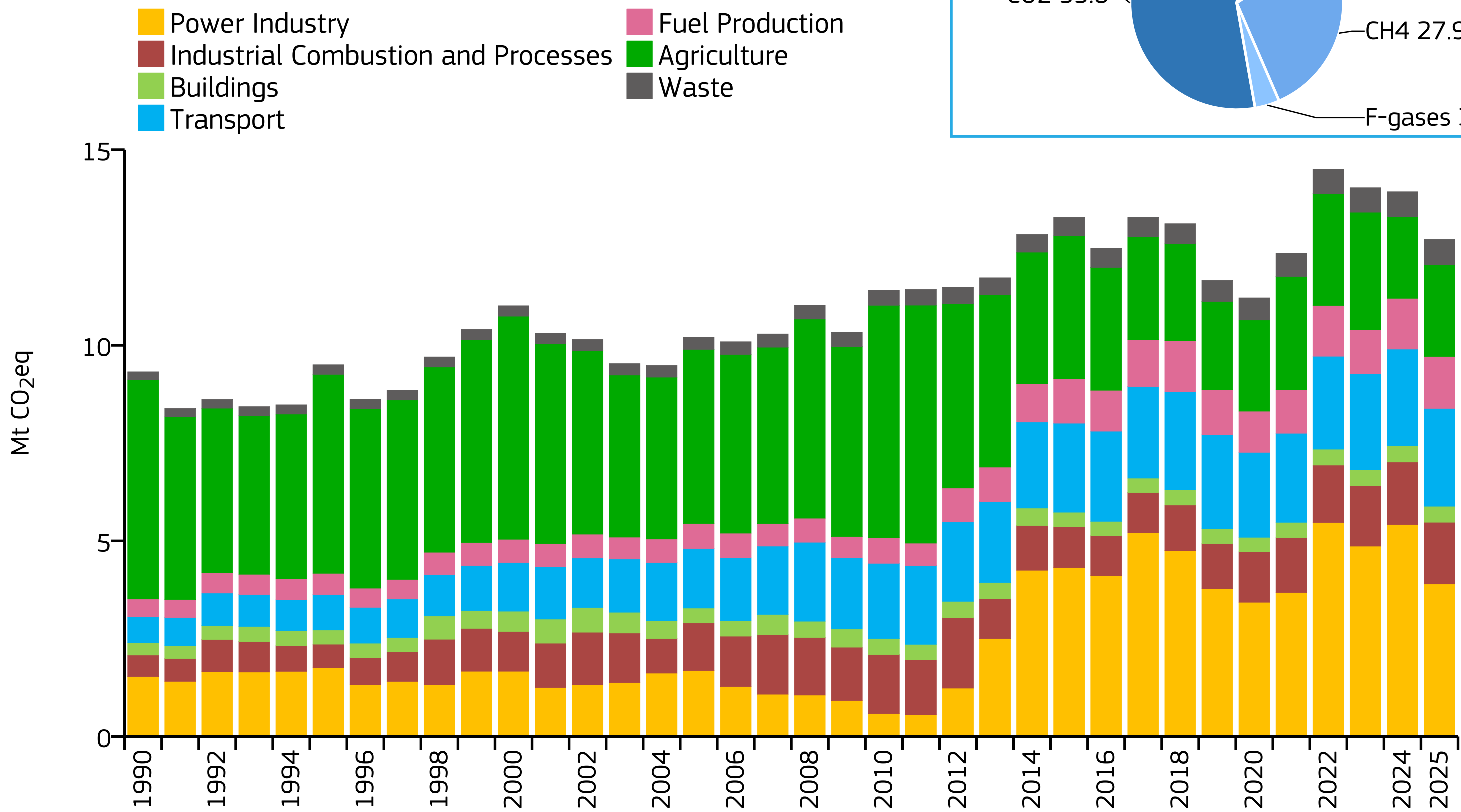
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+4%	+8%	-4%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-54%	+9%	-3%
Buildings	-80%	-47%	-1%
Transport	+101%	+91%	+1%
Fuel Production	0%	+80%	-3%
Agriculture	-32%	-19%	-3%
Waste	+285%	+26%	0%
All sectors	-18%	+16%	-3%

Botswana

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

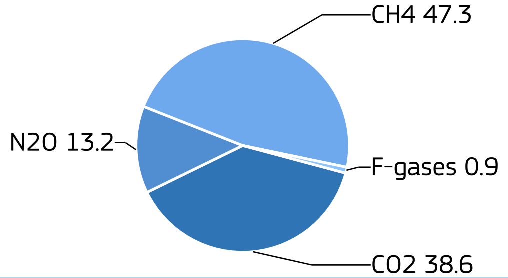


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	12.710	4.862	0.282	2.614M
2015	13.268	6.006	0.376	2.209M
2005	10.207	5.500	0.386	1.856M
1990	9.324	6.766	0.679	1.378M

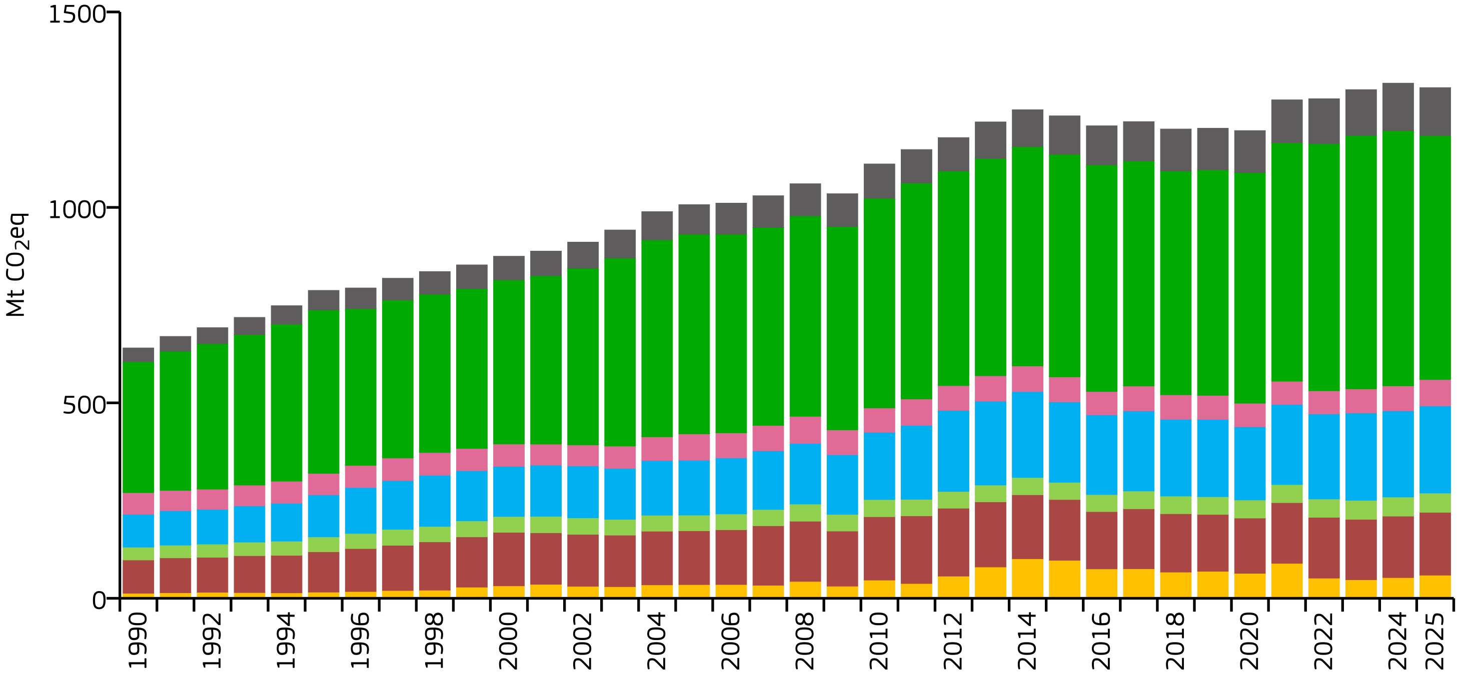
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+155%	+131%	-28%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+186%	+30%	-1%
Buildings	+31%	+7%	-1%
Transport	+278%	+64%	+1%
Fuel Production	+190%	+108%	+2%
Agriculture	-58%	-47%	+12%
Waste	+217%	+110%	+2%
All sectors	+36%	+25%	-9%

Brazil

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

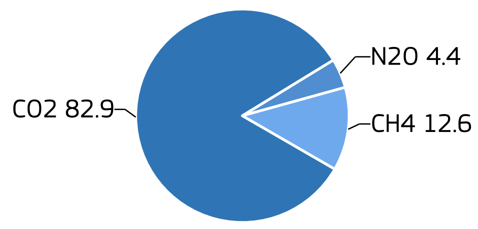


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	1306.594	5.929	0.307	220.371M
2015	1234.271	5.993	0.333	205.962M
2005	1007.112	5.388	0.358	186.917M
1990	640.641	4.289	0.340	149.352M

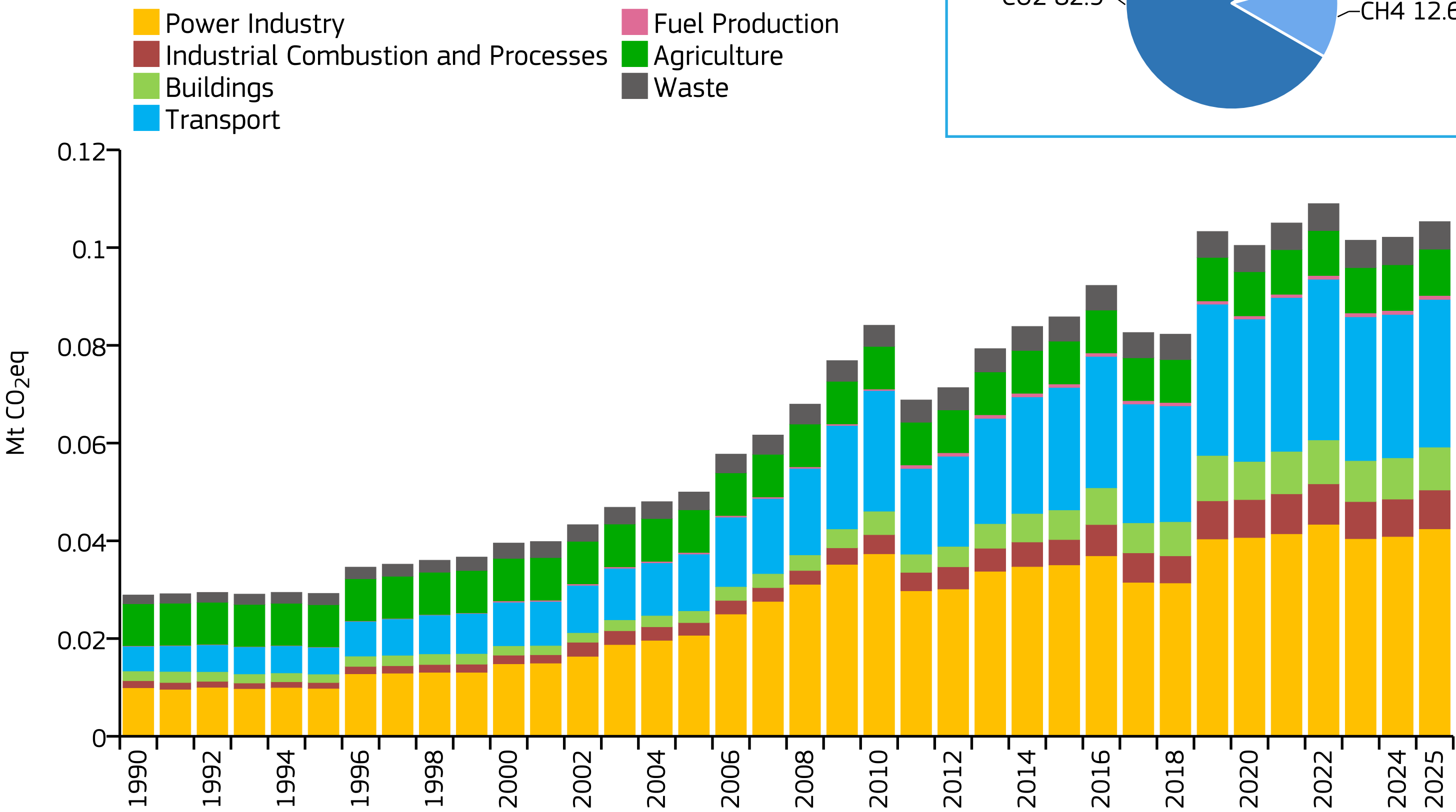
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	+69%	+12%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+89%	+17%	+2%
Buildings	+50%	+23%	+1%
Transport	+165%	+59%	+1%
Fuel Production	+22%	0%	+6%
Agriculture	+86%	+22%	-4%
Waste	+250%	+63%	+2%
All sectors	+104%	+30%	-1%

British Virgin Islands

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

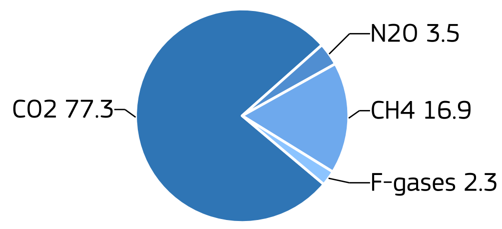


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	0.105	3.098	0.068	34.000k
2015	0.086	2.851	0.076	30.113k
2005	0.050	2.158	0.044	23.168k
1990	0.029	1.757	0.131	16.461k

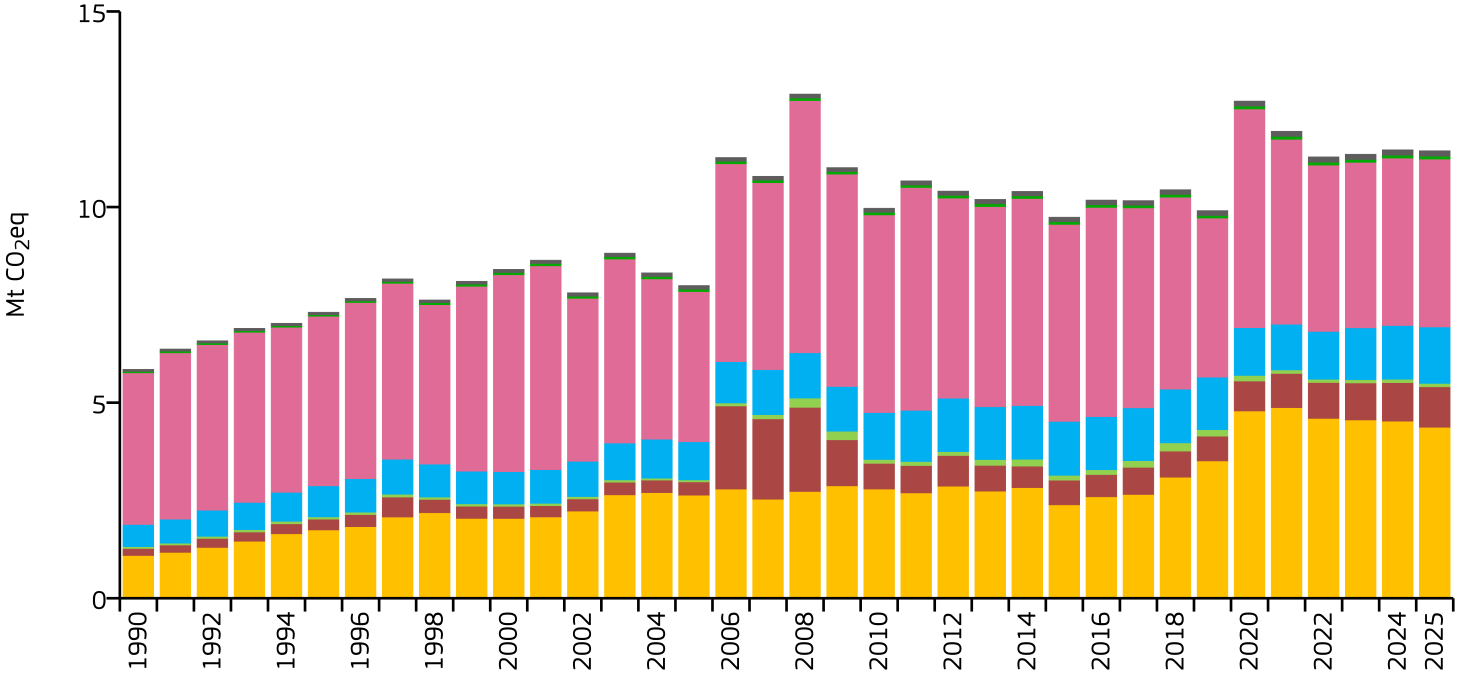
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	+105%	+4%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	+206%	+4%
Buildings	> +300%	+262%	+4%
Transport	> +300%	+161%	+3%
Fuel Production	> +300%	+148%	0%
Agriculture	+10%	+8%	+1%
Waste	+214%	+55%	0%
All sectors	+264%	+111%	+3%

Brunei

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

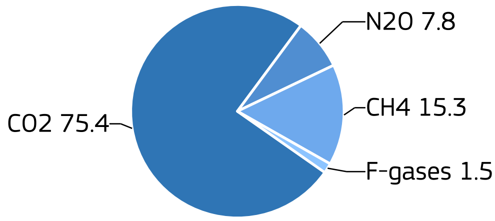


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	11.441	24.395	0.311	469.000k
2015	9.743	23.333	0.282	417.542k
2005	7.995	21.895	0.223	365.158k
1990	5.852	22.614	0.194	258.785k

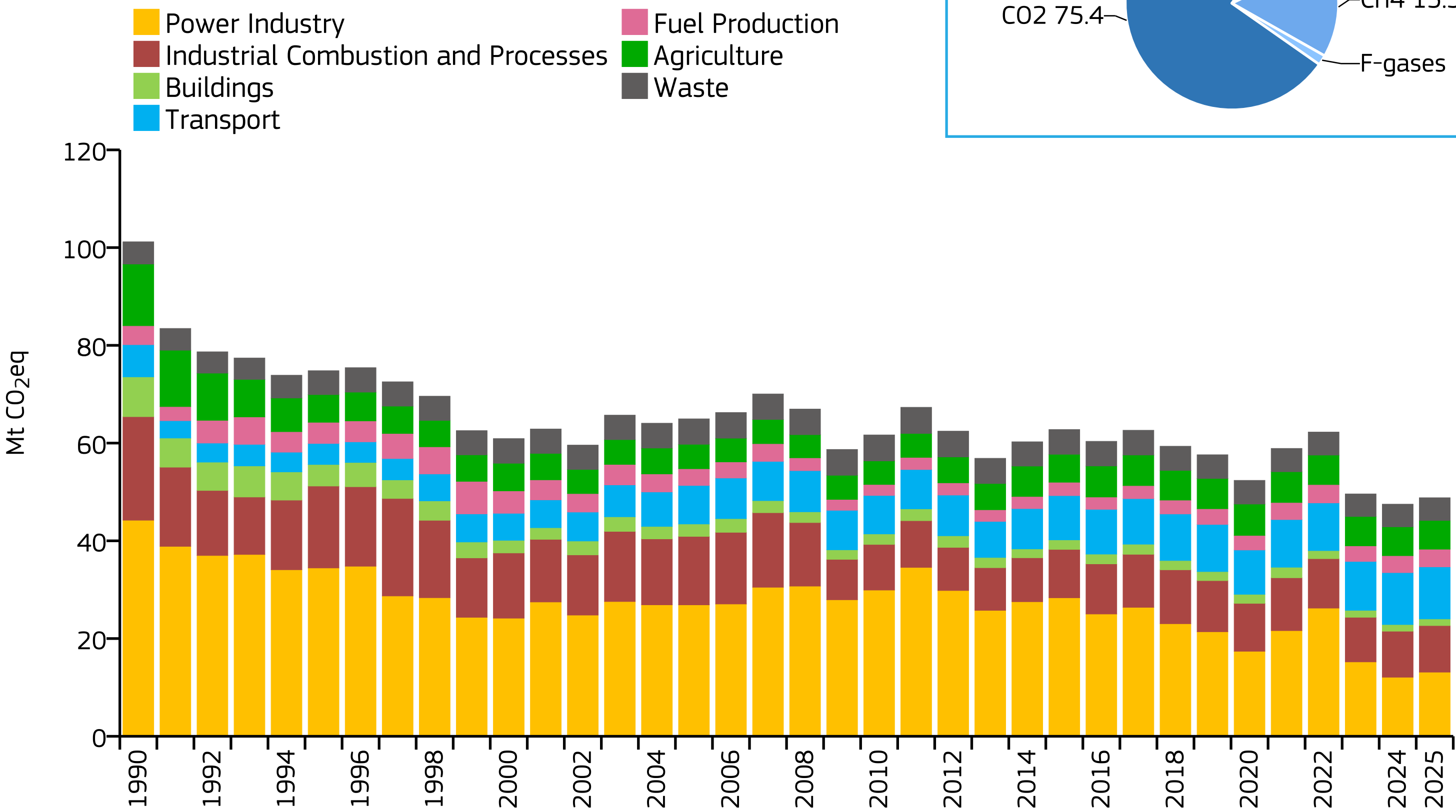
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	+66%	-3%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	+205%	+5%
Buildings	+85%	+68%	+1%
Transport	+155%	+48%	+5%
Fuel Production	+11%	+12%	0%
Agriculture	+118%	+29%	+2%
Waste	+149%	+44%	+1%
All sectors	+96%	+43%	0%

Bulgaria

GHG % in 2025



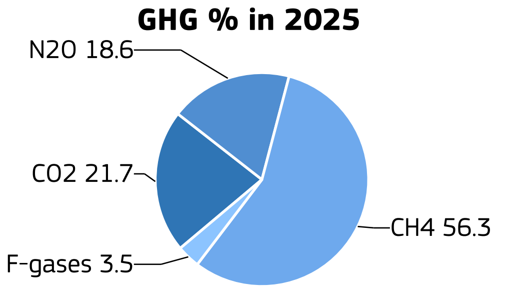
GHG emissions by sector



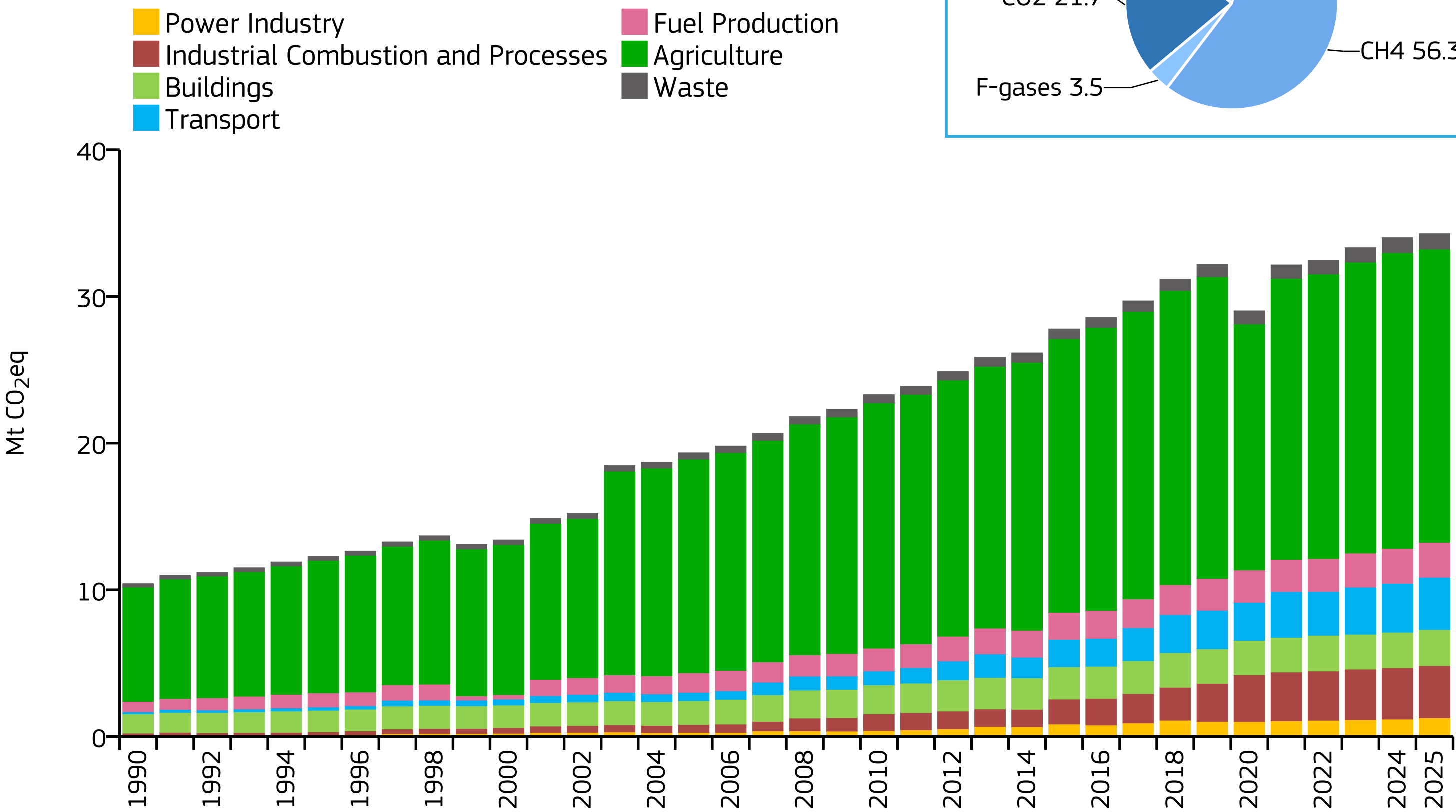
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	48.823	7.294	0.215	6.694M
2015	62.774	8.746	0.366	7.177M
2005	64.967	8.455	0.480	7.684M
1990	101.192	11.445	0.776	8.841M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-70%	-51%	+9%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-55%	-32%	+1%
Buildings	-83%	-47%	+1%
Transport	+62%	+35%	0%
Fuel Production	-7%	+5%	+4%
Agriculture	-53%	+18%	-1%
Waste	+2%	-11%	+1%
All sectors	-52%	-25%	+3%

Burkina Faso



GHG emissions by sector

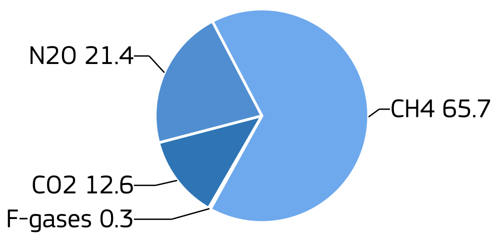


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	34.281	1.429	0.544	23.991M
2015	27.786	1.534	0.704	18.111M
2005	19.346	1.441	0.834	13.422M
1990	10.421	1.183	1.027	8.811M

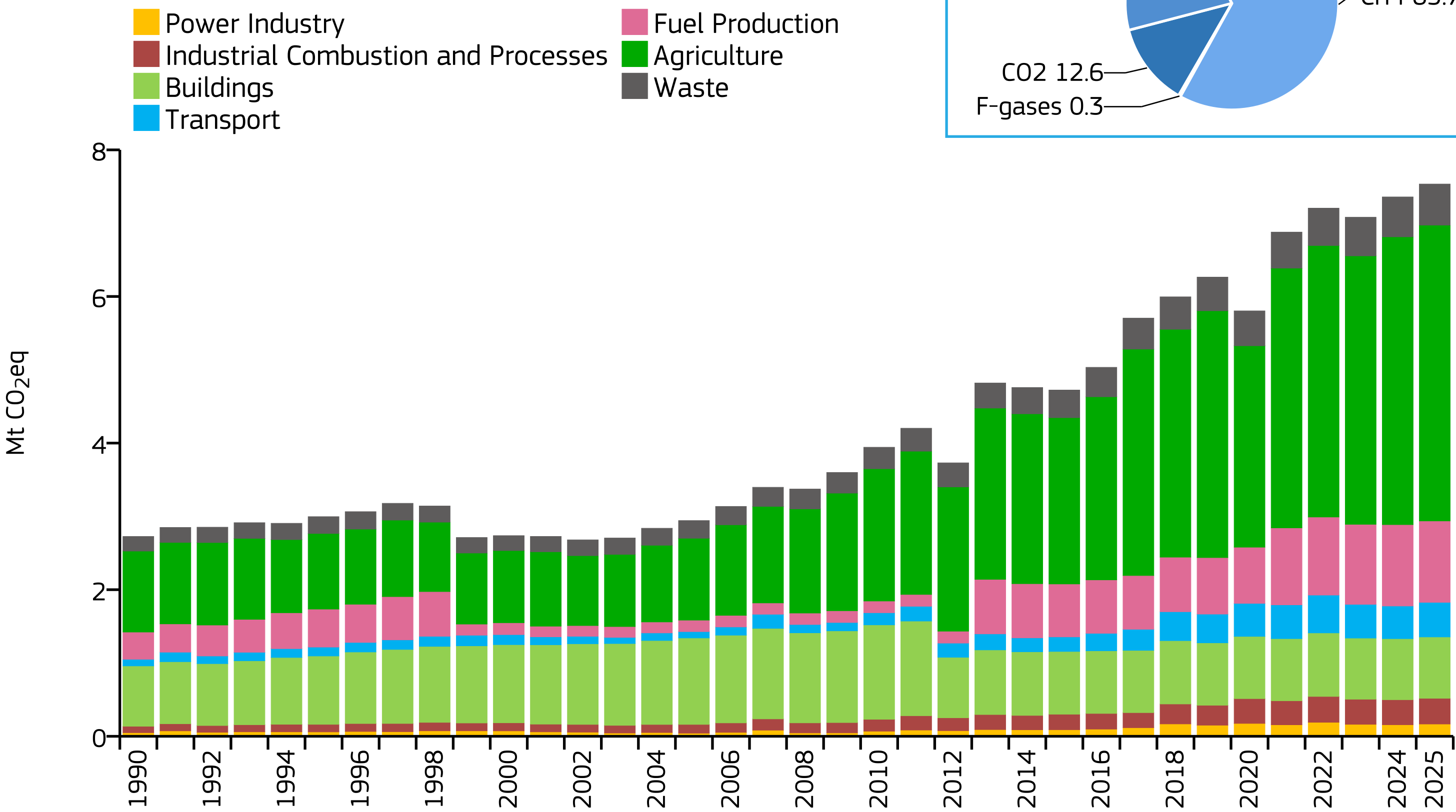
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	> +300%	+7%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	> +300%	+2%
Buildings	+88%	+51%	+2%
Transport	> +300%	> +300%	+7%
Fuel Production	+239%	+79%	0%
Agriculture	+156%	+37%	-1%
Waste	> +300%	+140%	+3%
All sectors	+229%	+77%	+1%

Burundi

GHG % in 2025



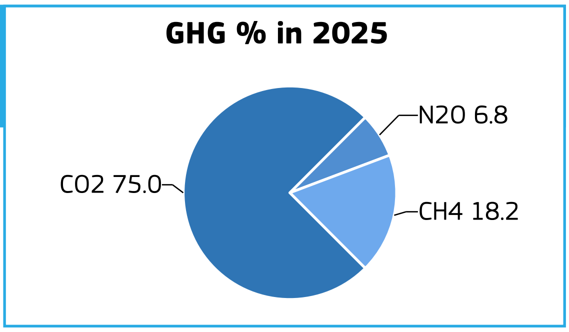
GHG emissions by sector



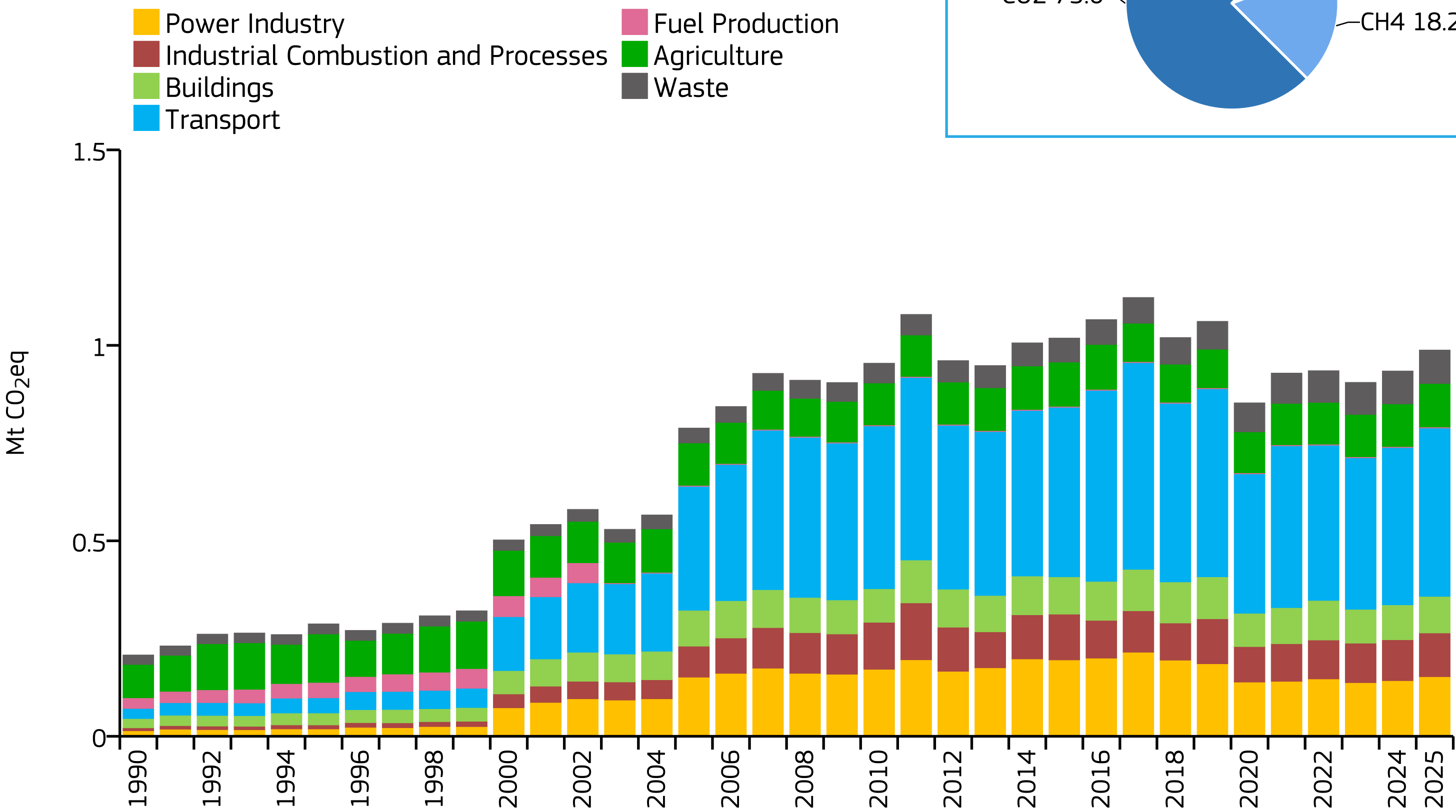
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	7.534	0.546	0.491	13.810M
2015	4.724	0.463	0.430	10.199M
2005	2.943	0.396	0.395	7.423M
1990	2.726	0.503	0.334	5.415M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+238%	+292%	+6%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	+195%	+3%
Buildings	+2%	-29%	+1%
Transport	> +300%	> +300%	+6%
Fuel Production	+199%	> +300%	0%
Agriculture	+265%	+261%	+3%
Waste	+181%	+133%	+3%
All sectors	+176%	+156%	+2%

Cabo Verde



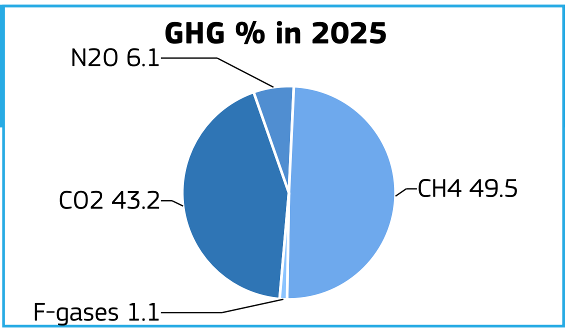
GHG emissions by sector



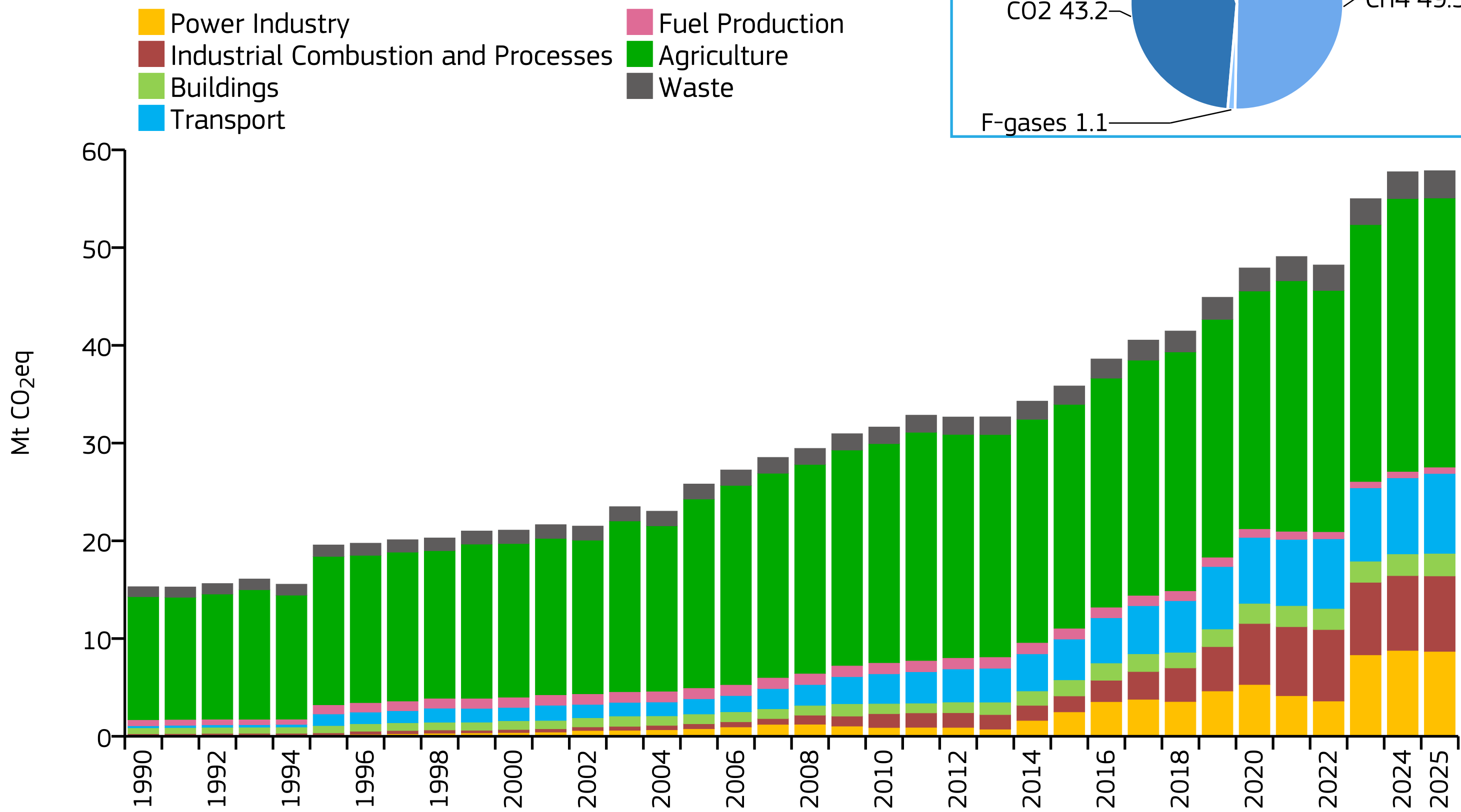
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	0.988	1.641	0.181	602.000k
2015	1.019	1.912	0.263	532.913k
2005	0.789	1.662	0.292	474.567k
1990	0.208	0.609	0.300	341.883k

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	+1%	+7%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	+41%	+7%
Buildings	+294%	+2%	+5%
Transport	> +300%	+36%	+7%
Fuel Production	-90%	+8%	0%
Agriculture	+31%	+3%	+2%
Waste	+249%	+123%	+2%
All sectors	> +300%	+25%	+6%

Cambodia



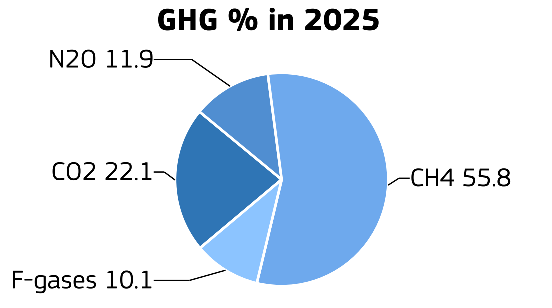
GHG emissions by sector



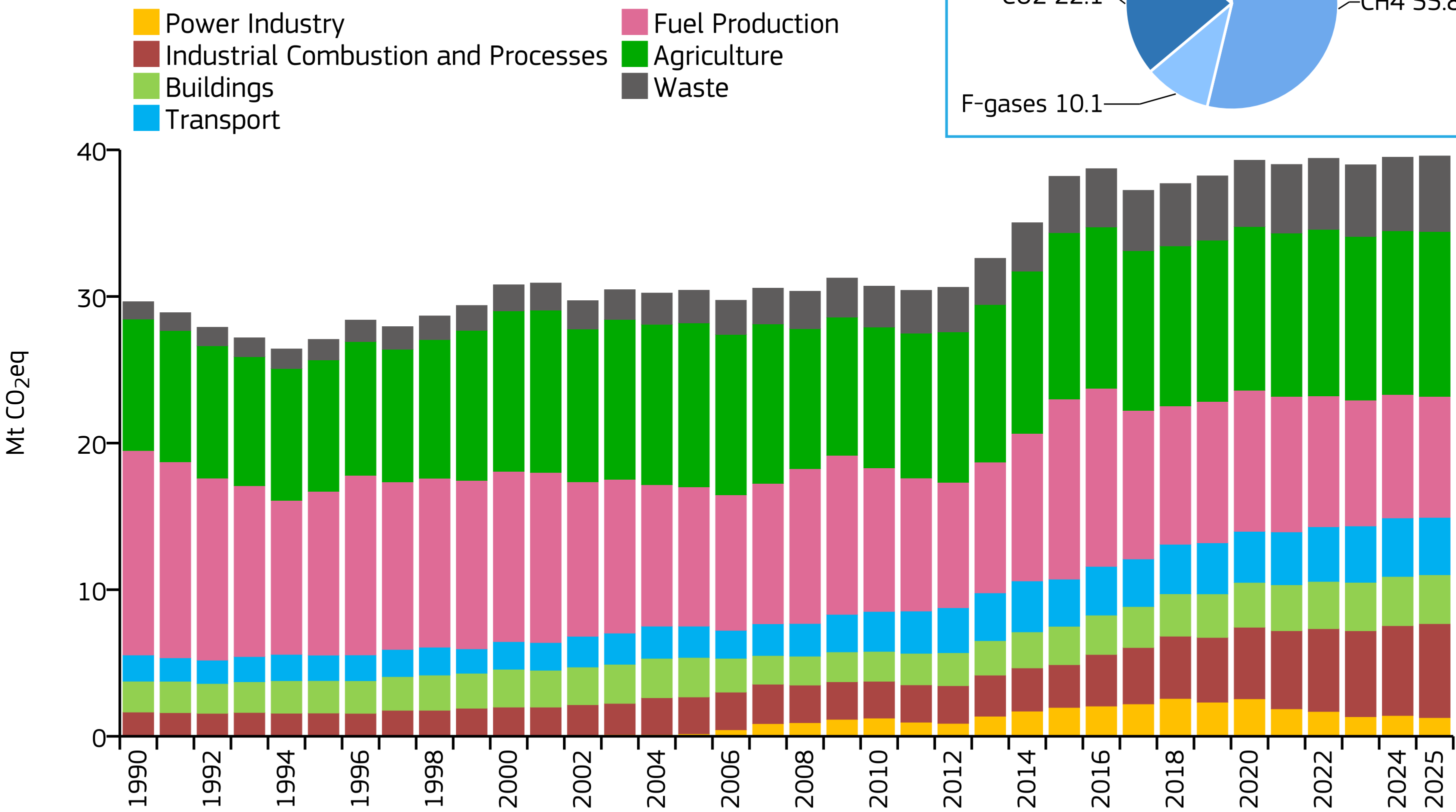
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	57.873	3.250	0.446	17.809M
2015	35.853	2.310	0.462	15.518M
2005	25.817	1.946	0.691	13.270M
1990	15.311	1.706	0.785	8.973M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	> +300%	-1%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	> +300%	+1%
Buildings	+278%	+131%	+4%
Transport	> +300%	> +300%	+5%
Fuel Production	+5%	-41%	0%
Agriculture	+119%	+43%	-1%
Waste	+173%	+81%	+2%
All sectors	+278%	+124%	0%

Cameroon



GHG emissions by sector

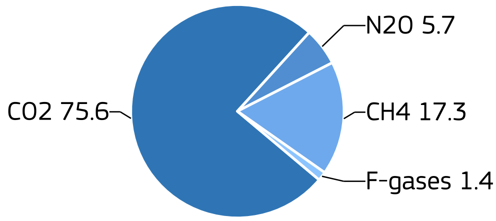


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	39.588	1.349	0.268	29.339M
2015	38.199	1.673	0.357	22.834M
2005	30.427	1.747	0.424	17.421M
1990	29.646	2.531	0.579	11.715M

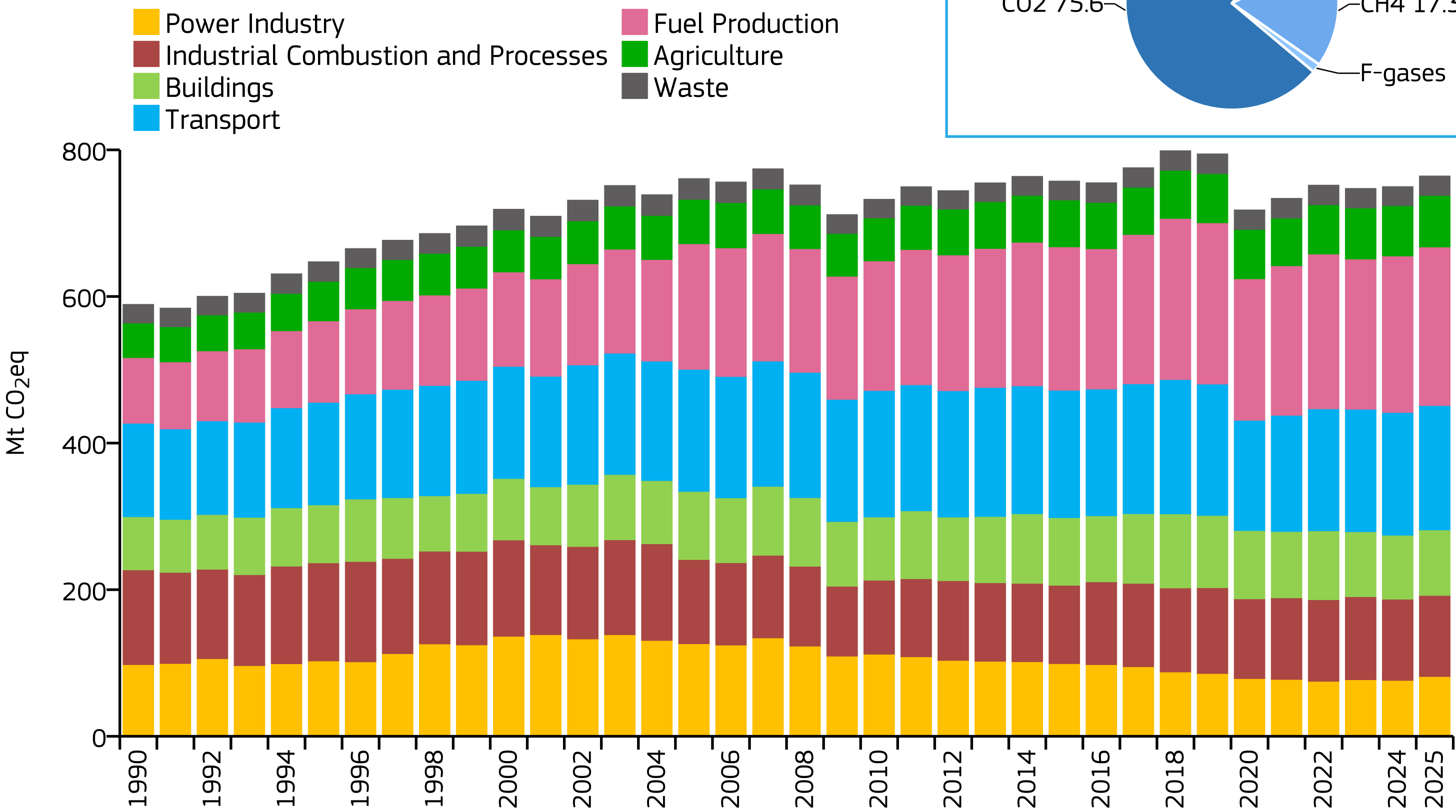
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	> +300%	-10%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+297%	+155%	+5%
Buildings	+58%	+24%	0%
Transport	+119%	+83%	-2%
Fuel Production	-41%	-13%	-2%
Agriculture	+25%	+1%	+1%
Waste	> +300%	+131%	+3%
All sectors	+34%	+30%	0%

Canada

GHG % in 2025



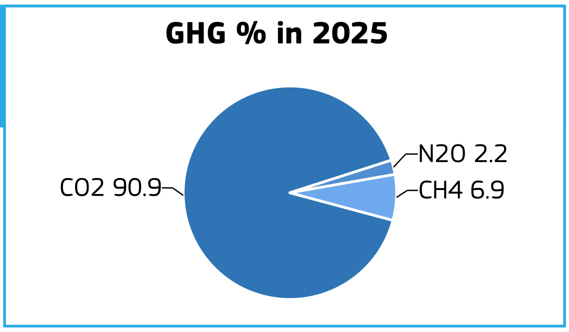
GHG emissions by sector



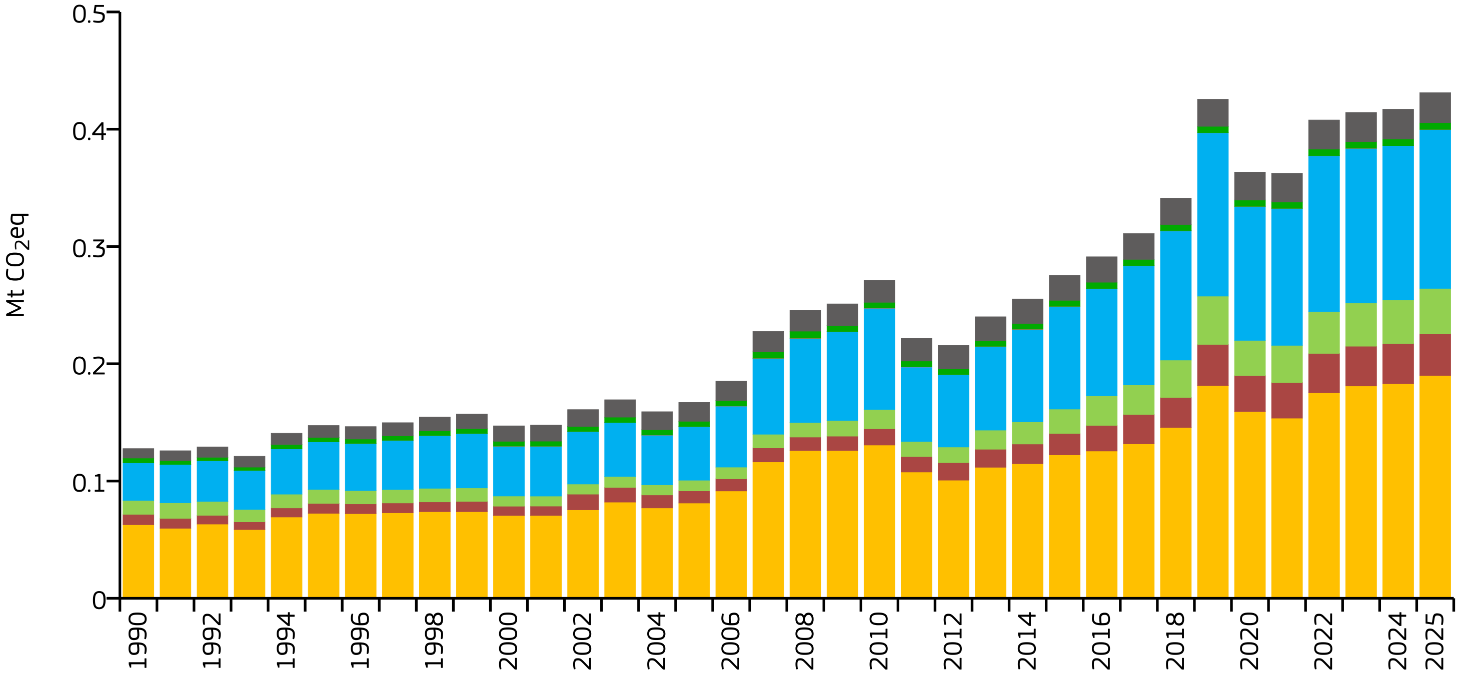
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	764.516	19.516	0.321	39.173M
2015	757.611	21.074	0.381	35.950M
2005	760.966	23.568	0.451	32.288M
1990	589.335	21.281	0.526	27.693M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-17%	-35%	+7%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-14%	-4%	0%
Buildings	+23%	-4%	+2%
Transport	+33%	+2%	+1%
Fuel Production	+142%	+26%	+1%
Agriculture	+49%	+16%	+2%
Waste	+4%	-6%	+2%
All sectors	+30%	0%	+2%

Cayman Islands



GHG emissions by sector

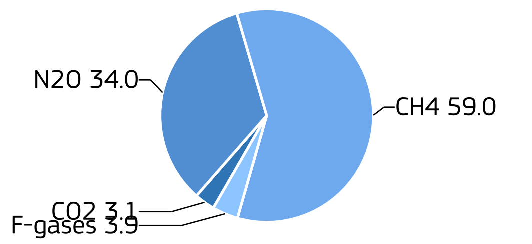


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	0.431	6.341	0.074	68.000k
2015	0.275	4.593	0.061	59.963k
2005	0.167	3.435	0.042	48.622k
1990	0.128	5.104	0.051	25.010k

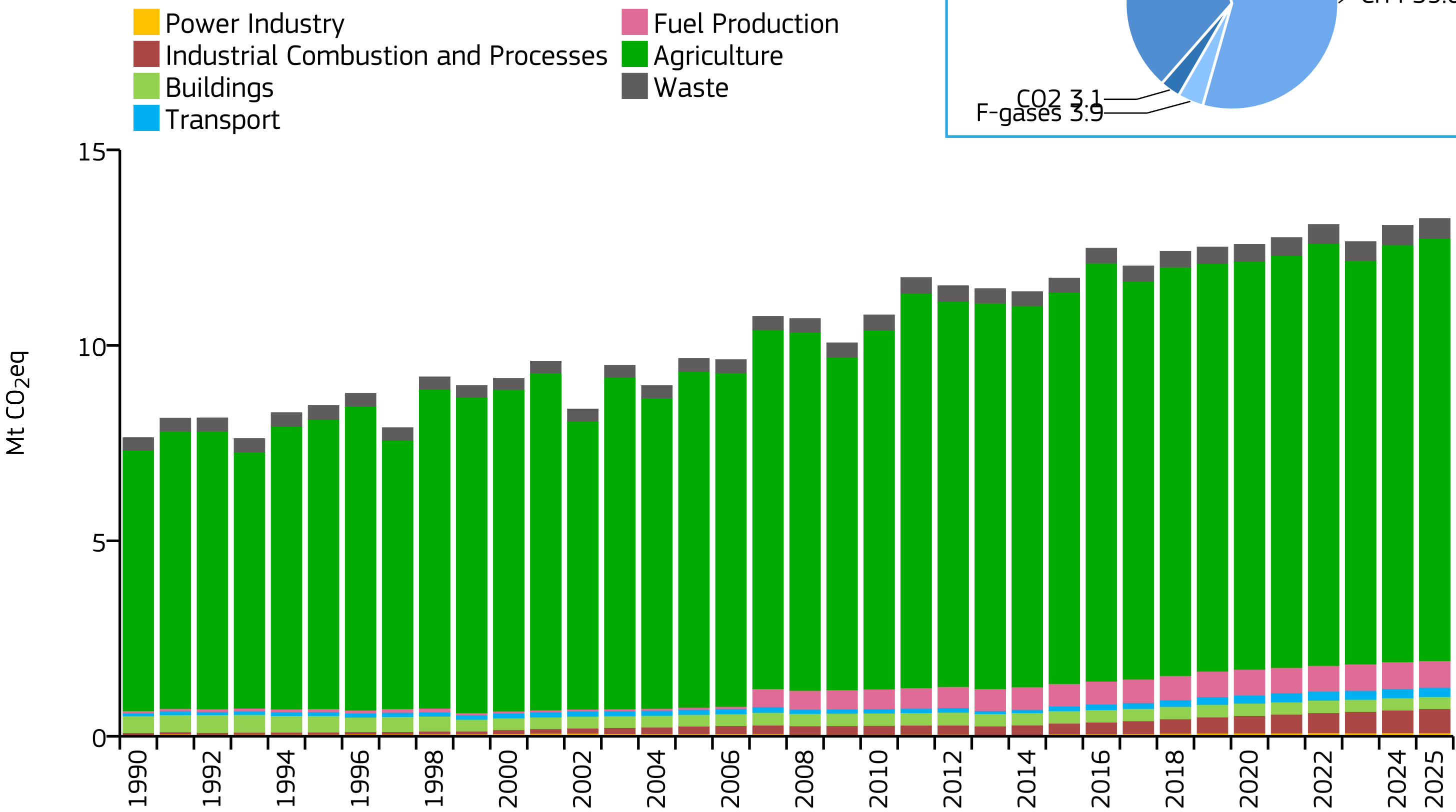
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+203%	+134%	+4%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	+242%	+4%
Buildings	+228%	> +300%	+4%
Transport	> +300%	+197%	+3%
Fuel Production	> +300%	-1%	-19%
Agriculture	+42%	+27%	+1%
Waste	+217%	+60%	+1%
All sectors	+238%	+158%	+3%

Central African Republic

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

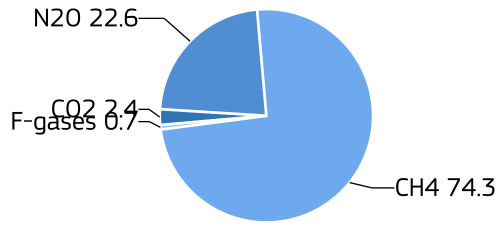


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	13.247	2.413	2.134	5.489M
2015	11.723	2.579	2.426	4.546M
2005	9.668	2.342	1.848	4.128M
1990	7.640	2.599	1.796	2.940M

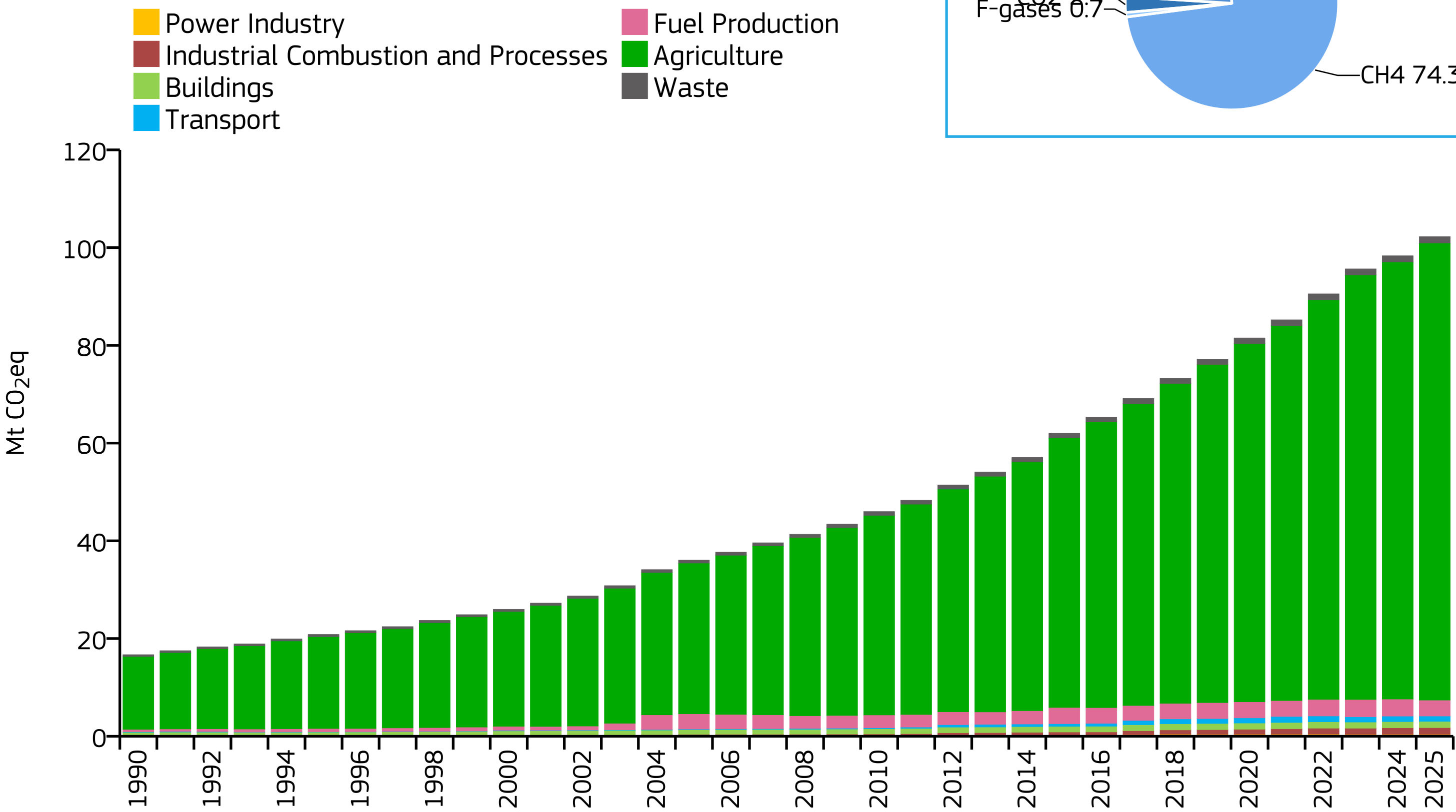
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+106%	+36%	-2%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	+217%	+6%
Buildings	-28%	+4%	0%
Transport	+216%	+84%	-2%
Fuel Production	> +300%	> +300%	0%
Agriculture	+62%	+26%	+1%
Waste	+59%	+58%	+3%
All sectors	+73%	+37%	+1%

Chad

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

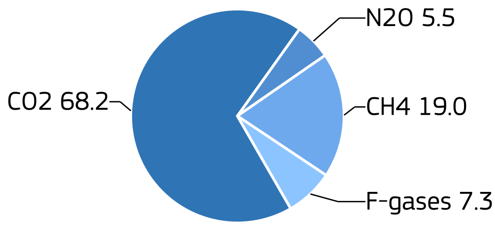


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	102.231	5.445	1.976	18.776M
2015	62.025	4.427	1.500	14.009M
2005	36.048	3.581	1.290	10.067M
1990	16.702	2.804	1.631	5.957M

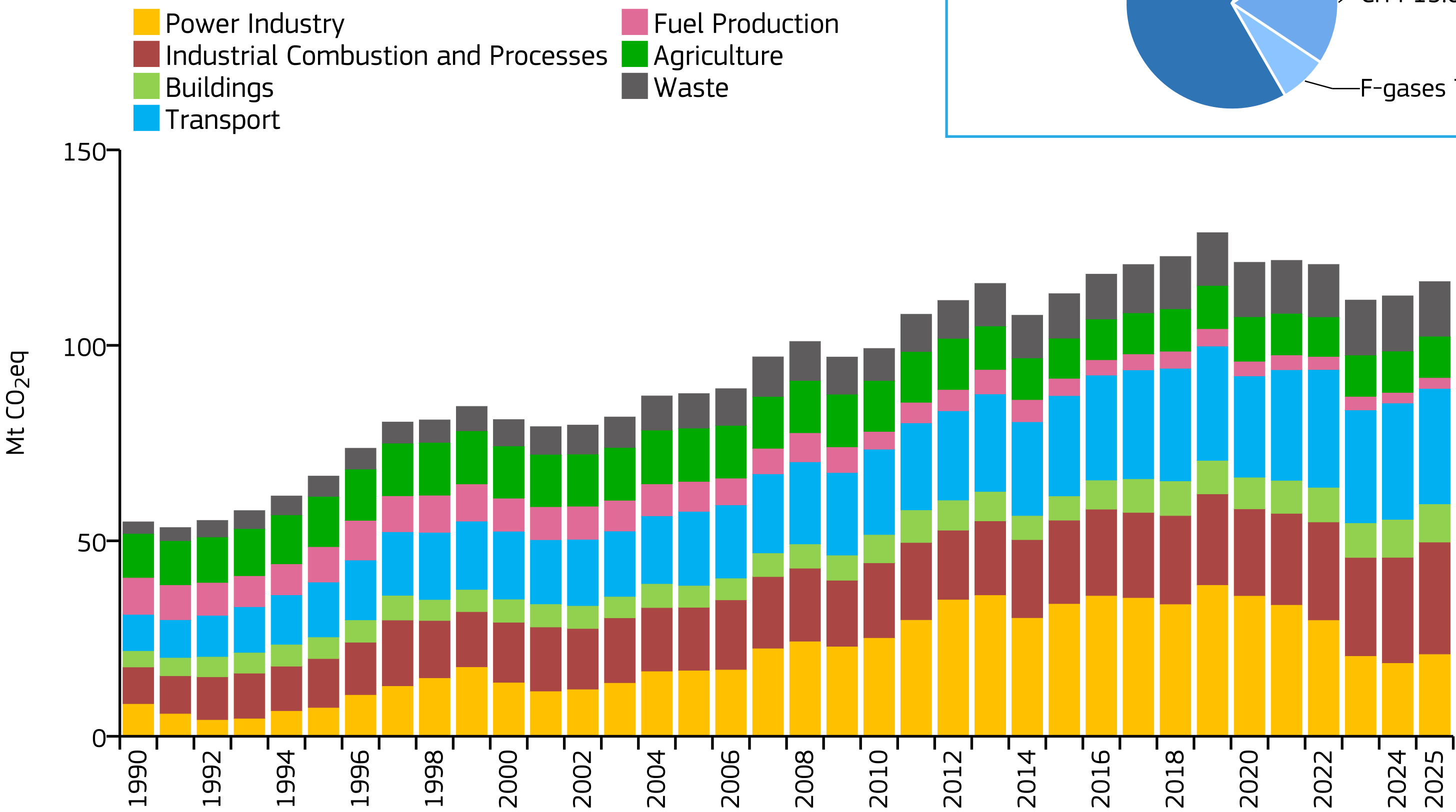
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	> +300%	-2%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	> +300%	+3%
Buildings	+89%	+33%	0%
Transport	> +300%	> +300%	-2%
Fuel Production	> +300%	+4%	-6%
Agriculture	> +300%	+203%	+5%
Waste	+246%	+116%	+3%
All sectors	> +300%	+184%	+4%

Chile

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

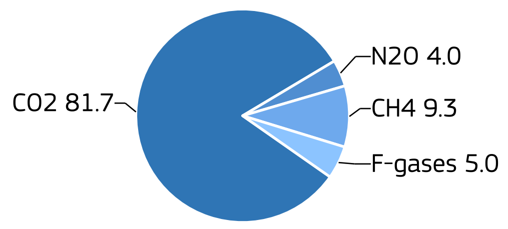


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	116.323	6.091	0.191	19.099M
2015	113.223	6.374	0.226	17.763M
2005	87.664	5.429	0.256	16.147M
1990	54.872	4.144	0.373	13.242M

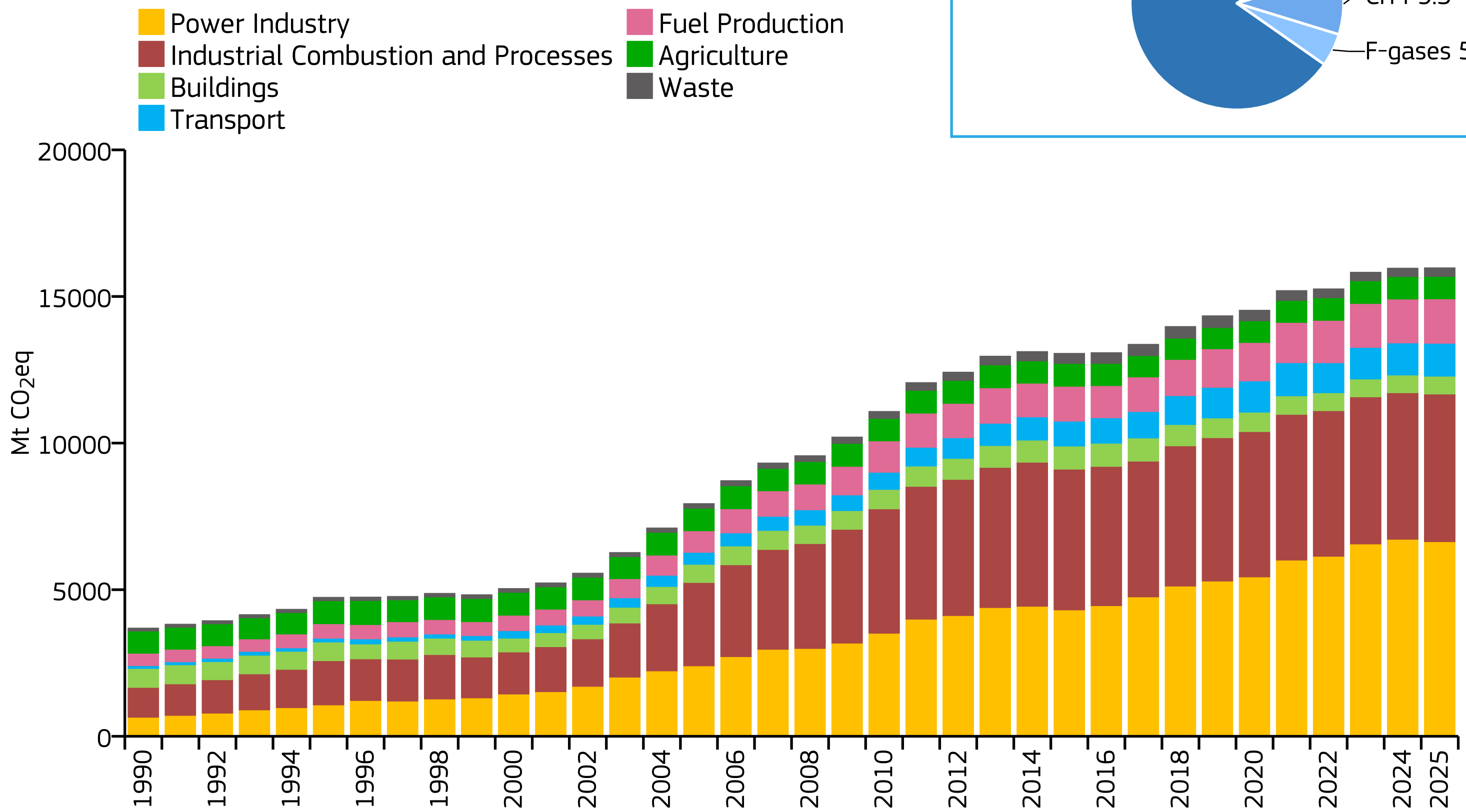
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+152%	+25%	+12%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+206%	+78%	+6%
Buildings	+134%	+75%	+1%
Transport	+219%	+56%	-1%
Fuel Production	-71%	-64%	+2%
Agriculture	-6%	-22%	0%
Waste	> +300%	+58%	-1%
All sectors	+112%	+33%	+3%

China

GHG % in 2025



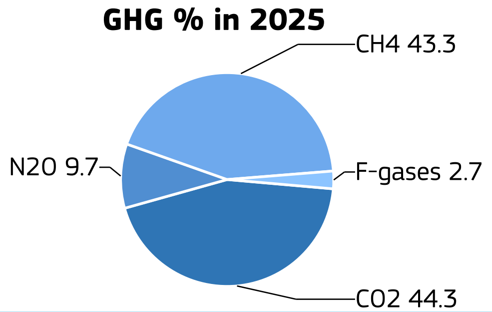
GHG emissions by sector



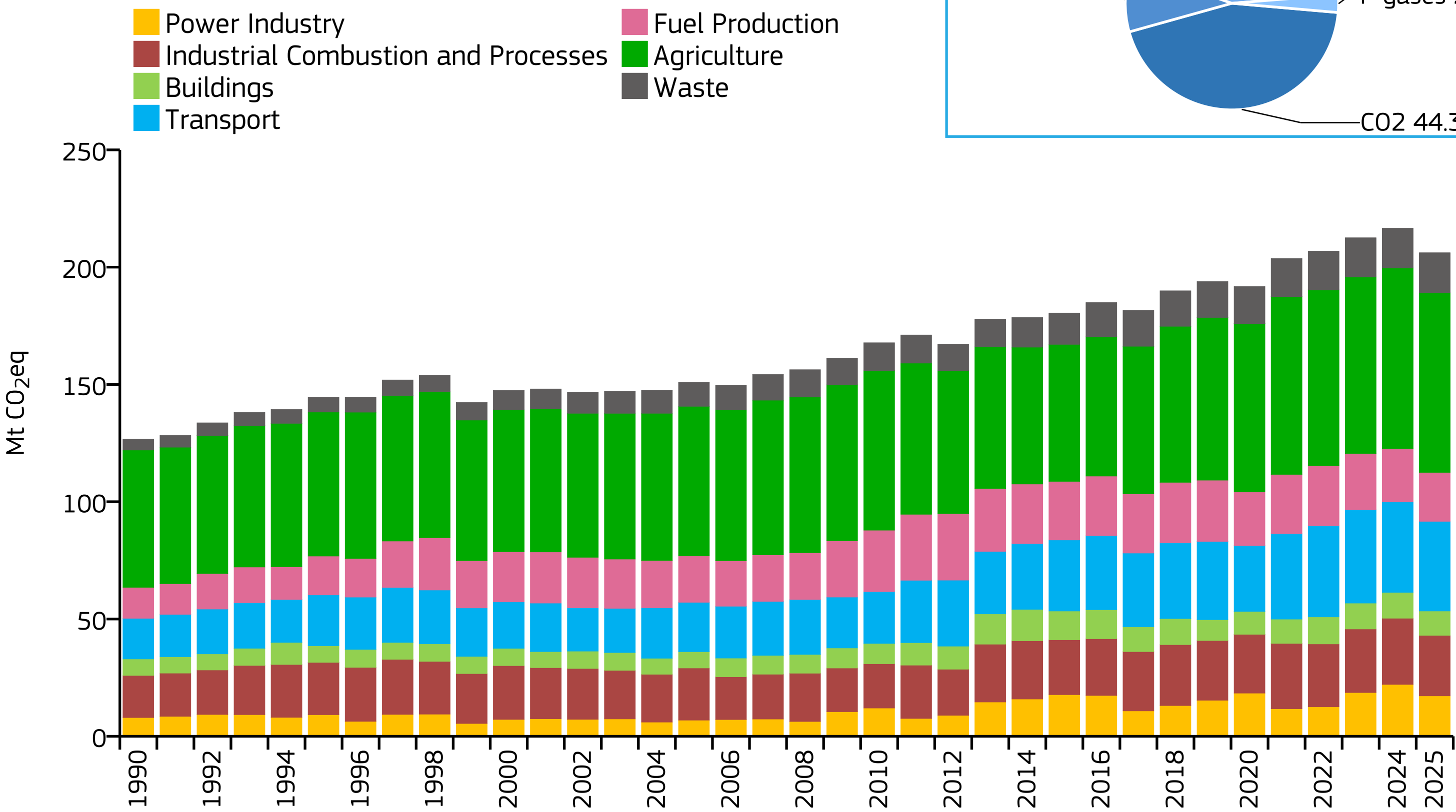
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	15980.974	11.107	0.453	1.439G
2015	13064.442	9.352	0.637	1.397G
2005	7940.181	6.008	0.967	1.322G
1990	3694.543	3.151	1.952	1.172G

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	+177%	-1%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	+77%	+1%
Buildings	-6%	-1%	+1%
Transport	> +300%	+175%	+2%
Fuel Production	+256%	+105%	+1%
Agriculture	+1%	-1%	0%
Waste	+175%	+82%	+1%
All sectors	> +300%	+101%	0%

Colombia



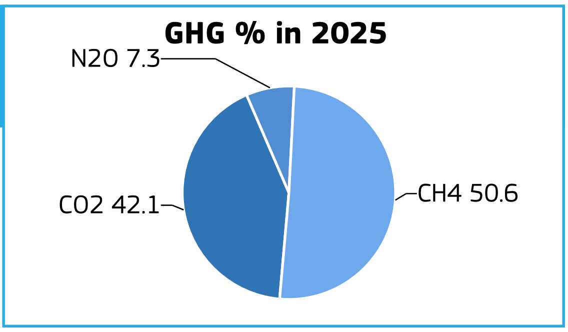
GHG emissions by sector



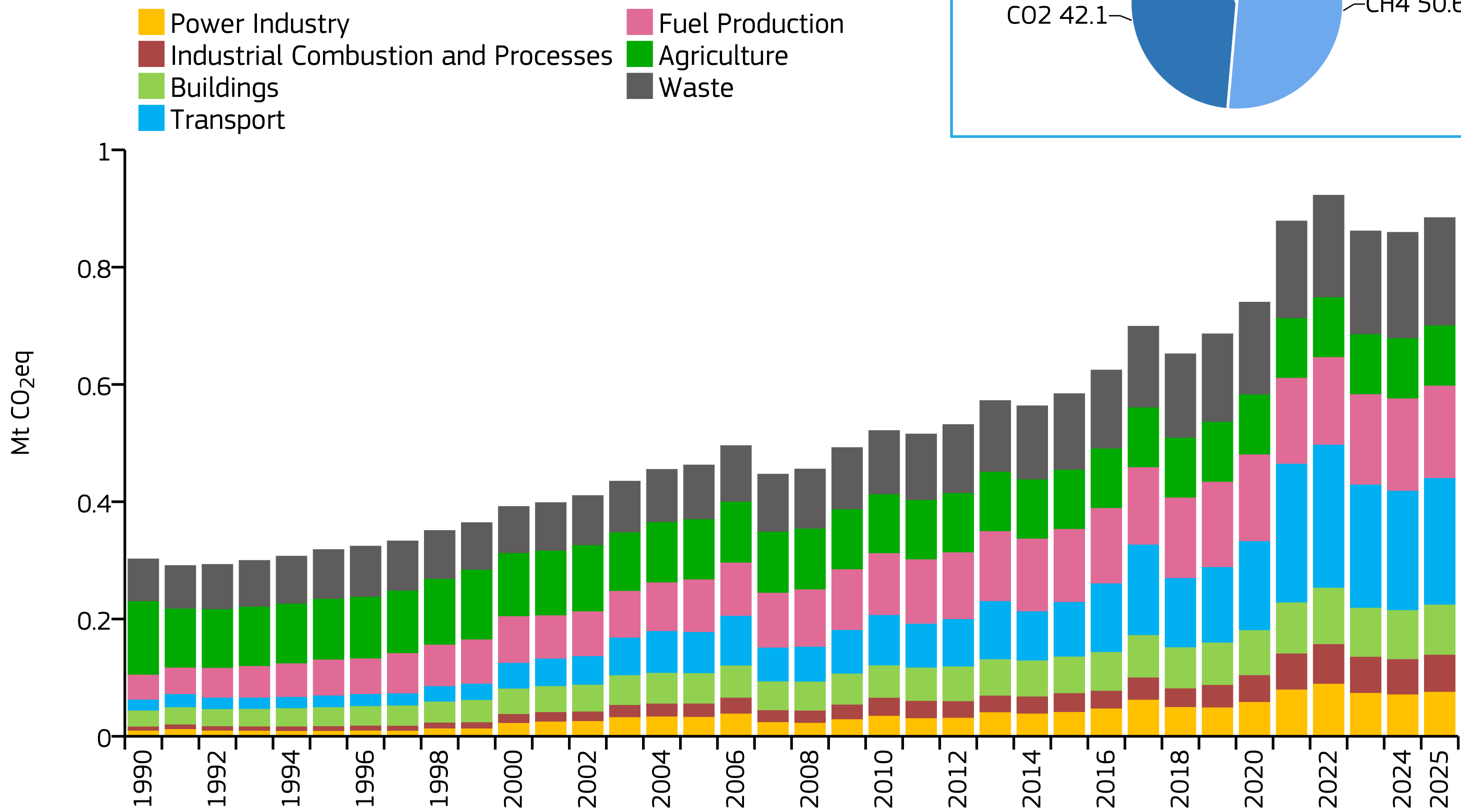
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	206.144	3.975	0.206	51.855M
2015	180.446	3.741	0.228	48.229M
2005	150.918	3.487	0.299	43.286M
1990	126.724	3.698	0.391	34.272M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+116%	+150%	-22%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+44%	+16%	-9%
Buildings	+47%	+50%	-6%
Transport	+121%	+81%	-1%
Fuel Production	+58%	+6%	-9%
Agriculture	+31%	+20%	0%
Waste	+263%	+66%	+1%
All sectors	+63%	+37%	-5%

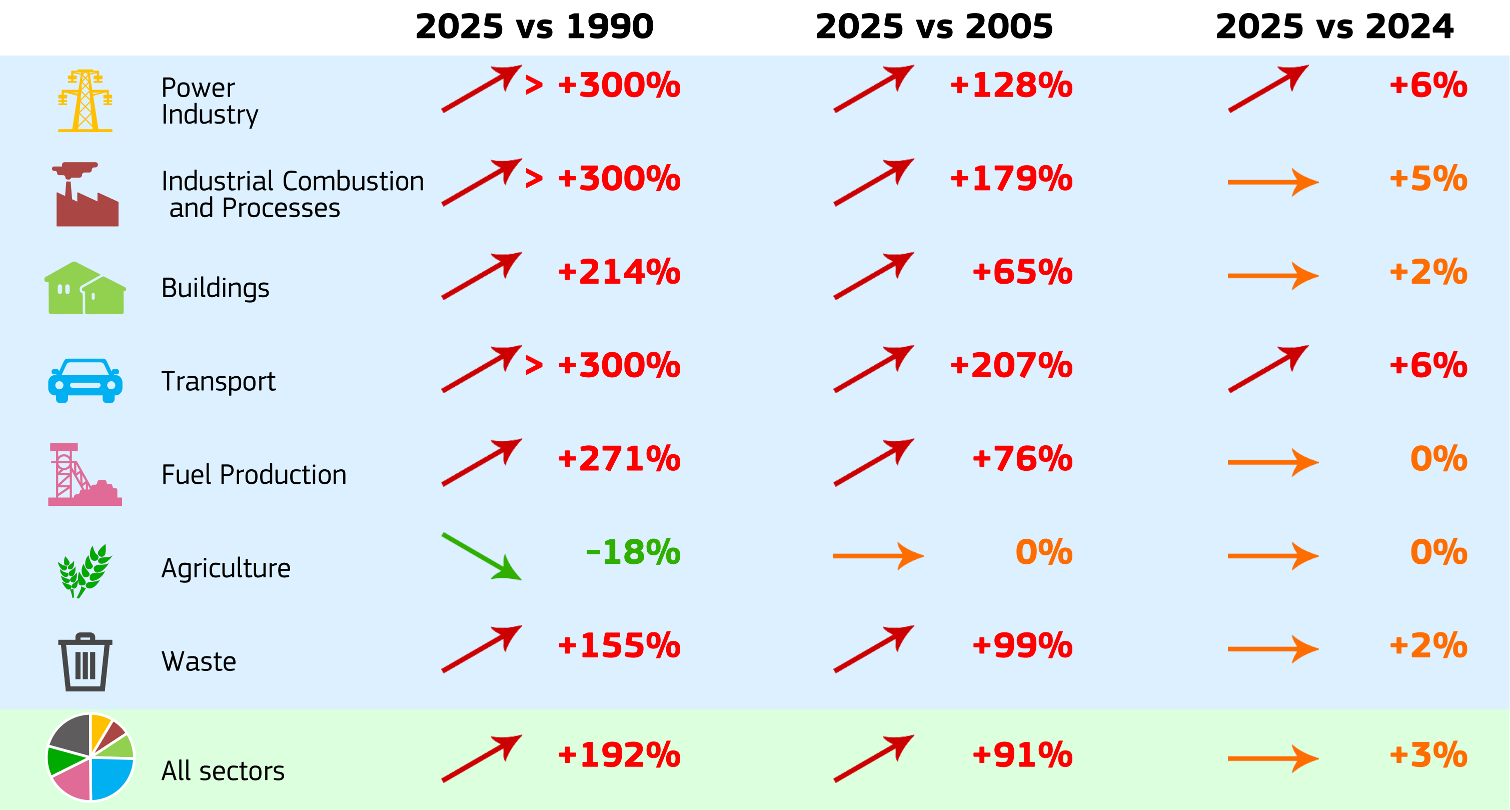
Comoros



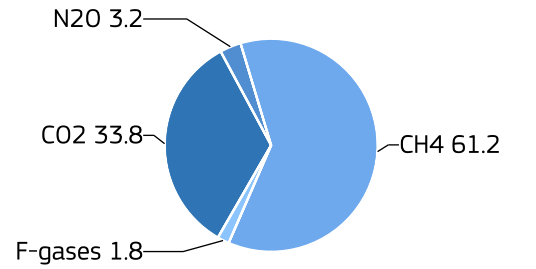
GHG emissions by sector



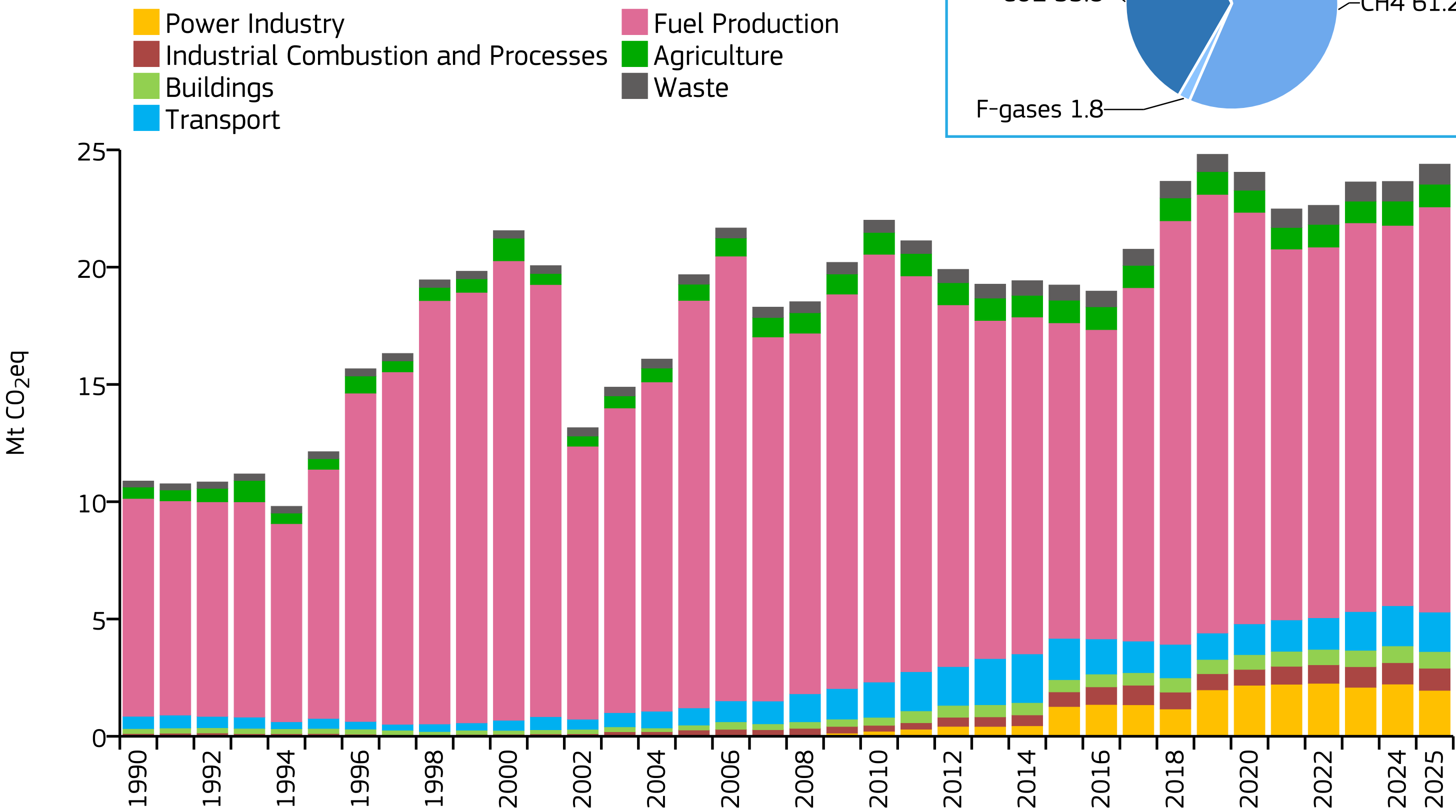
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	0.885	0.918	0.282	964.000k
2015	0.584	0.752	0.243	777.424k
2005	0.463	0.757	0.247	611.627k
1990	0.303	0.735	0.219	411.594k



Congo



GHG emissions by sector

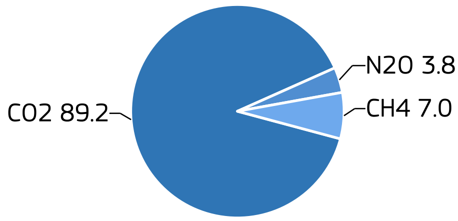


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	24.395	3.779	0.609	6.455M
2015	19.242	3.852	0.420	4.996M
2005	19.681	5.293	0.676	3.718M
1990	10.885	4.460	0.526	2.440M

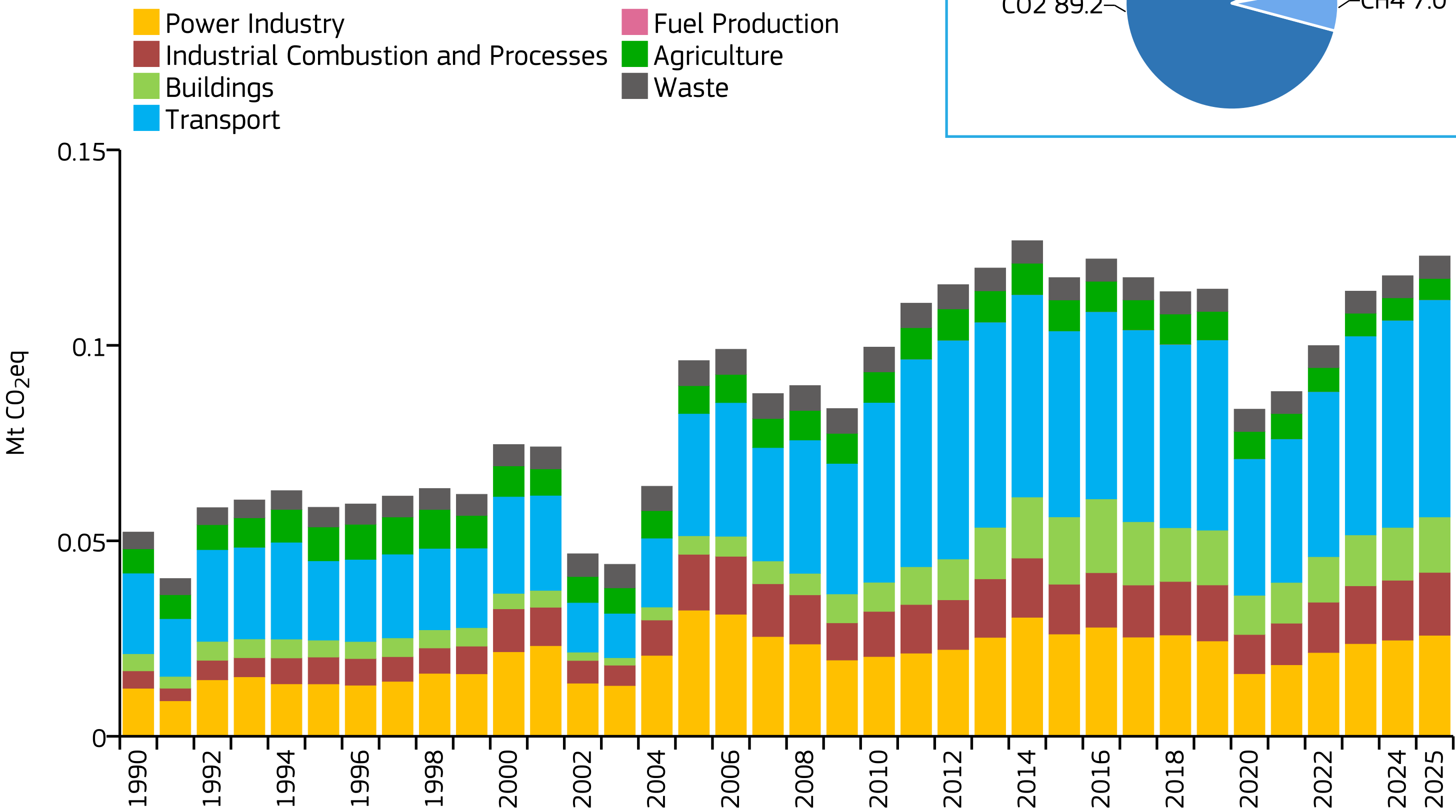
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	> +300%	-12%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	> +300%	+4%
Buildings	+235%	+237%	-1%
Transport	+222%	+130%	-2%
Fuel Production	+86%	-1%	+7%
Agriculture	+98%	+40%	-7%
Waste	+229%	+110%	+2%
All sectors	+124%	+24%	+3%

Cook Islands

GHG % in 2025



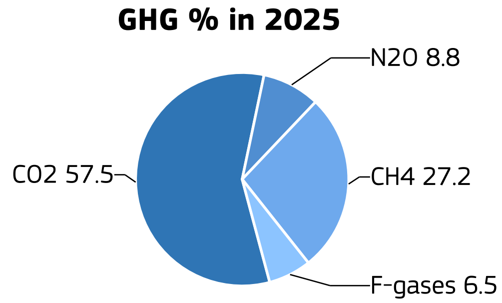
GHG emissions by sector



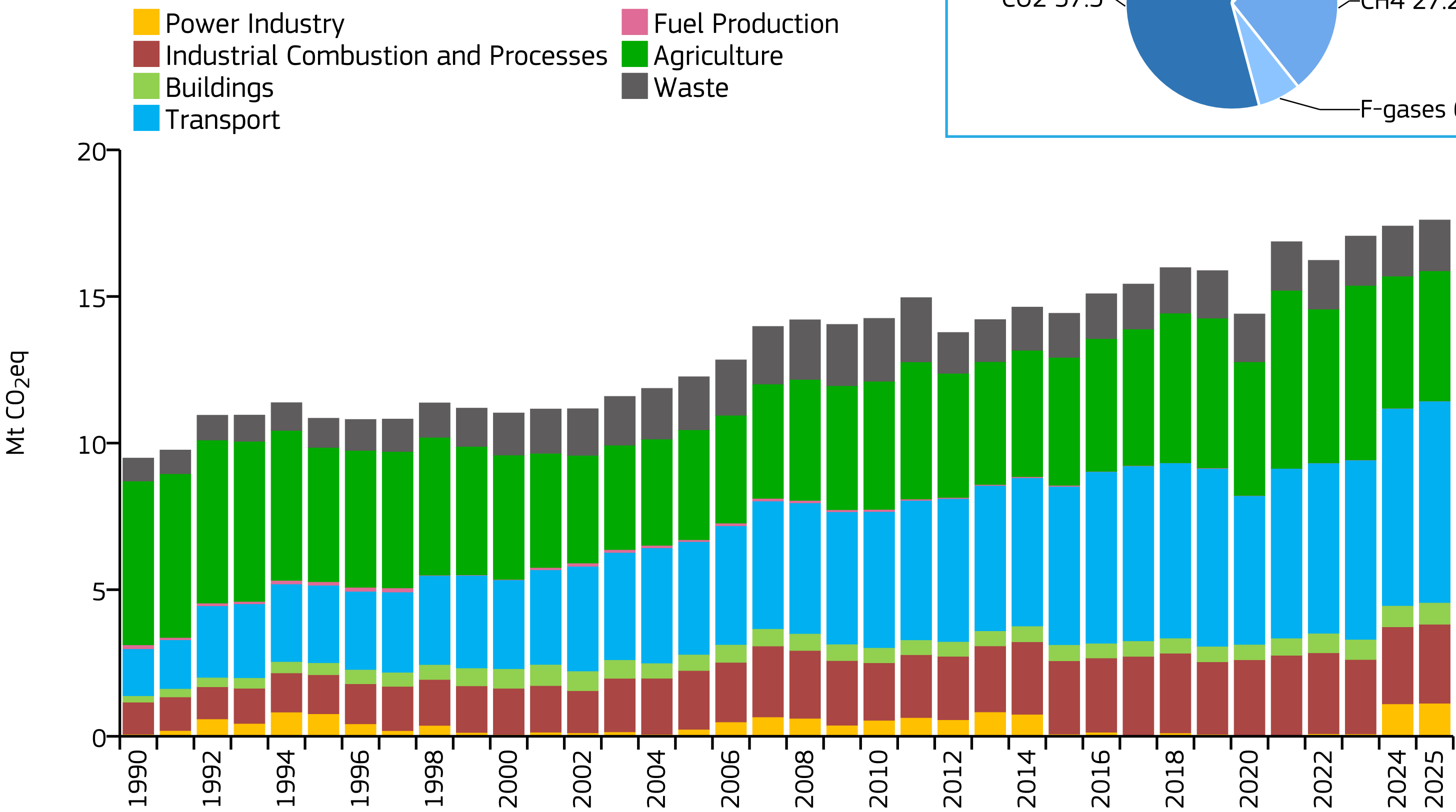
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	0.123	6.827	n/a	18.000k
2015	0.117	6.725	n/a	17.449k
2005	0.096	4.876	n/a	19.710k
1990	0.052	2.846	n/a	18.356k

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+111%	-20%	+5%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+261%	+13%	+5%
Buildings	+223%	+199%	+5%
Transport	+170%	+78%	+5%
Fuel Production	n/a	n/a	-97%
Agriculture	-12%	-24%	-5%
Waste	+34%	-10%	+2%
All sectors	+135%	+28%	+4%

Costa Rica



GHG emissions by sector

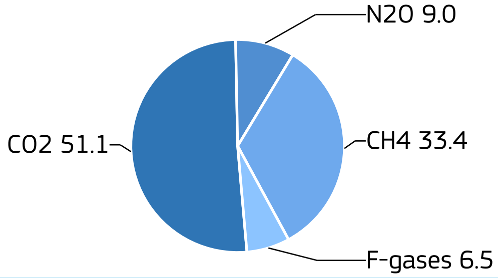


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	17.610	3.356	0.122	5.247M
2015	14.427	3.001	0.141	4.808M
2005	12.262	2.887	0.183	4.248M
1990	9.489	3.065	0.278	3.096M

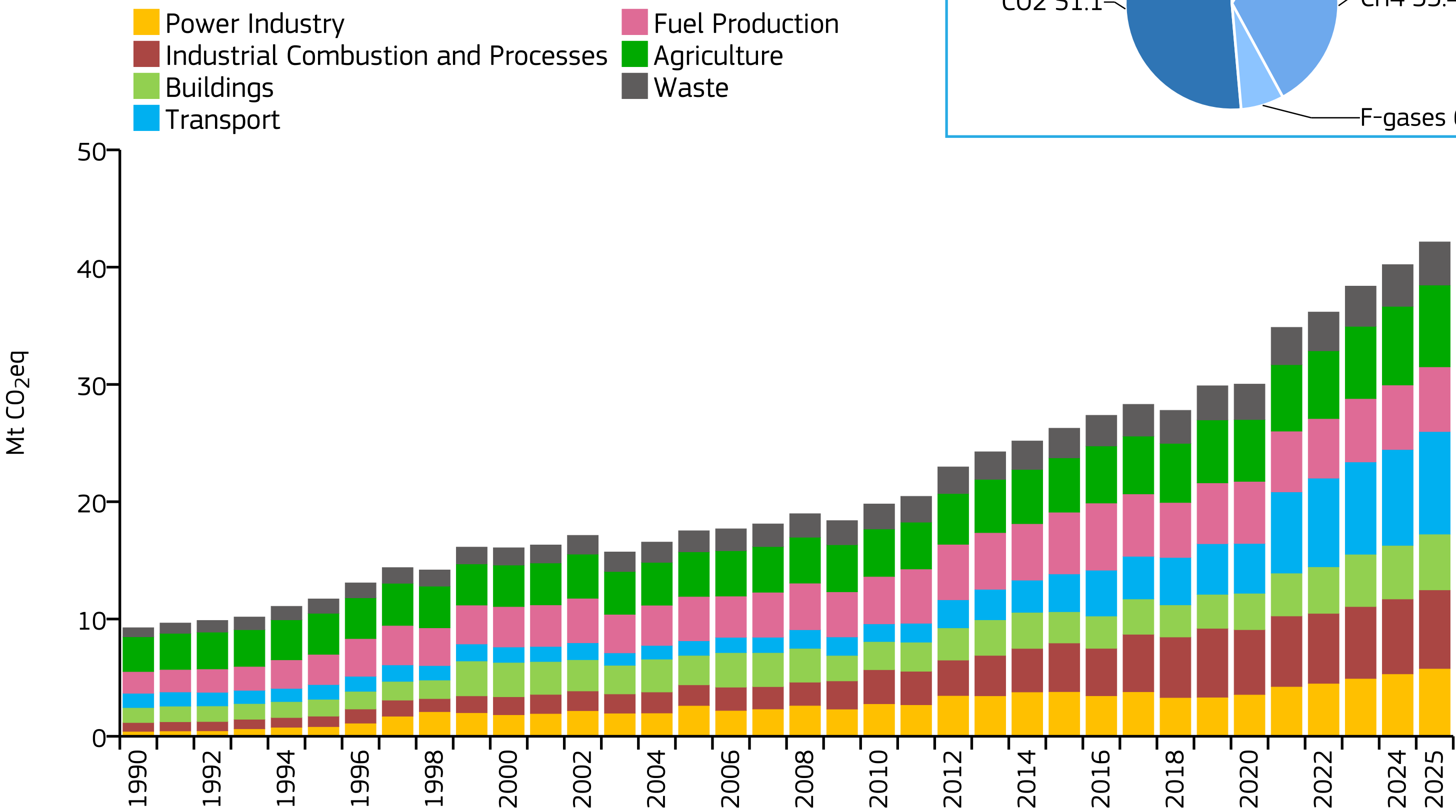
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	> +300%	+2%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+146%	+34%	+3%
Buildings	+237%	+35%	+2%
Transport	> +300%	+79%	+2%
Fuel Production	-99%	-97%	+7%
Agriculture	-20%	+18%	-1%
Waste	+121%	-4%	+1%
All sectors	+86%	+44%	+1%

Côte d'Ivoire

GHG % in 2025



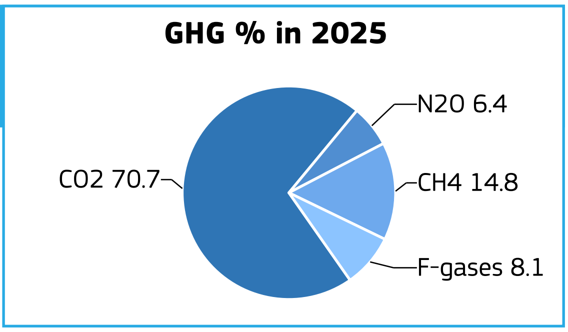
GHG emissions by sector



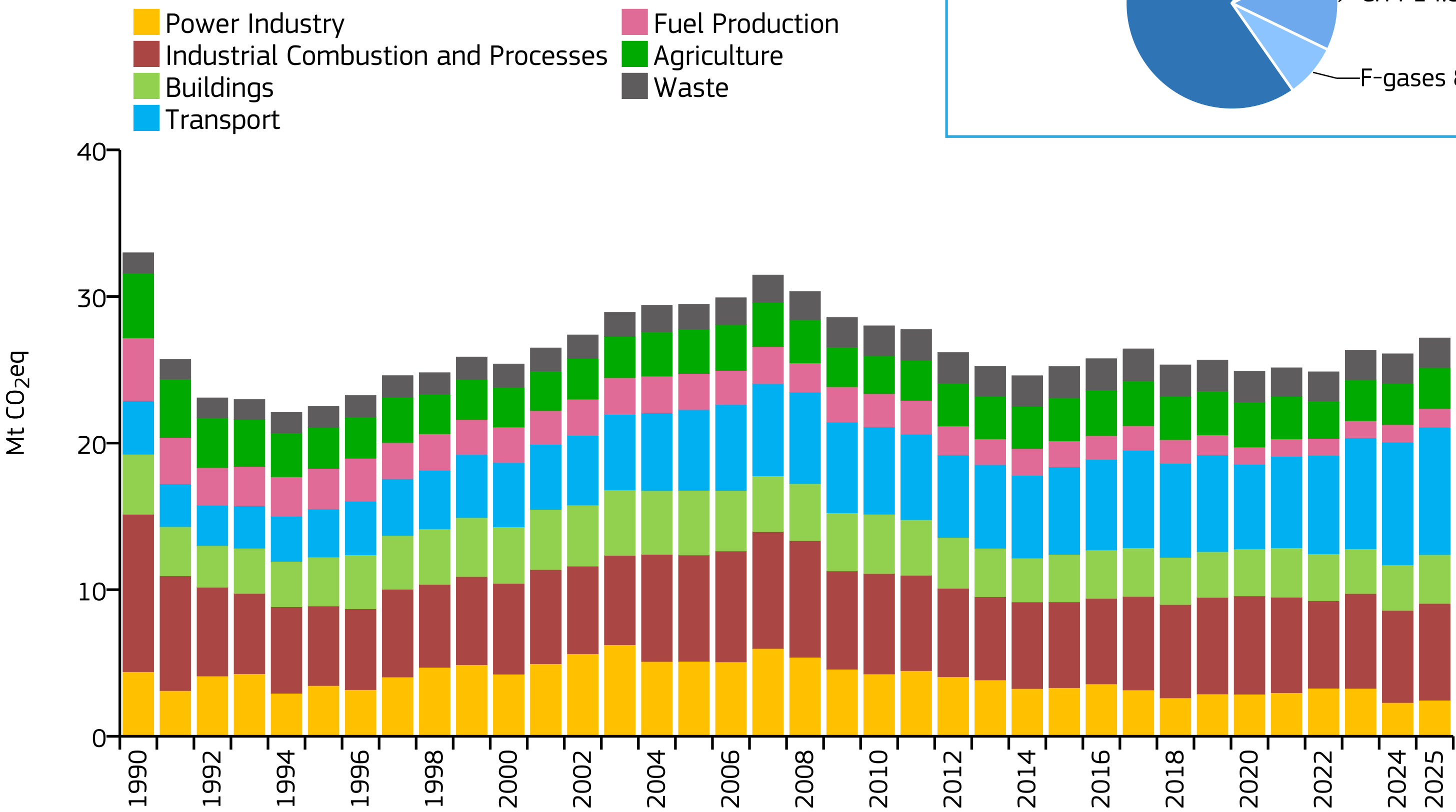
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	42.155	1.425	0.184	29.591M
2015	26.267	1.137	0.204	23.108M
2005	17.529	0.956	0.217	18.336M
1990	9.261	0.755	0.145	12.268M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	+120%	+9%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	+281%	+5%
Buildings	+273%	+89%	+4%
Transport	> +300%	> +300%	+7%
Fuel Production	+198%	+46%	0%
Agriculture	+135%	+83%	+4%
Waste	> +300%	+105%	+3%
All sectors	> +300%	+140%	+5%

Croatia



GHG emissions by sector

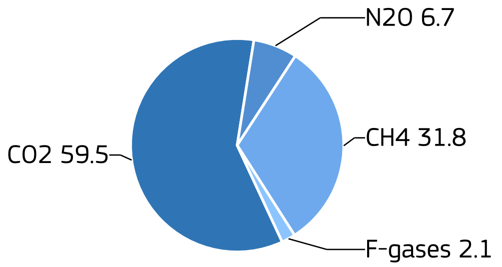


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	27.173	6.788	0.159	4.003M
2015	25.232	5.957	0.206	4.236M
2005	29.474	6.732	0.247	4.378M
1990	32.982	6.905	0.295	4.776M

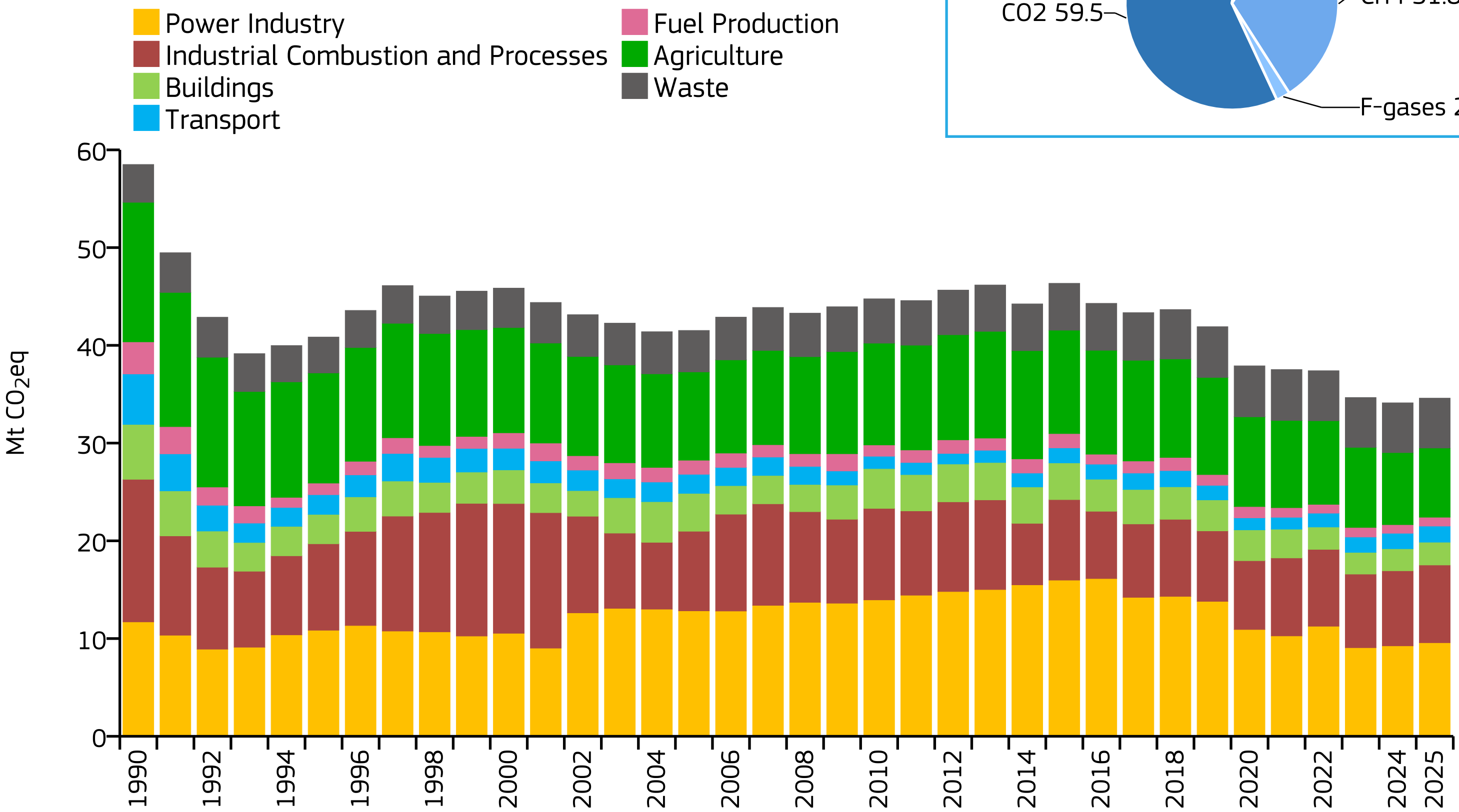
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-44%	-52%	+7%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-39%	-9%	+5%
Buildings	-19%	-25%	+7%
Transport	+139%	+58%	+4%
Fuel Production	-70%	-48%	+6%
Agriculture	-37%	-7%	-1%
Waste	+46%	+19%	+1%
All sectors	-18%	-8%	+4%

Cuba

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

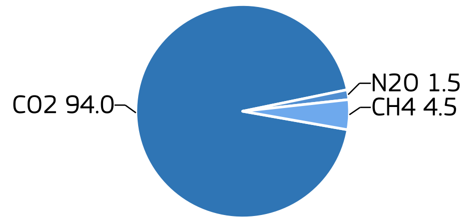


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	34.599	3.005	0.095	11.513M
2015	46.348	4.044	0.124	11.461M
2005	41.528	3.680	0.166	11.284M
1990	58.508	5.529	0.258	10.582M

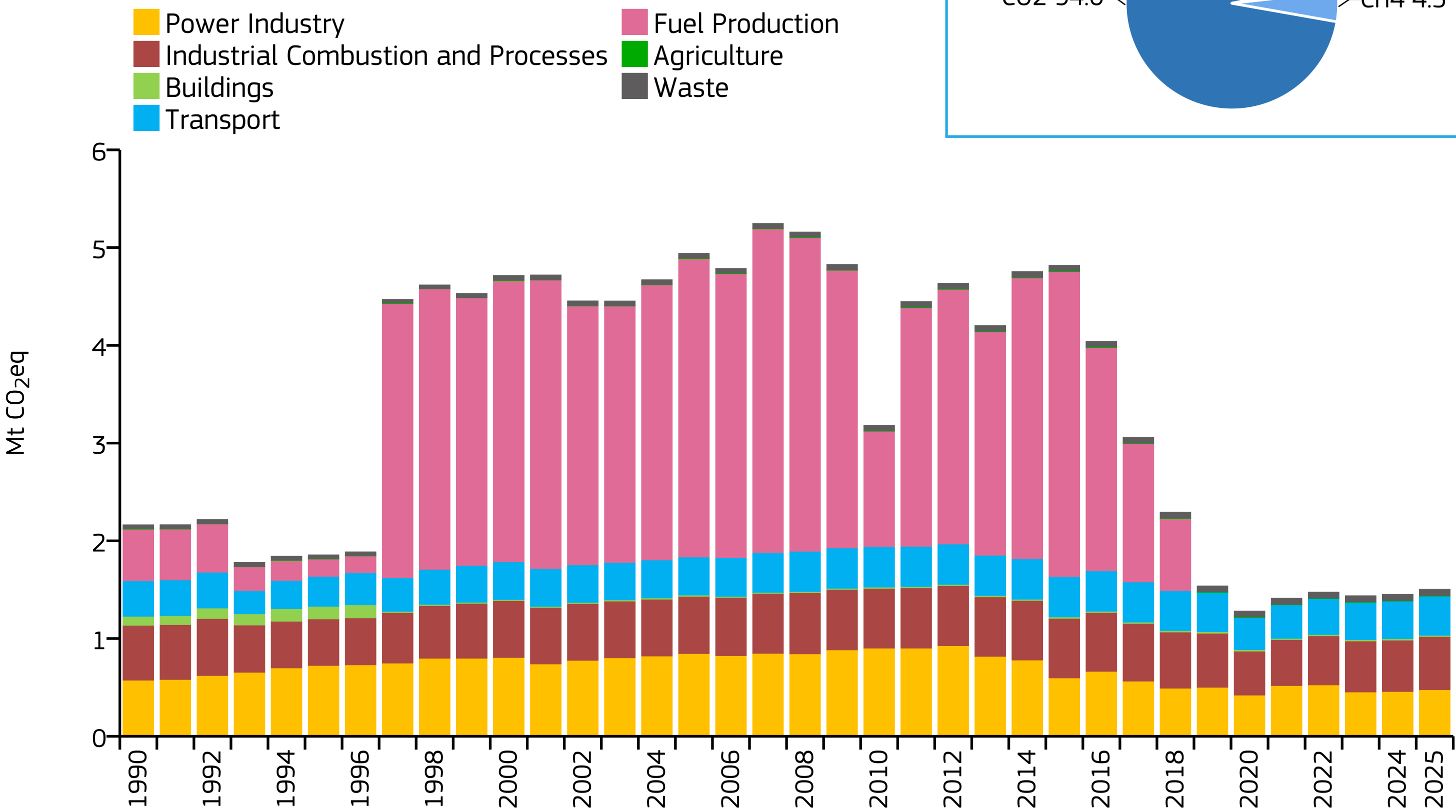
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-18%	-25%	+4%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-46%	-2%	+3%
Buildings	-58%	-40%	+4%
Transport	-68%	-16%	+4%
Fuel Production	-72%	-37%	+4%
Agriculture	-50%	-22%	-4%
Waste	+32%	+20%	0%
All sectors	-41%	-17%	+1%

Curaçao

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

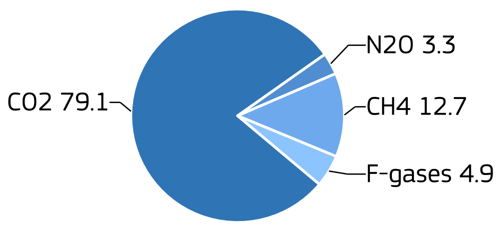


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	1.505	8.956	0.335	168.000k
2015	4.820	30.505	0.989	158.010k
2005	4.943	38.202	1.067	129.394k
1990	2.165	14.761	0.636	146.671k

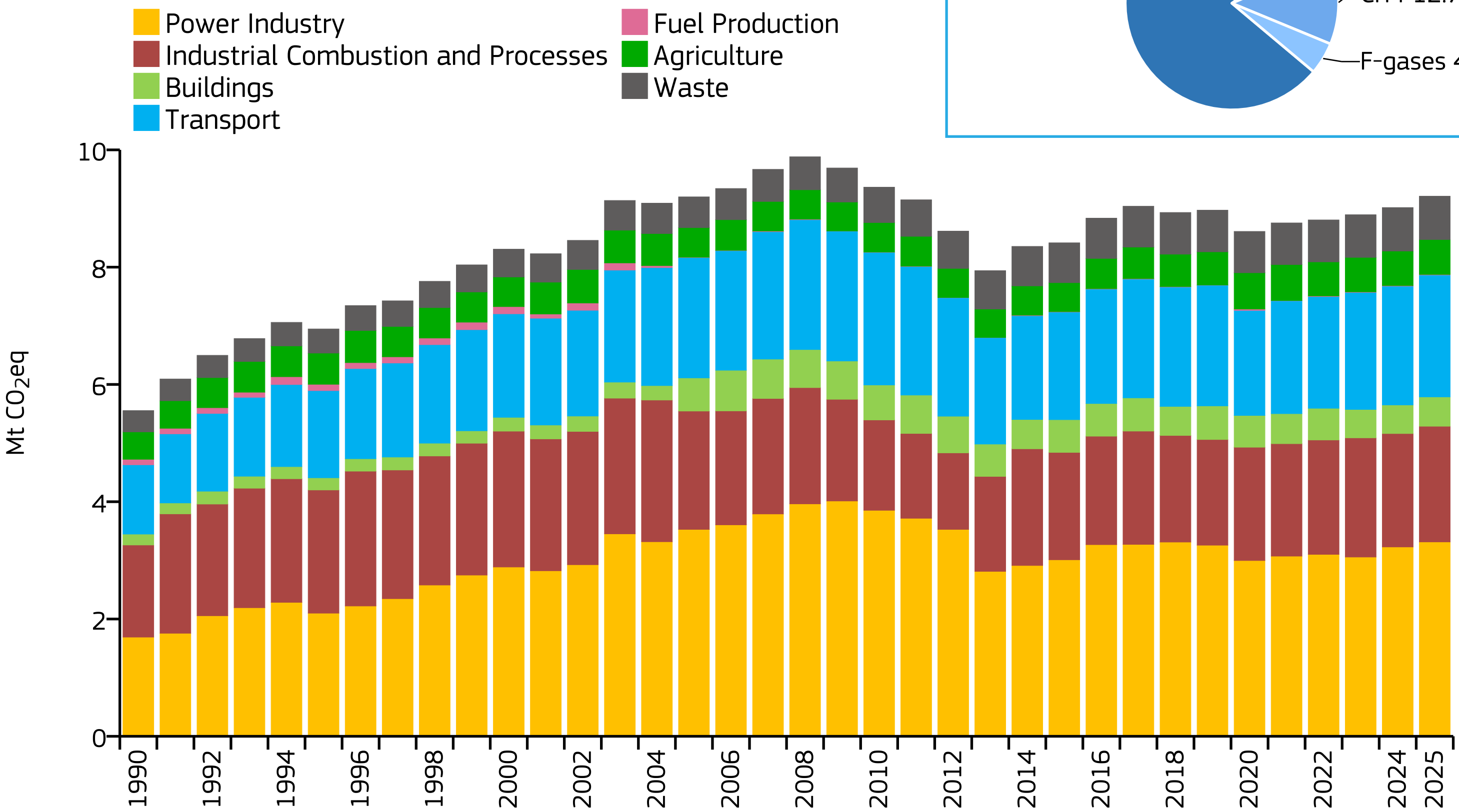
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-17%	-44%	+4%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-3%	-7%	+3%
Buildings	-85%	+12%	+4%
Transport	+10%	+3%	+4%
Fuel Production	n/a	n/a	n/a
Agriculture	+12%	+8%	0%
Waste	+59%	+31%	+1%
All sectors	-31%	-70%	+4%

Cyprus

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

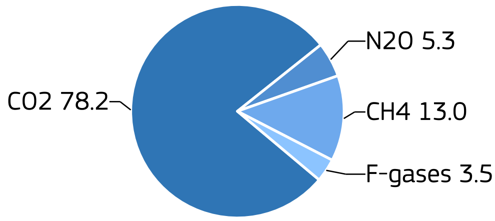


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	9.210	7.386	0.173	1.247M
2015	8.415	7.249	0.262	1.161M
2005	9.199	8.951	0.301	1.028M
1990	5.554	7.245	0.346	766.614k

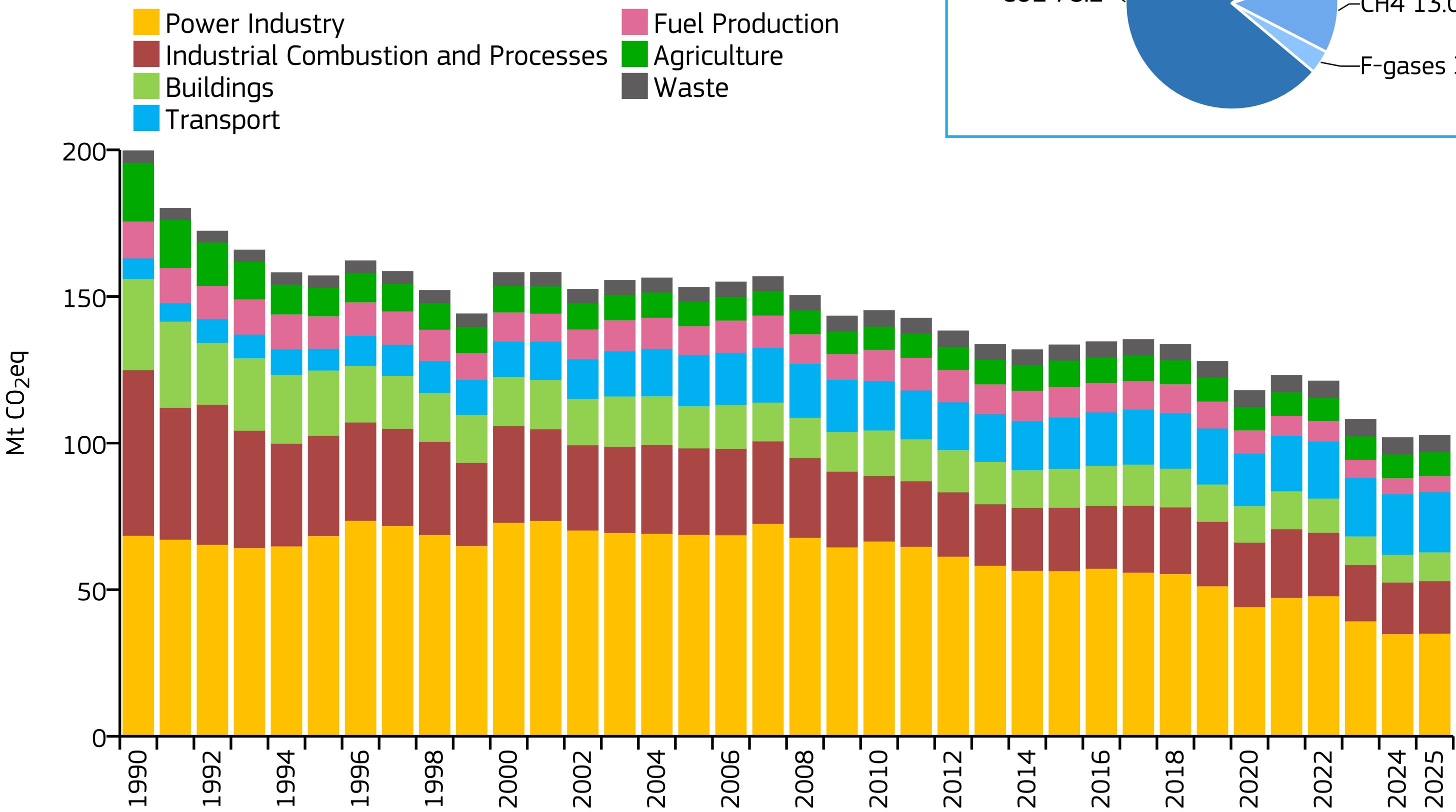
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+96%	-6%	+3%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+26%	-2%	+2%
Buildings	+169%	-12%	+3%
Transport	+76%	+1%	+3%
Fuel Production	-91%	+42%	+1%
Agriculture	+27%	+18%	+1%
Waste	+103%	+41%	0%
All sectors	+66%	0%	+2%

Czechia

GHG % in 2025



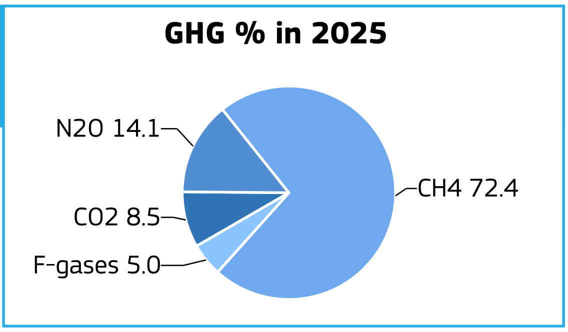
GHG emissions by sector



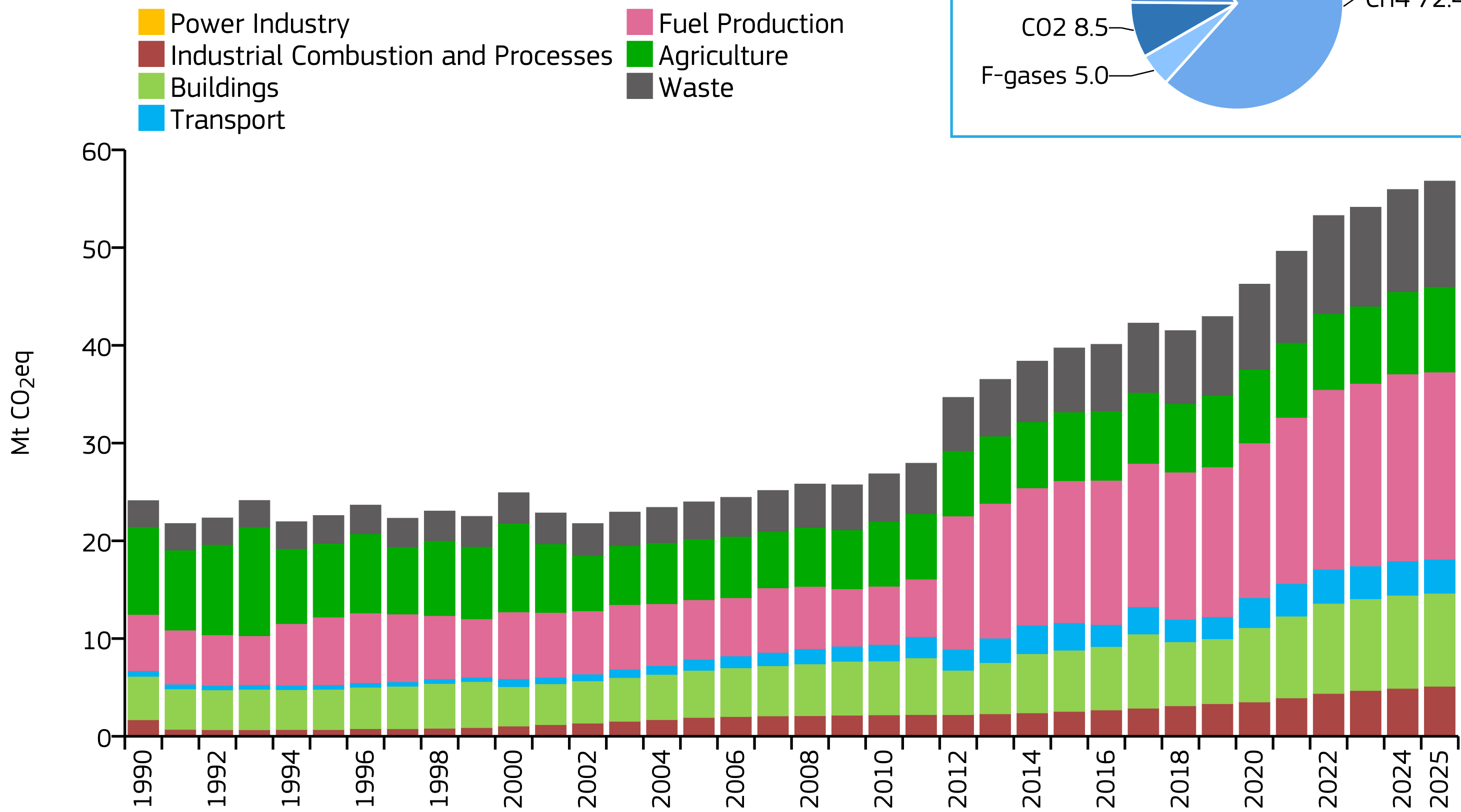
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	102.683	9.675	0.191	10.613M
2015	133.515	12.591	0.301	10.604M
2005	153.176	14.932	0.422	10.258M
1990	199.698	19.311	0.692	10.341M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-49%	-49%	+1%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-68%	-40%	+1%
Buildings	-68%	-31%	+4%
Transport	+192%	+18%	-1%
Fuel Production	-57%	-45%	+1%
Agriculture	-59%	-1%	+1%
Waste	+41%	+14%	0%
All sectors	-49%	-33%	+1%

Democratic Republic of the Congo



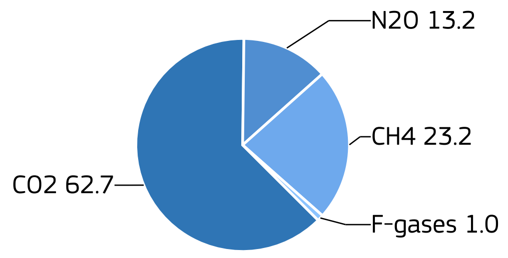
GHG emissions by sector



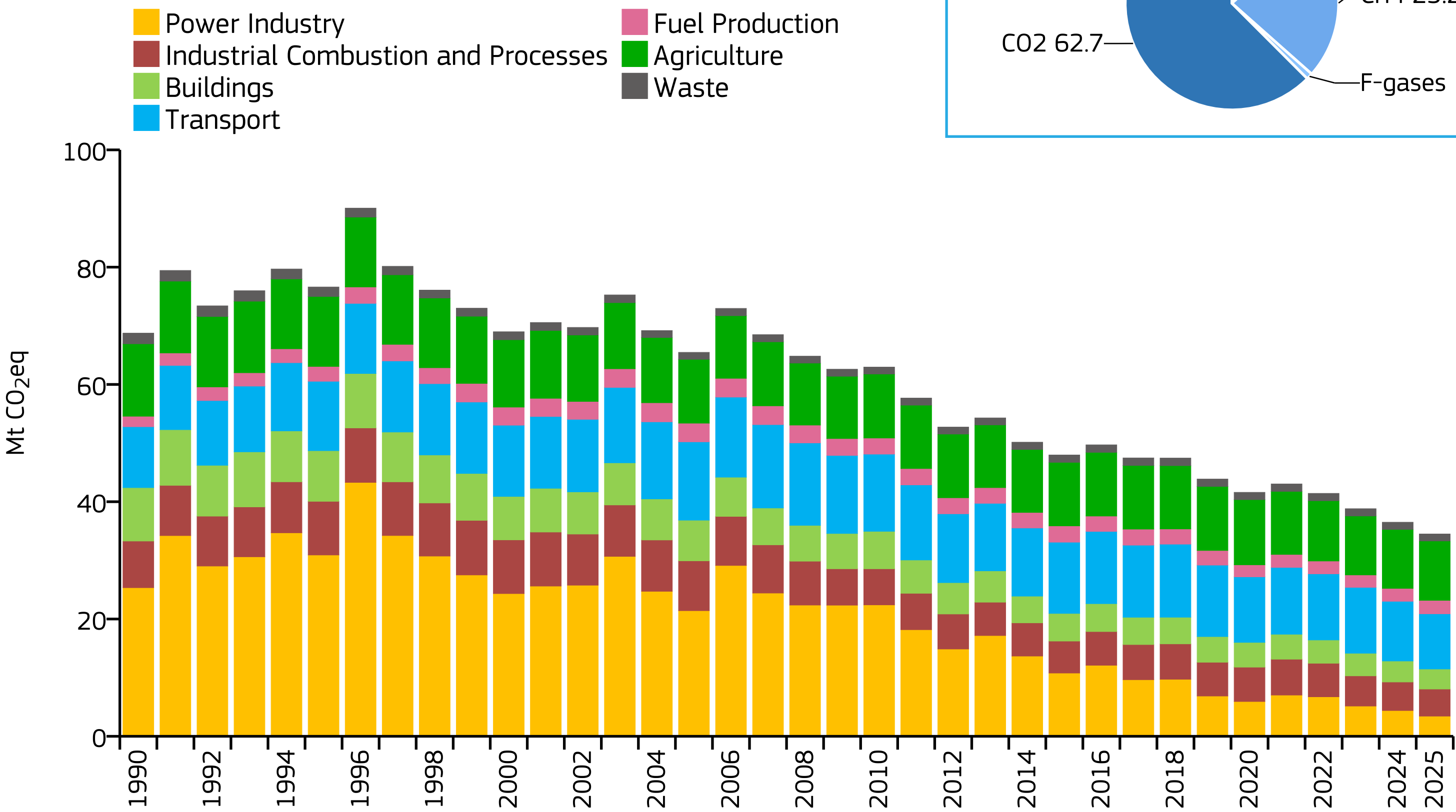
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	56.817	0.545	0.307	104.221M
2015	39.741	0.522	0.342	76.197M
2005	23.996	0.438	0.402	54.752M
1990	24.117	0.697	0.273	34.615M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-45%	+120%	-1%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+208%	+167%	+4%
Buildings	+114%	+97%	0%
Transport	> +300%	+207%	-1%
Fuel Production	+233%	+214%	0%
Agriculture	-3%	+41%	+4%
Waste	> +300%	+184%	+3%
All sectors	+136%	+137%	+2%

Denmark



GHG emissions by sector

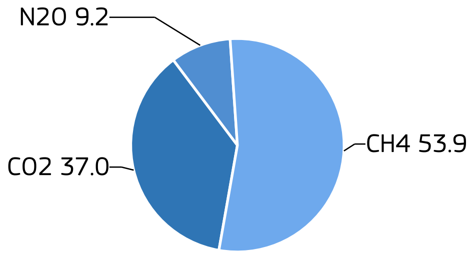


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	34.503	5.835	0.079	5.913M
2015	47.978	8.434	0.135	5.689M
2005	65.473	12.076	0.198	5.422M
1990	68.751	13.373	0.289	5.141M

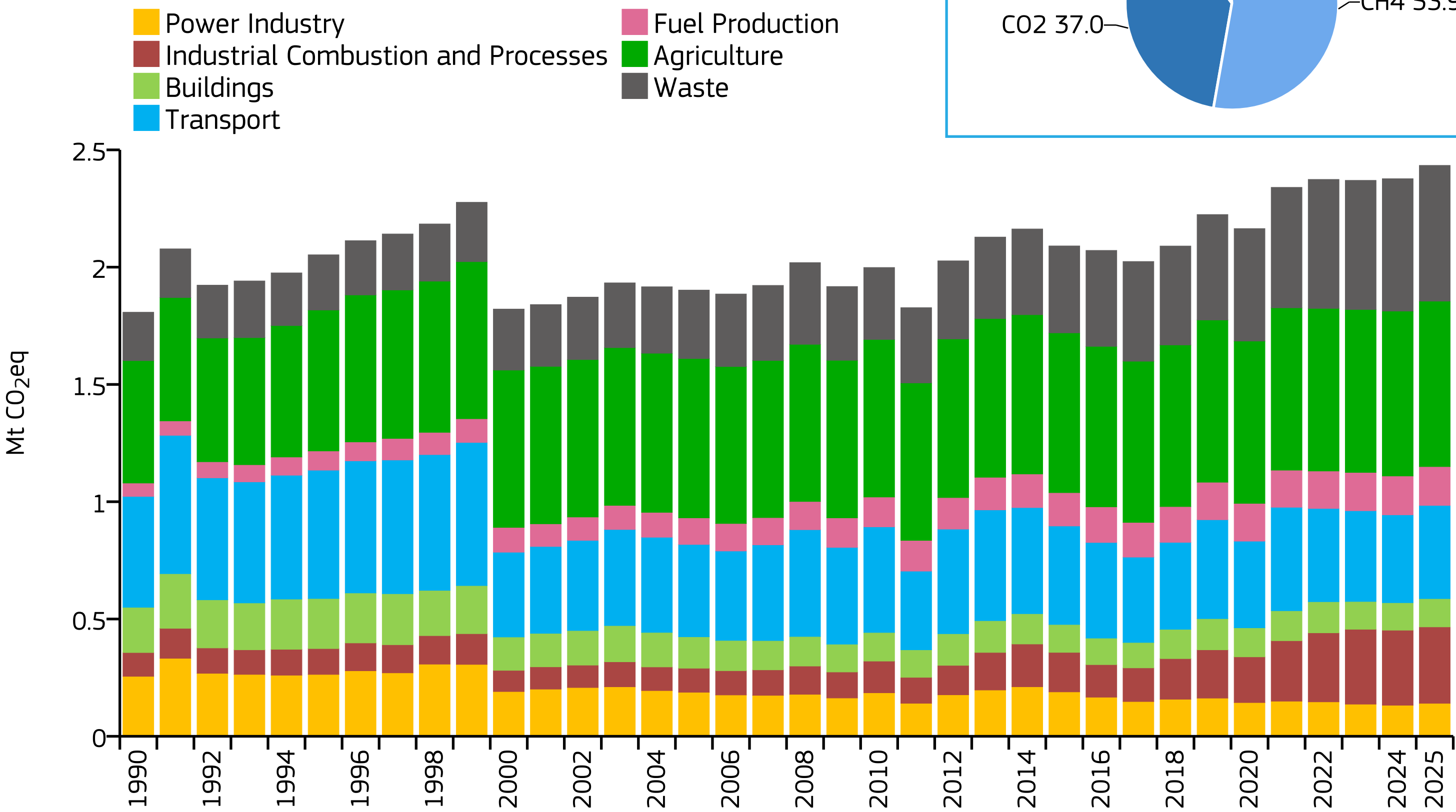
Sector	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-86%	-84%	-22%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-42%	-46%	-5%
Buildings	-63%	-51%	-5%
Transport	-9%	-30%	-8%
Fuel Production	+29%	-28%	+4%
Agriculture	-18%	-7%	+1%
Waste	-34%	+1%	-2%
All sectors	-50%	-47%	-5%

Djibouti

GHG % in 2025



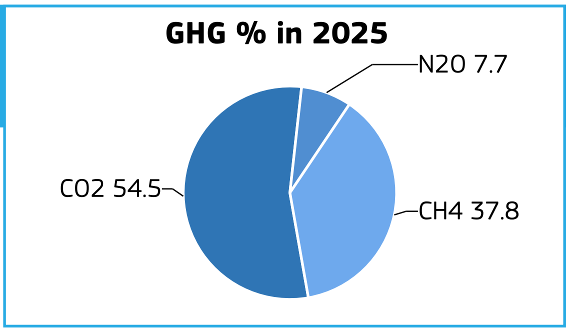
GHG emissions by sector



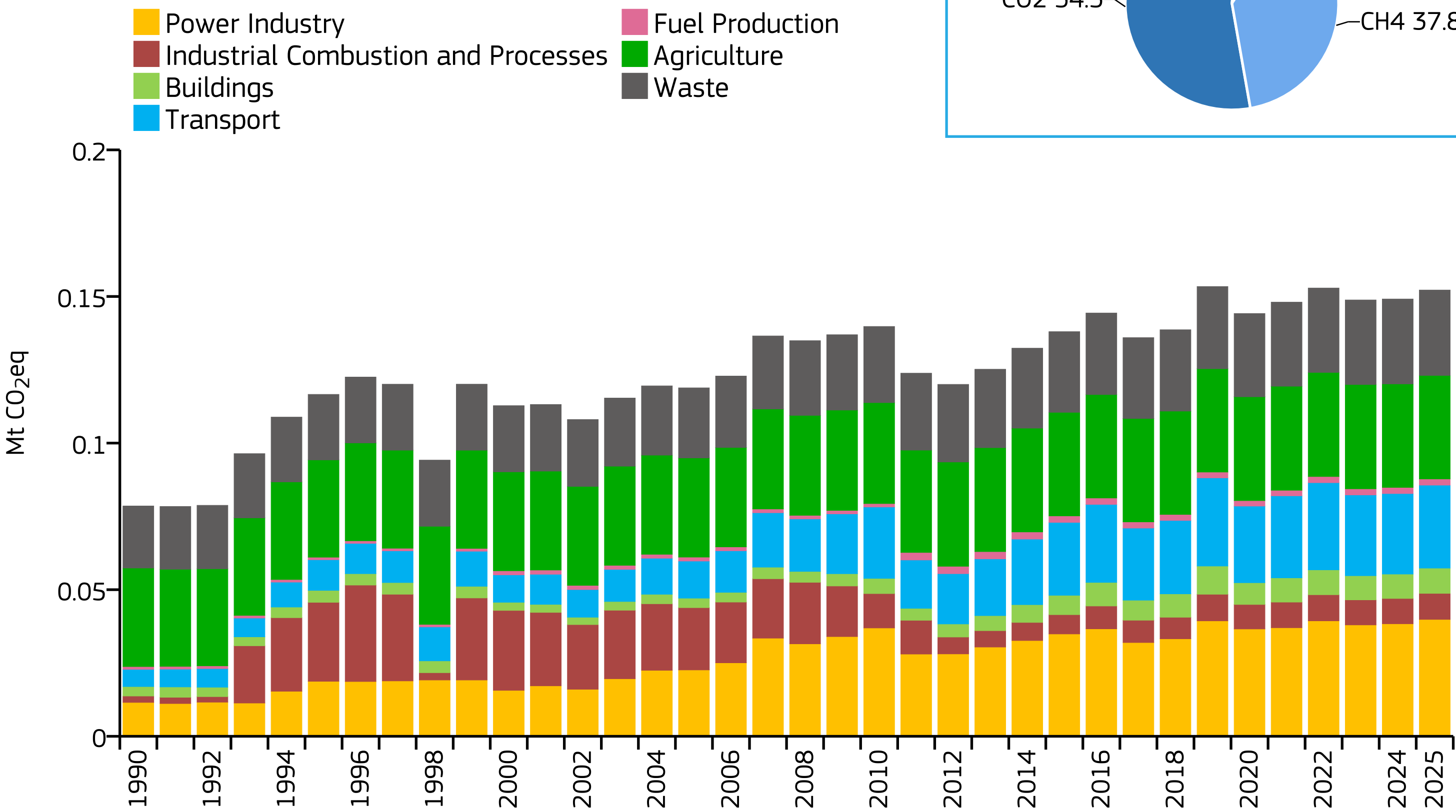
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	2.434	2.277	0.286	1.069M
2015	2.091	2.254	0.413	927.414k
2005	1.902	2.429	0.510	783.254k
1990	1.808	3.062	0.723	590.398k

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-45%	-25%	+6%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+221%	+218%	+2%
Buildings	-38%	-10%	+3%
Transport	-16%	+1%	+6%
Fuel Production	+190%	+46%	0%
Agriculture	+35%	+4%	0%
Waste	+180%	+98%	+3%
All sectors	+35%	+28%	+2%

Dominica



GHG emissions by sector

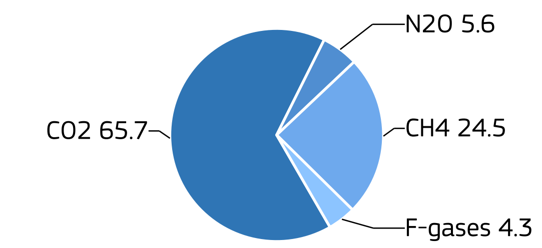


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	0.152	1.977	0.117	77.000k
2015	0.138	1.886	0.116	73.162k
2005	0.119	1.683	0.115	70.627k
1990	0.079	1.108	0.100	70.926k

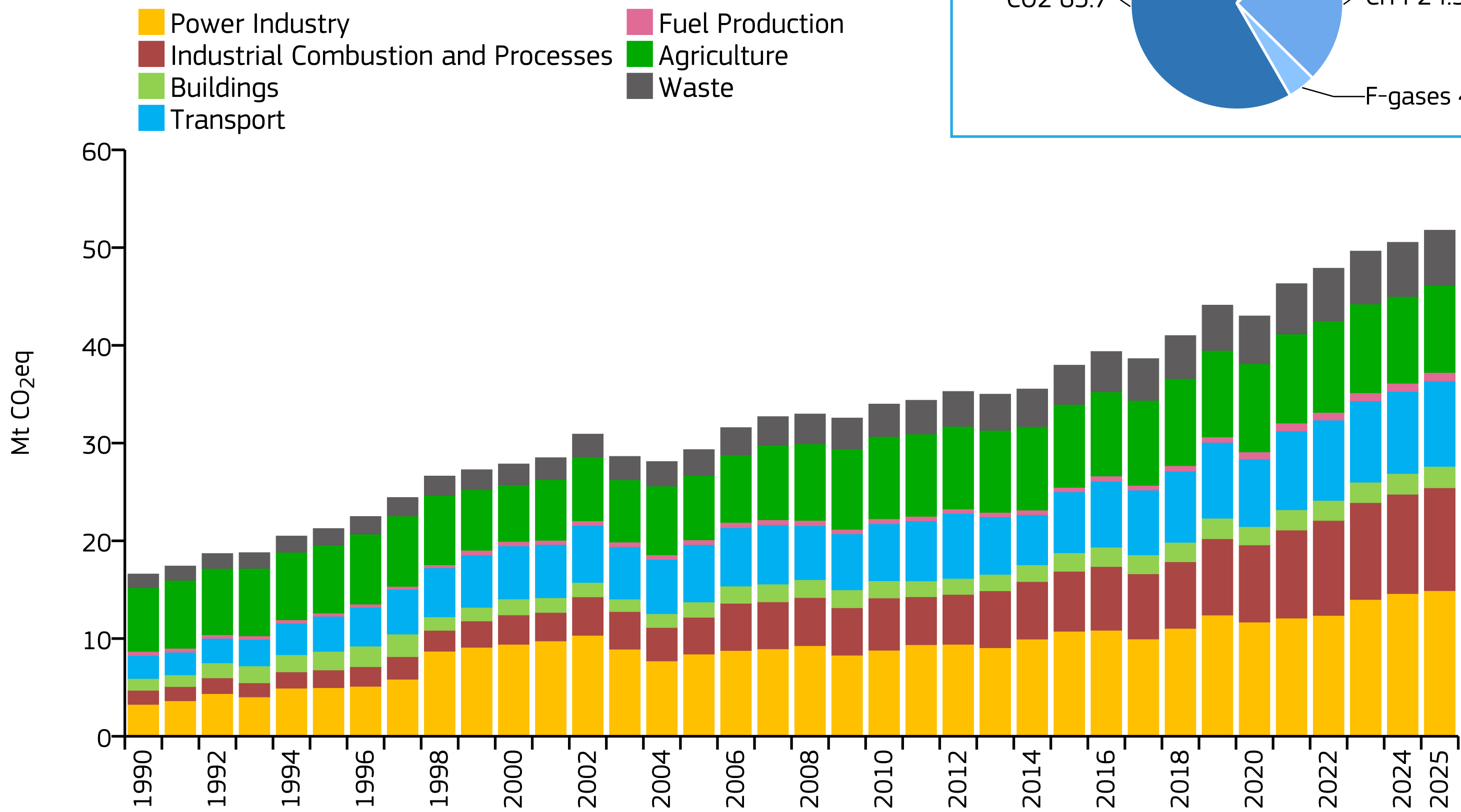
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+245%	+76%	+4%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	-58%	+3%
Buildings	+167%	+166%	+4%
Transport	> +300%	+124%	+3%
Fuel Production	+121%	+56%	0%
Agriculture	+5%	+4%	0%
Waste	+38%	+22%	+1%
All sectors	+94%	+28%	+2%

Dominican Republic

GHG % in 2025



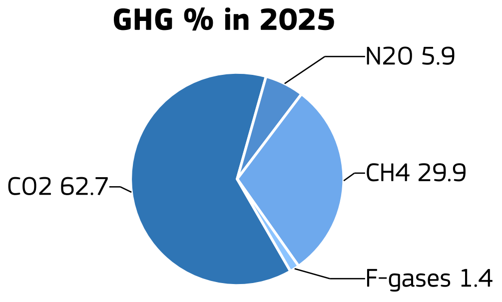
GHG emissions by sector



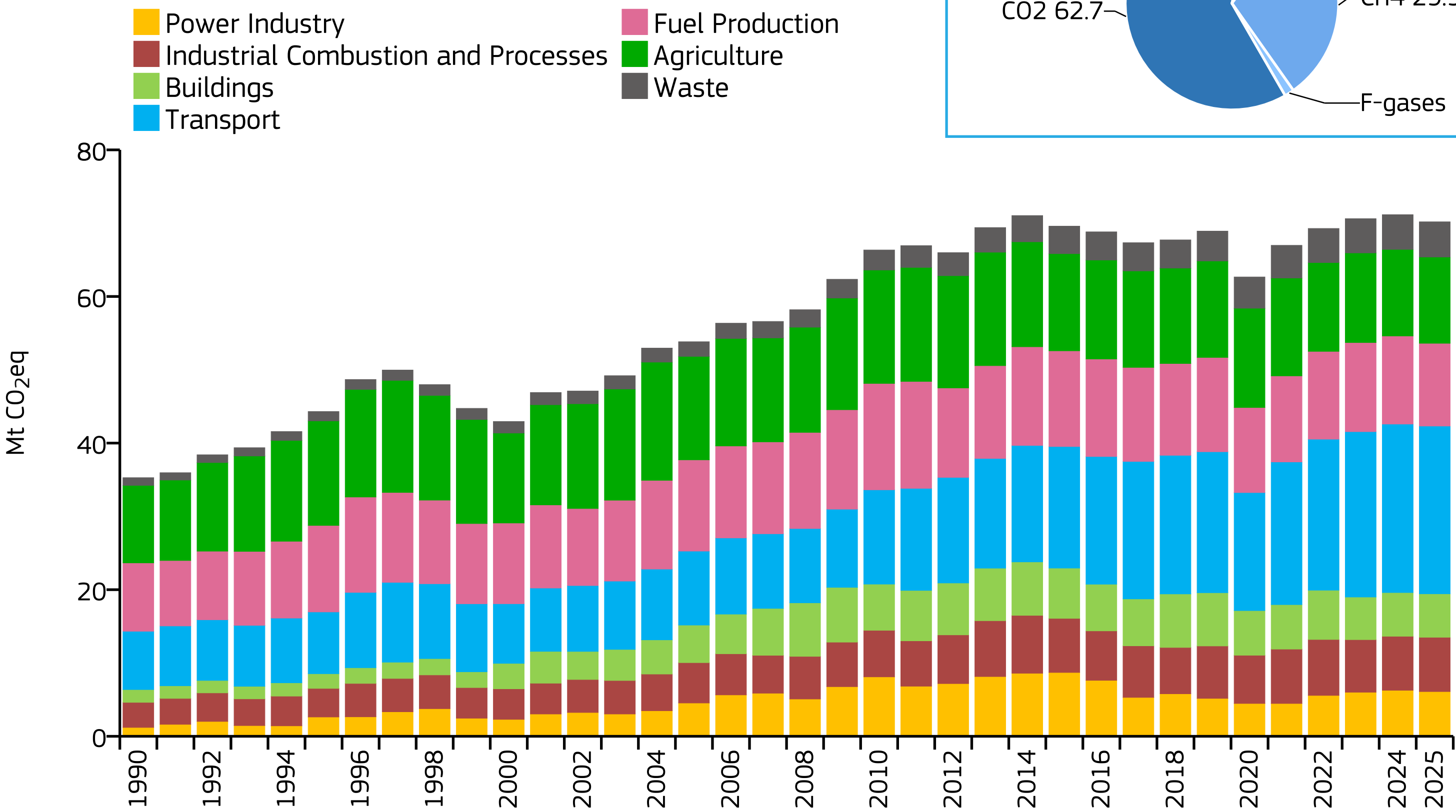
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	51.784	4.452	0.183	11.632M
2015	37.974	3.607	0.202	10.528M
2005	29.336	3.176	0.265	9.238M
1990	16.609	2.312	0.317	7.184M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	+77%	+2%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	+180%	+4%
Buildings	+81%	+40%	+3%
Transport	+271%	+49%	+4%
Fuel Production	+112%	+79%	+6%
Agriculture	+37%	+35%	0%
Waste	+298%	+113%	+2%
All sectors	+212%	+77%	+2%

Ecuador



GHG emissions by sector

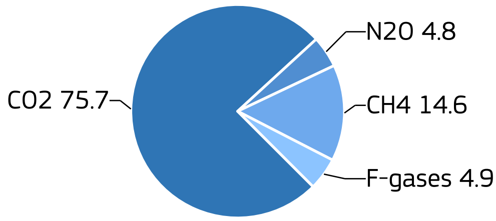


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	70.187	3.798	0.268	18.479M
2015	69.592	4.311	0.308	16.144M
2005	53.826	3.919	0.365	13.735M
1990	35.283	3.453	0.370	10.218M

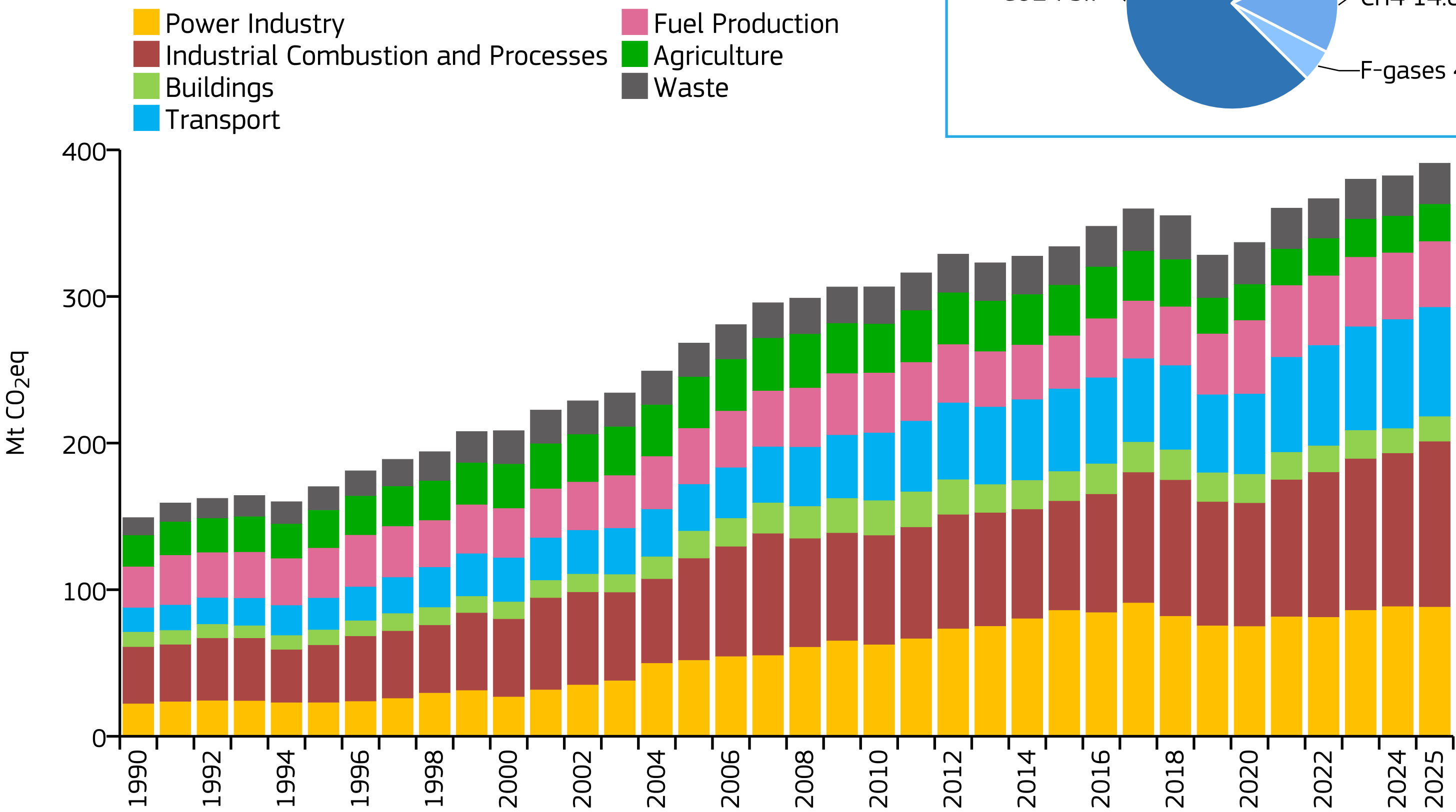
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	+34%	-3%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+117%	+35%	+1%
Buildings	+239%	+16%	0%
Transport	+187%	+127%	0%
Fuel Production	+21%	-9%	-6%
Agriculture	+11%	-17%	0%
Waste	> +300%	+140%	+1%
All sectors	+99%	+30%	-1%

Egypt

GHG % in 2025



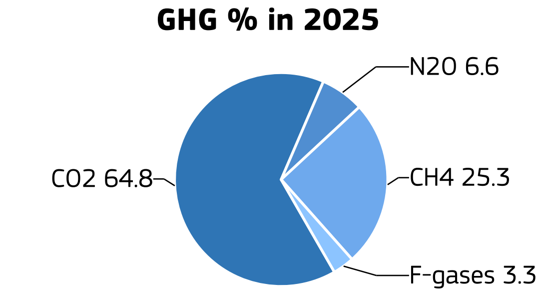
GHG emissions by sector

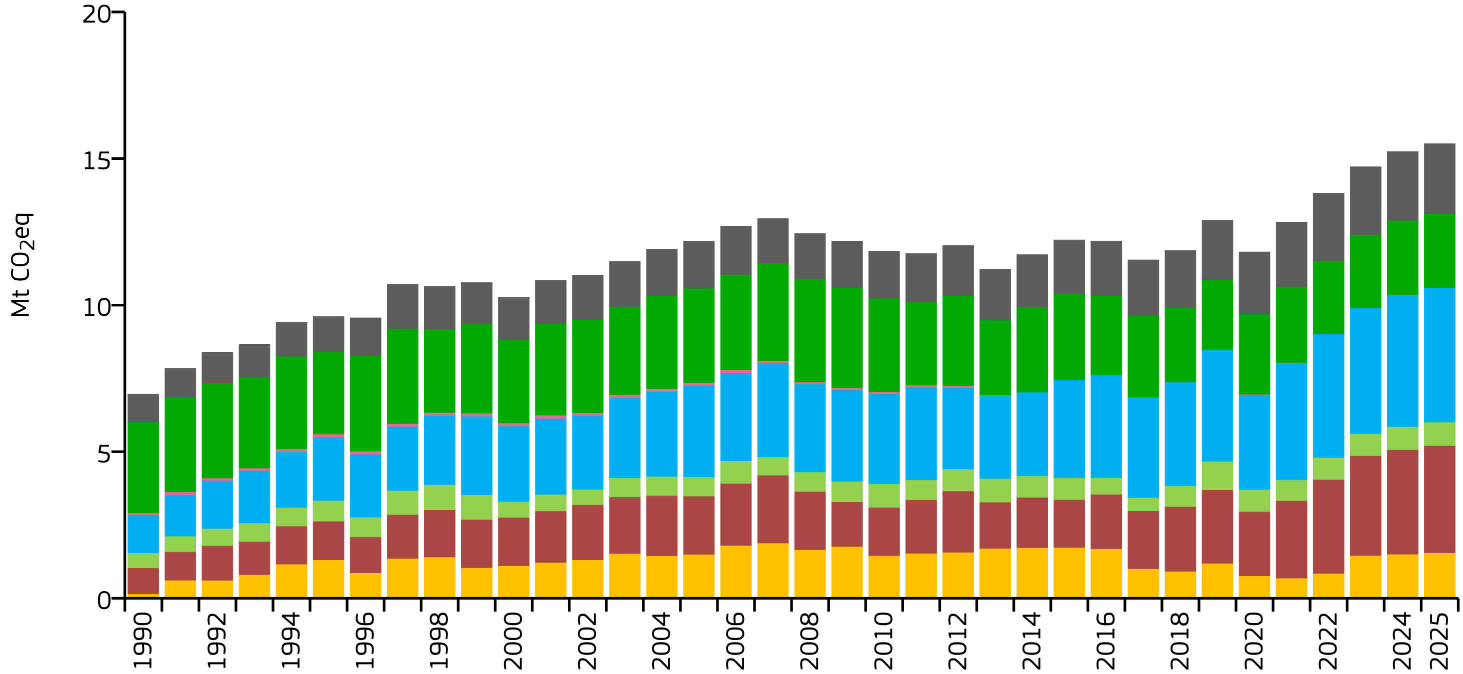


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	390.885	3.507	0.191	111.470M
2015	334.035	3.562	0.250	93.778M
2005	268.234	3.494	0.309	76.778M
1990	149.162	2.598	0.319	57.412M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+294%	+70%	0%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+191%	+62%	+8%
Buildings	+67%	-9%	+1%
Transport	> +300%	+134%	0%
Fuel Production	+60%	+17%	-1%
Agriculture	+19%	-27%	+1%
Waste	+134%	+21%	+2%
All sectors	+162%	+46%	+2%

El Salvador

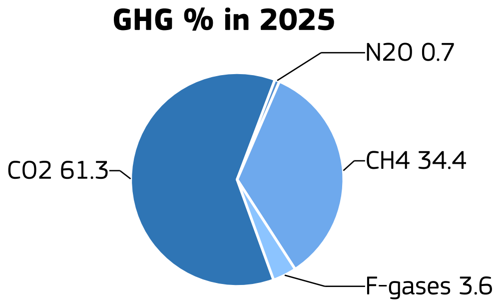




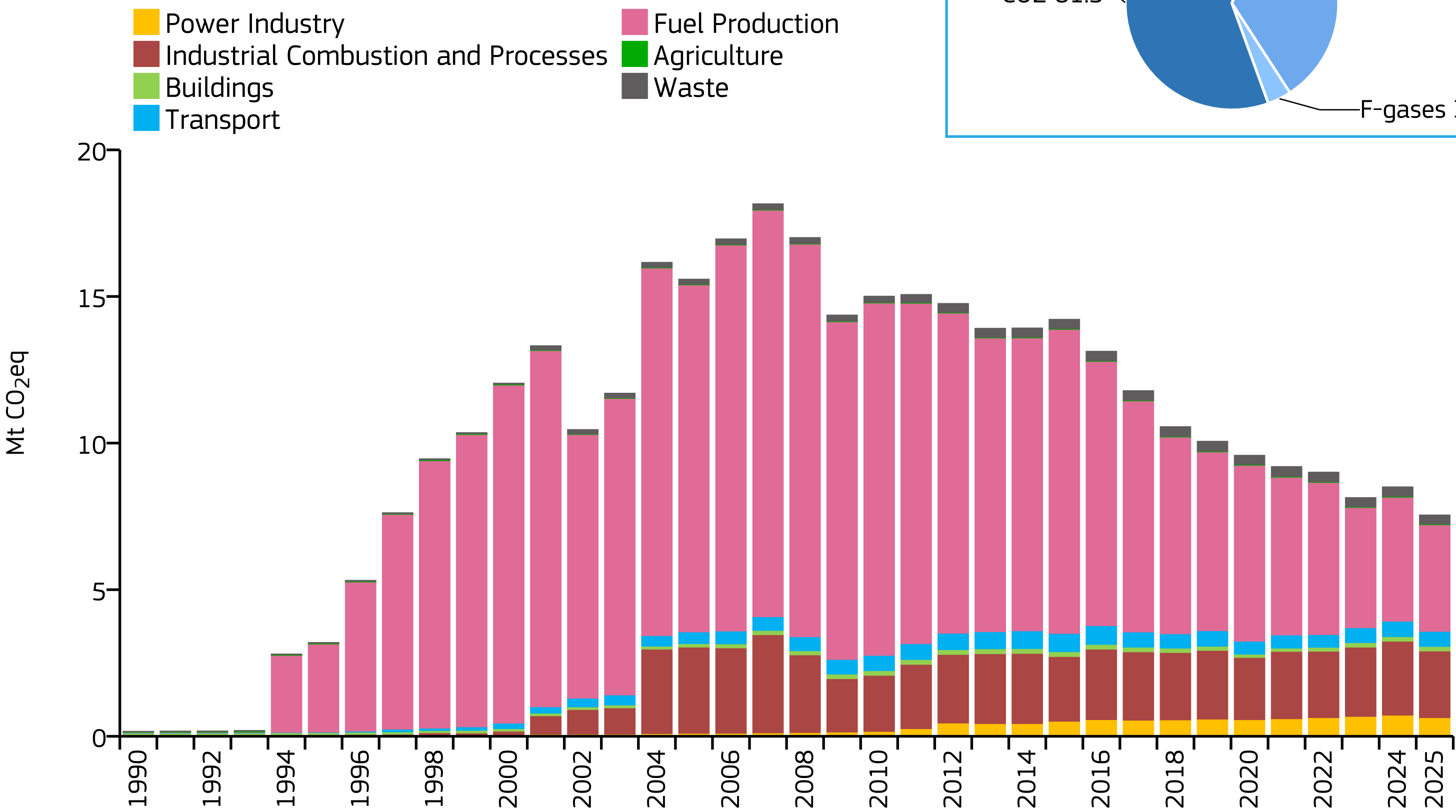
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	15.505	2.335	0.202	6.641M
2015	12.223	1.936	0.205	6.312M
2005	12.186	2.021	0.252	6.029M
1990	6.966	1.326	0.216	5.255M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	+4%	+3%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	+84%	+2%
Buildings	+55%	+22%	+2%
Transport	+256%	+47%	+2%
Fuel Production	-99%	-99%	0%
Agriculture	-18%	-21%	0%
Waste	+149%	+47%	+1%
All sectors	+123%	+27%	+2%

Equatorial Guinea



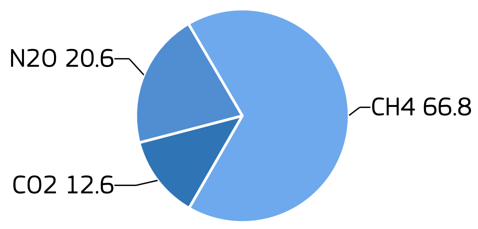
GHG emissions by sector



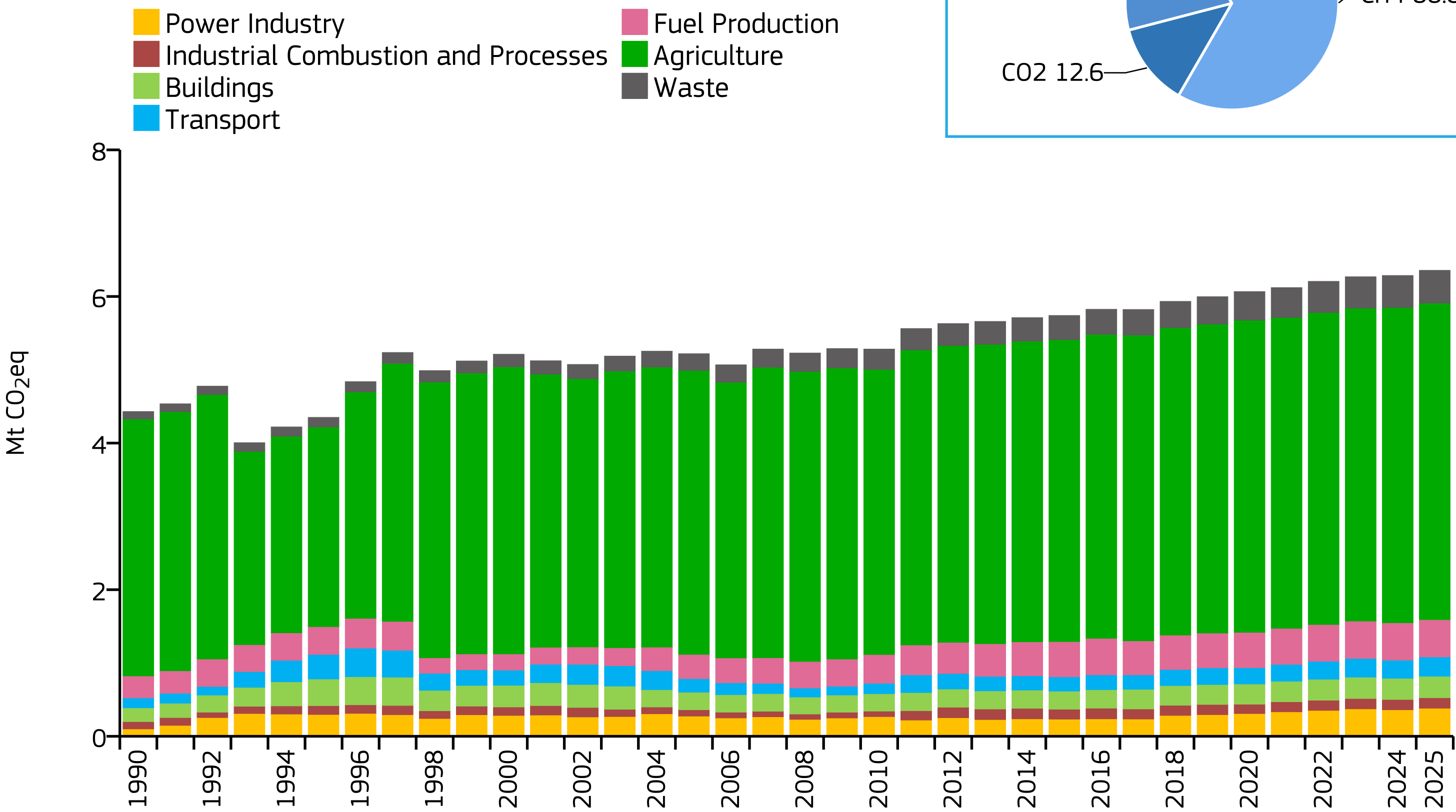
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	7.554	4.617	0.276	1.636M
2015	14.225	12.103	0.352	1.175M
2005	15.597	20.595	0.526	757.317k
1990	0.176	0.413	0.331	426.846k

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	> +300%	-12%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	-23%	-10%
Buildings	+141%	+30%	-2%
Transport	> +300%	+29%	-2%
Fuel Production	> +300%	-69%	-14%
Agriculture	+21%	+19%	0%
Waste	> +300%	+72%	-5%
All sectors	> +300%	-52%	-11%

Eritrea



GHG emissions by sector

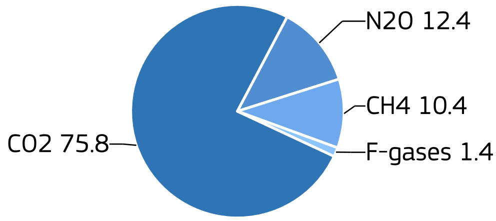


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	6.357	1.050	0.786	6.057M
2015	5.742	1.185	0.926	4.847M
2005	5.219	1.315	1.010	3.969M
1990	4.431	1.423	1.211	3.113M

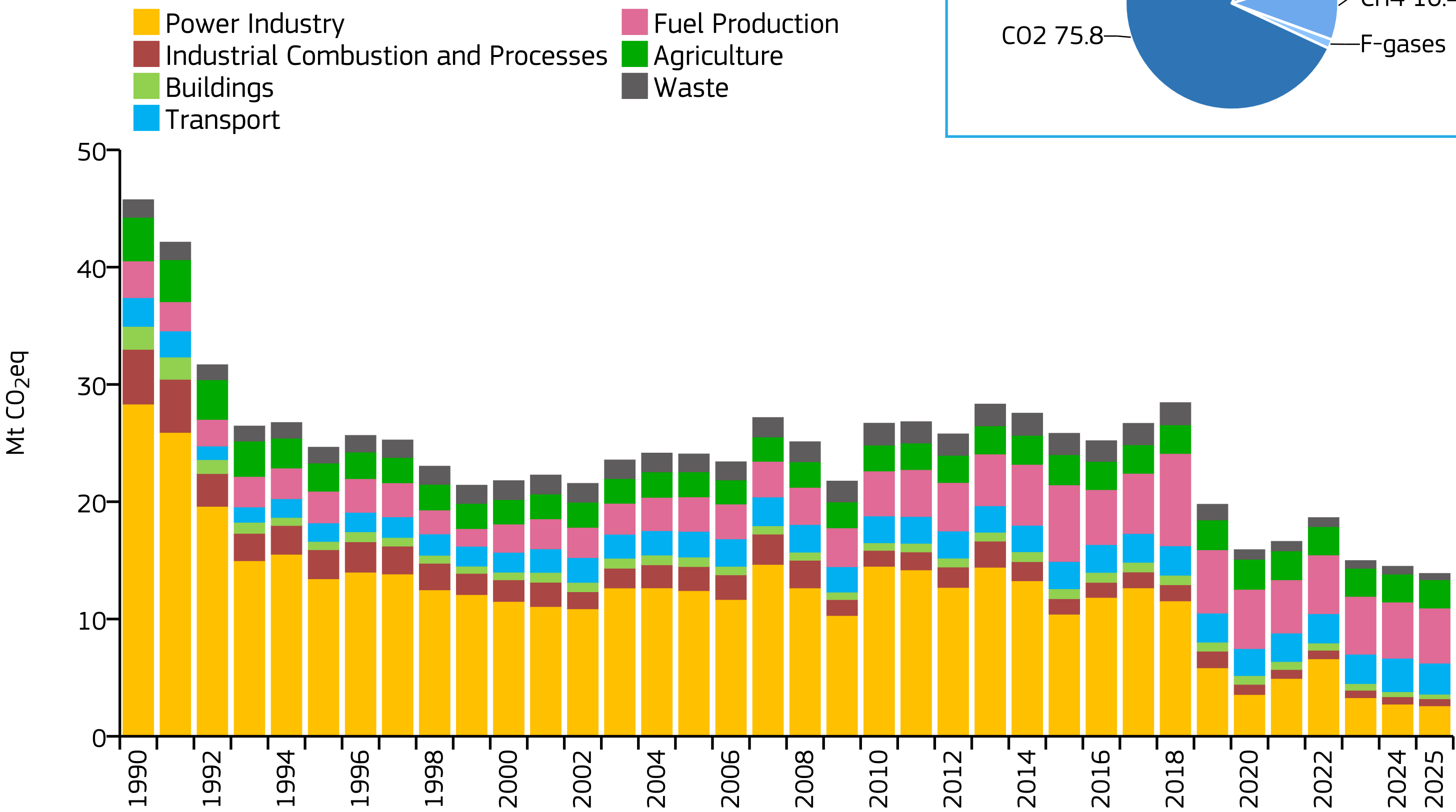
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+285%	+39%	+6%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+42%	+65%	+2%
Buildings	+56%	+22%	+1%
Transport	+94%	+42%	+6%
Fuel Production	+70%	+54%	0%
Agriculture	+23%	+11%	0%
Waste	> +300%	+95%	+2%
All sectors	+43%	+22%	+1%

Estonia

GHG % in 2025



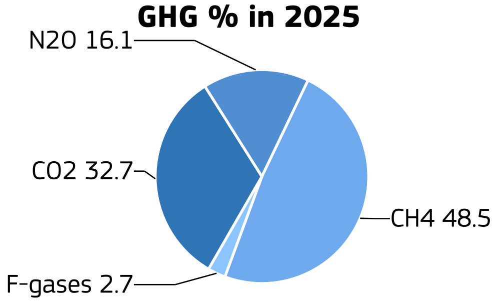
GHG emissions by sector



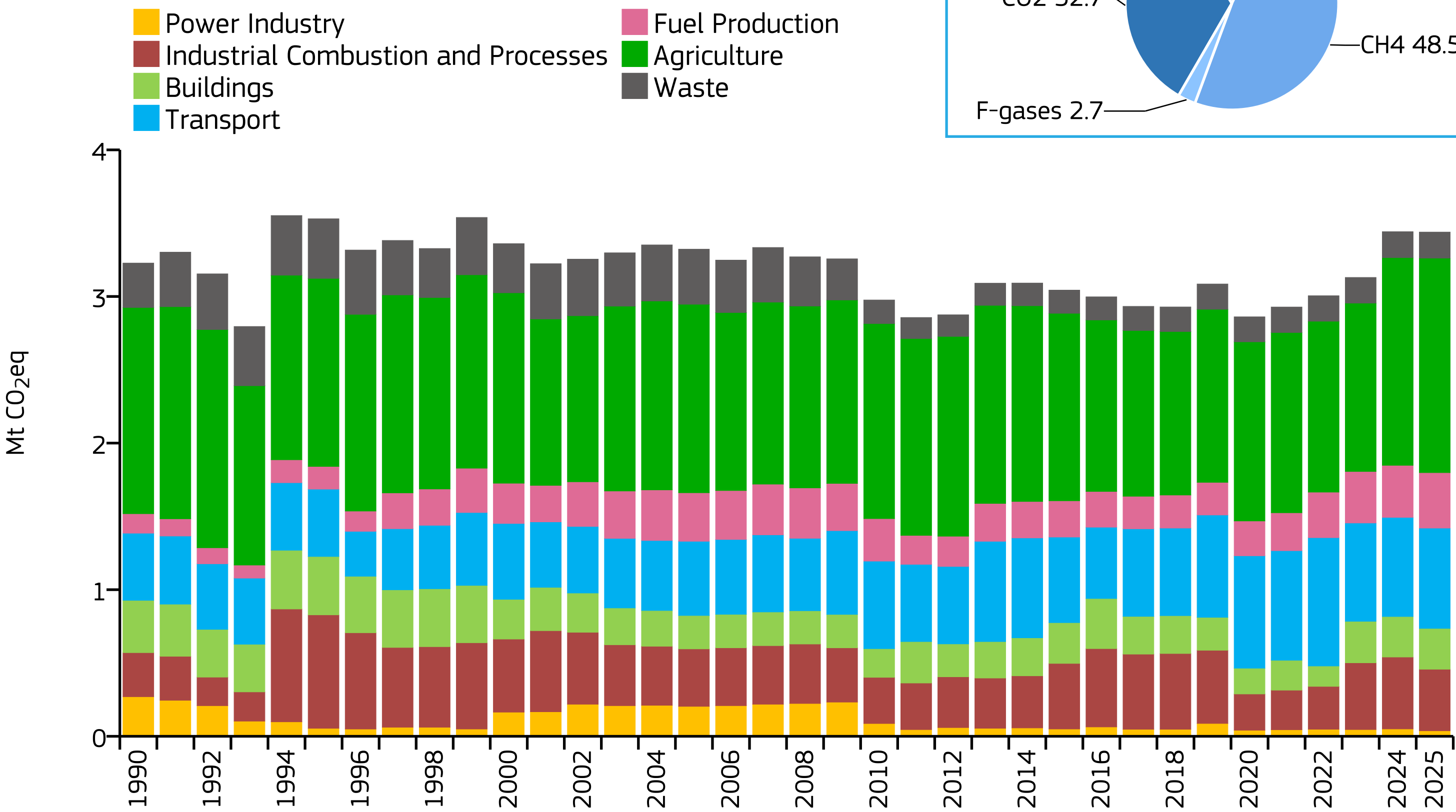
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	13.896	10.856	0.244	1.280M
2015	25.841	19.646	0.540	1.315M
2005	24.083	17.765	0.589	1.356M
1990	45.759	29.234	1.522	1.565M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-91%	-79%	-5%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-87%	-71%	-4%
Buildings	-80%	-51%	-8%
Transport	+8%	+21%	-7%
Fuel Production	+50%	+60%	-2%
Agriculture	-35%	+13%	+1%
Waste	-63%	-63%	-17%
All sectors	-70%	-42%	-4%

Eswatini



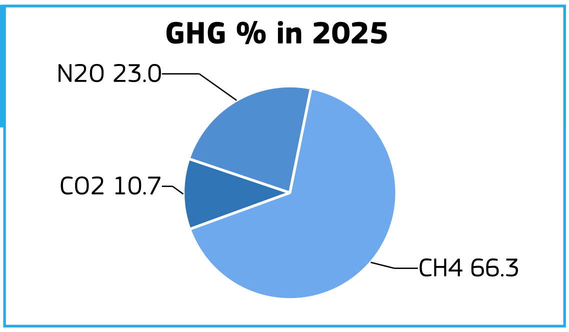
GHG emissions by sector



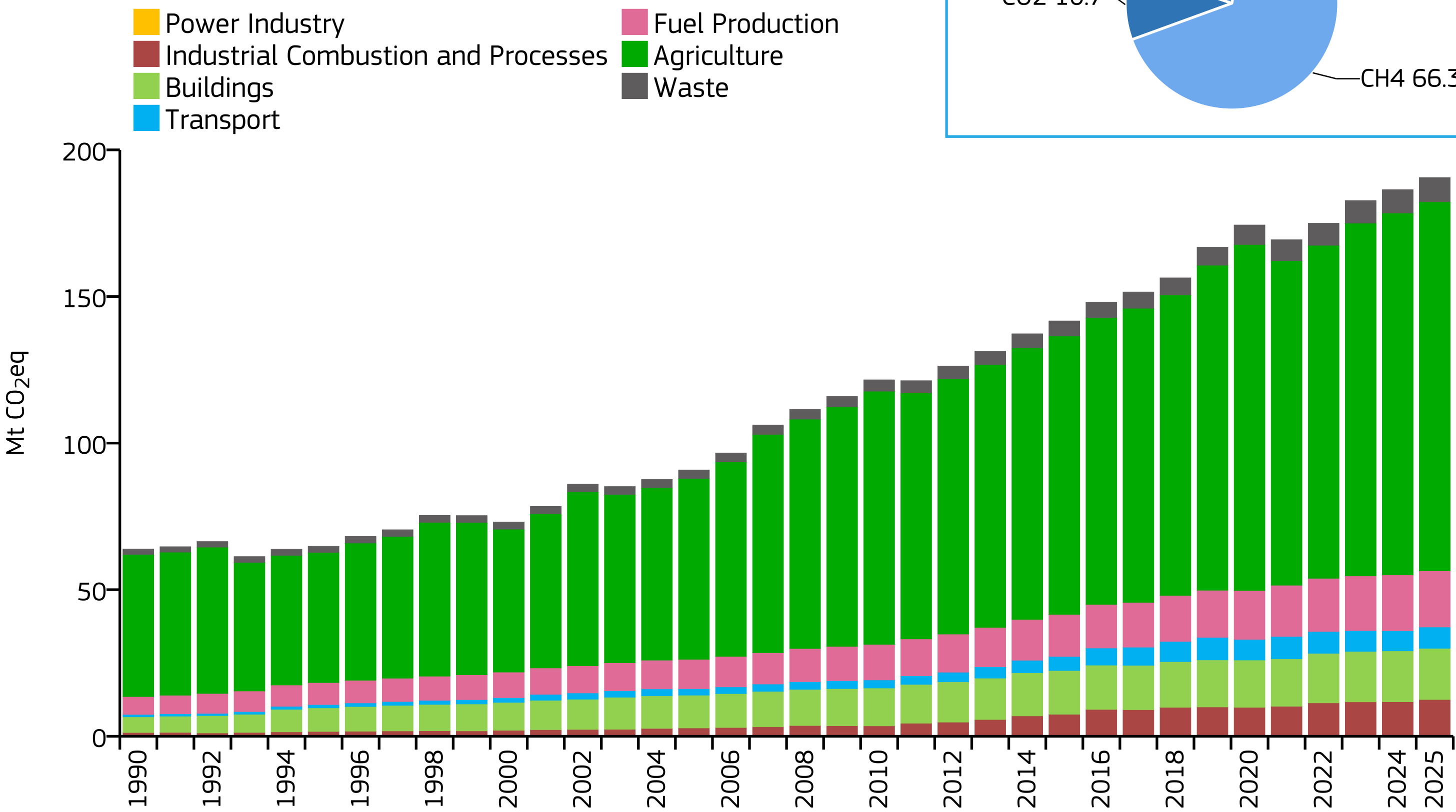
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	3.440	2.211	0.257	1.556M
2015	3.043	2.307	0.290	1.319M
2005	3.323	3.005	0.431	1.106M
1990	3.228	3.748	0.679	861.373k

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-86%	-82%	-25%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+40%	+7%	-14%
Buildings	-22%	+22%	+1%
Transport	+49%	+35%	+1%
Fuel Production	+185%	+14%	+7%
Agriculture	+4%	+14%	+3%
Waste	-41%	-53%	+1%
All sectors	+7%	+4%	0%

Ethiopia



GHG emissions by sector

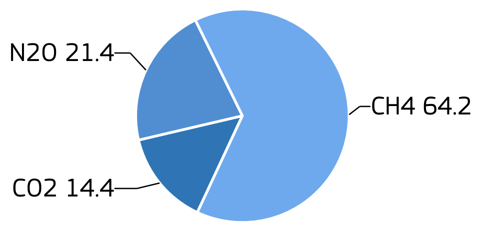


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	190.543	1.511	0.457	126.120M
2015	141.658	1.418	0.697	99.873M
2005	90.849	1.184	1.218	76.727M
1990	63.862	1.328	1.534	48.087M

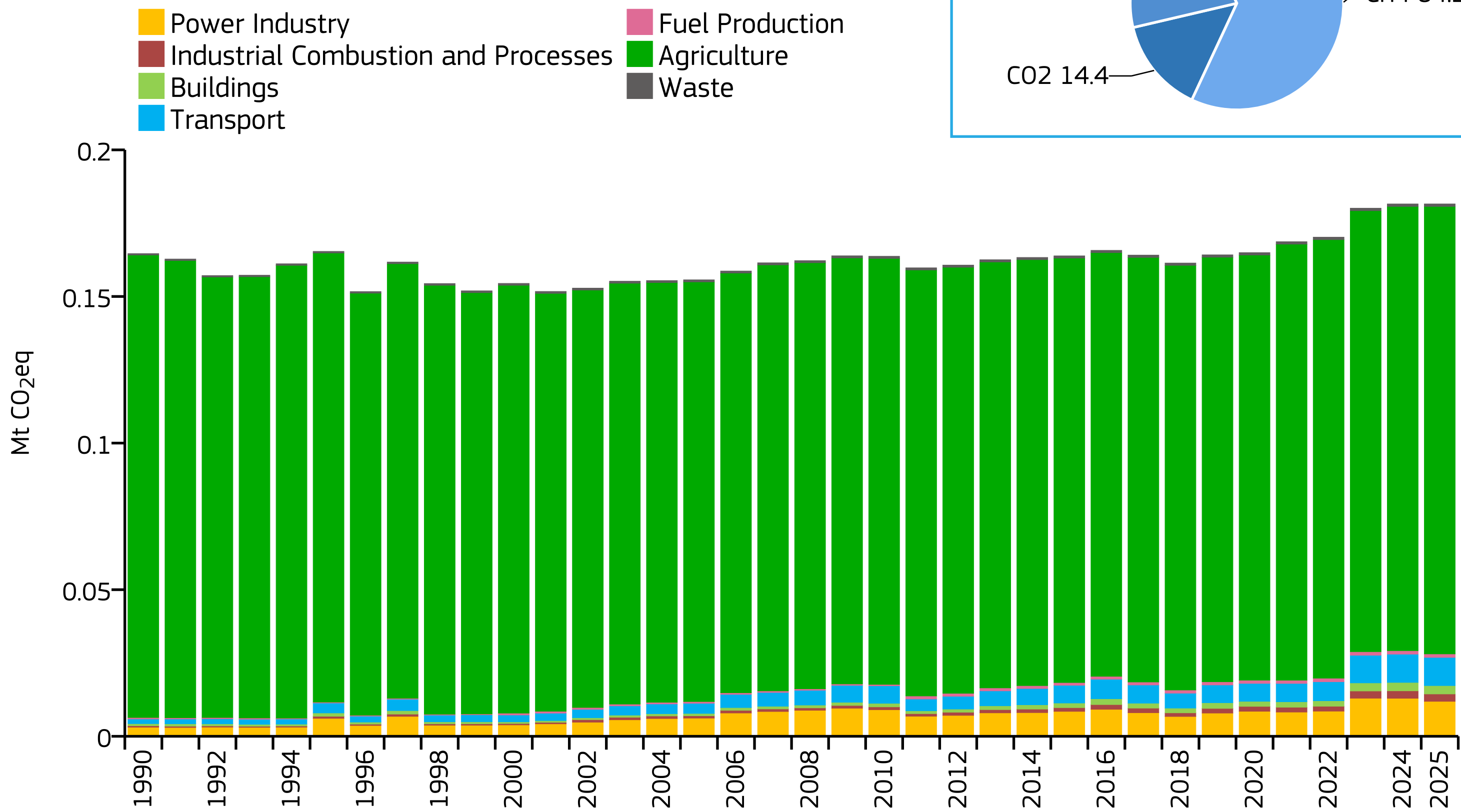
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-97%	-78%	+6%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	> +300%	+6%
Buildings	+227%	+56%	+1%
Transport	> +300%	+237%	+6%
Fuel Production	+214%	+90%	0%
Agriculture	+160%	+104%	+2%
Waste	> +300%	+181%	+3%
All sectors	+198%	+110%	+2%

Falkland Islands

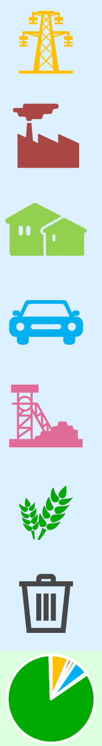
GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

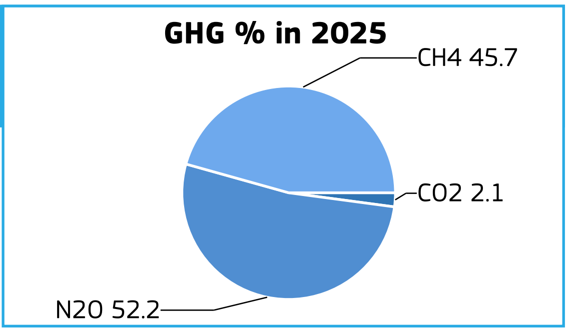


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	0.182	60.526	n/a	3.000k
2015	0.164	56.543	n/a	2.898k
2005	0.156	52.973	n/a	2.939k
1990	0.165	82.773	n/a	1.989k

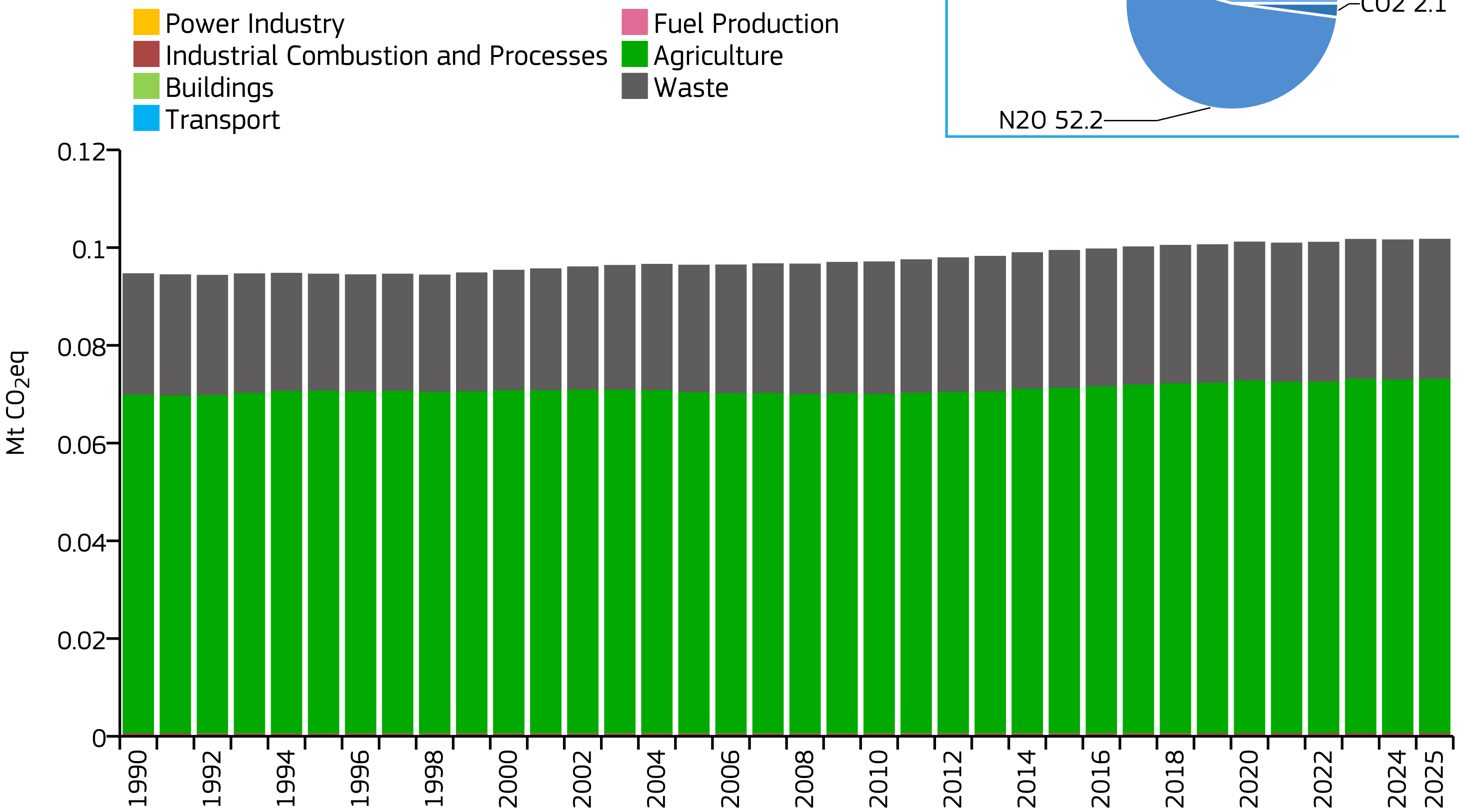


	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+284%	+92%	-8%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	+218%	-1%
Buildings	+294%	+261%	0%
Transport	> +300%	+176%	-1%
Fuel Production	+137%	+105%	0%
Agriculture	-3%	+7%	+1%
Waste	+69%	+21%	+1%
All sectors	+10%	+17%	0%

Faroes



GHG emissions by sector

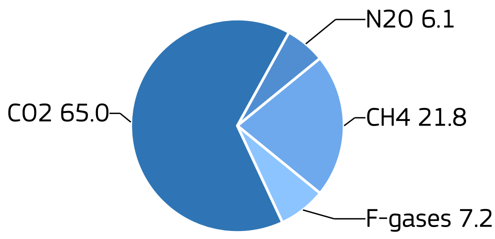


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	0.102	1.995	n/a	51.000k
2015	0.099	2.031	n/a	48.965k
2005	0.096	1.998	n/a	48.285k
1990	0.095	1.990	n/a	47.594k

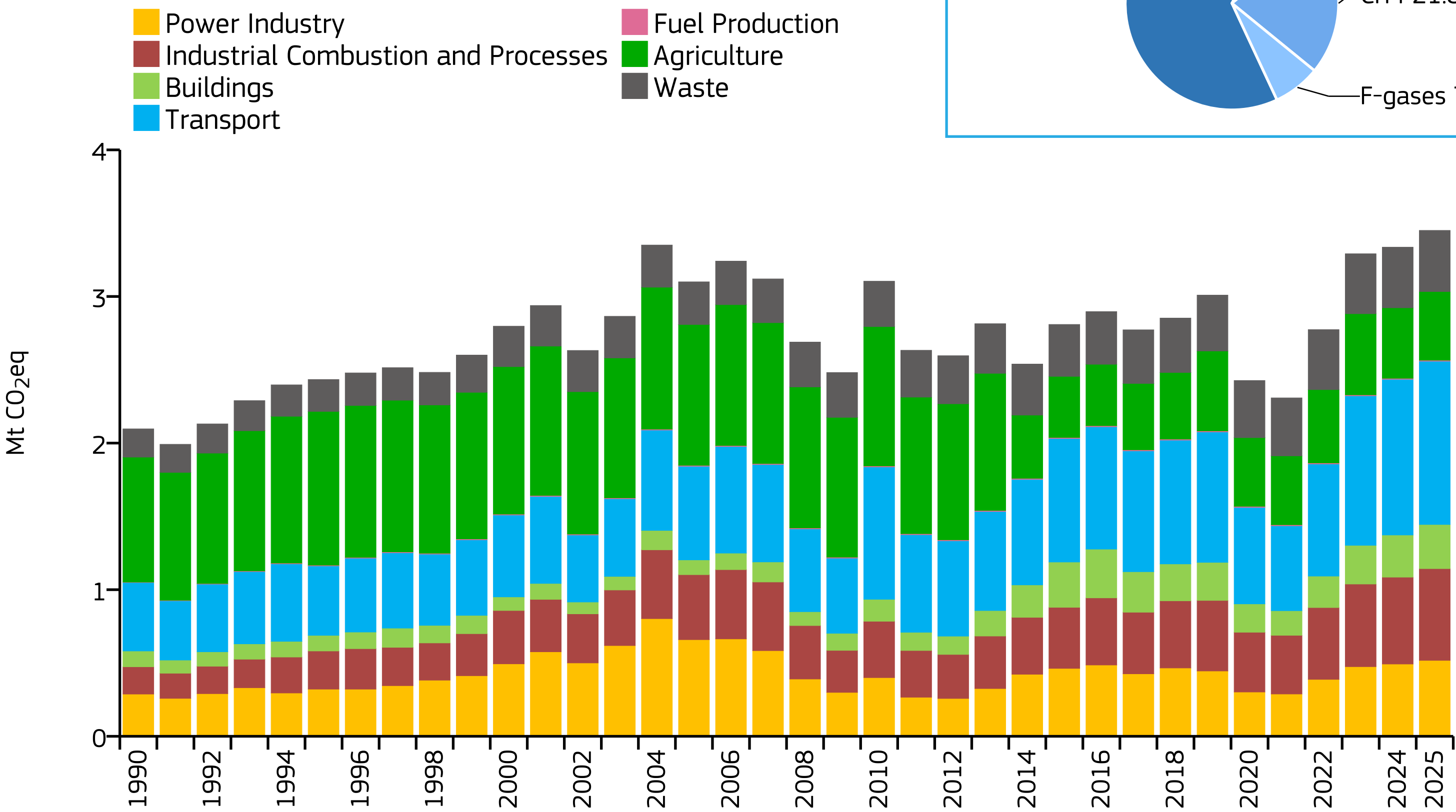
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	n/a	n/a	n/a
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+6%	+6%	0%
Buildings	n/a	n/a	n/a
Transport	n/a	n/a	n/a
Fuel Production	n/a	n/a	n/a
Agriculture	+5%	+4%	0%
Waste	+15%	+10%	0%
All sectors	+7%	+6%	0%

Fiji

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

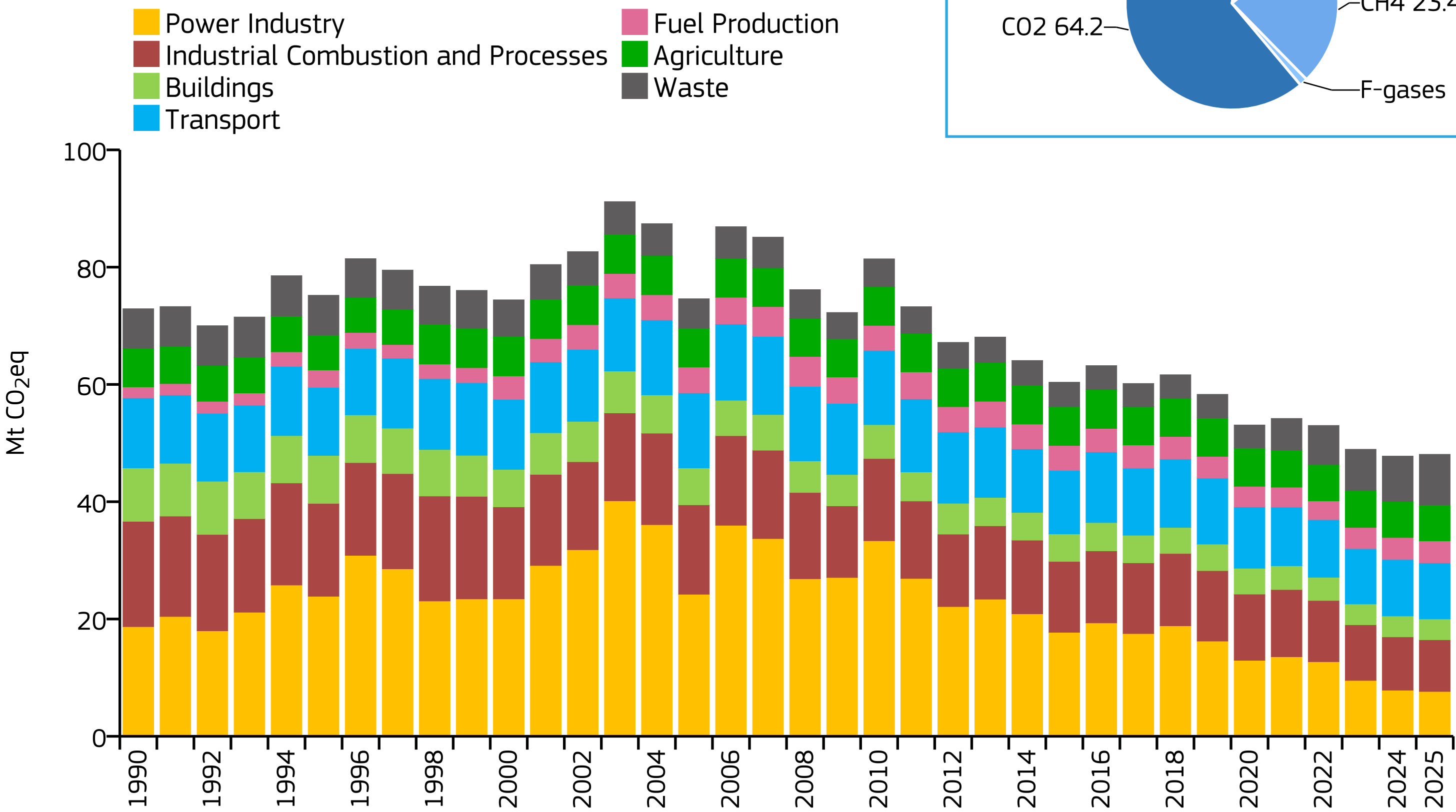


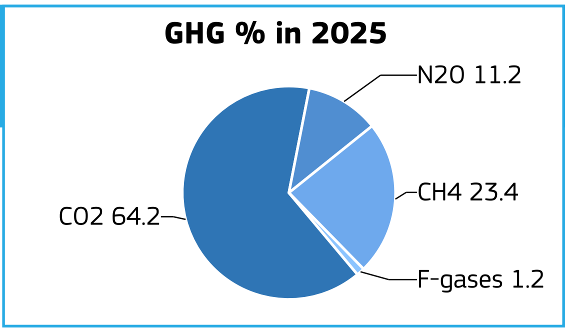
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	3.451	3.632	0.265	950.000k
2015	2.809	3.149	0.262	892.149k
2005	3.100	3.772	0.360	821.817k
1990	2.097	2.878	0.347	728.628k

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+80%	-21%	+5%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+236%	+41%	+6%
Buildings	+180%	+199%	+5%
Transport	+138%	+74%	+5%
Fuel Production	+151%	+4%	0%
Agriculture	-45%	-51%	-3%
Waste	+116%	+43%	+1%
All sectors	+65%	+11%	+3%

Finland

GHG emissions by sector



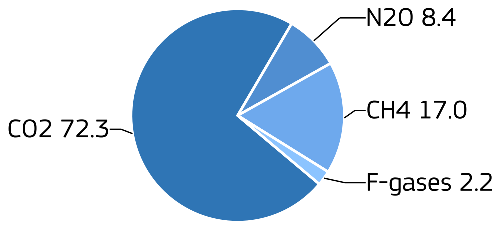


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	48.092	8.483	0.152	5.669M
2015	60.386	11.015	0.209	5.482M
2005	74.618	14.189	0.270	5.259M
1990	72.914	14.594	0.377	4.996M

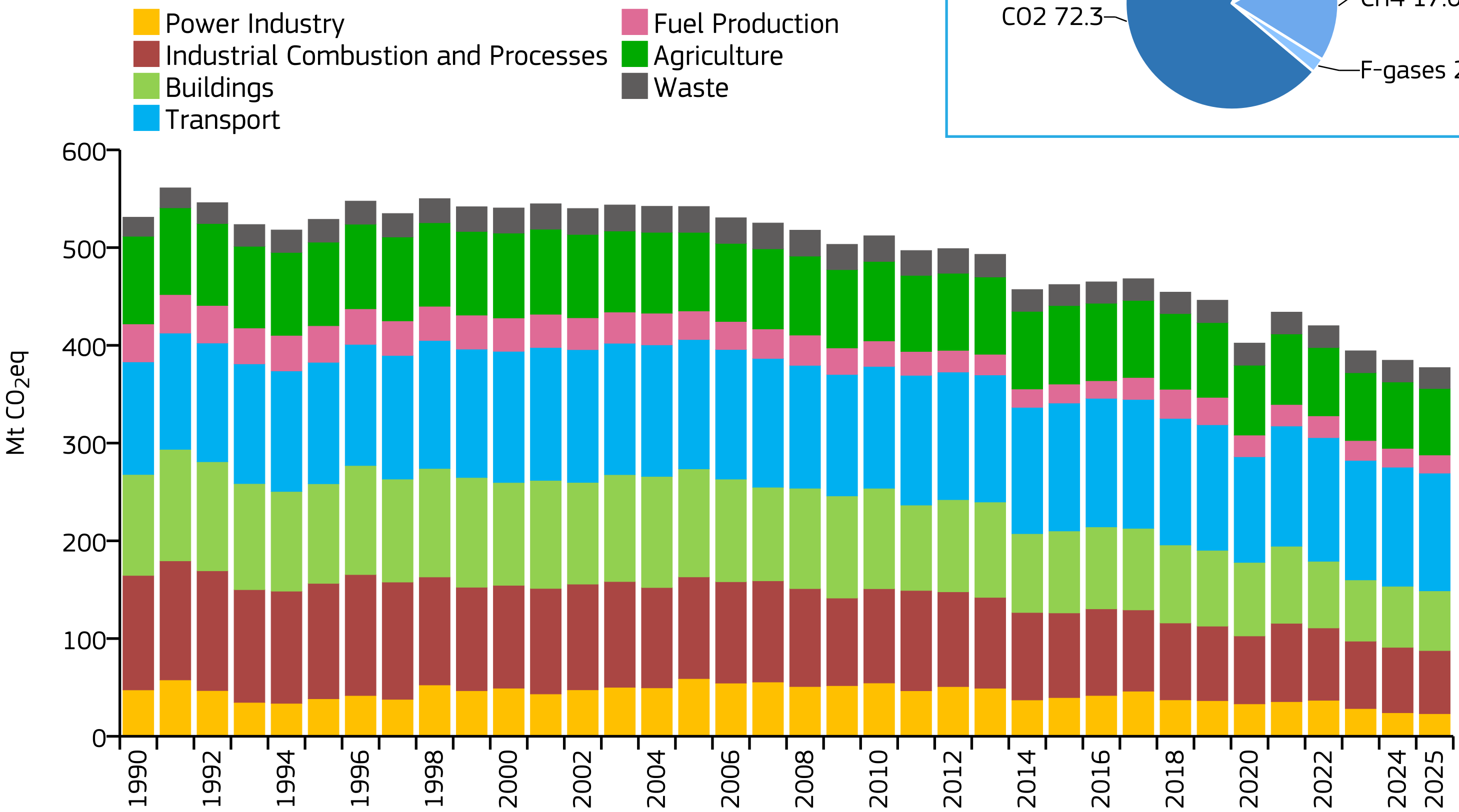
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-59%	-68%	-3%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-51%	-42%	-3%
Buildings	-61%	-44%	-1%
Transport	-20%	-25%	-1%
Fuel Production	+102%	-14%	0%
Agriculture	-6%	-7%	0%
Waste	+27%	+71%	+11%
All sectors	-34%	-36%	+1%

France and Monaco

GHG % in 2025



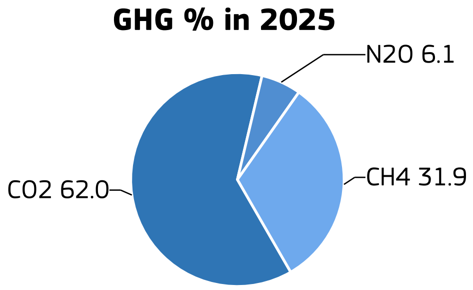
GHG emissions by sector



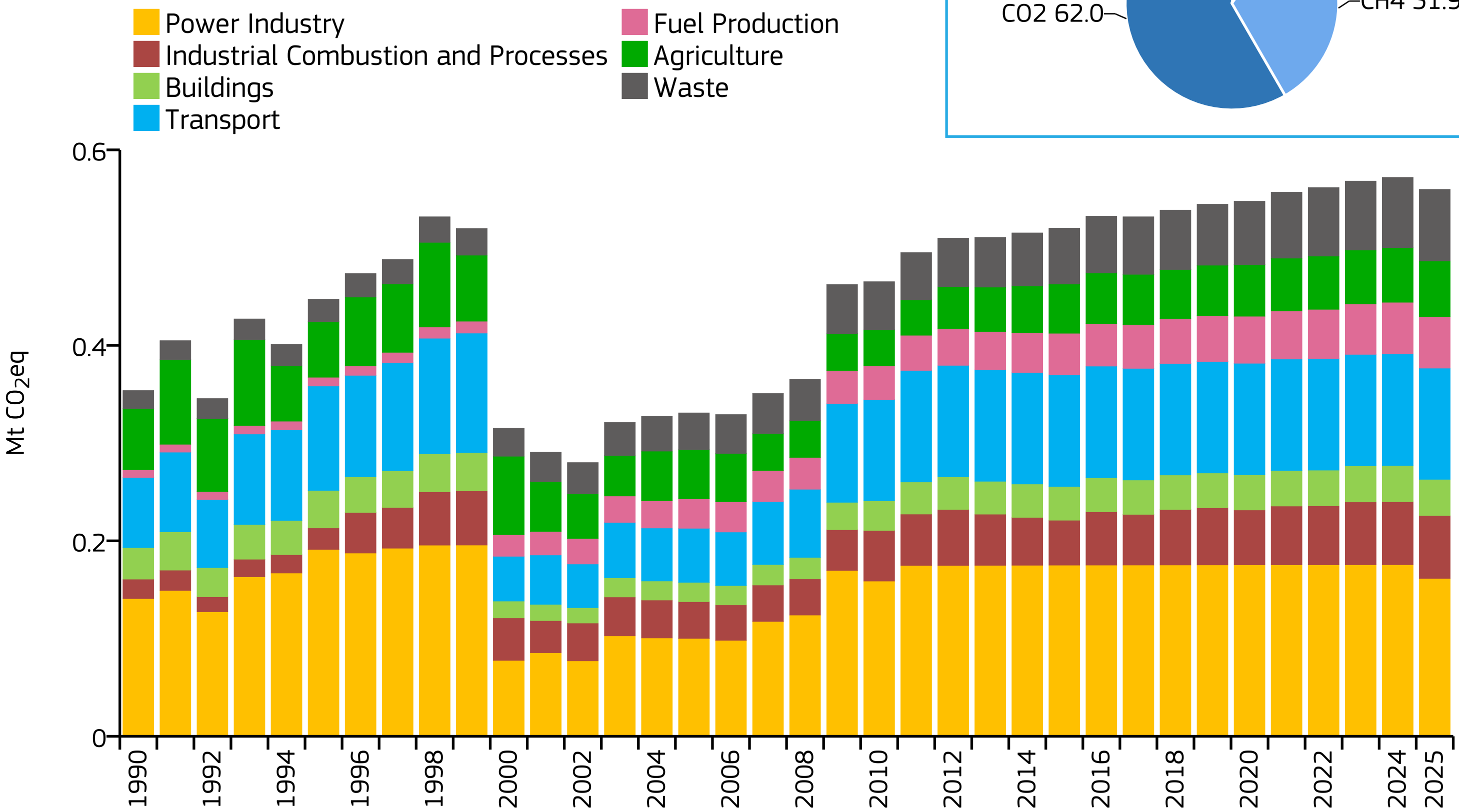
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	377.290	5.645	0.100	66.842M
2015	462.291	7.172	0.137	64.457M
2005	542.131	8.853	0.178	61.234M
1990	531.140	9.325	0.236	56.961M

	2025 vs 1990	**2025 vs 2005**	**2025 vs 2024**
Power Industry	**-51%**	**-61%**	**-4%**
Industrial Combustion and Processes	**-45%**	**-38%**	**-3%**
Buildings	**-41%**	**-45%**	**-2%**
Transport	**+5%**	**-9%**	**-1%**
Fuel Production	**-52%**	**-37%**	**-4%**
Agriculture	**-24%**	**-15%**	**0%**
Waste	**+10%**	**-19%**	**-3%**
All sectors	**-29%**	**-30%**	**-2%**

French Guiana



GHG emissions by sector

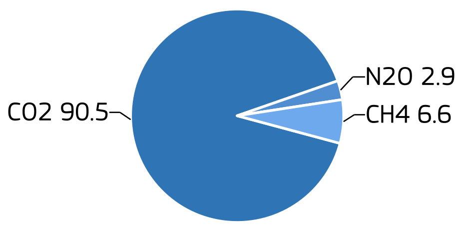


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	0.560	1.646	n/a	340.000k
2015	0.520	1.935	n/a	268.691k
2005	0.331	1.623	n/a	203.826k
1990	0.354	3.055	n/a	115.784k

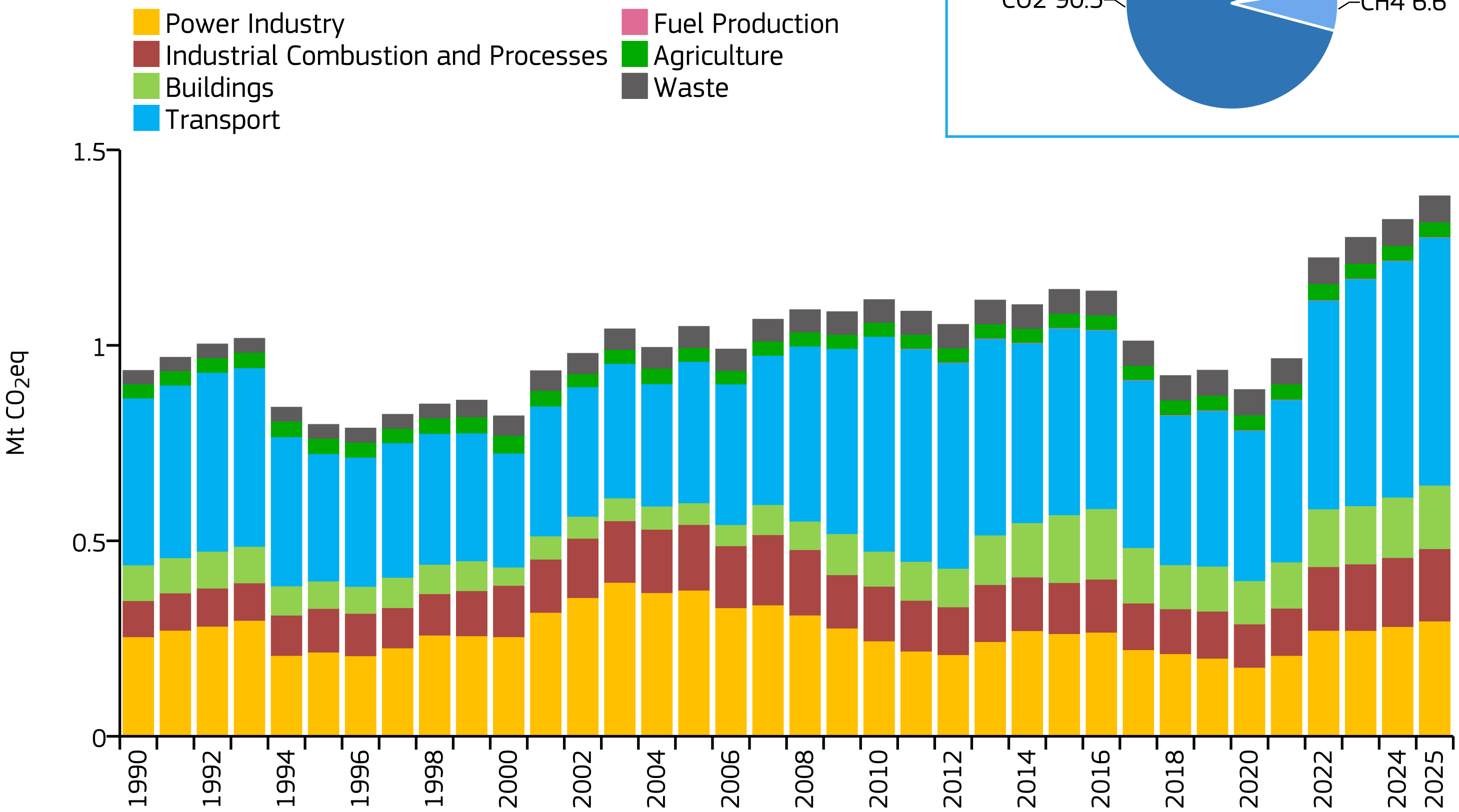
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+15%	+61%	-8%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+222%	+71%	0%
Buildings	+15%	+87%	0%
Transport	+58%	+106%	0%
Fuel Production	> +300%	+75%	0%
Agriculture	-9%	+13%	+2%
Waste	+297%	+95%	+2%
All sectors	+58%	+69%	-2%

French Polynesia

GHG % in 2025



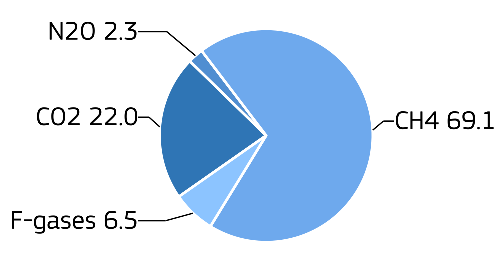
GHG emissions by sector



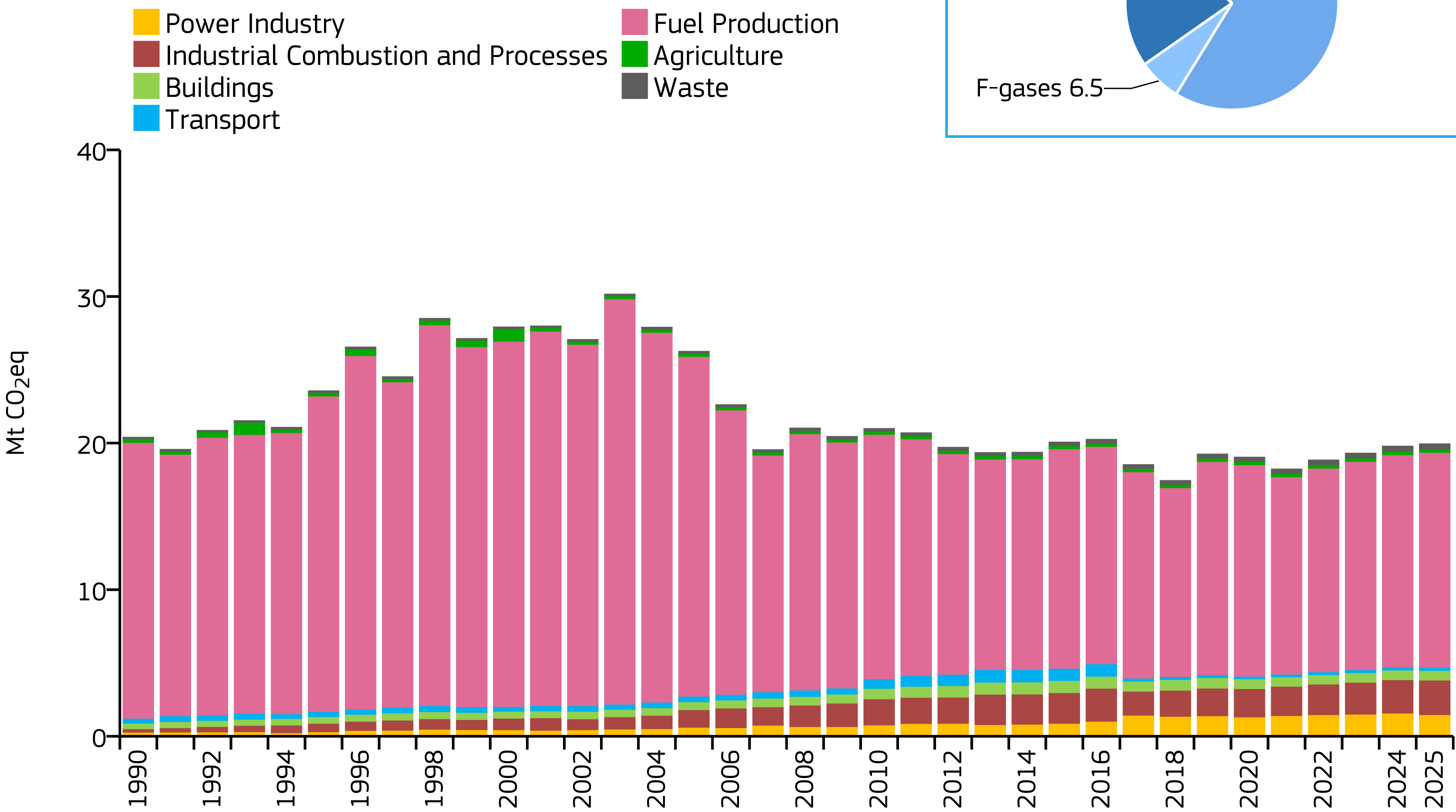
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	1.383	4.655	0.209	297.000k
2015	1.143	4.117	0.189	277.690k
2005	1.049	4.114	0.164	254.886k
1990	0.936	4.719	0.203	198.375k

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+16%	-21%	+5%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+100%	+10%	+5%
Buildings	+78%	+193%	+5%
Transport	+48%	+75%	+5%
Fuel Production	n/a	n/a	0%
Agriculture	+4%	+6%	0%
Waste	+92%	+24%	+1%
All sectors	+48%	+32%	+5%

Gabon



GHG emissions by sector

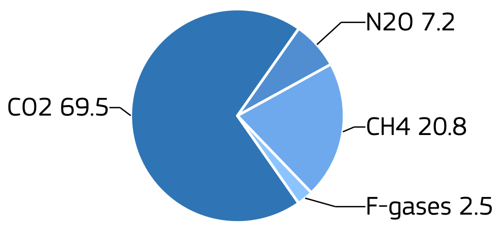


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	19.959	8.418	0.405	2.371M
2015	20.081	10.404	0.488	1.930M
2005	26.267	18.720	0.880	1.403M
1990	20.406	21.430	0.868	952.212k

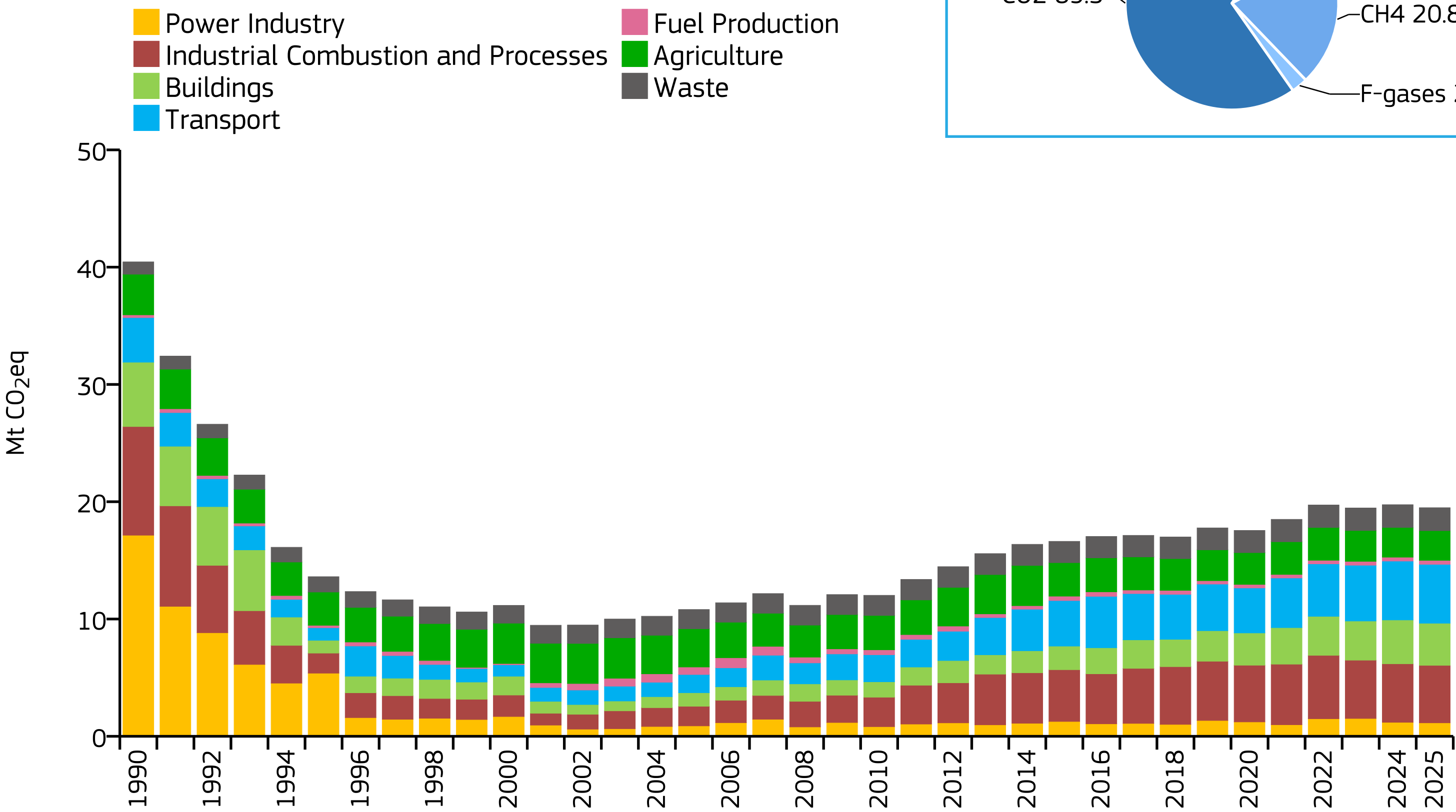
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	+143%	-7%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	+96%	+4%
Buildings	+72%	+22%	-1%
Transport	-36%	-44%	-2%
Fuel Production	-22%	-37%	+1%
Agriculture	-11%	+16%	-5%
Waste	+227%	+117%	+2%
All sectors	-2%	-24%	+1%

Georgia

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

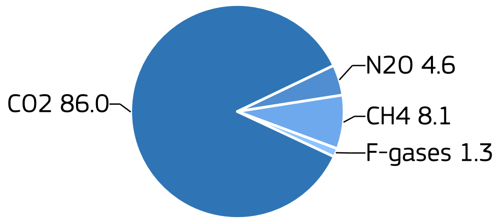


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	19.492	5.091	0.197	3.829M
2015	16.623	4.207	0.299	3.952M
2005	10.810	2.409	0.326	4.487M
1990	40.453	7.477	0.652	5.410M

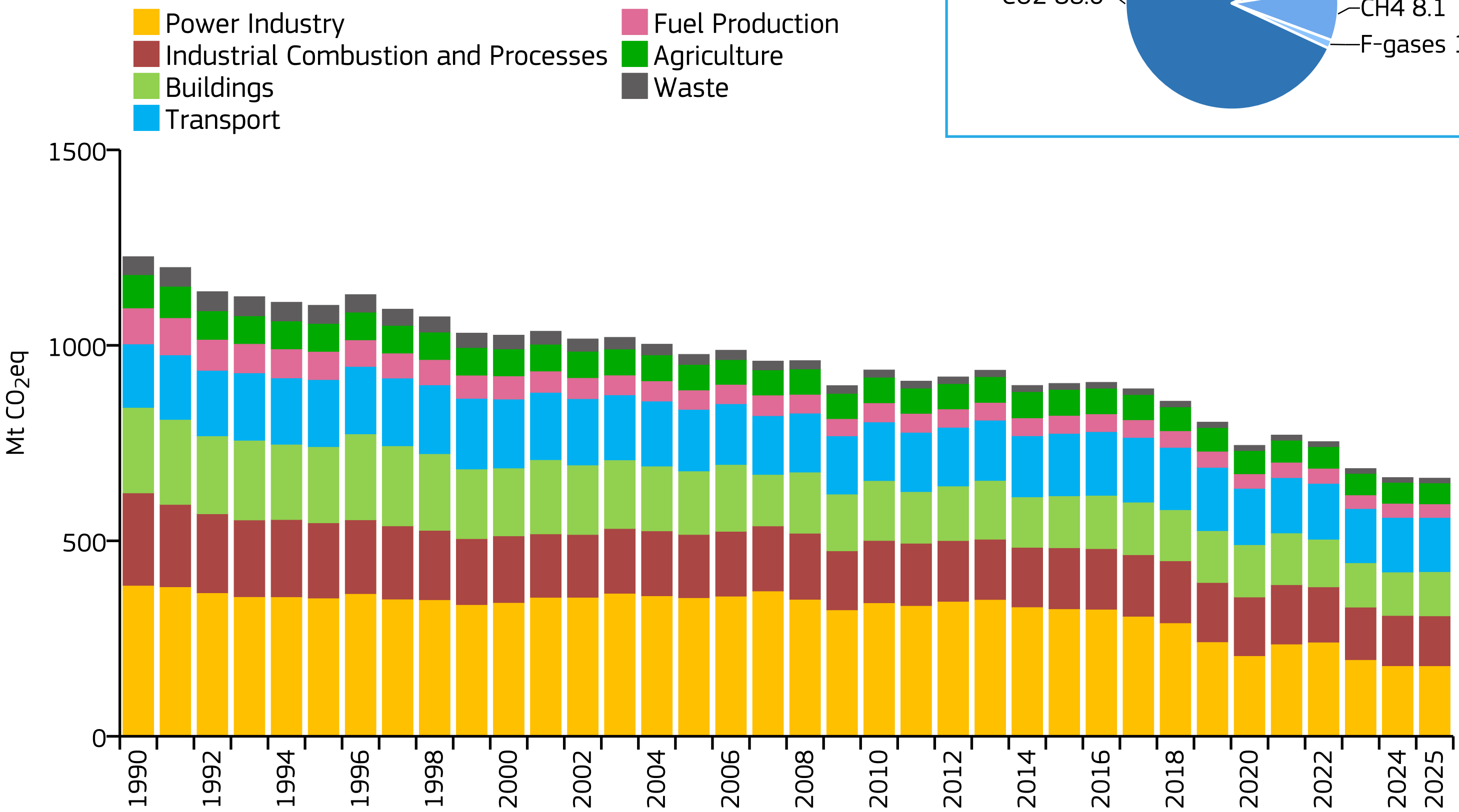
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-93%	+30%	-4%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-47%	+193%	-2%
Buildings	-34%	+211%	-4%
Transport	+32%	+224%	0%
Fuel Production	+43%	-47%	+3%
Agriculture	-27%	-22%	0%
Waste	+85%	+19%	+1%
All sectors	-52%	+80%	-1%

Germany

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

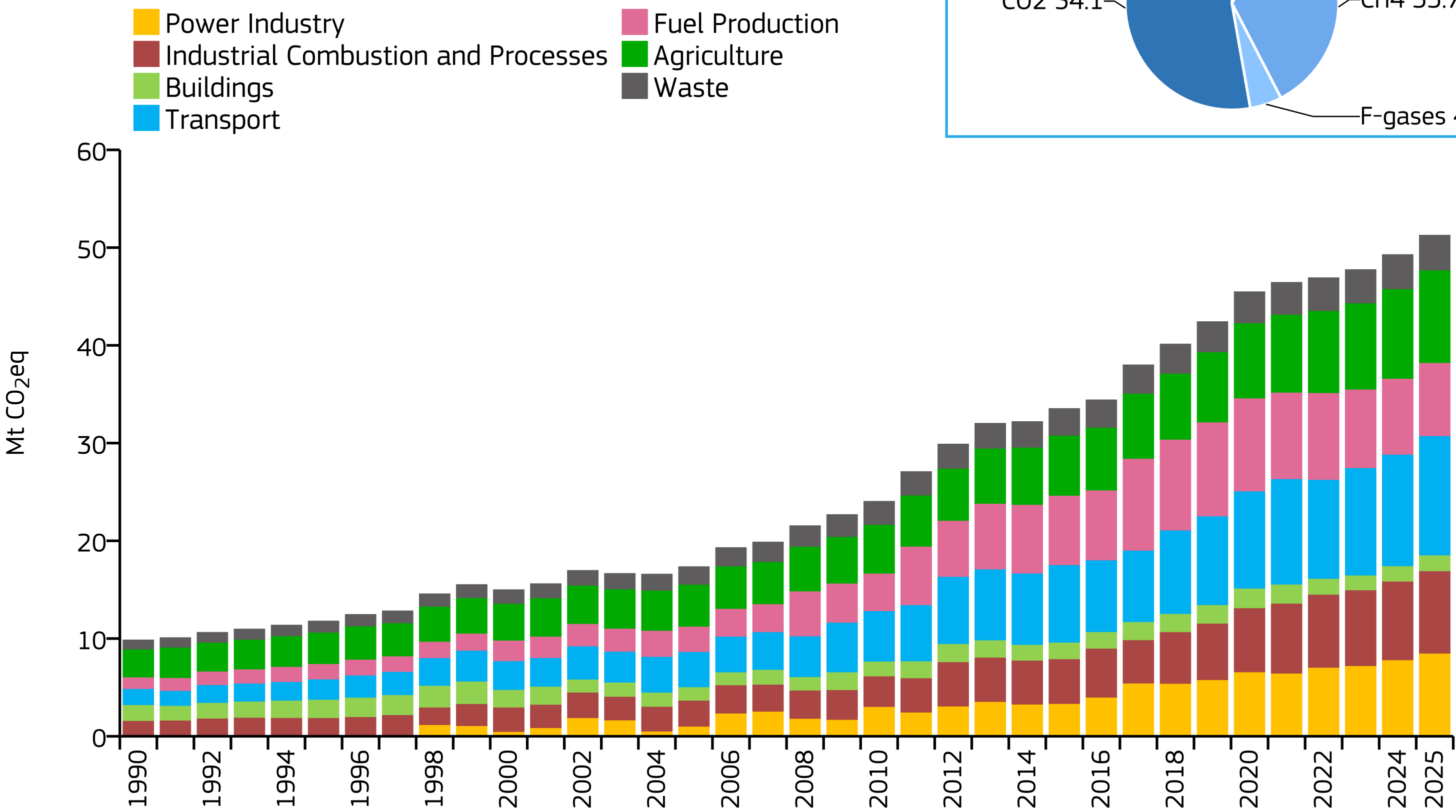


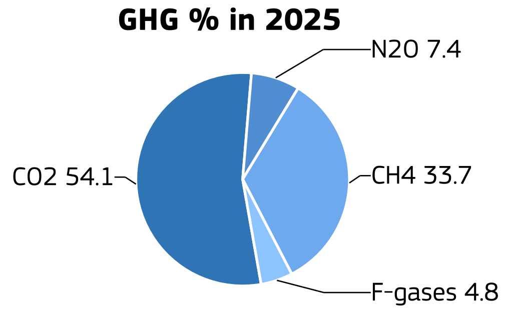
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	660.444	8.010	0.126	82.455M
2015	902.793	11.049	0.186	81.708M
2005	977.036	11.963	0.231	81.671M
1990	1226.966	15.508	0.365	79.118M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-53%	-49%	0%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-46%	-21%	-1%
Buildings	-48%	-30%	+2%
Transport	-15%	-12%	-1%
Fuel Production	-62%	-29%	-4%
Agriculture	-37%	-18%	0%
Waste	-73%	-51%	0%
All sectors	-46%	-32%	0%

Ghana

GHG emissions by sector

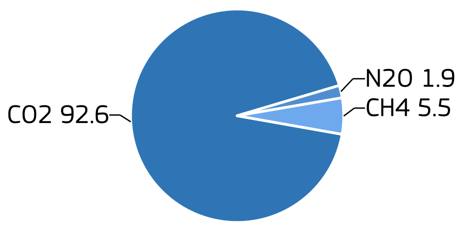




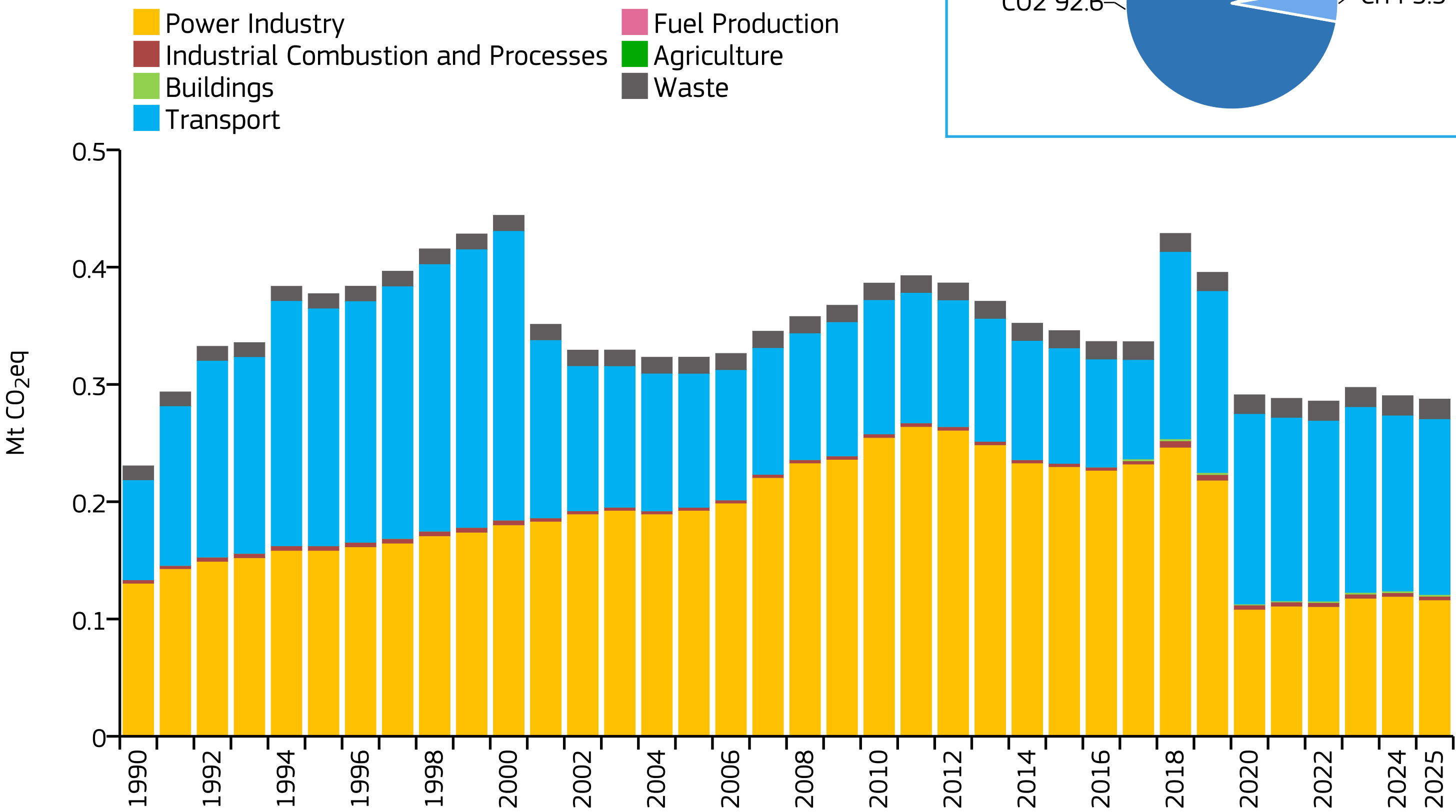
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	51.280	1.510	0.199	33.970M
2015	33.546	1.216	0.208	27.583M
2005	17.361	0.806	0.208	21.542M
1990	9.871	0.675	0.230	14.628M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	n/a	> +300%	+9%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	+216%	+5%
Buildings	0%	+18%	+4%
Transport	> +300%	+238%	+7%
Fuel Production	> +300%	+190%	-4%
Agriculture	+231%	+120%	+3%
Waste	+276%	+96%	+2%
All sectors	> +300%	+195%	+4%

Gibraltar



GHG emissions by sector

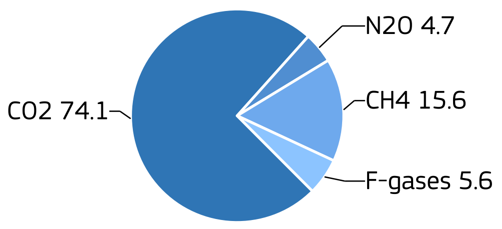


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	0.288	7.989	0.225	36.000k
2015	0.346	10.109	0.331	34.228k
2005	0.323	10.076	0.347	32.085k
1990	0.231	7.909	0.380	29.164k

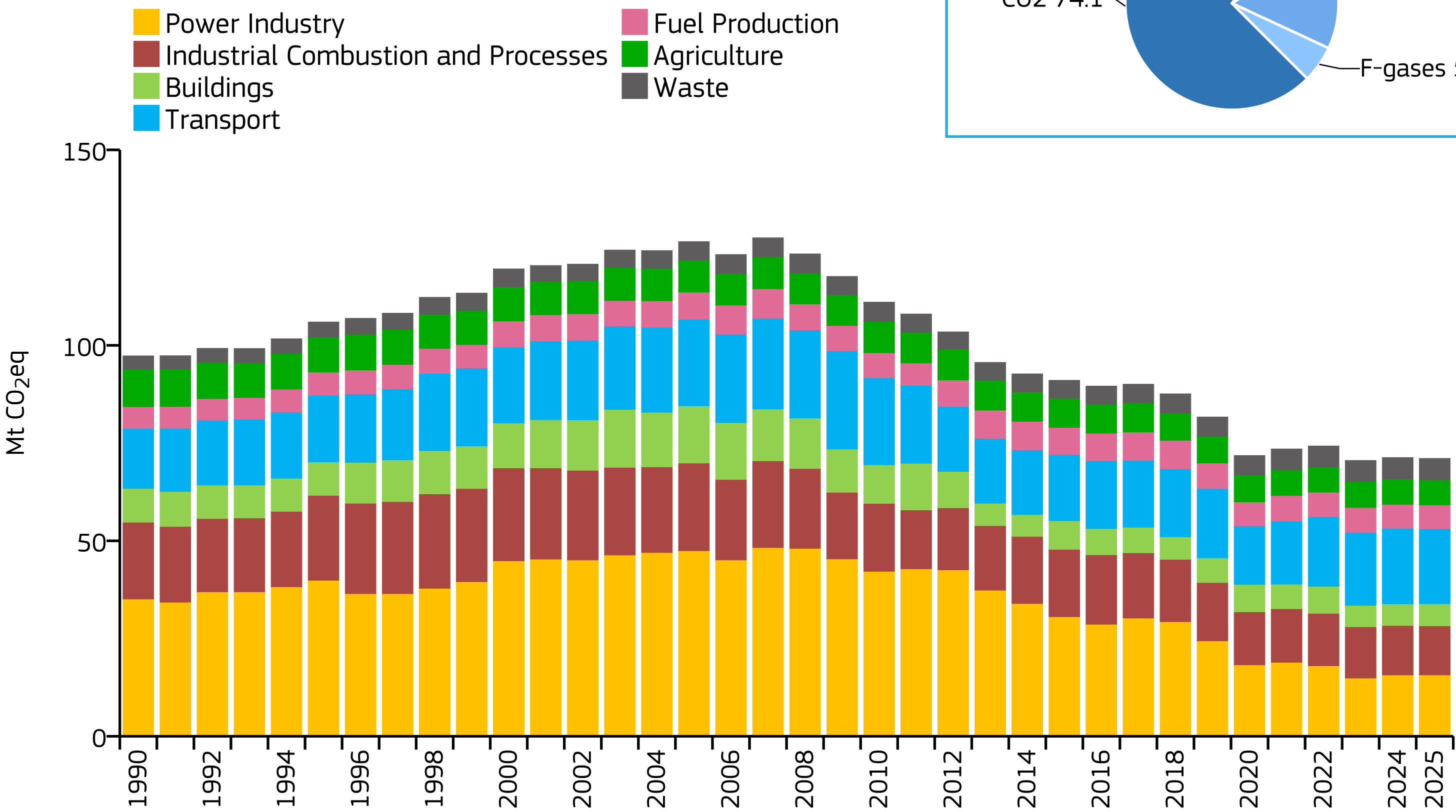
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-11%	-40%	-3%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+8%	+19%	-1%
Buildings	> +300%	> +300%	+1%
Transport	+76%	+31%	0%
Fuel Production	n/a	n/a	n/a
Agriculture	n/a	n/a	n/a
Waste	+41%	+22%	+1%
All sectors	+25%	-11%	-1%

Greece

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

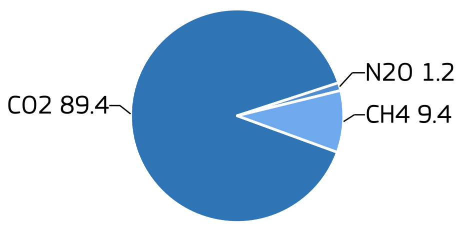


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	71.103	6.497	0.179	10.944M
2015	91.072	8.119	0.268	11.218M
2005	126.556	11.198	0.302	11.301M
1990	97.329	9.497	0.355	10.248M

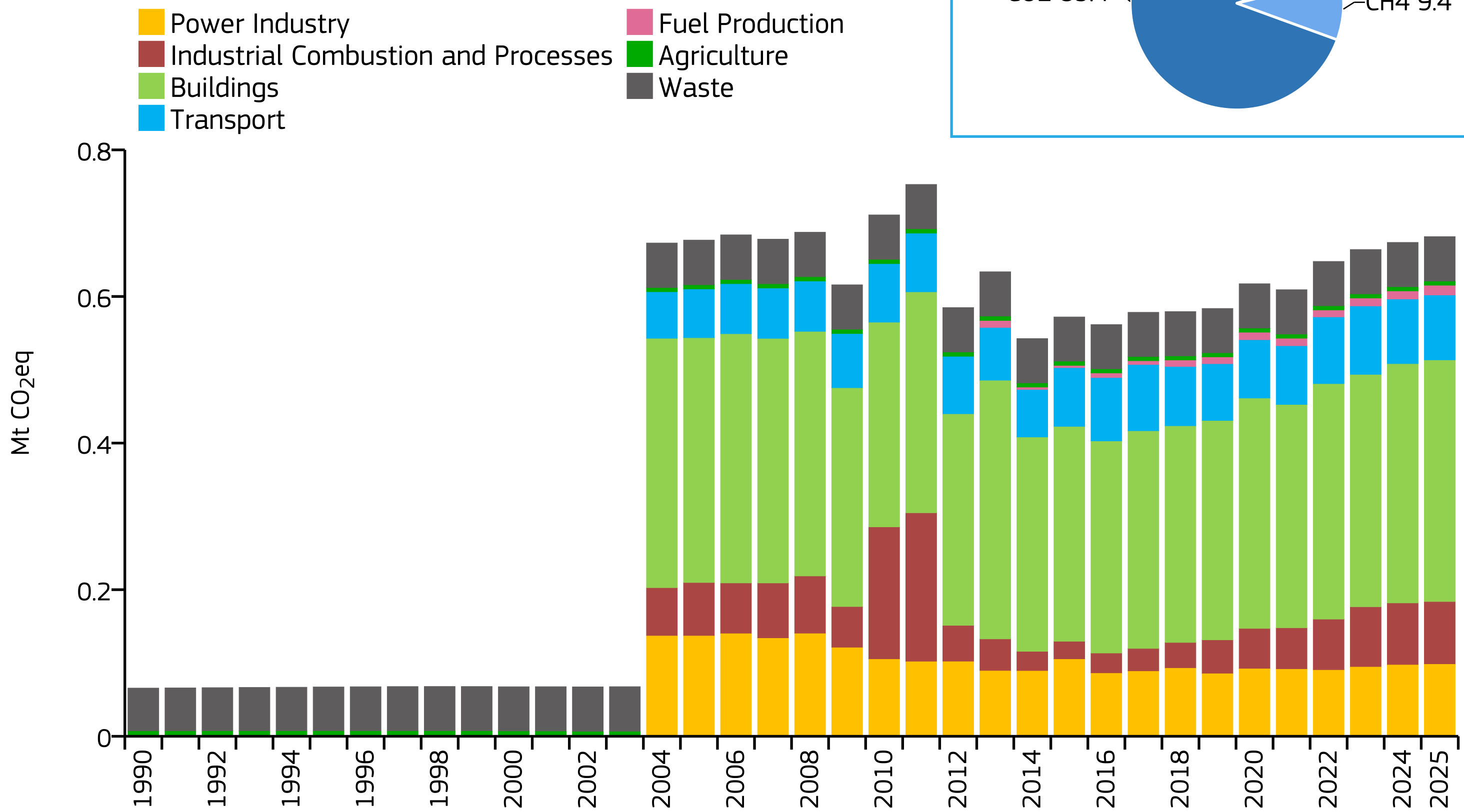
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-55%	-67%	0%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-36%	-44%	-1%
Buildings	-35%	-61%	+2%
Transport	+25%	-13%	-1%
Fuel Production	+9%	-13%	-1%
Agriculture	-33%	-21%	-1%
Waste	+62%	+15%	0%
All sectors	-27%	-44%	0%

Greenland

GHG % in 2025



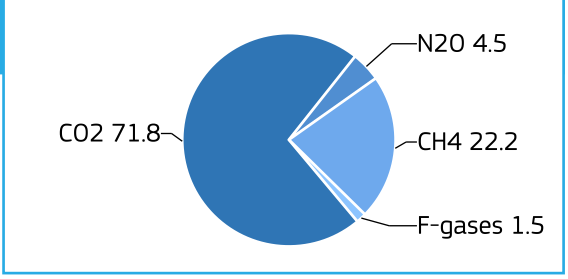
GHG emissions by sector



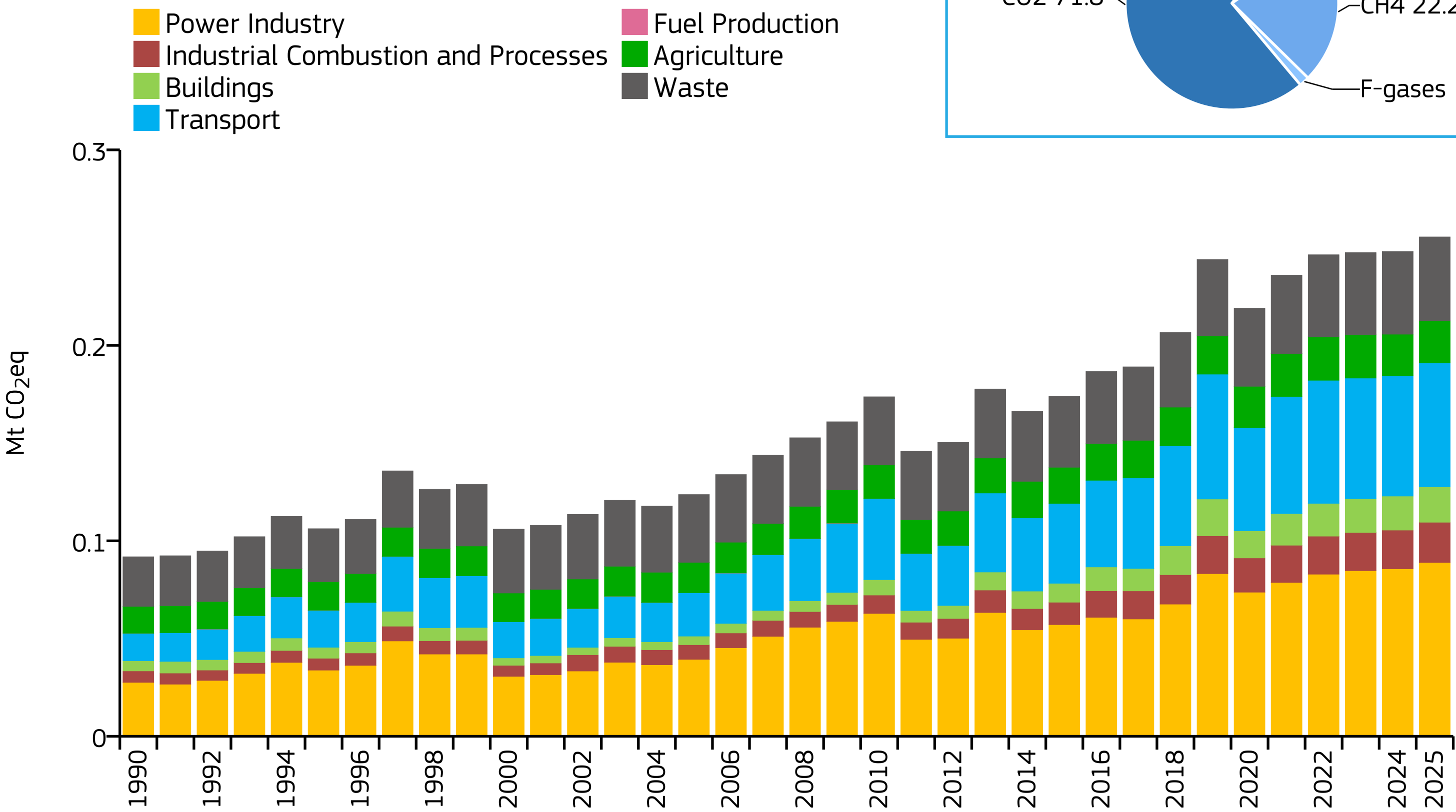
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	0.682	11.753	0.169	58.000k
2015	0.572	10.148	0.161	56.377k
2005	0.677	11.887	0.228	56.951k
1990	0.066	1.183	0.031	55.604k

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	n/a	-28%	+1%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	n/a	+18%	+1%
Buildings	n/a	-1%	+1%
Transport	n/a	+33%	0%
Fuel Production	n/a	n/a	+21%
Agriculture	-9%	+1%	0%
Waste	+4%	-1%	0%
All sectors	n/a	+1%	+1%

Grenada



GHG emissions by sector

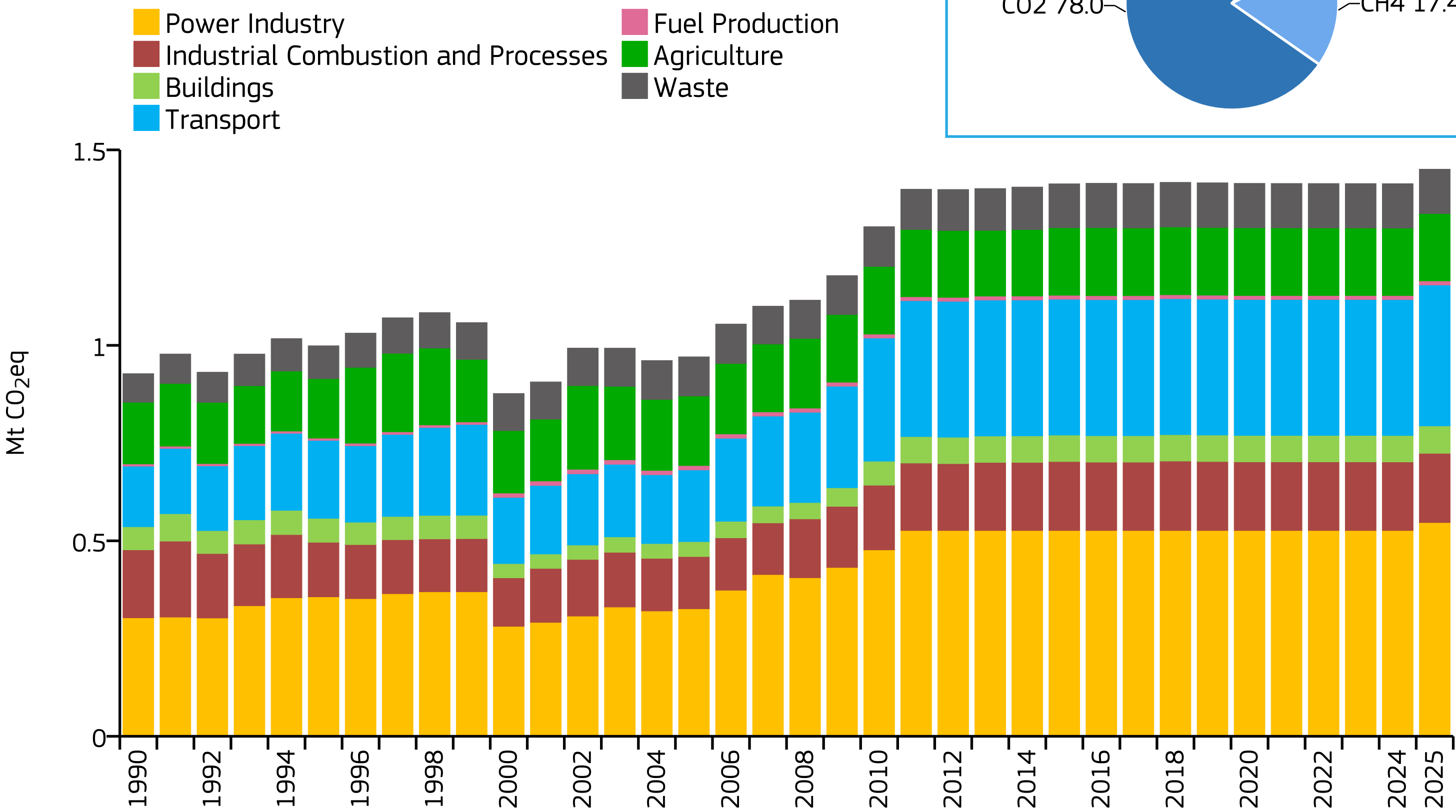


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	0.255	2.281	0.118	112.000k
2015	0.174	1.630	0.100	106.823k
2005	0.124	1.201	0.079	102.949k
1990	0.092	0.954	0.103	96.283k

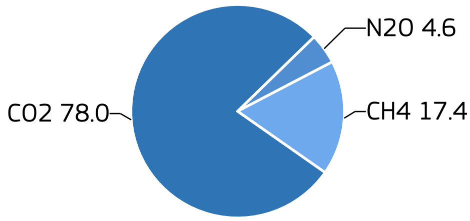
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+223%	+126%	+4%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+251%	+176%	+4%
Buildings	+248%	> +300%	+4%
Transport	> +300%	+187%	+3%
Fuel Production	n/a	n/a	n/a
Agriculture	+57%	+38%	+2%
Waste	+69%	+24%	+1%
All sectors	+178%	+107%	+3%

Guadeloupe

GHG emissions by sector



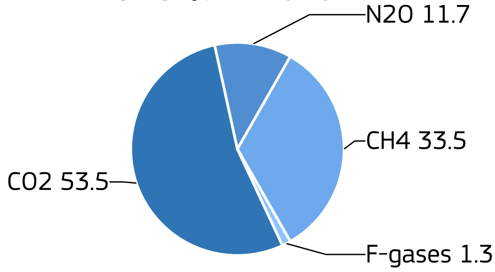
GHG % in 2025



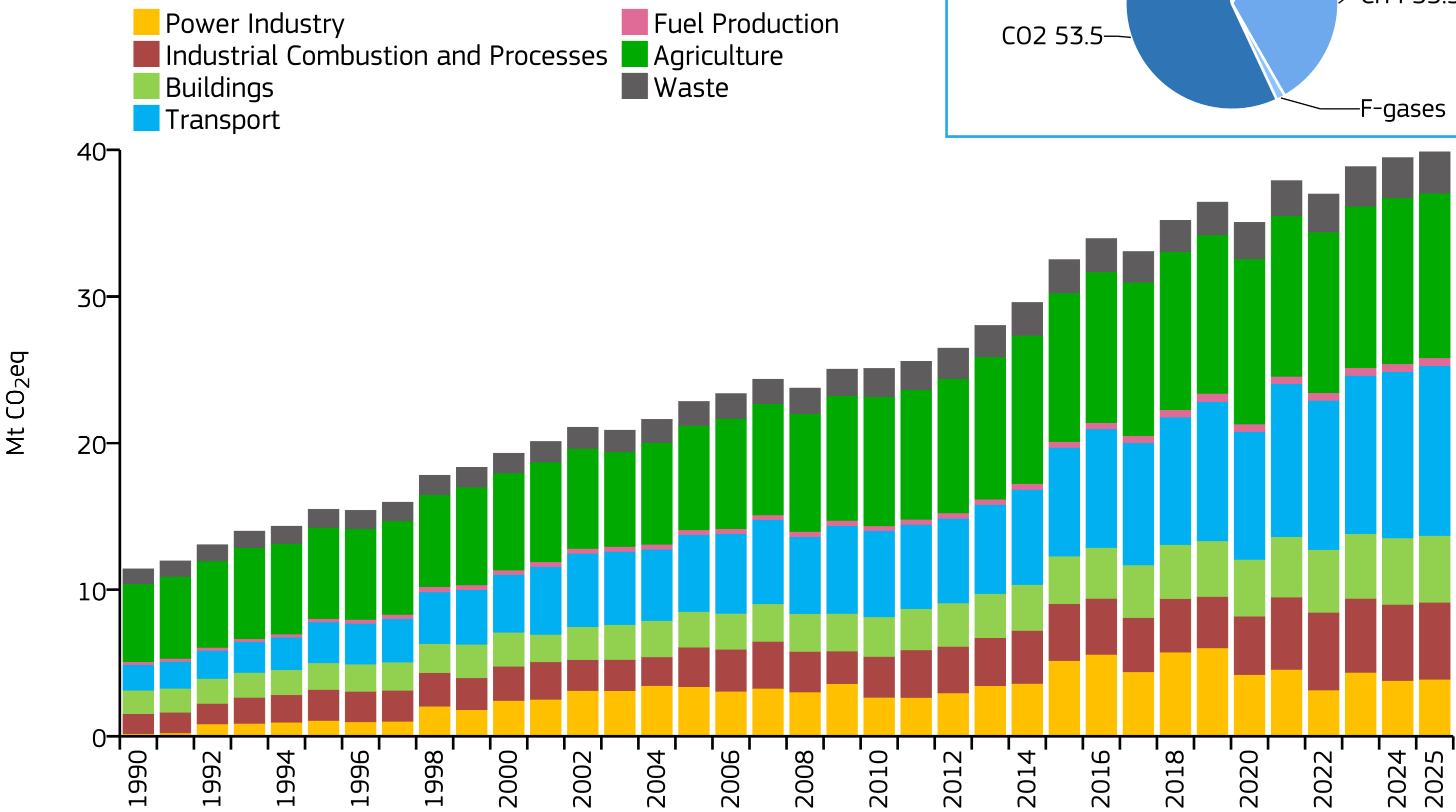
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	1.451	3.245	n/a	447.000k
2015	1.413	3.138	n/a	450.418k
2005	0.971	2.208	n/a	439.552k
1990	0.928	2.404	n/a	385.878k

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+80%	+68%	+4%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+2%	+33%	+1%
Buildings	+19%	+83%	+4%
Transport	+133%	+97%	+4%
Fuel Production	+84%	-8%	0%
Agriculture	+9%	-3%	0%
Waste	+55%	+13%	0%
All sectors	+56%	+49%	+3%

Guatemala



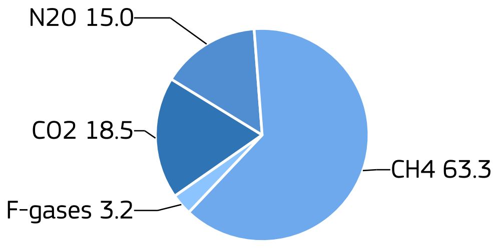
GHG emissions by sector



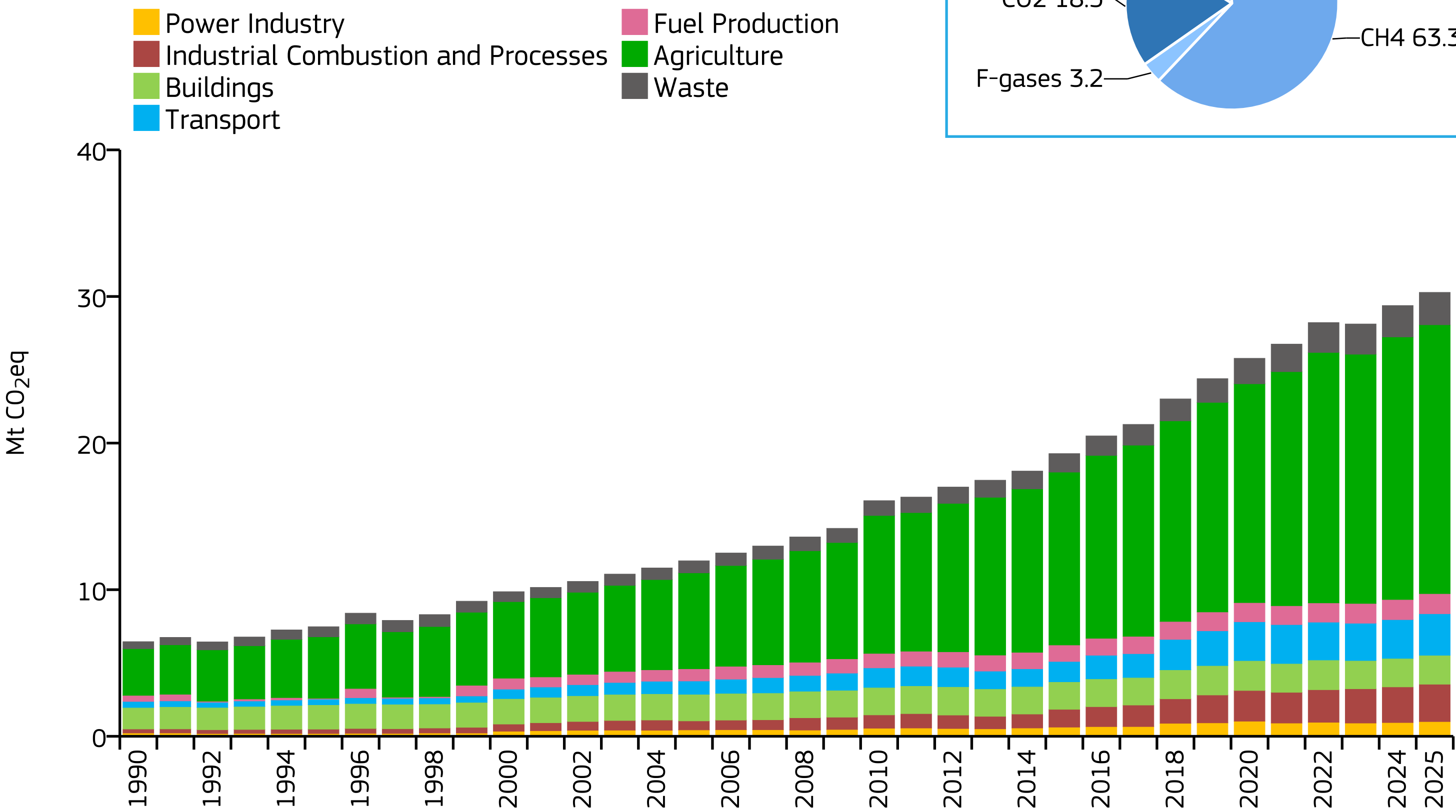
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	39.865	2.037	0.165	19.572M
2015	32.509	2.000	0.189	16.252M
2005	22.829	1.743	0.192	13.096M
1990	11.429	1.234	0.167	9.264M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	+15%	+2%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+286%	+94%	+1%
Buildings	+183%	+88%	+1%
Transport	> +300%	+121%	+2%
Fuel Production	+157%	+58%	-3%
Agriculture	+112%	+57%	-1%
Waste	+171%	+75%	+2%
All sectors	+249%	+75%	+1%

Guinea



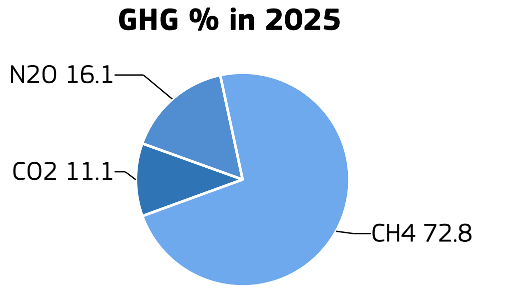
GHG emissions by sector



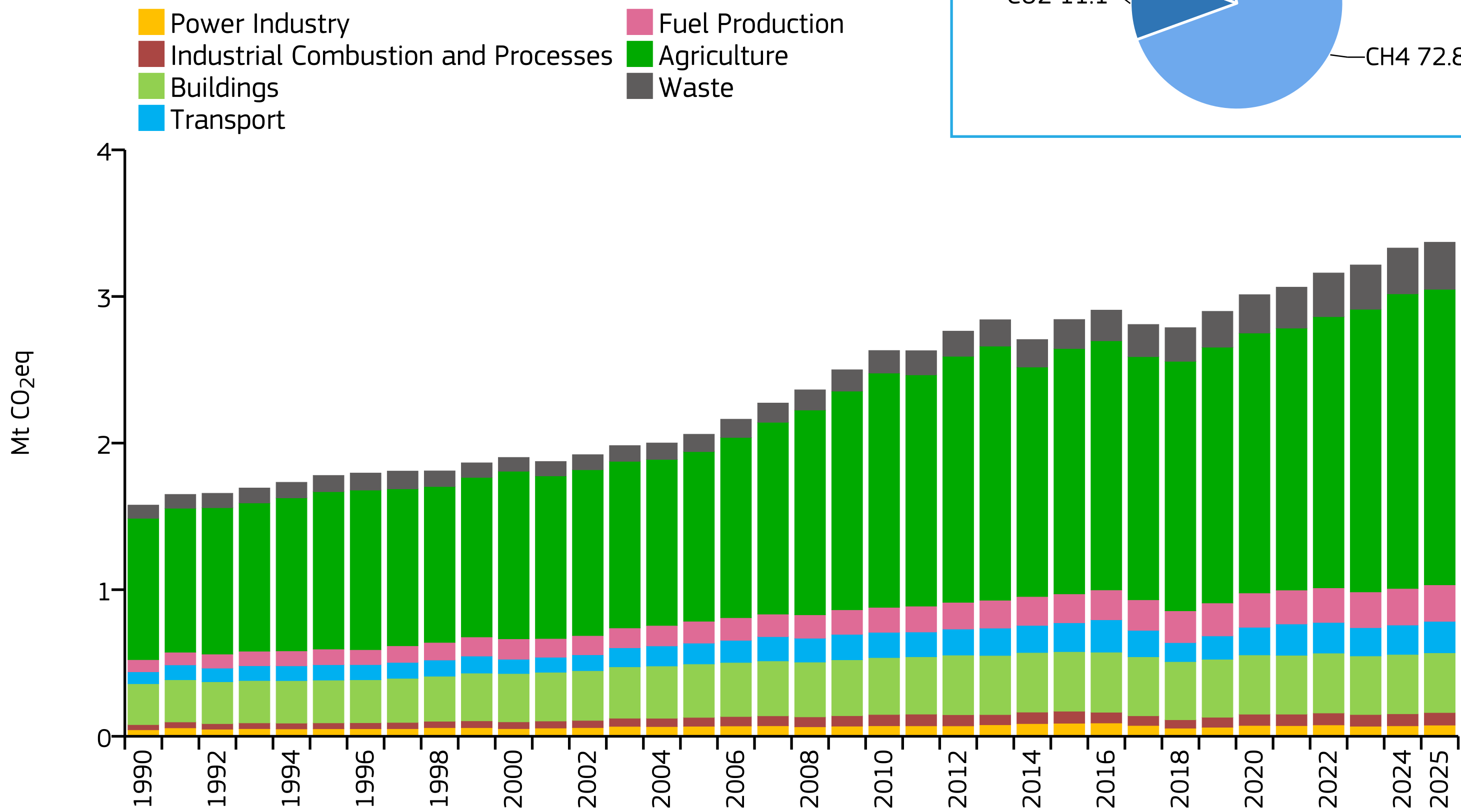
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	30.281	1.940	0.479	15.612M
2015	19.283	1.595	0.571	12.091M
2005	11.973	1.237	0.518	9.680M
1990	6.457	1.069	0.477	6.041M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	+132%	+7%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	> +300%	+5%
Buildings	+35%	+9%	+1%
Transport	> +300%	+213%	+7%
Fuel Production	+230%	+64%	0%
Agriculture	> +300%	+180%	+2%
Waste	> +300%	+167%	+3%
All sectors	> +300%	+153%	+3%

Guinea-Bissau



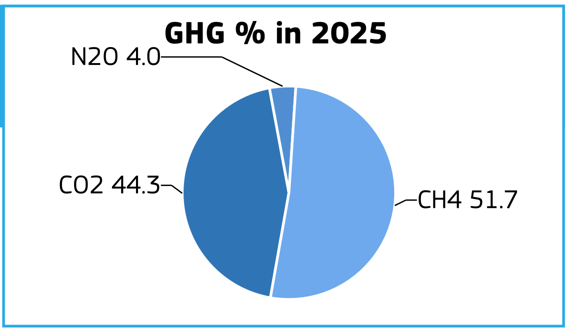
GHG emissions by sector



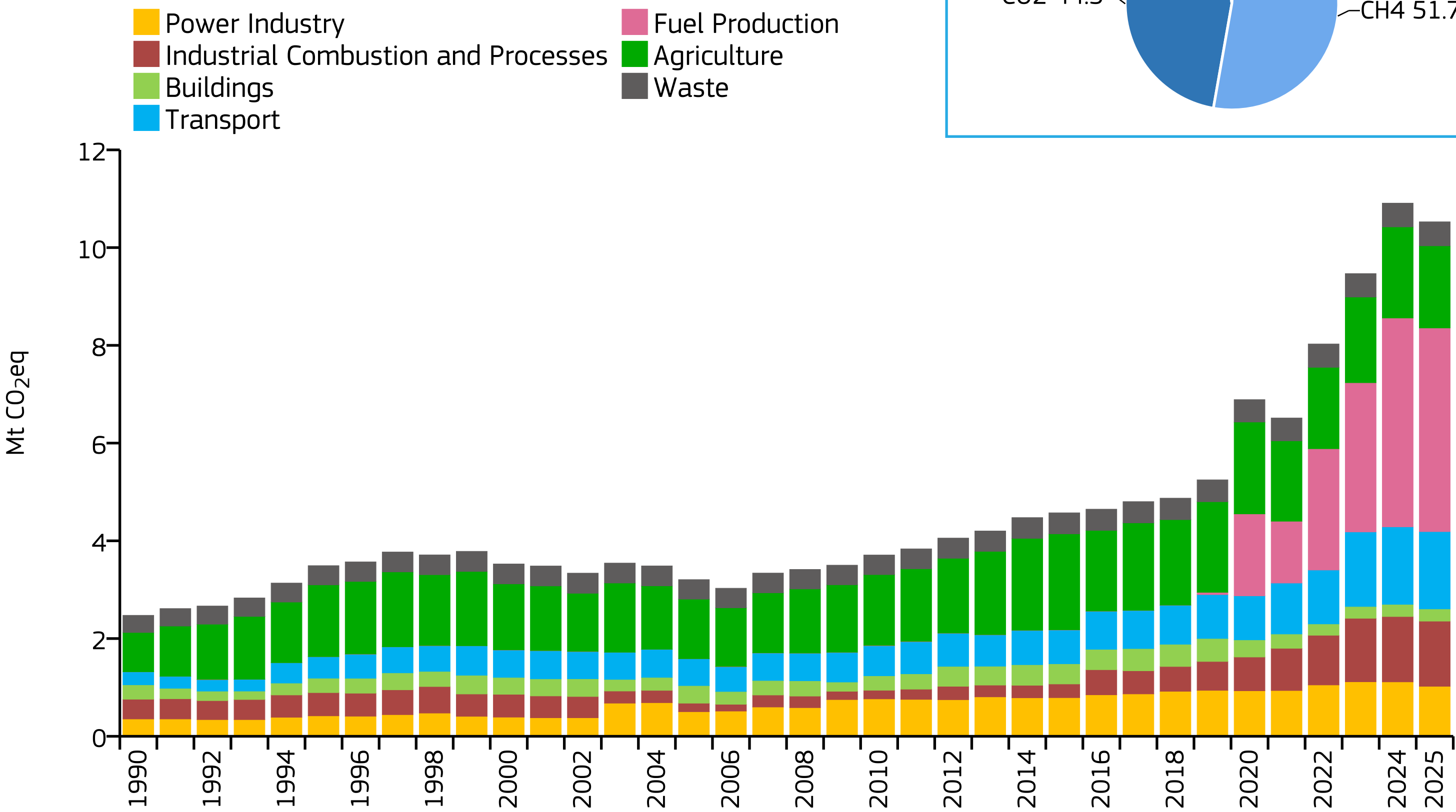
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	3.370	1.504	0.529	2.241M
2015	2.843	1.606	0.714	1.771M
2005	2.060	1.492	0.724	1.381M
1990	1.577	1.558	0.823	1.012M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+74%	+12%	+7%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+141%	+42%	+4%
Buildings	+46%	+12%	+1%
Transport	+165%	+51%	+7%
Fuel Production	+200%	+67%	0%
Agriculture	+109%	+74%	0%
Waste	+256%	+170%	+3%
All sectors	+114%	+64%	+1%

Guyana



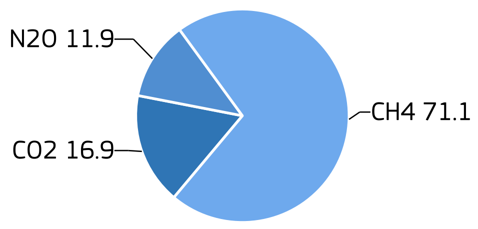
GHG emissions by sector



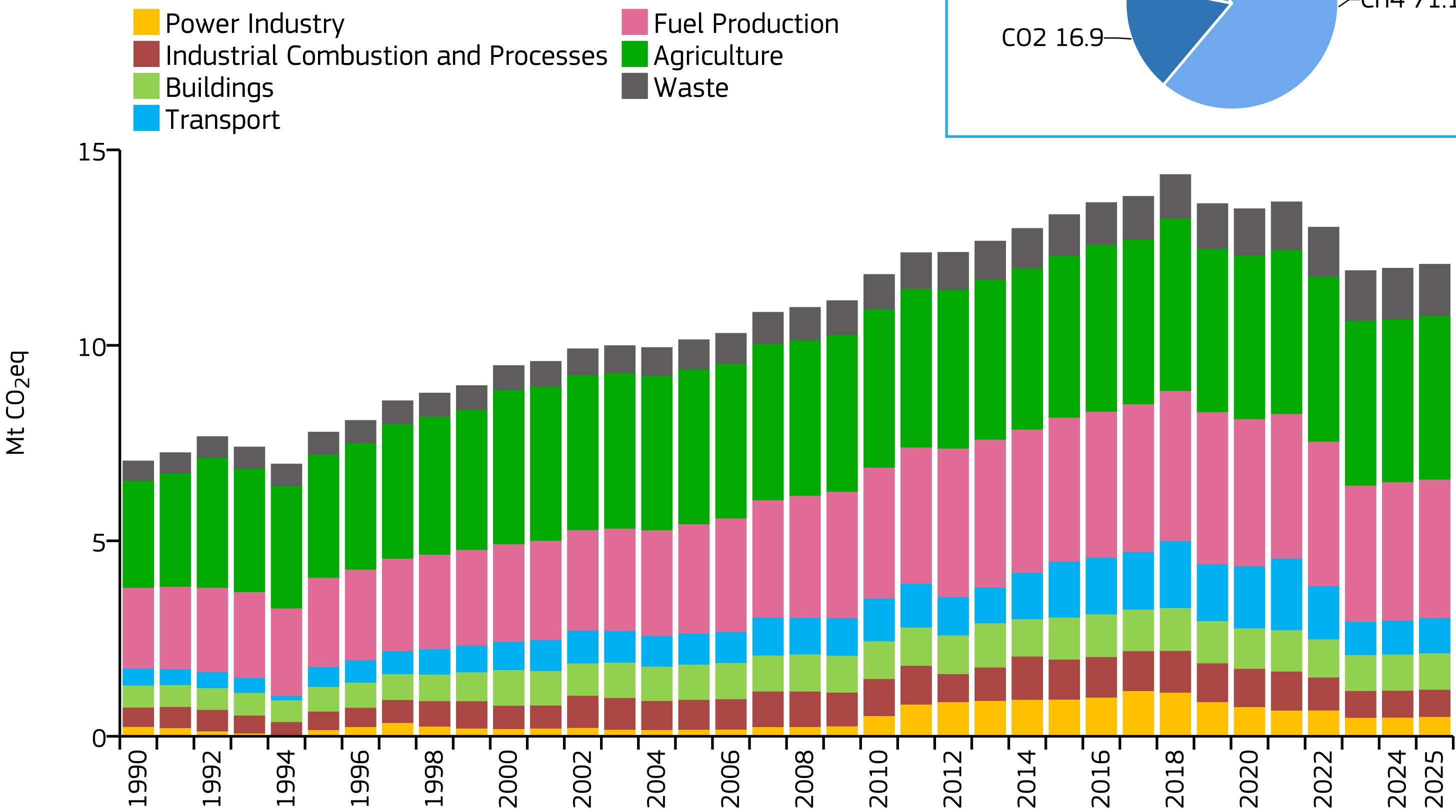
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	10.528	12.982	0.151	811.000k
2015	4.574	5.952	0.501	768.514k
2005	3.206	4.270	0.510	750.946k
1990	2.476	3.331	0.651	743.309k

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+189%	+103%	-8%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+229%	> +300%	0%
Buildings	-15%	-31%	0%
Transport	> +300%	+189%	0%
Fuel Production	> +300%	> +300%	-2%
Agriculture	+109%	+38%	-10%
Waste	+39%	+23%	+1%
All sectors	> +300%	+228%	-4%

Haiti



GHG emissions by sector

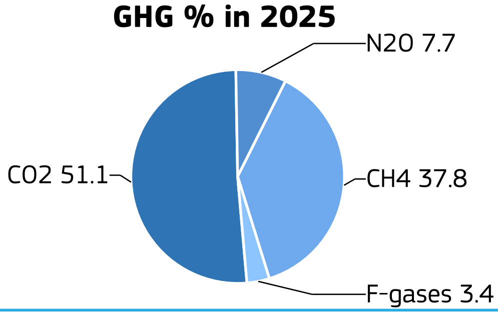


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	12.076	1.007	0.375	11.986M
2015	13.347	1.246	0.369	10.711M
2005	10.145	1.095	0.353	9.263M
1990	7.046	0.992	0.260	7.100M

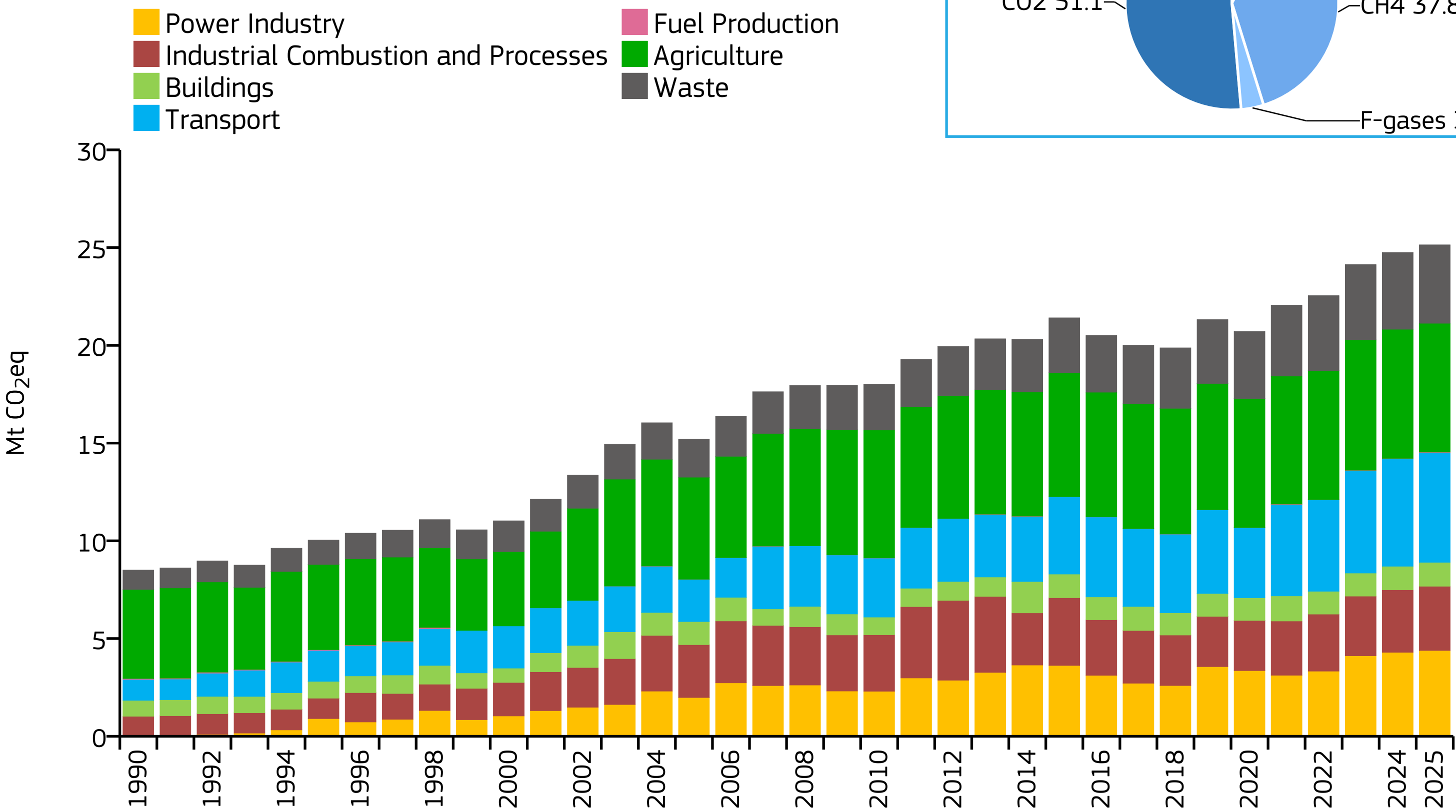
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+103%	+190%	+4%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+40%	-9%	+1%
Buildings	+65%	+3%	0%
Transport	+109%	+13%	+4%
Fuel Production	+71%	+27%	0%
Agriculture	+53%	+6%	0%
Waste	+161%	+76%	+2%
All sectors	+71%	+19%	+1%

Honduras

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

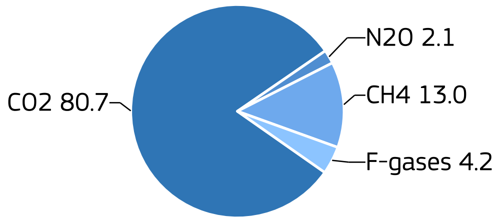


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	25.142	2.405	0.340	10.455M
2015	21.408	2.389	0.399	8.961M
2005	15.204	2.062	0.402	7.373M
1990	8.507	1.717	1.457	4.955M

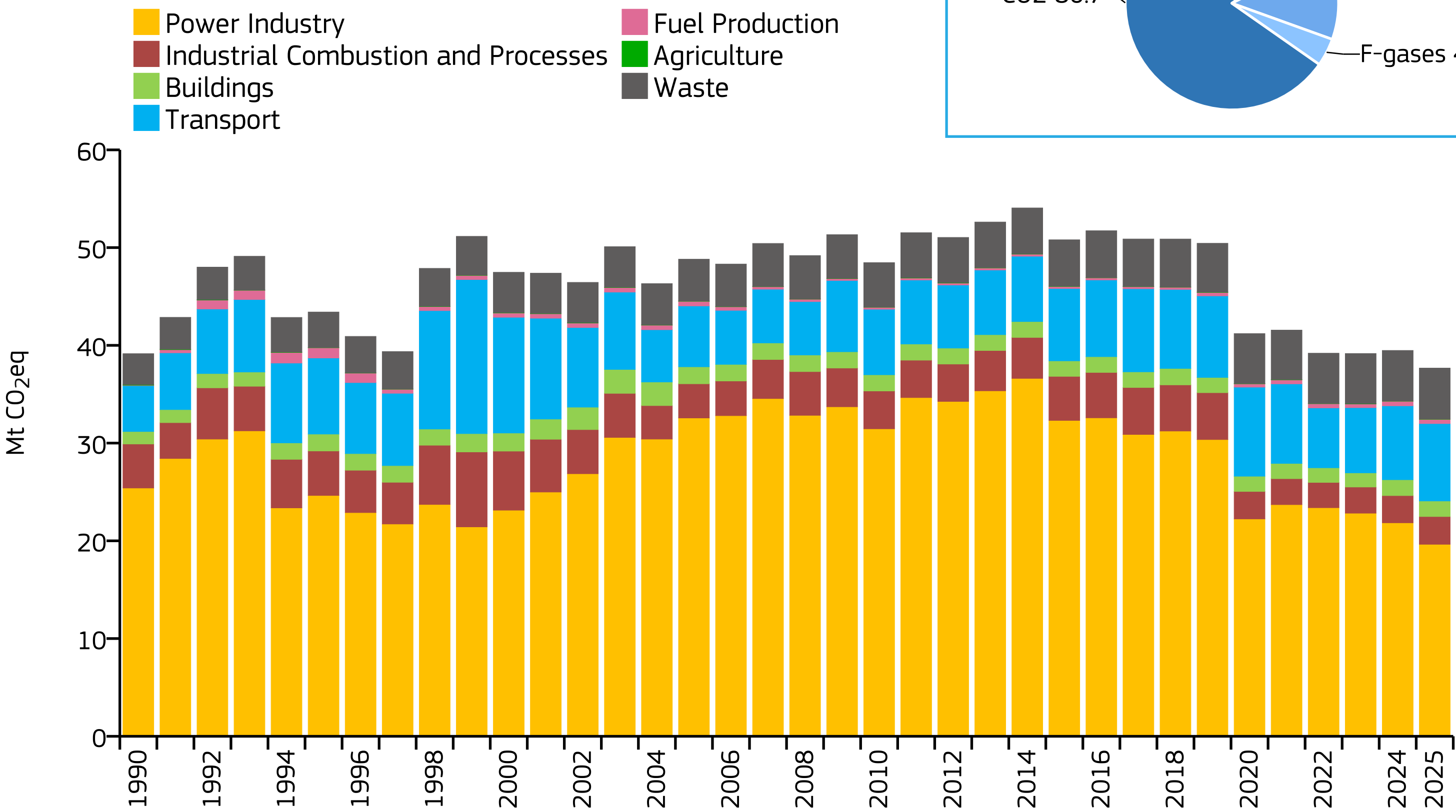
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	+121%	+2%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+228%	+22%	+3%
Buildings	+50%	+4%	+1%
Transport	> +300%	+159%	+2%
Fuel Production	-41%	> +300%	+7%
Agriculture	+45%	+26%	0%
Waste	> +300%	+106%	+2%
All sectors	+196%	+65%	+2%

Hong Kong

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

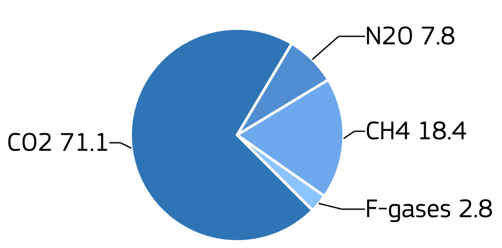


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	37.674	4.849	0.073	7.769M
2015	50.801	7.011	0.111	7.246M
2005	48.815	7.149	0.149	6.828M
1990	39.149	6.771	0.217	5.781M

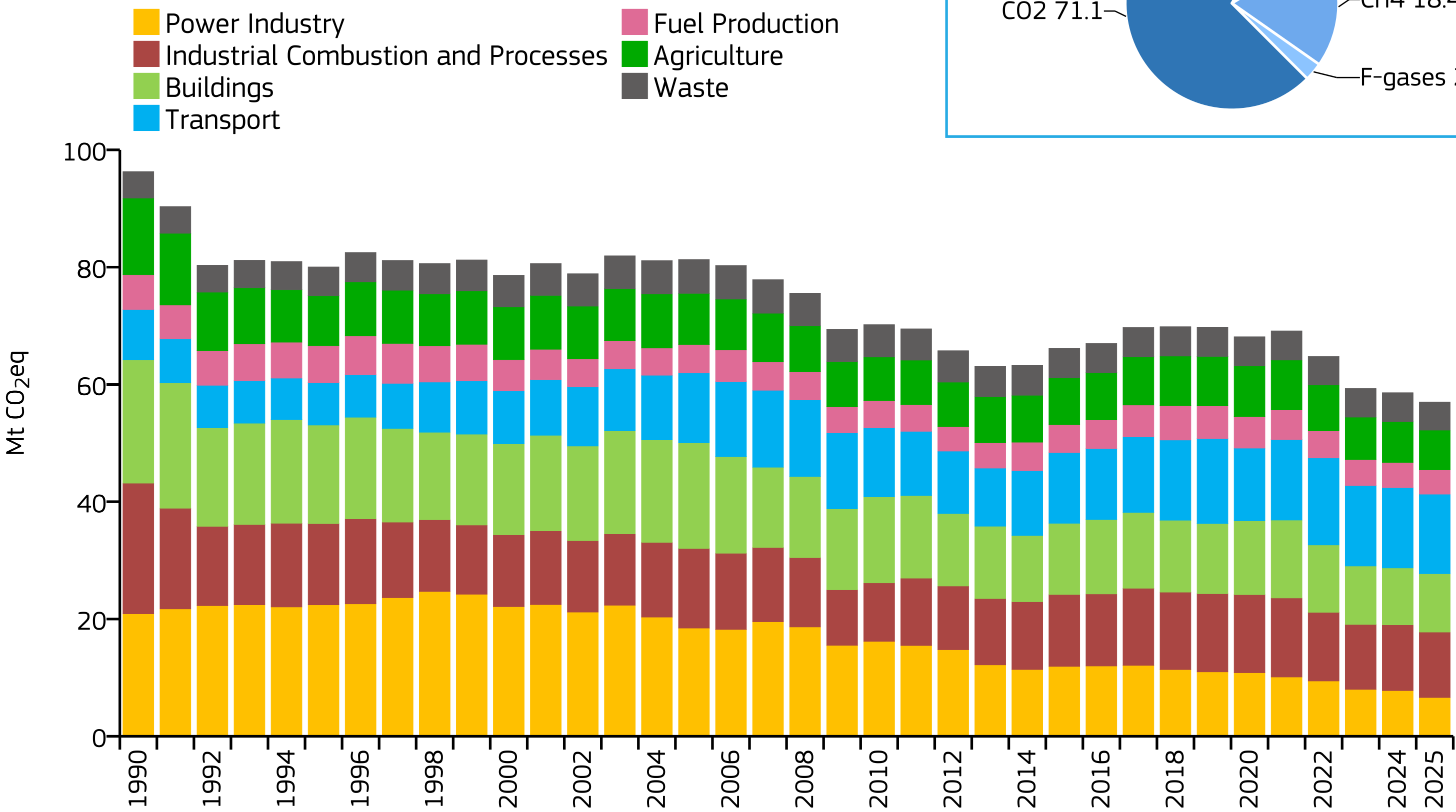
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-23%	-40%	-10%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-37%	-19%	+2%
Buildings	+25%	-9%	-2%
Transport	+69%	+27%	+5%
Fuel Production	> +300%	-6%	-5%
Agriculture	-48%	-8%	0%
Waste	+64%	+22%	+1%
All sectors	-4%	-23%	-5%

Hungary

GHG % in 2025



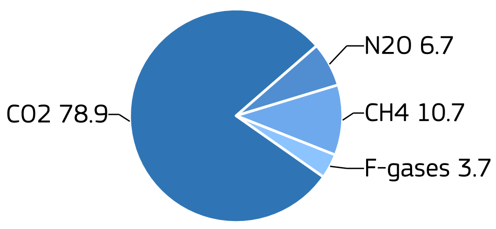
GHG emissions by sector



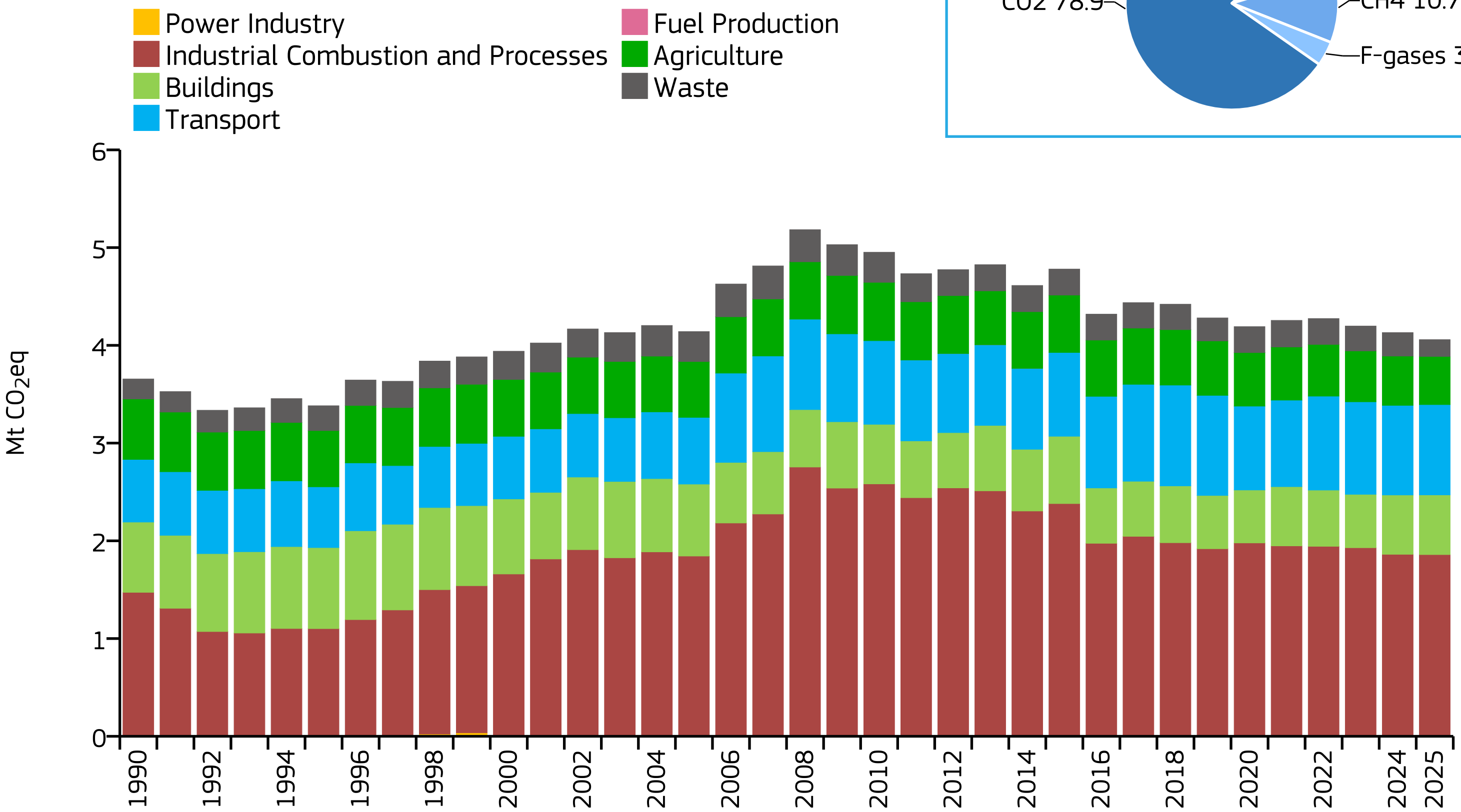
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	57.016	6.040	0.146	9.440M
2015	66.179	6.764	0.215	9.784M
2005	81.285	8.059	0.290	10.086M
1990	96.286	9.278	0.436	10.378M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-68%	-64%	-15%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-50%	-18%	0%
Buildings	-53%	-45%	+3%
Transport	+58%	+14%	-1%
Fuel Production	-30%	-15%	-4%
Agriculture	-48%	-22%	-3%
Waste	+6%	-16%	-2%
All sectors	-41%	-30%	-3%

Iceland



GHG emissions by sector

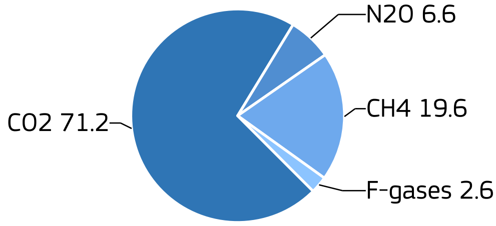


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	4.059	11.432	0.154	355.000k
2015	4.781	14.477	0.238	330.243k
2005	4.141	14.039	0.243	294.979k
1990	3.657	14.337	0.339	255.043k

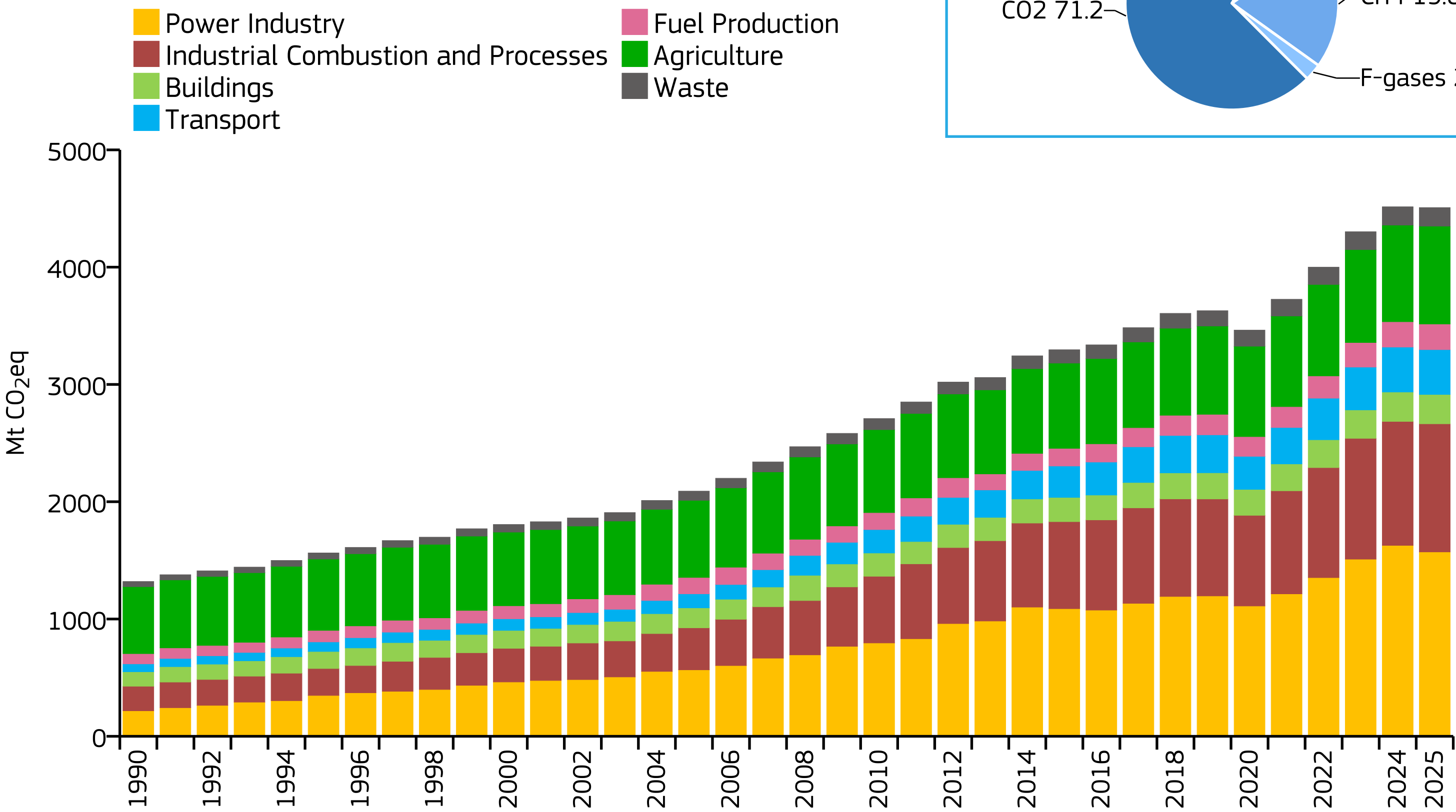
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+143%	+90%	+1%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+26%	+1%	0%
Buildings	-15%	-17%	+1%
Transport	+44%	+35%	+1%
Fuel Production	n/a	n/a	n/a
Agriculture	-20%	-14%	-2%
Waste	-16%	-44%	-29%
All sectors	+11%	-2%	-2%

India

GHG % in 2025



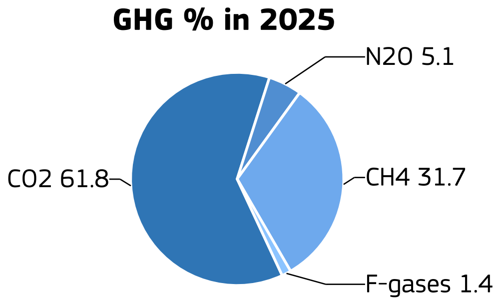
GHG emissions by sector



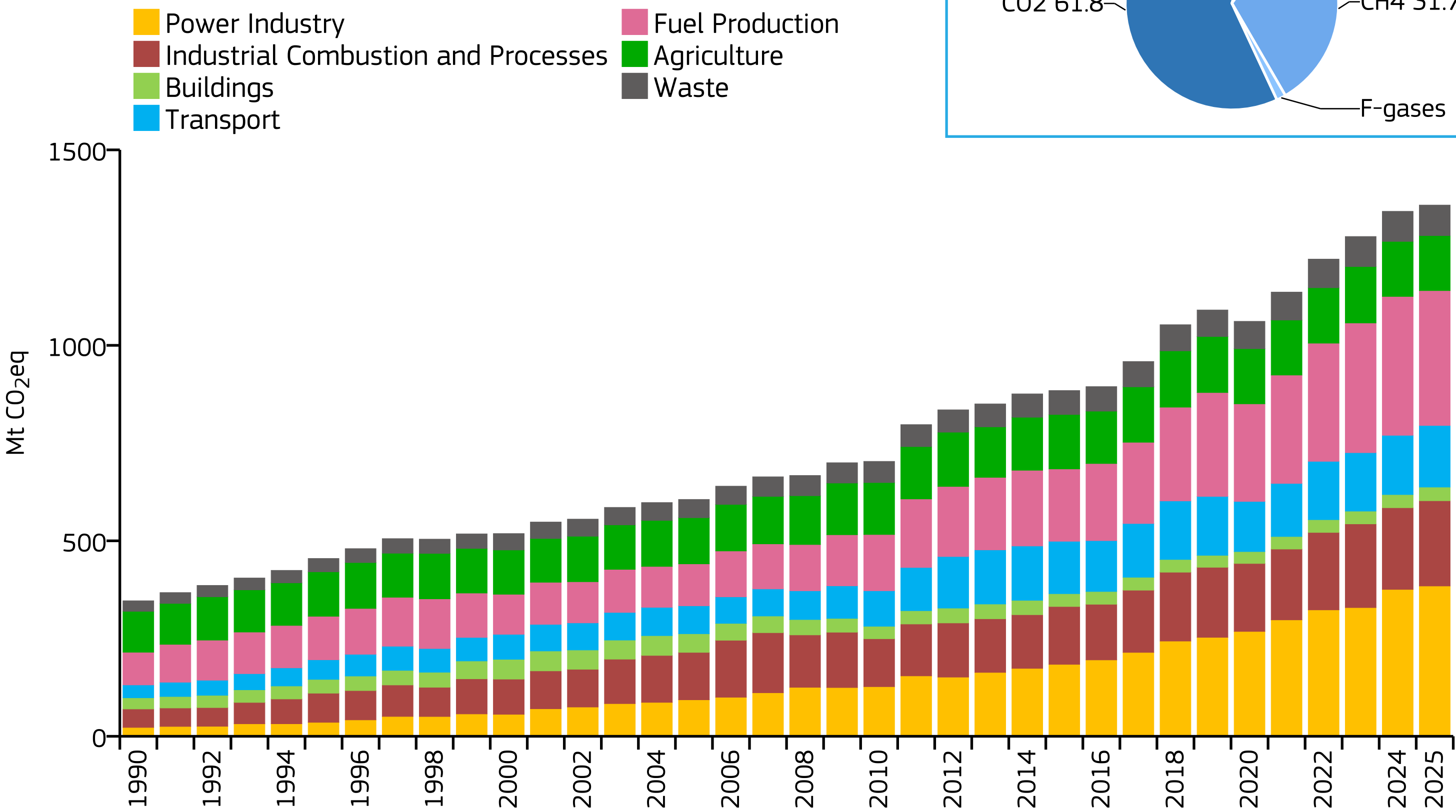
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	4508.008	3.105	0.294	1.452G
2015	3295.935	2.518	0.383	1.309G
2005	2090.275	1.827	0.466	1.144G
1990	1319.806	1.517	0.693	870.133M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	+177%	-3%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	+205%	+3%
Buildings	+103%	+47%	0%
Transport	> +300%	+219%	0%
Fuel Production	+149%	+57%	+1%
Agriculture	+46%	+27%	+1%
Waste	+260%	+103%	+1%
All sectors	+242%	+116%	0%

Indonesia



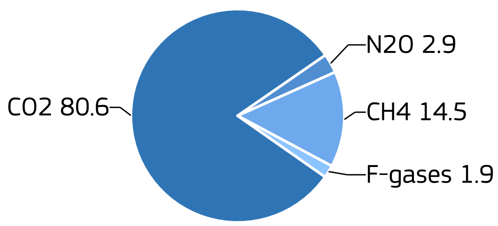
GHG emissions by sector



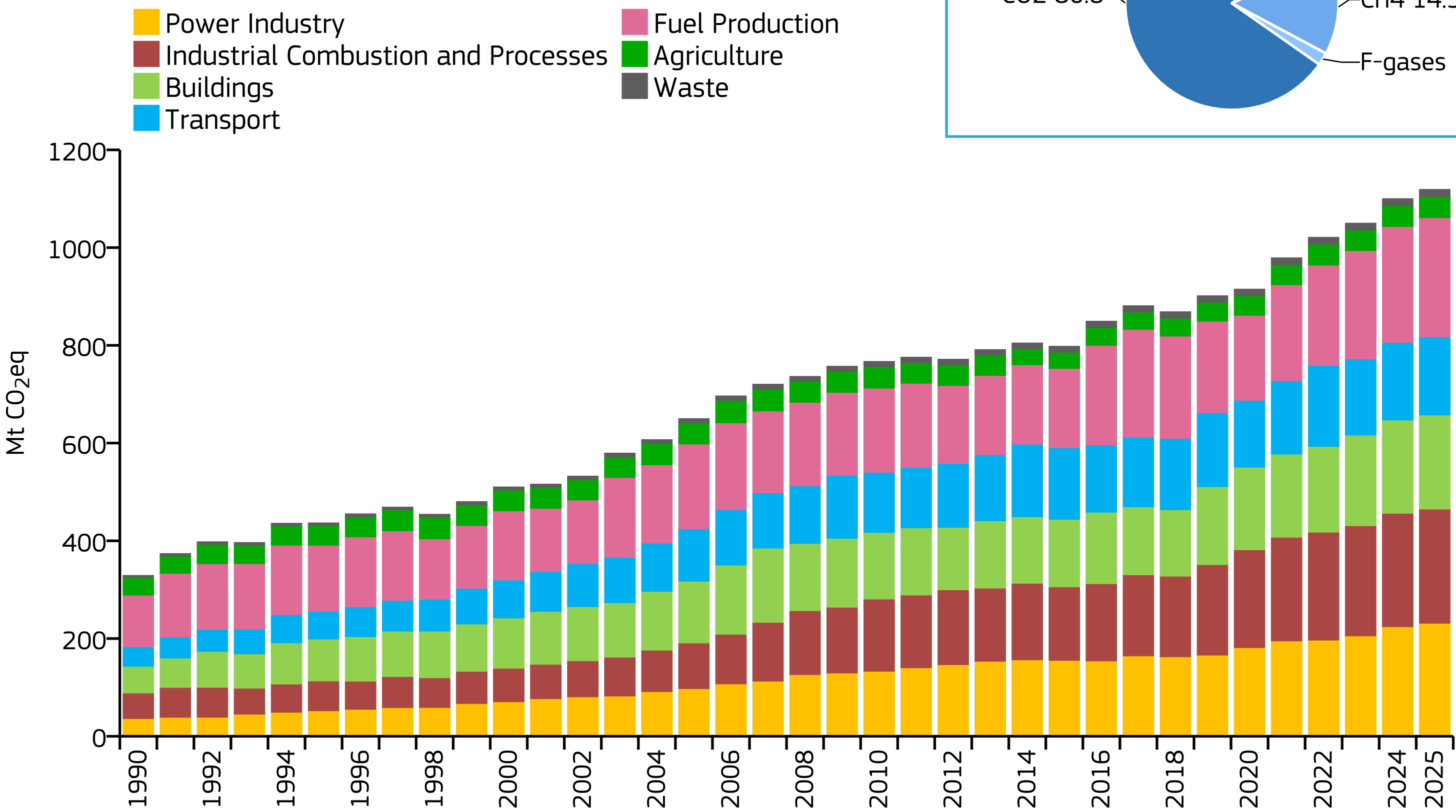
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	1358.913	4.772	0.315	284.751M
2015	884.486	3.426	0.310	258.162M
2005	605.936	2.673	0.368	226.713M
1990	346.771	1.911	0.388	181.437M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	> +300%	+2%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	+80%	+4%
Buildings	+22%	-27%	+4%
Transport	> +300%	+121%	+4%
Fuel Production	> +300%	+222%	-3%
Agriculture	+35%	+19%	0%
Waste	+188%	+67%	+2%
All sectors	+292%	+124%	+1%

Iran



GHG emissions by sector

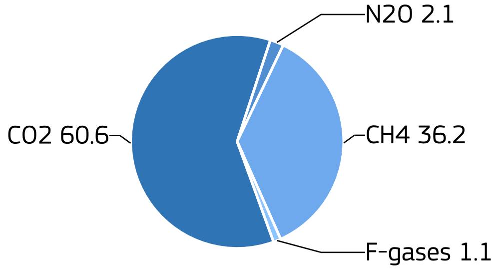


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	1119.321	12.906	0.710	86.730M
2015	798.390	10.060	0.651	79.361M
2005	650.264	9.234	0.650	70.422M
1990	329.522	5.861	0.585	56.226M

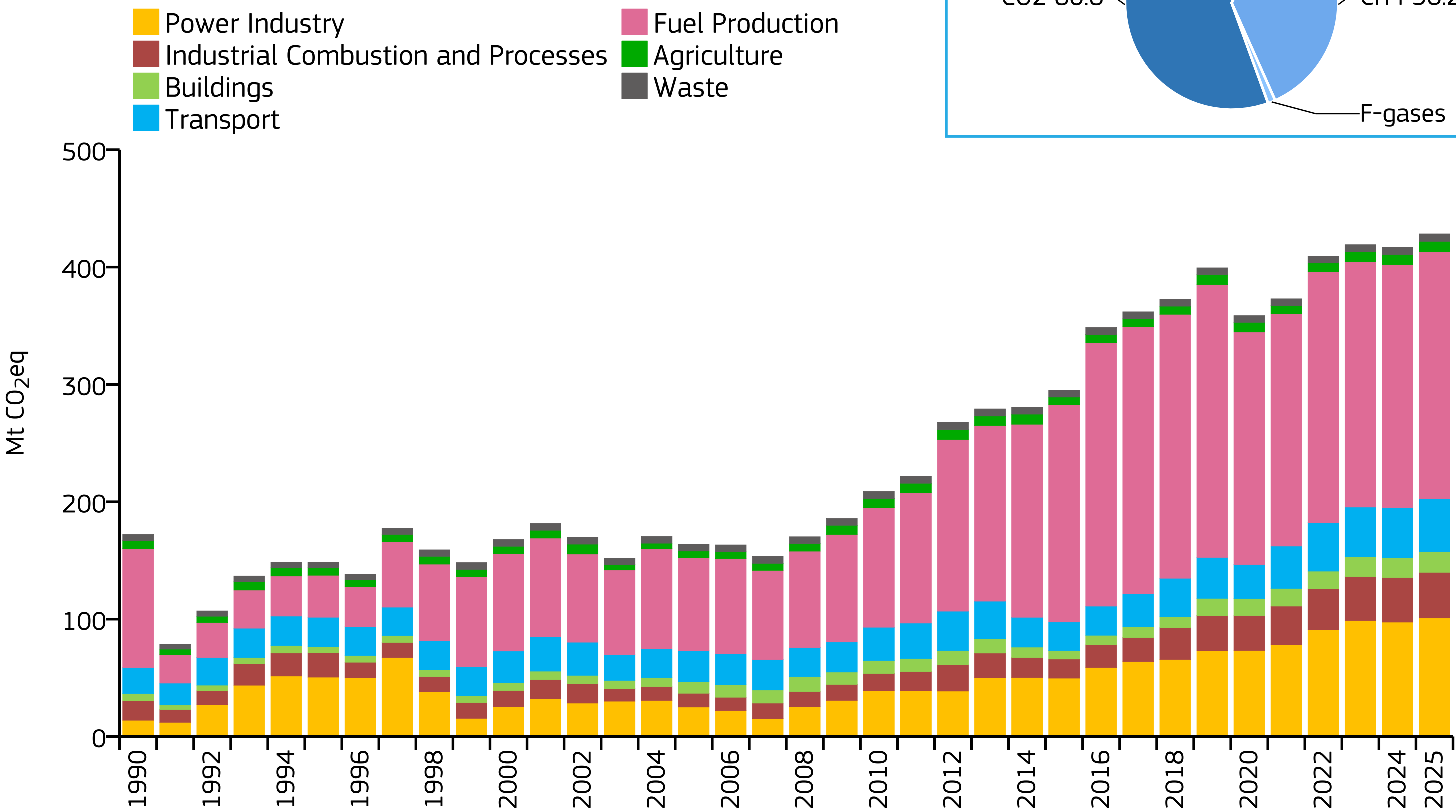
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	+137%	+3%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	+150%	+1%
Buildings	+253%	+52%	+1%
Transport	> +300%	+50%	+1%
Fuel Production	+130%	+40%	+3%
Agriculture	+22%	-1%	+2%
Waste	+192%	+71%	+1%
All sectors	+240%	+72%	+2%

Iraq

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

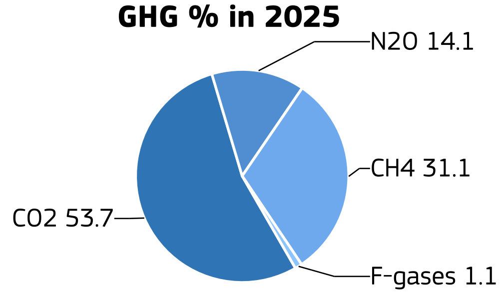


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	428.325	9.075	0.734	47.200M
2015	295.240	8.175	0.582	36.116M
2005	163.874	6.068	0.572	27.008M
1990	172.161	9.855	0.912	17.469M

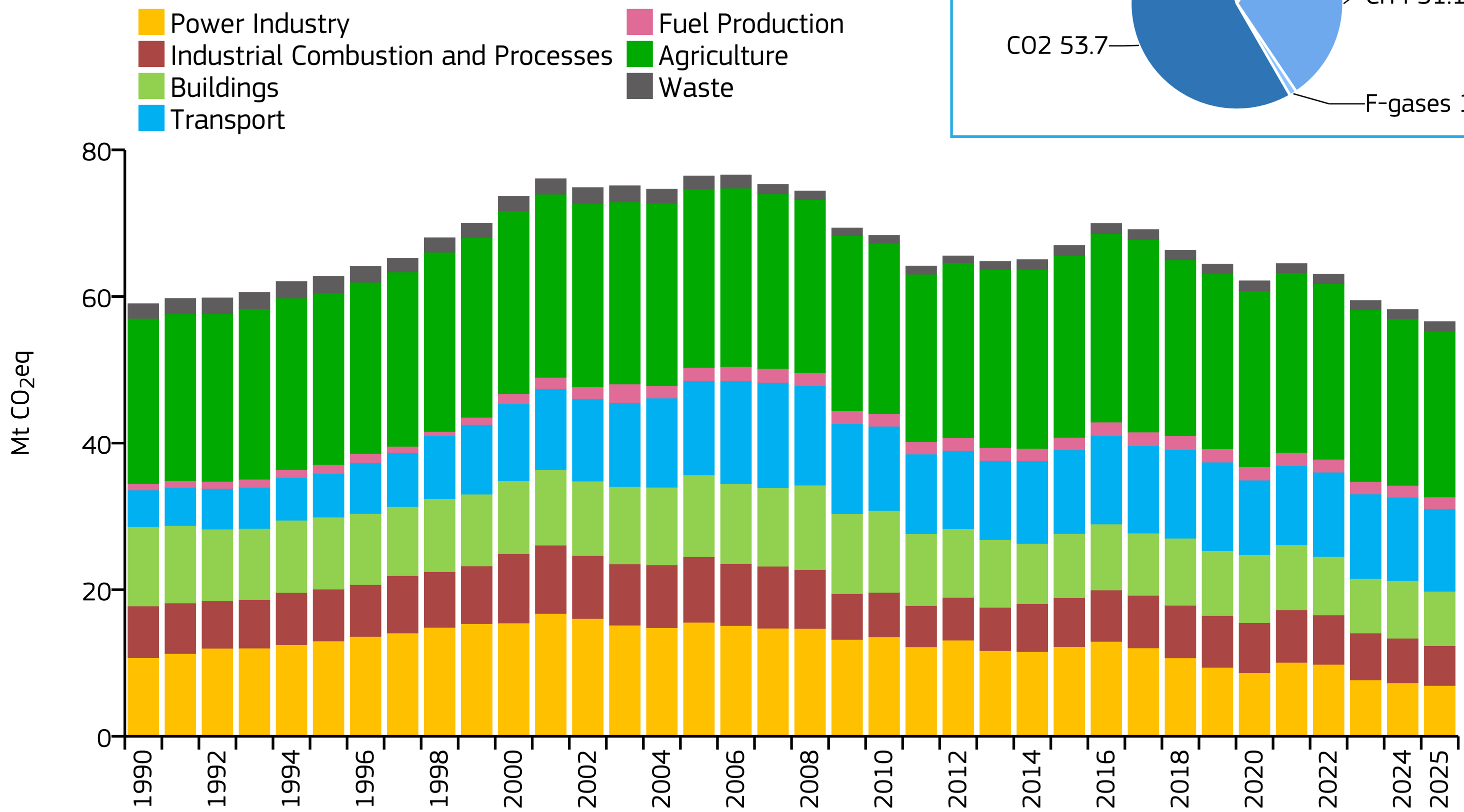
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	> +300%	+4%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+135%	+232%	+3%
Buildings	+186%	+80%	+6%
Transport	+104%	+71%	+6%
Fuel Production	+107%	+166%	+2%
Agriculture	+33%	+52%	+2%
Waste	+21%	+10%	+3%
All sectors	+149%	+161%	+3%

Ireland

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

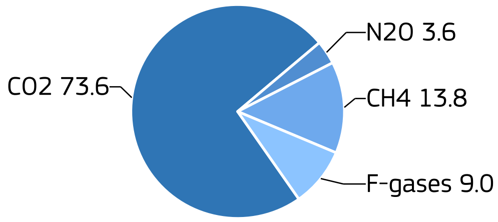


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	56.563	11.170	0.078	5.064M
2015	66.980	14.251	0.176	4.700M
2005	76.440	18.144	0.289	4.213M
1990	59.012	16.533	0.568	3.569M

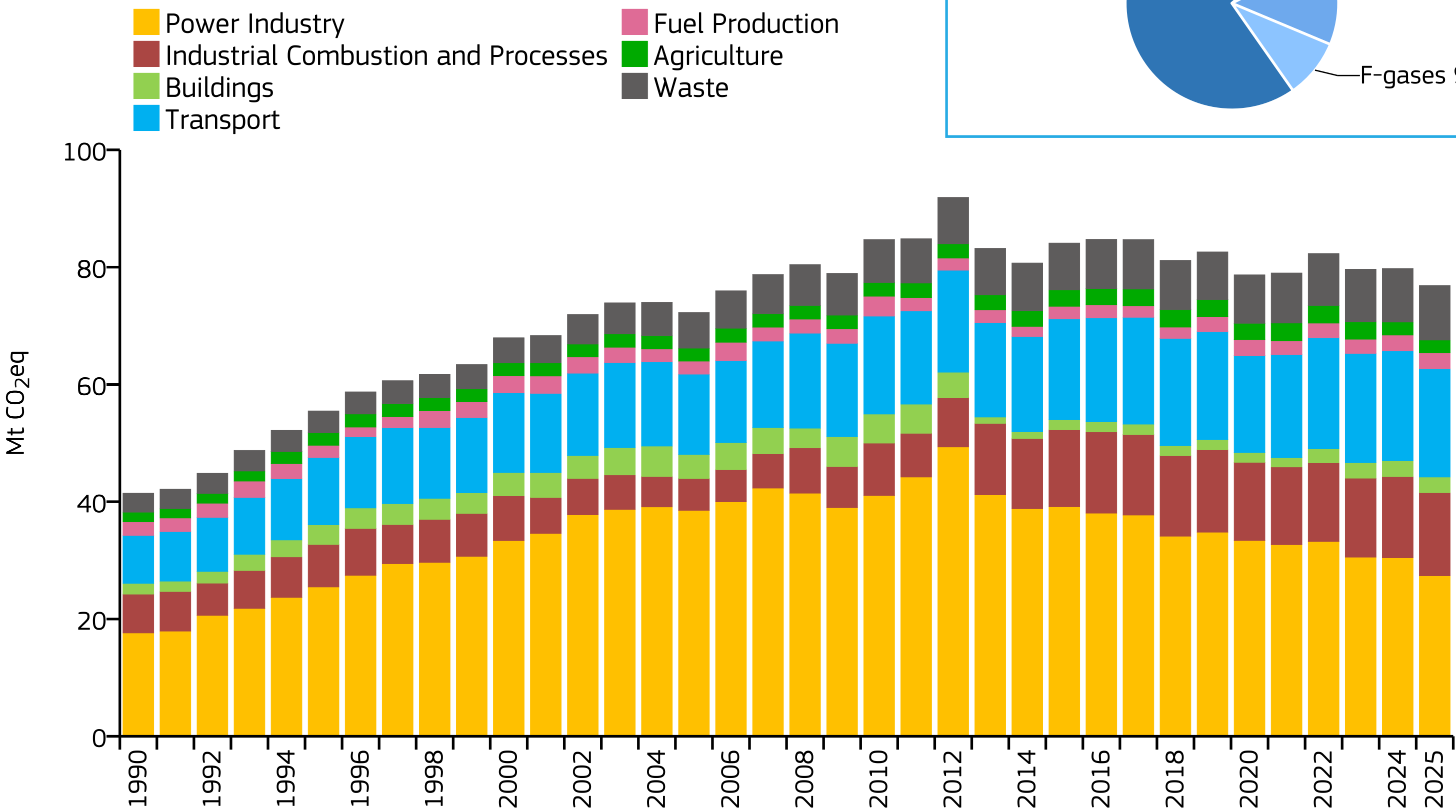
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-35%	-56%	-5%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-23%	-39%	-11%
Buildings	-31%	-33%	-5%
Transport	+125%	-12%	-1%
Fuel Production	+84%	-13%	-1%
Agriculture	0%	-7%	-1%
Waste	-34%	-26%	+4%
All sectors	-4%	-26%	-3%

Israel and Palestine, State of

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

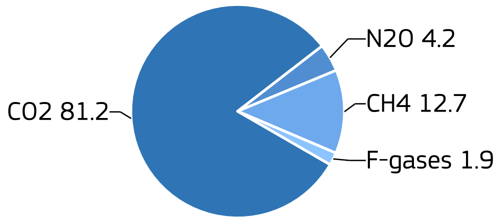


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	76.856	5.000	0.152	15.371M
2015	84.120	6.609	0.228	12.727M
2005	72.260	7.099	0.291	10.179M
1990	41.489	6.285	0.351	6.601M

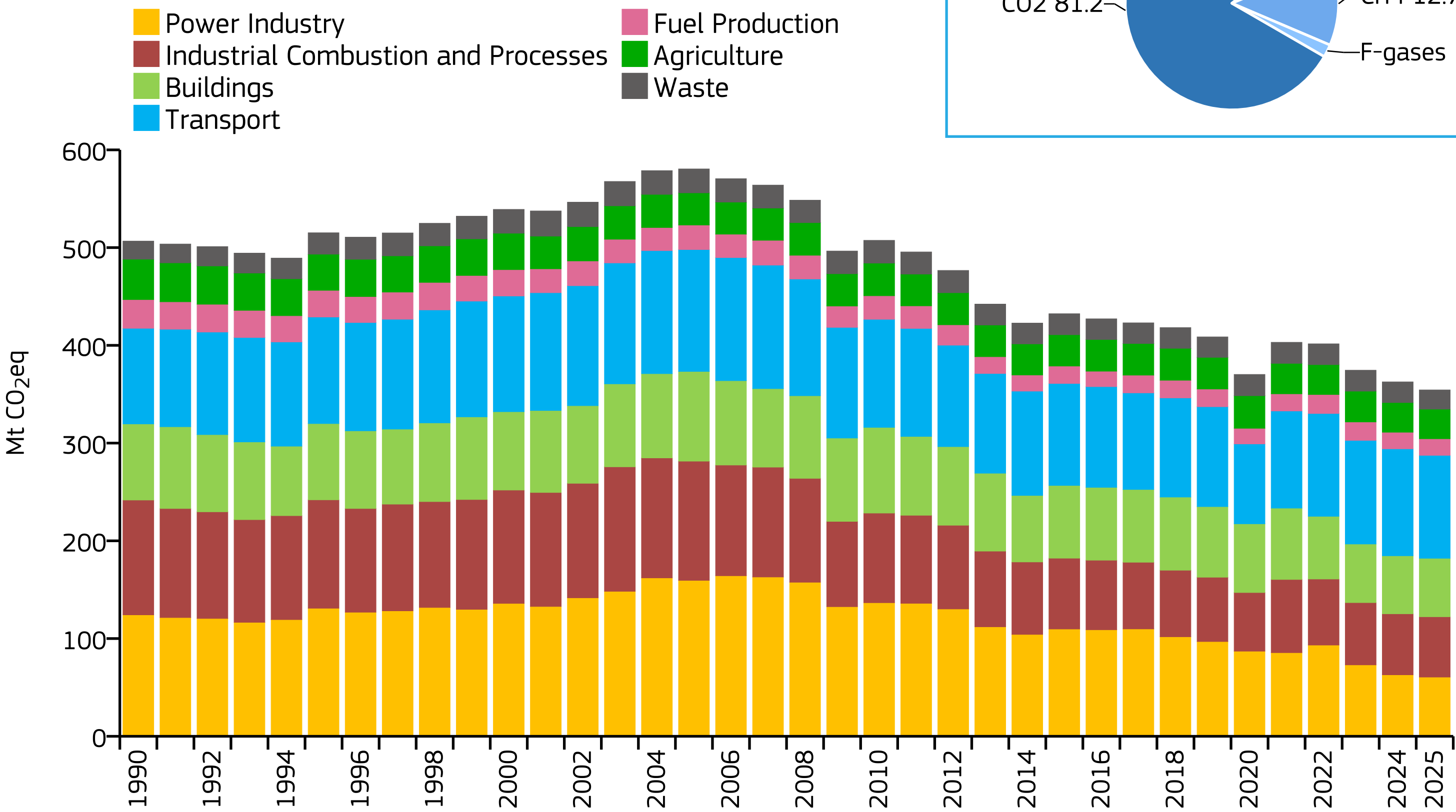
Sector	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+55%	-29%	-10%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+114%	+160%	+2%
Buildings	+44%	-35%	-1%
Transport	+126%	+35%	-1%
Fuel Production	+18%	+22%	+1%
Agriculture	+30%	-2%	-3%
Waste	+184%	+53%	+2%
All sectors	+85%	+6%	-4%

Italy, San Marino and the Holy See

GHG % in 2025



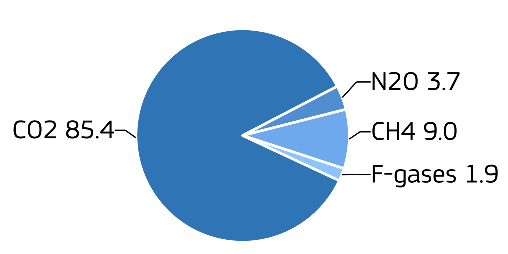
GHG emissions by sector



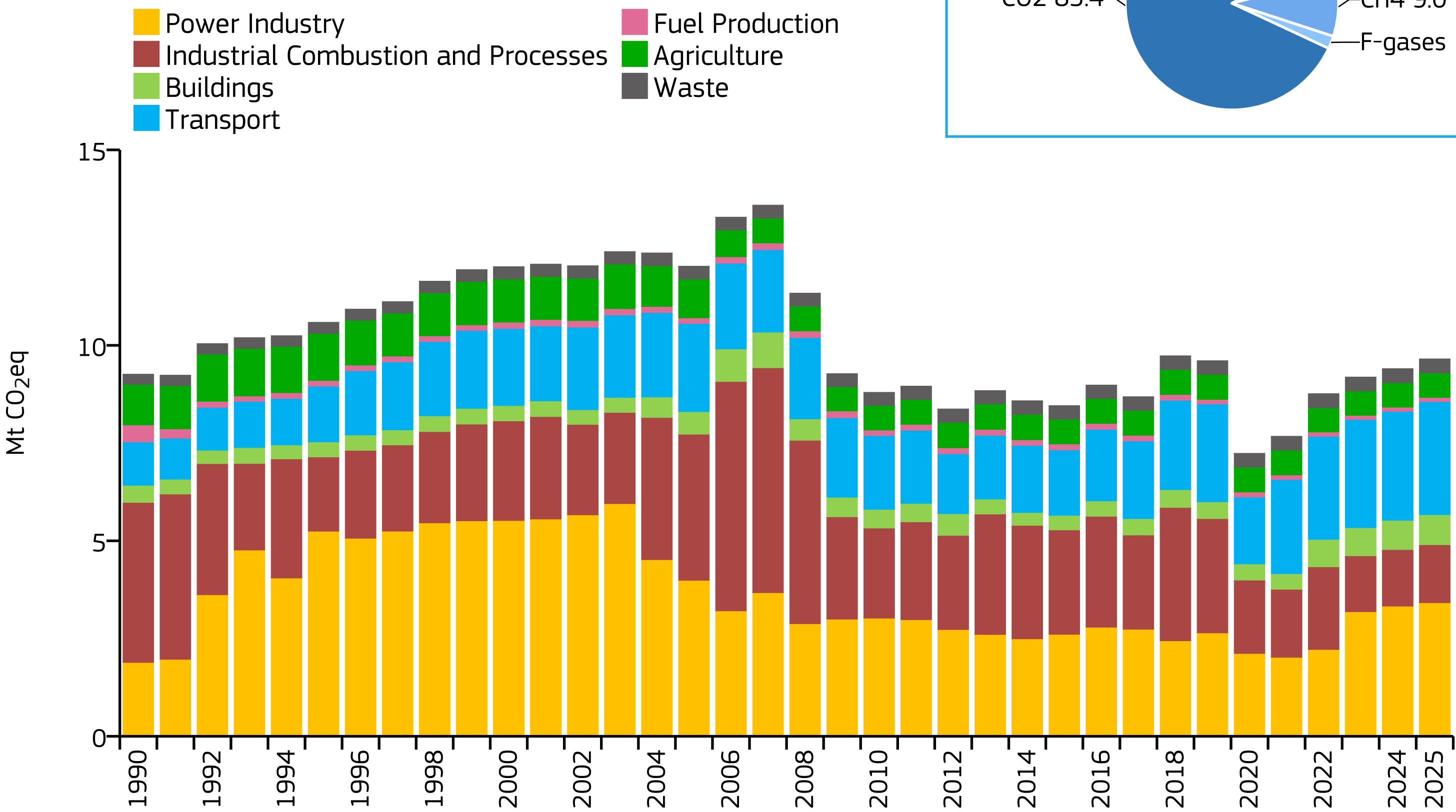
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	354.438	6.046	0.112	58.623M
2015	432.357	7.266	0.152	59.504M
2005	580.523	9.871	0.193	58.809M
1990	506.702	8.870	0.209	57.127M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-51%	-62%	-4%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-47%	-49%	-1%
Buildings	-23%	-35%	+1%
Transport	+8%	-16%	-4%
Fuel Production	-42%	-32%	0%
Agriculture	-27%	-8%	0%
Waste	+6%	-20%	-7%
All sectors	-30%	-39%	-2%

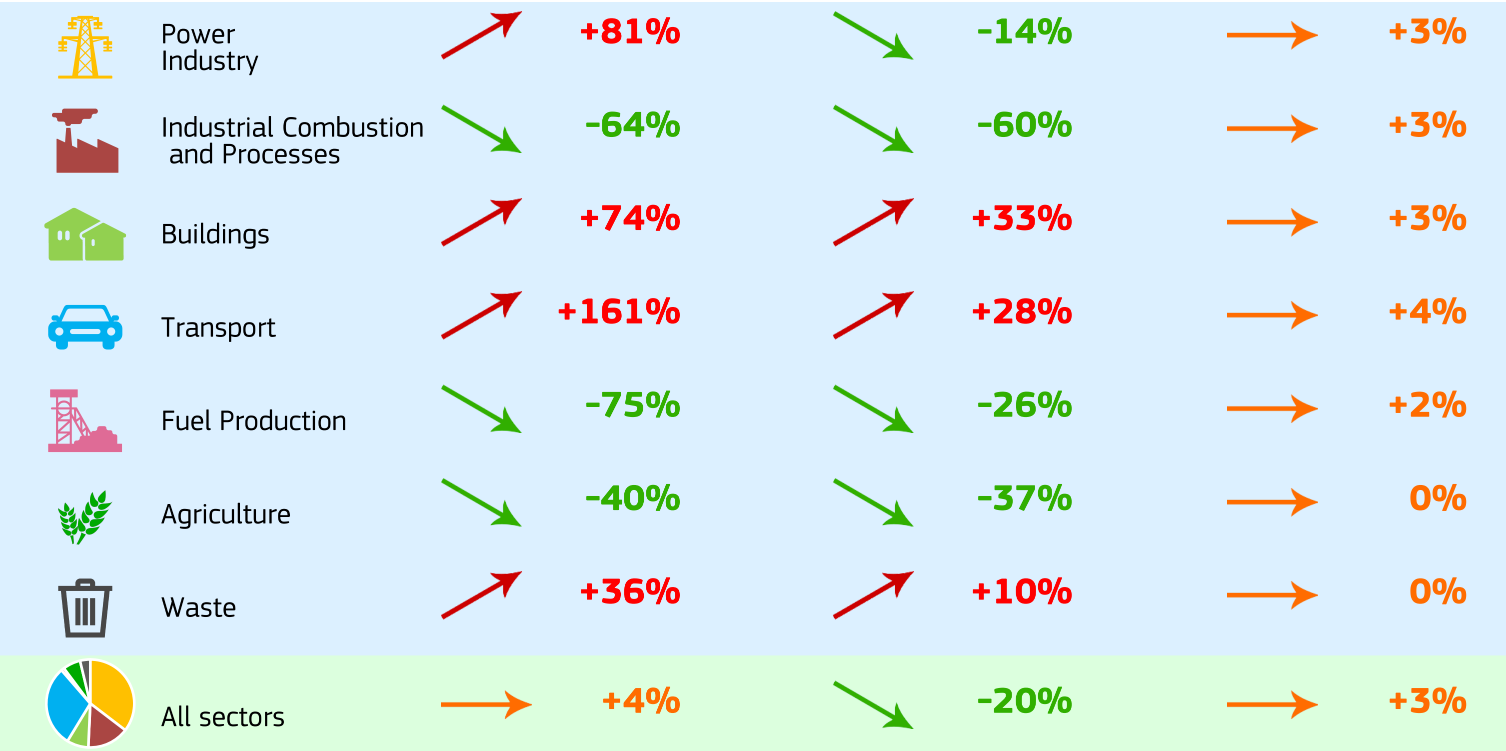
Jamaica



GHG emissions by sector

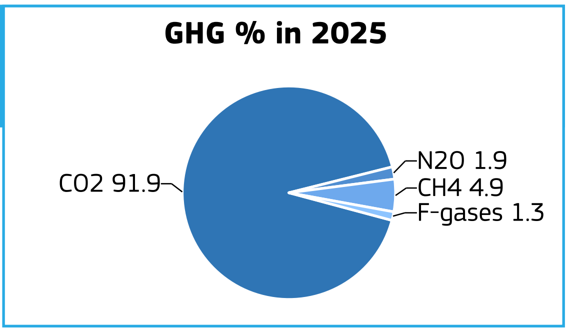


Year	GHG emissions $Mt\ CO_2eq/yr$	GHG emissions per capita $t\ CO_2eq/cap/yr$	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP $t\ CO_2eq/kUSD/yr$	Population
2025	9.656	3.290	0.300	2.935M
2015	8.460	2.946	0.304	2.872M
2005	12.027	4.382	0.435	2.745M
1990	9.264	3.821	0.438	2.424M

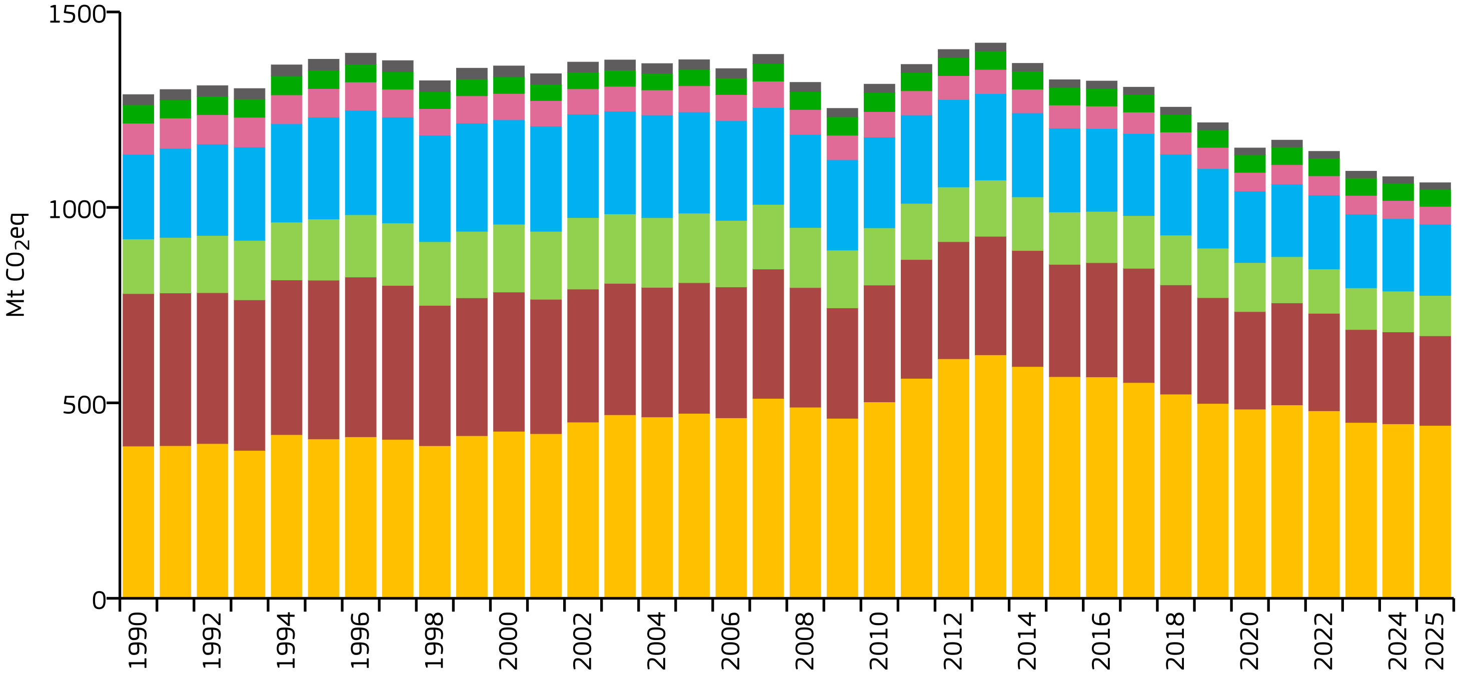


	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+81%	-14%	+3%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-64%	-60%	+3%
Buildings	+74%	+33%	+3%
Transport	+161%	+28%	+4%
Fuel Production	-75%	-26%	+2%
Agriculture	-40%	-37%	0%
Waste	+36%	+10%	0%
All sectors	+4%	-20%	+3%

Japan



GHG emissions by sector

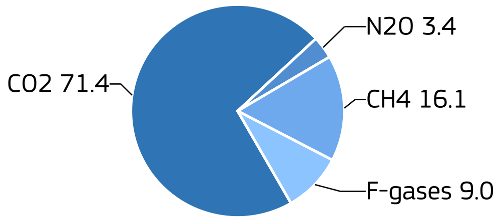


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	1063.129	8.552	0.184	124.310M
2015	1326.726	10.367	0.241	127.975M
2005	1377.942	10.737	0.263	128.336M
1990	1288.722	10.350	0.296	124.516M

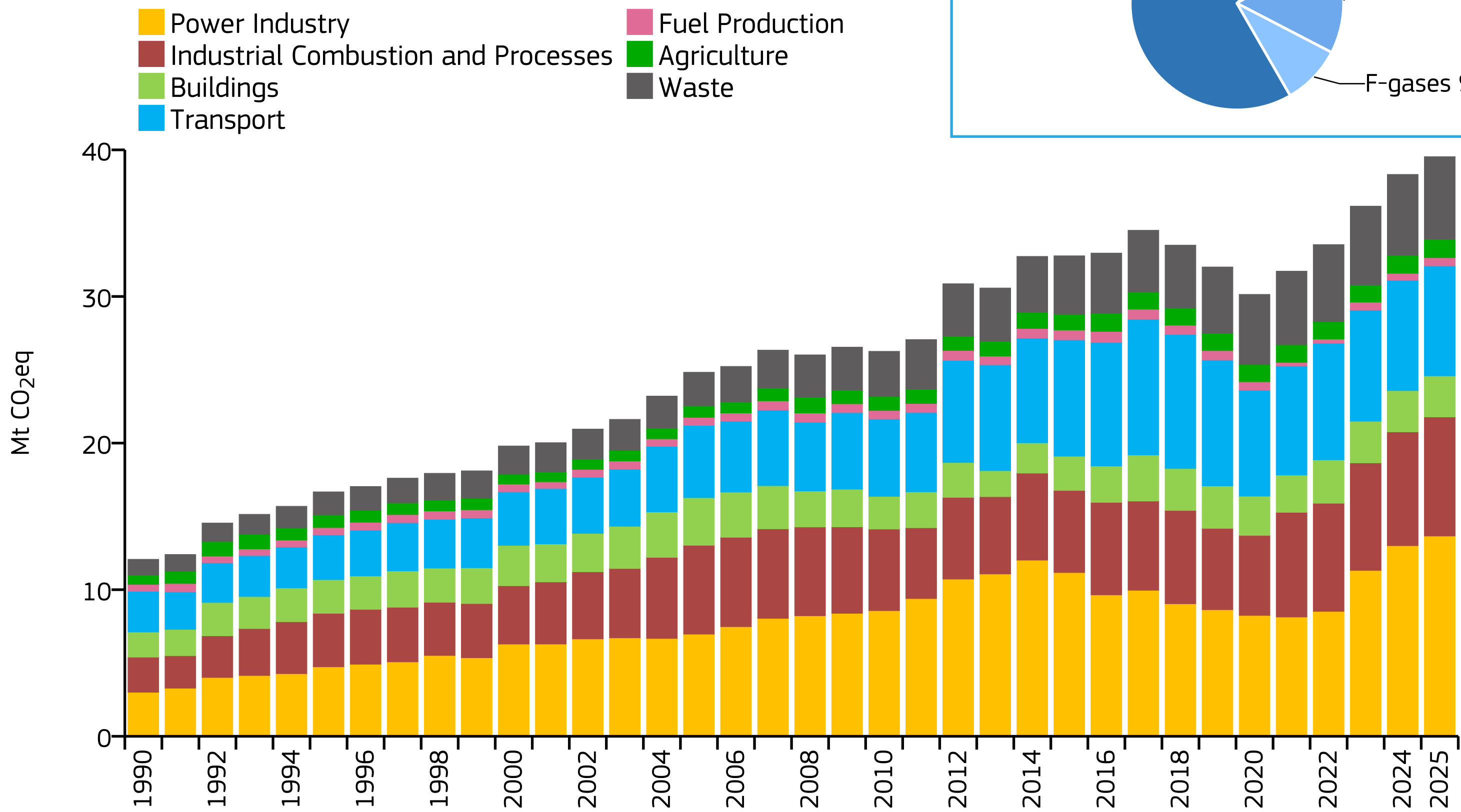
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+14%	-7%	-1%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-41%	-31%	-2%
Buildings	-26%	-42%	-1%
Transport	-16%	-30%	-2%
Fuel Production	-43%	-32%	-2%
Agriculture	-7%	+4%	-1%
Waste	-36%	-32%	-1%
All sectors	-18%	-23%	-1%

Jordan

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

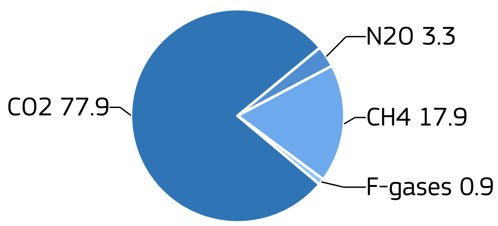


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	39.542	3.727	0.350	10.610M
2015	32.777	3.579	0.358	9.159M
2005	24.835	4.346	0.419	5.714M
1990	12.078	3.392	0.439	3.561M

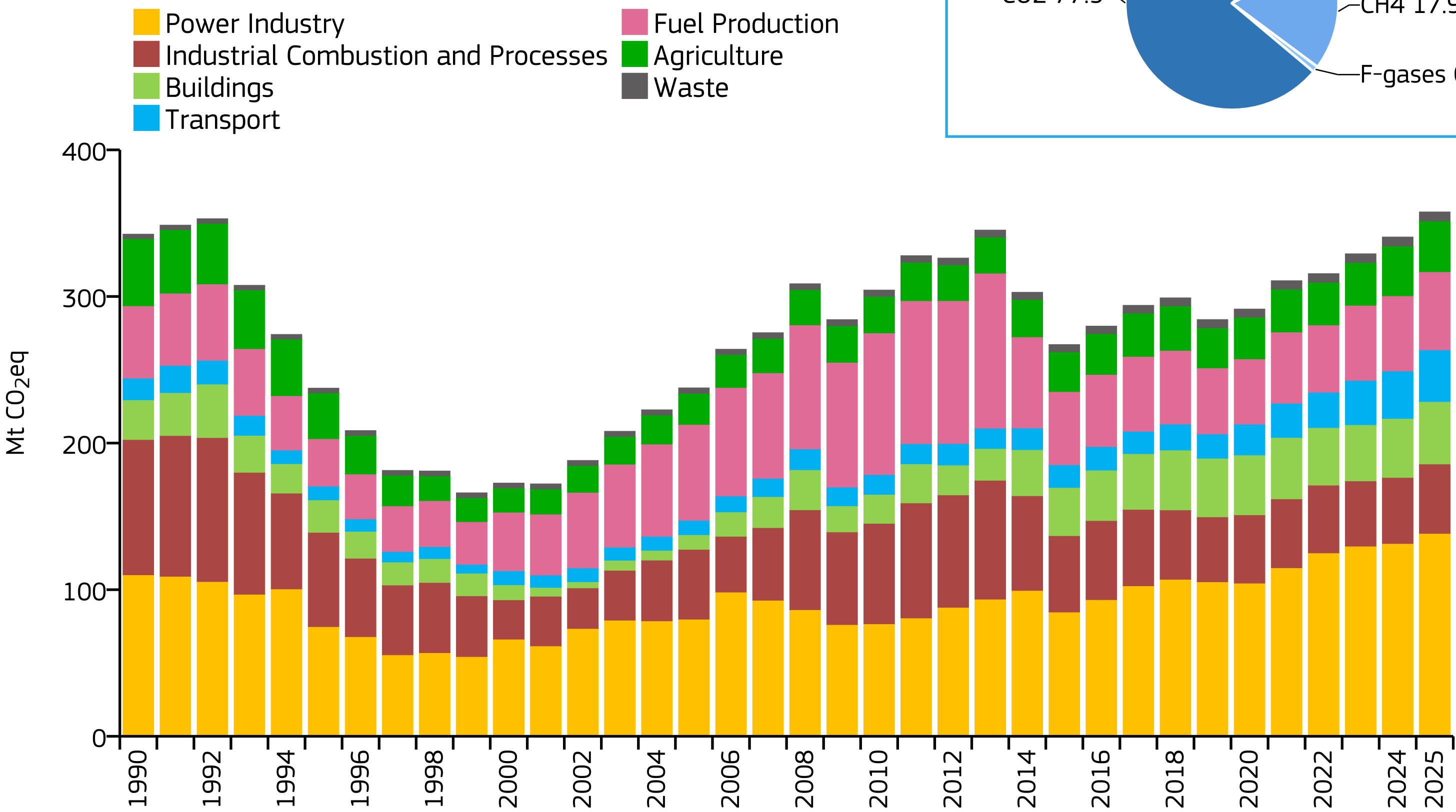
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	+96%	+5%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+239%	+34%	+5%
Buildings	+64%	-14%	0%
Transport	+171%	+52%	0%
Fuel Production	+17%	0%	+18%
Agriculture	+95%	+59%	+1%
Waste	> +300%	+146%	+2%
All sectors	+227%	+59%	+3%

Kazakhstan

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

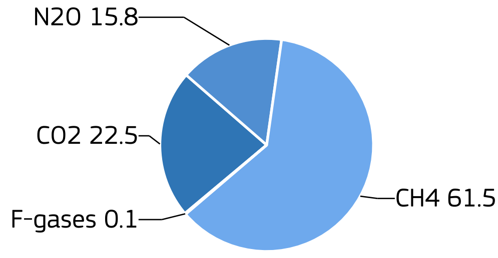


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	357.722	18.242	0.453	19.610M
2015	267.262	15.057	0.478	17.750M
2005	237.708	15.295	0.724	15.541M
1990	342.578	20.712	1.186	16.540M

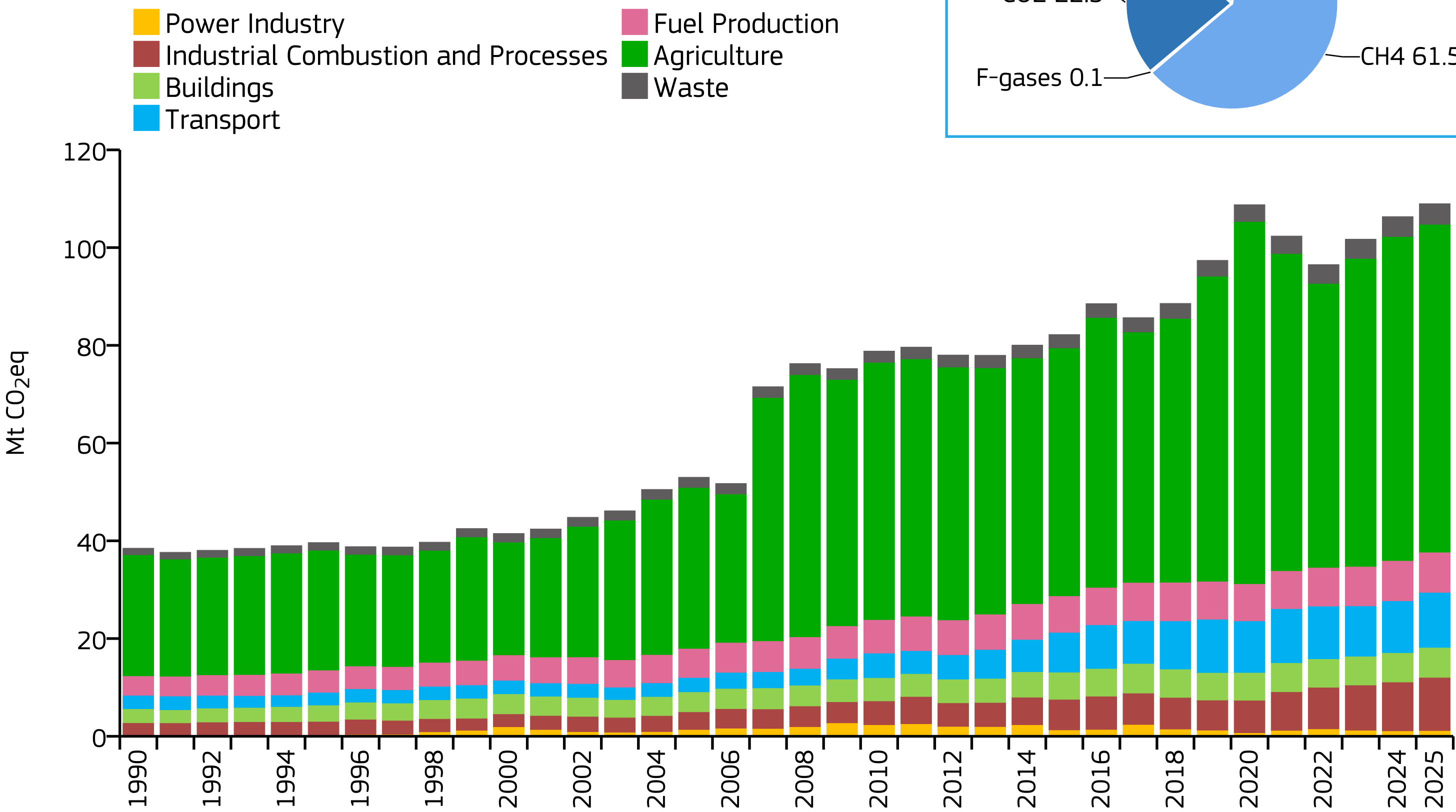
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+26%	+73%	+5%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-49%	0%	+5%
Buildings	+57%	> +300%	+6%
Transport	+139%	+259%	+9%
Fuel Production	+8%	-19%	+4%
Agriculture	-25%	+63%	+2%
Waste	+101%	+65%	+2%
All sectors	+4%	+50%	+5%

Kenya

GHG % in 2025



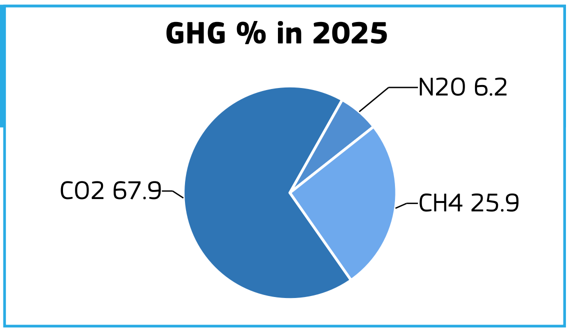
GHG emissions by sector



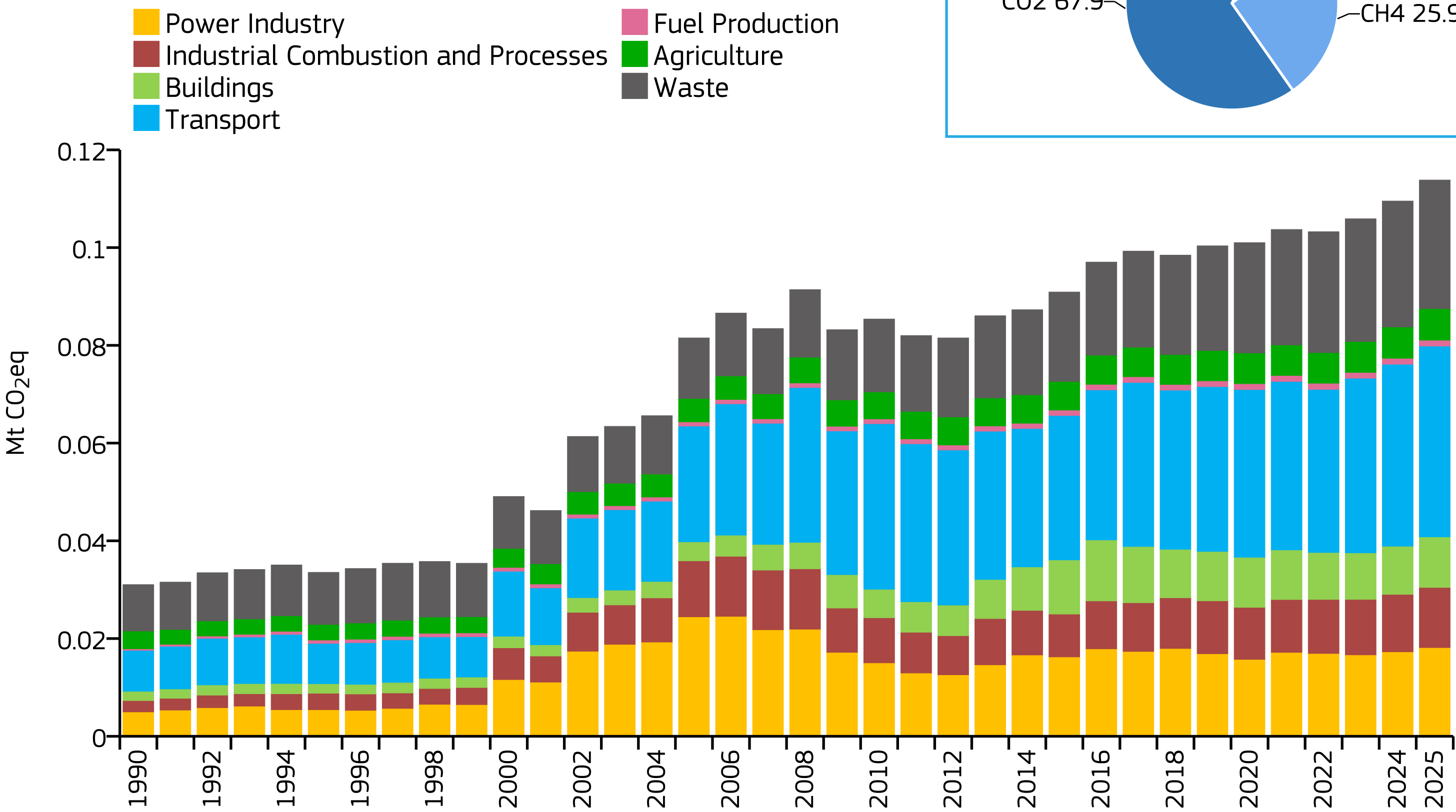
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	108.988	1.815	0.315	60.063M
2015	82.218	1.741	0.373	47.236M
2005	53.015	1.471	0.385	36.048M
1990	38.499	1.645	0.403	23.402M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	-15%	+6%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	+200%	+9%
Buildings	+113%	+50%	+2%
Transport	> +300%	+283%	+6%
Fuel Production	+107%	+38%	0%
Agriculture	+171%	+104%	+1%
Waste	+212%	+101%	+3%
All sectors	+183%	+106%	+2%

Kiribati



GHG emissions by sector

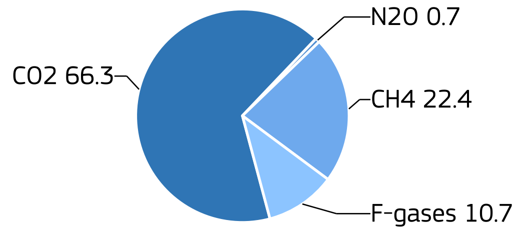


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	0.114	0.862	0.249	132.000k
2015	0.091	0.809	0.298	112.407k
2005	0.082	0.883	0.381	92.325k
1990	0.031	0.429	0.187	72.412k

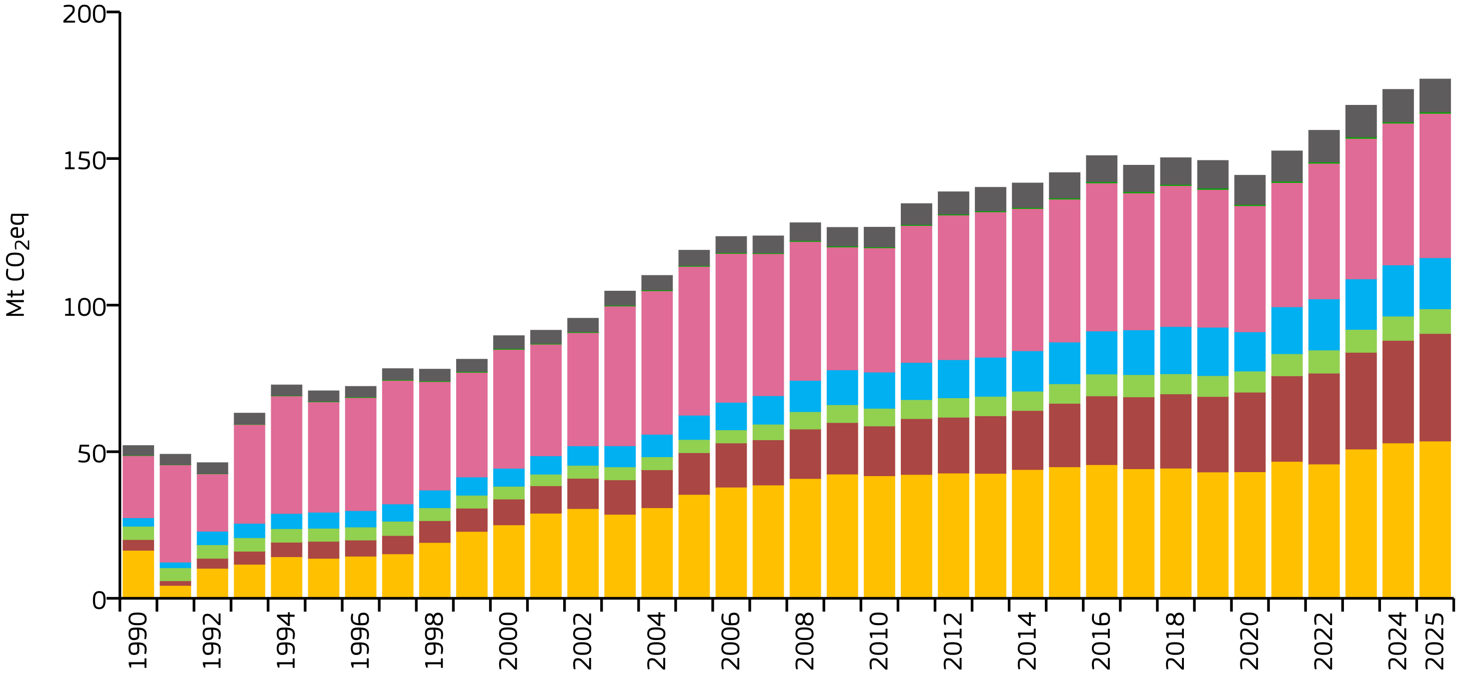
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+264%	-26%	+5%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	+7%	+5%
Buildings	> +300%	+167%	+5%
Transport	> +300%	+65%	+5%
Fuel Production	+268%	+39%	0%
Agriculture	+78%	+35%	+1%
Waste	+177%	+112%	+2%
All sectors	+267%	+40%	+4%

Kuwait

GHG % in 2025



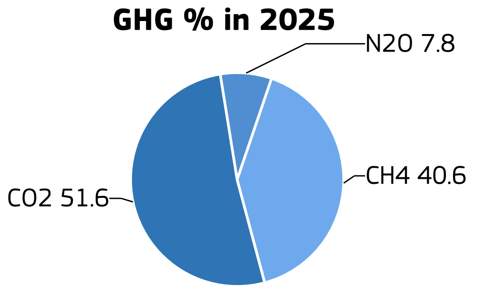
GHG emissions by sector



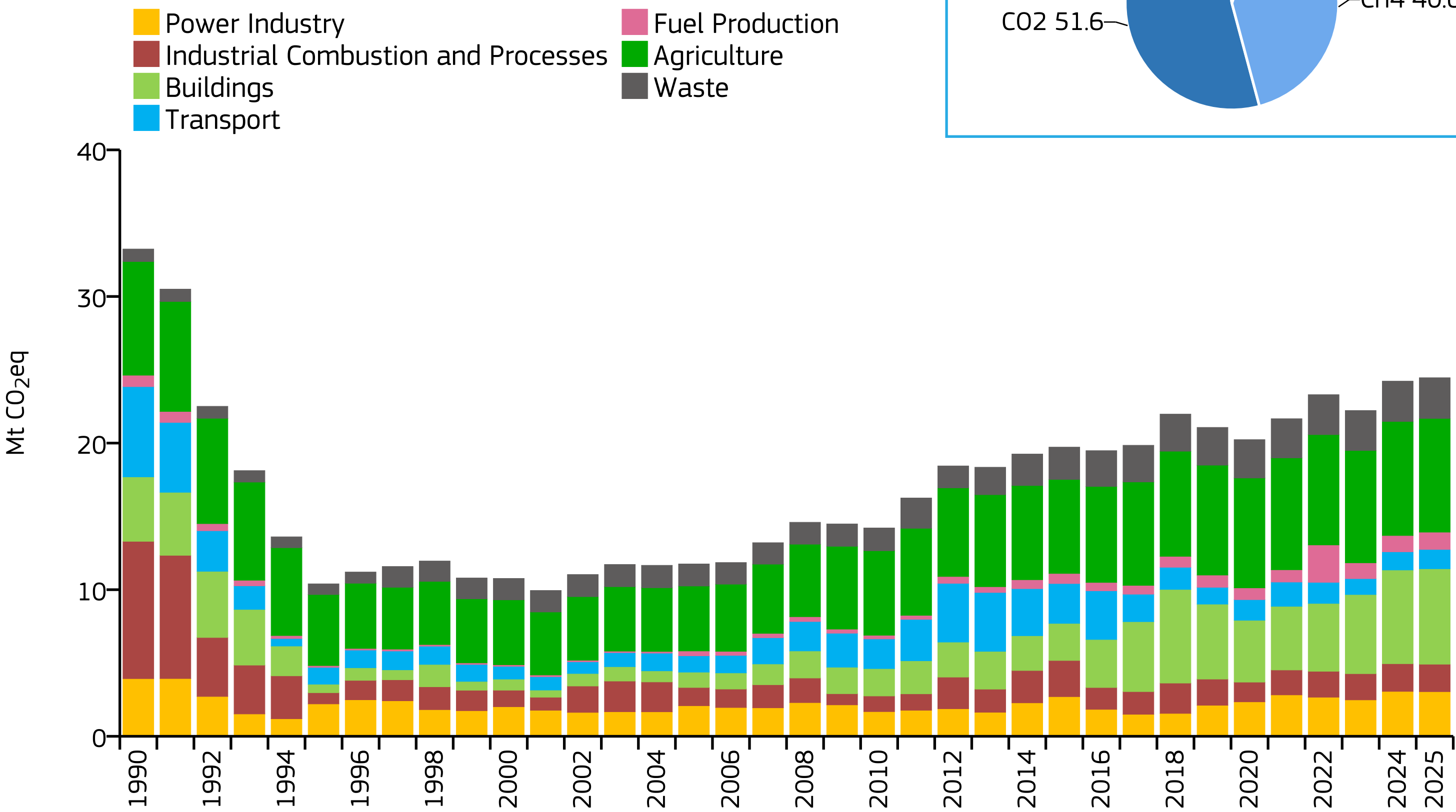
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	177.142	38.484	0.758	4.603M
2015	145.209	36.895	0.656	3.936M
2005	118.740	52.156	0.679	2.277M
1990	52.112	24.820	0.794	2.100M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+228%	+51%	+1%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	+157%	+5%
Buildings	+86%	+88%	+2%
Transport	> +300%	+110%	0%
Fuel Production	+132%	-3%	+2%
Agriculture	+188%	+75%	0%
Waste	+241%	+114%	+2%
All sectors	+240%	+49%	+2%

Kyrgyzstan



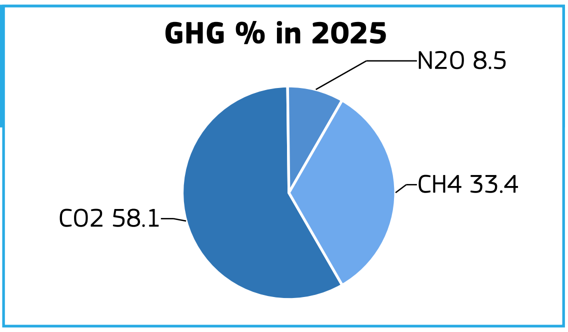
GHG emissions by sector



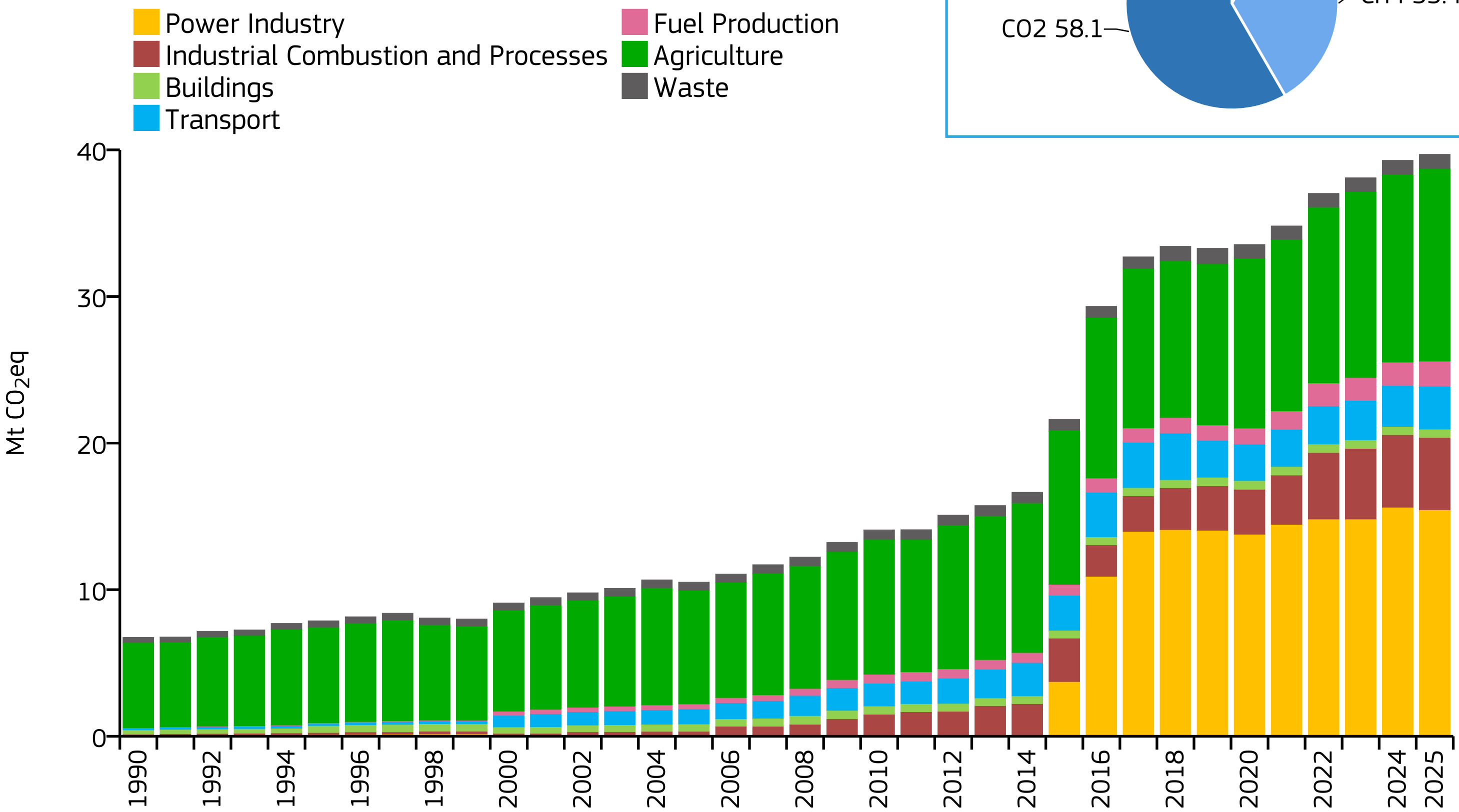
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	24.459	3.664	0.432	6.675M
2015	19.725	3.363	0.583	5.865M
2005	11.758	2.317	0.548	5.075M
1990	33.240	7.601	1.242	4.373M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-23%	+46%	-1%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-80%	+51%	-1%
Buildings	+48%	> +300%	+2%
Transport	-79%	+18%	+6%
Fuel Production	+51%	+258%	+6%
Agriculture	0%	+75%	0%
Waste	+223%	+84%	+1%
All sectors	-26%	+108%	+1%

Laos



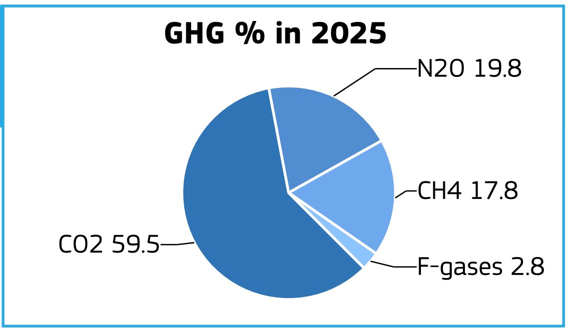
GHG emissions by sector



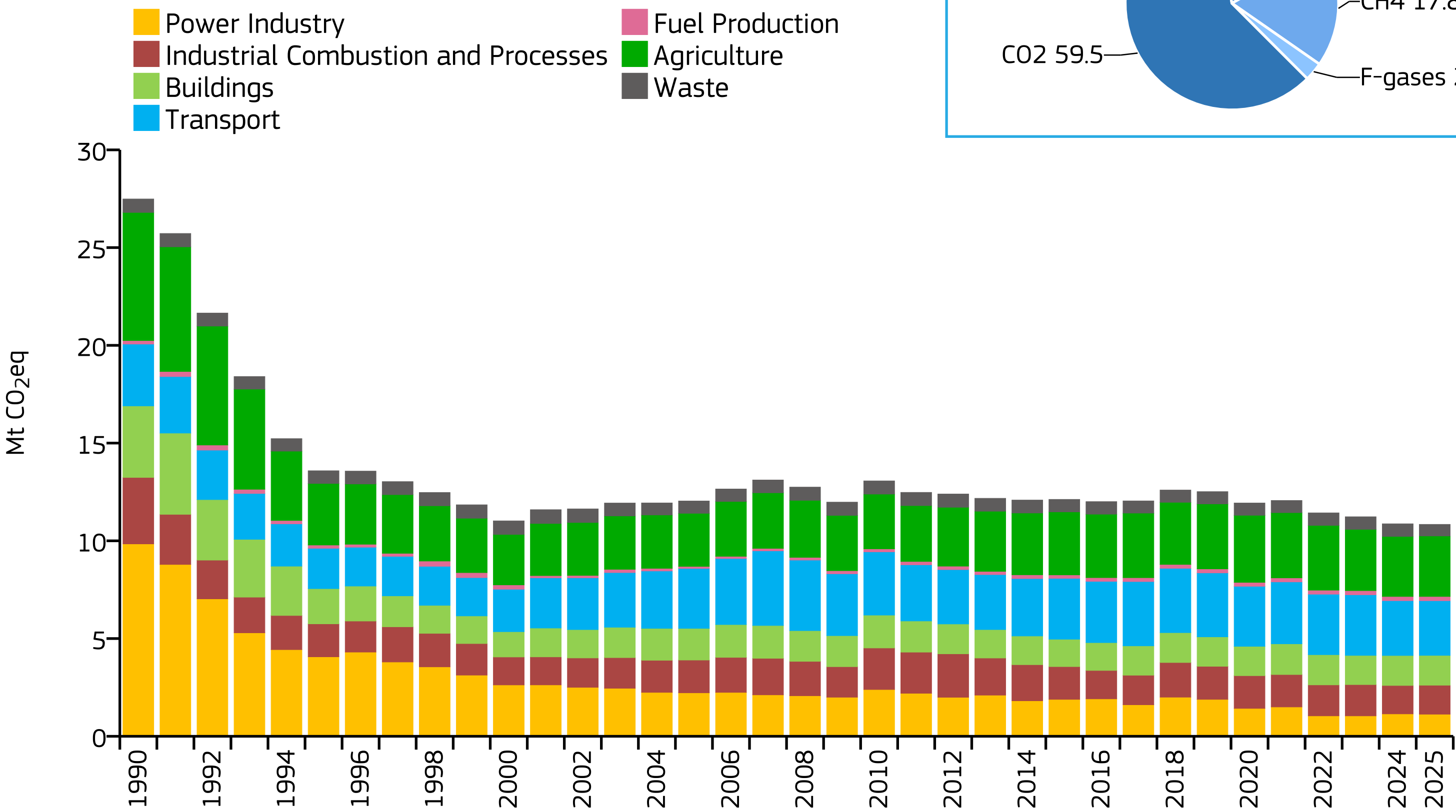
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	39.700	5.203	0.567	7.630M
2015	21.642	3.248	0.475	6.664M
2005	10.518	1.828	0.494	5.754M
1990	6.747	1.584	0.780	4.258M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	n/a	-1%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	> +300%	0%
Buildings	+95%	+15%	+1%
Transport	> +300%	+186%	+5%
Fuel Production	> +300%	> +300%	+7%
Agriculture	+125%	+69%	+3%
Waste	+182%	+77%	+2%
All sectors	> +300%	+277%	+1%

Latvia



GHG emissions by sector

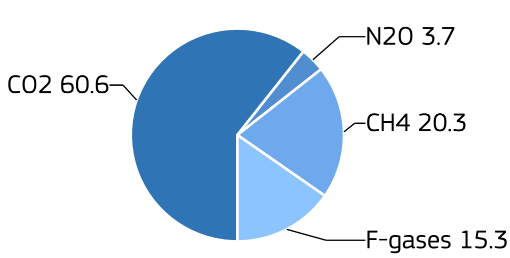


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	10.842	5.983	0.151	1.812M
2015	12.121	6.083	0.200	1.993M
2005	12.038	5.346	0.232	2.252M
1990	27.490	10.317	0.590	2.664M

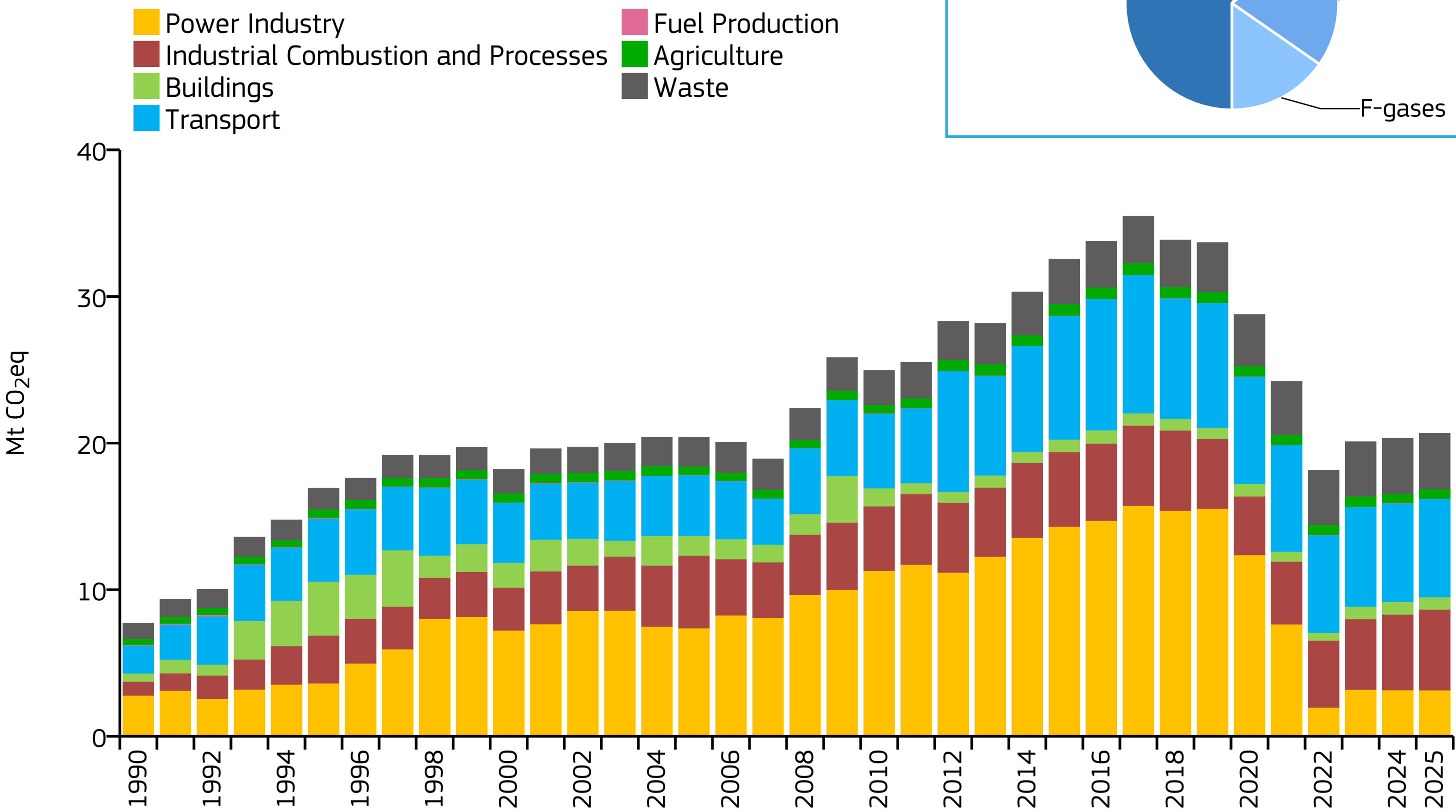
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-89%	-49%	-1%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-56%	-12%	+2%
Buildings	-58%	-6%	-1%
Transport	-12%	-9%	0%
Fuel Production	+19%	+96%	+1%
Agriculture	-53%	+14%	+1%
Waste	-14%	-6%	-8%
All sectors	-61%	-10%	0%

Lebanon

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

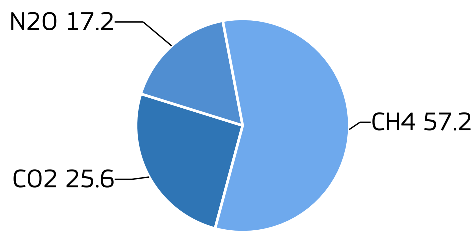


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	20.680	3.689	0.329	5.606M
2015	32.554	5.563	0.336	5.851M
2005	20.413	5.120	0.336	3.987M
1990	7.713	2.854	0.401	2.703M

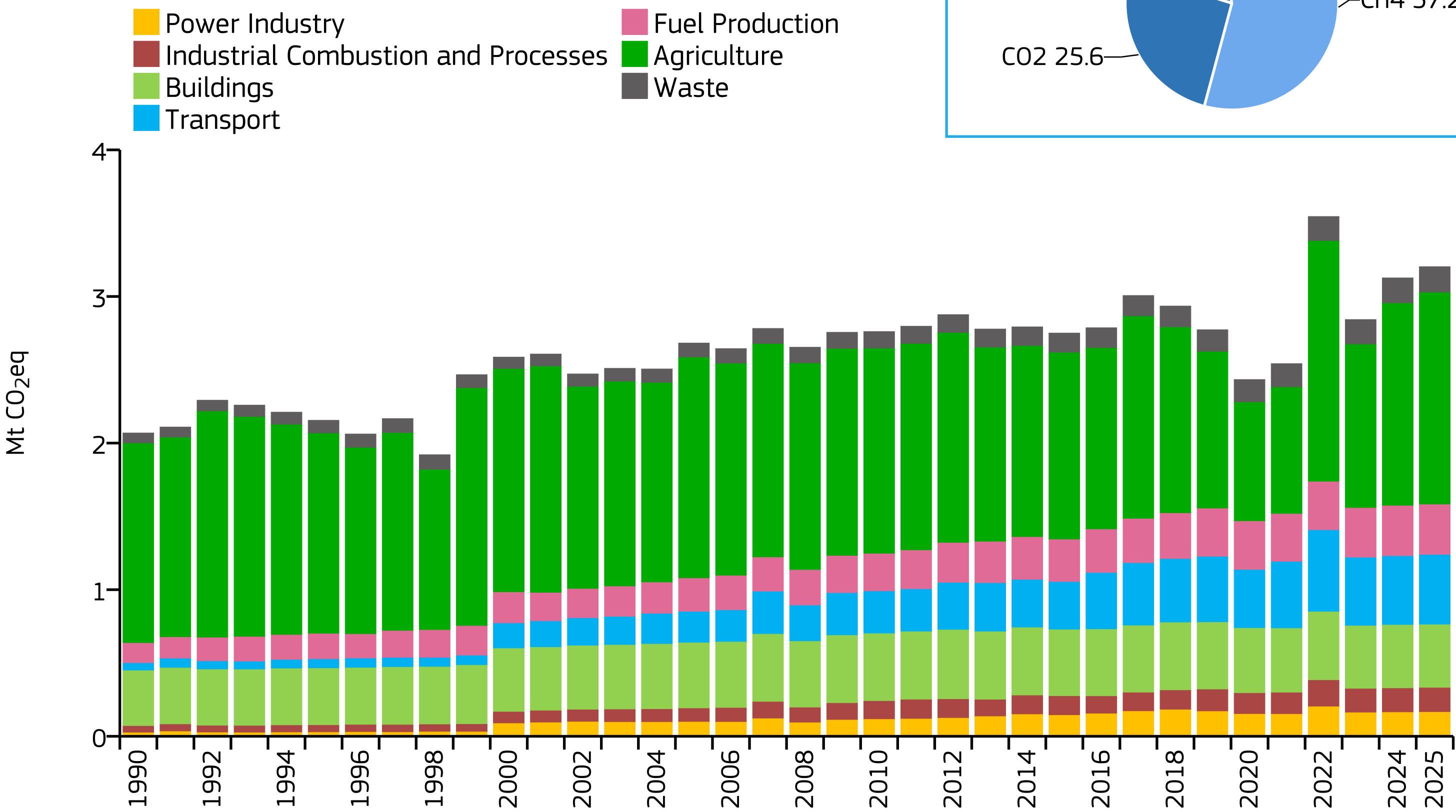
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+13%	-57%	0%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	+11%	+7%
Buildings	+50%	-38%	0%
Transport	+253%	+63%	0%
Fuel Production	-64%	-58%	0%
Agriculture	+58%	+17%	-2%
Waste	+258%	+89%	+1%
All sectors	+168%	+1%	+2%

Lesotho

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

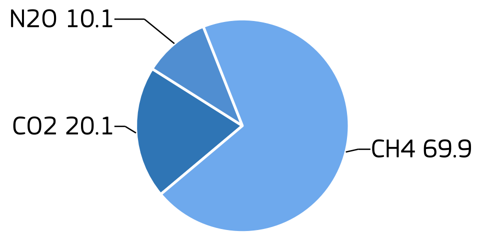


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	3.203	1.299	0.512	2.466M
2015	2.751	1.265	0.438	2.175M
2005	2.683	1.376	0.604	1.950M
1990	2.070	1.290	0.804	1.604M

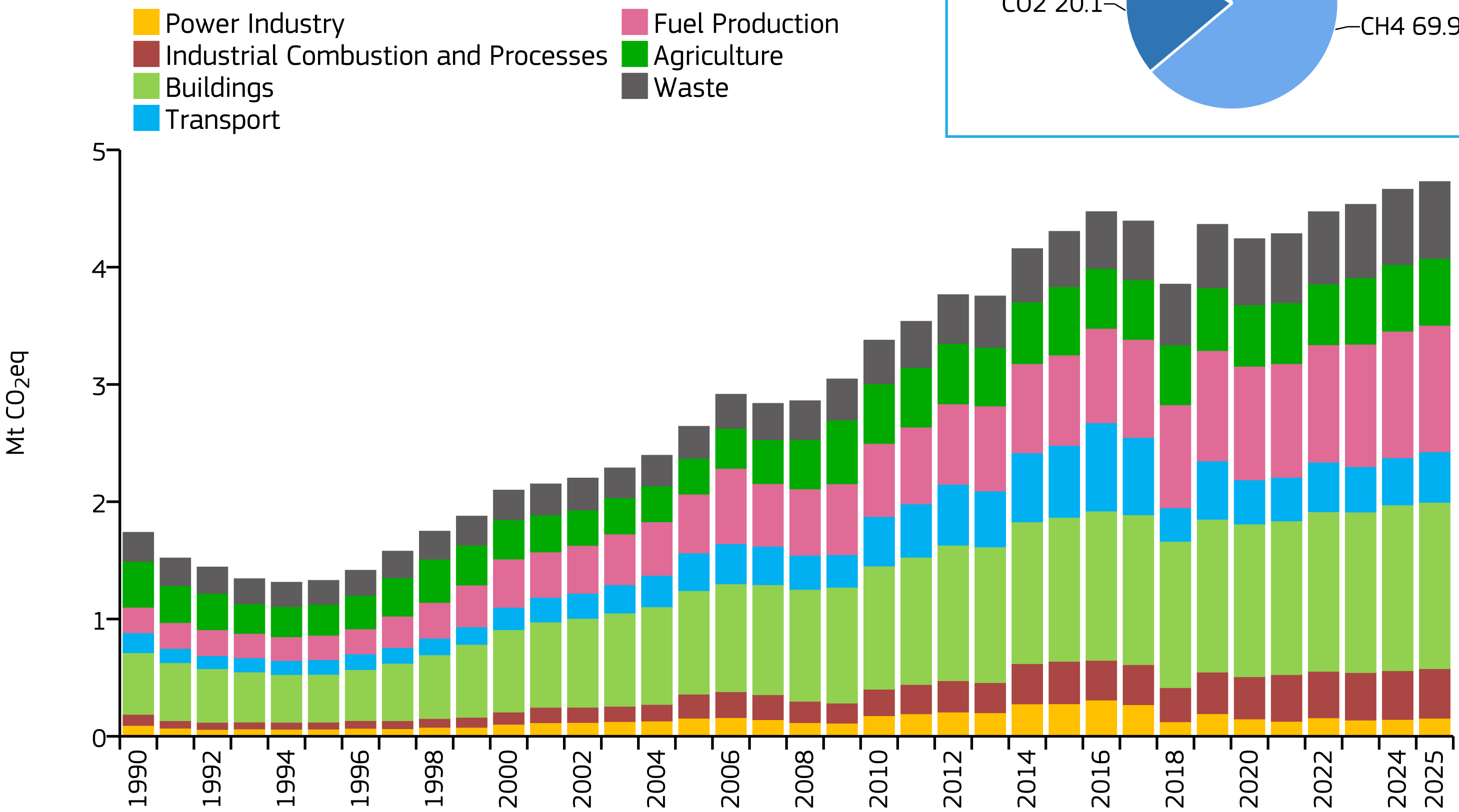
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	+66%	+1%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+267%	+79%	+1%
Buildings	+14%	-4%	0%
Transport	> +300%	+125%	+1%
Fuel Production	+152%	+51%	0%
Agriculture	+6%	-4%	+5%
Waste	+153%	+82%	+2%
All sectors	+55%	+19%	+2%

Liberia

GHG % in 2025



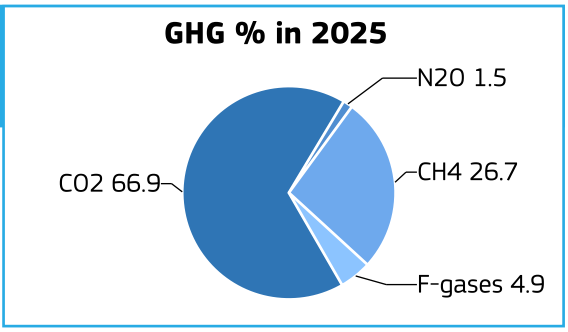
GHG emissions by sector



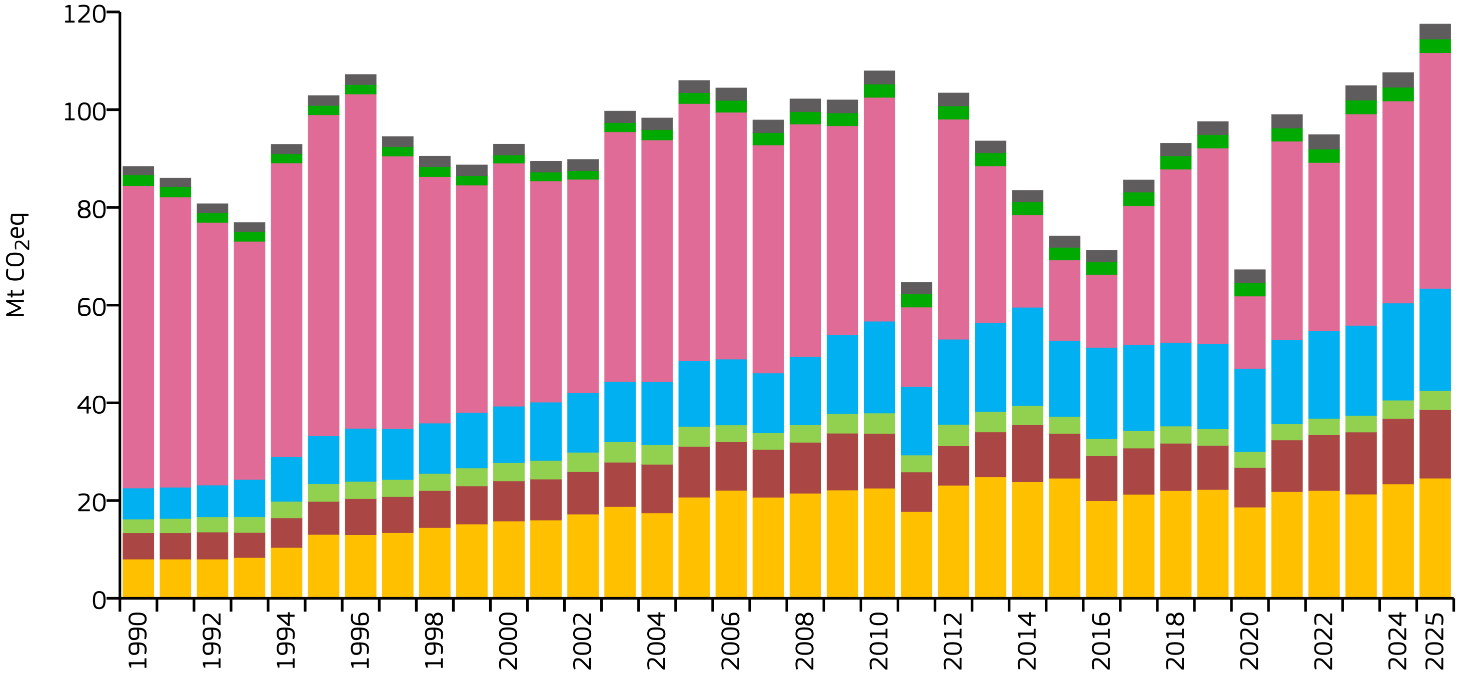
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	4.731	0.820	0.487	5.770M
2015	4.306	0.957	0.539	4.500M
2005	2.644	0.811	0.600	3.261M
1990	1.740	0.830	0.419	2.097M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+67%	-1%	+7%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	+107%	+2%
Buildings	+170%	+61%	0%
Transport	+154%	+34%	+7%
Fuel Production	> +300%	+115%	0%
Agriculture	+46%	+87%	0%
Waste	+164%	+139%	+2%
All sectors	+172%	+79%	+1%

Libya



GHG emissions by sector

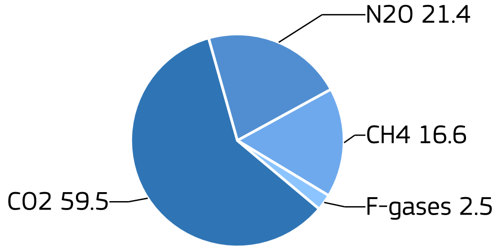


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	117.523	16.715	1.092	7.031M
2015	74.151	11.893	0.931	6.235M
2005	105.975	18.295	0.876	5.793M
1990	88.388	19.922	1.097	4.437M

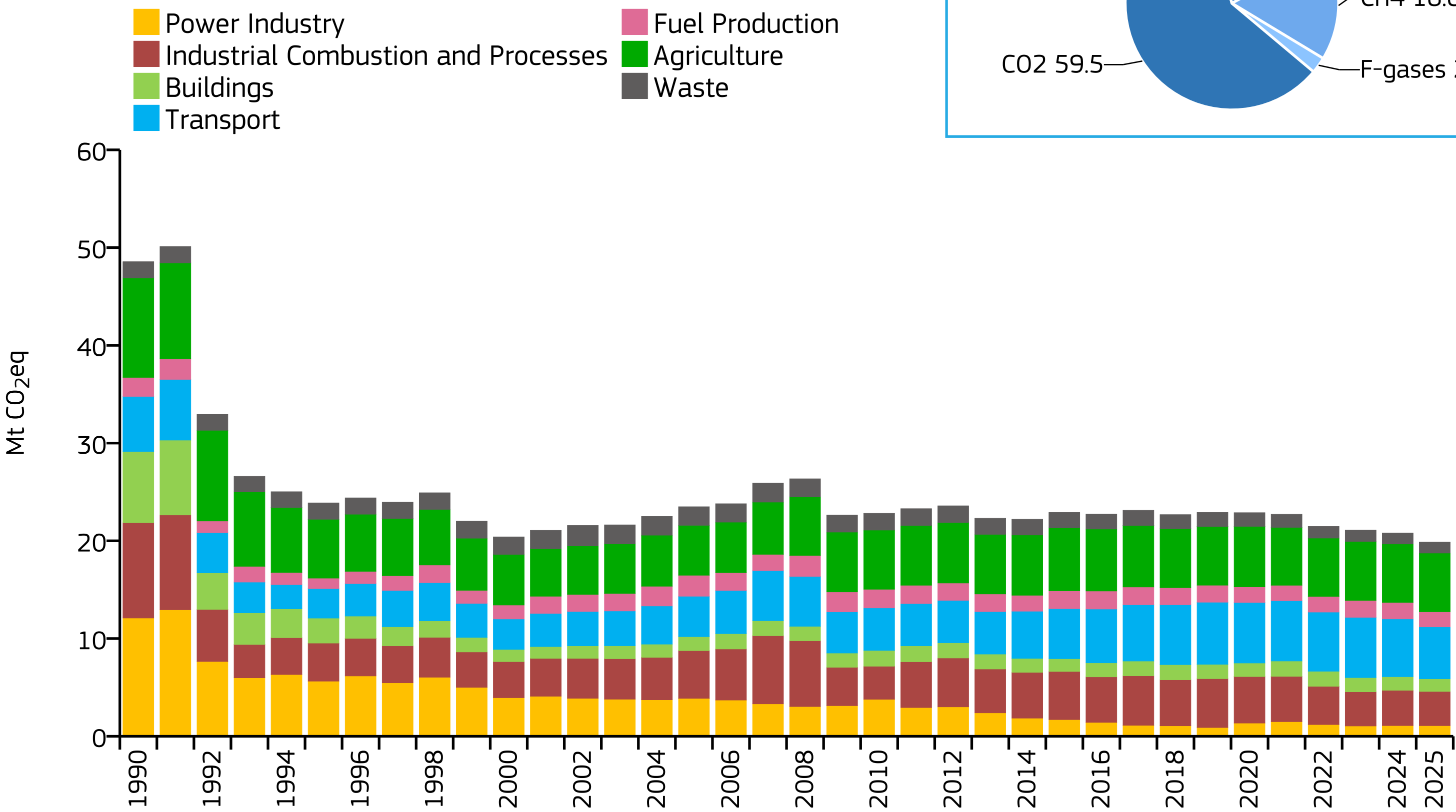
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+206%	+19%	+5%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+161%	+35%	+4%
Buildings	+39%	-5%	+5%
Transport	+229%	+56%	+5%
Fuel Production	-22%	-8%	+17%
Agriculture	+27%	+26%	0%
Waste	+79%	+23%	+1%
All sectors	+33%	+11%	+9%

Lithuania

GHG % in 2025



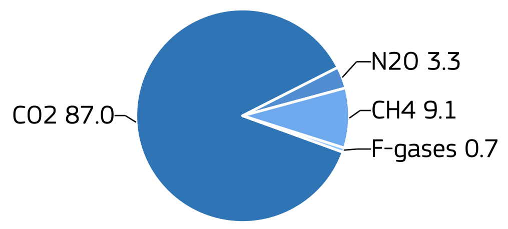
GHG emissions by sector



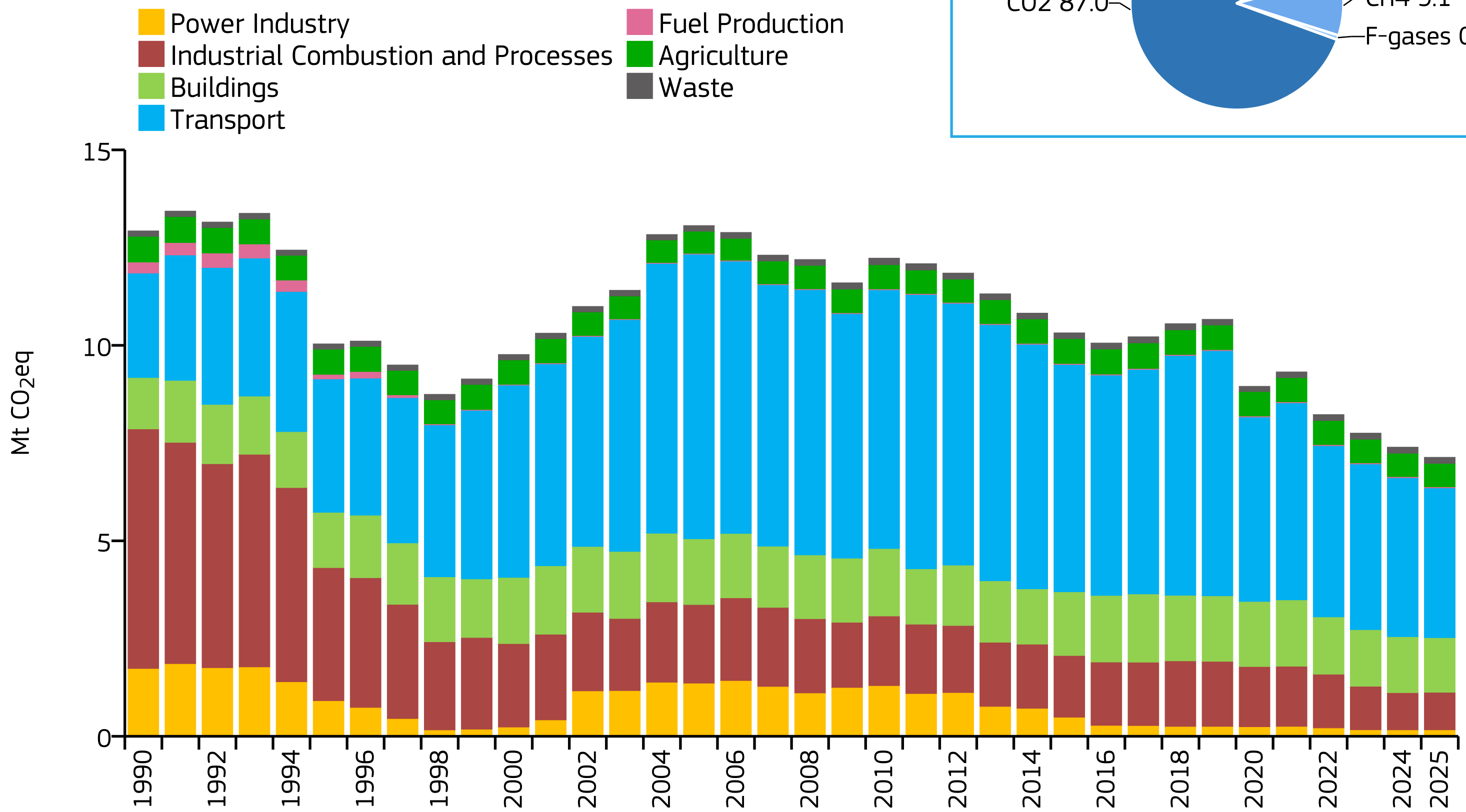
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	19.869	7.127	0.142	2.788M
2015	22.901	7.811	0.223	2.932M
2005	23.488	7.023	0.295	3.344M
1990	48.557	13.138	0.638	3.696M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-91%	-72%	0%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-64%	-28%	-3%
Buildings	-82%	-9%	-7%
Transport	-6%	+28%	-10%
Fuel Production	-20%	-28%	-8%
Agriculture	-41%	+18%	0%
Waste	-32%	-41%	0%
All sectors	-59%	-15%	-4%

Luxembourg



GHG emissions by sector

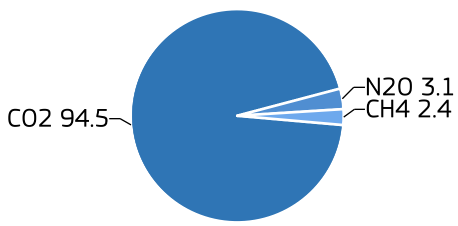


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	7.138	11.135	0.082	641.000k
2015	10.321	18.212	0.139	566.741k
2005	13.066	28.538	0.225	457.842k
1990	12.929	33.864	0.416	381.791k

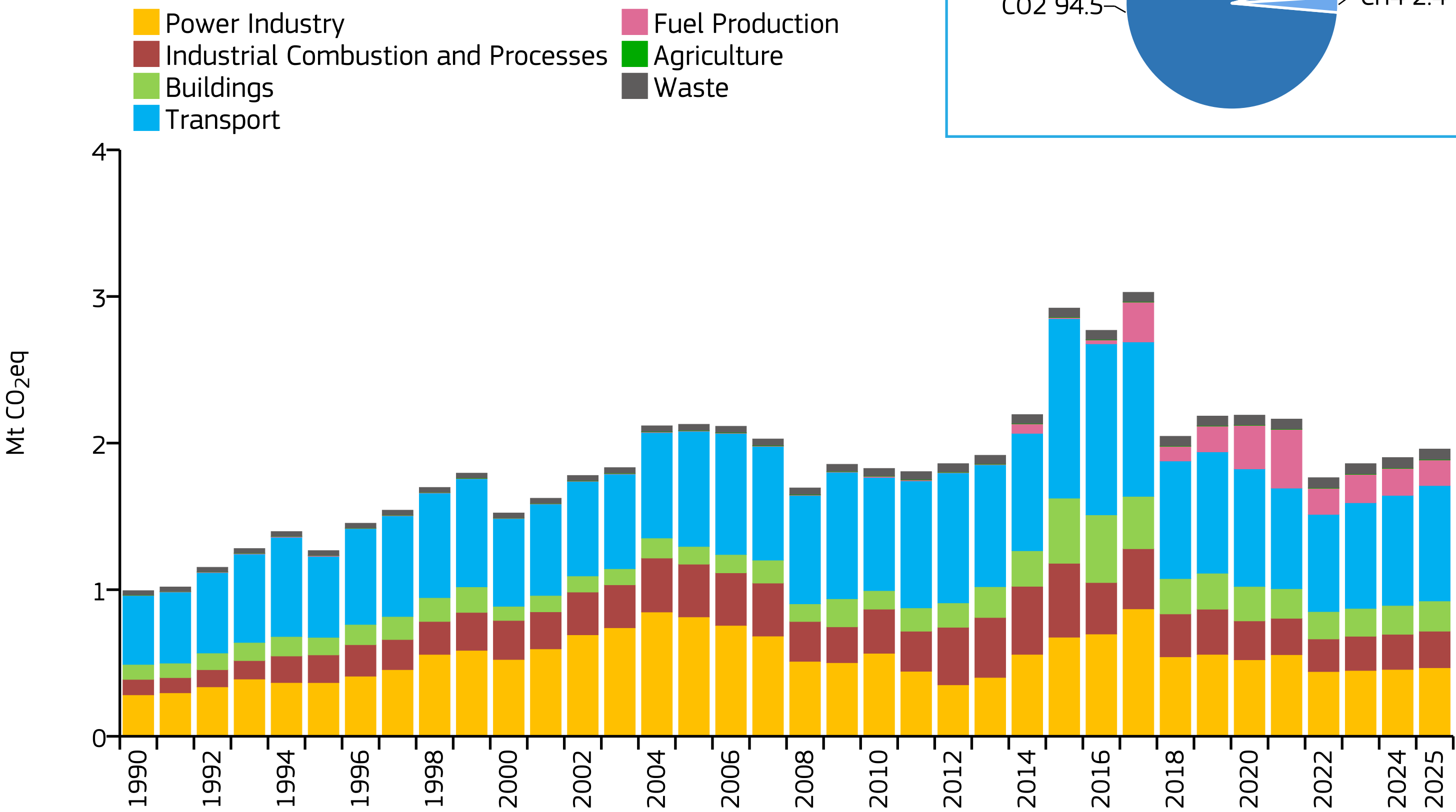
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-91%	-88%	0%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-84%	-52%	+1%
Buildings	+6%	-17%	-2%
Transport	+43%	-47%	-6%
Fuel Production	-90%	+26%	+1%
Agriculture	-9%	+6%	0%
Waste	+12%	+6%	0%
All sectors	-45%	-45%	-4%

Macao

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

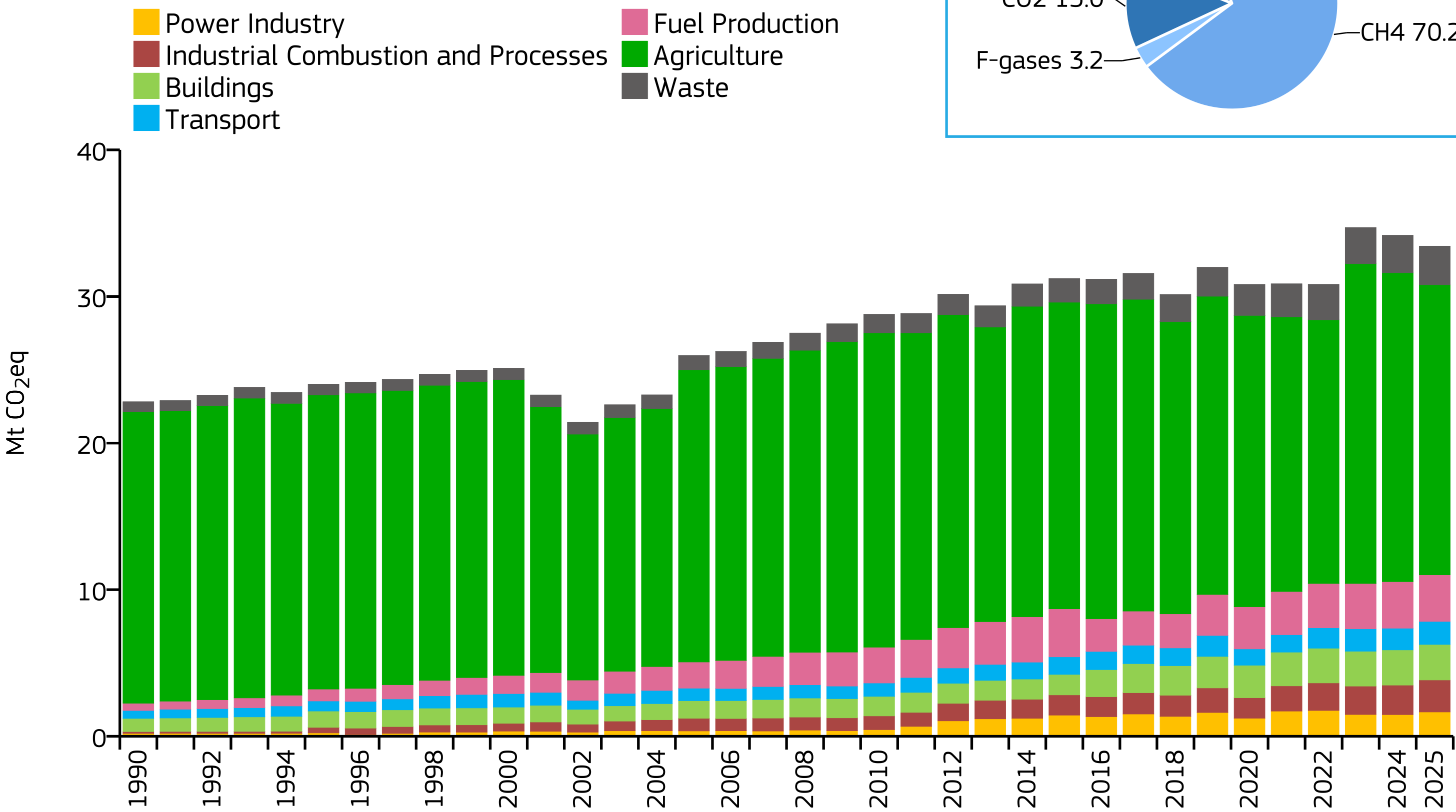


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	1.960	2.796	0.024	701.000k
2015	2.921	4.861	0.037	600.942k
2005	2.128	4.410	0.052	482.559k
1990	0.994	2.889	0.054	343.935k

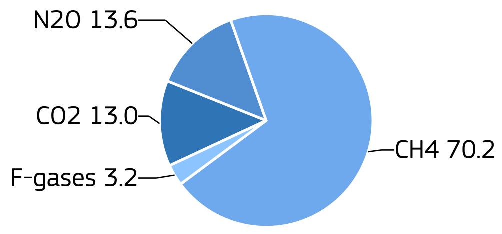
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+66%	-43%	+3%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+136%	-31%	+4%
Buildings	+102%	+71%	+5%
Transport	+67%	0%	+5%
Fuel Production	> +300%	> +300%	-5%
Agriculture	+78%	+16%	+1%
Waste	+143%	+74%	+1%
All sectors	+97%	-8%	+3%

Madagascar

GHG emissions by sector



GHG % in 2025

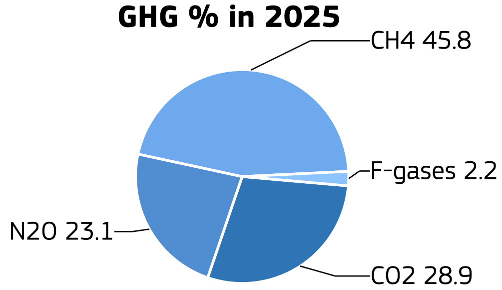


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	33.436	1.061	0.614	31.500M
2015	31.219	1.288	0.754	24.234M
2005	25.968	1.416	0.822	18.337M
1990	22.822	1.968	0.962	11.599M

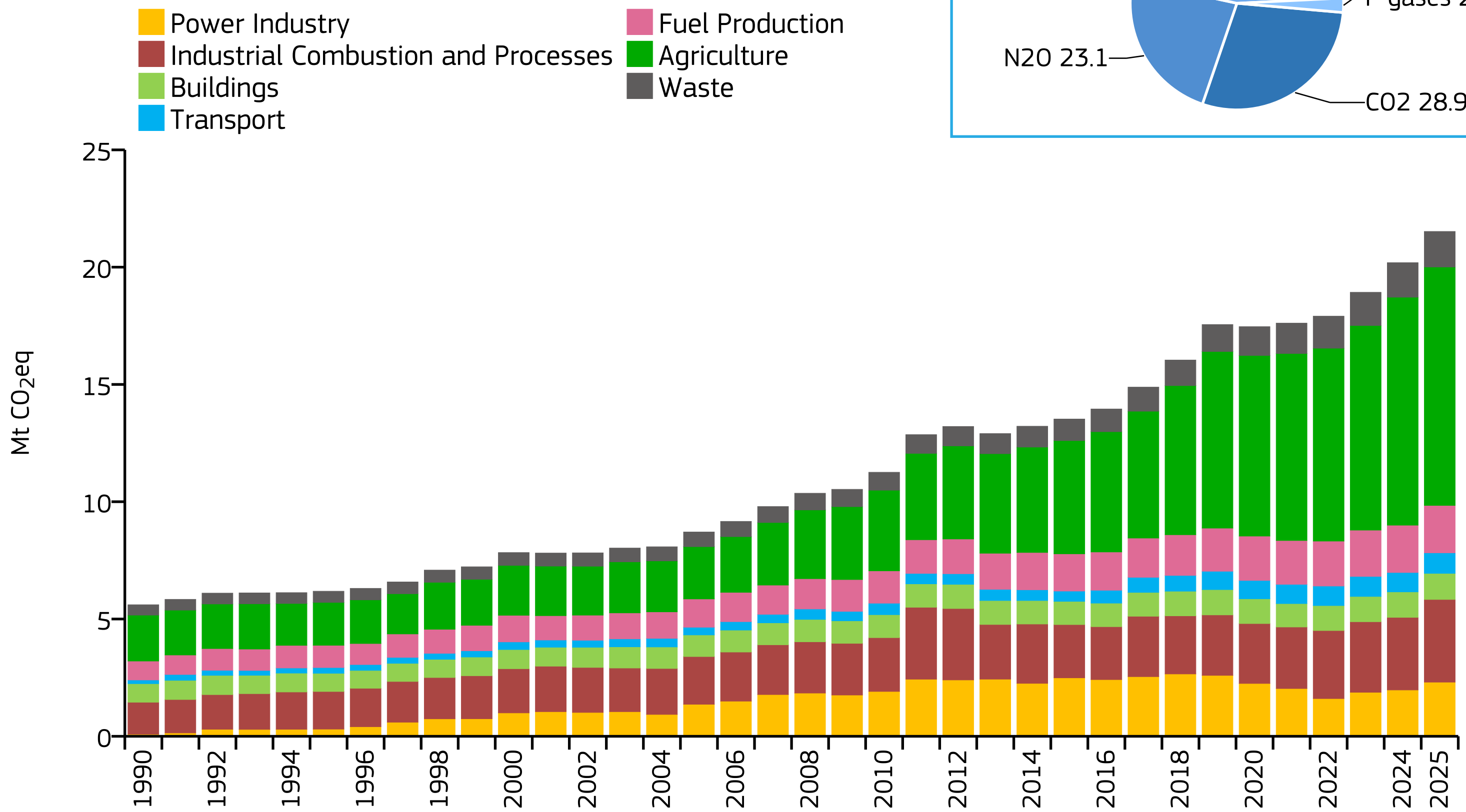
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	> +300%	+12%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	+152%	+8%
Buildings	+170%	+103%	+1%
Transport	+190%	+83%	+6%
Fuel Production	> +300%	+78%	0%
Agriculture	0%	-1%	-6%
Waste	+279%	+168%	+3%
All sectors	+47%	+29%	-2%

Malawi

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

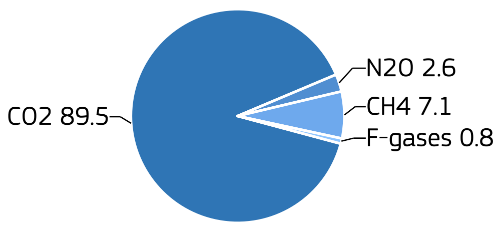


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	21.523	0.925	0.596	23.277M
2015	13.526	0.770	0.496	17.574M
2005	8.710	0.668	0.558	13.040M
1990	5.610	0.594	0.561	9.438M

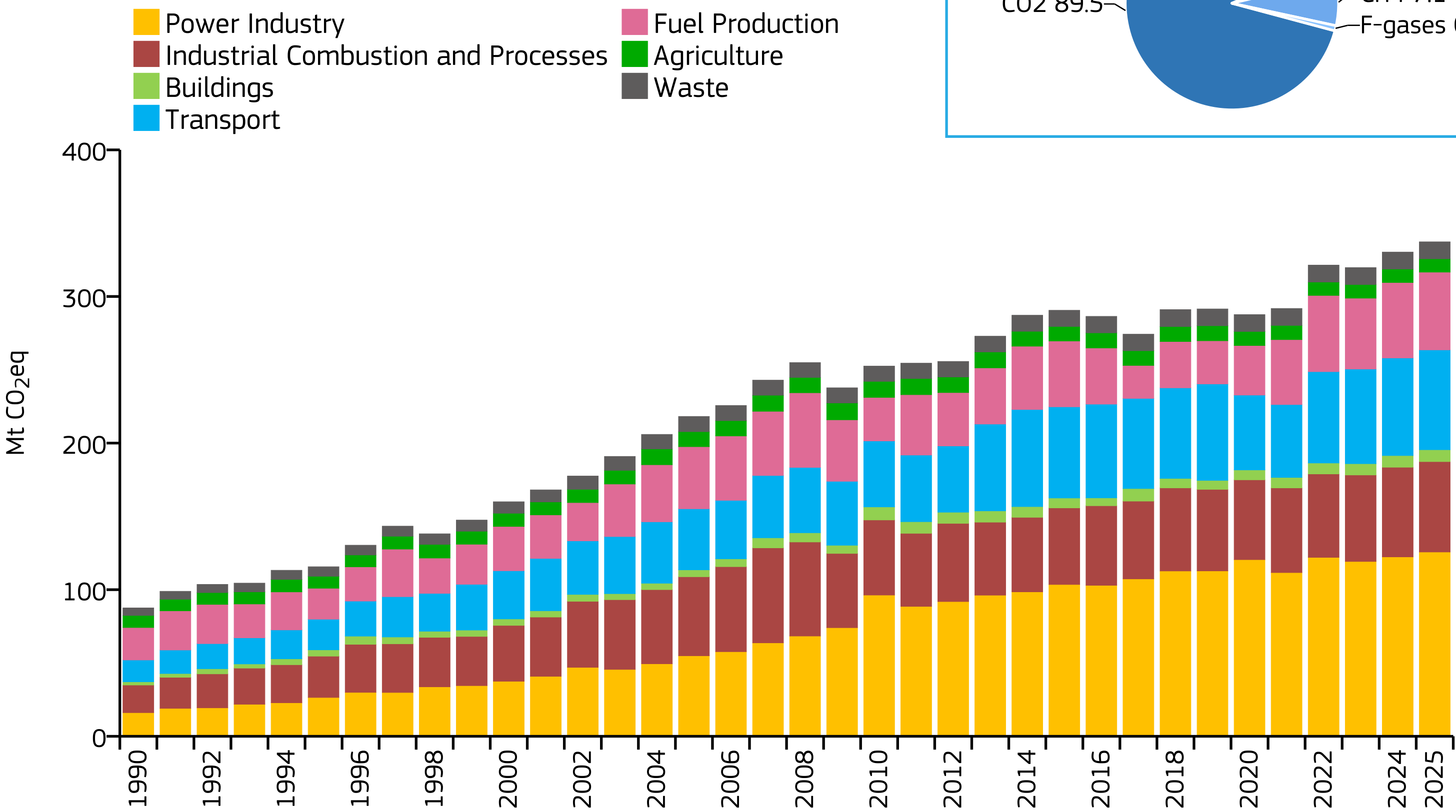
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	+69%	+17%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+158%	+73%	+14%
Buildings	+41%	+21%	+3%
Transport	> +300%	+166%	+6%
Fuel Production	+150%	+68%	0%
Agriculture	> +300%	> +300%	+5%
Waste	+241%	+142%	+3%
All sectors	+284%	+147%	+7%

Malaysia

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

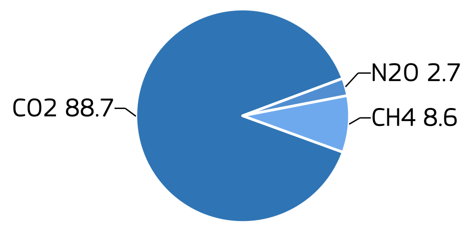


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	337.281	9.650	0.264	34.950M
2015	290.589	9.458	0.336	30.723M
2005	218.185	8.503	0.407	25.659M
1990	87.592	4.856	0.409	18.038M

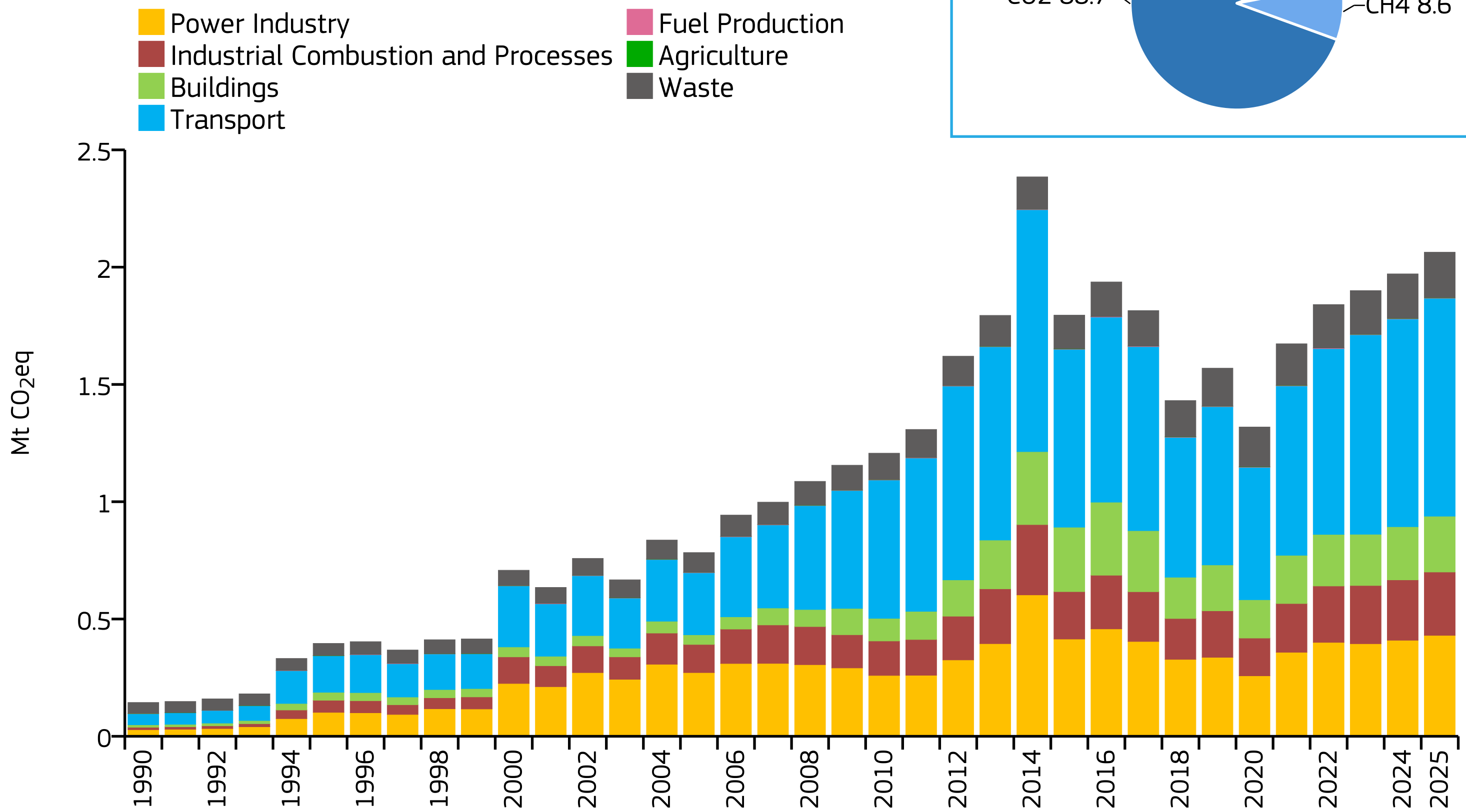
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	+129%	+3%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+228%	+14%	+1%
Buildings	+267%	+72%	+2%
Transport	> +300%	+64%	+2%
Fuel Production	+139%	+25%	+3%
Agriculture	+10%	-11%	-1%
Waste	+124%	+11%	0%
All sectors	+285%	+55%	+2%

Maldives

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

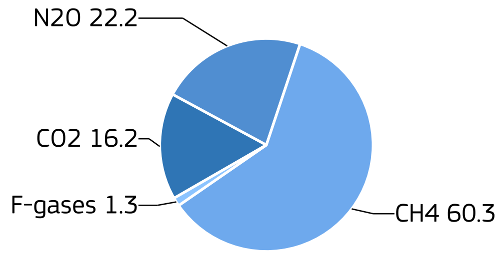


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	2.064	4.212	0.162	490.000k
2015	1.795	4.291	0.223	418.403k
2005	0.783	2.457	0.183	318.836k
1990	0.144	0.646	0.072	223.215k

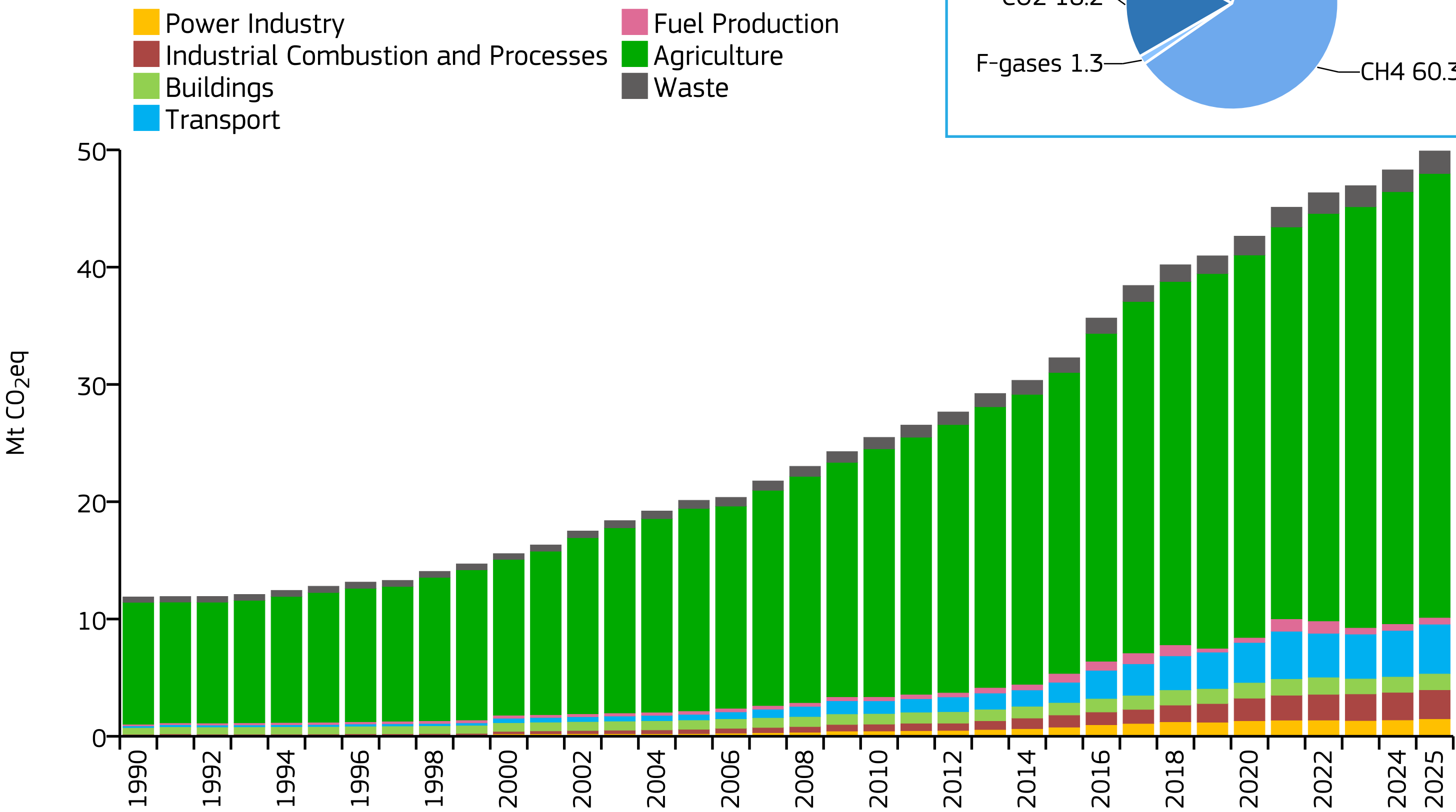
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	+58%	+5%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	+125%	+5%
Buildings	> +300%	> +300%	+5%
Transport	> +300%	+251%	+5%
Fuel Production	+250%	+28%	0%
Agriculture	-97%	-13%	0%
Waste	> +300%	+131%	+2%
All sectors	> +300%	+163%	+5%

Mali

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

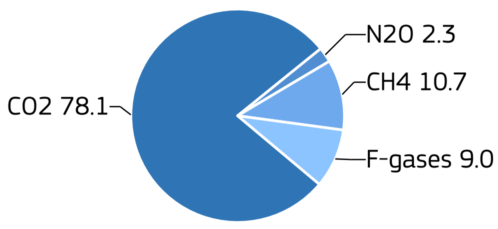


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	49.911	2.126	0.667	23.476M
2015	32.276	1.848	0.646	17.468M
2005	20.125	1.572	0.584	12.799M
1990	11.888	1.404	0.685	8.465M

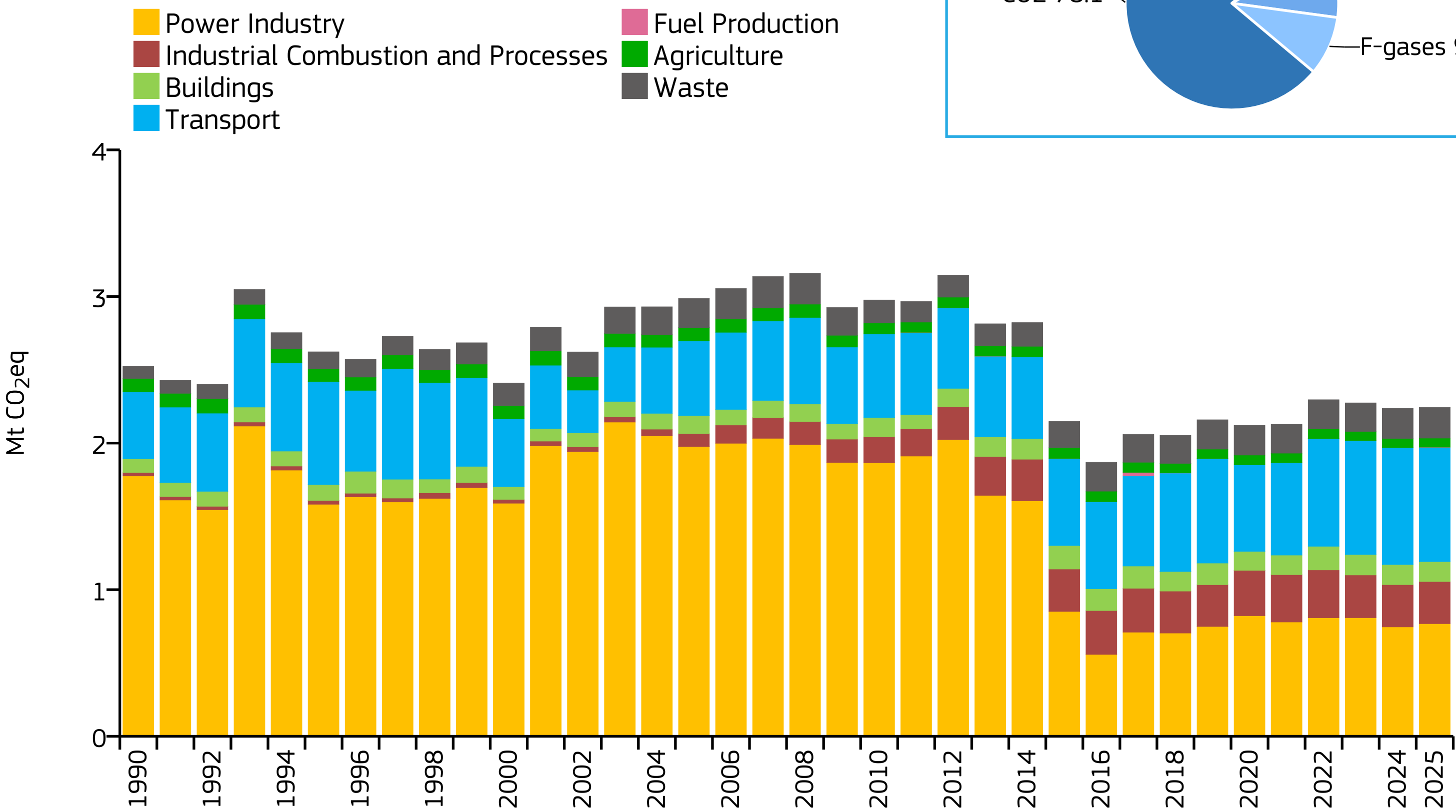
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	> +300%	+7%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	> +300%	+5%
Buildings	+141%	+74%	+3%
Transport	> +300%	> +300%	+7%
Fuel Production	+294%	+93%	0%
Agriculture	+264%	+119%	+3%
Waste	> +300%	+174%	+3%
All sectors	> +300%	+148%	+3%

Malta

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

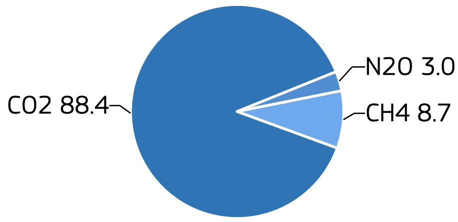


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	2.243	5.110	0.060	439.000k
2015	2.147	5.021	0.105	427.616k
2005	2.987	7.343	0.226	406.787k
1990	2.525	6.929	0.392	364.431k

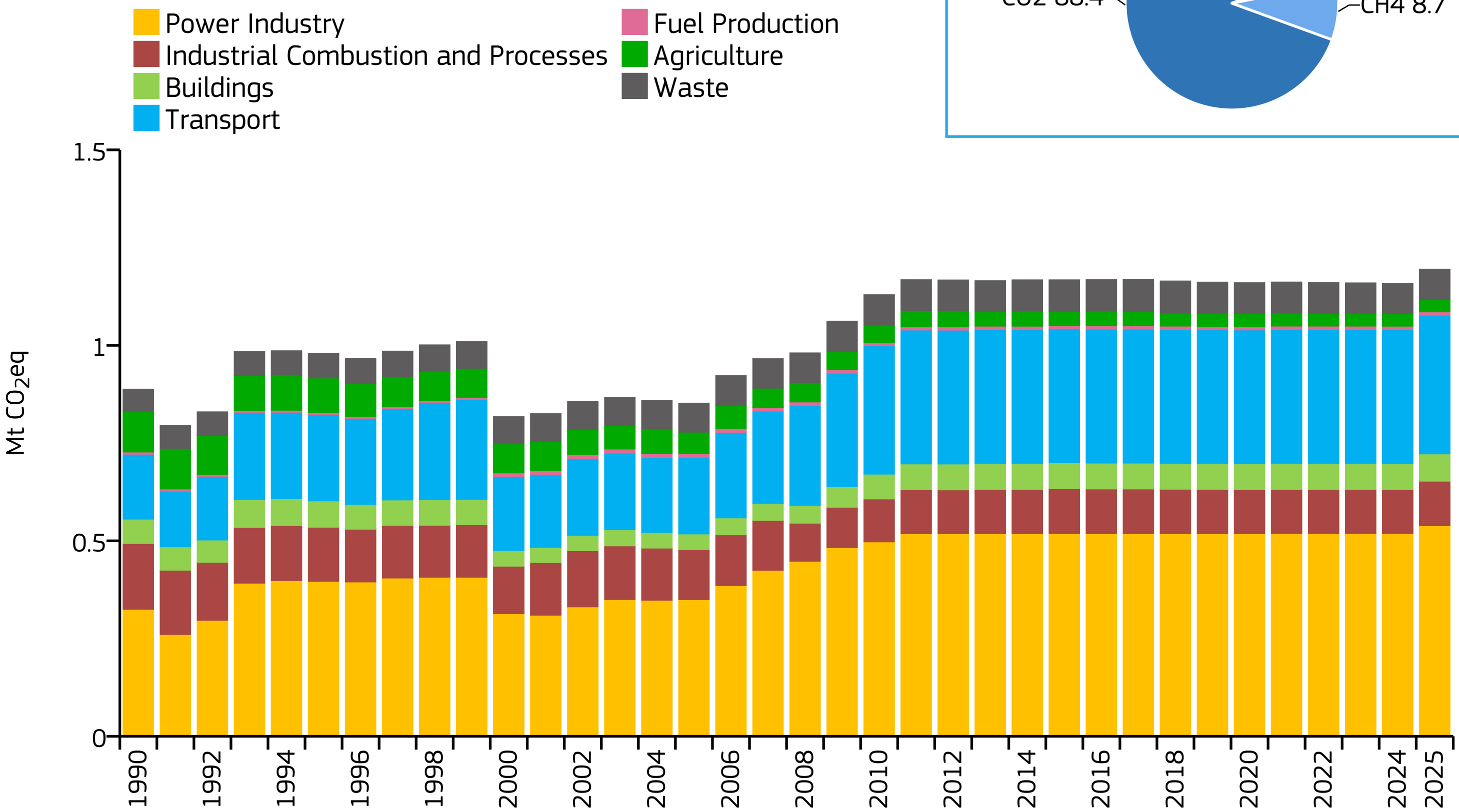
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-57%	-61%	+3%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	+231%	0%
Buildings	+46%	+10%	-1%
Transport	+71%	+53%	-2%
Fuel Production	n/a	n/a	-50%
Agriculture	-33%	-32%	-1%
Waste	+149%	+5%	+3%
All sectors	-11%	-25%	0%

Martinique

GHG % in 2025



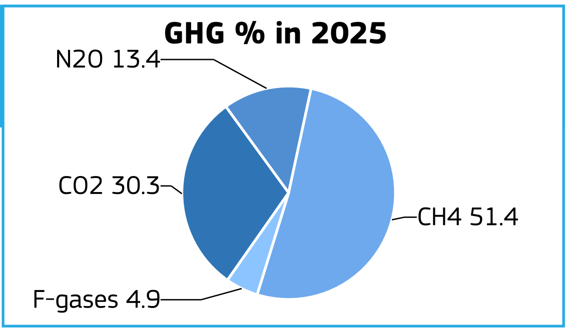
GHG emissions by sector



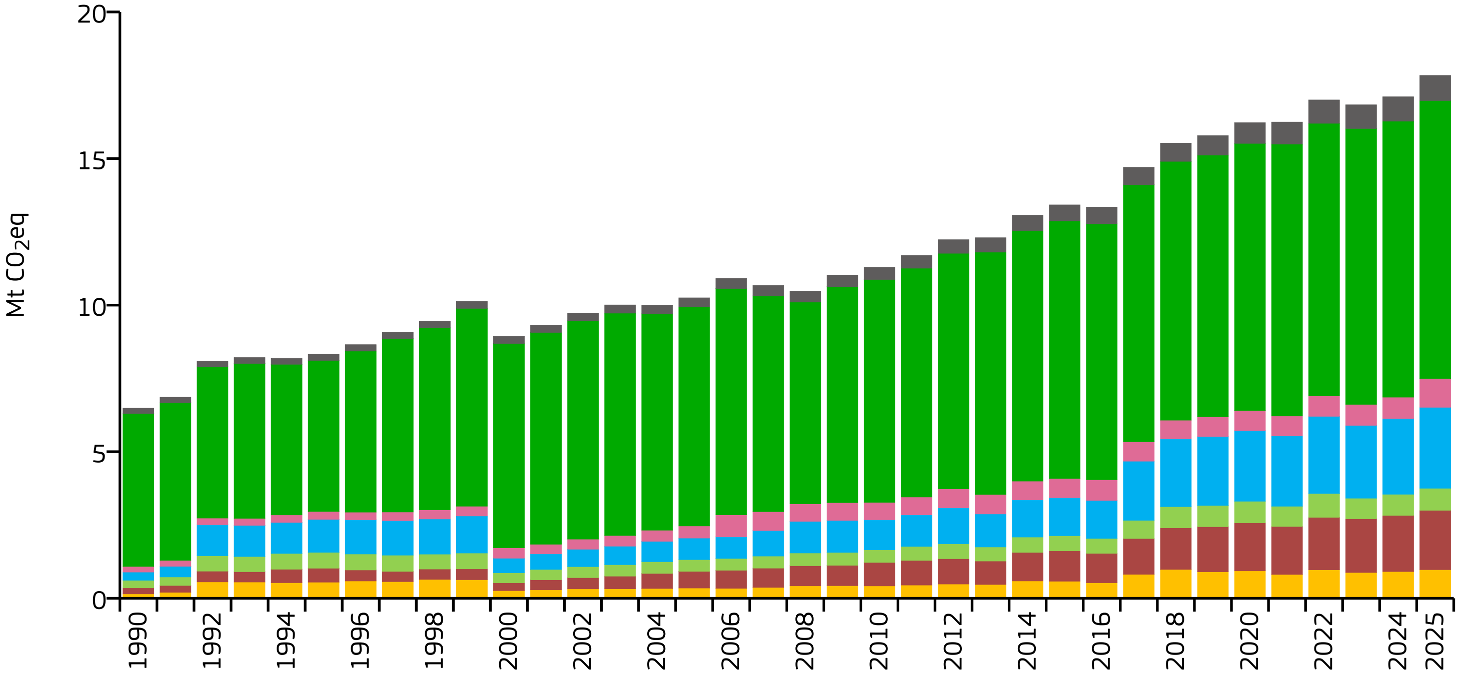
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	1.195	3.113	n/a	384.000k
2015	1.168	3.027	n/a	385.842k
2005	0.853	2.147	n/a	397.047k
1990	0.888	2.478	n/a	358.449k

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+66%	+54%	+4%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-32%	-11%	+1%
Buildings	+11%	+72%	+4%
Transport	+114%	+81%	+4%
Fuel Production	+54%	-15%	0%
Agriculture	-69%	-42%	-1%
Waste	+33%	+4%	0%
All sectors	+35%	+40%	+3%

Mauritania



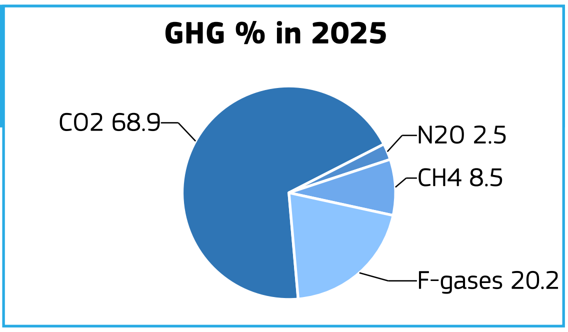
GHG emissions by sector



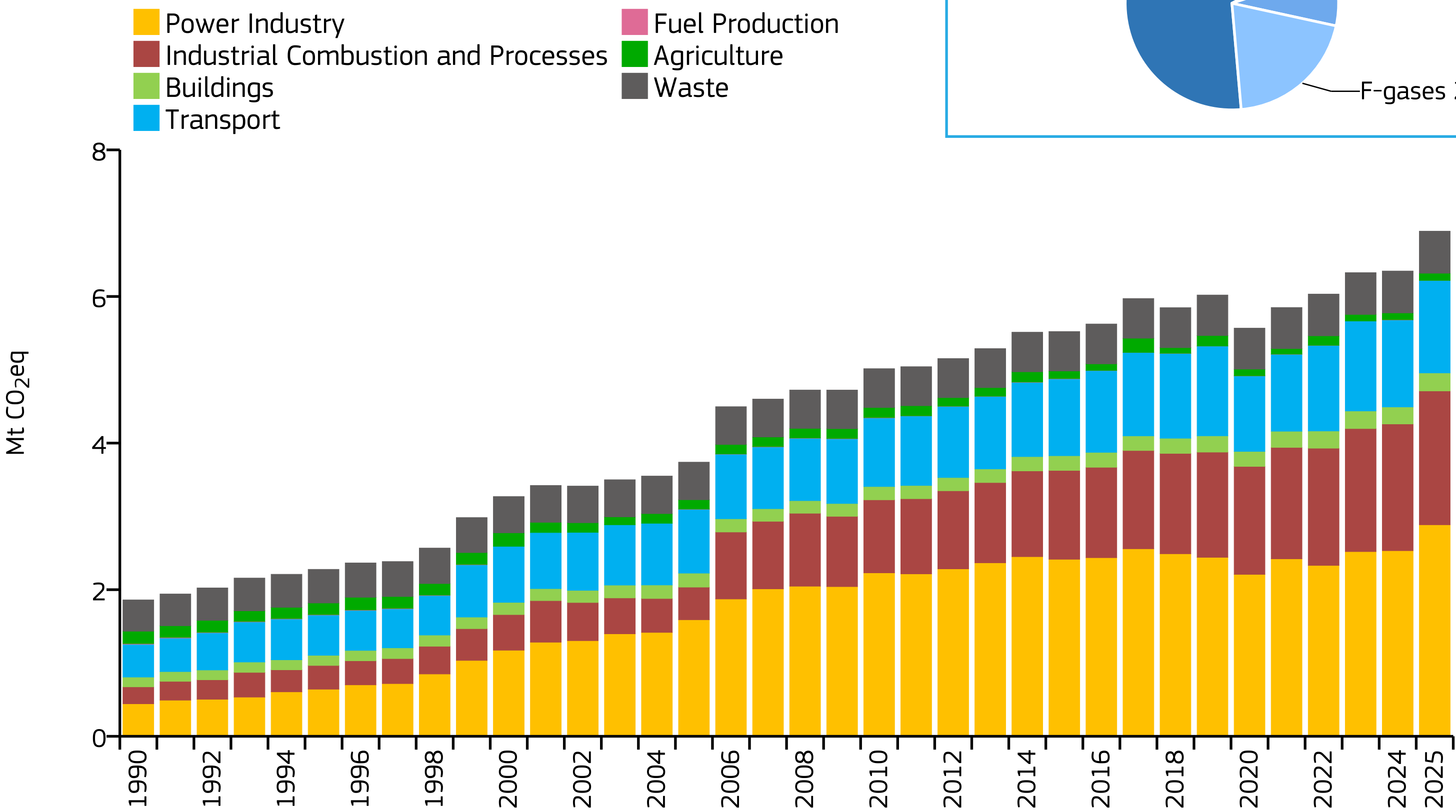
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	17.835	3.292	0.511	5.417M
2015	13.419	3.208	0.567	4.182M
2005	10.248	3.273	0.640	3.131M
1990	6.486	3.195	0.602	2.030M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	+179%	+7%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	+255%	+6%
Buildings	+189%	+88%	+4%
Transport	> +300%	+276%	+7%
Fuel Production	> +300%	+137%	+34%
Agriculture	+82%	+27%	+1%
Waste	> +300%	+174%	+3%
All sectors	+175%	+74%	+4%

Mauritius



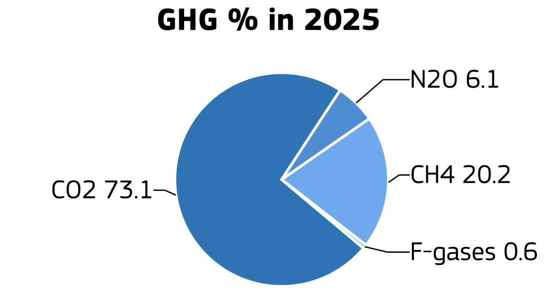
GHG emissions by sector



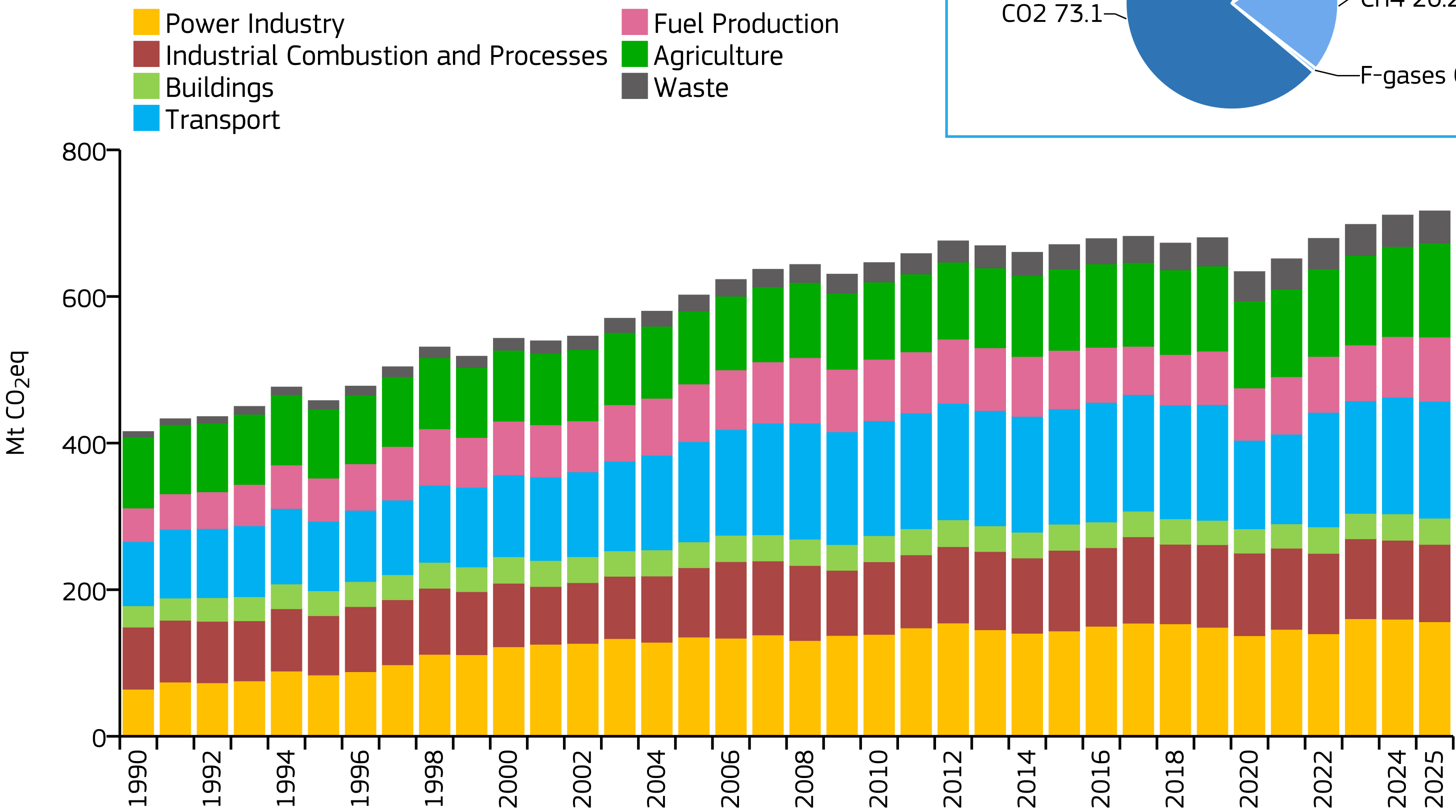
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	6.891	5.367	0.192	1.284M
2015	5.522	4.385	0.193	1.259M
2005	3.740	3.060	0.198	1.222M
1990	1.862	1.763	0.194	1.056M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	+81%	+14%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	> +300%	+6%
Buildings	+84%	+29%	+6%
Transport	+181%	+45%	+6%
Fuel Production	-92%	-77%	0%
Agriculture	-42%	-23%	+5%
Waste	+34%	+12%	0%
All sectors	+270%	+84%	+9%

Mexico



GHG emissions by sector

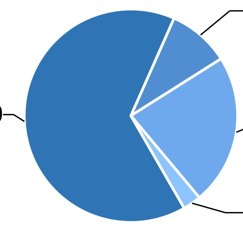


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	716.813	5.079	0.247	141.132M
2015	670.932	5.329	0.259	125.891M
2005	602.151	5.551	0.281	108.472M
1990	415.915	4.873	0.292	85.358M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+144%	+15%	-2%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+24%	+11%	-2%
Buildings	+23%	+2%	0%
Transport	+82%	+17%	0%
Fuel Production	+91%	+11%	+6%
Agriculture	+33%	+29%	+5%
Waste	> +300%	+101%	+1%
All sectors	+72%	+19%	+1%

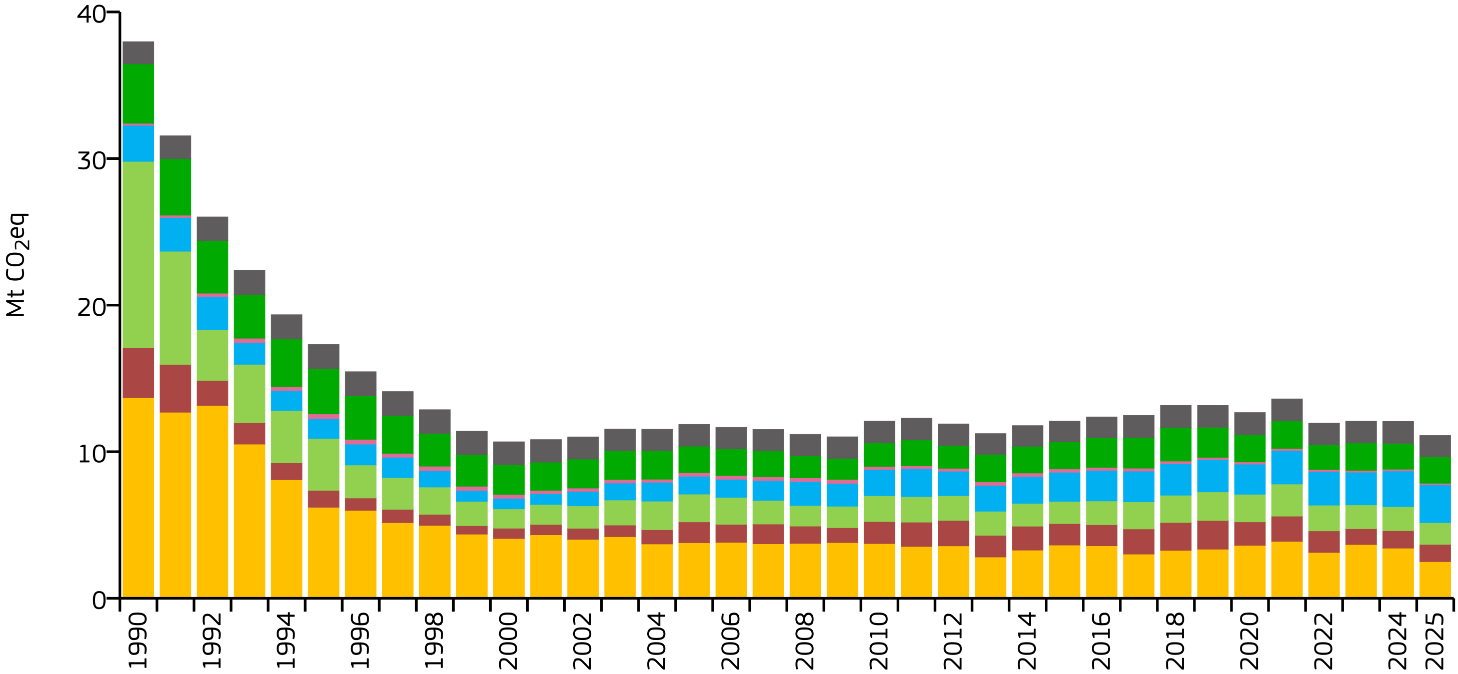
Moldova

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

Power Industry
Industrial Combustion and Processes
Buildings
Transport
Fuel Production
Agriculture
Waste

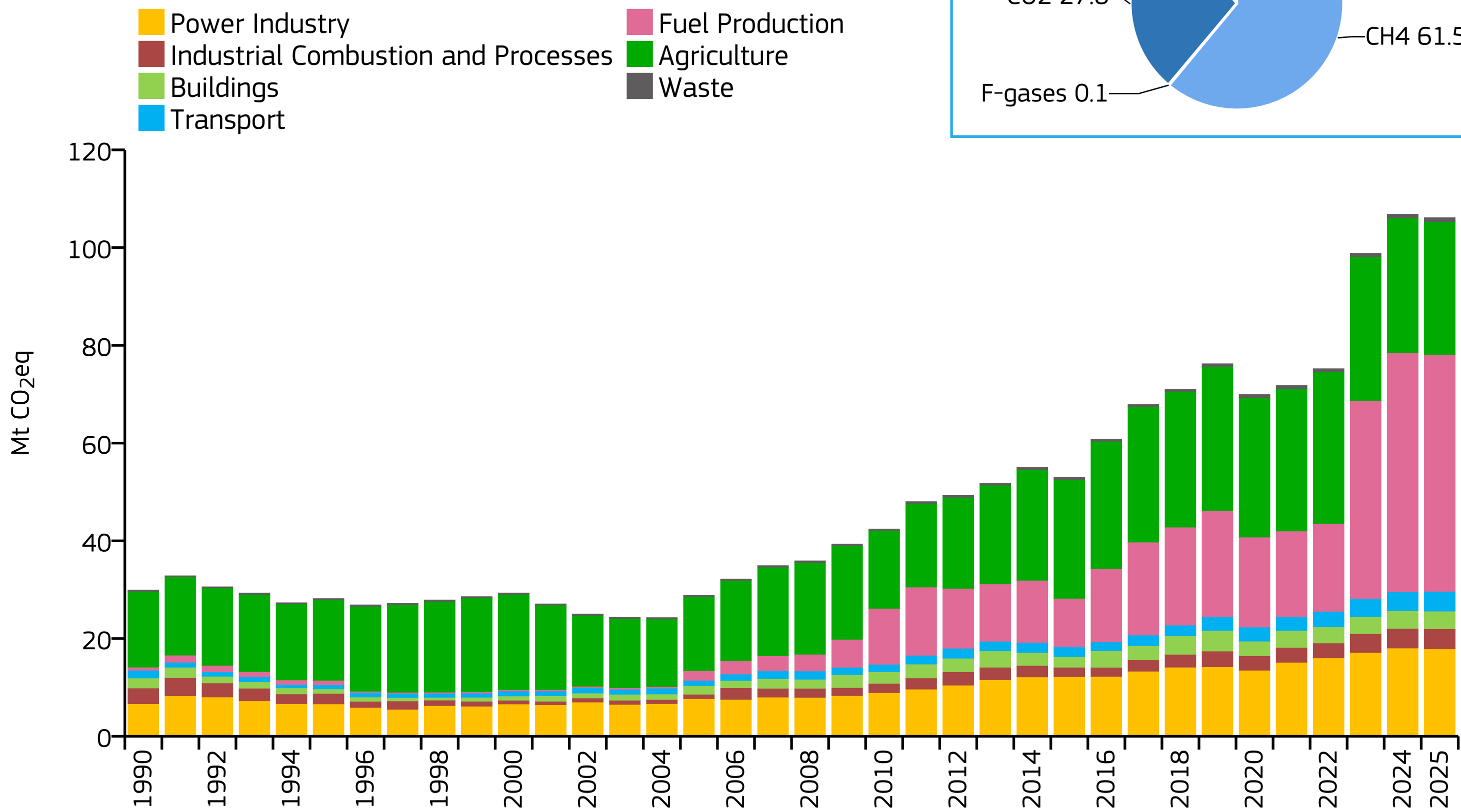


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	11.107	2.817	0.276	3.943M
2015	12.090	2.973	0.365	4.066M
2005	11.863	2.853	0.503	4.158M
1990	37.973	8.701	0.802	4.364M

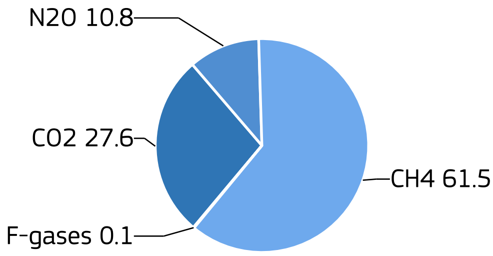
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-82%	-34%	-27%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-65%	-17%	-1%
Buildings	-88%	-22%	-9%
Transport	+5%	+111%	+6%
Fuel Production	-14%	-51%	-5%
Agriculture	-56%	-1%	+2%
Waste	-4%	-2%	-2%
All sectors	-71%	-6%	-8%

Mongolia

GHG emissions by sector



GHG % in 2025

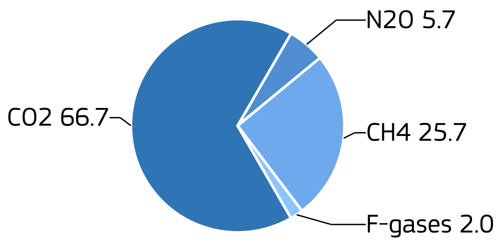


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	106.122	31.194	1.673	3.402M
2015	52.959	17.790	1.252	2.977M
2005	28.856	11.421	1.517	2.526M
1990	29.925	13.701	2.148	2.184M

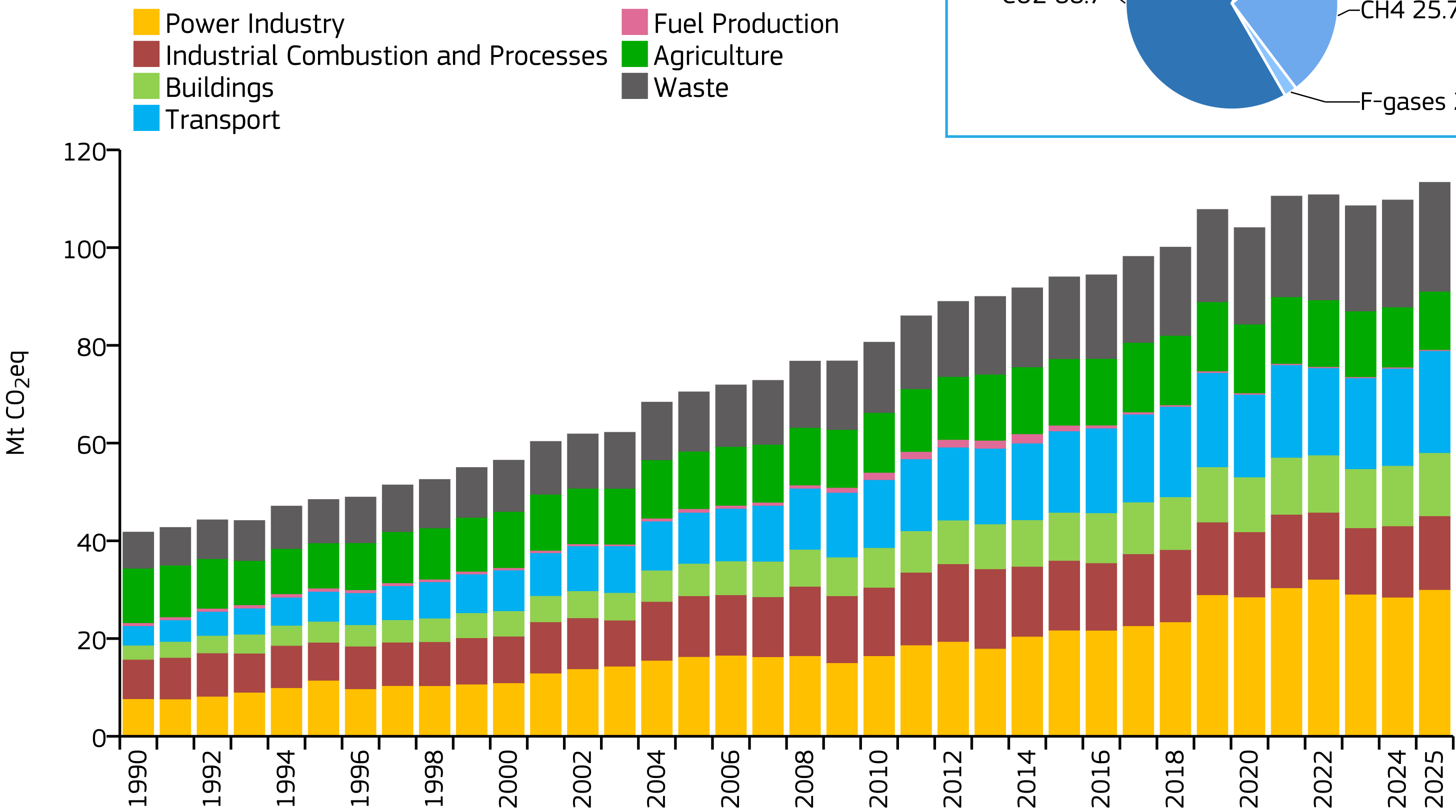
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+169%	+133%	-1%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+27%	> +300%	+3%
Buildings	+76%	+108%	-1%
Transport	+154%	+276%	+5%
Fuel Production	> +300%	> +300%	-1%
Agriculture	+75%	+79%	-1%
Waste	+208%	+174%	+7%
All sectors	+255%	+268%	-1%

Morocco

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

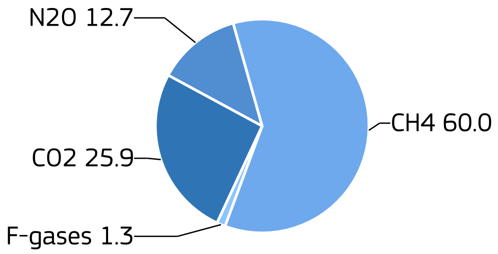


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	113.362	2.899	0.305	39.101M
2015	94.022	2.702	0.327	34.803M
2005	70.494	2.310	0.376	30.521M
1990	41.793	1.680	0.385	24.879M

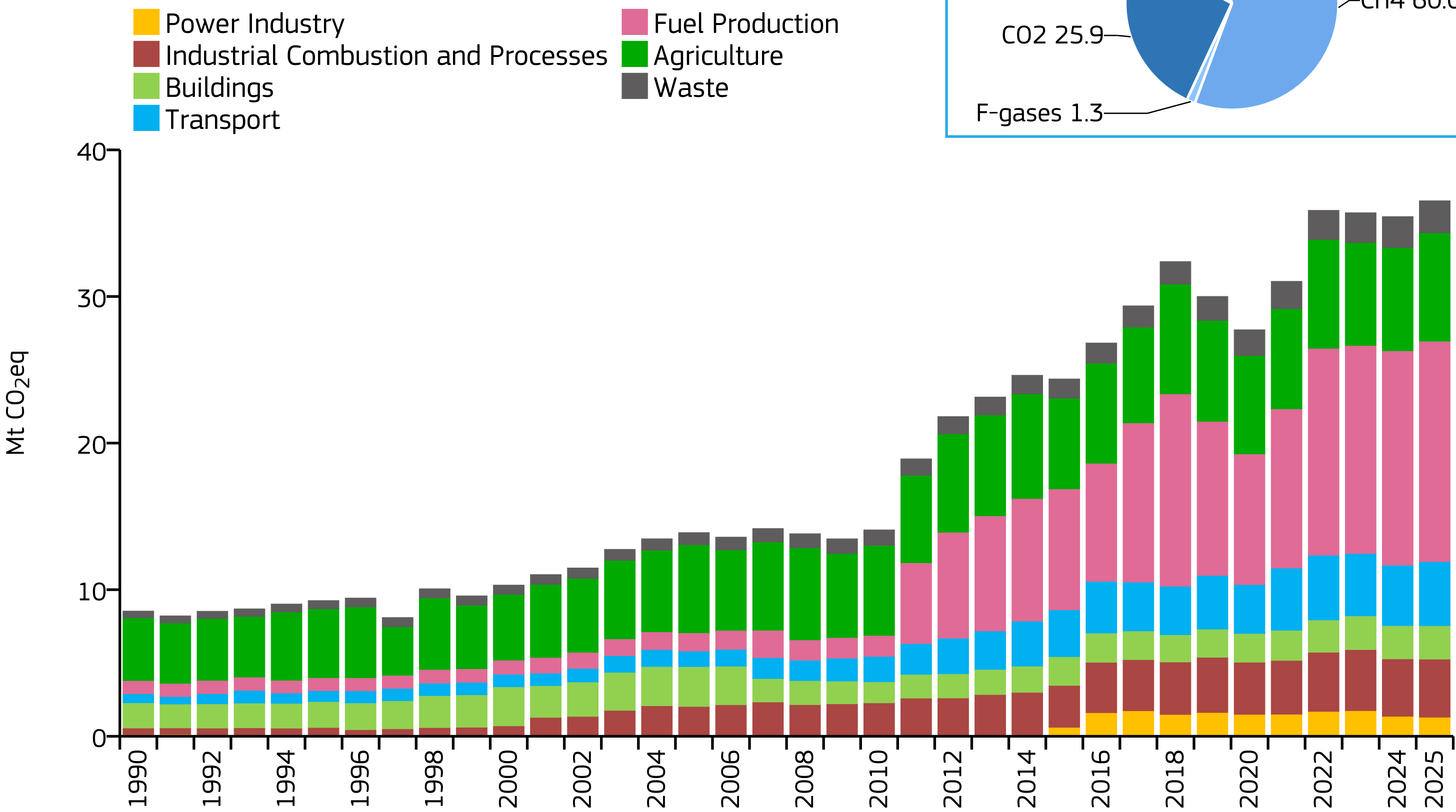
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+291%	+84%	+5%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+87%	+21%	+4%
Buildings	> +300%	+95%	+5%
Transport	> +300%	+100%	+5%
Fuel Production	-66%	-72%	-8%
Agriculture	+7%	+2%	-3%
Waste	+201%	+83%	+2%
All sectors	+171%	+61%	+3%

Mozambique

GHG % in 2025



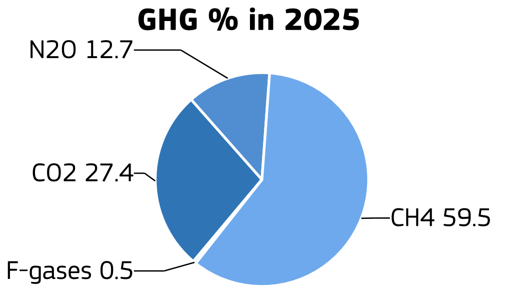
GHG emissions by sector



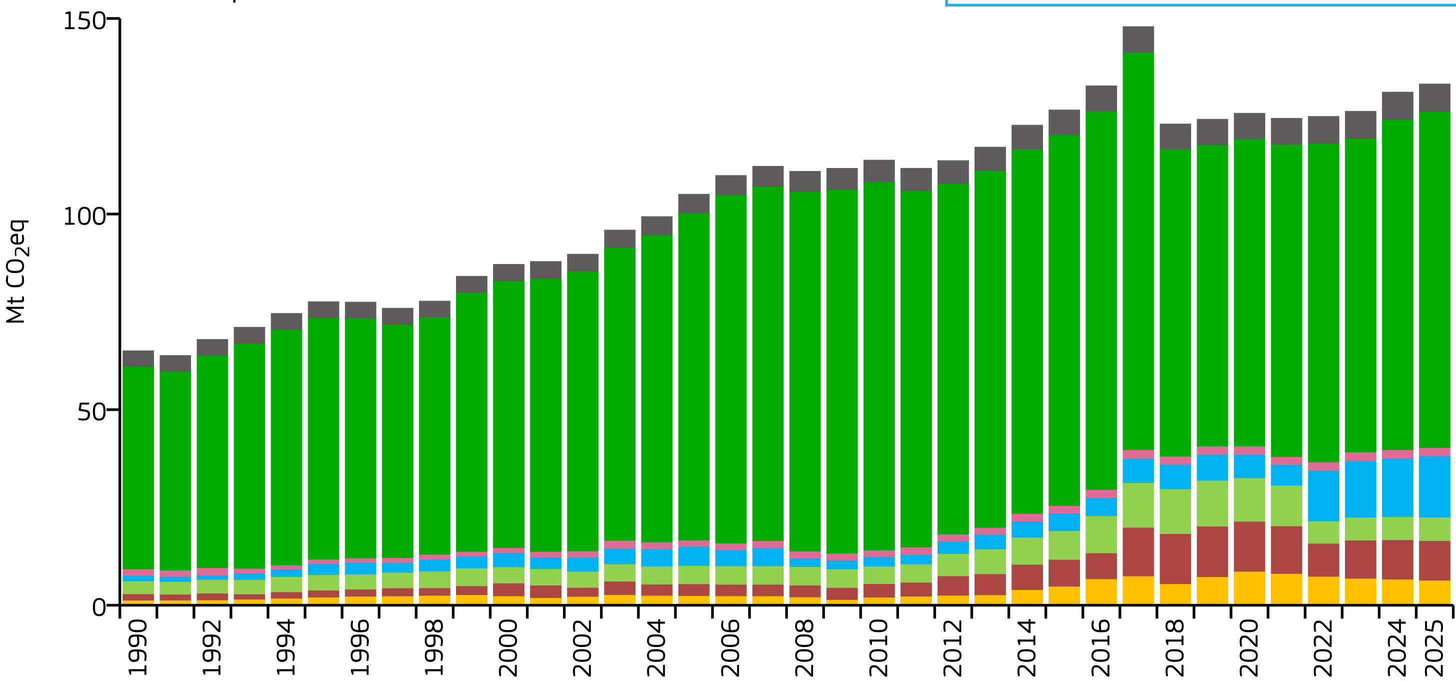
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	36.529	0.984	0.707	37.117M
2015	24.379	0.870	0.607	28.011M
2005	13.896	0.664	0.705	20.923M
1990	8.544	0.645	1.191	13.248M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	> +300%	-4%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	+97%	+1%
Buildings	+33%	-16%	0%
Transport	> +300%	> +300%	+6%
Fuel Production	> +300%	> +300%	+3%
Agriculture	+73%	+23%	+5%
Waste	> +300%	+163%	+3%
All sectors	> +300%	+163%	+3%

Myanmar/Burma



GHG emissions by sector

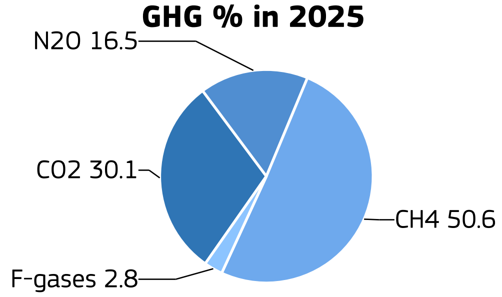


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	133.259	2.338	0.473	57.001M
2015	126.618	2.416	0.466	52.404M
2005	105.083	2.167	0.932	48.483M
1990	65.053	1.601	2.107	40.626M

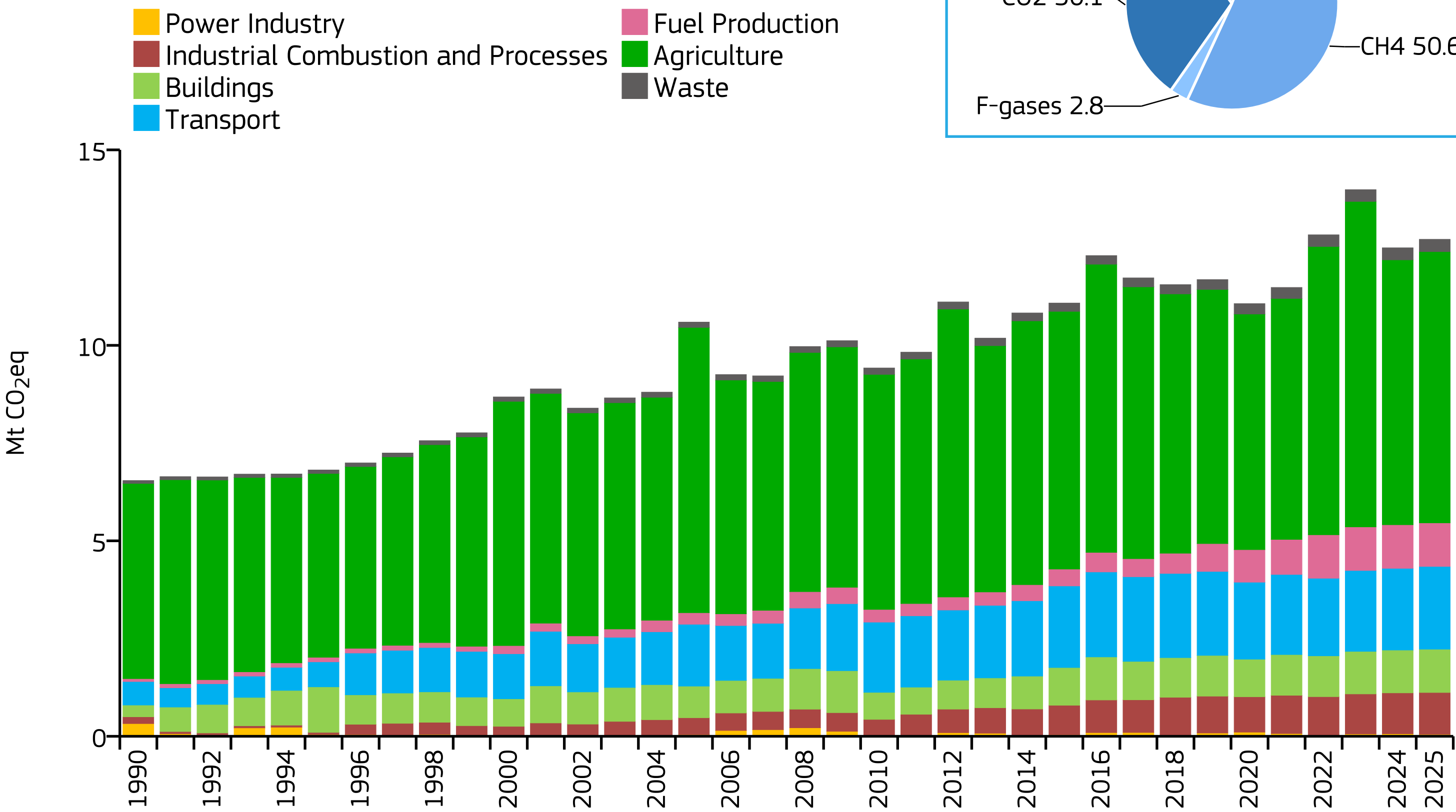
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	+161%	-4%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	+236%	+1%
Buildings	+83%	+29%	+1%
Transport	> +300%	+222%	+5%
Fuel Production	+26%	+30%	-2%
Agriculture	+66%	+3%	+2%
Waste	+78%	+47%	+1%
All sectors	+105%	+27%	+2%

Namibia

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

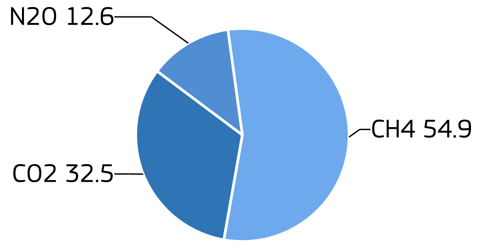


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	12.712	4.279	0.398	2.971M
2015	11.083	4.569	0.384	2.426M
2005	10.595	5.213	0.583	2.032M
1990	6.542	4.624	0.656	1.415M

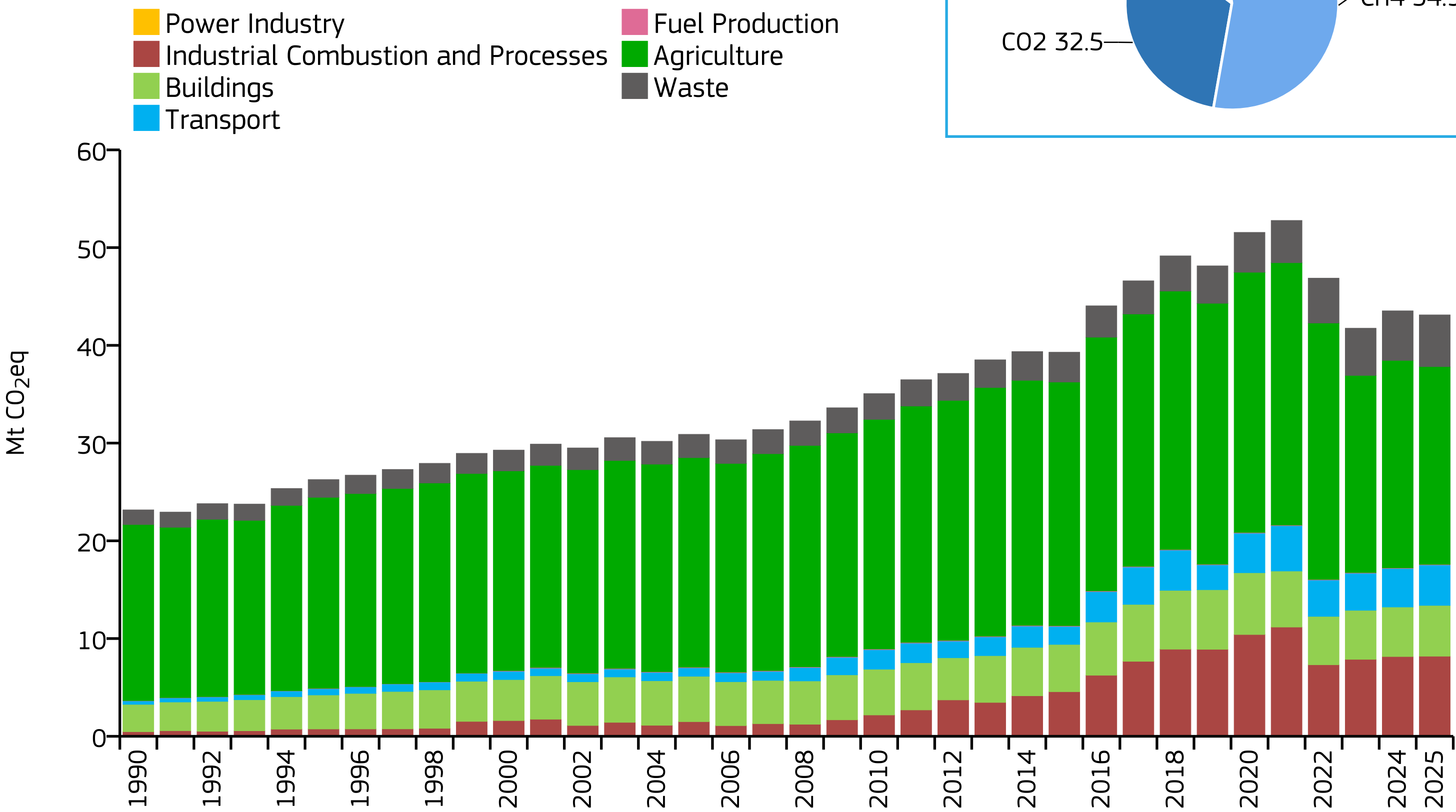
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-85%	+11%	-25%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	+148%	+2%
Buildings	+269%	+37%	+1%
Transport	+252%	+34%	+1%
Fuel Production	> +300%	+277%	0%
Agriculture	+39%	-5%	+2%
Waste	> +300%	+133%	+2%
All sectors	+94%	+20%	+2%

Nepal

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

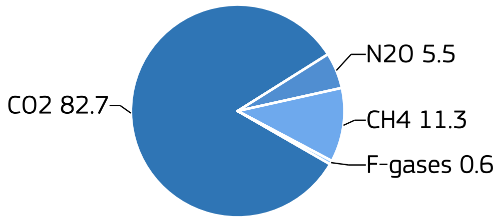


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	43.120	1.355	0.275	31.814M
2015	39.299	1.371	0.377	28.656M
2005	30.898	1.205	0.455	25.640M
1990	23.172	1.236	0.656	18.749M

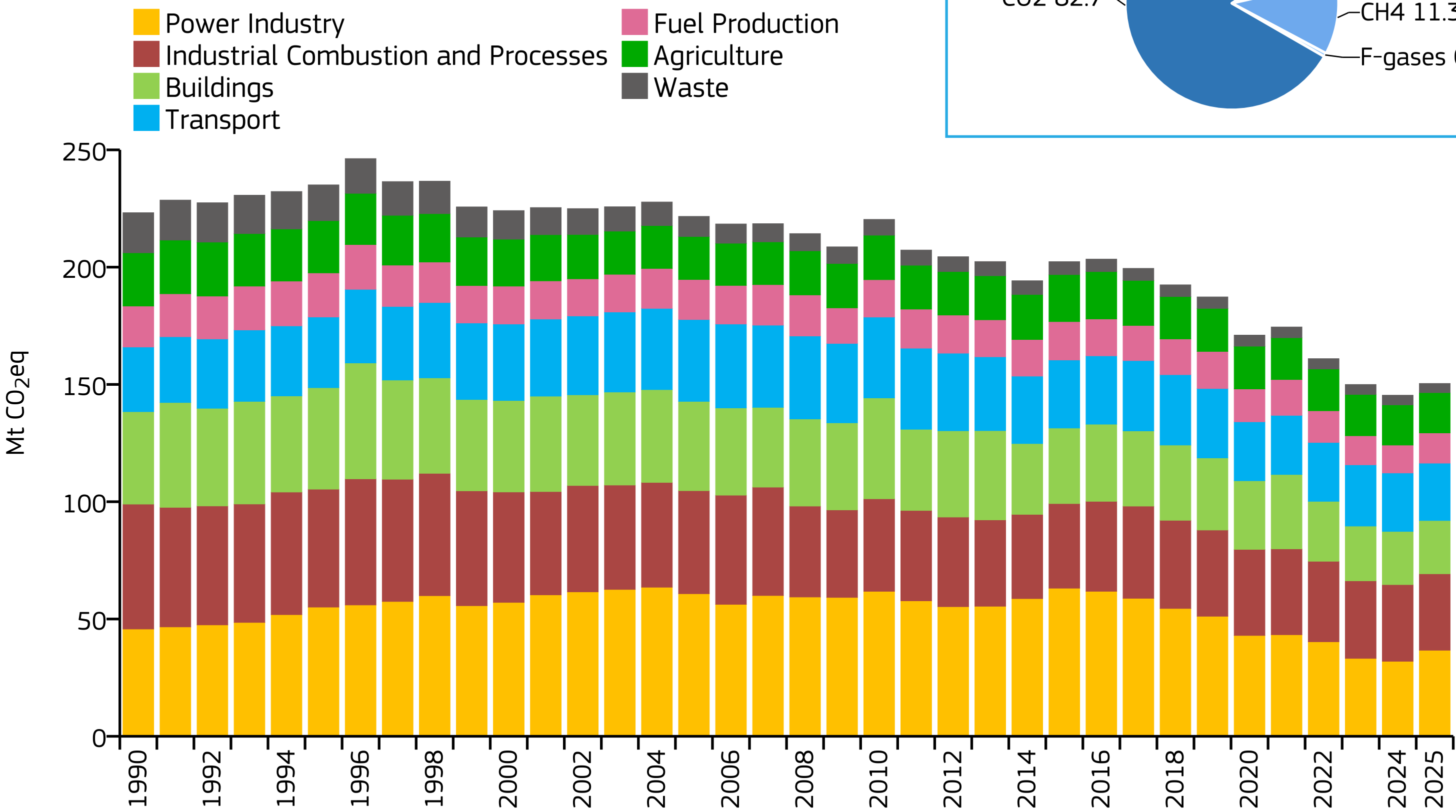
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	n/a	-100%	+5%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	> +300%	0%
Buildings	+86%	+12%	+2%
Transport	> +300%	> +300%	+5%
Fuel Production	+72%	-12%	-1%
Agriculture	+12%	-6%	-5%
Waste	+250%	+121%	+4%
All sectors	+86%	+40%	-1%

Netherlands

GHG % in 2025



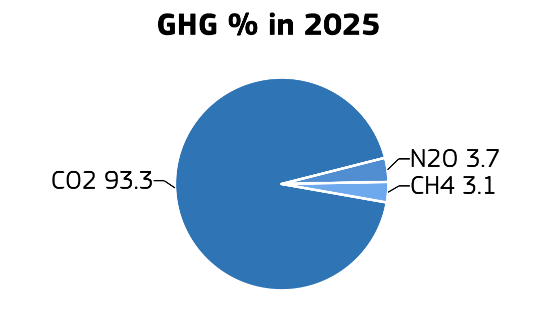
GHG emissions by sector



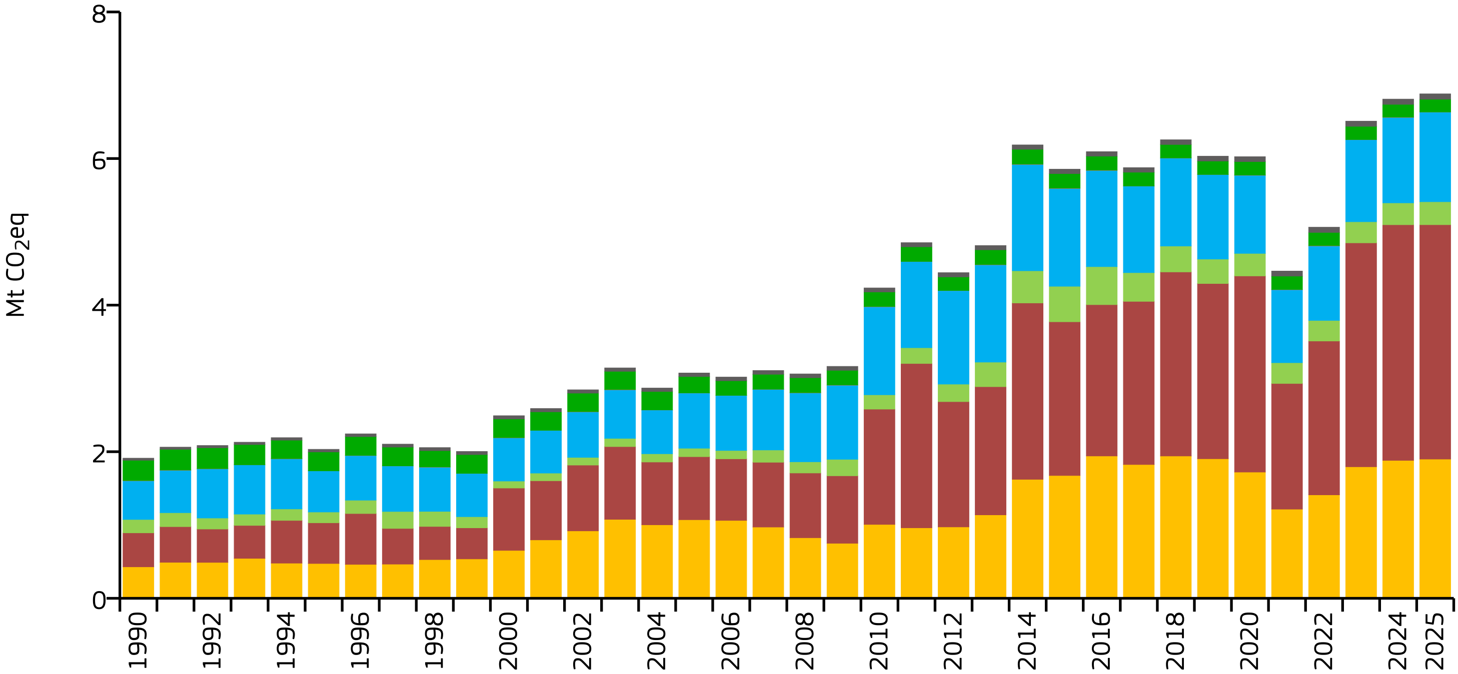
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	150.443	8.639	0.116	17.415M
2015	202.366	11.947	0.189	16.938M
2005	221.662	13.543	0.232	16.367M
1990	223.238	14.917	0.346	14.965M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-20%	-40%	+15%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-39%	-26%	0%
Buildings	-42%	-40%	0%
Transport	-11%	-30%	-2%
Fuel Production	-26%	-25%	+8%
Agriculture	-24%	-6%	0%
Waste	-77%	-54%	-4%
All sectors	-33%	-32%	+3%

New Caledonia



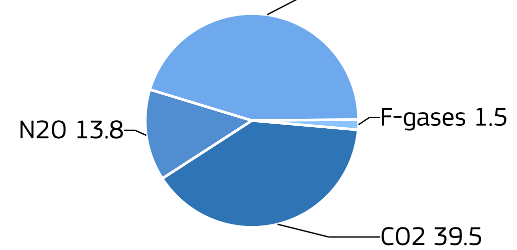
GHG emissions by sector



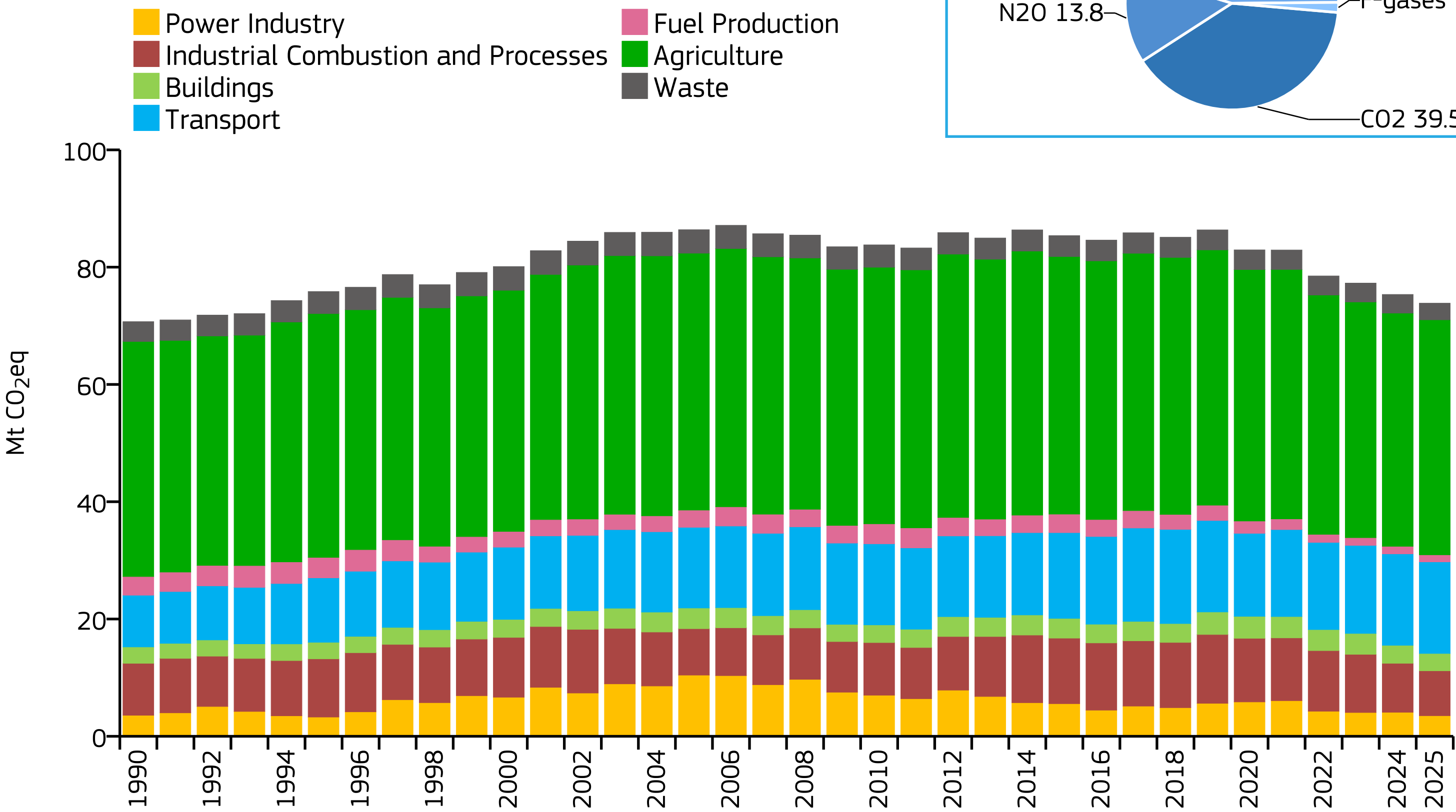
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	6.882	22.566	0.684	305.000k
2015	5.855	21.758	0.588	269.091k
2005	3.074	13.212	0.415	232.686k
1990	1.912	11.261	0.373	169.787k

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	+77%	+1%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	+272%	-1%
Buildings	+72%	+172%	+5%
Transport	+131%	+63%	+5%
Fuel Production	+257%	+30%	0%
Agriculture	-37%	-22%	-1%
Waste	+159%	+49%	+1%
All sectors	+260%	+124%	+1%

New Zealand



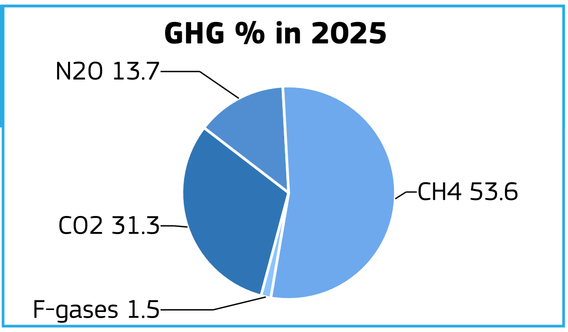
GHG emissions by sector



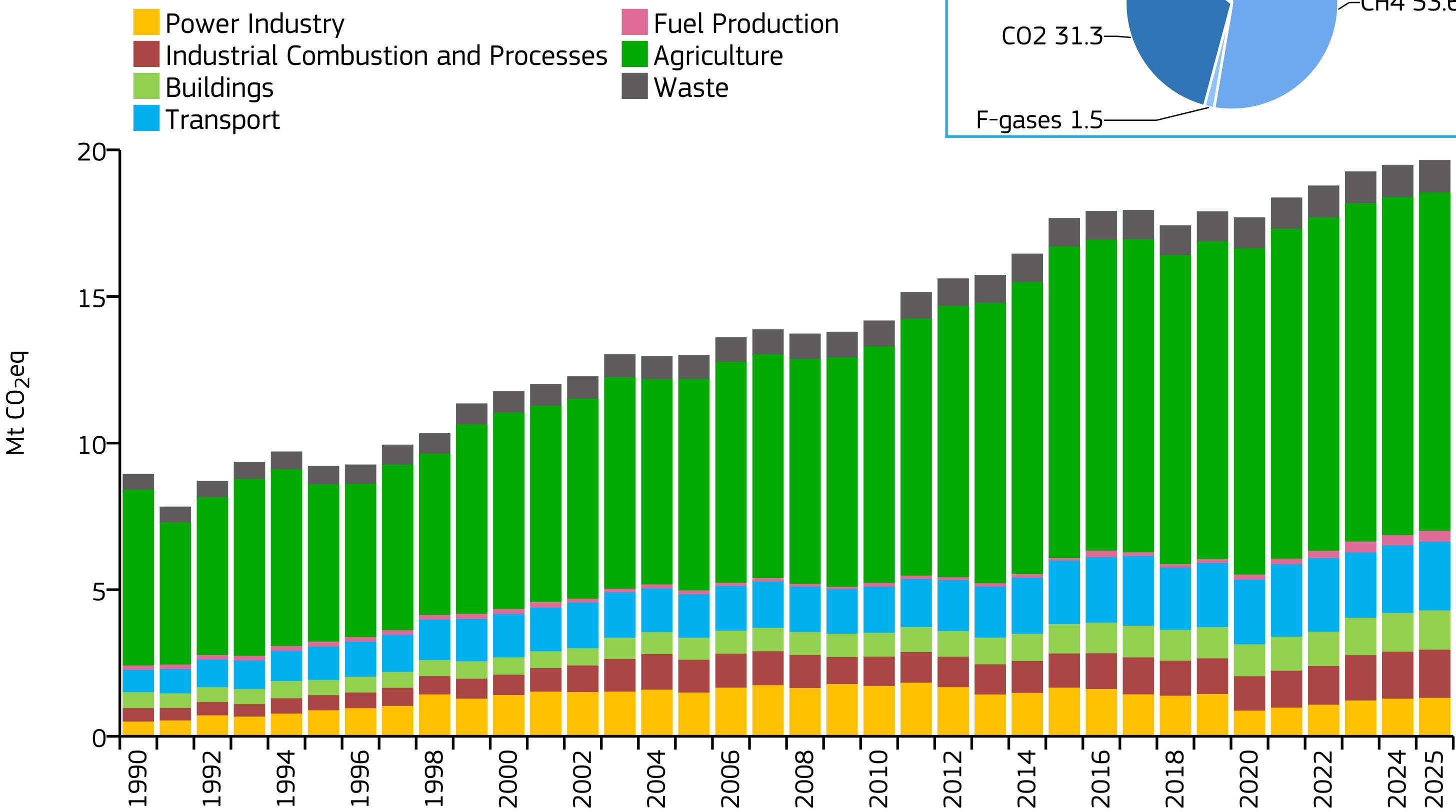
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	73.858	14.678	0.283	5.032M
2015	85.381	18.503	0.412	4.615M
2005	86.384	20.889	0.512	4.135M
1990	70.707	20.807	0.692	3.398M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-2%	-66%	-14%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-14%	-3%	-8%
Buildings	+6%	-16%	-4%
Transport	+77%	+13%	0%
Fuel Production	-62%	-59%	-7%
Agriculture	0%	-9%	+1%
Waste	-16%	-29%	-11%
All sectors	+4%	-15%	-2%

Nicaragua



GHG emissions by sector

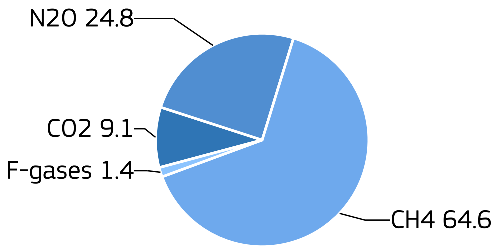


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	19.651	2.919	0.353	6.732M
2015	17.670	2.905	0.414	6.082M
2005	12.996	2.416	0.454	5.379M
1990	8.940	2.157	0.509	4.145M

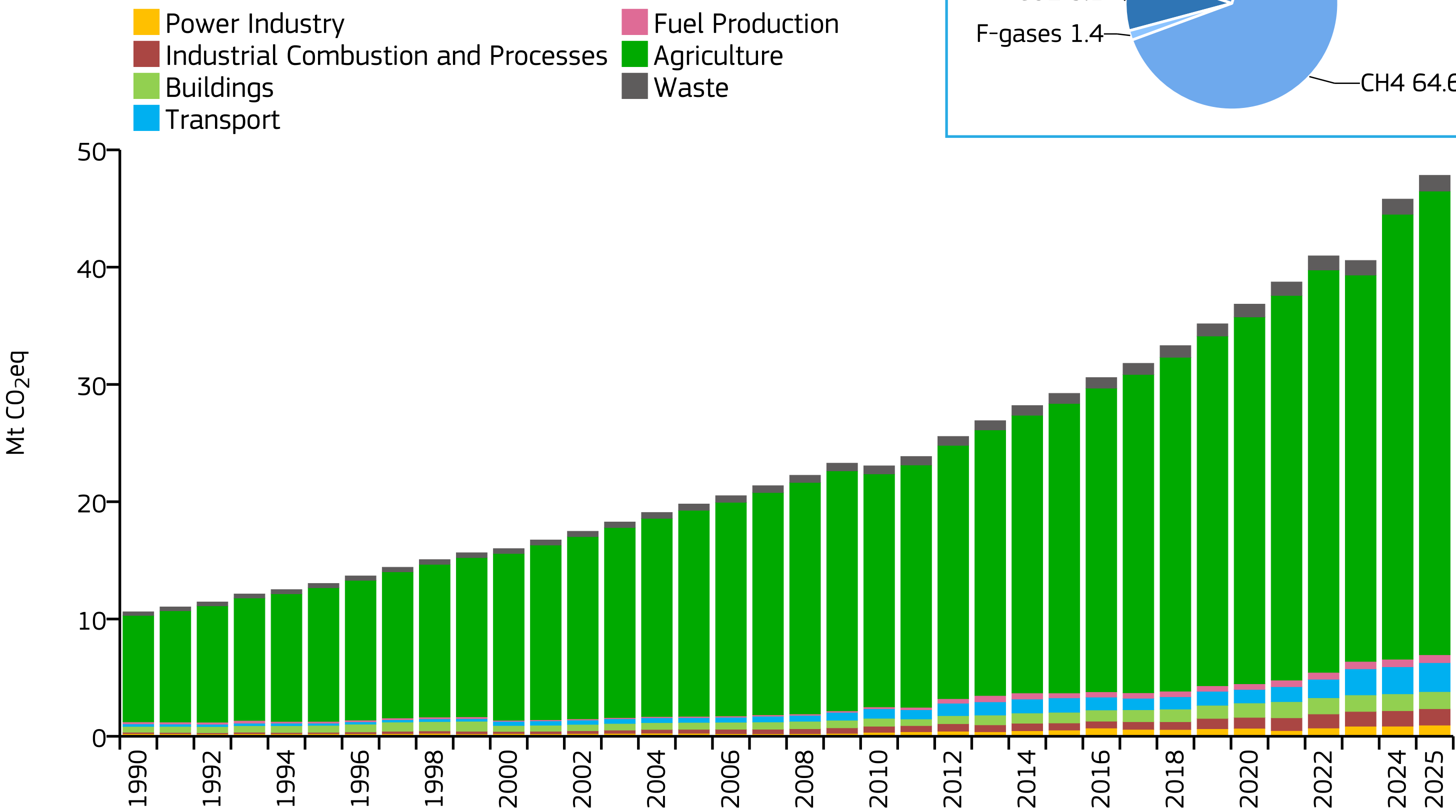
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+157%	-12%	+2%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+261%	+47%	+3%
Buildings	+145%	+79%	+1%
Transport	+208%	+58%	+2%
Fuel Production	+149%	+180%	+7%
Agriculture	+93%	+60%	0%
Waste	+108%	+35%	+1%
All sectors	+120%	+51%	+1%

Niger

GHG % in 2025



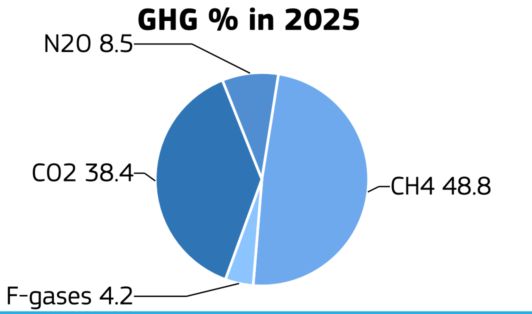
GHG emissions by sector



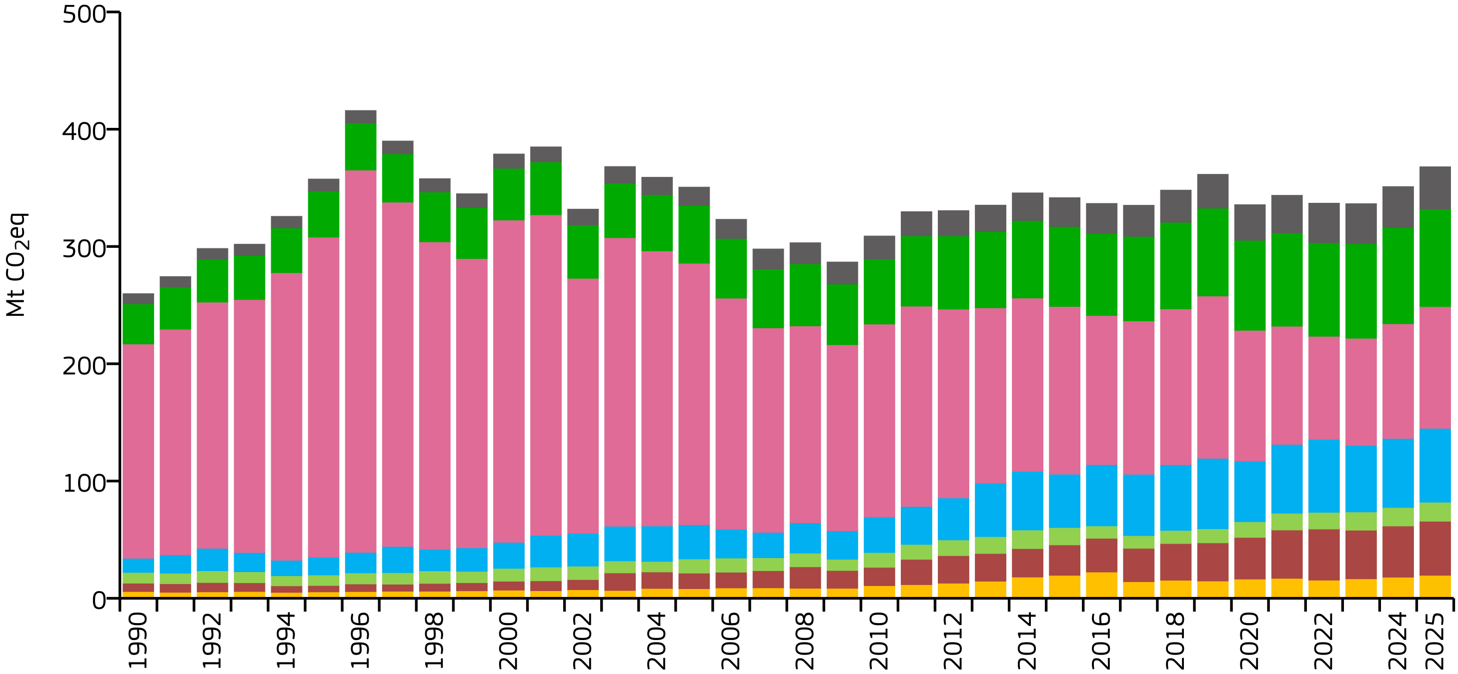
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	47.832	1.645	0.918	29.079M
2015	29.242	1.470	0.997	19.897M
2005	19.810	1.455	1.167	13.618M
1990	10.621	1.326	0.908	8.013M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	+282%	+10%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	> +300%	+6%
Buildings	+193%	+147%	+1%
Transport	> +300%	> +300%	+7%
Fuel Production	+292%	> +300%	+4%
Agriculture	> +300%	+125%	+4%
Waste	> +300%	+150%	+4%
All sectors	> +300%	+141%	+4%

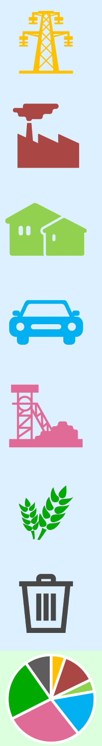
Nigeria



GHG emissions by sector



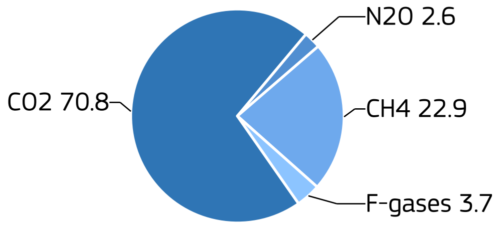
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	368.009	1.575	0.190	233.692M
2015	341.691	1.886	0.202	181.182M
2005	350.705	2.524	0.372	138.939M
1990	259.818	2.727	0.493	95.270M



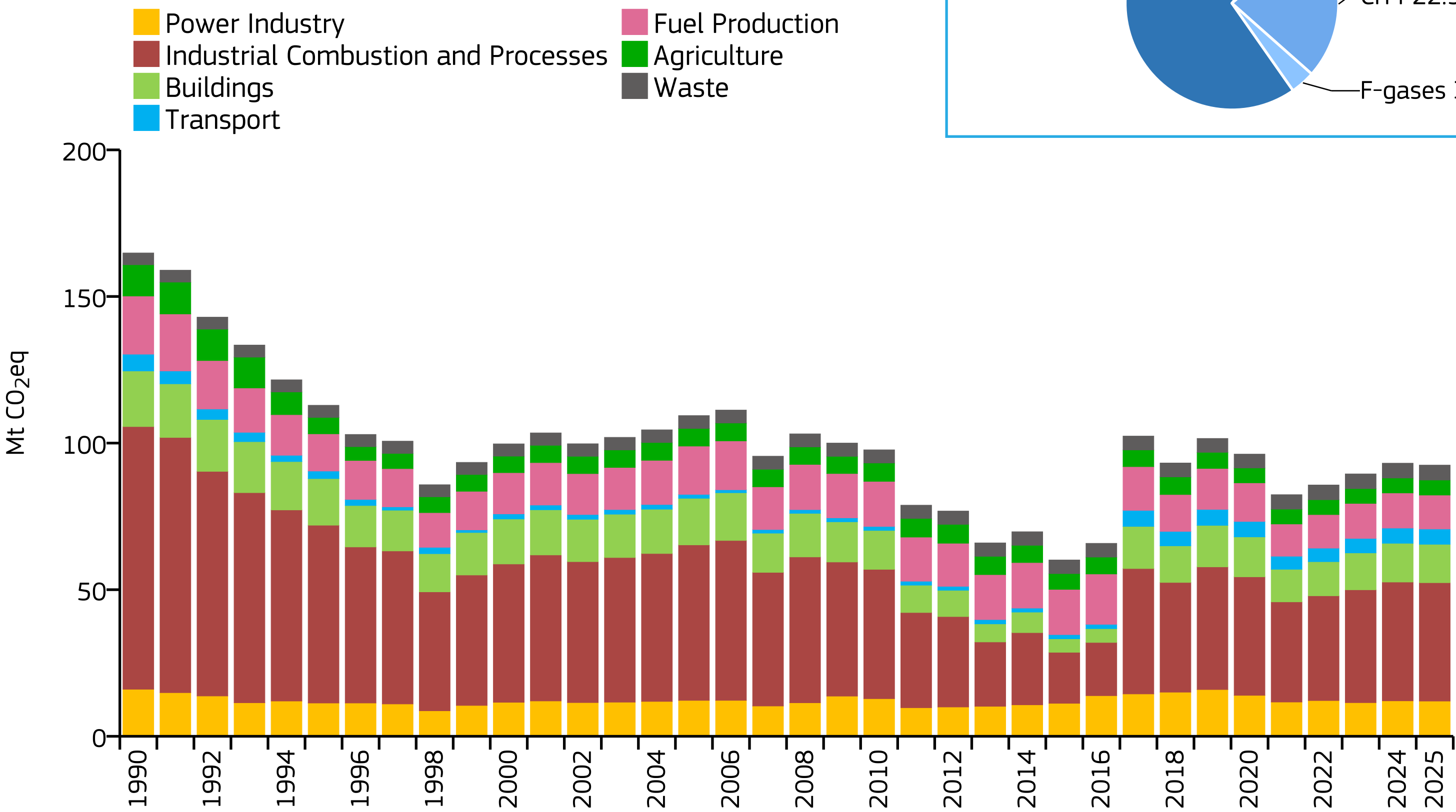
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+243%	+139%	+9%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	+248%	+6%
Buildings	+77%	+34%	+3%
Transport	> +300%	+116%	+7%
Fuel Production	-43%	-53%	+6%
Agriculture	+143%	+68%	+2%
Waste	> +300%	+131%	+3%
All sectors	+42%	+5%	+5%

North Korea

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

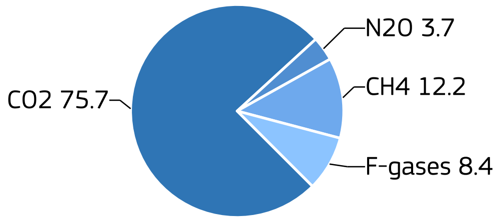


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	92.491	3.510	0.843	26.351M
2015	60.143	2.382	0.559	25.244M
2005	109.377	4.576	0.946	23.904M
1990	164.856	8.124	0.965	20.293M

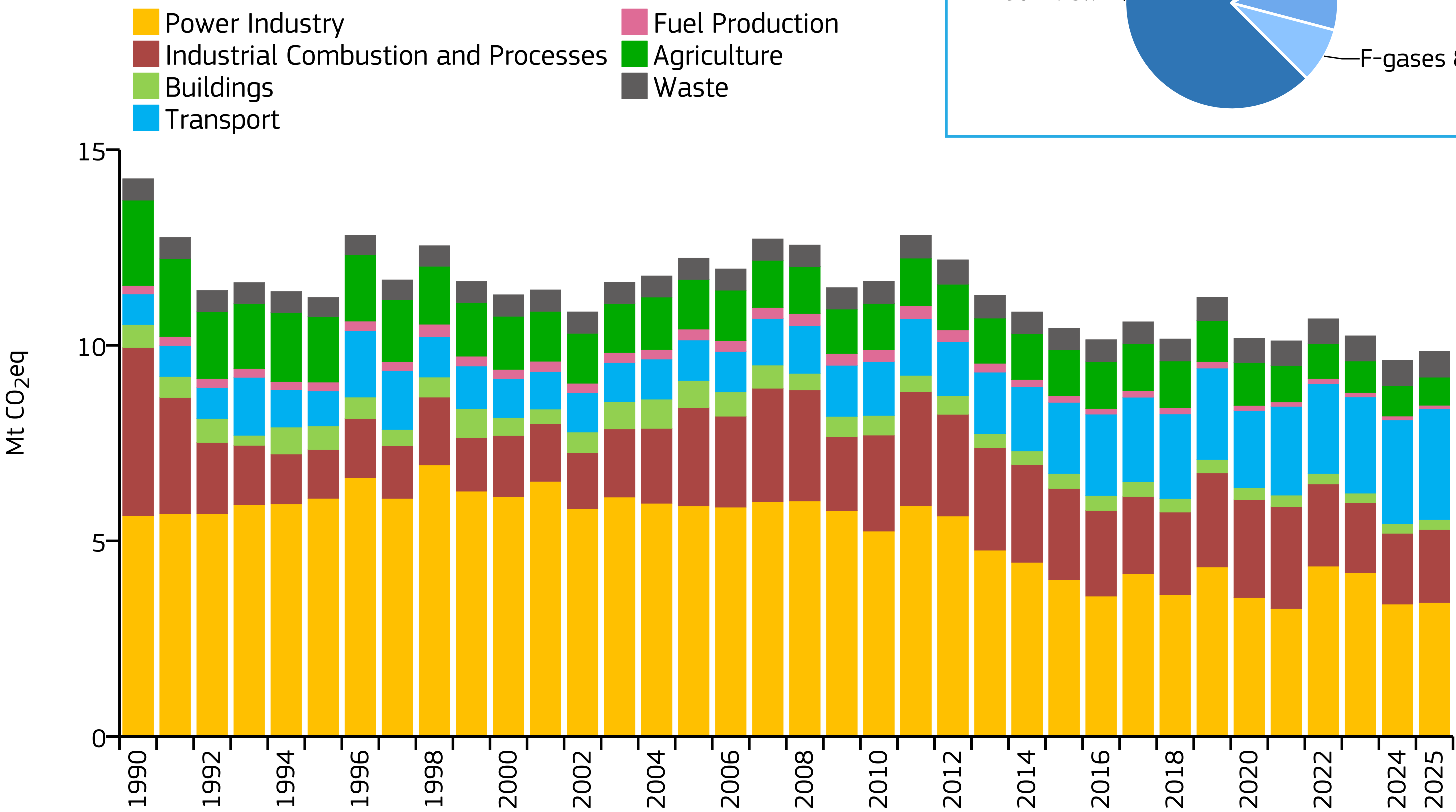
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-25%	-2%	-1%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-55%	-24%	0%
Buildings	-31%	-18%	-1%
Transport	-9%	+290%	+1%
Fuel Production	-42%	-30%	-3%
Agriculture	-52%	-15%	+1%
Waste	+26%	+16%	+1%
All sectors	-44%	-15%	-1%

North Macedonia

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

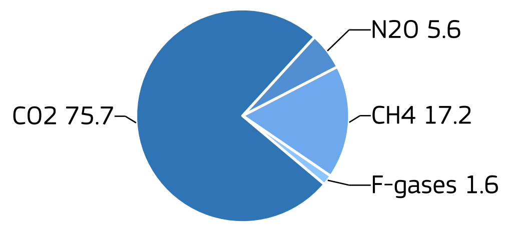


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	9.853	4.719	0.216	2.088M
2015	10.442	5.022	0.284	2.079M
2005	12.232	5.937	0.457	2.060M
1990	14.259	7.143	0.535	1.996M

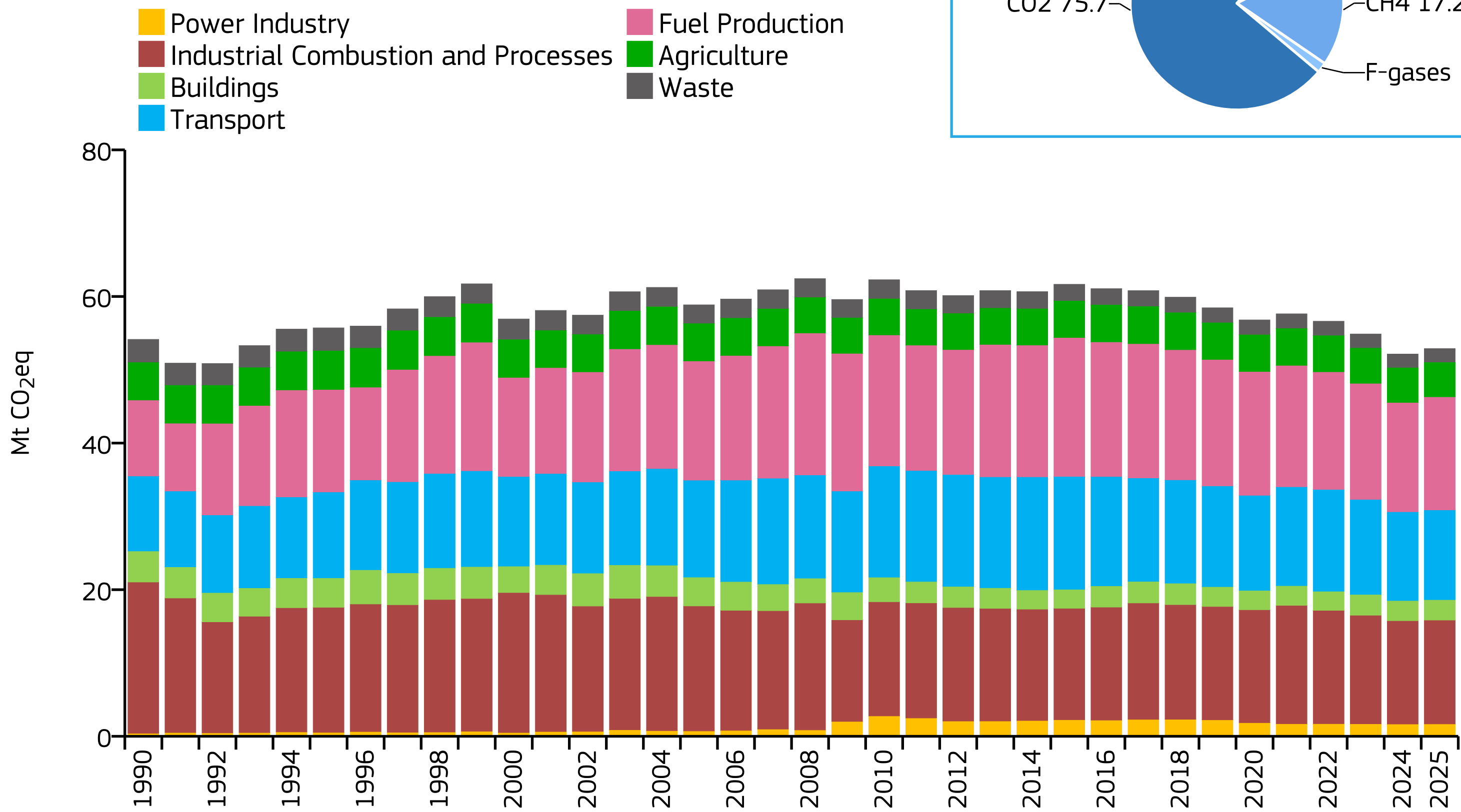
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-39%	-42%	+1%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-57%	-26%	+3%
Buildings	-57%	-63%	+4%
Transport	+263%	+174%	+7%
Fuel Production	-60%	-69%	-12%
Agriculture	-67%	-44%	-7%
Waste	+22%	+22%	+1%
All sectors	-31%	-19%	+2%

Norway

GHG % in 2025



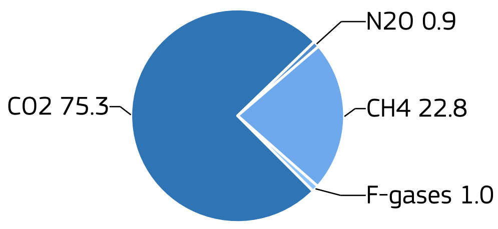
GHG emissions by sector



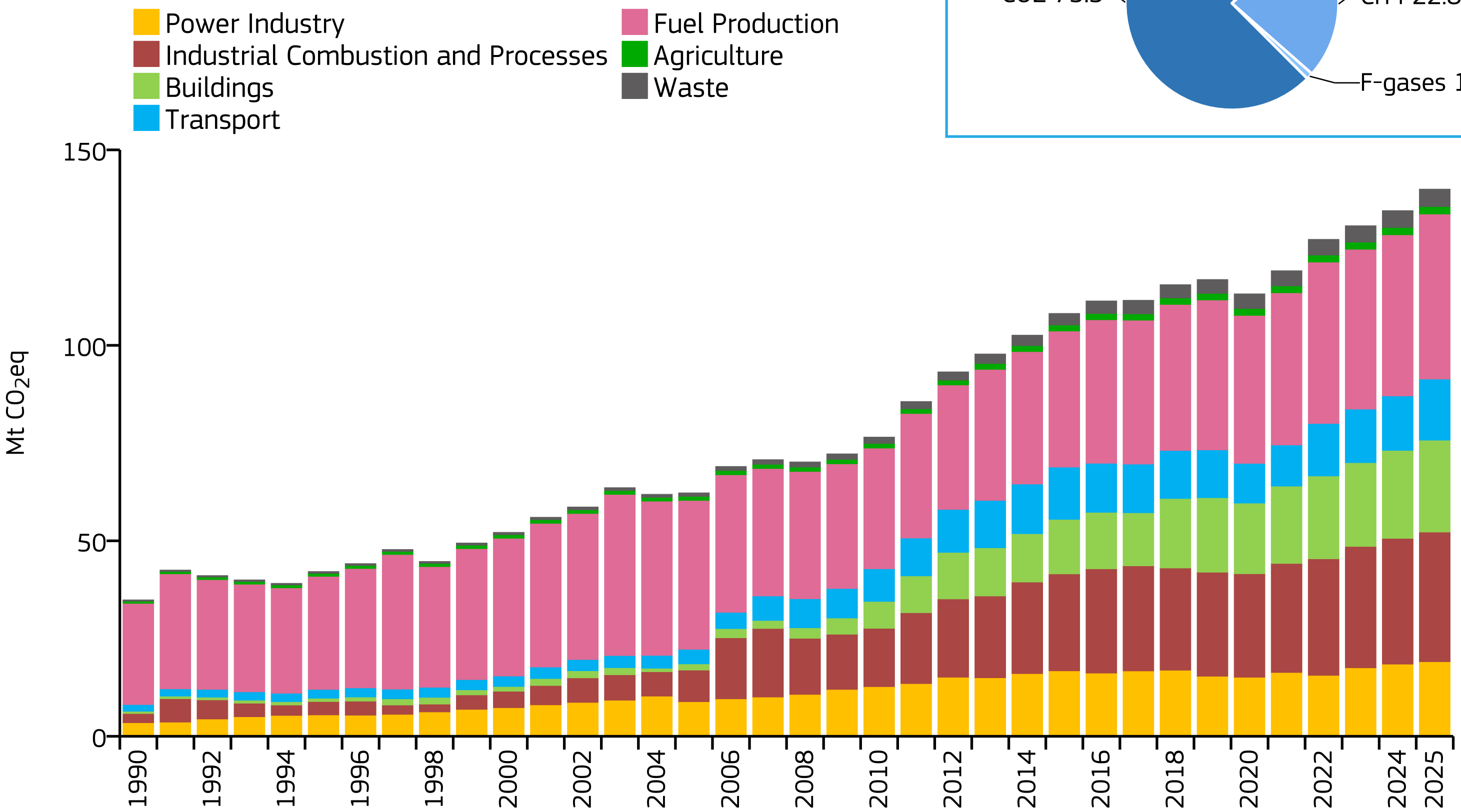
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	52.888	9.267	0.103	5.707M
2015	61.661	11.858	0.139	5.200M
2005	58.860	12.706	0.151	4.632M
1990	54.148	12.749	0.224	4.247M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	+132%	+1%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-31%	-17%	0%
Buildings	-34%	-29%	+2%
Transport	+20%	-7%	+1%
Fuel Production	+49%	-5%	+3%
Agriculture	-8%	-8%	-1%
Waste	-41%	-27%	0%
All sectors	-2%	-10%	+1%

Oman



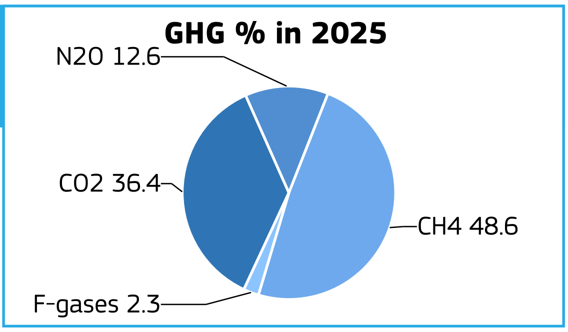
GHG emissions by sector



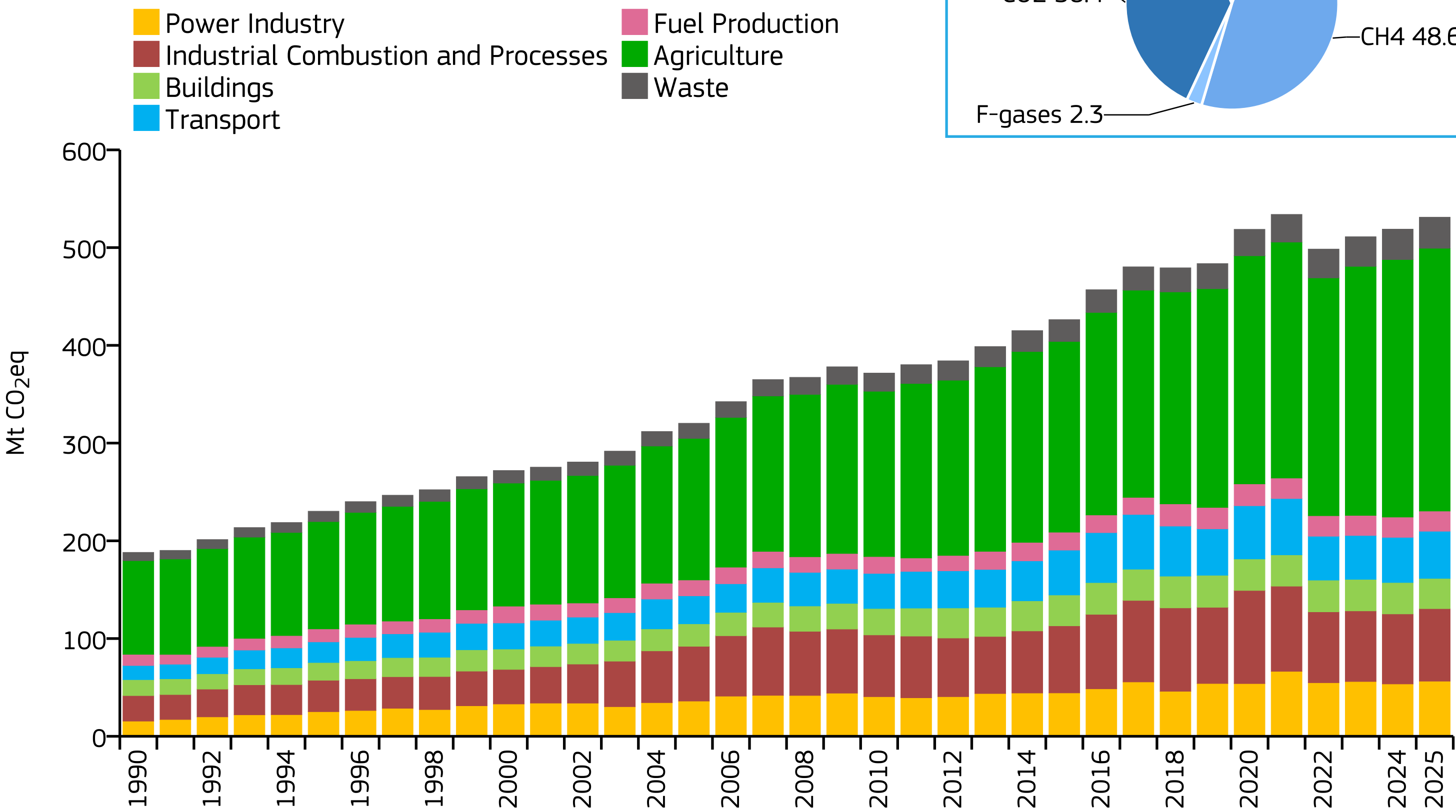
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	139.981	25.122	0.705	5.572M
2015	108.182	25.759	0.649	4.200M
2005	62.287	24.803	0.609	2.511M
1990	34.917	19.268	0.562	1.812M

Sector	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	+116%	+3%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	> +300%	+3%
Buildings	> +300%	> +300%	+4%
Transport	> +300%	> +300%	+12%
Fuel Production	+63%	+11%	+2%
Agriculture	+240%	+80%	+2%
Waste	> +300%	> +300%	+4%
All sectors	> +300%	+125%	+4%

Pakistan



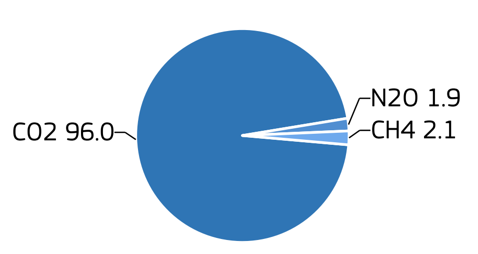
GHG emissions by sector



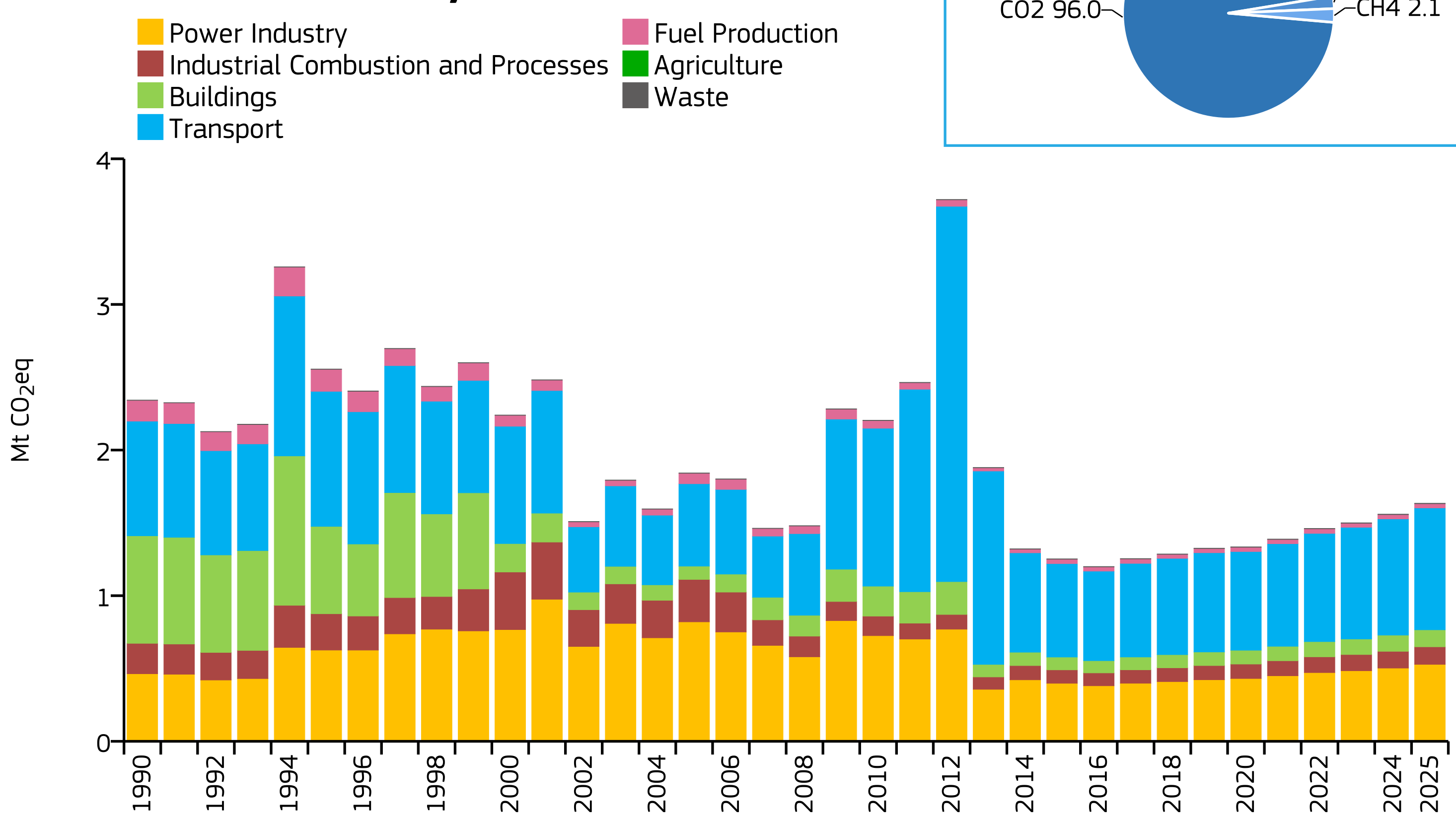
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	531.102	2.342	0.373	226.768M
2015	426.316	2.251	0.422	189.381M
2005	320.296	2.081	0.452	153.910M
1990	188.204	1.748	0.506	107.679M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+263%	+57%	+5%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+184%	+32%	+4%
Buildings	+89%	+34%	-4%
Transport	+235%	+69%	+4%
Fuel Production	+80%	+27%	-1%
Agriculture	+181%	+86%	+2%
Waste	+273%	+105%	+2%
All sectors	+182%	+66%	+2%

Palau



GHG emissions by sector

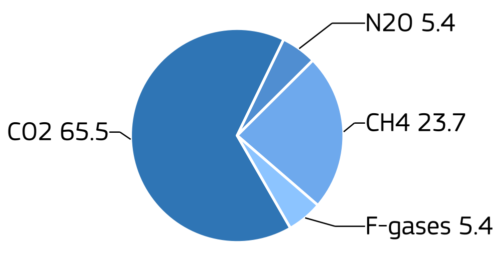


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	1.635	68.121	4.715	24.000k
2015	1.253	58.867	3.489	21.288k
2005	1.843	92.585	5.312	19.906k
1990	2.344	155.326	8.604	15.088k

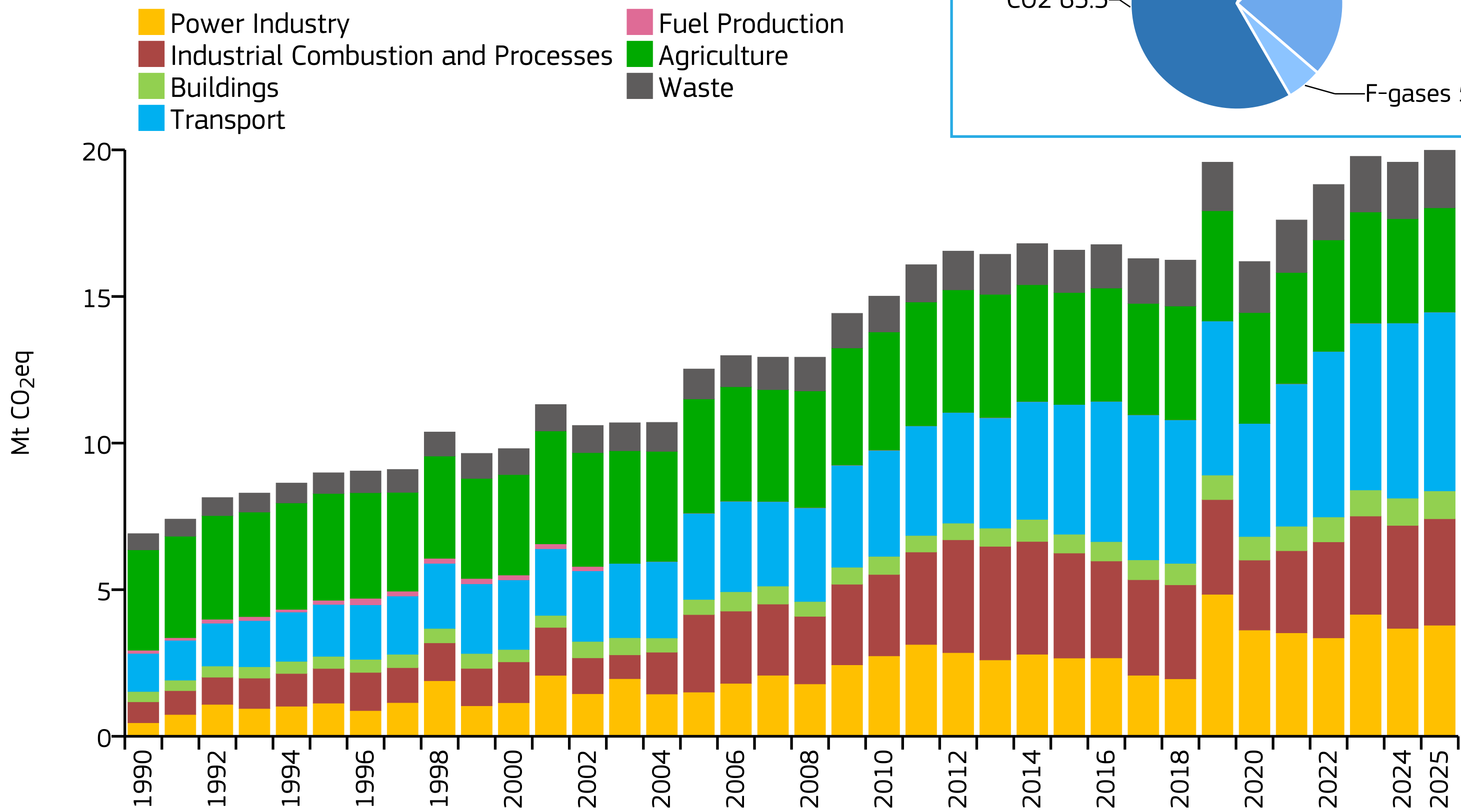
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+14%	-36%	+5%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-42%	-59%	+5%
Buildings	-84%	+28%	+5%
Transport	+6%	+48%	+5%
Fuel Production	-80%	-60%	-3%
Agriculture	n/a	n/a	n/a
Waste	+55%	+28%	+2%
All sectors	-30%	-11%	+5%

Panama

GHG % in 2025



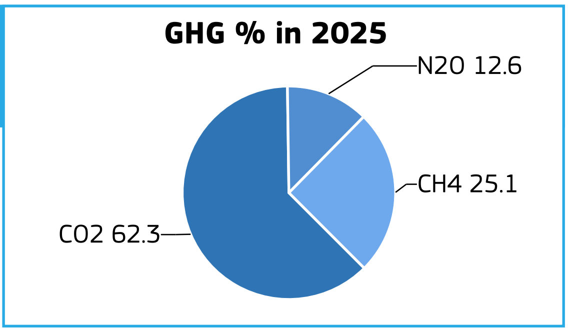
GHG emissions by sector



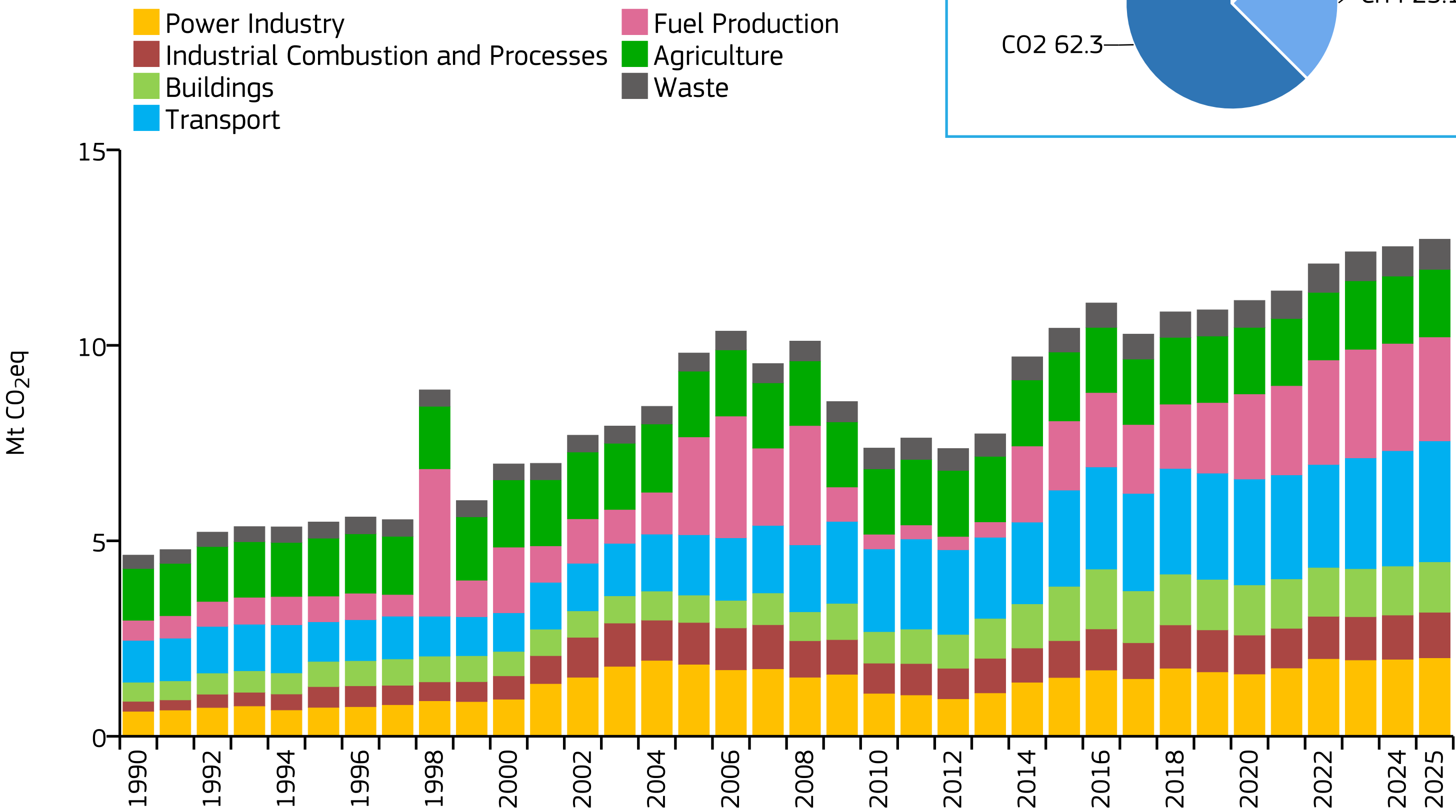
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	19.987	4.349	0.117	4.596M
2015	16.582	4.178	0.140	3.969M
2005	12.528	3.762	0.224	3.330M
1990	6.912	2.797	0.274	2.471M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	+151%	+3%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	+37%	+3%
Buildings	+170%	+84%	+2%
Transport	> +300%	+107%	+2%
Fuel Production	-95%	-12%	0%
Agriculture	+4%	-9%	0%
Waste	+255%	+92%	+2%
All sectors	+189%	+60%	+2%

Papua New Guinea



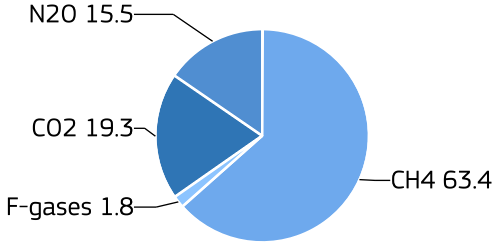
GHG emissions by sector



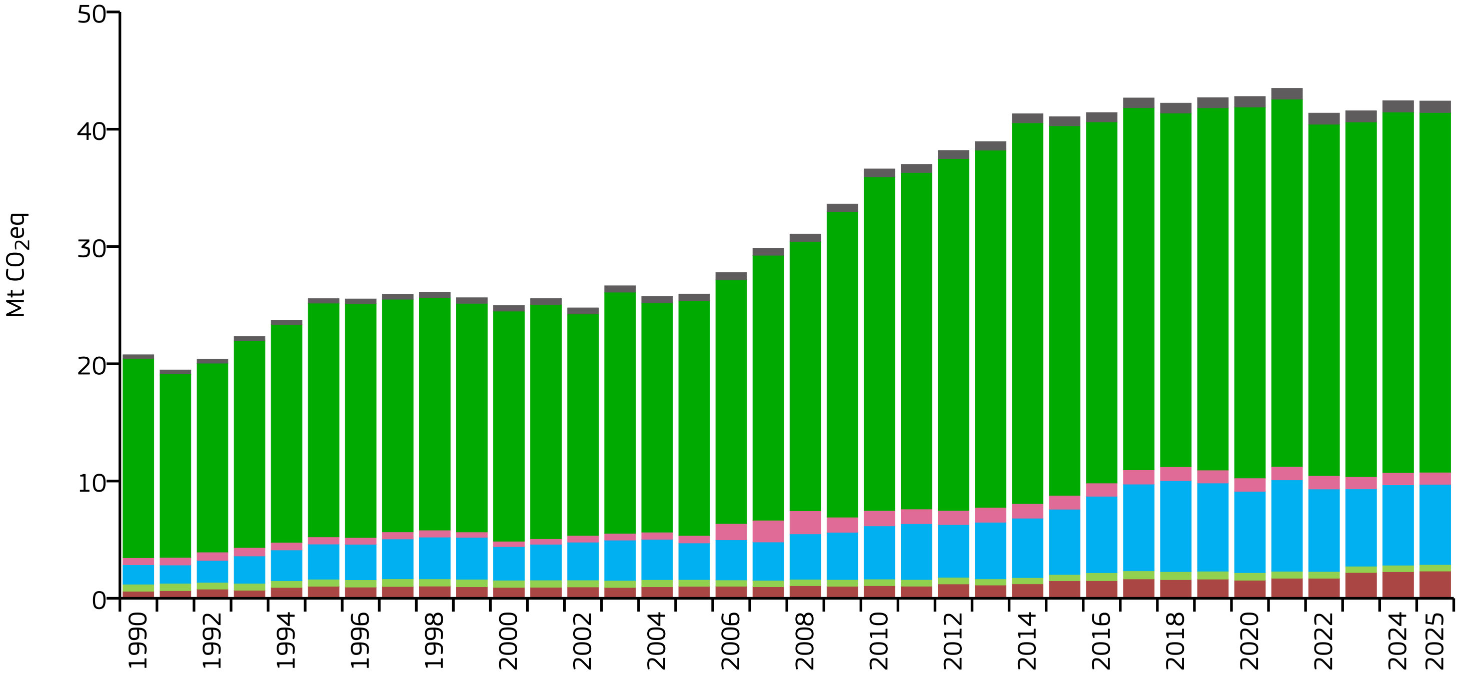
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	12.715	1.323	0.265	9.614M
2015	10.439	1.318	0.287	7.920M
2005	9.806	1.553	0.478	6.315M
1990	4.635	1.075	0.376	4.313M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+215%	+9%	+2%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	+9%	+3%
Buildings	+163%	+84%	+3%
Transport	+190%	+100%	+5%
Fuel Production	> +300%	+6%	-3%
Agriculture	+31%	+3%	+1%
Waste	+123%	+65%	+2%
All sectors	+174%	+30%	+2%

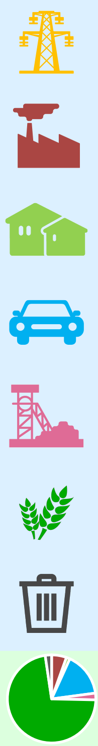
Paraguay



GHG emissions by sector



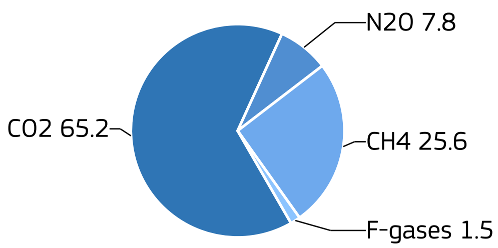
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	42.409	5.675	0.354	7.473M
2015	41.068	6.186	0.462	6.639M
2005	25.949	4.477	0.463	5.795M
1990	20.772	4.930	0.517	4.214M



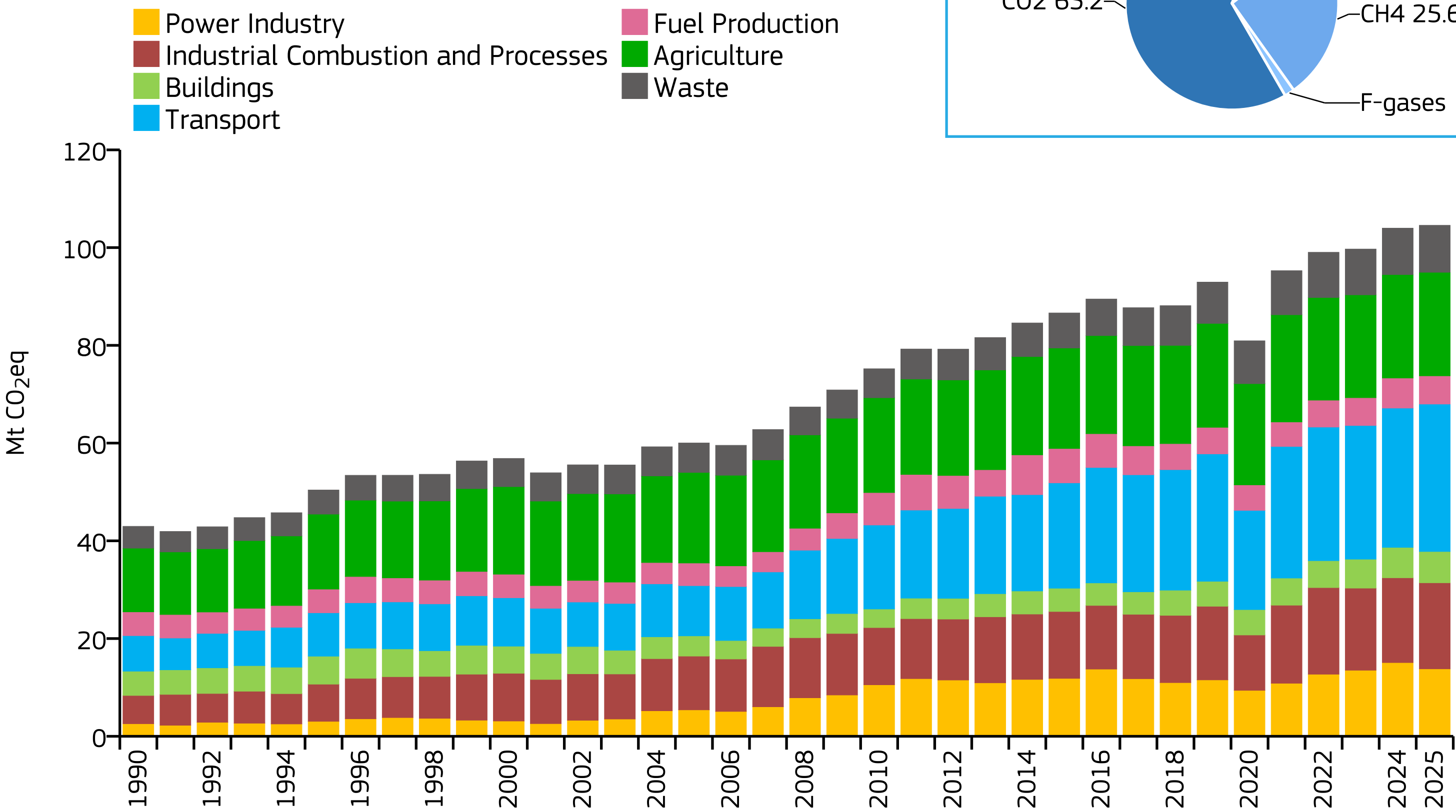
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-52%	n/a	-2%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+295%	+129%	+2%
Buildings	-8%	-4%	0%
Transport	> +300%	+119%	0%
Fuel Production	+74%	+64%	0%
Agriculture	+81%	+53%	0%
Waste	+197%	+69%	+1%
All sectors	+104%	+63%	0%

Peru

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

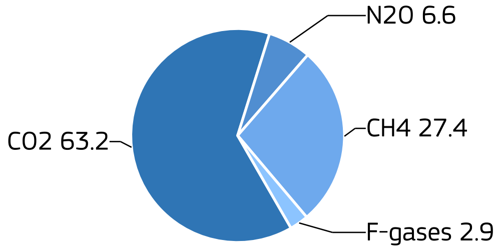


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	104.565	2.977	0.189	35.130M
2015	86.635	2.761	0.196	31.377M
2005	60.032	2.174	0.239	27.610M
1990	42.970	1.969	0.309	21.827M

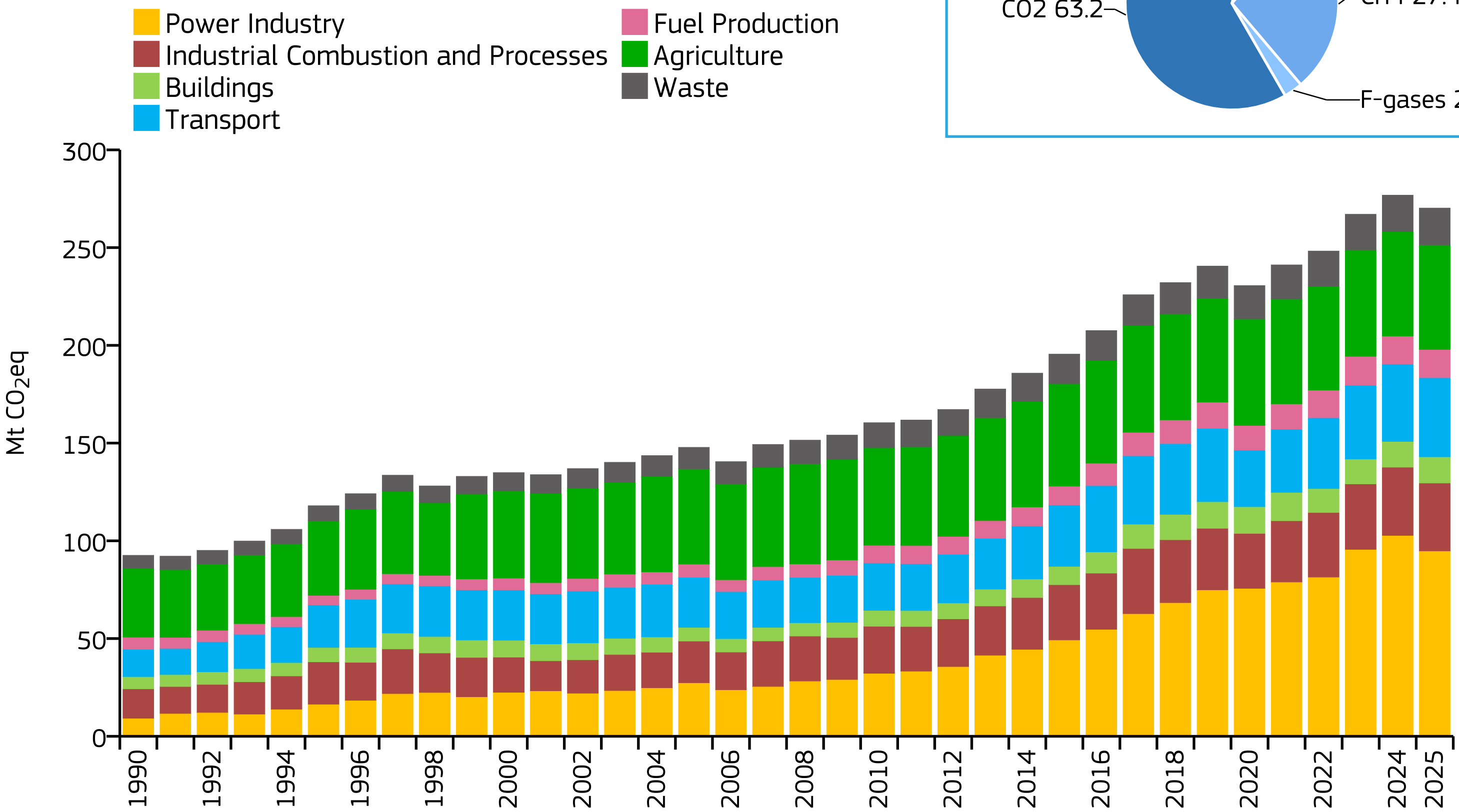
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	+155%	-9%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+205%	+60%	+2%
Buildings	+28%	+55%	+3%
Transport	> +300%	+194%	+6%
Fuel Production	+19%	+25%	-6%
Agriculture	+62%	+14%	0%
Waste	+115%	+59%	+1%
All sectors	+143%	+74%	+1%

Philippines

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

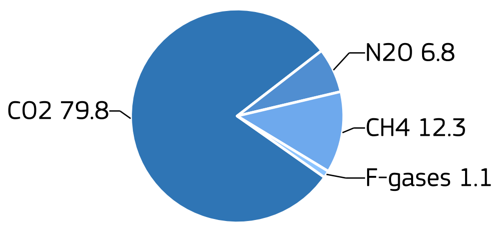


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	270.246	2.297	0.215	117.665M
2015	195.510	1.922	0.241	101.716M
2005	147.829	1.713	0.312	86.274M
1990	92.603	1.495	0.327	61.947M

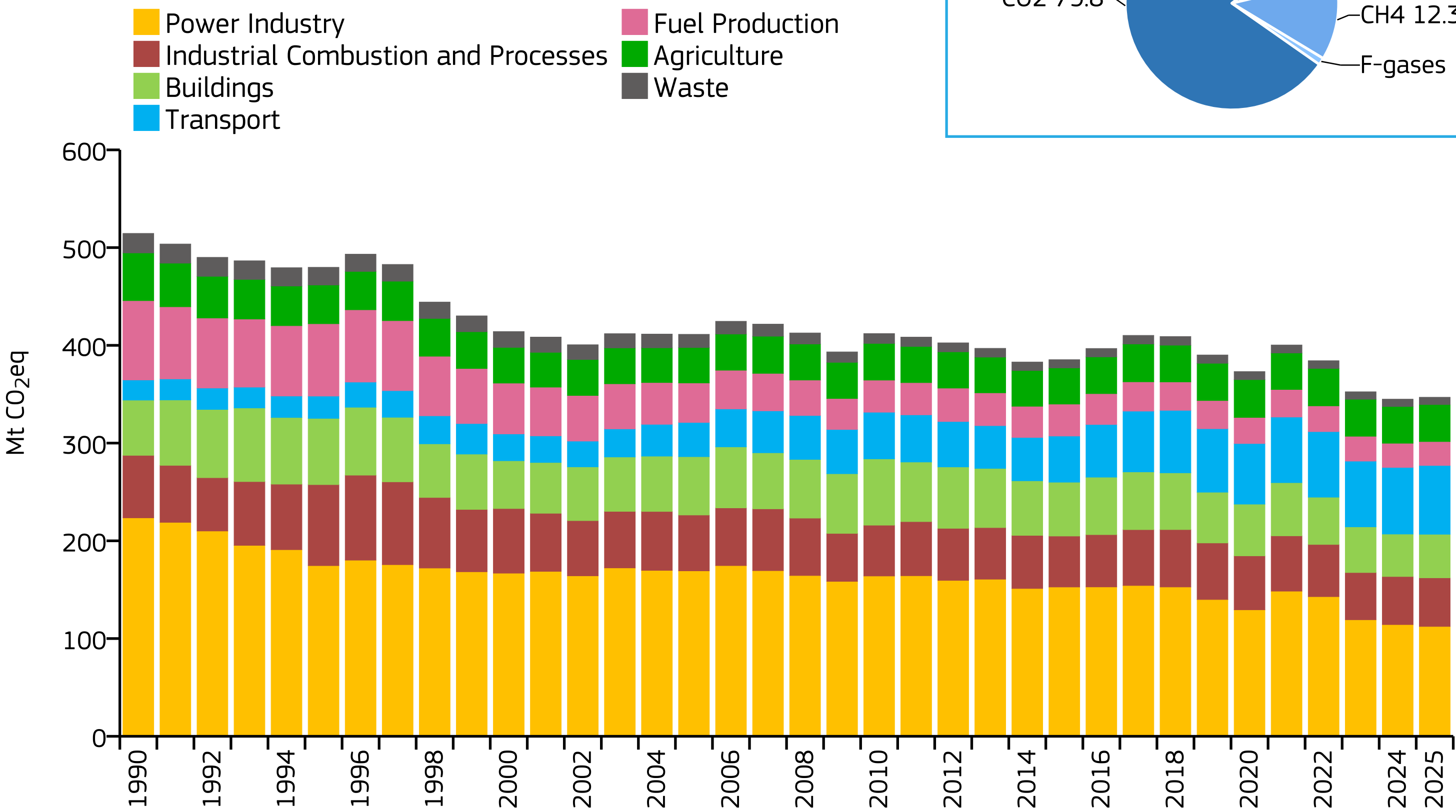
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	+246%	-8%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+131%	+63%	0%
Buildings	+115%	+91%	+2%
Transport	+188%	+58%	+2%
Fuel Production	+135%	+116%	0%
Agriculture	+52%	+10%	0%
Waste	+180%	+72%	+2%
All sectors	+192%	+83%	-2%

Poland

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

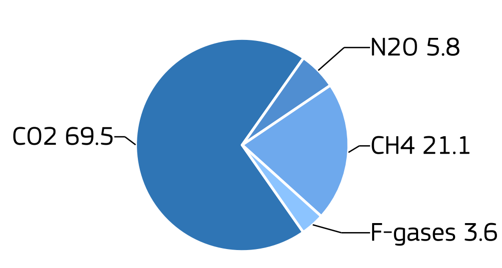


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	346.900	9.282	0.203	37.373M
2015	385.360	10.071	0.320	38.265M
2005	411.299	10.721	0.500	38.363M
1990	514.562	13.557	1.053	37.955M

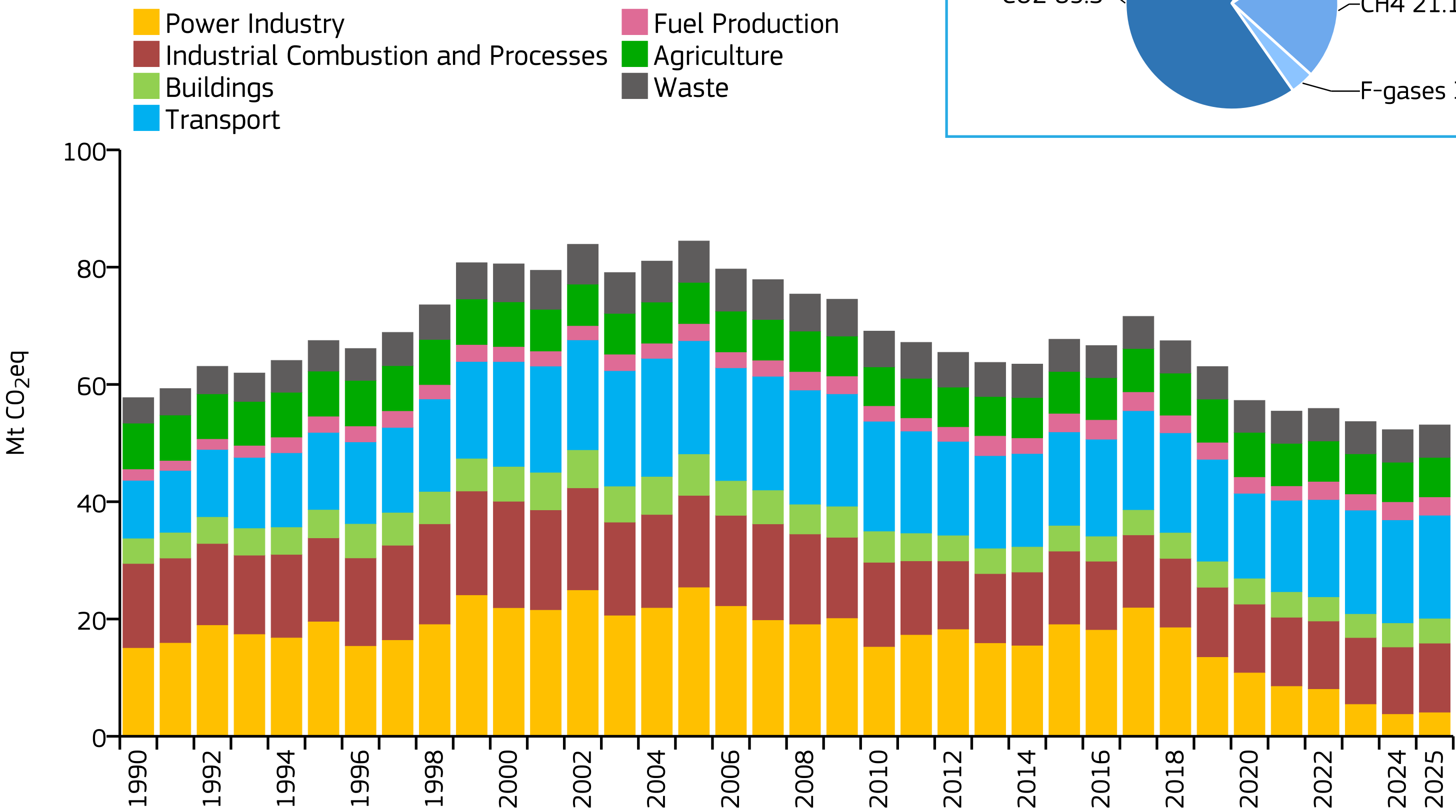
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-50%	-34%	-2%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-22%	-13%	+1%
Buildings	-21%	-25%	+3%
Transport	+241%	+101%	+3%
Fuel Production	-70%	-39%	-1%
Agriculture	-23%	+5%	+1%
Waste	-62%	-45%	0%
All sectors	-33%	-16%	+1%

Portugal

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

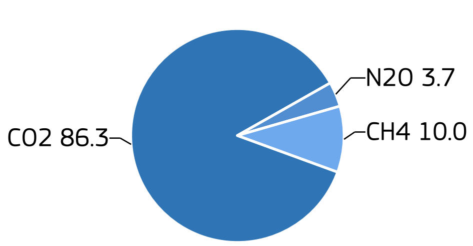


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	53.110	5.286	0.116	10.048M
2015	67.709	6.499	0.183	10.418M
2005	84.468	7.995	0.224	10.566M
1990	57.751	5.802	0.213	9.953M

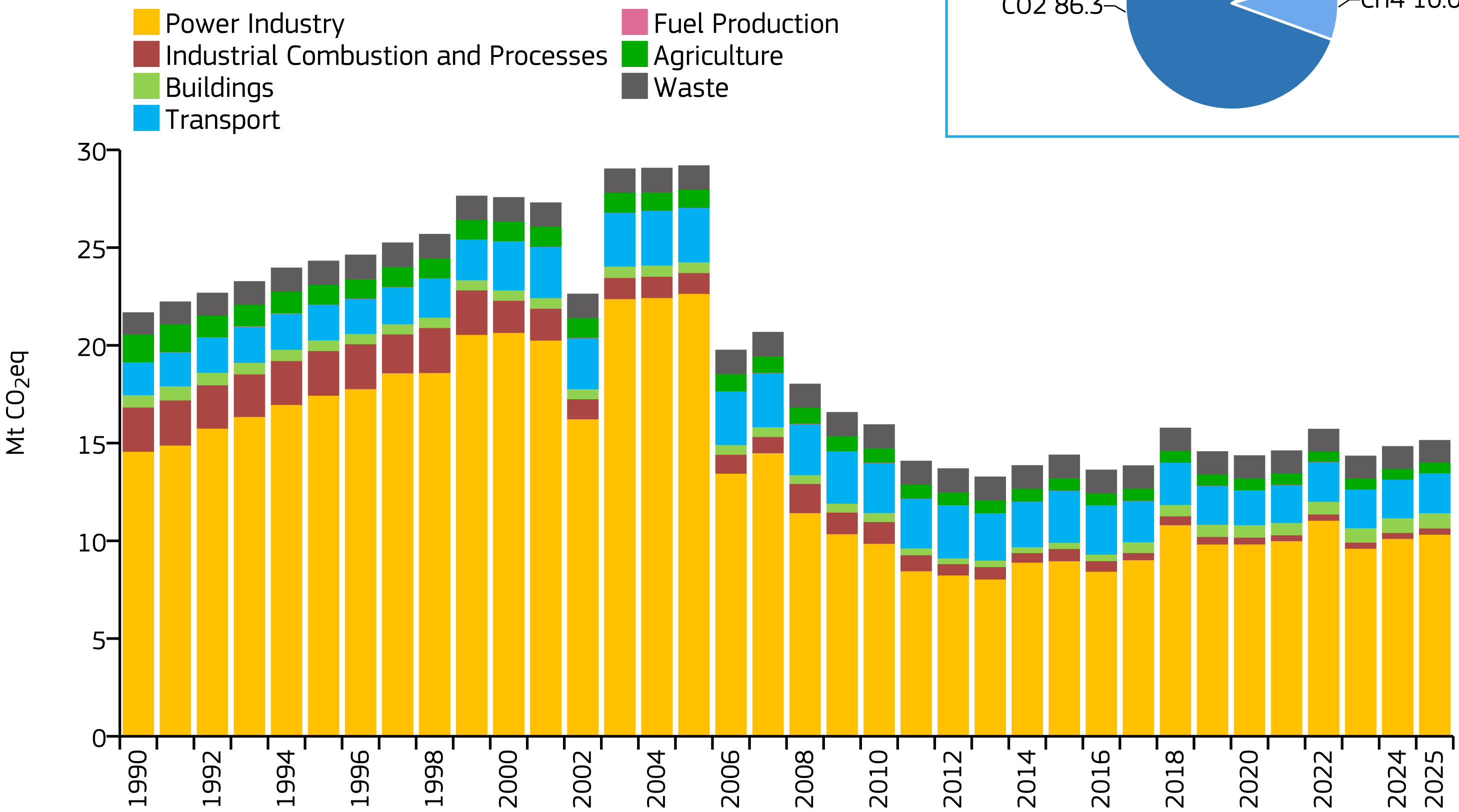
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-73%	-84%	+8%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-18%	-25%	+3%
Buildings	-2%	-40%	+3%
Transport	+78%	-9%	0%
Fuel Production	+62%	+7%	+1%
Agriculture	-14%	-4%	0%
Waste	+27%	-21%	0%
All sectors	-8%	-37%	+2%

Puerto Rico

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

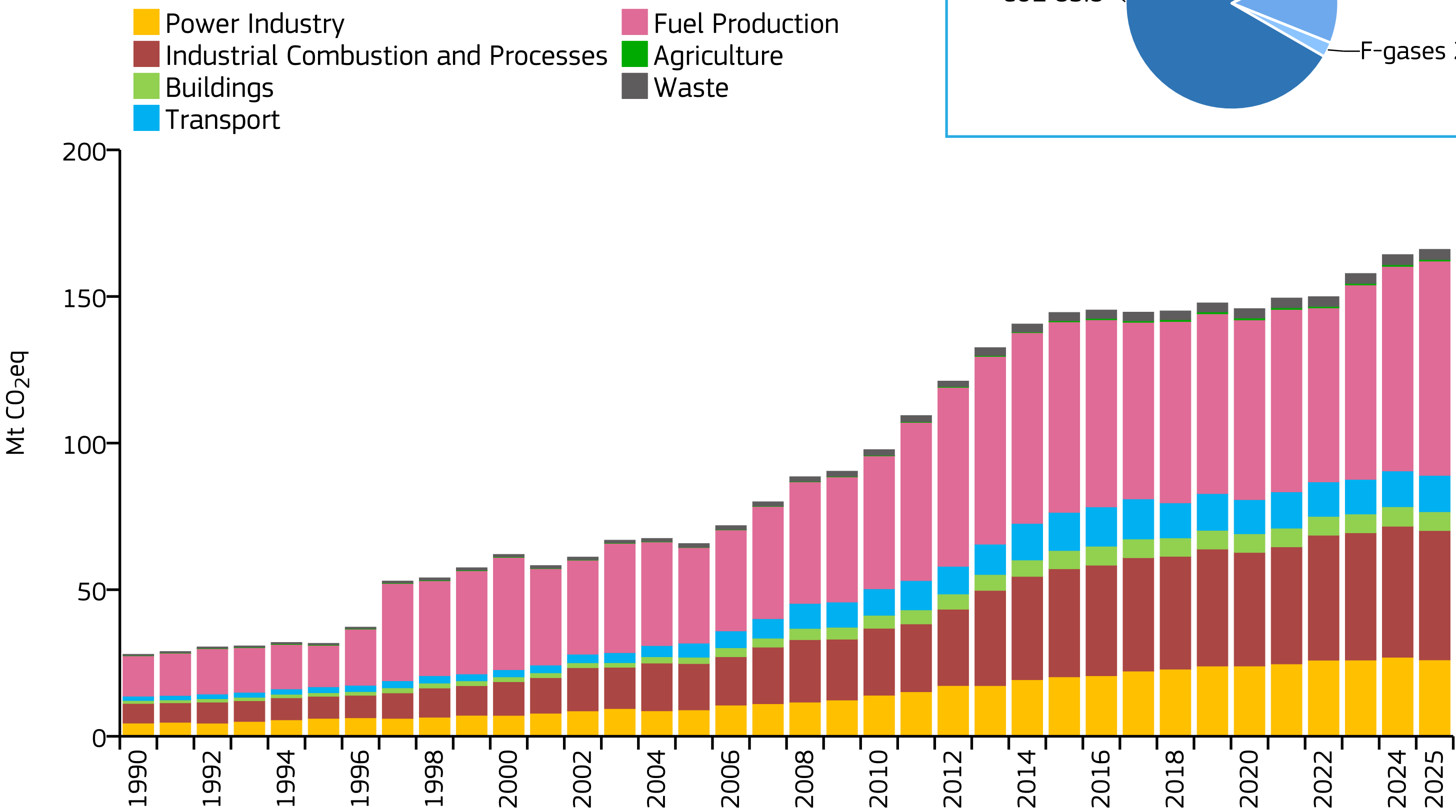


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	15.145	4.180	0.108	3.623M
2015	14.400	3.920	0.098	3.674M
2005	29.199	7.755	0.180	3.765M
1990	21.677	6.162	0.229	3.518M

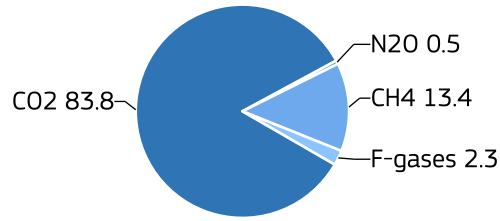
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-29%	-54%	+2%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-86%	-70%	+5%
Buildings	+23%	+41%	+4%
Transport	+21%	-27%	+3%
Fuel Production	-48%	-63%	+1%
Agriculture	-61%	-41%	-1%
Waste	+2%	-7%	0%
All sectors	-30%	-48%	+2%

Qatar

GHG emissions by sector



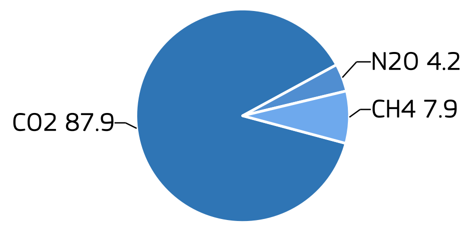
GHG % in 2025



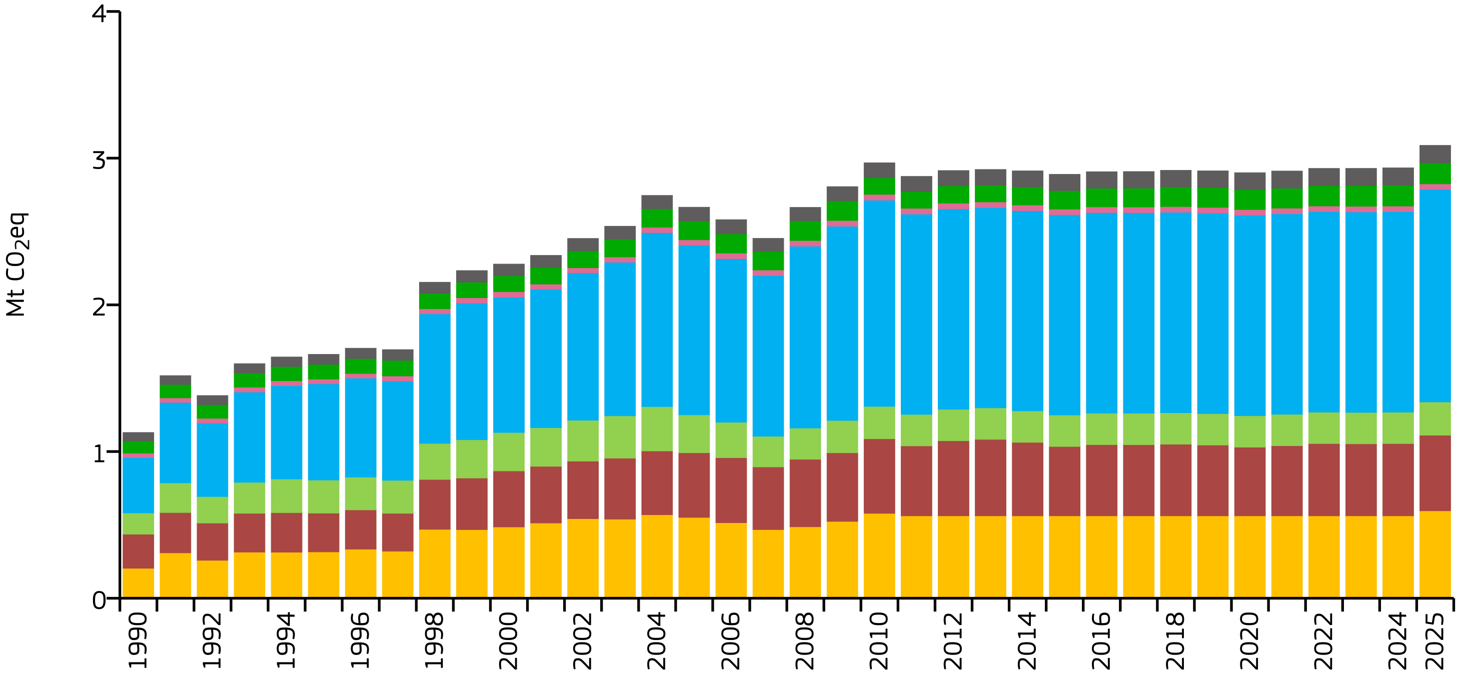
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	166.091	54.834	0.510	3.029M
2015	144.575	58.260	0.501	2.482M
2005	65.753	76.027	0.739	864.863k
1990	27.999	58.765	0.889	476.445k

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	+190%	-3%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	+179%	-1%
Buildings	> +300%	+197%	-3%
Transport	> +300%	+158%	+2%
Fuel Production	> +300%	+124%	+5%
Agriculture	> +300%	> +300%	-2%
Waste	> +300%	+170%	0%
All sectors	> +300%	+153%	+1%

Réunion



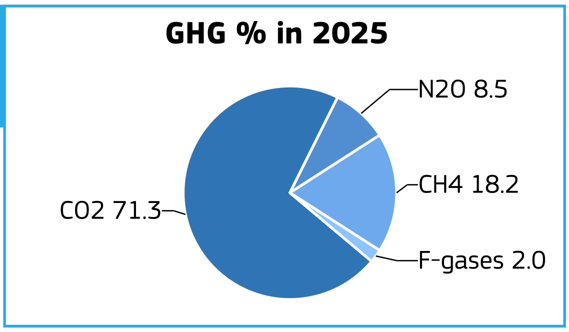
GHG emissions by sector



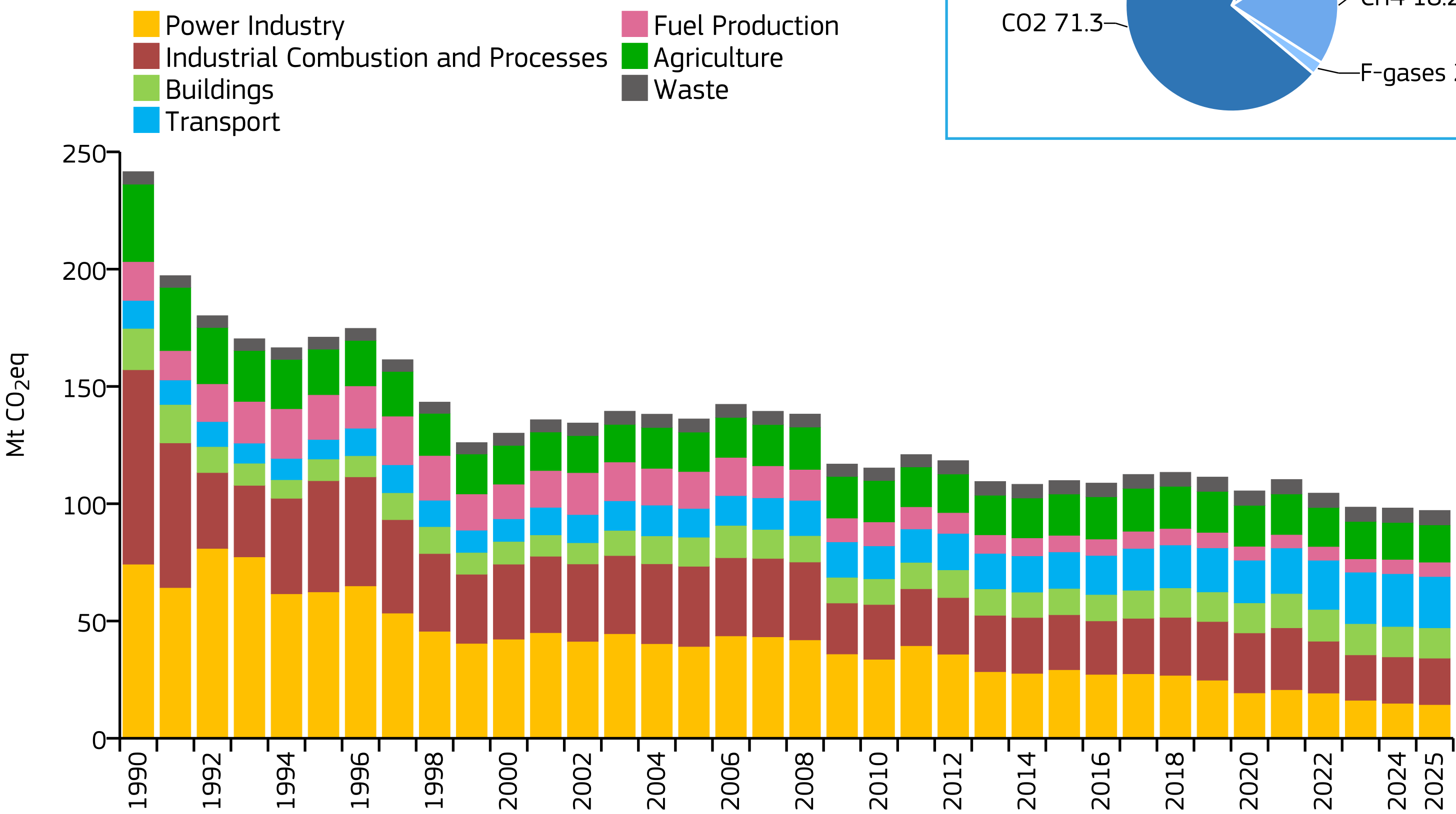
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	3.087	3.323	n/a	929.000k
2015	2.890	3.347	n/a	863.363k
2005	2.666	3.368	n/a	791.598k
1990	1.130	1.851	n/a	610.582k

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+192%	+8%	+6%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+122%	+17%	+5%
Buildings	+56%	-13%	+6%
Transport	+284%	+25%	+6%
Fuel Production	+28%	0%	0%
Agriculture	+72%	+11%	+1%
Waste	+105%	+27%	+1%
All sectors	+173%	+16%	+5%

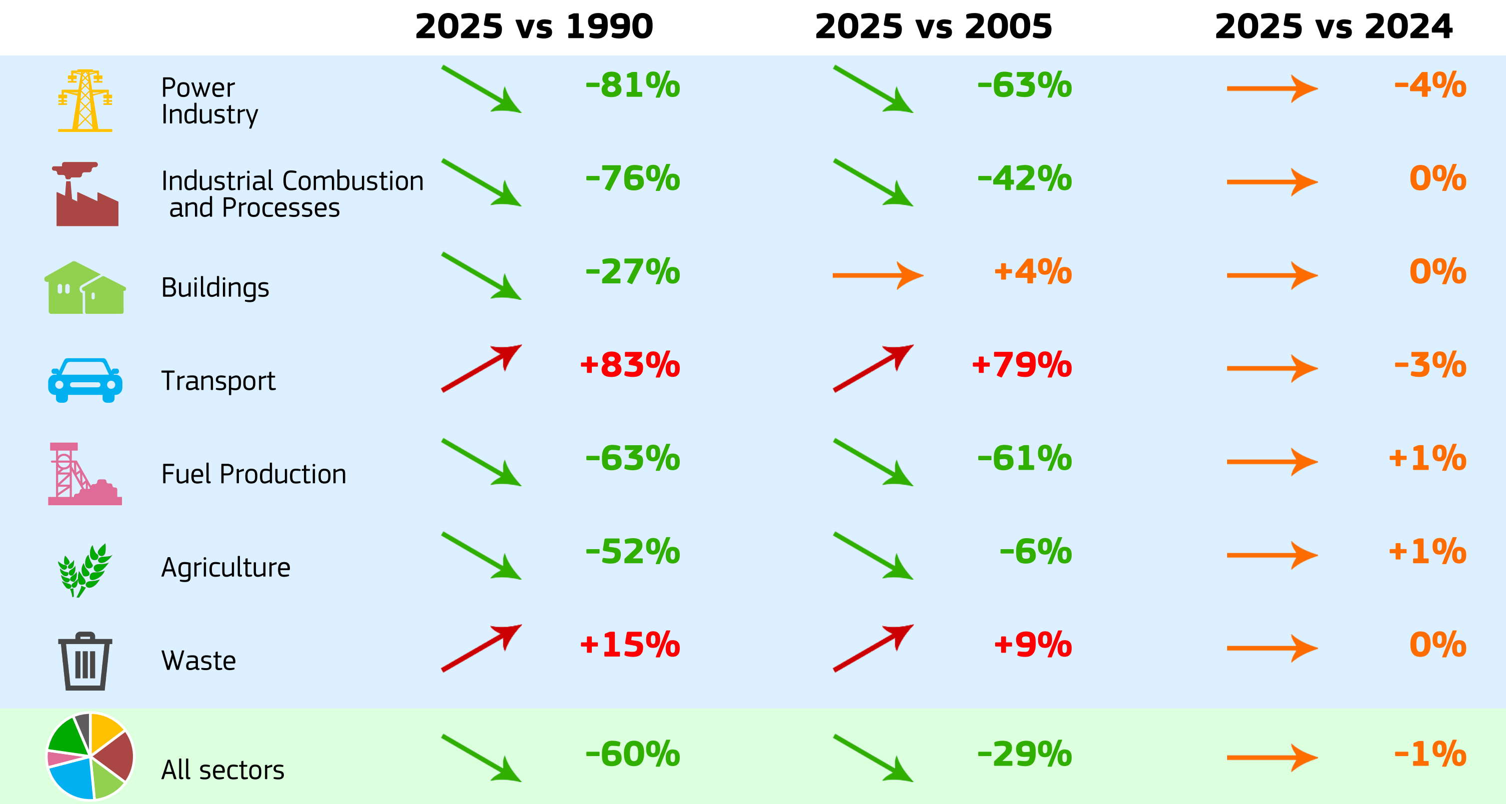
Romania



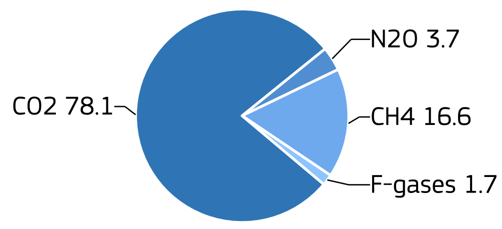
GHG emissions by sector



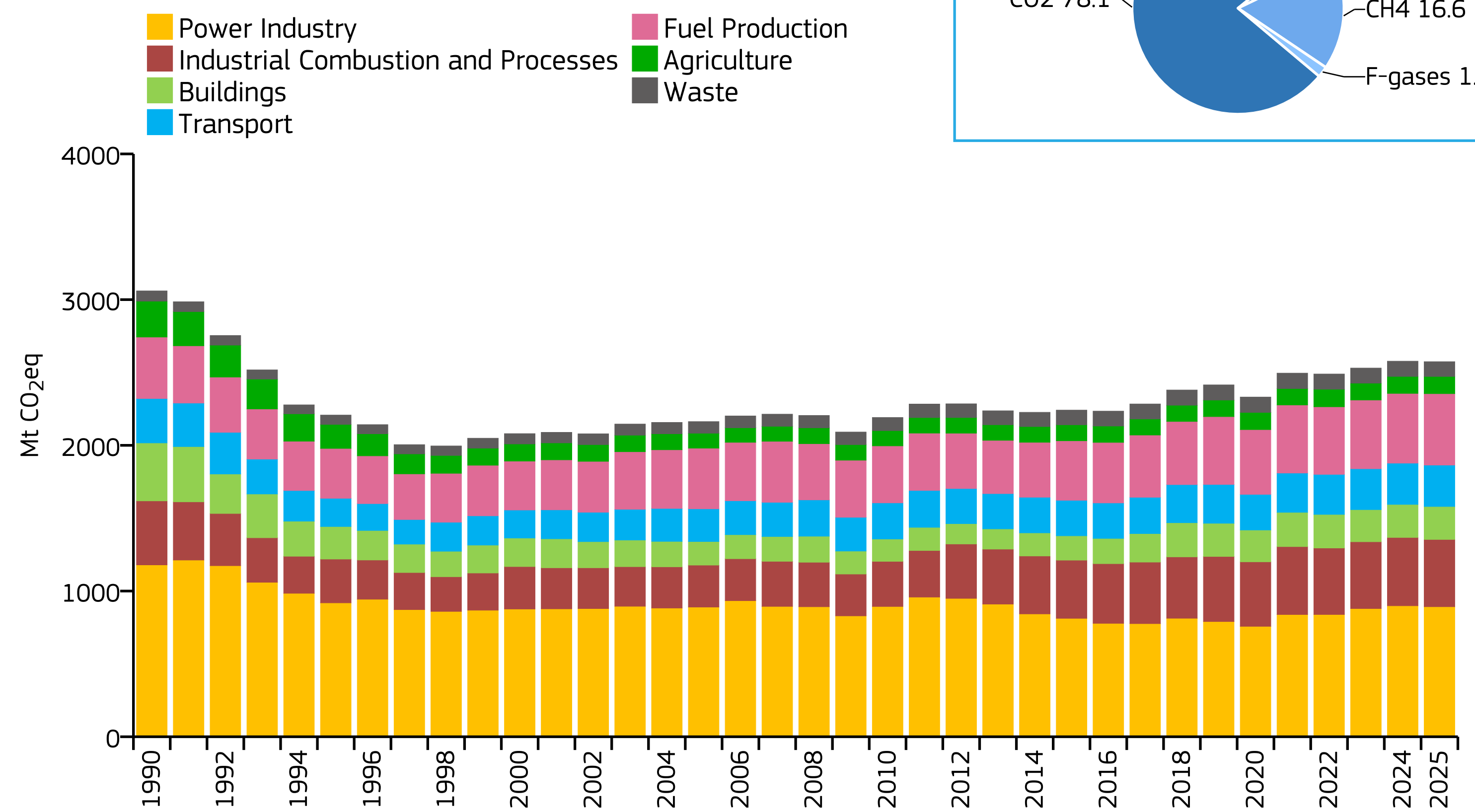
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	97.165	5.134	0.125	18.927M
2015	109.894	5.529	0.190	19.877M
2005	136.182	6.354	0.311	21.431M
1990	241.614	10.286	0.638	23.489M



Russia



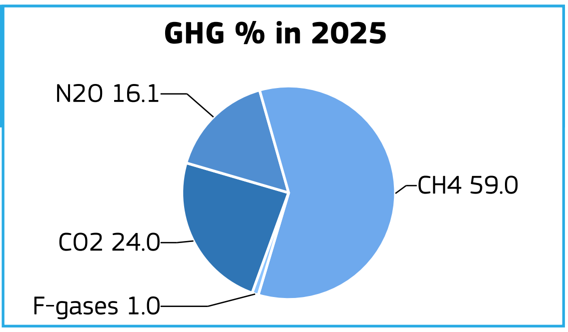
GHG emissions by sector



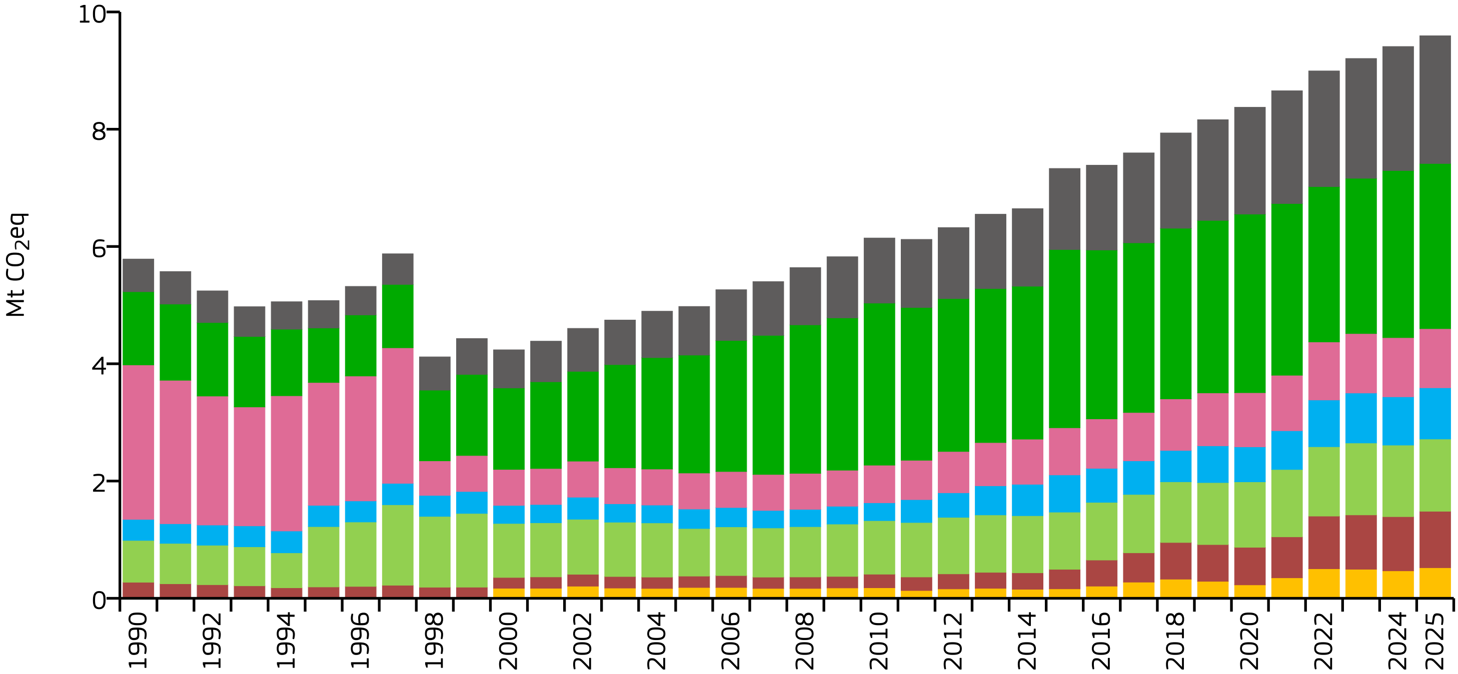
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	2574.389	18.052	0.419	142.606M
2015	2241.772	15.580	0.435	143.888M
2005	2162.965	15.061	0.545	143.618M
1990	3059.929	20.736	0.698	147.564M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-24%	0%	-1%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+5%	+61%	-2%
Buildings	-43%	+40%	0%
Transport	-7%	+27%	0%
Fuel Production	+16%	+18%	+2%
Agriculture	-52%	+15%	+2%
Waste	+44%	+28%	-3%
All sectors	-16%	+19%	0%

Rwanda



GHG emissions by sector

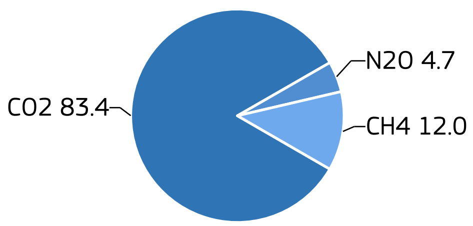


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	9.594	0.660	0.193	14.544M
2015	7.331	0.630	0.281	11.630M
2005	4.978	0.554	0.404	8.992M
1990	5.787	0.800	0.699	7.236M

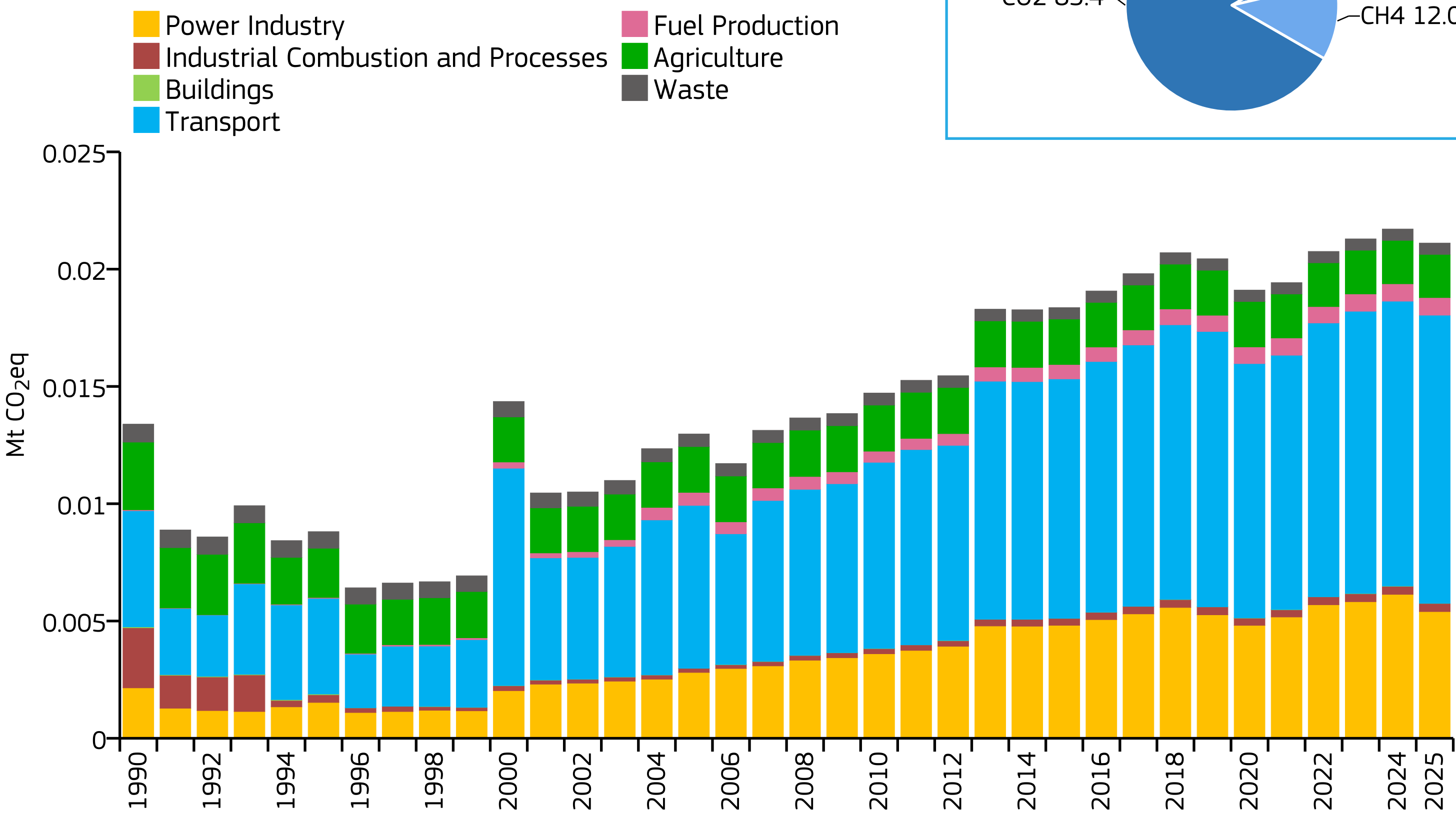
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	n/a	+184%	+11%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+252%	> +300%	+4%
Buildings	+73%	+52%	+1%
Transport	+144%	+163%	+6%
Fuel Production	-62%	+64%	0%
Agriculture	+126%	+40%	-1%
Waste	+290%	+162%	+3%
All sectors	+66%	+93%	+2%

Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

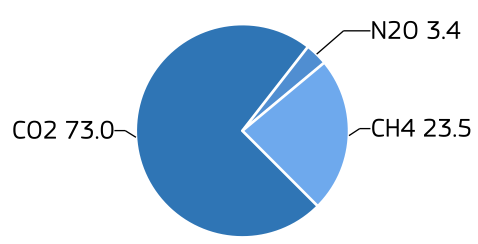


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	0.021	5.279	n/a	4.000k
2015	0.018	4.552	n/a	4.034k
2005	0.013	3.035	n/a	4.275k
1990	0.013	2.420	n/a	5.535k

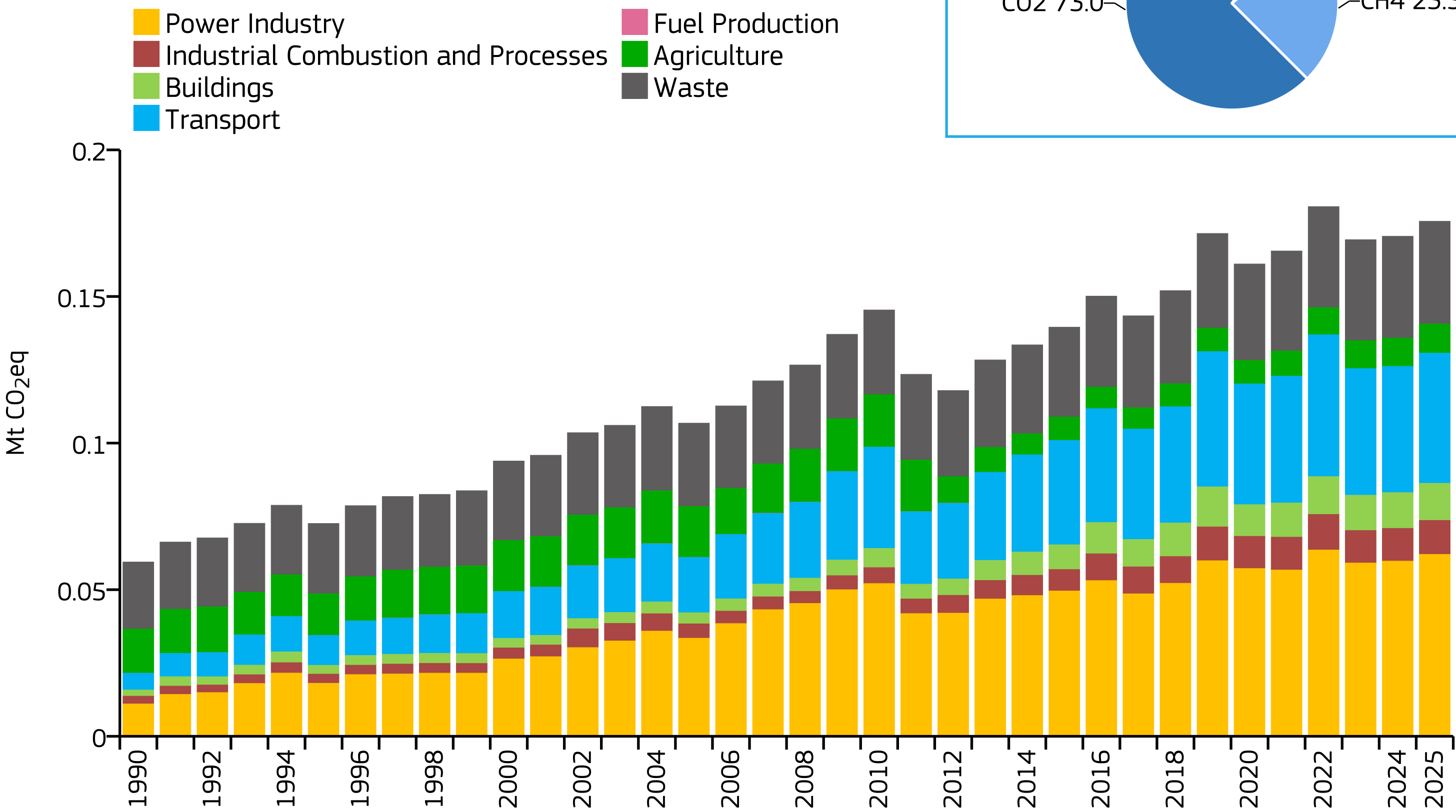
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+151%	+93%	-12%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-86%	+98%	-1%
Buildings	-91%	+25%	-1%
Transport	+148%	+77%	+1%
Fuel Production	> +300%	+35%	+1%
Agriculture	-36%	-6%	-1%
Waste	-37%	-10%	0%
All sectors	+58%	+63%	-3%

Saint Kitts and Nevis

GHG % in 2025



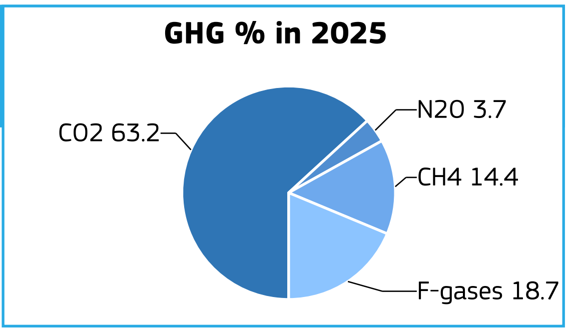
GHG emissions by sector



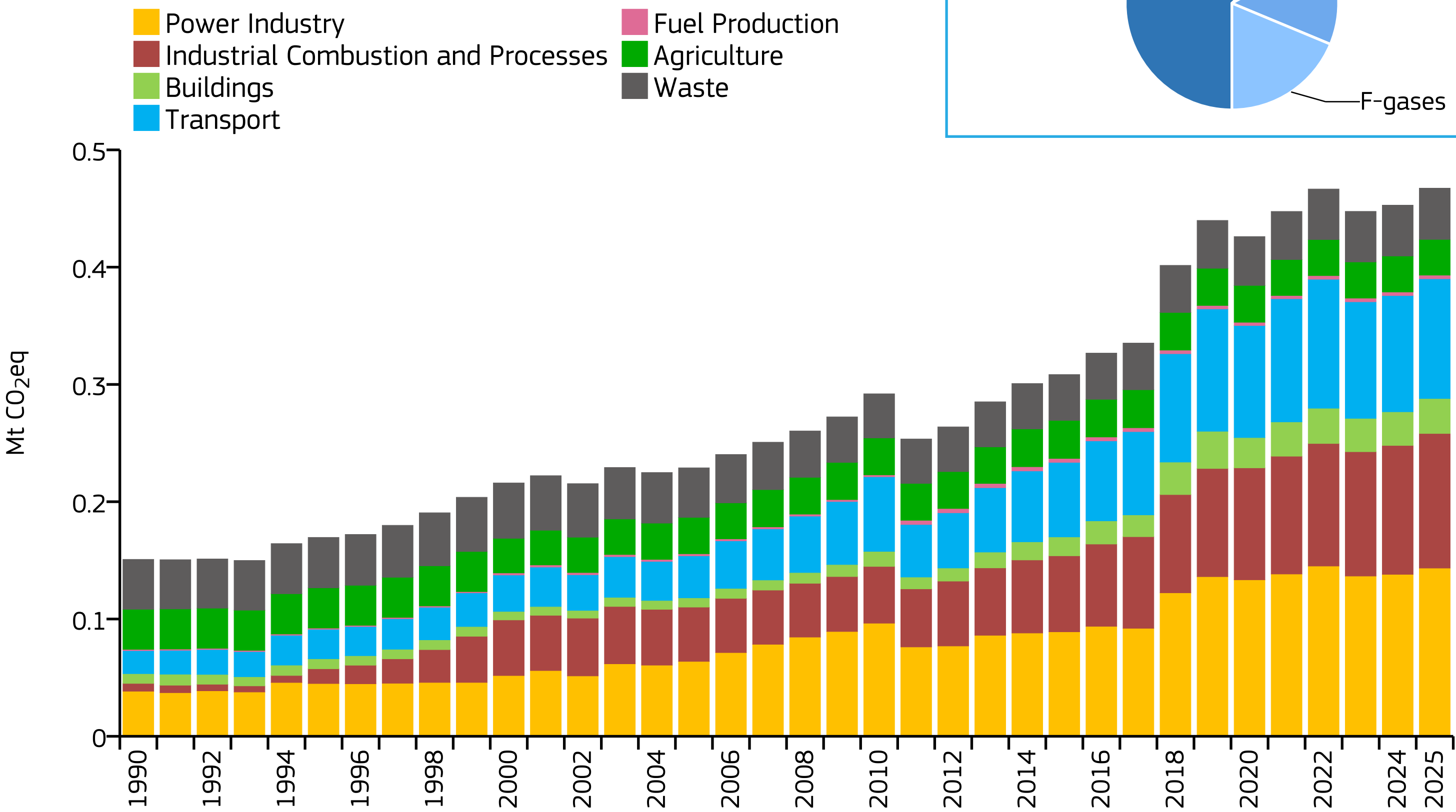
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	0.176	3.028	0.121	58.000k
2015	0.140	2.570	0.103	54.288k
2005	0.107	2.197	0.102	48.611k
1990	0.059	1.456	0.103	40.834k

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	+85%	+4%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	+136%	+4%
Buildings	> +300%	+235%	+4%
Transport	> +300%	+135%	+3%
Fuel Production	n/a	n/a	n/a
Agriculture	-34%	-42%	+3%
Waste	+53%	+23%	+1%
All sectors	+195%	+64%	+3%

Saint Lucia



GHG emissions by sector

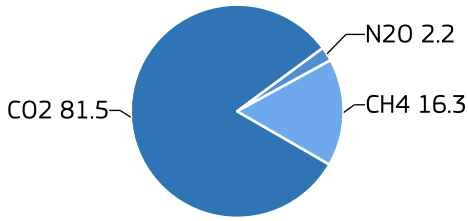


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	0.467	2.540	0.105	184.000k
2015	0.308	1.741	0.083	177.206k
2005	0.229	1.398	0.071	163.714k
1990	0.151	1.092	0.064	138.185k

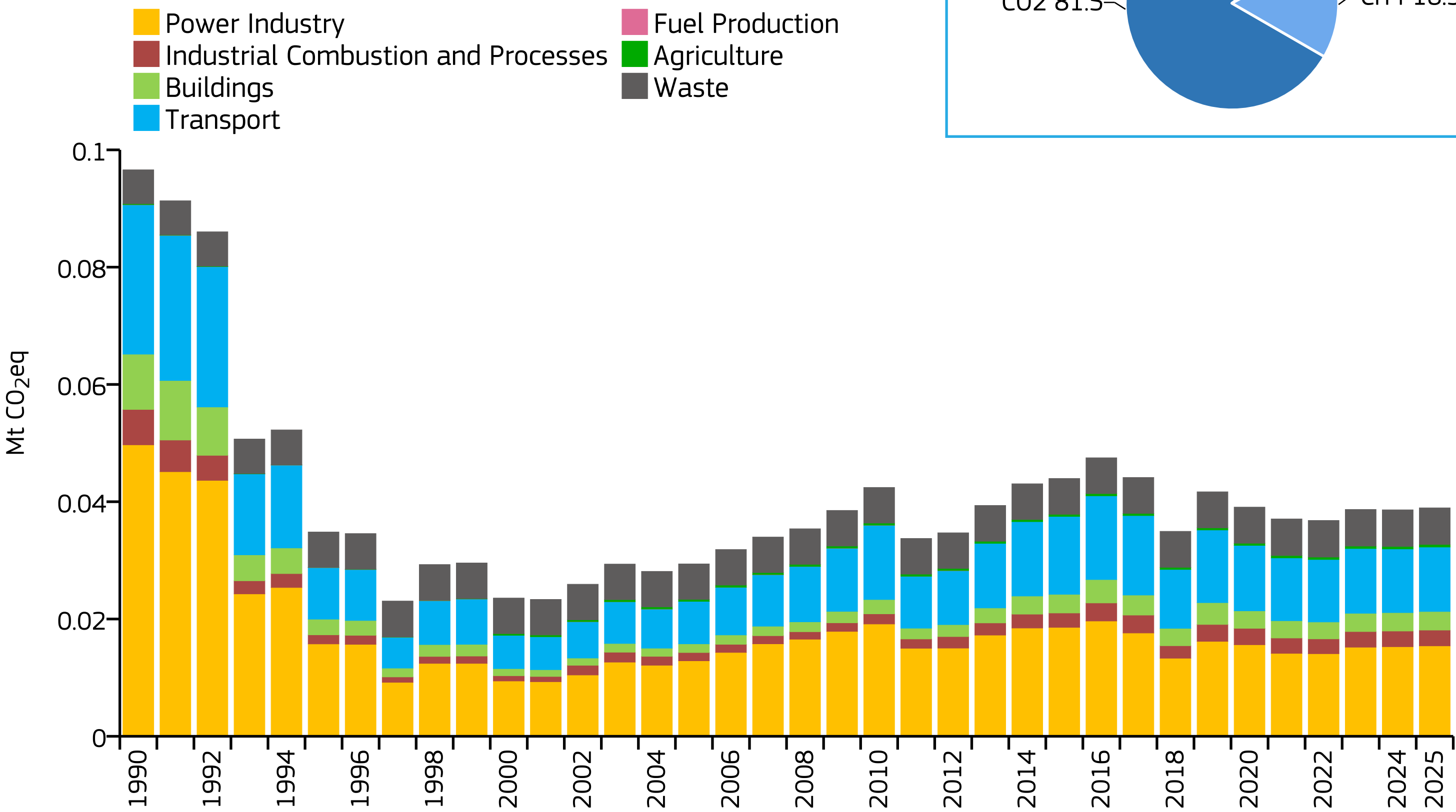
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+273%	+125%	+4%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	+148%	+4%
Buildings	+257%	+276%	+4%
Transport	> +300%	+185%	+3%
Fuel Production	+183%	+72%	0%
Agriculture	-11%	-2%	-1%
Waste	+3%	+3%	+1%
All sectors	+210%	+104%	+3%

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

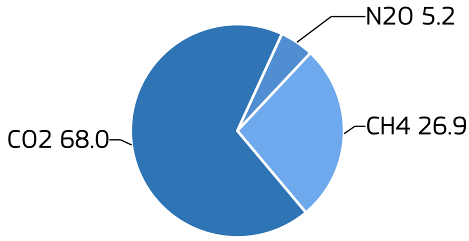


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	0.039	5.566	n/a	7.000k
2015	0.044	6.990	n/a	6.290k
2005	0.029	4.696	n/a	6.261k
1990	0.097	15.392	n/a	6.276k

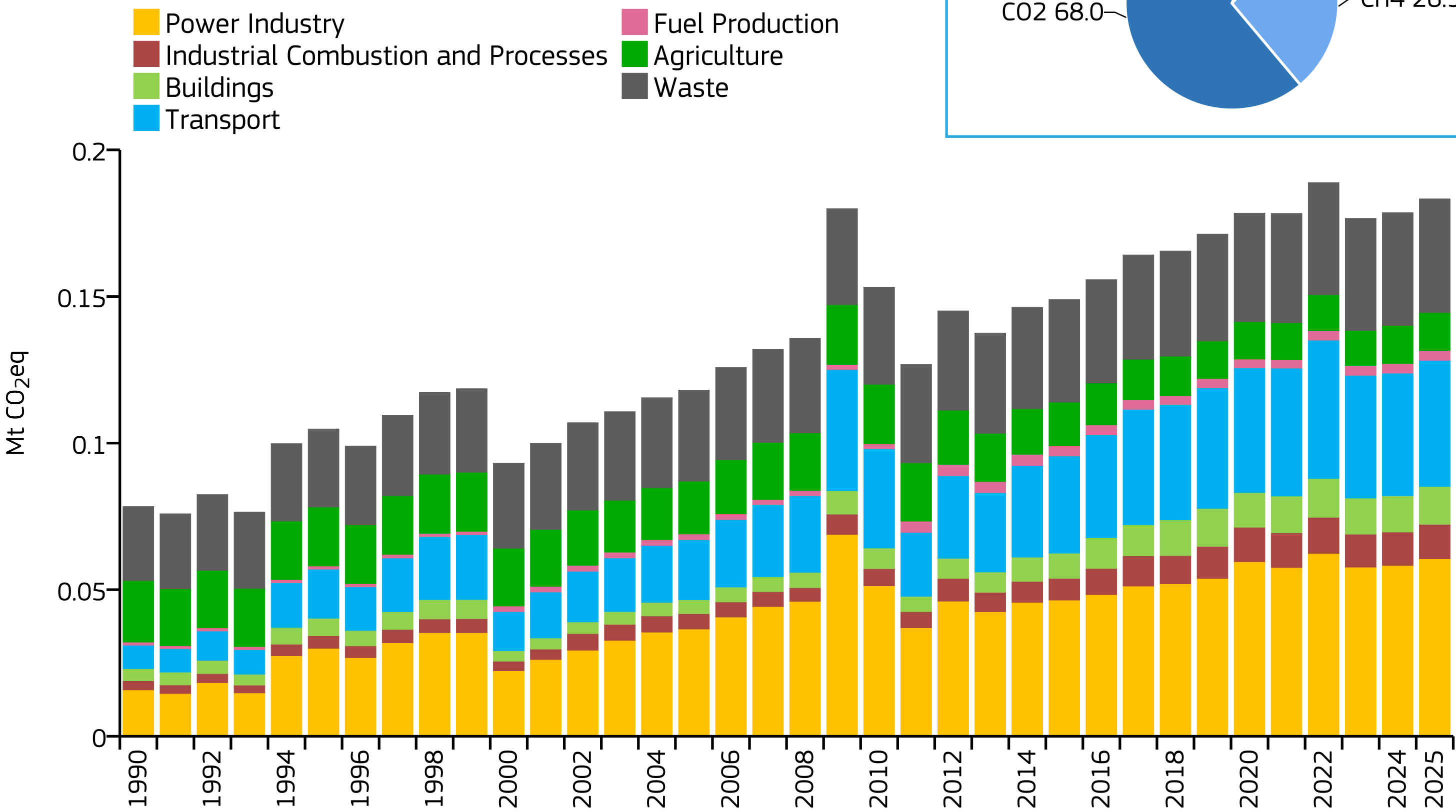
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-69%	+20%	+1%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-55%	+92%	+1%
Buildings	-66%	+114%	+1%
Transport	-57%	+52%	+1%
Fuel Production	n/a	n/a	n/a
Agriculture	+167%	+34%	+2%
Waste	+8%	+3%	0%
All sectors	-60%	+33%	+1%

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

GHG % in 2025



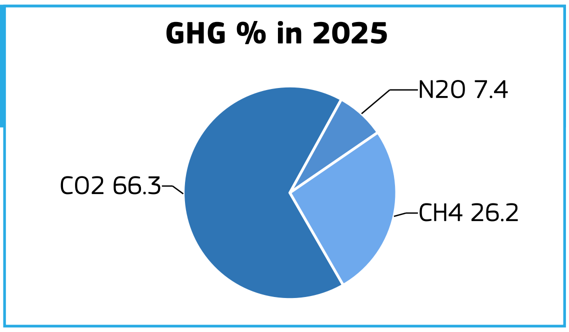
GHG emissions by sector



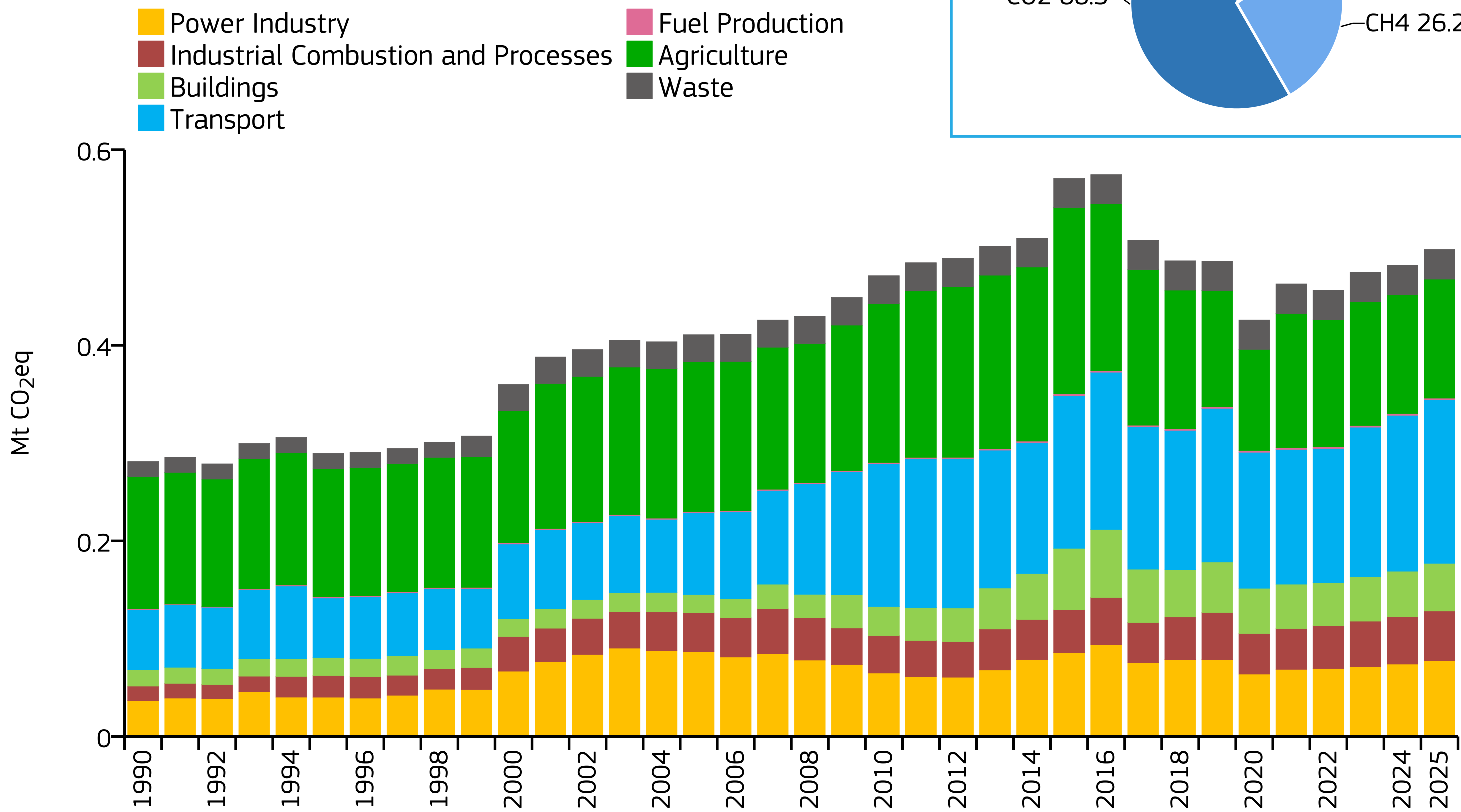
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	0.183	1.637	0.094	112.000k
2015	0.149	1.361	0.096	109.455k
2005	0.118	1.086	0.085	108.744k
1990	0.078	0.729	0.094	107.505k

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+283%	+66%	+4%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+277%	+124%	+3%
Buildings	+213%	+172%	+4%
Transport	> +300%	+110%	+3%
Fuel Production	+222%	+71%	0%
Agriculture	-38%	-28%	0%
Waste	+54%	+25%	+1%
All sectors	+134%	+55%	+3%

Samoa



GHG emissions by sector

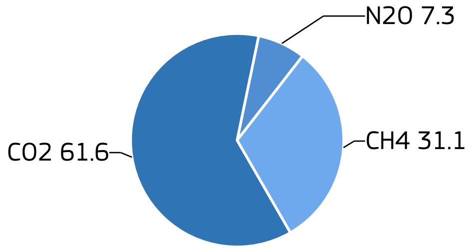


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	0.498	2.418	0.285	206.000k
2015	0.571	2.945	0.440	193.759k
2005	0.411	2.283	0.371	179.929k
1990	0.281	1.726	0.417	162.866k

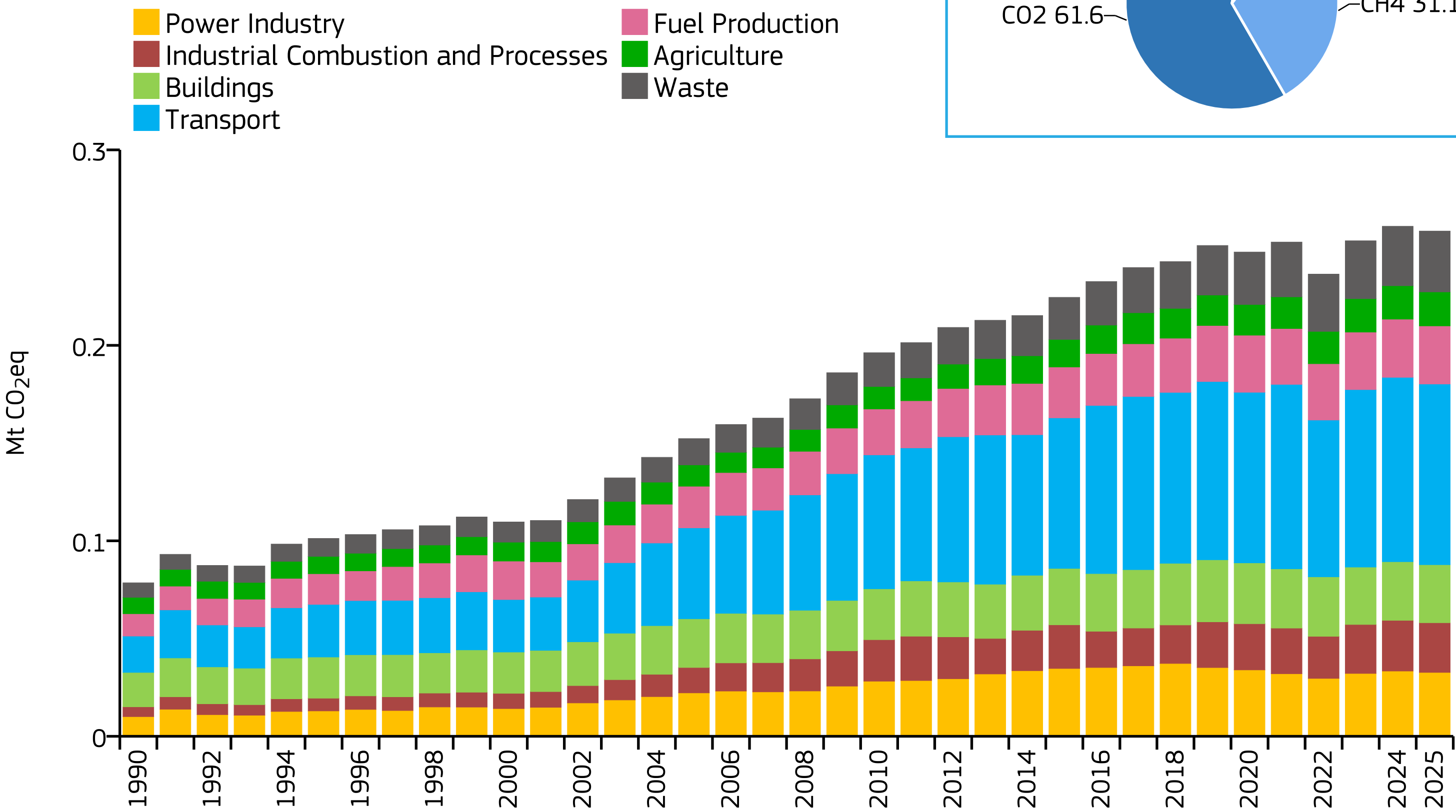
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+111%	-10%	+5%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+245%	+27%	+5%
Buildings	+195%	+161%	+4%
Transport	+170%	+99%	+5%
Fuel Production	+206%	+44%	0%
Agriculture	-10%	-20%	0%
Waste	+98%	+10%	0%
All sectors	+77%	+21%	+3%

São Tomé and Príncipe

GHG % in 2025



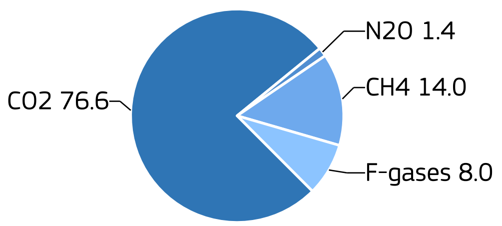
GHG emissions by sector



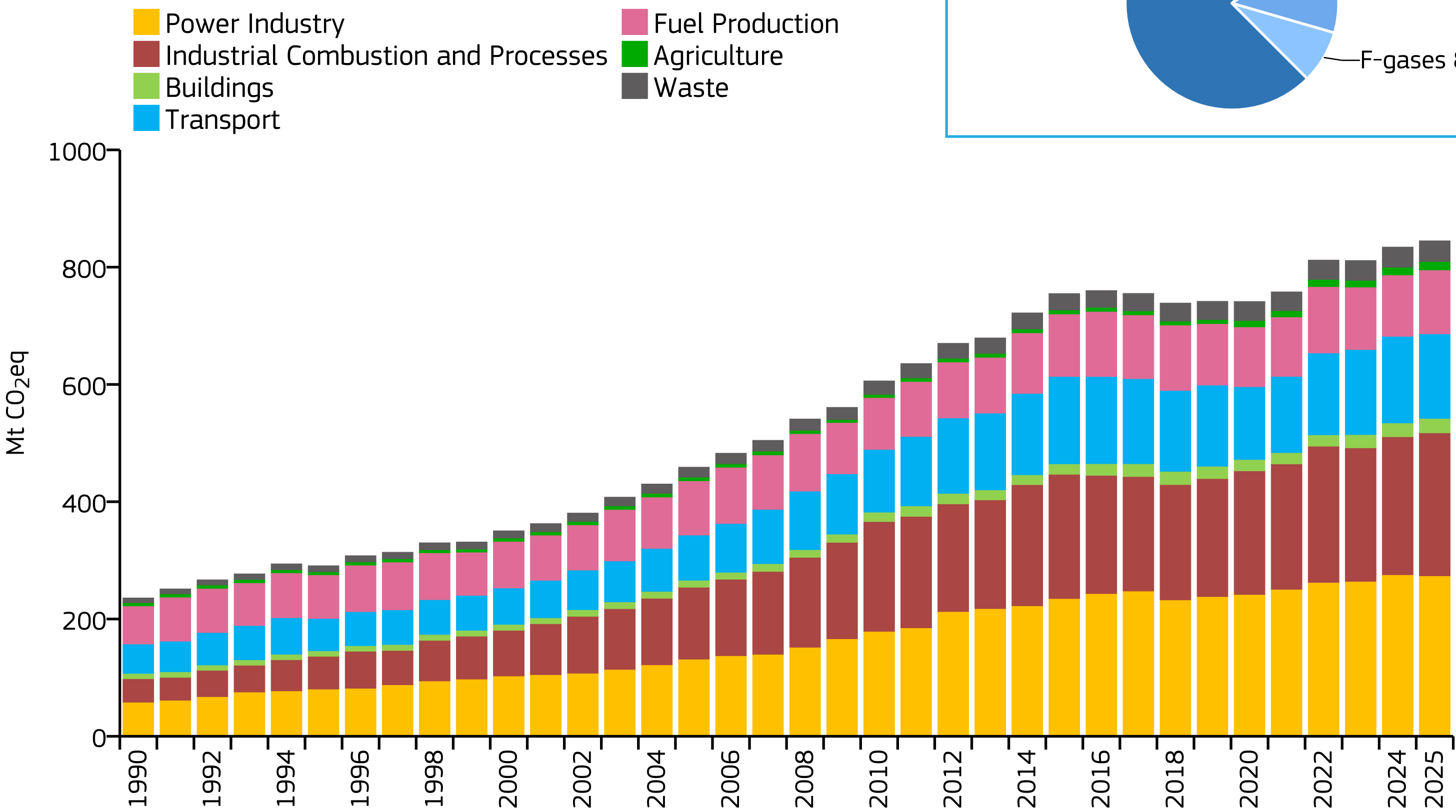
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	0.258	1.068	0.196	242.000k
2015	0.225	1.148	0.215	195.553k
2005	0.152	0.979	0.216	155.630k
1990	0.079	0.690	0.164	113.893k

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+225%	+47%	-2%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	+96%	-2%
Buildings	+69%	+19%	-1%
Transport	> +300%	+99%	-2%
Fuel Production	+160%	+40%	0%
Agriculture	+108%	+59%	+2%
Waste	> +300%	+132%	+2%
All sectors	+229%	+70%	-1%

Saudi Arabia



GHG emissions by sector

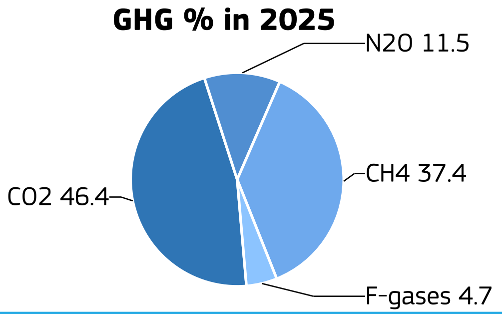


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	844.955	22.658	0.365	37.291M
2015	755.003	23.925	0.433	31.557M
2005	458.955	19.199	0.406	23.906M
1990	236.037	14.457	0.340	16.327M

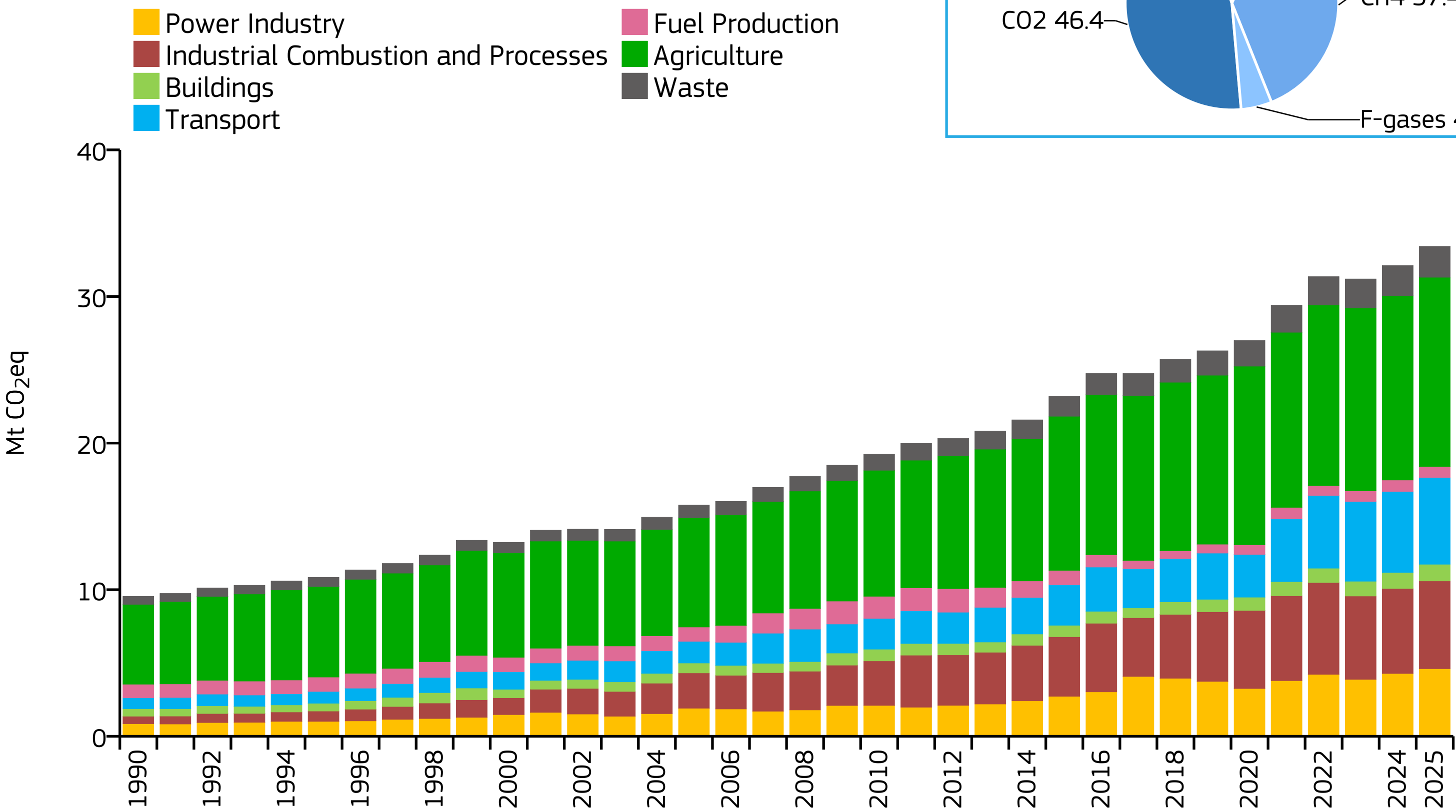
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	+108%	-1%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	+99%	+4%
Buildings	+174%	+106%	+5%
Transport	+188%	+88%	-2%
Fuel Production	+68%	+18%	+4%
Agriculture	+164%	+132%	+9%
Waste	> +300%	+106%	+2%
All sectors	+258%	+84%	+1%

EDGAR

Senegal



GHG emissions by sector

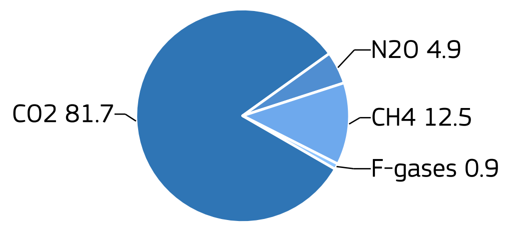


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	33.418	1.707	0.375	19.577M
2015	23.197	1.549	0.442	14.977M
2005	15.776	1.402	0.425	11.251M
1990	9.541	1.263	0.423	7.556M

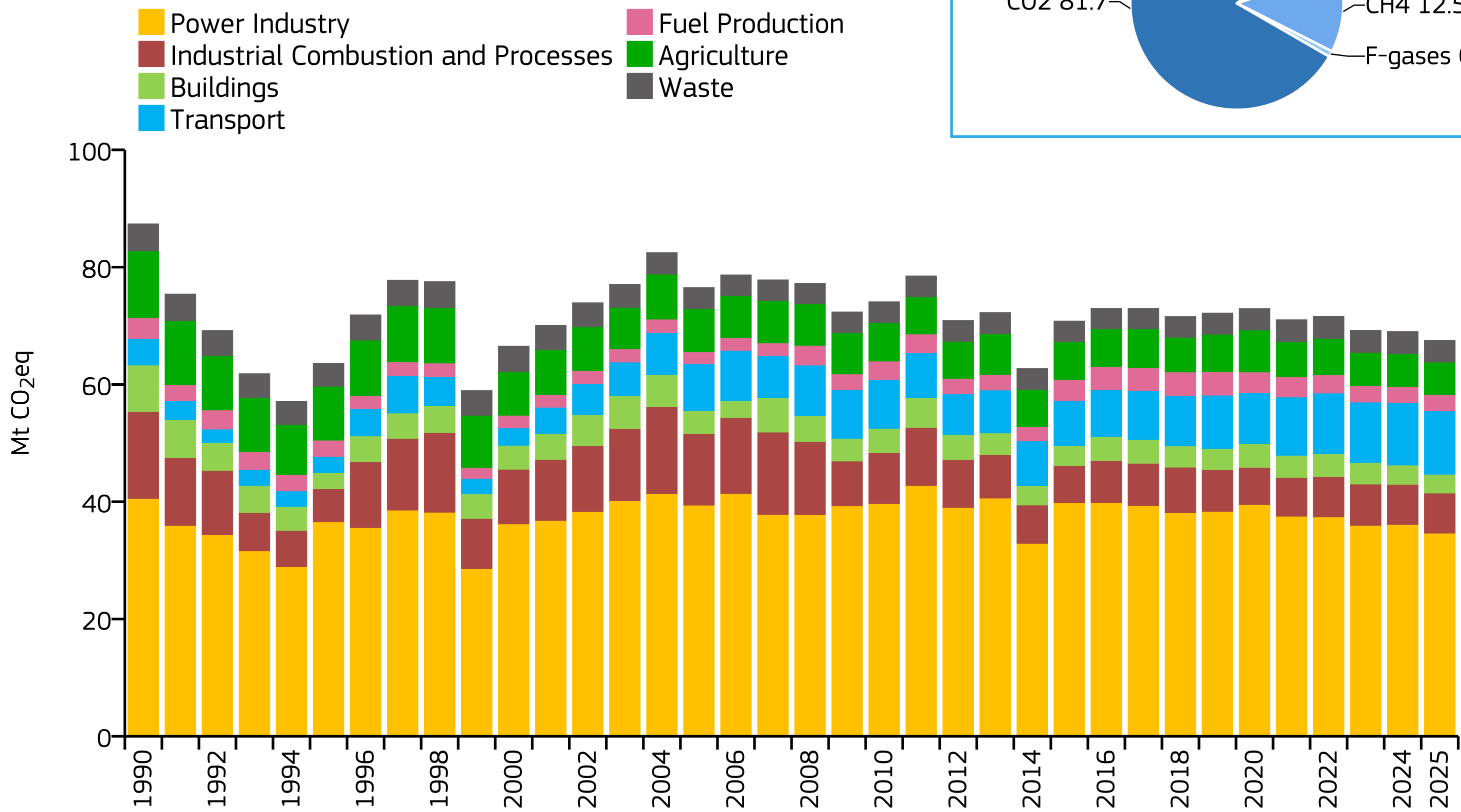
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	+141%	+8%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	+149%	+3%
Buildings	+125%	+69%	+4%
Transport	> +300%	+299%	+7%
Fuel Production	-20%	-23%	-4%
Agriculture	+137%	+73%	+3%
Waste	+290%	+141%	+3%
All sectors	+250%	+112%	+4%

Serbia and Montenegro

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

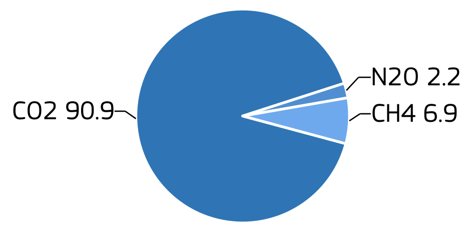


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	67.527	7.363	0.302	9.171M
2015	70.831	7.472	0.442	9.479M
2005	76.519	7.783	0.626	9.831M
1990	87.392	8.625	1.188	10.132M

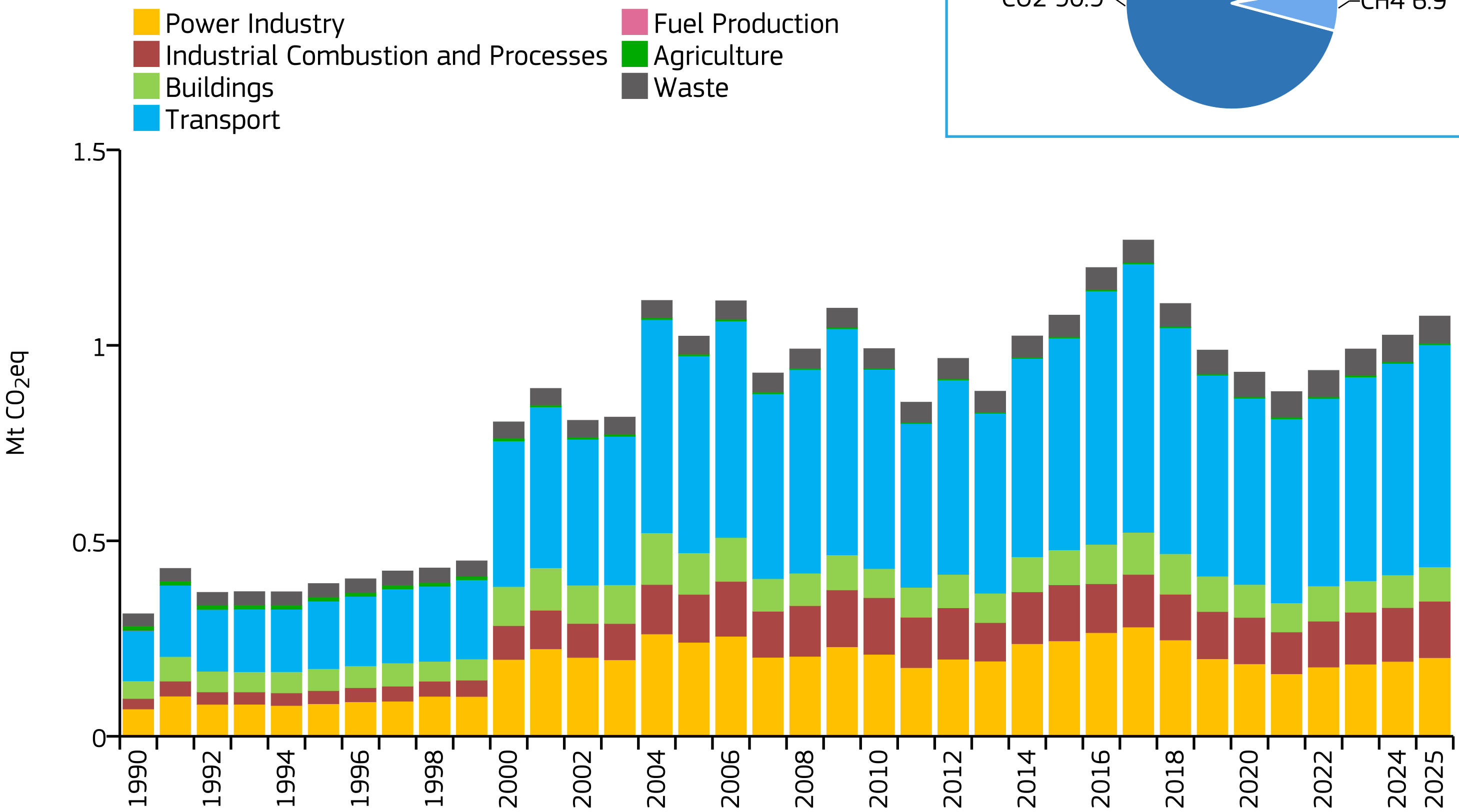
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-15%	-12%	-4%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-54%	-44%	-1%
Buildings	-59%	-19%	-2%
Transport	+138%	+36%	+1%
Fuel Production	-21%	+39%	+4%
Agriculture	-51%	-25%	-2%
Waste	-20%	+2%	-1%
All sectors	-23%	-12%	-2%

Seychelles

GHG % in 2025



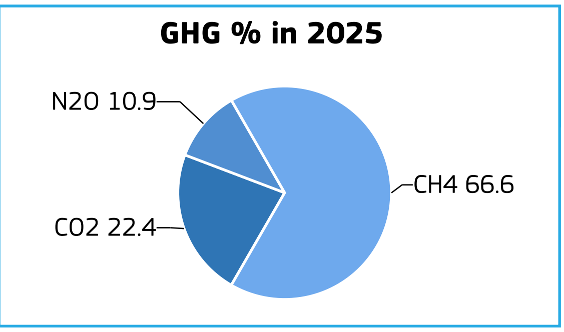
GHG emissions by sector



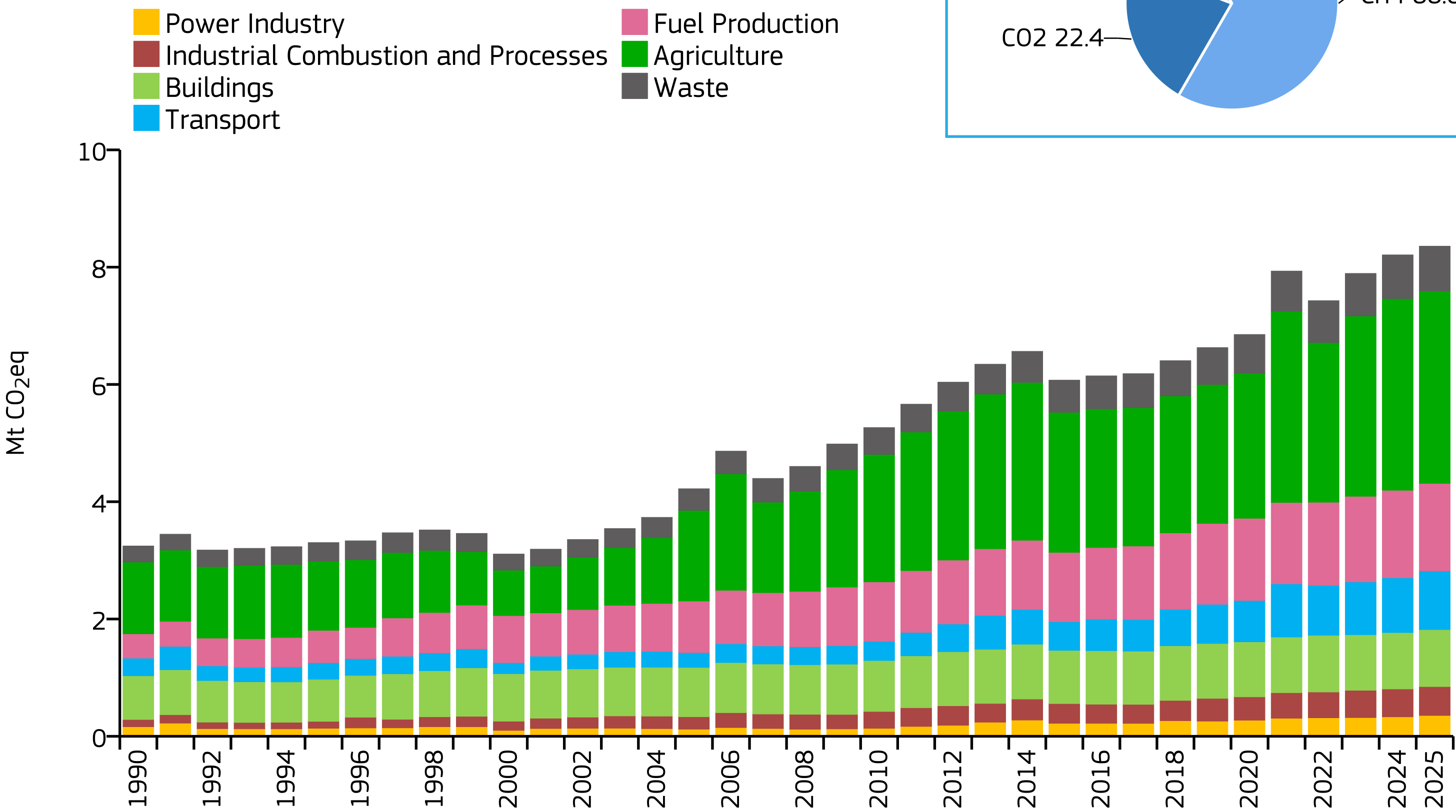
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	1.075	11.084	0.288	97.000k
2015	1.078	11.494	0.427	93.742k
2005	1.024	11.536	0.620	88.744k
1990	0.314	4.440	0.291	70.624k

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+188%	-16%	+5%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	+18%	+5%
Buildings	+94%	-18%	+5%
Transport	> +300%	+13%	+5%
Fuel Production	n/a	n/a	n/a
Agriculture	-60%	-7%	+4%
Waste	+119%	+51%	+1%
All sectors	+243%	+5%	+5%

Sierra Leone



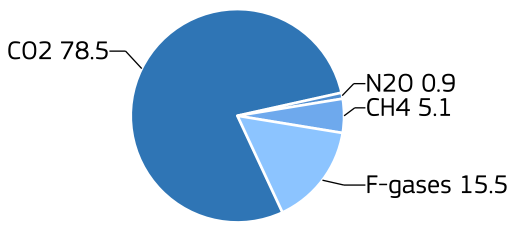
GHG emissions by sector



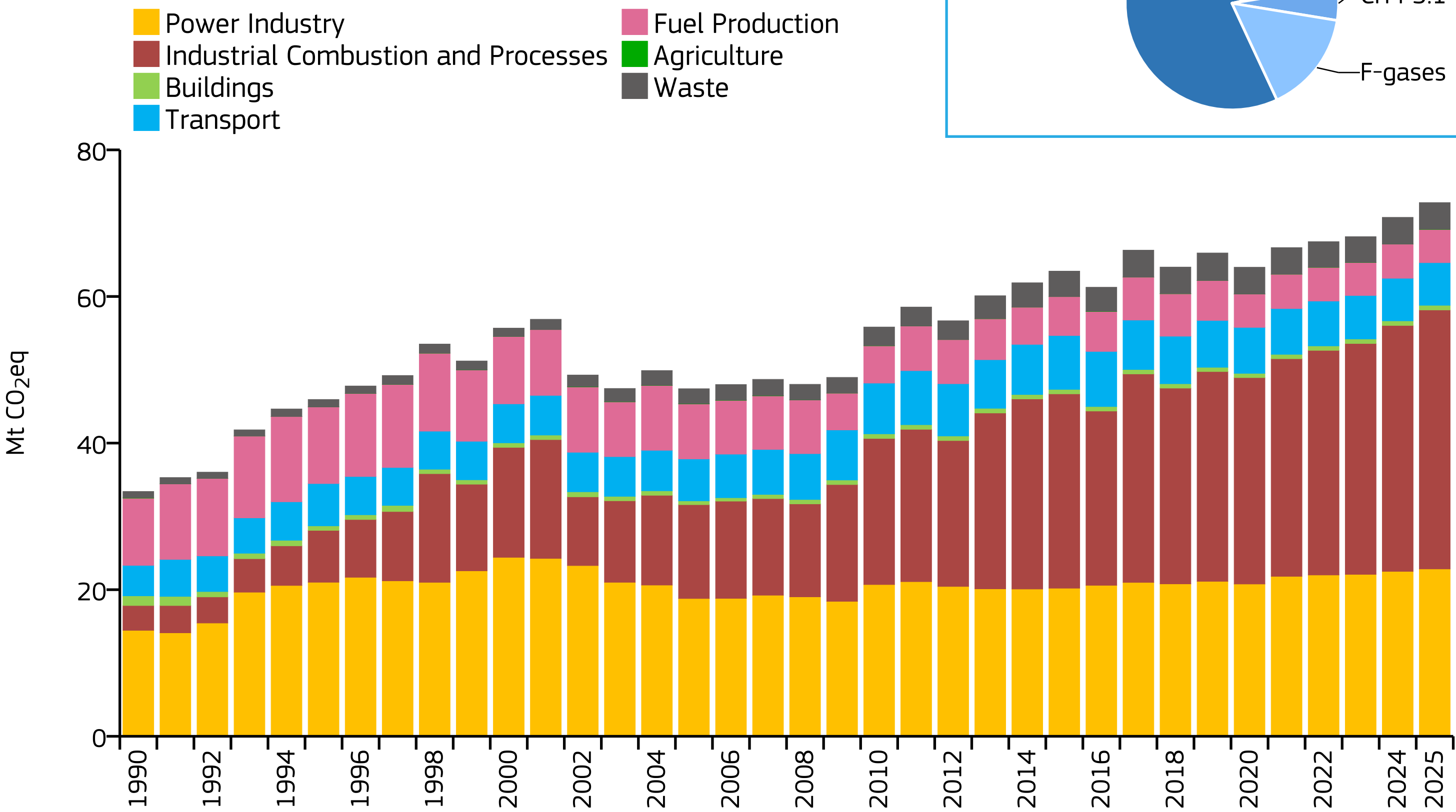
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	8.358	0.942	0.299	8.874M
2015	6.074	0.839	0.328	7.237M
2005	4.222	0.746	0.334	5.658M
1990	3.246	0.753	0.286	4.312M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+118%	+192%	+7%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	+133%	+4%
Buildings	+30%	+16%	+1%
Transport	+233%	+296%	+7%
Fuel Production	+260%	+70%	0%
Agriculture	+168%	+112%	0%
Waste	+177%	+107%	+2%
All sectors	+157%	+98%	+2%

Singapore



GHG emissions by sector

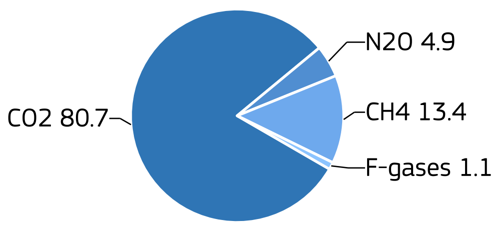


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	72.815	11.826	0.087	6.157M
2015	63.459	11.464	0.105	5.535M
2005	47.417	10.558	0.136	4.491M
1990	33.403	11.087	0.241	3.013M

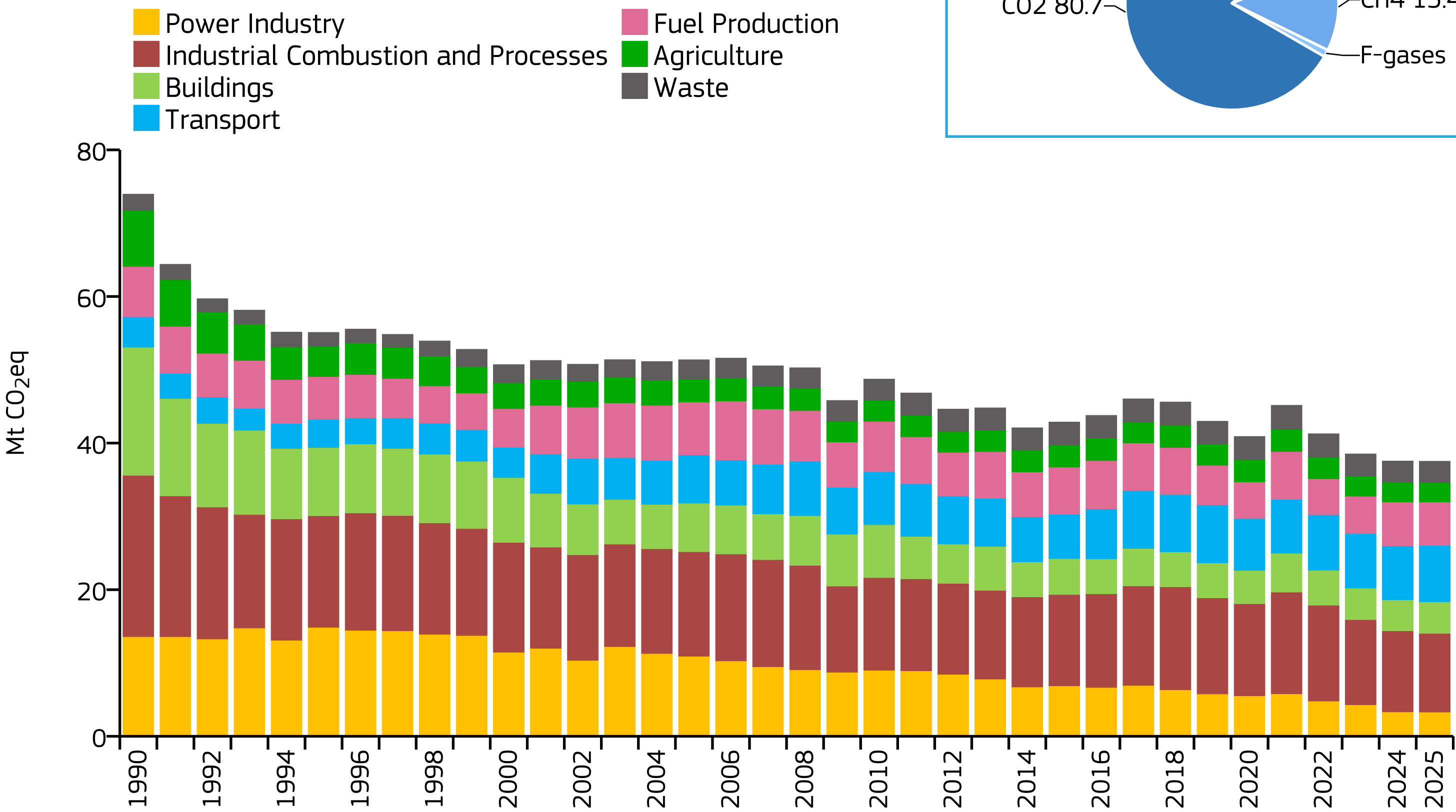
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+58%	+21%	+1%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	+176%	+5%
Buildings	-52%	+22%	+1%
Transport	+40%	+2%	0%
Fuel Production	-50%	-40%	-2%
Agriculture	-75%	+7%	-3%
Waste	> +300%	+78%	0%
All sectors	+118%	+54%	+3%

Slovakia

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

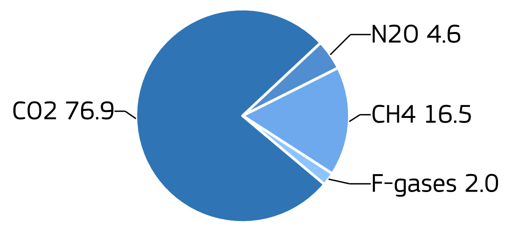


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	37.526	6.901	0.170	5.438M
2015	42.878	7.883	0.236	5.439M
2005	51.369	9.515	0.411	5.399M
1990	73.964	13.986	0.796	5.288M

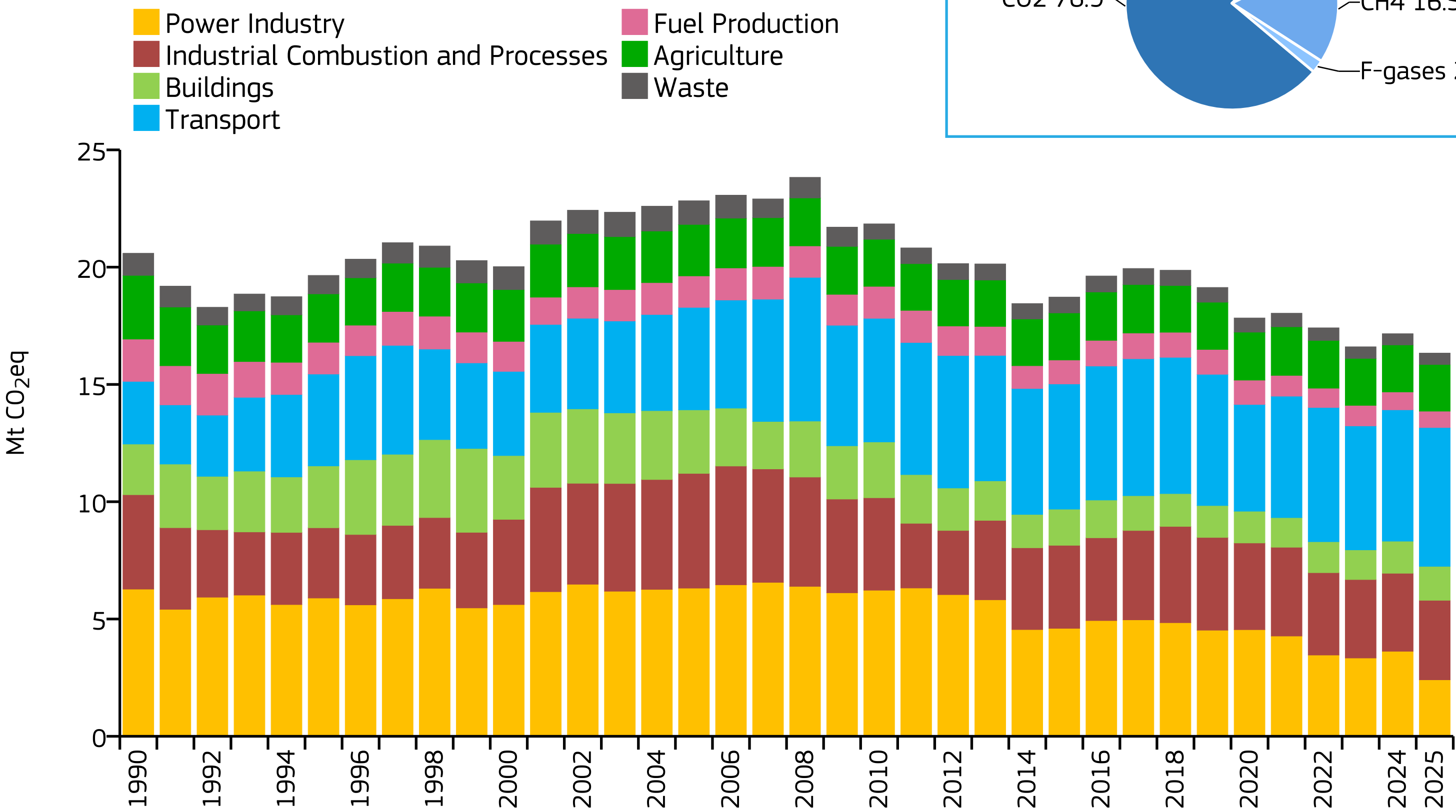
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-76%	-70%	-1%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-51%	-25%	-3%
Buildings	-75%	-35%	+2%
Transport	+86%	+17%	+5%
Fuel Production	-14%	-18%	-1%
Agriculture	-66%	-15%	-1%
Waste	+33%	+10%	-1%
All sectors	-49%	-27%	0%

Slovenia

GHG % in 2025



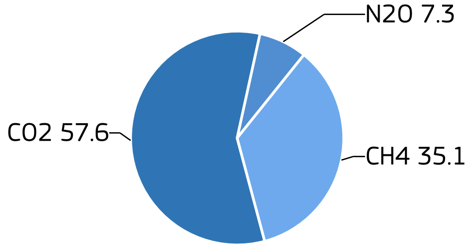
GHG emissions by sector



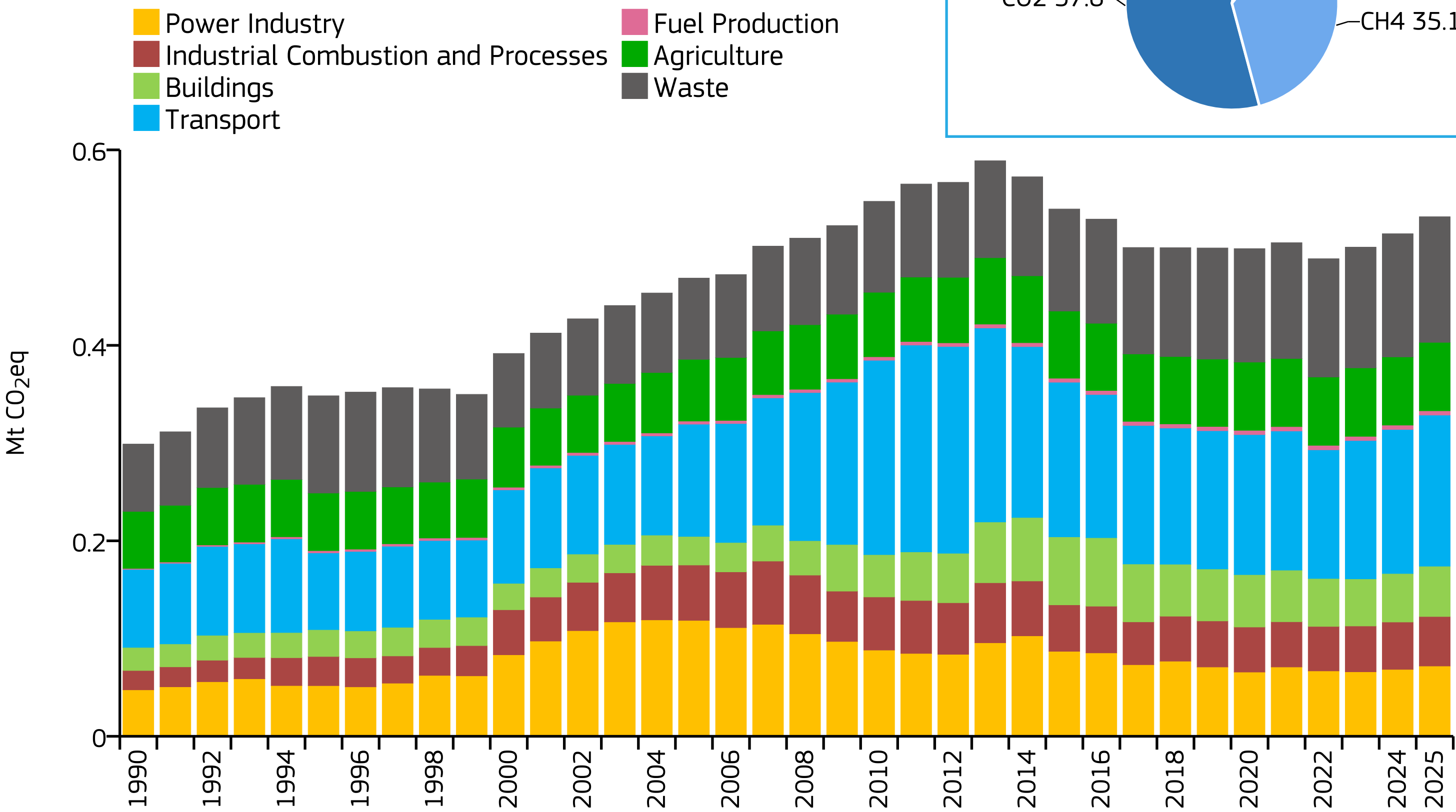
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	16.337	7.869	0.156	2.076M
2015	18.727	9.026	0.236	2.075M
2005	22.831	11.437	0.321	1.996M
1990	20.593	10.263	0.407	2.006M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-62%	-62%	-34%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-16%	-31%	+2%
Buildings	-33%	-47%	+6%
Transport	+121%	+35%	+6%
Fuel Production	-61%	-48%	-8%
Agriculture	-27%	-9%	-1%
Waste	-48%	-52%	+2%
All sectors	-21%	-28%	-5%

Solomon Islands



GHG emissions by sector

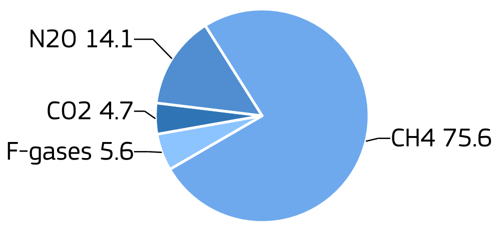


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	0.532	0.750	0.269	709.000k
2015	0.540	0.918	0.317	587.482k
2005	0.469	0.998	0.424	469.885k
1990	0.299	0.959	0.384	311.840k

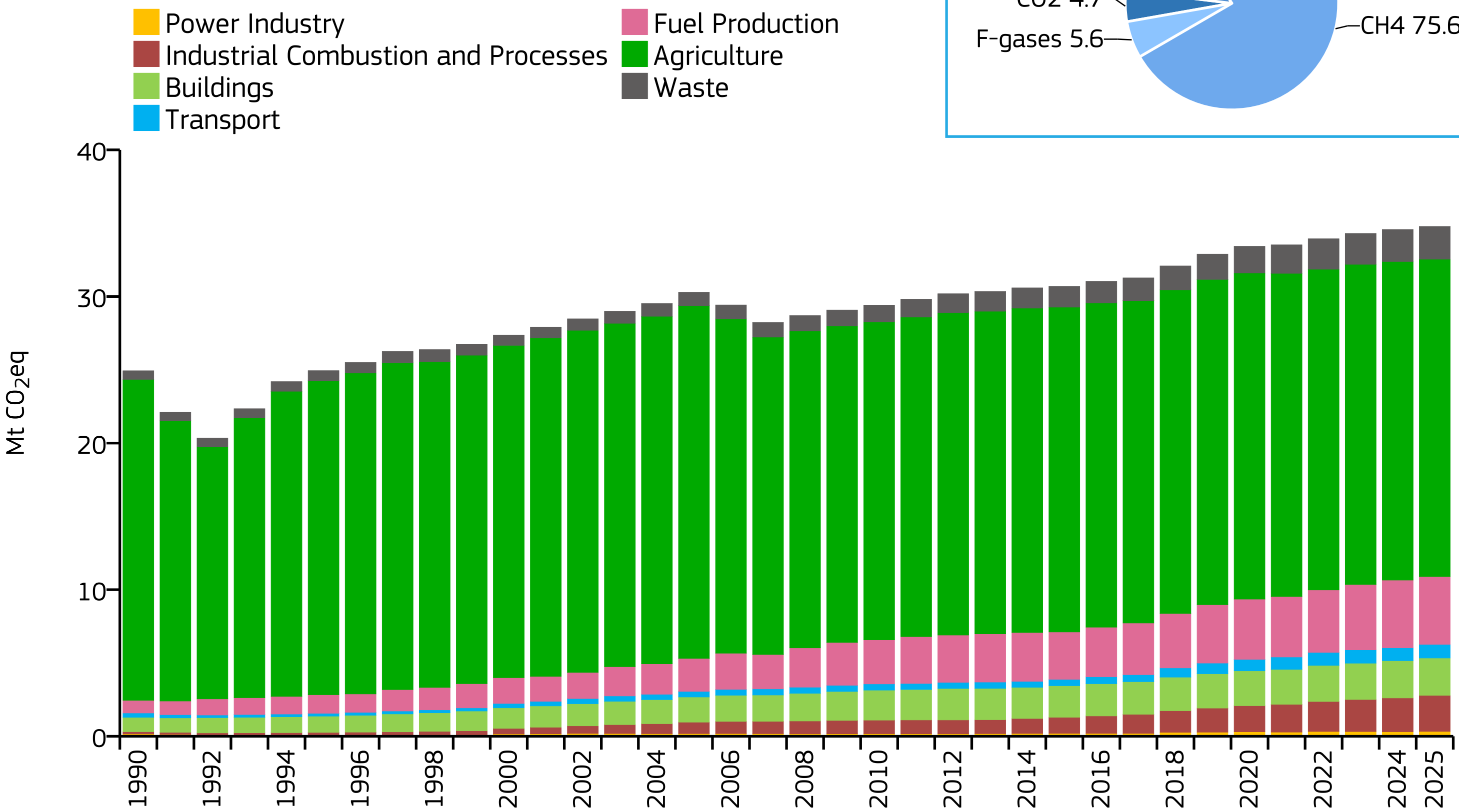
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+51%	-39%	+5%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+156%	-11%	+5%
Buildings	+118%	+76%	+4%
Transport	+94%	+35%	+5%
Fuel Production	> +300%	+40%	0%
Agriculture	+20%	+11%	0%
Waste	+86%	+55%	+2%
All sectors	+78%	+13%	+3%

Somalia

GHG % in 2025



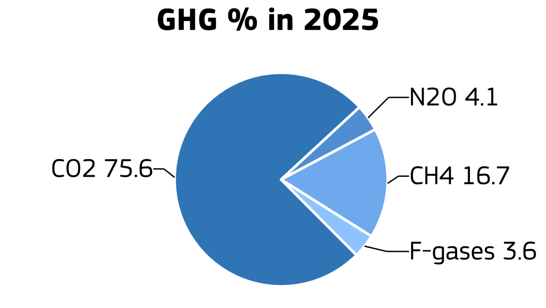
GHG emissions by sector



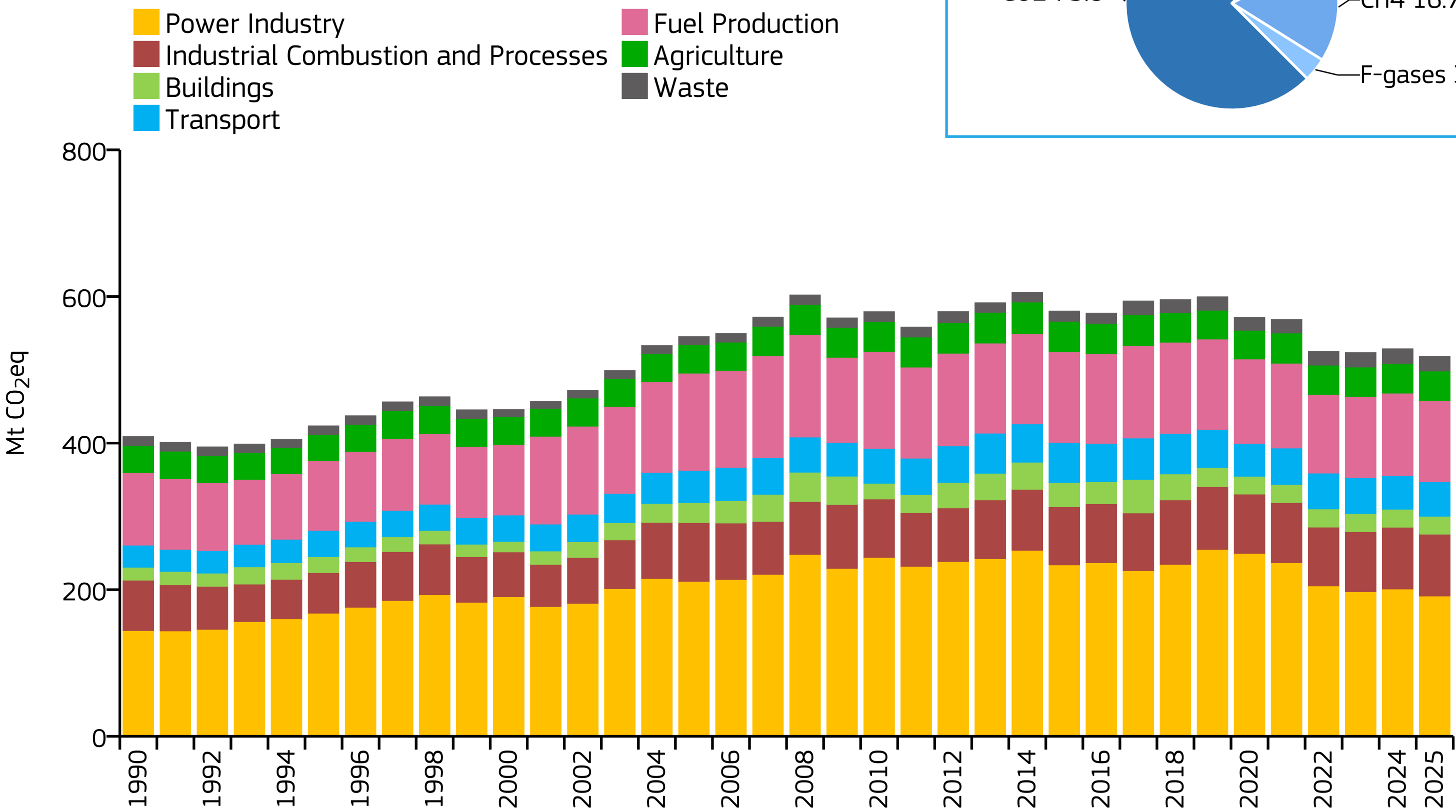
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	34.777	1.863	1.260	18.666M
2015	30.691	2.207	1.654	13.908M
2005	30.288	2.910	3.425	10.410M
1990	24.933	3.371	4.378	7.397M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+106%	+80%	+6%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	+215%	+7%
Buildings	+160%	+49%	0%
Transport	+215%	+144%	+6%
Fuel Production	> +300%	+105%	0%
Agriculture	-1%	-10%	0%
Waste	+281%	+146%	+3%
All sectors	+39%	+15%	+1%

South Africa



GHG emissions by sector

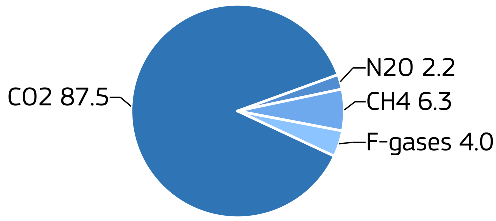


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	518.731	8.395	0.589	61.790M
2015	580.261	10.495	0.703	55.291M
2005	545.524	11.174	0.857	48.821M
1990	409.139	10.893	0.929	37.560M

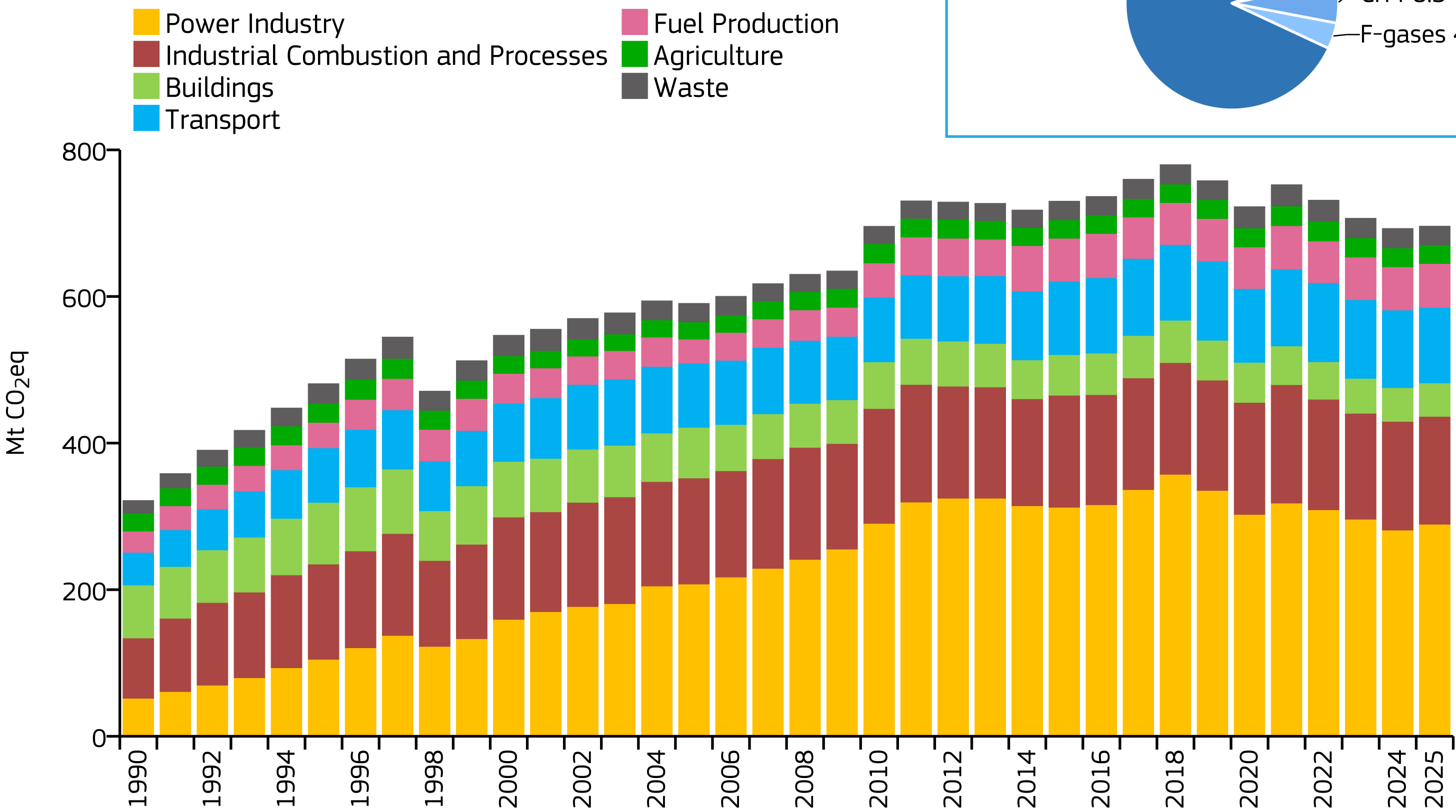
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+33%	-9%	-5%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+23%	+5%	0%
Buildings	+39%	-10%	0%
Transport	+56%	+6%	+3%
Fuel Production	+12%	-16%	-2%
Agriculture	+9%	+5%	0%
Waste	+66%	+77%	+1%
All sectors	+27%	-5%	-2%

South Korea

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

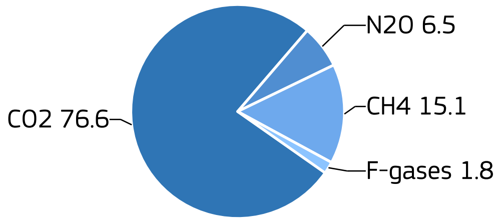


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	696.055	13.330	0.242	52.219M
2015	730.107	14.431	0.319	50.594M
2005	590.665	12.127	0.373	48.709M
1990	321.729	7.495	0.522	42.923M

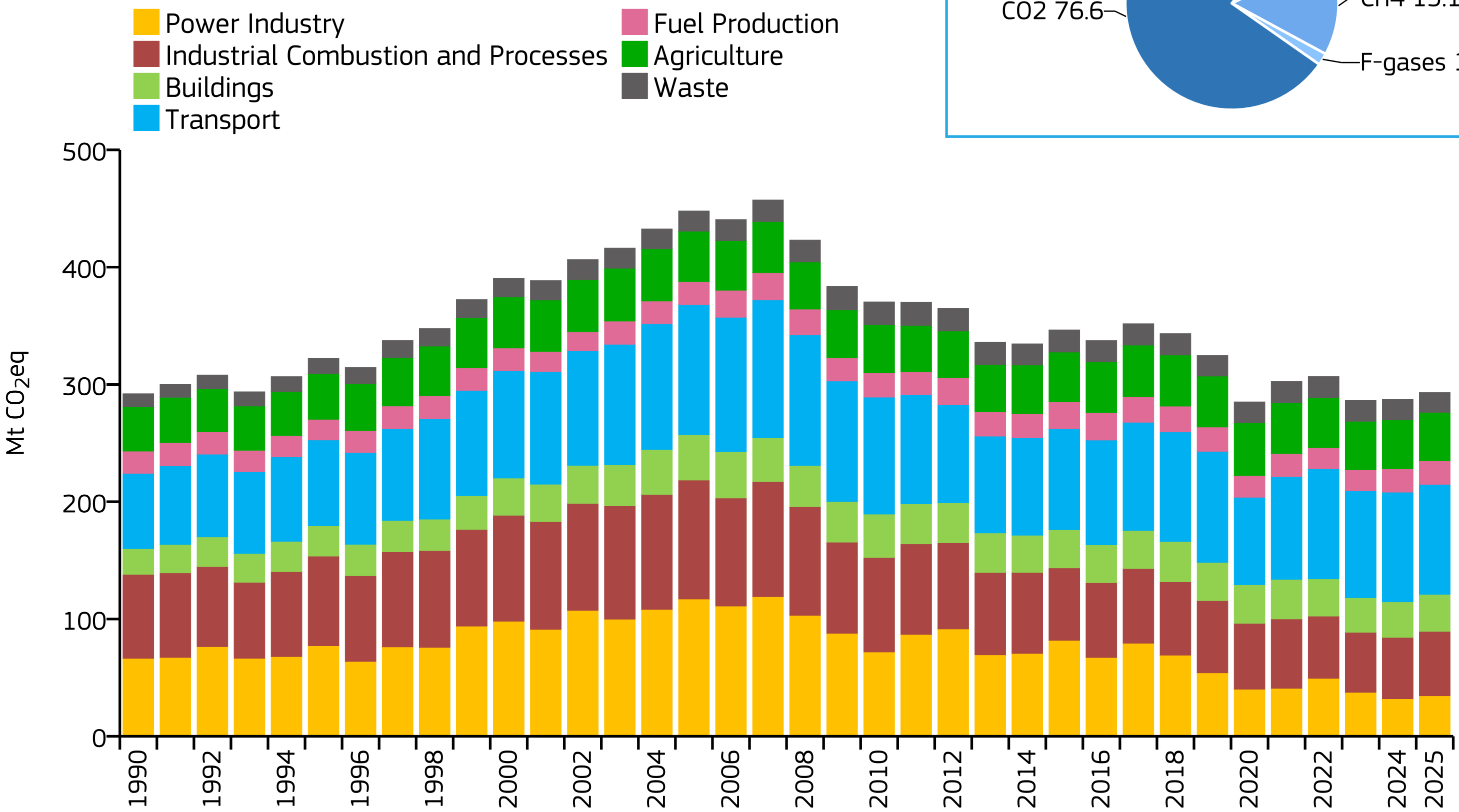
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	+39%	+3%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+79%	+2%	-1%
Buildings	-37%	-34%	-1%
Transport	+131%	+18%	-2%
Fuel Production	+108%	+83%	+1%
Agriculture	+3%	+7%	-2%
Waste	+47%	+2%	-3%
All sectors	+116%	+18%	0%

Spain and Andorra

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

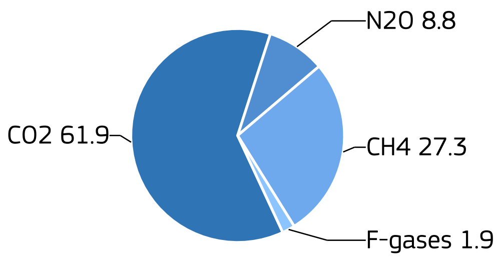


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	293.232	6.332	0.120	46.307M
2015	346.536	7.469	0.173	46.398M
2005	447.953	10.171	0.235	44.043M
1990	292.099	7.431	0.236	39.306M

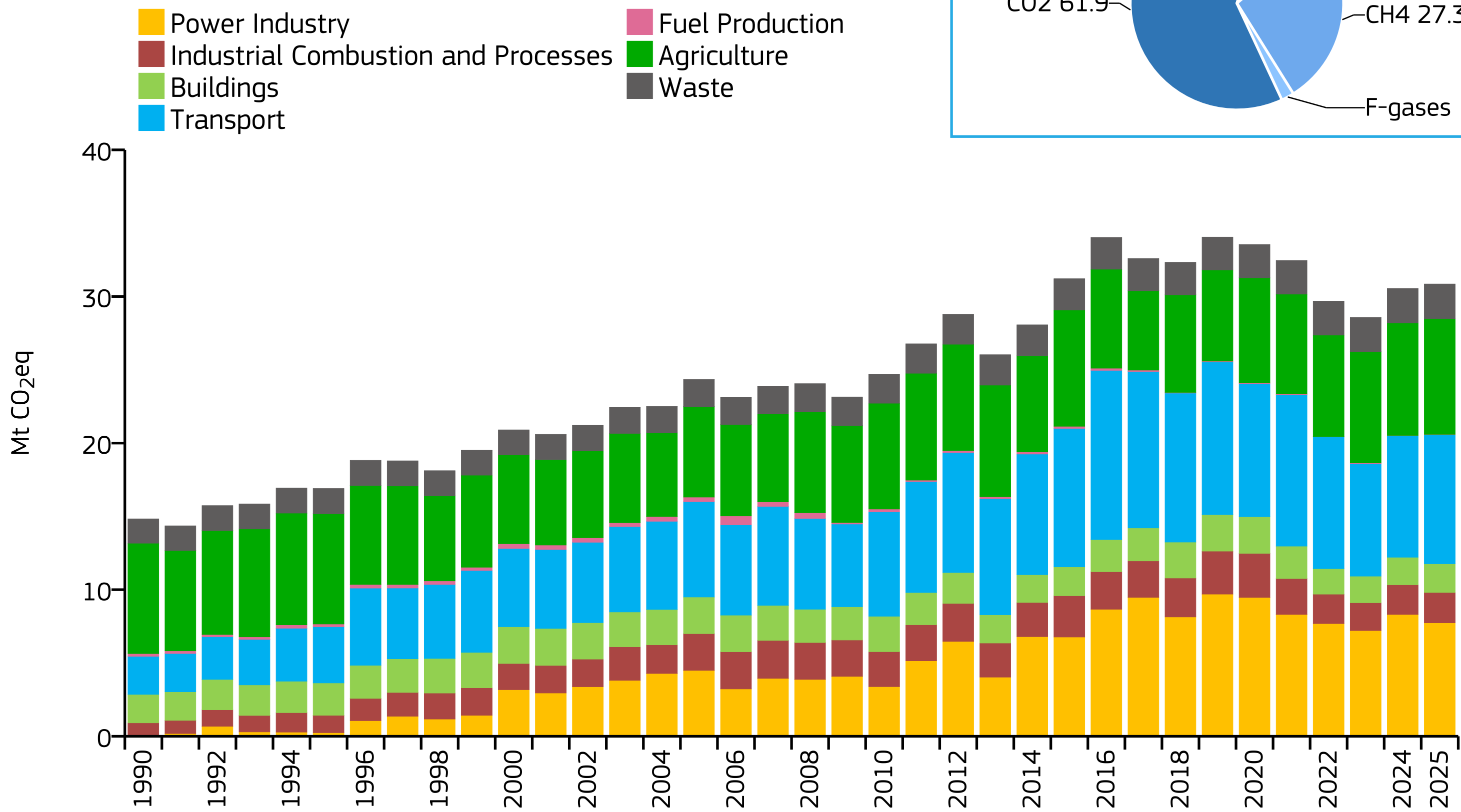
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-48%	-71%	+8%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-23%	-46%	+5%
Buildings	+45%	-18%	+4%
Transport	+46%	-15%	0%
Fuel Production	+6%	+1%	+1%
Agriculture	+9%	-3%	-1%
Waste	+56%	-2%	-5%
All sectors	0%	-35%	+2%

Sri Lanka

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

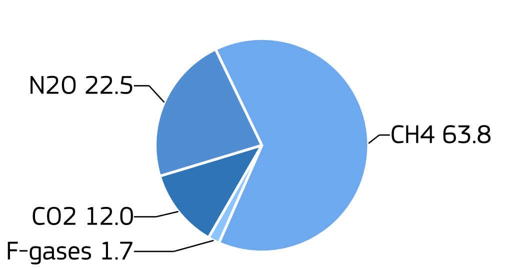


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	30.852	1.445	0.102	21.350M
2015	31.210	1.507	0.112	20.714M
2005	24.332	1.246	0.161	19.525M
1990	14.832	0.856	0.199	17.330M

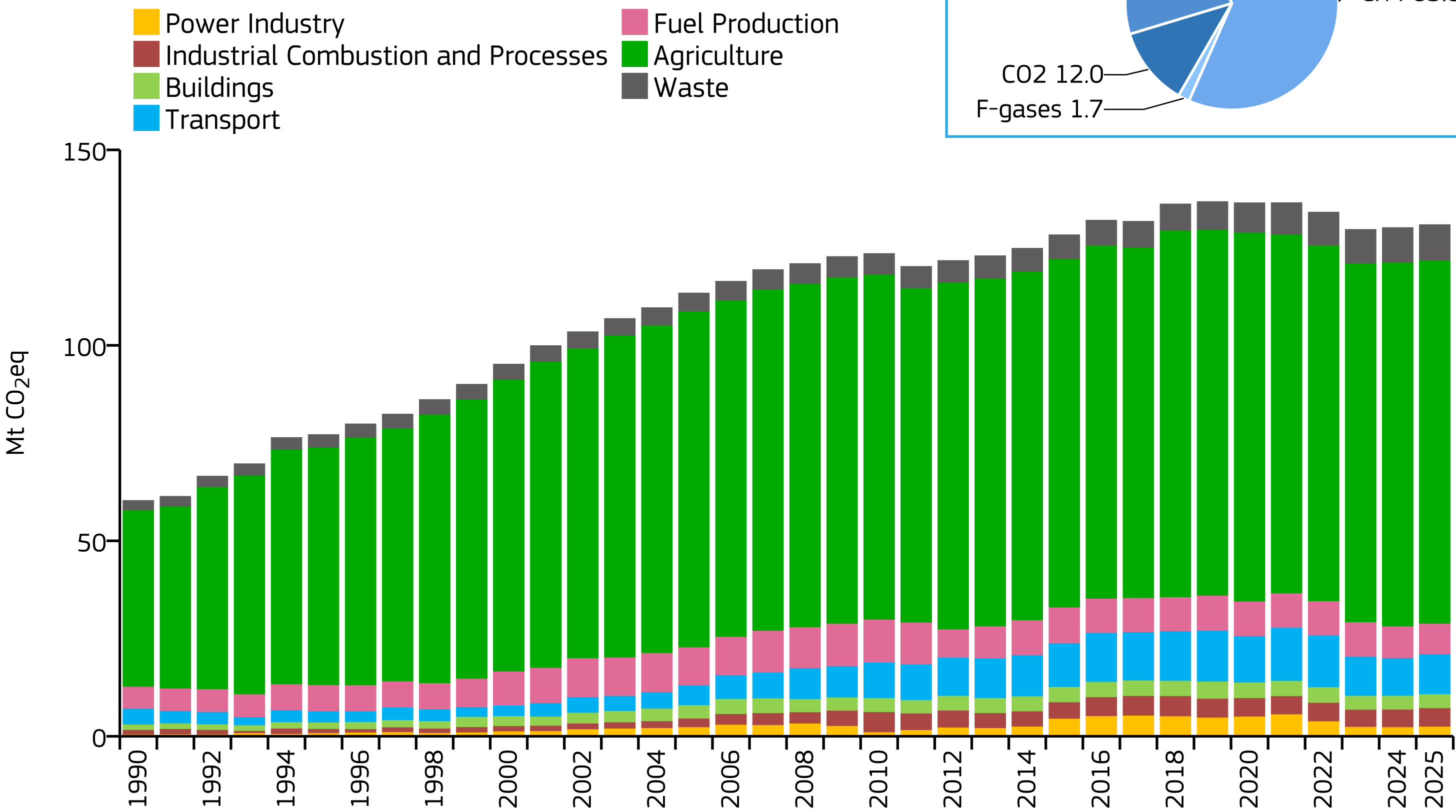
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	+72%	-7%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+128%	-17%	+3%
Buildings	0%	-22%	+4%
Transport	+239%	+35%	+6%
Fuel Production	-79%	-88%	-4%
Agriculture	+5%	+28%	+3%
Waste	+42%	+29%	0%
All sectors	+108%	+27%	+1%

Sudan and South Sudan

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

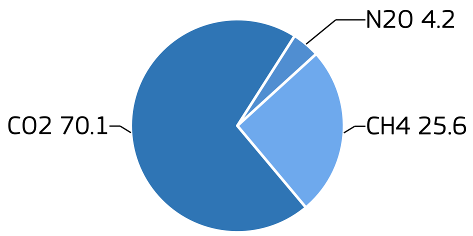


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	130.898	2.011	1.227	65.105M
2015	128.287	2.574	0.719	49.838M
2005	113.406	2.939	0.703	38.584M
1990	60.349	2.350	0.917	25.677M

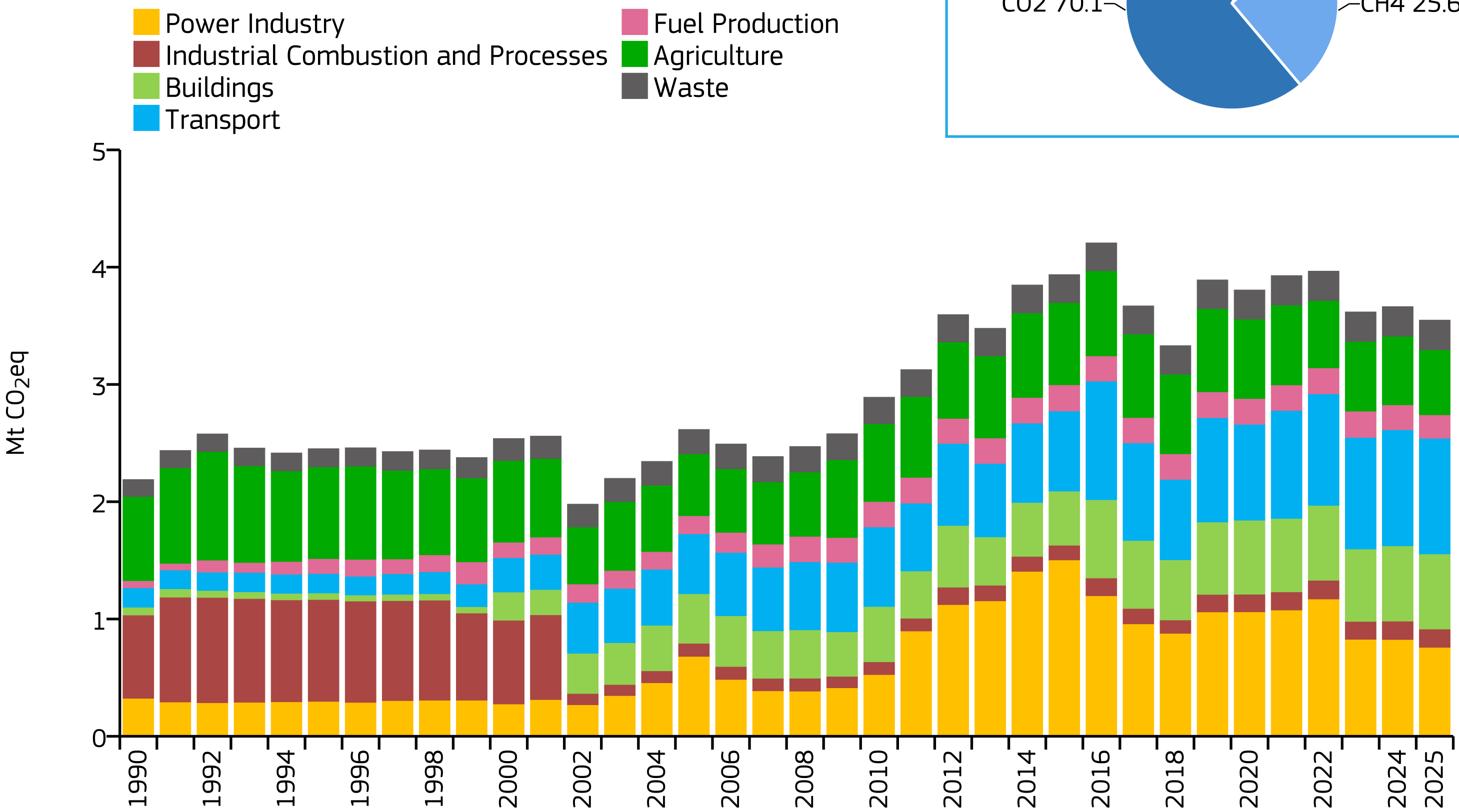
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	+6%	+6%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+296%	+114%	+5%
Buildings	+159%	+4%	+1%
Transport	+154%	+104%	+6%
Fuel Production	+38%	-20%	-4%
Agriculture	+106%	+8%	0%
Waste	+275%	+96%	+2%
All sectors	+117%	+15%	+1%

Suriname

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

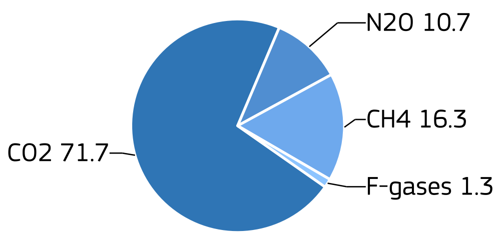


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	3.549	5.925	0.287	599.000k
2015	3.937	7.116	0.290	553.208k
2005	2.617	5.245	0.262	498.946k
1990	2.189	5.373	0.310	407.472k

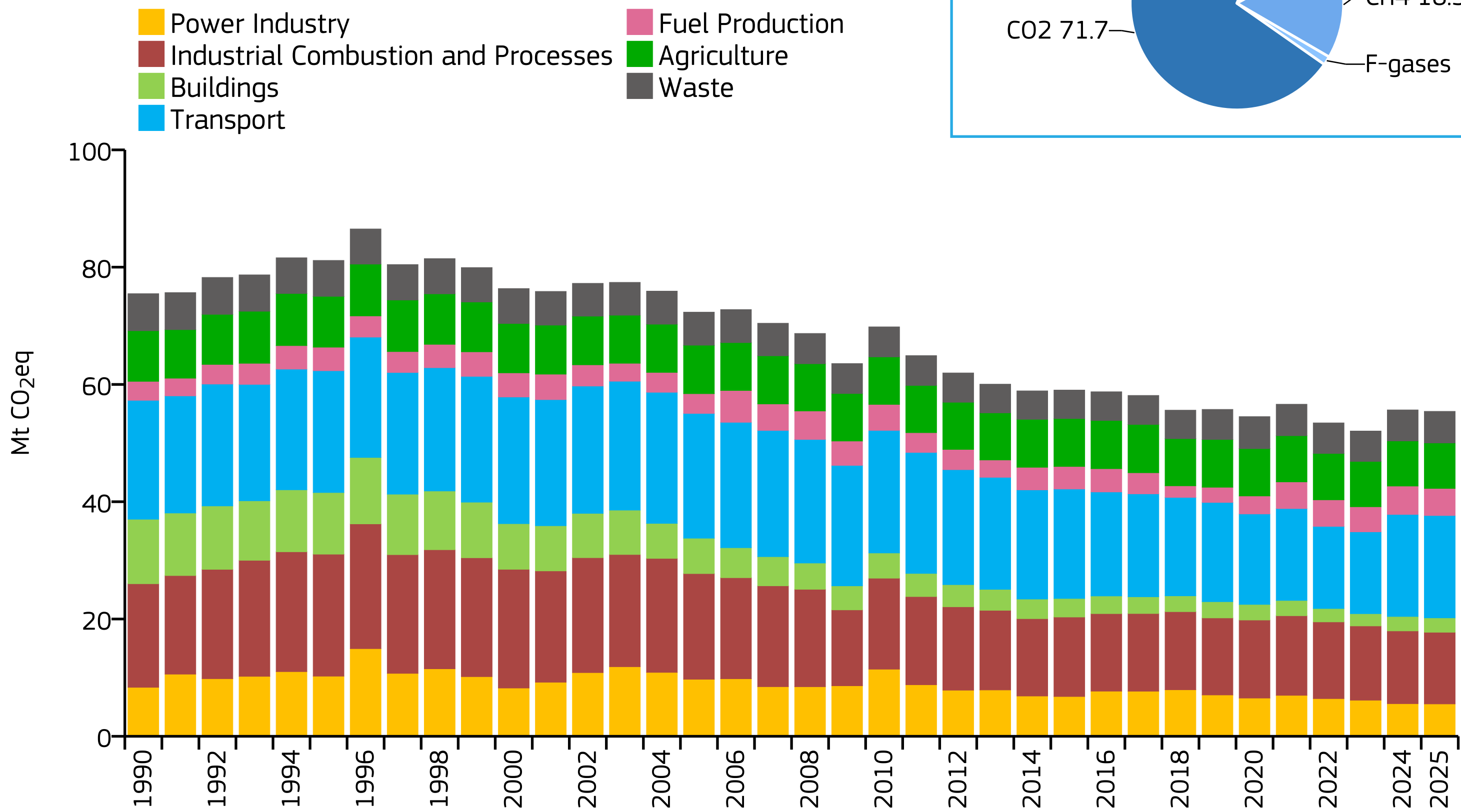
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+134%	+11%	-8%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-78%	+40%	-1%
Buildings	> +300%	+51%	0%
Transport	> +300%	+93%	0%
Fuel Production	+231%	+29%	-6%
Agriculture	-23%	+5%	-5%
Waste	+74%	+22%	0%
All sectors	+62%	+36%	-3%

Sweden

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

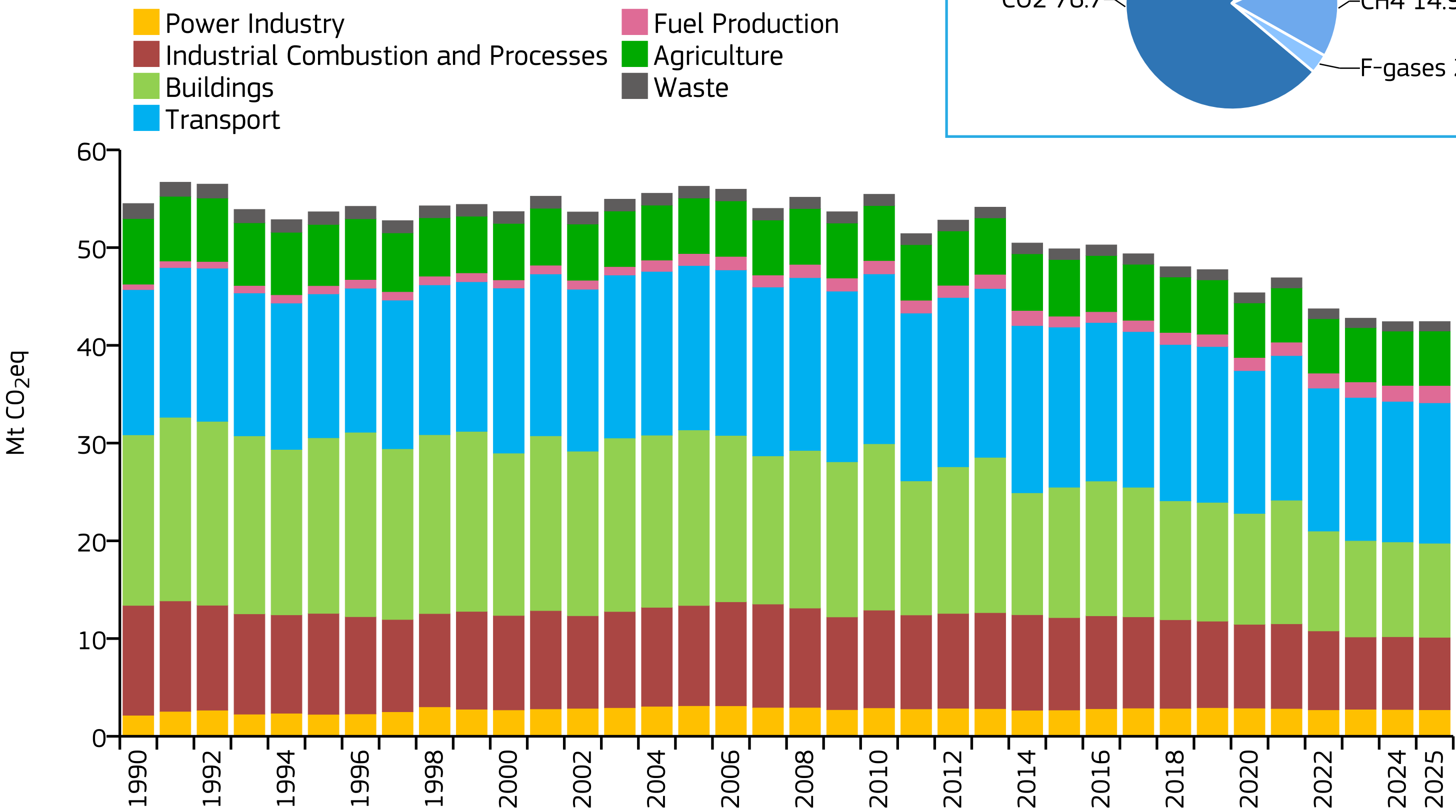


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	55.416	5.311	0.082	10.435M
2015	59.046	6.048	0.101	9.764M
2005	72.330	8.002	0.149	9.039M
1990	75.479	8.810	0.217	8.567M

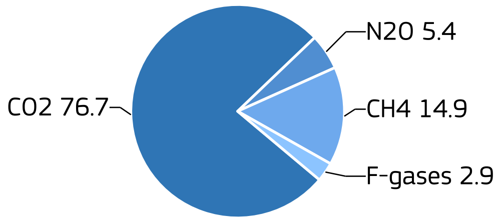
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-34%	-43%	-1%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-31%	-32%	-1%
Buildings	-78%	-59%	-1%
Transport	-14%	-18%	0%
Fuel Production	+43%	+37%	-4%
Agriculture	-10%	-6%	+1%
Waste	-15%	-4%	+2%
All sectors	-27%	-23%	0%

Switzerland and Liechtenstein

GHG emissions by sector



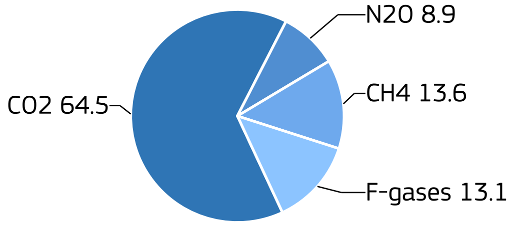
GHG % in 2025



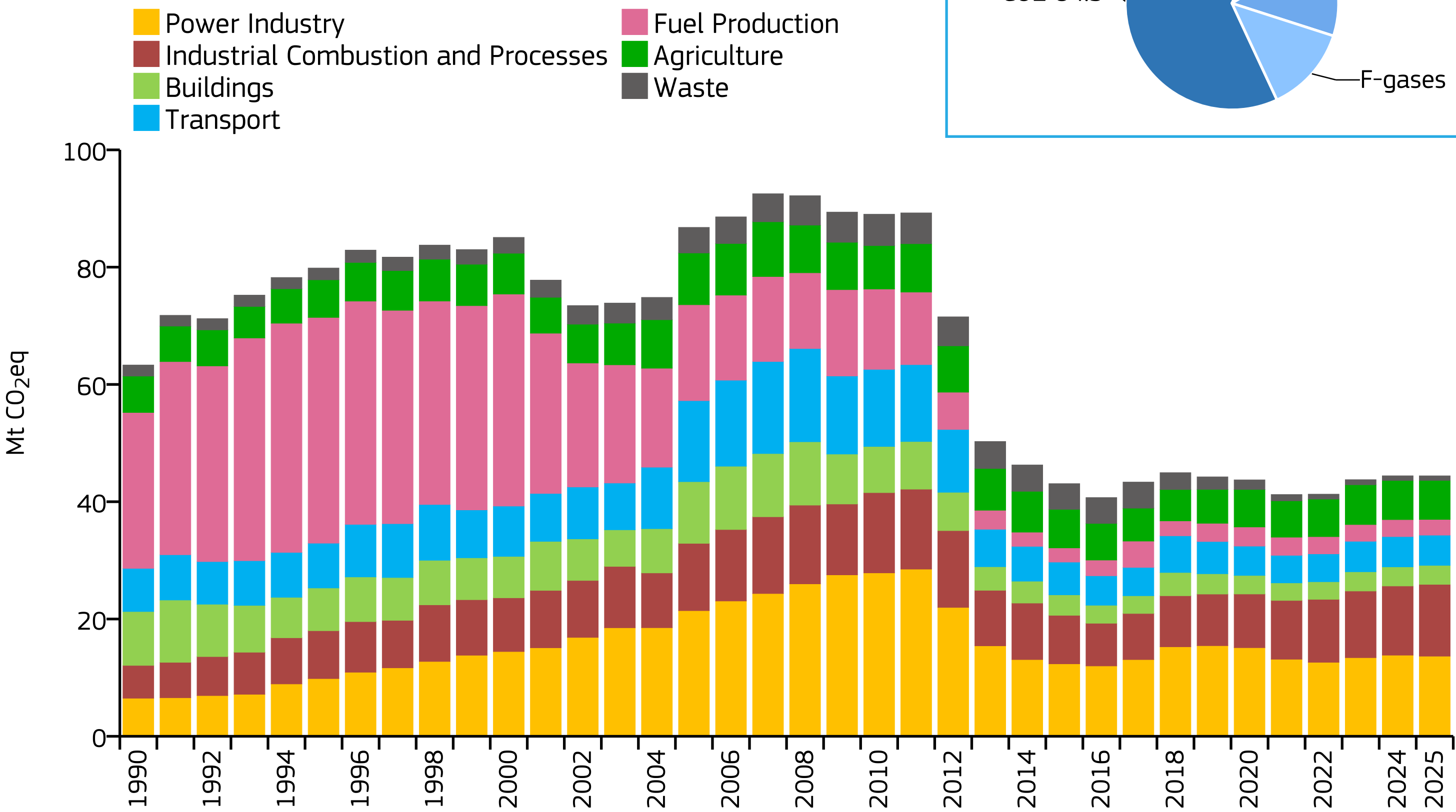
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	42.444	4.740	0.057	8.954M
2015	49.880	5.995	0.079	8.320M
2005	56.279	7.595	0.109	7.410M
1990	54.516	8.167	0.127	6.675M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+26%	-13%	-1%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-34%	-28%	-1%
Buildings	-45%	-46%	-1%
Transport	-3%	-15%	0%
Fuel Production	+217%	+45%	+9%
Agriculture	-17%	-2%	0%
Waste	-37%	-19%	+1%
All sectors	-22%	-25%	0%

Syria



GHG emissions by sector

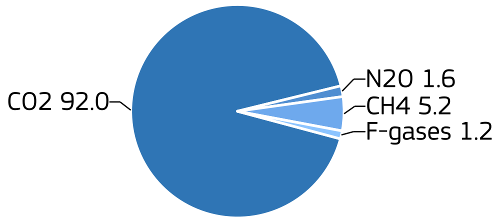


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	44.422	1.897	0.444	23.411M
2015	43.085	2.300	0.418	18.735M
2005	86.784	4.744	0.522	18.295M
1990	63.320	5.088	0.864	12.446M

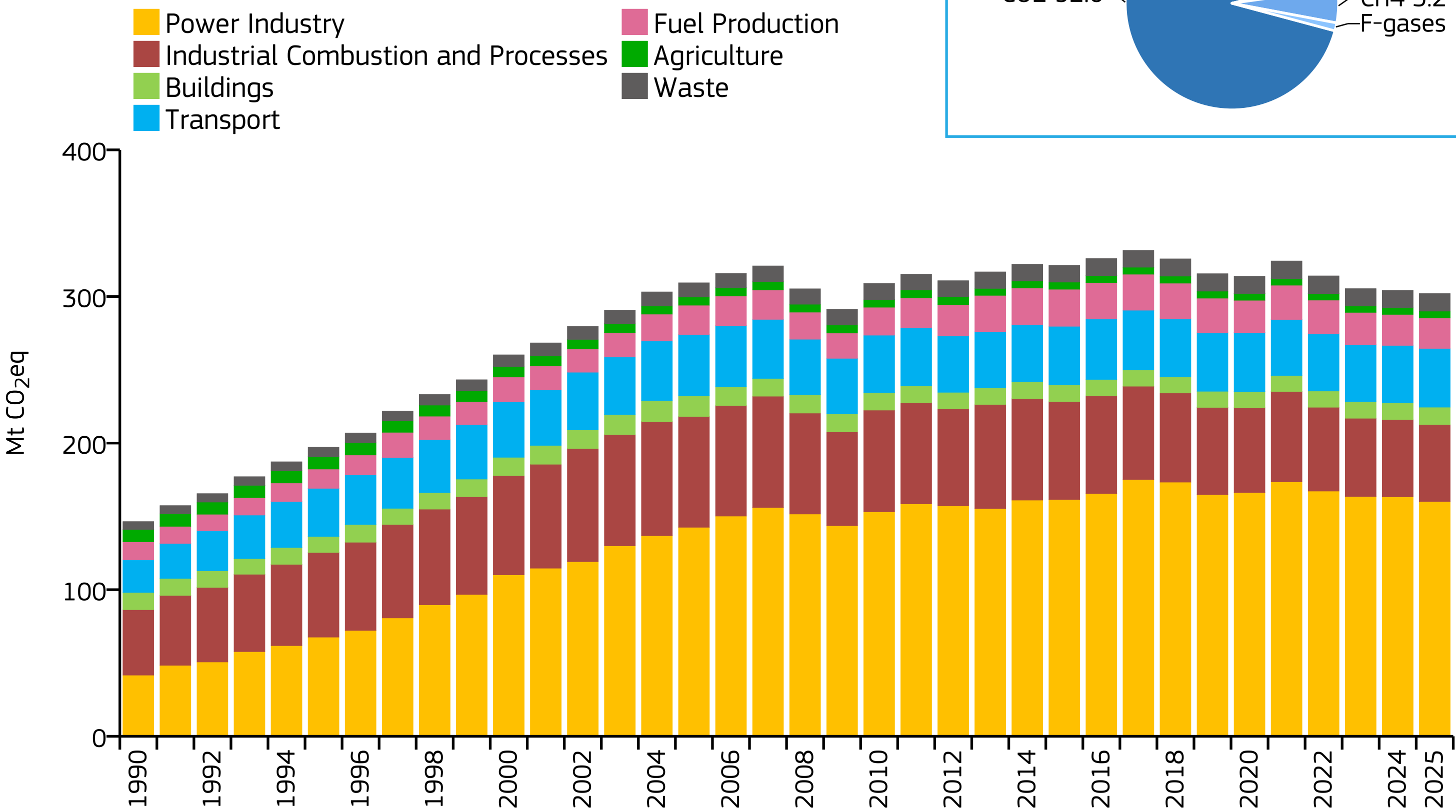
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+110%	-36%	-1%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+119%	+7%	+4%
Buildings	-65%	-69%	0%
Transport	-30%	-63%	0%
Fuel Production	-90%	-84%	-8%
Agriculture	+7%	-25%	0%
Waste	-59%	-82%	-3%
All sectors	-30%	-49%	0%

Taiwan

GHG % in 2025



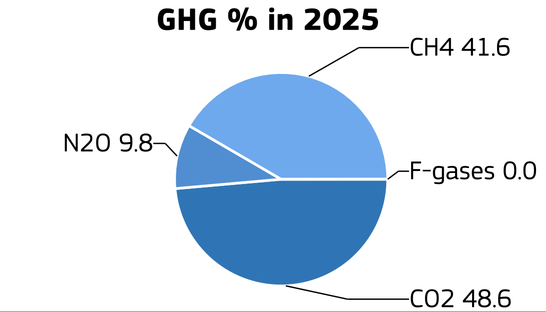
GHG emissions by sector



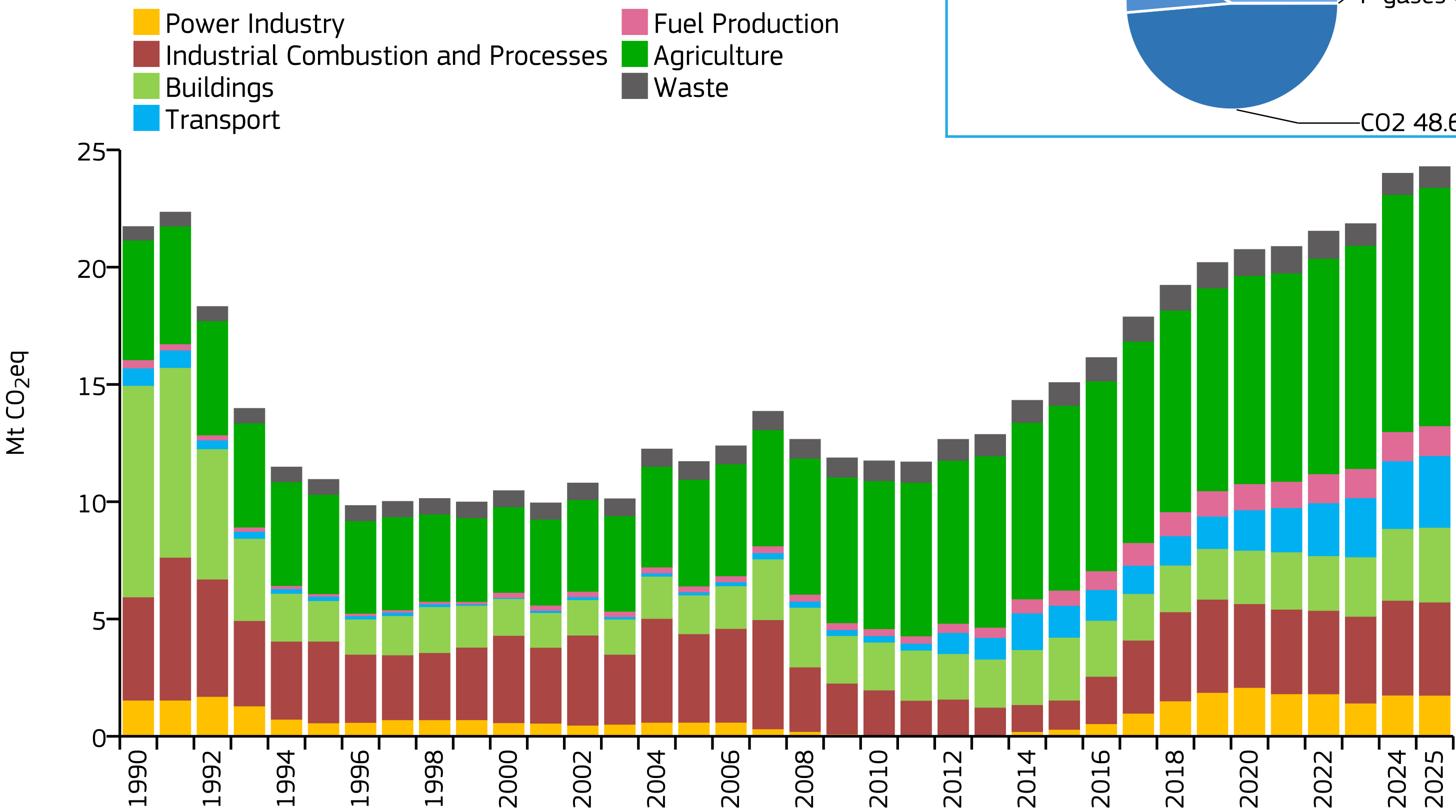
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	301.956	12.558	0.169	24.045M
2015	321.267	13.679	0.262	23.486M
2005	309.312	13.685	0.359	22.603M
1990	146.444	7.210	0.397	20.312M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+284%	+12%	-2%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+18%	-31%	0%
Buildings	0%	-16%	+4%
Transport	+80%	-4%	+2%
Fuel Production	+69%	+4%	-2%
Agriculture	-45%	-18%	+1%
Waste	+121%	+24%	+1%
All sectors	+106%	-2%	-1%

Tajikistan



GHG emissions by sector

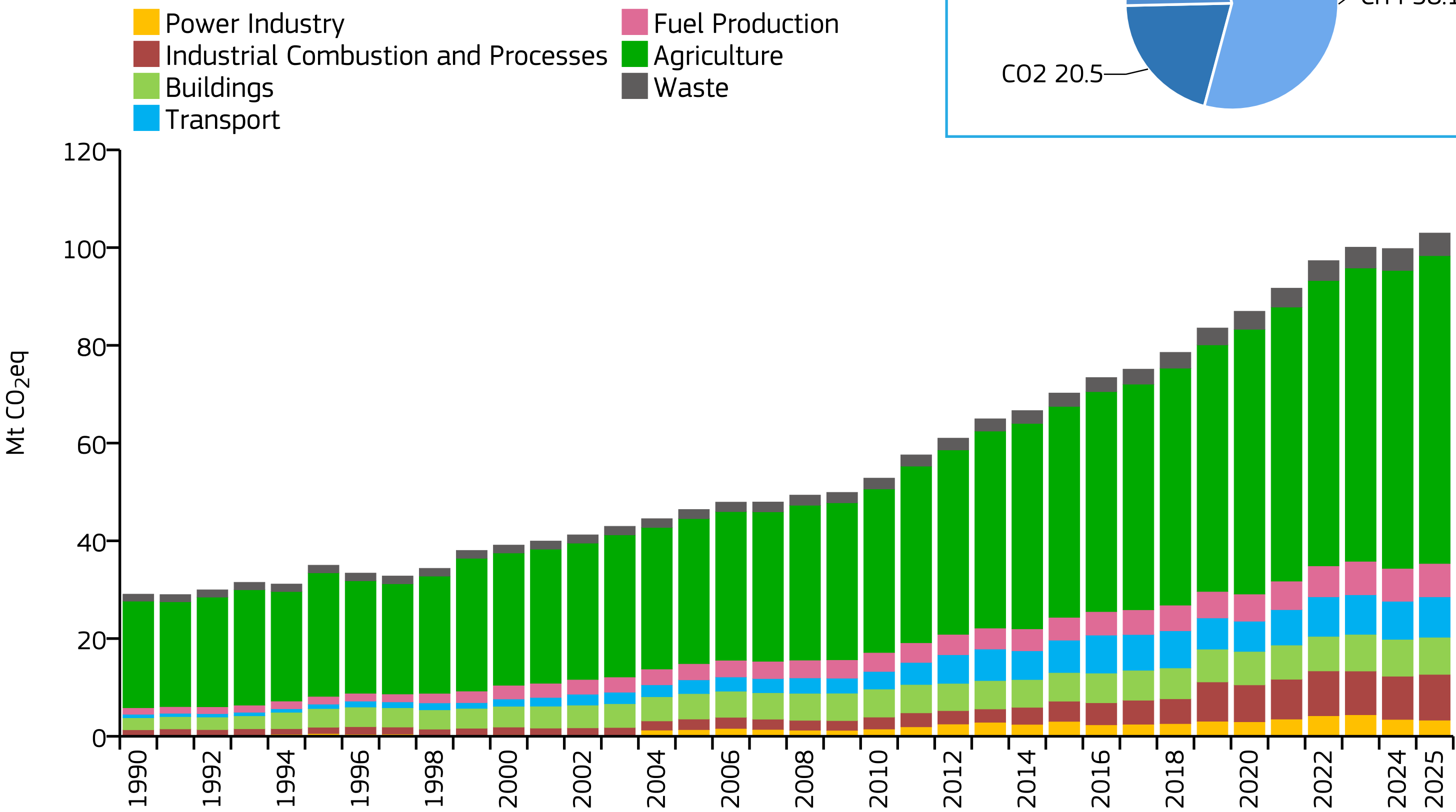


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	24.289	2.344	0.445	10.361M
2015	15.083	1.764	0.574	8.549M
2005	11.715	1.709	0.861	6.854M
1990	21.735	4.114	0.965	5.284M

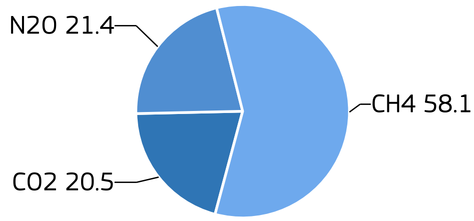
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+13%	+195%	-1%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-10%	+5%	-2%
Buildings	-65%	+92%	+4%
Transport	> +300%	> +300%	+6%
Fuel Production	+258%	> +300%	+2%
Agriculture	+99%	+123%	+1%
Waste	+51%	+17%	-2%
All sectors	+12%	+107%	+1%

Tanzania

GHG emissions by sector



GHG % in 2025

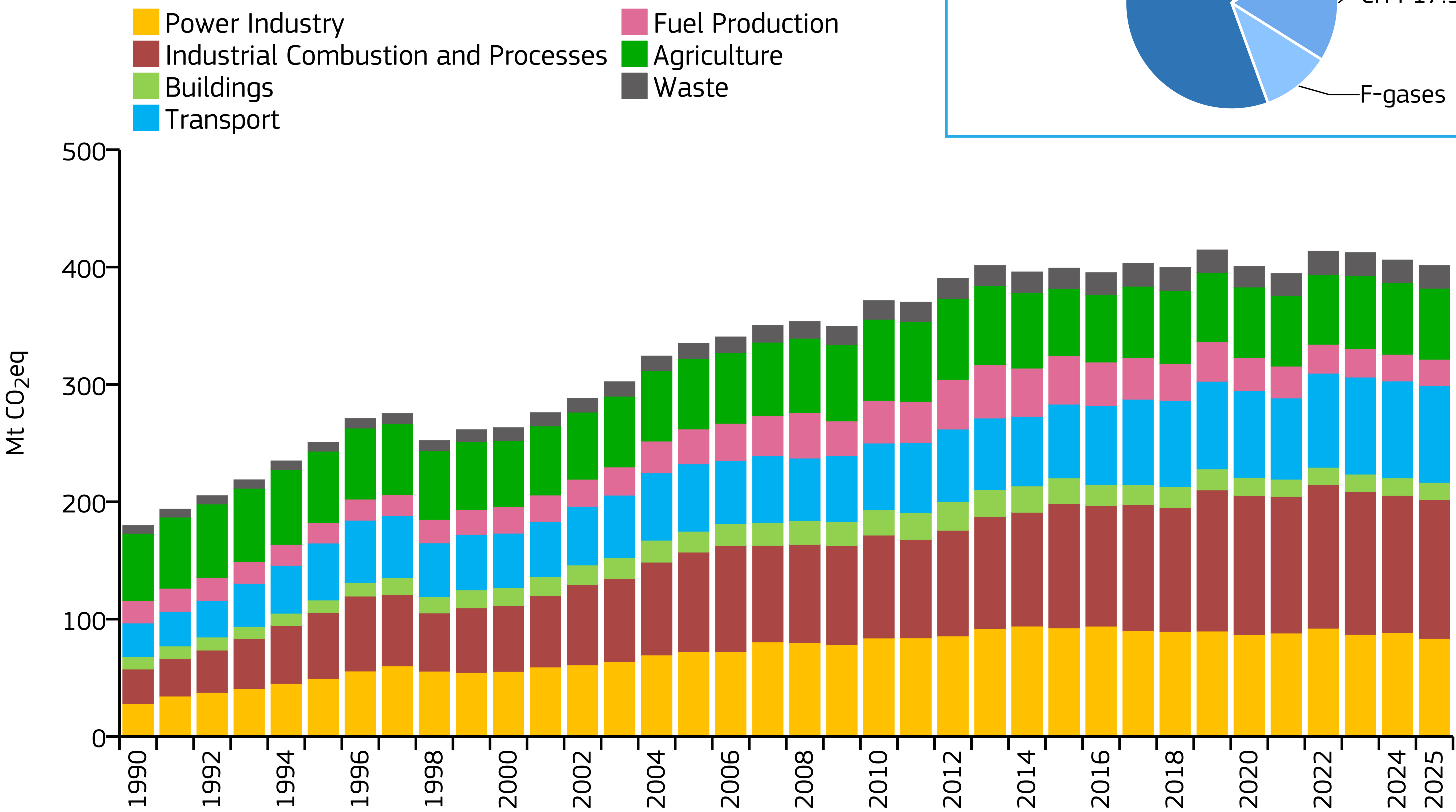


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	102.994	1.417	0.394	72.681M
2015	70.253	1.304	0.447	53.880M
2005	46.419	1.178	0.541	39.410M
1990	29.093	1.143	0.639	25.460M

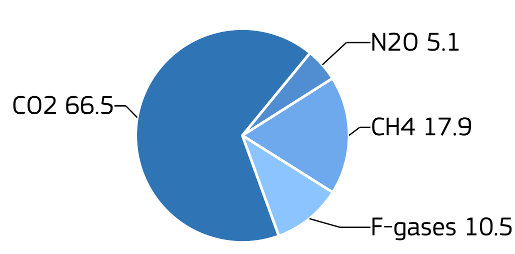
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	↗ > +300%	↗ +142%	→ -4%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	↗ > +300%	↗ > +300%	↗ +6%
Buildings	↗ +209%	↗ +46%	→ +1%
Transport	↗ > +300%	↗ +195%	↗ +6%
Fuel Production	↗ > +300%	↗ +105%	→ +2%
Agriculture	↗ +189%	↗ +112%	→ +3%
Waste	↗ +223%	↗ +146%	→ +3%
All sectors	↗ +254%	↗ +122%	→ +3%

Thailand

GHG emissions by sector



GHG % in 2025

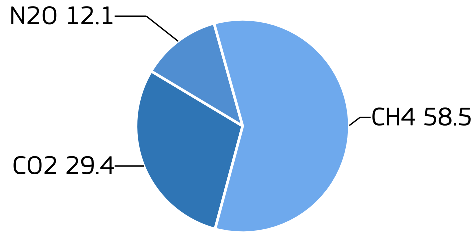


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	401.390	5.760	0.252	69.686M
2015	399.240	5.815	0.301	68.658M
2005	335.109	5.122	0.351	65.425M
1990	179.925	3.180	0.378	56.583M

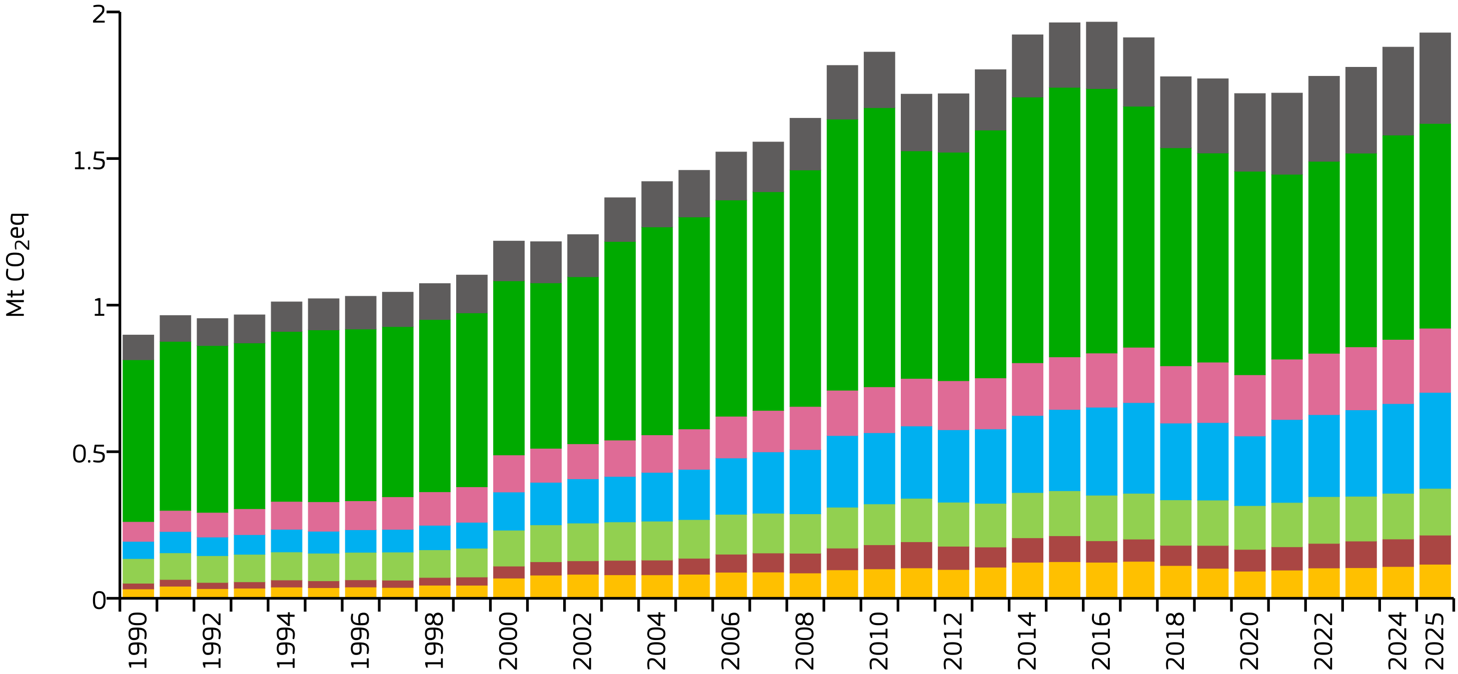
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+198%	+16%	-6%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	+39%	+1%
Buildings	+41%	-16%	0%
Transport	+188%	+44%	0%
Fuel Production	+16%	-25%	-2%
Agriculture	+6%	+1%	-1%
Waste	+185%	+49%	0%
All sectors	+123%	+20%	-1%

The Gambia

GHG % in 2025



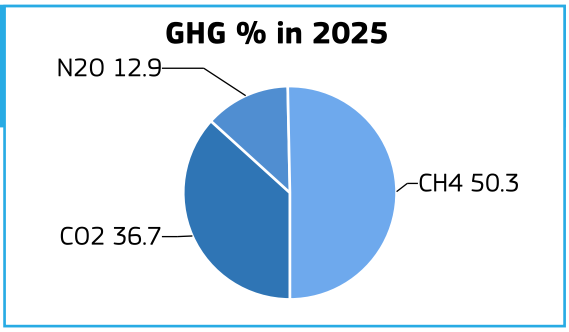
GHG emissions by sector



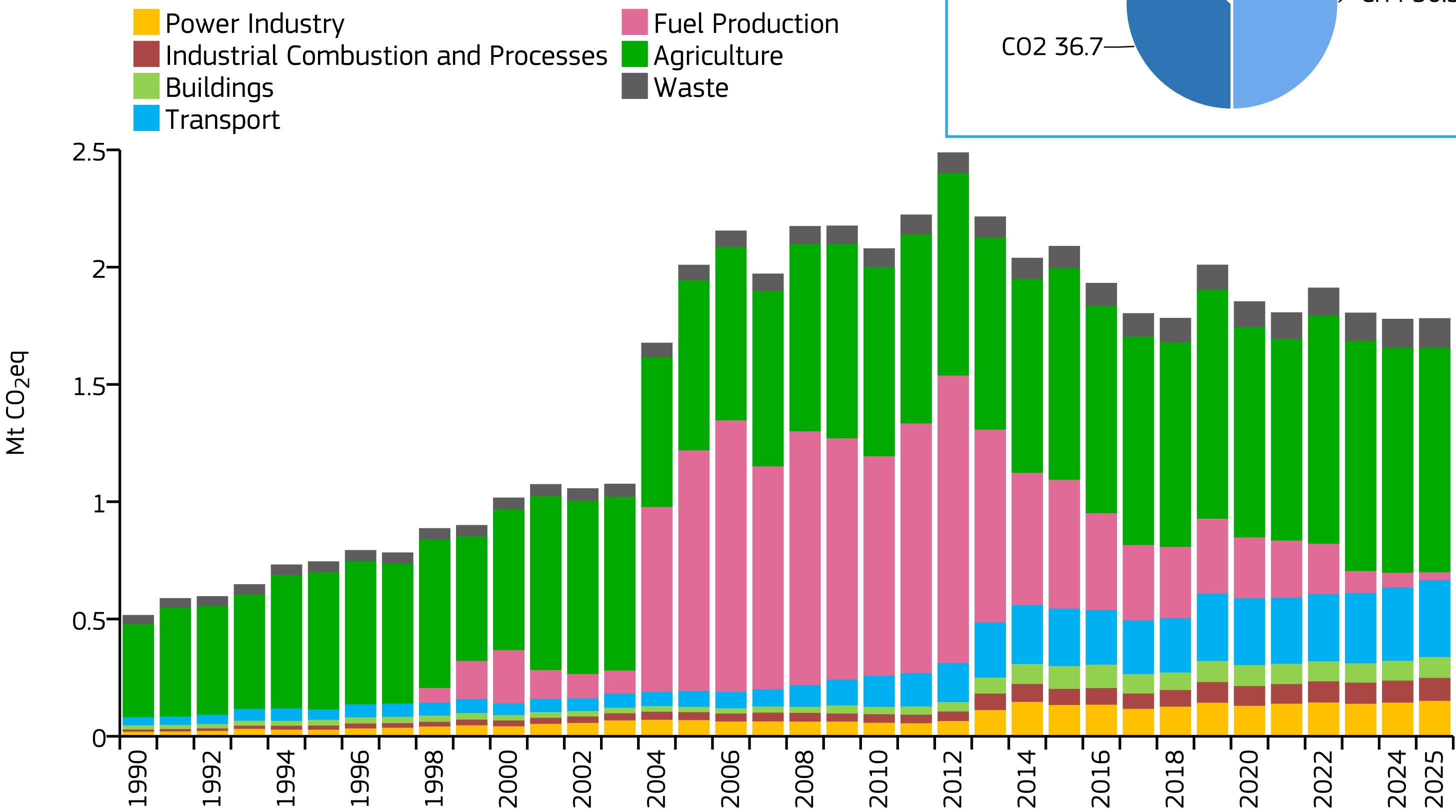
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	1.929	0.732	0.216	2.636M
2015	1.963	0.993	0.354	1.978M
2005	1.460	1.011	0.330	1.444M
1990	0.898	0.980	0.321	916.808k

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+266%	+42%	+7%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	+83%	+6%
Buildings	+89%	+21%	+2%
Transport	> +300%	+91%	+7%
Fuel Production	+223%	+59%	0%
Agriculture	+27%	-3%	0%
Waste	+265%	+94%	+3%
All sectors	+115%	+32%	+3%

Timor-Leste



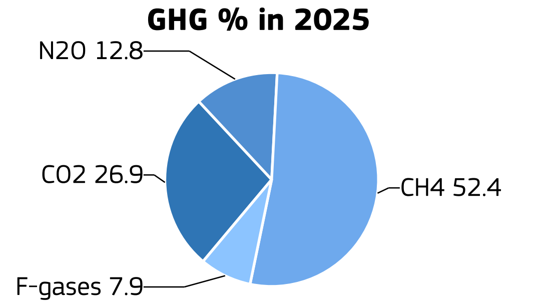
GHG emissions by sector



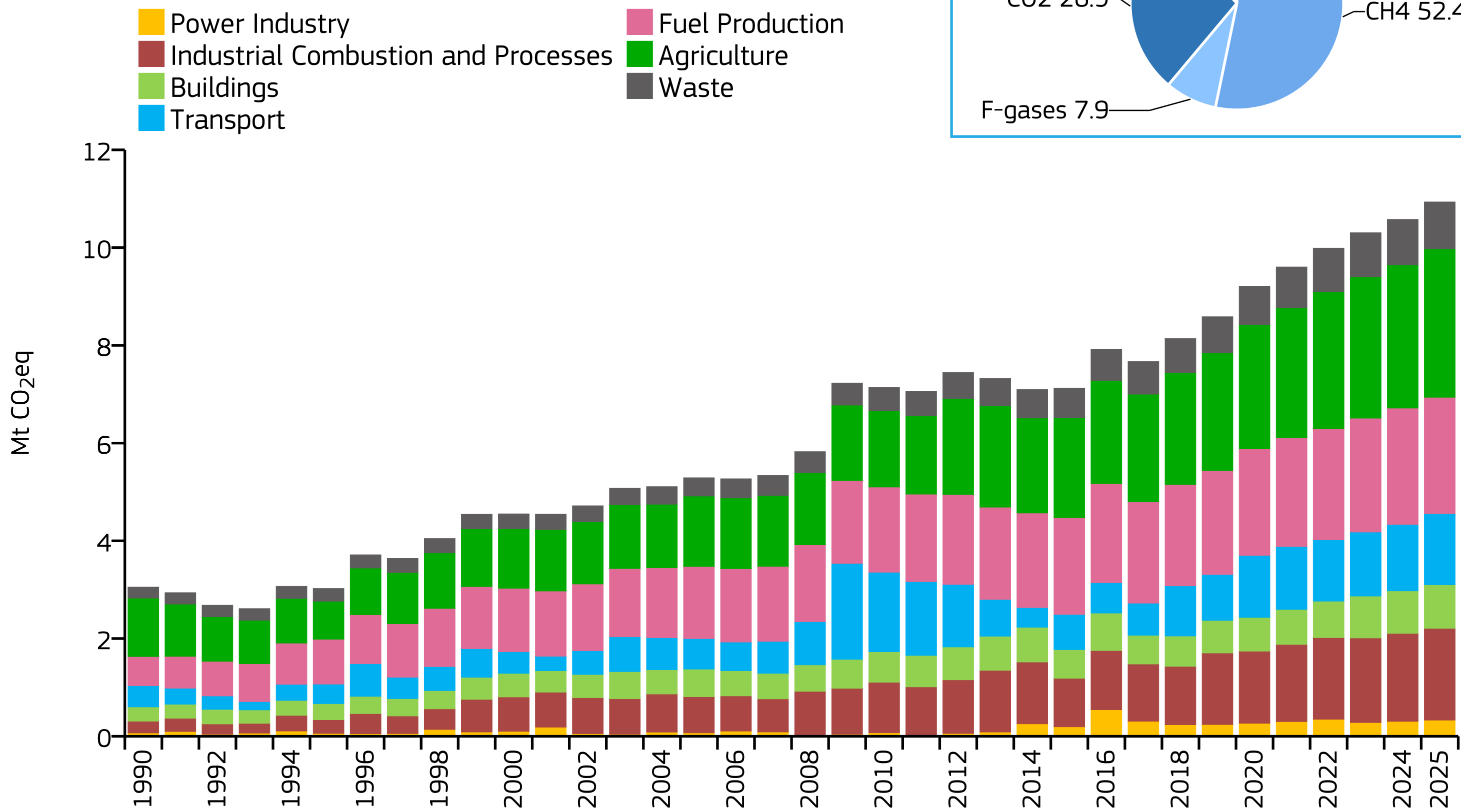
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	1.782	1.159	0.313	1.537M
2015	2.089	1.684	0.388	1.241M
2005	2.009	1.957	0.649	1.026M
1990	0.516	0.687	0.317	751.933k

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	+118%	+5%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	+189%	+5%
Buildings	> +300%	+292%	+5%
Transport	> +300%	> +300%	+5%
Fuel Production	n/a	-97%	-46%
Agriculture	+141%	+32%	0%
Waste	+239%	+95%	+2%
All sectors	+245%	-11%	0%

Togo



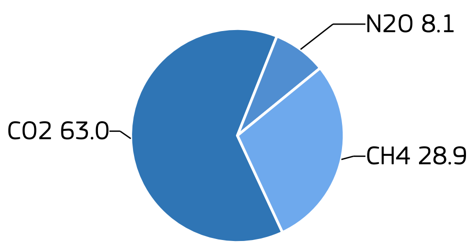
GHG emissions by sector



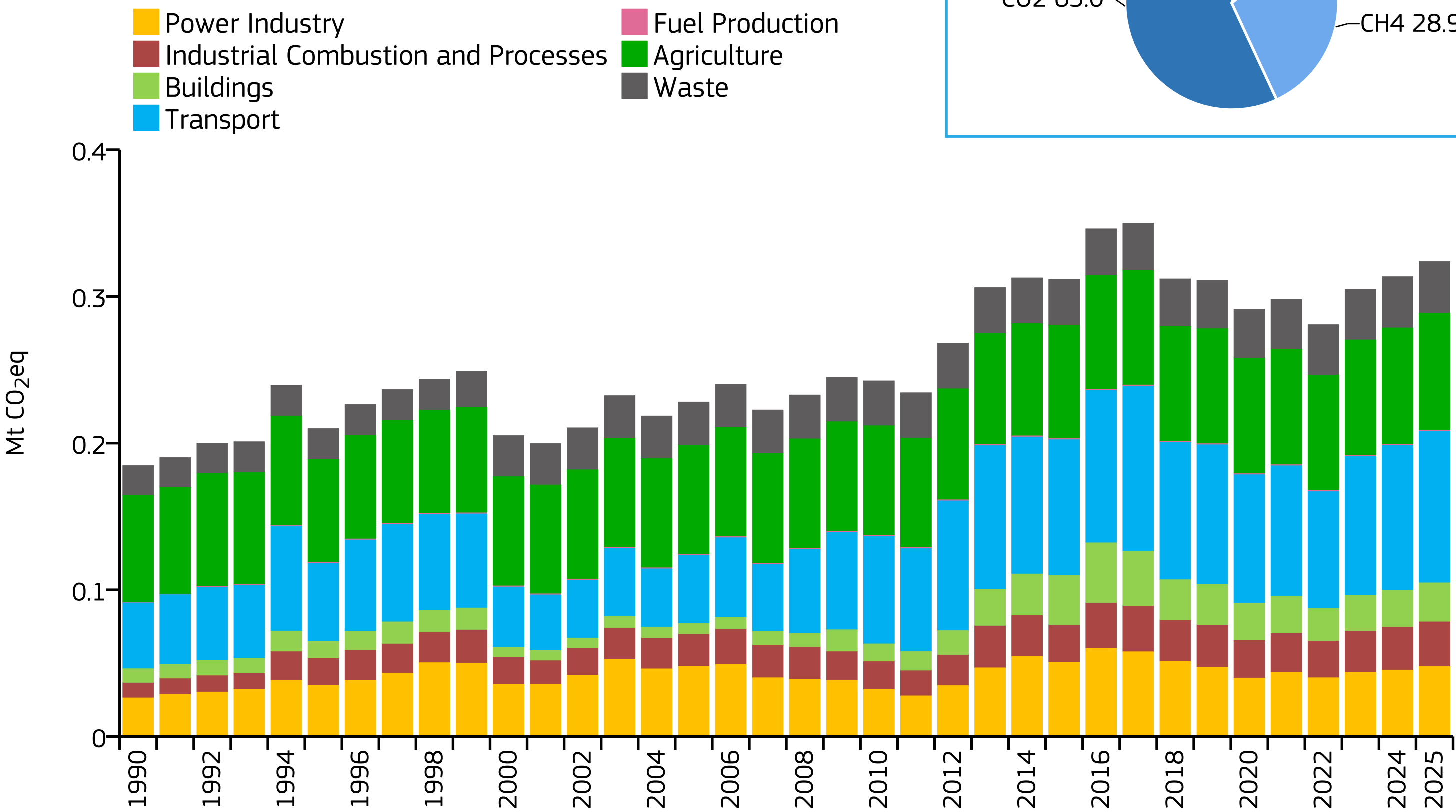
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	10.936	1.162	0.367	9.412M
2015	7.127	0.961	0.389	7.417M
2005	5.291	0.931	0.452	5.683M
1990	3.056	0.807	0.342	3.787M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	> +300%	+9%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	+154%	+4%
Buildings	+206%	+57%	+2%
Transport	+236%	+133%	+7%
Fuel Production	+299%	+61%	0%
Agriculture	+154%	+111%	+4%
Waste	> +300%	+155%	+3%
All sectors	+258%	+107%	+3%

Tonga



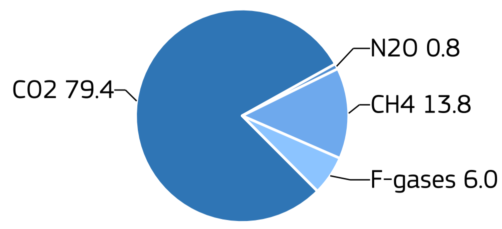
GHG emissions by sector



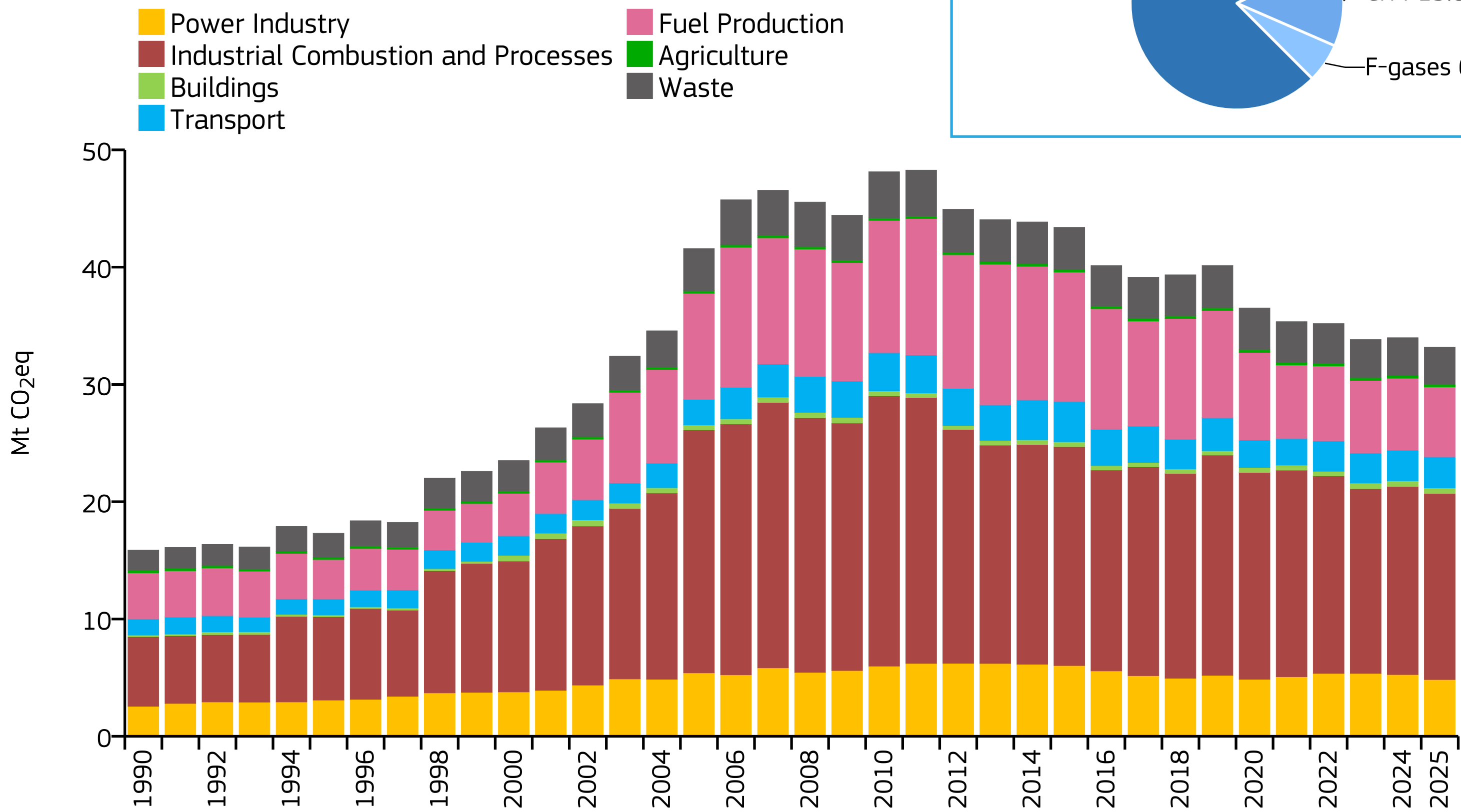
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	0.324	2.791	0.421	116.000k
2015	0.312	2.931	0.474	106.364k
2005	0.228	2.257	0.370	101.041k
1990	0.185	1.941	0.413	95.153k

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+80%	0%	+5%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+200%	+39%	+5%
Buildings	+174%	+263%	+5%
Transport	+130%	+122%	+5%
Fuel Production	+107%	-9%	0%
Agriculture	+9%	+7%	0%
Waste	+75%	+20%	+1%
All sectors	+75%	+42%	+3%

Trinidad and Tobago



GHG emissions by sector

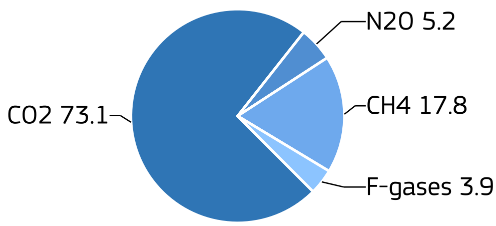


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	33.192	24.035	0.753	1.381M
2015	43.398	31.909	0.825	1.360M
2005	41.577	32.058	1.087	1.297M
1990	15.875	12.992	1.068	1.222M

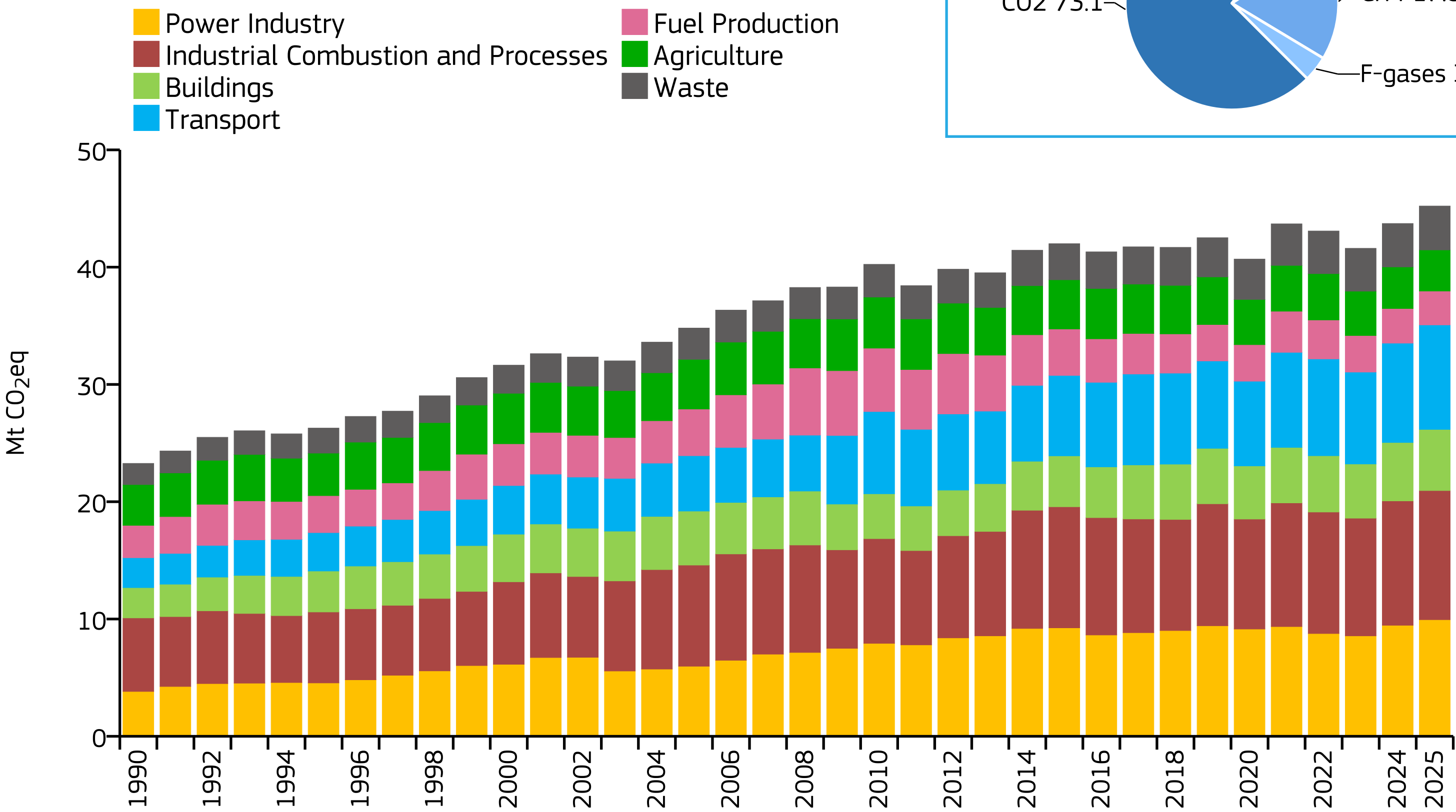
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+89%	-11%	-8%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+168%	-23%	-1%
Buildings	+222%	+11%	-2%
Transport	+94%	+21%	+2%
Fuel Production	+51%	-34%	-3%
Agriculture	+12%	+16%	+1%
Waste	+84%	-12%	-2%
All sectors	+109%	-20%	-2%

Tunisia

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

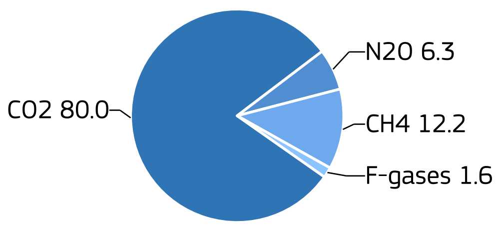


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	45.215	3.637	0.281	12.432M
2015	42.001	3.726	0.288	11.274M
2005	34.809	3.446	0.322	10.102M
1990	23.271	2.827	0.415	8.233M

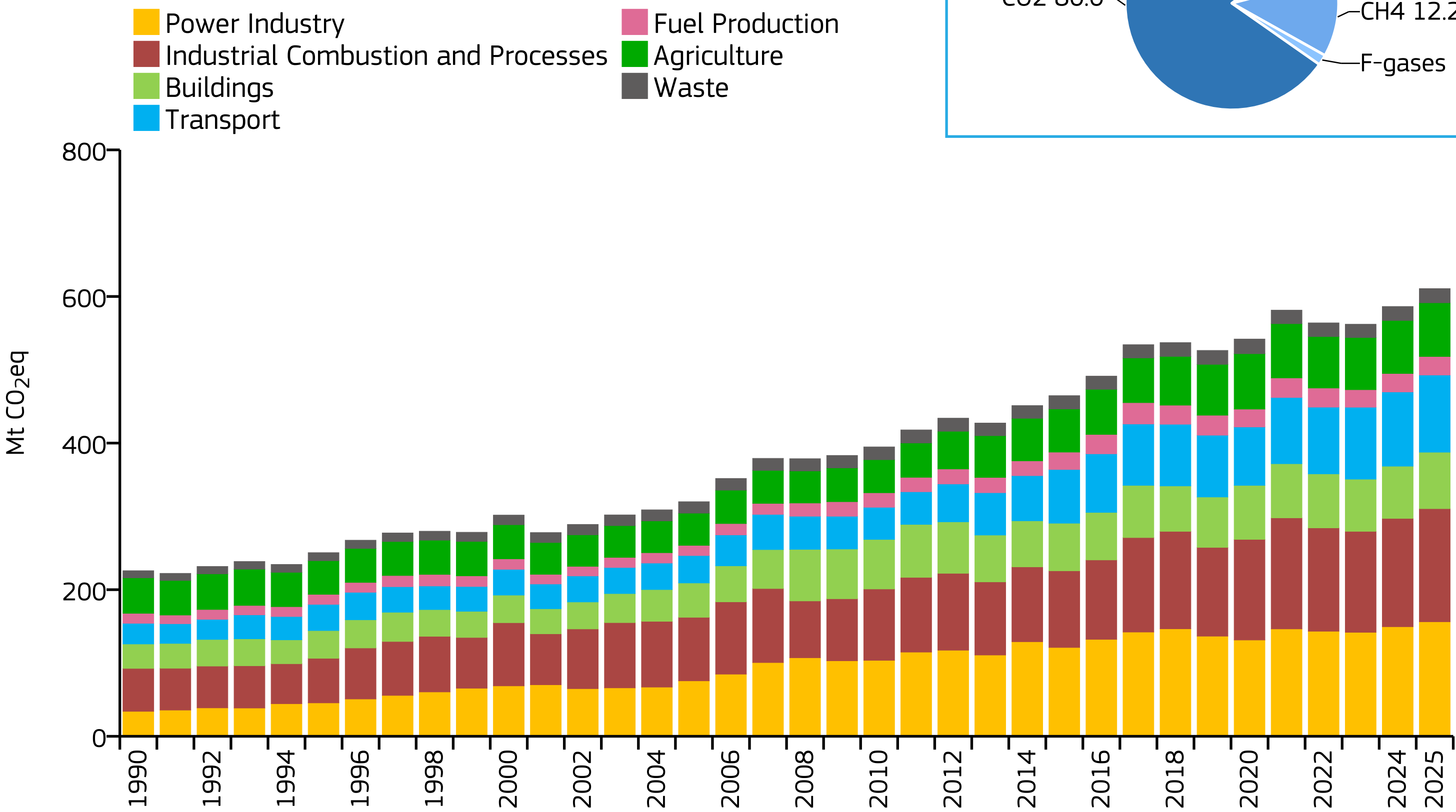
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+160%	+66%	+5%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+76%	+28%	+4%
Buildings	+102%	+13%	+5%
Transport	+249%	+89%	+5%
Fuel Production	+4%	-28%	-2%
Agriculture	+1%	-17%	-1%
Waste	+107%	+40%	+1%
All sectors	+94%	+30%	+3%

Türkiye

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

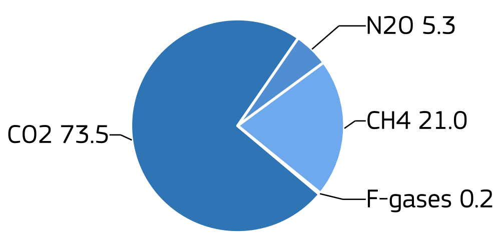


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	610.780	7.092	0.191	86.125M
2015	464.726	5.937	0.229	78.272M
2005	320.057	4.713	0.258	67.903M
1990	225.950	4.190	0.331	53.922M

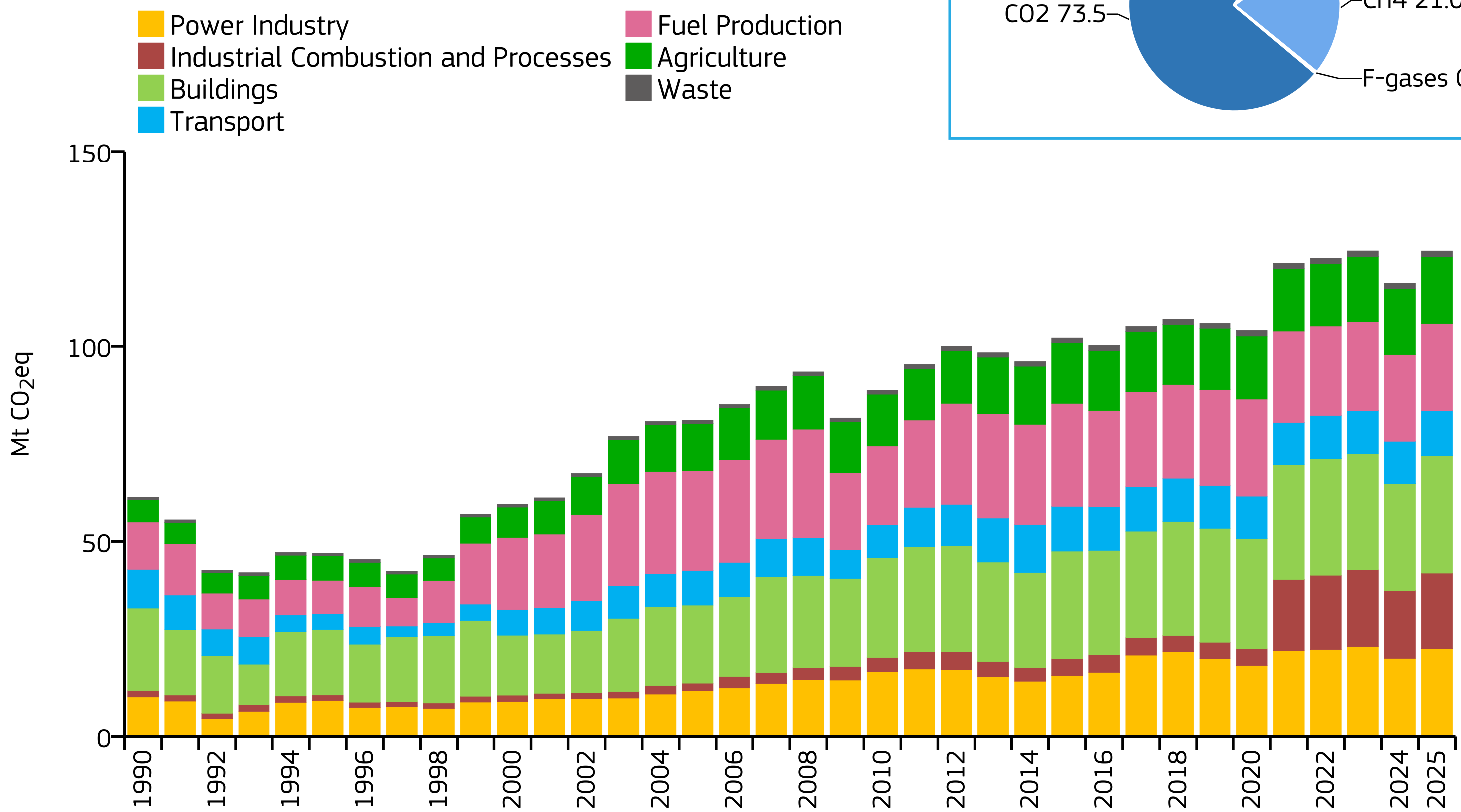
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	+107%	+5%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+163%	+78%	+4%
Buildings	+131%	+65%	+8%
Transport	+273%	+182%	+4%
Fuel Production	+85%	+81%	+1%
Agriculture	+51%	+67%	+1%
Waste	+98%	+24%	+2%
All sectors	+170%	+91%	+4%

Turkmenistan

GHG % in 2025



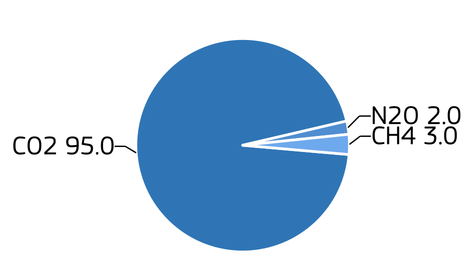
GHG emissions by sector



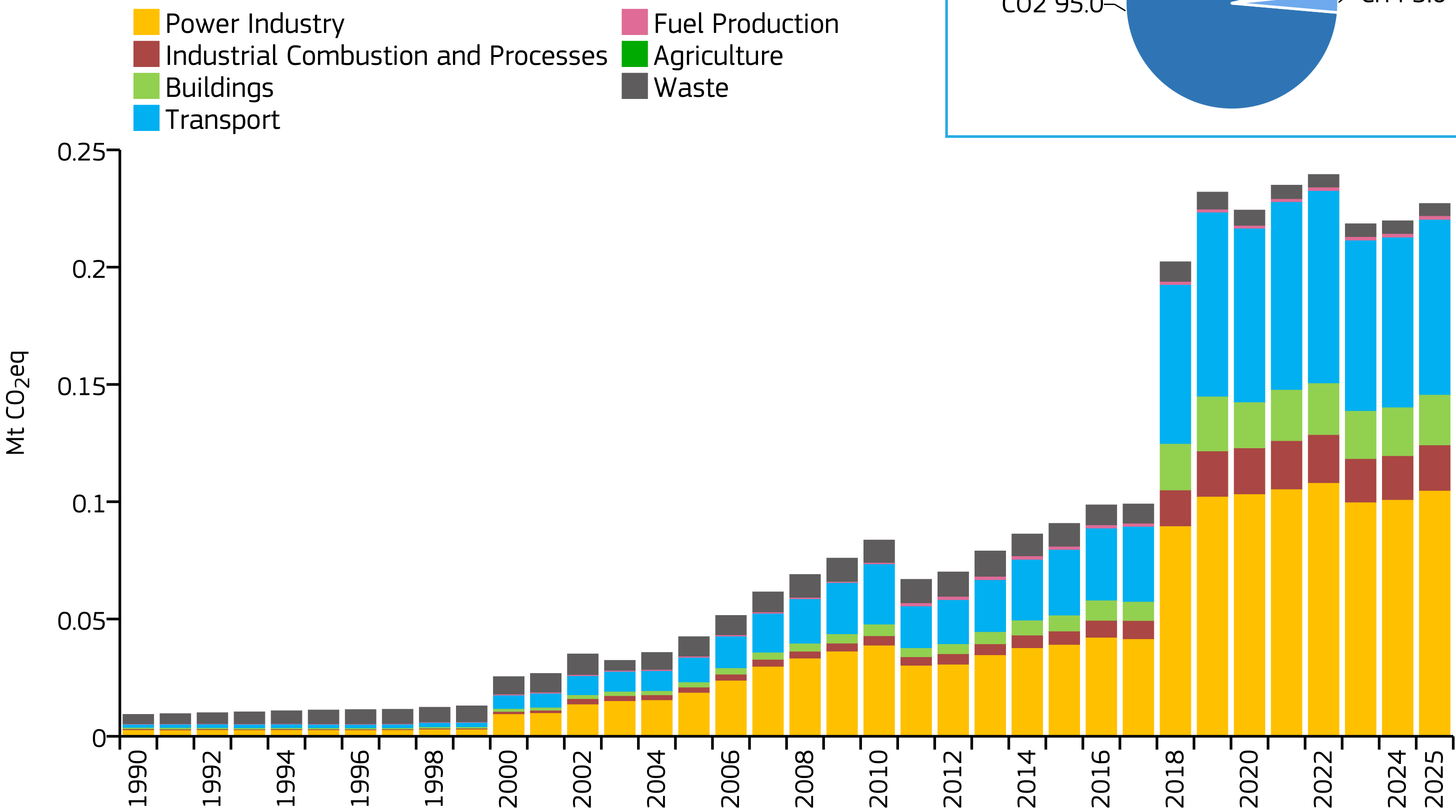
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	124.507	19.360	0.859	6.431M
2015	102.144	18.354	1.258	5.565M
2005	81.155	17.069	2.702	4.755M
1990	61.294	16.638	2.057	3.684M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+124%	+94%	+13%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	> +300%	+11%
Buildings	+42%	+50%	+10%
Transport	+17%	+30%	+7%
Fuel Production	+85%	-13%	+1%
Agriculture	+200%	+40%	+1%
Waste	+121%	+73%	+2%
All sectors	+103%	+53%	+7%

Turks and Caicos Islands



GHG emissions by sector

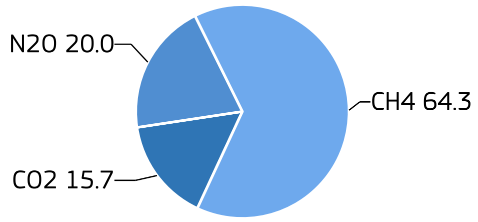


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	0.227	5.825	0.146	39.000k
2015	0.091	2.644	0.144	34.339k
2005	0.042	1.607	0.092	26.448k
1990	0.009	0.810	0.075	11.552k

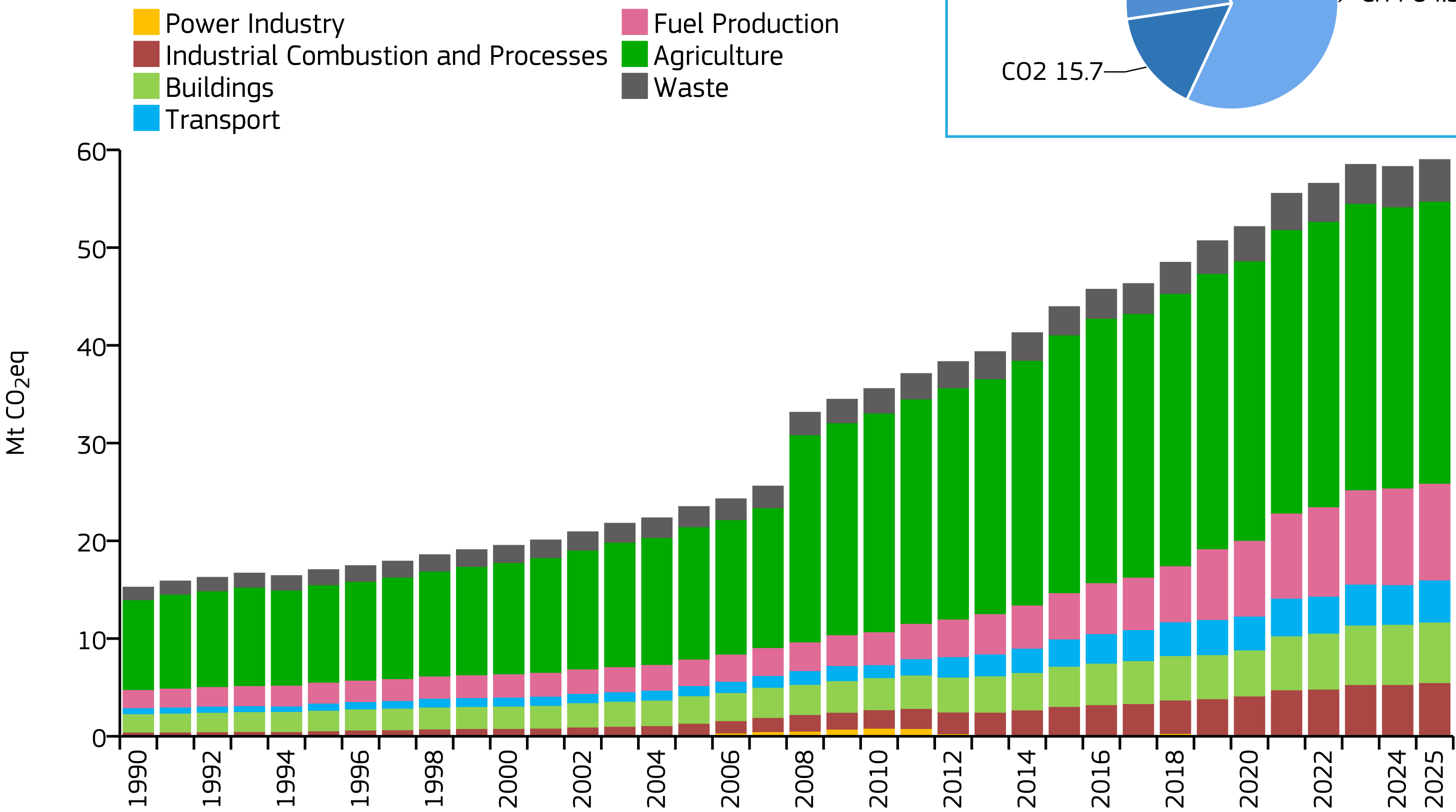
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	> +300%	+4%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	> +300%	+4%
Buildings	> +300%	> +300%	+4%
Transport	> +300%	> +300%	+3%
Fuel Production	> +300%	+187%	0%
Agriculture	n/a	n/a	n/a
Waste	+32%	-37%	-4%
All sectors	> +300%	> +300%	+3%

Uganda

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

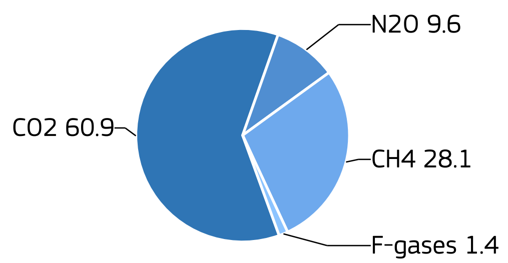


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	59.022	1.071	0.384	55.086M
2015	43.977	1.095	0.465	40.145M
2005	23.521	0.824	0.477	28.544M
1990	15.273	0.876	0.805	17.439M

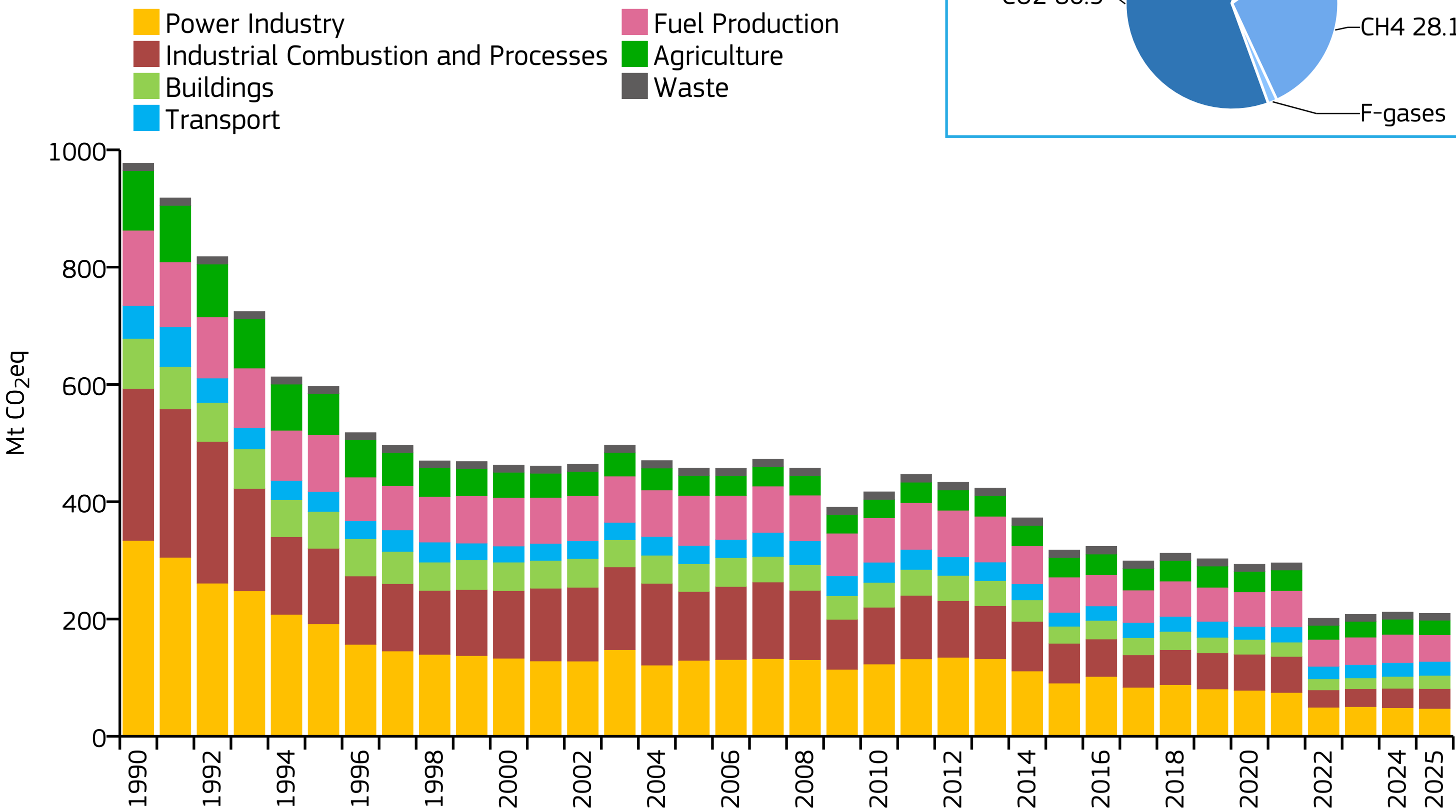
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	+190%	+6%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	> +300%	+4%
Buildings	+230%	+120%	+1%
Transport	> +300%	> +300%	+6%
Fuel Production	> +300%	+264%	0%
Agriculture	+214%	+113%	0%
Waste	+224%	+104%	+3%
All sectors	+286%	+151%	+1%

Ukraine

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

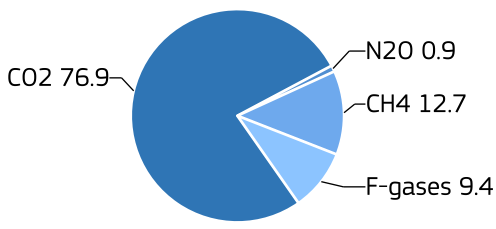


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	209.575	4.937	0.356	42.453M
2015	317.758	7.115	0.475	44.658M
2005	457.430	9.755	0.616	46.892M
1990	977.237	18.989	0.823	51.464M

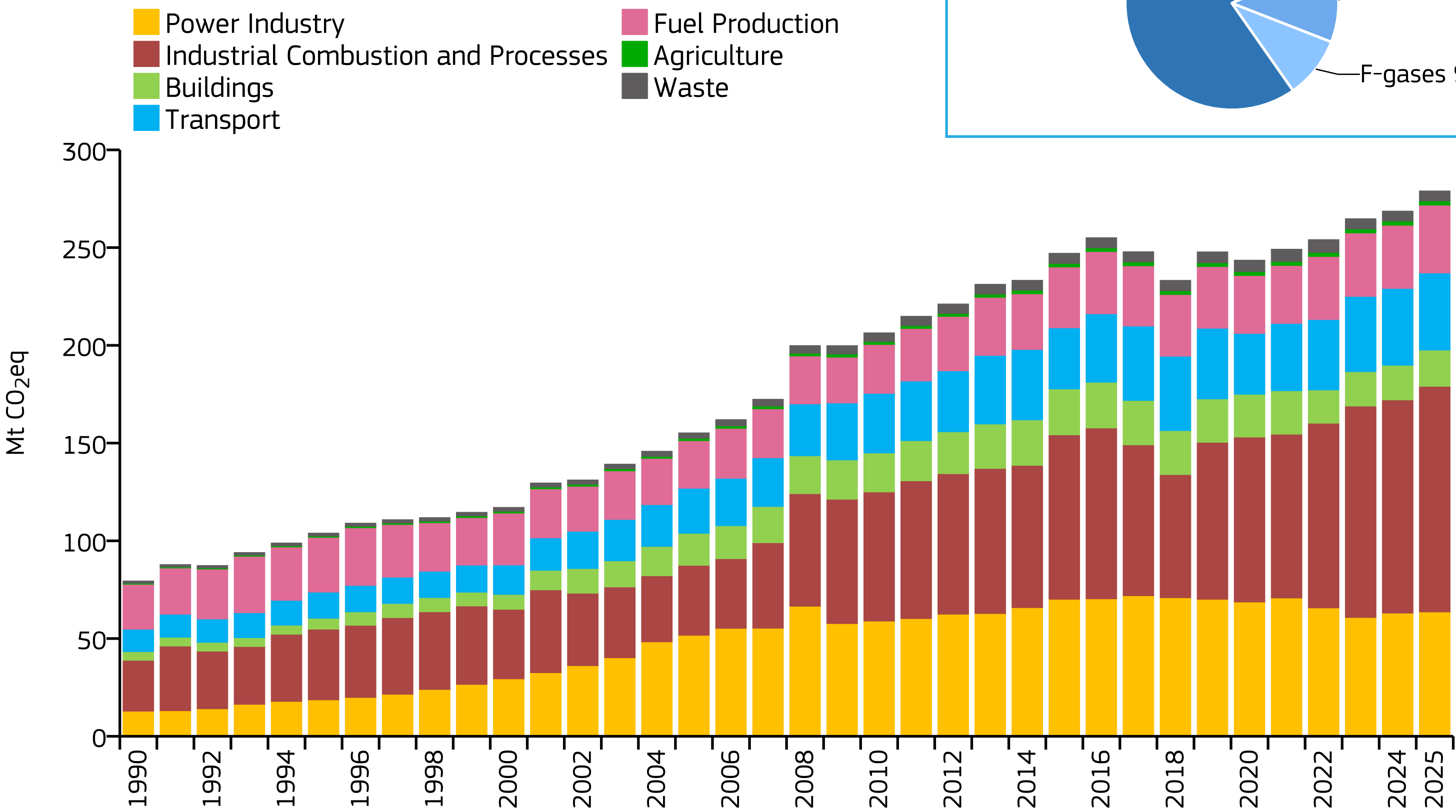
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-86%	-63%	-3%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-87%	-71%	+2%
Buildings	-74%	-52%	+12%
Transport	-58%	-24%	+1%
Fuel Production	-65%	-47%	-6%
Agriculture	-75%	-26%	-3%
Waste	-8%	-10%	-4%
All sectors	-79%	-54%	-1%

United Arab Emirates

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

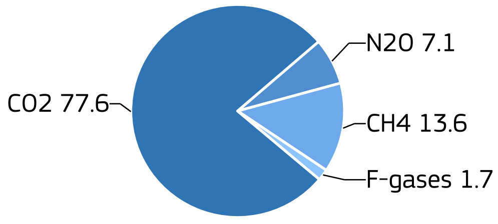


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	279.034	26.740	0.344	10.435M
2015	247.138	26.997	0.386	9.154M
2005	155.290	33.909	0.359	4.580M
1990	79.527	42.752	0.376	1.860M

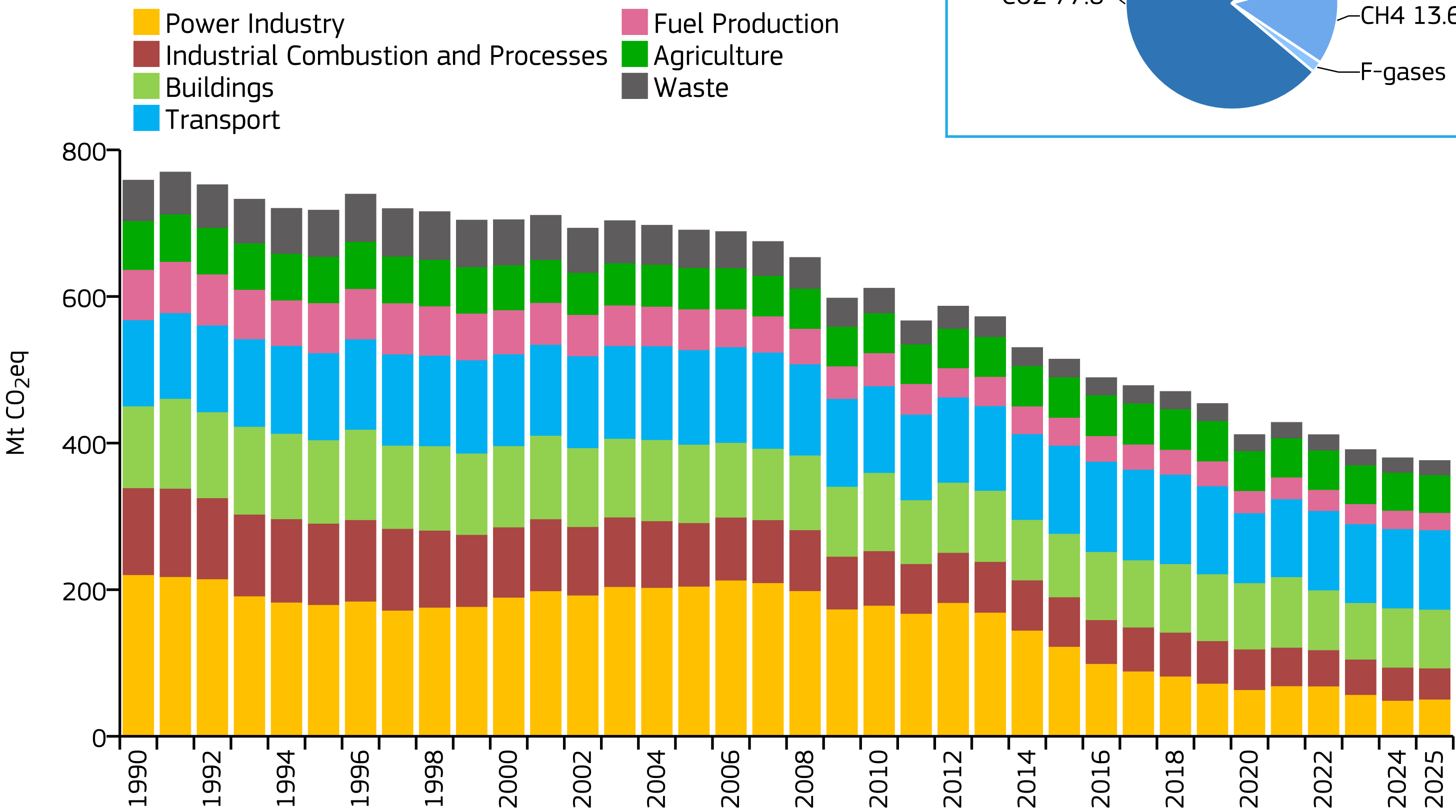
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	+23%	+1%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	+222%	+6%
Buildings	> +300%	+13%	+4%
Transport	+244%	+71%	0%
Fuel Production	+51%	+42%	+7%
Agriculture	> +300%	+78%	+2%
Waste	> +300%	+81%	-1%
All sectors	+251%	+80%	+4%

United Kingdom

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

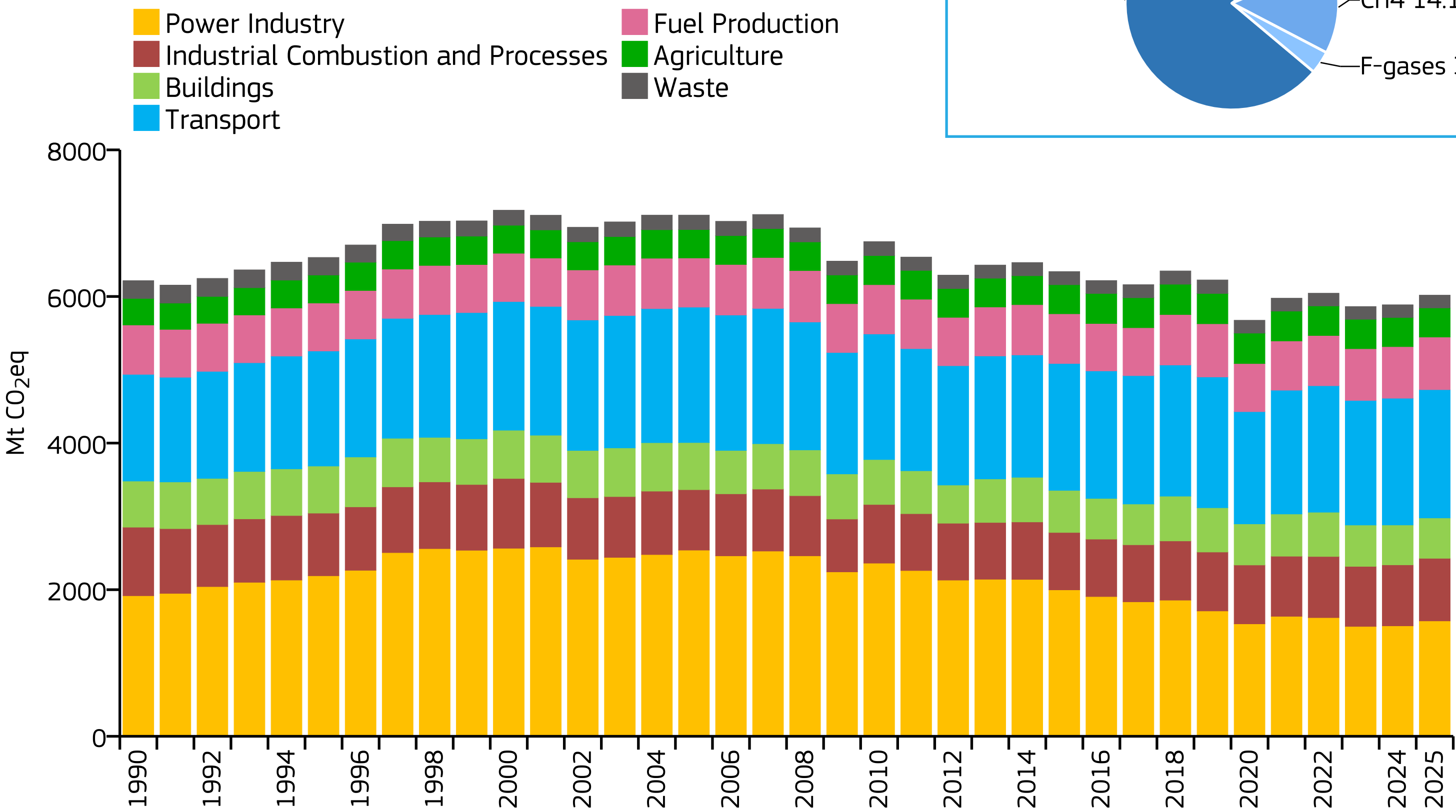


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	376.294	5.448	0.102	69.074M
2015	514.599	7.869	0.159	65.397M
2005	690.736	11.458	0.241	60.287M
1990	758.815	13.270	0.402	57.183M

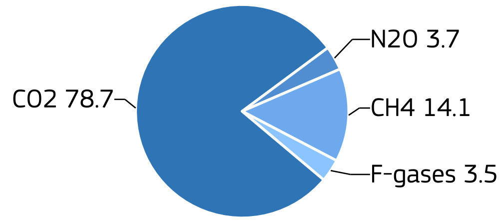
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-77%	-75%	+4%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-64%	-51%	-6%
Buildings	-28%	-25%	-1%
Transport	-8%	-16%	0%
Fuel Production	-66%	-57%	-6%
Agriculture	-23%	-9%	-1%
Waste	-65%	-62%	-2%
All sectors	-50%	-46%	-1%

United States

GHG emissions by sector



GHG % in 2025

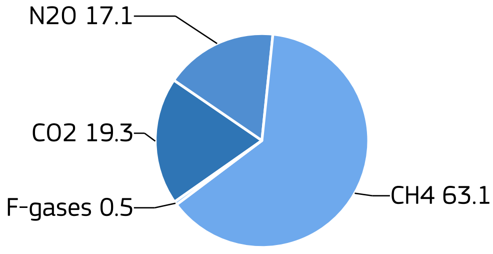


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	6018.301	17.533	0.230	343.255M
2015	6340.315	19.818	0.306	319.929M
2005	7110.685	24.093	0.404	295.130M
1990	6216.146	24.615	0.561	252.530M

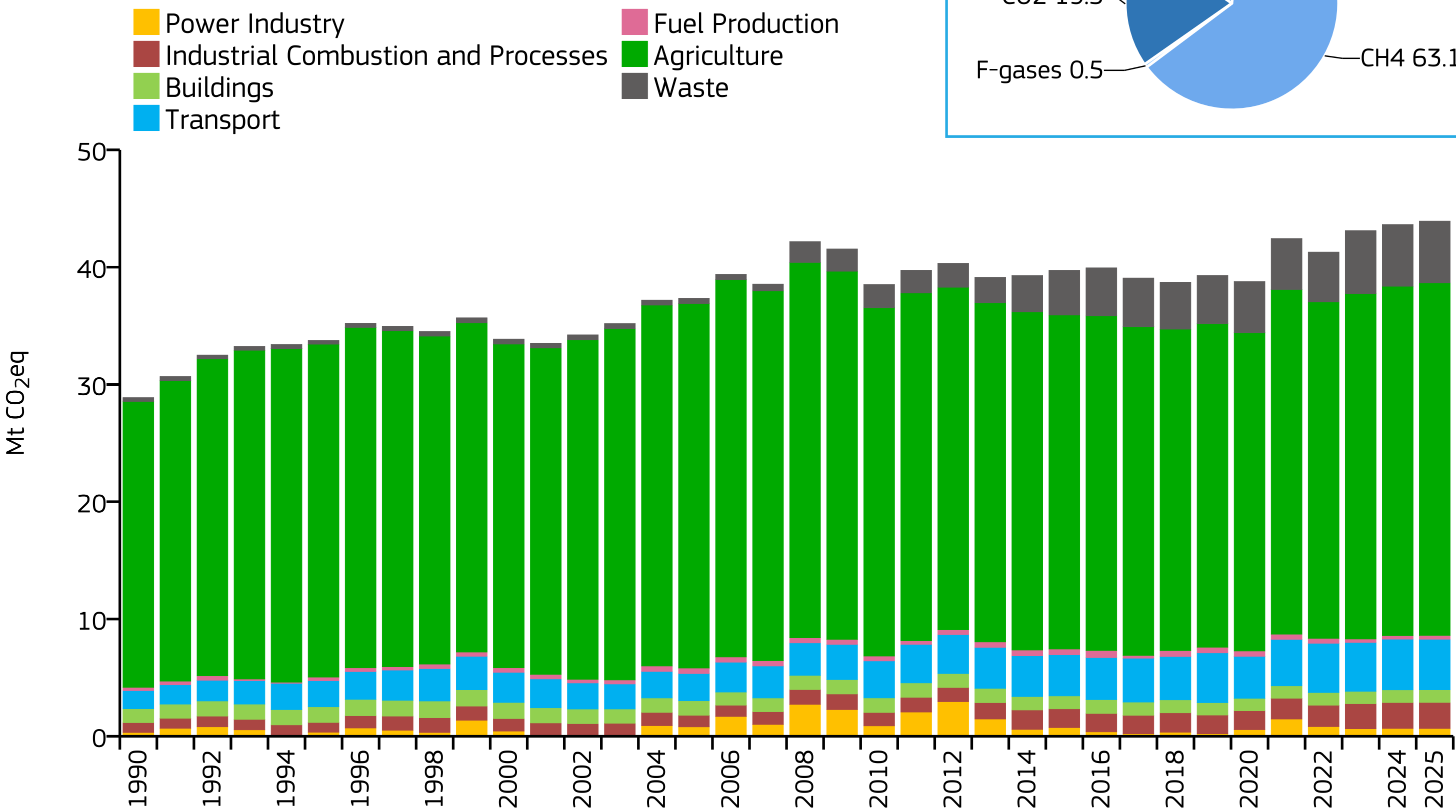
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-18%	-38%	+4%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-9%	+4%	+3%
Buildings	-12%	-14%	+1%
Transport	+20%	-5%	+1%
Fuel Production	+7%	+7%	+2%
Agriculture	+10%	+3%	0%
Waste	-28%	-12%	0%
All sectors	-3%	-15%	+2%

Uruguay

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

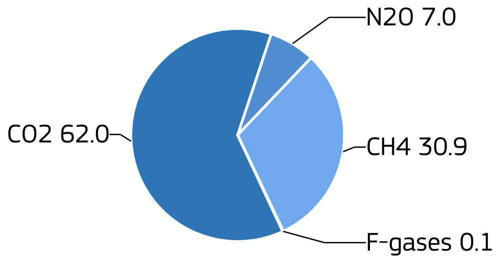


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	43.934	12.379	0.398	3.549M
2015	39.738	11.580	0.408	3.432M
2005	37.353	11.232	0.604	3.326M
1990	28.875	9.285	0.662	3.110M

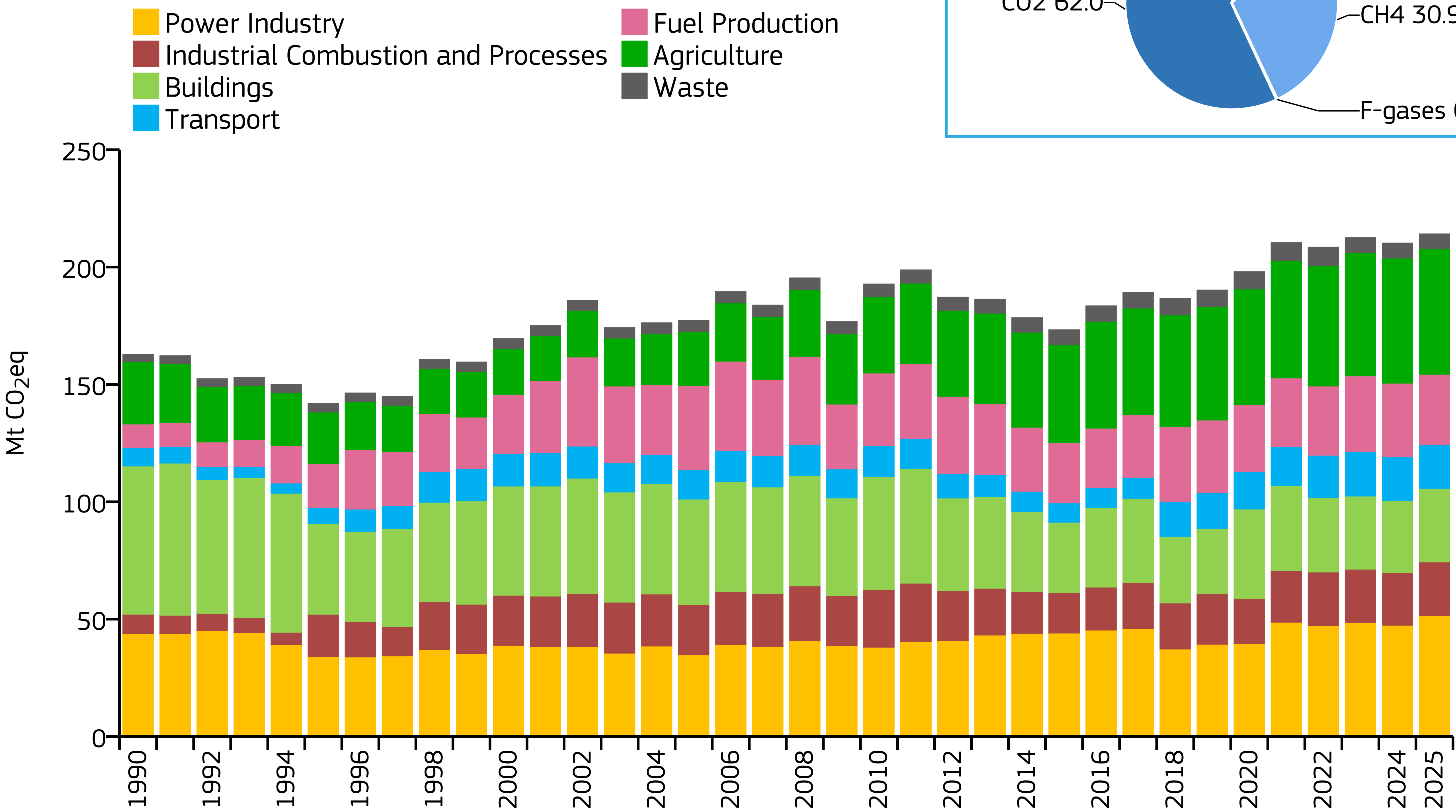
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+107%	-17%	0%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+163%	+125%	0%
Buildings	-8%	-12%	0%
Transport	+179%	+86%	0%
Fuel Production	+13%	-33%	+7%
Agriculture	+23%	-3%	+1%
Waste	> +300%	> +300%	0%
All sectors	+52%	+18%	+1%

Uzbekistan

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

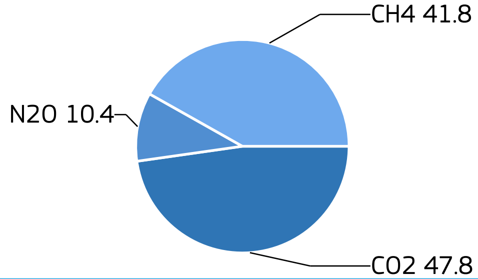


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	214.198	6.094	0.523	35.147M
2015	173.334	5.596	0.749	30.976M
2005	177.412	6.692	1.618	26.512M
1990	162.946	7.963	1.889	20.462M

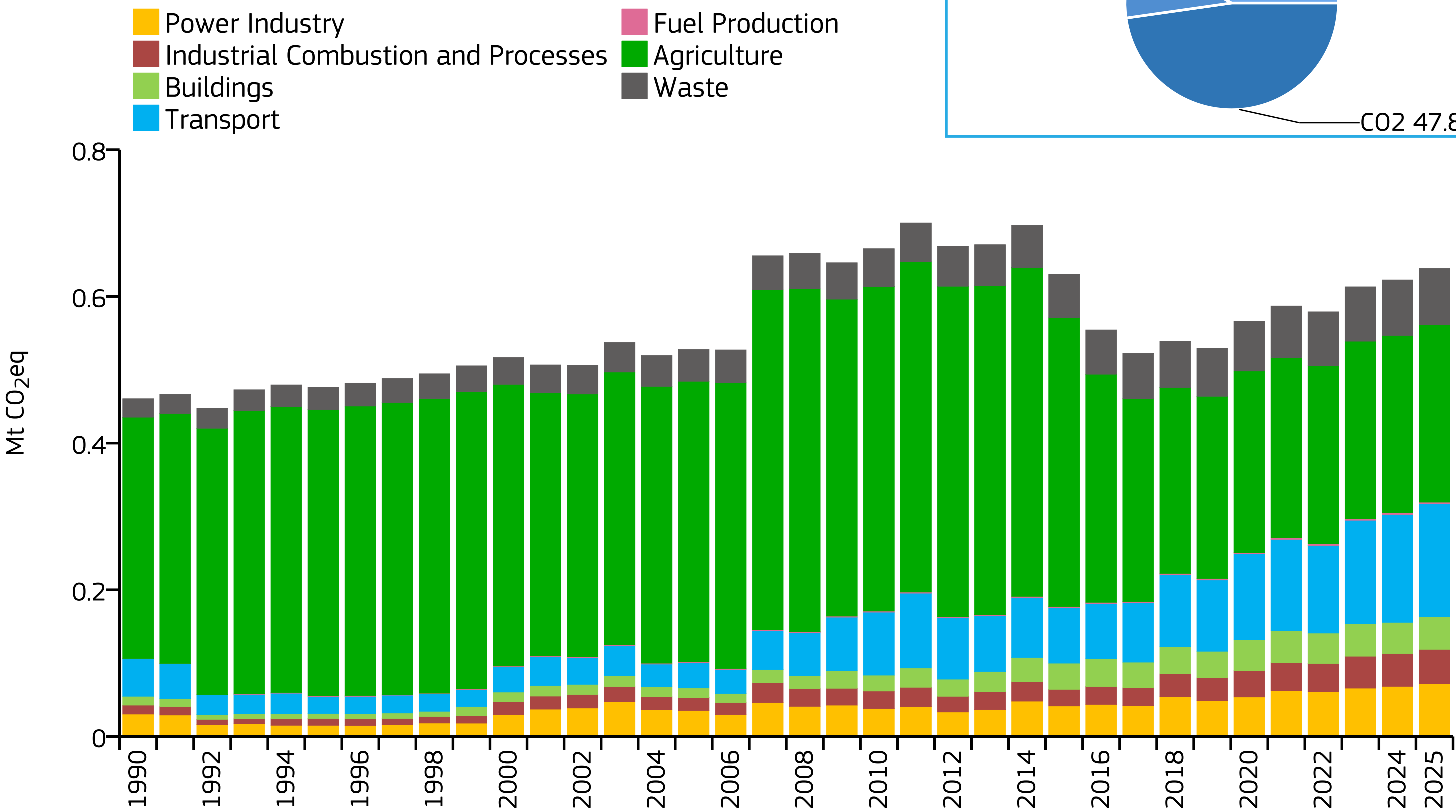
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+17%	+48%	+9%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+180%	+7%	+2%
Buildings	-50%	-30%	+2%
Transport	+139%	+50%	0%
Fuel Production	+197%	-17%	-5%
Agriculture	+102%	+133%	0%
Waste	+91%	+33%	-1%
All sectors	+31%	+21%	+2%

Vanuatu

GHG % in 2025



GHG emissions by sector

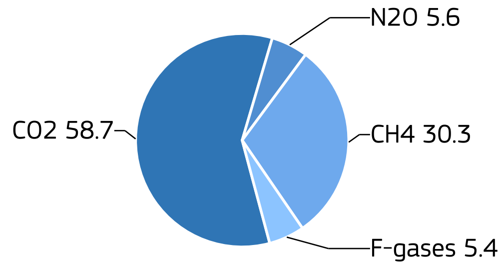


Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	0.638	1.970	0.596	324.000k
2015	0.630	2.380	0.705	264.603k
2005	0.528	2.521	0.811	209.370k
1990	0.461	3.141	1.003	146.634k

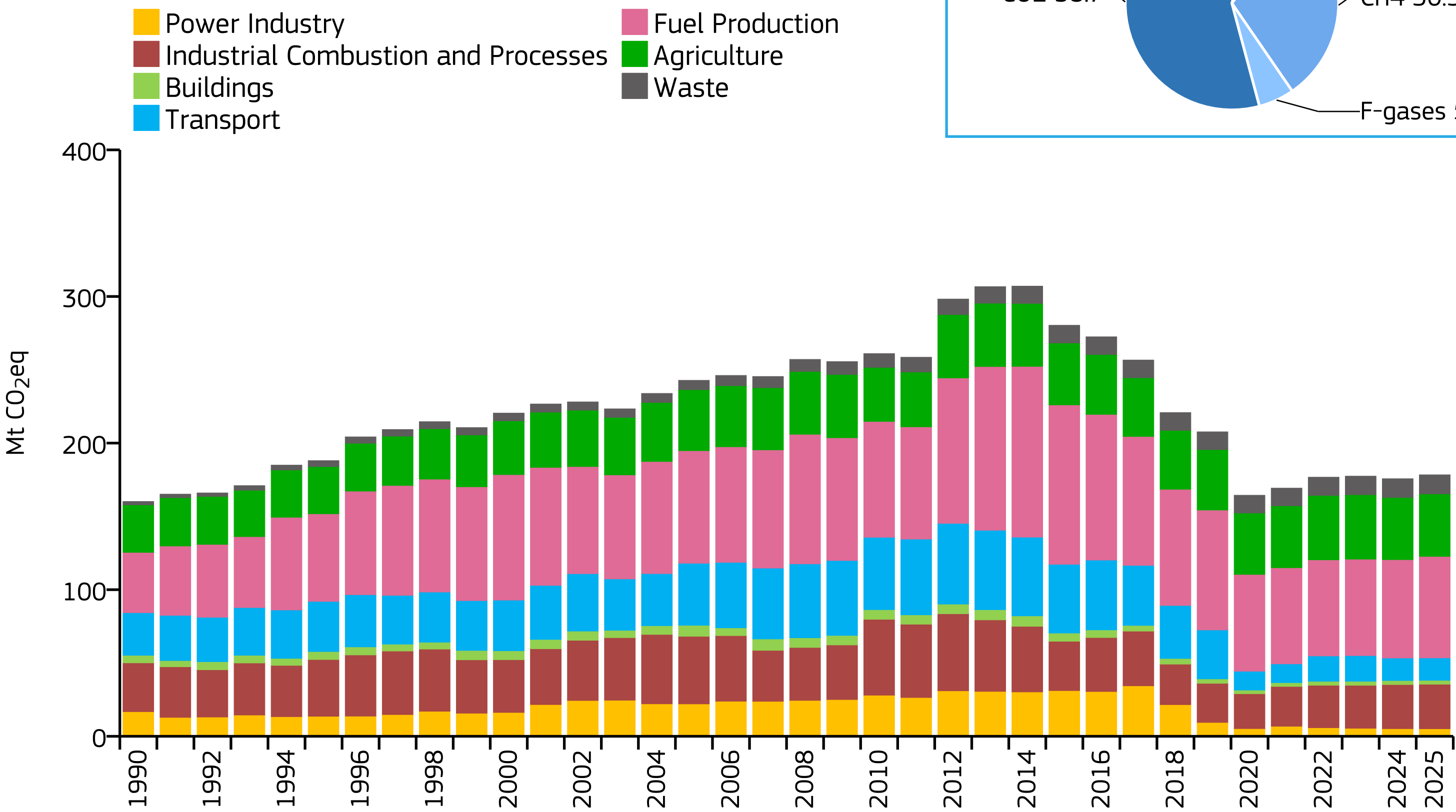
	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+135%	+103%	+5%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+286%	+163%	+5%
Buildings	+266%	+243%	+4%
Transport	+201%	> +300%	+5%
Fuel Production	> +300%	+58%	0%
Agriculture	-26%	-37%	0%
Waste	+205%	+77%	+2%
All sectors	+39%	+21%	+3%

Venezuela

GHG % in 2025



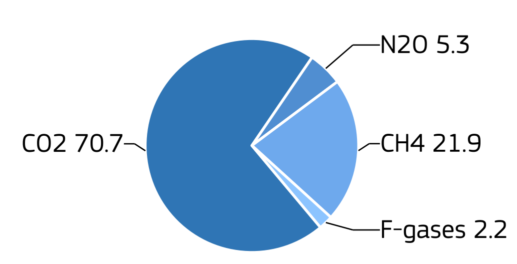
GHG emissions by sector



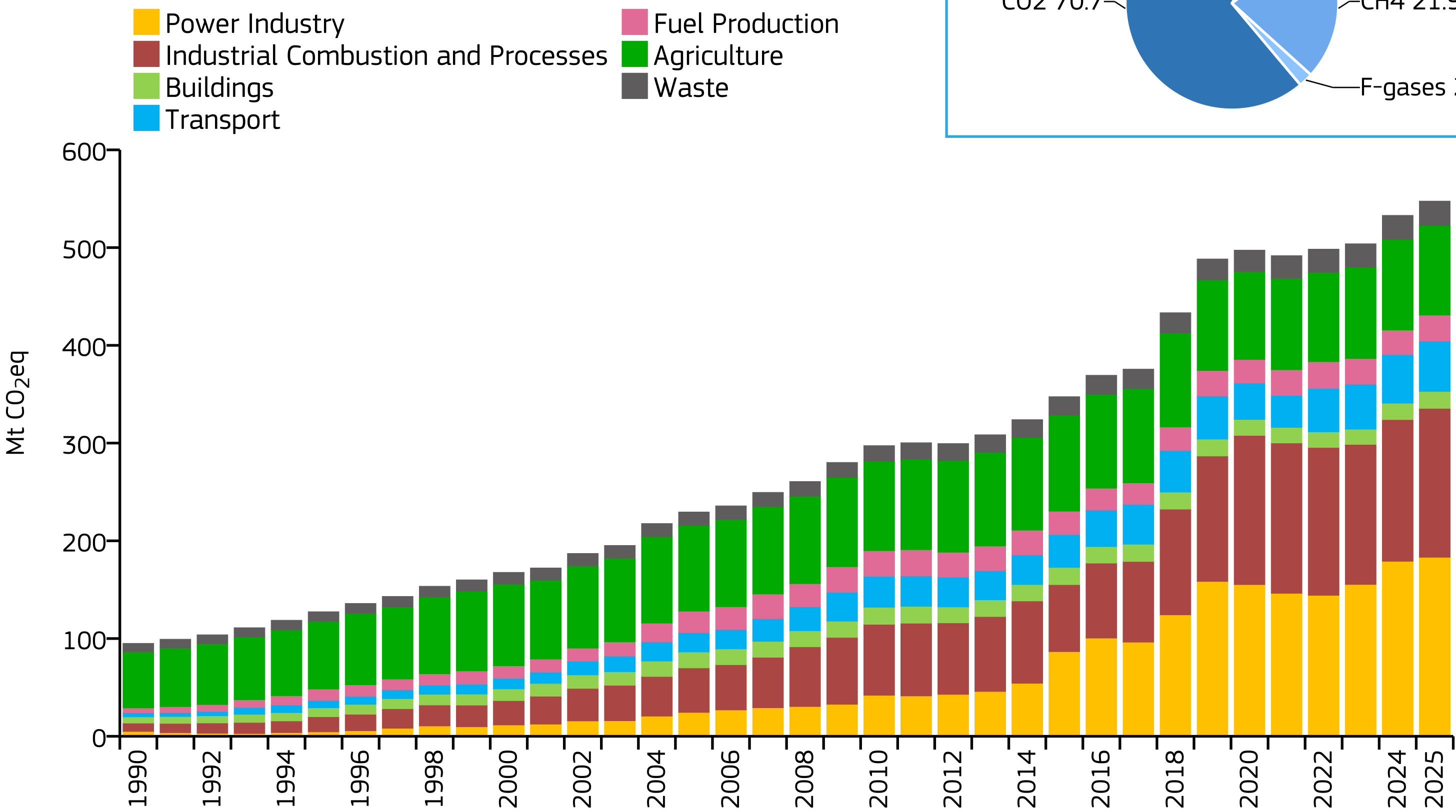
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	178.394	5.091	0.880	35.040M
2015	280.382	9.000	0.477	31.155M
2005	242.830	9.066	0.499	26.784M
1990	160.210	8.066	0.459	19.862M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	-70%	-77%	-1%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	-9%	-34%	+1%
Buildings	-48%	-64%	-2%
Transport	-48%	-64%	-1%
Fuel Production	+68%	-10%	+3%
Agriculture	+32%	+3%	+1%
Waste	> +300%	+103%	+1%
All sectors	+11%	-27%	+2%

Viet Nam



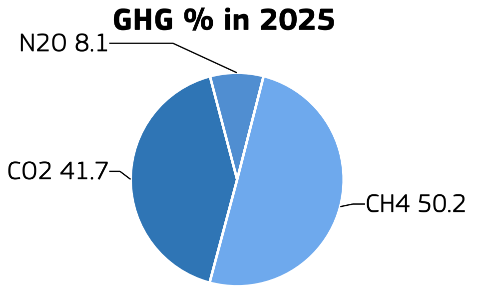
GHG emissions by sector



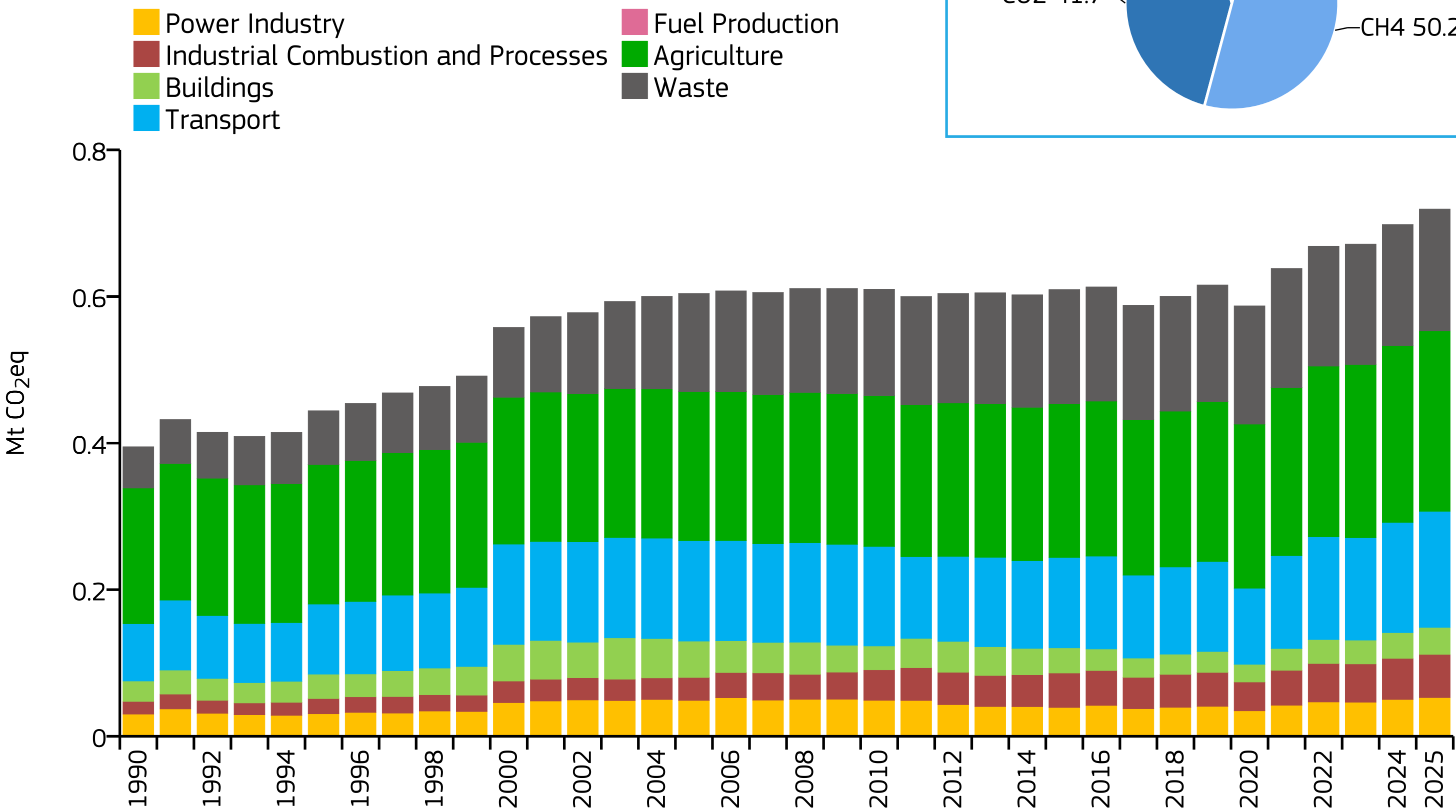
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	547.644	5.329	0.348	102.763M
2015	347.506	3.714	0.405	93.572M
2005	229.555	2.723	0.490	84.309M
1990	95.162	1.395	0.589	68.210M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	> +300%	+2%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	> +300%	+234%	+5%
Buildings	+174%	+7%	+3%
Transport	> +300%	+161%	+4%
Fuel Production	> +300%	+20%	+6%
Agriculture	+60%	+5%	-1%
Waste	+188%	+79%	+2%
All sectors	> +300%	+139%	+3%

Western Sahara



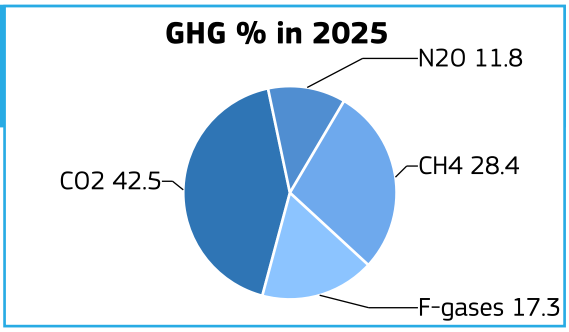
GHG emissions by sector



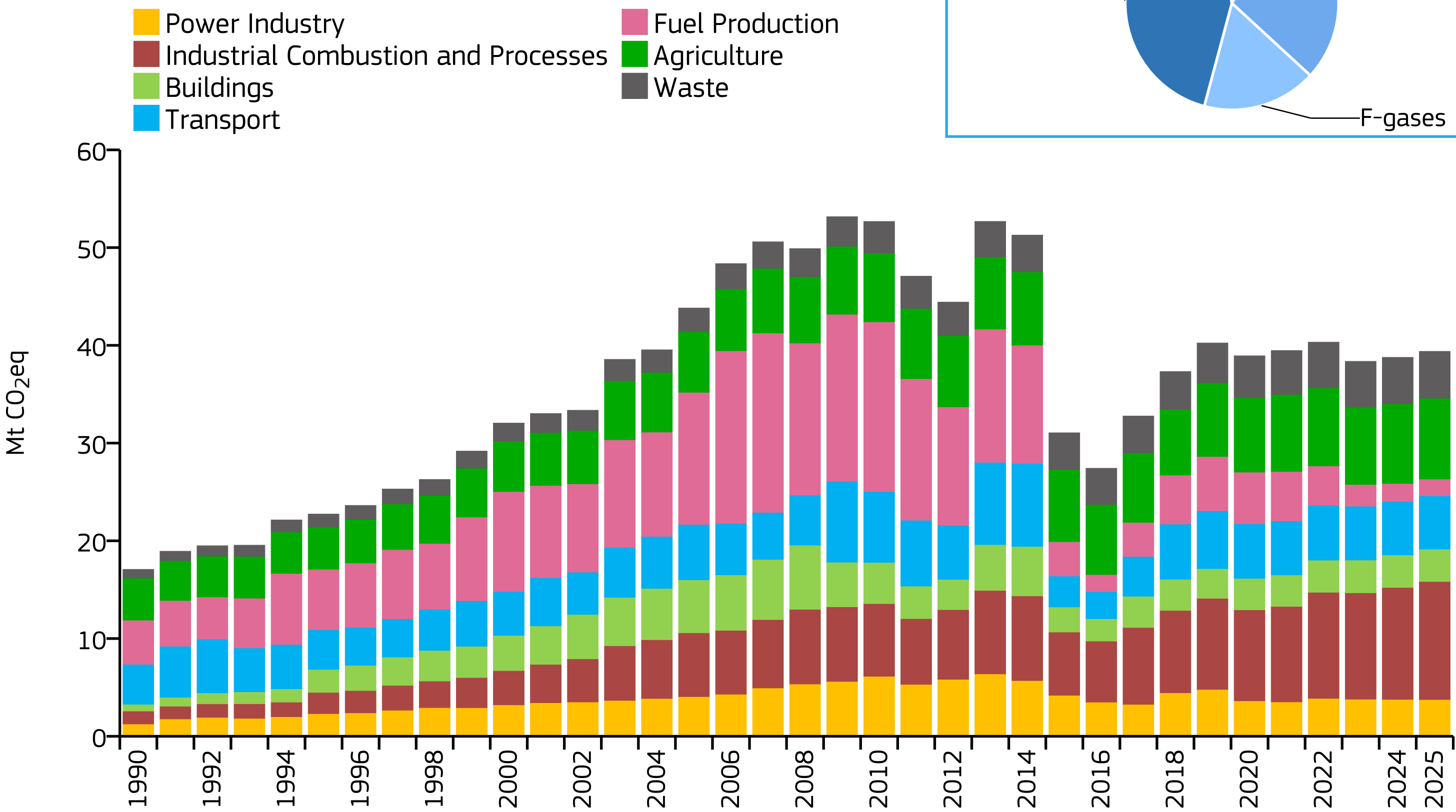
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	0.719	1.077	n/a	668.000k
2015	0.609	1.158	n/a	526.216k
2005	0.604	1.381	n/a	437.515k
1990	0.395	1.818	n/a	217.258k

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+74%	+8%	+5%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+242%	+88%	+5%
Buildings	+32%	-26%	+5%
Transport	+103%	+16%	+5%
Fuel Production	n/a	n/a	n/a
Agriculture	+33%	+21%	+2%
Waste	+195%	+24%	+1%
All sectors	+82%	+19%	+3%

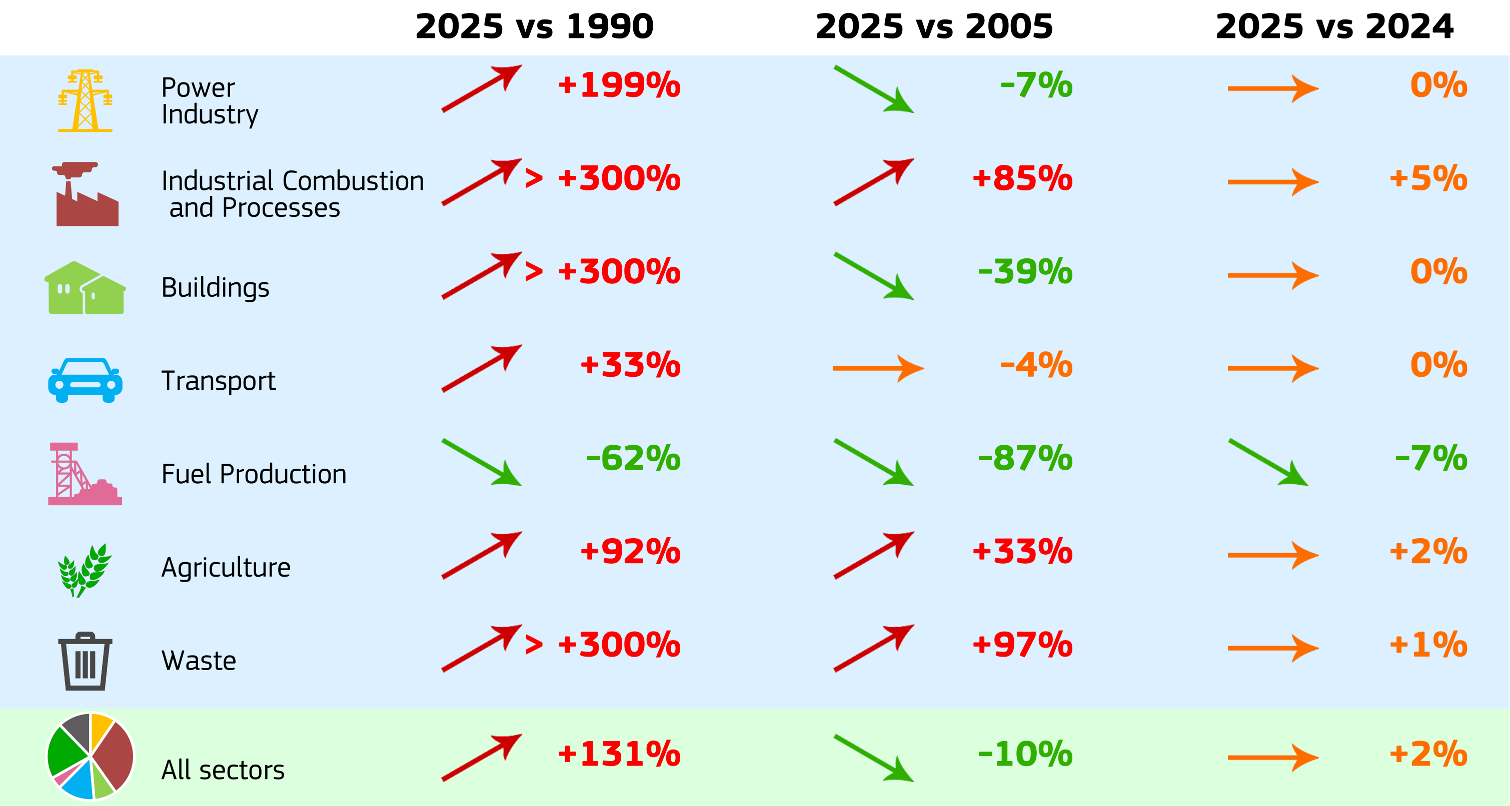
Yemen



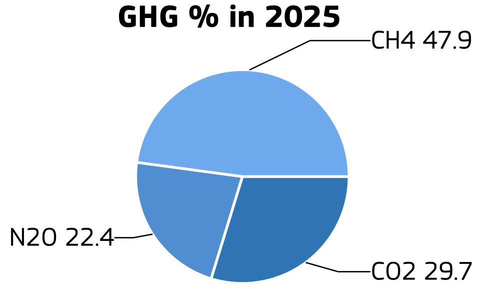
GHG emissions by sector



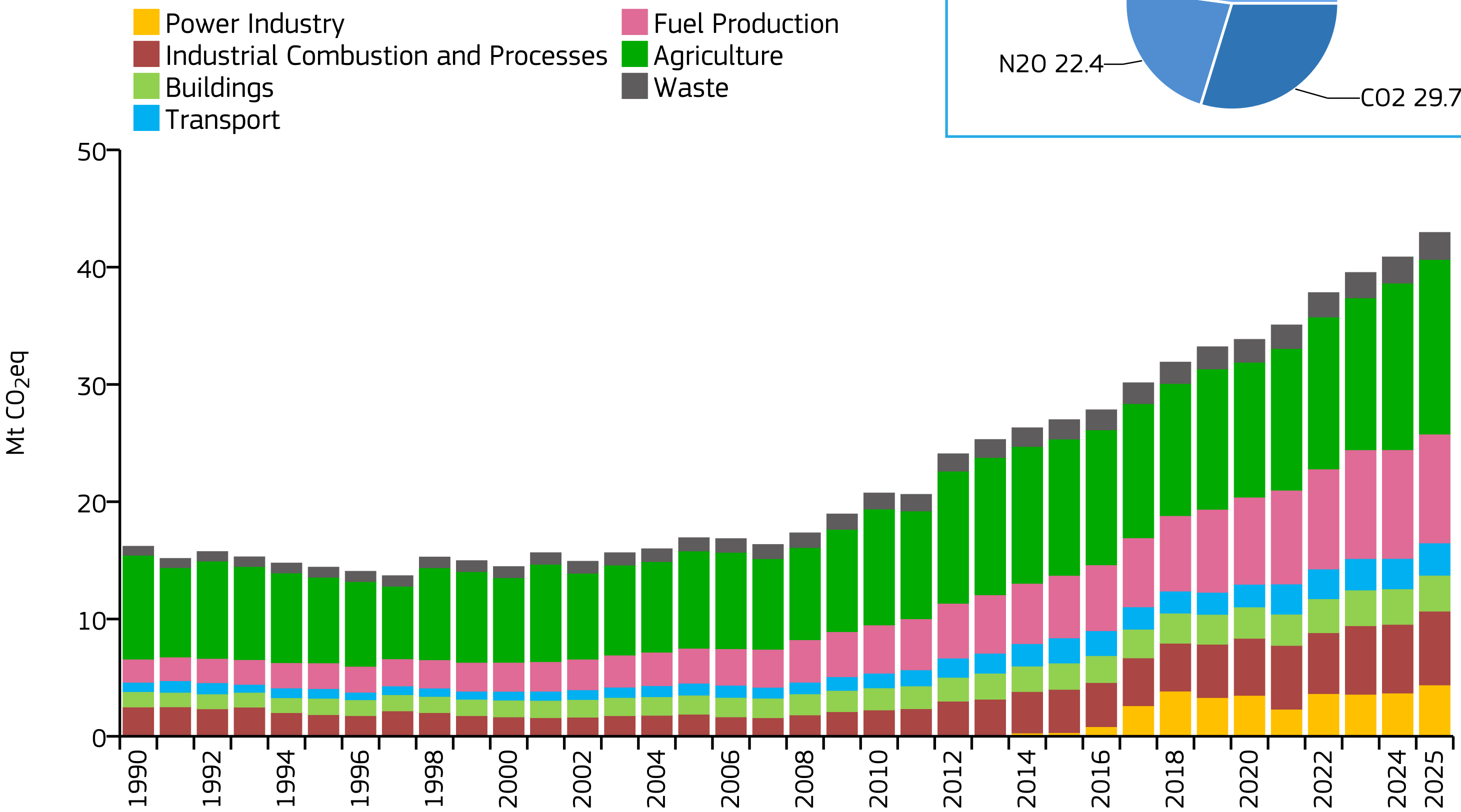
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	39.388	1.174	0.652	33.561M
2015	31.056	1.154	0.401	26.916M
2005	43.824	2.129	0.471	20.583M
1990	17.082	1.417	0.392	12.057M



Zambia



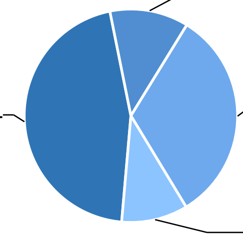
GHG emissions by sector



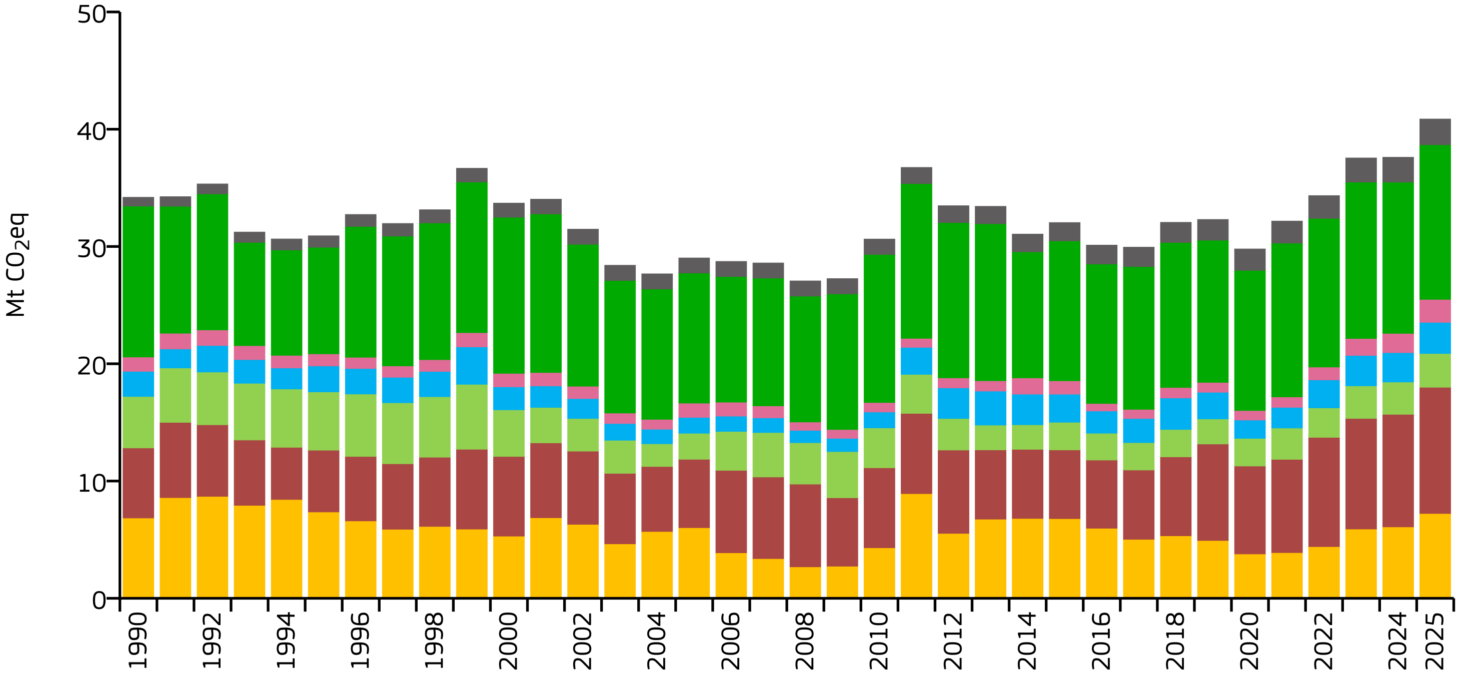
Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	42.967	1.990	0.524	21.594M
2015	27.002	1.677	0.460	16.100M
2005	16.938	1.405	0.564	12.053M
1990	16.211	2.020	0.859	8.027M

	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	> +300%	> +300%	+19%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+163%	+247%	+8%
Buildings	+133%	+88%	+1%
Transport	+246%	+171%	+6%
Fuel Production	> +300%	+211%	0%
Agriculture	+68%	+80%	+5%
Waste	+197%	+102%	+3%
All sectors	+165%	+154%	+5%

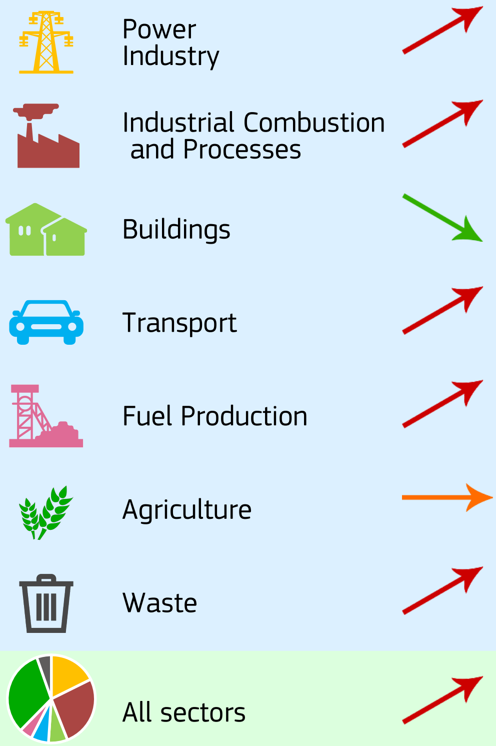
Zimbabwe



GHG emissions by sector



Year	GHG emissions Mt CO_2eq/yr	GHG emissions per capita t CO_2eq/cap/yr	GHG emissions per unit of GDP PPP t CO_2eq/kUSD/yr	Population
2025	40.874	2.089	0.438	19.571M
2015	32.045	2.031	0.436	15.777M
2005	29.027	2.243	0.581	12.940M
1990	34.197	3.358	0.555	10.183M



	2025 vs 1990	2025 vs 2005	2025 vs 2024
Power Industry	+6%	+20%	+19%
Industrial Combustion and Processes	+80%	+85%	+12%
Buildings	-34%	+29%	+4%
Transport	+24%	+98%	+6%
Fuel Production	+61%	+61%	+19%
Agriculture	+2%	+19%	+2%
Waste	+192%	+71%	+3%
All sectors	+20%	+41%	+9%

Annex 7. GHG emissions and removals from LULUCF sector by macro-regions

The following ten macro-regions[47] are presented:

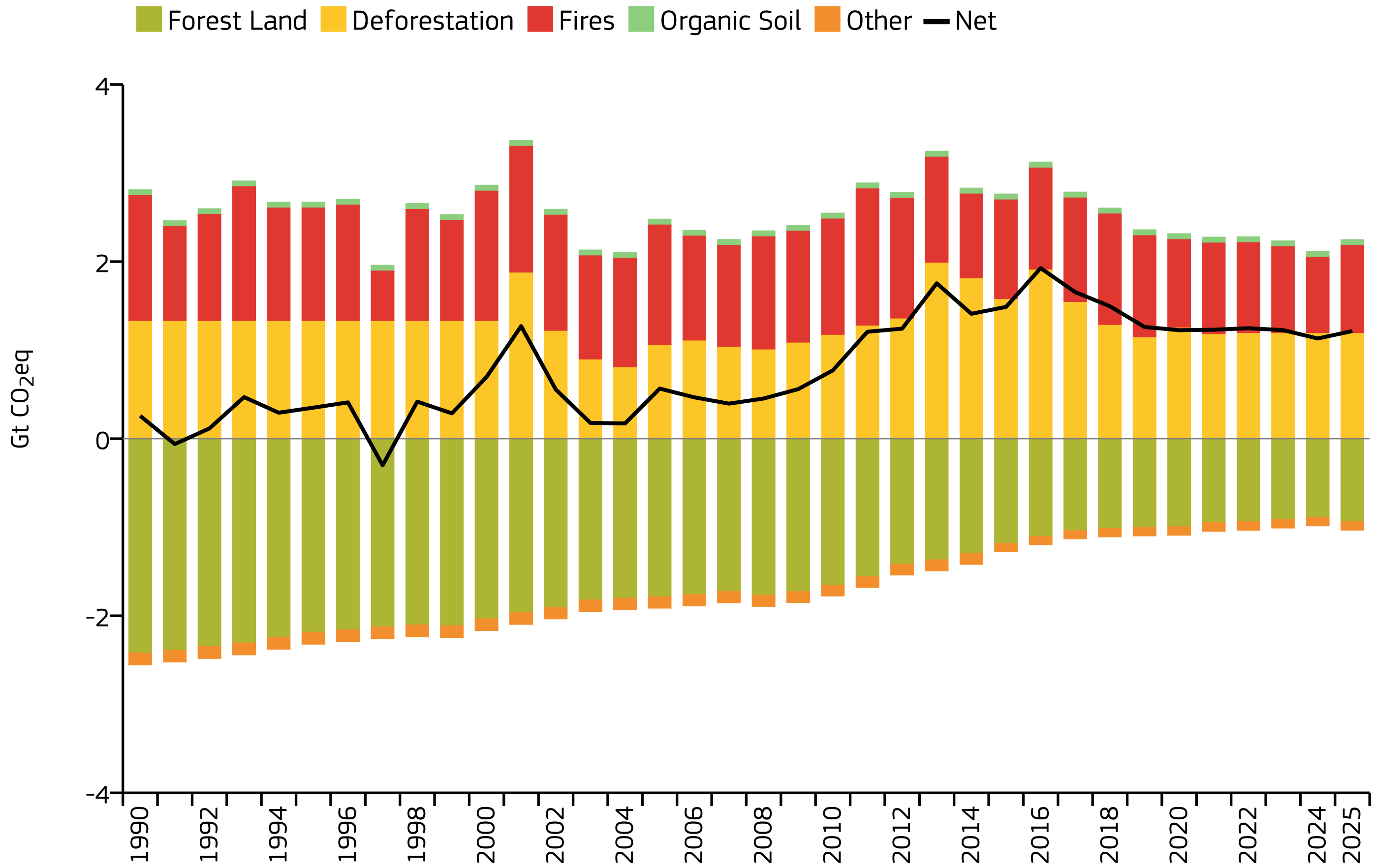
Africa; Australia, Japan, and New Zealand; Eastern Asia; Eastern Europe and West-Central Asia; Europe; Latin America and Caribbean; Middle East; North America; South-East Asia and Pacific; Southern Asia.

For the following LULUCF sectors:

Forest Land, Deforestation, Fires, Organic Soil, Other and Net.

([47]) Macro regions classification follows the definition used in the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC AR6).

GHG emissions and removals from LULUCF sector

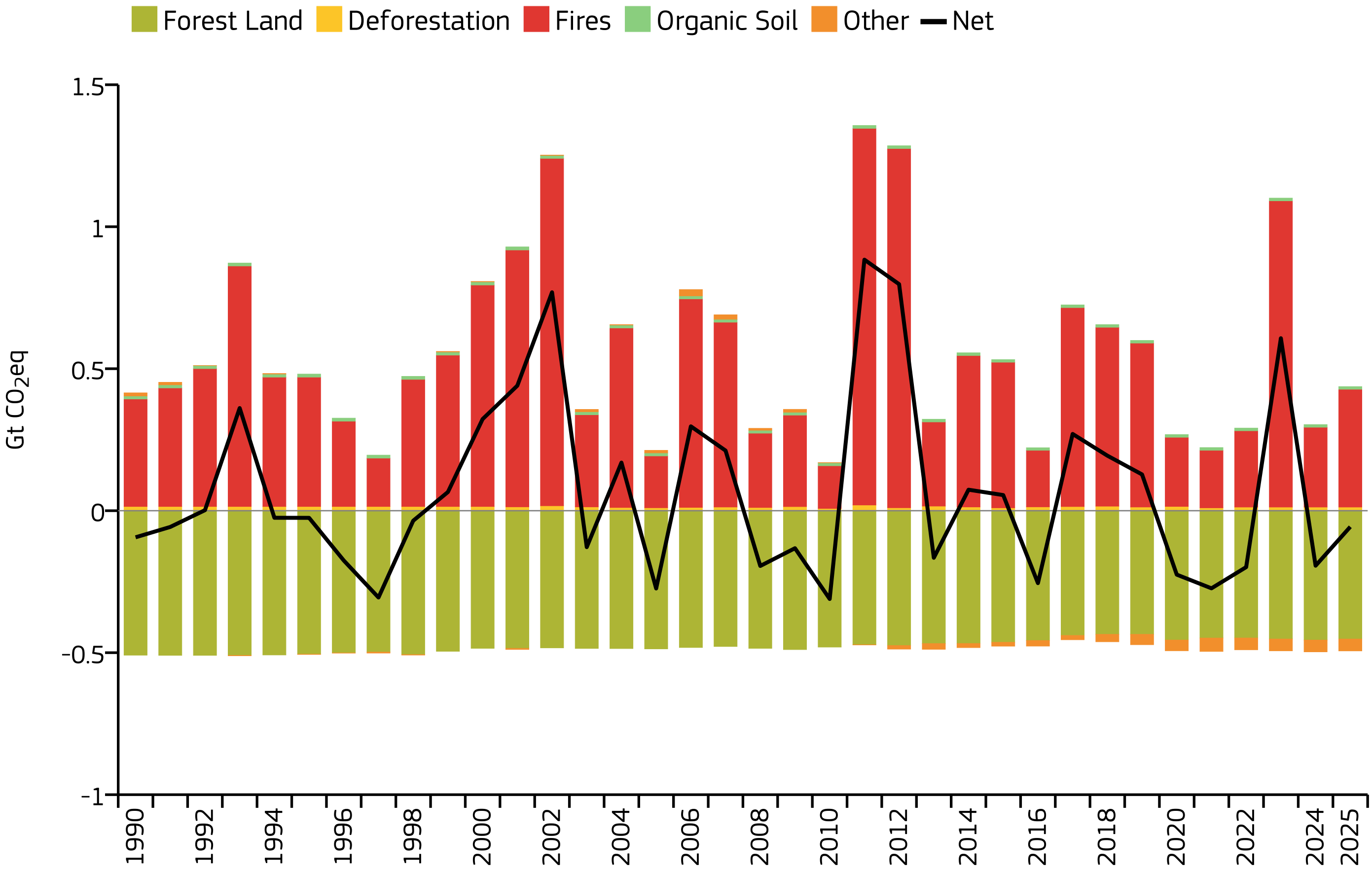


Year	1990	2000	2015	2025
Net flux (Gt CO_2eq /yr)	0.258	0.697	1.488	1.215

Countries included in Africa:
Algeria; Angola; Benin; Botswana; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cabo Verde; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad; Comoros; Congo; Côte d'Ivoire; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Djibouti; Egypt; Equatorial Guinea; Eritrea; Eswatini; Ethiopia; Gabon; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Kenya; Lesotho; Liberia; Libya; Madagascar; Malawi; Mali; Mauritania; Mauritius; Morocco; Mozambique; Namibia; Niger; Nigeria; Rwanda; Réunion; Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha; Senegal; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; Somalia; South Africa; Sudan and South Sudan; São Tomé and Príncipe; Tanzania; The Gambia; Togo; Tunisia; Uganda; Western Sahara; Zambia; Zimbabwe.

Australia, Japan, New Zealand

GHG emissions and removals from LULUCF sector

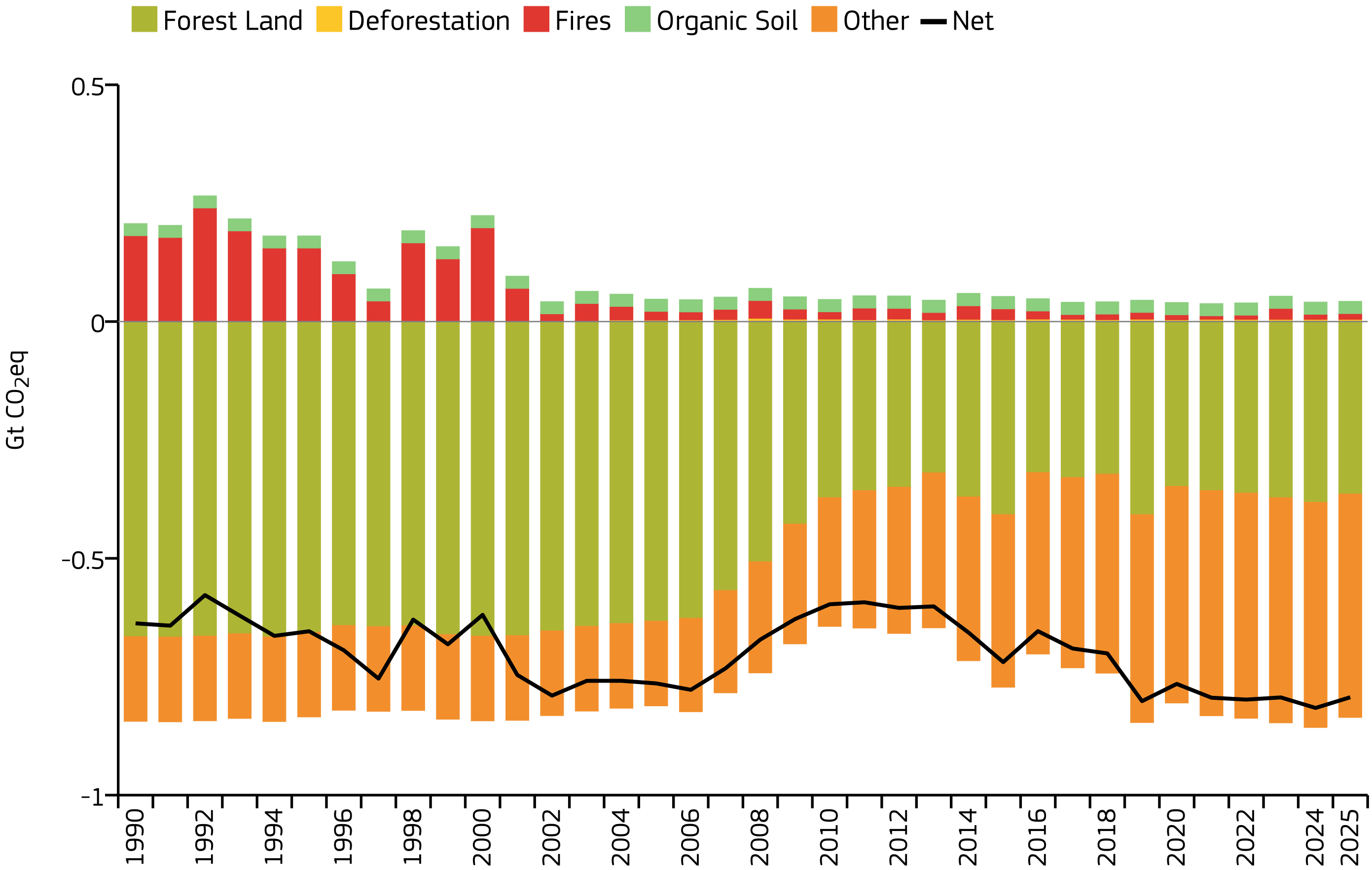


Year	1990	2000	2015	2025
Net flux (Gt CO_2eq /yr)	-0.094	0.323	0.055	-0.057

Countries included in Australia, Japan, New Zealand:
Australia; Japan; New Zealand.

Eastern Asia

GHG emissions and removals from LULUCF sector

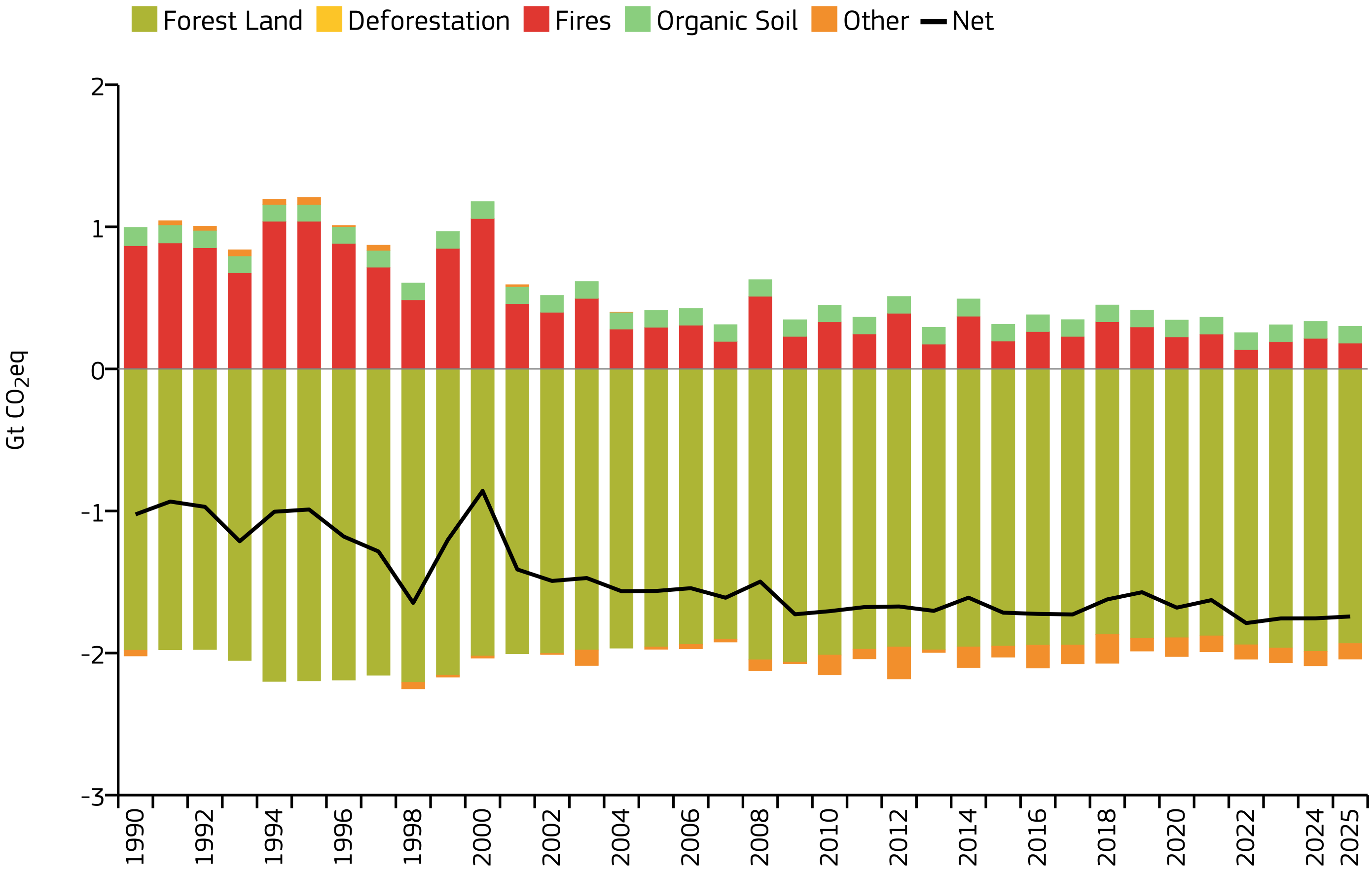


Year	1990	2000	2015	2025
Net flux (Gt CO_2eq /yr)	-0.637	-0.619	-0.719	-0.793

Countries included in Eastern Asia:
China; Hong Kong; Macao; Mongolia; North Korea; South Korea; Taiwan.

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

GHG emissions and removals from LULUCF sector

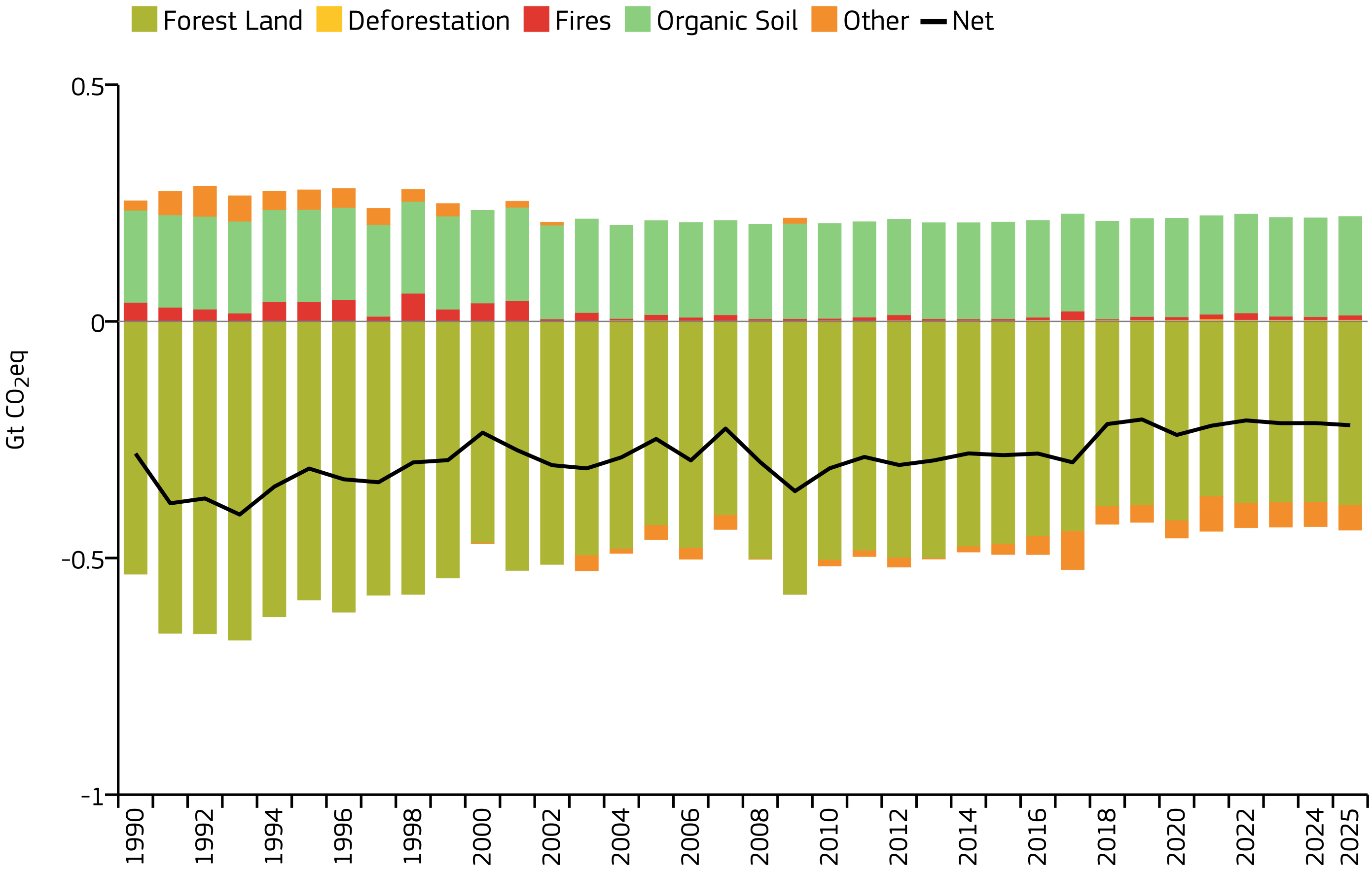


Year	1990	2000	2015	2025
Net flux (Gt CO_2eq /yr)	-1.024	-0.859	-1.716	-1.742

Countries included in Eastern Europe and Central Asia:
Armenia; Azerbaijan; Belarus; Georgia; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Moldova; Russia; Serbia and Montenegro; Tajikistan; Turkmenistan; Ukraine; Uzbekistan.

Europe

GHG emissions and removals from LULUCF sector

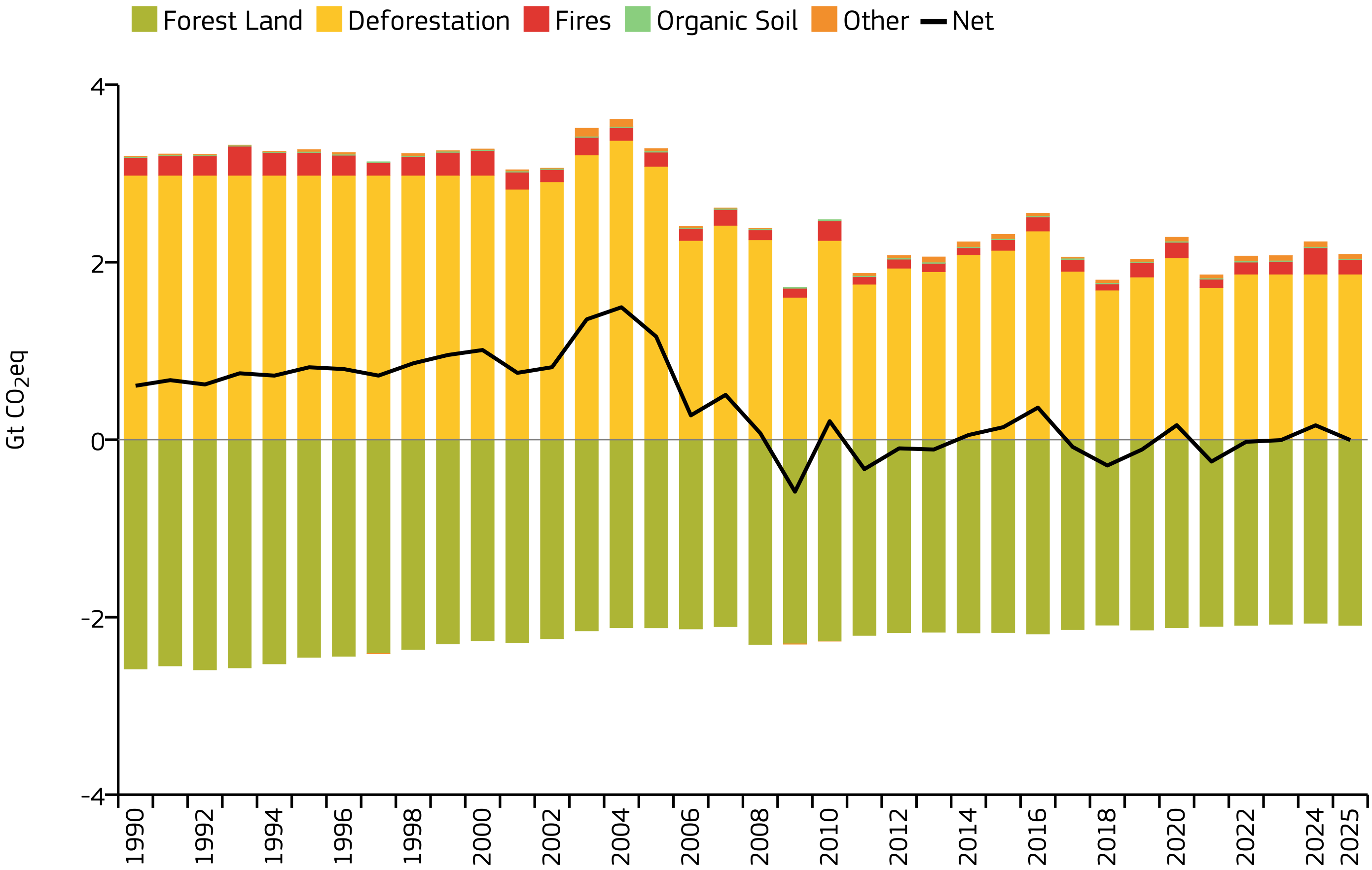


Year	1990	2000	2015	2025
Net flux (Gt CO_2eq /yr)	-0.279	-0.235	-0.283	-0.219

Countries included in Europe:
Albania; Austria; Belgium; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bulgaria; Croatia; Cyprus; Czechia; Denmark; Estonia; Faroes; Finland; France and Monaco; Germany; Gibraltar; Greece; Hungary; Iceland; Ireland; Italy, San Marino and the Holy See; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; Netherlands; North Macedonia; Norway; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain and Andorra; Sweden; Switzerland and Liechtenstein; Türkiye; United Kingdom.

Latin America and Caribbean

GHG emissions and removals from LULUCF sector

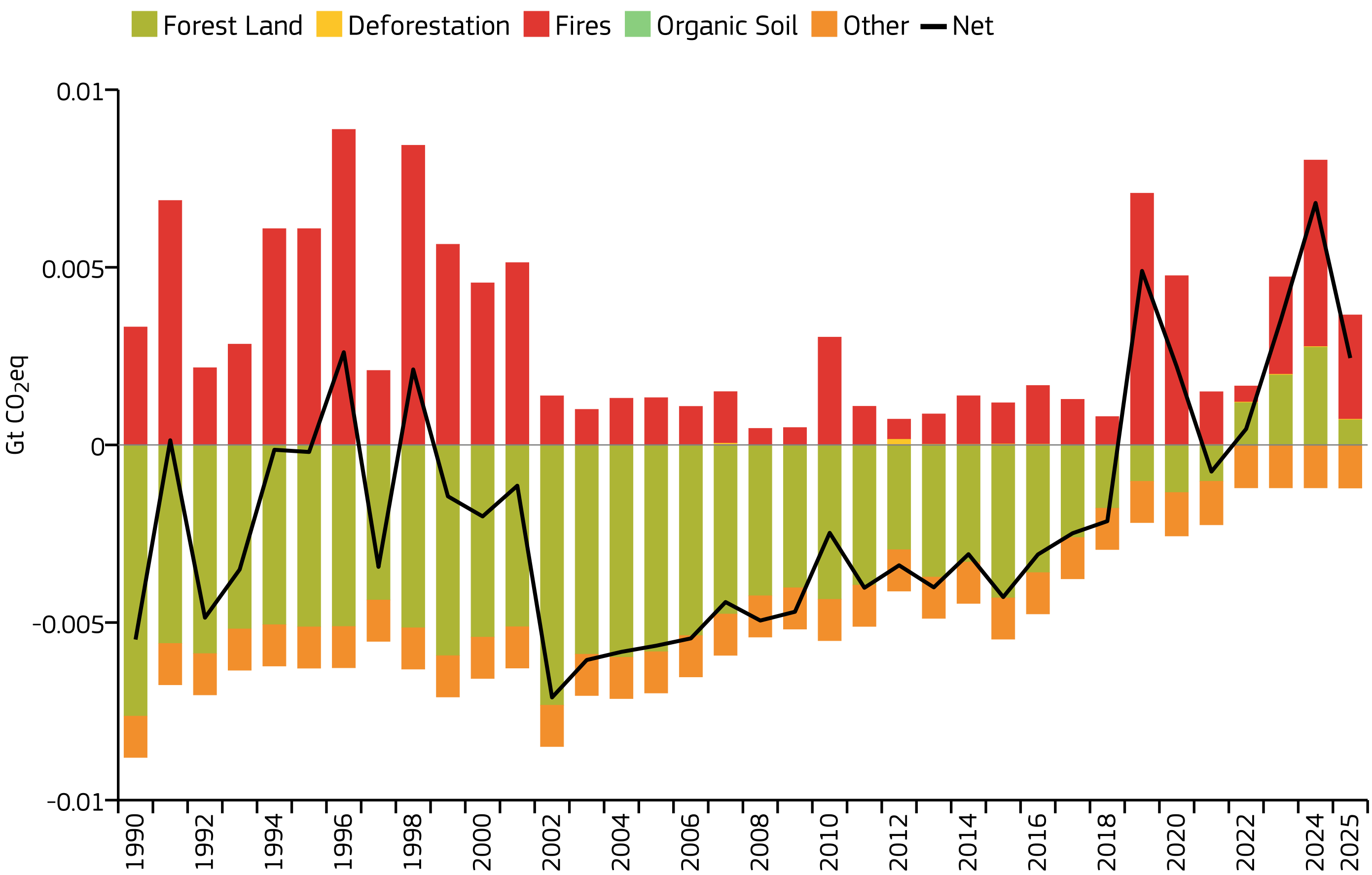


Year	1990	2000	2015	2025
Net flux (Gt CO_2eq /yr)	0.608	1.011	0.141	-0.004

Countries included in Latin America and Caribbean:
Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Argentina; Aruba; Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bolivia; Brazil; British Virgin Islands; Cayman Islands; Chile; Colombia; Costa Rica; Cuba; Curaçao; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; El Salvador; Falkland Islands; French Guiana; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guatemala; Guyana; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica; Martinique; Mexico; Nicaragua; Panama; Paraguay; Peru; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Suriname; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands; Uruguay; Venezuela.

Middle East

GHG emissions and removals from LULUCF sector

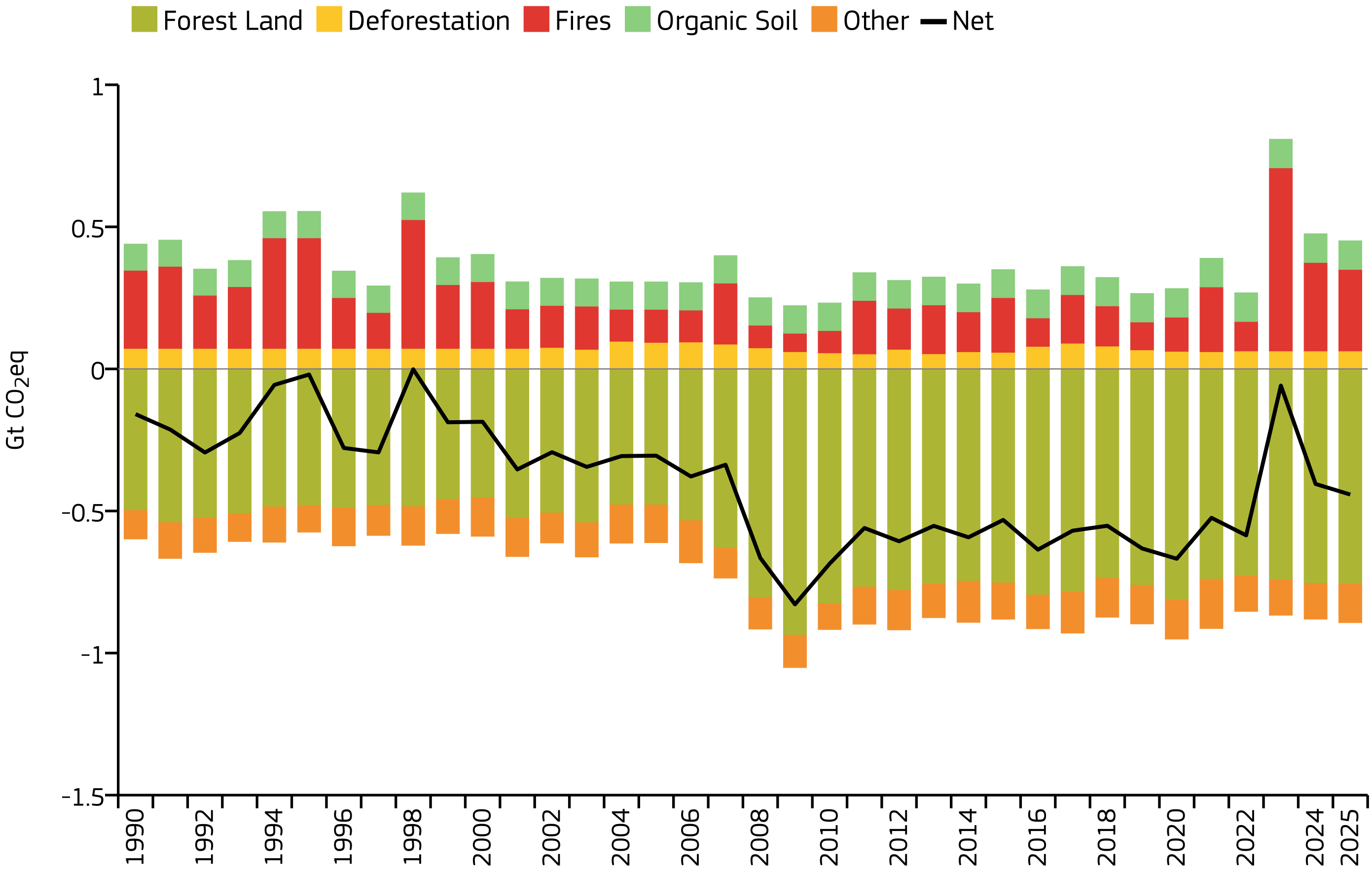


Year	1990	2000	2015	2025
Net flux (Gt CO_2eq /yr)	-0.005	-0.002	-0.004	0.002

Countries included in Middle East:
Bahrain; Iran; Iraq; Israel and Palestine, State of; Jordan; Kuwait; Lebanon; Oman; Qatar; Saudi Arabia; Syria; United Arab Emirates; Yemen.

North America

GHG emissions and removals from LULUCF sector

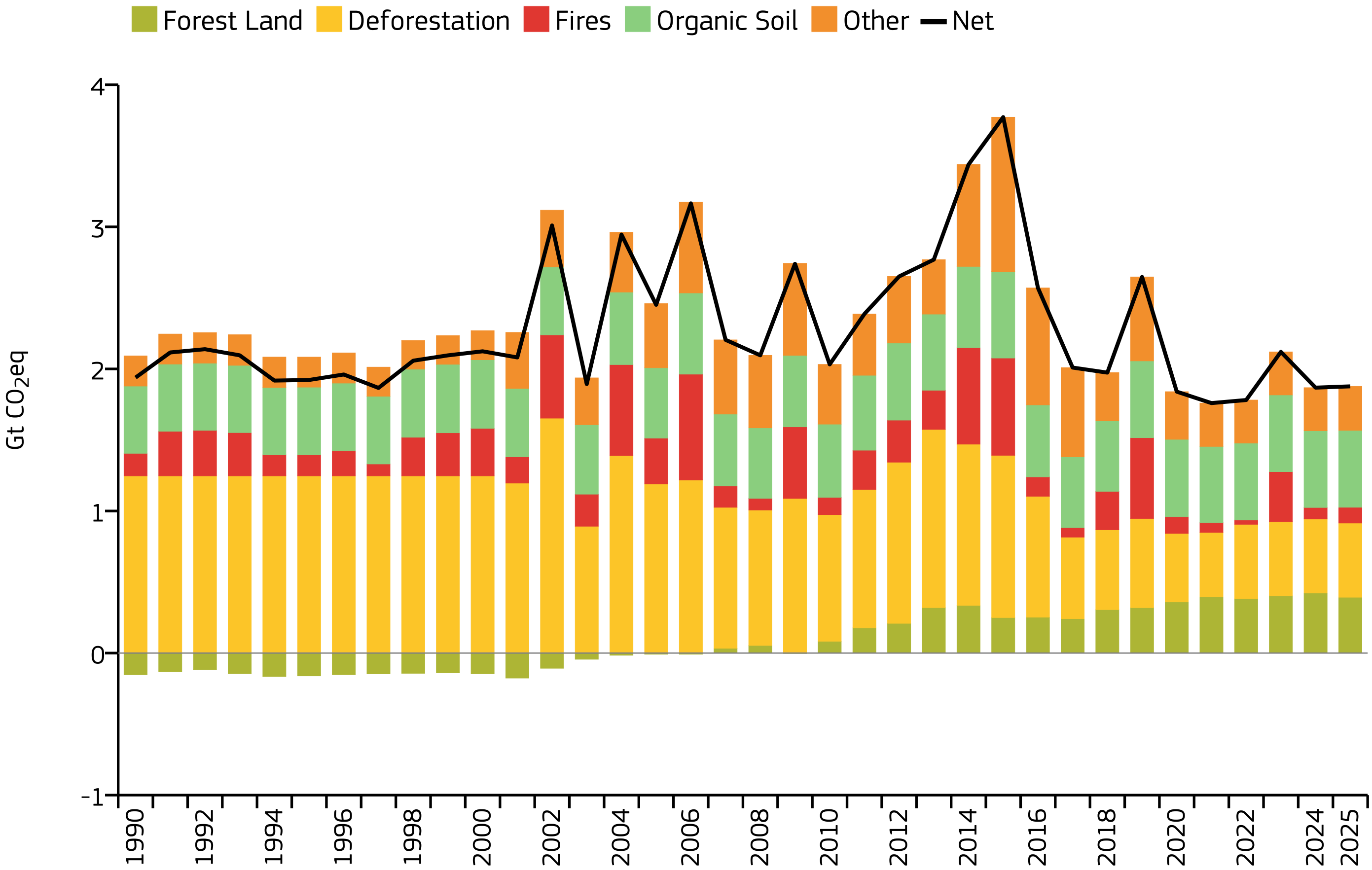


Year	1990	2000	2015	2025
Net flux (Gt CO_2eq /yr)	-0.159	-0.186	-0.531	-0.442

Countries included in North America:
Bermuda; Canada; Greenland; Saint Pierre and Miquelon; United States.

South-East Asia and Pacific

GHG emissions and removals from LULUCF sector

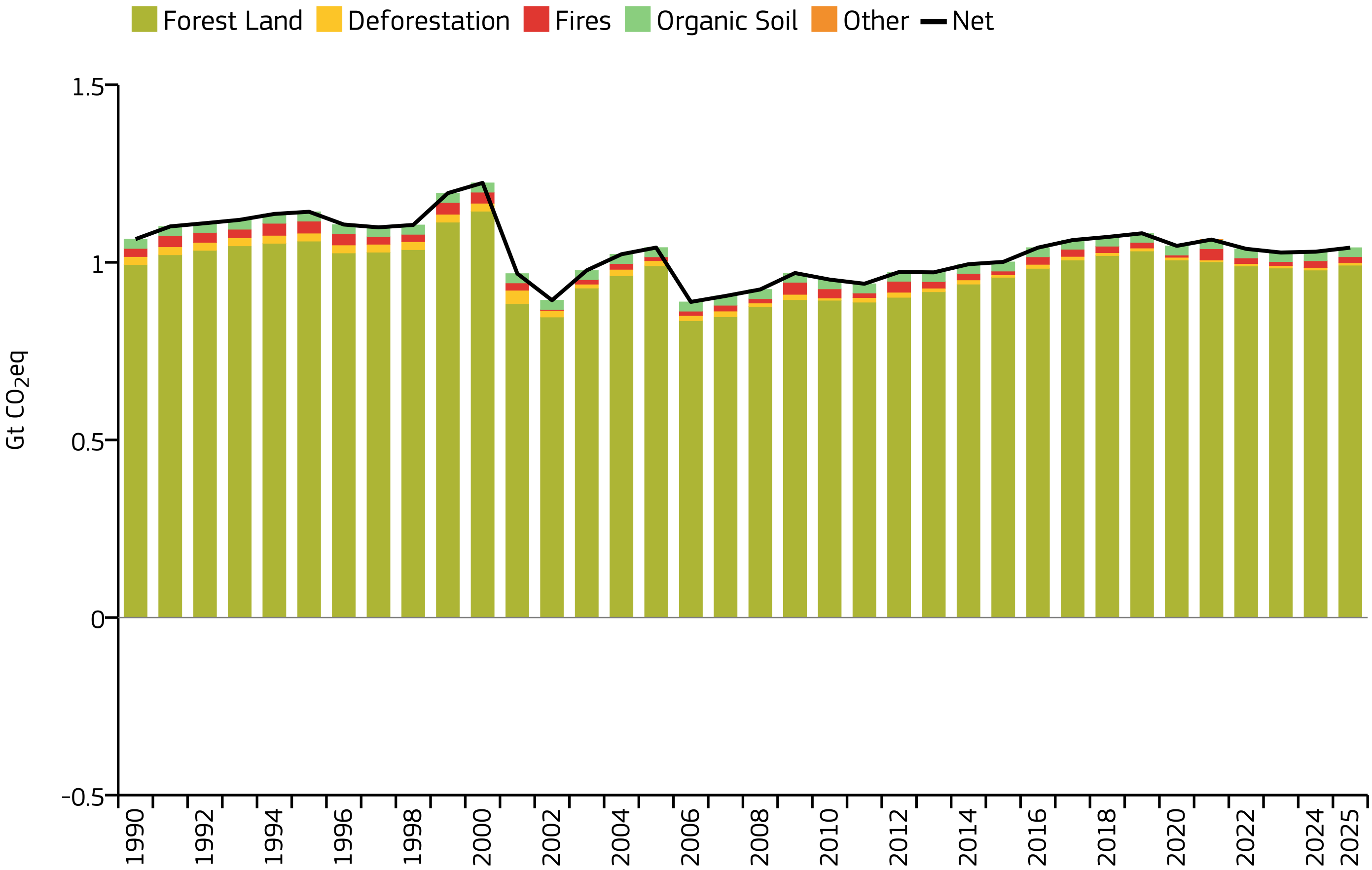


Year	1990	2000	2015	2025
Net flux (Gt CO_2eq /yr)	1.939	2.124	3.772	1.877

Countries included in South-East Asia and Pacific:
Brunei; Cambodia; Cook Islands; Fiji; French Polynesia; Indonesia; Kiribati; Laos; Malaysia; Myanmar/Burma; New Caledonia; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Samoa; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Thailand; Timor-Leste; Tonga; Vanuatu; Viet Nam.

Southern Asia

GHG emissions and removals from LULUCF sector



Year	1990	2000	2015	2025
Net flux (Gt CO_2eq /yr)	1.066	1.224	1.001	1.041

Countries included in Southern Asia:
Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Bhutan; India; Maldives; Nepal; Pakistan; Sri Lanka.

Disclaimer

This publication presents GHG emissions from all countries, while GHG emissions from LULUCF are presented for the EU27 and by macro-regions.

Throughout this report, the term ‘country’ or ‘countries’ is used to refer to entities that include countries and/or territories in accordance with the list available at the Interinstitutional Style Guide of the European Union and the “Short name” definition listed in the "List of countries, territories and currencies" table at https://style-guide.europa.eu/en/content/-/isg/topic?identifier=annex-a5-list-countries-territories-currencies has been used (updated on 29/06/2026). This list does not represent the official position of the European institutions with regard to the legal status or policy of the entities mentioned. It is a harmonisation of often divergent lists and practices.

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