



United Nations

FCCC/SBI/2026/21



Framework Convention on
Climate Change

Distr.: General
28 August 2026

Original: English

Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Sixty-fifth session

Antalya, 9–14 November 2026

Item 3(b) of the provisional agenda

Reporting from and review of Parties included in

Annex I to the Convention

Reports on national greenhouse gas inventory data

National greenhouse gas inventory data for the period 1990–2024

Report by the secretariat

Summary

Between 1990 and 2024, total aggregate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions without emissions and removals from land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) for Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Parties) decreased by 31.0 per cent, while total GHG emissions and removals with LULUCF decreased by 38.9 per cent. For Annex I Parties with economies in transition, GHG emissions without and with LULUCF decreased by 45.1 and 60.5 per cent respectively. For Annex I Parties that do not have economies in transition, GHG emissions without and with LULUCF decreased by 19.3 and 23.6 per cent respectively. The information in this report is based on the national GHG inventory submissions received as at 7 August 2026.



Abbreviations and acronyms

Annex I Party	Party included in Annex I to the Convention
CH ₄	methane
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
CO ₂ eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
COP	Conference of the Parties
CRT	common reporting table
EIT Party	Party with economy in transition
F-gas	fluorinated gas
GHG	greenhouse gas
IPPU	industrial processes and product use
LULUCF	land use, land-use change and forestry
N ₂ O	nitrous oxide
NID	national inventory document
NIR	national inventory report
non-EIT Party	Party that does not have an economy in transition

I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. The COP requested Annex I Parties to submit national inventory data on GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks by 15 April of each year.¹ COP 20 requested the secretariat to compile and summarize information on the GHG inventory data submitted by Annex I Parties, inter alia, for consideration by the COP and the subsidiary bodies.²
2. COP 24 decided that, to fulfil national inventory reporting obligations under the Convention, Parties to the Paris Agreement submitting annual NIRs under the Convention shall use the modalities, procedures and guidelines for NIRs contained in chapter II of the annex to decision [18/CMA.1](#).³

B. Scope

3. This document presents the status of reporting of the 2026 GHG inventories by Annex I Parties as at 7 August 2026 (see chap. II below) and provides a summary of the latest available data on those Parties' GHG emissions and removals for 1990–2024 (see chap. III below). Data are provided for CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O, as well as for F-gases,⁴ and, where Parties have elected to report them, indirect CO₂ emissions from the atmospheric oxidation of CH₄, carbon monoxide and non-methane volatile organic compounds. Data are provided on total⁵ aggregate⁶ GHG emissions without and with net GHG emissions and removals from LULUCF.

C. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

4. The Subsidiary Body for Implementation may wish to take note of the information herein and to seek guidance from the COP, as appropriate.

II. Status of reporting

A. Submissions received

5. According to the modalities, procedures and guidelines for NIRs referred to in paragraph 2 above, the NIR consists of an NID and the CRTs, including a time series of data for 1990 up until no more than two years prior to the submission of the NIR.
6. As at 7 August 2026, 42 NIDs and CRTs had been received in 2026 covering GHG data for 1990⁷–2024.⁸ The dates of initial submissions are shown in table 1.

¹ Decision [3/CP.1](#), para. 2(b).

² Decision [13/CP.20](#), paras. 8 and 10.

³ Decision [1/CP.24](#), para. 42.

⁴ Hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulfur hexafluoride, an unspecified mix of hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons, and nitrogen trifluoride.

⁵ The term “total” implies that emissions for the sectors included in the CRTs are summed; the inclusion of emissions from LULUCF in the sum is indicated separately, as appropriate; unless stated otherwise, totals do not include indirect CO₂ emissions.

⁶ The term “aggregate” implies that GHG emissions and removals are calculated as a weighted sum of CO₂, CH₄, N₂O and F-gases using the global warming potential values agreed under the Convention.

⁷ Unless otherwise specified.

⁸ Available at <https://unfccc.int/ghg-inventories-annex-i-parties/2026>.

Table 1
Submissions of greenhouse gas inventories in 2026 received from Annex I Parties as at 7 August 2026

<i>Party</i>	<i>NID submission date^a</i>	<i>CRTs submission date^a</i>
Australia	14 April 2026	14 April 2026
Austria	15 April 2026	15 April 2026
Belarus	15 April 2026	15 April 2026
Belgium	14 April 2026	14 April 2026
Bulgaria	15 April 2026	15 April 2026
Canada	14 April 2026	14 April 2026
Croatia	15 April 2026	15 April 2026
Cyprus	<i>17 April 2026</i>	<i>17 April 2026</i>
Czechia	15 April 2026	15 April 2026
Denmark	15 April 2026	15 April 2026
Estonia	10 April 2026	10 April 2026
European Union	15 April 2026	15 April 2026
Finland	14 April 2026	14 April 2026
France	15 April 2026	15 April 2026
Germany	15 April 2026	15 April 2026
Greece	6 April 2026	6 April 2026
Hungary	<i>22 April 2026</i>	<i>22 April 2026</i>
Iceland	13 April 2026	15 April 2026
Ireland	15 April 2026	10 April 2026
Italy	10 April 2026	10 April 2026
Japan	14 April 2026	14 April 2026
Latvia	13 April 2026	13 April 2026
Liechtenstein	9 April 2026	8 April 2026
Lithuania	15 April 2026	15 April 2026
Luxembourg	<i>16 April 2026</i>	<i>16 April 2026</i>
Malta	15 April 2026	15 April 2026
Monaco	8 April 2026	8 April 2026
Netherlands	15 April 2026	15 April 2026
New Zealand	15 April 2026	15 April 2026
Norway	13 March 2026	13 April 2026
Poland	31 March 2026	31 March 2026
Portugal	14 April 2026	14 April 2026
Romania	15 April 2026	15 April 2026
Russian Federation	<i>25 June 2026</i>	<i>25 June 2026</i>
Slovakia	15 April 2026	15 April 2026
Slovenia	14 April 2026	14 April 2026
Spain	14 April 2026	14 April 2026
Sweden	19 March 2026	19 March 2026
Switzerland	9 April 2026	9 April 2026
Türkiye	14 April 2026	14 April 2026
Ukraine	14 April 2026	14 April 2026
United Kingdom	15 April 2026	15 April 2026
United States	—	—

^a Dates after the mandated submission date of 15 April 2026 are shown in italics.

B. Recalculations

7. According to the modalities, procedures and guidelines for NIRs, Parties should, where necessary, conduct recalculations to improve the accuracy and/or completeness of their emission estimates, and ensure the consistency of the time series.

8. In 2026, 41 Annex I Parties reported recalculations affecting their GHG emission estimates for 1990 (see table 2), which were due to changes in activity data, emission factors or emission estimation methodologies. Excluding LULUCF, the impact of the recalculations was less than 1 per cent for 35 Parties, 1–2 per cent for 5 Parties and over 2 per cent for 1 Party. Including LULUCF, the impact was less than 1 per cent for 21 Parties, 1–2 per cent for 12 Parties and over 2 per cent for 8 Parties. The recalculations resulted in a mixture of upward and downward revisions to emission estimates, reflecting country-specific data and methodological differences.

Table 2

Impact of inventory recalculations for greenhouse gas emissions for 1990 reported by individual Annex I Parties in 2026

<i>Party</i>	<i>GHG emission estimates without LULUCF (% change)</i>	<i>GHG emission estimates with LULUCF (% change)</i>
Australia	–1.01	–0.80
Austria	0.06	0.12
Belarus	–0.01	1.96
Belgium	–0.12	–0.13
Bulgaria	1.15	1.92
Canada	0.25	1.94
Croatia	–0.34	–0.42
Cyprus	–0.02	1.38
Czechia	–0.72	–0.71
Denmark	1.44	1.03
Estonia	0.16	2.81
European Union	–0.12	–0.58
Finland	0.03	–12.95
France	–	–
Germany	0.06	0.09
Greece	0.00	–0.04
Hungary	0.07	0.16
Iceland	–1.08	–12.62
Ireland	–0.10	1.91
Italy	–0.41	–2.22
Japan	–0.04	–0.04
Latvia	–0.08	2.64
Liechtenstein	0.01	0.22
Lithuania	–0.05	0.87
Luxembourg	–0.25	–0.24
Malta	–0.07	–0.25
Monaco	0.00008	0.00008
Netherlands	–0.15	–0.41
New Zealand	–0.17	2.04
Norway	–0.49	0.33
Poland	–0.04	–4.53
Portugal	–0.01	1.23
Romania	–0.71	0.69

<i>Party</i>	<i>GHG emission estimates without LULUCF (% change)</i>	<i>GHG emission estimates with LULUCF (% change)</i>
Russian Federation	0.39	1.11
Slovakia	1.01	0.71
Slovenia	0.09	–1.56
Spain	–0.78	–1.16
Sweden	0.07	–1.41
Switzerland	–0.14	1.14
Türkiye	0.21	0.30
Ukraine	–0.01	–0.01
United Kingdom	–2.28	–2.29
United States	–	–

9. Table 3 presents a comparison of the estimated total aggregate GHG emissions for 1990 reported in the 2025 and 2026 national GHG inventory submissions of Annex I Parties, grouped by EIT Party and non-EIT Party status. The table also indicates the reasons for the difference between the estimates reported in those two years.

Table 3

Comparison of total aggregate greenhouse gas emissions for 1990 reported by Annex I Parties in 2025 and 2026

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Estimates reported in 2025</i>	<i>Estimates reported in 2026</i>	<i>Reasons for the difference between the estimates reported in 2025 and 2026</i>
Total aggregate GHG emissions without LULUCF (Gt CO₂ eq)			
All Annex I Parties	12.84	12.82	Aggregate impact of inventory recalculations conducted by individual Annex I Parties
Annex I EIT Parties	5.81	5.82	Inventory recalculations (e.g. Bulgaria, Russian Federation, Slovakia)
Annex I non-EIT Parties	7.03	7.01	Inventory recalculations (e.g. Australia, Japan, United Kingdom)
Total aggregate GHG emissions with LULUCF (Gt CO₂ eq)			
All Annex I Parties	11.89	11.87	Aggregate impact of inventory recalculations conducted by individual Annex I Parties
Annex I EIT Parties	4.90	4.91	Inventory recalculations (e.g. Belarus, Romania, Russian Federation)
Annex I non-EIT Parties	6.99	6.96	Inventory recalculations (e.g. Australia, Canada, Italy)

III. Overview of emission trends and sources in Annex I Parties

A. Total aggregate greenhouse gas emissions

10. From 1990 to 2024 total aggregate GHG emissions without LULUCF for all Annex I Parties decreased by 31.0 per cent, while emissions with LULUCF decreased by 38.9 per cent (see figures 1–2). Between 2023 and 2024, GHG emissions decreased by 0.5 per cent without LULUCF and by 0.05 per cent with LULUCF.

11. For Annex I EIT Parties, GHG emissions decreased by 45.1 per cent without LULUCF and by 60.5 per cent with LULUCF from 1990 to 2024. Between 2023 and 2024, GHG emissions without LULUCF increased by 0.7 per cent and GHG emissions with LULUCF increased by 5.2 per cent.

12. For Annex I non-EIT Parties, GHG emissions decreased by 19.3 per cent without LULUCF and by 23.6 per cent with LULUCF from 1990 to 2024. Between 2023 and 2024,

GHG emissions without LULUCF decreased by 1.2 per cent and GHG emissions with LULUCF decreased by 1.8 per cent.

Figure 1

Greenhouse gas emissions of Annex I Parties, 1990–2024

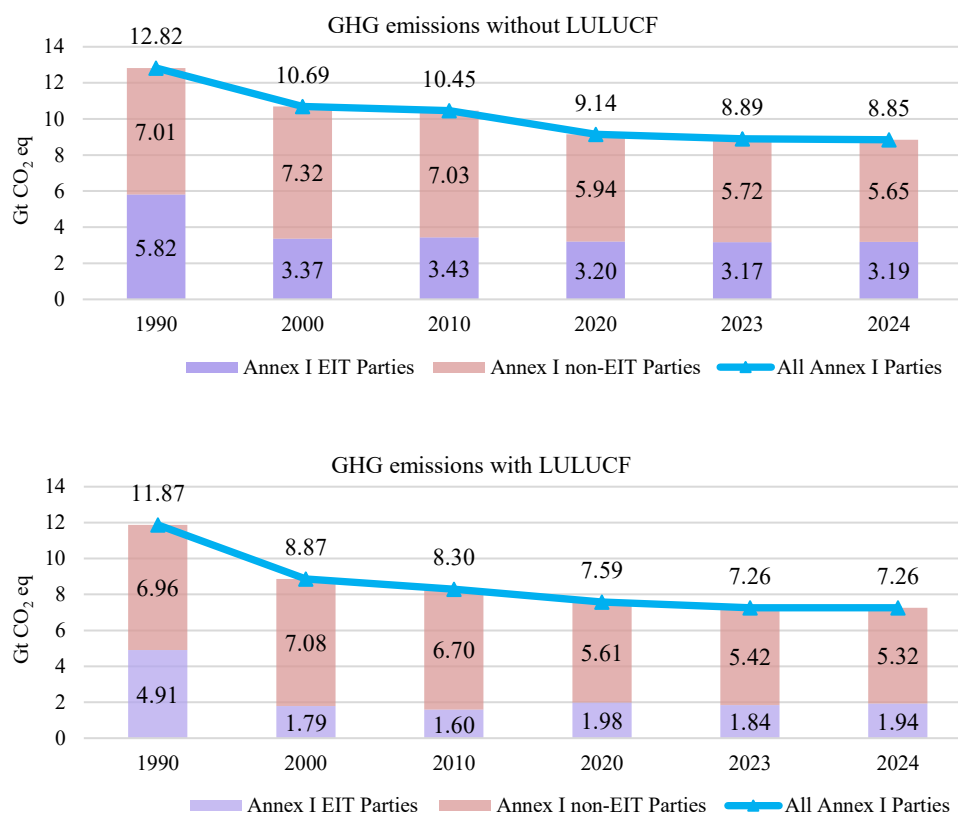
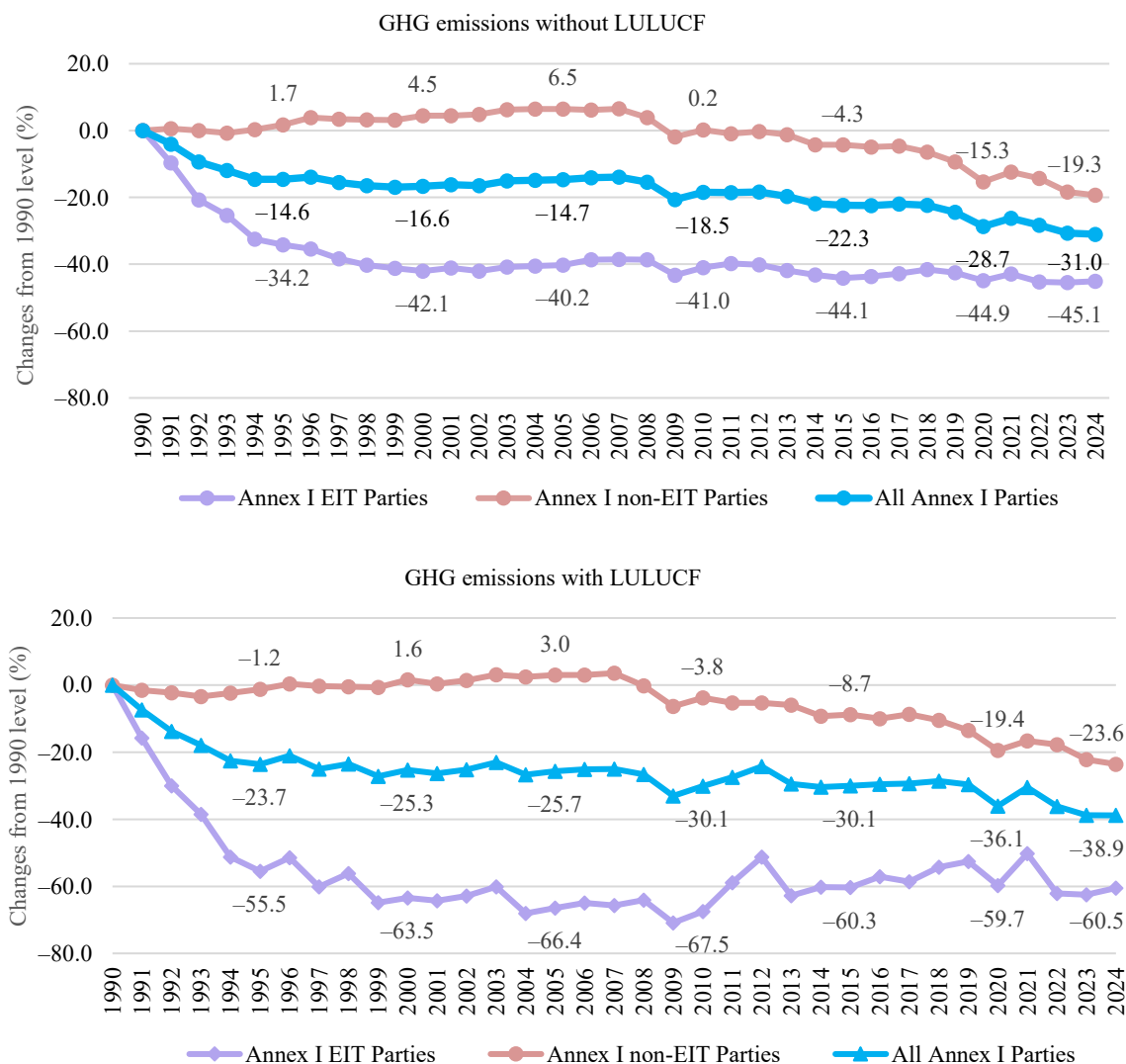
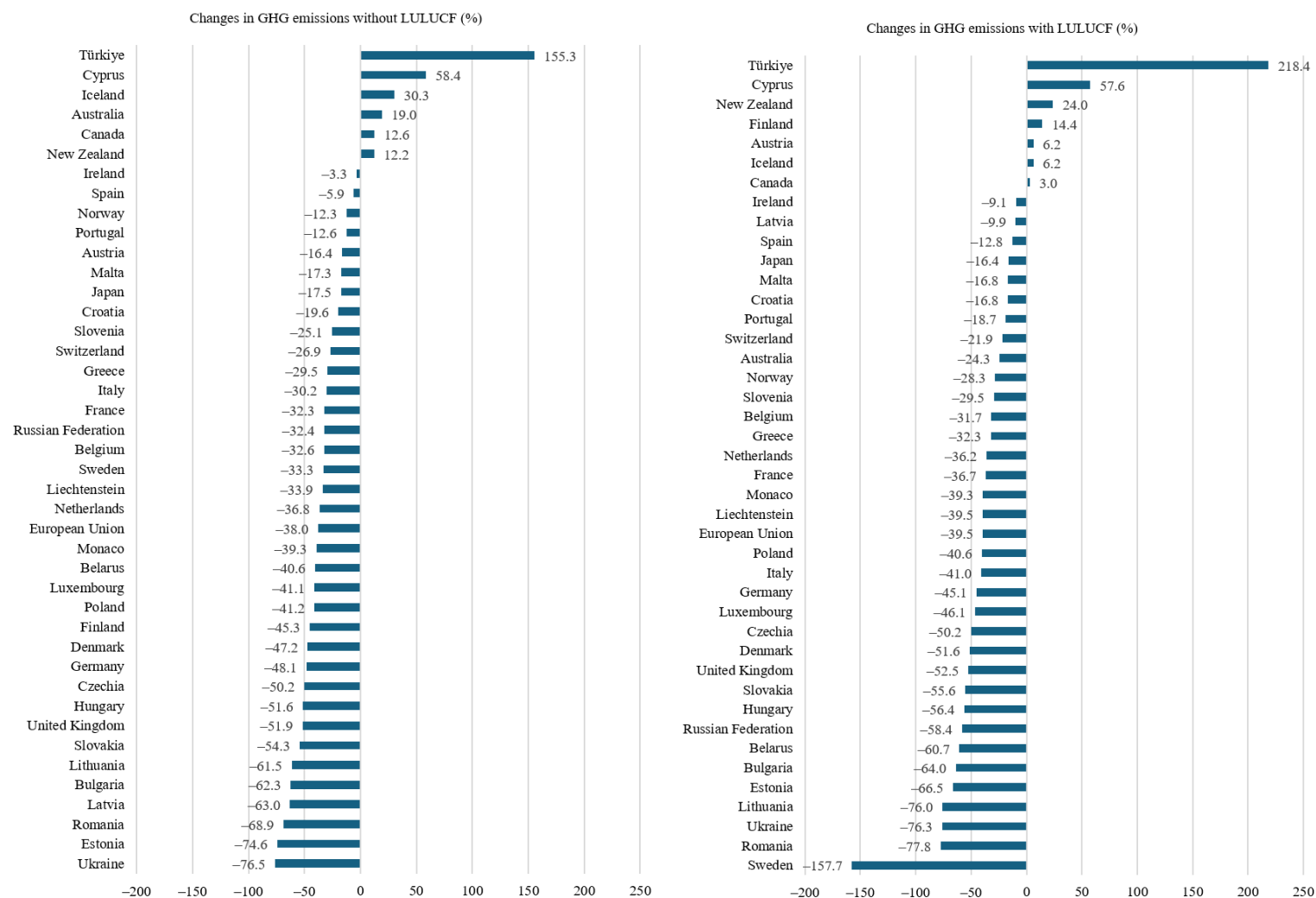


Figure 2
Percentage changes from the 1990 level in greenhouse gas emissions of Annex I Parties, 1990–2024



13. The changes in total aggregate GHG emissions in 1990–2024 varied among individual Parties (see figure 3). Ukraine had the largest decrease in emissions without LULUCF (76.5 per cent) and Sweden had the largest decrease in emissions with LULUCF (157.7 per cent). Türkiye had the largest increase in emissions (155.3 and 218.4 per cent without and with LULUCF respectively).

Figure 3
Changes in total aggregate emissions of individual Annex I Parties, 1990–2024



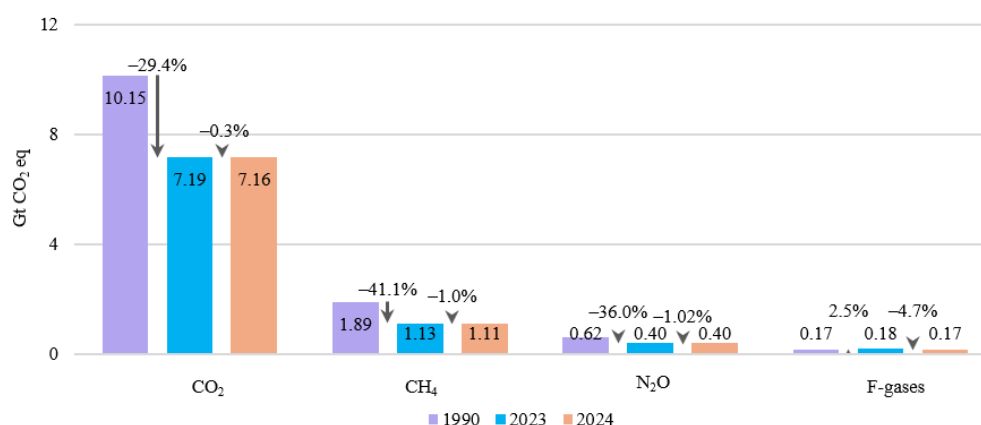
B. Greenhouse gas emissions by gas

14. From 1990 to 2024, CO₂ accounted for the largest share of total GHG emissions, contributing 79.1 per cent in 1990 and 81.0 per cent in 2024, followed by CH₄ (14.7 per cent in 1990 and 12.6 per cent in 2024), N₂O (4.8 per cent in 1990 and 4.5 per cent in 2024) and F-gases (1.3 per cent in 1990 and 2.0 per cent in 2024).

15. From 1990 to 2024, emissions of CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O decreased, whereas emissions of F-gases saw a slight rise (see figure 4). In the latest annual comparison (2023–2024), however, emissions fell for all four gases.

Figure 4

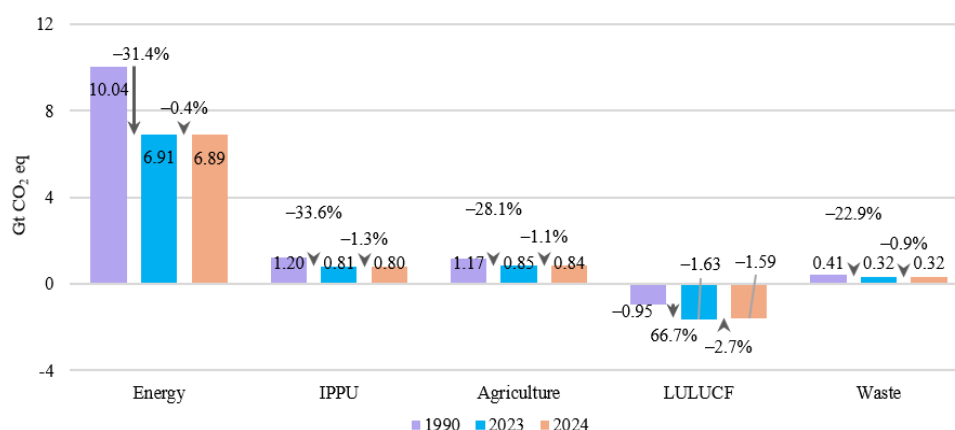
Greenhouse gas emissions without land use, land-use change and forestry of Annex I Parties by gas, 1990, 2023 and 2024



C. Greenhouse gas emissions by sector

16. Between 1990 and 2024, total GHG emissions fell sharply, driven by a 31.4 per cent reduction in emissions from the energy sector (from 10.04 to 6.89 Gt CO₂ eq), alongside declines in emissions from the IPPU (from 1.20 to 0.80 Gt CO₂ eq, or -33.6 per cent), agriculture (from 1.17 to 0.84 Gt CO₂ eq, or -28.1 per cent) and waste (from 0.41 to 0.32 Gt CO₂ eq, or -22.9 per cent) sectors (see figure 5). The LULUCF sector remained a net sink in this period, with removals growing from 0.95 to 1.59 Gt CO₂ eq. From 2023 to 2024, marginal decreases in emissions were observed across all sectors except LULUCF, of 0.4, 1.3, 1.1 and 0.9 per cent for the energy, IPPU, agriculture and waste sectors respectively. LULUCF removals decreased by 2.7 per cent.

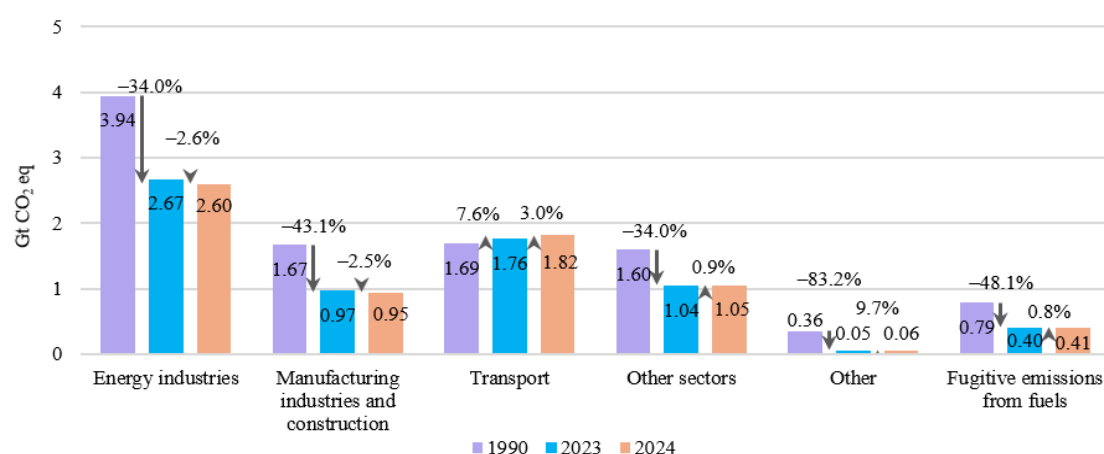
Figure 5

Greenhouse gas emissions and removals of Annex I Parties by sector, 1990, 2023 and 2024

Note: The sector other is not included in the figure because its contribution to total GHG emissions was very small. Emissions for the sector decreased by 27.6 per cent between 1990 and 2024.

17. From 1990 to 2024, GHG emissions decreased in five of the six subsectors of the energy sector (see figure 6), namely energy industries (from 3.94 to 2.60 Gt CO₂ eq, or –34.0 per cent), manufacturing industries and construction (from 1.67 to 0.95 Gt CO₂ eq, or –43.1 per cent), other sectors (from 1.60 to 1.05 Gt CO₂ eq, or –34.0 per cent), other (from 0.36 to 0.06 Gt CO₂ eq, or –83.2 per cent) and fugitive emissions from fuels (from 0.79 to 0.41 Gt CO₂ eq, or –48.1 per cent), whereas emissions from transport increased (from 1.69 to 1.82 Gt CO₂ eq, or +7.6 per cent). The largest relative emission reduction occurred in the subsector other, for which emissions decreased by 83.2 per cent over the period. Between 2023 and 2024, emissions from energy industries (from 2.67 to 2.60 Gt CO₂ eq) and manufacturing industries and construction (from 0.97 to 0.95 Gt CO₂ eq) decreased, while emissions from transport (from 1.76 to 1.82 Gt CO₂ eq), other sectors (from 1.04 to 1.05 Gt CO₂ eq), other (from 0.05 to 0.06 Gt CO₂ eq) and fugitive emissions from fuels (from 0.40 to 0.41 Gt CO₂ eq) increased.

Figure 6

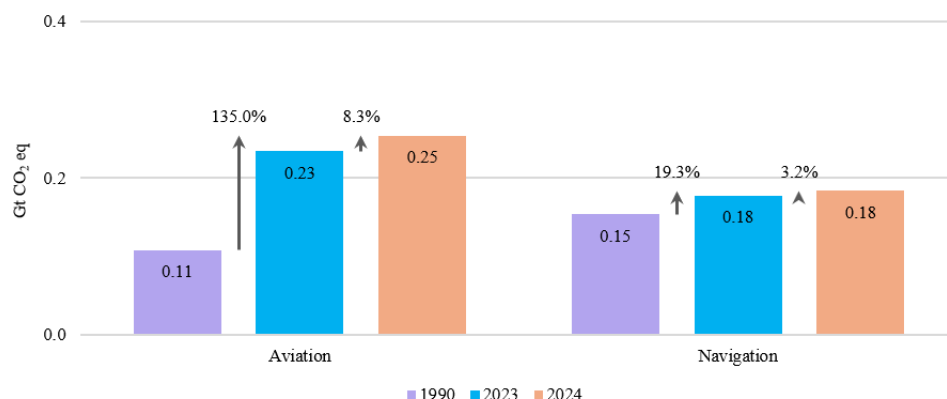
Greenhouse gas emissions of Annex I Parties by energy sector category, 1990, 2023 and 2024

Note: The CO₂ transport and storage subsector is not included in the figure because its contribution to total GHG emissions was very small. Emissions for the subsector decreased by 95.9 per cent between 1996 (the first year with available data) and 2024 (from 82.01 to 3.38 kt CO₂ eq).

18. From both 1990 to 2024 and 2023 to 2024, emissions from international bunkers for aviation and navigation increased (see figure 7).

Figure 7

Greenhouse gas emissions from international bunker fuels for Annex I Parties, 1990, 2023 and 2024



19. Table 4 presents a comparison of the percentage changes in estimated total aggregate GHG emissions between 1990 and the latest available year reported in the 2025 and 2026 national GHG inventory submissions of Annex I Parties, grouped by EIT Party and non-EIT Party status. The table also indicates the reasons for the difference between the estimates reported in those two years.

Table 4

Comparison of the changes in total aggregate greenhouse gas emissions between 1990 and the latest available year reported by Annex I Parties in 2025 and 2026

Parties	Estimates reported in 2025	Estimates reported in 2026	Reasons for the difference between the estimates reported in 2025 and 2026
Change in total aggregate GHG emissions without LULUCF (%)			
All Annex I Parties	–30.6	–31.0	Combined impact of changes for individual Annex I Parties
Annex I EIT Parties	–45.4	–45.1	Inventory recalculations and varying emission trends (e.g. Poland, Russian Federation, Ukraine)
Annex I non-EIT Parties	–18.5	–19.3	Inventory recalculations and varying emission trends (e.g. Germany, Italy, Spain)
Change in total aggregate GHG emissions with LULUCF (%)			
All Annex I Parties	–38.9	–38.9	Combined impact of changes for individual Annex I Parties
Annex I EIT Parties	–62.6	–60.5	Inventory recalculations and varying emission trends (e.g. Romania, Russian Federation, Ukraine)
Annex I non-EIT Parties	–22.3	–23.6	Inventory recalculations and varying emission trends (e.g. France, Germany, Italy)

D. Emission data for individual Annex I Parties

20. Tables 5–17 present detailed GHG inventory data for individual Annex I Parties. The cells with an en dash (–) in the tables denote that data were not available or notation keys were used to report emission data. Negative values denote removals; positive values denote emissions.

Table 5

Total aggregate anthropogenic emissions of CO₂, CH₄, N₂O and fluorinated gases without emissions and removals from land use, land-use change and forestry

Party	kt CO ₂ eq					Change 1990–2024 (%)
	1990	2010	2020	2023	2024	
Australia	435 704	544 294	536 946	525 746	518 567	19.0
Austria	79 668	85 339	74 795	68 674	66 638	–16.4
Belarus ^a	146 000	92 297	90 146	87 194	86 712	–40.6
Belgium	145 467	132 975	106 736	97 815	98 012	–32.6
Bulgaria ^{a, b}	114 914	59 550	48 240	45 647	43 340	–62.3
Canada	607 907	732 333	680 926	686 885	684 709	12.6
Croatia ^a	31 446	28 146	23 827	25 343	25 275	–19.6
Cyprus	5 572	9 435	8 489	8 778	8 828	58.4
Czechia ^a	193 200	138 169	111 122	101 819	96 211	–50.2
Denmark	72 255	66 286	44 827	40 602	38 181	–47.2
Estonia ^a	40 342	21 129	11 320	10 888	10 241	–74.6
European Union ^c	4 859 257	4 163 970	3 276 886	3 084 741	3 013 540	–38.0
Finland	71 672	75 708	47 763	41 172	39 235	–45.3
France	548 459	517 641	404 528	384 817	371 111	–32.3
Germany	1 253 128	933 250	730 972	669 578	649 770	–48.1
Greece	103 984	119 234	75 821	71 944	73 282	–29.5
Hungary ^{a, b}	110 761	66 814	63 033	54 240	53 659	–51.6
Iceland	3 667	4 944	4 579	4 644	4 779	30.3
Ireland	55 677	61 656	57 550	54 887	53 825	–3.3
Italy	519 235	518 604	373 258	376 296	362 618	–30.2
Japan	1 266 493	1 289 207	1 119 484	1 064 861	1 044 546	–17.5
Latvia ^a	26 005	11 680	10 362	9 890	9 618	–63.0
Liechtenstein	228	227	181	168	151	–33.9
Lithuania ^a	47 460	20 213	19 480	17 839	18 270	–61.5
Luxembourg	12 725	12 189	9 164	7 813	7 497	–41.1
Malta	2 625	2 959	2 080	2 207	2 170	–17.3
Monaco	102	86	69	60	62	–39.3
Netherlands	221 862	214 543	164 637	142 371	140 256	–36.8
New Zealand	67 565	81 112	80 961	75 899	75 812	12.2
Norway	50 635	54 464	49 133	46 342	44 425	–12.3
Poland ^{a, b}	579 204	404 478	368 842	346 885	340 566	–41.2
Portugal	58 816	68 702	57 191	52 962	51 379	–12.6
Romania ^{a, b}	307 378	114 106	100 847	95 763	95 588	–68.9
Russian Federation ^{a, d}	3 159 824	1 988 269	1 977 540	2 090 035	2 137 344	–32.4
Slovakia ^a	74 167	47 089	37 632	36 614	33 872	–54.3
Slovenia ^{a, b}	20 676	19 773	15 995	14 870	15 484	–25.1
Spain	284 422	357 444	271 715	269 969	267 707	–5.9
Sweden	71 256	64 114	45 969	44 234	47 494	–33.3
Switzerland	54 773	55 304	43 889	40 579	40 020	–26.9
Türkiye ^e	228 924	406 407	533 963	555 158	584 521	155.3
Ukraine ^a	964 319	417 201	325 349	233 472	226 833	–76.5
United Kingdom	785 848	616 574	412 000	388 416	377 822	–51.9
United States	–	–	–	–	–	–
Number of Parties showing a decrease in emissions of more than 1%:						36
Number of Parties showing a change in emissions within 1%:						0
Number of Parties showing an increase in emissions of more than 1%:						6

^a EIT Party.^b Data for the base year defined by decisions 9/CP.2 and 11/CP.4 (Bulgaria (1988), Hungary (average of 1985–1987), Poland (1988), Romania (1989) and Slovenia (1986)) are used for this Party instead of 1990 data.^c Emission estimates of the European Union are as reported for its 27 member States as a group and are reported separately from those of each individual member State.^d Information provided by the Russian Federation. The General Assembly addressed the status of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol in resolution 68/262 of 27 March 2014.^e Decision 26/CP.7 invited Parties to recognize the special circumstances of Türkiye, which place it in a situation different from that of other Annex I Parties.

Table 6

Total aggregate anthropogenic emissions of CO₂, CH₄, N₂O and fluorinated gases with emissions and removals from land use, land-use change and forestry

Party	kt CO ₂ eq					Change 1990–2024 (%)
	1990	2010	2020	2023	2024	
Australia	615 876	612 769	476 637	484 679	466 423	–24.3
Austria	65 947	73 646	73 386	75 372	70 042	6.2
Belarus ^a	126 163	51 441	63 126	48 686	49 612	–60.7
Belgium	142 617	132 490	106 299	97 447	97 414	–31.7
Bulgaria ^{a, b}	98 324	49 051	40 066	37 998	35 399	–64.0
Canada	669 002	773 014	706 684	678 188	689 058	3.0
Croatia ^a	25 098	21 248	18 198	19 774	20 870	–16.8
Cyprus	5 495	9 314	8 329	8 612	8 659	57.6
Czechia ^a	183 735	129 076	120 544	98 062	91 580	–50.2
Denmark	78 729	68 503	45 961	39 894	38 101	–51.6
Estonia ^a	36 299	16 970	12 706	13 381	12 147	–66.5
European Union ^c	4 600 887	3 785 490	3 040 089	2 869 226	2 782 554	–39.5
Finland	42 840	44 583	45 184	48 025	49 003	14.4
France	522 581	471 383	356 249	346 149	330 587	–36.7
Germany	1 289 623	944 562	778 619	742 849	707 608	–45.1
Greece	101 669	115 822	70 677	67 710	68 805	–32.3
Hungary ^{a, b}	108 495	62 151	55 992	48 880	47 319	–56.4
Iceland	10 354	11 499	10 734	10 807	10 995	6.2
Ireland	61 998	65 848	60 768	57 852	56 340	–9.1
Italy	506 286	471 603	329 476	318 731	298 550	–41.0
Japan	1 189 844	1 210 467	1 060 637	1 014 476	995 125	–16.4
Latvia ^a	13 861	9 061	7 915	11 545	12 488	–9.9
Liechtenstein	233	245	174	164	141	–39.5
Lithuania ^a	43 527	9 462	13 760	11 523	10 438	–76.0
Luxembourg	12 740	11 978	8 620	7 138	6 862	–46.1
Malta	2 610	2 978	2 082	2 205	2 172	–16.8
Monaco	101	86	69	60	62	–39.3
Netherlands	225 701	218 581	167 401	145 660	143 957	–36.2
New Zealand	44 231	52 619	59 211	55 932	54 834	24.0
Norway	40 423	29 047	33 254	34 027	28 976	–28.3
Poland ^{a, b}	531 987	342 713	336 306	307 413	315 943	–40.6
Portugal	64 014	66 466	55 085	52 537	52 012	–18.7
Romania ^{a, b}	290 424	90 332	68 916	64 704	64 582	–77.8
Russian Federation ^a	2 454 205	362 228	886 482	917 415	1 021 280	–58.4
Slovakia ^a	64 994	42 641	30 940	29 459	28 881	–55.6
Slovenia ^{a, b}	15 652	12 636	11 562	10 469	11 032	–29.5
Spain	247 574	306 445	217 624	217 426	215 786	–12.8
Sweden	11 696	2 982	6 125	–1 816	–6 744	–157.7
Switzerland	52 779	52 567	43 595	41 463	41 209	–21.9
Türkiye ^d	162 495	334 286	476 217	485 923	517 428	218.4
Ukraine ^a	916 422	396 248	310 745	223 693	216 890	–76.3
United Kingdom	796 161	617 547	411 939	388 822	378 172	–52.5
United States	–	–	–	–	–	–
Number of Parties showing a decrease in emissions of more than 1%:						35
Number of Parties showing a change in emissions within 1%:						0
Number of Parties showing an increase in emissions of more than 1%:						7

^a EIT Party.^b Data for the base year defined by decisions [9/CP.2](#) and [11/CP.4](#) (Bulgaria (1988), Hungary (average of 1985–1987), Poland (1988), Romania (1989) and Slovenia (1986)) are used for this Party instead of 1990 data.^c Emission estimates of the European Union are as reported for its 27 member States as a group and are reported separately from those of each individual member State.^d Decision [26/CP.7](#) invited Parties to recognize the special circumstances of Türkiye, which place it in a situation different from that of other Annex I Parties.

Table 7

Total anthropogenic CO₂ emissions without emissions and removals from land use, land-use change and forestry

Party	kt CO ₂ eq					Change 1990–2024 (%)
	1990	2010	2020	2023	2024	
Australia	278 068	405 037	399 702	385 861	384 286	38.2
Austria	62 247	71 860	61 996	56 647	54 826	–11.9
Belarus ^a	108 459	62 515	59 123	55 736	54 762	–49.5
Belgium	120 378	114 623	91 329	84 607	85 499	–29.0
Bulgaria ^{a, b}	89 544	47 820	36 571	34 527	32 662	–63.5
Canada	459 185	556 768	523 540	541 140	540 000	17.6
Croatia ^a	22 885	20 978	16 870	18 467	18 253	–20.2
Cyprus	4 645	8 076	6 903	7 104	7 135	53.6
Czechia ^a	164 338	117 509	91 709	83 259	77 222	–53.0
Denmark	54 615	50 616	29 886	27 222	24 759	–54.7
Estonia ^a	36 906	18 964	9 199	8 748	8 093	–78.1
European Union ^c	3 871 690	3 431 145	2 624 426	2 475 424	2 414 760	–37.6
Finland	56 922	64 091	37 718	31 874	29 903	–47.5
France	401 548	391 612	296 460	284 612	272 968	–32.0
Germany	1 054 796	829 787	646 683	591 373	573 925	–45.6
Greece	83 437	97 354	55 584	51 965	53 713	–35.6
Hungary ^{a, b}	86 031	51 984	47 106	40 338	39 482	–54.1
Iceland	2 221	3 627	3 337	3 508	3 677	65.5
Ireland	32 871	41 663	34 912	33 383	32 639	–0.7
Italy	438 208	434 573	300 706	309 321	298 490	–31.9
Japan	1 154 237	1 209 263	1 035 552	986 305	969 621	–16.0
Latvia ^a	19 662	8 553	7 000	6 593	6 299	–68.0
Liechtenstein	206	196	147	136	118	–42.7
Lithuania ^a	35 738	13 802	13 432	12 508	12 882	–64.0
Luxembourg	11 811	11 188	8 073	6 823	6 525	–44.8
Malta	2 428	2 627	1 610	1 746	1 709	–29.6
Monaco	101	79	64	56	57	–43.9
Netherlands	162 639	182 584	136 918	116 773	115 125	–29.2
New Zealand	25 522	34 810	34 127	31 326	31 436	23.2
Norway	34 431	45 392	40 985	38 666	36 765	6.8
Poland ^{a, b}	470 967	334 013	301 973	283 686	278 478	–40.9
Portugal	45 291	52 861	41 646	37 595	36 097	–20.3
Romania ^{a, b}	208 987	79 917	68 290	64 387	64 574	–69.1
Russian Federation ^a	2 548 709	1 634 100	1 633 312	1 734 411	1 788 470	–29.8
Slovakia ^a	61 527	38 453	31 145	30 715	28 744	–53.3
Slovenia ^{a, b}	16 771	16 466	12 874	11 997	12 702	–24.3
Spain	227 353	282 563	209 435	211 737	208 652	–8.2
Sweden	57 319	52 984	36 595	35 419	38 832	–32.3
Switzerland	44 149	45 033	34 344	31 996	31 335	–29.0
Türkiye ^d	155 054	318 554	418 520	445 056	467 814	201.7
Ukraine ^a	706 526	294 366	207 101	139 821	134 085	–81.0
United Kingdom	599 546	511 642	327 938	309 407	301 140	–49.8
United States	–	–	–	–	–	–
Number of Parties showing a decrease in emissions of more than 1%:						34
Number of Parties showing a change in emissions within 1%:						1
Number of Parties showing an increase in emissions of more than 1%:						7

^a EIT Party.^b Data for the base year defined by decisions [9/CP.2](#) and [11/CP.4](#) (Bulgaria (1988), Hungary (average of 1985–1987), Poland (1988), Romania (1989) and Slovenia (1986)) are used for this Party instead of 1990 data.^c Emission estimates of the European Union are as reported for its 27 member States as a group and are reported separately from those of each individual member State.^d Decision [26/CP.7](#) invited Parties to recognize the special circumstances of Türkiye, which place it in a situation different from that of other Annex I Parties.

Table 8

Total anthropogenic CO₂ emissions with emissions and removals from land use, land-use change and forestry

Party	kt CO ₂ eq					Change 1990–2024 (%)
	1990	2010	2020	2023	2024	
Australia	430 582	444 394	319 903	322 022	308 880	–28.3
Austria	48 305	59 939	60 378	63 144	58 034	20.1
Belarus ^a	88 599	21 639	32 047	17 210	17 645	–80.1
Belgium	117 526	114 088	90 837	84 183	84 846	–27.8
Bulgaria ^{a, b}	72 882	37 236	28 278	26 739	24 550	–66.3
Canada	517 095	594 969	547 098	530 433	542 351	4.9
Croatia ^a	16 491	13 960	11 019	12 770	13 697	–16.9
Cyprus	4 567	7 952	6 741	6 936	6 963	52.4
Czechia ^a	154 775	108 366	101 091	79 471	72 561	–53.1
Denmark	60 633	52 414	30 597	26 056	24 200	–60.1
Estonia ^a	32 701	14 640	10 412	11 067	9 821	–70.0
European Union ^c	3 583 106	3 024 890	2 361 019	2 228 964	2 153 987	–39.9
Finland	24 991	30 234	32 766	36 387	37 291	49.2
France	372 798	343 044	246 455	244 086	230 659	–38.1
Germany	1 081 618	831 511	686 158	654 005	622 132	–42.5
Greece	81 045	93 909	50 401	47 343	49 130	–39.4
Hungary ^{a, b}	83 711	47 273	40 011	34 925	33 080	–60.5
Iceland	8 346	9 574	8 876	9 050	9 270	11.1
Ireland	34 914	41 611	34 389	32 448	31 318	–10.3
Italy	423 941	387 059	256 426	251 103	233 880	–44.8
Japan	1 076 600	1 129 914	976 223	935 411	919 506	–14.6
Latvia ^a	6 457	4 657	2 892	6 514	7 439	15.2
Liechtenstein	203	208	135	126	104	–48.7
Lithuania ^a	31 473	2 690	7 351	5 823	4 680	–85.1
Luxembourg	11 813	10 967	7 526	6 145	5 888	–50.2
Malta	2 412	2 638	1 602	1 736	1 702	–29.4
Monaco	97	75	60	52	52	–46.1
Netherlands	165 757	185 863	138 962	119 340	118 103	–28.7
New Zealand	1 879	6 000	12 108	11 135	10 219	443.8
Norway	23 815	19 527	24 645	25 893	20 858	–12.4
Poland ^{a, b}	422 400	270 855	267 512	241 260	250 850	–40.6
Portugal	49 634	50 145	39 260	36 955	36 374	–26.7
Romania ^{a, b}	191 281	55 267	34 606	31 434	31 645	–83.5
Russian Federation ^a	1 822 742	–22 607	514 971	541 707	645 797	–64.6
Slovakia ^a	52 221	33 949	24 388	23 518	23 707	–54.6
Slovenia ^{a, b}	11 676	9 273	8 398	7 557	8 212	–29.7
Spain	189 684	231 156	154 954	158 762	156 277	–17.6
Sweden	–3 976	–9 727	–4 853	–12 296	–17 090	–329.9
Switzerland	42 074	42 243	33 997	32 826	32 469	–22.8
Türkiye ^d	88 482	246 373	360 557	375 677	400 500	352.6
Ukraine ^a	658 415	273 195	191 843	129 869	123 879	–81.2
United Kingdom	602 357	505 572	320 863	302 733	294 431	–51.1
United States	–	–	–	–	–	–
Number of Parties showing a decrease in emissions of more than 1%:						34
Number of Parties showing a change in emissions within 1%:						0
Number of Parties showing an increase in emissions of more than 1%:						8

^a EIT Party.^b Data for the base year defined by decisions [9/CP.2](#) and [11/CP.4](#) (Bulgaria (1988), Hungary (average of 1985–1987), Poland (1988), Romania (1989) and Slovenia (1986)) are used for this Party instead of 1990 data.^c Emission estimates of the European Union are as reported for its 27 member States as a group and are reported separately from those of each individual member State.^d Decision [26/CP.7](#) invited Parties to recognize the special circumstances of Türkiye, which place it in a situation different from that of other Annex I Parties.

Table 9

Total anthropogenic CH₄ emissions without emissions and removals from land use, land-use change and forestry

Party	kt CO ₂ eq					Change 1990–2024 (%)
	1990	2010	2020	2023	2024	
Australia	140 344	117 422	112 158	112 603	109 558	–21.9
Austria	11 772	8 380	7 108	6 993	6 894	–41.4
Belarus ^a	23 131	18 649	19 527	20 233	20 711	–10.5
Belgium	12 967	8 934	7 618	7 210	6 930	–46.6
Bulgaria ^{a, b}	16 265	7 705	6 555	6 126	5 830	–64.2
Canada	107 167	140 803	116 880	106 268	105 397	–1.7
Croatia ^a	4 914	4 442	3 929	3 612	3 597	–26.8
Cyprus	777	977	1 062	1 079	1 089	40.0
Czechia ^a	23 132	13 179	11 306	11 115	11 073	–52.1
Denmark	9 555	9 453	8 953	8 189	8 153	–14.7
Estonia ^a	2 189	1 325	1 111	1 080	1 078	–50.7
European Union ^c	650 865	452 765	400 496	380 695	374 378	–42.5
Finland	8 728	5 938	4 896	4 488	4 411	–49.5
France	82 406	75 346	64 952	61 638	60 840	–26.2
Germany	133 690	60 995	47 775	44 931	44 120	–67.0
Greece	12 527	12 505	11 380	11 796	11 594	–7.4
Hungary ^{a, b}	14 492	9 834	9 198	8 349	8 341	–42.4
Iceland	617	681	609	588	570	–7.6
Ireland	16 534	13 725	16 315	15 878	15 495	–6.3
Italy	55 016	52 784	47 054	44 269	43 003	–21.8
Japan	50 036	34 898	30 465	29 510	27 912	–44.2
Latvia ^a	4 091	1 977	1 897	1 818	1 795	–56.1
Liechtenstein	21	21	22	21	21	0.6
Lithuania ^a	7 546	3 908	3 172	2 935	2 849	–62.2
Luxembourg	649	672	660	631	620	–4.5
Malta	140	166	225	221	228	63.4
Monaco	6	4	11	3	3	–50.6
Netherlands	35 951	21 777	19 104	18 041	17 645	–50.9
New Zealand	36 318	38 712	38 342	36 742	36 514	0.5
Norway	6 701	5 715	4 877	4 668	4 570	–31.8
Poland ^{a, b}	77 900	46 034	41 308	38 293	37 716	–51.6
Portugal	9 979	10 807	10 156	10 062	9 927	–0.5
Romania ^{a, b}	72 857	23 967	21 493	20 482	20 458	–71.9
Russian Federation ^a	458 458	288 089	249 323	249 182	245 679	–46.4
Slovakia ^a	8 452	5 277	4 007	3 478	3 283	–61.2
Slovenia ^{a, b}	2 935	2 392	2 052	1 845	1 786	–39.2
Spain	40 325	44 784	43 045	42 148	41 748	3.5
Sweden	8 633	6 062	4 815	4 640	4 519	–47.7
Switzerland	6 223	5 421	4 941	4 863	4 831	–22.4
Türkiye ^d	51 260	60 203	73 135	64 983	70 872	38.3
Ukraine ^a	209 213	97 628	83 408	62 877	62 357	–70.2
United Kingdom	126 990	71 103	54 309	51 498	50 088	–60.6
United States	–	–	–	–	–	–
Number of Parties showing a decrease in emissions of more than 1%:						35
Number of Parties showing a change in emissions within 1%:						3
Number of Parties showing an increase in emissions of more than 1%:						4

^a EIT Party.^b Data for the base year defined by decisions [9/CP.2](#) and [11/CP.4](#) (Bulgaria (1988), Hungary (average of 1985–1987), Poland (1988), Romania (1989) and Slovenia (1986)) are used for this Party instead of 1990 data.^c Emission estimates of the European Union are as reported for its 27 member States as a group and are reported separately from those of each individual member State.^d Decision [26/CP.7](#) invited Parties to recognize the special circumstances of Türkiye, which place it in a situation different from that of other Annex I Parties.

Table 10

Total anthropogenic CH₄ emissions with emissions and removals from land use, land-use change and forestry

Party	kt CO ₂ eq					Change 1990–2024 (%)
	1990	2010	2020	2023	2024	
Australia	163 529	141 125	128 112	131 132	128 429	–21.5
Austria	11 809	8 417	7 145	7 030	6 932	–41.3
Belarus ^a	23 139	18 655	19 554	20 242	20 718	–10.5
Belgium	12 967	8 934	7 618	7 210	6 930	–46.6
Bulgaria ^{a, b}	16 266	7 722	6 569	6 150	5 875	–63.9
Canada	110 081	143 023	118 822	108 066	107 181	–2.6
Croatia ^a	4 916	4 445	3 977	3 613	3 617	–26.4
Cyprus	778	978	1 063	1 080	1 090	40.2
Czechia ^a	23 157	13 196	11 322	11 125	11 082	–52.1
Denmark	9 943	9 828	9 334	8 601	8 588	–13.6
Estonia ^a	2 256	1 374	1 166	1 140	1 141	–49.4
European Union ^c	669 874	469 796	415 515	398 793	391 160	–41.6
Finland	10 304	6 774	5 409	4 971	4 890	–52.5
France	83 133	76 220	65 763	62 515	61 708	–25.8
Germany	142 141	69 454	54 866	54 602	52 660	–63.0
Greece	12 597	12 524	11 404	12 147	11 683	–7.3
Hungary ^{a, b}	14 522	9 850	9 216	8 366	8 363	–42.4
Iceland	1 171	1 283	1 219	1 202	1 185	1.2
Ireland	20 614	17 653	19 810	19 526	19 095	–7.4
Italy	55 843	53 078	47 327	44 620	43 273	–22.5
Japan	50 153	34 986	30 544	29 597	28 164	–43.8
Latvia ^a	4 669	2 612	2 717	2 665	2 648	–43.3
Liechtenstein	21	21	22	21	21	0.6
Lithuania ^a	7 551	3 912	3 175	2 937	2 852	–62.2
Luxembourg	649	672	660	631	620	–4.5
Malta	140	166	225	221	228	63.4
Monaco	2	1	1	1	1	–69.0
Netherlands	36 537	22 400	19 707	18 648	18 253	–50.0
New Zealand	36 396	38 816	38 449	36 788	36 563	0.5
Norway	6 894	5 928	5 094	4 887	4 786	–30.6
Poland ^{a, b}	77 955	46 048	41 367	38 304	37 727	–51.6
Portugal	10 556	11 017	10 236	10 108	10 093	–4.4
Romania ^{a, b}	72 861	23 968	21 509	20 487	20 478	–71.9
Russian Federation ^a	472 253	310 158	266 330	260 219	262 049	–44.5
Slovakia ^a	8 466	5 300	4 034	3 494	3 302	–61.0
Slovenia ^{a, b}	2 946	2 401	2 061	1 854	1 796	–39.0
Spain	40 676	44 882	43 175	42 317	41 930	3.1
Sweden	9 249	6 596	5 334	5 173	5 051	–45.4
Switzerland	6 258	5 435	4 955	4 877	4 844	–22.6
Türkiye ^d	51 354	60 229	73 257	65 054	70 995	38.2
Ukraine ^a	209 255	97 670	83 739	62 888	62 429	–70.2
United Kingdom	132 569	76 721	60 012	57 258	55 841	–57.9
United States	–	–	–	–	–	–
Number of Parties showing a decrease in emissions of more than 1%:						35
Number of Parties showing a change in emissions within 1%:						2
Number of Parties showing an increase in emissions of more than 1%:						5

^a EIT Party.^b Data for the base year defined by decisions [9/CP.2](#) and [11/CP.4](#) (Bulgaria (1988), Hungary (average of 1985–1987), Poland (1988), Romania (1989) and Slovenia (1986)) are used for this Party instead of 1990 data.^c Emission estimates of the European Union are as reported for its 27 member States as a group and are reported separately from those of each individual member State.^d Decision [26/CP.7](#) invited Parties to recognize the special circumstances of Türkiye, which place it in a situation different from that of other Annex I Parties.

Table 11

Total anthropogenic N₂O emissions without emissions and removals from land use, land-use change and forestry

Party	kt CO ₂ eq					Change 1990–2024 (%)
	1990	2010	2020	2023	2024	
Australia	11 728	14 733	13 692	15 332	13 205	12.6
Austria	4 100	3 217	3 507	3 258	3 254	–20.6
Belarus ^a	14 411	11 133	11 496	11 225	11 240	–22.0
Belgium	8 421	6 195	4 385	3 951	3 783	–55.1
Bulgaria ^{a, b}	9 102	3 591	4 326	4 309	4 115	–54.8
Canada	30 625	25 119	28 148	27 905	28 628	–6.5
Croatia ^a	2 519	2 152	1 447	1 324	1 367	–45.7
Cyprus	147	171	175	176	179	21.4
Czechia ^a	5 644	4 901	4 289	3 732	4 317	–23.5
Denmark	8 046	5 342	5 560	4 858	4 931	–38.7
Estonia ^a	1 247	667	827	866	880	–29.4
European Union ^c	287 043	186 794	178 177	167 014	165 460	–42.4
Finland	5 976	4 349	4 228	4 090	4 284	–28.3
France	53 354	32 014	29 571	28 304	27 994	–47.5
Germany	52 317	28 785	25 349	24 240	22 857	–56.3
Greece	6 856	5 035	3 962	3 787	3 840	–44.0
Hungary ^{a, b}	9 896	3 486	4 761	3 902	4 196	–57.6
Iceland	383	370	363	353	364	–4.9
Ireland	6 237	5 202	5 676	5 018	5 083	–18.5
Italy	22 603	16 631	15 277	14 268	13 789	–39.0
Japan	28 855	20 321	16 850	15 176	14 768	–48.8
Latvia ^a	2 252	926	1 215	1 219	1 262	–44.0
Liechtenstein	8	7	7	7	7	–17.7
Lithuania ^a	4 177	2 251	2 388	1 911	2 053	–50.8
Luxembourg	264	273	376	310	301	13.8
Malta	57	50	42	40	39	–32.3
Monaco	4	4	2	2	2	–52.7
Netherlands	15 966	7 805	7 414	6 508	6 476	–59.4
New Zealand	4 894	6 491	7 074	6 639	6 731	37.5
Norway	3 840	2 311	2 239	2 094	2 222	–42.1
Poland ^{a, b}	30 205	19 704	20 692	20 886	20 518	–32.1
Portugal	3 547	3 574	3 472	3 406	3 453	–2.7
Romania ^{a, b}	21 528	9 259	9 148	8 813	8 608	–60.0
Russian Federation ^a	107 487	49 589	61 105	67 598	66 528	–38.1
Slovakia ^a	3 974	2 741	1 802	1 968	1 411	–64.5
Slovenia ^{a, b}	750	655	764	711	680	–9.3
Spain	13 085	14 270	14 168	12 036	12 635	–3.4
Sweden	4 682	3 770	3 573	3 348	3 370	–28.0
Switzerland	4 156	3 418	3 154	2 529	2 655	–36.1
Türkiye ^d	22 185	24 446	36 115	35 206	36 126	62.8
Ukraine ^a	48 368	24 459	32 795	28 296	27 738	–42.7
United Kingdom	44 524	22 111	20 649	20 078	19 723	–55.7
United States	–	–	–	–	–	–
Number of Parties showing a decrease in emissions of more than 1%:						37
Number of Parties showing a change in emissions within 1%:						0
Number of Parties showing an increase in emissions of more than 1%:						5

^a EIT Party.

^b Data for the base year defined by decisions 9/CP.2 and 11/CP.4 (Bulgaria (1988), Hungary (average of 1985–1987), Poland (1988), Romania (1989) and Slovenia (1986)) are used for this Party instead of 1990 data.

^c Emission estimates of the European Union are as reported for its 27 member States as a group and are reported separately from those of each individual member State.

^d Decision 26/CP.7 invited Parties to recognize the special circumstances of Türkiye, which place it in a situation different from that of other Annex I Parties.

Table 12

Total anthropogenic N₂O emissions with emissions and removals from land use, land-use change and forestry

Party	kt CO ₂ eq					Change 1990–2024 (%)
	1990	2010	2020	2023	2024	
Australia	16 201	20 147	17 228	19 575	17 597	8.6
Austria	4 284	3 407	3 679	3 422	3 414	–20.3
Belarus ^a	14 425	11 148	11 525	11 234	11 248	–22.0
Belgium	8 423	6 245	4 440	4 007	3 839	–54.4
Bulgaria ^{a, b}	9 173	3 660	4 431	4 423	4 241	–53.8
Canada	30 896	25 380	28 406	28 118	28 843	–6.6
Croatia ^a	2 563	2 269	1 621	1 451	1 497	–41.6
Cyprus	147	173	177	177	180	22.3
Czechia ^a	5 716	4 933	4 313	3 754	4 339	–24.1
Denmark	8 113	5 385	5 602	4 903	4 976	–38.7
Estonia ^a	1 342	784	945	980	996	–25.8
European Union ^c	298 247	197 539	189 768	179 862	178 465	–40.2
Finland	7 498	6 246	6 088	5 948	6 186	–17.5
France	55 500	33 449	30 487	29 285	28 912	–47.9
Germany	53 539	29 913	26 429	25 207	23 949	–55.3
Greece	6 862	5 051	3 977	3 825	3 857	–43.8
Hungary ^{a, b}	9 922	3 518	4 798	3 938	4 235	–57.3
Iceland	390	377	369	361	372	–4.6
Ireland	6 435	5 519	5 922	5 271	5 319	–17.3
Italy	23 094	16 850	15 503	14 570	14 061	–39.1
Japan	29 726	20 842	17 252	15 598	15 211	–48.8
Latvia ^a	2 735	1 569	2 056	2 106	2 140	–21.8
Liechtenstein	9	8	8	8	7	–15.7
Lithuania ^a	4 502	2 609	2 747	2 277	2 421	–46.2
Luxembourg	278	283	379	313	303	9.1
Malta	58	50	42	41	39	–32.2
Monaco	2	4	2	2	2	–1.8
Netherlands	16 100	7 942	7 529	6 622	6 591	–59.1
New Zealand	5 117	6 700	7 237	6 813	6 917	35.2
Norway	4 051	2 547	2 482	2 334	2 464	–39.2
Poland ^{a, b}	31 500	21 083	22 558	23 831	23 512	–25.4
Portugal	3 825	3 844	3 672	3 574	3 643	–4.7
Romania ^{a, b}	22 276	10 135	10 885	10 701	10 511	–52.8
Russian Federation ^a	114 040	58 186	71 381	76 646	76 766	–32.7
Slovakia ^a	4 093	2 775	1 839	1 995	1 438	–64.9
Slovenia ^{a, b}	811	700	798	741	709	–12.6
Spain	13 555	14 580	14 428	12 299	12 907	–4.8
Sweden	5 801	4 814	4 658	4 479	4 521	–22.1
Switzerland	4 201	3 458	3 193	2 568	2 696	–35.8
Türkiye ^d	22 233	24 480	36 210	35 278	36 223	62.9
Ukraine ^a	48 540	24 633	33 118	28 457	27 929	–42.5
United Kingdom	46 447	23 536	21 961	21 398	21 029	–54.7
United States	–	–	–	–	–	–
Number of Parties showing a decrease in emissions of more than 1%:						37
Number of Parties showing a change in emissions within 1%:						0
Number of Parties showing an increase in emissions of more than 1%:						5

^a EIT Party.^b Data for the base year defined by decisions [9/CP.2](#) and [11/CP.4](#) (Bulgaria (1988), Hungary (average of 1985–1987), Poland (1988), Romania (1989) and Slovenia (1986)) are used for this Party instead of 1990 data.^c Emission estimates of the European Union are as reported for its 27 member States as a group and are reported separately from those of each individual member State.^d Decision [26/CP.7](#) invited Parties to recognize the special circumstances of Türkiye, which place it in a situation different from that of other Annex I Parties.

Table 13
Total aggregate anthropogenic emissions of fluorinated gases

Party	kt CO ₂ eq					Change 1990–2024 (%)
	1990	2010	2020	2023	2024	
Australia	5 565	7 103	11 394	11 950	11 517	107.0
Austria	1 550	1 883	2 184	1 776	1 663	7.3
Belarus ^a	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium	3 701	3 223	3 404	2 047	1 800	–51.4
Bulgaria ^{a, b}	3	434	788	686	733	21 465.0
Canada	10 930	9 642	12 358	11 572	10 684	–2.3
Croatia ^a	1 128	574	1 582	1 939	2 058	82.4
Cyprus	3	211	348	420	426	15 503.2
Czechia ^a	87	2 580	3 818	3 712	3 599	4 056.9
Denmark	39	875	428	334	337	764.2
Estonia ^a	—	173	183	194	189	—
European Union ^c	49 660	93 265	73 787	61 608	58 942	18.7
Finland	46	1 329	921	720	637	1 272.7
France	11 151	18 669	13 544	10 262	9 309	–16.5
Germany	12 325	13 683	11 165	9 035	8 867	–28.1
Greece	1 165	4 339	4 895	4 396	4 135	254.9
Hungary ^{a, b}	341	1 509	1 968	1 652	1 640	381.1
Iceland	447	266	269	195	168	–62.4
Ireland	36	1 066	648	607	608	1 612.5
Italy	3 408	14 616	10 221	8 438	7 336	115.3
Japan	33 364	24 725	36 617	33 870	32 245	–3.4
Latvia ^a	—	224	250	260	261	—
Liechtenstein	10	14	10	14	14	44.7
Lithuania ^a	—	252	487	485	485	—
Luxembourg	1	56	56	49	51	5 550.2
Malta	0.01	124	213	207	202	1 843 849.4
Monaco	8	6	5	6	7	–22.3
Netherlands	7 307	2 376	1 202	1 049	1 010	–86.2
New Zealand	839	1 104	1 418	1 196	1 135	35.3
Norway	5 663	1 045	1 033	913	868	–84.7
Poland ^{a, b}	132	4 727	4 869	4 019	3 855	2 813.2
Portugal	—	1 460	1 917	1 899	1 903	—
Romania ^{a, b}	4 006	962	1 916	2 081	1 948	–51.4
Russian Federation ^a	45 170	16 491	33 800	38 843	36 668	–18.8
Slovakia ^a	214	618	678	453	434	102.8
Slovenia ^{a, b}	220	261	305	318	316	43.7
Spain	3 659	15 828	5 066	4 048	4 673	27.7
Sweden	622	1 298	986	828	773	24.4
Switzerland	246	1 432	1 450	1 191	1 199	387.5
Türkiye ^d	425	3 204	6 192	9 913	9 709	2 186.3
Ukraine ^a	212	749	2 045	2 479	2 653	1 151.3
United Kingdom	14 788	11 726	9 109	7 439	6 877	–53.5
United States	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Parties showing a decrease in emissions of more than 1%:						12
Number of Parties showing a change in emissions within 1%:						0
Number of Parties showing an increase in emissions of more than 1%:						25

^a EIT Party.

^b Data for the base year defined by decisions [9/CP.2](#) and [11/CP.4](#) (Bulgaria (1988), Hungary (average of 1985–1987), Poland (1988), Romania (1989) and Slovenia (1986)) are used for this Party instead of 1990 data.

^c Emission estimates of the European Union are as reported for its 27 member States as a group and are reported separately from those of each individual member State.

^d Decision [26/CP.7](#) invited Parties to recognize the special circumstances of Türkiye, which place it in a situation different from that of other Annex I Parties.

Table 14

Net anthropogenic CO₂ emissions and removals from land use, land-use change and forestry

Party	kt CO ₂ eq					Change 1990–2024 (%)
	1990	2010	2020	2023	2024	
Australia	152 515	39 357	–79 799	–63 839	–75 406	–149.4
Austria	–13 942	–11 921	–1 618	6 497	3 207	123.0
Belarus ^a	–19 860	–40 876	–27 076	–38 526	–37 116	–86.9
Belgium	–2 852	–535	–491	–424	–654	77.1
Bulgaria ^{a, b}	–16 663	–10 585	–8 293	–7 789	–8 112	51.3
Canada	57 910	38 201	23 557	–10 707	2 350	–95.9
Croatia ^a	–6 394	–7 018	–5 851	–5 697	–4 556	28.8
Cyprus	–77	–124	–163	–168	–172	–122.5
Czechia ^a	–9 563	–9 144	9 382	–3 789	–4 661	51.3
Denmark	6 018	1 798	711	–1 166	–560	–109.3
Estonia ^a	–4 205	–4 324	1 212	2 319	1 729	141.1
European Union ^c	–288 584	–406 256	–263 407	–246 461	–260 772	9.6
Finland	–31 931	–33 857	–4 952	4 513	7 388	123.1
France	–28 750	–48 568	–50 005	–40 526	–42 310	–47.2
Germany	26 822	1 724	39 475	62 632	48 207	79.7
Greece	–2 392	–3 445	–5 183	–4 622	–4 582	–91.6
Hungary ^{a, b}	–2 320	–4 711	–7 095	–5 413	–6 402	–175.9
Iceland	6 125	5 947	5 539	5 541	5 594	–8.7
Ireland	2 043	–52	–523	–935	–1 322	–164.7
Italy	–14 267	–47 514	–44 280	–58 218	–64 610	–352.9
Japan	–77 636	–79 350	–59 329	–50 894	–50 116	35.4
Latvia ^a	–13 205	–3 897	–4 108	–79	1 140	108.6
Liechtenstein	4	17	–7	–5	–11	–383.6
Lithuania ^a	–4 265	–11 112	–6 082	–6 684	–8 203	–92.3
Luxembourg	2	–221	–547	–678	–637	–38 905.0
Malta	–15	19	2	–3	1	106.7
Monaco	–0.1	–0.09	–0.07	–0.08	–0.1	9.2
Netherlands	3 119	3 279	2 045	2 567	2 978	–4.5
New Zealand	–23 643	–28 810	–22 019	–20 192	–21 218	10.3
Norway	–10 616	–25 865	–16 340	–12 773	–15 907	–49.8
Poland ^{a, b}	–48 568	–63 158	–34 461	–42 426	–27 628	43.1
Portugal	4 343	–2 716	–2 386	–640	277	–93.6
Romania ^{a, b}	–17 706	–24 651	–33 684	–32 952	–32 929	–86.0
Russian Federation ^a	–725 967	–1 656 707	–1 118 341	–1 192 704	–1 142 672	–57.4
Slovakia ^a	–9 306	–4 505	–6 756	–7 198	–5 037	45.9
Slovenia ^{a, b}	–5 096	–7 193	–4 476	–4 441	–4 490	11.9
Spain	–37 669	–51 407	–54 481	–52 975	–52 375	–39.0
Sweden	–61 294	–62 710	–41 449	–47 715	–55 922	8.8
Switzerland	–2 075	–2 791	–347	831	1 134	154.7
Türkiye ^d	–66 572	–72 182	–57 964	–69 379	–67 314	–1.1
Ukraine ^a	–48 111	–21 170	–15 257	–9 952	–10 205	78.8
United Kingdom	2 811	–6 070	–7 075	–6 674	–6 709	–338.7
United States	–	–	–	–	–	–
Number of Parties showing a decrease in emissions of more than 1%:						22
Number of Parties showing a change in emissions within 1%:						0
Number of Parties showing an increase in emissions of more than 1%:						20

^a EIT Party.^b Data for the base year defined by decisions [9/CP.2](#) and [11/CP.4](#) (Bulgaria (1988), Hungary (average of 1985–1987), Poland (1988), Romania (1989) and Slovenia (1986)) are used for this Party instead of 1990 data.^c Emission estimates of the European Union are as reported for its 27 member States as a group and are reported separately from those of each individual member State.^d Decision [26/CP.7](#) invited Parties to recognize the special circumstances of Türkiye, which place it in a situation different from that of other Annex I Parties.

Table 15

Anthropogenic CH₄ emissions from land use, land-use change and forestry

Party	kt CO ₂ eq					Change 1990–2024 (%)
	1990	2010	2020	2023	2024	
Australia	23 185	23 704	15 954	18 529	18 870	–18.6
Austria	37	37	37	37	37	–1.0
Belarus ^a	9	6	27	9	7	–17.9
Belgium	0.1	–	–	0.2	–	–
Bulgaria ^{a, b}	1	17	14	25	45	3 604.8
Canada	2 914	2 220	1 942	1 798	1 784	–38.8
Croatia ^a	2	3	48	2	20	991.9
Cyprus	0.1	1	0.7	0.7	1	660.5
Czechia ^a	25	17	16	10	9	–64.2
Denmark	389	375	381	412	435	11.8
Estonia ^a	67	50	56	60	63	–6.6
European Union ^c	19 009	17 031	15 019	18 098	16 782	–11.7
Finland	1 576	836	513	483	479	–69.6
France	726	875	811	877	868	19.5
Germany	8 451	8 460	7 092	9 672	8 540	1.1
Greece	70	18	24	350	89	26.5
Hungary ^{a, b}	30	16	18	17	22	–25.2
Iceland	554	602	610	614	615	10.9
Ireland	4 080	3 928	3 495	3 647	3 600	–11.8
Italy	827	294	273	351	269	–67.4
Japan	117	88	79	87	252	116.0
Latvia ^a	578	635	821	847	853	47.6
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania ^a	6	4	3	3	3	–56.7
Luxembourg	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malta	0.03	–	–	–	–	–
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	586	623	603	607	609	3.8
New Zealand	78	104	106	46	49	–37.1
Norway	193	213	218	219	217	12.2
Poland ^{a, b}	55	14	59	10	11	–79.6
Portugal	577	210	79	46	166	–71.3
Romania ^{a, b}	4	1	16	5	20	415.8
Russian Federation ^a	13 795	22 070	17 008	11 037	16 370	18.7
Slovakia ^a	14	23	28	15	19	32.0
Slovenia ^{a, b}	11	9	10	9	10	–6.2
Spain	351	98	130	169	182	–48.2
Sweden	616	534	520	534	533	–13.5
Switzerland	36	14	13	15	14	–61.4
Türkiye ^d	94	26	122	71	123	30.9
Ukraine ^a	42	42	330	12	72	69.9
United Kingdom	5 579	5 618	5 703	5 761	5 753	3.1
United States	–	–	–	–	–	–
Number of Parties showing a decrease in emissions of more than 1%:						19
Number of Parties showing a change in emissions within 1%:						0
Number of Parties showing an increase in emissions of more than 1%:						18

^a EIT Party.^b Data for the base year defined by decisions [9/CP.2](#) and [11/CP.4](#) (Bulgaria (1988), Hungary (average of 1985–1987), Poland (1988), Romania (1989) and Slovenia (1986)) are used for this Party instead of 1990 data.^c Emission estimates of the European Union are as reported for its 27 member States as a group and are reported separately from those of each individual member State.^d Decision [26/CP.7](#) invited Parties to recognize the special circumstances of Türkiye, which place it in a situation different from that of other Annex I Parties.

Table 16

Anthropogenic N₂O emissions from land use, land-use change and forestry

Party	kt CO ₂ eq					Change 1990–2024 (%)
	1990	2010	2020	2023	2024	
Australia	4 473	5 414	3 535	4 243	4 391	–1.8
Austria	184	190	172	163	160	–12.9
Belarus ^a	14	15	29	9	9	–39.5
Belgium	2	50	55	56	56	2 337.8
Bulgaria ^{a, b}	71	69	105	115	126	76.9
Canada	271	260	258	213	215	–20.6
Croatia ^a	45	118	174	127	130	191.8
Cyprus	0.08	2	2	1	1	1 552.2
Czechia ^a	73	32	24	22	22	–69.9
Denmark	67	43	42	46	45	–32.9
Estonia ^a	95	117	118	114	115	21.8
European Union ^c	11 204	10 745	11 591	12 848	13 005	16.1
Finland	1 522	1 897	1 861	1 858	1 901	24.9
France	2 146	1 436	916	981	917	–57.3
Germany	1 221	1 128	1 079	967	1 092	–10.6
Greece	6	16	15	37	17	196.3
Hungary ^{a, b}	25	32	36	36	40	57.6
Iceland	7	7	6	8	8	11.3
Ireland	198	317	246	253	236	19.2
Italy	491	218	225	302	272	–44.5
Japan	871	521	402	422	443	–49.1
Latvia ^a	483	643	840	887	878	81.7
Liechtenstein	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	45.7
Lithuania ^a	325	358	359	366	368	13.0
Luxembourg	13	10	3	2	2	–83.4
Malta	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	–19.9
Monaco	0.01	0.01	0.003	0.004	0.003	–71.9
Netherlands	134	137	115	114	114	–14.6
New Zealand	230	213	163	179	191	–17.0
Norway	211	236	243	240	242	14.7
Poland ^{a, b}	1 295	1 379	1 866	2 944	2 994	131.1
Portugal	278	270	200	168	191	–31.3
Romania ^{a, b}	748	876	1 737	1 888	1 903	154.5
Russian Federation ^a	6 553	8 597	10 276	9 048	10 238	56.2
Slovakia ^a	119	34	37	27	27	–77.0
Slovenia ^{a, b}	61	46	34	30	29	–53.1
Spain	470	310	260	263	272	–42.1
Sweden	1 119	1 045	1 085	1 131	1 152	2.9
Switzerland	45	39	40	38	41	–8.6
Türkiye ^d	48	34	96	72	97	101.2
Ukraine ^a	172	175	322	161	191	11.1
United Kingdom	1 923	1 426	1 312	1 319	1 306	–32.1
United States	–	–	–	–	–	–
Number of Parties showing a decrease in emissions of more than 1%:						21
Number of Parties showing a change in emissions within 1%:						0
Number of Parties showing an increase in emissions of more than 1%:						21

^a EIT Party.^b Data for the base year defined by decisions [9/CP.2](#) and [11/CP.4](#) (Bulgaria (1988), Hungary (average of 1985–1987), Poland (1988), Romania (1989) and Slovenia (1986)) are used for this Party instead of 1990 data.^c Emission estimates of the European Union are as reported for its 27 member States as a group and are reported separately from those of each individual member State.^d Decision [26/CP.7](#) invited Parties to recognize the special circumstances of Türkiye, which place it in a situation different from that of other Annex I Parties.

Table 17
Indirect CO₂ emissions

Party	kt CO ₂ eq					Change 1990–2024 (%)
	1990	2010	2020	2023	2024	
Australia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belarus ^a	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulgaria ^{a, b}	99	76	58	48	36	–63.7
Canada	—	—	—	—	—	—
Croatia ^a	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cyprus	7	12	9	7	7	–11.7
Czechia ^a	1 595	751	508	421	386	–75.8
Denmark	1 233	584	323	282	291	–76.4
Estonia ^a	—	—	—	—	—	—
European Union ^c	7 648	4 864	3 990	3 606	3 648	–52.3
Finland	164	67	66	43	42	–74.3
France	1 659	1 001	834	788	783	–52.8
Germany	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greece	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hungary ^{a, b}	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iceland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland	73	78	91	105	105	43.8
Italy	1 391	976	876	843	871	–37.4
Japan	5 565	2 518	1 928	1 885	1 861	–66.6
Latvia ^a	41	16	13	12	11	–73.7
Liechtenstein	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lithuania ^a	34	32	38	39	37	7.2
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malta	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monaco	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	3.1
Netherlands	917	458	419	433	439	–52.1
New Zealand	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norway	561	249	240	210	201	–64.1
Poland ^{a, b}	623	580	572	423	468	–24.9
Portugal	93	186	140	124	128	37.4
Romania ^{a, b}	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian Federation ^a	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slovakia ^a	88	49	46	41	46	–47.5
Slovenia ^{a, b}	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	392	133	100	93	91	–76.7
Türkiye ^d	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ukraine ^a	1 285	594	692	262	254	–80.3
United Kingdom	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Parties showing a decrease in emissions of more than 1%:						15
Number of Parties showing a change in emissions within 1%:						0
Number of Parties showing an increase in emissions of more than 1%:						5

Note: According to the modalities, procedures and guidelines for NIRs, Annex I Parties may report indirect CO₂ from the atmospheric oxidation of CH₄, carbon monoxide and non-methane volatile organic compounds; 20 Parties reported indirect CO₂ emissions in their 2026 GHG inventory submission.

^a EIT Party.

^b Data for the base year defined by decisions 9/CP.2 and 11/CP.4 (Bulgaria (1988), Hungary (average of 1985–1987), Poland (1988), Romania (1989) and Slovenia (1986)) are used for this Party instead of 1990 data.

^c Emission estimates of the European Union are as reported for its 27 member States as a group and are reported separately from those of each individual member State.

^d Decision 26/CP.7 invited Parties to recognize the special circumstances of Türkiye, which place it in a situation different from that of other Annex I Parties.