

Statistics for the SDGs - indicators for national priorities



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| Name of the indicator | 13.1.b Greenhouse gas emissions (2010=100) |
| Sustainable Development Goal | Goal 13. Climate action |
| Priority | Effective reduction of CO2 concentration in the atmosphere |
| Definition | Ratio of greenhouse gas emission in a surveyed year to greenhouse gas emission in year 1990. |
| Unit | index: 2010=100 |
| Available dimensions | total |
| Methodological explanations | <p>The change of aggregated emission of greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide CO₂, methane CH₄, nitrous oxide N₂O, fluorocarbons HFCs, perfluorocarbons PFCs, sulfur hexafluoride SF₆, nitrogen trifluoride NF₃) expressed in CO₂ equivalent expressed using global warming coefficient for each gas. Base 1990 = 100.</p> <p>The CO₂ equivalent unit is one megagram (1 Mg) of carbon dioxide or other greenhouse gas quantity, representing the equivalent of 1 Mg of carbon dioxide, calculated using the global warming coefficient.</p> <p>The global warming coefficient is an indicator comparing the power of influence of greenhouse gas for the global warming to the power of influence of carbon dioxide; it is calculated on the basis of the influence effect of one kilogram of a given gas for the process of global warming in the period of 100 years, compared to influence effect of one kilogram of CO₂. Global warming coefficients amount to: for carbon dioxide - 1, for methane - 25, for nitrous oxide - 298, for fluorocarbons - from 124 for HFC 152a to 14800 for HFC-23, sulfur hexafluoride - 22800, perfluorocarbons from 7390 for CF₄ to 12200 for C₂F₆, nitrogen trifluoride - 17200.</p> |
| Data source | Institute of Environmental Protection - NRI National Administration of the Emissions Trading Scheme |
| Data availability | Annual data; since 2010 |
| Notes | |

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