

Name of the indicator	<b>13.1 Greenhouse gas emissions (1990=100)</b>
Sustainable Development Goal	Goal 13. Climate action
Target	-
Definition	Ratio of greenhouse gas emission in a surveyed year to greenhouse gas emission in 1990.
Unit	-
Available dimensions	total
Methodological explanations	<p>The change of aggregated emission of greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide CO<sub>2</sub>, methane CH<sub>4</sub>, nitrous oxide N<sub>2</sub>O, fluorocarbons HFCs, perfluorocarbons PFCs, sulfur hexafluoride SF<sub>6</sub>, nitrogen trifluoride NF<sub>3</sub>) expressed in CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent expressed using global warming coefficient for each gas. Base 1990 = 100.</p> <p>The CO<sub>2</sub> 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 CO<sub>2</sub>. 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 CF<sub>4</sub> to 12200 for C<sub>2</sub>F<sub>6</sub>, nitrogen trifluoride - 17200.</p>
Source of data	Institute of Environmental Protection - NRI National Administration of the Emissions Trading Scheme/ Statistics Poland
Data availability	Annual data; since 2010.
Notes	-