

Statistics for the SDGs - indicators for national priorities



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
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