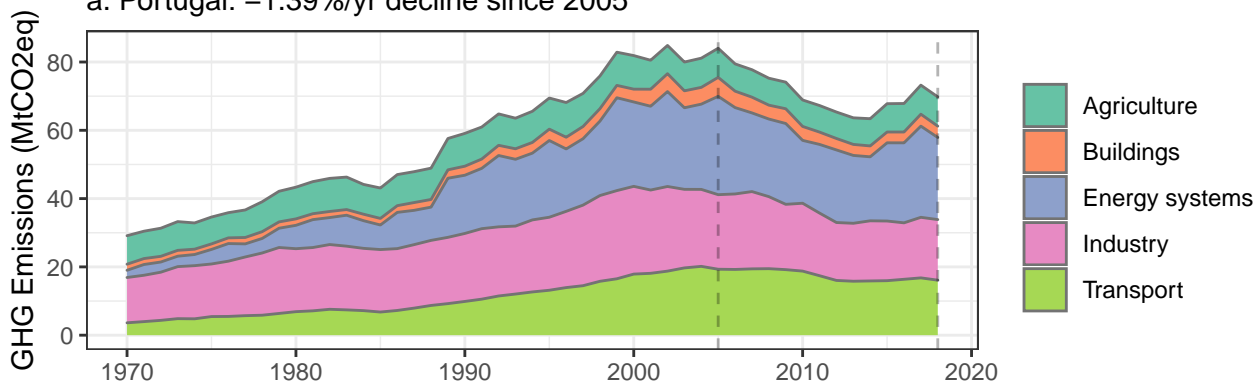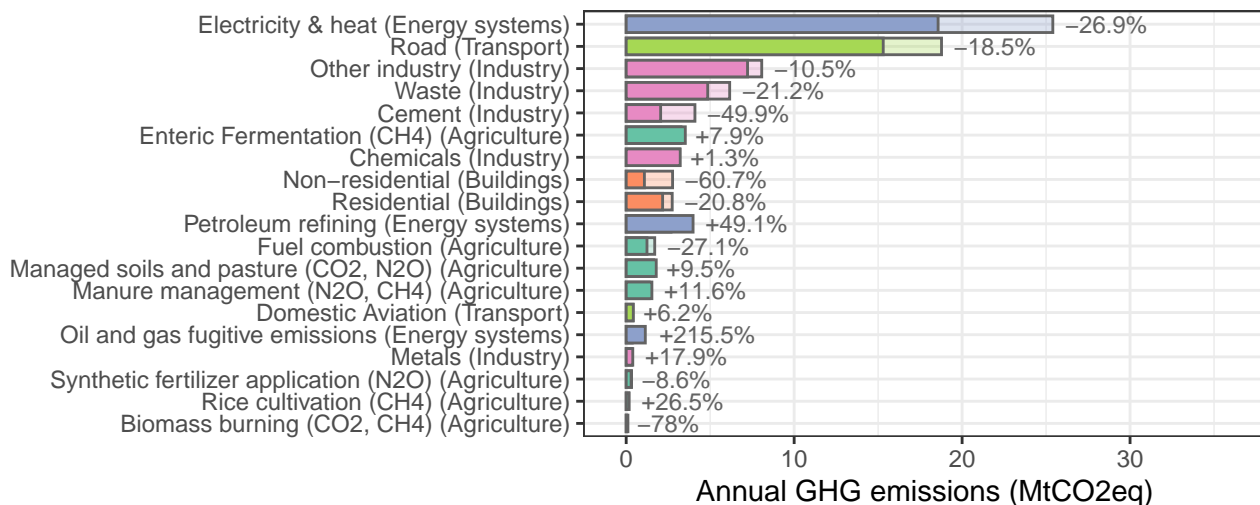a. Portugal: −1.39%/yr decline since 2005

b. GHG emissions by subsector: peak level vs 2018

Electricity & heat (Energy systems) −26.9%
Road (Transport) −18.5%
Other industry (Industry) −10.5%
Waste (Industry) −21.2%
Cement (Industry) −49.9%
Enteric Fermentation (CH4) (Agriculture) +7.9%
Chemicals (Industry) +1.3%
Non−residential (Buildings) −60.7%
Residential (Buildings) −20.8%
Petroleum refining (Energy systems) +49.1%
Fuel combustion (Agriculture) −27.1%
Managed soils and pasture (CO2, N2O) (Agriculture) +9.5%
Manure management (N2O, CH4) (Agriculture) +11.6%
Domestic Aviation (Transport) +6.2%
Oil and gas fugitive emissions (Energy systems) +215.5%
Metals (Industry) +17.9%
Synthetic fertilizer application (N2O) (Agriculture) −8.6%
Rice cultivation (CH4) (Agriculture) +26.5%
Biomass burning (CO2, CH4) (Agriculture) −78%

c. Trends in kaya factors