

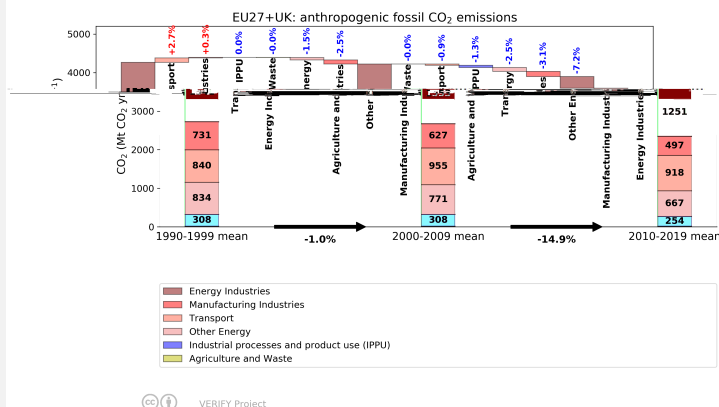


Fossil Carbon Dioxide Fact Sheet for E28

Jan 2023

CoCO2

Prototype system for a Copernicus CO₂ service



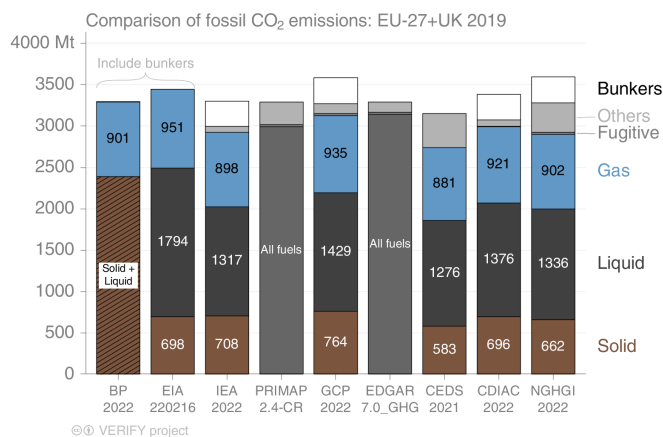
EU-27+UK (E28)



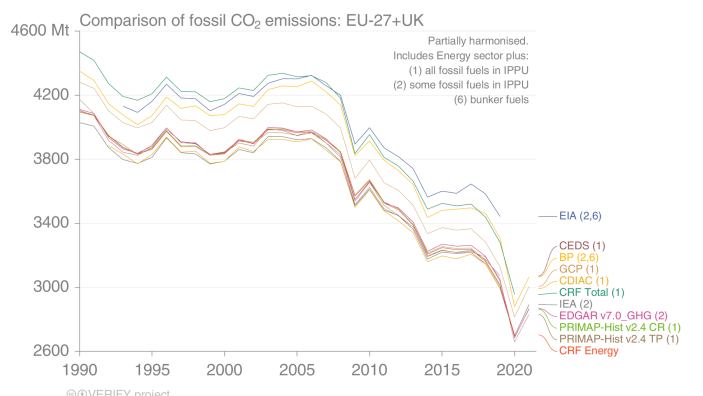
Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria; Croatia; Cyprus; Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; United Kingdom

Map highlighting the target region.

The contribution of changes in fossil CO₂ emissions in the six UNFCCC sectors to the overall change in decennial mean, as reported in UNFCCC national GHG inventories. The three stacked columns represent the average fossil CO₂ emissions from each sector during three periods (1990–1999, 2000–2009 and 2010–2019) and percentages represent the contribution of each sector to the total reduction percentages between periods.



A comparison of fossil CO₂ emissions across different data providers with the UNFCCC national GHG inventories (NGHGI) for the latest year (2019) where all datasets are available. Emissions from international transport ('bunkers') are usually excluded from national totals but shown here based on bunker fuel sales for comparison. Breaking down by emission categories facilitates exploration of the reasons for differences, but not all datasets provide this breakdown (dark grey, 'all fuels').



A comparison of fossil CO₂ emissions across different data providers over time, harmonizing system boundaries to the greatest extent possible. Differences between datasets are relatively constant over time, representing system boundary differences and the emission categories included. The UNFCCC national GHG inventories are labelled as Common Reporting Format (CRF).



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