

Energy and Carbon Tracker

2025 edition

User Guide

International
Energy Agency

iea

INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY

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This document provides information regarding the 2025 edition of the International Energy Agency (IEA) *Energy and Carbon Tracker* Excel database. This database can be found online at:

<https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/data-product/iea-energy-and-carbon-tracker-2025>

We would like to hear your feedback on the type of variables and functionalities which if incorporated in the next editions of this product would be beneficial to your needs.

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1. Database description

Tracking progress in the transition to low-carbon energy systems provides valuable insight into the steps needed today to achieve both short- and long-term climate goals. The IEA Energy and Carbon Tracker is an interactive product showcasing a wide set of indicators useful to analyse historical trends of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, covering energy, power and sectoral patterns - all at country level. This product is published in Excel format and includes graphs and associated data, also allowing for country comparison. The user-friendly design allows visual presentation of a set of analyses which help tracking decarbonisation for each country and globally.

The data are derived from the 2025 editions of the IEA World Energy Balances, Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Energy and Energy Efficiency Indicators databases. The Tracker includes annual data from up to year-1 for selected indicators and key countries (mainly OECD countries, IEA Family); and up to year-2 for the global set of indicators for over 160 countries and regions. The *Tracker* includes graphs and data for the following indicators:

- Total GHG emissions from energy by product
- Total GHG emissions from fuel combustion by sector and by product
- Total fugitive GHG emissions by energy sector and by type of gas
- Share of fuel combustion and fugitive GHG emissions in total energy related GHG emissions
- Share of CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion by product
- GHG and energy-related socio-economic indicators
- Total energy supply by source and by product
- Sectoral shares in total final consumption
- Power generation and sectoral CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion by product
- Share of power generation by product
- Drivers of CO₂ emissions from electricity generation
- Sectoral energy consumption by product
- Sectoral energy and carbon intensities
- End-use energy and carbon intensities by sector

2. How to use this product

This section outlines the structure of the file and discusses its functionalities.

The Excel file includes 13 main worksheets with compilations of interactive graphs by topic, which allow the user to select the country to be displayed and compared. In addition, there are 58 data worksheets, each which is accompanied by the underlying data associated with a given graph, in a simple table format.

In each worksheet, users can select the country to be displayed through a menu on the right side of the page. All the graphs on the sheet will automatically update, with the name of the country in the title.

Figure 1 displays an example of the country menus, which enable users to select a country and automatically update the graphs.

Figure 1 Example of a country menu included on the main worksheets

Country						
World	Albania	Algeria	Angola	Argentina	Armenia	Australia
Austria	Azerbaijan	Bahrain	Bangladesh	Belarus	Belgium	Benin
Plurinational Sta...	Bosnia and Herz...	Botswana	Brazil	Brunei Darussalam	Bulgaria	Cambodia
Cameroon	Canada	Chile	People's Republi...	Colombia	Republic of the ...	Costa Rica
Cote d'Ivoire	Croatia	Cuba	Curacao/Nether...	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Democratic Peo...
Democratic Rep...	Denmark	Dominican Repu...	Ecuador	Egypt	El Salvador	Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea	Estonia	Kingdom of Esw...	Ethiopia	Finland	France	Gabon
Georgia	Germany	Ghana	Gibraltar	Greece	Guatemala	Guyana
Haiti	Honduras	Hong Kong (China)	Hungary	Iceland	India	Indonesia
Islamic Republic ...	Iraq	Ireland	Israel	Italy	Jamaica	Japan
Jordan	Kazakhstan	Kenya	Korea	Kosovo	Kuwait	Kyrgyzstan
Lao People's De...	Latvia	Lebanon	Libya	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Madagascar
Malaysia	Malta	Mauritius	Mexico	Republic of Mol...	Mongolia	Montenegro
Morocco	Mozambique	Myanmar	Namibia	Nepal	Netherlands	New Zealand
Nicaragua	Niger	Nigeria	Norway	Oman	Pakistan	Panama
Paraguay	Peru	Philippines	Poland	Portugal	Qatar	Republic of Nort...
Romania	Russian Federati...	Rwanda	Saudi Arabia	Senegal	Serbia	Singapore
Slovak Republic	Slovenia	South Africa	South Sudan	Spain	Sri Lanka	Sudan
Suriname	Sweden	Switzerland	Syrian Arab Rep...	Chinese Taipei	Tajikistan	United Republic ...
Thailand	Togo	Trinidad and To...	Tunisia	Republic of Turk...	Turkmenistan	Uganda
Ukraine	United Arab Emi...	United Kingdom	United States	Uruguay	Uzbekistan	Bolivarian Repu...
Viet Nam	Yemen	Zambia	Zimbabwe	Other Africa	Other Non-OEC...	Other non-OEC...

Users can easily access the underlying data for each graph by clicking on the relevant button under the country menu.

Figure 2 shows an example of the buttons to access the underlying data for each individual graph.

Figure 2 Example of the buttons included on the main worksheets for accessing data

Access the data underlying each graph by clicking on the respective button below:

Graph 3 GHG emissions from fuel combustion by fuel (MtCO₂)	Graph 4 CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion and drivers indices (2000 = 100)	Graph 5 Power generation CO₂ emissions (MtCO₂)
Graph 6 Share in power generation (%)	Graph 7 Carbon intensity of power index (2000=100)	Graph 8 Energy intensity of the economy (TES/GDP) (GJ per thousand 2015 USD)
Graph 9 Total energy supply per population (GJ per capita)	Graph 10 Carbon intensity of the economy (CO₂/GDP) (kg CO₂ per 2015 USD)	Graph 11 CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per population (tCO₂ per capita)

Note: Macros must be enabled for this file to work properly.

The worksheets included in the file are:

Contents

The **Contents** sheet shown in Figure 3 includes the table of contents, to help users navigate through the Excel file, as well as a brief product description, links to the sources and supporting documentation.

Figure 3 Structure of the **Contents** sheet

iea [Highlights](#) [Country comparison](#) [Total and fugitive emissions](#) [Fuel combustion emissions](#) [Energy](#) [Power](#) [Industry](#) [Transport](#) [Buildings](#) [End-use](#) [Definitions](#) [Geo coverage](#)

Energy and carbon tracker (2024 edition)

<p>Product description</p> <p>This product showcases a wide set of indicators to analyse historical trends of greenhouse gas emissions, covering energy, power and sectoral patterns at country level. It includes interactive graphs of time series and decomposition analyses, also allowing for country comparison. The indicators are derived based on data from the IEA "World energy balances", "Greenhouse gas emissions from energy" and "Energy efficiency indicators" databases.</p> <p>For a general explanation of metrics, as well as time and geographical coverage, please refer to the Definitions tab.</p> <p>Data for individual graphs are available in sheets named "Graph xx_(Tab xxx)".</p> <p>For detailed guidance of how to use this file, please refer to the following users guide IEA Energy and carbon tracker Users guide</p>	<p>Table of contents</p> <p>Highlights Selected set of indicators with data up to 2023.</p> <p>Country comparison Provides comparison among countries for a selected set of indicators.</p> <p>Total and fugitive emissions Set of indicators tracking total and fugitive greenhouse gas emissions from energy.</p> <p>Fuel combustion emissions Set of indicators tracking greenhouse gas emissions from fuel combustion.</p> <p>Energy Set of indicators tracking energy.</p> <p>Power Set of indicators tracking power.</p> <p>Industry Set of indicators tracking industry.</p> <p>Transport Set of indicators tracking transport.</p> <p>Buildings Set of indicators tracking buildings.</p> <p>End-use Set of indicators presenting end-use intensities.</p> <p>Definitions Defines the variables presented in this file.</p> <p>Geo coverage Includes the regional definitions.</p>
<p>Sources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IEA (2024). World energy balances (database). - IEA (2024). Greenhouse gas emissions from energy (database). - IEA (2024). Energy efficiency indicators (database). <p>T&Cs More data Contact us</p>	<p>Documentation</p> <p>For detailed information on definitions, methodologies, sources and geographical coverage, please consult the following documentation:</p> <p>IEA World energy balances</p> <p>IEA Greenhouse gas emissions from energy</p> <p>IEA Energy efficiency indicators</p>

Highlights

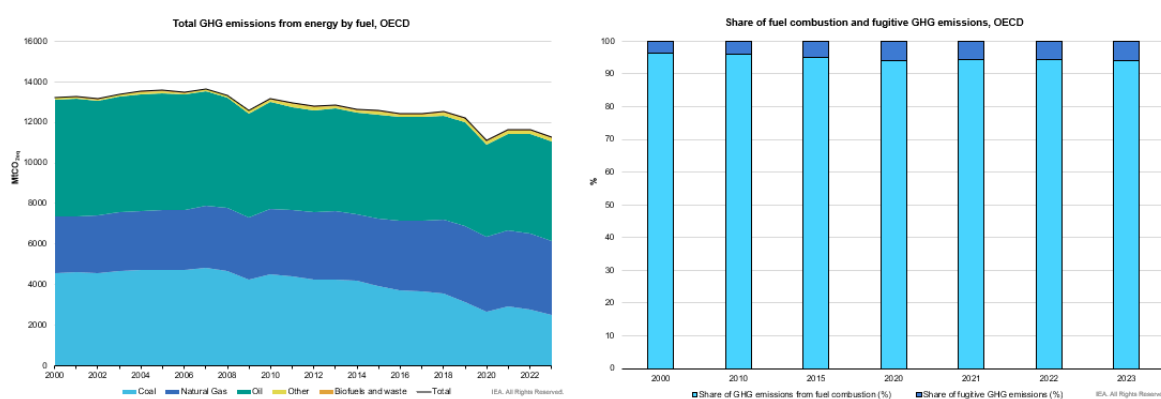
The **Highlights** sheet includes 11 interactive graphs for a selected set of indicators, with data up to the most recent year.

By selecting a country or region from the country list, the graphs display the corresponding indicators.

Data for individual graphs are available in individual sheets labelled “Graph #_Highlights” and can be accessed by clicking on the relevant buttons.

Figure 4 shows samples from the interactive graphs included on the **Highlights** sheet.

Figure 4 Sample graphs from the **Highlights** sheet



The full list of indicators included in this sheet includes:

- Total GHG emissions from energy by product
- Share of fuel combustion and fugitive GHG emissions
- GHG emissions from fuel combustion by product
- Total CO₂ emissions and drivers indices
- Power generation CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion by product
- Share of selected power generation by product
- Carbon intensity of power index
- Carbon intensity of the economy
- Energy intensity of the economy
- CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per population
- Total energy supply (TES) per population

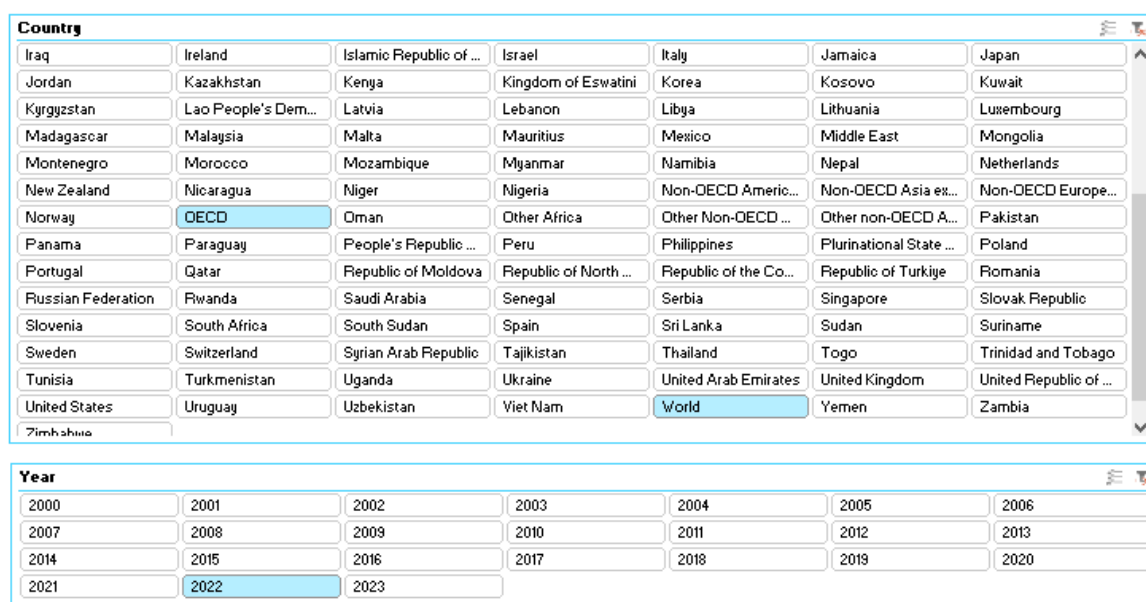
Country comparison

The **Country comparison** sheet includes 13 interactive graphs for a selected set of indicators, which allows for comparison among countries and regions.

By holding the Control key (CTRL) on the keyboard multiple countries/regions can be selected. Moreover, the year for the desired comparison can be selected for all graphs in bar format, while the time series graphs remain complete. The names of the countries selected will appear in the legends.

Figure 5 presents the country and year menus which allow filtering the graphs included on the **Country comparison** sheet.

Figure 5 Country and year menus from the **Country comparison** sheet

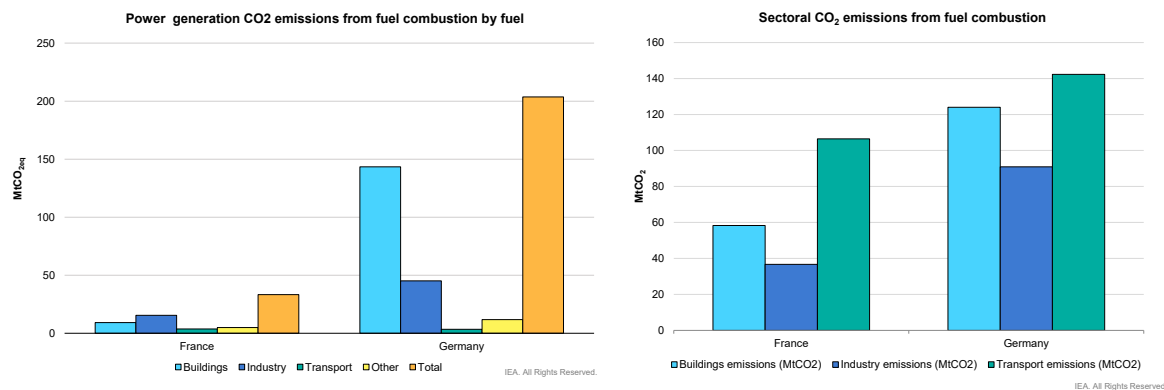


Data for all the bar charts are accessible by clicking on the relevant buttons and included on the **Bar charts_Country comparison** sheet, while the corresponding data for all the time series are included on the **Time series_Country comparison** sheet. By referring to the graph titles, the relevant data for each graph can be obtained.

Due to the difference in data availability among the included indicators, this sheet is divided into two sections. The data corresponding to the three graphs on top of the sheet is only available for a set of countries and regions in the most recent year (2024), while the data corresponding to the other included graphs is available for the full geographical coverage of the product (153 countries and nine regions). Therefore, two separate country menus are included on this sheet.

Figure 6 represents samples of the interactive graphs included on the **Country comparison** sheet.

Figure 6 Sample graphs from the **Country comparison** sheet



The full list of indicators included in this sheet includes:

- Total GHG emissions from energy
- Share of fuel combustion and fugitive GHG emissions
- Total fugitive GHG emissions
- Total energy supply (TES)
- GHG emissions from fuel combustion by product
- Carbon intensity of power index
- Power generation CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion by product
- Sectoral CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion
- Carbon intensity of the economy
- Energy intensity of the economy
- Final energy carbon intensity
- TES and total final consumption (TFC) per population
- CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per population

Total and fugitive emissions

Energy is at the core of the greenhouse gas emissions. It is estimated that energy accounts for around three-quarters of total GHG emissions globally.

Fugitive emissions correspond to around ten percent of energy-related emissions globally and reducing methane emissions could be the single most important and cost-effective way for the industry to minimise overall emissions from core oil and

gas operations. However, efforts to reduce these emissions have been held back by a lack of reliable data¹.

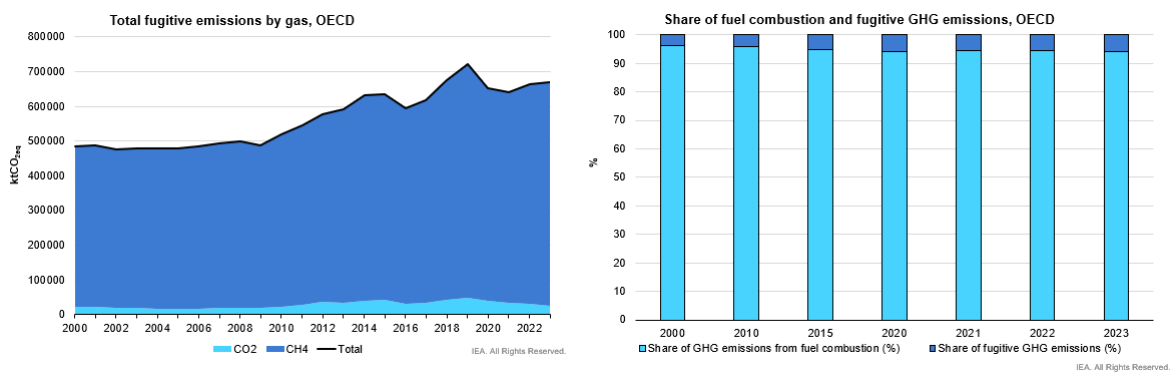
The **Total and fugitive emissions** sheet includes six interactive graphs showcasing a set of indicators tracking total energy related GHG emissions and fugitive emissions from the energy industry. Additionally, the sheet represents a set of socio-economic indicators based on total GHG emissions from energy.

By selecting a country or region from the country list, the graphs display the corresponding indicators.

Data for individual graphs are available in individual sheets labelled “Graph #_Total&FugitiveGHG” and can be accessed by clicking on the relevant buttons.

Figure 7 represents samples from the interactive graphs included on the **Total and fugitive emissions** sheet.

Figure 7 Sample graphs from the **Total and fugitive emissions** sheet



The full list of indicators included in this sheet includes:

- Total GHG emissions from energy by product
- Total fugitive GHG emissions from energy by product
- Total fugitive emissions by gas
- Share of fuel combustion and fugitive emissions
- GHG intensity of the economy
- GHG emissions per population

Fuel combustion emissions

Among energy-related emissions, fuel combustion emissions accounts for the largest fraction. Understanding the fuels, sectors and macro-economic factors

¹ For more information refer to the IEA 2025 Methane Tracker report available at: <https://www.iea.org/reports/global-methane-tracker-2025>

driving these emissions trends is pivotal to address the priorities needed to achieve energy and climate targets.

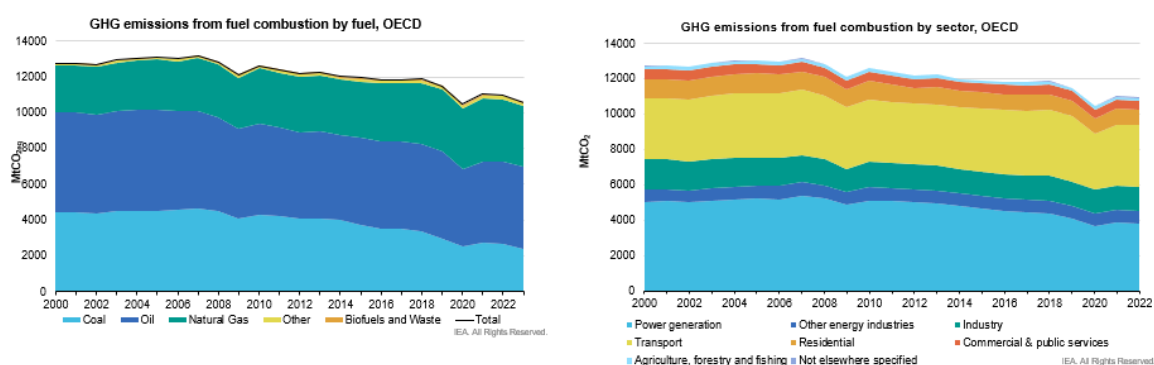
The **Fuel combustion emissions** sheet includes six interactive graphs showcasing a set of indicators tracking GHG emissions from fuel combustion, including the decomposition of CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion into four macro-economic driving factors (Kaya identity). Please refer to “Identifying drivers of CO₂ emissions trends” included on the “Definitions” tab for more information on this decomposition analysis. Moreover, socio-economic indicators based on CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion are presented.

By selecting a country or region from the country list, the graphs display the corresponding indicators.

Data for individual graphs are available in individual sheets labelled “Graph #_FuelcombustionGHG” and can be accessed by clicking on the relevant buttons.

Figure 8 represents samples from the interactive graphs included on the **Fuel combustion emissions** sheet.

Figure 8 Sample graphs from the **Fuel combustion emissions** sheet



The full list of indicators included in this sheet includes:

- GHG emissions from fuel combustion by product
- GHG emissions from fuel combustion by sector
- Share of CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion by product
- CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion and drivers indices
- Annual average change of CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion
- Carbon intensity of the economy
- CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per population

Energy

Tracking the contribution of different energy sources in total energy supply (TES), alongside the share of end sectors in total final consumption (TFC), provides valuable input in energy and climate policy making. Moreover, energy-related economic metrics can help to understand the energy intensity of economies.

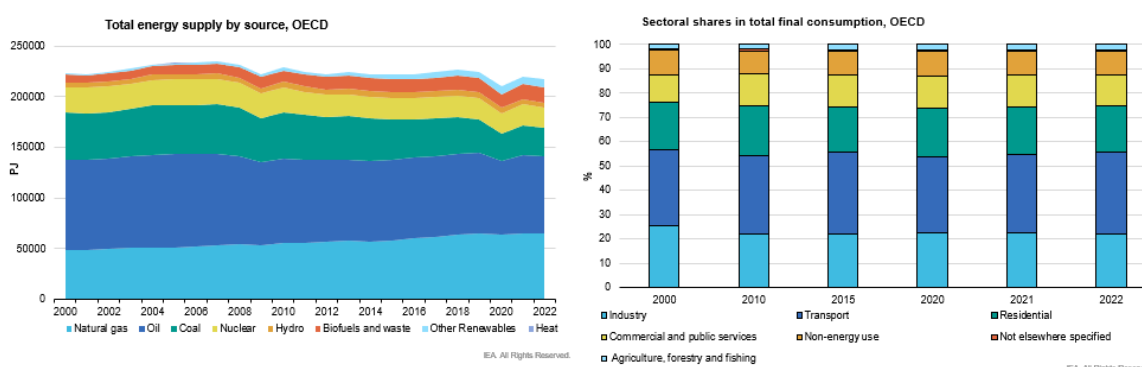
The **Energy** sheet includes five interactive graphs displaying a set of indicators tracking energy transition.

By selecting a country or region from the country list, the graphs display the corresponding indicators.

Data for individual graphs are available in individual sheets labelled “Graph #_Energy” and can be accessed by clicking on the relevant buttons.

Figure 9 represents samples from the interactive graphs included on the **Energy** sheet.

Figure 9 Sample graphs from the **Energy** sheet



The full list of indicators included in this sheet includes:

- Total energy supply (TES) by product
- Sectoral shares in total final consumption (TFC)
- Energy (TES and TFC) per population
- Energy intensity of the economy
- Final energy carbon intensity

Power

Transforming the power sector is critical to clean energy transitions, as the sector accounts for over 40% of CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion globally.

The **Power** sheet includes four interactive graphs outlining a set of indicators tracking electricity and heat. This includes a graph outlining the decomposition of

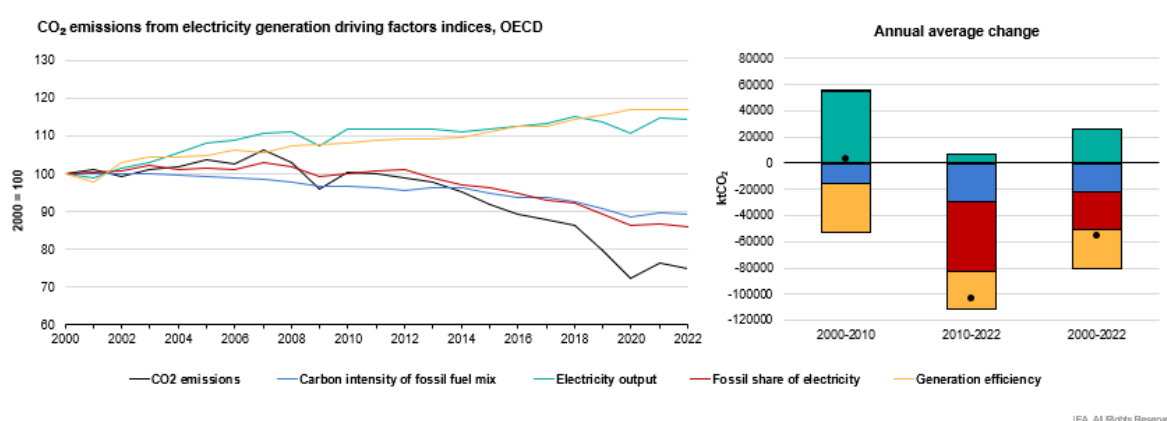
CO₂ emissions from electricity generation into four driving factors (Kaya identity). Please refer to “Drivers of electricity generation emissions trends” included on the “Definitions” tab for more information on this decomposition analysis.

By selecting a country or region from the country list, the graphs display the corresponding indicators.

Data for individual graphs are available in individual sheets labelled “Graph #_Power” and can be accessed by clicking on the relevant buttons.

Figure 10 represents samples from the interactive graphs included on the **Power** sheet.

Figure 10 Sample graph from the **Power** sheet



The full list of indicators included in this sheet includes:

- Power generation CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion by product
- Share of power generation by product
- Carbon intensity of power index
- CO₂ emissions from electricity generation driving factors indices
- Annual average change of electricity generation CO₂ emissions

Industry

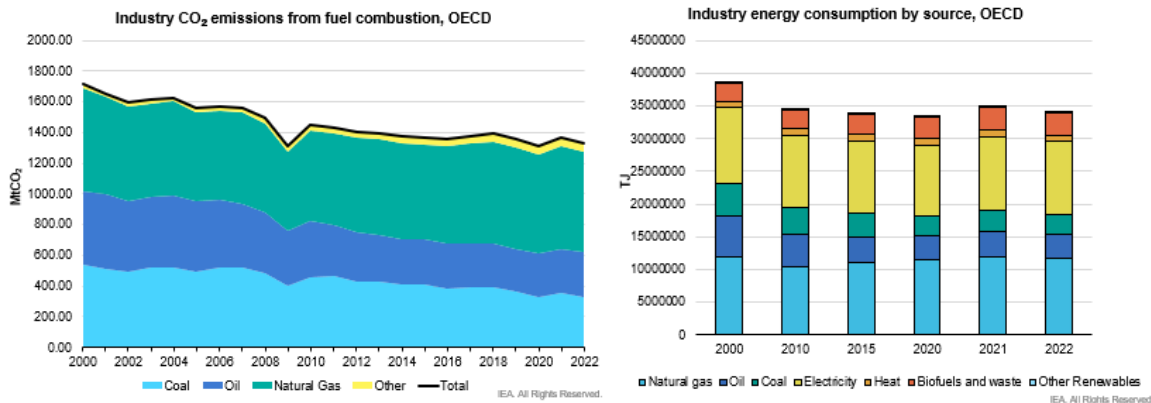
The increased demand for industrial output in recent decades has resulted in growing energy consumption and emissions. Despite improvements in industrial productivity, energy efficiency and up take of low carbon energy sources, further progress is inevitable.

The **Industry** sheet includes four interactive graphs showcasing a set of indicators tracking industry.

By selecting a country or region from the country list, the graphs display the corresponding indicators. Data for individual graphs are available in individual sheets labelled “Graph #_Industry” and can be accessed by clicking on the relevant buttons.

Figure 11 represents samples from the interactive graphs included on the **Industry** sheet.

Figure 11 Sample graphs from the **Industry** sheet



The full list of indicators included in this sheet includes:

- Industry CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion by product
- Industry energy consumption by product
- Carbon intensity of industry
- Industry consumption per population

Transport

Despite recent trends towards electrification, greater use of biofuels and fuel efficiency improvements, transportation is still responsible for around 25% of global CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion. Tracking the sector’s energy consumption, emissions and energy intensity helps in understanding the opportunities and challenges ahead.

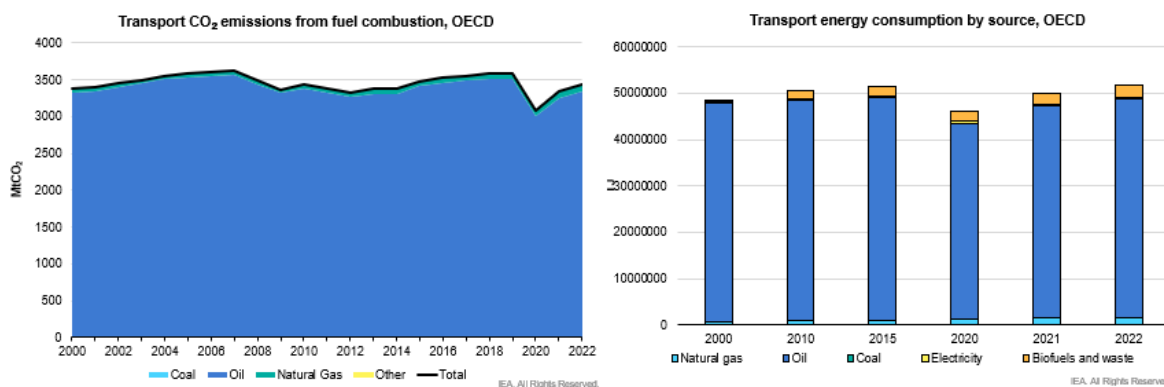
The **Transport** sheet includes four interactive graphs displaying a set of indicators tracking transport.

By selecting a country or region from the country list, the graphs display the corresponding indicators.

Data for individual graphs are available in individual sheets labelled “Graph #_Transport” and can be accessed by clicking on the relevant buttons.

Figure 12 represents samples from the interactive graphs included on the **Transport** sheet.

Figure 12 Sample graphs from the **Transport** sheet



The full list of indicators included in this sheet includes:

- Transport CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion by product
- Transport energy consumption by product
- Carbon intensity of road transport
- Transport consumption per population

Buildings

With the rise in house ownership and extreme weather conditions, energy consumption in the global buildings sector has increased in recent years. On the other hand, applying energy efficiency measures and penetration of more efficient appliances corresponds to energy and emissions savings. Tracking indicators corresponding to this end sector help to demonstrate the strengths and shortcomings of current policies.

The **Buildings** sheet includes four interactive graphs comprising a set of indicators tracking buildings.

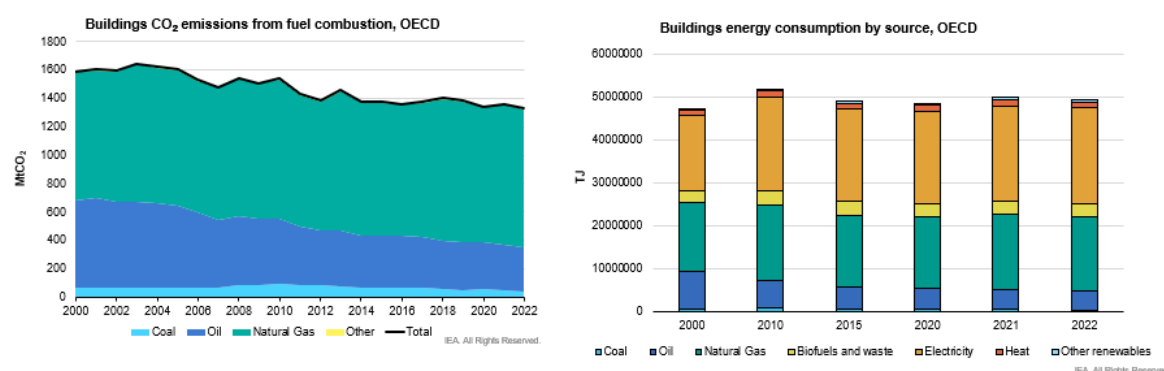
By selecting a country or region from the country list, the graphs display the corresponding indicators.

Data for individual graphs are available in individual sheets labelled “Graph #_Buildings” and can be accessed by clicking on the relevant buttons.

*Note: **Buildings** corresponds to the sum of residential and commercial and public services sectors. You may refer to the “Definitions” sheet in the Excel file for the full list of ISIC² categories included in these sectors.*

Figure 13 represents samples from the interactive graphs included on the **Buildings** sheet.

Figure 13 Sample graphs from the **Buildings** sheet



The full list of indicators included in this sheet includes:

- Buildings CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion by product
- Buildings energy consumption by product
- Carbon intensity of buildings
- Buildings consumption per population

End use

Energy efficiency is the one energy source which all countries possess in abundance. Reliable end-use indicators provide a reliable means to understand the drivers of energy demand and are crucial in informing and monitoring the effectiveness of energy efficiency policies.

The **End use** sheet includes eight interactive graphs presenting sectoral end use energy and carbon intensities.

By selecting a country or region from the country list, the graphs display the corresponding indicators.

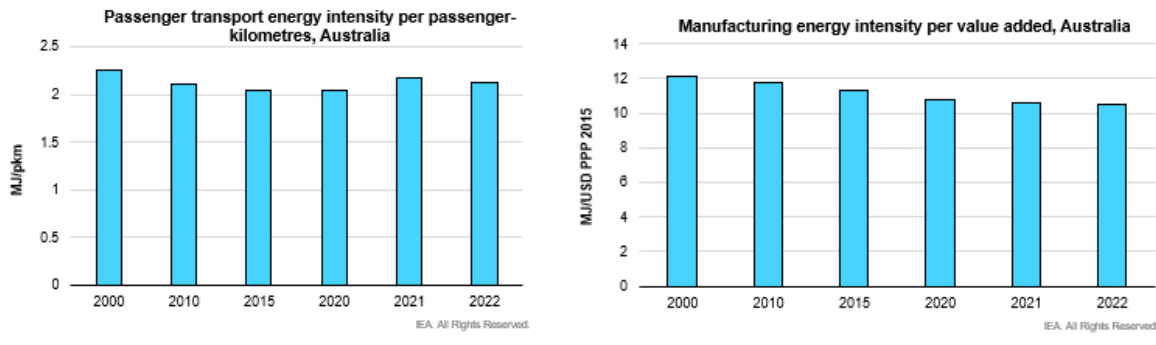
Data for individual graphs are available in individual sheets labelled “Graph #_End use” and can be accessed by clicking on the relevant buttons.

² ISIC corresponds to the “[International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities – Revision 4](#)” published by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations

Note: The end-use indicators are available for a selected set of countries and cover the period of 2000 to 2023.

Figure 14 represents samples from the interactive graphs included on the **End use** sheet.

Figure 14 Sample graphs from the **End use** sheet



The full list of indicators included in this sheet includes:

- Passenger transport energy intensity
- Manufacturing energy intensity per value added
- Services energy intensity per value added
- Residential energy intensity per floor area (temperature corrected)
- Passenger transport carbon intensity
- Manufacturing carbon intensity per value added
- Services carbon intensity per value added
- Residential carbon intensity per floor area (temperature corrected).

Definitions

The **Definitions** sheet defines the variables and products presented in the “Tracker” file. Moreover, it includes the list of countries and regions covered.

Geo coverage

The **Geo coverage** sheet includes the regional definitions.

Graph #_sheet xxx

This series of sheets include the pivot tables comprising the data underlying individual graphs located on the **Highlights, Total and fugitive emissions, Fuel combustion emissions, Energy, Power, Industry, Transport, Buildings** and **End use** sheets.

As discussed in the above sections, these data sheets can be accessed by clicking on the buttons on the sheets depicting the respective graphs.

It is possible to adjust the country filter on the data sheets to obtain the data corresponding to other countries/regions without having to move back to the sheets showing the graphs. Additionally, the year filter can be adjusted on the pivot tables to view more or fewer data points.

There are buttons located on these data sheets that allow users to navigate back to the sheets depicting the corresponding graphs.

Figure 15 below shows an example of this series of sheets containing the data underlying graphs.

Figure 15 Sample table from the **Graph #_sheet xxx** data sheets

Country	OECD						Back to the "Highlights" tab
Graph 1 - Highlights:	Total GHG emissions from energy by fuel, OECD			MtCO ₂ eq			
Years	Coal	Natural Gas	Oil	Other	Biofuels and waste	Total	
2000	4593.29	2778.98	5742.02	84.73	33.74	13232.76	
2001	4615.5	2761.89	5765.64	83.14	32.55	13258.71	
2002	4554.26	2840.12	5650.82	89.82	32.67	13167.69	
2003	4673.21	2878.25	5727.83	87.41	35.78	13402.47	
2004	4704.81	2922.08	5770.47	83.67	36.18	13517.22	
2005	4718.42	2942.86	5781.33	82.7	38.59	13563.91	
2006	4741.49	2959.68	5663.9	90.67	39.52	13495.26	
2007	4823.76	3082.93	5621.05	95.09	42.3	13665.13	
2008	4671.19	3126.78	5407.62	98.97	45.03	13349.59	
2009	4259.01	3039.1	5155.72	109.27	45.54	12608.65	
2010	4519.41	3234.84	5230.29	113.35	49.58	13147.47	
2011	4433.27	3233.62	5097.1	124.98	47.82	12936.79	
2012	4253	3300.8	5047.08	127.48	50.33	12778.68	
2013	4276.5	3335.63	5065.99	126.92	53.65	12858.69	
2014	4184.13	3285.14	4995.06	125.92	51.46	12641.72	
2015	3921.57	3358.4	5110.04	128.62	50.92	12569.56	
2016	3705.16	3443.44	5107.89	145.64	50.28	12452.41	
2017	3675.38	3461.51	5113.9	151.27	50.48	12452.54	
2018	3541.79	3645.52	5150.65	156.64	52.9	12547.49	
2019	3151.07	3719.94	5141.98	154.62	53.76	12221.37	
2020	2696.81	3663.44	4546.66	154.61	50.99	11112.51	
2021	2909.63	3746.53	4794.75	158.56	54.53	11664	
2022	2781.03	3724.69	4910.73	155.93	54.51	11626.89	
2023	2518.62	3646.24	4875.61	155.17	52.69	11248.32	

Note: The data sheets corresponding to the graphs located in the “Country comparison” tab are structured differently. Please refer to the sections below for details.

Time series_Country comparison

This sheet includes the data corresponding to the four time series graphs placed on the **Country comparison** sheet.

As discussed in the **Country comparison** section, this data sheet can be accessed by clicking on the buttons corresponding to the time series graphs.

The year filter can be adjusted on all four pivot tables to view more or fewer data points.

The sheet contains a button that allows navigating back to the **Country comparison** sheet.

Figure 16 represents a sample table from **Time series_Country comparison** data sheet.

Figure 16 Sample table from the **Time series_Country comparison** data sheet

Time series 1 - Country comparison:		Total GHG emissions from energy (MtCO _{2eq})		Back to the "Country comparison" tab
Row Labels	World		OECD	
2000	26921.63	13232.76		
2001	27289.31	13258.71		
2002	27620.31	13167.69		
2003	28835.04	13402.47		
2004	30103.99	13517.22		
2005	31197.74	13563.91		
2006	32099.31	13495.26		
2007	33182.58	13665.13		
2008	33427.21	13349.59		
2009	32891.43	12608.65		
2010	34821.69	13147.47		
2011	35805.26	12936.79		
2012	36137.21	12778.68		
2013	36738.87	12858.69		
2014	36839.53	12641.72		
2015	36678.35	12569.56		
2016	36636.43	12452.41		
2017	37191.21	12452.54		
2018	38022.57	12547.49		
2019	37996.35	12221.37		
2020	35878.75	11112.51		
2021	37852.14	11664		
2022	38370.72	11626.89		

Bar charts_Country comparison

This sheet includes the data corresponding to the nine bar charts placed on the **Country comparison** sheet.

As discussed in the **Country comparison** section, this data sheet can be accessed by clicking on the buttons corresponding to the bar charts.

It is possible to adjust the country filters of all nine pivot tables to compare the data corresponding to other countries/regions without having to move back to the sheet showing the graphs. Additionally, the year filters can be adjusted on the pivot tables to view more or fewer data points.

The sheet contains a button that allows navigating back to the **Country comparison** sheet.

Figure 17 displays a sample table from **Bar charts_Country comparison** data sheet.

Figure 17 Sample table from the **Bar charts_Country comparison** data sheet

Year	2022	Back to the "Country comparison" tab
Bar chart 1 - Country comparison:	Share of fuel combustion and fugitive GHG emissions (%)	
Row Labels	Share of fugitive GHG emissions (%)	Share of GHG emissions from fuel combustion (%)
World	8.8	91.2
OECD	5.7	94.3

3. Units and conversion

General conversion factors for energy

To:	TJ	Gcal	Mtoe	MBtu	GWh
From:	multiply by:				
terajoule (TJ)	1	2.388x10 ²	2.388x10 ⁻⁵	9.478x10 ²	2.778x10 ⁻¹
gigacalorie (Gcal)	4.187x10 ⁻³	1	1.000x10 ⁻⁷	3.968	1.163x10 ⁻³
million tonnes of oil equivalent (Mtoe)	4.187x10 ⁴	1.000x10 ⁷	1	3.968x10 ⁷	1.163x10 ⁴
million British thermal units (MBtu)	1.055x10 ⁻³	2.520x10 ⁻¹	2.520x10 ⁻⁸	1	2.931x10 ⁻⁴
gigawatt hour (GWh)	3.600	8.598x10 ²	8.598x10 ⁻⁵	3.412x10 ³	1

Conversion factors for mass

To:	kg	t	lt	st	lb
From:	multiply by:				
kilogramme (kg)	1	1.000x10 ⁻³	9.842x10 ⁻⁴	1.102x10 ⁻³	2.205
tonne (t)	1.000x10 ³	1	9.842x10 ⁻¹	1.102	2.205x10 ³
long tonne (lt)	1.016x10 ³	1.016	1	1.120	2.240x10 ³
short tonne (st)	9.072x10 ²	9.072x10 ⁻¹	8.929x10 ⁻¹	1	2.000x10 ³
pound (lb)	4.536x10 ⁻¹	4.536x10 ⁻⁴	4.464x10 ⁻⁴	5.000x10 ⁻⁴	1

Conversion factors for volume

To:	gal U.S.	gal U.K.	bbl	ft ³	l	m ³
From:	multiply by:					
US gallon (gal US)	1	8.327x10 ⁻¹	2.381x10 ⁻²	1.337x10 ⁻¹	3.785	3.785x10 ⁻³
UK gallon (gal UK)	1.201	1	2.859x10 ⁻²	1.605x10 ⁻¹	4.546	4.546x10 ⁻³
barrel (bbl)	4.200x10 ¹	3.497x10 ¹	1	5.615	1.590x10 ²	1.590x10 ⁻¹
cubic foot (ft ³)	7.481	6.229	1.781x10 ⁻¹	1	2.832x10 ¹	2.832x10 ⁻²
litre (l)	2.642x10 ⁻¹	2.200x10 ⁻¹	6.290x10 ⁻³	3.531x10 ⁻²	1	1.000x10 ⁻³
cubic metre (m ³)	2.642x10 ²	2.200x10 ²	6.290	3.531x10 ¹	1.000x10 ³	1

The IEA unit converter is a tool that allows converting between units of energy, mass and volume. This tool can be found online at: <http://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/data-tools/unit-converter>

Decimal prefixes

10 ¹	deca (da)	10 ⁻¹	deci (d)
10 ²	hecto (h)	10 ⁻²	centi (c)

10 ³	kilo (k)	10 ⁻³	milli (m)
10 ⁶	mega (M)	10 ⁻⁶	micro (μ)
10 ⁹	giga (G)	10 ⁻⁹	nano (n)
10 ¹²	tera (T)	10 ⁻¹²	pico (p)
10 ¹⁵	peta (P)	10 ⁻¹⁵	femto (f)
10 ¹⁸	exa (E)	10 ⁻¹⁸	atto (a)

Tonne of CO₂

The 2006 *IPCC Guidelines for GHG Inventories* and the *UNFCCC Reporting Guidelines on Annual Inventories* both ask that CO₂ emissions and removals be reported in Gg (gigagrammes) of CO₂. A million tonnes of CO₂ is equal to 1 000 Gg of CO₂, so to compare the numbers in this publication with national inventories expressed in Gg, multiply the IEA emissions by 1 000.

Other organisations may present CO₂ emissions in tonnes of carbon instead of tonnes of CO₂. To convert from tonnes of carbon, multiply by 44/12, which is the molecular weight ratio of CO₂ to C.

4. Abbreviations

CO ₂	carbon dioxide
CTRL	control
g CO ₂	grammes of carbon dioxide
GDP	gross domestic product
GHG	greenhouse gas
Gg	gigagramme
kg CO ₂	kilogrammes of carbon dioxide
kt CO ₂	thousand tonnes of carbon dioxide
kg CO _{2eq}	kilogrammes of carbon dioxide equivalent
kt CO _{2eq}	thousand tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent
MJ	megajoule
TJ	Terajoule
PJ	Petajoule
Mt CO ₂	million tonnes of carbon dioxide
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development
pkm	passenger kilometre
PPP	purchasing power parity
t CO ₂	tonnes of carbon dioxide
TES	total energy supply
TFC	total final consumption
toe	tonne of oil equivalent = 10 ⁷ kcal

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