Energy and Carbon Tracker

2026 edition

User Guide

International Energy Agency

INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY

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This document provides information regarding the 2026 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-2026

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.

Please address your inquiries to emissions@iea.org

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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 that helps track decarbonisation across a large set of countries. Showcasing a wide set of indicators, the Tracker is useful for analysing historical trends of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, covering energy, power and sectoral patterns. This product is published in an Excel format and includes graphs and associated data. The user-friendly design allows indicators to be visualised at a country, regional or global level, and is setup to easily allow comparisons across countries and regions.

The data are derived from the 2026 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 of over 160 countries and regions. Please note that the year-1 data is provisional and may be revised in subsequent release of the Tracker. 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 CO_2 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 CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion by product
- Share of power generation by product
- Drivers of CO_2 emissions from electricity generation
- Sectoral energy consumption by product
- Sectoral energy and carbon intensities
- End-use energy and carbon intensities by sector

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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 56 data worksheets, which show the underlying data associated with a given graph in a simple table format. The final 4 worksheets contain the unsorted source data referenced by the other worksheets and graphs.

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 to whatever is selected in the menu, with the name of the country included in the graph titles.

Figure 1 displays an example of the country menu.

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

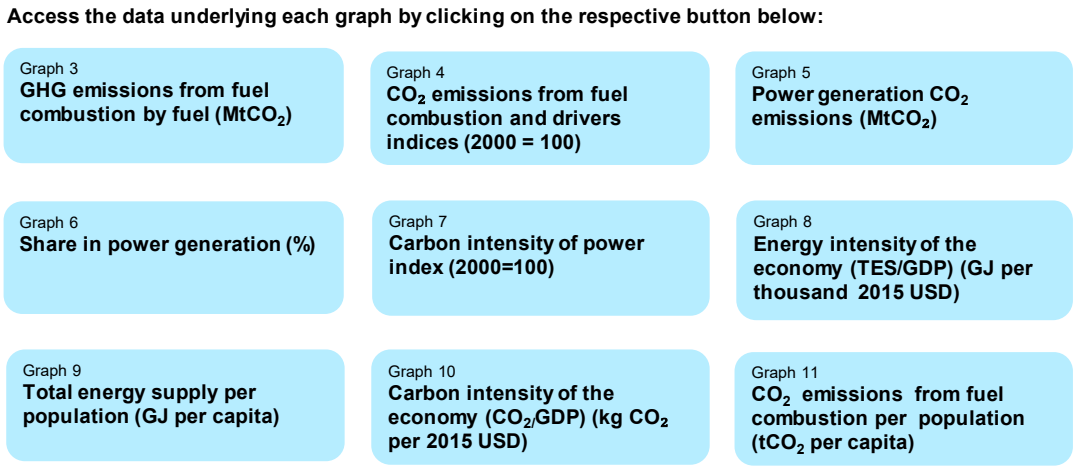


Users can easily access the underlying data for each graph by clicking on the relevant button under the country menu.

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

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



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

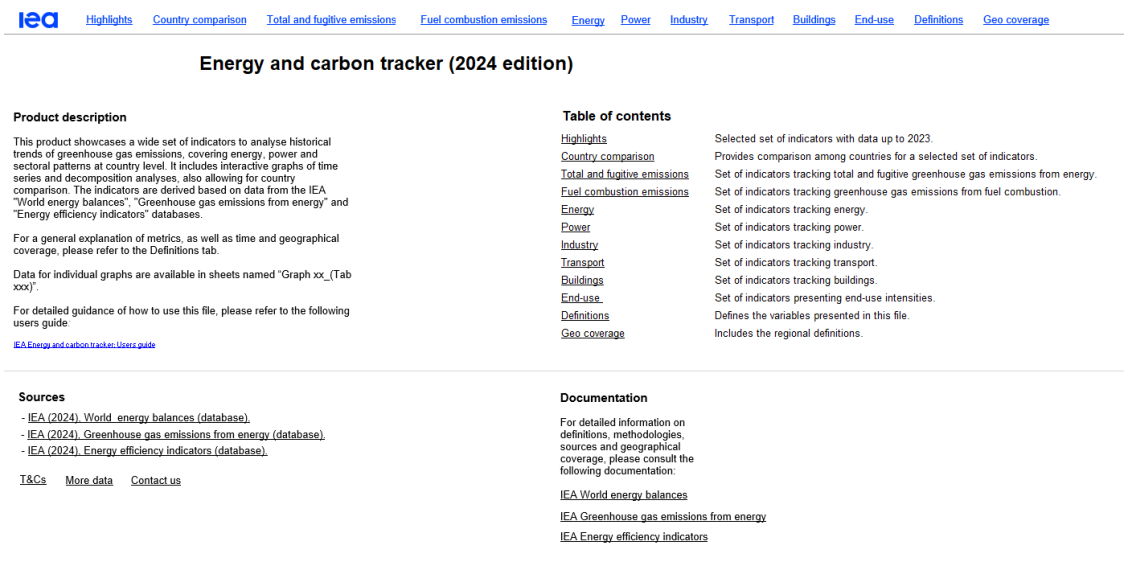
The sheets for these underlying data can also be identified by their sheet name. The underlying data sheets are named “Graph xx_Tab yyy,” where xx represents the number of the graph when read left to right and top to bottom and yyy represent the name of the sheet where the graph is located.

The worksheets included in the file are outlined in the following sections.

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



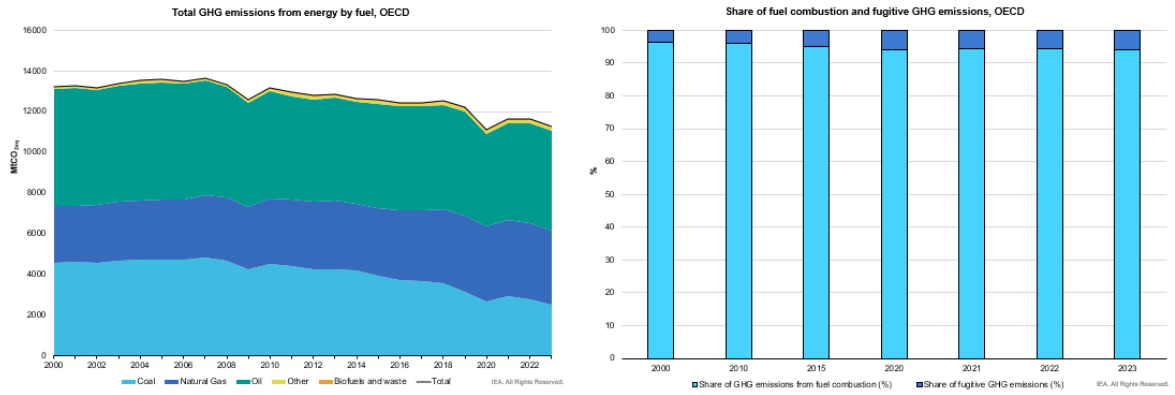
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Highlights

The **Highlights** sheet includes 11 graphs for a selected set of indicators from other sheets.

Figure 4 shows a sample of the graphs included on the **Highlights** sheet.

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



The full list of indicators included in this sheet are:

- Total GHG emissions from energy by product
- Share of fuel combustion and fugitive GHG emissions
- GHG emissions from fuel combustion by product
- Total CO_2 emissions and drivers indices
- Power generation CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion by product
- Share of power generation by product
- Carbon intensity of power index
- Carbon intensity of the economy
- Energy intensity of the economy
- CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per population
- Total energy supply (TES) per population

Country comparison

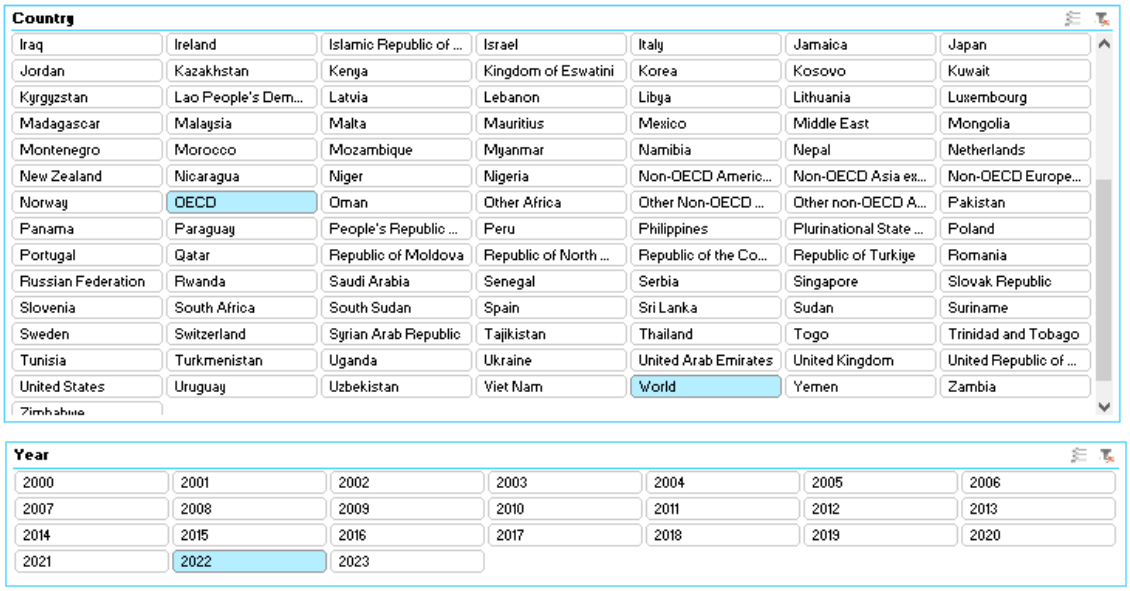
The **Country comparison** sheet includes 13 graphs for a selected set of indicators, which allows for comparison among countries and regions.

By holding the Control key (CTRL) on the keyboard multiple countries/regions can be selected in the menu. 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.

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

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



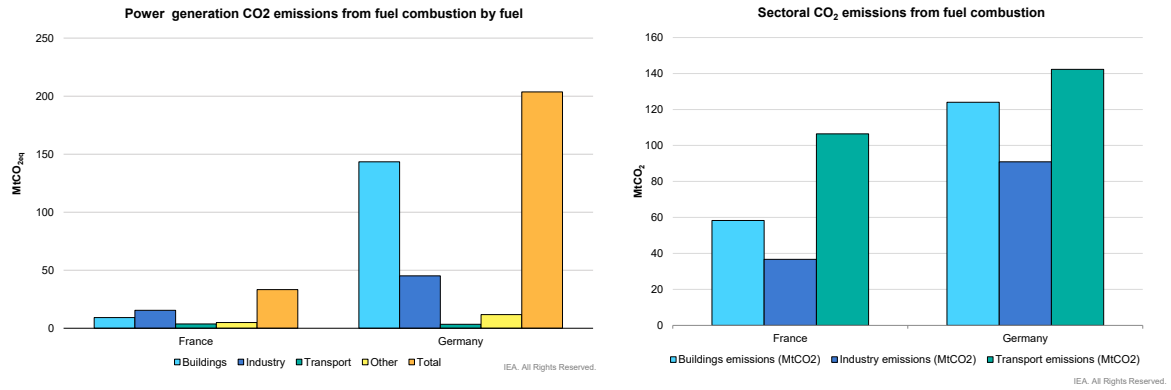
Data for all the bar charts are accessible by clicking on the relevant buttons and are entirely included in the **Bar charts_Country comparison** sheet. The corresponding data for all the time series graphs are included in the **Time series_Country comparison** sheet. By referring to the graph titles,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

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 at the top of the sheet are only available for a set of countries and regions in the most recent provisional year (y-1), while the data corresponding to the other included graphs is available for the full geographical coverage of the product. Therefore, two separate country menus are included on this sheet.

Figure 6 shows a sample of the graphs included in the **Country comparison** sheet.

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



The full list of indicators included in this sheet are:

- 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 CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion by product
- Sectoral CO_2 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
- CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per population

Total and fugitive emissions

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

To learn more about methane emissions and how they are tracked, please refer to the IEA Methane Tracker report[1].

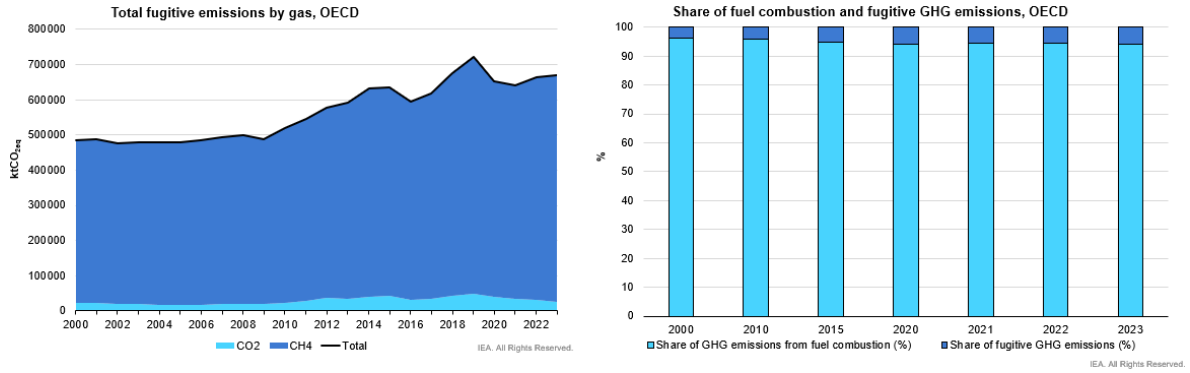
Figure 7 shows a sample of the graphs included in the **Total and fugitive emissions** sheet.

[1] The IEA 2026 Methane Tracker report is available at: https://www.iea.org/reports/global-methane-tracker-2026

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Please note that fugitive emissions are only available for a subset of countries.

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



The full list of indicators included in this sheet are:

- 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

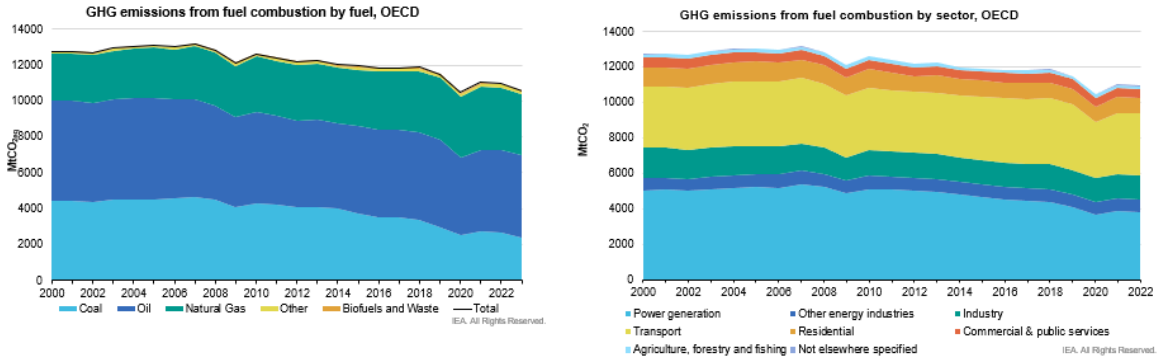
Fuel combustion emissions

The **Fuel combustion emissions** sheet includes six graphs showcasing a set of indicators tracking GHG emissions from fuel combustion, including the decomposition of CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion into four macro-economic driving factors (Kaya identity). Please refer to "Identifying drivers of CO_2 emissions trends" included on the right-hand side of the "Definitions" tab for more information on this decomposition analysis. Moreover, socio-economic indicators based on CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion are presented.

Figure 8 shows a sample of the graphs included in the **Fuel combustion emissions** sheet.

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



The full list of indicators included in this sheet are:

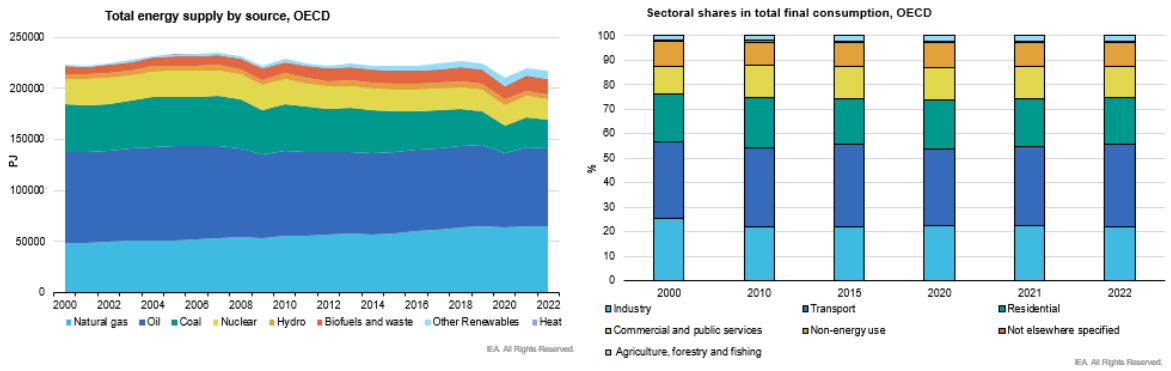
- GHG emissions from fuel combustion by product
- GHG emissions from fuel combustion by sector
- Share of CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion by product
- CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion and drivers indices
- Annual average change of CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion
- Carbon intensity of the economy
- CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per population

Energy

The **Energy** sheet includes five graphs showing energy sources in supply and consumption, as well as energy and emissions intensity metrics.

Figure 9 shows a sample of the graphs included in the **Energy** sheet.

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



The full list of indicators included in this sheet are:

- Total energy supply (TES) by product

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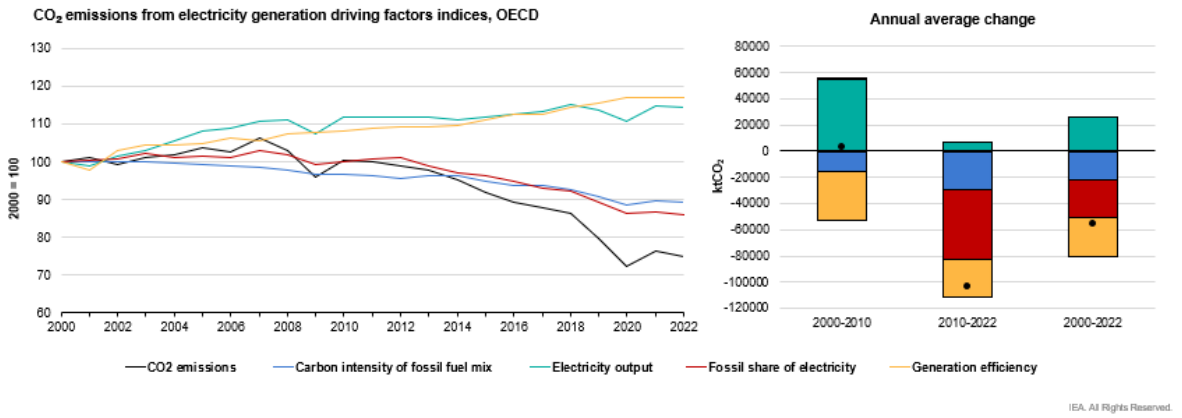
- Sectoral shares in total final consumption (TFC)
- Energy (TES and TFC) per population
- Energy intensity of the economy
- Final energy carbon intensity

Power

The **Power** sheet includes four graphs tracking electricity and heat trends. This includes a graph outlining the decomposition of CO_2 emissions from electricity generation into four driving factors (Kaya identity). Please refer to "Drivers of electricity generation emissions trends" included on the right-hand side of the "Definitions" tab for more information on this decomposition analysis.

Figure 10 shows a sample of the graphs included in the **Power** sheet.

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



The full list of indicators included in this sheet are:

- Power generation CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion by product
- Share of power generation by product
- Carbon intensity of power index
- CO_2 emissions from electricity generation driving factors indices
- Annual average change of electricity generation CO_2 emissions

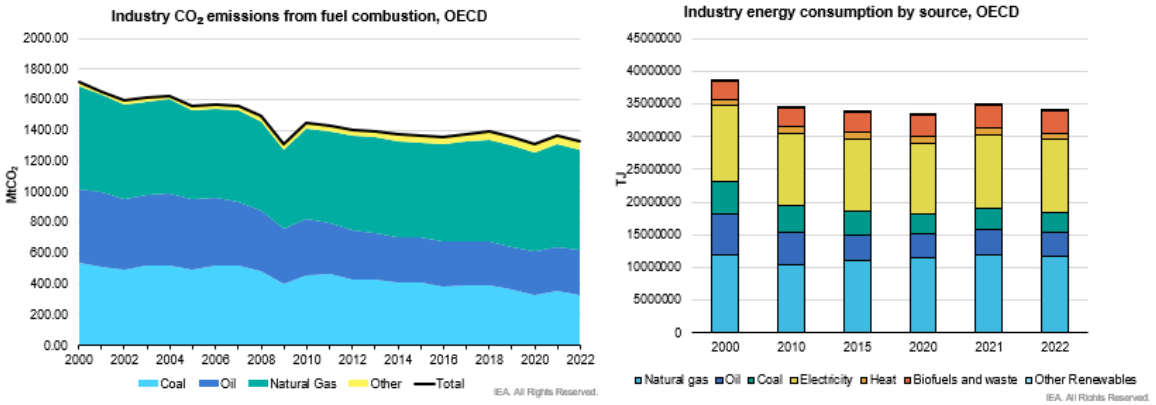
Industry

The **Industry** sheet includes four graphs tracking emissions and energy use associated with industrial activity, including intensity metrics.

Figure 11 shows a sample of the graphs included in the **Industry** sheet.

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



The full list of indicators included in this sheet are:

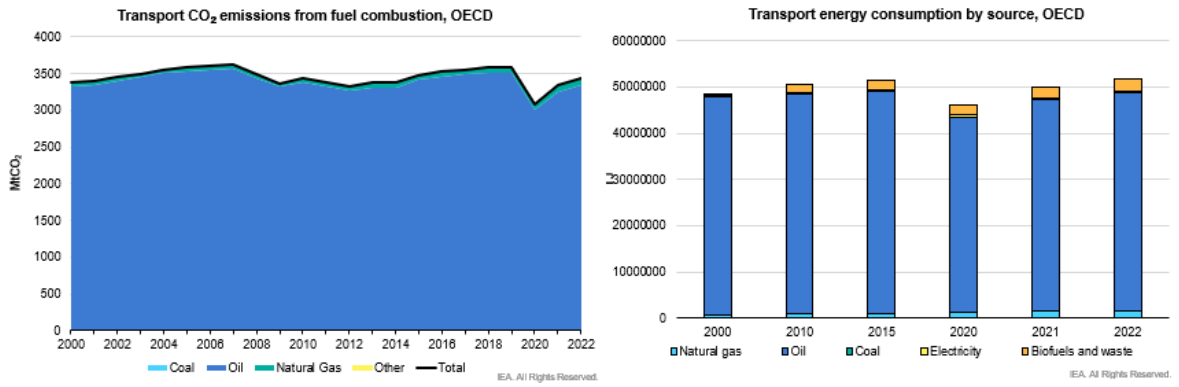
- Industry CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion by product
- Industry energy consumption by product
- Carbon intensity of industry
- Industry consumption per population

Transport

The **Transport** sheet includes four graphs tracking the energy use and emissions of the transportation sector, as well as associated intensity metrics.

Figure 12 shows a sample of the graphs included in the **Transport** sheet.

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



The full list of indicators included in this sheet are:

- Transport CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion by product
- Transport energy consumption by product
- Carbon intensity of road transport

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- Transport consumption per population

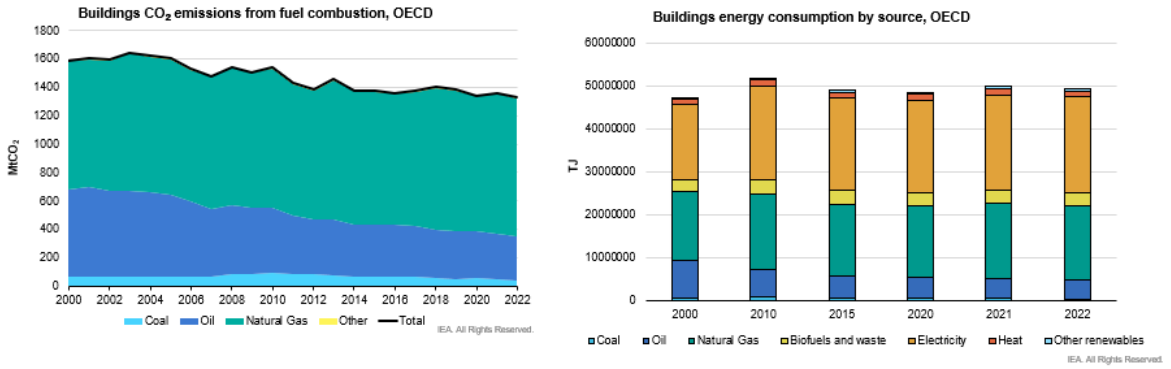
Buildings

The **Buildings** sheet includes four graphs comprising a set of indicators tracking emissions and energy consumption.

*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 ISIC[2] categories included in these sectors.*

Figure 13 shows a sample of the graphs included in the **Buildings** sheet.

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



The full list of indicators included in this sheet are:

- Buildings CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion by product
- Buildings energy consumption by product
- Carbon intensity of buildings
- Buildings consumption per population

End use

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

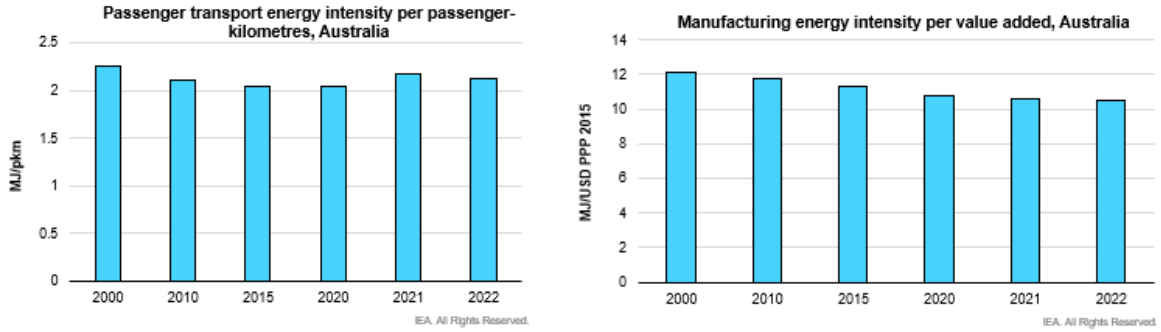
Note: The end-use indicators are available for a selected set of countries and cover the period of 2000 to y-2. End-use data is not available for the provisional year.

Figure 14 shows a sample of the graphs included in the **End use** sheet.

[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

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



The full list of indicators included in this sheet are:

- 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. Moreover, it includes the list of countries and regions covered.

Geo coverage

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

Graph #_sheet xxx

This series of sheets include the pivot tables comprising the data underlying individual graphs located in 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

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pivot tables to view more or fewer data points than what are displayed by default on some graphs.

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

Figure 15 below shows an example of a data sheet.

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**				**$MtCO_2eq$**	
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

Time series_Country comparison

Unlike the other underlying data sheets, this sheet includes the data corresponding to all four time series graphs in the **Country comparison** sheet. The pivot tables are arranged horizontally and users may need to scroll to see all the data.

Like the “Graph_# sheet xxx” sheets, data displayed on the graphs can be altered within the pivot table instead of having to return to the **Country comparison** sheet.

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

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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

Unlike the other underlying data sheets, this sheet includes the data corresponding to all nine bar charts in the **Country comparison** sheet. The pivot tables are arranged horizontally and users may need to scroll to see all the data.

Like the “Graph_# sheet xxx” sheets, data displayed on the graphs can be altered within the pivot table instead of having to return to the **Country comparison** sheet.

Figure 17 shows a sample table from the **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

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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

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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 CO_2

The 2006 *IPCC Guidelines for GHG Inventories* and the *UNFCCC Reporting Guidelines on Annual Inventories* both ask that CO_2 emissions and removals be reported in Gg (gigagrammes) of CO_2. A million tonnes of CO_2 is equal to 1 000 Gg of CO_2, 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 CO_2 emissions in tonnes of carbon instead of tonnes of CO_2. To convert from tonnes of carbon, multiply by 44/12, which is the molecular weight ratio of CO_2 to C.

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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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