

# Session SB64 (2026)

**Session starts:** 08-03-2026

## **Facilitative, Multilateral Consideration of Progress**

A compilation of questions to – and answers by – **Sweden**  
**Exported on 27-05-2026 by the UNFCCC secretariat**

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**Title:** GHG Inventory methodologies and mitigation measures

**Question From Party:** Canada

**Question raised on:** 08.04.2026 CEST

**Question Category:** National inventory report

**Question:** What processes do you have in place to ensure inventory methodologies effectively reflect changes in activities/practices resulting from mitigation measures?

**Answer:**

In Sweden, inventory methodologies are kept representative through the annual compilation cycle, where activity data from the national statistical system and established sectoral data providers are regularly updated, validated and subject to routine QA/QC, time-series consistency checks and recalculations when improved data or methods are introduced.

While mitigation measures may influence the underlying activity patterns over time, Sweden does not operate a separate, formalised process specifically aimed at tracking mitigation measures in order to trigger or steer inventory methodological changes; the inventory is compiled to capture Sweden's total emissions and removals ex post in accordance with IPCC guidance, while PaMs are handled in separate analytical/reporting processes.

Sweden therefore does not typically maintain an explicit, measure-by-measure linkage between individual PaMs and inventory methodological choices. In addition, policy instruments often overlap and interact (including EU-level measures), so observed changes reflect combined effects alongside broader economic and structural developments, which makes it difficult, and in some cases not possible, to disentangle and attribute observed changes to the effects of individual PaMs.

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**Title:** New technologies in GHG Inventory development

**Question From Party:** Canada

**Question raised on:** 08.04.2026 CEST

**Question Category:** National inventory report

**Question:** How have you been able to leverage new technologies such as artificial intelligence to improve GHG inventory development?

**Answer:**

Since Submission 2025, Sweden use AI to improve the estimate of carbon stock changes in Living biomass in the LULUCF-sector. As the National Forest Inventory runs in a five year cycle the number of permanent plots that can be used to estimate the carbon stock a single year is declining for the last three years of the inventory. Even if each individual sub-sample of 6 000 plots covers the whole country, a full cycle of 30 000 plots is needed to provide accurate estimates for the whole country. AI (machine learning) is used to complement the information for the sub-sample that has not yet been re-inventoried. The model is trained using the already inventoried plots making it possible to extrapolate growth and harvest for the plots not yet inventoried making it possible to use data for all 30 000 plots, either measured values or modelled values.

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**Title:** Quantifying expected emissions from industrial initiatives

**Question From Party:** Canada

**Question raised on:** 08.04.2026 CEST

**Question Category:** Mitigation actions, policies and measures supporting NDC implementation

**Question:** How does Sweden quantify expected emissions reductions from industrial decarbonization initiatives like The Industrial Leap (Industriklivet) and Fossil Free Sweden?

**Answer:**

Sweden has not quantified expected emissions reductions for industrial decarbonization initiatives such as The Industrial Leap (Industriklivet) and Fossil Free Sweden. These initiatives primarily function as enabling and framework-oriented initiatives, rather than as stand-alone measures with clearly attributable and quantifiable expected emissions reduction outcomes.

Industriklivet supports industrial decarbonization through targeted investment support for pilot projects, demonstration activities and early deployment of innovative low-carbon technologies in energy-intensive industry, while Fossil Free Sweden operates as a coordination and dialogue platform aimed at accelerating industrial and sectoral transition through voluntary roadmaps and collaboration across public and private actors. The expected emissions impacts of such initiatives depend on project-specific outcomes, technology performance, future investment and implementation decisions, as well as interactions with other policies and measures (e.g. carbon pricing, energy policies and EU-level instruments), which makes ex-ante quantification of expected emissions reductions highly uncertain.

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