

# Update on Non-CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions and Budgets

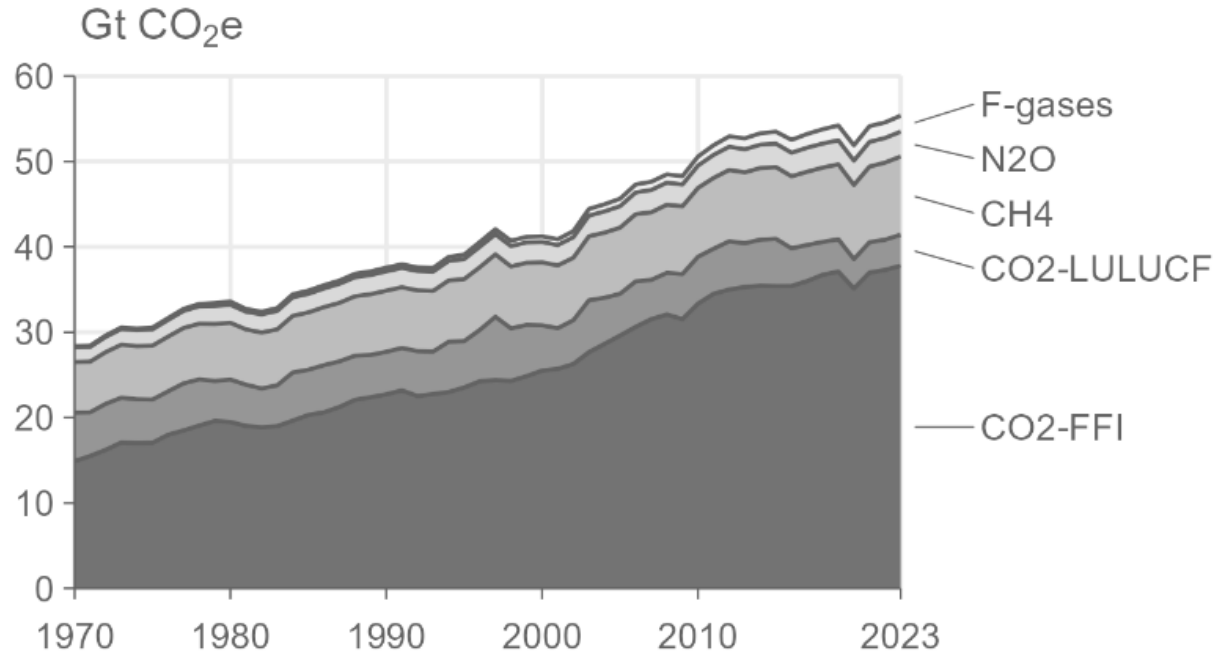
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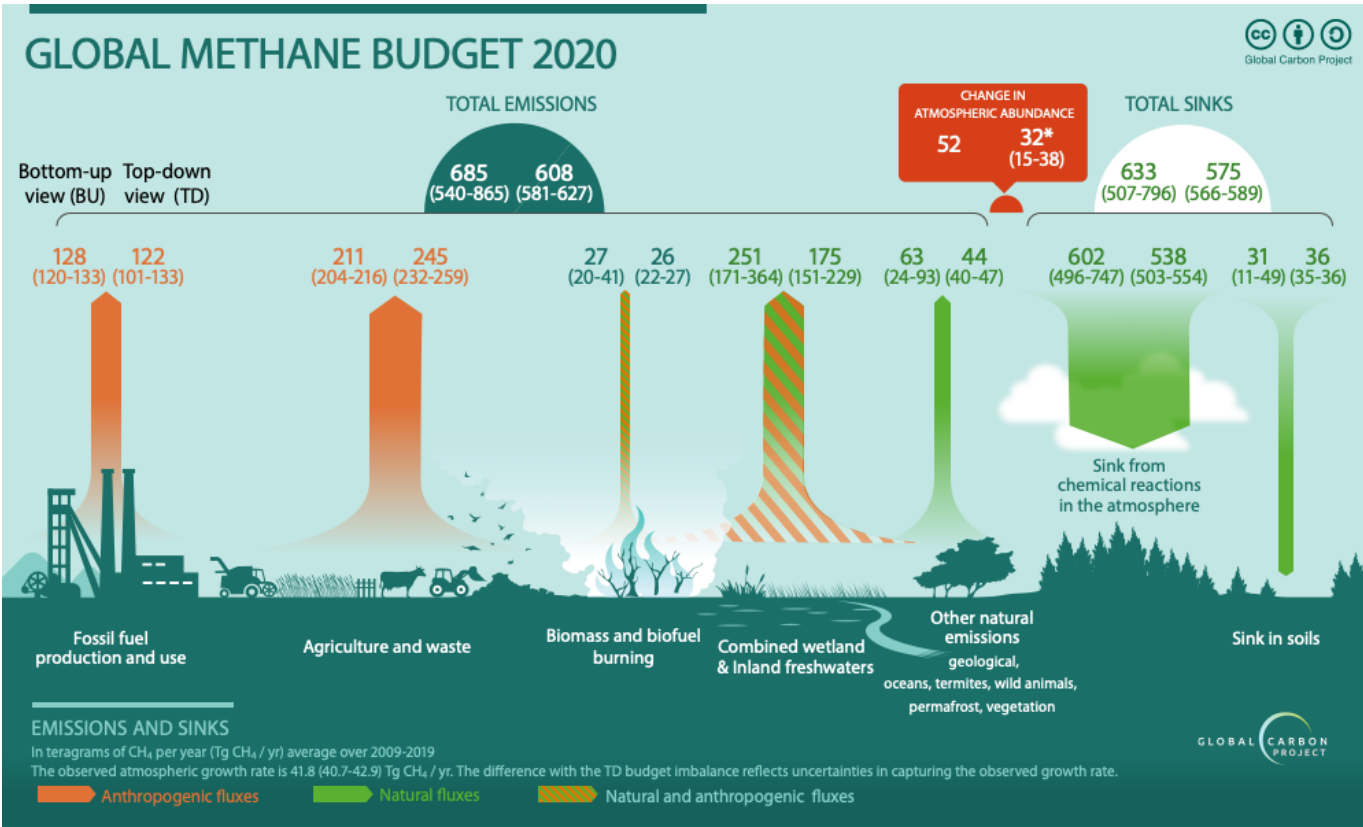
SBSTA, 17<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Research Dialogue, 17 June 2025

# $\text{CH}_4$ and $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ emissions account for 22% of global anthropogenic GHG emissions

(a) Global total greenhouse gas emissions

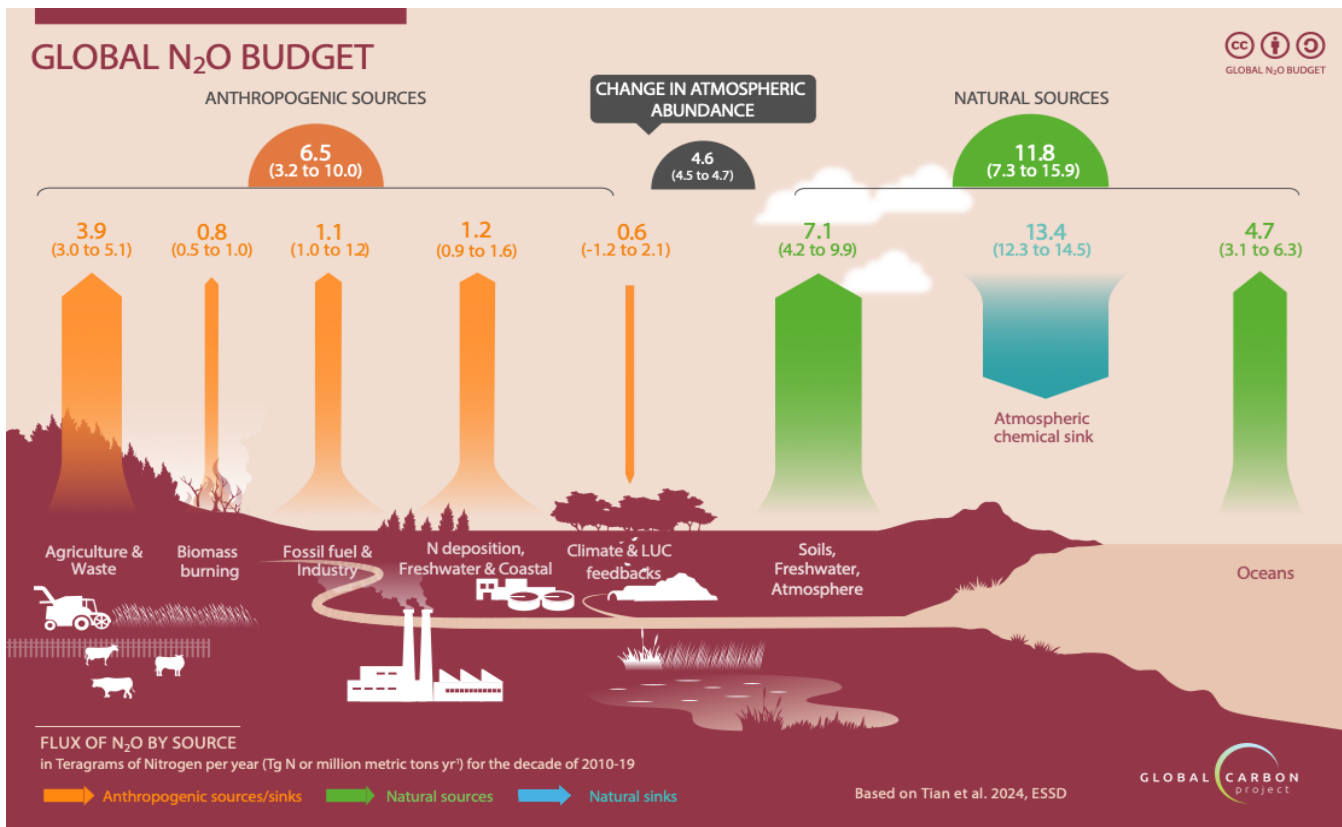


# Agriculture & Waste $\text{CH}_4$ dominates anthropogenic emissions but Livestock and Fossil Fuels emissions are comparable

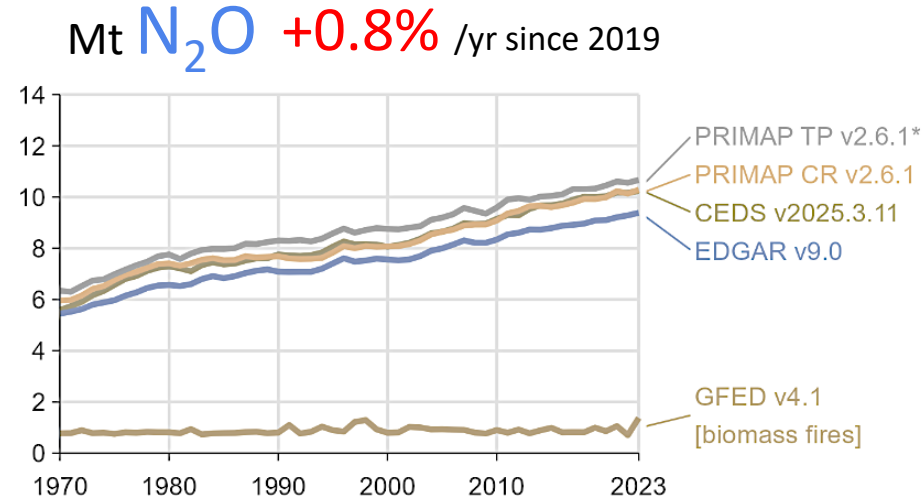
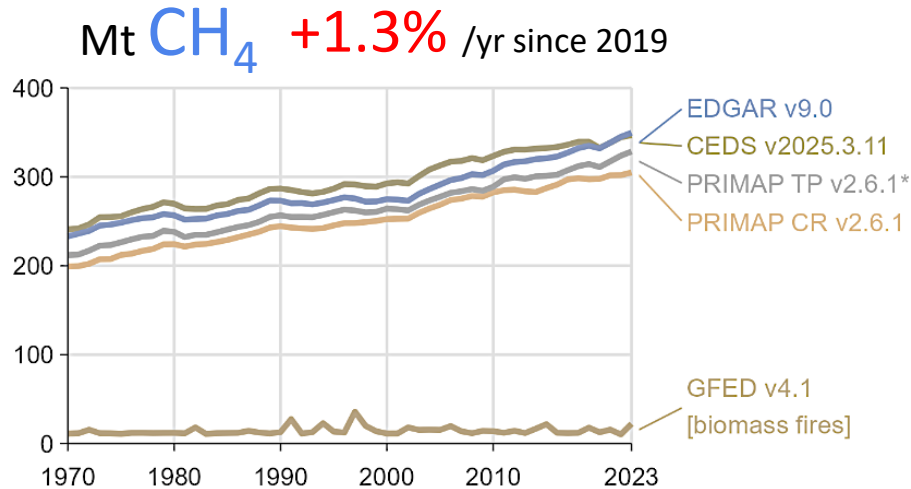


Jackson et al, 2024, ERL  
Saunois et al, 2025, ESSD

# Fertilizers & Manure $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ emissions are 3x bigger than the next anthropogenic source

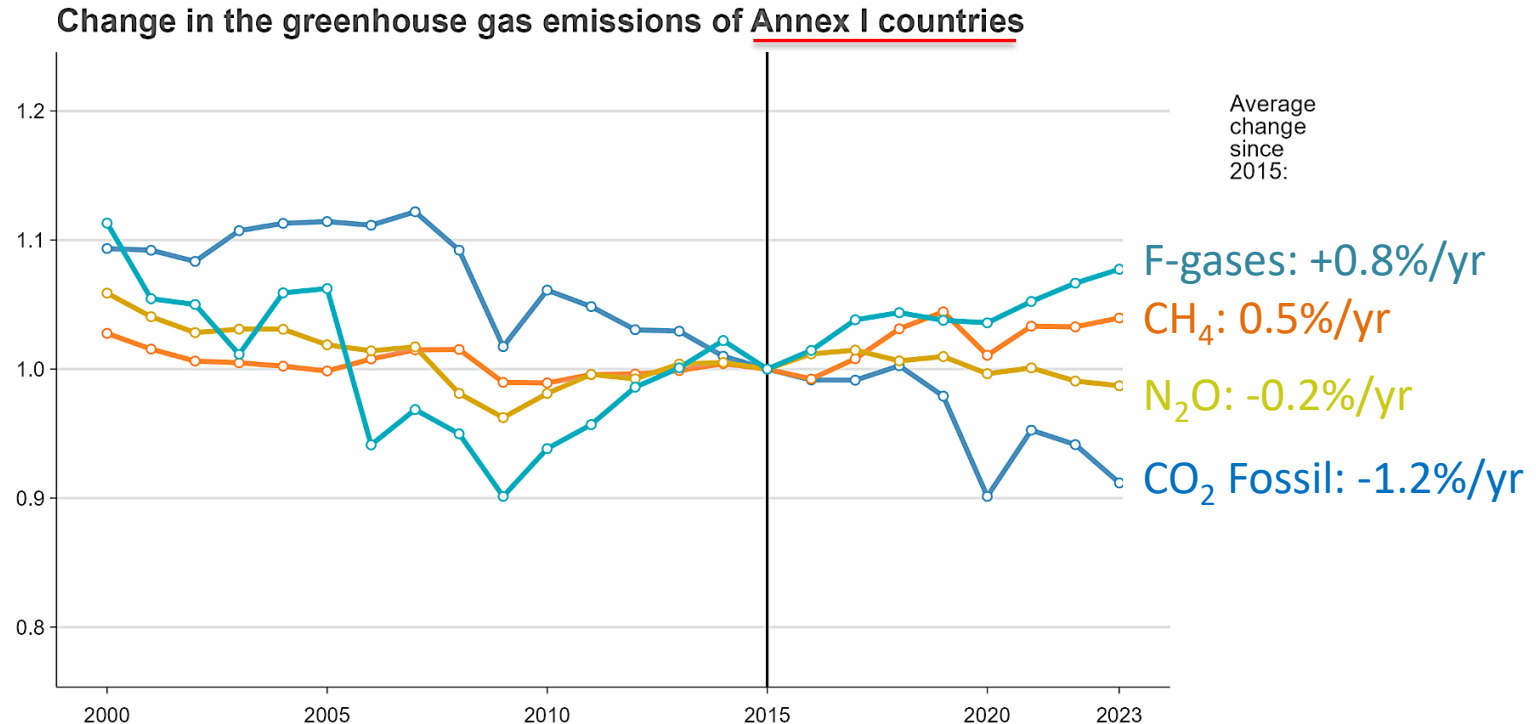


# Global anthropogenic CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O emissions are continuing to grow

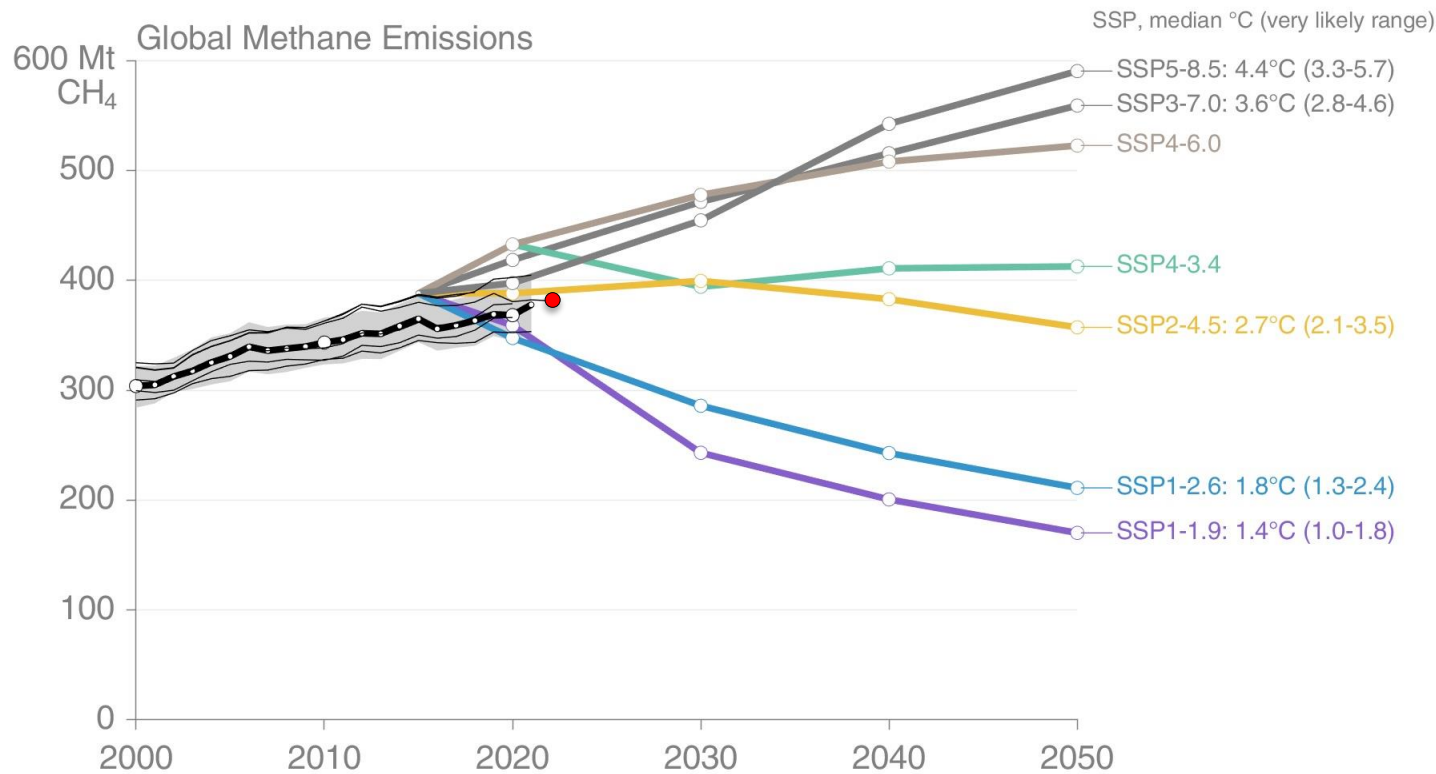


Compared to Fossil CO<sub>2</sub> at 1% /yr since 2019

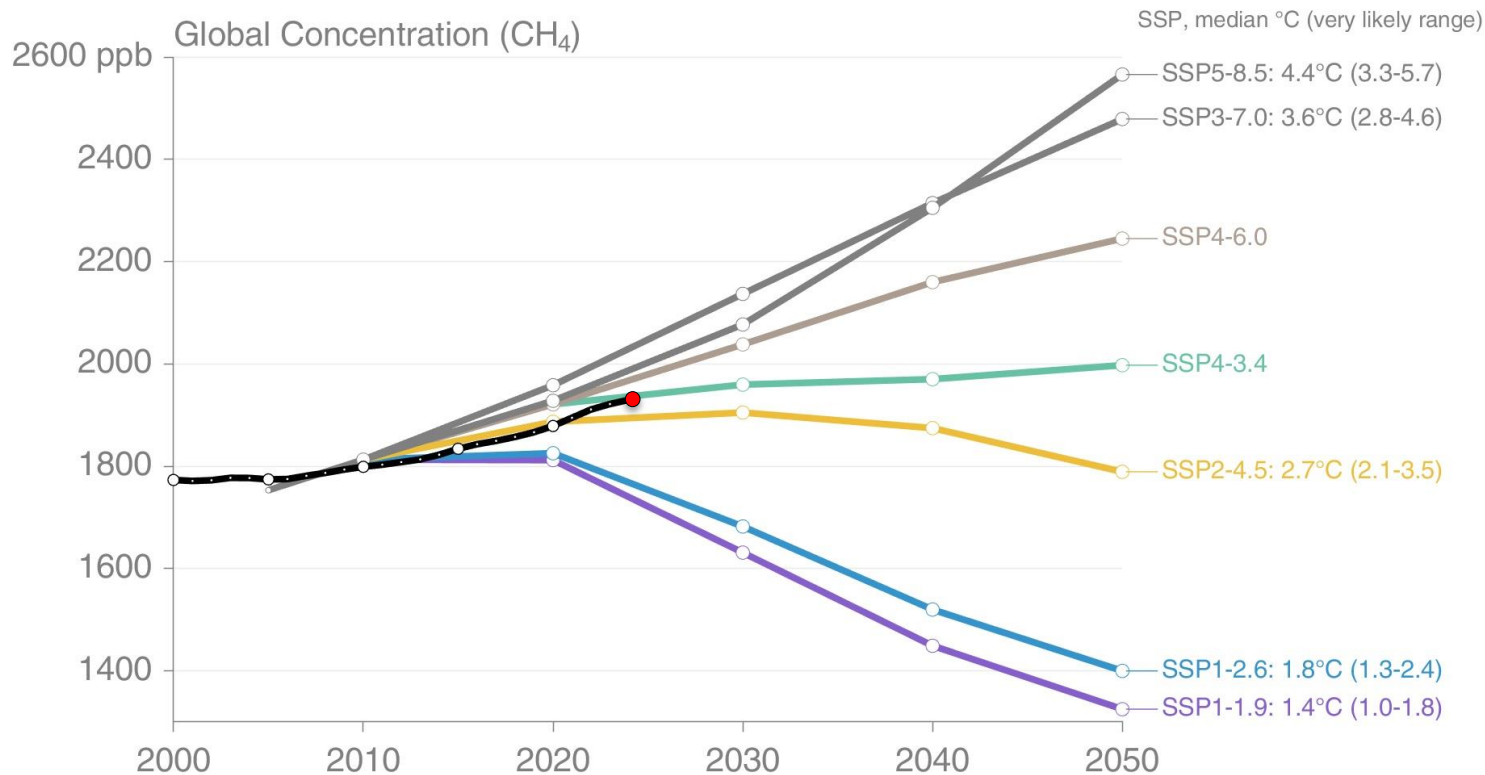
# Regional reductions in CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O emissions are less successful than for CO<sub>2</sub> fossil emissions



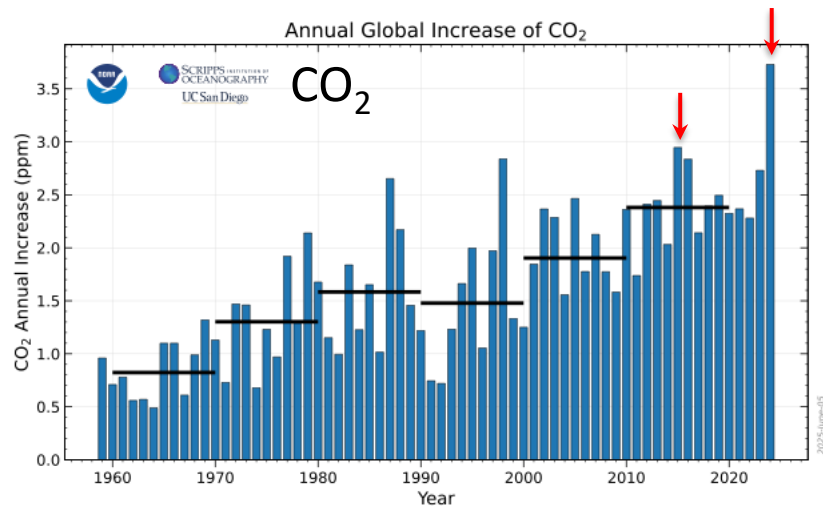
# Current **CH<sub>4</sub> emission** trajectory is not consistent with the Paris Agreement



# Current **CH<sub>4</sub> concentration** trajectory is not consistent with the Paris Agreement

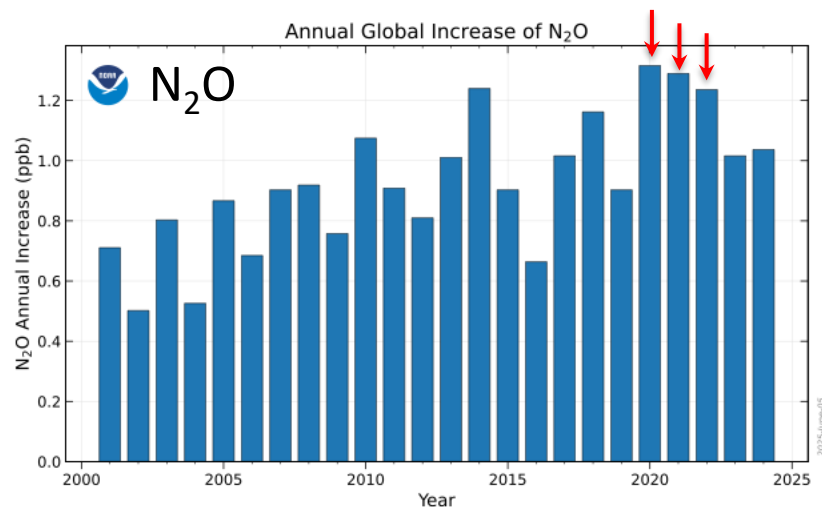
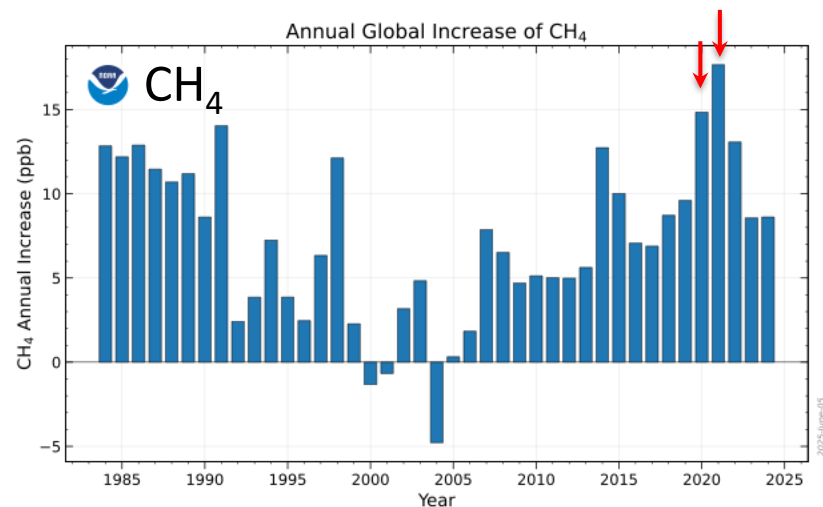






## Unprecedented Atmospheric Growth Rates

↓ Responses of the Natural Cycles to higher emissions, pollution, and warmer and more variable climate

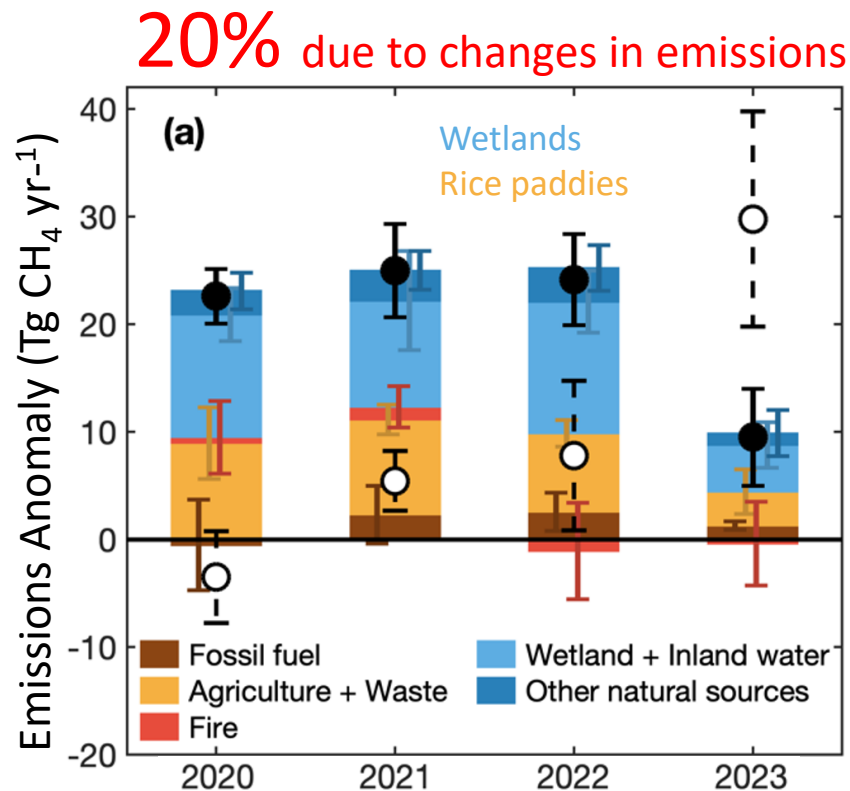


# Why did methane surge in the atmosphere during the early 2020s?

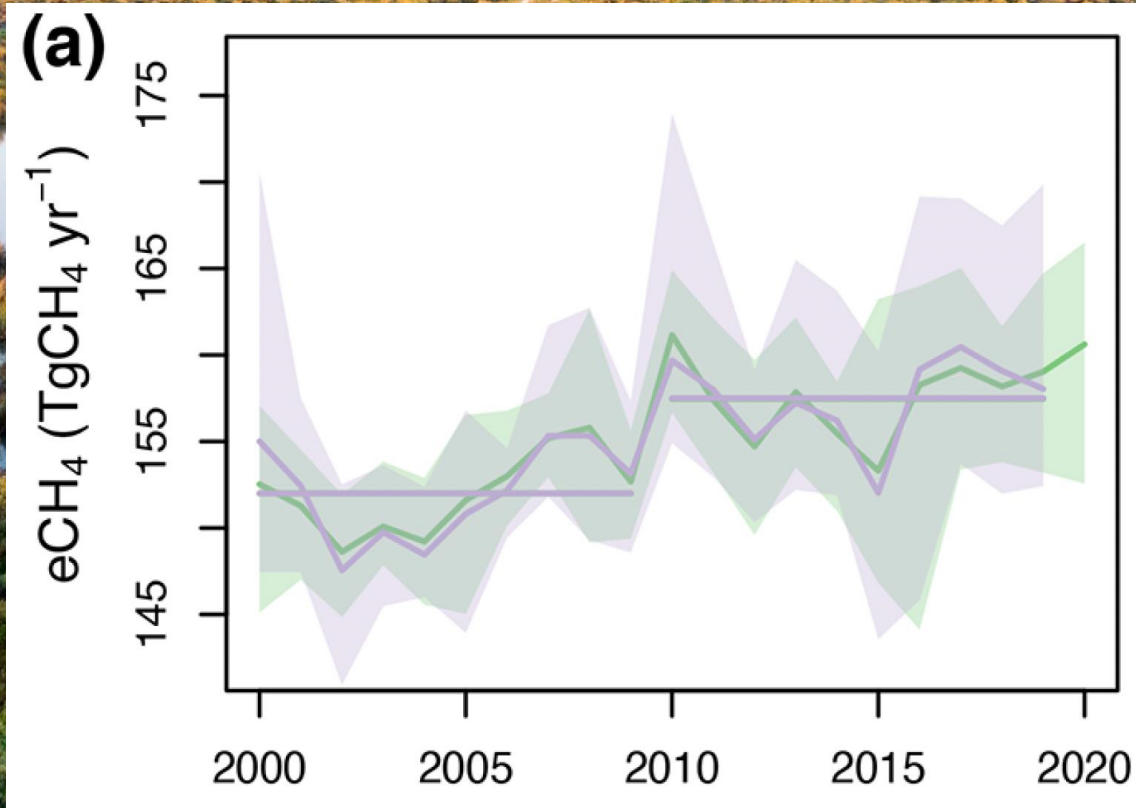
**80%** due to variations of the chemical capacity of the atmosphere to destroy  $\text{CH}_4$  due to reduced pollutants from Covid19 lockdowns (e.g.  $\text{NO}_x$ , Ozone)



Ciais et al. 2025, in review



# Global Wetland Methane Emissions have Increased with Warming (decreased with drying)



# Key References

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- Global Carbon Project. GHG Budgets and data: <https://www.globalcarbonproject.org/>

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