# Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting

# 2024 Emissions Year Frequently Asked Questions

This document provides questions and answers related to the 2024 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reported by entities subject to the Regulation for the Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions (MRR).[1] MRR requires data reporting and third-party data verification from the largest GHG emitters. Thus, MRR data includes a subset of the statewide GHG emissions sources. MRR data supports the Cap-and-Invest Program, the AB 32 Cost of Implementation Fee Regulation, and the statewide GHG Emissions Inventory. The statewide GHG Emissions Inventory establishes historical emission trends and supports tracking California's progress in reducing GHGs. The GHG Emissions Inventory is a separate program from MRR.[2] All data sources used to develop the GHG Emissions Inventory are listed in supporting documentation available at *https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/ghg-inventory-data*.

This document was initially posted on November 4, 2025. On December 9, 2025, a correction was made to the estimate of the total 2024 emissions decrease in the third FAQ below. Note that no changes were made to the 2024 sector-specific emissions trends.

Question: What sources of GHG emissions must report under MRR?

Answer: The MRR program captures approximately 80 percent of the GHG emissions included in the State's GHG inventory. The MRR program requires annual reporting of GHGs by industrial sources that emit more than 10,000 metric tons of $CO_2e$, transportation and natural gas fuel suppliers, and electricity importers.

Question: What sources of GHG emissions are not reported under the MRR program, but will be included in the official statewide GHG inventory for 2024?

Answer: Agricultural emissions, high global warming potential gases, emissions from landfills and composting, and select fugitive emissions are not captured under the MRR program.

Question: How do total reported GHG emissions for 2024 compare to 2023 emissions?

Answer: Total 2024 GHG emissions reported under MRR decreased by approximately 11,510,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent ($CO_2e$), or 3.6 percent, in

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[1] Mandatory GHG Reporting - Reported Emissions: *https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/mrr-data*

[2] GHG Inventory Program page - *https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/ghg-inventory-program*

comparison to 2023.[3] Emissions covered by the Cap-and-Invest Program decreased by approximately 15,704,000 metric tons of $CO_2e$, or 5.8 percent.

GHG emissions decreased from 2023 to 2024 for eight of the nine source categories. GHG emissions from in-state electricity generation showed the greatest absolute decrease, declining by approximately 3,343,000 metric tons of $CO_2e$, or 9.6 percent; GHG emissions from supplied natural gas, natural gas liquids (NGLs), and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) fuels decreased by approximately 3,224,000 metric tons of $CO_2e$, or 6.6 percent; GHG emissions from combusted transportation fuels declined by approximately 2,453,000 metric tons of $CO_2e$, or 1.6 percent. GHG emissions from oil and gas production decreased by approximately 1,445,000 metric tons of $CO_2e$, or 11 percent; GHG emissions from refinery and hydrogen production ($H_2$) plants decreased by approximately 948,000 metric tons of $CO_2e$, or 3 percent; GHG emissions from cement plants decreased by approximately 354,000 metric tons of $CO_2e$, or 4.8 percent; GHG emissions from other combustion sources decreased by approximately 316,000 metric tons of $CO_2e$, or 2.8 percent; and GHG emissions from cogeneration decreased by approximately 129,000 metric tons of $CO_2e$, or 3.1 percent..

One source category showed an increase in GHG emissions from 2023 to 2024. GHG emissions from imported electricity increased by approximately 701,000 metric tons of $CO_2e$, or 4.4 percent.

Question: When will the GHG Emissions Inventory be updated to reflect calendar year 2024 emissions?

Answer: An updated GHG Emissions Inventory that incorporates 2024 MRR emissions data will be published in 2026.

Question: What is the difference between total $CO_2e$ (i.e., total emissions), total covered emissions, and non-covered emissions values found in the public data spreadsheets posted on the MRR webpage?

Answer: For entities subject to the Cap-and-Invest Program, total covered emissions (column T in the spreadsheet) are equal to total emissions (column F) minus non-covered emissions (column U). Non-covered emissions include emissions that are exempt from a compliance obligation under the Cap-and-Invest Program, such as biogenic emissions from exempt biomass fuels and certain fugitive emissions.

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[3] For this analysis, the total GHG emissions provided in the public data spreadsheets are adjusted to remove emissions that are reported by both covered facilities and natural gas suppliers. The second to last FAQ in this document discusses this adjustment in detail.

For entities who are subject to MRR, but not the Cap-and-Invest Program, the covered emissions are zero regardless of the emissions source.

In the case of natural gas suppliers, emissions from natural gas supplied to covered facilities (approximately 44.3 million metric tons in 2024) are subtracted from the supplier's total and covered emissions to avoid double counting. The 2024 total $CO_2e$ emissions for the Supplier of Natural Gas, NGL, or LPG source category (approximately 45.5 million metric tons in 2024) reflect this accounting.

Question: Where is *Figure 1*?

Answer: Previous MRR postings including a graph in this FAQ labeled "Figure 1" showing total annual GHG emissions for every year by sector going back to 2013. CARB is continuing to make this data available in the Excel file data posting, but due to space constraints in showing annual data going back to 2013, we are no longer including Figure 1 in this document.