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Do methane emissions converge?

Evidence from global panel data on production- and consumption-based emissions*

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Abstract

Methane emissions are the second most important contributor to global warming. Knowledge about the dynamics of methane emissions facilitates the formulation of climate policies and the understanding of their consequences. We investigate whether methane emissions released from production and embodied in consumption converge within and across regions. Our estimates rely on global panel data on methane per capita and methane intensities over 1997–2014. We find that emissions converge within countries. The short half-lives show that the emissions of countries are close to their steady states. There is no evidence for international convergence of aggregate emissions. Yet, convergence of emissions across regions occurs in a number of economic sectors. Our results highlight the difficulties to achieve methane abatement in the medium run. The formulation of climate policies should take into account the sectoral specificity of the dynamics of methane emissions.

Keywords: Methane emissions, beta convergence, emission footprints, emission intensities, sectoral analysis.

JEL-codes: F64, O44, Q54, Q56.

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1 Introduction

The Paris Agreement delegates to national governments the formulation of greenhouse gas (GHG) abatement targets, implemented through Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs; Jacquet and Jamieson, 2016, Nieto et al., 2018, Keohane and Victor, 2016). This bottom-up approach to emission abatement calls for a better understanding of national GHG emissions trajectories (see also Joeri Rogelj, 2016). The debate on GHG emissions so far has mainly focused on Carbon Dioxide (CO_2) emissions, whereas much less attention has been paid to the second most important GHG, methane (CH_4).

Global anthropogenic CH_4 releases are comparable in magnitude to CO_2 emissions in terms of their global warming potential (GWP) over a period of 20 years (Fernández-Amador et al., 2020b). Yet, CH_4 emissions differ from CO_2 emissions in important aspects. CH_4 has a much shorter atmospheric lifetime than CO_2 and a considerably larger GWP per ton of emissions, which is concentrated at the beginning of its atmospheric life (IPCC, 2014). In contrast to CO_2 , the bulk of anthropogenic CH_4 emissions is attributed to few economic activities with very heterogeneous abatement potentials and costs, such as cattle breeding, drilling and transportation of fossil fuels, waste management, and rice cultivation. This impacts on the geographic distribution of emissions, with developing countries contributing a major part to global CH_4 releases (Fernández-Amador et al., 2020b). Also, the determinants of CH_4 emissions differ from those of CO_2 emissions, notably the effect of economic growth and of income per capita (Fernández-Amador et al., 2018, 2020a). These differences, and the problems connected to the conversion of different GHGs to a common scale (Fesenfeld et al., 2018), have been one of the stumbling blocks for negotiations about the rules for international GHG markets under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, at the 25th Conference of the Parties (COP25) in Madrid (Carbon Brief, 2019). Because mitigation of CH_4 emissions is especially important for limiting climate change in the near term (Jackson, 2009, Shindell et al., 2012, 2017), more attention to CH_4 emissions is warranted.

Knowledge about convergence dynamics of CH_4 emissions is important in at least three aspects: it allows to evaluate equity concerns about the effects of climate policy, to better understand the costs related to such policy, and to provide information for climate models. If emissions converged internationally, equity concerns related to international climate policy aimed at changing the distribution of emissions across countries could be reduced (see Aldy, 2006, Barassi et al., 2011). By contrast, the absence of international convergence could point to persistent structural differences across countries, such that international climate policy would introduce substantial reallocation of emissions (Aldy, 2006). Thus, testing for international convergence of emissions is relevant to understand the distri-

butional dynamics of emissions and countries' participation and position in multilateral agreements.

Furthermore, the focus on NDCs inherent in the Paris Agreement emphasizes the importance country-specific convergence dynamics. Country-specific convergence provides information about how far a country's emissions are from their equilibrium (steady state) value. This information allows to assess emissions in relation to a country's long-run economic growth and to determine its long-run national contribution. This information is also relevant to evaluate the costs of emission reduction targets. When a country is close to its equilibrium path of emissions and that path has revealed to be unsustainable, a large share of emission reduction will be associated with the equilibrium path. By contrast, when a country is far from its steady state, a larger share of emission reduction will be associated with the transition dynamics. In general, for a given level of emission reduction, the costs of abatement will be larger if countries are closer to their steady state level of emissions.

Moreover, the hypothesis of convergence usually underlies projections of climate models that are used to evaluate the effects of climate policy (Romero-Ávila, 2008, Barassi et al., 2011). Empirical studies on the convergence of GHG emissions can provide evidence whether this assumption is justified.

The empirical literature has tested for convergence of GHG emissions per capita and per unit of value added (emission intensity), mainly focusing on CO₂ emissions (Pettersson et al., 2014, Stern, 2017). Although most studies found evidence for convergence or convergence clubs for CO₂ per capita, some rejected the existence of convergence.¹ Some countries, such as China and India, have defined their NDCs in terms of emission intensities. Emission intensities can be more directly addressed by national environmental policies than emissions per capita, because the economic scale of production affecting emissions per capita is determined not only by local but also by global demand. Thus, it is informative to assess whether missing convergence in emissions per capita is driven by missing convergence in emission intensities. If emission intensities do not converge, policies aimed at the adoption of less emission intensive production methods may contribute to emission abatement, especially in developing countries that have higher emission intensities. Empirical studies on the convergence of CO₂ intensities detected evidence for convergence (Camarero et al., 2013, Panopoulou and Pantelidis, 2009, Fernández-Amador et al., 2019).

¹ For studies that find evidence for convergence or convergence clubs see Strazicich and List (2003), Nguyen (2005), Aldy (2006), Barassi et al. (2011), Romero-Ávila (2008), Westerlund and Basher (2008), Panopoulou and Pantelidis (2009), Brock and Taylor (2010), Jobert et al. (2010), Ordás Criado and Grether (2011), Camarero et al. (2013), Yavuz and Yilanci (2013) and Fernández-Amador et al. (2019). For studies that do not find evidence for convergence see Barassi et al. (2008) and Nourry (2009).

Most empirical studies have focused on production-based emissions, because of the political emphasis on territorial emissions to determine responsibility for emissions;² however, the interest in consumption-based emissions is rapidly increasing.³ Consumption-based emission footprints assign the responsibility of emissions released in the production of products to the country in which final consumption takes place, and thus account for the spatial separation of production and consumption in a globalized world. Hence, convergence in emissions embodied in consumption per capita may address equity concerns even more directly than convergence of production-based emissions per capita (see Lenzen et al., 2012). Convergence of CO₂ embodied in consumption across countries has been evaluated by Fernández-Amador et al. (2019) and Karakaya et al. (2019), who found evidence for convergence.

In this paper, we provide a comprehensive analysis of convergence patterns of CH₄ emissions. Our estimates are based on global panel data on anthropogenic CH₄ emissions for 66 countries and 12 composite regions in the period from 1997 to 2014, available from Fernández-Amador et al. (2020b). Our analysis contributes to the literature in several ways. First, we assess convergence of CH₄ emissions within regions, towards individual-specific steady states, and across regions, towards international steady states. Second, we evaluate whether convergence of CH₄ intensities drives convergence of CH₄ per capita. Third, we take different viewpoints on the responsibility for emissions and evaluate convergence of emissions from a production-based and from a consumption-based perspective. Finally, we take into account the importance of sectoral specialization for methane emissions and analyze convergence of emissions not only economy-wide but also for seven broad economic sectors.

The specification of our econometric model is motivated by the theoretical models of Brock and Taylor (2010) and Ordás Criado et al. (2011), which boil down to models of β -convergence. Following Fernández-Amador et al. (2019), we implement a Bayesian structural model that addresses potential sources of endogeneity, accommodates heteroscedasticity in the data, and allows to test for group-specific convergence patterns. We test

² Production-based emissions convergence has been evaluated using tests for β , σ , and stochastic convergence. For β -convergence of CO₂ emissions see e.g. Strazicich and List (2003), Nguyen (2005), Brock and Taylor (2010), Jobert et al. (2010), Fernández-Amador et al. (2019), Karakaya et al. (2019), for σ -convergence see Aldy (2006), Panopoulou and Pantelidis (2009), Brock and Taylor (2010), Ordás Criado and Grether (2011), Camarero et al. (2013) and for stochastic convergence Strazicich and List (2003), Nguyen (2005), Aldy (2006), Romero-Ávila (2008), Barassi et al. (2008), Westerlund and Basher (2008), Nourry (2009), Barassi et al. (2011), Yavuz and Yilanci (2013). Tests for σ and stochastic convergence are not applicable when testing for convergence of consumption-based emissions, since data availability is restricted in time by the availability of input-output (IO) tables needed to calculate consumption-based emissions. Also, for global samples of countries GHG emissions are likely to be affected by transition dynamics, which may pose issues for tests of stochastic convergence (Bernard and Durlauf, 1996).

³ See e.g. Peters (2008), Peters and Hertwich (2008), Wiedmann (2009), Wiedmann et al. (2011, 2015), Davis and Caldeira (2010), Lenzen et al. (2012), Blanco et al. (2014), Fernández-Amador et al. (2016).

for the existence of group-specific convergence of CH₄ emissions for the European Union (EU), the Organisation of Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD), and Annex I countries to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) that ratified the Kyoto Protocol.

Our results indicate rapid convergence of all CH₄ inventories towards individual-specific steady states, suggesting that emission reductions will mainly be associated with long-run equilibrium growth paths. Convergence of CH₄ emissions towards global steady states is concentrated in specific economic sectors, and shows up on the economy-wide level only for CH₄ per capita embodied in consumption. Evidence for different group-specific convergence dynamics is weak and is present only for OECD and Annex I countries in very few economic sectors. Moreover, our findings reveal differences in international convergence dynamics across emission inventories at the sectoral level. While production-based emission intensities of most sectors converge across countries, production-based emissions per capita do not, indicating that structural differences across countries may persist over time. Despite the lack of convergence in production-based CH₄ per capita across countries, international trade allows CH₄ per capita embodied in consumption to converge. Overall, our findings highlight that current patterns of methane emissions are unsustainable and that a large share of emission reductions will be related to the long-run equilibrium path, implying that mitigation policies could be costly. The sectoral differences in the convergence dynamics of methane inventories suggest that a differentiated, sectoral approach for multilateral agreements on methane emissions may be beneficial.

The paper is structured as follows. Section 2 outlines the empirical model and discusses the data. Section 3 summarizes the results for economy-wide and sectoral convergence of the four different methane inventories to individual-specific and global steady states. Section 4 provides a discussion of the findings and concludes.

2 Econometric model and data

2.1 The model

We test for β -convergence using a Bayesian structural model developed by Fernández-Amador et al. (2019), which is based on the green Solow model (Brock and Taylor, 2010) and the neoclassical growth model by Ordás Criado et al. (2011). In a nutshell, the test

for β -convergence towards individual-specific steady states is implemented as

$$G_{i,t,s} = \beta E_{i,t-s} + \sum_j [\beta_j d_j E_{i,t-s}] + \pi_0 g_{i,t,s} + \pi_1 Y_{i,t-s} + \sum_r [\lambda_r z_{r,i,t-s}] + \delta_t + \alpha_i + \epsilon_{1,it} \quad (1)$$

$$g_{i,t,s} = \alpha_{iv} + \beta_{iv} L(g_{i,t,s}) + \epsilon_{2,it} \quad (2)$$

The dependent variable in equation (1) is the average growth rate of emissions in region i over the period $t-s$ and t ($G_{i,t,s}$), alternatively released from production and embodied in consumption, both per capita and per unit of value added. $G_{i,t,s}$ depends on the logarithm of lagged emissions ($E_{i,t-s}$), interactions of $E_{i,t-s}$ with dummy indicators for EU, OECD, and Annex I countries that ratified the Kyoto Protocol (d_j), the average growth rate and the lagged logarithm of real GDP per capita ($g_{i,t,s}$ and $Y_{i,t-s}$), a set of control variables ($z_{j,i,t-s}$), and time- and individual-specific effects (δ_t and α_i). The control variables are motivated by previous literature (Richmond and Kaufmann, 1997, Frankel and Rose, 2005, Aichele and Felbermayr, 2012, 2015, Fernández-Amador et al., 2017, 2019) and consist of the logarithm of population density, trade openness, a political regime index, the share of nuclear energy and fossil fuels in energy production, fossil rents as share of GDP, and value-added shares of seven sectors: livestock, energy, manufacturing, service, transport and public administration, with the agricultural sector being the base category.

The average growth rates of emissions and GDP per capita are calculated as the difference of logarithms over $t-s$ and t , divided by the number of years, s . In our setting, s equals 3–4 years, which avoids potential upward bias in the estimated speed of convergence that could result from short-term fluctuations in emissions (Ordás Criado et al., 2011). Because the growth rate of GDP per capita may be jointly determined with the growth rate of emissions over the same period, we account for its potential endogeneity in equation (2). Following Barro and Sala-i-Martin (2004), we instrument the growth rate of GDP per capita with its growth rate in the previous period, $L(g_{i,t,s})$, where $L(\cdot)$ denotes the lag operator.

The parameter associated with lagged emissions, β , is of particular interest. Specifically, $\beta < 0$ provides evidence for conditional β -convergence. Furthermore, the possibility of group-specific convergence is evaluated by including the interactions of lagged emissions with indicators for group membership in the EU, OECD, and Annex I ($d_j E_{i,t-s}$). The importance of group-specific convergence is tested using stochastic search variable selection (SSVS) priors (George and McCulloch, 1993), which allow to derive posterior inclusion probabilities (PIPs) for the group-specific convergence terms. We conclude that there is evidence for a specific convergence pattern of group j under two conditions: $PIP_j > 0.5$ and $\beta_j \neq 0$.

The system formed by (1)–(2) is solved by a Cholesky-rotation to represent the model in recursive form (see Lopes and Polson, 2014, Fernández-Amador et al., 2019). Cross-sectional heteroscedasticity is operationalized through endogenously estimated individual-specific variances, modeled as a scale-mixture of multivariate normal distributions; the estimate of the parameter ν , that governs the distribution of the individual-specific weights, provides information about the degree of cross-sectional heteroscedasticity. All priors are specified as in Fernández-Amador et al. (2019), to which we refer for details.

Additionally to the specification explained above, we test for β -convergence towards international steady states conditional on socio-economic and political variables, by estimating the system formed by equations (1)–(2) omitting the individual-specific effects, α_i . Finally, we perform all the estimations using methane emissions at the sectoral level as the dependent variable.⁴

2.2 The data

Global panel data on anthropogenic CH₄ emissions, disaggregated to 66 countries and 12 composite regions are available from Fernández-Amador et al. (2020b) for the years 1997, 2001, 2004, 2007, 2011 and 2014. The data cover production- and consumption-based CH₄ emissions. Production-based emissions correspond to territorial emissions, which constitute the basis for international agreements according to the polluter pays principle, while consumption-based emission inventories account for emissions released across the whole supply chain, allocating the responsibility for emissions to the consumer of final products. Apart from total releases of emissions, the database provides information on emissions per capita and emissions per unit of value added (emission intensities). Because emissions per capita are determined by emissions per unit of value added times value added per capita, the distinction between the two emission aggregates allows to evaluate whether changes in emissions per capita are driven by changes in emission intensities.

The data also provides information on emissions from 57 economic sectors, which are aggregated to seven broader economic sectors—namely agriculture, livestock, manufacturing, services, energy, transport, and public administration. Most of the 57 sectors do not release CH₄ or only account for a tiny share of CH₄ emissions produced. The main sources of anthropogenic CH₄ emissions are cattle farming and dairy (covered by the livestock sector); coal, oil and gas production (energy sector); waste management (public administration sector); rice cultivation (agriculture sector); the transportation of fossil

⁴ We also implement a sensitivity analysis on the degree of heteroscedasticity of the model for economy-wide emissions. Two experiments are carried out. First, we specify alternative values of the hyperprior of the hyperparameter ν . Second, we impose different values for ν exogenously. These experiments highlight the robustness of our results. See Appendix A.4.

fuels (transport sector); and the petrochemical industry (manufacturing).⁵ Table 1 shows the average contribution of the seven broad sectors to aggregate CH₄ emissions between 1997 and 2014, for production and consumption-based emission inventories.

Global anthropogenic CH₄ emissions increased from about 8000 to nearly 9500 megatons of CO₂ equivalents, based on GWPs over 100 years (Fernández-Amador et al., 2020b). The sectoral distribution of emissions remained roughly constant over 1997–2014.

Table 1: Sectoral contributions to total CH₄ emissions

CH ₄	Sectoral contribution in % (average 1997–2014)						
	agriculture	livestock	energy	manufact.	services	transport	public admin.
Production	8.68%	35.05%	24.00%	5.04%	0.50%	5.56%	21.16%
Consumption	13.30%	23.94%	5.11%	15.27%	13.02%	4.58%	24.78%

It is noteworthy that the bulk of emissions at the sectoral level is concentrated in few countries and regions. For example, the three largest polluters in the respective sectors account for more than half of worldwide CH₄ emissions from agriculture (China, India, and Indonesia) and services (the region Rest of Sub-Saharan Africa, China, and India); for about 45% of CH₄ from manufacturing (the region Rest of Middle East, Russia, and China) and from the energy sector (China, Rest of Middle East, and the USA); and for about a third of CH₄ from the livestock sector (India, Brazil, and Rest of Sub-Saharan Africa), the transport sector (Russia, USA, and Rest of Middle East), and the public administration sector (China, India, and the USA).

Data on the independent variables included in the regressions are sourced from various datasets. The World Bank’s World Development Indicators (WDI) provides data for GDP per capita in constant international dollars, population density, the shares of nuclear energy and fossil fuels in energy production, and fossil rents as share of GDP. Trade openness, measured as imports plus exports as a share of GDP, and value added shares of the agriculture, livestock, energy, manufacturing, service, transport and public administration sectors are derived from the GTAP database. The political regime index, which ranges from –10 for strongly autocratic to +10 for strongly democratic regimes, is available from the Polity IV database. Table A.1 in the online Appendix provides details on the data sources, while descriptive statistics are provided in Table A.2.

⁵ See Fernández-Amador et al. (2020b) for further details on the contributions of the 57 sectors to total methane emissions.

3 Results

3.1 Convergence of economy-wide emissions

In this section we analyze convergence of economy-wide emissions towards individual-specific steady states (Table 2, upper panel) and international convergence towards global steady states (Table 2, lower panel). Then, we turn to the sectoral results in Section 3.2.⁶

Individual-specific convergence

The tests for convergence of emissions towards individual-specific steady states (Table 2, upper panel) provide information on how far a country’s emissions are from their steady state value, and, thus, on the degree to which emission reductions will be associated with transitional dynamics or with the long-run equilibrium growth path. This is informative about the costs of technology adoption for emission abatement. The results of the regressions provide evidence for conditional convergence of emissions within regions towards individual-specific steady states of all four CH₄ emission inventories. The estimates of the convergence parameter β are negative and different from zero at the 99% equal-tailed credible interval (CI). Like for CO₂ emissions (see Fernández-Amador et al., 2019), there is no evidence for faster group-specific convergence in EU, OECD, or Annex I countries—the interactions are not different from zero at the 90% CI and the PIPs are very low.

The implied half-lives—i.e. the time needed to halve the distance between current and steady state levels of emissions—range from 3.6 (consumption per capita) to 7.1 years (consumption per value added). Thus, CH₄ emissions per capita and CH₄ intensities are close to their country-specific steady states and emission reduction policies will mainly be related to the long-run equilibrium path of emissions, which implies potentially higher costs for emission abatement. These speeds of convergence are comparable to or slightly slower than those of CO₂ emissions (e.g. Westerlund and Basher, 2008, Jobert et al., 2010, Fernández-Amador et al., 2019).

For production-based emission inventories, CH₄ intensities converge slightly faster than CH₄ per capita. Thus, convergence in emission intensities drives the convergence in emissions per capita. By contrast, for consumption-based inventories, CH₄ emissions per capita are very close to their steady state, but this result does not appear to be primarily driven by the dynamics in CH₄ intensities, which are further away from their steady state levels. The slower convergence in CH₄ intensities of consumption may be driven by changes in

⁶ Detailed regression results including the coefficients of the control variables and the instrumental equation, and robustness checks are reported in the online Appendix.

the composition of consumption on the one hand, or by changes in the methane-intensity of methods to produce the consumption goods on the other hand—since the CH₄ intensity of production shows rather fast convergence, the reason for the slower convergence in CH₄ intensities of consumption are likely to be changes in consumption patterns.

Income per capita and its growth rate increase the growth rate of CH₄ emissions per capita and decrease the growth rate of CH₄ per value added. That is, income growth leads to a reduction in CH₄ intensity but also to an expansion of economic activity that counterbalances and outweighs this methane-efficiency gain, such that the growth rate of CH₄ per capita is larger at higher income levels. This is consistent with the predictions of Ordás Criado et al.’s (2011) model and may also explain the lack of empirical evidence for a negative slope in the income–CH₄ relationship, both over time (Jorgenson and Birkholz, 2010) and at higher income levels (Fernández-Amador et al., 2018), which the environmental Kuznets’ curve hypothesis predicts.

International convergence across regions

Turning to international convergence across countries (Table 2, lower panel), the estimates for β are not different from zero at the 90% CI but for consumption-based emissions per capita. Thus, only CH₄ per capita embodied in consumption converges across countries, while there is no evidence for international convergence of the other emission inventories. This contrasts with the findings of some empirical studies on CO₂ emissions, which find evidence for convergence (e.g. Nguyen, 2005, Westerlund and Basher, 2008, Brock and Taylor, 2010, Fernández-Amador et al., 2019). Also, the implied half-life for CH₄ per capita embodied in consumption, the only inventory for which we found convergence, is with 39 years much longer than the 15 years found for CO₂ emissions by Fernández-Amador et al. (2019). Again, there is no evidence for faster group-specific convergence of CH₄ emissions, as the parameters associated with the interaction terms are not different from zero and their PIPs are very low. Interestingly, the effects of income per capita and its growth rate disappear for some emission inventories. The largely missing evidence for cross-country convergence of aggregate CH₄ emissions, especially for production-based emissions, questions the potential to achieve multilateral agreements for methane.⁷

The convergence of consumption-based emissions per capita is not associated with convergence of consumption-based emission intensities. In this sense, the convergence of

⁷ The very low estimates for ν throughout all regressions, which are robust to specifying alternative priors for ν (see section A.4 in the online appendix), indicate the presence of heteroscedasticity. A sensitivity analysis for different exogenously set values of ν emphasizes that the main results are robust across a wide range of values (Table A.13 in the online appendix). Only the convergence term of CH₄ per value added of production becomes different from zero at the 90% CI for values for ν of 20 or higher, indicating very slow convergence towards global steady states.

Table 2: Convergence of economy-wide CH₄ emissions

	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)	
	CH ₄ prod pc		CH ₄ prod per VA		CH ₄ cons pc		CH ₄ cons per VA	
Individual-specific convergence								
Ln(emissions)	-0.1214	***	-0.1651	***	-0.1735	***	-0.0932	***
Ln(emissions)-EU	0.0054		0.0004		0.0000		0.0001	
Ln(emissions)-OECD	-0.0001		-0.0003		-0.0003		-0.0001	
Ln(emissions)-Annex I	0.0000		0.0000		0.0076		0.0003	
Ln(income pc)	0.0273	**	-0.0604	***	0.0551	***	-0.011	
Income pc growth	0.0987		-0.9573	***	0.7658	***	-0.5942	**
Additional controls	yes		yes		yes		yes	
Time-dummies	yes		yes		yes		yes	
Individual-dummies	yes		yes		yes		yes	
PIP EU	0.1669		0.0079		0.0172		0.0159	
PIP OECD	0.0219		0.0086		0.0168		0.0088	
PIP Annex I	0.0038		0.0042		0.3359		0.0041	
Half-life	5.4		3.8		3.6		7.1	
ν	3		4		4		4	
DIC	-3708		-3267		-3388		-3235	
<i>Instrumental equation</i>								
Constant	0.0145	***	0.0145	***	0.0146	***	0.0146	***
Income pc growth, lagged	0.3624	***	0.3626	***	0.3621	***	0.3596	***
International convergence								
Ln(emissions)	-0.0014		-0.0038		-0.0176	***	-0.0016	
Ln(emissions)-EU	-0.0001		0.0006		0.0001		-0.0002	
Ln(emissions)-OECD	0.0002		-0.0001		0.0002		0.0001	
Ln(emissions)-Annex I	-0.0002		-0.0001		-0.0005		-0.0004	
Ln(income pc)	-0.0026		0.0007		0.0083	**	0.0008	
Income pc growth	0.1603		-0.7632	***	0.4399	***	-0.2538	
Additional controls	yes		yes		yes		yes	
Time-dummies	yes		yes		yes		yes	
Individual-dummies	no		no		no		no	
PIP EU	0.0052		0.0019		0.0071		0.0017	
PIP OECD	0.0031		0.0037		0.0068		0.0090	
PIP Annex I	0.0035		0.0077		0.0248		0.0018	
Half-life	494.8		182.1		39		432.9	
ν	3		4		4		4	
DIC	-3726		-3278		-3479		-3313	
<i>Instrumental equation</i>								
Constant	0.0145	***	0.0145	***	0.0145	***	0.0146	***
Income pc growth, lagged	0.3628	***	0.3616	***	0.3641	***	0.3607	***

Note: * CI 90%, ** CI 95%, *** CI 99% where CI stands for the equal-tailed credible interval. N=390 observations. All variables but group dummies and income pc growth enter in lagged values. The half-life is calculated as $\ln(0.5)/\ln(1 + \beta)$. ν measures the degree of cross-sectional heteroscedasticity; it governs the distribution of individual-specific weights of the scale-mixture of normals, corresponding to a t-student distribution with ν degrees of freedom (see Fernández-Amador et al., 2019). The Deviance Information Criterion (DIC) is computed as $DIC = \hat{D}_q + Var(D_q)/2$, where D_q is the deviance measure associated with draw q in the Markov Chains (see Spiegelhalter, 2002, Gelman et al., 2004, Chap. 7). Results are based on 3 Markov Chains with 750,000 iterations each, after a burn-in of 750,000, from which every third draw is retained. More detailed results are reported in the online appendix (Tables A.3 and A.4).

emissions per capita is unlikely to be driven by converging consumption bundles across countries and may be related to the importation of products produced elsewhere as a result of income effects that impact on the scale of consumption. Furthermore, the absence of international convergence of CH₄ emissions released from production may result from persistent sectoral specialization patterns. If production structures only change very slowly, the concentration of CH₄ emissions in specific economic sectors may account for differences in CH₄ releases that persist over time. In the next subsection, we explore sector-specific convergence patterns in order to provide additional insights to interpret the economy-wide findings.

3.2 Convergence of sectoral emissions

Individual-specific convergence

The results from the sectoral convergence tests towards individual-specific steady states are summarized in Table 3. The upper two panels show the results for CH₄ per capita and per unit of value added released from production, and the lower two panels refer to emissions embodied in consumption.⁸

In line with the finding for aggregate emissions, there is strong evidence for convergence to individual-specific steady states for all methane-inventories in all sectors, as shown by the posterior estimates of β , which are negative and different from zero at the 99% CI throughout. The speed of convergence and the implied half-lives at the sectoral level explain the findings at the economy-wide level. For most sectors and inventories, the half-lives range from 2.3 to 4.6 years. The exceptions are methane per capita from production in public administration, with a half-life of 10 years, and consumption-based methane intensities in all sectors, with half-lives up to 53 years in services. The relatively large contribution of public administration to economy-wide emissions (over 20%, see Table 1) explains the relatively slower speed of convergence found in CH₄ per capita from production economy-wide. By contrast, the relatively long half-life of consumption-based CH₄ intensity found economy-wide is explained by the slow convergence of consumption-based CH₄ intensity estimated in all sectors. Especially the long half-lives in the service, manufacturing, transport, and livestock sectors indicate that consumption patterns from these sectors are subject to change.

Notably, certain economic sectors are characterized by group-specific convergence of CH₄ emissions in Annex I countries on the one hand, and OECD countries on the other hand, which contributes further detail to the economy-wide findings. Yet, these group-specific

⁸ More detailed results are available in Tables A.5 to A.8 in the online appendix.

Table 3: Individual-specific convergence of sectoral CH₄ emissions

	agriculture	livestock	energy	manufacturing	services	transport	public admin.
CH₄ production per capita							
Ln(emissions)	-0.2230 ***	-0.2457 ***	-0.1524 ***	-0.2110 ***	-0.2140 ***	-0.1389 ***	-0.0670 ***
Ln(emissions) EU	0.0014	0.0000	-0.0009	0.0001	0.0016	-0.0013	0.0005
Ln(emissions) OECD	-0.0006	-0.0056	-0.0001	0.0017	0.0003	-0.0017	0.0238
Ln(emissions) Annex I	0.0007	0.0000	-0.0004	0.0004	-0.0007	0.0001	0.0000
Ln(income pc)	-0.0161	0.0242 ***	0.0172	-0.0246	-0.0448	0.0096	0.0153
Income pc growth	0.4556	0.0182	0.4140	0.3333	0.2929	1.3243 ***	0.2264 *
Half-life	2.7	2.5	4.2	2.9	2.9	4.6	10.0
DIC	- 2617	- 3474	- 2791	- 2646	- 2029	- 2687	- 3582
CH₄ production per value added							
Ln(emissions)	-0.2218 ***	-0.2102 ***	-0.2358 ***	-0.1925 ***	-0.2106 ***	-0.1739 ***	-0.1873 ***
Ln(emissions) EU	-0.0002	-0.0042	0.0004	-0.0002	0.0015	0.0022	-0.0004
Ln(emissions) OECD	-0.0005	0.0002	0.0393	0.0003	-0.0001	-0.0005	0.0404
Ln(emissions) Annex I	-0.0223 ***	0.0019	-0.0001	0.0004	0.0002	-0.0007	0.0006
Ln(income pc)	-0.0529 *	-0.0103	0.0078	-0.0801 **	-0.1066 *	-0.0601 *	-0.0334
Income pc growth	-0.4692	-1.2311 **	0.5570	-0.2868	-1.5272 *	-0.1067	-1.2120 **
Half-life (Annex I)	2.8 (2.5)	2.9	2.6	3.2	2.9	3.6	3.3
DIC	- 2426	- 2620	- 2319	- 2426	- 1971	- 2345	- 2677
CH₄ consumption per capita							
Ln(emissions)	-0.2328 ***	-0.2314 ***	-0.2020 ***	-0.2044 ***	-0.1860 ***	-0.1866 ***	-0.1604 ***
Ln(emissions) EU	0.0025	-0.0014	-0.0025	0.0030	0.0002	0.0007	0.0001
Ln(emissions) OECD	-0.0002	0.0009	0.0009	-0.0002	-0.0015	-0.0014	0.0518 *
Ln(emissions) Annex I	-0.0254 **	0.0001	-0.0009	-0.0021	0.0001	-0.0291 **	0.0056
Ln(income pc)	0.0041	0.0098	-0.0607 **	0.0419 **	0.0380	0.0244	0.0403 ***
Income pc growth	0.9372 *	0.7786 **	0.5062	1.3066 ***	2.2082 ***	1.9071 ***	0.7276 ***
Half-life (Annex I) [OECD]	2.6 (2.3)	2.6	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.4 (2.9)	4.0 [6.0]
DIC	- 2659	- 2858	- 2597	- 2884	- 2679	- 2504	- 3316
CH₄ consumption per value added							
Ln(emissions)	-0.0705 ***	-0.0403 ***	-0.1124 ***	-0.0320 ***	-0.0129 ***	-0.0390 ***	-0.1070 ***
Ln(emissions) EU	0.0012	0.0153	0.0030	-0.0003	0.0058	-0.0003	-0.0004
Ln(emissions) OECD	0.0001	-0.0014	0.0016	0.0028	0.0006	0.0019	-0.0001
Ln(emissions) Annex I	-0.0072	-0.0011	-0.0015	-0.0015	-0.0003	-0.0003	0.0007
Ln(income pc)	0.0123	0.0409	0.0515 *	-0.0614 ***	0.0362	-0.0327	-0.0243
Income pc growth	0.2971	-0.3109	1.8663 ***	0.4292	-0.2917	0.3675	-0.2821
Half-life	9.5	16.9	5.8	21.3	53.4	17.4	6.1
DIC	- 2481	- 2609	- 2197	- 2820	- 2591	- 2700	- 2901

Note: * CI 90%, ** CI 95%, *** CI 99%. Regressions include additional controls, time- and individual-dummies. Definitions as in Table 2. Results based on 3 MC with 50000 iterations each, after a burn-in of 25000. For more detailed results, including IV, see Tables A.5 to A.8 in the online appendix.

convergence dynamics are only present in few economic sectors and thus, they are too weak to show up in the economy-wide results summarized above. On the one side, Annex I countries show faster convergence of CH₄ emissions from agriculture (CH₄ intensity of production and CH₄ per capita consumption) and from the transport sector (CH₄ per capita consumption). Thus, the lower CH₄ intensity of agricultural production in Annex I countries observed in our data may be related to these differential (faster) convergence dynamics, whereas in non-Annex I countries the transition to lower CH₄ intensities is slower. Yet, the detected differential may also be related to heterogeneous sectoral specialization within the agriculture sector. In this sector, methane releases are mainly caused by rice cultivation, which accounts for only a small and decreasing share of agricultural activities in Annex I countries. Turning to consumption-based inventories, the speed of convergence of CH₄ intensity is similar across Annex I and non-Annex I countries in all sectors. Thus, the faster speed of convergence of CH₄ per capita in the agriculture and transport sectors in Annex I countries is likely to be driven by the scale of consumption, which appears to be closer to its steady-state level as compared to that of non-Annex I countries. On the other side, OECD countries exhibit slower convergence of consumption-based emissions per capita from public administration. The specific dynamics in OECD countries seem to be also related to the scale of consumption of goods and services from the public sector, since such a differential is not present when looking at consumption-based CH₄ intensity.

Similar to the economy-wide estimates, income per capita and its growth rate are connected to a higher growth rate of emissions per capita but to lower growth rate of methane intensities, whenever their effect is different from zero. The only exception is the energy sector, where for consumption-based emissions there is some evidence of the opposite effect. This suggests that in faster growing economies consumption from the energy sector may shift towards more oil and gas intensive products, such that CH₄ intensity increases. It also suggests that in periods of faster economic growth the income-elasticity of consumption from the energy sector is lower, which explains the lower growth rate of CH₄ per capita embodied in consumption. Overall, the income terms are different from zero more often for consumption-based than for production-based emissions per capita, whereas the opposite is true for methane intensities. This is in line with the slightly larger income-elasticity of economy-wide consumption-based relative to production-based per capita emissions found by Fernández-Amador et al. (2018) and the smaller income-elasticity of methane intensity of consumption generally found in sectoral estimations by Fernández-Amador et al. (2020a).

International convergence across regions

The results of the test for international convergence of sectoral methane emissions across regions are shown in Table 4. Although at the economy-wide level (in Section 3.1) there is no evidence for international convergence of most of the aggregate CH₄ inventories, the sectoral estimates suggest that emissions from many economic sectors converge towards global steady states, conditional on economic and political factors. More specifically, there is international convergence for all CH₄ inventories, with the exception of CH₄ per capita from production in livestock, energy, and transport and the CH₄ intensity of consumption in agriculture, manufacturing, and services. The public administration sector only shows convergence towards global steady states for CH₄ per capita embodied in consumption. The speed of convergence (and divergence) varies across sectors but is slow in general, with half-lives ranging from 8 to 187 years.

Since there is convergence of CH₄ per capita embodied in consumption in all economic sectors, this convergence shows up in the economy-wide results on aggregate emissions. For the remaining inventories, the sectors for which we detect international convergence account for 14% (CH₄ per capita from production), 34% (CH₄ intensity of consumption), and 79% (CH₄ intensity of production) of overall emissions, respectively (see Table 1). Although this share is high for the CH₄ intensity of production, the OECD group shows some (weak) evidence of divergence in the public administration sector, such that there is no evidence for global convergence of emissions economy-wide. Again, we do not find evidence for faster group-specific convergence for EU, OECD, or Annex I countries.

The CH₄ intensities of production may converge across countries in most sectors, because countries with larger potential for methane efficiency improvements are catching up with more methane-efficient countries. This is in line with the overall decrease in methane intensity observed in the period covered in our sample. Yet, the estimated half-lives are relatively long, emphasizing a slow catch-up process. Nevertheless, as can be concluded from the economy-wide results on aggregate emissions, higher demand induced by global income expansion increases production-based emissions per capita, which seems to work against convergence forces. This scale effect is sizable and counteracts the convergence dynamics of CH₄ intensities in sectors comprising methane-intensive activities, such as cattle breeding in the livestock sector, drilling and transportation of fossil fuels in the energy and transport sectors, respectively, and waste management in the public administration sector (see Fernández-Amador et al., 2020b). Even though rice cultivation is CH₄ intensive, it only accounts for about 6% of value added from the agriculture sector, what may explain that there is some evidence for convergence of CH₄ per capita from agricultural production (90% CI). By contrast, the activities in the manufacturing sector account for only a

Table 4: International convergence of sectoral CH₄ emissions

	agriculture	livestock	energy	manufacturing	services	transport	public admin.
CH₄ production per capita							
Ln(emissions)	- 0.0037 *	- 0.0007	- 0.0030	- 0.0137 ***	- 0.0287 ***	- 0.0054	- 0.0004
Ln(emissions) EU	- 0.0017	- 0.0014	0.0017	0.0018	0.0017	- 0.0003	- 0.0007
Ln(emissions) OECD	- 0.0018	- 0.0003	- 0.0006	- 0.0009	- 0.0007	0.0013	0.0014
Ln(emissions) Annex I	- 0.0025	0.0021	- 0.0002	0.0010	- 0.0012	0.0006	- 0.0011
Ln(income pc)	- 0.0004	0.0012	- 0.0032	0.0086	- 0.0070	0.0049	- 0.0050
Income pc growth	1.0143 ***	- 0.0960	0.6370 **	- 0.4111	0.4863	0.7984 **	0.2726 **
Half-life	187.0	-	-	50.2	23.8	-	-
DIC	- 2694	- 3552	- 2815	- 2644	- 2082	- 2665	- 3562
CH₄ production per value added							
Ln(emissions)	- 0.0107 ***	- 0.0211 ***	- 0.0123 ***	- 0.0227 ***	- 0.0239 ***	- 0.0152 ***	- 0.0039
Ln(emissions) EU	- 0.0004	- 0.0008	0.0027	0.0020	- 0.0017	0.0013	0.0001
Ln(emissions) OECD	- 0.0013	0.0001	- 0.0004	0.0002	- 0.0009	0.0008	0.0220 *
Ln(emissions) Annex I	0.0004	0.0002	0.0009	- 0.0008	0.0002	0.0064	0.0003
Ln(income pc)	0.0147	0.0001	0.0004	- 0.0076	- 0.0458 **	- 0.0068	0.0006
Income pc growth	1.0057 *	- 0.3009	0.7413	- 1.4113 **	- 0.4106	- 0.7394	- 0.0449
Half-life (OECD)	64.4	32.5	56.0	30.2	28.7	45.3	(-38.6)
DIC	- 2377	- 2585	- 2336	- 2416	- 2016	- 2341	- 2665
CH₄ consumption per capita							
Ln(emissions)	- 0.0371 ***	- 0.0181 ***	- 0.0226 ***	- 0.0562 ***	- 0.0501 ***	- 0.0821 ***	- 0.0215 ***
Ln(emissions) EU	- 0.0002	- 0.0004	0.0002	- 0.0004	- 0.0009	0.0018	0.0000
Ln(emissions) OECD	- 0.0011	0.0002	0.0000	- 0.0017	0.0003	0.0021	0.0002
Ln(emissions) Annex I	- 0.0012	0.0001	- 0.0007	0.0002	0.0001	- 0.0043	- 0.0011
Ln(income pc)	0.0164 *	0.0009	0.0188 *	0.0410 ***	0.0555 ***	0.0796 ***	0.0068
Income pc growth	1.1193 **	- 0.2941	0.9276 *	0.4823	1.3760 ***	1.7038 ***	0.6050 ***
Half-life	18.3	37.9	30.3	12.0	13.5	8.1	31.9
DIC	- 2622	- 2840	- 2488	- 2914	- 2712	- 2546	- 3383
CH₄ consumption per value added							
Ln(emissions)	- 0.0032	- 0.0164	- 0.0104 **	- 0.0012	- 0.0021	- 0.0115	- 0.0007
Ln(emissions) EU	0.0026	- 0.0003	- 0.0013	0.0002	- 0.0025	0.0008	- 0.0008
Ln(emissions) OECD	0.0007	0.0008	- 0.0002	- 0.0026	- 0.0017	- 0.0015	0.0041
Ln(emissions) Annex I	0.0012	0.0004	- 0.0009	0.0000	- 0.0009	- 0.0013	0.0002
Ln(income pc)	0.0129	0.0037	0.0165	- 0.0135 **	- 0.0077	- 0.0072	0.0006
Income pc growth	0.6236	- 0.1654	1.1656 **	0.0095	- 0.0278	0.3172	0.2812
Half-life	-	41.9	66.3	-	-	59.9	-
DIC	- 2644	- 2749	- 2301	- 3005	- 2781	- 2844	- 2915

Note: * CI 90%, ** CI 95%, *** CI 99%. Regressions include additional controls, time- and individual-dummies. Definitions as in Table 2. Results based on 3 MC with 50000 iterations each, after a burn-in of 25000. For more detailed results, including IV, see Tables A.9 to A.12 in the online appendix.

small share of aggregate CH₄ releases (see Table 1). There, the scale effect of increased production does not outweigh the convergence forces of CH₄ intensities. Moreover, in the services sector, which accounts for merely 0.5% of aggregate emissions, the scale effect seems to strengthen convergence forces, such that the half-life is shorter for emissions per capita than for emission intensity.

Turning to consumption-based emissions, the convergence of CH₄ embodied in consumption per capita, detected for all sectors, is not driven by convergence in CH₄ intensities of consumption. CH₄ intensities of consumption are largely determined by the composition of consumption bundles and tastes. Consumer tastes and consumption patterns are usually rigid and to a large degree region specific (York and Gossard, 2004, World Bank Group, 2015), which may explain the absence of international convergence of CH₄ intensities of consumption detected in many sectors. Our results suggest, however, that there may be some assimilation in consumer tastes across countries in terms of demand for meat (livestock sector; see also York and Gossard, 2004, Fiala, 2008) and energy (energy and transport sectors), which shows up in converging CH₄ intensities of consumption from these sectors.

Finally, the income terms are estimated to be different from zero in about half of the regressions. In these cases, and as expected, increasing income is connected to a higher growth rate of emissions per capita and to a lower growth rate of CH₄ intensities. One exception is again the energy sector, and there is slight evidence that the CH₄ intensity of agricultural production increases faster (or decreases slower) if GDP per capita grows faster (90% CI).⁹

4 Conclusion

In this study, we conducted a comprehensive analysis of convergence patterns of CH₄ emissions based on international data on anthropogenic CH₄ emissions, which contributes several insights to the literature on the sustainability of GHG emissions and provides information for international policy dialogue.

First, our results show that methane emissions per capita and CH₄ intensities are stabilizing rapidly around individual-specific steady states. The estimated short half-lives of CH₄ emissions (3.6-7.1 years) suggest that the steady state level of emissions will not differ substantially from current levels. Since countries are already close to their steady state

⁹ The evidence shown for agriculture seems to be driven by the fast growth rate of China, a large rice producer, since the international convergence regressions do not account for individual-specific effects. In the period covered in the data, the CH₄ intensity of agricultural production in China decreased more slowly in periods of higher economic growth.

levels of emissions, it is unlikely that methane releases will decrease substantially in the absence of policies specifically aimed at improvements in methane efficiency.

Although we find economic growth and development to be related to methane-efficiency gains—i.e. reductions of emissions per unit of value added—these gains do not counterbalance the effects of income expansion, which are reflected in rising CH₄ emissions per capita. This underlines the importance of policies to actively reduce CH₄ emissions, which could limit global warming in the near term (Jackson, 2009, Shindell et al., 2012, 2017). Such policies may aim at improved water management in rice cultivation, nutritional changes of ruminants, adaptation of manure- and waste management systems, programs to reduce meat consumption, increased efforts to recover methane in coal production, reducing methane leakage by intensified inspections in oil and gas production and transportation, or the promotion of renewable energy sources (see Michaelowa and Dransfeld, 2008, Fumoto et al., 2010, Höglund-Isaksson, 2012, Gerber et al., 2013, Cowley and Brorsen, 2018).

Second, our results do not provide evidence for international convergence of CH₄ emissions. This is a consequence of the concentration of CH₄ emissions in specific economic sectors and persistent patterns of economic specialization. Countries specialized in methane-intensive economic sectors may face difficulties to reduce their methane emissions, especially if demand for these sectors is increasing. This may explain why Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, all having large livestock sectors, have been particularly concerned with the specific treatment of CH₄ emissions in international cooperation mechanisms under Article 6 of the Paris agreement (see Carbon Brief, 2019). Furthermore, despite persistent production structures, CH₄ emissions embodied in consumption per capita converge across countries, as a result of international trade. This difference in emission dynamics between production- and consumption-based per capita emissions highlights the relevance of the discussion about whether producers or consumers should be held responsible for emissions.

Third, at the sectoral level, we document important differences in international convergence dynamics between CH₄ emissions per capita and CH₄ intensities and between production- and consumption-based emissions. For production-based emissions, CH₄ intensities converge across countries in most economic sectors, suggesting that CH₄-intensive countries are catching up in terms of the CH₄ efficiency of production. Yet, international convergence in CH₄ per capita released from production is absent in methane-intensive sectors such as livestock, energy, transport, and public administration. This absence of convergence stems from the rather rigid nature of economic specialization patterns and the concentration of methane-intensive industries in few countries. In this context, rising global demand, which is met by expanding production, will especially increase emissions in countries that are specialized in methane-intensive industries. In this sense, national

policies that target territorial emissions, such as the policies defined within the framework of NDCs, may not be effective in limiting territorial emissions per capita, which will be affected by expansions in global demand; national regulation could be more effective in lowering the emission intensity of production. Policies aimed at production-based emission intensities could be supplemented by policies that target consumption-based emissions per capita. In this vein, our result that consumption-based emissions per capita converge across countries suggests that policies targeted at consumption-based emissions may generate less concerns from an equity perspective and facilitate negotiations about a global climate policy framework.

International negotiations on the implementation of global markets for GHGs have not been successful so far. Negotiations at the COP25 in Madrid on the set-up of a global emission trading system have failed, in part because negotiators did not agree on the specific treatment of CH₄ emissions in aggregate GHG budgets (Carbon Brief, 2019). Given the specificity of methane and the remarkable differences it shows with respect to CO₂, it seems appropriate to think about its separate treatment. In this regard, there is a trade-off between economic efficiency, which calls for regulation of aggregate GHG baskets, and voluntary participation in and compliance with international agreements, which could be better achieved by a separate and sector-specific treatment of CH₄ emissions (see Barrett, 2008b). On the one side, the main economic argument in favor of aggregating different GHGs together and making baskets of CO₂ equivalents subject to emission trading is that this approach allows emissions to be reduced where the marginal costs of abatement are the lowest. On the other side, treating different GHGs separately may increase the probability to reach an agreement on the implementation of global markets for emissions. A separate agreement for CH₄ emissions could promote the voluntary participation of countries by reducing uncertainty connected to the conversion of CH₄ emissions to CO₂ equivalents. At the same time, a differentiated treatment of GHGs may allow policy makers to adapt climate policies more closely to the specific nature of different GHGs (see e.g. Jackson, 2009, Shindell et al., 2017, Fernández-Amador et al., 2020b).

Furthermore, the differences in the processes that generate methane emissions, which are characterized by different abatement potentials, and the specialization-related differences in emission dynamics across countries suggest that a strategy based on sector-specific regulation could be justified. Given the current deadlock of negotiations on the implementation of global carbon markets to operationalize the Paris Agreement, the possibility of designing specific agreements for CH₄ should be considered. Moreover, the bulk of emissions at the sectoral level is concentrated in few countries, thus reducing the number of negotiators with strong policy preferences. Therefore, a sector-specific treatment of CH₄ emissions may facilitate reaching consensus on targets, voluntary participation in the

agreement, and compliance with its content, what is particularly relevant because of the horizontal nature of international law (see Barrett, 2008a,b).

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A Online Appendix

A.1 Data and descriptive statistics

Variable	Description	Source
<i>Dependent variables</i>		
Growth of CH ₄ pc prod.	First difference of the natural logarithm of production-based CO ₂ emissions per capita divided by the length of the period.	Fernández-Amador et al. (2020b)
Growth of CH ₄ pc cons.	First difference of the natural logarithm of consumption-based CO ₂ emissions per capita divided by the length of the period.	Fernández-Amador et al. (2020b)
Growth of CH ₄ va prod.	First difference of the natural logarithm of production-based CO ₂ emissions per value added divided by the length of the period.	Fernández-Amador et al. (2020b)
Growth of CH ₄ va cons.	First difference of the natural logarithm of consumption-based CO ₂ emissions per value added divided by the length of the period.	Fernández-Amador et al. (2020b)
<i>Control variables</i>		
Ln(CH ₄ pc prod.)	Natural logarithm of production-based CH ₄ emissions per capita.	Fernández-Amador et al. (2020b)
Ln(CH ₄ pc cons.)	Natural logarithm of consumption-based CO ₂ emissions per capita.	Fernández-Amador et al. (2020b)
Ln(CH ₄ va prod.)	Natural logarithm of production-based CH ₄ emissions per value added.	Fernández-Amador et al. (2020b)
Ln(CH ₄ va cons.)	Natural logarithm of consumption-based CH ₄ emissions per value added.	Fernández-Amador et al. (2020b)
EU	Dummy = 1 for members of the European Union.	EU
OECD	Dummy = 1 for OECD members.	OECD
Annex I	Dummy = 1 for members of Annex I of the UNFCCC that ratified the Kyoto protocol.	United Nations
Ln(Income pc)	Natural logarithm of real GDP (PPP) per capita.	WDI
Income pc growth	First difference of the natural logarithm of real GDP (PPP) per capita divided by the length of the period (computed over the same period as the dependent variable).	WDI
Income pc growth, lagged	Income pc growth lagged by one period.	WDI
Ln(pop. density)	Log of number of inhabitants per square kilometer.	WDI
Openness	Trade openness calculated as (Exports+Imports)/GDP.	GTAP
Political regime	Polity2 political regime index.	Polity IV
Nuclear %	Share of nuclear energy in total energy production ^a .	WDI
Fossil %	Share of fossil fuels in total energy production ^a .	WDI
Fossil rents	Rents from fossil fuel production as share of GDP ^a .	WDI
VA agriculture	Share of VA in agriculture relative to total VA.	GTAP
VA cattle	Share of VA in livestock relative to total VA.	GTAP
VA energy	Share of VA in energy sectors to total VA.	GTAP
VA manufacturing	Share of VA in manufacturing sectors relative to total VA.	GTAP
VA services	Share of VA in service sectors relative to total VA.	GTAP
VA transport	Share of VA in transport sectors relative to total VA.	GTAP
VA public admin.	Share of VA in public administration relative to total VA.	GTAP

^a Values for composite regions were obtained as GDP weighted averages. If data was missing for individual group members, group averages were used.

Table A.1: Definition of variables and data sources

Table A.2: Descriptive statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Dev	Min	Max
<i>Dependent variables</i>					
Growth CH ₄ pc prod.	390	- 0.0046	0.0350	- 0.2938	0.3022
Growth CH ₄ pc cons.	390	- 0.0018	0.0395	- 0.2792	0.2271
Growth CH ₄ va prod.	390	- 0.0343	0.0492	- 0.3330	0.2057
Growth CH ₄ va cons.	390	- 0.0318	0.0464	- 0.2720	0.2052
<i>Control variables</i>					
Ln(CH ₄ pc prod.)	390	0.0483	0.6840	- 1.6289	2.0115
Ln(CH ₄ pc cons.)	390	0.2448	0.5808	- 1.3806	1.6543
Ln(CH ₄ va prod.)	390	- 1.3398	1.4287	- 4.9462	1.4081
Ln(CH ₄ va cons.)	390	- 1.3398	1.4287	- 4.9462	1.4081
EU	390	0.3128	0.4642	0	1
OECD	390	0.3872	0.4877	0	1
Annex I	390	0.3718	0.4839	0	1
Ln(income pc)	390	9.4981	1.1013	6.2054	11.4913
Income pc growth	390	0.0260	0.0267	- 0.1240	0.1194
Income pc growth, lagged	390	0.0278	0.0273	- 0.1240	0.1194
Ln(pop. density)	390	4.3048	1.4577	0.8798	8.9042
Openness	390	0.8212	0.4753	0.1761	3.2739
Political regime	390	6.2256	5.1222	- 7	10
Nuclear %	390	0.0984	0.1789	0	0.8357
Fossil %	390	0.5807	0.3060	0.0008	1
Fossil rents	390	0.0275	0.0584	0	0.4056
VA agriculture	390	0.0963	0.0882	0.0054	0.5063
VA cattle	390	0.0296	0.0211	0.0018	0.1195
VA energy	390	0.0712	0.0756	0.0014	0.4313
VA manufacturing	390	0.1653	0.0725	0.0238	0.4870
VA services	390	0.4409	0.1006	0.1414	0.6722
VA transport	390	0.0597	0.0336	0.0001	0.2614
VA public admin.	390	0.1370	0.0489	0.0003	0.2641

A.2 Detailed results for economy-wide emissions

Table A.3: Individual-specific convergence of economy-wide emissions

	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)	
	CH ₄ pc prod.		CH ₄ pc cons.		CH ₄ VA prod.		CH ₄ VA cons.	
<i>Outcome equation</i>								
Constant	- 0.1699		- 0.3288	**	0.4362	***	0.2293	*
Ln(emissions)	- 0.1214	***	- 0.1735	***	- 0.1651	***	- 0.0932	***
Ln(emissions)·EU	0.0054		0.0000		0.0004		0.0001	
Ln(emissions)·OECD	- 0.0001		- 0.0003		- 0.0003		- 0.0001	
Ln(emissions)·Annex I	0.0000		0.0076		0.0000		0.0003	
Ln(income pc)	0.0273	**	0.0551	***	- 0.0604	***	- 0.0110	
Income pc growth	0.0987		0.7658	***	- 0.9573	***	- 0.5942	**
Ln(pop. density)	- 0.0345	*	- 0.0627	***	- 0.0274		- 0.0569	*
Openness	0.0000		0.0001		- 0.0003	**	- 0.0002	
Political Regime	0.0003		- 0.0001		- 0.0003		- 0.0013	
Nuclear %	0.0002		0.0006	**	- 0.0001		0.0000	
Fossil fuels %	- 0.0001		0.0004	*	- 0.0003		0.0000	
Fossil rents	0.0019	**	0.0017		0.0019		0.0016	
VA cattle	0.0015		0.0018		0.0037	*	0.0006	
VA energy	0.0005		0.0008		0.0003		- 0.0022	**
VA manufacturing	0.0008	*	0.0008		0.0019	**	0.0010	
VA services	0.0004		0.0007		0.0007		0.0004	
VA transport	0.0010		0.0008		0.0004		- 0.0001	
VA public admin.	0.0008	*	0.0001		0.0004		0.0000	
2004	0.0017		0.0074		- 0.0224	***	- 0.0143	***
2007	- 0.0053		- 0.0090		- 0.0281	***	- 0.0268	***
2011	- 0.0045		- 0.0149	**	- 0.0306	***	- 0.0310	***
2014	- 0.0081		- 0.0150	**	- 0.0423	***	- 0.0300	***
Individual-dummies	yes		yes		yes		yes	
<i>Instrumental equation for income pc growth</i>								
Constant	0.0145	***	0.0146	***	0.0145	***	0.0146	***
Income pc growth, lagged	0.3624	***	0.3621	***	0.3626	***	0.3596	***
a_{iv}	0.1195		-0.3224	*	0.2844		-0.1899	
PIP EU	0.1669		0.0172		0.0079		0.0159	
PIP OECD	0.0219		0.0168		0.0086		0.0088	
PIP Annex B	0.0038		0.3359		0.0042		0.0041	
Half-life	5.4		3.6		3.8		7.1	
ν	3		4		4		4	
DIC	- 3708		- 3388		- 3267		- 3235	
N	390		390		390		390	

Note: * CI 90%, ** CI 95%, *** CI 99% where CI stands for the equal-tailed credible interval. All variables but group dummies and income pc growth enter in lagged values. a_{iv} measures the strength of the error correlations of the instrumental and the outcome equation. PIP stands for the posterior inclusion probability of group-specific convergence dynamics. The half-life is calculated as $\ln(0.5)/\ln(1+\beta)$. ν measures the degree of cross-sectional heteroscedasticity; it governs the distribution of individual-specific weights of the scale-mixture of normals, corresponding to a t-student distribution with ν degrees of freedom. The Deviance Information Criterion (DIC) is computed as $DIC = \hat{D}_q + Var(D_q)/2$, where D_q is the deviance measure associated with draw q in the MC (see Spiegelhalter, 2002, Gelman et al., 2004, Chap. 7). Results are based on 3 MC with 750,000 iterations each, after a burn-in of 750,000, from which every third draw is retained. See Fernández-Amador et al. (2019) for further details on the model parameters.

Table A.4: International convergence of economy-wide emissions

	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)	
	CH ₄ pc prod.		CH ₄ pc cons.		CH ₄ VA prod.		CH ₄ VA cons.	
<i>Outcome equation</i>								
Constant	0.0148		- 0.0565	**	0.0420		0.0351	
Ln(emissions)	- 0.0014		- 0.0176	***	- 0.0038		- 0.0016	
Ln(emissions)·EU	- 0.0001		0.0001		0.0006		- 0.0002	
Ln(emissions)·OECD	0.0002		0.0002		- 0.0001		0.0001	
Ln(emissions)·Annex I	- 0.0002		- 0.0005		- 0.0001		- 0.0004	
Ln(income pc)	- 0.0026		0.0083	**	0.0007		0.0008	
Income pc growth	0.1603		0.4399	***	- 0.7632	***	- 0.2538	
Ln(pop. density)	- 0.0018		- 0.0036	**	- 0.0043	**	- 0.0048	**
Openness	0.0000		0.0001	*	0.0000		0.0000	
Political Regime	- 0.0004	*	- 0.0004		- 0.0006		- 0.0009	**
Nuclear %	0.0000		0.0000		0.0001		0.0001	
Fossil fuels %	0.0000		- 0.0001		0.0000		0.0000	
Fossil rents	0.0003		0.0004		0.0010		0.0014	**
VA cattle	0.0001		- 0.0007		- 0.0005		- 0.0021	*
VA energy	- 0.0004		- 0.0006		- 0.0018	***	- 0.0023	***
VA manufacturing	0.0001		- 0.0002		0.0000		- 0.0001	
VA services	0.0000		- 0.0004		- 0.0006		- 0.0005	
VA transport	0.0003		0.0004		0.0001		0.0005	
VA public admin.	0.0001		0.0000		- 0.0010	**	- 0.0004	
2004	0.0091	***	0.0181	***	- 0.0049		- 0.0051	
2007	0.0067	**	0.0059		0.0110	**	- 0.0028	
2011	0.0091	***	0.0043		0.0157	***	- 0.0050	
2014	0.0097	***	0.0052		0.0150	***	0.0066	
Individual-dummies	no		no		no		no	
<i>Instrumental equation for income pc growth</i>								
Constant	0.0145	***	0.0145	***	0.0145	***	0.0146	***
Income pc growth, lagged	0.3628	***	0.3641	***	0.3616	***	0.3607	***
a_{iv}	0.0350		- 0.0710		- 0.0445		- 0.6900	***
PIP EU	0.0052		0.0071		0.0019		0.0017	
PIP OECD	0.0031		0.0068		0.0037		0.0090	
PIP Annex I	0.0035		0.0248		0.0077		0.0018	
Half-life	494.8		39.0		182.1		432.9	
ν	3		4		4		4	
DIC	-3726		-3479		-3278		-3313	
N	390		390		390		390	

Note: * CI 90%, ** CI 95%, *** CI 99%. Further information is provided in the notes to Table A.3.

A.3 Detailed results for sectoral emissions

A.3.1 Individual-specific convergence

Table A.5: Detailed results for individual-specific convergence of CH₄ production per capita

	agriculture	livestock	energy	manufacturing	services	transport	public admin.
Individual-specific convergence: CH₄ production per capita							
Constant	-0.1113	-0.1588	-0.1457	0.0227	-0.0192	-0.1191	-0.2043 **
Ln(emissions)	-0.2230 ***	-0.2457 ***	-0.1524 ***	-0.2110 ***	-0.2140 ***	-0.1389 ***	-0.0670 ***
Ln(emissions) EU	0.0014	0.0000	-0.0009	0.0001	0.0016	-0.0013	0.0005
Ln(emissions) OECD	-0.0006	-0.0056	-0.0001	0.0017	0.0003	-0.0017	0.0238
Ln(emissions) Annex I	0.0007	0.0000	-0.0004	0.0004	-0.0007	0.0001	0.0000
Ln(income pc)	-0.0161	0.0242 ***	0.0172	-0.0246	-0.0448	0.0096	0.0153
Income pc growth	0.4556	0.0182	0.4140	0.3333	0.2929	1.3243 ***	0.2264 *
Ln(pop. density)	-0.1823 ***	-0.0978 ***	-0.0980 ***	-0.1715 ***	-0.3188 ***	-0.1320 ***	-0.0098
Openness	0.0001	-0.0001	-0.0002	0.0000	0.0013 **	-0.0001	0.0000
Political regime	0.0000	0.0004	0.0006	-0.0020	0.0009	0.0013	0.0001
Nuclear %	-0.0015	0.0006 **	0.0001	-0.0004	0.0008	0.0005	0.0001
Fossil fuels %	-0.0004	0.0002	0.0002	-0.0005	0.0008	0.0000	-0.0001
Fossil rents	-0.0034	0.0017 *	0.0024	0.0069 **	0.0084 **	0.0054 **	0.0008
VA cattle	-0.0009	0.0027	-0.0029	0.0040	-0.0058	0.0031	0.0013
VA energy	0.0007	0.0004	-0.0011	0.0010	0.0023	0.0007	0.0003
VA manufacturing	0.0012	0.0010	0.0006	0.0016	0.0034	-0.0009	0.0004
VA services	0.0019	0.0002	-0.0005	0.0010	0.0029	0.0002	0.0000
VA transport	0.0004	0.0021 **	-0.0001	0.0032	0.0029	0.0060 **	0.0005
VA public admin.	0.0003	0.0013 **	0.0001	0.0042 **	0.0011	0.0000	-0.0001
2004	0.0214 **	-0.0082 **	0.0235 ***	0.0157	0.0217	-0.0069	0.0005
2007	0.0147	-0.0131 ***	0.0186 *	0.0079	0.0178	-0.0157	-0.0036
2011	0.0655 ***	-0.0156 ***	0.0125	-0.0490 ***	0.1266 ***	0.0135	-0.0007
2014	0.0562 ***	-0.0228 ***	0.0204 *	-0.0085	0.1000 ***	0.0156	-0.0036
Individual-dummies	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
R ²	0.5610	0.9418	0.4603	0.4866	0.4904	0.4774	0.4020
DIC	-2617	-3474	-2791	-2646	-2029	-2687	-3582
<i>Instrumental equation for income pc growth</i>							
Constant	0.0144 ***	0.0145 ***	0.0144 ***	0.0145 ***	0.0144 ***	0.0143 ***	0.0144 ***
Income pc gr, lagged	0.3645 ***	0.3619 ***	0.3642 ***	0.3642 ***	0.3644 ***	0.3670 ***	0.3632 ***
a _{iv}	-0.6935	0.2048	-0.1130	0.1628	-0.3299	-0.8170 *	-0.1197
R ²	0.5312	0.5306	0.5300	0.5313	0.5298	0.5306	0.5301
PIP EU	0.0055	0.0327	0.0635	0.0076	0.0079	0.0055	0.0173
PIP OECD	0.0151	0.1188	0.0123	0.1063	0.0189	0.0109	0.6039
PIP Annex I	0.0065	0.0133	0.0109	0.0634	0.0051	0.0053	0.0150
Half-life	2.7	2.5	4.2	2.9	2.9	4.6	10.0
ν	3	3	3	4	3	3	3
N	390	390	390	390	390	390	390

Note: * CI 90%, ** CI 95%, *** CI 99%. a_{iv} is the strength of the correlation between the errors of the instrumental and the outcome equation. All variables but group dummies and income pc growth enter in lagged values. The half-life is calculated as $ln(0.5)/ln(1+\beta)$. The Bayesian R² is the mean of the R² computed for each draw q of the Markov chain (MC), $R_q^2 = \sum_{i,t} \hat{y}_{it} / (\sum_{i,t} \hat{y}_{it} + \sum_{i,t} \epsilon_{it})$, where \hat{y}_{it} is the estimate of y_{it} implied by the model and $\epsilon_{it} = y_{it} - \hat{y}_{it}$ (see Gelman et al., 2017). The Deviance Information Criterion (DIC) is computed as $DIC = \hat{D}_q + Var(D_q)/2$, where D_q is the deviance measure associated with draw q in the MC (see Spiegelhalter, 2002, Gelman et al., 2004, Chap. 7). Results are based on 3 MC with 50000 iterations each, after a burn-in of 25000.

Table A.6: Detailed results for individual-specific convergence of CH₄ consumption per capita

	agriculture	livestock	energy	manufacturing	services	transport	public admin.
Individual-specific convergence: CH₄ consumption per capita							
Constant	-0.1655	-0.1954	-0.1810	-0.2621	-0.2507	-0.1860	-0.3213
Ln(emissions)	-0.2328	-0.2314	-0.2020	-0.2044	-0.1860	-0.1866	-0.1604
Ln(emissions) EU	0.0025	-0.0014	-0.0025	0.0030	0.0002	0.0007	0.0001
Ln(emissions) OECD	-0.0002	0.0009	0.0009	-0.0002	-0.0015	-0.0014	0.0518
Ln(emissions) Annex I	-0.0254	0.0001	-0.0009	-0.0021	0.0001	-0.0291	0.0056
Ln(income pc)	0.0041	0.0098	-0.0607	0.0419	0.0380	0.0244	0.0403
Income pc growth	0.9372	0.7786	0.5062	1.3066	2.2082	1.9071	0.7276
Ln(pop. density)	-0.1078	-0.0801	0.0236	-0.1701	-0.0991	-0.1748	-0.0743
Openness	-0.0002	0.0002	0.0003	0.0000	0.0000	-0.0001	0.0001
Political regime	-0.0004	0.0007	-0.0008	-0.0019	-0.0013	-0.0013	0.0009
Nuclear %	0.0009	0.0008	-0.0001	0.0009	0.0012	0.0022	0.0008
Fossil fuels %	0.0015	0.0005	0.0018	0.0005	0.0008	0.0018	0.0005
Fossil rents	-0.0004	0.0006	0.0028	0.0021	0.0028	0.0023	0.0014
VA cattle	-0.0007	0.0005	-0.0054	-0.0024	-0.0023	-0.0028	0.0015
VA energy	0.0011	0.0011	-0.0025	0.0028	-0.0018	0.0004	0.0006
VA manufacturing	-0.0011	0.0025	-0.0017	0.0013	-0.0014	-0.0005	0.0003
VA services	-0.0008	0.0007	-0.0020	0.0021	-0.0024	0.0000	0.0003
VA transport	0.0003	-0.0007	-0.0041	0.0023	-0.0028	0.0003	0.0008
VA public admin.	-0.0008	0.0008	0.0025	0.0004	-0.0024	-0.0029	-0.0009
2004	-0.0078	-0.0200	0.0058	0.0320	0.0760	0.0319	0.0001
2007	-0.0270	-0.0278	0.0049	0.0182	0.0579	-0.0048	-0.0110
2011	-0.0176	-0.0263	-0.0148	0.0054	0.0428	0.0174	-0.0046
2014	-0.0071	-0.0299	0.0089	0.0136	0.0655	0.0317	-0.0003
Individual-dummies	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
R ²	0.5571	0.5598	0.5421	0.5367	0.5621	0.5639	0.5546
DIC	-2659	-2858	-2597	-2884	-2679	-2504	-3316
<i>Instrumental equation for income pc growth</i>							
Constant	0.0145	0.0144	0.0143	0.0144	0.0143	0.0144	0.0144
Income pc gr, lagged	0.3644	0.3637	0.3667	0.3660	0.3738	0.3673	0.3643
a _{iv}	-0.7921	-0.3450	-0.7414	-0.3697	-1.7248	-1.1430	-0.4788
R ²	0.5330	0.5306	0.5309	0.5315	0.5353	0.5329	0.5309
PIP EU	0.1373	0.0162	0.0134	0.2082	0.0141	0.0071	0.0109
PIP OECD	0.0105	0.0197	0.0102	0.0144	0.0138	0.0134	0.9483
PIP Annex I	0.9780	0.0164	0.0053	0.0076	0.0110	0.9891	0.3057
Half-life	2.6	2.6	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.4	4.0
Half-life OECD	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.0
Half-life Annex I	2.3	-	-	-	-	2.9	-
ν	4	3	3	4	4	4	3
N	390	390	390	390	390	390	390

Note: * CI 90%, ** CI 95%, *** CI 99%. Definitions and further information are provided in the note to Table A.5.

Table A.7: Detailed results for individual-specific convergence of CH₄ production per value added

	agriculture	livestock	energy	manufacturing	services	transport	public admin.
Individual-specific convergence: CH₄ production per value added							
Constant	0.0619	0.2740 *	0.0169	0.1235	0.0623	0.0195	0.1745
Ln(emissions)	-0.2218 ***	-0.2102 ***	-0.2358 ***	-0.1925 ***	-0.2106 ***	-0.1739 ***	-0.1873 ***
Ln(emissions) EU	-0.0002	-0.0042	0.0004	-0.0002	0.0015	0.0022	-0.0004
Ln(emissions) OECD	-0.0005	0.0002	0.0393	0.0003	-0.0001	-0.0005	0.0404
Ln(emissions) Annex I	-0.0223 ***	0.0019	-0.0001	0.0004	0.0002	-0.0007	0.0006
Ln(income pc)	-0.0529 *	-0.0103	0.0078	-0.0801 **	-0.1066 *	-0.0601 *	-0.0334
Income pc growth	-0.4692	-1.2311 **	0.5570	-0.2868	-1.5272 *	-0.1067	-1.2120 **
Ln(pop. density)	-0.0619	0.0161	-0.0935	-0.0131	-0.2152 ***	-0.0153	-0.0368
Openness	0.0000	-0.0005 **	-0.0001	-0.0001	0.0016 ***	0.0001	-0.0004 **
Political regime	0.0005	0.0034 **	0.0049 **	-0.0015	-0.0015	-0.0011	0.0000
Nuclear %	-0.0025 **	-0.0008	-0.0028 *	-0.0004	0.0002	0.0005	0.0005
Fossil fuels %	-0.0020 **	-0.0006	-0.0001	-0.0009	0.0002	0.0003	0.0010
Fossil rents	-0.0032	-0.0002	-0.0063 *	0.0055	0.0080	0.0055 *	0.0020
VA cattle	-0.0083	0.0105 *	0.0031	0.0102	0.0004	0.0069	0.0093
VA energy	-0.0022 *	0.0010	0.0016	-0.0029	0.0023	0.0023	-0.0003
VA manufacturing	0.0042 *	0.0036 **	0.0030	0.0047	0.0025	0.0015	0.0019
VA services	0.0030	0.0004	0.0017	0.0006	0.0040	0.0024	0.0010
VA transport	-0.0002	-0.0002	-0.0033	-0.0056 *	0.0031	0.0108	0.0023
VA public admin.	0.0010	-0.0004	-0.0002	0.0024	0.0025	0.0005	0.0053
2004	0.0613 ***	0.0265 **	-0.0253	0.0165	-0.0570 ***	-0.0109	-0.0269 ***
2007	0.0248	0.0010	-0.0469 **	-0.0006	-0.0661 ***	-0.0309 *	-0.0226 *
2011	0.0601 ***	-0.0214 *	-0.0467 **	-0.0733 ***	0.0545 **	-0.0004	-0.0527 ***
2014	0.0350 *	-0.0407 ***	-0.0619 ***	-0.0359 *	-0.0026	-0.0147	-0.0617 ***
Individual-dummies	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
R ²	0.6357	0.8290	0.6330	0.5123	0.5102	0.4155	0.7014
DIC	-2426	-2620	-2319	-2426	-1971	-2345	-2677
<i>Instrumental equation for income pc growth</i>							
Constant	0.0146 ***	0.0146 ***	0.0145 ***	0.0145 ***	0.0142 ***	0.0144 ***	0.0144 ***
Income pc gr, lagged	0.3605 ***	0.3630 ***	0.3626 ***	0.3628 ***	0.3694 ***	0.3647 ***	0.3642 ***
a _{iv}	-0.3037	0.6359	-0.5029	-0.0775	0.6943	-0.2579	0.1845
R ²	0.5321	0.5330	0.5311	0.5313	0.5311	0.5300	0.5308
PIP EU	0.0092	0.1070	0.0233	0.0078	0.0068	0.1086	0.0279
PIP OECD	0.0229	0.0370	0.6329	0.0201	0.0108	0.0295	0.7294
PIP Annex I	0.9904	0.0170	0.0288	0.0053	0.0047	0.0197	0.0170
Half-life	2.8	2.9	2.6	3.2	2.9	3.6	3.3
Half-life Annex I	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
ν	4	4	4	4	3	3	3
N	390	390	390	390	390	390	390

Note: * CI 90%, ** CI 95%, *** CI 99%. Definitions and further information are provided in the note to Table A.5.

Table A.8: Detailed results for individual-specific convergence of CH₄ consumption per value added

	agriculture	livestock	energy	manufacturing	services	transport	public admin.
Individual-specific convergence: CH₄ consumption per value added							
Constant	-0.0341	0.0815	-0.0065	0.0977	-0.0535	-0.0130	0.1124
Ln(emissions)	-0.0705 ***	-0.0403 ***	-0.1124 ***	-0.0320 ***	-0.0129 ***	-0.0390 ***	-0.1070 ***
Ln(emissions) EU	0.0012	0.0153	0.0030	-0.0003	0.0058	-0.0003	-0.0004
Ln(emissions) OECD	0.0001	-0.0014	0.0016	0.0028	0.0006	0.0019	-0.0001
Ln(emissions) Annex I	-0.0072	-0.0011	-0.0015	-0.0015	-0.0003	-0.0003	0.0007
Ln(income pc)	0.0123	0.0409	0.0515 *	-0.0614 ***	0.0362	-0.0327	-0.0243
Income pc growth	0.2971	-0.3109	1.8663 ***	0.4292	-0.2917	0.3675	-0.2821
Ln(pop. density)	-0.1856 ***	-0.0599	-0.1044	-0.0003	-0.0909	-0.0087	0.0198
Openness	0.0000	-0.0001	0.0002	0.0001	-0.0005 *	-0.0003	-0.0005 ***
Political regime	-0.0007	0.0015	0.0067 **	-0.0024 *	-0.0018	-0.0010	-0.0001
Nuclear %	0.0003	-0.0001	-0.0029 *	-0.0005	0.0002	0.0009	0.0003
Fossil fuels %	-0.0004	0.0000	-0.0022 *	-0.0003	-0.0001	0.0007	0.0005
Fossil rents	0.0050	0.0033	0.0003	-0.0003	0.0027	0.0068	0.0008
VA cattle	0.0155 **	0.0096	-0.0026	0.0013	-0.0014	0.0038	0.0043
VA energy	0.0037	-0.0067 ***	0.0028	0.0021	0.0005	0.0018	-0.0027 *
VA manufacturing	0.0068 ***	0.0019	-0.0017	0.0052 ***	-0.0013	0.0016	-0.0007
VA services	0.0044 **	-0.0030	-0.0023	0.0044 ***	0.0011	0.0023	-0.0011
VA transport	0.0057 *	-0.0062 **	-0.0048	0.0006	0.0034	0.0103	-0.0001
VA public admin.	0.0054 **	-0.0025	0.0016	0.0027 *	0.0006	0.0023	0.0011
2004	0.1123 ***	0.0131	0.0509 ***	0.0186	0.0110	-0.0080	-0.0136 *
2007	-0.0077	-0.0032	-0.0038	-0.0063	-0.0113	-0.0447	-0.0049
2011	-0.0034	-0.0096	-0.0047	-0.0213 *	-0.0192	-0.0180	-0.0269 ***
2014	0.0259	-0.0056	-0.0066	-0.0021	0.0084	-0.0107	-0.0221 *
Individual-dummies	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
R ²	0.4385	0.4553	0.4332	0.4344	0.4183	0.4170	0.6614
DIC	-2481	-2609	-2197	-2820	-2591	-2700	-2901
<i>Instrumental equation for income pc growth</i>							
Constant	0.0144 ***	0.0146 ***	0.0143 ***	0.0144 ***	0.0147 ***	0.0146 ***	0.0146 ***
Income pc gr, lagged	0.3655 ***	0.3609 ***	0.3708 ***	0.3656 ***	0.3587 ***	0.3610 ***	0.3618 ***
a _{iv}	-0.6363	-0.1707	-1.2085 *	-1.2867 ***	-0.4985	-0.6842 *	-0.6379 *
R ²	0.5319	0.5314	0.5323	0.5314	0.5326	0.5311	0.5315
PIP EU	0.0061	0.3557	0.1062	0.0061	0.5782	0.0057	0.0419
PIP OECD	0.0180	0.0292	0.0309	0.0055	0.0033	0.0219	0.0478
PIP Annex I	0.4829	0.0116	0.0270	0.1977	0.0237	0.0089	0.0069
Half-life	9.5	16.9	5.8	21.3	53.4	17.4	6.1
ν	4	4	3	3	5	4	4
N	390	390	390	390	390	390	390

Note: * CI 90%, ** CI 95%, *** CI 99%. Definitions and further information are provided in the note to Table A.5.

A.3.2 International convergence

Table A.9: Detailed results for international convergence of CH₄ production per capita

	agriculture	livestock	energy	manufacturing	services	transport	public admin.
International convergence: CH₄ production per capita							
Constant	- 0.0405	- 0.0049	0.0787	- 0.0221	- 0.1713	- 0.0471	0.0087
Ln(emissions)	- 0.0037 *	- 0.0007	- 0.0030	- 0.0137 ***	- 0.0287 ***	- 0.0054	- 0.0004
Ln(emissions) EU	- 0.0017	- 0.0014	0.0017	0.0018	0.0017	- 0.0003	- 0.0007
Ln(emissions) OECD	- 0.0018	- 0.0003	- 0.0006	- 0.0009	- 0.0007	0.0013	0.0014
Ln(emissions) Annex I	- 0.0025	0.0021	- 0.0002	0.0010	- 0.0012	0.0006	- 0.0011
Ln(income pc)	- 0.0004	0.0012	- 0.0032	0.0086	- 0.0070	- 0.0049	- 0.0050
Income pc growth	1.0143 ***	- 0.0960	0.6370 **	- 0.4111	0.4863	0.7984 **	0.2726 **
Ln(pop. density)	- 0.0021	0.0000	- 0.0031	0.0003	- 0.0023	0.0065 **	- 0.0007
Openness	0.0000	- 0.0001 **	0.0000	- 0.0001	0.0002	0.0000	0.0001
Political regime	0.0002	- 0.0008 ***	- 0.0004	0.0002	0.0025	0.0008	0.0001
Nuclear %	- 0.0001	- 0.0001	- 0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Fossil fuels %	- 0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	- 0.0001	- 0.0002	0.0000
Fossil rents	- 0.0005	- 0.0004	- 0.0001	0.0017	- 0.0035	0.0002	0.0004
VA cattle	- 0.0012	0.0010	- 0.0023	0.0000	- 0.0027	- 0.0005	0.0009
VA energy	- 0.0004	- 0.0003	- 0.0011	- 0.0014	0.0016	0.0001	0.0003
VA manufacturing	- 0.0004	- 0.0001	- 0.0007	0.0001	- 0.0006	- 0.0009	0.0005
VA services	0.0001	- 0.0001	- 0.0008	- 0.0011	- 0.0006	- 0.0008	0.0001
VA transport	0.0001	- 0.0005	- 0.0009	0.0002	- 0.0009	0.0012	0.0010 **
VA public admin.	- 0.0013	- 0.0003	0.0000	- 0.0002	- 0.0010	- 0.0010	- 0.0001
2004	0.0499 ***	0.0096 ***	0.0284 ***	- 0.0342 **	0.1032 ***	- 0.0131	0.0010
2007	0.0397 ***	0.0094 ***	0.0159 *	- 0.0525 ***	0.0921 ***	- 0.0184	- 0.0019
2011	0.0839 ***	0.0094 ***	0.0074 ***	- 0.1016 ***	0.2056 ***	0.0139	0.0014
2014	0.0334 ***	0.0128 ***	0.0184 **	- 0.0204 **	0.0893 ***	0.0003	0.0004
Individual-dummies	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
R ²	0.1337	0.0114	0.0536	0.1322	0.0924	0.0481	0.0746
DIC	- 2694	- 3552	- 2815	- 2644	- 2082	- 2665	- 3562
<i>Instrumental equation for income pc growth</i>							
Constant	0.0143 ***	0.0144 ***	0.0144 ***	0.0144 ***	0.0143 ***	0.0144 ***	0.0144 ***
Income pc gr, lagged	0.3678 ***	0.3657 ***	0.3653 ***	0.3657 ***	0.3663 ***	0.3653 ***	0.3642 ***
a_{it}	- 1.2569 ***	0.1859	- 0.2730	1.2192 **	- 0.2760	- 0.2569	- 0.1724
R ²	0.5312	0.5304	0.5301	0.5319	0.5302	0.5301	0.5300
PIP EU	0.0058	0.0039	0.0084	0.0028	0.0060	0.0093	0.0338
PIP OECD	0.0030	0.0021	0.0057	0.0064	0.0041	0.0033	0.3468
PIP Annex I	0.0201	0.0032	0.0098	0.0531	0.0051	0.0079	0.0061
Half-life	187.0	-	-	50.2	23.8	-	-
ν	3	3	3	4	3	3	3
N	390	390	390	390	390	390	390

Note: * CI 90%, ** CI 95%, *** CI 99%. Definitions and further information are provided in the note to Table A.5.

Table A.10: Detailed results for international convergence of CH₄ consumption per capita

	agriculture	livestock	energy	manufacturing	services	transport	public admin.
International convergence: CH₄ consumption per capita							
Constant	- 0.2413 ***	0.0255 ***	- 0.0434	- 0.4231 ***	- 0.5652 ***	- 1.0239 ***	- 0.0915 ***
Ln(emissions)	- 0.0371 ***	- 0.0181 ***	- 0.0226 ***	- 0.0562 ***	- 0.0501 ***	- 0.0821 ***	- 0.0215 ***
Ln(emissions) EU	- 0.0002	- 0.0004	0.0002	- 0.0004	- 0.0009	0.0018	0.0000
Ln(emissions) OECD	- 0.0011	0.0002	0.0000	- 0.0017	0.0003	0.0021	0.0002
Ln(emissions) Annex I	- 0.0012	0.0001	- 0.0007	0.0002	0.0001	- 0.0043	- 0.0011
Ln(income pc)	0.0164 *	0.0009	0.0188 *	0.0410 ***	0.0555 ***	0.0796 ***	0.0068 ***
Income pc growth	1.1193 **	- 0.2941	0.9276 *	0.4823	1.3760 ***	1.7038 ***	0.6050 ***
Ln(pop. density)	0.0076 **	- 0.0054 *	- 0.0026	- 0.0060 **	- 0.0009	- 0.0019	- 0.0067 ***
Openness	- 0.0001	- 0.0001	0.0003 **	0.0001 **	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001 **
Political regime	0.0007	- 0.0011	0.0006	- 0.0016 *	- 0.0008	0.0040 ***	0.0001
Nuclear %	0.0000	- 0.0003	0.0003	0.0002	- 0.0005	- 0.0003	0.0001
Fossil fuels %	0.0001	- 0.0003	0.0003	0.0000	- 0.0002	- 0.0001	0.0001
Fossil rents	- 0.0008	0.0001	0.0008	- 0.0005	- 0.0015	0.0042 **	0.0000
VA cattle	- 0.0012	- 0.0015	- 0.0040	- 0.0048 **	- 0.0009	- 0.0026	0.0002
VA energy	0.0003	- 0.0005	- 0.0031 *	- 0.0009	0.0003	0.0004	0.0000
VA manufacturing	- 0.0021 *	0.0003	- 0.0040 ***	- 0.0011	- 0.0016	- 0.0005	0.0001
VA services	- 0.0012	0.0001	- 0.0028 **	- 0.0006	- 0.0014	- 0.0007	0.0001
VA transport	- 0.0011	- 0.0010	- 0.0018	- 0.0011	- 0.0009	0.0025	0.0013 **
VA public admin.	0.0005	- 0.0007	0.0007	0.0002	0.0006	- 0.0002	- 0.0007
2004	0.0315 **	- 0.0025	- 0.0263 *	0.0343 ***	0.0762 ***	0.0313 **	0.0013
2007	0.0038	0.0026	- 0.0483 ***	0.0164 *	0.0280 **	- 0.0264 *	- 0.0063
2011	0.0310 **	0.0082	- 0.0550 ***	0.0003	0.0053	- 0.0105	- 0.0017
2014	0.0266 **	0.0030	- 0.0290 **	0.0015	0.0180	- 0.0216	- 0.0003
Individual-dummies	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
R ²	0.1583	0.0996	0.1099	0.2466	0.2892	0.2973	0.0988
DIC	-2622	-2840	-2488	-2914	-2712	-2546	-3383
<i>Instrumental equation for income pc growth</i>							
Constant	0.0146 ***	0.0144 ***	0.0144 ***	0.0145 ***	0.0146 ***	0.0145 ***	0.0144 ***
Income pc gr, lagged	0.3643 ***	0.3653 ***	0.3666 ***	0.3626 ***	0.3627 ***	0.3657 ***	0.3639 ***
a_{it}	- 0.7070	0.4890	- 0.5829	0.5381	- 0.8564 *	- 0.8495 *	- 0.4427 **
R ²	0.5331	0.5302	0.5314	0.5309	0.5338	0.5325	0.5304
PIP EU	0.0100	0.0061	0.0066	0.0125	0.0071	0.0144	0.0331
PIP OECD	0.0053	0.0070	0.0050	0.0111	0.0090	0.0053	0.0087
PIP Annex I	0.0397	0.0056	0.0061	0.0041	0.0057	0.2406	0.0101
Half-life	18.3	37.9	30.3	12.0	13.5	8.1	31.9
ν	4	3	3	4	5	4	3
N	390	390	390	390	390	390	390

Note: * CI 90%, ** CI 95%, *** CI 99%. Definitions and further information are provided in the note to Table A.5.

Table A.1.1: Detailed results for international convergence of CH₄ production per value added

	agriculture	livestock	energy	manufacturing	services	transport	public admin.
International convergence: CH₄ production per value added							
Constant	0.0566	0.1634	-0.1575 *	0.2440 **	0.1483	0.2072 **	-0.1092
Ln(emissions)	-0.0107 ***	-0.0211 ***	-0.0123 ***	-0.0227 ***	-0.0239 ***	-0.0152 ***	-0.0039
Ln(emissions) EU	-0.0004	-0.0008	0.0027	0.0020	-0.0017	0.0013	0.0001
Ln(emissions) OECD	-0.0013	0.0001	-0.0004	0.0002	-0.0009	0.0008	0.0220 *
Ln(emissions) Annex I	0.0004	0.0002	0.0009	-0.0008	0.0002	0.0064	0.0003
Ln(income pc)	0.0147	0.0001	0.0004	-0.0076	-0.0458 **	-0.0068	0.0006
Income pc growth	1.0057 *	-0.3009	0.7413	-1.4113 **	-0.4106	-0.7394	-0.0449
Ln(pop. density)	-0.0086 *	-0.0091 **	0.0009	-0.0094 *	-0.0078	-0.0090	0.0026
Openness	-0.0002	-0.0001	-0.0001	-0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	-0.0001
Political regime	0.0019	0.0016	0.0010	0.0020	0.0013	0.0014	-0.0010
Nuclear %	0.0003	0.0002	-0.0001	0.0002	0.0003	0.0003	0.0002
Fossil fuels %	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Fossil rents	0.0034 **	0.0040 ***	-0.0082 ***	0.0071 ***	-0.0003	0.0034 *	0.0002
VA cattle	-0.0026	0.0059 **	-	-0.0006	-0.0019	-0.0053	0.0017
VA energy	-0.0067 ***	-0.0049 ***	0.0083	-0.0056 ***	0.0004	-0.0028	-0.0005
VA manufacturing	-0.0020	-0.0003	0.0004	0.0010	0.0000	-0.0011	-0.0002
VA services	-0.0030 **	-0.0016	0.0005	-0.0031 **	0.0013	-0.0017	-0.0006
VA transport	-0.0028	-0.0032 *	-0.0033	0.0007	-0.0010	0.0032	0.0022
VA public admin.	-0.0054 ***	-0.0025 *	-0.0012	-0.0019	-0.0018	-0.0027 *	0.0064 ***
2004	0.1548 ***	0.0550 ***	0.0566 ***	-0.0195	0.0537 **	-0.0092	-0.0073
2007	0.0799 ***	0.0154	0.0527 ***	-0.0363 **	0.0808 ***	-0.0047	0.0230 *
2011	0.1075 ***	-0.0003	0.0710 ***	-0.0939 ***	0.2168 ***	0.0217	0.0059
2014	0.0584 ***	0.0109	0.0717 ***	-0.0068	0.0888 ***	-0.0093	0.0207 *
Individual-dummies	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
R ²	0.2741	0.1354	0.1748	0.1773	0.1088	0.0556	0.2117
DIC	-2377	-2585	-2336	-2416	-2016	-2341	-2665
<i>Instrumental equation for income pc growth</i>							
Constant	0.0144 ***	0.0145 ***	0.0143 ***	0.0144 ***	0.0143 ***	0.0143 ***	0.0144 ***
Income pc gr, lagged	0.3700 ***	0.3629 ***	0.3668 ***	0.3668 ***	0.3666 ***	0.3659 ***	0.3652 ***
a_{iv}	-2.0212 ***	-0.5782 ***	-0.7867	1.0637 *	-0.4524	-0.2256	-0.9588 **
R ²	0.5342	0.5316	0.5308	0.5320	0.5304	0.5304	0.5309
PIP EU	0.0099	0.0195	0.0154	0.0048	0.0045	0.0200	0.0058
PIP OECD	0.0062	0.0239	0.0072	0.0148	0.0036	0.0090	0.9295
PIP Annex I	0.0244	0.0102	0.0098	0.0085	0.0032	0.4782	0.0250
Half-life	64.4	32.5	56.0	30.2	28.7	45.3	-
Half-life OECD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-38.6
ν	4	4	3	4	3	3	3
N	390	390	390	390	390	390	390

Note: * CI 90%, ** CI 95%, *** CI 99%. Definitions and further information are provided in the note to Table A.5.

Table A.12: Detailed results for international convergence of CH₄ consumption per value added

	agriculture	livestock	energy	manufacturing	services	transport	public admin.
International convergence: CH₄ consumption per value added							
Constant	- 0.1188 *	0.1527 *	- 0.0580	- 0.0674	0.0622	0.1056 **	- 0.0802
Ln(emissions)	- 0.0032	- 0.0164 ***	- 0.0104 **	- 0.0012	- 0.0021	- 0.0115 ***	- 0.0007
Ln(emissions) EU	0.0026	- 0.0003	- 0.0013	0.0002	- 0.0025	0.0008	- 0.0008
Ln(emissions) OECD	0.0007	0.0008	- 0.0002	- 0.0026	- 0.0017	- 0.0015	0.0041
Ln(emissions) Annex I	0.0012	0.0004	- 0.0009	0.0000	- 0.0009	- 0.0013	0.0002
Ln(income pc)	0.0129	0.0037	0.0165	- 0.0135 **	- 0.0077	- 0.0072	0.0006
Income pc growth	0.6236	- 0.1654	1.1656 **	0.0095	- 0.0278	0.3172	0.2812
Ln(pop. density)	- 0.0023	- 0.0060 *	0.0033	- 0.0043 **	- 0.0037	- 0.0079 ***	- 0.0003
Openness	- 0.0001	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	- 0.0001	0.0001	0.0000
Political regime	0.0017 *	0.0012	0.0038	- 0.0009	- 0.0009	0.0003	- 0.0006
Nuclear %	0.0001	- 0.0002	- 0.0005	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0002
Fossil fuels %	0.0001	- 0.0002	- 0.0002	0.0001	- 0.0001	0.0001	0.0000
Fossil rents	0.0022	0.0038 ***	- 0.0052 **	0.0005	0.0001	0.0020 *	0.0002
VA cattle	0.0009	- 0.0005	- 0.0082 **	- 0.0006	- 0.0032	- 0.0041 **	0.0016
VA energy	- 0.0027 **	- 0.0048 ***	0.0037	0.0005	- 0.0006	- 0.0013	- 0.0007
VA manufacturing	- 0.0003	- 0.0003	- 0.0037 **	0.0030 ***	- 0.0002	- 0.0002	- 0.0003
VA services	- 0.0010	- 0.0020 **	- 0.0034 **	0.0021 ***	0.0002	- 0.0004	- 0.0005
VA transport	- 0.0006	- 0.0026 *	- 0.0040 *	0.0029 ***	0.0015	0.0020	0.0018
VA public admin.	- 0.0004	- 0.0012	- 0.0006	0.0019 **	- 0.0003	- 0.0005	0.0031 **
2004	0.1434 ***	0.0183 *	0.1028 ***	0.0141 *	0.0164	- 0.0133	- 0.0022
2007	0.0136	- 0.0131	0.0651 ***	- 0.0079	0.0086	- 0.0429	0.0178 **
2011	0.0085	- 0.0214 **	0.0720 ***	- 0.0207 ***	- 0.0009	- 0.0239 **	0.0043
2014	0.0254 **	- 0.0102	0.0797 ***	0.0033	0.0195 **	- 0.0231 **	0.0239 ***
Individual-dummies	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
R ²	0.3101	0.2694	0.1805	0.2803	0.2369	0.1646	0.3063
DIC	-2644	-2749	-2301	-3005	-2781	-2844	-2915
<i>Instrumental equation for income pc growth</i>							
Constant	0.0144 ***	0.0146 ***	0.0143 ***	0.0144 ***	0.0147 ***	0.0145 ***	0.0144 ***
Income pc gr, lagged	0.3658 ***	0.3624 ***	0.3681 ***	0.3649 ***	0.3588 ***	0.3619 ***	0.3662 ***
a_{it}	- 1.2754 ***	- 0.4804	- 0.8145	- 0.8734 ***	- 0.8619 **	- 0.8045 **	- 1.1868 ***
R ²	0.5320	0.5320	0.5316	0.5309	0.5321	0.5310	0.5313
PIP EU	0.0097	0.0067	0.0149	0.0021	0.0009	0.0024	0.0050
PIP OECD	0.0040	0.0257	0.0111	0.0040	0.0011	0.0032	0.3341
PIP Annex I	0.0342	0.0220	0.0070	0.0213	0.0009	0.0249	0.0070
Half-life	-	41.9	66.3	-	-	59.9	-
ν	4	4	3	3	4	4	3
N	390	390	390	390	390	390	390

Note: * CI 90%, ** CI 95%, *** CI 99%. Definitions and further information are provided in the note to Table A.5.

A.4 Robustness of the results for different values of ν

We performed several robustness checks to analyze the sensitivity of the results from economy-wide regressions to the degree of heteroscedasticity. These checks consisted in (i) specifying alternative values for the hyperprior of the hyperparameter ν (see Fernández-Amador et al., 2019, for details on the parameters), and (ii) imposing different values for ν exogenously. In the first experiment, alternative values of the hyperprior for ν did neither affect the estimated value of ν nor the results concerning the existence of convergence reported in the main text. Therefore, we conclude that the estimates of the degree of heteroscedasticity are rather robust.

In the second experiment, we exogenously fixed the parameter ν , such that $\nu = \{10, 20, 40\}$. The results are summarized in Table A.13, where we report the estimated values of the convergence parameter, β , and the implied half-lives for convergence towards international steady states conditional on the control variables for economy-wide emissions. The results suggest that the estimates reported in the main text are robust to a wide range of degrees of heteroscedasticity. Specifically, the results remain robust, for most emission inventories, for values of ν ranging up to $\nu = 40$. For production-based emissions per value added, the estimates of the heteroscedastic model are not qualitatively affected for $\nu = 10$, but there is some (marginal) evidence for convergence for higher values of ν . In general, the speed of convergence is estimated to be faster as the degree of heteroscedasticity is restricted to be lower (as the value of ν increases).

Table A.13: International convergence—Robustness to different values of ν

		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		CH ₄ pc prod.	CH ₄ pc cons.	CH ₄ va prod.	CH ₄ va cons.
$\nu = 10$	Ln(emissions)	-0.0026	-0.0204 ***	-0.0055	-0.0026
	Half-life	266	34	126	266
$\nu = 20$	Ln(emissions)	-0.0036	-0.0231 ***	-0.0066 *	-0.0034
	Half-life	192	30	105	204
$\nu = 40$	Ln(emissions)	-0.0051	-0.027 ***	-0.0082 **	-0.0047
	Half-life	136	25	84	147

Note: * CI 90%, ** CI 95%, *** CI 99%.