Australian Government

Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL GREENHOUSE ACCOUNTS

The Australian Government Submission to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change May 2010

National Inventory Report 2008 Volume 3

thinkchange

Published by the Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency.

www.climatechange.gov.au

ISBN: 978-1-921298-85-1

The Australian National Greenhouse Accounts are available on the Internet at the following address: http://www.climatechange.gov.au/inventory.

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May 2010

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8. Waste

8.1 Overview

Total estimated waste emissions for 2008 were 14.4 Mt CO_2-e, or 2.6% of total net national emissions (excluding LULUCF) (Table 8.1). The majority of these emissions were from solid waste disposal on land, contributing 11.1 Mt or 76.9% of waste emissions. Wastewater handling contributed a further 3.3 Mt (22.9%) of waste emissions while waste incineration contributed 0.03 Mt (0.2%). *Waste* emissions are predominantly methane-generated from anaerobic decomposition of organic matter. Small amounts of carbon dioxide are generated through the *incineration of solvents and clinical waste* and nitrous oxide through the *decomposition of human wastes*.

Table 8.1 Waste CO_2-e emissions, 2008

Greenhouse gas source and sink categories	CO_2-e emissions (Gg)			
	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	Total
6 WASTE	**29**	**13,946**	**430**	**14,405**
A. Solid waste disposal on land	NA	11,071	NA	11,071
B. Wastewater handling	NA	2,875	430	3,305
C. Waste incineration	29	NA	NE	29
D. Other waste	NA	NA	NA	NA

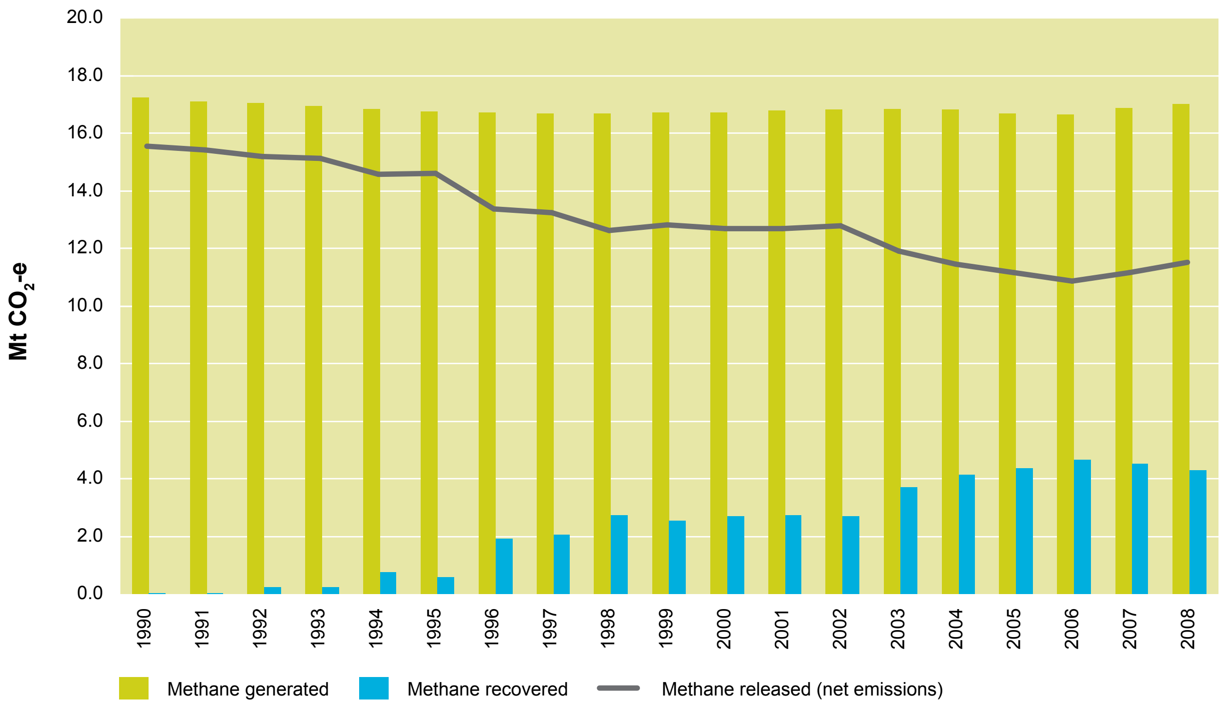
Trends

Waste emissions were 19.6% (3.5 Mt CO_2-e) lower in 2008 than they were in 1990 and 3.0% (0.4 Mt CO_2-e) higher than in 2007.

Emissions from municipal *solid waste disposal on land* decreased by 22.1% (3.1 Mt CO_2-e) over the period 1990 to 2008 (Figure 8.1), and were 3.4% (0.4 Mt CO_2-e) higher than in 2007. As waste degradation is a slow process, estimates of methane generation for 2008 reflect waste disposal over more than 50 years.

Rates of methane recovery from solid waste have improved substantially since 1990, increasing from a negligible amount to 4.3 Mt CO_2-e of methane in 2008.

Figure 8.1 Emissions from solid waste disposal on land, 1990–2008



Wastewater handling emissions decreased by 8.4% (0.3 Mt CO_2-e) over the period 1990 to 2008, with an increase of 1.7% (0.1 Mt CO_2-e) since 2007. Changes in estimates for *wastewater handling* emissions are largely driven by changes in industry production and population loads on centralised treatment systems.

Emissions of CO_2 from the incineration of solvents and clinical waste decreased by 65.7% (0.1 Mt) between 1990 and 2008.

8.2 Overview of Source Category Description and Methodology – Waste

Table 8.2 Summary of methods and emission factors used to estimate emissions from Waste

Greenhouse Gas Source And Sink Categories	CO_2		CH_4		N_2O	
	Method applied	Emission factor	Method applied	Emission factor	Method applied	Emission factor
6. Waste	T2	CS	T2	CS,D	CS	D
A. Solid Waste Disposal on Land	NA	NA	T2	D	NA	NA
B. Wastewater Handling	NA	NA	T2	CS,D	CS	D
C. Waste Incineration	T2	CS	NE	NA	NE	NA
D. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

T1= Tier 1, T2 = Tier 2, CS = country specific, M = model, D = default, NE = not estimated, NA = not applicable

WASTE

8.2.1 Solid Waste Disposal On Land (6.A)

8.2.1.1 Source Category Description

The anaerobic decomposition of organic matter in a landfill is a complex process that requires several groups of microorganisms to act in a synergistic manner under favourable conditions. Emissions emanate from waste deposited over a long period (in excess of 50 years in the Australian inventory). The final products of anaerobic decomposition are CH_4 and CO_2. Emissions of CO_2 generated from solid waste disposal are considered to be from biomass sources and therefore are not included in the waste sector of the inventory. CO_2 produced from the flaring of methane from waste is also considered as having been derived from biomass sources.

Solid waste treatment in Australia

Common with the practice in many other developed economies, solid waste is processed in Australia via four main mechanisms:

- landfill
- biological treatment/composting
- incineration
- recycling/reuse.

DEWHA report that there are at least 665 operating landfills in Australia receiving around 21 Mt of waste This amount equates to approximately 48% of the estimated total waste generated (44 Mt). The balance of waste - 52% of waste material generated – is recycled or reprocessed (including biological treatment/ composting) while a negligible amount is treated thermally (incinerated) (DEWHA 2009).

A landfill industry survey conducted by the Waste Management Association of Australia (WMAA) in 2007 found that a relatively small number of sites are responsible for the bulk of the waste received in Australia. Of the landfills surveyed, 39 process more than 200 kt of waste per year, 24 process between 100 kt and 200 kt per year, 32 process between 50 kt and 100 kt per year, 38 process between 25 kt and 50 kt per year, 61 process between 10 kt and 25 kt per year and the remainder (around 55% of the total number of landfills) process less than 10 kt each on average.

Overall, these statistics show the concentrated nature of the landfill industry in Australia. The top 8% of landfills (ie the top 39) manage over 55% of total waste received while almost 90% of solid waste sent to landfill in Australia is received in 133 large landfills with capacity to process 25 kt or more of waste each year.

In terms of waste management practices in place at Australian landfills, 11% of landfills have a landfill gas collection system in place. However, in the larger scale landfills, this practice is more common meaning that around 30% of the methane generated is collected for either flaring or energy generation.

Common management practices amongst larger landfills include the use of leachate collection systems (38% of landfills). Landfill designs include 38% of landfills with clay cell liners in place, 9% use HDPE cell liners while 7% use GCL liners. In terms of capping practices, 59% of landfills use clay capping, whilst 12% of landfills use either HDPE, GCL or evapotranspiration caps.

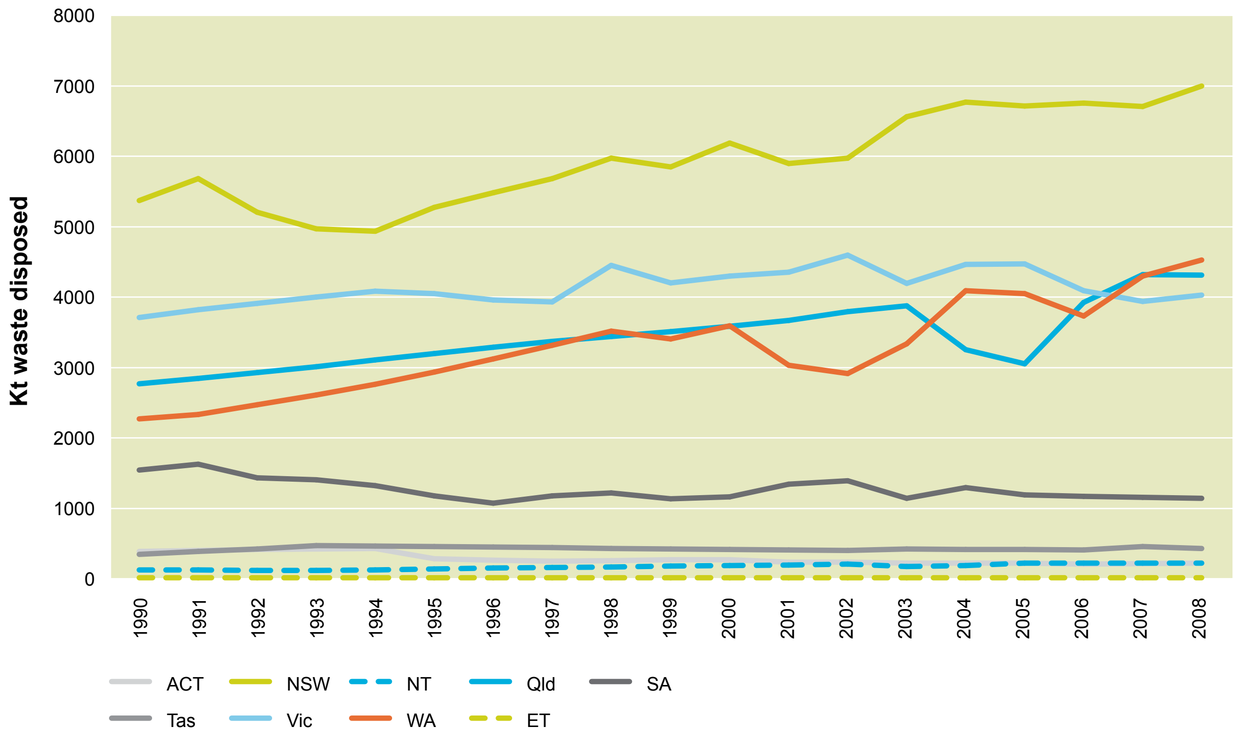
8.2.1.2 Activity data

The Australian methodology for calculating greenhouse gas emissions from solid waste is consistent with the IPCC Tier 2 First Order Decay (FOD) Model (IPCC 2006). The methodology deployed utilises a dynamic model driven by landfill data provided by the relevant State/Territory Government agencies responsible for waste management. Although the structure of the methodology is constant across States, climate-specific parameters introduce variations in estimated emissions depending on location. The model tracks the stock of carbon estimated to be present in the landfill at any given time. Emissions are generated by the decay of that carbon stock, and reflect waste disposal activity over many decades. The methodology is fully integrated with the results of the Harvested Wood Products (HWP) model reported in chapter 7.

8.2.1.2.1 Australian waste generation and disposal to landfill

Quantities of waste disposed to landfill are collected by State Government agencies (and in most cases also published). A mix of steady growth and some declines in waste tonnages disposed to landfill has been observed in Australia's States and Territories since 1990 reflecting, in part, differences in population growth and the impact of State government policies on waste management (Figure 8.2).

Figure 8.2 Solid waste to landfill by state



Sources: NSW Department of Environment Climate Change and Water; Sustainability Victoria; QLD Department of Environment and Resource Management; SA Environment Protection Authority; WA Department of Environment and Conservation; Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment; ACT Department of Territory and Municipal Services

8.2.1.2.2 Waste streams

Total waste to landfill data is disaggregated into three major waste streams defined according to relevant State and Territory government legislation and broadly consistent with the following:

- municipal solid waste – waste generated by households and local government in their maintenance of civic infrastructure such as public parks and gardens;
- commercial and industrial waste – waste generated by business and industry, for example shopping centres and office blocks or manufacturing plants; and,
- construction and demolition waste – waste resulting from the demolition, erection, construction, alteration or refurbishment of buildings and infrastructure. Construction and demolition waste may also include hazardous materials such as contaminated soil or asbestos.

State/Territory data have been used to determine the stream percentages. Where disaggregated historical data cease, the stream shares have been held constant back to 1940. In Table 8.3 the stream percentages for each State and Territory as applied for the 2008 Inventory are reported.

Table 8.3 Waste streams: municipal, commercial and industrial, construction and demolition: percentages by State: 2008

	NSW[(a)]	VIC[(b)]	QLD[(c)]	NT[(d)]	SA[(e)]	WA[(f)]	TAS[(g)]	ACT[(h)]
Municipal Solid Waste	31%	39%	39%	39%	36%	20%	60%	43%
Commercial and Industrial	40%	26%	33%	33%	19%	22%	39%	53%
Construction and Demolition	29%	35%	28%	28%	46%	58%	5%	4%

Sources: [(a)] NSW Department of Environment Climate Change and Water; [(b)] Sustainability Victoria; [(c)] QLD Department of Environment and Resource Management; [(d)] SA Environment Protection Authority; [(e)] WA Department of Environment and Conservation; [(f)] Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries; [(g)] Department of Territory and Municipal Services.
Note: External Territories waste stream breakdown is assumed to be the same as QLD.

Some states include clean fill (uncontaminated inert solid material) in their waste to landfill estimates provided and this has an influence on the waste stream proportions, however, as this type of waste is largely inert, there is little effect on the final emissions estimate.

8.2.1.2.3 Individual waste types

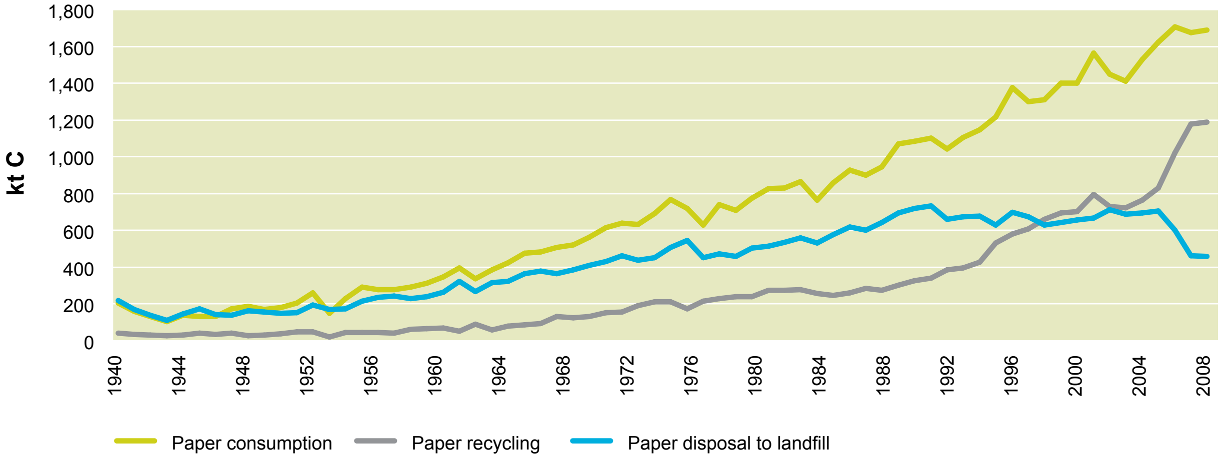
Each waste stream is further disaggregated into a mix of individual waste type categories that contain significant fractions of biodegradable carbon. The categories considered are as follows:

- Food;
- Paper;
- Garden and green;
- Wood;
- Wastes from the production of harvested wood products;
- Textiles;
- Sludge (including biosolids)
- Nappies
- Rubber and leather; and,
- Inert (concrete, metal, plastics, glass, soil etc).

Paper, wood and wood waste generation and disposal

The amount of paper disposed to landfill reflects those factors that affect the amount of paper in stock reaching the end of its useful life and therefore available for disposal and the changes that have occurred in disposal behaviour - particularly the shift in disposal from landfill to recycling that has occurred since the late 1980s (Figure 8.3). Data on paper and wood reaching the end of their useful life is relatively robust given the long data series available for paper and wood product production, trade and consumption and the assumptions about lifetimes of products reported in Appendix 7.I. This function is a constrained form of the function specified in section 12.2.2 in IPCC 2006.

Figure 8.3 Paper consumption, recycling and disposal to landfill – Australia: 1940–2008



Over time the amount of paper waste generated for disposal will be consistent with the amount of paper consumption given the short life time assumed for this product. Overall paper consumption is estimated to have risen from 475 kt in 1940 to reach 4338 kt in 2008 (ABARE 2009c) reflecting both increasing population and increasing per capita consumption levels. In terms of carbon, these consumption estimates translate into an estimated 190 kt C in 1940 and 1735 kt C in 2008 (Table 8.4). Per capita consumption of paper has increased from an estimated 26 kg C per person in the 1940s to 84 kg C per person in 2008. Reflecting the growth in paper consumption, waste paper generation is estimated to have increased from 245 kt C in 1940 to 1709 kt C in 2008.

The proportion of paper waste generated that reaches landfill depends critically on the amount of paper diverted to other disposal paths. In Australia, an increasing trend to paper recycling has lead to a decrease in the proportion of paper disposed to landfill. The amount of waste paper disposed to recycling as a share of product reaching the end of its useful life has increased from an estimated 30% in 1990 to 74% in 2008, with a sharp jump recorded in 2006 reflecting in part the effectiveness of a number of State Government waste management initiatives. The share of paper disposed to landfill has declined commensurately.

The generation of wastes from the production of harvested wood products – mainly sawmill residues and commercial offcuts – is also a significant source of waste generation and reflects two conflicting trends. The overall production of harvested wood products – particularly sawnwood from hardwoods – increased significantly between 1940 and 1960. Production has increased significantly again since the early 1990s – particularly sawnwood from softwood species and paper production – which has offset declines in the production of sawnwood from hardwood species. The ratio of waste generated to harvested wood product produced has fallen over time, however, reflecting both efficiencies in production and the changes in the mix of products produced and offsetting the effect of the overall increase in production to a large extent. In 1940, the ratio of waste generated to wood and paper product produced was 53 %. By 2008, this ratio had fallen to 27 %.

The amount of wastes generated from the production of harvested wood products that are disposed to landfill depends critically on how much of the wastes are estimated to have been diverted to other disposal paths or uses including the quantities combusted for energy[1], the quantities of fibre used in the production of other products (paper) and the quantities disposed to aerobic treatment processes. Of these three possible alternative disposal options, there has been rapid growth in the disposal of wastes to aerobic treatment processes in recent years with a concomitant reduction in wood wastes going to landfill (Table 8.5).

[1] Non-CO_2 emissions associated with the combustion of HWP wastes are accounted for in the Energy Sector. CO_2 emissions are reported as a memo item.

Figure 8.4 Estimated wood product wastes production, recycling, aerobic treatment processes and disposal to landfill – Australia: 1990–2008

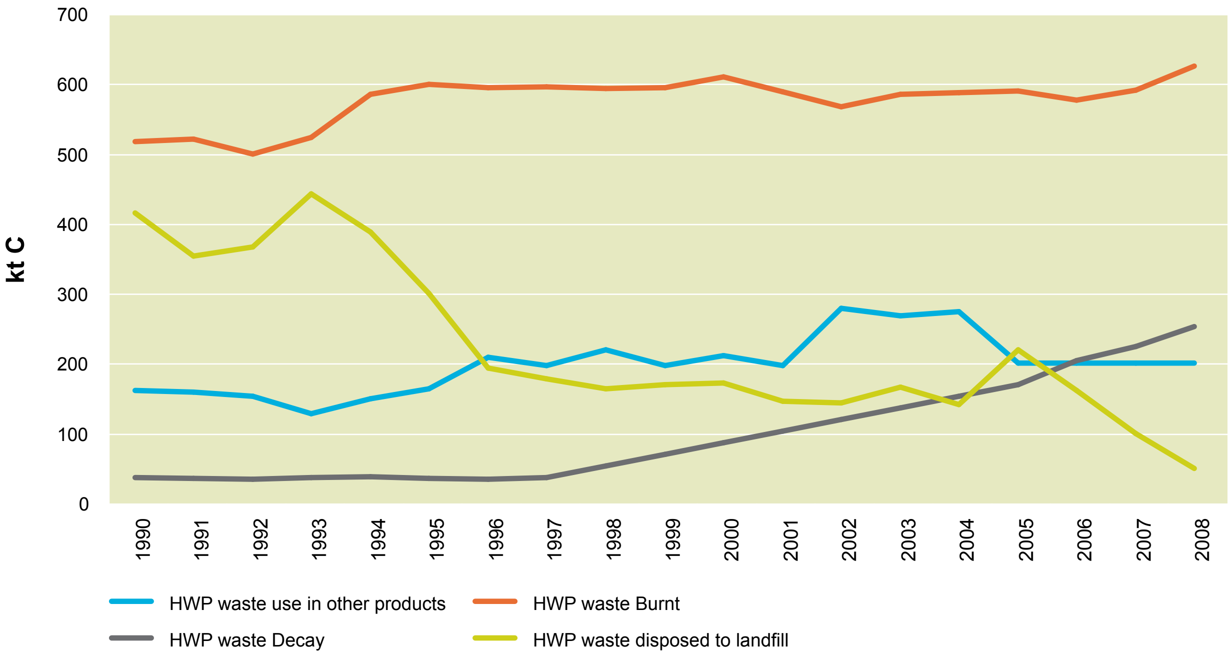


Table 8.4 Paper consumption, waste generation and disposal: Australia

	Apparent paper consumption	Per capita paper consumption	Closing stock of paper product	Total paper available for disposal/ waste generation	Paper recycling	Paper disposal to landfill	Recycling share of total disposal	Disposal to landfill as share of total disposal
	kt C	kg C/head	kt C	kt C	kt C	kt C		
1940	190	26	200	245	27	204	0.14	0.83
1990	1086	64	601	1076	325	719	0.30	0.67
2000	1548	81	835	1482	783	655	0.53	0.44
2001	1434	74	812	1457	715	699	0.49	0.48
2002	1398	72	784	1426	710	674	0.50	0.47
2003	1514	77	824	1474	751	679	0.51	0.46
2004	1608	80	877	1555	818	690	0.53	0.44
2005	1691	84	925	1643	1007	587	0.61	0.36
2006	1661	81	926	1660	1163	447	0.70	0.27
2007	1673	81	928	1671	1175	446	0.70	0.27
2008	1735	84	954	1709	1271	387	0.74	0.23

Source: Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency: derived from ABARE 2009c, Department of National Development 1969, Jaakko Pöyry 2000, Recycling Organics unit 2008. See Table 8.6.

Table 8.5 Wood product production, waste generation and disposal: Australia

	HWP production[(a)]	HWP waste generation	Ratio of HWP waste generation to HWP production	Shares of HWP waste generation combusted (for energy)	Share of HWP waste disposed to landfill	Share of HWP waste disposed to aerobic treatment	Share of HWP waste used in other products
	kt C	kt C					
1940	1766	932	0.53	0.30	0.67	0.03	0.00
1990	3307	1,118	0.34	0.46	0.37	0.03	0.14
2000	3791	1065	0.28	0.57	0.16	0.08	0.19
2001	3682	1021	0.28	0.57	0.14	0.10	0.19
2002	3918	1095	0.28	0.51	0.13	0.11	0.25
2003	4084	1141	0.28	0.51	0.14	0.12	0.23
2004	4163	1141	0.27	0.51	0.12	0.13	0.24
2005	4249	1164	0.27	0.50	0.19	0.14	0.17
2006	4232	1129	0.27	0.51	0.14	0.18	0.17
2007	4134	1102	0.27	0.53	0.09	0.20	0.18
2008	4178	1115	0.27	0.56	0.04	0.22	0.18

(a) Excludes roundwood log and woodchip exports
Source: Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency: derived from ABARE 2009c, Department of National Development 1969, Jaakko Pöyry 2000. See Table 8.6.

Table 8.6 Principal data sources and key assumptions made with respect to disposal of paper; waste from HWP production and wood

	Paper	Waste from HWP production	Wood
Waste generation inputs			
(1) Production and apparent consumption	ABARE 2009c; Jaakko Pöyry 2000, Department of National Development 1969.	Not applicable	ABARE 2009c; Jaakko Pöyry 2000, Department of National Development 1969
(2) End of useful product life	End of useful life function specified in Jaakko Pöyry 2000 (See Appendix 7.I)	Not applicable	End of useful life function specified in Jaakko Pöyry 2000 (See Appendix 7.I)
(3) Waste generation	Derived from (1) and (2)	Jaakko Pöyry 2000 (See Appendix 7.I)	Derived from (1) and (2)
Method of disposal			
Landfill	Balance of paper waste generation (3) and paper disposed through recycling, combustion and aerobic decay.	Balance of HWP production waste generation (3) and wastes disposed through recycling, combustion and aerobic decay	Determined exogenously based on GHD (2008) and Hyder Consulting (2008)
Recycling	Source: ABARE 2009c, Jaakko Pöyry 2000	Source: Jaakko Pöyry 2000, Australian Plantations Products and Paper Industry Council (2006).	Balance of waste generation from wood reaching end-of-useful life and wood disposed to landfill, combustion and aerobic decay.
Combusted for energy/waste incineration	0% assumed combusted for energy or incineration.	Derived as the balance of wood and wood waste combusted by manufacturing industry (Source: ABARE 2009a and 2009c) and assumptions on combustion of wood. No data is available on waste incineration.	Combusted for energy: 5% of product disposal (see Appendix 7.I). Source: Jaakko Pöyry 2000. 0% of product disposal assumed to be incinerated (ie not for energy).
Aerobic treatment processes	3% of product assumed to decay due to aerobic processes based on expert judgement. Source: Jaakko Pöyry 2000	Source: Recycling Organics Unit (2008). Prior to 1995, 3% of product assumed to decay due to aerobic processes. Source: Jaakko Pöyry 2000	Decay assumed to be 0% based on expert judgement. Source: Jaakko Pöyry 2000.

The key data sources and assumptions made in relation to the estimation of the data presented in Tables 8.4 and 8.5 are reported in Table 8.6. The amount of paper disposed to landfill is estimated as the balance of the amount of paper waste generated from paper in stock reaching the end of its useful life and the amount of paper disposed to recycling, combustion and aerobic treatment processes. This estimator ensures completeness and consistency with the estimates of the stock of harvested wood products presented in Appendix 7.I; and is considered to produce robust estimates because of the high quality of the available data on apparent paper consumption (ABARE 2009c and the Department of National Development 1969) and paper recycling (ABARE 2009c). It also allows for the share of paper in total waste disposed to landfill to vary in response to observed rapid changes in disposal behaviour, in particular, the rapid increase in recycling of paper in Australia.

Similarly, data on the wastes from HWP production are considered robust because of the availability of high quality data on HWP production (ABARE 2009c and the Department of National Development 1969) and on the combustion of wood and wood waste (ABARE 2009a). Data on the amount of wastes disposed to aerobic treatment processes is available from the Recycled Organics Unit of the University of New South Wales. The other important assumption set out in Table 8.6 concerns the percentage of wastes lost through incineration. No data is currently available on the amount of waste incinerated as opposed to combusted for energy. Obtaining more accurate data on this variable is difficult. Consequently, the assumption made has been the subject of sensitivity testing, which demonstrates that waste disposed to landfill is inversely related to the assumption on incineration, indicating that there is limited risk of the estimates of waste disposed to landfill used in the inventory being underestimates.

Table 8.7: Additions and deductions from harvested wood products: 2008

	kt C
Additions to the HWP carbon stock	
Apparent consumption of HWP	3651
Generation of HWP wastes	1115
Total additions	4766
Deductions from the HWP carbon stock	
Disposal to landfill	877
Disposal through combustion for energy/ waste incineration	728
Disposal through aerobic decay	301
Recycling/use in other products	1468
Total deductions	3375
Net increment in HWP stock	**1391**

Combustion of harvested wood products for energy reduces the amount of the harvested wood product stock and is effectively recorded as a reduction in stock (or, equivalently, a source of emissions). In 2008, the reduction in carbon stock from combustion for energy of harvested wood product and wastes generated from harvested wood product production is estimated at 728 kt C. This source of emissions is effectively recorded within the Harvested Wood Product category. Non-CO_2 emissions from the combustion of these products are recorded in Fuel Combustion 1.A. Similarly, the disposal of harvested wood products to landfill reduces the stock of product and is also effectively recorded as a reduction in stock (or source of emissions) against the Harvested Wood Product category. In 2008, the reduction in carbon stock from disposal to landfill is estimated at 877 kt C. A portion of this carbon will also eventually be converted to methane in the landfills (effectively, this carbon is counted twice).

Back casting of total waste disposed to landfill

The data available from State Government agencies on total waste disposed to landfill does not extend to the period prior to 1990. Nor are there any possibilities for filling in the gaps with future surveys. In these circumstances, IPCC 2006 notes that a range of splicing and extrapolation techniques are available. The technique chosen to determine the historical time series was a surrogate-data technique where the drivers used to determine total waste to landfill were the amount of waste generated from paper consumption and the estimated amount of waste generated from the production of harvested wood products. These data were chosen because published datasets of production and consumption of these variables, which are closely related to disposal, were available back to 1936. The surrogate technique applied was to assume that the total waste to landfill is perfectly correlated with the sum of paper and wood wastes disposed to landfill for years prior to 1990.

Waste mixes disposed to landfill

The base waste mix percentages are derived as a simple average of waste mixes presented in studies conducted by GHD (2008) and Hyder Consulting (2008), except for data on paper and wastes from the production of harvested wood products disposed to landfill which are based on data and assumptions set out in Table 8.6. Actual waste mix percentages change over time as the amount of wood waste and paper entering landfills vary – percentages for 2008 are reported in Table 8.8.

Table 8.8 Individual waste type mix: percentage share of individual waste streams disposed to landfill 2008

	Municipal Solid Waste	Commercial & Industrial	Construction & Demolition
Food	37.6%	25.0%	0.0%
Paper[a]	6.4%	6.2%	1.1%
Garden and Green	17.7%	4.6%	2.0%
Wood[a]	1.1%	7.1%	6.0%
Waste from HWP production[a]		3.1%	
Textiles	2.2%	4.6%	0.0%
Sludge	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%
Nappies	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Rubber and Leather	0.5%	4.1%	0.0%
Inert (concrete, metal, plastics and glass, soil etc)	30.1%	43.5%	90.8%

Sources: Derived from GHD 2008 and Hyder Consulting (2008); (a) Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency estimates based on data and assumptions in Table 8.6 and GHD 2008.

Table 8.9 Total waste and individual waste types disposed to landfill (tonnes): Australia

Year	Total waste to landfill[a,b]	Food[b]	Paper[b]	Garden[b]	Wood and wood waste[b]	Textiles, Sludge, Nappies, Rubber and Leather[b]	Other[b]
	kt	kt	Kt	kt	kt	kt	kt
1940	11,597	2,262	509	1,051	1,925	492	5,357
1990	16,425	3,039	1,797	1,300	1,696	757	7,836
2000	19,594	3,666	1,637	1,456	1,333	1,016	10,486
2001	19,021	3,679	1,746	1,480	1,215	995	9,905
2002	19,390	3,747	1,684	1,585	1,190	957	10,226
2003	19,818	3,524	1,698	1,495	1,299	918	10,883
2004	20,587	3,629	1,726	1,547	1,276	944	11,464
2005	20,225	3,684	1,468	1,561	1,442	957	11,113
2006	20,396	4,178	1,117	1,672	1,318	1,132	10,978
2007	21,203	4,246	1,115	1,725	1,211	1,142	11,765
2008	21,774	4,426	967	1,751	1,143	1,226	12,280

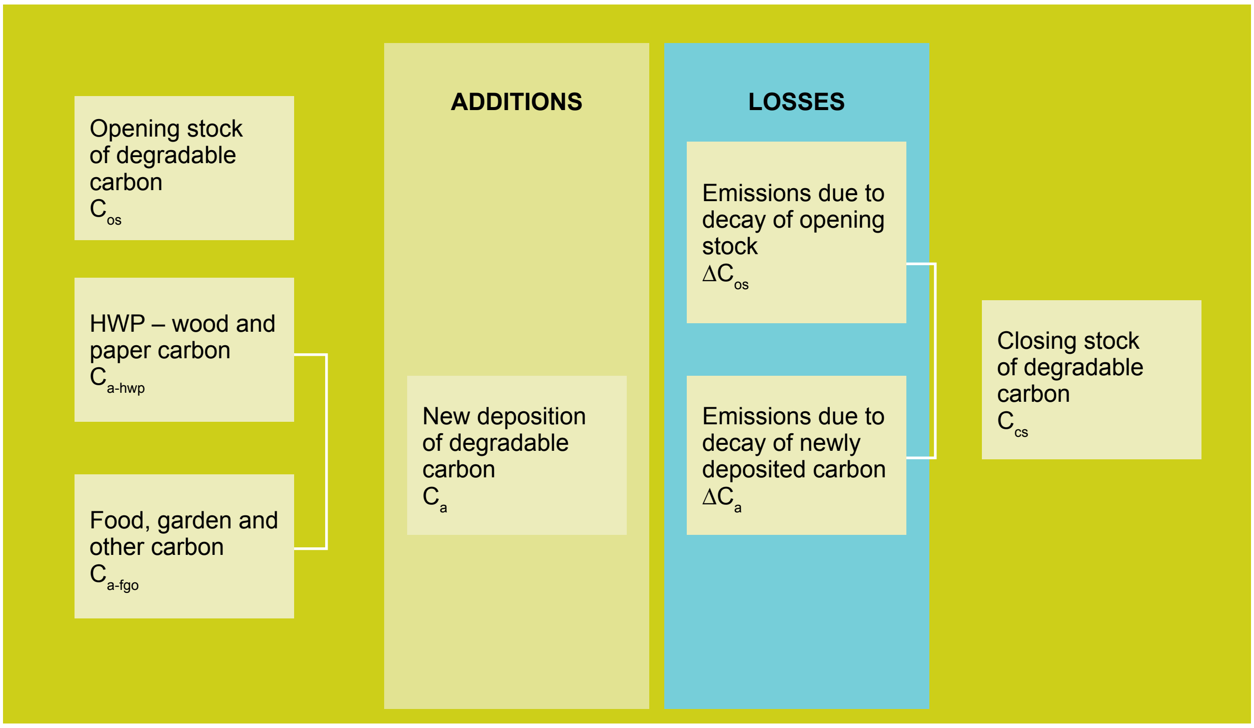
(a) State Government Agencies; (b) Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency estimates.

8.2.1.3 Methodology

The Australian methodology for the estimation of emissions from solid waste disposal utilises the IPCC Tier 2 FOD model presented in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (IPCC 2006).

The key parameters determining the amount of methane emissions are the fraction of degradable organic carbon in each individual waste type (DOC); the rate of decay assumed for each individual waste type (decay function 'k'); the fraction of degradable organic carbon that dissimilates through the life of the waste type (DOC_f); the methane correction factor (MCF) and the amount of methane captured for combustion. The model is explained in detail in IPCC 2006. The model takes account of the stock of carbon in a landfill by keeping track of additions of carbon through waste disposal and losses due to anaerobic decay. The concept of the carbon stock model approach is illustrated in Figure 8.5.

Figure 8.5 Carbon stock model flow chart



Carbon enters the landfill system via new deposition of waste C_a. Deposition is based on wood and paper carbon transferred from the HWP carbon pool $C_{a\text{-}hwp}$ and carbon in food, garden and other waste derived from data provided by State and Territory waste authorities $C_{a\text{-}fgo}$. A portion of the newly deposited carbon decays in the first year ΔC_a and the remainder contributes to the closing stock of carbon C_{cs}. Additionally, the opening stock of carbon decays over the year ΔC_{os} with the remainder going to the year's closing stock. The closing stock then becomes the next year's opening stock C_{os}. The total change in carbon stock is estimated simultaneously with estimated emissions of methane.

$$C_{cs} = C_{os} - \Delta C_{os} \text{ (emissions lost from opening stock)} + C_a - \Delta C_a \text{(emissions lost from new deposition)}$$

In Australia recent field work estimating methane generated at particular landfills (Bateman 2009, Dever et al 2009 and Golder Associates 2009) has demonstrated that there is potentially a wide variation in methane generation rates across Australian landfills. In Australia, this is interpreted as principally reflecting:

- differences in waste composition at landfills, reflecting both the differing values of degradable organic carbon (DOC) of individual waste types and differing degradable organic carbon that is dissimitable (DOC_f) values of individual waste types; and
- differences in the decay rate 'k' reflecting differences in waste composition, management regimes or local climatic conditions.

WASTE

8.2.1.3.1 Degradable Organic Carbon

Values for the degradable organic carbon (DOC) content for each waste mix category used in the model are listed in Table 8.10. The source for these parameters is IPCC (2006).

Table 8.10 Key model parameters: DOC values by individual waste type

Waste Type (wet)	DOC
Food	0.15
Paper	0.40
Garden and Green	0.20
Wood and waste from HWP production	0.43
Textiles	0.24
Sludge	0.05
Nappies	0.24
Rubber and Leather	0.39
Other	–

Source: IPCC 2006.

8.2.1.3.2 Decay function values 'k'

The half lives and associated 'k' values for each waste mix category have been determined based on default half lives reported in IPCC 2006 and on prevailing climatic conditions at the landfill sites of the principal cities in each State and Territory. In each State, average annual temperature and annual rainfall data for the principal landfill sites were taken from data published by the Australian the Bureau of Meteorology. The assumptions of climatic conditions for each State/Territory and 'k' values for each waste mix category are outlined in Table 8.11.

Table 8.11 Key model parameters: ‘k’ values by individual waste type and State

State / Territory	Climate description	Waste mix category	k value
NSW	Wet Temperate	Food	0.185
		Paper and Textiles	0.06
		Garden and Green	0.10
		Wood	0.03
		Textiles	0.06
		Sludge	0.185
		Nappies	0.04
		Rubber and leather	0.06
VIC, WA, SA, TAS, ACT	Dry Temperate	Food	0.06
		Paper and Textiles	0.04
		Garden and Green	0.05
		Wood	0.02
		Textiles	0.04
		Sludge	0.06
		Nappies	0.04
		Rubber and leather	0.04
QLD, NT	Moist and Wet Tropical	Food	0.4
		Paper and Textiles	0.07
		Garden and Green	0.17
		Wood	0.035
		Textiles	0.07
		Sludge	0.4
		Nappies	0.07
		Rubber and leather	0.07

Source: IPCC 2006

8.2.1.3.3 Fraction of degradable organic carbon dissimilated (DOC_f)

DOC_f is an estimate of the fraction of carbon in waste that is ultimately degraded anaerobically and released from solid waste disposal site (SWDS) and reflects the fact the some carbon in waste does not degrade or degrades very slowly under anaerobic conditions (IPCC – 2006 – Vol 5 p3.13).
Most countries (but not all) utilise the IPCC default factor 0.5 which is an average DOC_f value that is used for all putrescible waste types and which appears to be based on the results of one study in the Netherlands. On the use of country-specific DOC_f values the IPCC Good Practice Guidance states the following:

> *National values for DOC_f or values from similar countries can be used for DOC_f, but they should be based on well documented research.*

There is a growing body of research into the fraction of degradable carbon that is available for anaerobic decay from both Australia and overseas. There is evidence that for certain types of waste such as wood the IPCC default DOC_f value of 0.5, which is an average value, may be an overestimate whilst for waste types such as food it may be an under-estimate.

In the Australian context there has been an ongoing program of research into the decay of wood in landfill by researchers from the NSW Department of Primary Industries, the Cooperative Research Centre for Greenhouse Accounting, the Research and Development Division of State Forests NSW and the Chemistry Centre of Western Australia.

This research program was initiated in 2001 when excavated wood samples taken from two sites at Sydney landfills were examined for the extent of decomposition (Gardner et al 2004). The extent of loss of initial carbon from softwood and hardwood materials retrieved from the two landfills that had been closed for 19 and 29 years was found to be insignificant (4.1%). The tests showed slightly greater decay in the samples taken from the site closed for 19 years than the 29 year samples which was explained by the waste management practices at the two sites (one site had leachate recirculation whilst the other had an active methane extraction system in place).

Ximenes et al. (2008b) supplemented this work with further field-based research, extracting wood samples from a second Sydney landfill that had been closed for 46 years. Carbon loss from softwood and hardwood material retrieved from the third landfill from the site closed for 46 years was found to be 18 and 17 % respectively.

As these investigations are field-based, the results reflect the prevailing conditions and waste management practices in the particular landfills under examination. Nevertheless, the results suggest that wood products are much more resistant to decay under anaerobic conditions than would be implied by the use of the average DOC_f value of 0.5.

The Australian field-based results reflect decomposition over restricted time profiles. They reflect both the DOC_f applicable to the wastes types analysed, which represents the total decomposition of the waste under anaerobic conditions over very long term time horizons, but also the rate of decomposition, 'k', experienced for the period that the waste has been in place.

Estimates of DOC_f that are applicable to very long term time horizons (3-5 half lives) can be estimated from investigations into the carbon storage under anaerobic conditions of a range of waste types under laboratory conditions (Doorn and Barlaz (1995), Barlaz (1998) Barlaz (2005), Barlaz (2008)). This experimental work involves the testing of a range of waste types in reactors operated to obtain maximum methane yields. As the laboratory work optimises the conditions for anaerobic decay, the results can be considered as true estimates of the DOC_f value that would apply over very long term time horizons. These estimates could also be considered to represent an upper limit of the decay processes found in landfills under anaerobic conditions over more restricted time horizons.

The results of the Barlaz work are presented in table 8.12 which shows reported values for the initial carbon content and carbon remaining after decomposition and the derived DOC_f value.

Table 8.12 DOC_f values for individual waste types derived from laboratory experiments

Waste type	Initial total organic carbon (kg/dry kg) A	Organic carbon remaining after decomposition (kg/dry kg) B	DOC_f (A-B)/A
Newsprint	0.49	0.42	0.15
Office paper	0.4	0.05	0.88
Old corrugated containers	0.47	0.26	0.45
Coated paper	0.34	0.27	0.21
Branches	0.49	0.38	0.23
Grass	0.45	0.24	0.47
Leaves	0.42	0.3	0.28
Food	0.51	0.08	0.84

Source: Derived by Hyder Consulting 2009 in consulta ion with Morton Barlaz

In research currently underway, Barlaz is continuing with the examination of further waste samples including softwood, hardwood, plywood and MDF as well as some Australian wood species. Preliminary results from these laboratory-based experiments broadly confirm the earlier result that the value for wood is significantly less than 0.5. The testing on the additional wood samples is not yet complete. However, the results are expected to be available during 2010.

Overall, well documented research is available on DOC_f values for individual waste types both from laboratory conditions and from field tests conducted in Australia. The quality of the work conducted in Australia by Ximenes et al. 2008b has recently been recognised by the IPCC Emission Factor Database Editorial Board. This well documented research supports the use of DOC_f values for individual waste types for this inventory.

The 2006 IPCC guidelines offer further recommendations on the use of DOC_f values for individual waste mix types:

> *Higher-tier methodologies (tier 2 or 3) can also use separate DOC_f values defined for specific waste types...The introduction of waste-type specific values for DOC_f can introduce additional uncertainty into estimates where good waste composition data are not available. Therefore it is good practice to use waste type specific DOC_f values only when waste composition data are based on representative sampling and analysis.*

As outlined above, Australia's waste to landfill data is currently supplied by State and Territory agencies responsible for waste management. The data are collected under the various levy schemes in place in each jurisdiction and are disaggregated into MSW, C&I and C&D waste streams. For example, in NSW landfills are licensed under the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act* 1997 – as part of the licensing provisions, landfill operators are required to report on quantities of waste received at the landfill. Similar arrangements are in place in all jurisdictions. The waste mix percentages used to further disaggregate the waste streams are based upon a wide range of waste audits carried out across Australian landfills typically commissioned by local and State/territory governments.

To assess the quality of Australia's waste composition data and acceptability for use with individual waste type DOC_f values, a review was undertaken by an external expert (Guendehou 2010). Guendehou concluded that 'Australia should take advantage of the availability of good waste composition data to apply waste type specific DOC_f in order to improve the accuracy of the emissions estimate'.

Australia's waste type specific DOC_f values

Values of DOC_f for individual waste types that are appropriate for Australia have been selected based on well documented research on DOC_f values contained in Barlaz 1998, Barlaz 2005 and Barlaz 2008. These estimates provide an upper limit of an appropriate DOC_f value. The approach adopted, while conservative, is based on the recommendations of Guendehou (2010) after consultations with a range of experts in the industry GHD (2010), Hyder Consulting (2010) and Blue Environment (2010).

For wood products, Australia has selected a value of 0.23 to apply to all wood deposited in landfills in Australia based on the Barlaz estimate for 'branches'. This should be considered as an upper limit of the DOC_f values that are applicable to the anaerobic decay of Australian wood products as the research of Ximenes et al. 2008b and Gardner et al 2004 indicates that a range of lower DOC_f values may be possible depending on the type of timber and type of wood product. Ximenes et al. 2008b, for example, note that the use of the Barlaz result for 'branches' for timber and wood products could be refined as it is likely that true DOC_f values for certain wood products may be lower depending on the type of timber and wood product. This view was confirmed by Barlaz in the preparation of this inventory (Hyder Consulting 2009) and supported by GHD 2010. Future research may provide a basis for a review of this factor at some later time and, in fact, preliminary data from Barlaz (forthcoming) indicates that certain timber classes may be displaying much lower rates of degradation for a range of timber classes in ideal anaerobic conditions. However, until these results are available, the Barlaz (2008) result for branches represents the best possible estimate for the anaerobic decay of timber and wood products.

For food waste the DOC_f value of 0.84 reported in Table 8.12, based on the work of Barlaz 1998 has been used.

For paper, the Barlaz work translates into a range of DOC_f values, for four classes of paper types meaning that it is important to understand the types of paper waste entering the landfill waste system in order to assign the appropriate weights for each of the Barlaz results. Newsprint contains high levels of lignin, which inhibits decomposition in anaerobic conditions, while office paper contains almost no lignin and therefore experiences high levels of decomposition even under anaerobic conditions. In addition, the Barlaz paper classes are not exhaustive of all paper types. Allowance must be made for non-identified paper classes. In these cases, consideration must be given to the possible chemical composition of the paper and theoretical approaches to the estimation of methane potential.

Consequently, it was necessary to make use of available waste audit data to compile a weighted average DOC_f value for the "paper and cardboard" waste mix category. Based on paper waste composition data presented in GHD 2008 and Lamborn 2009, the proportions of paper types corresponding to the Barlaz DOC_f categories have been derived for Australian landfills (Table 8.13).

Given that the classes of paper analysed by Barlaz were not comprehensive, a DOC_f value is also required to be assumed for 'other' paper. One factor important to the analysis of decomposition under anaerobic conditions relates to the amount of cellulose and hemicellulose in the product (see for example, Lamborn 2009). In the case of the paper types analysed with DOC_f values, the reported cellulose and hemicellulose proportions in the product range from 51.7 for coated paper up to 91.3 for office paper (Barlaz 1998). For the classification of 'other' paper, the value of cellulose and hemicellulose reported by Lamborn 2009 is 72.0 – which is very much in the middle of the range reported for the waste paper types for which DOC_f values are available. Consequently, the assumption made is that the DOC_f for the 'other' paper is the weighted average of the paper types for which DOC_f values are available.

Table 8.13 Derivation of a weighted average DOC_f value for paper

Paper type	Composition (% of total paper in analysis)[(a)]	Cellulose and hemicellulose (%)[(b)]	DOC_f[(c)]
Newspaper	4%	54.6	15%
Office paper	11%	91.3	88%
Cardboard	58%	67.2	45%
Coated Paper	1%	51.7	21%
Other paper	25%	72.0	49%
Weighted average of above			**49%**

(a) USEPA, (b) Barlaz 1998, (c) Hyder consulting 2009, except for 'other paper'.

Micales and Skog 1996 published a range of methane potentials for a comprehensive list of paper types (based on data in Doorn and Barlaz 1995) which show that methane potentials range between 0.054 g CH_4/g refuse for newspaper and 0.131 g CH_4/g refuse for office paper. These results also suggest that the range of DOC_f values shown in Table 8.13 above derived from Barlaz data encompass the broad range of paper types that may be present in Australian landfills and the degradabilities observed in the experimental data.

For garden and park waste a DOC_f value of 0.47 based on the work of Barlaz 1998 has been used. This value assumes the upper estimate calculated by Barlaz for "leaves" and "grass". On this assumption, it represents a conservative upper limit on the likely true DOC_f value for this category.

For the remaining waste categories in the inventory the IPCC default value of 0.5 has been retained. This includes values for textiles, sludge, nappies, and rubber and leather which require additional research to be undertaken before waste type specific values are adopted.

The complete list of DOC_f values for each inventory waste mix type is presented in Table 8.14. As indicated in the QA-QC section, the weighted average DOC_f value for Australian landfills is estimated to be 48.1 for 2008.

Table 8.14 Key model parameters: DOC_f values by individual waste types

Waste type	DOC_f value
Food	0.84
Paper and paper board	0.49
Garden and park	0.47
Wood	0.23
Wood waste	0.23
Textiles	0.50
Sludge	0.50
Nappies	0.50
Rubber and Leather	0.50
Inert waste (including concrete, metal, plastic and glass)	0.00

8.2.1.3.4 Methane Correction factor (MCF)

An important parameter for the emissions calculation is the methane correction factor (MCF) which is intended to represent the extent of anaerobic conditions in landfills. It is assumed that all solid waste disposal on land in Australia is disposed to well managed landfills, hence a methane correction factor of 1.0 has been applied to all years. Data from a Waste Management Association of Australia (WMAA) survey on waste management practices undertaken in 2007 was reviewed for this inventory and considered to provide strong evidence that the landfills in Australia adopt management practices that are consistent with the IPCC characterisation of well-managed landfills. Seventy one percent of landfills, receiving an estimated 95 % of waste, operate with some form of permanent cover. The balance of landfills are assumed to operate within the meaning of well-managed landfills, as defined by the IPCC. No comprehensive data are available to accurately characterise changes to management practices over time.

8.2.1.3.5 Delay time

The IPCC default delay time of six months (M = 13) has been used to reflect the fact that methane generation does not begin immediately upon deposition of the waste. Under this assumption, and given that all waste is assumed to be delivered at the mid point of the year, anaerobic decay is set to start, on average, on the first day of the year following deposition.

8.2.1.3.6 Fraction of decomposition that results in methane (F)

The IPCC default value of 0.5 is assumed for this inventory, reflecting the assumption that the decomposition of organic carbon under anaerobic conditions is equally split between the generation of methane and the generation of carbon dioxide.

8.2.1.3.7 Oxidation factor (OF)

The IPCC default value of 0.1 is assumed for this inventory, reflecting the proportion of methane generated by the decomposition of organic carbon under anaerobic conditions that is oxidised before the gas reaches the surface of the landfill.

8.2.1.3.8 Methane capture

Net emissions are derived after accounting for methane recovery undertaken at the landfill site. Methane recovery for flaring and power is estimated for Australia from a survey of the main landfill power and flaring operators undertaken by GHD (GHD 2009a). Methane recovered (R(t)) is subtracted from the amount generated before applying the oxidation factor, because only landfill gas that is not captured is subject to oxidation in the upper layer of the landfill.

8.2.1.4 Emission Estimates

8.2.1.4.1 Methane

Additions to and losses from the pool of organic carbon in landfills including both degradable and non-degradable organic carbon from all waste types are presented in Table 8.15. Half of the carbon losses are assumed to result in the generation of methane (assuming that F, the share of carbon decay resulting in methane, is the IPCC default value of 0.5). The other half is assumed to be carbon dioxide and is effectively estimated when this carbon is deducted from the pool of carbon in the harvested wood product pool.

Table 8.15 Methane generation and emissions, Australia: 1990 to 2008

Year	Carbon additions to landfill (kt C)	Carbon loss (through emissions) (kt C)	Methane generated (Gg CH_4)[(a)]	Methane capture (Gg CH_4)	Net methane (Gg CH_4)
1990	2,353	1,132	754	2	677
1991	2,311	1,127	751	2	674
1992	2,291	1,127	751	11	666
1993	2,333	1,124	749	11	665
1994	2,260	1,119	746	35	640
1995	2,271	1,116	744	28	644
1996	2,196	1,117	745	91	588
1997	2,191	1,121	747	98	584
1998	2,268	1,126	751	130	558
1999	2,245	1,132	755	121	570
2000	2,330	1,136	757	129	565
2001	2,325	1,144	763	131	569
2002	2,310	1,152	768	128	576
2003	2,300	1,160	773	176	538
2004	2,335	1,160	773	197	518
2005	2,316	1,156	771	207	507
2006	2,266	1,157	771	222	494
2007	2,243	1,173	782	216	510
2008	2,221	1,186	791	205	527

Source: Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency. Note: a methane generated prior to oxidation.

8.2.1.4.2 Non-Methane Volatile Organic Compounds (NMVOC)

Small quantities of NMVOC are contained in landfill gas emitted from landfills in Australia. Some of these NMVOC are generated by the decomposition process and others are residuals from the particular types of waste dumped in the landfill.

The CSIRO Division of Coal and Energy Technology in Sydney (Duffy, Nelson & Williams 1995) investigated NMVOC emissions from four landfills in the Sydney region. They found significant concentrations, up to 10 parts per million by volume (ppmv), for approximately 60 different compounds. Researchers in the UK (Baldwin and Scott 1991) have found between 2,200 and 4,500 milligrams per cubic metre (mg/m^3) of NMVOC present in landfill gas.

In Australian landfills, liquid waste is rarely disposed of with solid waste whereas co-disposal is common practice in the UK. On this basis the lower range of 2,000 mg/m^3 found by the UK researchers is used for NMVOC emissions from Australian landfills unless other site-specific information is available.

It is assumed that NMVOC emissions from landfills comprise 0.2% of total landfill gas emissions; the average methane fraction of landfill gas as generated before release to the atmosphere is 0.5. This quantity is a weighted mean for all previous years of waste data used to calculate any inventory year's data and the proportion of methane emitted after oxidation is 0.9.

8.2.2 Wastewater Handling (6.B)

8.2.2.1 Source Category Description

The anaerobic decomposition of organic matter in wastewater results in emissions of methane while wastewater treatment processes of nitrification and denitrification also produce nitrous oxide emissions. In part, the quantity of emissions depends on the treatment processes employed. A schematic diagram of the pathways for the treatment of wastewater in Australia is shown in Figure 8.6.

Municipal wastewater treatment plants in Australia treat a major portion of the domestic sewage and commercial wastewater, and a significant part of industrial wastewater. A small portion of the Australian population, approximately five %, is not connected to the domestic sewer and instead utilise on-site treatment of wastewater such as septic tank systems (WSAA 2005). Some industrial wastewater is treated on-site and discharged either to an aquatic environment or to the domestic sewer system which then feeds into a municipal wastewater treatment plant.

Predominantly, wastewater treatment facilities in Australia process wastewater to a secondary or tertiary treatment level before discharging the wastewater into an aquatic environment. However, some large facilities process the wastewater to a primary level only. As the treatment level increases from primary to secondary to tertiary, the number of unit operations used to treat the wastewater and the amount of organic matter and nitrogen removed before disposal to an aquatic environment increases.

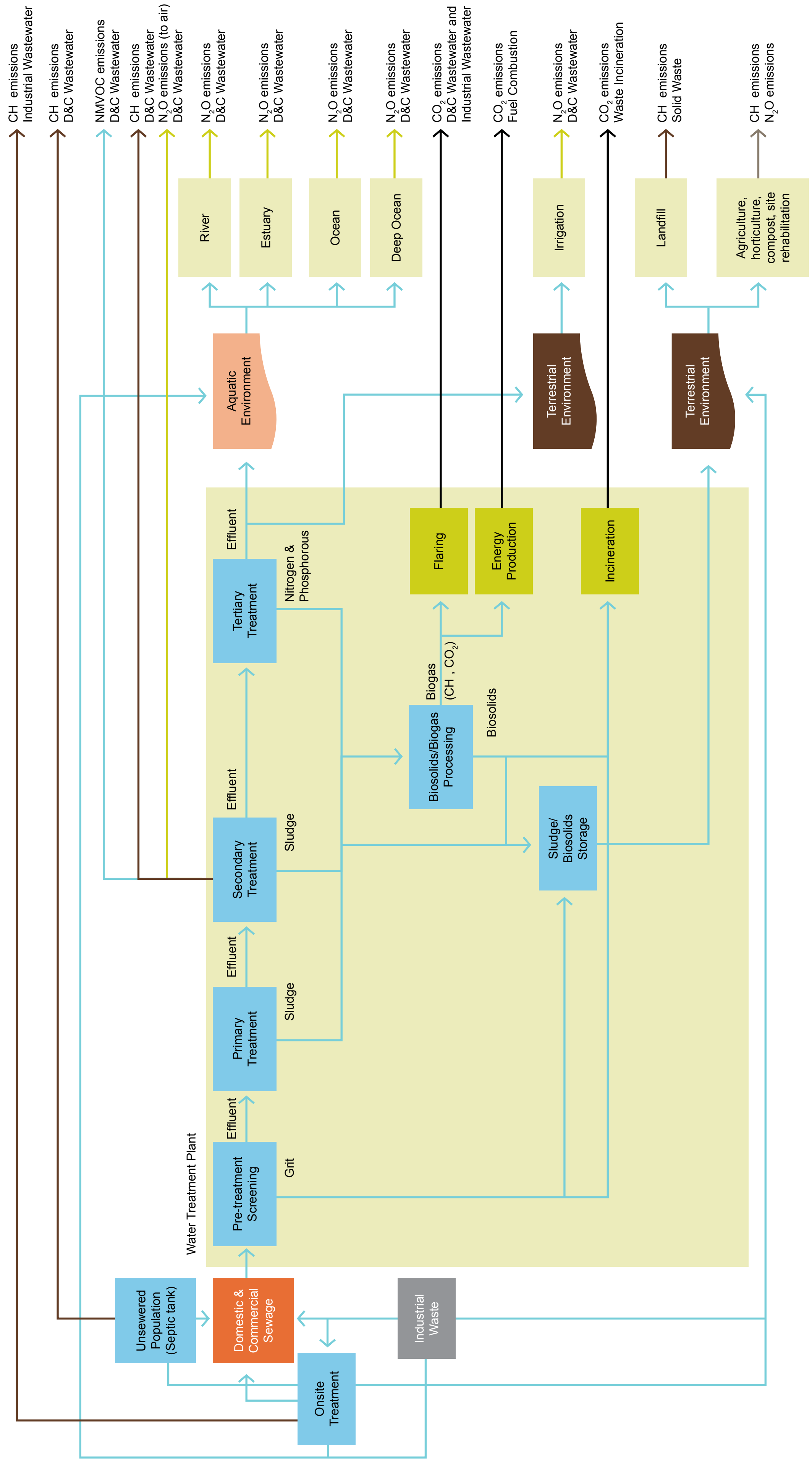
The effluent discharged by wastewater plants enters an aquatic environment which may be a river, estuary, ocean or deep ocean waters. Estimates are reported for nitrous oxide emissions from effluent discharged to rivers and estuaries. Consistent with IPCC good practice, methane emissions from effluent discharge and nitrous oxide emissions from industrial wastewater discharge; from discharge of effluent to ocean and deep ocean waters or from effluent used in irrigation are considered negligible and are not reported.

The sludge from wastewater treatment is either disposed to landfill or can be further treated to produce biosolids and then used in a land application such as agriculture, horticulture, composting or site rehabilitation. Emissions of methane from disposal of sludge in a landfill are included in the solid waste sector. Emissions of nitrous oxide from land applications are not included in the agriculture sector but are included within the wastewater sector itself.

Methane generated at the treatment plant may also be captured and combusted for energy or flared. Non CO_2 emissions generated from combustion of methane captured at a wastewater treatment facility are included in the fuel combustion sector.

Carbon dioxide emissions are excluded from this sector except where they are derived from non-biomass sources of carbon.

Figure 8.6: Pathways for Wastewater



The Australian wastewater industry is heavily regulated by state governments, which administer relevant state legislation such as the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* in Queensland and the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* in New South Wales. Under this legislation the state governments issue environment protection licences to each premises treating wastewater. The licences require compliance with strict conditions including limits on odours, noise and organic matter and nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus) discharged to water catchments. Annual reports must be submitted by wastewater facility operators to their state government to demonstrate their compliance and some of this information is publicly available through public registers, the National Pollutant Inventory and, in some cases, the operator's own website.

Example: Sydney Water's effluent discharge Sydney Water Corporation is Australia's largest wastewater utility, with 30 facilities servicing approximately 20% of Australia's population mainly living in the cities of Sydney and Wollongong. In addition to providing annual reports on each facility to the New South Wales state government, Sydney Water also publish information about their operations on their website at www.sydneywater.com.au. A map of Sydney Water's operations is shown in Figure 8.6 and information made available on their website has been summarised in Table 8.16 below. The data in Table 8.16 shows that 17 of Sydney Water's facilities discharge into a river, however, most of the effluent discharged by volume, approximately 87%, enters ocean and deep ocean waters.

Figure 8.7: Sydney Water Wastewater Systems

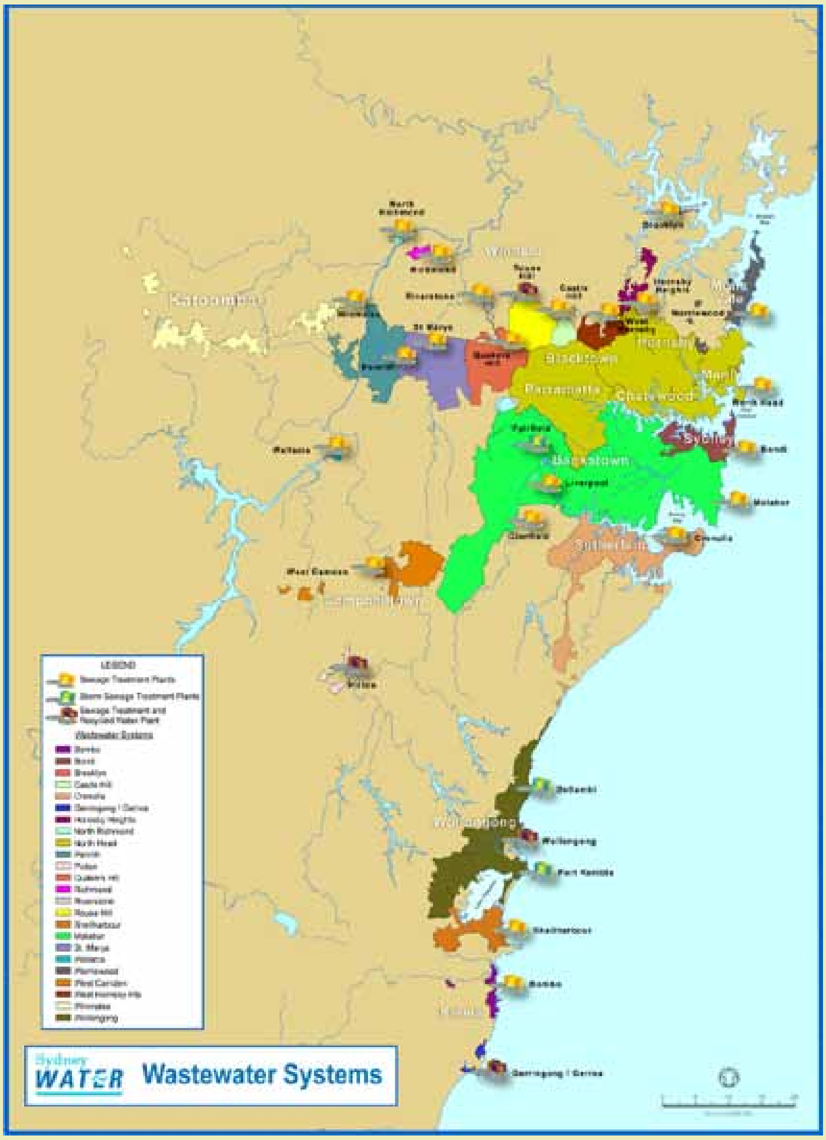


Table 8.16 Sydney Water Corporation Wastewater Treatment Plants 2008

	Discharge Type	Discharge Point	Level of Treatment	Total volume of treated wastewater discharged to the waterway (million litres)	Estimated population Serviced	Total discharge load to waterway (kg)	
						BOD	Total nitrogen
Inland sewage treatment plants							
St Marys	River	South Creek (a tributary of South Creek)	Tertiary treatment	14,829	139,700	57,925	63,824
Quakers Hill	River	South Creek (Breakfast Creek, a tr butary of Eastern Creek)	Tertiary treatment	13,816	144,400	36,693	64,606
Riverstone	River	South Creek (Eastern Creek, a tr butary of South Creek)	Tertiary treatment	743	8400	1,532	5,796
Brooklyn	River	Hawkesbury River at Kangaroo Point	Tertiary treatment	14	500	36	127
West Hornsby	River	Waitara Creek, a tributary of Berowra Creek	Tertiary treatment	5,210	53,500	9,876	21,645
West Camden	River	Matahill Creek, a tributary of the Nepean River	Tertiary treatment	3,913	49,700	13,156	49,545
North Richmond	River	Redbank Creek, a tributary of the Hawkesbury River	Tertiary treatment	341	3,760	886	2,005
Richmond	River	Discharging mainly to irrigation schemes for a local university campus and golf course. Excess flows are discharged to an inland waterway (Rickabys Creek)	Tertiary treatment	391	7,800	675	1,671
Winmalee	River	Unnamed tributary of the Nepean River	Tertiary treatment	6,792	56,300	22,005	66,220
Hornsby Heights	River	Calna Creek, a tr butary of Berowra Creek	Tertiary treatment	2,496	28,300	6,058	7,826
Rouse Hill	River	Second Ponds Creek, a tributary of Cattai Creek (partial discharge only)	Tertiary treatment plant and recycled water plant	4,355	63,100	6,168	31,662
Castle Hill	River	Cattai Creek	Tertiary treatment	3,134	24,900	13,157	46,805
Penrith	River	Boundary Creek, a tributary of the Nepean River	Tertiary treatment	9,541	96,800	18,776	39,799
Wallacia	River	Warragamba River	Tertiary treatment	242	2,670	721	1,351
Picton	River	Discharging mainly to an irrigation scheme for a local agricultural farm. There are occasional wet weather discharges to an inland waterway (Stonequarry Creek)	Tertiary treatment	76	10,200	–	174

	Discharge Type	Discharge Point	Level of Treatment	Total volume of treated wastewater discharged to the waterway (million litres)	Estimated population Serviced	Total discharge load to waterway (kg)	
						BOD	Total nitrogen
Blackheath	River	Hat Hill Creek, a tributary of the Grose River	Tertiary treatment	424		1,676	10,983
Mount Victoria	River	Fairy Dell Creek, a tributary of the Cox's River	Tertiary treatment	72		843	885
Gerringong Gerroa	Recycled or to wetland	Treated wastewater is mainly discharged to an irrigation scheme for a local dairy farm	Tertiary treatment		11,000	326	201
Coastal sewage treatment plants							
Wollongong (incl Bellambi and Port Kembla STPs)	Ocean	Reuse at Bluescope steelworks with remainder discharging to the ocean via an extended outfall one kilometre from the shoreline	Tertiary treatment	21,238	199,000	142,551	377,149
Shellharbour	Ocean	Ocean via a nearshore outfall (at Barrack Point)	Secondary treatment	6,681	60,000	29,557	121,904
Bombo	Ocean	Ocean via a shoreline outfall at the headland north of Bombo Beach	Secondary treatment	1,372	13,300	7,212	11,683
North Head	Deep Ocean	Ocean Outfall - The outfall discharges 3.7 km from the shoreline at 65 m maximum water depth	Primary treatment	138,623	1,240,000	34,096,767	6,816,185
Malabar (incl Liverpool, Glenfield and Fairfield STPs)	Deep Ocean	Ocean Outfall - outfall discharges 3.6 km from the shoreline at 82 m maximum water depth	Primary treatment	185,415	1,690,000	38,204,663	7,669,426
Bondi	Deep Ocean	Ocean outfall 2.2 km from the shoreline at 63 m maximum water depth	Primary treatment	45,256	480,000	9,441,442	2,218,050
Cronulla	Ocean	Ocean via a shoreline outfall at Potter Point	Tertiary treatment	26,930	200,000	84,719	551,882
Warriewood	Ocean	Ocean via a shoreline outfall at Turimetta Head	Secondary treatment	6,878	59,000	71,445	216,595
TOTAL (for all plants)				**498,782**	**4,647,335**	**82,268,865**	**18,397,999**

Methane is the principal by-product of anaerobic decomposition of organic matter in wastewater. Large quantities of CH_4 are not usually found in wastewater due to the fact that even small amounts of oxygen are toxic to the anaerobic bacteria that produce the CH_4. In wastewater treatment plants, however, there are a number of processes that foster the growth of these organisms by providing anaerobic conditions.

Methane generated at wastewater treatment facilities may be captured and combusted for energy purposes or flared. The amount of CH_4 captured or flared is subtracted from the total methane generated. Sludge removed from the wastewater, in the majority of facilities, is further treated to produce biosolids (the dewatered, stabilised matter that remains after treatment), which are then used in a land application such as agriculture, composting or mine site rehabilitation. The other important disposal method is for sludge to be sent to landfills.

As methane is generated by the decomposition of organic matter, the principal factor which determines the methane generation potential of wastewater is the amount of organic material in the wastewater stream. This may be measured by the Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) or the Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) of the wastewater. BOD is a measure of the amount of oxygen consumed by the microorganisms that feed on the organic matter over a period of time (usually five days). COD is a measure of the oxygen consumed during total chemical oxidation (both biodegradable and non-biodegradable) of all material in the wastewater (IPCC 2006).

Nitrous oxide, N_2O, is also generated from wastewater. Nitrogen, which is present in the form of urea in urine and also as ammonia in domestic wastewater, can be converted to another compound—nitrate (NO_3). Nitrate is less harmful to receiving waters since it does not take oxygen from the water. The conversion of nitrogen to nitrate is usually done by secondary and tertiary wastewater treatment plants using special bacteria in a process called nitrification. Following the nitrification step some facilities will also use a second biological process, known as denitrification. Denitrification further converts the nitrogen in the nitrates to nitrogen gas, which is then released into the atmosphere. Nitrification and denitrification processes also take place naturally in rivers and estuaries. N_2O is a byproduct of both nitrification and denitrification.

A survey of the Australian wastewater industry was conducted by DCC in 2009 to gather information on a significant number of variables including the location of discharge points, treatment levels, effluent volumes and type of aquatic environment to which the effluent flowed. The utilities which participated in the survey were selected on the basis of two criteria: that they serviced more than 50,000 customers and that these customers were living in coastal areas. It is assumed that the wastewater generated from the residual population living in an inland area, about five million people, is discharged to a river. The 11 utilities in Australia which met the criteria were asked to take part in the survey and all except one utility provided a response. In total, the respondents are responsible for wastewater utilities which operate more than 100 facilities and treat wastewater for over 60 % of the Australian population, all of which were living in coastal cities or communities.

Facilities may discharge effluent into river, estuary, ocean or deep ocean waters. The definitions for river, estuary, ocean and deep ocean waters were based on New South Wales definitions and are as follows:

- River means all waters other than estuarine, ocean or deep ocean waters.
- Estuarine waters means all waters (other than ocean or deep ocean waters):(a) that are ordinarily subject to tidal influence, and (b) that have a mean tidal range greater than 800 mm (being the average difference between the mean high-water mark and the mean low-water mark, expressed in millimetres, over the course of a year).
- Ocean means all waters except for those waters enclosed by a straight line drawn between the low-water marks of consecutive headlands and deep ocean waters.
- Deep ocean means all waters, except for river and estuarine waters, that are more than 50 metres below the ocean surface.

More than three quarters of Australia's total population live in coastal areas. According to data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, in 2007 the total Australian population was 21,012,648 people and 16,084,800 of these were living in capital cities and major centres on the coast of Australia. The residual population not covered by the DCC survey was approximately eight million people and at least three million of these people were also living on the coast of Australia.

The survey information by treatment level is presented in Table 8.17 together with data for the residual population not covered by the survey which has been extrapolated from the survey data where possible. The amount of nitrogen removed increases from primary to secondary to tertiary. In Table 8.17 the nitrogen discharged for primary treatment is greater than the nitrogen entering due to the lower nitrogen removal rate for this type of treatment and due to the Sydney Water primary treatment facility, Malabar, also receiving wastewater from three other facilities. Almost all the effluent from the primary treatment facilities was discharged via deep ocean outfalls more than two kilometres from the coastline at a depth of 50 metres or more.

Table 8.17 Nitrogen entering and exiting the wastewater treatment plants by level of treatment for 2008

Wastewater Treatment Level	Population serviced		Annual quantity of nitrogen entering the system (tonnes of N)		Annual quantity of nitrogen in effluent discharged (tonnes of N)	
Primary	2,761,280	13%	15,497	14%	16,704	62%
Secondary	6,960,027	33%	35,419	32%	8,264	31%
Tertiary	3,231,570	15%	14,940	13%	2,105	8%
Residual – Coastal Area	3,131,923[(a)]	15%	18,040[(b)]	16%	NA	NA
Residual – Inland Area	4,927,848[(a)]	23%	28,384[(b)]	25%	NA	NA
Total	**21,012,648**		**112,280**		**27,073[(b,c)]**	

(a) Estimated using data from Australian Bureau of Statistics 3105.0.65.001
(b) Estimated using the IPCC default method and protein intake of 0 036 tonnes per year and IPCC default, 0.16 tonnes of nitrogen per tonne of protein
(c)Total nitrogen discharged does not include the nitrogen discharged for the residual

Survey results indicate, for the year 2008, that seven % of wastewater effluent by volume was discharged to a river. A national estimate, that 20 % of the effluent by volume was discharged to a river, can be calculated with the additional assumption that all wastewater generated from the residual population not covered by the survey and living in an inland area is also discharged to river. The residual population also includes the population that is unsewered, approximately five % of the Australian population.

Table 8.18 Effluent discharged from wastewater treatment plants by type of aquatic environment for 2008

Type of aquatic environment	Population serviced		Annual volume of effluent discharged (kilolitres)		Annual quantity of nitrogen entering the plant (tonnes of N)		Annual quantity of nitrogen in effluent discharged (tonnes of N)	
River	2,564,463	12%	82,513,809	7%	8,549	8%	1,379	5%
Estuary	2,920,629	14%	185,051,991	16%	16,633	15%	1,821	6%
Ocean	4,405,912	21%	394,930,438	33%	23,473	21%	6,518	22%
Deep Ocean	3,015,430	14%	368,037,276	31%	17,329	15%	17,433	58%
Residual – Coastal Area	3,178,366[(a)]	15%	NA	NA	18,307[(b)]	16%	NA	NA
Residual – Inland Area	4,927,848[(a)]	23%	158,557,750[(c)]	13%	28,384[(b)]	25%	2,650[(c)]	9%
Total	**21,012,648**		**1,189,091,264**[(d)]		**112,675**		**29,723**	

(a) Estimated using data from Australian Bureau of Statistics 3105.0.65.001.
(b) Estimated using the IPCC default method and protein intake of 0 036 tonnes per year and IPCC default, 0.16 tonnes of nitrogen per tonne of protein
(c) Data value estimated from extrapolation of survey data for river
(d) Total nitrogen discharged does not include the nitrogen discharged for the residual.

In the survey, for the year 2008, 76 % of the nitrogen in sludge was reported as being used in a land application and 24 % was reported as being sent to landfills. The sludge generated by the residual population not covered by the survey is estimated by extrapolating the data from the survey. Emissions from sludge sent to landfills are included in the solid waste sector while emissions from biosolids, treated sludge, used in a land application are included in this sector.

Table 8.19 Survey data for sludge reuse and disposal in 2008

	Nitrogen (t)	% Contribution
Sludge to Landfill	1,203	15%
Sludge Reused in Land Application	3,873	47%
Residual Population – Sludge	3,177(a)	38%
Total	**8,253**	

(a) Data value estimated from extrapolation of survey data for sludge

8.2.2.2 Domestic and Commercial Wastewater (6.B.2) Methodology

8.2.2.2.1 Methane Emissions from Wastewater Treatment at Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants (MWTPs)

The IPCC good practice default method is used for the estimation of methane emissions from Domestic and Commercial Wastewater treatment.

The key variable in the estimation of methane from domestic and commercial wastewater is the chemical oxygen demand (COD) from wastewater anaerobically treated. Quantities of COD treated by Australia's wastewater treatment plants are based on measurements of COD entering the facility or, where this data is unavailable, on measured BOD converted to COD using a ratio of COD/BOD of 2.6:1 (Water Services Association of Australia (WSAA)), or where no measurements are available, a value of 22.5 kg BOD per year per person converted to 58.5 kg COD per year per person (NGGIC 1995).

Methane emissions from wastewater are calculated from the level of COD in the wastewater (excluding sludge) and the degree of aerobicness of the treatment process (the methane correction factor or MCF). The IPCC good practice default emission factor of 0.25 kg CH_4/kg COD is used while the MCFs vary between 0.0 for a completely aerobic system and 1.0 for a completely anaerobic system with perfect COD-to-CH_4 conversion.

WASTE

Methane recovered for combustion for energy or flared is deducted from the estimated methane generated. The amount of CH_4 deducted is based on estimated fractions of methane recovery for each State/Territory (NGGIC 1995).

8.2.2.2.2 Methane Emissions from On-Site Domestic and Commercial Wastewater Treatment

The IPCC good practice default method for estimating methane emissions is applied to estimate emissions from on-site domestic and commercial wastewater treatment. The total unsewered population on a State by State basis is calculated according to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (2008b) and WSAA data (WSAA 2005). It is assumed that each person in unsewered areas in Australia produces 22.5 kg BOD per year (or 58.5 kg COD per year) (NGGIC 1995). The amount of BOD that settles out as solids and undergoes anaerobic decomposition is assumed to be 15%, which is the IPCC default fraction for total urban wastewater (IPCC Vol. 3 1997). The IPCC good practice default emission factor of 0.25 kg CH_4/kg COD is converted to 0.65 kg CH_4/kg BOD using the ratio of COD/BOD of 2.6:1 (Water Services Association of Australia (WSAA)).

Sludge is also generated by on-site domestic and commercial wastewater treatment. Septic tank systems must be emptied occasionally of the sludge that accumulates inside the system. This sludge is typically transferred to a municipal wastewater treatment facility for further treatment.

Methane Emissions from Treatment of Sludge Generated by Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants

The solids collected from the wastewater treatment process are called sludge. All wastewater treatment plants produce sludge requiring disposal. Sludge generated in Australia is often treated in sludge lagoons, sludge drying beds or anaerobic digesters. Treatment of this sludge can produce methane if it is allowed to decompose anaerobically. The amount of methane generated is variable depending on the type of treatment applied to the sludge. Biosolids are the product of sludge treatment suitable for use in land applications. Emissions from application of biosolids to land are included in the agriculture sector. Sludge and biosolids may also be sent to landfill. Emissions arising from the decomposition of sludge disposed to landfill are included elsewhere (in the solid waste sector).

A constant value of 0.54 is used to determine the quantity of organic load ultimately treated as sludge (NGGIC 1995). The quantity of COD relevant to sludge treatment is subtracted from total COD before emissions are calculated from wastewater treatment. Methane correction factors applied are facility specific and where facility data is unavailable a constant value of 0.29 is considered to be anaerobically treated (NGGIC 1995). The IPCC good practice default wastewater treatment methane emission factor of 0.25 kg CH_4/kg COD is used to derive emissions from the treatment of sludge.

Nitrous oxide emissions

The methodology used to estimate N_2O emissions from domestic and commercial wastewater treatment utilises a detailed IPCC good practice methodology and comprises estimates for emissions from sewage treatment at a wastewater plant; emissions from discharge of effluent into aquatic environments; and emissions from disposal of treated sludge to land.

$$\text{Total } N_2O\text{-N} = N_2O_{(t)}\text{-N} + N_2O_{(d)}\text{-N} + N_2O_{(l)}\text{-N}$$

where: N_2O-N is the estimated N_2O emissions from domestic and commercial wastewater treatment

$N_2O_{(t)}$-N is the estimated N_2O emissions from sewage treatment at a wastewater plant

$N_2O_{(d)}$-N is the estimated N_2O emissions from discharge of effluent

$N_2O_{(l)}$-N is the estimated N_2O emissions from application of treated sludge to land

N_2O emissions from sewage treatment at wastewater treatment plants

The emissions of N_2O from sewage treatment at wastewater treatments are estimated using the following equation:

$$N_2O_{(t)}\text{-}N = (N_{in} - N_{out} - N_{trl} - N_{tro}) * EF_6$$

where: $N_2O_{(t)}$-N is the estimated emissions from the treatment of sewage at wastewater plants

N_{in} is the amount of nitrogen input entering into wastewater treatment plants

N_{out} is the amount of nitrogen effluent discharged from wastewater treatment plants into aquatic environments

N_{trl} is the amount of nitrogen removed from wastewater treatment plants as sludge and disposed to landfill

N_{tro} is the amount of nitrogen removed from wastewater treatment plants as sludge and disposed at a site other than landfill (reused in land applications) and

EF_6 is the emission factor for sewage treated by wastewater plants.

The total nitrogen input entering wastewater treatment plants for Australia in 2008 is calculated using facility specific measurements and, where facility data is not available, the IPCC 2000 good practice default method. There are 77 facilities measuring the nitrogen entering their wastewater treatment system and this represents 80 % of the total nitrogen entering wastewater treatment plants covered by DCC 2009b. Estimates of the remainder of the nitrogen entering the national system is based on the average nitrogen input received by the wastewater plants per person serviced by the plants derived from DCC 2009b and on the population not covered by DCC 2009b. Together with the IPCC good practice assumption for the fraction of nitrogen in protein, 0.16kg N/kg protein, the DCC 2009b data translates into a per capita consumption level of 98.3 g of protein per day (35.88 kg per year) in 2008.

Estimates of nitrogen leaving the system as effluent or as sludge disposed to landfill or to a land application, N_{out}, N_{trl} and N_{tro} are based on DCC 2009b.

The emission factor for wastewater treatment, EF6, is the IPCC good practice default, 0.01 kg N_2O-N/kg N.

N_2O emissions from discharge of effluent

The effluent discharged into an aquatic environment may enter directly into a river, estuary, ocean surface waters or deep ocean environment depending on the location of the wastewater outfall of each treatment plant. As extensive information has been collected from verifiable sources on the quantities of nitrogen discharged by location of outfall, Australia has chosen to use a more detailed country-specific method rather than the IPCC tier 1 method while using IPCC (1997) default factors available for each aquatic receiving environment.

The emissions of N_2O from the discharge of effluent are estimated using the following equation:

$$N_2O_{(d)}\text{-}N = N_{outr} * (EF_{5\text{-}r} + EF_{5\text{-}e}) + N_{oute} * (EF_{5\text{-}e})$$

where: $N_2O_{(d)}$-N is the emissions from discharge of effluent

N_{outr} is the amount of nitrogen discharged into rivers which then flows into an estuary

N_{oute} is the amount of nitrogen discharged into estuaries

$EF_{5\text{-}r}$ is the emission factor for rivers

$EF_{5\text{-}e}$ is the emission factor for estuaries

The amount of nitrogen discharged by aquatic environment for 2008 is derived from data reported in Table 8.18. The IPCC good practice default initial emission factors are 0.0075 kg N_2O-N/kg N for wastewater discharged into rivers (EF_{5-r}) and 0.0025 kg N_2O-N/kg N for wastewater discharged into estuaries (EF_{5-e}) (IPCC good practice 4.73). For wastewater discharged into rivers, the final emission factor is cumulative, (EF_{5-r} + EF_{5-e}), as it is assumed that the wastewater passes from the river system and through the estuaries and then into the sea. For wastewater discharged directly into an estuary, only (EF_{5-e}) is applied.

While the IPCC Guidelines state that nitrous oxide emissions resulting from sewage nitrogen are estimated from 'input of sewage nitrogen to rivers and estuaries' (IPCC 1997 page 4.109) it also states that no methodology is provided for 'N_2O from nitrogen exported to the continental shelf region' (IPCC 1997 page 4.108). Consequently, it is considered that there is no IPCC default method available for the estimation of emissions from effluent discharged directly to ocean waters. Nor is there any empirical literature available on emissions from disposal to ocean waters in Australia - such a study would be prohibitively expensive at this time. The results of the limited number of studies conducted that relate to ocean bodies outside of Australia are not considered appropriate to Australian marine conditions. They are, nonetheless, reviewed in the QA-QC section of this chapter.

Ocean waters are defined to include only those bodies of water that are beyond the straight line drawn between the low-water marks of consecutive headlands so that waters within headlands, such as bays and basins, are included as part of the estuarine waters. Consequently, the delineation of ocean waters is considered conservative.

Table 8.20 IPCC emission factors for disposal of effluent by type of aquatic environment

Type of Aquatic Environment	Emission factor for initial disposal
River (EF_{5-r}).	0.0075 kg N_2O-N/kg N
Estuary (EF_{5-e}).	0.0025 kg N_2O-N/kg N

Source: IPCC (1997) page 4.110.

N_2O emissions from the application of treated sludge to land

The emissions of N_2O from the application of treated sludge to land is estimated using the following equation:

$$N_2O_{(l)}\text{-}N = N_{tro} * EF_7$$

where: $N_2O(l)$-N is the emissions from treated sludge applied to the land

N_{tro} is the amount of nitrogen removed as treated sludge and applied to the land

EF_7 is the emission factor for treated sludge applied to land

The amount of nitrogen applied to land is derived from data reported in Table 8.20. The emission factor for the application of treated sewage to land is 0.009 kg N_2O-N/kg N applied (see Table 6.23 of Volume 1) and is consistent with the N_2O emission factors for manure applied to crops and pastures (Bouwman et al. 2002).

Non-Methane Volatile Organic Compounds (NMVOC)

There has been little research into the release of NMVOC from wastewater treatment plants. BOD values obtained and used for calculations of methane emissions are used for the calculation of NMVOC from domestic and commercial wastewater and for industrial wastewater. A default value of 0.3 kg NMVOC/ tonne BOD for municipal wastewater treatment plants is used.

8.2.2.3 Industrial Wastewater (6.B.1) Methodology

Industrial wastewater emissions are estimated using IPCC default methods, COD and wastewater generation rates, supplemented with Australian data where available. Emission trends are driven by changes in production levels, wastewater generation rates and treatment processes of 9 key industries. Further information on the trends in wastewater and degradable carbon generation is available in CRF table 6.B sheet 2.

Methods for dealing with industrial wastewater in Australia are varied. Some is treated entirely on-site, while a large amount is treated entirely off-site at municipal wastewater treatment plants. Increasingly industrial wastewater is partially treated on-site before being recycled or discharged to the sewer and treated at municipal wastewater treatment plants. This is due to trade waste discharge licence compliance requirements for a certain quality of wastewater to be achieved prior to sewer discharge.

Most of the industrially produced COD in wastewater comes from the manufacturing industry. According to the IPCC, sectors like food and beverage manufacturing produce significant amounts of COD, some of which is anaerobically treated. Some concentrated industrial wastewater is removed from factories in tankers operated by specialised waste disposal services. This wastewater is usually transported to a special treatment facility.

The methodology to determine the amount of CH_4 generated from industrial wastewater is given in IPCC 2000 and focuses on 9 industrial sectors which are considered to generate the most significant quantities of wastewater:

- Dairy production
- Pulp and paper production
- Meat and poultry processing
- Organic chemicals production
- Sugar production
- Beer production
- Wine production
- Fruit processing
- Vegetable processing

The level of methane emissions is driven largely by estimates of chemical oxygen demand (COD) in the wastewater anaerobically treated flowing from each of the nine major wastewater generating industries. The estimates of COD in wastewater anaerobically treated are generated using country specific data. The variables required to estimate the quantity of COD generated are reported in Table 8.21.

Table 8.21 Key parameters for industrial wastewater emissions, 2008

Commodity	Wastewater generation rate (m^3/t)	COD generation rate (kg COD/m^3)	Fraction COD anaerobically treated
Dairy	5.70	0.9	0.4
Pulp and Paper	26.7[(b)]	0.4	0
Meat and Poultry	13.7	6.1	0.4
Organic Chemicals	67.0[(a)]	3.0[(a)]	0.1[(a)]
Sugar	0.4[(a)]	3.8	0.3
Beer	5.3	6	0.5
Wine	23.0[(a)]	1.5[(a)]	0
Fruit	20	0.2	1
Vegetables	20	0.2	1

Source: O'Brien 2006a unless otherwise stated. (a) NGGIC 1995, (b) Australian Plantation Products and Paper Industry Council 2006

Methane emissions are calculated from the level of COD in the wastewater treated anaerobically using the IPCC default emission factor 0.25 kg CH_4/kg BOD (IPCC 2000). Fractions of methane recovered by industry are sourced from empirical data presented in NGGIC 1995 and O'Brien 2006a. The fractions of methane recovery by commodity are presented in Table 8.22.

Table 8.22 Methane recovered as a percentage of industrial wastewater treatment 2008

Commodity	Fraction of methane recovered/flared (%)
Dairy[(b)]	6%
Pulp and Paper[(b)]	0%
Meat and Poultry[(b)]	6%
Organic Chemicals[(b)]	6%
Sugar[(b)]	0%
Beer[(a)]	100%
Wine[(b)]	0%
Fruit[(b)]	100%
Vegetables[(b)]	100%

Source: (a) O'Brien 2006a, (b) NGGIC 1995

Methane Emissions from Disposal of Sludge Generated by Industrial Wastewater Treatment

A proportion of the COD generated in the industrial wastewater ultimately treated as sludge (a constant value of 0.15 is assumed to be treated as sludge (NGGIC 1995)). Sludge is treated via two main methods, land-spread and landfill. Sludge that is disposed to landfill is accounted for in the solid waste sub-sector. It is estimated that 60% of industrial sludge is treated via the land-spread method.

Nitrous oxide emissions from industrial wastewater

Nitrogen generated and discharged to the sewer system is ultimately treated at centralised municipal wastewater treatment plants. As N_2O emissions estimates at these plants are estimated based on the measurement of nitrogen entering the plant, this value is inclusive of any nitrogen originating from industrial sources. Therefore the emissions of N_2O from Industrial Wastewater are included in the estimate of N_2O emissions from Domestic and Commercial Wastewater.

8.2.3 Incineration (6.C)

Emissions are estimated from the incineration of solvents and municipal and clinical waste. Incineration of a quantity of solvent generated through various metal product coating and finishing processes. In this instance, incineration is used as a method to minimize emissions of solvents and VOCs to the atmosphere and leads to emissions of CO_2. Data prior to 2004 is based on company data after which emissions from this source have been based on data estimated by the Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency.

Carbon dioxide emissions from incineration of solvents are estimated by converting the volume of solvent incinerated (Litres) to the weight of solvent (using specific volume factor of 1229 L/t), deriving the energy content of the mass of solvent (using the energy content of 44 GJ/t), and using a carbon dioxide emission factor per petajoule of solvent (69.6 Gg/PJ).

Between 1990 and 1996, there were 3 incinerators receiving municipal solid waste. These were located in New South Wales and Queensland. All 3 incinerators ceased operations in the mid-1990's.

In addition to the incineration of municipal solid waste, a quantity of clinical waste is incinerated in four major facilities located in Queensland, New South Wales, South Australia and Western Australia. Data on the quantities of municipal solid waste incinerated are based upon published processing capacities of the 3 incineration plants prior to decommissioning. Data on the quantities of clinical waste incinerated have been obtained from a per-capita waste generation rate derived from data in O'Brien 2006b and an estimate of Australia's population reported by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

The quantity of carbon dioxide emitted as a result of the incineration of municipal and clinical waste is based upon the quantity of waste incinerated, the carbon content of the waste and the proportion of that carbon which is of fossil origin and the efficiency of the combustion process (oxidation factor). Emissions of N_2O from the incineration of municipal solid waste are also estimated based on a country-specific emission factor of 0.00015 Gg of N_2O/G of waste taken from NGGIC 1995. The carbon content factors used in the emissions estimation are shown in Table 8.23.

Table 8.23 Parameters used in estimation of waste incineration emissions

	Municipal Solid Waste[a]	Clinical Waste[b]
Proportion of waste that contains fossil carbon	0.07	
Proportion of waste that is carbon		0.6
Proportion of fossil carbon containing products that is carbon	0.80	
Fossil carbon content as a proportion of total carbon		0.4
Oxidation factor	1	0.95

Sources: (a) NGGIC 1995; (b) IPCC 2000

8.2.4 Uncertainties and Time Series Consistency

8.2.4.1 Waste sector

The uncertainty analysis in Annex 7 provides estimates of uncertainty according to IPCC source category and gas. Time series consistency is ensured by use of consistent models, model parameters and datasets for the calculations of emissions estimates. Where changes to emission factors or methodologies occur, a full time series recalculation is undertaken.

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8.2.4.2 Wastewater handling

For this submission, new data has been used for the estimation of nitrogen entering the domestic and commercial wastewater system for the years 2008 and 2009, as reported in DCC 2009b. Time series consistency has been maintained for the estimates of Australia's protein per capita intake through the following assumptions. The protein per capita consumption value for the years 1990 to 1998 of 99.4 g/day (36.28 kg/year) is sourced from the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) (de Looper and Bhatia 1998) while a linear interpolation was used to derive values for 1999 to 2007, which is the period for which no data are available. The following table shows the time series for values used for protein per capita consumption.

Table 8.24 Estimates of implied protein per capita: Australia: 1990–2009

Year	Protein per capita g/capita/day
1990	99.4
1991	99.4
1992	99.4
1993	99.4
1994	99.4
1995	99.4
1996	99.4
1997	99.4
1998	99.4
1999	98.7
2000	98.0
2001	97.3
2002	96.6
2003	96.0
2004	95.3
2005	94.6
2006	93.9
2007	93.2
2008	92.5
2009	98.3

8.2.5 Source Specific QA/QC

8.2.5.1 Solid waste disposal on land

Emissions from solid waste disposal reflect a large amount of activity data and assumptions in relation to parameters in the IPCC first order decay model. Consequently, an intensive and systematic quality control system is required to ensure that emission estimates meet the required quality characteristics of accuracy, completeness, comparability, time series consistency and transparency.

The quality control system has established measures to test the key data inputs and emissions estimates against each of these criteria.

The solid waste sector category is covered by the general QC measures undertaken for inventory identified in Section 1.6. In particular, emissions are estimated subject to the application of carbon balance constraints that ensures completeness; that carbon is tracked from harvest to disposal and that consistency between the harvested wood product and landfill pools is maintained. Estimates of carbon stored in wood products and in landfills are provided in Annex 6.

Quality assurance in relation to key parameters and the overall method for the sector was provided through review by an international external expert not involved in the inventory process (Guendehou 2009). Independent external review provides assurance that the approach adopted by Australia is consistent with the approaches adopted by other parties.

Additionally, as part of a systematic quality control process the emission estimates obtained for the Australian inventory are compared with those reported by other parties. Methane generation at landfills in Australia was assessed against the reported estimates of methane generated at landfills across all Annex I parties. It was concluded that the implied emission factor for Australian landfills was not significantly different to the mean implied emission factor for all Annex I parties.

Key parameters such as waste type fractions have been the subject of consultations with industry and industry experts. In particular, external experts have been utilised or review of available waste audit data, MCF, DOC_f and oxidation rates.

Analysis of available waste audit data utilised in this inventory was undertaken independently by two external expert consultancies (Hyder consulting (2008), GHD (2008)).

The methane correction factor (MCF), which is intended to represent the extent of anaerobic conditions in landfills, was reviewed for this inventory by GHD 2010. The assessment of GHD confirmed that an MCF factor of 1.0 is appropriate for Australian landfills.

Country specific values for DOC_f for individual waste types were selected after consultation with independent consultants (GHD 2010, Hyder consulting 2010, Blue Environment 2010) and reviewed by an international expert reviewer not involved in the preparation of the inventory (Guendehou 2010). Guendehou concluded that the approach adopted lead to a significant improvement in the emission estimates.

Sensitivity testing of the waste type specific factors adopted showed that the average DOC_f value for Australia between 1990 and 2008 was 0.48 compared with the IPCC default of 0.5. The sensitivity testing confirms that the Australian parameters used in this inventory are consistent with the IPCC default DOC_f value of 0.5.

Oxidation rates were reviewed for this inventory (GHD 2010). Following the review, it was decided to retain the IPCC default assumption of 10 % until further research can be undertaken.

8.2.5.2 Wastewater handling

The quality of the data utilised in this report is underpinned by the state government EPA licensing system. An EPA licence must be obtained from the appropriate state government for domestic, commercial and industrial facilities treating wastewater. The EPA licences are issued under state legislation and require adherence to strict conditions such as limits to the quantities of nitrogen and COD discharged to a waterway and annual reporting demonstrating compliance.

A review of the per capita protein consumption value of 99.4 g/day (36.28 kg/year), sourced from the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (de Looper and Bhatia 1998), was undertaken for the preparation of this submission. A new per capita protein consumption value for use in 2008 was derived using data obtained from DCC 2009b. As not all facilities measured the nitrogen entering their facilities, data from Sydney Water Corporation, the largest utility, were used. Data on the nitrogen entering all of Sydney Water's facilities was used, excluding Mount Victoria and Blackheath, for which there was no population data available.

The protein per capita intake utilised in this report was compared with an estimate calculated using the nitrogen entering treatment plants reported by Sydney Water in the DCC survey and the population for Sydney Water's service area in 2007 according to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (Sydney Water services the cities of Sydney and Wollongong excluding Gosford and Wyong). A comparison of the calculated values for protein per capita are presented in the table below.

Table 8.25 Estimates of implied protein per capita for Sydney Water Corporation: 2008, 2009

	Population	Protein per capita g/capita/day	
		2008	2009
Sydney Water Estimated Population Serviced (Survey 2009)	4,262,840	92.5	98.3
ABS Population for Sydney and Wollongong (excluding Gosford and Wyong) in 2007	4,307,057	92.0	97.3

The estimated population serviced as reported by Sydney Water in DCC 2009b is less than the 2007 population reported by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Sydney Water's estimate of population serviced excludes four of the smaller facilities and the unsewered population and is derived from forecast dwellings in the NSW Government's Metropolitan Development Program (MDP) for 2007/08. The protein per capita values calculated using the Sydney Water estimated population therefore provides a more appropriate estimate of the protein per capita value than those derived from the ABS population figures. Per capita protein consumption has therefore been estimated as 92.5 g/day (33.76 kg/year) and 98.3 g/day (35.88 kg/year) for 2008 and 2009 respectively.

There is a methodology available for estimating N_2O emissions from discharge of sewage effluent to ocean waters. Nitrous oxide emissions are concentrated in rivers and estuaries where the processes for N_2O production can take place in both the water column and the sediments. N_2O emissions also arise from ocean waters in the continental shelf region; however, while these emissions may occur from human activity, they also occur naturally and are very difficult to isolate empirically.

A good understanding of how N_2O emissions occur in the continental shelf region and the influences of human activity on them is still being formed. Nitrous oxide formation is very dependent on regional conditions and chemistry and location of outfalls. Some studies have been undertaken which attempt to measure or characterise the N_2O in the continental shelf regions of Europe (Bange, 2006 and Barnes and Owens, 1998), Canada (Punshon and Moore, 2004) and North China (Zhang et al., 2008). A literature survey of four such studies determined an average emission rate for continental shelf/ oceanic coastal waters of 0.0018 kg N_2O-N/kg N discharged. The regions studied, however, are influenced by very different marine conditions to those in Australian waters and also do not consider the effects of treated wastewater discharges (Foley and Lant, 2007). The regional marine conditions are a major influence on the production of N_2O (Zhang et al., 2008). An appropriate method and emission factor for estimating N_2O emissions from wastewater discharged to coastal and continental shelf waters would require further research.

A reconciliation of the quantity of sludge transferred from wastewater treatment to landfills and the sludge entering the landfills has been undertaken. To estimate the sludge transferred from industrial wastewater treatment it is assumed that 40 % of the sludge removed from the wastewater is sent to landfill. The conversion of COD to wet sludge is calculated by assuming the volatile solids proportion of dry solids is in the range of 60 – 90 % and the dry content matter of wet sludge is 15 %. For domestic and commercial wastewater, the tonnes of nitrogen sent to landfill are converted to wet sludge using a nitrogen content range of 40,000 to 80,000 mgN per kg dry solids and a dry content matter of wet sludge of 15 %.

Using these assumptions an estimate of the minimum and maximum possible quantities of wet sludge sent to landfill has been calculated for 1990 to 2008. The range of estimates for each year was found to be very large, for example, in 2008 wet sludge sent to landfill from wastewater treatment was 541 to 1,085 kt and significantly higher than the wet sludge entering landfills estimated under the solid waste sector (less than 200 kt). The assumptions and parameters such as nitrogen content of dry solids require further investigation to determine their suitability and exact magnitude.

The wastewater sector source categories are also covered by the general QA/QC of the greenhouse gas inventory in Section 1.6.

8.2.6 Recalculations Since the 2007 Inventory

8.2.6.1 Solid waste disposal on land

There have been three changes to the calculation of emissions from solid waste disposal. The package of changes has decreased estimated emissions from solid waste disposal by 4% compared with estimates in the last submission.

First, there has been a change to the estimation of the quantities of wood waste and paper products disposed to aerobic treatment processes. New data has been accessed (Recycling Organics unit 2008). This has resulted in a reduction, since 1995, in the estimated quantities of wood waste entering landfills than estimated previously. Given that the total tonnage of waste disposed to landfills is determined exogenously by data from State Governments with the amounts of each waste mix type other than wood and paper determined by residual shares, the reduction in the estimated amount of wood waste disposed to landfill is offset by increases in the estimated amounts of all other waste types.

Second, the application of country-specific DOC_f values for individual waste types has replaced the IPCC default values which provide an average DOC_f value across all waste types.

Third, an extensive review of the activity data and assumptions made for the estimates resulted in a number of data revisions. In particular, the conversion from paper tonnages to carbon was revised from a dry weight conversion (0.43 tonnes of carbon per tonne of paper) to a wet weight conversion (0.40 tonnes of carbon per tonne of paper). This revision had the effect of changing the estimated mix of individual waste types being deposited in landfills by decreasing the estimates of the quantities of paper estimated to be disposed to landfills but, as above, being offset by increases in the estimates of the quantities of all other waste types disposed to landfill. Alignment of the carbon conversions undertaken from fuel combustion data with the assumptions used in chapter 3 was also undertaken, resulting in an increase in the estimated carbon value of wood and wood waste disposed through combustion.

Table 8.26 Solid Waste: recalculation of methane emission (Gg CO_2-e)

	Previous Data (2009 submission) (Gg CO_2-e)	Latest Data (2010 submission) (Gg CO_2-e)	Change (Gg CO_2-e)	Percent Change
1990	14909.4	14217.5	-691.9	-5%
2000	12469.1	11873.7	-595.4	-5%
2001	12497.1	11941.2	-555.9	-4%
2002	12603.5	12081.9	-521.6	-4%
2003	11737.8	11284.7	-453.1	-4%
2004	11316.2	10879.1	-437.1	-4%
2005	11110.2	10643.3	-466.9	-4%
2006	10892.5	10372.3	-520.2	-5%
2007	11106	10696.3	-409.7	-4%

8.2.6.2 Wastewater handling

The emissions of methane and NMVOCs from domestic and commercial wastewater have been recalculated due to a change in the estimate of emissions for the unsewered population. In previous submissions the BOD per capita for the unsewered population was the state value applied to the sewered population which included BOD disposed to sewers by industrial facilities. The inclusion of BOD from industrial facilities is not appropriate for the unsewered population and has been changed to use a national BOD per capita of 22.5 kg BOD per year per person converted to 58.5 kg COD per year per person (NGGIC 1995).

Table 8.27 6.B Domestic and commercial wastewater: recalculation of methane emissions (CO_2-e)

	Previous Data (2009 submission) (Gg CO_2-e)	Latest Data (2010 submission) (Gg CO_2-e)	Change (Gg CO_2-e)	Percent Change
1990	1447.4	1378.6	-68.8	-4.8%
2000	1694.5	1672.9	-21.7	-1.3%
2001	1720.5	1701.0	-19.5	-1.1%
2002	1746.0	1726.4	-19.5	-1.1%
2003	1767.4	1765.1	-2.3	-0.1%
2004	1791.1	1786.6	-4.5	-0.1%
2005	1818.7	1819.0	0.3	-0.3%
2006	1845.9	1855.6	9.7	0.0%
2007	1894.8	1900.5	5.7	0.5%

The methodology for estimating emissions of N_2O from wastewater has been updated in this year's inventory. The key change has been to differentiate the type of aquatic environment into which effluent from wastewater treatment plants is discharged. The effluent discharged may enter directly into a river, estuary, ocean surface waters or deep ocean environment depending on the location of the wastewater outfall of each treatment plant. Extensive information has been collected on the quantities of nitrogen discharged by location of outfall and the method for estimating N_2O emissions has been updated to use the IPCC default factors available for each aquatic receiving environment.

Emissions of N_2O from the application of sludge to land have also been included and in 2008 were 29.43 Gg CO_2-e.

The protein per capita consumption value has been revised using new available data.

Table 8.28 6.B Domestic and commercial wastewater: recalculation of CO_2-e emissions of N_2O

	Previous Data (2009 submission) (Gg CO_2-e)	Latest Data (2010 submission) (Gg CO_2-e)	Change (Gg CO_2-e)	Percent Change
1990	479	343	-137	-29%
2000	538	380	-159	-30%
2001	545	382	-164	-30%
2002	552	384	-169	-31%
2003	559	389	-170	-30%
2004	566	391	-175	-31%
2005	572	394	-179	-31%
2006	579	397	-182	-31%
2007	590	401	-189	-32%

8.2.6.3 Waste incineration

There have been no recalculations for this category.

8.2.7 Source Specific Planned Improvements

8.2.7.1 Solid waste disposal on land

Australia plans to move towards the development of tier 3 methods for the estimation of emissions from solid waste disposal in its next submission. Underpinning this development will be the new National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) system combined with the development of new measurement systems operated by landfill operators and supplemented by ongoing research activities.

The availability of facility-level data collected under the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) system will enable a facility-specific and spatially explicit approach to be adopted for the largest landfills which will supplement the current State-based approach. As an interim step, the largest 39 landfills, which receive an estimated 55 % of total waste, will be represented in the next inventory and will enable waste received to be tracked at a geospatial level. The method for collection of waste data received for the balance of landfills will not change, however, ensuring time series consistency is maintained.

Improved data to underpin estimation of emissions at individual landfills will be collected through the provisions of the NGER system. Under NGERs, operators of landfills are encouraged to undertake audits of waste data received and to collect data on methane generation rates to enable the operator to determine a facility-specific ‘k’ value so that ‘k’ will reflect both localised climate and management conditions. Over time, this data will be used to ensure that the decay functions applied at individual landfills reflect both local climatic conditions and facility management practices. This data will replace the current approach where IPCC default values for particular climatic conditions are applied to whole states and territories where the conditions for a complete state or territory are based on climate data for the capital city of that state or territory. The current approach ignores differences in climate across individual states and generates anomalies for landfills close to borders and also ignores differences in management practices across the state or territory. The latter is particularly important as practices can vary considerably – for example, two in every five landfills practice leachate control which would significantly increase the value of ‘k’ at a landfill facility.

Initial testing of the methods at landfills has demonstrated the value of ensuring that local climate and management practices are explicitly taken into account. The method to be used to determine 'k' is provided in the *National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Measurement Determination 2008*.

In the future, consideration is being given to the development of methods to be used in NGERs to enable measurements to be undertaken by landfill operators to better understand oxidation rates at Australian landfills and to obtain direct measurements of methane under continuous or periodic monitoring mechanisms. Draft methods for the measurement of oxidation rates have been prepared by GHD 2010 and consideration will be given to their elaboration over the course of 2010.

The field measurement programme will be supported by additional research activities. Research is continuing into the DOC_f and decay values applicable to Australian waste types in Australia under both laboratory conditions and *in situ* across various regions of Australia. When finalised, the new empirical results will be reviewed for their appropriateness to Australian conditions and to the Australian national inventory.

Finally, Australia plans to improve the internal consistency of the estimation by refining the estimate of wet sludge transferred to landfill from wastewater treatment and then to use this data to calibrate the data used for the estimation of emissions from solid waste. The amount of wet sludge transferred to landfill from wastewater and the wet sludge entering landfills under the solid waste sector have been compared. This comparison indicates that the wet sludge entering landfill in the solid waste model is low. Clarification of the assumptions used to estimate the wet sludge from wastewater treatment is required, however, prior to recalculation of the estimates of emissions from solid waste disposal.

8.2.7.2 Wastewater handling

As for landfills, Australia plans to introduce a tier 3/tier 2 method for methane emissions from domestic and commercial wastewater in its next submission. The inventory will be built around facility – specific and spatially explicit data for the largest treatment plants. Improved data on a range of parameters will be collected under the NGER system. In particular, the NGERs data will be used to improve the estimates of capture of CH_4 and provide the basis for the adoption of facility-specific methane correction factors (the amount of effluent or sludge that undergoes anaerobic decomposition) and facility-specific data on the quantity of COD in sludge. The quality of the inventory for the industrial wastewater sector will also be similarly improved through the incorporation of facility information obtained under the NGER system.

The facility-specific approach will also be supported by the development of new methods and the results of international research. In particular, methods for the direct measurement of emissions at certain types of plants will be explored while Australian industry is actively participating in international research efforts designed to improve understanding of nitrous oxide emission processes.

8.2.7.3 Waste incineration

Availability of data on incineration of wastes, apart from waste combusted for energy, has been limited and is an area of planned development. Again, the NGERs framework provides the prospect of improved data being available for the next NIR submission.

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9. Other (UNFCCC Sector 7)

Australia does not report any emissions under the UNFCCC category 7, ‘Other’.

10. Recalculations and Improvements

National greenhouse gas inventories have been produced for a comparatively short time, especially when compared with other major national statistics, such as gross domestic product. Emissions processes are pervasive and complex and, consequently, emissions estimation techniques and data sources for the Australian inventory are still evolving, particularly in some sectors. Internationally, this is also the case for the inventories of other countries. In addition, the IPCC guidelines on national inventory preparation themselves have been revised over time.

The development of improved estimation techniques is a resource intensive exercise and the IPCC encourages the allocation of development resources into priority areas. A number of recalculations have been undertaken for the 2008 inventory and these have been summarised in section 10.1–10.3 below. More generally, the development effort behind recalculations is undertaken in line with the *Inventory Improvement Plan* for the Australian inventory. This plan is aimed at reducing existing emission estimate uncertainties as much as possible, with development focused on key source categories, sources with high uncertainties and where implementation of new methods is feasible (for example, as a result of new data becoming available). The Australian improvement plan also seeks to respond to international expert reviews and revisions to international guidelines on inventory preparation. Some of the principal elements of the improvement programme are set out in section 10.4.

10.1 Explanations and Justifications for Recalculations

Within the 1990–2007 time series there have been a number of sectors where recalculations have been undertaken. Details of these recalculations are given in the sectoral chapters and are summarised in Table 10.1. Principal reasons include revisions of activity data, the inclusion of additional sources of data or from refinements in the estimation methodology including in response to recommendations of previous UNFCCC expert reviews. To ensure the accuracy of the estimates, and to maintain consistency of the series through time, recalculations of past emission estimates are undertaken for all previous years.

Table 10.1 Reasons for the recalculations for the 2008 inventory (compared with the 2007 inventory)

Sector			Category	Reason for Recalculation
1.A	Energy			
		Stationary	1.A.1, 1.A.2, 1.A.4	Revision of ABARE national energy statistics primarily for 2003–2007
		Combustion	1.A.2	Re-allocation of coke used in soda ash production to 2.A.3. Natural gas consumed in production of ammonia adjusted to account for capture of CO_2 gas for other uses
		Transport	1.A.3, 1.A.5	Revision of ABARE national energy statistics primarily for 2003-2007. Reallocation of fuel between States.
		Fugitive Emissions	1.B.1	Inclusion of carbon dioxide emissions from underground coal mines, taken from data collected under NGERs
				Revised basin-specific CH_4 EF for underground mines based on data collected under NGERs.
				Correction to closure date for a number of decommissioned mines
			1.B.2	Revision of ABARE national energy statistics primarily for 2003–2007
2.	Industrial Processes			
			2.A	Revision to cement clinker and kiln dust production data (2005–2007)
				Inclusion of additional carbonate sources: lithium carbonate, strontium carbonate, barium carbonate, potassium carbonate
				Reallocation of emissions from soda ash and magnesia production and soda ash consumption from 2.G to 2.A.3[(a)]

Sector		Category	Reason for Recalculation
			Revision to estimates of soda ash consumption
			Refinement to method for estimation of emissions from soda ash production (based on a carbon balance)
		2.B	Emissions from ammonia, nitric acid production, use of acetylene and from use of nitrous oxide (3D) have been reallocated from 2.G Other to 2.B.5 and aggregated with synthetic rutile and TiO_2 to protect confidentiality[(a)]
			Inclusion of carbon dioxide captured from ammonia and used for production of urea
			Inclusion of fugitive emissions from methanol production[(a)]
		2.C	Revised EF for the use of coke as a reductant in iron and steel production due to revisions in the C-balance calculations (2003–2005, 2007)
			Revised aluminium production data (2007)
		2.D	Inclusion of estimates of CO_2 emissions from Food and Drink, including emissions from CO_2 production wells sold to the beverage industry, CO_2 production from ethylene oxide, CO_2 captured at ammonia plants and sold to the food industry and CO_2 from the use of sodium bicarbonate[(a)]
		2.F	Inclusion of HFC emissions from metered dose inhalers[(a)]
			Refinement to HFC estimation model to incorporate mass balance constraint
			Correction to imported gas data (2007)
4.	Agriculture		
		4. A-F	End of time-series recalculations due to 3 year averaging of reported emissions
		4.A,B, D	Average lambing rates and proportion of cows lactating replaced with annual data (1990–2007). Revised allocation of dairy cattle to different age classes (2003–2007) and corrected precision errors in 2006 animal numbers
		4.D	Revised allocation of N fertiliser to different production systems based on Land and Water Audit and annual ABS data (1990–2007)
		4. D, E	Preliminary savanna burning estimate for Tasmania (2007) was replaced with final estimates
		4. D,F	Correction to error in ACT wheat production (2004, 2007)
5	LULUCF		
		5.A.1	New model for estimating emissions and removals from *harvested native forests*. Inclusion of emission and removals from soils for *plantations*[(a)]. *Other native forest* areas revised following updated forest extent and plantation data. C stock changes associated will slash burning now reported under *harvested native forests*
			Non-CO_2 emissions from biomass burning previously reported as 3 year average now report the annual emissions[(a)]. Emissions from slash burning are now estimated separately from other controlled burning.
		5.A.2	Lands converted to forest land now modelled using full tier 3 approach 3 methods[(a)]
		5.B.1	Improved activity and input data for *cropland remaining cropland*
		5.B.2	No change in methods, recalculation due to randomisation of date of clearing and confirmation of areas cleared when next land use cover becomes available. This also leads to changes in the *N_2O from soil disturbance*
		5.C.1	Preliminary coverage of sparse woody vegetation in *grassland remaining grassland* replaced with full national coverage
		5.C.2	No change in methods, recalculation due to randomisation of date of clearing and confirmation of areas cleared when next land use cover becomes available

Sector		Category	Reason for Recalculation
		5.G	*HWP* – Revision to activity data used to determine the disposal of HWP stocks
			N_2O from soil disturbance associated with land use conversion to grasslands – revision to activty data
			CO_2 emissions from agricultural lime application – extrapolated data (2003–2007) replaced with interpolated data
6	Waste		
		6.A	Revision to the activity data for paper and wastes from HWP production disposed to landfill, offset by adjustments to the estimated amounts of other waste mix types disposed
			Use of country-specific DOC_f values for individual waste types (average DOC_f = 0.48)
		6.B	Inclusion of facility-specific data on disposal locations and adoption of location-specific nitrous oxide emission factors based on IPCC good practice defaults
			Revision to activity data for unsewered populations
			Inclusion of N_2O from application of sludge to land

(a) Recalculation in response to UNFCCC ERT recommendations.

10.2 Implications for Emission Levels

The net impact of the recalculations on emission levels was relatively small for the sectors excluding LULUCF, increasing the estimate of total emissions excluding LULUCF by 2.2 Mt or 0.5% in 1990 and increasing emissions by 0.1 Mt or less than 0.1% in 2007 compared with the *National Inventory Report 2007* (see Table 10.2). The changes associated with the LULUCF sector were more significant increasing the estimate of total emissions by 10.7 Mt or 2.4% in 1990 and increasing emissions by 55.0 Mt or 6.7% in 2007.

Table 10.2 Recalculations for the 2008 inventory by sector (compared with the 2007 inventory): 1990, 2005–2007

Sector	1990	2005	2006	2007
	Mt	Mt	Mt	Mt
1.A Fuel Combustion	-0.22	0.23	-2.35	-1.66
1.A.1, 2, 4, 5 Stationary Energy	-0.22	0.36	-2.79	-2.55
1.A.3 Transport	0.00	-0.13	0.44	0.89
1.B Fugitives	3.06	2.98	1.84	1.94
2 Industrial Processes	0.24	1.02	0.58	0.97
4 Agriculture	-0.02	-0.49	-0.52	-0.52
6 Waste	-0.90	-0.64	-0.68	-0.58
Total recalculation (excluding LULUCF)	**2.16**	**3.11**	**-1.13**	**0.14**
5 Land use, land use change and forestry	8.54	-29.45	30.70	54.83
Total recalculation (including LULUCF)	**10.70**	**-26.35**	**29.56**	**54.97**

10.3 Implications for Emission Trends, Including Time Series Consistency

The net effect of the recalculations on aggregate emission trends for the sectors excluding LULUCF is small as the recalculations have been applied throughout the time series 1990 to 2007. The full time series of estimated recalculations is set out in Table 10.3. The recalculations for LULUCF have also been applied consistently throughout the time series, however, the net effect on emissions is much more variable in terms of the magnitude and direction of the changes. As the recalculation associated with the LULUCF sector introduce estimates that are driven by inter-annual climate variability there can be significant changes to the aggregate emission trends as year to year the these categories/pools can change from a net source to a net sink.

Table 10.3 Estimated recalculations for the 2008 inventory; 1990–2007

Year	Net Emissions Excluding LULUCF				Net Emissions Including LULUCF			
	Previous Estimate	Current Estimate	Difference		Previous Estimate	Current Estimate	Difference	
	Mt CO_2-e	Mt CO_2-e	Mt	%	Mt CO_2-e	Mt CO_2-e	Mt	%
1990	416.2	418.4	2.2	0.5	453.8	464.5	10.7	2.4
1991	417.5	419.5	2.0	0.5	550.7	588.0	37.2	6.8
1992	422.5	424.3	1.9	0.4	483.0	550.9	67.9	14.1
1993	426.2	426.9	0.7	0.2	423.6	405.6	-18.0	-4.3
1994	428.6	428.6	0.0	0.0	385.3	409.9	24.7	6.4
1995	441.4	441.0	-0.4	-0.1	542.4	549.4	7.0	1.3
1996	446.1	447.1	1.1	0.2	430.8	448.4	17.6	4.1
1997	457.4	458.6	1.1	0.2	400.5	449.2	48.7	12.2
1998	472.2	473.0	0.8	0.2	602.1	609.1	7.0	1.2
1999	482.6	483.2	0.6	0.1	436.6	493.5	56.9	13.0
2000	494.9	496.2	1.3	0.3	404.4	493.7	89.3	22.1
2001	505.7	507.3	1.6	0.3	427.1	460.5	33.4	7.8
2002	507.2	508.9	1.7	0.3	791.1	847.4	56.3	7.1
2003	515.9	517.5	1.6	0.3	630.0	680.9	50.8	8.1
2004	522.1	526.0	3.9	0.7	328.5	331.4	2.9	0.9
2005	524.6	527.7	3.1	0.6	596.2	569.9	-26.3	-4.4
2006	534.5	533.3	-1.1	-0.2	551.1	580.6	29.6	5.4
2007	541.1	541.3	0.1	0.0	825.9	880.9	55.0	6.7

Source: Previous estimate - DCC 2009a.

10.4 Recalculations, including in Response to the Review Process, and Planned Improvements to the Inventory

Priorities for the inventory development process have been set out in the *National Inventory Systems Inventory Improvement Plan 2010–11* and have been informed by analysis of key sources and key trends; by analysis of the level of uncertainty surrounding existing emission estimates; and the comments received from previous international reviews of Australia's inventory.

Planned improvements for the inventory will focus on the development of tier 3 methods, which allow for spatial and facility-level differences in emissions to be incorporated into the inventory; enhancement of quality control tools in the preparation of the inventory; research into new measurement techniques and incentives for increased investment in measurement of emissions and key data at facilities around the country.

10.4.1 National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting System

The principal area for improvement will flow from the continued transition to tier 3 methods for the estimation of emissions for a range of categories. Underpinning this development will be data obtained from the new National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) system. The principal benefits of the NGERs for the national inventory include:

(a) establishment of a systematic, mandatory data collection system at facility level for all facilities that exceed a certain threshold;

(b) streamlined data collection processes – existing multiple collection processes undertaken by various agencies of the Australian Government have been streamlined into a single collection process;

(c) facility level data are now available to the DCCEE for the purposes of preparing the inventory by February each year – this allows a significant enhancement of the timeliness of current collection processes;

(d) improved data quality from reporters reflecting compliance and public disclosure provisions of the NGER Act; and

(e) improved sectoral estimates for those sectors where existing data collection processes may have experienced limited coverage in the past – consequently, reallocation of emissions between sectors is considered likely once new data has been fully analysed.

Data collected under the NGERs became available for the 2008–09 year in late 2009 and will be progressively implemented into Australia's inventory. For each IPCC sector, the principal benefits of NGERs will differ depending on the current data collection processes. A summary of the expected relative benefits of NGERs for various IPCC sectors is provided in the table below.

Table 10.4 Principal benefits of the NGERs data for the inventory, by IPCC sector

Category		Systematic data collection	Streamlined data collection	Improved timeliness	Improved data quality	Improved sectoral estimates
1.	**Energy**					
1.A	**Fuel Combustion**					
1.A.1a	Electricity		Yes	Yes	Yes	
1.A.1b	Petroleum refining		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
1.A.1c	Coke production		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
1.A.2	Manufacturing		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
1.A.3	Transport					
1.A.4	Other sectors		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
1.A.5	Other		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
1.B	**Fugitive emissions**					
1.B.1	Coal Mining	Yes		Yes	Yes	
1.B.2	Oil & Gas	Yes		Yes	Yes	
2	**Industrial Processes**					
2.A	Mineral products		Yes	Yes	Yes	
2.B	Chemical products		Yes	Yes	Yes	
2.C	Metal products		Yes	Yes	Yes	
2.D	Other		Yes	Yes	Yes	
2.E	HFC production					
2.F	HFC consumption					
3	**Solvents**					
4	**Agriculture**					
5	**LULUCF**					
6	**Waste**					
6.A	Solid waste		Yes	Yes	Yes	
6.B	Wastewater	Yes		Yes	Yes	
6.C	Waste incineration	Yes		Yes	Yes	

The availability of facility-level data collected under the NGER system will enable a facility-specific and spatially explicit approach to be adopted in the inventory for a number of sectors in Australia's next submission. In particular, this will be the case within the *energy* sector for electricity, petroleum refining, petrochemicals, the principal manufacturing sub-categories, and fugitive emissions from coal mining and oil and gas; for principal *industrial processes* sub-sectors; and for solid waste disposal and wastewater handling.

Over time, these sectors will transition to tier 3 methods as methods for facility-specific measurement of emissions or key inputs are adopted by reporters and as key pre-conditions are met. In some cases, data will be used for more limited purposes, as follows:

(a) reported emissions may be directly used in the GHG inventory if data has been reported as measured greenhouse gas emissions for a specific source category. This requires that the coverage of the respective NGERs emissions is complete for the respective source category and that the NGERs activities and CRF source categories follow the same definitions. If NGERs emissions are not complete, the emissions for the remaining part of the source category not covered by the NGERs will be calculated separately and added to the NGER emissions;

(b) emission factors (or other parameters such as oxidation factors) reported under the NGERs will be compared with emission factors used in the inventory and they can be harmonised if the NGERs provides improved information;

(c) activity data reported under the NGERs may be used directly for the GHG inventory – in particular for source categories where energy statistics face difficulties in disaggregating fuel consumption to specific subcategories, e.g. to specific industrial sectors;

(d) data from NGERs may be used for more general verification activities as part of national quality assurance (QA) activities without the direct use of emissions, activity data or emission factors;

(e) data from NGERs may improve completeness of the estimation of IPCC source categories when additional data for source categories become available from NGERs;

(f) NGERs data may improve the allocation of industrial combustion emissions to sub-categories under 1A2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction;

(g) the comparison of the data sets may be used to improve the uncertainty estimation for the GHG inventories based on the ranges of data reported by installations.

Currently, only electricity generators and underground coal mines are required to use facility-specific higher order measurement methods under NGERs, which is sufficient to permit implementation of full Tier 3 methods for the inventory. For other sectors, until the completeness condition is met, the NGERs data will be principally used to improve the quality of activity data; improved quality control activities or to inform improved uncertainty evaluations.

Table 10.5 Summary of planned uses of NGERs data for Australia's national inventory, by IPCC sector, 2010, 2011 submissions

Category		Facility – level activity data	Facility-level emission factors/ emissions	QC/ verification	Completeness/ sectoral improvement	Improved uncertainty estimates
1	**Energy**					
1.A	Fuel Combustion			Yes	Yes	
1.A.1a	Electricity	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
1.A.1b	Petroleum refining	Yes	Potentially	Potentially	Yes	Yes
1.A.1c	Coke production	Yes	Potentially	Potentially	Yes	Yes
1.A.2	Manufacturing	Yes, if also industrial process	Potentially	Potentially	Yes	Yes
1.A.3	Transport	No	No	No	No	No
1.A.4	Other sectors	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
1.A.5	Other	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
1.B	Fugitive emissions					
1.B.1	Coal Mining	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
1.B.2	Oil & Gas	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
2	**Industrial Processes**					
2.A	Mineral products	Yes	Potentially	Potentially	Yes	Yes
2.B	Chemical products	Yes	Potentially	Potentially	Yes	Yes
2.C	Metal products	Yes	Potentially	Potentially	Yes	Yes
2.E	HFC production	No	No	No	No	No
2.F	HFC consumption	No	No	No	No	No
3	**Solvents**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**
4	**Agriculture**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**
5	**LULUCF**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**
6	**Waste**					
6.A	Solid waste	Yes	Potentially	Yes	No	Yes
6.B	Wastewater	Yes	Potentially	Yes	Yes	Yes
6.C	Waste incineration	Yes	Potentially	Yes	Yes	Yes

10.4.2 Other Planned Improvements

While the principal area for improvement will be the transition to tier 3 methods using the NGERs data, a second area of development for the inventory concerns the continued enhancement of quality control tools and, in particular, the integration of new quality control tools within the AGEIS system. These tools include completion of the systematic carbon balance assessments; automated comparability tests with the inventories of other parties and development of tier 2 proxy methods where tier 3 methods have been implemented (e.g. coal mining).

A third area of development relates to investment in research into new measurement techniques. In particular, this is expected to benefit future emission estimates in the coal mining and waste sectors, as detailed in chapter 3 and 8. Similarly, given the operation of the National Greenhouse Accounts framework, and given the integration of NGER facility and inventory estimation methods, a review of NGER measurement methods that will be conducted in 2010-2011 also has the potential to enhance the quality of inventory estimates.

A fourth area of development concerns issues raised by the UNFCCC ERT review teams. Responses to UNFCCC ERT recommendations which impact emission estimates are detailed in Table 10.1. A full set of UNFCCC ERT recommendations, and Australia's responses to these recommendations, is included in Annex 6.

A final key area of development is in the land use, land use change and forestry sector.

PART 2:

Supplementary Information Required Under Article 7.1 of the Kyoto Protocol

11. Kyoto Protocol LULUCF

The supplementary information in this Chapter is provided in accordance with Decisions 15/CMP.1 (FCCC/KP/CMP/2005/8/Add.2) and 15/CP.10 (FCCC/CP/2004/10/Add.2). Australia will use annual accounting for activities under Article 3.3.

11.1 General Information

11.1.1 Definition of forest and other criteria

Australia has chosen the following definition of a forest, which matches the definition used for UNFCCC reporting (see section 7.3.2.1):

- tree height of at least 2 metres;
- tree crown cover of 20 per cent or more; and,
- a minimum area of 0.2 hectares.

Table 11.1 Selection of parameters for defining '*Forest*' under the Kyoto Protocol.

Parameter	Range	Selected value
Minimum land area	0.05 – 1 ha	0.2
Minimum crown cover	10 – 30%	20
Minimum height	2 – 5 m	2

11.1.2 Elected activities under Article 3.4

Australia has not elected any activities under Article 3.4.

11.1.3 Description of how the definitions of each activity under Article 3.3 and 3.4 have been implemented and applied consistently over time

The area of forest that meets the forest definition, specified in section 11.1.1, is mapped using Landsat remote sensing data in a spatially and temporally consistent manner from 1972 to present. With the addition of each new Landsat coverage the entire time-series is re-analysed, ensuring that the stream of activity data is consistent both spatially and temporally. This time-series consistent wall-to-wall monitoring also ensures that there is clear separation in reporting of *afforestation*, *reforestation* and *deforestation* lands. The methods of mapping forest extent and change in extent are outlined in Chapter 7 (Appendix 7.A) of the NIR.

Table 11.2 Summary of pools and emissions reported under Article 3.3 and elected activities under Article 3.4

Activity		Change in carbon pool reported[1]					Greenhouse gas sources reported[2]						
		Above-ground biomass	Below-ground biomass	Litter	Dead wood[5]	Soil	Fertilization[3]	Drainage of soils under forest management	Disturbance associated with land-use conversion to croplands	Liming	Biomass burning[4]		
							N_2O	N_2O	N_2O	CO_2	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O
Article 3.3 activities	Afforestation and Reforestation	R	R	R	IE	R	IE			R	IE	R	R
	Deforestation	R	R	R	IE	R			R	NO	IE	R,IE	R,IE
Article 3.4 activities	Forest Management	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA
	Cropland Management	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Grazing Land Management	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA				NA	NA	NA	NA
	Revegetation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA				NA	NA	NA	NA

(1) Indicates whether carbon pool is R (reported), NR (not reported), IE (included elsewhere) or NO (not occurring), for each relevant activity under Article 3.3 or elected activity under Article 3.4. NA (not applicable) indicates ac ivities that have not been elected under Article 3.4.
(2) Indicates whether greenhouse gas source is R (reported), NE (not estimated), IE (included elsewhere) or NO (not occurring). NA (not applicable) indicates ac ivities that have not been elected under Article 3.4.
(3) N_2O emissions from fertilization are reported in the Agriculture sector.
(4) CO_2 emissions from biomass burning are included under changes in carbon stocks.
(5) Deadwood is reported with litter

11.1.4 Precedence conditions and hierarchy among Article 3.4 activities

Not applicable as Australia has not elected any Article 3.4 activities.

11.2 Land–Related Information

11.2.1 Spatial assessment unit used for determining the area of Article 3.3 lands

Australia uses the individual pixel (nominally 25 m x 25 m or approximately 0.0625 ha), as its analytic unit for the determination of forest (20% crown cover). To be classed as a forest (minimum area of approximately 0.2 ha) for the purpose of the land cover change analysis, three or more connected (at their edges or corners) pixels must be classed as forest. A full description of the forest cover assessment and use of three pixel clusters is provided in Appendix 7.A.

11.2.2 Methodology used to develop the land transition matrix

The land transition matrix is developed using the forest extent data of the National Carbon Accounting System (NCAS). The data used is the same as that used for the UNFCCC reporting categories (Table 7.4 in section 7.4) but only includes areas subject to afforestation/reforestation or deforestation since 1 January, 1990.

Table 11.3 Land transition matrix for the current inventory year(1), (2), (3)

From previous inventory year / To current inventory		Article 3.3 activities: Afforestation and Reforestation	Article 3.3 activities: Deforestation	Article 3.4 activities: Forest Management (if elected)	Article 3.4 activities: Cropland Management (if elected)	Article 3.4 activities: Grazing Land Management (if elected)	Article 3.4 activities: Revegetation (if elected)	Other(4)	Total area at the beginning of the current inventory year(5)
		(kha)							
Article 3.3 activities	Afforestation and Reforestation	1,023.61	0.00						**1,023.61**
	Deforestation		5,862.30						**5,862.30**
	Forest Management (if elected)		NA	NA					**NA**
Article 3.4 activities	Cropland Management (if elected)	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA		**NA**
	Grazing Land Management (if elected)	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA		**NA**
	Revegetation (if elected)	NA			NA	NA	NA		**NA**
Other(4)		56.29	143.11	NA	NA	NA	NA	761,914.70	**762,114.10**
Total area at the end of the current inventory year		**1,079.90**	**6,005.40**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**761,914.70**	**769,000.00**

(1) This table reports land area and changes in land area subject to the various activities in the inventory year. For each activity it reports area change between the previous year and the current inventory year.
(2) Some of the transitions in the matrix are not possible and the cells concerned have been shaded.
(3) In accordance with section 4.2.3.2 of he IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF, the value of the reported area subject to the various activities under Article 3.3 and 3.4 for the inventory year are that on 31 December of that year.
(4) "Other" includes the total area of the country that has not been reported under an Article 3.3 or an elected Article 3.4 activity.
(5) The value in the cell of row "Total area at the end of the current inventory year" corresponds to the total land area of a country and is constant for all years.

11.2.3 Identification of geographical locations

The exact geographic location of each unit of land entering the *afforestation/reforestation* and *deforestation* accounts is mapped at 25 m resolution using continental coverages of Landsat data.

Australia's ability to track consistently through time individual units of land down to 0.2 ha results in millions of reportable units of deforestation and afforestation/reforestation. For the purpose of reporting under Article 3.3 the areas of afforestation/reforestation and deforestation are summed into larger reporting units. This is achieved by co-locating the areas of change on maps that represent logical identification codes. The initial divisions are the Australian states and territories. For *afforestation/reforestation* the areas are then reported by 3 broad types of forest: softwood, hardwood and native. These labels are obtained from more detailed analysis of the Landsat data (see Appendices 7.A and 7.D). Each of these is then further divided into areas subject to harvest during the first commitment period to allow future reporting of the harvest sub-rule. For *deforestation* the units of land are identified by the Major Vegetation Groups (MVG)
(see Appendix 7.A). The MVG classifications provide a description of the type of forest being cleared.

11.3 Activity–Specific Information

11.3.1 Methods for carbon stock changes and GHG emissions and removal estimates

11.3.1.1 Description of the methodologies and underlying assumptions

Australia applies a full Tier 3, Approach 3 system to estimate emissions and removals under Article 3.3. These are the same methods as used to report under the UNFCCC inventory, but use additional data and policy rule settings to meet the particular requirements of the Kyoto Protocol and Chapter 4 of the 2003 IPCC *Good Practice Guidance for Land Use*, *Land Use Change and Forestry* (IPCC, 2003).
These additional features are detailed in the following sections.

Table 11.4 Summary of methodologies and emission factors – Article 3.3 Kyoto Protocol Land Use Change activities

Greenhouse Gas Source And Sink	CO_2		CH_4		N_2O	
	Method applied	EF	Method applied	EF	Method applied	EF
Article 3.3 activities						
Afforestation/Reforestation						
C stock changes	T3	M				
Biomass burning[(a)]	IE	IE	CS	CS	CS	CS
Liming	T1	CS				
Deforestation						
C stock changes	T3	M				
Biomass burning[(a)]	IE	IE	CS	CS	CS	CS

(a) CO_2 emissions and removals associated with biomass burning are included in the C stock changes
EF = emission factor, CS = country specific, M = Model, NO = not occurring, IE=included elsewhere, T1 = Tier 1 and T3 = Tier 3.

Deforestation

For *deforestation*, Australia applies the same Tier 3, Approach 3 system as that used to report under the UNFCCC inventory (see Appendices 7.A and 7.F) but with additional data to meet the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol. Consistent with the methods outlined under section 4.2.6.2 (page 4.57) of the 2003 IPCC *Good Practice Guidance for LULUCF*, the Kyoto Protocol *deforestation* account only includes areas of clearing that:

1. meet or exceed the size of the country's minimum forest area (i.e., 0.05 to 1 ha);
2. have met the definition of forest on 31 December, 1989; and,
3. have ceased to meet the definition of forest at some time after 1 January 1990 as the result of direct human-induced deforestation.

To ensure that only lands that were forest in 1990 are included in the *deforestation* account, the 1990 forest extent layer (created from satellite data available at the end of 1989) derived from the NCAS remote sensing program is used as a base map to mask areas of non-forest in 1990. All *deforestation* activities are therefore determined with reference to this base map as described in Chapter 4 of the 2003 IPCC *Good Practice Guidance for LULUCF*, (section 4.1.1, page 4.11 and section 4.2.6.2, page 4.57). Only forest areas that were present in 1990 and cleared after 1990 are included in the emissions estimates to meet these requirements.

The 1990 criteria applied for the purposes of reporting *deforestation* under Article 3.3 of the Kyoto Protocol leads to some differences between the Kyoto *deforestation* account and the UNFCCC *forest land converted to cropland* and *grassland* estimates. These differences are due to the exclusion from the deforestation account of:

- the ongoing emissions and removals from land cleared prior to 1990 that has remained cleared (non-forested); and,
- areas of land which were not forest in 1990 but have subsequently naturally regrown (i.e., not directly human induced and therefore not included as *afforestation/reforestation*) and then re-cleared as part of cyclic regrowth and reclearing cycles.

Changes in carbon stock associated with biomass burning (primarily slash burning following clearing) are determined using the Tier 3 model and are included under the net change in litter carbon stocks and are not reported separately. Non-CO_2 emissions associated with biomass burning are estimated using the amount of C mass emitted and country specific emissions factors. The C mass emitted due to biomass burning is estimated using the Tier 3 model.

Afforestation and Reforestation

For *afforestation/reforestation*, Australia applied the same Tier 3, Approach 3 method as that used to report emissions and removals from *land converted to forest land* under the UNFCCC inventory (see Appendix 7.A and 7.D). The use of the Tier 3, Approach 3 system means that the combined reporting of *afforestation* and *reforestation* does not affect the area of land reported or estimates of the emissions and removals.

To ensure that only lands that were non-forest at 31 December 1989 are included in the *afforestation/reforestation* account, the 1990 base map derived from the NCAS remote sensing program is used to mask out areas of existing forest. All *afforestation/reforestation* activities are therefore determined with reference to this base map. Only areas afforested/reforested on or after 1990 base map are included in the emissions estimates.

To ensure that only direct human-induced change is reported for Article 3.3 activities tenures which are protected from human-induced change, e.g. national parks and reserves, are masked out from the detected forest change prior to analysis as are lands affected by fire. In addition, a process of attribution is carried out (see section 7.A.2.4, Appendix 7.A) to assign a cause to the change mapped using remote sensing. To prevent the inclusion of false change in the accounts land areas affected by fire are masked out during the attribution process, except where a direct human induced land use change occurs after fire. This manual process of attribution involves expert assessment (visually and analytically) of the remotely sensed areas of change. Change is attributed as either natural (e.g., natural regrowth and dieback) or human induced. This is determined by studying each area of change for factors including the planting geometry, consistency of cover and temporal pattern of change. This ensures that only direct human-induced change is included under Article 3.3.

To implement the harvested forest sub-rule all areas of *afforestation/reforestation* are categorised as either harvested or not harvested (2003 GPG; 4.55). Harvested areas are those areas which have been harvested since 1 January 2008. All other afforested/reforested (since 1990) lands are considered as not harvested. Australia has taken harvesting to be a direct human activity which removes stem wood from the forest. This includes both thinning (removal of a proportion of trees) and complete harvest (clearfell) but does not include silvicultural activities such as branch pruning. The area subject to harvesting is estimated from regionally and species specific management information.

CO_2 emissions associated with burning of harvest residues are calculated using the Tier 3 model and are included in the change in litter carbon stocks. Non-CO_2 emissions are estimated using the amount of C mass emitted and country specific emissions factors. The C mass emitted due to biomass burning is estimated using the Tier 3 model. CO_2 and non-CO_2 emissions due to wildfires are calculated using the methods described in Appendix 7.E. The CO_2 emissions from wildfires and CO_2 removals from recovery are included in the change in dead organic matter. No CO_2 recovery is estimated following wildfires on harvested forests as it is assumed that these fires will lead to salvage harvesting and re-establishment and therefore these CO_2 removals are already included in the C stock changes.

Liming

Emissions from liming ($CaCO_3$) activities in Australia are only estimated for hardwood plantations. A survey conducted for the DCCEE by GHD Australia found that liming activity in the softwood plantation sector does not occur (GHD 2009b). The survey provided both qualitative (based on industry practice with findings on the scale of the activity, i.e. limited, rare and widespread) and quantitative (gross amounts purchased by plantation companies and application rates) information. GHD Australia discussed liming management practices with forest plantation companies throughout Australia in a two-stage process; the first stage identifying the usage of lime and the second stage assessing the quantities of lime used in post-1990 plantations, generally related to first rotation stands.

Based on the information collected from the forest plantation companies the rate of lime application to post-1990 hardwood plantations is assumed to be 1.5 t ha^{-1}. The lime is applied at establishment and in 2008 the areas of new hardwood plantations was 40,631 ha as determined through the NCAS remote sensing program.

11.3.1.2 Justification for omitting pools or GHG emissions and removals

Australia has not omitted any carbon pools. The carbon stock change in deadwood is included in the litter pool.

11.3.1.3 Factoring out of indirect and natural GHG emissions and removals

Australia does not factor out indirect, natural and pre-1990 effects on GHG emissions and removals. Australia explicitly accounts for natural variability in emissions and removals through the application of a process-based Tier 3, Approach 3 modelling approach. Indirect emissions due to increased N deposition are considered insignificant in Australia given the large land mass and very small areas of highly concentrated population, intensive agriculture and industry.

11.3.1.4 Changes in data and methods since previous submission

Not applicable for the first year of reporting.

11.3.1.5 Uncertainty estimates

As the same methods and data are used to estimate emissions and removals due to *afforestation/reforestation* and *deforestation* as are used for the associated UNFCCC categories (*land converted to forest land* and *forest land converted to grassland* and *cropland* respectively), the uncertainty estimates of +/- 10% for CO_2 and +/- 20% for non-CO_2 also apply to the reporting of the Kyoto Protocol activities. The only exception is the uncertainty for non-CO_2 emissions due to wildfire (not prescribed burning) reported under *afforestation/reforestation* which are estimated at -46 to +77% for CH_4 and -47 to +88% for N_2O. This reflects the use of average debris loads used for wildfire (section 7.12) to estimate C mass emitted due to fire. However, as the amount of emissions due to wildfires under *afforestation/reforestation* is extremely small (< 0.1% of total removals) this uncertainty does not affect the overall uncertainty for *afforestation/reforestation*. Non-CO_2 emissions due to slash burning following harvest are based on estimates of the C mass of dead organic matter derived directly from the Tier 3 model and the uncertainty is estimated at +/- 20%.

The Tier 3 model used to develop these estimates is a full mass-balance carbon cycle model that accounts for the flow of carbon from the atmosphere to the plant which then flows through to the soil and debris (see Appendix 7.A and Attachment 7.A.1). Carbon can only be sequestered from the atmosphere via photosynthesis, held in a pool, transferred to another pool or emitted back to the atmosphere. Hence the estimate of emissions and removals for each pool is reliant on the flow of carbon from the previous pool and the rate of loss from the existing pool. This mass balance approach means that the +/- 10% uncertainty is therefore applied to all the pools reported (above and belowground biomass, litter, deadwood and soil). This differs from other methods commonly used to estimate emissions and removals in the LULUCF sector (in particular Tier 1 and Tier 2 methods) which use separate models for each pool and therefore require individual estimates of uncertainty. Details of sensitivity and uncertainty analyses carried out on the NCAS model are provided in Appendix 7.J.

11.3.1.6 Information on other methodological issues

Australia has no other methodological issues.

11.3.1.7 The year of the onset of an activity, if after 2008.

The onset of monitoring *afforestation/reforestation* and *deforestation* activities commenced in 1990. Each activity is tracked in a detailed spatially explicit way and reported annually. Monitoring of *afforestation/reforestation* and *deforestation* activities is being conducted annually using the fully spatial Approach 3 methods as outlined in Appendix 7.A. The use of the spatially and temporally consistent land cover change data, combined with detailed attribution ensures that all activities meet the definition of direct human induced and allows for the separation of these activities to prevent double counting of lands. Furthermore, the density of the time series (annual acquisition since 2004) allows activities to be assigned to a specific year with a high degree of confidence.

11.4 Article 3.3

11.4.1 Information that demonstrates that Article 3.3 activities began on or after 1 January 1990 and before 31 December 2012 and are direct human-induced

Using a time series of Landsat imagery, Article 3.3 activities are monitored through time, to the present day. This enables Australia to demonstrate the date at which the Article 3.3 activities began.

In Australia many areas of forest have regrown after previous clearing or abandonment of lands. In other areas natural dieback and recovery occur. To ensure that only direct human-induced change is reported for Article 3.3 activities tenures which are protected from human-induced change, e.g. national parks and reserves, are masked out from the detected forest change prior to analysis as are lands affected by fire. In addition, a process of attribution is carried out (see section 7.A.2.4, Appendix 7.A) to assign a cause to the change mapped using remote sensing through time. To prevent the inclusion of false change in the accounts land areas affected by fire are masked out during the attribution process, except where a direct human induced land use change occurs after fire. This manual process of attribution involves expert assessment (visually and analytically) of the remotely sensed areas of change. Change is attributed as either natural (i.e., regrowth and dieback) or human induced. This is determined by studying the geometry and temporal pattern of change. This ensures that only direct human-induced change is included under Article 3.3.

11.4.2 Information on how harvesting or forest disturbance that is followed by the re-establishment of forest is distinguished from deforestation

The key factors that lead to temporary change in forest cover in Australia are climate, fire and forest harvesting. Australia has a full time-series of land cover change mapping dating back to 1972 and therefore can readily identify forest areas that have undergone natural disturbance and regrowth as opposed to direct human-induced deforestation. The number and frequency of national forest mapping allows Australia to detect with a high degree of certainty the permanency and cause of change in forest cover. This certainty is further enhanced through the use of time series statistical methods (the Conditional Probability Network, CPN), land tenure mapping, manual attribution and mapping of fire affected areas. These methods are fully described in Appendix 7.A.

To distinguish between forest cover loss due to fire and *deforestation*, maps of areas affected by fire (fire scar mapping) are overlayed on forest change to ensure that only areas subject to direct human induced deforestation are accounted for. Other types of disturbance which affect forest cover, such as prolonged drought, as also excluded during the attribution process.

Two processes are used to ensure that areas of forest that are temporarily de-stocked due to forest harvesting are excluded from the *afforestation/reforestation* and *deforestation* estimates:

1. application of masks that identify tenures in which forest harvesting is known to occur (State forests). This includes both native and non-endemic plantations; and,
2. a detailed attribution process which excludes areas of land cover change that are identified as forest harvesting by studying the time-series data to ensure that a land use change has occurred.

These processes are applied consistently across all Article 3.3 activities.

11.4.3 Information on the size and geographical location of forest areas that have lost forest cover by which are not yet classified as deforested

Areas of deforestation and afforestation/reforestation are only added to the accounts once it is shown with confidence that the land has been deforested or afforested/reforested as a result of human-induced activities. As new data are added to the time series the certainty that deforestation and afforestation/reforestation occurred increases. This results in a small recalculation of these accounts (< 4%) each year and this is monitored through the continuing annual acquisition of remotely sensed data.

The mixture of climate (e.g., drought), grazing, fire, natural dieback and regrowth of forests identified are linked to specific land areas and the regional differences in these processes gives rise to variability in forest cover over time. The typical fluctuations in those areas of forest cover that occur around the prescribed canopy cover definition of a forest (20% in Australia) are accounted for under the UNFCCC *other native forests* category (Appendix 7.E). They are not counted as either *deforestation* or *afforestation/reforestation*.

11.5 Article 3.4

Not applicable as Australia has not elected Article 3.4 activities.

11.6 Other Information

11.6.1 Key Category Analysis

The key category analysis for Article 3.3 activities are reported in Annex 1 and in Table 11.5.

Table 11.5 Summary overview for key categories for land use, land use change and forestry activities under the Kyoto Protocol.

Key Categories of Emissions and Removals	Gas	Criteria used for Key Category Identification			Comments
		Associated category in UNFCCC inventory is key	Category contribution is greater than the smallest category considered key in the UNFCCC inventory (including LULUCF)	Other	
Afforestation/ Reforestation	CO_2	Land converted to forest	YES	NA	UNFCCC category is key, category is greater than smallest UNFCCC key category
Deforestation	CO_2	Land converted to cropland Land converted grassland	YES	NA	UNFCCC category is key, category is greater than smallest UNFCCC key category
Deforestation	CH_4	Land converted to cropland	NO	NA	UNFCCC category is key

11.7 Information Relating to Article 6

Australia has not approved any Joint Implementation activities (Article 6). Therefore Australia does not identify any Article 3.3 activities as subject to Article 6.

12. Information on Accounting of Kyoto Units

12.1 Summary of information reported in the Standard Electronic Format Tables

Annex I Parties are required to report from its national registry holdings and transactions of Kyoto units in the previous calendar year. In accordance with Decision 15/CMP.1 annex I.E paragraph 11 this information has been submitted in the standard electronic format (SEF) tables (Tables 12.1 to 12.6). Note that the only transaction in the previous calendar year was the issuance of Australia's AAUs into its holding account in the national registry.

Table 12.1 Total quantities of Kyoto Protocol units by account type at beginning of reported year

	Unit type					
Account type	AAUs	ERUs	RMUs	CERs	tCERs	lCERs
Party holding accounts	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Entity holding accounts	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Article 3.3/3.4 net source cancellation accounts	NO	NO	NO	NO		
Non-compliance cancellation accounts	NO	NO	NO	NO		
Other cancellation accounts	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Retirement account	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
tCER replacement account for expiry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
lCER replacement account for expiry	NO	NO	NO	NO		
lCER replacement account for reversal of storage	NO	NO	NO	NO		NO
lCER replacement account for non-submission of certification report	NO	NO	NO	NO		NO

Table 12.2(a) Annual internal transactions

	Additions						Subtractions					
	Unit type						Unit type					
Transaction type	AAUs	ERUs	RMUs	CERs	tCERs	lCERs	AAUs	ERUs	RMUs	CERs	tCERs	lCERs
Article 6 issuance and conversion												
Party-verified projects		NO					NO		NO			
Independently verified projects		NO					NO		NO			
Article 3.3 and 3.4 issuance or cancellation												
3.3 Afforestation and reforestation			NO				NO	NO	NO	NO		
3.3 Deforestation			NO				NO	NO	NO	NO		
3.4 Forest management			NO				NO	NO	NO	NO		
3.4 Cropland management			NO				NO	NO	NO	NO		
3.4 Grazing land management			NO				NO	NO	NO	NO		
3.4 Revegetation			NO				NO	NO	NO	NO		
Article 12 afforestation and reforestation												
Replacement of expired tCERs							NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Replacement of expired lCERs							NO	NO	NO	NO		
Replacement for reversal of storage							NO	NO	NO	NO		NO
Replacement for non-submission of certification report							NO	NO	NO	NO		NO
Other cancellation							NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Sub-total		NO	NO				NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

Table 12.2(b) Annual external transactions

	Additions						Subtractions					
	Unit type						Unit type					
	AAUs	ERUs	RMUs	CERs	tCERs	lCERs	AAUs	ERUs	RMUs	CERs	tCERs	lCERs
Transfers and acquisitions												
Sub-total	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
	Additional information											
Independently verified ERUs								NO				

Table 12.2(c) Total annual transactions

Total (Sum of tables 2a and 2b)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

Table 12.3 Expiry, cancellation and replacement

	Expiry, cancellation and requirement to replace		Replacement					
	Unit type		Unit type					
Transaction or event type	tCERs	lCERs	AAUs	ERUs	RMUs	CERs	tCERs	lCERs
Temporary CERs (tCERS)								
Expired in retirement and replacement accounts	NO							
Replacement of expired tCERs			NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Expired in holding accounts	NO							
Cancellation of tCERs expired in holding accounts	NO							
Long-term CERs (lCERs)								
Expired in retirement and replacement accounts		NO						
Replacement of expired lCERs			NO	NO	NO	NO		
Expired in holding accounts		NO						
Cancellation of lCERs expired in holding accounts		NO						
Subject to replacement for reversal of storage		NO						
Replacement for reversal of storage			NO	NO	NO	NO		NO
Subject to replacement for non-submission of certification report		NO						
Replacement for non-submission of certification report			NO	NO	NO	NO		NO
Total			NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

Table 12.4 Total quantities of Kyoto Protocol units by account type at end of reported year

Account type	Unit type					
	AAUs	ERUs	RMUs	CERs	tCERs	lCERs
Party holding accounts	2957579143	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Entity holding accounts	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Article 3.3/3.4 net source cancellation accounts	NO	NO	NO	NO		
Non-compliance cancellation accounts	NO	NO	NO	NO		
Other cancellation accounts	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Retirement account	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
tCER replacement account for expiry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
lCER replacement account for expiry	NO	NO	NO	NO		
lCER replacement account for reversal of storage	NO	NO	NO	NO		NO
lCER replacement account for non-submission of certification report	NO	NO	NO	NO		NO
Total	2957579143	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

Table 12.5(a) Summary information on additions and subtractions

	Additions						Subtractions					
	Unit type						Unit type					
Starting values	AAUs	ERUs	RMUs	CERs	tCERs	lCERs	AAUs	ERUs	RMUs	CERs	tCERs	lCERs
Issuance pursuant to Art. 3.7 & 3.8	2957579143											
Non-compliance cancellation							NO	NO	NO	NO		
Carry-over	NO	NO		NO								
Sub-total	2957579143	NO		NO			NO	NO	NO	NO		
Annual transactions												
Year 0 (2007)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Year 1 (2008)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Year 2 (2009)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Year 3 (2010)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Year 4 (2011)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Year 5 (2012)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Year 6 (2013)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Year 7 (2014)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Year 8 (2015)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Sub-total	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Total	2957579143	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

Table 12.5(b) Summary information on replacement

	Requirement for replacement		Replacement					
	Unit type		Unit type					
	tCERs	lCERs	AAUs	ERUs	RMUs	CERs	tCERs	lCERs
Previous CPs			NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Year 1 (2008)		NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Year 2 (2009)		NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Year 3 (2010)		NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Year 4 (2011)		NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Year 5 (2012)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Year 6 (2013)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Year 7 (2014)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Year 8 (2015)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Total	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

Table 12.5(c) Summary information on retirement

	Retirement					
	Unit type					
Year	AAUs	ERUs	RMUs	CERs	tCERs	lCERs
Year 1 (2008)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Year 2 (2009)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Year 3 (2010)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Year 4 (2011)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Year 5 (2012)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Year 6 (2013)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Year 7 (2014)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Year 8 (2015)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Total	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

Table 12.6(a) Memo item: Corrective transactions relating to additions and subtractions

	Additions						Subtractions					
	Unit type						Unit type					
	AAUs	ERUs	RMUs	CERs	tCERs	lCERs	AAUs	ERUs	RMUs	CERs	tCERs	lCERs
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 12.6(b) Memo item: corrective transactions relating to replacement

	Requirement for replacement		Replacement					
	Unit type		Unit type					
	tCERs	lCERs	AAUs	ERUs	RMUs	CERs	tCERs	lCERs
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 12.6(c) Memo item: Corrective transactions relating to retirement

	Retirement					
	Unit type					
	AAUs	ERUs	RMUs	CERs	tCERs	lCERs
	-	-	-	-	-	-

12.2 Discrepancies and notifications

Decision 15/CMP.1 annex I.E paragraphs 12-17 require Annex I Parties to report on various possible discrepancies and notification. Australia's discrepancies and notifications are summarised in Table 12.7.

Table 12.7 Accounting of Kyoto Protocol Units

Annual Submission Item	Report
15/CMP.1 annex I.E paragraph 11: Standard electronic format (SEF)	See section 12.1. The SEF tables have been submitted to the UNFCCC.
15/CMP.1 annex I.E paragraph 12: List of discrepant transaction	Australia had no discrepant transaction for the reporting period.
15/CMP.1 annex I.E paragraph 13 & 14: List of CDM notifications	Australia did not receive any CDM notifications.
15/CMP.1 annex I.E paragraph 15: List of non-replacements	Australia had no non-replacements.
15/CMP.1 annex I.E paragraph 16: List of invalid units	Australia had no invalid units.
15/CMP.1 annex I.E paragraph 17: Actions and changes to address discrepancies	None required.
15/CMP.1 annex I.E paragraph 18: Commitment period reserve calculation	See section 12.4

12.3 Publically Accessible Information

Public information is available at https://nationalregistry.climatechange.gov.au under the public search facility. A full description of the information that is available is in Annex 8.

12.4 Calculation of the Commitment Period Reserve

The Annex to Decision 11/CMP.1 (paragraph 6) specifies that: 'each Party included in Annex I shall maintain, in its national registry, a commitment period reserve which should not drop below 90 per cent of the Party's assigned amount calculated pursuant to Article 3, paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol, or 100 per cent of five times its most recently reviewed inventory, whichever is lowest'.

Australia's commitment period reserve is 2,661,821,229 tonnes CO_2 equivalent calculated as 90% of Australia's assigned amount.

12.5 KP–LULUCF Accounting

Australia has elected to account for the Kyoto Protocol Article 3.3 LULUCF activities on an annual basis. Table 12.8 shows the accounting quantity for 2008.

Table 12.8 Information table on accounting for activities under articles 3.3 and 3.4 of the Kyoto Protocol

Greenhouse Gas Source and Sink Activities	BY[4]	Net emissions/removals 2008	Net emissions/removals Total[5]	Accounting Parameters[6]	Accounting Quantity[7]
	(Gg CO_2 equivalent)				
A. Article 3.3 activities					
A.1. Afforestation and Reforestation					-23,032.90
A.1.1. Units of land not harvested since the beginning of the commitment period[1]		-23,032.90	-23,032.90		-23,032.90
A.1.2. Units of land harvested since the beginning of the commitment period[1]					0.00
ACT_Softwood		0.07	0.07		0.00
NSW_Hardwood		128.39	128.39		0.00
NSW_Softwood		527.12	527.12		0.00
NT_Hardwood		186.64	186.64		0.00
QLD_Hardwood		5.14	5.14		0.00
QLD_Softwood		59.92	59.92		0.00
SA_Hardwood		108.34	108.34		0.00
SA_Softwood		73.18	73.18		0.00
TAS_Hardwood		571.88	571.88		0.00
TAS_Softwood		147.63	147.63		0.00
VIC_Hardwood		833.23	833.23		0.00
VIC_Softwood		175.42	175.42		0.00
WA_Hardwood		3,138.38	3,138.38		0.00
WA_Softwood		129.79	129.79		0.00
A.2. Deforestation		49,650.53	49,650.53		49,650.53
B. Article 3.4 activities					
B.1. Forest Management (if elected)		NA	NA		NA
3.3 offset[2]				26,617.63	NA
FM cap[3]				0.00	NA
B.2. Cropland Management (if elected)	0.00	NA	NA	0.00	0.00
B.3. Grazing Land Management (if elected)	0.00	NA	NA	0.00	0.00
B.4. Revegetation (if elected)	0.00	NA	NA	0.00	0.00

(1) In accordance with paragraph 4 of the annex to decision 16/CMP.1, debits resulting from harvesting during the first commitment period following Afforestation and Reforestation since 1990 shall not be greater than credits accounted for on that unit of land.
(2) In accordance with paragraph 10 of the annex to decision 16/CMP.1, for the first commitment period, a Party included in Annex I that incurs a net source of emissions under the provisions of Article 3.3 may account for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks in areas under Forest Management under Article 3.4, up to a level that is equal to the net source of emissions under the provisions of Article 3.3, but not greater than 9.0 megatonnes of carbon times five, if the total anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks in the managed forest since 1990 is equal to, or larger than, the net source of emissions incurred under Article 3.3. Australia has not elected Forest Management.
(3) In accordance with paragraph 11 of the annex to decision 16/CMP.1, for the first commitment period only, additions to and subtractions from the assigned amount of a Party resulting from Forest Management under Ar icle 3.4, after the application of paragraph 10 of the annex to decision 16/CMP.1 and resulting from Forest Management project activities undertaken under Article 6, shall not exceed the value inscribed in the appendix of the annex to decision 16/CMP.1, times five. Australia has not elected Forest Management.
(4) Net emissions and removals in the Party's base year, as established by decision 9/CP.2
(5) Cumulative net emissions and removals for all years of he commitment period reported in the current submission.
(6) The values in the cells "3.3 offset" and "FM cap" are absolute values.
(7) The accounting quantity is the total quan ity of units to be added to or subtracted from a Party's assigned amount for a particular activity in accordance with the provisions of Article 7.4 of the Kyoto Protocol.

13. Changes to the National System

Decision 15/CMP.1 annex I.F paragraph 21 requires Parties to include in the National Inventory Report information on any changes that have occurred in its national system compared with its last submission.

Australia's last submission was the *Fifth National Communication* (DCC 2010). There has been a change to the name of the single national entity since this submission. Since the 2009 inventory submission there have been some changes to the institutional arrangements and the QA/QC activities undertaken (see Table 13.1 for more details).

Table 13.1 Change to the national system

Reporting Item	Annual Report
15/CMP.1 annex II.E paragraph 30 (a) Change of name or contact information	Since the last submission the name of the single national entity has changed from the Department of Climate Change to the Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency.
15/CMP.1 annex II.E paragraph 30 (b) Change of roles and responsibilities as well as change of the institutional, legal and procedural arrangements	No change from 5th National Communication. Since the 2009 inventory submission the DCCEE has formed the National Inventory Systems Executive Committee to oversee the preparation of the NIR.
15/CMP.1 annex II.E paragraph 30 (c) Changes in the process of inventory compilation	No change in this submission
15/CMP.1 annex II.E paragraph 30 (d) Change of process for key category identification and archiving	No change in this submission
15/CMP.1 annex II.E paragraph 30 (e) Change of process for recalculations	No change in this submission
15/CMP.1 annex II.E paragraph 30 (f) Changes with regard to QA/QC plan, QA/QC activities and procedures	No change from 5th National Communication. Since the 2009 inventory submission additional QA/QC activities and procedures have been implemented
15/CMP.1 annex II.E paragraph 30 (g) Change of procedures for the official consideration and approval of the inventory	No change in this submission

14. Changes to the National Registry

Under the Kyoto Protocol, Parties are required to put in place a registry to report annually on acquisition, holding, transfer, cancellation, withdrawal and carryover of assigned amount units, removal units, emission reduction units and certified emission reductions during the previous year. A full description of Australia's registry system is presented in Annex 8.

Decision 15/CMP.1 annex I.G paragraph 22 requires Parties to include in the National Inventory Report information on any changes that have occurred in its national registry compared with its last submission.

Australia's last submission was the *Fifth National Communication* (DCC 2010). There has been a change to registry administrator's contacts details since this submission. Since the 2009 inventory submission there have been some changes to the availability of public information (see Table 14.1 for more details).

Table 14.1 Change to the national registry

Reporting Item	Annual Report
15/CMP.1 annex II.E paragraph 32 (a) Change of name or contact	Since the last submission the registry administrator's organisation has changed name from the Department of Climate Change to the Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency.
15/CMP.1 annex II.E paragraph 32 (b) Change of cooperation arrangement	No change in this submission
15/CMP.1 annex II.E paragraph 32 (c) Change to database or the capacity of National Registry	No change in this submission
15/CMP.1 annex II.E paragraph 32 (d) Change of conformance to technical standards	No change in this submission
15/CMP.1 annex II.E paragraph 32 (e) Change of discrepancies procedures	No change in this submission
15/CMP.1 annex II.E paragraph 32 (f) Change of Security	No change in this submission
15/CMP.1 annex II.E paragraph 32 (g) Change of list of publicly available information	No change since the 5th National Communication. Since the 2009 inventory submission the information required by decision 15/CMP.1 annex II.E has been made available at https://nationalregistry.climatechange.gov.au.
15/CMP.1 annex II.E paragraph 32 (h) Change of Internet address	No change in this submission
15/CMP.1 annex II.E paragraph 32 (i) Change of data integrity measure	No change in this submission
15/CMP.1 annex II.E paragraph 32 (j) Change of test results	No change in this submission
Response to previous Annual Review recommendations	Public information is now available at https://nationalregistry.climatechange.gov.au. This was made available when Australia issued its Assigned Amount in July 2009.

15. Minimisation of Adverse Impacts in Accordance with Article 3.14

Measures taken to respond to climate change have the potential to impact all Parties. As with other major energy exporters, Australian exports are susceptible to fluctuations in demand based on a wide range of causes. Australia supports other countries to respond to the impact of response measures through national policies and measures, including diversifying economies, and building economic resilience, to place countries in a much better position to adapt to trends in the global economy.

Australia has in place a number of support programmes to assist vulnerable countries build economic resilience. For instance, Australia is providing AUD$12.5 million for the International Finance Corporation's Pacific Enterprise Development Facility, which is improving the business environment for small and medium-sized enterprises in the Pacific, through targeted programs of technical assistance. The work covers access to finance, tourism, business enabling environments and rural export development.

Australia has also provided more than AUD$3 million to support Pacific island countries in moving to closer economic integration through negotiation of a regional free trade agreement, the Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations, known as PACER Plus. Australia's support focuses on four components: capacity building; policy analysis and research; stakeholder consultation and engagement; and trade facilitation and promotion. Programs include expert training for trade officers and funding for countries to commission independent trade research.

In total, Australia provided around AUD$391 million in 2008-09 in Aid for Trade-related activities, which are intended to support high and sustained trade-led growth, and which will, among other things, support developing countries build the economic resilience necessary to adjust to the impacts of climate change response measures.

In addition, Australia recently pledged at least AUD$25 million over four years from 2009-10 for initiatives in clean and affordable energy in the Pacific region. An important focus of this funding will be to reduce dependence on fuel imports and therefore vulnerability to a carbon price.

Annex 1: Key Category Analysis

A1.1 Convention Accounting

A *key category* has a significant influence on a country's total inventory of direct greenhouse gases in terms of absolute level of emissions, the trend in emissions, or both. Australia has identified the key sources for the UNFCCC inventory using the Tier 1 level and trend assessments as recommended in the *IPCC Good Practice for LULUCF* (IPCC 2003). This approach identifies sources that contribute to 95% of the total emissions or 95% of the trend of the inventory in absolute terms.

When the LULUCF sector is included in the analysis, Australia has identified *public electricity (solid fuel), grassland remaining grassland, forest land remaining forest, forest conversion to grasslands* as the most significant of the key categories (i.e. contributing more than 10% of the level or trend) in 2008. The full results for the 2008 key source analysis are reported in Tables A.1.1 to A1.3.

When the LULUCF sector is excluded from the analysis the most significant key categories in 2008 are *public electricity (solid fuel), road transportation (liquid fuels) and enteric fermentation (sheep)*. The results of this latter analysis are presented in Tables A.1.4 to A.1.6.

The Australian analysis has been undertaken using a relatively high degree of disaggregation of sources, which permits a greater degree of understanding of Australia's key categories. Past analyses by the UNFCCC secretariat of Australian data, using higher levels of aggregation common in the analyses undertaken by other countries, have not produced any important distinctions.

A1.2 Kyoto Protocol LULUCF Activities

The concept of key categories is also used for choosing the good practice estimation methods for emissions and removals due to activities under Articles 3.3 and 3.4 of the Kyoto Protocol. The KP-LULUCF key categories have been identified as outlined in the *IPCC Good Practice for LULUCF* (IPCC 2003).

For the Article 3.3 activities Australia has identified both deforestation and afforestation/reforestation as key categories. The results in the format of Table NIR 3 are presented in Table A.1.7

Table A.1.1: Key categories for Australia's 2008 inventory-level assessment including LULUCF

A		B	C	D	E	F
IPCC Source Category		Gas	Base Year Estimate	Current Year Estimate	Level Assessment	Cumulative Total
1.A.1.a	Public Electricity and Heat Production \ Solid Fuels	CO_2	117909	180651	0.20	0.20
5.C.1	Grassland remaining Grassland	CO_2	15731	137824	0.16	0.36
5.A.1	Forest Land remaining Forest Land	CO_2	43399	89447	0.10	0.46
1.A.3.b	Road Transportation \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	53153	67142	0.08	0.54
5.C.2	Land converted to Grassland	CO_2	103361	49286	0.06	0.59
4.A.1	Enteric Fermentation \ Cattle	CH_4	39017	44045	0.05	0.64
1.A.1.a	Public Electricity and Heat Production \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	8239	20425	0.02	0.67
5.B.1	Cropland remaining Cropland	CO_2	22915	18769	0.02	0.69
5.A.2	Land converted to Forest Land	CO_2	162	16969	0.02	0.71
1.B.1.a.1.1	Fugitives/Coal Mining/Underground	CH_4	13948	16846	0.02	0.73
4.A.3	Enteric Fermentation \ Sheep	CH_4	24595	11265	0.01	0.74
1.A.1.c	Manufacture of Solid Fuels and Other Energy Industries \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	4593	11218	0.01	0.75
6.A.1	Managed Waste Disposal on Land	CH_4	14216	11071	0.01	0.77
4.E	Prescribed Burning of Savannas	CH_4	4643	9549	0.01	0.78
1.B.1.a.2.1	Fugitives\Coal Mining\Surface mines	CH_4	3385	8461	0.01	0.79
2.C.1.4	Iron and Steel\Coke	CO_2	9018	7459	0.01	0.79
1.A.4.b	Residential \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	4613	7033	0.01	0.80
1.A.2.b	Non-Ferrous Metals \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	4140	6967	0.01	0.81
1.A.2.f	Other (please specify) \ Mining \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	1741	5947	0.01	0.82
1.A.3.a	Civil Aviation \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	2895	5906	0.01	0.82
1.A.4.c	Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	3372	5903	0.01	0.83
5.B.2	Land converted to Cropland	CO_2	22991	5766	0.01	0.84
1.A.2.b	Non-Ferrous Metals \ Solid Fuels	CO_2	4213	5537	0.01	0.84
5.G	Other (Harvested Wood Products)	CO_2	5048	5101	0.01	0.85
1.A.1.b	Petroleum Refining \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	5160	4398	0.00	0.85
4.E	Prescribed Burning of Savannas	N_2O	1966	4065	0.00	0.86
2.A.1	Cement Production	CO_2	3463	3895	0.00	0.86

A		B	C	D	E	F
IPCC Source Category		Gas	Base Year Estimate	Current Year Estimate	Level Assessment	Cumulative Total
2.F.1	Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment	HFC-134a	0	3841	0.00	0.87
2.B.	Chemical Industry	CO_2	1143	3786	0.00	0.87
4.D.2	Pasture, Range and Paddock Manure	N_2O	4881	3740	0.00	0.87
1.A.2.b	Non-Ferrous Metals \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	2968	3728	0.00	0.88
4.D.3.1	Atmospheric Deposition	N_2O	3244	3663	0.00	0.88
1.B.2.c.1.2	Venting and Flaring, Venting	CO_2	1966	3461	0.00	0.88
2.B	Chemical Industry	N_2O	1035	3408	0.00	0.89
1.A.2.c	Chemicals \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	3263	3333	0.00	0.89
1.A.1.c	Manufacture of Solid Fuels and Other Energy Industries \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	958	3221	0.00	0.90
1.A.2.f	Other (please specify) \ Mineral industry \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	2950	3136	0.00	0.90
2.C.3	Aluminium Production	CO_2	2021	3126	0.00	0.90
1.B.2.b.4	Fugitives\Natural Gas\Distribution	CH_4	4093	3039	0.00	0.91
1.A.2.f	Other (please specify) \ Mineral industry \ Solid Fuels	CO_2	2168	2807	0.00	0.91
4.D.1.1	Synthetic Fertilizers	N_2O	1530	2674	0.00	0.91
4.D.3.2	Nitrogen Leaching and Run-off	N_2O	2477	2459	0.00	0.92
1.A.1.a	Public Electricity and Heat Production \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	2864	2376	0.00	0.92
1.B.2.c.2.3	Fugitives\Oil and Natural Gas\Flaring	CO_2	3601	2357	0.00	0.92
1.A.4.a	Commercial/Institutional \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	1233	2309	0.00	0.93
1.A.4.a	Commercial/Institutional \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	1811	2295	0.00	0.93
1.A.3.c	Railways \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	1728	2007	0.00	0.93
1.A.1.c	Manufacture of Solid Fuels and Other Energy Industries \ Solid Fuels	CO_2	2310	1938	0.00	0.93
1.B.1.c	Fugitives\ Coal mining \ Decommissioned Mines	CH_4	356	1808	0.00	0.94
1.A.2.a	Iron and Steel \ Solid Fuels	CO_2	1191	1778	0.00	0.94
5.A.1	Forest Land remaining Forest Land	CH_4	1440	1720	0.00	0.94
1.A.2.e	Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	1246	1693	0.00	0.94
1.A.2.f	Other (please specify) \ Mining \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	46	1656	0.00	0.94
1.A.2.c	Chemicals \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	1329	1613	0.00	0.94
1.A.2.f	Other (please specify) \ Construction \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	2809	1590	0.00	0.95
1.A.3.b	Road Transportation \ Liquid Fuels	N_2O	683	1561	0.00	0.95

Table A.1.2: Key categories for Australia's 2008 inventory–trend assessment including LULUCF

A		B	C	D	E	F	G
IPCC Source Categories		Gas	1990 Emissions	2008 Emissions	Trend Assessment	% Contribution to Trend	Cumulative Total of Column F
5.C.1	Grassland remaining Grassland	CO_2	15731	137824	0.19	0.31	0.31
5.C.2	Land converted to Grassland	CO_2	103361	49286	0.11	0.17	0.49
5.A.1	Forest Land remaining Forest Land	CO_2	43399	89447	0.04	0.06	0.55
5.B.2	Land converted to Cropland	CO_2	22991	5766	0.03	0.05	0.60
1.A.1.a	Public Electricity and Heat Production \ Solid Fuels	CO_2	117909	180651	0.03	0.05	0.65
4.A.3	Enteric Fermentation \ Sheep	CH_4	24595	11265	0.03	0.04	0.69
5.A.2	Land converted to Forest Land	CO_2	162	16969	0.02	0.03	0.72
5.B.1	Cropland remaining Cropland	CO_2	22915	18769	0.01	0.02	0.74
1.A.1.a	Public Electricity and Heat Production \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	8239	20425	0.01	0.02	0.76
6.A.1	Managed Waste Disposal on Land	CH_4	14216	11071	0.01	0.02	0.78
4.A.1	Enteric Fermentation \ Cattle	CH_4	39017	44045	0.01	0.02	0.79
1.A.1.c	Manufacture of Solid Fuels and Other Energy Industries \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	4593	11218	0.01	0.01	0.80
2.C.1.4	Iron and Steel\Coke	CO_2	9018	7459	0.01	0.01	0.81
2.C.3	Aluminium Production	CF_4	3337	322	0.00	0.01	0.82
1.B.1.a.2.1	Fugitives\Coal Mining\Surface mines	CH_4	3385	8461	0.00	0.01	0.83
2.F.1	Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment	HFC-134a	0	3841	0.00	0.01	0.84
1.A.2.f	Other (please specify) \ Mining \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	1741	5947	0.00	0.01	0.84
1.A.3.b	Road Transportation \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	53153	67142	0.00	0.01	0.85
4.E	Prescribed Burning of Savannas	CH_4	4643	9549	0.00	0.01	0.86
4.D.2	Pasture, Range and Paddock Manure	N_2O	4881	3740	0.00	0.01	0.86
1.A.1.b	Petroleum Refining \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	5160	4398	0.00	0.00	0.87
1.B.2.c.2.3	Fugitives\Oil and Natural Gas\Flaring	CO_2	3601	2357	0.00	0.00	0.87
1.B.2.b.4	Fugitives\Natural Gas\Distribution	CH_4	4093	3039	0.00	0.00	0.88
5.C.2	Land converted to Grassland	CH_4	2537	1019	0.00	0.00	0.88
1.A.2.f	Other (please specify) \ Construction \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	2809	1590	0.00	0.00	0.89
1.A.3.a	Civil Aviation \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	2895	5906	0.00	0.00	0.89
2.B	Chemical Industry	N_2O	1035	3408	0.00	0.00	0.89

A		B	C	D	E	F	G
IPCC Source Categories		Gas	1990 Emissions	2008 Emissions	Trend Assessment	% Contribution to Trend	Cumulative Total of Column F
1.A.1.c	Manufacture of Solid Fuels and Other Energy Industries \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	958	3221	0.00	0.00	0.90
1.B.1.a.1.1	Fugitives/Coal Mining/Underground	CH_4	13948	16846	0.00	0.00	0.90
1.B.2.c.1.2	Venting and Flaring, Venting	CH_4	1734	676	0.00	0.00	0.90
5.G	Other (Harvested Wood Products)	CO_2	5048	5101	0.00	0.00	0.91
2.B	Chemical Industry	CO_2	1143	3786	0.00	0.00	0.91
1.A.2.f	Other (please specify) \ Mining \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	46	1656	0.00	0.00	0.91
6.B.1	Industrial Wastewater \ Wastewater	CH_4	1783	845	0.00	0.00	0.92
2.E.1.1	Production of HCFC-22	HFC-23	1126	0	0.00	0.00	0.92
1.A.2.b	Non-Ferrous Metals \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	4140	6967	0.00	0.00	0.92
4.E	Prescribed Burning of Savannas	N_2O	1966	4065	0.00	0.00	0.92
1.A.1.a	Public Electricity and Heat Production \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	2864	2376	0.00	0.00	0.93
1.A.4.c	Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	3372	5903	0.00	0.00	0.93
1.A.4.b	Residential \ Biomass	CH_4	1712	897	0.00	0.00	0.93
1.B.1.c	Fugitives\ Coal mining \ Decommissioned Mines	CH_4	356	1808	0.00	0.00	0.94
1.A.3.d	Navigation \ Liquid Fuels \ Residual Oil	CO_2	1368	495	0.00	0.00	0.94
2.F.1	Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment	HFC-125	0	1246	0.00	0.00	0.94
1.A.1.c	Manufacture of Solid Fuels and Other Energy Industries \ Solid Fuels	CO_2	2310	1938	0.00	0.00	0.94
1.A.2.c	Chemicals \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	3263	3333	0.00	0.00	0.94
1.A.2.c	Chemicals \ Solid Fuels	CO_2	1100	518	0.00	0.00	0.95
1.A.4.b	Residential \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	4613	7033	0.00	0.00	0.95

Table A.1.3: Key categories for Australia's 2008 inventory–summary including LULUCF

A		B	C	D
IPCC Source Categories		Direct Greenhouse Gas	Key Source Category Flag	If Column C is Yes, Criteria for Identification
1.A.1.a	Public Electricity and Heat Production \ Solid Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level, Trend
1.A.1.a	Public Electricity and Heat Production \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level, Trend
1.A.1.a	Public Electricity and Heat Production \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level, Trend
1.A.1.b	Petroleum Refining \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level, Trend
1.A.1.c	Manufacture of Solid Fuels and Other Energy Industries \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level, Trend
1.A.1.c	Manufacture of Solid Fuels and Other Energy Industries \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level, Trend
1.A.1.c	Manufacture of Solid Fuels and Other Energy Industries \ Solid Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level, Trend
1.A.2.a	Iron and Steel \ Solid Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level
1.A.2.b	Non-Ferrous Metals \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level, Trend
1.A.2.b	Non-Ferrous Metals \ Solid Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level
1.A.2.b	Non-Ferrous Metals \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level
1.A.2.c	Chemicals \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level, Trend
1.A.2.c	Chemicals \ Solid Fuels	CO_2	YES	Trend
1.A.2.c	Chemicals \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level
1.A.2.e	Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level
1.A.2.f	Other (please specify) \ Construction \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level, Trend
1.A.2.f	Other (please specify) \ Mineral industry \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level
1.A.2.f	Other (please specify) \ Mineral industry \ Solid Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level
1.A.2.f	Other (please specify) \ Mining \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level, Trend
1.A.2.f	Other (please specify) \ Mining \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level, Trend
1.A.3.a	Civil Aviation \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level, Trend
1.A.3.b	Road Transportation \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level, Trend
1.A.3.b	Road Transportation \ Liquid Fuels	N_2O	YES	Level
1.A.3.c	Railways \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level
1.A.3.d	Navigation \ Liquid Fuels \ Fuel Oils	CO_2	YES	Trend
1.A.4.a	Commercial Institutional \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level

A		B	C	D
IPCC Source Categories		Direct Greenhouse Gas	Key Source Category Flag	If Column C is Yes, Criteria for Identification
1.A.4.a	Commercial Institutional \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level
1.A.4.b	Residential \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level, Trend
1.A.4.b	Residential \ Biomass Fuels	CH_4	YES	Trend
1.A.4.c	Agriculture Forestry Fisheries \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level, Trend
1.B.1.A.1.1	Fugitives\Coal Mining\Underground	CH_4	YES	Level, Trend
1.B.1.A.2.1	Fugitives\Coal Mining\Surface mines	CH_4	YES	Level, Trend
1.B.1.C	Fugitives\ Coal mining \ Decommissioned Mines	CH_4	YES	Level, Trend
1.B.2.B.4	Fugitives\Natural Gas\Distribution	CH_4	YES	Level, Trend
1.B.2.C.1.2	Fugitives\Oil and Natural Gas\Venting	CO_2	YES	Level
1.B.2.C.1.2	Fugitives\Oil and Natural Gas\Venting	CH_4	YES	Trend
1.B.2.C.2.3	Fugitives\Oil and Natural Gas\Flaring	CO_2	YES	Level, Trend
2.A.1	Cement Production	CO_2	YES	Level
2.B	Chemical Industry	CO_2	YES	Level, Trend
2.B	Chemical Industry	N_2O	YES	Level, Trend
2.C.1.4	Iron and Steel\Coke	CO_2	YES	Level, Trend
2.C.3	Aluminium Production	CO_2	YES	Level
2.C.3	Aluminium Production	CF_4	YES	Trend
2.E.1.1	Production of HCFC-22	HFC-23	YES	Trend
2.F.1	Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment	HFC-134a	YES	Level, Trend
2.F.1	Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment	HFC-125	YES	Trend
4.A.1	Enteric Fermentation \ Cattle	CH_4	YES	Level, Trend
4.A.3	Enteric Fermentation \ Sheep	CH_4	YES	Level, Trend
4.D.1.1	Synthetic Fertilizers	N_2O	YES	Level
4.D.2	Pasture, Range and Paddock Manure	N_2O	YES	Level, Trend
4.D.3.1	Atmospheric Deposition	N_2O	YES	Level
4.D.3.2	Nitrogen Leaching and Run-off	N_2O	YES	Level
4.E	Prescribed Burning of Savannas	CH_4	YES	Level, Trend
4.E	Prescribed Burning of Savannas	N_2O	YES	Level, Trend

A		B	C	D
IPCC Source Categories		Direct Greenhouse Gas	Key Source Category Flag	If Column C is Yes, Criteria for Identification
5.A.1	Forest Land remaining Forest Land	CO_2	YES	Level, Trend
5.A.1	Forest Land remaining Forest Land	CH_4	YES	Level
5.A.2	Land converted to Forest Land	CO_2	YES	Level, Trend
5.B.1	Cropland remaining Cropland	CO_2	YES	Level, Trend
5.B.2	Land converted to Cropland	CO_2	YES	Level, Trend
5.C.1	Grassland remaining Grassland	CO_2	YES	Level, Trend
5.C.2	Land converted to Grassland	CO_2	YES	Level, Trend
5.C.2	Land converted to Grassland	CH_4	YES	Trend
5.G	Harvested Wood Products	CO_2	YES	Level, Trend
6.A.1	Managed Waste Disposal on Land	CH_4	YES	Level, Trend
6.B.1	Industrial Wastewater \ Wastewater	CH_4	YES	Trend

Table A.1.4: Key categories for Australia's 2008 inventory–level assessment excluding LULUCF

A		B	C	D	E	F
IPCC Source Category		Gas	Base Year Estimate	Current Year Estimate	Level Assessment	Cumulative Total
1.A.1.a	Public Electricity and Heat Production \ Solid Fuels	CO_2	117909	180651	0.33	0.33
1.A.3.b	Road Transportation \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	53153	67142	0.12	0.45
4.A.1	Enteric Fermentation \ Cattle	CH_4	39017	44045	0.08	0.53
1.A.1.a	Public Electricity and Heat Production \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	8239	20425	0.04	0.57
1.B.1.a.1.1	Fugitives/Coal Mining/Underground	CH_4	13948	16846	0.03	0.60
4.A.3	Enteric Fermentation \ Sheep	CH_4	24595	11265	0.02	0.62
1.A.1.c	Manufacture of Solid Fuels and Other Energy Industries \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	4593	11218	0.02	0.64
6.A.1	Managed Waste Disposal on Land	CH_4	14216	11071	0.02	0.66
4.E	Prescribed Burning of Savannas	CH_4	4643	9549	0.02	0.68
1.B.1.a.2.1	Fugitives\Coal Mining\Surface mines	CH_4	3385	8461	0.02	0.69
2.C.1.4	Iron and Steel\Coke	CO_2	9018	7459	0.01	0.71
1.A.4.b	Residential \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	4613	7033	0.01	0.72
1.A.2.b	Non-Ferrous Metals \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	4140	6967	0.01	0.73
1.A.2.f	Other (please specify) \ Mining \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	1741	5947	0.01	0.74
1.A.3.a	Civil Aviation \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	2895	5906	0.01	0.75
1.A.4.c	Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	3372	5903	0.01	0.76
1.A.2.b	Non-Ferrous Metals \ Solid Fuels	CO_2	4213	5537	0.01	0.77
1.A.1.b	Petroleum Refining \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	5160	4398	0.01	0.78
4.E	Prescribed Burning of Savannas	N_2O	1966	4065	0.01	0.79
2.A.1	Cement Production	CO_2	3463	3895	0.01	0.80
2.F.1	Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment	HFC-134a	0	3841	0.01	0.80
2.B	Chemical Industry	CO_2	1143	3786	0.00	0.80
4.D.2	Pasture, Range and Paddock Manure	N_2O	4881	3740	0.01	0.81
1.A.2.b	Non-Ferrous Metals \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	2968	3728	0.01	0.82
4.D.3.1	Atmospheric Deposition	N_2O	3244	3663	0.01	0.82
1.B.2.c.1.2	Venting and Flaring, Venting	CO_2	1966	3461	0.01	0.83
2.B.2	Chemical Industry	N_2O	1035	3408	0.01	0.84

A		B	C	D	E	F
IPCC Source Category		Gas	Base Year Estimate	Current Year Estimate	Level Assessment	Cumulative Total
1.A.2.c	Chemicals \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	3263	3333	0.01	0.84
1.A.1.c	Manufacture of Solid Fuels and Other Energy Industries \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	958	3221	0.01	0.85
1.A.2.f	Other (please specify) \ Mineral industry \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	2950	3136	0.01	0.85
2.C.3	Aluminium Production	CO_2	2021	3126	0.01	0.86
1.B.2.b.4	Fugitives\Natural Gas\Distribution	CH_4	4093	3039	0.01	0.87
1.A.2.f	Other (please specify) \ Mineral industry \ Solid Fuels	CO_2	2168	2807	0.01	0.87
4.D.1.1	Synthetic Fertilizers	N_2O	1530	2674	0.00	0.88
2.B	Chemical Industry	CO_2	733	2577	0.00	0.88
4.D.3.2	Nitrogen Leaching and Run-off	N_2O	2477	2459	0.00	0.89
1.A.1.a	Public Electricity and Heat Production \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	2864	2376	0.00	0.89
1.B.2.c.2.3	Fugitives\Oil and Natural Gas\Flaring	CO_2	3601	2357	0.00	0.89
1.A.4.a	Commercial/Institutional \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	1233	2309	0.00	0.90
1.A.4.a	Commercial/Institutional \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	1811	2295	0.00	0.90
1.A.3.c	Railways \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	1728	2007	0.00	0.91
1.A.1.c	Manufacture of Solid Fuels and Other Energy Industries \ Solid Fuels	CO_2	2310	1938	0.00	0.91
1.B.1.c	Fugitives\ Coal mining \ Decommissioned Mines	CH_4	356	1808	0.00	0.91
1.A.2.a	Iron and Steel \ Solid Fuels	CO_2	1191	1778	0.00	0.92
1.A.2.e	Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	1246	1693	0.00	0.92
1.A.2.f	Other (please specify) \ Mining \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	46	1656	0.00	0.92
1.A.2.c	Chemicals \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	1329	1613	0.00	0.93
1.A.2.f	Other (please specify) \ Construction \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	2809	1590	0.00	0.93
1.A.3.b	Road Transportation \ Liquid Fuels	N_2O	683	1561	0.00	0.93
1.A.2.a	Iron and Steel \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	1383	1555	0.00	0.93
2.A.3	Limestone and Dolomite Use	CO_2	1241	1495	0.00	0.94
2.F.1	Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment	HFC-125	0	1246	0.00	0.94
2.B.5	Other (please specify) \ Synthetic Rutile and Titanium Dioxide	CO_2	407	1206	0.00	0.94
4.B.8	Manure Management \ Swine	CH_4	1050	1177	0.00	0.94
1.A.1.b	Petroleum Refining \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	577	1166	0.00	0.95
1.A.5.b	Mobile (please specify) \ Military use \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	448	1150	0.00	0.95

Table A.1.5: Key categories for Australia's 2008 inventory–trend assessment excluding LULUCF

A		B	C	D	E	F	G
IPCC Source Categories		Gas	1990 Emissions	2008 Emissions	Trend Assessment	% Contribution to Trend	Cumulative Total of Column F
1.A.1.a	Public Electricity and Heat Production \ Solid Fuels	CO_2	117909	180651	0.04	0.15	0.15
4.A.3	Enteric Fermentation \ Sheep	CH_4	24595	11265	0.03	0.13	0.28
1.A.1.a	Public Electricity and Heat Production \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	8239	20425	0.01	0.06	0.34
6.A.1	Managed Waste Disposal on Land	CH_4	14216	11071	0.01	0.05	0.38
4.A.1	Enteric Fermentation \ Cattle	CH_4	39017	44045	0.01	0.04	0.43
1.A.1.c	Manufacture of Solid Fuels and Other Energy Industries \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	4593	11218	0.01	0.03	0.46
2.C.1.4	Iron and Steel\Coke	CO_2	9018	7459	0.01	0.03	0.48
2.C.3	Aluminium Production	CF_4	3337	322	0.01	0.02	0.51
1.B.1.a.2.1	Fugitives\Coal Mining\Surface mines	CH_4	3385	8461	0.01	0.02	0.53
2.F.1	Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment	HFC-134a	0	3841	0.01	0.02	0.56
1.A.2.f	Other (please specify) \ Mining \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	1741	5947	0.01	0.02	0.58
4.E	Prescribed Burning of Savannas	CH_4	4643	9549	0.00	0.02	0.60
4.D.2	Pasture, Range and Paddock Manure	N_2O	4881	3740	0.00	0.02	0.61
1.A.3.b	Road Transportation \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	53153	67142	0.00	0.02	0.63
1.A.1.b	Petroleum Refining \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	5160	4398	0.00	0.01	0.65
1.B.2.c.2.3	Fugitives\Oil and Natural Gas\Flaring	CO_2	3601	2357	0.00	0.01	0.66
1.B.2.b.4	Fugitives\Natural Gas\Distribution	CH_4	4093	3039	0.00	0.01	0.67
1.A.3.a	Civil Aviation \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	2895	5906	0.00	0.01	0.69
1.A.2.f	Other (please specify) \ Construction \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	2809	1590	0.00	0.01	0.70
2.B	Chemical Industry	N_2O	1035	3408	0.00	0.01	0.71
1.A.1.c	Manufacture of Solid Fuels and Other Energy Industries \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	958	3221	0.00	0.01	0.72
2.B	Chemical Industry	CO_2	1143	3786	0.00	0.01	0.73
1.B.2.c.1.2	Venting and Flaring, Venting	CH_4	1734	676	0.00	0.01	0.74
1.A.2.f	Other (please specify) \ Mining \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	46	1656	0.00	0.01	0.75
1.A.2.b	Non-Ferrous Metals \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	4140	6967	0.00	0.01	0.76
6.B.1	Industrial Wastewater \ Wastewater	CH_4	1783	845	0.00	0.01	0.77
4.E	Prescribed Burning of Savannas	N_2O	1966	4065	0.00	0.01	0.78

A		B	C	D	E	F	G
IPCC Source Categories		Gas	1990 Emissions	2008 Emissions	Trend Assessment	% Contribution to Trend	Cumulative Total of Column F
2.E.1.1	Production of HCFC-22	HFC-23	1126	0	0.00	0.01	0.79
1.A.4.c	Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	3372	5903	0.00	0.01	0.80
1.B.1.a.1.1	Fugitives/Coal Mining/Underground	CH_4	13948	16846	0.00	0.01	0.81
1.A.1.a	Public Electricity and Heat Production \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	2864	2376	0.00	0.01	0.81
1.A.4.b	Residential \ Biomass	CH_4	1712	897	0.00	0.01	0.82
1.B.1.c	Fugitives\ Coal mining \ Decommissioned Mines	CH_4	356	1808	0.00	0.01	0.83
1.A.3.d	Navigation \ Liquid Fuels \ Residual Oil	CO_2	1368	495	0.00	0.01	0.84
2.F.1	Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment	HFC-125	0	1246	0.00	0.01	0.84
1.A.1.c	Manufacture of Solid Fuels and Other Energy Industries \ Solid Fuels	CO_2	2310	1938	0.00	0.01	0.85
1.A.4.b	Residential \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	4613	7033	0.00	0.01	0.86
1.A.2.c	Chemicals \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	3263	3333	0.00	0.01	0.86
1.A.2.c	Chemicals \ Solid Fuels	CO_2	1100	518	0.00	0.01	0.87
1.B.2.c.1.2	Venting and Flaring, Venting	CO_2	1966	3461	0.00	0.01	0.87
4.D.3.2	Nitrogen Leaching and Run-off	N_2O	2477	2459	0.00	0.00	0.88
2.C.3	Aluminium Production	C_2F_6	613	59	0.00	0.00	0.88
1.A.2.f	Other (please specify) \ Mineral industry \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	2950	3136	0.00	0.00	0.89
1.A.2.f	Other (please specify) \ Other non-specified \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	1046	650	0.00	0.00	0.89
4.B.13	Manure Management \ Solid storage and dry lot	N_2O	202	978	0.00	0.00	0.90
1.A.2.e	Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco \ Solid Fuels	CO_2	1190	865	0.00	0.00	0.90
1.A.4.b	Residential \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	1316	1036	0.00	0.00	0.90
1.A.4.a	Commercial/Institutional \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	1233	2309	0.00	0.00	0.91
2.B.5	Other (please specify) \ Synthetic Rutile and Titanium Dioxide	CO_2	407	1206	0.00	0.00	0.91
4.D.1.1	Synthetic Fertilizers	N_2O	1530	2674	0.00	0.00	0.92
1.A.3.b	Road Transportation \ Liquid Fuels	N_2O	683	1561	0.00	0.00	0.92
2.A.1	Cement Production	CO_2	3463	3895	0.00	0.00	0.92
4.C.1.1	Continuously Flooded	CH_4	490	43	0.00	0.00	0.93
4.D.3.1	Atmospheric Deposition	N_2O	3244	3663	0.00	0.00	0.93
1.B.2.c.2.3	Fugitives\Oil and Natural Gas\Flaring	CH_4	944	647	0.00	0.00	0.94

A		B	C	D	E	F	G
IPCC Source Categories		Gas	1990 Emissions	2008 Emissions	Trend Assessment	% Contribution to Trend	Cumulative Total of Column F
1.A.5.b	Mobile (please specify) \ Military use \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	448	1150	0.00	0.00	0.94
1.A.2.d	Pulp, Paper and Print \ Solid Fuels	CO_2	334	997	0.00	0.00	0.94
1.A.4.a	Commercial/Institutional \ Solid Fuels	CO_2	512	155	0.00	0.00	0.95
1.B.1.a.1.1	Fugitives/Coal Mining/Underground	CO_2	1122	956	0.00	0.00	0.95

Table A.1.6: Key categories for Australia's 2008 inventory–summary excluding LULUCF

A		B	C	D
IPCC Source Categories		Direct Greenhouse Gas	Key Source Category Flag	If Column C is Yes, Criteria for Identification
1.A.1.a	Public Electricity and Heat Production \ Solid Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level, Trend
1.A.1.A	Public Electricity and Heat Production \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level, Trend
1.A.1.A	Public Electricity and Heat Production \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level, Trend
1.A.1.B	Petroleum Refining \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level, Trend
1.A.1.B	Petroleum Refining \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level
1.A.1.C	Manufacture of Solid Fuels and Other Energy Industries \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level, Trend
1.A.1.C	Manufacture of Solid Fuels and Other Energy Industries \ Solid Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level, Trend
1.A.1.C	Manufacture of Solid Fuels and Other Energy Industries \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level, Trend
1.A.2.A	Iron and Steel \ Solid Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level
1.A.2.A	Iron and Steel \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level
1.A.2.B	Non-Ferrous Metals \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level, Trend
1.A.2.B	Non-Ferrous Metals \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level
1.A.2.B	Non-Ferrous Metals \ Solid Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level
1.A.2.C	Chemicals \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level, Trend
1.A.2.C	Chemicals \ Solid Fuels	CO_2	YES	Trend
1.A.2.C	Chemicals \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level
1.A.2.D	Pulp, Paper and Print \ Solid Fuels	CO_2	YES	Trend
1.A.2.E	Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco \ Solid Fuels	CO_2	YES	Trend
1.A.2.E	Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level
1.A.2.f	Other (please specify) \ Construction \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level, Trend
1.A.2.f	Other (please specify) \ Mineral industry \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level, Trend
1.A.2.f	Other (please specify) \ Mineral industry \ Solid Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level
1.A.2.f	Other (please specify) \ Mining \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level, Trend
1.A.2.f	Other (please specify) \ Mining \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level, Trend
1.A.2.f	Other (please specify) \ Other non-specified \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	YES	Trend
1.A.3.a	Civil Aviation \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level, Trend
1.A.3.b	Road Transportation \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level, Trend

A		B	C	D
IPCC Source Categories		Direct Greenhouse Gas	Key Source Category Flag	If Column C is Yes, Criteria for Identification
1.A.3.b	Road Transportation \ Liquid Fuels	N_2O	YES	Level, Trend
1.A.3.c	Railways \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level
1.A.3.d	Navigation \ Liquid Fuels\ Fuel Oils	CO_2	YES	Trend
1.A.4.a	Commercial Institutional \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level, Trend
1.A.4.a	Commercial Institutional \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level
1.A.4.a	Commercial Institutional \ Solid Fuels	CO_2	YES	Trend
1.A.4.b	Residential \ Biomass	CH_4	YES	Trend
1.A.4.b	Residential \ Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level, Trend
1.A.4.b	Residential \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	YES	Trend
1.A.4.c	Agriculture Forestry Fisheries \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level, Trend
1.A.5.b	Mobile \ Military use \ Liquid Fuels	CO_2	YES	Level, Trend
1.B.1.a	Fugitives\Coal Mining\Underground	CH_4	YES	Level, Trend
1.B.1.a	Fugitives\Coal Mining\Underground	CO_2	YES	Trend
1.B.1.a	Fugitives\Coal Mining\Surface mines	CH_4	YES	Level, Trend
1.B.1.c	Fugitives\ Coal mining \ Decommissioned Mines	CH_4	YES	Level, Trend
1.B.2.b	Fugitives\Natural Gas\Distribution	CH_4	YES	Level, Trend
1.B.2.C.1.2	Fugitives\Oil and Natural Gas\Venting	CH_4	YES	Trend
1.B.2.C.1.2	Fugitives\Oil and Natural Gas\Venting	CO_2	YES	Level, Trend
1.B.2.C.2.3	Fugitives\Oil and Natural Gas\Flaring	CO_2	YES	Level, Trend
1.B.2.C.2.3	Fugitives\Oil and Natural Gas\Flaring	CH_4	YES	Trend
2.A.1	Cement Production	CO_2	YES	Level, Trend
2.A.3	Other Limestone and Dolomite Use	CO_2	YES	Level
2.B	Chemical Industry	CO_2	YES	Level, Trend
2.B	Chemical Industry	N_2O	YES	Level, Trend
2.C.1	Iron and Steel\Coke	CO_2	YES	Level, Trend
2.C.3	Aluminium Production	CO_2	YES	Level
2.C.3	Aluminium Production	CF_4	YES	Trend
2.C.3	Aluminium Production	C_2F_6	YES	Trend

A		B	C	D
IPCC Source Categories		Direct Greenhouse Gas	Key Source Category Flag	If Column C is Yes, Criteria for Identification
2.E.1	Production of HCFC-22	HFC-23	YES	Trend
2.F.1	Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment	HFC-134a	YES	Level, Trend
2.F.1	Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment	HFC-125	YES	Level, Trend
4.A.1	Enteric Fermentation \ Cattle	CH_4	YES	Level, Trend
4.A.3	Enteric Fermentation \ Sheep	CH_4	YES	Level, Trend
4.B.8	Manure Management \ Swine	CH_4	YES	Level
4.B.13	Manure Management \ Solid storage and dry lot	N_2O	YES	Trend
4.C	Rice Cultivation	CH_4	YES	Trend
4.D.1.1	Synthetic Fertilizers	N_2O	YES	Level, Trend
4.D.2	Pasture, Range and Paddock Manure	N_2O	YES	Level, Trend
4.D.3.1	Atmospheric Deposition	N_2O	YES	Level, Trend
4.D.3.2	Nitrogen leaching and runoff	N_2O	YES	Level, Trend
4.E	Prescribed Burning of Savannas	CH_4	YES	Level, Trend
4.E	Prescribed Burning of Savannas	N_2O	YES	Level, Trend
6.A.1	Managed Waste Disposal on Land	CH_4	YES	Level, Trend
6.B.1	Industrial Wastewater \ Wastewater	CH_4	YES	Trend

Table A.1.7: Summary overview for key categories for Land use, Land-use Change and Forestry activities under the Kyoto Protocol – 2008

		Criteria used for Key Category Identification			
Key Categories of Emissions and Removals	Gas	Associated category in UNFCCC inventory is key	Category contribution is greater than the smallest category considered key in the UNFCCC inventory (including LULUCF)	Other	Comments
Afforestation/Reforestation	CO_2	Land converted to forest	YES	NA	UNFCCC category is key, category is greater than smallest UNFCCC key category
Deforestation	CO_2	Land converted to cropland Land converted grassland	YES	NA	UNFCCC category is key, category is greater than smallest UNFCCC key category
Deforestation	CH_4	Land converted to cropland	NO	NA	UNFCCC category is key

Annex 2: Methodology and Data for Estimating Carbon Dioxide Emissions from Fossil Fuel Combustion

The Australian methodology and data descriptions for the estimation of this inventory have been documented in chapter 3.

Annex 3: Other Detailed Methodological Descriptions

The Australian methodology for the estimation of this inventory is documented in the relevant chapters.

Annex 4: Carbon Dioxide Reference Approach for the Energy Sector

Estimation of CO_2 Using the IPCC Reference Approach

The reference approach estimates CO_2 emissions from *fuel combustion activities* (covering both *stationary energy* and *transport*). It is calculated using a top-down approach based on national energy statistics for production, imports, exports and stock change. Data are obtained from the ABARE Australian national energy statistics balance, supplemented by specific sectoral data where available. The Australian Petroleum Statistics are used as a basis for the liquid fossil fuel data. The ABARE Australian national energy statistics balance is shown below in Table A.4.1.

Comparison of Australian Methodology with IPCC Reference Approach

Total CO_2 emissions estimated using Australia's National approach methodology are 372.2 Mt. Total CO_2 emissions estimated using the reference approach are 375.4 Mt – this is a 0.88% difference between the two methods. The main reason for the difference relates to a discrepancy in liquid fuel emissions of 2.14 %, which is driven by sensitivity of the reference approach to assumptions made about the average density and energy content values used to convert production, exports, imports and stock change from volumetric units into energy units.

Table A4.1: Australian Energy Statistics

	Black coal PJ	Brown coal PJ	BKB briquettes PJ	Met. coke PJ	Coal by-products PJ	Natural gas, CSM PJ	Crude oil and ORF PJ	Propane, butane, LPG PJ	Refined products PJ	Liquid/gas biofuels PJ	Biomass wood PJ	Biomass bagasse PJ	Wind electricity PJ	Solar electricity PJ	Hydro-electricity PJ	Total electricity PJ	Solar hotwater PJ	U3O8 Uranium PJ	Total PJ
Supply																			
Primary indigenous	8 722.1	708.8				1 832.5	954.2	105.2		17.6	96.0	111.9	14.2	0.4	43.4		6.5	4 747.2	**17 360.0**
plus all imports						202.2	1 019.0	24.8	633.9										**1 879.9**
less all exports [(a)]	7 183.4					802.4	594.3	66.5	146.9									4 765.3	**13 558.8**
less stock changes																			
and discrepancies	- 161.9	97.5		19.9		- 16.9	0.5	8.0	-16.9									- 18.1	**- 91.6**
Total domes ic																			
availability	1 700.6	611.3		- 19.9		1 249.2	1 378.4	55.4	507.7	17.6	96.0	111.9	14.2	0.4	43.4		6.5		**5 772.8**
less conversions																			
Coke ovens	136.4			- 97.5	- 25.9				0.9							0.1			**14.0**
Briquetting		6.0	-3.0													0.3			**3.2**
Petroleum refining					0.5	20.7	1461.3	-39.2	-1422.1							7.0			**28.3**
Gas manufacturing						0.6		-2.9											**-2.3**
Electricity genera ion [(b)]	1 404.5	605.3	1.0		6.7	381.9	3.1	0.1	33.9	12.1	7.6		14.2	0.4	43.4	-877.5			**1 636.8**
Other conversion [(c)]				68.2	-26.4		-88.7	-6.4	14.4							-48.6			**-87.6**
Fuel use in conversion						22.1		2.2	116.1							123.0			**263.5**
Final domestic																			
availability [(d)]	159.6		2.0	9.4	45.1	823.8	2.7	101.7	1764.5	5.5	88.4	111.9				795.6	6.5		**3 916.9**
Disposal																			
Agriculture						0.1		1.6	84.1							6.7			**92.6**
Mining	5.1		0.1	0.2	1.4	239.0	1.3	1.3	128.3							72.9			**449.7**
Food, beverages, textiles	10.3		0.3			39.0	0.6	1.1	12.5	0.8	5.8	111.9				29.9			**212.1**
Wood, paper and printing	11.3					20.4		0.8	1.5		19.1					21.9			**75.1**
Chemical	2.4		0.6	0.9	8.2	96.4		15.3	62.8							15.7			**202.3**
Iron and steel	22.7			1.5	34.4	26.5		0.6	1.9							29.8			**117.4**
Non-ferrous metals	70.4			6.5	0.6	137.7	0.8	0.6	65.1		2.4					177.3			**461.5**
Other industry	31.1			0.3	0.4	78.4		5.9	6.5	1.3	0.9					25.6			**150.4**
Construction						3.1		0.3	22.7							0.3			**26.4**
Road transport						1.7		59.1	964.0	2.8									**1027.5**
Rail transport									28.9							8.6			**37.5**
Air transport [(a)]									226.3										**226.3**
Water transport [(a)]	5.6					0.1			64.9										**70.6**
Commercial and services	0.7		1.0			44.6		3.4	30.7	0.6	0.3					197.3	0.2		**278.9**
Residential	0.1					136.9		11.8	1.3		59.8					209.5	6.4		**425.7**
Lubes, bitumen, solvents									62.9										**62.9**
Gross final energy																			
disposal	159.6		2.0	9.4	45.1	823.8	2.7	101.7	1 764.5	5.5	88.4	111.9				795.6	6.5		**3916.9**

Notes: Totals may not add due to rounding. (a) Includes air and water transport bunker fuels. (b) Grid connected power stations only, except for Total electricity. (c) Includes return streams to refineries from the petrochemical industry, consumption of coke in blast furnaces, blast furnace gas manufacture, electricity produced through cogeneration and lignite tar in char manufacture. (d) After conversion sector use and losses. Equals gross final energy disposal which is the final disposal of energy within the end use sectors. Because it is not possible to separate the fuels used to produce embedded electricity, those fuels are included in the industry in which production occurs although the electricity produced is included under Total electricity against Electricity generation and O her conversion.

Annex 5: Assessment of Completeness

The UNFCCC Guidelines require inventory compilers to assess inventories for the level of completeness of national inventories. The sources of greenhouse gas emissions are many and diverse and, in general, are not directly observable without considerable cost. Many emission sources are minor and resource intensive to estimate. Consequently, all national inventories have minor omissions which, for transparency, need to be identified. This section addresses the completeness of key activity datasets, such as the consumption of fossil fuels, and the completeness of the coverage of emissions and removals sources for the Australian inventory.

Completeness of Activity Data

The emission estimates were reviewed for internal consistency and completeness through the application of mass balance approaches to ensure the reconciliation of carbon supplies and carbon uses within the economy for fossil fuels, carbonates and biomass entering the economy. Details have been provided in the respective sectoral chapters. An overview of the mitigation strategies and control measures adopted, monitoring mechanisms employed and quality objectives or targets results specified is provided in Annex 6.

Omitted Emission Sources

The UNFCCC reporting guidelines provide standard reporting templates that are designed to accommodate the circumstances of as many countries as possible. The reporting templates are not always closely aligned with Australia's circumstances. Consequently, in Australia's reporting tables there are a number of categories where the term "not occurring" has been reported for certain cells because of an absence of a certain economic activity. An example is *adipic acid* production, which does not occur in Australia.

Nonetheless, there are a small number of emission sources which are believed to be minor and which are reported as 'not estimated' either because of a lack of data or because the emission processes are not well enough understood to permit the development of reliable methodologies. In these instances, default methodologies are not specified by the IPCC due to limited understanding internationally of these processes.

With each new inventory, a number of emission sources and removals have been added to the national inventory, resources permitting, as the remaining outstanding sources are generally minor while at the same time resource-intensive to estimate.

In this inventory, a significant number of minor new sources have been added. These sources include emissions from:

- fugitive carbon dioxide emissions from underground coal mines;
- carbon dioxide emissions from the *food and drink* category including from emissions from the production of carbon dioxide wells, carbon dioxide captured from ammonia plants; carbon dioxide generated from ethylene oxide and carbon dioxide resulting from sodium bicarbonate consumption;
- the consumption of minor carbonates such as barium carbonate, strontium carbonate, potassium carbonate and lithium carbonate;
- HFC emissions from metered dose inhalers;
- fugitive emissions from methanol production.

CO_2 from Burning of Coal Deposits and Waste Piles (1B1)

The spontaneous combustion of waste piles is a known source of CO_2 emissions. Research undertaken on the measurement of this emission source has not yet been able to develop any reliable approach to the estimation of this emission source. Similarly, neither the 1996 IPCC Guidelines nor the 2006 IPCC Guidelines include a default methodology that could be applied in the absence of information on this source.

CO_2 from Metal Production (2.C.5)

Coke is used as a reducing agent in the production of some metals for certain types of production technologies. CO_2 emissions from this source have been reported in *the industrial process* and *energy* sectors of this inventory. Emissions may also arise if the metallic ores being processed contain carbonates. In Australia, metallic ores are predominantly sulphide ores, rather than carbonate ores, and so emissions from this source, if any, are thought to be minor.

Miscellaneous SF_6 uses (2.F)

In the Australian inventory SF_6 emissions are reported from the use of this gas in the electricity industry. SF_6 may also be used in a number of other applications, such as in the production sport shoes, tyres and tennis balls, but no data is available to support estimates for any of these uses. NGERs data will be analysed to provide an estimate from a broader range of sources in the next submission.

Annex 6: Additional Information: Quality Controls Including Australia's National Carbon Balance

A6.1 Additional Information on the QA/QC Plan

The management of the QA/QC activities relating to the inventory are undertaken by the National Inventory Team within DCCEE and detailed in the *National Greenhouse Accounts: Quality Assurance-Quality Control Plan*. An overview of the quality control system is provided in chapter 1 while sector-specific information on quality control activities has been included in the QA/QC sections of each chapter. This Annex provides additional information and, in particular, provides information in relation to three aspects of the quality control system: i) a detailed description of the quality control measures in place; ii) results of the carbon balance for the economy; and iii) a description of Australia's responses to the recommendations contained in the previous UNFCCC ERT report.

The objectives of the national inventory quality system are to support the provision of emission estimates that meet the UNFCCC criteria of accuracy; time series consistency; transparency, completeness and comparability of estimates with those of other parties.

Key risks to the attainment of the defined quality objectives are identified at each level of inventory preparation including the measurement of data at the facility level; the collation of activity and other input data by DCCEE and other agencies; and the process of emissions estimation.

Specified mitigation strategies, measures and routine actions are deployed to control the identified risks.

These strategies range from utilisation of data measurements governed by existing national measurement systems such as the National Measurement Act or various taxation acts to the use of automated quality control tools embedded in the Australian Greenhouse Emissions Information System (AGEIS). Principal mitigation strategies and control measures are set out in Table A6.1.

Monitoring of the quality measures and evaluation of the results are critical to the goal of maintaining the system's effectiveness. In particular, control measures include the use of mass balance checks for all years to assess completeness and accuracy. All carbon entering the market economy is accounted for–either as emissions or stored in products or stored in wastes. Carbon balances for fuels, biomass, carbonates and synthetic gases consumption have been constructed and the results presented as Australia's National Carbon Balance in Table A6.2.

External review of the inventory is a critical part of the process of ensuring the quality of the estimates. In principle, the Australian inventory is subject to audit by the Australian National Audit Office (ANAO), and a performance audit was conducted by the ANAO in 2009–10. In addition, each year the inventory is reviewed by international experts organised as part of the UNFCCC expert review team process. In Tables 6.A.3a to 6.A.3e, the recommendations of previous UNFCCC ERT reports have been included for increased transparency and a summary of Australia's responses included. These tables provide a tool for tracking the management of the ERT recommendations and suggestions.

Table A6.1: Summary of principal mitigation strategies and quality control measures

Measure No.	Quality objective	Mitigation strategy or control measure	Target	Monitoring mechanism	Evaluation
Measurement					
1.A.1	Accuracy, completeness and time series consistency	National emissions reporting system subject to national measurement system and Australian regulations and international standards as specified in the NGER Measurement Determination 2008	Compliance	DCCEE	Evaluation of Outcomes
1.A.2	Accuracy	Data submitted under NGERs subject to DCCEE Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Office validation unit activities	Compliance	DCCEE	Evaluation of Outcomes
1.B.1	Comparability	Integration of national and facility estimation methods within National Greenhouse Accounts Framework	Compliance	DCCEE	Evaluation of Outcomes
1.D.1	Transparency	Company level data published by the Greenhouse and Energy Data Officer (GEDO) under the NGER Act 2007	Compliance	DCCEE	Evaluation of Outcomes
Collated data used for national emissions estimation					
2.A.1	Accuracy	Comparison of energy data with independent sources of activity data	<2%	AGEIS Automated Report	Evaluation of Outcomes
2.A.2	Accuracy	External consultants operate QC protocol	Compliance	National Inventory Team	Consultant reports
2.A.3	Accuracy	Quality control systems for external data providers	Compliance	Agency governance boards	ABS, ABARE
2.B.1	Completeness	Application of standardised rules for use of facility level data in national inventory	Compliance	National Inventory Team	Evaluation of Outcomes
2.B.2 (i)	Completeness	Reconciliation of estimates of carbon in fuel supplies to the Australian economy and carbon contained in emissions; or stored in products; or non-oxidised; or in permanent storage	<1%	AGEIS Automated Report*	Evaluation of Outcomes
2.B.2 (ii)	Completeness	Reconciliation of estimates of carbon in carbonate supplies to the Australian economy and carbon contained in emissions; or stored in products; or waste residues or in permanent storage	<10%	AGEIS Automated Report	Evaluation of Outcomes
2.B.2 (iii)	Completeness	Reconciliation of estimates of carbon in biomass supplies to the Australian economy and carbon contained in emissions or stored in products or waste residues or in permanent storage	<1%	AGEIS Automated Report	Evaluation of Outcomes
2.B.2 (iv)	Completeness	Reconciliation of estimates of carbon in wastewater to the Australian economy and carbon contained in emissions or stored in products or waste residues or in permanent storage	<1%	AGEIS Automated Report*	Evaluation of Outcomes
2.B.2 (v)	Completeness	Reconciliation of estimates of nitrogen in wastewater to the Australian economy and nitrogen contained in emissions or stored in products or other by-products	<1%	AGEIS Automated Report*	Evaluation of Outcomes
2.B.2 (vi)	Completeness	Reconciliation of estimates of carbon in synthetic gases supplied to the Australian economy and synthetic gases contained in emissions or stored in products or destroyed	<1%	AGEIS Automated Report*	Evaluation of Outcomes
National Emissions Estimation					
3.A.1	Accuracy	Emission estimation methodologies should be consistent with IPCC Good Practice and comparable with international practice	Compliance	NGGI Committee	Evaluation of Outcomes
3.A.2 (i)	Accuracy	AGEIS development in accordance with COBIT	Compliance	AGEIS Strategic Plan	AGEIS implementation report
3.A.2 (ii)	Accuracy	AGEIS operation in accordance with COBIT	Compliance	AGEIS Strategic Plan	AGEIS implementation report
3.A.2 (iii)	Accuracy	Allocation of separate staff roles and responsibilities	Compliance	AGEIS Strategic Plan	AGEIS implementation report
3.A.3	Accuracy	Validation of selected AGEIS estimates by sectoral experts	<0.01%	National Inventory Team	Evaluation of Outcomes

Measure No.	Quality objective	Mitigation strategy or control measure	Target	Monitoring mechanism	Evaluation
3.A.4	Accuracy	The estimated uncertainty of the overall inventory should decline over time	Compliance	National Inventory Team	Evaluation of Outcomes
3.A.5	Accuracy	Number of significant accuracy issues raised by the UNFCCC ERT, and agreed by the DCCEE, should reduce over time	Compliance	DCCEE assessment of UNFCCC ERT report	Evaluation of Outcomes
3.B.1 (i)	Completeness	Reconciliation of fuel data submitted into the AGEIS and carbon contained in emissions or stored in products or non-oxidised or permanent storage	<0.001%	AGEIS Automated Report	Evaluation of Outcomes
3.B.1 (ii)	Completeness	Reconciliation of carbonate data submitted into the AGEIS and carbon contained in emissions or stored in products or waste residues or in permanent storage	<0.001%	AGEIS Automated Report	Evaluation of Outcomes
3.B.1 (iii)	Completeness	Reconciliation of biomass data submitted into the AGEIS and carbon contained in emissions or stored in products or waste residues or in permanent storage	<0.001%	AGEIS Automated Report	Evaluation of Outcomes
3.B.1 (iv)	Completeness	Reconciliation of carbon in wastewater data submitted into the AGEIS and carbon contained in emissions or stored in products or waste residues or in permanent storage	<0.001%	AGEIS Automated Report*	Evaluation of Outcomes
3.B.1 (v)	Completeness	Reconciliation of nitrogen in wastewater data submitted into the AGEIS and nitrogen contained in emissions or stored or in other by-products	<0.001%	AGEIS Automated Report*	Evaluation of Outcomes
3.B.1 (vi)	Completeness	Reconciliation of carbon in synthetic gases in data submitted into the AGEIS and carbon contained in emissions or stored in products or destroyed	<0.001%	AGEIS Automated Report*	Evaluation of Outcomes
3.B.2 (i)	Completeness	Reconciliation of National Inventory with aggregate of State and Territory inventories	<0.2%	AGEIS Automated Report	Evaluation of Outcomes
3.B.2 (ii)	Completeness	Reconciliation of the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory with the National Inventory by Economic Sector	<0.001%	AGEIS Automated Report	Evaluation of Outcomes
3.B.3	Completeness	Number of emission sources ‘not estimated’, for which IPCC methods exist, comparable with international practice	Compliance	DCCEE assessment of UNFCCC ERT report	Evaluation of Outcomes
3.B.4	Completeness	Number of significant completeness issues raised by the UNFCCC ERT, and agreed by the DCCEE, should reduce over time	Compliance	DCCEE assessment of UNFCCC ERT report	Evaluation of Outcomes
3.C.1	Comparability	Implied emission factors for key variables should not be significantly different to those of other UNFCCC reporting parties	Compliance	AGEIS Automated Report	Evaluation of Outcomes
3.C.2	Comparability	The number of significant comparability issues raised by the UNFCCC ERT and agreed by the DCCEE should reduce over time	Compliance	DCCEE assessment of UNFCCC ERT report	Evaluation of Outcomes
3.C.3	Comparability	Recalculation percentages for the national inventory Annex A sectors should not be significantly different to those of other UNFCCC reporting parties over time	Compliance	AGEIS automated report	Evaluation of Outcomes
3.D.1	Time series	Analysis by category for time series consistency	Compliance	AGEIS automated report	Evaluation of Outcomes
3.D.2	Time series	The number of significant time-series consistency issues raised by the UNFCCC ERT, and agreed by the DCCEE, should reduce over time	Compliance	DCCEE assessment of UNFCCC ERT report	Evaluation of Outcomes
3.E.1	Transparency	Publication of assumptions, methodologies, data sources and emission estimates in the National Inventory Report and related products	Compliance	National Inventory Team	Evaluation of Outcomes
3.E.2	Transparency	Publication of the AGEIS emissions database on the DCCEE website	Compliance	National Inventory Team	Evaluation of Outcomes
3.E.3	Transparency	The number of significant clarifications on methodological descriptions required by the UNFCCC ERT, and agreed by the DCCEE, should reduce over time	Compliance	DCCEE assessment of UNFCCC ERT report	Evaluation of Outcomes

* Planned for AGEIS implementation 2010–11.

A6.2 Australia's National Carbon Balance

Table A6.2: Australia's National Carbon Balance 2008

Supply	Kt C	Uses	Kt C
Fossil fuel consumption[a]	111,771	*Emissions*	
Carbonate consumption[a]	1,958	1.A Combustion emissions (fossil fuels)	101,496
Hydrofluorocarbon consumption[d]	2,568	1.B Fugitive emissions	246
		2.A Industrial process fossil fuel emissions	3,920
		Memo: International bunker fuels	3,289
		2.A Mineral product carbonate emissions	1,974
Biomass consumption		2.F Hydrofluorocarbon emissions[d]	1,531
Wood and paper products[a]	4,766	Memo: Combustion emissions (wood products and waste)	728
Bagasse, ethanol[b]	2,949	Memo: Combustion emissions (bagasse, ethanol)	2,890
Firewood[b]	1,581	Memo: Combustion emissions (residential wood)	1,272
		6.A Landfill emissions (methane and carbon dioxide)	1,186
Waste disposal (food, garden, textiles, rubber – landfill)[c]	1,333	Aerobic treatment processes (paper, wood and wood waste)	301
		Increment to product stocks	
		Petrochemical and steel products	1,932
		Carbonate products	0
		Hydrofluorocarbon products[d]	974
		Biomass finished products	1,391
		Biomass fibre recycled	1,468
		Increment to waste stocks and residues	
		Carbon dioxide captured for permanent storage	0
		Non-oxidised carbon	1,230
		Carbonate wastes	10
		Landfill	1,025
		Miscellaneous	
		Hydrofluorocarbons destroyed	60
		Residual	4
TOTAL SUPPLY	**126,927**	**TOTAL USES**	**126,927**

Notes: (a) entering market; (b) final consumption; (c) entering waste stream; (d) based on carbon dioxide equivalents.

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Australia's National Carbon Balance records the supply of carbon entering the market economy through the most important channels and tracks the uses or fates of that carbon allocated amongst greenhouse emissions, increments to the stock of carbon in products and increments to the stock of carbon in waste residues. Of the 126,927 kt C of carbon entering the market economy, 118,833 kt C is estimated to result in greenhouse gas emissions; 5,766 kt C is estimated to result in increments of the carbon stock in products and 2,264 kt C is estimated to result in increments to carbon stored in waste product and residues.

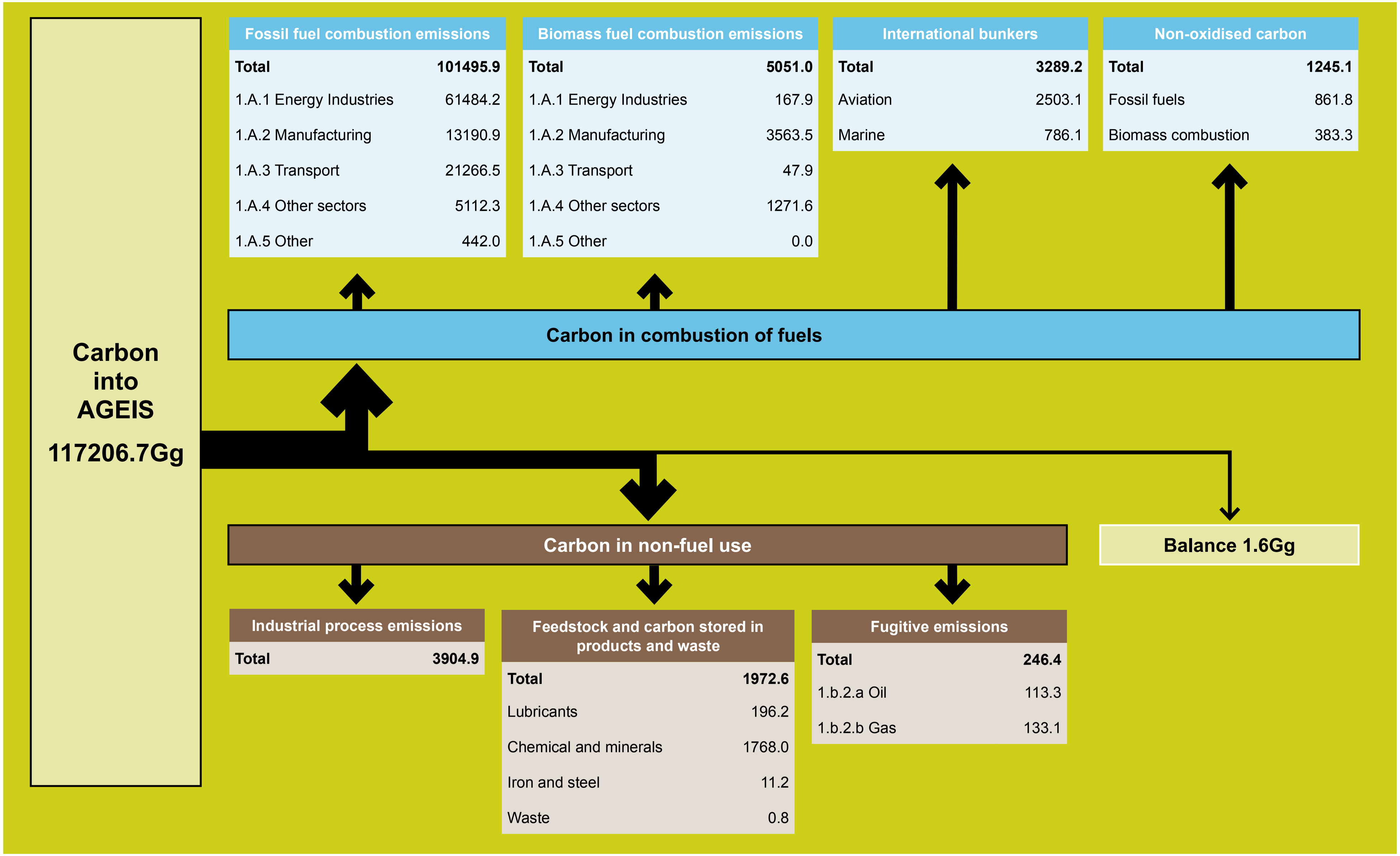
Assessments of the total amount of carbon in stock are more difficult to assess and depend critically on starting assumptions. Bearing this in mind, it is estimated that there is approximately 100 Mt of carbon stored in harvested wood products in Australia and about the same amount again stored in landfills. The latter estimate relies on the relatively strong assumption that all landfills have been maintained in order to fulfil anaerobic conditions. If the alternative assumption was adopted, such that it was assumed that all landfills were eventually exposed to aerobic conditions, then the amount of carbon stored in landfills would tend to zero over very long time periods.

The National Carbon Balance is also used as a quality control tool. The Australian inventory utilises a very large number of disaggregated data inputs for energy-related emission calculations (~ 15 000 per year). Consequently, a carbon balance is undertaken to compare carbon input to carbon output for all years. The carbon input represents the carbon embodied within the total quantity of energy and non-energy fuels which have been consumed in a year, and are entered into the AGEIS for calculation. The carbon output represents the distribution of the carbon utilised throughout the economy, as determined by the output of the calculations within the AGEIS. The carbon output is distributed as either emissions from fuel combustion, emissions from the use of fossil fuels as reductants, non-energy uses (e.g. feedstocks, bitumen, coal oils and tar), use of biomass sources of energy and international bunkers. While the predominant outcome of carbon entering the economy is emissions, a small portion of the carbon is stored in carbon-containing products or non-oxidised as ash. A flow chart detailing the results of the carbon balance for 2008 is at Figure A.6.1.

Results from the carbon balance have shown that all carbon is effectively accounted for. For 2008, all carbon has been accounted for down to 0.0003% (3/10 000 of a percent). This discrepancy relates to carbon contained in carbon dioxide from biofuels, within the memo items. Further work will continue on resolving this discrepancy.

The carbon balance analysis effectively tests the integrity of the calculations within the AGEIS by checking that all carbon consumed is accounted for and has been used to uncover several errors within data entries and the emission calculation process. Although the errors were of a very minor nature, they were of the type that is difficult to trace without systematic QC tools.

Figure A.6.1: Carbon balance flow chart showing carbon inputs and distribution of outputs for 2008



A6.3 Summary of Responses to UNFCCC ERT Recommendations and Comments

Table A.6.3a: Summary of responses to UNFCCC ERT recommendations: energy and cross cutting

Sector	Report[a]	ERT Recommendation	Response	Implementation
	40	When EFs from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines are used, the ERT recommends that Australia justify the use of those EFs and show that they are appropriate for Australia's national circumstances.	Accept. Text has been expanded in these areas (motor vehicles, aviation, CO_2 EFs of some minor fuels; fuel oil, lubricants, bitumen, ethanol and bagasse, agricultural soils, solid waste).	2010 NIR submission
	41	The ERT recommends that Australia reconsider the use of NA and consider using NO for fuels not used.	Accept. Revised.	2010 CRF submission
1B1	42	The ERT recommend that Australia include disaggregated AD on the different types of underground mines	Accept. New figures provided in chapter 3.	2010 NIR submission
	43	The ERT recommends that Australia improve the transparency of its reporting of recalculations in its next annual submission by providing additional information to support and justify them in line with the IPCC good practice and UNFCCC reporting guidelines.	Accept. More detailed information on recalculations is provided in the NIR.	2010 NIR submission
	43	The ERT recommends Australia explore the possibility of integrating NGER data sources into its next annual submission.	Accept. NGERS data incorporated in coal mining in 2010 NIR submission. For other sectors, see section 10.4.	2010, 2011, 2012 NIR submissions
	44	The ERT reiterates the recommendation made during the previous review and encourages Australia to conduct research to improve country-specific EFs for non-CO_2 emissions from road transportation, to refine the methods used to estimate fugitive emissions from coal mines and report on the progress made in this research in its next annual submission.	Partially accept. Method for fugitive emissions from underground mines has been refined – see chapter 3. Research on road transportation EFs has not been undertaken due to significant cost involved and competing priorities.	2010 NIR submission
	46	The ERT recommends that Australia update the Coke EFs used in the reference approach in its next annual submission and that Australia include relevant checks of information updates in its QA/QC plan.	Accept	2010 CRF submission
	47	IEA Data: The ERT reiterated the encouragement expressed during the previous review that Australia reconcile the differences in the data reported and that it reported on the result in its next annual submission.	Accept. See Annex 4.	2010 NIR submission

Sector	Report[a]	ERT Recommendation	Response	Implementation
1A	51	Off-road vehicles and other machinery: As emissions from off-road vehicles and other machinery are aggregated with emissions from stationary combustion under manufacturing industries and construction, the extent of the emissions from off-road vehicles and other machinery cannot be assessed. The ERT recommends that Australia report these emissions separately in its next annual submission.	Accept. The methodology currently applies transport non CO_2 EFs to specific fuels within Stationary Energy subsectors which are dominated by off road vehicles and machinery, e.g. diesel use in Mining Non Energy and Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry. The chapter 3 of the NIR presents this methodology more explicitly. An estimate of total Stationary energy emissions for off-road vehicles is included in chapter 3.	2010 NIR submission
1A3b	52	Road transport: In response to a question from the ERT, Australia responded that the data are consistent with the ABS Motor Vehicle Census and that it is likely that the variation is due to reduced car sales as a result of the economic recession affecting Australia at that time. The ERT recommends that Australia include an explanation for the variations in its next annual submission.	Accept. Data rechecked and some text was added about the reduction in car stocks from 1991 and 2001 due to economic downturns included.	2010 NIR submission
1B1a	53	Coal mining: The ERT reiterates the recommendation made during the previous review that Australia include in its next submission disaggregated AD, such as data on the different types of underground mines, in order to clarify the drivers behind the variations in the trends.	Accept. New figures provided in chapter 3.	2010 NIR submission
1B2bv	54	Other leakage from Natural Gas: The ERT encourages Australia to estimate and report CH_4 emissions.	Accept. The source is IE within the Natural Gas Distribution sector within Fugitive emissions sector. The text in chapter 3 has been amended to make this more explicit and the correct notation has been used in the CRF tables.	2010 CRF and NIR submissions
1A and 2C	37 (i)	Cross cutting issues identified for improvement: Correctly allocating emissions from coal use between the energy and industrial processes sectors.	This issue relates only to the use of pulverised coal as a reducing agent in the iron and steel sector and which should be allocated to the industrial processes sector instead of the energy sector.	Contingent on review

(a) ARR 2009

Table A.6.3b: Summary of responses to UNFCCC ERT recommendations: Industrial processes

Sector	Report[a]	ERT Recommendation	Response	Implementation
2.B	56	The ERT recommends that the relevant notation key (NO) be used for dichloroethylene production. The ERT recommends that Australia continue its efforts to improve completeness by developing estimates for the categories reported as NE, particularly for the categories for which emissions are known to occur in the country and for which methods exist for these categories in the Revised 1996 IPCC guidelines and/or the IPCC good practice guidance, and if emissions for a given category cannot be estimated then Australia is to provide sufficient explanation in the NIR as to why it cannot be estimated.	Accept. Australia has compiled emission estimates from CO_2 use in Food and Drink production, methanol production; HFCs in MDIs and minor carbonate sources. Dichloroethylene production does not occur in Australia and the NE indicator has been changed to 'NO' in the 2010 CRF tables.	2010 NIR submission
2.G	58, 64	In the previous review, the ERT strongly recommended that Australia develop and implement an approach for reporting IP emissions data in a transparent manner that supports the review of the inventory. The ERT reiterates this recommendation. The ERT recommends Australia to disaggregate emissions of HFCs by reporting each separate gas which would increase the transparency of reporting in this category.	Accept. Emissions previously aggregated under *2.G Other* have been disaggregated as follows: CO_2 from Ammonia Production (including CO_2 use in the production of urea) are reported under the *Chemical Industry* (2.B) – along with emissions from synthetic rutile and TiO_2 production and acetylene use. CO_2 emissions from magnesia production and Soda Ash Production and Use are reported under *Limestone and Dolomite Use (2.A.3)*. An aggregate of emissions from the use of CO_2 gas and sodium bicarbonate in the food and drink industry is reported under *Food and Drink* (2.D.2). CH_4 emissions from the production of polymers and other chemicals (including methanol production) are reported under the *Chemical Industry* (2.B). N_2O emissions from Nitric Acid production and N_2O use in aerosols and anaesthesia are reported under the *Chemical Industry* (2.B). This arrangement provides protection for the confidential subsectors as well as improving transparency of reporting from these sources in the inventory. Estimates of speciated HFC emissions have been provided.	2010 NIR submission
2.F	59	The ERT recommends that Australia include information on all recalculations in the NIR (e.g. recalculations of estimates of HFC emissions for 2006 and earlier years that are not mentioned in the NIR).	Accept.	2010 NIR submission

Sector	Report[(a)]	ERT Recommendation	Response	Implementation
2.B.1	60	Ammonia production: The ERT recommends that only emissions related to use of natural gas as a feedstock be included under industrial processes and the emissions from natural gas used for energy be allocated to the energy sector. The ERT encourages Australia to further explore the poss bility for appropriate allocation of emissions between the energy and industrial processes sectors.	Accept. Australia will review the NGERs data for 2008/09 and explore the possibility of re-allocating NG use for energy purposes in Ammonia production.	Implementation contingent on Review
2.C.1	61	Iron and steel: The ERT recommends that Australia reallocate emissions from coal used as a reducing agent to the industrial processes sector.	Agree to review	Implementation contingent on Review
2.F	62	HFCs and SF_6: In the subcategory refrigeration and air conditioning, Australia reported potential emissions that are lower than actual emissions. The ERT recommends that Australia correct this in its next annual submission.	Accept	2010 CRF tables
2.C.2	65	Ferro-alloys production: The ERT recommends that Australia reallocate the emissions from fuel used as a reducing agent to the industrial processes sector and that Australia use the appropriate notation keys.	Agree to review	Implementation contingent on Review
2.F	66	The ERT acknowledges that new data available under the NGER should further improve the accuracy and transparency of reporting in this category and recommends that Australia report these new data in the next annual submission along with a description of the methodology used by facilities to estimate emissions. The ERT recommends that Australia consider including reporting emissions from charge of SF_6 in electrical transmission equipment with operating voltages less than 220 kV.	Accept. Australia will review this sector using data on SF_6 available under NGERS.	2011 NIR submission

(a) ARR 2009

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Table A.6.3c: Summary of responses to UNFCCC ERT recommendations: Agriculture

Sector	Report	ERT Recommendation	Response	Implementation
4	ARR 2009 68	The ERT encourages Australia to include a brief contextual description of the different physical circumstances and management practices in each state that determine the different emission parameters.	Accept. Additional contextual information has been inserted into section 6.2.	2010 NIR submission
4	ARR 2009 69	The ERT observed that many EFs and parameters used in the agriculture section of the inventory are supported by expert judgement; for example, the use of scaling factors for nitrogen (N) excretion in some animal species, assumptions in savanna burning and probability distributions in the uncertainty analysis. The ERT noted that the NIR contains little information to support the values based on expert judgement, the process followed and what information was considered by the experts to form the expert judgement. To increase the transparency of the inventory, the ERT recommends that Australia include information (See section 6.2.5 of the IPCC good practice guidance) to support the values based on expert judgement in the NIR.	Accept. Additional information on the process for eliciting expert judgement for the input data has been inserted into section 6.2.1 Data sources. For uncertainty estimates, additional information will be added following review of uncertainties as per recommendation 73.	2010 NIR submission Revised uncertainty documentation – Implementation contingent on Review
4	ARR 2009 69, 73	The ERT encourages Australia to update its uncertainty analysis using data from the latest research in EFs for the agriculture sector and to provide additional information to support the expert opinions.	Accept. For review. Need to review uncertainty distributions and include recent methodology revisions.	Implementation contingent on Review
4B	ARR 2008 45 ARR 2009 69,71	Australia calculated N_2O emissions from dairy cattle, with protein intake from dairy calves not included due to the early removal of calves from the herd. In response to a question raised by the ERT during the course of the review, Australia indicated that it intends to review the age at which calves are removed from the herd for its next annual inventory submission.	Accept. Current method assumes that calves are on pasture from birth. Most dairy calves are removed from cows within days and placed on milk replacement and supplements until weaned. If this approach is implemented it will result in a small increase in N_2O emissions but will also result in a reduction in enteric fermentation. Review documented under QA/QC section	Review implemented 2010 submission New method to be implemented 2011 submission
4D	ARR 2009 74	*Regarding fraction of N fertiliser applied to different production systems* – The ERT encourages Australia to further investigate the differences between the data from ABS and those obtained from the census. The ERT also encourages Australia to include further information on the process and differences between data from the 2001 and 2006 census in the next annual submission.	Noted. New ABS data source has been identified for developing allocation which provides for greater time-series consistency and more accurate allocation between unirrigated croplands and pastures.	2010 NIR submission

Sector	Report	ERT Recommendation	Response	Implementation
4B	2007 IRR 86 2009 ARR 75	The N-excretion rates applied by Australia for horses (39.5 kg N/head/year) and mules/asses (13.2 kg N/head/year) differ substantially from each other and from the IPCC default EF (25 kg N/head/year) for both categories. The ERT recommends that Australia review the N-excretion rates for horse, mules/asses and apply them consistently in its next inventory submission.	Accept. For review. Additional documentation for CS EF will be provided or IPCC methods implemented.	For review 2011 submission
4E	2008 ARR 48 2009 ARR 76	The ERT recommends that Australia further improve documentation on the burning efficiencies reported in NIR table 6.30 with respect to whether they are based on actual measurements and whether they are averages. The ERT reiterated the recommendation made during the previous review that Australia improves its documentation of burning efficiencies.	Accept. NIR text revised to include explanation of the burning efficiency parameter and the origin on the values reported in the tables. These values will be reviewed as part of the boarder review of the sector once the recent field study data becomes available.	Text revised in 2010 submission Category will be reviewed following completion of field studies
4E	2009 ARR 76	The ERT recommends that Australia include information in the NIR to support the expert judgement that all savannas in Queensland can be treated as grassland.	Accept. For review	For review 2011 submission

Table A.6.3d: Summary of responses to UNFCCC ERT recommendations: Waste

Sector	Report[(a)]	ERT Recommendation	Response	Implementation
6.B.1, 6.C	98	Industrial wastewater: Emissions were estimated for all categories except N_2O emissions from industrial wastewater due to a lack of data and CH_4 and N_2O emissions from clinical waste incineration due to a lack of EFs. The ERT recommends that Australia change the notation key used in industrial wastewater and waste incineration from NA to NE.	The notation key for industrial wastewater has been changed to 'IE'. Nitrogen generated and discharged to the sewer system is ultimately treated at municipal wastewater treatment plants. As N_2O emissions estimates at these plants are estimated based on the measurement of nitrogen entering the plant, this value is inclusive of any nitrogen originating from industrial sources. The IPCC GPG considers emissions of CH_4 and N_2O from incineration to be insignificant. The GPG does include a table for N_2O emissions from incineration – however, for clinical waste, these are listed as 'NA' – Australia considers the current 'NA' indicator to be appropriate.	Partially accept.
6.B, 6.C	99	The ERT recommends that Australia provide more detailed information for the industrial wastewater and waste incineration categories.	Accept. See chapter 8.	2010 NIR submission
6.	100	The ERT encourages Australia to provide a tier 2 uncertainty analysis in future submissions.	Accept – however see Annex 7. For review.	2010 NIR submission
6.A	102	Solid waste disposal: The ERT recommends that changes in waste management practices be taken into account when compiling historical data and recommends that Australia improve the data on waste stream shares used prior to 1990.	Accept. See chapter 8.2.1.2 on back casting total waste disposed to landfill using surrogate data.	2010 NIR submission
6.A	103	Solid waste disposal: The ERT recommends that Australia provide additional information in the NIR on the key drivers for the decrease in CH_4 emissions from solid waste disposal on land and the amount of paper sent to landfills.	Accept. See chapter 8.	2011 NIR submission
6.A	105	Solid waste disposal: The ERT recommended that changes in waste management practices be taken into account when compiling historical data and recommends that Australia verify the classification used for the SWDS and the MCF values for the years prior to 1990.	Accept.	For review
6.B	106	Wastewater: The ERT recommends that Australia include improved information on emissions from sludge, the allocation of emission estimates to categories and the emission parameters applied in the next annual submission.	Accept. See chapter 8.	2010 and 2011 NIR submissions

Sector	Report(a)	ERT Recommendation	Response	Implementation
6.B	107	Wastewater: The ERT recommends that Australia include the information supporting the COD/BOD ratios in the next annual submission.	Accept.	2010 NIR submission
6.B.2	109	Domestic and Commercial Wastewater: Previous ERTs recommended that Australia include detailed information on the country-specific data and parameters used to estimate emissions from wastewater handling.	Accept. This sector will be updated using NGERs data in time for the 2011 submission.	2010 and 2011 NIR submissions
6.B	110	The ERT welcomes the undertaking of a reconciliation of sludge treatment in wastewater and disposal of sludge to landfills (see para. 106) and recommends that Australia include this information in its next annual submission.	Accept. See chapter 8 QA/QC.	2010 and 2011 NIR submissions
6.B.2	111	Non sewered systems: The NIR does not contain information on the MCF values for the handling systems used or how these values are obtained. In response to a question from the ERT, Australia explained that the amount of BOD in areas without a sewer system that settles out as solids and undergoes anaerobic decomposition is assumed to be 15 per cent. The ERT recommends that Australia include information to support this assumption in its next annual submission.	Accept	2010 NIR submission
6.C	112	Waste incineration: The ERT recommends that Australia improve the transparency of its reporting of the category by including more background information (e.g. the calculation and value of the CO_2 EF for solvents) in its next submission.	Accept. See chapter 8.	2010 NIR submission

(a) ARR 2009

Table A.6.3e: Summary of responses to UNFCCC ERT recommendations: Land Use Land Use Change and Forestry

Sector	Report[a]	ERT Recommendation	Response	Implementation
5	2007 IRR 95, 115 2008 ARR 54 2009 ARR 81	The ERT requests Australia, for the sake of transparency and comparability, to ensure that the software version of the FullCAM model provides data at an aggregation level suitable for the review (e.g. per forest type, final use and management practice, year of conversion and ecological/ administrative region) and to report such disaggregation in the inventory submissions during the commitment period.	Accept. In order to improve transparency and comparability forest conversion emissions and removals are now reported by State, major vegetation groups and >< 20 years since clearing.	2010 NIR submission
5	2008 ARR 53	Include in NIR a comparison of the tier 3 modelled LULUCF inventory with results from another Tier method (IPCC LULUCF p. 5.70) possibly tier 2 together with adequate explanations of the differences with the tier 3 model results.	Accept. A Tier 2 model has been constructed. Comparison of results has been included in the NIR.	2010 NIR submission
5	2007 IRR 96, 155f	Because of the lack of comparison with forest inventory data in Australia, the ERT strongly recommends the Australia perform additional studies to use additional field data to validate the model results for both forest areas as well as biomass changes.	Accept. Additional verification data has been included in NIR.	2010 NIR submission
5	2009 ARR 79	The ERT encourages Australia to increase the transparency of the reporting of the conversions by reporting the conversion of forest land to settlements in line with IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF under the category settlements and not including them under the category grassland.	Accept. For review Investigating time-series mapping of settlements.	Contingent on review
5	2009 ARR 82	*Regarding use of 3 pixels to identify forest*. In response to a question from the ERT, Australia clarified the approach used, explaining that it is used to ascertain whether the land has at least 20 per cent crown cover and whether the modelled estimate of biomass is applied only to those pixels above the threshold. The ERT welcomes this clarification and encourages Australia to include this rationale in its next annual submission.	Accept. Rationale included in the NIR.	2010 NIR submission
5.A.2	2008 ARR 60	ERT recommends that Australia also estimate and report changes in soil carbon stock for land converted to forest land.	Accept FullCAM is now run spatially so soil C can be reported.	2010 NIR submission

ANNEXES

Sector	Report[(a)]	ERT Recommendation	Response	Implementation
5.A.2	2009 ARR 80, 90	The data in CRF table 5.A are consistent with the data in table 7.C4 in the NIR, but are not consistent with the data presented in the land area matrices in table 7.5 of the NIR. In response to a question by the ERT, Australia stated that the land area matrices in table 7.5 included all natural and human-induced changes between forest land and grass land and/or cropland, but table 7.C4 in the NIR is only for human-induced activities. However, the ERT noted that the values in table 7.C4 are higher than those in table 7.5. The ERT recommends that Australia ensure consistency between the land area matrix and the land-use change data in CRF table 5.A.	Noted. Land matrix reflects net effect of post 1990 plantations and non-anthropogenic changed to and from forest. Table 7C4 is only land converted to forest. Clarified in text.	2010 NIR submission
5.B.2.1	2009 ARR 92	Australia reports a significant increase in carbon stock in the soil pool (with large variations from year to year) when forest land is converted to cropland. In some cases, these increases in the soil pool almost compensate for the loss of carbon in the above-ground biomass pool. The ERT recommends that Australia include documentation in the NIR to justify this pattern.	Accept. Additional information provided in the NIR.	2010 NIR submission
5(V)	2009 ARR 88	Biomass burning: The ERT noted that the use of a three-year moving average is not inconsistent with the IPCC good practice guidance. However, the ERT encourages Australia to reconsider its use of the three-year moving average and to consider using annual emission estimates to increase transparency.	Accept. Annual emission reported.	2010 NIR submission
5(V)		The ERT notes that the CH_4 EF for biomass burning reported by Australia (NIR, Vol 2, table 7.9) is below the range of EFs recommended by the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF (0.009-0.015). …the ERT recommends that Australia review this EF or, alternatively, explain in the NIR the possible reasons for the difference between this value and those set out in the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF.	Accept. EF reviewed. IPCC defaults are based on tropical forests only. Papers from which IPCC defaults derived also include data on temperate forests and AUS EFs are comparable with these values. Summary of review included in QA/QC section.	2010 NIR submission
5(V)	2009 ARR 96	CH_4 emissions from on-site burning associated with land conversion are based on the mass of carbon burnt annually, but are reported as a three year average. However, for land converted to grassland Australia reports "IE" for AD and emissions from biomass burning in CRF table 5(V) (biomass burning). The ERT recommends that Australia report the areas or biomass burned in its next annual submission.	Accept. Biomass burnt is reported in the CRF tables for forest conversion to cropland and grassland	2010 NIR submission

Annex 7: Uncertainty Analysis

Uncertainty is inherent within any kind of estimation–be it an estimate of the national greenhouse gas emissions, or the national gross domestic product. While it is in some cases possible to continuously monitor emissions, it is not usually practical or economic to do so. This leads to estimations based on samples or studies being used which carry a degree of additional uncertainty attached to them. Uncertainty also arises from the limitations of the measuring instruments, and over the complexities of the modelling of key relationships between observed variables and emissions.

The purpose of estimating the uncertainty attached to emissions estimates is principally to provide information on where inventory resources should be allocated to maximise the future improvements to inventory quality.

Assessing uncertainty is, itself, a difficult exercise, especially in the absence of quantitative data. Australia has conducted an uncertainty analysis for the individual sectors in line with the IPCC *Good Practice* guidelines. Monte Carlo and Latin Hypercube approaches were used to estimate emission uncertainty in some sectors, which is equivalent to the IPCC Tier 2 methodology.

The estimates have been mainly prepared by the judgement of the sectoral expert consultants. However, the estimates of uncertainty for the Australian inventory have been reviewed in 2005 by independent experts under protocols developed by the Australian CSIRO Atmospheric Research Division. The CSIRO report confirmed, with one or two exceptions, the quantitative judgements made in relation to uncertainty of inventory estimates and provide a strong basis for confidence in the assessments reported in this chapter.

The uncertainties for individual sectors are reported in more detail below. The estimated uncertainties tend to be low for carbon dioxide from energy consumption as well as from some industrial process emissions. Uncertainty surrounding estimates from these sources are typically as low as ± 4–5%. Uncertainty surrounding estimates of emissions are higher for agriculture, land use change and forestry, reflecting inherently high uncertainty due to the very nature of the processes involved (e.g. biological processes). A medium band of uncertainty applies to estimates from fugitive emissions, most industrial processes and non-CO_2 gases in the energy sector. The ranges presented are broadly consistent with the typical uncertainty ranges expected for each sector, as identified in the IPCC *Good Practice Report*.

The estimates of uncertainty surrounding the emissions estimates for individual sectors may be combined to present an estimate of the overall uncertainty for the inventory as a whole. Following the recommendations of the IPCC Good Practice Guidance, the emission estimates across the energy sector have been aggregated because of the hidden dependencies that exist between sectoral activity levels as a result of the constraint of overall consumption and since aggregate fuel consumption is more accurately known than the consumption in individual sectors. The results of the application of the IPCC Tier 1 approach to estimating the uncertainty of the inventory as a whole, which identifies separately estimates of uncertainty for both activity and emission factors where available, and which does not account for correlations between variables (unlike some of the sectoral analyses), are presented in Table A7.1.

As indicated in the IPCC *Good Practice Guidance* the Tier 1 approach is valid as long as a number of restrictive assumptions are met. An alternative, more flexible approach, which relies on Monte Carlo analysis and a more detailed specification of the sources of uncertainty, is currently under consideration for development by the DCCEE for use in future national inventory reports. This analysis would be equivalent to the IPCC Tier 2 approach and would take into consideration a number of refinements proposed by the CSIRO independent review.

The Tier 1 results presented in Table A7.1 show the estimated uncertainty surrounding the aggregate inventory estimate for 2008 to be ±8.3 %. The reported estimated uncertainty for the trend in emissions is ± 10.8 %. This estimate has been calculated on the assumption that the total uncertainty for parts of agriculture, land use, land use change and forestry, and the waste sectors are uncorrelated through time.

Much of the uncertainty for the UNFCCC inventory derives from the LULUCF sector. The uncertainty for the aggregate inventory excluding LULUCF is estimated at ±2.3 % and the uncertainty in the trend is estimated ±2.1% (Table A7.2).

Table A7.1: General reporting table for uncertainty (IPCC Good Practice Guidance Reporting Table 6.1) including LULUCF

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	Q
IPCC Source category	Gas	Base year emissions	Year t emissions	Activity data uncert'y	Emission factor uncert'y	Combined uncert'y	Uncert'y in total inventory	Type A Sensit'y	Type B Sensit'y	Uncert'y in trend of EF	Uncert'y in trend of activity data	Uncert'y in trend of total emissions	Footnote ref no.
		1990 Gg CO_2 e	2008 Gg CO_2e	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
1.A. Solid fossil fuels	CO_2	132093	196386	2	5	5.39	1.711	0.044	0.423	0.221	1.2	1.2	1,2
	CH_4	28	42	2	5	5.39	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	1
	N_2O	443	673	2	20	20.10	0.022	0.000	0.001	0.004	0.0	0.0	1
1.A. Liquid fossil fuels	CO_2	88192	115058	2	3	3.61	0.671	-0.005	0.248	-0.015	0.7	0.7	1
	CH_4	665	645	2	40	40.05	0.042	-0.001	0.001	-0.021	0.0	0.0	1
	N_2O	819	1754	2	60	60.03	0.170	0.001	0.004	0.086	0.0	0.1	1
1.A Gaseous fossil fuels	CO_2	32803	60707	2	3	3.61	0.354	0.037	0.131	0.110	0.4	0.4	1
	CH_4	29	152	2	5	5.39	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.0	0.0	1
	N_2O	20	36	2	20	20.10	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	1
1.A. Biomass fuels	CH_4	1730	983	0	20	20.00	0.032	-0.003	0.002	-0.057	0.0	0.1	8
	N_2O	186	219	0	20	20.00	0.007	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.0	0.0	8
1.B.1 Fugitives coal mining	CO_2	1122	956	5	20	20.62	0.032	-0.001	0.002	-0.023	0.0	0.0	1,3
1.B.1 Fugitives coal mining	CH_4	18165	27914	5	20	20.62	0.931	0.008	0.060	0.161	0.4	0.5	1,3
1.B.2 Fugitives oil	CO_2	405	431	5	5	7.07	0.005	0.000	0.001	-0.001	0.0	0.0	1,4
1.B.2 Fugitives Natural gas	CO_2	10	9	10	3	10.44	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	1,4
1.B.2 Fugitives venting & flaring	CO_2	5568	5819	5	5	7.07	0.067	-0.003	0.013	-0.017	0.1	0.1	1,4
1.B.2 Fugitives oil	CH_4	66	172	5	5	7.07	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.0	0.0	1,4
1.B.2 Fugitives Natural gas	CH_4	4215	3297	10	3	10.44	0.056	-0.005	0.007	-0.015	0.1	0.1	1,4
1.B.2 Fugitives venting & flaring	CH_4	2678	1323	5	5	7.07	0.015	-0.005	0.003	-0.024	0.0	0.0	1,4
1.B.2 Fugitives oil	N_2O	4	4	2	20	20.10	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	1
1.B.2 Fugitives venting & flaring	N_2O	32	22	2	20	20.10	0.001	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.0	0.0	1

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	Q
IPCC Source category	Gas	Base year emissions	Year t emissions	Activity data uncert'y	Emission factor uncert'y	Combined uncert'y	Uncert'y in total inventory	Type A Sensit'y	Type B Sensit'y	Uncert'y in trend of EF	Uncert'y in trend of activity data	Uncert'y in trend of total emissions	Footnote ref no.
		1990 Gg CO_2 e	2008 Gg CO_2e	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
2.A.1 Cement clinker production	CO_2	3463	3895	2.5	2.5	3.54	0.022	-0.002	0.008	-0.004	0.0	0.0	5
2.A.2 Lime production	CO_2	706	1118	2.5	2.5	3.54	0.006	0.000	0.002	0.001	0.0	0.0	5
2.A.3 Other Limestone and Dolomite Consumption	CO_2	1241	1495	4	2.5	4.72	0.011	0.000	0.003	-0.001	0.0	0.0	5
2.B Chemicals	CO_2	1143	3786	5	5	7.07	0.043	0.005	0.008	0.024	0.1	0.1	5
	CH_4	9	12	5	5	7.07	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	5
	N_2O	1035	3408	5	5	7.07	0.039	0.004	0.007	0.022	0.1	0.1	6
2.C 1 Steel	CO_2	9018	7459	2.5	5	5.59	0.067	-0.010	0.016	-0.049	0.1	0.1	5
2.C.1 Steel	CH_4	59	63	2	5	5.39	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	5
2.C.1 Steel	N_2O	22	17	2	20	20.10	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	6
2.C.3 Aluminium	CO_2	2021	3126	2.5	2.5	3.54	0.018	0.001	0.007	0.002	0.0	0.0	5
2.C.3 Aluminium	PFCs	3950	381	0	27	27.00	0.017	-0.010	0.001	-0.283	0.0	0.3	5
2.D Food and drink	CO_2	64	102		2.5	2.50	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	6
2.F HFCs	HFCs	1126	5752	0	27	27.00	0.251	0.009	0.012	0.247	0.0	0.2	5
2.F SF_6	SF_6	521	521	0	27	27.00	0.023	0.000	0.001	-0.010	0.0	0.0	5
4.A Enteric fermentation	CH_4	63919	55552	0	5.5	5.50	0.494	-0.063	0.120	0.000	0.0	0.0	6
4.B Manure management	CH_4	1540	1804	0	10.5	10.50	0.031	-0.001	0.004	0.000	0.0	0.0	6
4.B Manure management	N_2O	524	1542	0	10.3	10.30	0.026	0.002	0.003	0.019	0.0	0.0	6
4.C Rice Cultivation	CH_4	490	43	5	10	11.18	0.001	-0.001	0.000	-0.013	0.0	0.0	7
4.D Agricultural Soils	N_2O	13438	14557	0	52	52.00	1.225	-0.007	0.031	-0.372	0.0	0.4	7
4.E Burning of Savannas	CH_4	4643	9549	50	15	52.20	0.807	0.007	0.021	0.109	1.5	1.5	7
4.E Burning of Savannas	N_2O	1966	4065	50	15	52.20	0.343	0.003	0.009	0.047	0.6	0.6	7
4.F Agricultural Residues	CH_4	193	190	5	20	20.62	0.006	0.000	0.000	-0.003	0.0	0.0	7
4.F Agricultural Residues	N_2O	99	93	5	20	20.62	0.003	0.000	0.000	-0.002	0.0	0.0	7
5.A.1 Forest land remaining forest land	CO_2	-43399	-89447	0	30	30.00	-4.342	-0.068	-0.193	-2.049	0.0	2.0	8

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	Q
IPCC Source category	Gas	Base year emissions	Year t emissions	Activity data uncert'y	Emission factor uncert'y	Combined uncert'y	Uncert'y in total inventory	Type A Sensit'y	Type B Sensit'y	Uncert'y in trend of EF	Uncert'y in trend of activity data	Uncert'y in trend of total emissions	Footnote ref no.
		1990 Gg CO_2 e	2008 Gg CO_2e	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
	CH_4	1440	1720	0	77	77.00	0.214	0.000	0.004	-0.033	0.0	0.0	8
	N_2O	393	469	0	88	88.00	0.067	0.000	0.001	-0.010	0.0	0.0	8
5.A.2 Land Converted to Forest land	CO_2	-162	-16969	0	10	10.00	-0.275	-0.036	-0.037	-0.361	0.0	0.4	8
5.B.1 Cropland Remaining Cropland	CO_2	-22915	-18769	0	30	30.00	-0.911	0.025	-0.040	0.757	0.0	0.8	8
5.B.2.1 Forest Land Converted to Croplands	CO_2	22991	5766	0	10	10.00	0.093	-0.053	0.012	-0.534	0.0	0.5	8
	CH_4	898	599	0	20	20.00	0.019	-0.001	0.001	-0.026	0.0	0.0	8
	N_2O	342	276	0	20	20.00	0.009	0.000	0.001	-0.008	0.0	0.0	8
5.C.1 Grassland Remaining Grassland	CO_2	-15731	137824	0	30	30.00	6.690	0.342	0.297	10.257	0.0	10.3	8
5.B.2.1 Forest Land Converted to Grasslands	CO_2	103361	49286	0	10	10.00	0.797	-0.190	0.106	-1.896	0.0	1.9	8
	CH_4	2537	1019	0	20	20.00	0.033	-0.005	0.002	-0.101	0.0	0.1	8
	N_2O	693	279	0	20	20.00	0.009	-0.001	0.001	-0.028	0.0	0.0	8
5.G Other	CO_2	-4878	-4036	0	20	20.00	-0.131	0.005	-0.009	0.106	0.0	0.1	8
	N_2O	553	499	0	20	20.00	0.016	-0.001	0.001	-0.010	0.0	0.0	9
6.A Solid Waste	CH_4	14216	11071	0	3.25	3.25	0.058	-0.017	0.024	-0.055	0.0	0.1	5
6.B Wastewater handling	CH_4	3265	2875	0	50	50.00	0.233	-0.003	0.006	-0.158	0.0	0.2	5
6.B Wastewater handling	N_2O	343	430	0	50	50.00	0.035	0.000	0.001	-0.003	0.0	0.0	5
6.C Waste incineration	CO_2	73	29	0	50	50.00	0.002	0.000	0.000	-0.007	0.0	0.0	5
6.C Waste incineration	N_2O	12	0	0	50	50.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.002	0.0	0.0	5
Total Emissions		**464497**	**618055**										
Total Uncertainties							**8.3**					**10.8**	

1 Energy Strategies; 2. George Wilkenfeld & Associates; 3. Dr David Williams, CSIRO; 4 Australian Petroleum Production & Exploration Associa ion; 5 Burnbank Consulting; 6 Dr Mark Howden, CSIRO; 7. Dr Carl Meyer, CSIRO; 8. Dr Gary Richards, Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency.

Table A7.2: General reporting table for uncertainty (IPCC Good Practice Guidance Reporting Table 6.1) excluding LULUCF

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	Q
IPCC Source category	Gas	Base year emissions	Year t emissions	Activity data uncert'y	Emission factor uncert'y	Combined uncert'y	Uncert'y in total inventory	Type A Sensit'y	Type B Sensit'y	Uncert'y in trend of EF	Uncert'y in trend of activity data	Uncert'y in trend of total emissions	Footnote ref no.
		1990 Gg CO_2 e	2008 Gg CO_2e	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
1.A. Solid fossil fuels	CO_2	132093	196386	2	5	5.39	1.924	0.055	0.469	0.273	1.3	1.4	1,2
	CH_4	28	42	2	5	5.39	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	1
	N_2O	443	673	2	20	20.10	0.025	0.000	0.002	0.004	0.0	0.0	1
1.A. Liquid fossil fuels	CO_2	88192	115058	2	3	3.61	0.755	-0.002	0.275	-0.006	0.8	0.8	1
	CH_4	665	645	2	40	40.05	0.047	-0.001	0.002	-0.022	0.0	0.0	1
	N_2O	819	1754	2	60	60.03	0.192	0.002	0.004	0.097	0.0	0.1	1
1.A Gaseous fossil fuels	CO_2	32803	60707	2	3	3.61	0.398	0.042	0.145	0.126	0.4	0.4	1
	CH_4	29	152	2	5	5.39	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.0	0.0	1
	N_2O	20	36	2	20	20.10	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	1
1.A. Biomass fuels	CH_4	1730	983	0	20	20.00	0.036	-0.003	0.002	-0.062	0.0	0.1	8
	N_2O	186	219	0	20	20.00	0.008	0.000	0.001	-0.001	0.0	0.0	8
1.B.1 Fugitives coal mining	CO_2	1122	956	5	20	20.62	0.036	-0.001	0.002	-0.025	0.0	0.0	1,3
1.B.1 Fugitives coal mining	CH_4	18165	27914	5	20	20.62	1.047	0.010	0.067	0.194	0.5	0.5	1,3
1.B.2 Fugitives oil	CO_2	405	431	5	5	7.07	0.006	0.000	0.001	-0.001	0.0	0.0	1,4
1.B.2 Fugitives Natural gas	CO_2	10	9	10	3	10.44	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	1,4
1.B.2 Fugitives venting & flaring	CO_2	5568	5819	5	5	7.07	0.075	-0.004	0.014	-0.018	0.1	0.1	1,4
1.B.2 Fugitives oil	CH_4	66	172	5	5	7.07	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.0	0.0	1,4
1.B.2 Fugitives Natural gas	CH_4	4215	3297	10	3	10.44	0.063	-0.005	0.008	-0.016	0.1	0.1	1,4
1.B.2 Fugitives venting & flaring	CH_4	2678	1323	5	5	7.07	0.017	-0.005	0.003	-0.026	0.0	0.0	1,4
1.B.2 Fugitives oil	N_2O	4	4	2	20	20.10	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	1

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	Q
IPCC Source category	Gas	Base year emissions	Year t emissions	Activity data uncert'y	Emission factor uncert'y	Combined uncert'y	Uncert'y in total inventory	Type A Sensit'y	Type B Sensit'y	Uncert'y in trend of EF	Uncert'y in trend of activity data	Uncert'y in trend of total emissions	Footnote ref no.
		1990 Gg CO_2 e	2008 Gg CO_2e	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
1.B.2 Fugitives venting & flaring	N_2O	32	22	2	20	20.10	0.001	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.0	0.0	1
2.A.1 Cement clinker production	CO_2	3463	3895	2.5	2.5	3.54	0.025	-0.002	0.009	-0.004	0.0	0.0	5
2.A.2 Lime production	CO_2	706	1118	2.5	2.5	3.54	0.007	0.000	0.003	0.001	0.0	0.0	5
2.A.3 Other Limestone and Dolomite Consumption	CO_2	1241	1495	4	2.5	4.72	0.013	0.000	0.004	-0.001	0.0	0.0	5
2.B Chemicals	CO_2	1143	3786	5	5	7.07	0.049	0.005	0.009	0.027	0.1	0.1	5
	CH_4	9	12	5	5	7.07	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	5
	N_2O	1035	3408	5	5	7.07	0.044	0.005	0.008	0.024	0.1	0.1	6
2.C 1 Steel	CO_2	9018	7459	2.5	5	5.59	0.076	-0.010	0.018	-0.052	0.1	0.1	5
2.C.1 Steel	CH_4	59	63	2	5	5.39	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	5
2.C.1 Steel	N_2O	22	17	2	20	20.10	0.001	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.0	0.0	6
2.C.3 Aluminium	CO_2	2021	3126	2.5	2.5	3.54	0.020	0.001	0.007	0.003	0.0	0.0	5
2.C.3 Aluminium	PFCs	3950	381	0	27	27.00	0.019	-0.011	0.001	-0.310	0.0	0.3	5
2.D Food and drink	CO_2	64	102		2.5	2.50	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	6
2.F HFCs	HFCs	1126	5752	0	27	27.00	0.283	0.010	0.014	0.276	0.0	0.3	5
2.F SF_6	SF_6	521	521	0	27	27.00	0.026	0.000	0.001	-0.011	0.0	0.0	5
4.A Enteric fermentation	CH_4	63919	55552	0	5.5	5.50	0.556	-0.068	0.133	0.000	0.0	0.0	6
4.B Manure management	CH_4	1540	1804	0	10.5	10.50	0.034	-0.001	0.004	0.000	0.0	0.0	6
4.B Manure management	N_2O	524	1542	0	10.3	10.30	0.029	0.002	0.004	0.021	0.0	0.0	6
4.C Rice Cultivation	CH_4	490	43	5	10	11.18	0.001	-0.001	0.000	-0.014	0.0	0.0	7
4.D Agricultural Soils	N_2O	13438	14557	0	52	52.00	1.377	-0.007	0.035	-0.385	0.0	0.4	7
4.E Burning of Savannas	CH_4	4643	9549	50	15	52.20	0.907	0.008	0.023	0.124	1.6	1.6	7
4.E Burning of Savannas	N_2O	1966	4065	50	15	52.20	0.386	0.004	0.010	0.053	0.7	0.7	7
4.F Agricultural Residues	CH_4	193	190	5	20	20.62	0.007	0.000	0.000	-0.003	0.0	0.0	7
4.F Agricultural Residues	N_2O	99	93	5	20	20.62	0.003	0.000	0.000	-0.002	0.0	0.0	7

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	Q
IPCC Source category	Gas	Base year emissions	Year t emissions	Activity data uncert'y	Emission factor uncert'y	Combined uncert'y	Uncert'y in total inventory	Type A Sensit'y	Type B Sensit'y	Uncert'y in trend of EF	Uncert'y in trend of activity data	Uncert'y in trend of total emissions	Footnote ref no.
		1990 Gg CO_2 e	2008 Gg CO_2e	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
6.A Solid Waste	CH_4	14216	11071	0	3.25	3.25	0.065	-0.018	0.026	-0.059	0.0	0.1	5
6.B Wastewater handling	CH_4	3265	2875	0	50	50.00	0.262	-0.003	0.007	-0.169	0.0	0.2	5
6.B Wastewater handling	N_2O	343	430	0	50	50.00	0.039	0.000	0.001	-0.002	0.0	0.0	5
6.C Waste incineration	CO_2	73	29	0	50	50.00	0.003	0.000	0.000	-0.008	0.0	0.0	5
6.C Waste incineration	N_2O	12	0	0	50	50.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.002	0.0	0.0	5
Total Emissions		**418372**	**549540**										
Total Uncertainties							**2.3**					**2.1**	

1 Energy Strategies; 2. George Wilkenfeld & Associates; 3. Dr David Williams, CSIRO; 4 Australian Petroleum Production & Exploration Associa ion; 5 Burnbank Consulting; 6 Dr Mark Howden, CSIRO; 7. Dr Carl Meyer, CSIRO; 8. Dr Gary Richards, Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency.

Energy

Stationary Energy

Uncertainty analyses were conducted for emissions from three sectors: 1.A.1.a. Electricity, 1.A.1.b. Petroleum refining and 1.A.1.c. *Manufacture of solid fuels and other energy industries* (Table A7.3). The overall uncertainty in estimated emissions from electricity generation was ±5%. The highest uncertainty was for N_2O emissions, with an associated uncertainty of up to ±16%. However, as emissions of N_2O (and CH_4) account for only a small fraction, 0.4%, of the subsector's total emissions, there is a negligible impact on overall uncertainty for this sector.

Table A7.3: Quantified uncertainty values for key stationary energy subcategories[a]

Greenhouse gas source and sink category	Uncertainty (%)			
	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	Total CO_2-e
1. ENERGY				
A Fuel combustion activities				
1.A.1.a Electricity	**±5**	**±9**	**±15**	**±5**
Black coal	±6	±9	±15	±6
Brown coal	±4	±9	±15	±4
Petroleum	±4	±9	±7	±4
Natural gas	±4	±9	±16	±4
Biomass	NA	±9	±4	±4
Biogas	NA	±9	±16	±4
1.A.1.b Petroleum refining	**±4**	**±9**	**±12**	**±4**
Petroleum	±4	±9	±12	±4
Gas	±4	±9	±12	±4
1.A.1.c Manufacture of solid fuels and other energy industries	**±4**	**±9**	**±12**	**±4**
Coal	±4	±9	±12	±4
Petroleum	±4	±9	±12	±4
Gas	±4	±9	±12	±4

(a) Uncertainty reported at 95% confidence limits estimated using Latin Hypercube (a type of Monte Carlo) analysis

Overall uncertainty associated with emissions estimates from both 1.A.1.b. *Petroleum refining* and 1.A.1.c. *Manufacture of solid fuels and other energy industries* sectors was ±4%. Again, the uncertainty associated with emissions of N_2O and CH_4 has negligible impact on overall uncertainty. An uncertainty analysis on minor, mobile source categories of the *stationary energy* sector gave uncertainty values ranging from ±16.4% to ±24.5% for CO_2, from ±25.4% to ±63.9% for CH_4, and ±44.7% to ±64.2% for N_2O.

Table A7.4: Quantified uncertainty values for mobile source categories[a]

Greenhouse gas source and sink category	Uncertainty (%)		
	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O
1.A.4. Other sectors			
b. Residential			
Lawn mowers	±24.5	±45.2	±46.3
1.A.5. Other			
b. Mobile	**±16.4**	**±25.4**	**±44.7**
Military transport—land	±18.5	±32.9	±54.6
Military transport—water	±24.4	±63.9	±62.7
Military transport—aviation	±24.0	±47.2	±64.2

(a) Uncertainty reported at 95% confidence limits estimated using Monte Carlo analysis.

Transport

Monte Carlo analyses were conducted for all subsectors and fuel types. The uncertainty distributions for emission factors and activity data were developed on the basis of expert judgment.

The total estimated uncertainties in the *transport* subsector were ±4% for CO_2, ±24% for CH_4, and ±42% for N_2O. Uncertainties in the emissions from individual source categories ranged from ±1% to ±24% for CO_2, ±23% to ±59% for CH_4, and ±32% to ±63% for N_2O. The largest source of uncertainty is in the emission factors.

The estimates also reflect the relatively higher uncertainty attached to the emission estimates for particular vehicle types, which are drawn from ABS data and its survey of motor vehicle use, than for the sector as a whole. This outcome reflects the dependency between activity variables; and because overall transport fuel consumption is more accurately known than the individual segments.

Table A7.5: Emissions and quantified uncertainty values for key transport subcategories[a]

Greenhouse gas source and sink category	Uncertainty (%)		
	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O
1.A.3. Transport	±4	±24	±42
	±4	±23	±41
a. Civil aviation	**±9**	**±52**	**±52**
b. Road transport	**±4**	**±25**	**±42**
i. Passenger cars	±6	±31	±44
ii. Light trucks	±7	±38	±41
iii. Medium trucks	±9	±41	±60
iv. Heavy trucks	±10	±44	±61
v. Buses	±8	±36	±53
vi. Motorcycles	±10	±43	±61
c. Railways	**±5**	**±39**	**±39**
d. Navigation	**±8**	**±59**	**±32**
e. Other transportation	**±24**	**±46**	**±63**
International bunkers			
Aviation	±10	±58	±59
Marine	±4	±47	±52

(a) Uncertainty reported at 95% confidence limits.

Fugitives

The overall uncertainty for *fugitive* emissions was estimated to be ±11% (Table A7.6). The estimated uncertainty for *solid fuels* CH_4 was ±19%. Uncertainties in oil and natural gas emissions were estimated to be ±4% for CO_2, ±5% for CH_4 and ±4% for N_2O.

Table A7.6: Quantified uncertainty values for key fugitive emissions subcategories[(a)]

Greenhouse gas source and sink category	Uncertainty (%)			
	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	CO_2-e
1. ENERGY				
B. Fugitive emissions	**±4**	**±14**	**±4**	**±11**
1.B.1. Solid fuels	**NE**	**±19**	**NE**	**±19**
1B1ai Underground mines	NE	±21	NE	±21
Underground activities	NE	±21	NE	±21
Post mining	NE	±17	NE	±17
1.B.1.a.i.i. Surface mining	NE	±17	NE	±17
1.B.2. Oil and natural gas	**±4**	**±5**	**±4**	**±4**
1.B.2.a. Oil	±8	±5	±8	±7
1.B.2.b. Natural gas	±9	±9	NA	±9
1.B.2.c. Venting and flaring	±4	±4	±4	±4

(a) Uncertainty reported at 95% confidence limits estimated using Latin Hypercube analysis.

Industrial Processes

An analysis of uncertainty was conducted using the methods recommended in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* and random sampling techniques described in the IPCC *Good Practice* report (Latin Hypercube simulations). Uncertainty estimates of the components of each emission estimate (activity levels and emission factors) are based on expert judgement.

As the IPCC Tier 1 approach is not suitable for assessing uncertainty where approximately normal distribution assumptions cannot be sustained, an analysis was undertaken using Latin Hypercube techniques. These techniques can take into account asymmetric probability distributions associated with emission factors. For example, as the average emission factor for PFCs tends to the minimum limit that is understood to be technically feasible, the probability of the emission factor being lower than estimated is less than the probability of it being higher than estimated.

The Latin Hypercube analysis gave an uncertainty of ±5% (Table A7.7). The uncertainty in the *industrial processes* subsectors ranged from ±4% to ±20%.

Table A7.7: Quantified uncertainty values for key industrial processes subsectors using different techniques[a]

Source	Uncertainties and distribution		Emission factors – uncertainties and distributions								
	Production/use	Distribution	CO_2	Distribution	CH_4	Distribution	N_2O	Distribution	CF_4	Distribution	C_2F_6
Cement clinker	±5.00	Normal	±4.99	Normal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cement kiln dust	±7.01	Normal	±5.01	Normal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cement total organic carbon	NA	Normal	±5.00	Normal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Commercial lime	±5.00	Normal	±4.99	Normal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
In-house lime	±4.01	Normal	±5.01	Normal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Limestone use	±8.01	Normal	±5.00	Normal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dolomite use	±8.00	Normal	±4.99	Normal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Soda ash production	±5.00	Normal	NA	Stoichiometry	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Soda ash use	±5.00	Normal	NA	Stoichiometry	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Magnesia	±5.00	Normal	±5.00	Normal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ammonia	±7.02	Normal	±5.00	Normal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nitric acid	±10.00	Normal	NA	NA	NA	NA	±9.99	Normal	NA	NA	NA
Nitrous oxide	±5.00	Normal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Synthetic rutile	±5.00	Normal	±5.00	Normal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Titanium dioxide	±20.00	Normal	±5.00	Normal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Iron and steel	±5.01	Normal	±2.05	Triangular	±3.82	Triangular	±16.33	Triangular	NA	NA	NA
Hot briquetted iron	±5.00	Normal	±4.08	Triangular	±4.34	Triangular	±9.07	Triangular	NA	NA	NA
Aluminium	±5.01	Normal	±5.00	Normal	NA	NA	NA	NA	±16.22	Triangular	Function of CF_4
Total emissions	26019.09										
Aggregate uncertainty	±2.88										

(a) Uncertainty reported at 95% confidence limits assuming approximately normal distributions. Source: Burnbank Consulting.

Agriculture

Livestock

An uncertainty analysis was undertaken for the *livestock* subsectors, addressing both CH_4 and N_2O emissions. Uncertainty distributions were developed for the inputs and the relationships used in the inventory. Where possible, uncertainties were based on quantitative analysis of probability distributions. Nevertheless, many of the distributions remain based on expert judgement. For many biological variables there are limits to the likely minimum and maximum values, and these constrain the distributions. For example, feed intakes have maximum values that are defined by the physiology of the livestock and the characteristics of the feed. Minimum values of feed intake relate to productivity and survival below which the industry wouldn't attempt to operate.

The estimated uncertainty in *enteric fermentation* emissions ranged from –5.1% to +5.9% (Table A7.8) while the uncertainty in the *manure management* emissions was in the order of 10%. For total CO_2-e emissions from *livestock* the uncertainty was estimated to be –5.3% to +6.1%. The uncertainty in the reported cattle numbers was the most significant contributor to the overall uncertainty.

Recent measurements of methane emissions from sheep on high-quality pastures and cattle on grain diets in Australia show that the inventory procedure produces accurate estimates of methane emission rates. However, further work is needed to reduce uncertainties relating to feed intakes, methane emissions from sheep on low-quality pasture, methane emissions from beef cattle, and emissions from manure under a range of conditions.

Table A7.8: Relative uncertainty in emission estimates for the livestock subsector[a]

Greenhouse gas source and sink categories	Uncertainty (%)	
	CH_4	N_2O
A. Enteric fermentation	–5.1 to +5.9	
B. Manure management	–9.8 to +11.1	–10.1 to +10.6

(a) Uncertainty reported at 95% confidence limits estimated using Monte Carlo analysis.

Other Agriculture

Estimates of uncertainties in the emissions for the *other agriculture* subsectors were determined using a Latin Hypercube analysis (Table A7.9). Ideally, the probability distributions of the input variables would be determined by statistical analysis of real data. However, in the current analysis, suitable data sets were not available and the probability distributions were defined using expert judgement. The uncertainty in emission factors and associated parameters were determined from surveys of the published international literature, with emphasis on local Australian measurements. All variables are considered to be independent except fuel load and burning efficiency, which were positively correlated. The activity data with the greatest uncertainties are the areas of savanna fires. These are collated from a large and dispersed number of state government organisations with a wide range of data quality protocols.

There is large relative uncertainty in the emission estimates from all subcategories, including approximately –40 to +60% for methane in the *field burning of residues* subsector and approximately –50 to +100% for nitrous oxide from agricultural soils. By way of comparison, estimates presented in the IPCC *Good Practice* guidelines indicate uncertainties of up to +55% and +500% for these sectors respectively as being likely to be typical. Significantly, in all subsectors, most of this uncertainty was derived from the uncertainties in emission factors and associated parameters. Uncertainty in the activity data was a relatively minor contributor to overall uncertainty. Partly this is a result of using three-year averages of annual activity data. The effect of averaging is to significantly reduce the sensitivity of the emissions estimates to uncertainty in the value for any individual year. In most cases, the uncertainty ranges are distributed asymmetrically around the estimates because, while emission factors usually have well constrained minima, their maxima are generally unconstrained.

Table A7.9: Relative uncertainty in emission estimates for other agriculture subsectors[a]

Greenhouse gas source and sink categories	Uncertainty (%)	
	CH_4	N_2O
4. AGRICULTURE		
C. Rice cultivation	**–20 to 23**	
1. Irrigated	–20 to 23	
D. Agricultural soils		**–46 to 97**
1. Direct soil emissions		–30 to 40
2. Animal production		–53 to 90
3. Indirect		–67 to 156
E. Prescribed burning of savannas	**–52 to 80**	**–55 to 94**
F. Field Burning of agricultural residues	**–41 to 58**	**–39 to 56**
1. Cereals	–45 to 68	–45 to 69
2. Pulse	–59 to 100	–60 to 98
3. Tuber and root	NO	NO
4. Sugar cane	–42 to 62	–46 to 74
5. Other	–57 to 96	–59 to 104

(a) Uncertainty reported at 95% confidence limits estimated using Latin Hypercube.

Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry

Australia's National Carbon Accounting System (NCAS) uses Tier 3 methods (ecosystem model) of emissions estimation and an Approach 3 (full spatial enumeration) method of representing land (IPCC 2003). Unlike the Tier 1 and Tier 2 methods, Tier 3 uses complex modelling to estimate emissions in a way that fully represents both annual and spatial variability. Tier 3 and Approach 3 methods were chosen because the causes of most emissions in Australia (forest conversion) are from rare events (a small fraction of the forest estate). Tier 3 methods allow more complex forms of sensitivity and uncertainty analysis, and in concert with verification activities give an ability to identify any potential bias.

The verification processes focus on the detailed checking of land areas and modelled emissions estimates. That is, the testing of the NCAS results is typically against actual measures that have a 'certain' outcome. The benefits of verification by direct measurement are, first, the detailed data derived can be used to determine the model and land area estimation performances in general (e.g., by region, soil type, vegetation type) and in detail, for example, by carbon pool (e.g., litter, fast turnover soil organic matter). Second, having actual measures allows for continuous improvement whereby the verification data can subsequently be used to enhance calibration, which is then tested again in subsequent verification. This ensures a growing base of data for model calibration while also ensuring that calibration and verification data remain independent.

Extensive independent verification programs of the land cover change and plantation mapping via remote sensing techniques have been continuously applied throughout the time-series updates.
The methods applied to verification of the land cover change results are published in the NCAS Technical Reports (Lowell et al., 2003 and Jones et al., 2004) and in peer review literature (Lowell et al., 2005). This program initially relied on verification against historic air photographs, and more recently, by using very high resolution satellite data (1m). The verification of the plantations mapping (MBAC Consulting *in prep*.) was based on on-site field inspection. This alternative approach was used because it was able to provide a definite date of planting (from signage or company records) and could accurately provide parameters such as species, stocking rate, condition etc. that could not be derived with certainty from remote techniques. This program was based on several hundred sites throughout Australia, selected to be representative of geographic regions, plantation types and plantation ages.

The direct measurement of forest biomass is rare, and as destructive sampling is required, no time-series growth data based on whole mass measurement is available. However, through the use of allometric equations from measurable forest stand parameters of basal area, height etc. it is possible to model total stand biomass. As these measures are widely used in a forest inventory, there is a wealth of industry data available at both a single point in time and time-series (permanent plot) measurements against which growth and biomass estimates have been verified. In addition, research site data comparisons and select whole-stand mass measurements have been applied. The benefits of comparisons with research data has been that additional to commonly available stand biomass estimates are data on site conditions and management. Because of the cost and logistical difficulty in actually measuring total stand biomass, the approach taken was to destructively sample and weigh forest plots of a single species across a productivity gradient (Ximenes et al., 2005). This approach could then test both the biomass predictions and replication of the gradient in forest productivity and carrying capacity by model estimates.

Much like the verification activities for forest biomass, a tiered approach was applied to the verification of modelled soil carbon change estimates. Most geographically widespread and representative data were taken from paired site samples, before and after land use change. The change in total soil organic carbon was compared to modelled estimates. Soil fractionations were also completed to test the model performance in predicting turnover in various soil carbon pools. Wherever possible, models were also compared to research site data (Skjemstad and Spouncer 2002). This again had the benefit of multiple pool, time-series measurements for comparison, along with the recorded impacts of detailed site condition and management.

The methods of uncertainty analysis described by the IPCC Good Practice Guidance 2003 are typically designed for Tier 1 and Tier 2 emissions factor based approaches. More complex methods for dealing with potential error propagation and inter-correlation of parameter uncertainties needs to be applied to the process model forms of inventory used in Tier 3. However, the fundamental approach of using *Monte Carlo* forms of analysis for both sensitivity and uncertainty analysis remains relevant and are applied.

The sensitivity and uncertainty analysis of the NCAS are used to determine:

- that the best estimate (most likely outcome) is not subject to bias;
- the parameter sensitivity, in order to understand the drivers of uncertainty and guide improvement programs and verification priorities; and,
- to determine the probability distribution of possible outcomes.

The sensitivity and uncertainty analyses undertaken are described in detail in each of the methods Appendices 7.B, 7.C and 7.D. To enable these analyses a *Monte Carlo* analysis capability has been integrated into the modelling framework and is routinely applied.

Uncertainty analyses using *Monte Carlo* techniques are also supplemented by the determination of accuracies of spatial data through verification programs. Verification can also be used to identify if there is any potential bias in the spatial inputs to the emissions modelling.

Table A7.10: Estimation of uncertainties in components of the land use change and forestry subsectors

Greenhouse gas source and sink categories	Uncertainty (%)		
	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O
A.1 Forest land remaining forest land	± 30	-46 +77	-47 +88
A.2 Land converted to forest land	± 10		
B.1/C.1 Cropland/Grassland remaining	± 30		
B. 2/C.2 Forest land converted to Cropland/Grassland	± 10	± 20	± 20

Waste

Estimates for uncertainty for emissions from solid waste disposal were estimated by Burnbank Consulting. The full implications of non-linearities in the solid waste methodology are still to be satisfactorily explored, however, and further work into the solid waste estimates are likely in future.

Table A7.11: Relative uncertainty in emission estimates for key waste subsectors

Greenhouse gas source and sink categories	Uncertainty (%)				
	CH_4	N_2O	NO_x	CO	NMVOC
6. Waste					
A. Solid waste disposal on land a	± 3.25	NA	NA	NA	NA
B. Wastewater	± 50				
C. Incineration	NA				

(a) Source Burnbank Consulting 2007

Table A7.12: Specific distributions, parameters and results: Solid Waste

Variable	Distribution and parameters	2sd	M-2sd	M+2sd	2sd/M	M-/2.5 %	M+/97.5 %
Emission Generated / 2004 – ACT		0.70	12.85	14.26	5.19%	1.00	1.00
Emission Generated / 2004 – NSW		16.55	277.85	310.95	5.62%	1.00	1.00
Emission Generated / 2004 – NT		0.26	4.63	5.14	5.26%	1.00	1.00
Emission Generated / 2004 – QLD		7.84	163.61	179.30	4.57%	1.00	1.00
Emission Generated / 2004 – SA		4.92	45.95	55.79	9.68%	1.00	1.00
Emission Generated / 2004 – TAS		1.72	15.75	19.19	9.84%	1.00	1.01
Emission Generated / 2004 – VIC		16.57	163.14	196.29	9.22%	1.00	1.00
Emission Generated / 2004 – WA		8.94	78.13	96.01	10.27%	1.00	1.00
Emissions Generated – Australia		26.59	792.84	846.03	3.25%	1.00	1.00
DOCfood	Normal (0.15,0.05*0.15)	0.01	0.13	0.16	10.00%	1.00	1.00
DOCpaper&text / DOCpaper&text	Normal (0.4,0.05*0.4)	0.04	0.36	0.44	10.00%	1.00	1.00
DOgGarden / DOgGarden	Normal (0.17,0.05*0.17)	0.02	0.15	0.19	10.00%	1.00	1.00
DOCwood / DOCwood	Normal (0.43,0.05*0.43)	0.04	0.39	0.47	10.00%	1.00	1.00
Standard Mix – MSW- food	Triangle (0.15,0.21,0.27)	0.05	0.16	0.26	23.33%	0.99	1.01
Standard Mix – MSW-p&t / Standard Mix – MSW-p&t	Triangle (0.07,0.11,0.15)	0.03	0.08	0.14	29.69%	0.98	1.01
Standard Mix – MSW-gg / Standard Mix – MSW-gg	Triangle (0.14,0.19,0.24)	0.04	0.15	0.23	21.49%	0.99	1.01
Standard Mix – MSW-wood / Standard Mix – MSW-wood	Triangle (0.02,0.03,0.04)	0.01	0.02	0.04	27.22%	0.98	1.01
Standard Mix – MSW-other / Standard Mix – MSW-other	Triangle (0.38,0.46,0.54)	0.07	0.39	0.53	14.20%	0.99	1.01

Variable	Distribution and parameters	2sd	M-2sd	M+2sd	2sd/M	M-/2.5 %	M+/97.5 %
DDOC	Normal(0.5,0.1*0.5)	0.10	0.40	0.60	20.00%	1.00	1.00
Half-life	Triangle (3,4,6)	1.25	3.09	5.58	28.78%	0.94	0.99
Half-life	Triangle (10,12,14)	1.63	10.37	13.63	13.61%	0.99	1.01
Half-life	Triangle (6,7,9)	1.25	6.09	8.58	17.01%	0.97	1.00
Half-life	Triangle (17,23,35)	7.48	17.52	32.48	29.93%	0.94	0.99
Time Delay	Normal(7,0.28*7)	3.92	3.08	10.92	55.99%	0.98	1.01
Half-life	Triangle (3,4,6)	1.25	3.09	5.58	28.78%	0.94	0.99
Half-life	Triangle (10,12,14)	1.63	10.37	13.63	13.61%	0.99	1.01
Half-life	Triangle (6,7,9)	1.25	6.09	8.58	17.01%	0.97	1.00
Half-life	Triangle (17,23,35)	7.48	17.52	32.48	29.93%	0.94	0.99
Time Delay	Normal(7,0.28*7)	3.92	3.08	10.92	56.00%	0.98	1.01
Half-life	Triangle (1,2,4)	1.25	1.09	3.58	53.45%	0.85	0.99
Half-life	Triangle (8,10,12)	1.63	8.37	11.63	16.33%	0.99	1.01
Half-life	Triangle (3,4,5)	0.82	3.18	4.82	20.41%	0.99	1.01
Half-life	Triangle (14,20,23)	3.74	15.26	22.74	19.69%	1.01	1.03
Time Delay	Normal(7,0.28*7)	3.92	3.08	10.92	55.99%	0.98	1.01
Half-life	Triangle (1,2,4)	1.25	1.09	3.58	53.45%	0.85	0.99
Half-life	Triangle (8,10,12)	1.63	8.37	11.63	16.33%	0.99	1.01
Half-life	Triangle (3,4,5)	0.82	3.18	4.82	20.41%	0.99	1.01
Half-life	Triangle (14,20,23)	3.74	15.26	22.74	19.69%	1.01	1.03
Time Delay	Normal(7,0.28*7)	3.92	3.08	10.92	56.00%	0.98	1.01
Half-life	Triangle (9,12,14)	2.05	9.61	13.72	17.61%	1.00	1.02
Half-life	Triangle (14,17,23)	3.74	14.26	21.74	20.79%	0.96	1.00
Half-life	Triangle (12,14,17)	2.05	12.28	16.39	14.34%	0.98	1.00
Half-life	Triangle (23,35,69)	19.48	22.85	61.82	46.02%	0.86	0.99
Time Delay	Normal(7,0.28*7)	3.92	3.08	10.92	55.99%	0.98	1.01
Half-life	Triangle (9,12,14)	2.05	9.61	13.72	17.61%	1.00	1.02
Half-life	Triangle (14,17,23)	3.74	14.26	21.74	20.79%	0.96	1.00
Half-life	Triangle (12,14,17)	2.05	12.28	16.39	14.34%	0.98	1.00
Half-life	Triangle (23,35,69)	19.48	22.85	61.82	46.02%	0.86	0.99
Time Delay	Normal(7,0.28*7)	3.92	3.08	10.92	56.00%	0.98	1.01
Half-life	Triangle (9,12,14)	2.05	9.61	13.72	17.61%	1.00	1.02
Half-life	Triangle (14,17,23)	3.74	14.26	21.74	20.79%	0.96	1.00
Half-life	Triangle (12,14,17)	2.05	12.28	16.39	14.34%	0.98	1.00
Half-life	Triangle (23,35,69)	19.48	22.85	61.82	46.02%	0.86	0.99
Time Delay	Normal(7,0.28*7)	3.92	3.08	10.92	55.99%	0.98	1.01
Half-life	Triangle (9,12,14)	2.05	9.61	13.72	17.61%	1.00	1.02
Half-life	Triangle (14,17,23)	3.74	14.26	21.74	20.79%	0.96	1.00
Half-life	Triangle (12,14,17)	2.05	12.28	16.39	14.34%	0.98	1.00
Half-life	Triangle (23,35,69)	19.48	22.85	61.82	46.02%	0.86	0.99
Time Delay	Normal(7,0.28*7)	3.92	3.08	10.92	55.99%	0.98	1.01

Source: Burnbank Consulting (2007)

Annex 8: Description of Australia's National Registry

The description of Australia's national registry follows the reporting guidance set down in Decision 15/CMP.1, part II (Reporting of supplementary information under Article 7, paragraph 1, E. National registries) under the Kyoto Protocol.

Name and contact information of the registry administrator designated by the Party to maintain the national registry

Shaun Calvert
Registry Administrator
Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency
GPO Box 854
CANBERRA ACT 2601
Tel: +61 2 6159 7757
Email: shaun.calvert@climatechange.gov.au

Names of any other party with which the party cooperates by maintaining their respective registries in a consolidated system

The Australian National Registry is not operated in a consolidated system with any other party's registry.

A description of the database structure and capacity of the national registry

The following is an extract from the Software Specifications for the Australian National Registry – the Australian National Registry of Emissions Units (ANREU).

SQL Server Database

The ANREU database is a Microsoft SQL Server 2005 database. The vast majority of the system's business logic is contained in stored procedures, views, and functions contained in the database instance. The ANREU has a complex system of metadata used to control many aspects of the system's configuration. Much of this metadata can be managed through the Registry Management Application (RMA) tool, from a desktop with network access to the database hosting environment.

SQL Server 2005 Reporting Services

SQL Server 2005 Reporting Services (SSRS) runs on the IIS Web Server (described below) and is configured with data sources that point to the ANREU SQL Server 2005 database. SSRS provides reporting functionality to the ANREU web application. The report content for the web application reports is controlled through metadata, which is managed through the Registry Management Application (RMA) tool, from a desktop with network access to the database hosting environment.

In addition to the ANREU web application reports, SSRS hosts two administrative reports that are available through the RMA. These are the CPR Level report and the Kyoto report for submission to the UN. The CPR Level report allows the Registry Administrator to see the status of the registry with respect to the required commitment period reserve. The commitment period reserve is the minimum quantity of Kyoto units that the registry must hold at any given time in order to limit the scope of non-compliance. The Kyoto report provides automatic generation of the required annual reports for Kyoto parties (COP 10). The report is generated using the standard electronic format (SEF) of submission under Article 7.1 of the Kyoto Protocol. SSRS also provides an ad-hoc reporting capability intended for administrators that is accessible through the RMA tool.

IIS Web Server

The ANREU is primarily accessed through a web application. The web server used is Microsoft IIS, which communicates with the ColdFusion 8 application server.

ColdFusion MX 8 Application Server

The ANREU web application is developed in ColdFusion 8. The files comprising the ANREU ColdFusion application are distributed as a file tree. The ColdFusion application server runs as a service on the designated machine also hosting the IIS web server.

Hardware Specifications

The ANREU application has been deployed to the web hosting environment provided by AussieHQ. Each instance (production, standby, dev/test, etc.) of the ANREU application has been deployed in a clustered Microsoft SQL 2005 environment where each node meets the Microsoft recommended specifications of a 1 GHz Pentium III-compatible processor or higher and 1 GB or more of RAM. If deployed in an Active/Active cluster each node must be able to provide full failover of another node's SQL instance. Hardware which is to provide load balancing for the web application must support sticky sessions. Each web server must meet the recommended specification of a 1 GHz Pentium III-compatible processor and have 1.5 GB or more of RAM. The web servers will be used to run IIS, ColdFusion, and the ITL related web services.

Software Specifications

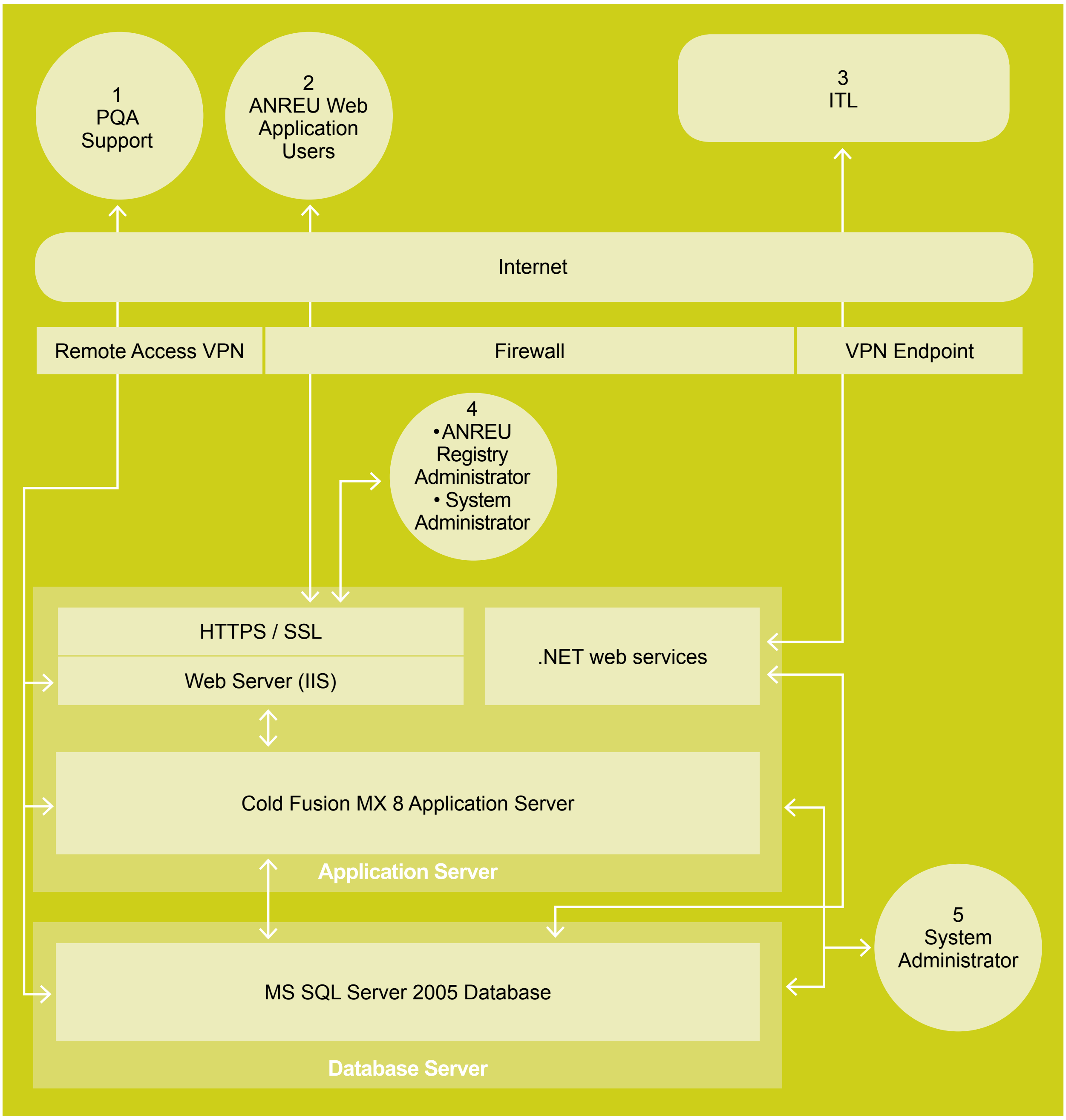
The ANREU consists of the following software components.

- Internet Information Services (IIS) 6.0 or higher
- ColdFusion 8
- SQL Server 2005
- SQL Server 2005 Reporting Services
- Microsoft Messaging Queue components
- NET 2.0 Framework
- NET Web Services (C#)
- NET ITLListenerService (C#)
- Registry Management Application (RMA)

Communications with the UNFCCC International Transaction log are managed by software components deployed in IIS.

Network Specifications

Figure A.8.1: ANREU Logical Network Topology (Production Environment)



A description of how the national registry conforms to the technical standards for the purpose of ensuring the accurate, transparent and efficient exchange of data between national registries, the clean development registry and the independent transaction log, including (i) to (vi) below

The Australian National Registry system contains the functionality to perform issuance, conversion, external transfer, (voluntary) cancellation, retirement and Reconciliation processes using XML messages and web-services as specified in V1.1 of the UN DES document.

In addition, it also contains: 24 Hour Clean-up, Transaction Status enquiry, Time Synchronisation, Data Logging requirements (including, Transaction Log, Reconciliation Log, Internal Audit Log and Message Archive) and the different identifier formats as specified in the UN DES document.

(i) A description of the formats used in the national registry for account numbers, serial numbers for ERUs, CERs, AAUs, and RMUs, including project identifiers and transaction numbers

The formats used in the Australian National Registry are as specified in the DES 1.1 Annex F – Definition of identifiers.

(ii) A list, and the electronic format, of the information transmitted electronically when transferring ERUs, CERs, AAUs, and/or RMUs to other registries

The formats used in the Australian National Registry to transmit information to other registries are specified in the DES 1.1.

(iii) A list, and the electronic format, of the information transmitted electronically when acquiring ERUs, CERs, AAUs, and/or RMUs from other national registries or the CDM registry

The formats used in the Australian National Registry to acknowledge the messages transmitted to other registries are specified in the DES 1.1.

(iv) A list, and the electronic format, of the information transmitted electronically from the national registry to the independent transaction log when issuing, transferring, acquiring, cancelling and retiring ERUs, CERs, AAUs, and/or RMUs

Information will be transmitted to the ITL in the message formats specified in the UN DES Version 1.1.

(v) An explanation of the procedures employed in the national registry to prevent discrepancies in the issuance, transfer, acquisition, cancellation and retirement of ERUs, CERs, AAUs, and/or RMUs

In order to minimise discrepancies between the Australian National Registry and the ITL, the following approach has been adopted:

- Communications between the registry and the ITL are via web-services using XML messages — as specified in the DES 1.1. These web services, XML message format and the processing sequence are checked by the registry to ensure the compliance with DES 1.1;
- The registry validates data entries against the formats of information as specified in Annex F of the DES 1.1;
- The registry implements internal controls in accordance with the checks performed by the ITL — as documented in Annex E of the DES 1.1.
- All units that are involved in a transaction shall be earmarked internally within the registry; thereby preventing the units from being involved in another transaction until a response has been received from the ITL and the current transaction has been completed;

- The web service that sends the message to the ITL for processing will ensure that a message received acknowledgement is received from the ITL before completing the submission of the message. Where no acknowledgement message has been received following a number of retries, the web-service would terminate the submission and roll back any changes made to the unit blocks that were involved;
- Where a 24 hour clean-up message is received from the ITL, the existing web service would rolling back any pending transactions and the units that were involved, thereby preventing any discrepancies in the unit blocks between the registry and the ITL;
- Finally, if an unforeseen failure were to occur, the data discrepancies between our registry and the ITL can be corrected via a manual intervention function within our registry. Following this, reconciliation will be performed to validate that the data is in sync between the registry and the ITL. If a discrepancy reoccurs in the registry, the following measures will be applied:
  - Identification, and registration of the discrepancy;
  - Identification of the source of the discrepancy (DES, registry specifications, erroneous programming code);
  - Elaboration of a resolution plan and testing plan;
  - Correction and testing of the software;
  - Release and deployment of the corrected software.

(vi) An overview of the security measures employed in the national registry to deter unauthorised manipulations and minimize operator error

For the Australian National Registry the following security measures have been implemented. In addition the Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency is undertaking an external security review of the Registry to ascertain key security risks and to ensure compliance with the Australian Government Authentication Framework (AGAF).

Identification and Authentication

Access to the registry is allowed via a personal username and password – allocated as a part of a Registration process performed by the Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency.

Access control

Users of the ANREU are divided into three security groups. These groups control the access and security at the application level. A user's login information is assigned to a user group, which determines what the user can and cannot do within the system.

The Registry supports the following user groups

System Administrator

The System Administrator group has global authority throughout the Registry. This user is responsible not only for the day-to-day functionality of the system, but also for administrative support. This may include user management, managing and setting batch jobs, and reviewing audit and transaction logs. This person is responsible for maintaining the technical environment of the Australian National Registry, including all hardware, software, and network concerns. This includes scheduling regular data backups and restoring data in the event of a system.

Program Manager/Australian National Registry Administrator

The registry administrator, or program manager role, represents the person or persons responsible for all policy-based operations of the registry. This person will have access to all functionality that can be provided through the Registry interfaces, but will not have direct access to the database tables and the web application server. Should the need arise to access these resources, the registry administrator must coordinate with the system administrator. The registry administrator is responsible for such policy-based activities as account creation, approval of forwarding instructions, monitoring notifications and messages logs, and coordinating with the ITL for reconciliations.

Industry User/Account Holders

Provisions are made for account holders to have access to the registry web application. The Registry provides the capability to create users with restricted levels of access by which users would only be permitted to access data relevant to their own holdings and activities. These permissions can be configured using the system administration functions.

Access protection

In order to prevent operator errors, our registry software incorporates validations on all user inputs to ensure that only valid details are submitted for processing; The registry displays confirmation of user input to help the user to spot any errors that had been made and implements an internal approval process (input of relevant password details) for secondary approval for relevant operations before submitting the details to the ITL for processing.

A list of the information publicly accessible through the user interface to the national registry

Non-confidential information has been made accessible to the public in line with the requirements of 13/CMP.1 annex II.E on the National Registry website under the Public Search menu.

Up to date information on accounts as required by paragraph 45 has been included under Public Search > Accounts. No ERUs have been issued to date so no information is available.

Information available to the public includes:

(b) Account name: the holder of the account;

(c) Account type: the type of account;

(d) Commitment period;

(e) Representative name and contact information: full name, mailing address, telephone number, and email address of the representative of the account holder. Facsimile number is also published if it has been supplied.

The Representative identifier is not captured or displayed by the National Registry as this information is confidential.

Information relating to projects as required by paragraph 46 has been included under Public Search > Projects. No ERUs have been issued to date so no information is available.

Holding and transaction information as required by paragraph 47 is published as described below:

(a) The total quantity of ERUs, CERs, AAUs and RMUs in each account at the beginning of the year is available under Public Search > Accounts for each account

(b) The total quantity of AAUs issued on the basis of the assigned amount pursuant to Article 3, paragraphs 7 and 8 is available at Public Search > Registry Holding and Transaction Summary

(c) The total quantity of ERUs issued on the basis of Article 6 projects is available at Public Search > Registry Holding and Transaction Summary

(d) The total quantity of ERUs, CERs, AAUs, and RMUs acquired from other registries and the identity of the transferring accounts and registries is available at Public Search > Transactions.

(e) The total quantity of RMUs issued on the basis of each activity under Article 3 paragraphs 3 and 4 is available at Public Search > Registry Holding and Transaction Summary

(f) The total quantity of ERUs, CERs, AAUs, and RMUs transferred to other registries and the identity of the acquiring accounts and registries is available at Public Search > Transactions.

(g) The total quantity of ERUs, CERs, AAUs, and RMUs cancelled on the basis of activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4 is available at Public Search > Holding and transaction summary.

(h) The total quantity of ERUs, CERs, AAUs, and RMUs cancelled following determination by the Compliance Committee that the party is not in compliance with its commitment under Article 3, paragraph 1 is available at Public Search > Holding and transaction summary.

(i) The total quantity of other ERUs, CERs, AAUs and RMUs cancelled is available at Public Search > Holding and transaction summary.

(j) The total quantity of ERUs, CERs, AAUs and RMUs retired is available at Public Search > Holding and transaction summary

(k) The total quantity of ERUs, CERs and AAUs carried over from the previous commitment period is available at Public Search > Holding and transaction summary.

(l) Current holdings of ERUs, CERs, AAUs and RMUs in each account. This information is not displayed on the national registry, but is planned to be rectified in a change release scheduled for March 2010.

An explanation of how to access information through the user interface of the national registry

Access to the Australian National Registry is available through the internet at nationalregistry.climatechange.gov.au – and has 2 main components: – Access to Public Information (through the Public Search facility), or designated Users can Logon to the system using their allocated Usernames and Passwords.

Measures to safeguard, maintain and recover data in the event of a disaster

The servers (main and backup sites) that host the Australian National Registry are in physically secure data centres fitted with secure access control systems. All data centres are fitted with smoke detection and automatic fire suppression systems. Anti-virus software upgrades are downloaded and installed autonomously on to the servers as soon as they are released.

A full backup of each database and an hourly transaction log backup during business hours take place every day with the back-up media being held at an offsite third party secure storage facility. The database content will also be replicated at a minimum of 30 minute intervals to a secondary data centre location when the clustering environment is implemented. This will serve as the hosting platform for Disaster Recovery.

In the event of a disaster a decision will be taken (between the Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency and the IT contract supplier) to invoke disaster recovery. This will involve:

- Stopping all transactions to the main platform.
- Ensuring that the committed transactions are replicated to the DR site.
- Switching all external interaction with the main site over to the secondary location.

The IT contract supplier is committed to resuming the service for the Department operators within 8 hours of the decision being made.

Results of previous test procedures

Australia's independent assessment report is available from the UNFCCC website http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2008/iar/aus01.pdf.

Annex 9: Glossary

Accounting quantity	The accounting quantity for the Kyoto Protocol *land use, land use change and forestry* activities represents the addition to or subtraction from a Party's assigned amount for a given year of the commitment period. A net removal will be added to the assigned amount while a net source will be subtracted from the assigned amount. For the afforestation/reforestation activities the accounting quantity must take into consideration the harvested forest sub-rule of the Kyoto Protocol (paragraph 4 of the annex to decision 16/CMP.1). Under this accounting rule "debits resulting from harvesting during the first commitment period following afforestation and reforestation since 1990 shall not be greater than credits accounted for on that unit of land". In other words, whenever emissions on harvested land units are greater than the removals on those land units, a net balance of zero is assumed for those units of land.
Activity	A process that generates greenhouse gas emissions or uptake. In some sectors it refers to the level of production or manufacture for a given process or category.
Afforestation	Afforestation is the direct human-induced conversion of land that has not been forested land for a period of at least 50 years to forested land through planting, seeding and/or human-induced promotion of natural seed sources. Under the Kyoto Protocol afforestation is limited to afforestation activities occurring on those lands that did not contain forest on 31 December 1989.
Automotive Diesel Oil (ADO)	A middle distillate petroleum product used as a fuel in high-speed diesel engines. It is mostly consumed in the road and rail transport sectors and agriculture, mining and construction sectors.
Anaerobic	A process relying on bacteria that can live without oxygen.
Anthropogenic	Resulting from human activities. In the inventory, *anthropogenic emissions* are distinguished from *natural emissions*.
Bagasse	The fibrous residue of the sugar cane milling process which is used as a fuel in sugar mills.
Briquettes	A composition fuel manufactured from brown coal, which is crushed, dried and moulded under high pressure without the addition of binders.
Clinker	An intermediate product from which cement is made.
Coke	The solid product obtained from the carbonisation of suitable types of coal at high temperature. It is low in moisture and volatile matter and is mainly used in the iron and steel industry as an energy source and chemical agent. Semi-coke or coke obtained by carbonisation at low temperatures is included in this category.
Deforestation	Deforestation is the direct human-induced conversion of forested land to non-forested land. Under the Kyoto Protocol deforestation is limited to deforestation activities that have occurred since 1990 on land that was forest on 1 January 1990.
Dolomite	A naturally occurring mineral ($CaCO_3$.mg CO_3) which can be used to produce lime, iron and steel.
Emission Factor	The quantity of greenhouse gases emitted per unit of some specified activity.
Emission Intensity	The total emissions divided by the total energy content of the fuels or the total energy used in a sector. The overall emissions intensity of coal used in Australia, for example, is determined by the quantity and emission factors for each of the many types and grades of coal used.

Enteric Fermentation	The process in animals by which gases, including methane, are produced as a by-product of microbial fermentation associated with digestion of feed.
Feedlot	A confined yard area with watering and feeding facilities where livestock (mainly beef cattle) are completely handfed for the purpose of production. It does not include the feeding or penning of cattle for weaning, dipping or similar husbandry purposes or for drought or other emergency feeding, or at a slaughtering place or in recognised saleyards.
Feedstocks	Products derived from crude oil and destined for further processing in the refining industry, other than blending. Products include those imported for refinery intake and those returned from the petrochemical industry to the refining industry, such as naphtha.
Flaring	The process of combusting unwanted or excess gases at a crude oil or gas production site, a gas processing plant or an oil refinery.
Forest	Parties are required to select single minimum values for land area, tree crown cover and tree height. The NCAS when assessing Australia's land use change emissions uses a criteria of 20% tree crown cover, 2 metre minimum tree height, and a minimum of 0.2 hectares in land area for inclusion. These minimum criteria are within the ranges outlined in the Marrakech Accords.
Fuel Oil	Covers all residual (heavy) fuel oils including those obtained by blending.
Fugitive Emissions	Generally deliberate but not fully controlled emissions that typically result from leaks, including those from pump seals, pipe flanges and valve stems. Fugitive emissions also include methane emitted from coal mine seams. During petroleum storage tank filling, venting loss of vapour is a fugitive emission.
Global Warming Potential (GWP)	Represents the relative warming effect of a unit mass of a gas compared with the same mass of CO_2 over a specific period. Multiplying the actual amount of gas emitted by the GWP gives the CO_2-equivalent emissions.
Greenhouse Gases	Gases that contribute to global warming, including carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6). In addition, the photochemically important gases—NMVOCs, oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and carbon monoxide (CO)—are also considered. NMVOC, NO_x and CO are not direct greenhouse gases. However, they contribute indirectly to the greenhouse effect by influencing the rate at which ozone and other greenhouse gases are produced and destroyed in the atmosphere.
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)	Used as substitutes for chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs).
Industrial Diesel Fuel (IDF)	A petroleum product primarily consumed in the rail and water transport sectors.
Initial Assigned Amount	Represents Australia's emissions target for the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol (before adjustments are made for purchases of net credits from international sources). The initial assigned amount is calculated as 108% of the base year emissions and is established as 591.5 Mt CO_2-e a year for each year of the first commitment period 2008–2012.
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)	The international body responsible for assessing the state of knowledge about climate change. The IPCC increases international awareness of climate change science and provides guidance to the international community on issues related to climate change response.

Key Category	The IPCC *Good Practice* report (IPCC 2000) introduces the concept of key categories for prioritising the inventory development process. A key category has a significant influence on a country's total inventory of direct greenhouse gases in terms of absolute level of emissions, the trend in emissions, or both. The tier 1 key category analysis identifies categories that contribute to 95% of the total emissions or 95% of the trend of the inventory in absolute terms. Tier 2 analysis identified categories that contribute to 90% of total uncertainty in the inventory.
Kyoto Protocol	The Kyoto Protocol to the convention on climate change was developed through the UNFCCC negotiating process. The protocol was negotiated in Kyoto, Japan, in 1997. It sets binding greenhouse gas emissions targets for UNFCCC developed country parties that ratify the agreement.
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	A light hydrocarbon fraction of the paraffin series. It occurs naturally, associated with crude oil and natural gas in many oil and gas deposits, and is also produced in the course of petroleum refinery processes. LPG consists of propane (C_3H_8) and butane (C_4H_{10}), or a mixture of the two. In Australia, LPG as marketed contains more propane than butane.
Lubricants	Hydrocarbons that are rich in paraffin and not used as fuels. They are obtained by vacuum distillation of oil residues.
Military Transport	Includes all activity by military land vehicles, aircraft and ships.
National Carbon Accounting System	An integrated suite of models that estimate emissions from biomass, litter and soil carbon in a geographic information system framework with the support of resource inventories, field studies and remote sensing to assess land cover change.
Natural Gas	Consists primarily of methane (around 9%, with traces of other gaseous hydrocarbons, as well as nitrogen and carbon dioxide) occurring naturally in underground deposits. As a transport fuel it is generally used in compressed or liquefied form.
Navigation	All civilian (non-military) marine transport of passengers and freight. Domestic marine transport consists of coastal shipping (freight and cruises), interstate and urban ferry services, commercial fishing, and small pleasure craft movements. International shipping using marine bunker fuel purchased in Australia is reported but not included in the national inventory emissions total.
NMVOC	Non-methane volatile organic compounds such as alkanes, alkenes and alkynes, aromatic compounds and carbonyls that are gases at standard temperature and pressure (i.e. Boiling points below 200°C) and normally 10 or less carbon atoms per molecule; excludes chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs).
PFC	Perfluorocarbons, chemical compounds containing carbon and fluorine atoms only (e.g. CF_4 and C_2F_6).
Prescribed Burning	The intentional burning of forests to reduce the amount of combustible material present and thereby reduce the risk of wildfires. In Australia this is known as 'fuel reduction burning'.
Process Emission	The gas released as a result of chemical or physical transformation of materials from one form to another.
Reference approach	A 'top–down' tier 1 IPCC methodology for estimating CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion activities (1.a).

Reforestation	The direct human-induced conversion of non-forested land to forested land through planting, seeding and/or human-induced promotion of natural seed sources, on land that was forested but that has been converted to non-forested land. For the first commitment period, reforestation activities will be limited to reforestation occurring on those lands that did not contain forest on 31 December 1989.
Savanna	A grassland ecosystem with associated woody shrub and/or tree overstorey, the latter with projective foliage cover comprising less than 30% of the area. The IPCC category of 'savanna' is extended to include all non-agricultural grassland ecosystem types that experience burning in Australia.
Sink	Any process or activity that removes a greenhouse gas, an aerosol or a precursor of a greenhouse gas from the atmosphere. It includes chemical transformations in the atmosphere and uptake of the gases from the atmosphere by the underlying land and ocean surfaces.
Solid Waste	Waste from various activities; includes *municipal solid waste* (waste from domestic premises and council activities largely associated with servicing residential areas; such as street sweepings, street tree lopping, parks and gardens and litter bins), *commercial and industrial waste*, and *building and demolition waste*.
Solvent	An organic liquid used for cleaning or to dissolve materials.
Source	Any process or activity that releases a greenhouse gas, an aerosol or a precursor of a greenhouse gas into the atmosphere.
Tier	The IPCC methods for estimating emissions and removals are divided into 'tiers' encompassing different levels of activity and technology detail. Tier 1 methods are generally very simple (activity multiplied by default emissions factor) and require less data and expertise than the most complicated tier 3 methods. Tier 2 and 3 methods generally require more detailed country-specific information on things such as technology type or livestock characteristics. The concept of tiers is also used to describe different levels of key source analysis, uncertainty analysis, and quality assurance and quality control activities.
Town Gas	Includes all manufactured gases that are typically reticulated to consumers, including synthetic natural gas, reformed natural gas, tempered LPG, and tempered natural gas.
Uncertainty	Uncertainty is a parameter associated with the result of measurement that characterises the dispersion of values that could be reasonably attributed to the measured quantity (e.g. The sample variance or coefficient of variation). In general inventory terms, uncertainty refers to the lack of certainty (in inventory components) resulting from any causal factor such as unidentified sources and sinks, lack of transparency etc.
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Entered into force in 1994. Parties to the convention have agreed to work towards achieving the ultimate aim of stabilising 'greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system'.
Venting	The process of releasing gas into the atmosphere without combustion. This may be done either at the production site or at the refinery or stripping plants. It is done to dispose of non-commercial gas or to relieve system pressure.

Annex 10: References

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ANNEXES