

National Inventory Report Sweden 2013

Annexes

Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventories 1990–2011
– Submitted under the United Nations Framework
Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol



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Emissions and removals within the Land Use, Land Use Change
and Forestry sector are significant within the Swedish greenhouse gas inventory.

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Contents

ANNEX 1 KEY CATEGORIES	7
Description of methodology used for identifying key categories	7
Tier 1 level assessment	7
Tier 1 trend assessment	7
Tier 2 level and trend assessments	8
Reference to the key categories tables in the CRF	8
Information on the level of disaggregation	9
Tables 7.A1–7.A3 of the IPCC good practice guidance	9
 ANNEX 2 DETAILED DISCUSSION OF METHODOLOGY AND DATA FOR ESTIMATING EMISSIONS FROM FOSSIL FUEL COMBUSTION	 18
1.1 Sources for activity data in CRF 1A and parts of CRF 1B	18
1.1.1 Quarterly fuel statistics	19
1.1.2 Annual statistics on energy use in manufacturing industry	21
1.1.3 One- and two-dwelling statistics	22
1.1.4 Holiday cottages statistics	23
1.1.5 Multi-dwelling statistics	23
1.1.6 Premises statistics	23
1.1.7 Statistics on the supply and delivery of petroleum products	24
1.1.8 Statistics on the delivery of gas products	24
1.1.9 Other statistics from Statistics Sweden	24
1.1.10 European Union Emission Trading Scheme (ETS)	25
1.1.11 Environmental reports	26
1.1.12 Companies	26
1.1.13 Other data sources for mobile combustion	26
1.2 Thermal values	26
1.2.1 Liquid fuels	28
1.2.2 Solid fuels	30
1.2.3 Gaseous fuels	31
1.2.4 Biomass	31
1.2.5 Other fuels	32
1.3 Emission factors	32
1.3.1 Overview of emission factors for greenhouse gases	32
1.3.2 Stationary combustion and fugitive emissions	36
1.3.3 Mobile combustion	42
1.3.4 References	42
1.4 Allocation of fuels for mobile combustion	44
1.4.1 Gasoline	44
1.4.2 Diesel	46
1.4.3 Marine distillate fuel	49
1.4.4 Residual fuel oils	50
1.4.5 Jet kerosene, jet gasoline and aviation gasoline	51
1.4.6 Natural Gas and biofuels	51
1.4.7 References	51

1.5	The HBEFA 3.1 road model	51
1.5.1	National fleet data	52
1.5.2	Traffic activity data	54
1.5.3	References	62
1.6	Methodology for off-road vehicles and working machinery	63
1.6.1	References	65
ANNEX 3 OTHER DETAILED METHODOLOGICAL DESCRIPTIONS FOR INDIVIDUAL SOURCE OR SINK CATEGORIES, INCLUDING FOR KP-LULUCF		66
Annex 3.1	Brief description of the Excel-model for calculation of emissions of fluorinated gases	66
	Background	66
	Structure of the excel model	67
	Input data and calculated data	67
	Development of new functionalities in the model in 2005	68
	Review of the model input and output in 2011	69
	References	69
Annex 3:2	Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (CRF sector 5)	69
1.1	Methodological issues, CRF-tables 5A, 5B, 5C, 5D, 5E and 5F	70
1.1.1	Sample based estimations	70
1.1.2	The LULUCF reporting database	71
1.1.3	Methodology living biomass CRF 5A, 5B, 5C, 5D, 5E and 5F	73
1.1.4	Methodology dead organic matter CRF-tables 5A, 5B, 5C, 5D, 5E and 5F	74
1.1.5	Methodology soil organic carbon Forest land and Grassland on mineral soils CRF 5A and 5C	77
1.1.6	Methodology soil organic carbon Forest land and Grassland on organic soils CRF 5A and 5C	79
1.1.7	Methodology soil organic carbon Cropland on mineral soils CRF 5B	80
1.1.8	Methodology soil organic carbon Cropland on organic soils CRF 5B	81
1.1.9	Methodology CO ₂ emission from mineralization when extracting peat CRF 5D	82
1.1.10	Methodology for dead organic matter and soil organic carbon for conversion between land-use classes CRF-tables 5A.2.1-5, 5B.2.1-5, 5C.2.1-5, 5D.2.1-5, 5E.2.1-5 and 5F.2.1-5	83
1.2	CRF 5(I), 5(II), 5(III), 5(IV) and 5(V)	86
1.2.1	Methodology direct N ₂ O emissions from N-fertilization, CRF 5(I)	86
1.2.2	Methodology N ₂ O emissions from disturbance associated with land-use conversion to cropland, CRF 5(III)	87
1.2.3	Methodology carbon from agricultural lime application, CRF 5(IV)	88
1.2.4	Emissions from biomass burning, CRF 5(V)	89
1.3	Uncertainties and time series consistency	90
1.3.1	Living biomass, CRF 5A, 5B, 5C, 5D, 5E and 5F	90
1.4	References	91

Annex 3:3 Methodological issues for solvent and other product use (CRF sector 3)	93
Substance list	94
Activity data	94
Emission factors	95
Emissions	96
References	96
Annex 3:4 Methodological issues for foam blowing (CRF 2.F.2)	99
References	101

ANNEX 4 CO₂ REFERENCE APPROACH AND COMPARISON WITH SECTORAL APPROACH, AND RELEVANT INFORMATION ON THE NATIONAL ENERGY BALANCE

	102
Reference approach, CRF 1Ab	102
Feedstocks and non-energy use of fuels, CRF 1Ad	103
Detailed comparison of the reference approach and the sectoral approach	103
Results	104
Analysis of differences	104
Liquid fuels	104
Solid fuels	106
Gaseous fuels	108
Emission factors	108
National energy balance	108
Methodological comments	109
References	111

ANNEX 5 ASSESSMENT OF COMPLETENESS AND (POTENTIAL) SOURCES AND SINKS OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND REMOVALS EXCLUDED FOR THE ANNUAL INVENTORY SUBMISSION AND FOR THE KP-LULUCF INVENTORY

	112
GHG inventory	112
General assessment of completeness	112
Energy	112
Industrial Processes	112
Solvent and other product use	113
Agriculture	113
Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry	113
Waste	113
KP-LULUCF inventory	113

ANNEX 6 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING REPORTING UNDER THE KYOTO PROTOCOL AND OTHER INFORMATION

	115
Annex 6:1 Legal entities authorised to participate in CDM	115
Annex 6:2 Legal entities authorised to participate in JI	116
Annex 6:3 Legal entities authorised to participate in article 17 of the Kyoto Protocol	117

ANNEX 7 UNCERTAINTIES	118
Methodology for Uncertainty analysis	118
Expert protocols	118
Estimating uncertainties for each source	120
CRF 1. Stationary combustion	120
CRF 1. Mobile combustion	120
CRF 2. Industrial processes, CO ₂	120
CRF 2. Industrial processes, F-gases	121
CRF 2. Industrial processes, CH ₄ and N ₂ O	121
CRF 3. Solvent use	121
CRF 4. Agriculture	121
CRF 5. LULUCF	121
CRF 6. Waste	121
Updating uncertainties for each sector	122
Combining and aggregating uncertainties for all sectors	123
Results	124
References	129
ANNEX 8 OTHER ANNEXES	130
Annex 8:1 EU Emission Trading Scheme in Sweden and comparison to the national inventory	130
Main Activities in the EU ETS	130
Energy activities	130
Production and processing of ferrous metals	131
Mineral industry	131
Other activities	131
Monitoring and reporting	131
Emissions in the ETS in relation to emissions in the greenhouse gas inventory	131
Comparisons of data in the GHG inventory and EU ETS in Sweden	134
General differences	136
Definitions of Energy and Industrial process emissions	136
Differences in the Energy sector	136
Different certainty on plant level data	136
Different aggregations of micro data in the Energy sector	136
Only parts of plants included in the ETS	137
Emission factors and thermal values	137
Differences in the industrial process sector	137
Only parts of plants included in the ETS	137
Facilities not included	137
Use of ETS data in submission 2012	137
Annex 8:2 Normal-year corrected emissions	138
References	140
Annex 8:3 Environmental reports	140
References	141

Annex 1

Key Categories

Key Categories (including and excluding LULUCF) are presented below and in section 1.5 of the NIR.

Description of methodology used for identifying key categories

The analysis has been made for all years using the tier 1 and tier 2 levels and trend assessment according to the methods described in the 2006 IPCC guidelines. The tier 1 method assesses the impacts of various source/sink categories on the level and the trend of the national emission inventory. The tier 2 method includes information on uncertainties.

In the tier 1 analysis key categories are the aggregated sources that together contribute with either 95% of the level or 95% of the overall contribution to trend of all greenhouse gas emissions in Sweden. In the tier 2 analysis information about the sources' uncertainty are also included in the analysis. Tier 2 key categories are those that add up to 90% of the contribution to level and trend in the national inventory.

The analysis is performed for all direct greenhouse gases, i.e. CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs and SF₆, with all emissions converted to CO₂ equivalents.

TIER 1 LEVEL ASSESSMENT

The contribution of each source or sink category to the total national inventory level is calculated as:

$$L_{x,t} = |E_{x,t}| / \sum_y |E_{y,t}|$$

$L_{x,t}$ = level assessment for source or sink x in latest inventory year (year t).

$|E_{x,t}|$ = absolute value of emission or removal estimate of source or sink category x in year t

$\sum |E_{y,t}|$ = total contribution, which is the sum of the absolute values of emissions and removals in year t calculated using the aggregation level chosen by the country for key category analysis. Because both emissions and removals are entered with positive sign, the total contribution/level can be larger than a country's total emissions minus removals.

Key categories are those that, when summed together in descending order of magnitude, add up to 95 percent of the sum of all $L_{x,t}$.

TIER 1 TREND ASSESSMENT

For the latest inventory year (year t), the trend assessment is calculated for each source or sink category and each GHG. If inventory data are available

for both the base year and year t the trend assessment is calculated as (in accordance with the 2006 IPCC guidelines):

$$T_{x,t} = \frac{|E_{x,0}|}{\sum_y |E_{y,0}|} = \left[\frac{(E_{x,t} - E_{x,0})}{|E_{x,0}|} \right] - \frac{\left(\sum_y E_{y,t} - \sum_y E_{y,0} \right)}{\left| \sum_y E_{y,0} \right|}$$

$T_{x,t}$ = trend assessment of source or sink category x in year t as compared to the base year (year 0)

$|E_{x,0}|$ = absolute value of emission or removal estimate of source or sink category x in year 0

$E_{x,t}$ and $E_{x,0}$ = real values of estimates of source or sink category x in years t and 0, respectively

$\sum E_{y,t}$ and $\sum E_{y,0}$ = total inventory estimates in years t and 0, respectively

If there is no base year emission for a given category the trend assessment is instead calculated as:

$$T_{x,t} = \left| E_{x,t} / \sum_y |E_{y,0}| \right|$$

TIER 2 LEVEL AND TREND ASSESSMENTS

When the information from the Tier 1 key categories analysis is combined with the outcome from the uncertainty analysis, it results in a Tier 2 key category analysis. IPCC encourages inventory compilers to use this approach if possible. It will provide additional insight into the reasons why particular categories are *key* and will assist in prioritizing activities to improve inventory quality and reduce overall uncertainty. The level and trend assessment including uncertainty is calculated as:

$$LU_{x,t} = (L_{x,t} \times U_{x,t}), \quad TU_{x,t} = (T_{x,t} \times U_{x,t})$$

Where $L_{x,t}$ and $T_{x,t}$ are the results from the tier 1 level and trend analysis, respectively. $U_{x,t}$ is the category percentage uncertainty in year t calculated as described in Annex 7. The key categories are those that add up to 90 percent of the sum of all $LU_{x,t}$ or 90 percent of the contribution to trend and $TU_{x,t}$, respectively, when ranked by decreasing order of magnitude.

Reference to the key categories tables in the CRF

Table 7 of the CRF tables, Summary Overview for Key Categories, has been filled for 1990 and 2011.

Information on the level of disaggregation

The aggregation level of sources without the LULUCF sector is in line with the aggregation found in reported CRF-tables (CRF 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6). This enables us to distinguish between, for example, stationary combustion in different sectors, which is important for the national analysis of greenhouse gas emissions. The aggregation level of sinks/sources for the LULUCF sector is made per land use category and reported greenhouse gas.

Tables 7.A1–7.A3 of the IPCC good practice guidance

Tables corresponding to table 7.A1 – 7.A2 in GPG, are provided in tables A1.1–A1.8 below. Table 7.A3 is included in the CRF tables for 1990 and 2011 and in NIR section 1.5.

As can be seen in Table A1.1 emissions of CO₂ from Road transportation (CRF 1A3b) followed by emissions of CO₂ from Public electricity and heat production (CRF 1A1a) are in top in 2011 in the tier 1 level assessment excluding LULUCF. They contribute with 30% and 13%, respectively, of the national total and are the top two on the level assessment list for all years.

In 2011, 35 key categories in terms of trend have been identified, excluding LULUCF (Table A1.3). The Energy Sector (CRF 1) contributes with the majority of key categories (20), while Industrial Processes (CRF 2), Agriculture (CRF 4) and Waste (CRF 6) account for 7, 7 and 1 key categories, respectively.

In 2011, the sources with the most significant increase since 1990 are CO₂ from Road transportation (1A3b), followed by CO₂ from Public electricity and heat production (1A1a), contributing with 18% and 6%, respectively, to the overall trend. Road transportation has been on the top-ten list every year since 1995.

Other interesting categories with regard to the trend are those with decreasing emissions. Among them, CO₂ emissions from the Residential sector (1A4b) and the Commercial/Institutional sector (1A4a) are in top in 2011 contributing 21% and 7%, respectively, to the overall trend. Emissions of CH₄ from Solid waste disposal on land (6A) account for the third most significant decrease in the overall emission trend with a 6% contribution.

Table A1.2 and Table A1.4 show the tier 1 level and trend assessments including LULUCF categories 2011 in the national inventory. Emissions/removals of CO₂ from the LULUCF categories are often a key category for either level or trend, or both. One reason for this is that these pools are important according to level. Another reason is changes in harvest intensity that may lead to high fluctuations in stocks between years (trend).

The tier 2 level and trend assessments (Table A.1.5–Table A1.8) result in higher priority to categories with high uncertainties in sources or sinks compared to the tier 1 assessments, e.g. Direct soil emissions (CRF 4.D.1), Indirect emissions (CRF 4.D.3) and Solid waste disposal on land (CRF 6.A). The tier 2 assessments also add a few new key categories to the inventory, such as CH₄ in CRF 1.A.4.b (Residential), CH₄ in CRF 1.A.4.c (Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries) and CH₄ from fugitive emissions from oil and natural gas (CRF 1B2).

Table A 1.1. Key Category Analysis Tier 1 Level Assessment Excluding LULUCF.

IPCC Source Category	Gas	Base year emissions or removals	Year 2011 emissions or removals	Level Assessment Year 2011 (Excl LULUCF)
1.AA.3.B (Road Transportation)	CO ₂	17 308	18 412	0.300
1.AA.1.A (Public Electricity and Heat Production)	CO ₂	7 718	7 756	0.126
1.AA.2.F (Other Manufacturing Industries and Construction)	CO ₂	5 462	4 546	0.074
2.C.1 (Iron and Steel Production)	CO ₂	2 465	2 793	0.045
4.A (Enteric Fermentation)	CH ₄	2 951	2 578	0.042
4.D.1 (Direct Soil Emissions)	N ₂ O	2 793	2 493	0.041
1.AA.1.B (Petroleum Refining)	CO ₂	1 778	2 022	0.033
1.AA.4.C (Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries)	CO ₂	1 596	1 586	0.026
1.AA.2.A (Iron and Steel)	CO ₂	1 638	1 516	0.025
2.A.1 (Cement production)	CO ₂	1 272	1 359	0.022
1.AA.2.C (Chemicals)	CO ₂	1 149	1 240	0.020
6.A (Solid Waste Disposal on Land)	CH ₄	2 874	1 193	0.019
1.AA.2.D (Pulp, Paper and Print)	CO ₂	2 186	1 115	0.018
1.AA.4.B (Residential)	CO ₂	6 256	917	0.015
1.B.2 (Oil and Natural Gas)	CO ₂	304	879	0.014
4.D.3 (Indirect Emissions)	N ₂ O	1 133	828	0.013
2.F.1 (Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment)	HFC	4	807	0.013
4.D.4 (Agricultural Soils, Other)	N ₂ O	719	686	0.011
1.AA.4.A (Commercial/Institutional)	CO ₂	2 533	575	0.009
1.AA.3.A (Civil Aviation)	CO ₂	673	525	0.009
2.A.2 (Lime Production)	CO ₂	295	513	0.008
1.AA.2.E (Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco)	CO ₂	948	482	0.008
4.B (Manure Management)	N ₂ O	733	446	0.007
4.D.2 (Pasture, Range and Paddock Manure)	N ₂ O	436	440	0.007
1.AA.1.A (Public Electricity and Heat Production)	N ₂ O	304	423	0.007
1.AA.1.C (Manufacture of Solid Fuels and Other Energy Industries)	CO ₂	299	348	0.006
1.AA.2.F (Other Manufacturing Industries and Construction)	N ₂ O	330	343	0.006
1.AA.3.D (Navigation)	CO ₂	271	327	0.005
1.AA.3.E (Other Transportation)	CO ₂	271	310	0.005
4.B (Manure Management)	CH ₄	234	301	0.005
6.B (Wastewater Handling)	CH ₄	292	299	0.005
1.AA.4.B (Residential)	CH ₄	234	257	0.004
1.AA.3.C (Railways)	CO ₂	373	212	0.003
Total				0.95

Table A 1.2. Key Category Analysis Tier 1 Level Assessment Including LULUCF.

IPCC Source Category	Gas	Base year emissions or removals	Year 2011 emissions or removals	Level Assessment Year 2011 (Incl LULUCF)
5.A (Forest Land)	CO ₂	-40 593	-39 301	0.375
1.AA.3.B (Road Transportation)	CO ₂	17 308	18 412	0.176
1.AA.1.A (Public Electricity and Heat Production)	CO ₂	7 718	7 756	0.074
1.AA.2.F (Other Manufacturing Industries and Construction)	CO ₂	5 462	4 546	0.043
2.C.1 (Iron and Steel Production)	CO ₂	2 465	2 793	0.027
5.E (Settlements)	CO ₂	1 182	2 651	0.025
4.A (Enteric Fermentation)	CH ₄	2 951	2 578	0.025
4.D.1 (Direct Soil Emissions)	N ₂ O	2 793	2 493	0.024
1.AA.1.B (Petroleum Refining)	CO ₂	1 778	2 022	0.019
1.AA.4.C (Agriculture/Forestry/ Fisheries)	CO ₂	1 596	1 586	0.015
1.AA.2.A (Iron and Steel)	CO ₂	1 638	1 516	0.014
2.A.1 (Cement production)	CO ₂	1 272	1 359	0.013
5.B (Cropland)	CO ₂	2 408	1 247	0.012
1.AA.2.C (Chemicals)	CO ₂	1 149	1 240	0.012
6.A (Solid Waste Disposal on Land)	CH ₄	2 874	1 193	0.011
1.AA.2.D (Pulp. Paper and Print)	CO ₂	2 186	1 115	0.011
1.AA.4.B (Residential)	CO ₂	6 256	917	0.009
1.B.2 (Oil and Natural Gas)	CO ₂	304	879	0.008
4.D.3 (Indirect Emissions)	N ₂ O	1 133	828	0.008
2.F.1 (Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment)	HFC	4	807	0.008
4.D.4 (Agricultural Soils. Other)	N ₂ O	719	686	0.007
1.AA.4.A (Commercial/Institutional)	CO ₂	2 533	575	0.005
1.AA.3.A (Civil Aviation)	CO ₂	673	525	0.005
2.A.2 (Lime Production)	CO ₂	295	513	0.005
1.AA.2.E (Food Processing. Beverages and Tobacco)	CO ₂	948	482	0.005
4.B (Manure Management)	N ₂ O	733	446	0.004
4.D.2 (Pasture, Range and Paddock Manure)	N ₂ O	436	440	0.004
1.AA.1.A (Public Electricity and Heat Production)	N ₂ O	304	423	0.004
1.AA.1.C (Manufacture of Solid Fuels and Other Energy Industries)	CO ₂	299	348	0.003
Total				0.95

Table A 1.3. Key Category Analysis Tier 1 Trend Assessment Excluding LULUCF.

IPCC Source Category	Gas	Base year emissions or removals	Year 2011 emissions or removals	Level Assessment Year 2011 (Excl LULUCF)
1.AA.4.B (Residential)	CO ₂	6 256	917	0.207
1.AA.3.B (Road Transportation)	CO ₂	17 308	18 412	0.180
1.AA.4.A (Commercial/Institutional)	CO ₂	2 533	575	0.074
1.AA.1.A (Public Electricity and Heat Production)	CO ₂	7 718	7 756	0.059
6.A (Solid Waste Disposal on Land)	CH ₄	2 874	1 193	0.059
2.F.1 (Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment)	HFC	4	807	0.038
1.AA.2.D (Pulp, Paper and Print)	CO ₂	2 186	1 115	0.035
2.C.1 (Iron and Steel Production)	CO ₂	2 465	2 793	0.034
2.B.2 (Nitric Acid Production)	N ₂ O	814	41	0.031
1.B.2 (Oil and Natural Gas)	CO ₂	304	879	0.030
1.AA.5.B (Military Use)	CO ₂	846	184	0.025
1.AA.1.B (Petroleum Refining)	CO ₂	1 778	2 022	0.025
1.AA.2.E (Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco)	CO ₂	948	482	0.015
2.A.1 (Cement production)	CO ₂	1 272	1 359	0.014
1.AA.2.C (Chemicals)	CO ₂	1 149	1 240	0.013
2.A.2 (Lime Production)	CO ₂	295	513	0.013
1.AA.4.C (Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries)	CO ₂	1 596	1 586	0.011
4.B (Manure Management)	N ₂ O	733	446	0.008
1.AA.1.A (Public Electricity and Heat Production)	N ₂ O	304	423	0.008
2.C.3 (Aluminium production)	PFC	377	180	0.007
4.D.1 (Direct Soil Emissions)	N ₂ O	2 793	2 493	0.006
1.AA.2.A (Iron and Steel)	CO ₂	1 638	1 516	0.006
4.D.3 (Indirect Emissions)	N ₂ O	1 133	828	0.006
1.AA.3.B (Road Transportation)	CH ₄	184	48	0.005
1.AA.3.C (Railways)	CO ₂	373	212	0.005
4.B (Manure Management)	CH ₄	234	301	0.005
1.AA.3.D (Navigation)	CO ₂	271	327	0.005
1.AA.1.C (Manufacture of Solid Fuels and Other Energy Industries)	CO ₂	299	348	0.005
2.C.2 (Ferrous alloys Production)	CO ₂	243	117	0.004
4.A (Enteric Fermentation)	CH ₄	2 951	2 578	0.004
1.AA.3.E (Other Transportation)	CO ₂	271	310	0.004
4.D.4 (Agricultural Soils, Other)	N ₂ O	719	686	0.004
4.D.2 (Pasture, Range and Paddock Manure)	N ₂ O	436	440	0.003
1.AA.2.F (Other Manufacturing Industries and Construction)	CO ₂	5 462	4 546	0.003
1.AA.1.A (Public Electricity and Heat Production)	CH ₄	21	85	0.003
Total				0.95

Table A 1.4. Key Category Analysis Tier 1 Trend Assessment Including LULUCF.

IPCC Source Category	Gas	Base year emissions or removals	Year 2011 emissions or removals	Level Assessment Year 2011 (Incl LULUCF)
5.A (Forest Land)	CO ₂	-40 593	-39 301	0.307
1.AA.3.B (Road Transportation)	CO ₂	17 308	18 412	0.145
1.AA.4.B (Residential)	CO ₂	6 256	917	0.095
1.AA.1.A (Public Electricity and Heat Production)	CO ₂	7 718	7 756	0.053
5.E (Settlements)	CO ₂	1 182	2 651	0.046
1.AA.4.A (Commercial/Institutional)	CO ₂	2 533	575	0.033
2.C.1 (Iron and Steel Production)	CO ₂	2 465	2 793	0.025
6.A (Solid Waste Disposal on Land)	CH ₄	2 874	1 193	0.024
2.F.1 (Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment)	HFC	4	807	0.021
1.AA.1.B (Petroleum Refining)	CO ₂	1 778	2 022	0.018
1.B.2 (Oil and Natural Gas)	CO ₂	304	879	0.017
2.B.2 (Nitric Acid Production)	N ₂ O	814	41	0.014
5.B (Cropland)	CO ₂	2 408	1 247	0.014
1.AA.2.F (Other Manufacturing Industries and Construction)	CO ₂	5 462	4 546	0.013
1.AA.2.D (Pulp. Paper and Print)	CO ₂	2 186	1 115	0.013
1.AA.5.B (Military Use)	CO ₂	846	184	0.011
4.D.1 (Direct Soil Emissions)	N ₂ O	2 793	2 493	0.011
2.A.1 (Cement production)	CO ₂	1 272	1 359	0.011
1.AA.4.C (Agriculture/Forestry/ Fisheries)	CO ₂	1 596	1 586	0.010
4.A (Enteric Fermentation)	CH ₄	2 951	2 578	0.010
1.AA.2.C (Chemicals)	CO ₂	1 149	1 240	0.010
5.C (Grassland)	CO ₂	-302	1	0.010
1.AA.2.A (Iron and Steel)	CO ₂	1 638	1 516	0.008
2.A.2 (Lime Production)	CO ₂	295	513	0.008
1.AA.2.E (Food Processing. Beverages and Tobacco)	CO ₂	948	482	0.006
1.AA.1.A (Public Electricity and Heat Production)	N ₂ O	304	423	0.005
4.D.4 (Agricultural Soils. Other)	N ₂ O	719	686	0.004
4.B (Manure Management)	CH ₄	234	301	0.003
1.AA.1.C (Manufacture of Solid Fuels and Other Energy Industries)	CO ₂	299	348	0.003
1.AA.3.D (Navigation)	CO ₂	271	327	0.003
Total				0.95

Table A 1.5. Key Category Analysis Tier 2 Level Assessment Excluding LULUCF.

IPCC Source Category	Gas	Base year emissions or removals	Year 2011 emissions or removals	Combined uncertainty (%)	Level Assessment Year 2011 (Excl LULUCF)
4.D.1 (Direct Soil Emissions)	N ₂ O	2 793	2 493	67	0.159
4.D.4 (Agricultural Soils. Other)	N ₂ O	719	686	154	0.100
4.D.3 (Indirect Emissions)	N ₂ O	1 133	828	125	0.098
4.D.2 (Pasture, Range and Paddock Manure)	N ₂ O	436	440	154	0.064
6.A (Solid Waste Disposal on Land)	CH ₄	2 874	1 193	56	0.063
1.B.2 (Oil and Natural Gas)	CH ₄	75	109	583	0.060
1.AA.3.B (Road Transportation)	CO ₂	17 308	18 412	3	0.057
1.AA.1.A (Public Electricity and Heat Production)	CO ₂	7 718	7 756	7	0.054
4.A (Enteric Fermentation)	CH ₄	2 951	2 578	12	0.028
1.AA.2.F (Other Manufacturing Industries and Construction)	CO ₂	5 462	4 546	6	0.025
1.AA.4.B (Residential)	CH ₄	234	257	100	0.024
2.F.1 (Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment)	HFC	4	807	26	0.020
1.AA.1.B (Petroleum Refining)	CO ₂	1 778	2 022	10	0.019
2.C.1 (Iron and Steel Production)	CO ₂	2 465	2 793	7	0.017
4.B (Manure Management)	N ₂ O	733	446	40	0.017
6.B (Wastewater Handling)	CH ₄	292	299	49	0.014
1.AA.4.B (Residential)	CO ₂	6 256	917	14	0.012
1.B.2 (Oil and Natural Gas)	CO ₂	304	879	14	0.012
1.AA.2.F (Other Manufacturing Industries and Construction)	N ₂ O	330	343	34	0.011
1.AA.2.C (Chemicals)	CO ₂	1 149	1 240	9	0.010
1.AA.4.C (Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries)	CO ₂	1 596	1 586	6	0.009
1.AA.1.A (Public Electricity and Heat Production)	N ₂ O	304	423	23	0.009
1.AA.4.B (Residential)	N ₂ O	126	102	80	0.008
1.AA.4.A (Commercial/Institutional)	CO ₂	2 533	575	14	0.008
2.A.1 (Cement production)	CO ₂	1 272	1 359	5	0.007
Total					0.90

Table A 1.6. Key Category Analysis Tier 2 Level Assessment Including LULUCF.

IPCC Source Category	Gas	Base year emissions or removals	Year 2011 emissions or removals	Combined uncertainty (%)	Level Assessment Year 2011 (Incl LULUCF)
5.A (Forest Land)	CO ₂	-40 593	-39 301	20	0.395
4.D.1 (Direct Soil Emissions)	N ₂ O	2 793	2 493	67	0.085
4.D.4 (Agricultural Soils. Other)	N ₂ O	719	686	154	0.054
4.D.3 (Indirect Emissions)	N ₂ O	1 133	828	125	0.053
5.E (Settlements)	CO ₂	1 182	2 651	32	0.043
4.D.2 (Pasture, Range and Paddock Manure)	N ₂ O	436	440	154	0.034
6.A (Solid Waste Disposal on Land)	CH ₄	2 874	1 193	56	0.034
1.B.2 (Oil and Natural Gas)	CH ₄	75	109	583	0.032
1.AA.3.B (Road Transportation)	CO ₂	17 308	18 412	3	0.031
1.AA.1.A (Public Electricity and Heat Production)	CO ₂	7 718	7 756	7	0.029
5.B (Cropland)	CO ₂	2 408	1 247	28	0.018
4.A (Enteric Fermentation)	CH ₄	2 951	2 578	12	0.015
1.AA.2.F (Other Manufacturing Industries and Construction)	CO ₂	5 462	4 546	6	0.014
1.AA.4.B (Residential)	CH ₄	234	257	100	0.013
2.F.1 (Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment)	HFC	4	807	26	0.011
1.AA.1.B (Petroleum Refining)	CO ₂	1 778	2 022	10	0.010
2.C.1 (Iron and Steel Production)	CO ₂	2 465	2 793	7	0.009
4.B (Manure Management)	N ₂ O	733	446	40	0.009
6.B (Wastewater Handling)	CH ₄	292	299	49	0.007
1.AA.4.B (Residential)	CO ₂	6 256	917	14	0.006
Total					0.90

Table A 1.7. Key Category Analysis Tier 2 Trend Assessment Excluding LULUCF.

IPCC Source Category	Gas	Base year emissions or removals	Year 2011 emissions or removals	Combined uncertainty (%)	Level Assessment Year 2011 (Excl LULUCF)
6.A (Solid Waste Disposal on Land)	CH ₄	2 874	1 193	56	0.188
1.AA.4.B (Residential)	CO ₂	6 256	917	14	0.164
1.B.2 (Oil and Natural Gas)	CH ₄	75	109	583	0.072
1.AA.4.A (Commercial/ Institutional)	CO ₂	2 533	575	14	0.059
2.F.1 (Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment)	HFC	4	807	26	0.056
4.D.3 (Indirect Emissions)	N ₂ O	1 133	828	125	0.044
1.AA.3.B (Road Transportation)	CO ₂	17 308	18 412	3	0.034
4.D.4 (Agricultural Soils. Other)	N ₂ O	719	686	154	0.033
4.D.2 (Pasture, Range and Paddock Manure)	N ₂ O	436	440	154	0.030
1.AA.1.A (Public Electricity and Heat Production)	CO ₂	7 718	7 756	7	0.025
4.D.1 (Direct Soil Emissions)	N ₂ O	2 793	2 493	67	0.025
1.B.2 (Oil and Natural Gas)	CO ₂	304	879	14	0.024
4.B (Manure Management)	N ₂ O	733	446	40	0.019
1.AA.4.B (Residential)	CH ₄	234	257	100	0.016
1.AA.1.B (Petroleum Refining)	CO ₂	1 778	2 022	10	0.014
2.C.1 (Iron and Steel Production)	CO ₂	2 465	2 793	7	0.013
1.AA.3.B (Road Transportation)	CH ₄	184	48	41	0.012
1.AA.5.B (Military Use)	CO ₂	846	184	8	0.012
2.C.3 (Aluminium production)	PFC	377	180	30	0.011
1.AA.1.A (Public Electricity and Heat Production)	N ₂ O	304	423	23	0.010
2.B.2 (Nitric Acid Production)	N ₂ O	814	41	5	0.009
1.AA.4.C (Agriculture/Forestry/ Fisheries)	CH ₄	3	39	93	0.009
1.AA.2.D (Pulp. Paper and Print)	CO ₂	2 186	1 115	4	0.008
6.B (Wastewater Handling)	CH ₄	292	299	49	0.007
1.AA.2.C (Chemicals)	CO ₂	1 149	1 240	9	0.006
1.AA.1.A (Public Electricity and Heat Production)	CH ₄	21	85	34	0.006
Total					0.90

Table A 1.8. Key Category Analysis Tier 2 Trend Assessment Including LULUCF.

IPCC Source Category	Gas	Base year emissions or removals	Year 2011 emissions or removals	Combined uncertainty (%)	Level Assessment Year 2011 (Incl LULUCF)
5.A (Forest Land)	CO ₂	-40 593	-39 301	20	0.331
5.E (Settlements)	CO ₂	1 182	2 651	32	0.080
6.A (Solid Waste Disposal on Land)	CH ₄	2 874	1 193	56	0.072
1.AA.4.B (Residential)	CO ₂	6 256	917	14	0.071
1.B.2 (Oil and Natural Gas)	CH ₄	75	109	583	0.044
4.D.1 (Direct Soil Emissions)	N ₂ O	2 793	2 493	67	0.041
4.D.4 (Agricultural Soils. Other)	N ₂ O	719	686	154	0.034
2.F.1 (Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment)	HFC	4	807	26	0.029
1.AA.3.B (Road Transportation)	CO ₂	17 308	18 412	3	0.026
4.D.2 (Pasture, Range and Paddock Manure)	N ₂ O	436	440	154	0.025
1.AA.4.A (Commercial/ Institutional)	CO ₂	2 533	575	14	0.025
1.AA.1.A (Public Electricity and Heat Production)	CO ₂	7 718	7 756	7	0.021
5.B (Cropland)	CO ₂	2 408	1 247	28	0.021
1.B.2 (Oil and Natural Gas)	CO ₂	304	879	14	0.013
1.AA.4.B (Residential)	CH ₄	234	257	100	0.012
5.C (Grassland)	CO ₂	-302	1	21	0.011
1.AA.1.B (Petroleum Refining)	CO ₂	1 778	2 022	10	0.010
2.C.1 (Iron and Steel Production)	CO ₂	2 465	2 793	7	0.009
5.B (Cropland)	N ₂ O	22	71	100	0.008
4.A (Enteric Fermentation)	CH ₄	2 951	2 578	12	0.006
1.AA.1.A (Public Electricity and Heat Production)	N ₂ O	304	423	23	0.006
6.B (Wastewater Handling)	CH ₄	292	299	49	0.006
Total					0.90

Annex 2

Detailed discussion of methodology and data for estimating emissions from fossil fuel combustion

1.1 Sources for activity data in CRF 1A and parts of CRF 1B

Activity data used in the energy sector is mainly based on statistics on fuel consumption. In sections 1.1.1.–1.1.9 below, the various energy surveys, produced by Statistics Sweden on behalf of Swedish Energy Agency, are described. Other data sources are described in sections 1.1.10–1.1.13. These data sources, e.g. environmental reports and data reported to EU ETS, have a different purpose than energy statistics. The main focus in these data sources is not fuel consumption but emissions. Nevertheless, they contain useful data on fuel consumption that in some cases is more complete than the energy surveys. For stationary combustion within the Other sector, activity data from the annual energy balances is used in order to ensure that all activities are covered and no activities are double counted. The energy balances are based on a number of surveys, which are all described below.

A number of activity data sources are used and the UNFCCC ERT has asked for an explanation of how these sources are deemed accurate or inaccurate, and how time series consistency is ensured. In numerous development projects during the last ten years, several of them quoted in NIR section 3, different data sources have been compared and checked against each other, and in some of these projects industrial facilities have been contacted by phone or e-mail to verify data. Generally, the quarterly fuel statistics is considered to be more complete than the industrial energy statistics, because the industrial energy survey does not include all back pressure power. Besides, the annual industrial energy survey is not ready in time for the GHG inventory. In a study performed by Statistics Sweden in 2009¹, a detailed comparison between the quarterly fuel statistics, the annual industrial energy survey and the energy balances was made. This study showed some differences between the two surveys, but the differences did not indicate systematic errors in any of the surveys, and hence it gave no reason to believe that the quarterly fuel statistics would not be of sufficient quality.

Environmental reports are often a good source for emission data, but generally they do not contain sufficient activity data for the energy sector,

¹ Statistics Sweden, 2009.

and facilities with small emissions are not obliged to submit environmental reports. The EU ETS system has very good coverage of the trading facilities, but presently it is not possible to use as main data source due to several reasons. Firstly, the database is not adapted to automatic data processing, and secondly, some facilities only report carbon balances. Furthermore, to produce correct estimates for the non-trading facilities, one must be able to separate trading facilities from non-trading ones in the energy statistics, and this is currently not possible due to different definitions of administrative units in the energy statistics and the ETS, respectively.

For the other sector, energy balances are used because none of the underlying surveys covers all emission sources in the different sub-sectors, but in the energy balances, complementary calculations are made in order to obtain full coverage and avoid double counting. Data for CRF 1A4 has been verified against the underlying surveys described in section 1.1.4–1.1.6 below, and the coherence was good for biomass fuels and oils, whereas the coverage of use of e.g. LPG was considered to be better in the energy balances.

1.1.1 Quarterly fuel statistics

Quarterly fuel statistics are used as follows:

- All years for data on stationary combustion in the CRF sector 1A1a, in CRF 1Ab (reference approach) for data on biomass, waste and peat, and finally in CRF 1Ad for data on feedstocks and non-energy use of fuels.
- 1990–1996 for information on in-house (own-produced) fuels in CRF 1A1b–c, 1A2, 1B1, 2C and 2D since the statistics of energy use in manufacturing industry did not cover own-produced fuels during these years.
- 1997–1999 and 2003 and all following years for stationary fuel-related emissions in CRF 1A1b–c and 1A2.
- 2000–2002 for data on fuel combustion for back pressure power in CRF 1A2c–e, both sold and consumed at the producing plant. This is due to that the industrial energy statistics (which is the main data source for industries 2000–2002) has been found not to cover fuel consumption for back pressure power.

Quarterly fuel statistics are carried out as a postal (in later years web based) sample survey sent to all working units.² The sample to the quarterly fuel statistics is based on the sample for the annual statistics of energy use in manufacturing industry, except for electricity and heat production for which the quarterly fuel statistics is a total survey. Data are collected from all companies in electricity and heat production, all companies in the pulp and paper industry and all companies in the manufacturing industry with more than nine employees and annual fuel combustion of more than 325 tonnes oil equivalents.

² A company may consist of several working units, that is could be located in several places (factories).

The survey should cover all fuel consumption, both own-produced and purchased fuels. However, in some cases it has been noted by the inventory staff that not all in house fuels are covered. In those cases supplementary data has been collected to assure complete time series (section 1.1.9). In the survey form, respondents are also asked to specify whether fuels are used as raw materials or for energy purposes. This facilitates the use of the data for CRF table 1Ad, non-energy use of fuels.

To achieve a better sample frame, the quarterly fuel statistics are upgraded with information from the most recent year when the industrial energy statistics were a total survey, i.e. the sample frame for the quarterly fuel statistics for 1999 were upgraded with the information from the 1996 industrial energy survey, the sample frame for 2001 was upgraded with information from the 2000 industrial energy survey and the sample frame for 2006 was upgraded with information from the 2005 industrial energy survey. The response rate to the quarterly fuel statistics is almost 100% for ISIC 40 (that is, CRF 1A1a) and about 90% for industries. The non-respondents among the industries are often small companies, which mean that much more than 90% of consumed energy is covered in responses to the survey. To compensate for companies not included in the sample and companies not responding to the survey, all fuel consumption is raised with a factor which is produced from information on the line of business, number of employees and business volume from the most recent year when the statistics on energy use in manufacturing industry was a total survey (as discussed above). By definition, the survey does not cover energy consumption in working units with less than ten employees. The energy consumption in these “small industries” is estimated with a calculation model and published in the energy balances. This estimate covers all industrial branches and the fuel consumption and emissions are reported under CRF 1A2f.

The quarterly fuel statistics for each year are compiled and ready for use at approximately the end of March the year after. This gives enough time to process the data for the greenhouse gas inventory. Until submission 2004 of the greenhouse gas inventory, the annual statistics on energy use in manufacturing industry were preferred when possible. However, since submission 2005, the quarterly fuel statistics is the main data source for stationary combustion in CRF 1A1a and 1A2b–1A2f. This is due to the fact that the annual statistics on energy use in manufacturing industry are compiled too late for the greenhouse gas inventory (actually after data should be submitted from Sweden), but also because the industrial energy statistics does not, for instance, cover fuel combustion for back pressure power. During the work with the inventory, it has become clear that for the purpose of the inventory, quarterly fuel statistics are better suited than statistics on energy use in manufacturing industry.

In the inventory, data on plant level and by fuel type is used. The quarterly fuel statistics is not used in the inventory for the two largest plants within the iron and steel industry, see also section 3.2.9 of the NIR. The properties of the quarterly fuel statistics are summarized in Table A 2.1.

Table A 2.1. Summarized properties of quarterly fuel statistics used in the inventory.

Year	Type of survey	Coverage	Adjustments	Quality
1990–1996	Quarterly sample survey to companies with more than 9 employees consuming more than >325 toe within manufacturing industries and to all companies in energy industries and pulp and paper industries	Working units in energy industries and manufacturing industries, all fuel combustion of in-house fuels	Weighted to reach the level of industrial energy statistics	Good
1997–	Quarterly sample survey to companies with more than 9 employees consuming more than >325 toe within manufacturing industries and to all companies in energy industries and pulp and paper industries	Working units in energy industries and manufacturing industries, all fuel combustion	Weighted to reach the level of industrial energy statistics	Good

1.1.2 Annual statistics on energy use in manufacturing industry

The statistics on energy use in manufacturing industry are used for emissions from stationary combustion in the CRF sectors 1A1bc, 1A2, 1B1, 2C and 2D 1990–1996 and 2000–2002. The data material used for these years did not include fuel consumption for back pressure power, because data on that activity is collected via a different survey, (Electricity supply, district heating and supply of natural and gasworks gas (AREL)). The energy use in manufacturing industry statistics for 1997–1999 is not used in the inventory since the quality was not considered sufficiently good to be used for emission calculations. Instead, data from the quarterly fuel statistics has been used for these years.

Since submission 2005, for calculation of emissions in 2003 and later years, energy use in manufacturing industry statistics are not used as a base for estimating emissions in the inventory. This is, as discussed above, mainly because the inventory must be submitted before the energy use in manufacturing industry statistics are completed, but also because fuel combustion for industrial back pressure power would have to be collected from AREL in order to get full coverage. Instead, quarterly fuel statistics are used and the energy use in manufacturing industry statistics is only used to verify or correct data for single plants if errors are suspected in the quarterly fuel statistics.

The energy use in manufacturing industry statistics is based on an annual survey of manufacturing companies. In 1990–1996, 2000 and from 2004, all companies with more than 9 employees are included. In 1997–1999 and in 2001–2003 it was conducted as a sample survey to companies with less than 50 and more than 9 employees, and as a total survey to all companies with more than 50 employees. In 1990–1996, only purchased fuels were surveyed but, since 1997, information on all fuel consumption has been collected except fuel combustion for back pressure. In the greenhouse gas inventory, fuel combustion for back pressure power is instead collected from the quarterly fuel statistics.

The response rate to the energy use in manufacturing industry statistics is about 85%. To compensate for non-response, fuel consumption is weighted with a factor based on the line of business, number of employees and business volume. There is no adjustment for manufacturing industries with less than 10 employees. A special form is sent to electricity producing companies within manufacturing industries, where the amounts of fuels used for electricity production and manufacturing purposes are specified. All manufacturing industries with electricity production are included in the survey every year. In the inventory, all data used are on plant level and by fuel type. An overview of the industrial energy statistics used in the inventory for 1990–2002 is given in Table A 2.2.

Table A 2.2. Summarized properties of industrial energy statistics used in the inventory.

Year	Type of survey	Coverage	Adjustments	Quality
1990–1996	Annual total survey to all companies with more than nine employees	Working units, purchased fuels, quantity and economic value of purchased fuels	Weighted to represent all companies with more than 9 employees	Not so good quality for quantity, good quality for economic value
1997–1999	Annual total survey to all companies with at least 50 employees and a stratified sample of companies with 10–49 employees	Working units purchased and own-produced fuels	Weighted to represent all companies with more than 9 employees	Good on national level and on coarse branch level, poor for single fuel types and single branches
2000	Annual total survey to all companies with more than nine employees	Working units, purchased and own-produced fuels	No adjustments	Excellent
2001–2002	Annual total survey to all companies with at least 50 employees and a stratified sample of companies with 10–49 employees	Working units, purchased and own-produced fuels	Weighted to represent all companies with more than 9 employees	Good

1.1.3 One- and two-dwelling statistics

One- and two-dwelling statistics are, together with holiday cottages statistics and multi-dwelling statistics, the main data sources for fuel combustion in households in the energy balances, which in turn are used to calculate emissions from stationary combustion in households, CRF 1A4b.

This sample survey is conducted annually to collect data on the use of electricity and heat for a total of 7,000 one- and two-dwellings. Until 1999, the survey has a random sample from a real estate assessment, which includes all dwellings with a value higher than 50,000 SEK (about 5,600 €). From 2000, all dwellings used as permanent dwelling are included in the sample. Every third year, a postal survey collects data from agricultural properties. The sample in this sector is 3,000 objects. Data is on national level by fuel type and considered to be of relatively good quality. To make sure that all emissions from households are included and that no double-counting occurs,

activity data is taken from the annual energy balance sheets. However, the fuel consumption reported under the households category in the energy balance is based on the surveys described here.

1.1.4 Holiday cottages statistics

Holiday cottages statistics, together with one- and two-dwelling statistics and multi-dwelling statistics, is used to calculate emissions from stationary combustion in households, CRF 1A4b. As described above, an aggregate from the energy balances is used as activity data for stationary combustion in CRF 1A4b.

Holiday cottages are defined as residences with no permanent residents. Energy consumption in holiday cottages has been surveyed only two times in the last thirty years, 1976 and 2001. In 2002, Statistics Sweden carried out a stratified sample survey to house owners, covering 1,500 of the estimated 750,000 holiday cottages in Sweden 2001.³ Results show that electricity and biomass combustion are the two dominating sources of heating in holiday cottages.⁴

1.1.5 Multi-dwelling statistics

Multi-dwelling statistics, together with one- and two-dwelling statistics and holiday cottages statistics, is used to calculate emissions from stationary combustion in households, CRF 1A4b.

This is a sample survey carried out each year, sent to the owners of 7,000 multi-dwelling buildings, covering the use of electricity and heat. The survey is based on a random sample from a real estate assessment. The real estate assessment includes all dwellings with an economic value higher than 50,000 SEK (about 5,600 €). Data is on national level by fuel type and of relatively good quality. Statistics on biomass consumption in multi-dwelling buildings was not included in the survey until 2001. However, the time series for 1A4b indicates that this data gap does not lead to any significant under-estimation as biomass use in multi-dwellings is sparse compared to the consumption in one- and two-dwellings.

1.1.6 Premises statistics

Premises statistics are used to calculate emissions from stationary combustion in the commercial and institutional sector, CRF 1A4a.

This survey is a sample survey carried out each year, covering the use of electricity, heat and fuel combustion for heat production of about 8,000 premises. Premises situated in an industrial area are not covered in the dataset. Some of these premises are covered in the annual industrial energy statistics as well as in the quarterly fuel statistics and are reported in Manufacturing

³ Statistics Sweden, 2002.

⁴ Biomass consumption in holiday cottages stands for about 6% of the total consumption of biomass in CRF 1A4b.

Industries and Construction (CRF 1A2). To get full coverage, supplementary calculations are made for the energy balance, which is the activity data source for CRF 1A4a⁵. Data is on national level by fuel type and of relatively good quality. Statistics on biomass consumption in premises was not included in the survey until 2001.

1.1.7 Statistics on the supply and delivery of petroleum products

Statistics on the supply and delivery of petroleum products are used to calculate emissions from mobile combustion. Data from the survey is used at national level and by fuel type. Emissions are reported in CRF 1A2f, 1A3, 1A4b, 1A4c, 1A5b, 1B2a v and 1C. These statistics are also used for the reference approach in CRF 1Ab for all fuels except biomass, waste and peat.

In the monthly postal survey, data is collected from all oil companies and other sellers who have stocks of petroleum products and coal. The survey also collects stock data from companies with a large consumption of oil in the manufacturing industries and energy industries. All 70 companies are included in the survey. Fuels used for domestic and international navigation are separated. The only fuels not covered are biomass, waste and peat.

All figures are double-checked by both Statistics Sweden and all wholesale dealers. The results are published by Statistics Sweden⁵.

1.1.8 Statistics on the delivery of gas products

Statistics on the delivery of gas products are used to calculate emissions from natural gas from road transport (CRF 1A3b) and transfer losses of gas works gas (CRF 1B2av). Annual questionnaires are sent to all companies in Sweden that deliver natural gas and gasworks gas (less than ten companies). Consumption purposes are specified in the survey. Results of this survey are published by Statistics Sweden⁵.

1.1.9 Other statistics from Statistics Sweden

Data used in the inventory for stationary fuel consumption in the construction sector, in all companies with less than 10 employees (CRF 1A2f), in agriculture and in forestry sectors (CRF 1A4c) is taken from the annual energy balances⁵. Data is on national level and by fuel type. Fuel consumption for these subsectors has been estimated with extrapolations of older data, adjusted for each year on the basis of added value or number of working hours to estimate the fuel consumption. Total consumption for these sectors is checked against fuel deliveries, so that possible errors only occur in the allocation between these sectors.

Data on fuel consumption for the construction sector 1990–2003 is based on a survey from 1985,⁶ up-graded with the number of working hours for

⁵ Statistics Sweden EN20SM, 1990–2009.

⁶ Statistics Sweden, 1986.

each year. The fuel consumption for the construction sector 2004–2010 is based on a survey from 2005.⁷ Data on fuel consumption in the agricultural sector is based on two intermittent surveys, for gardening⁸ and agriculture.⁹ The first survey is a sample survey that collects data on energy use in greenhouses and has been carried out for 1990, 1993, 1996, 1999, 2002 and 2008. Data for intermediate years is estimated using number of working hours. The second sample survey collects data for energy use in the other parts of the agricultural business and has been performed for 1994, 2002 and 2007 (fuel consumption in households in the agricultural sector is not included here but is included in the one- and two-dwellings statistics). Data for intermediate years is estimated using annual changes in value added.

Fuel consumption in the forestry sector has been studied thoroughly in 1985 and 2007¹⁰. Estimates for the years before 2005 are upgraded from the 1985 study with available statistics on the annual felling volume 1990–1995 and from 1996 value added are used.

Fuel consumption in small companies (9 employees or less) is estimated using a model. Fuel consumption for companies with 10–49 employees is taken from the industrial energy statistics and the average use of fuel per employee is calculated. The two information sources are combined to estimate the fuel consumption in small companies.

1.1.10 European Union Emission Trading Scheme (ETS)

Data from the European Union Emission Trading Scheme (ETS) is used since submission 2007 and emission years 2005 and later for oil refineries (CRF 1A1b, 1B2a and 1B2C21), as a SMED study during 2006¹¹ showed that this is the most accurate data source for these facilities. In addition, ETS data is used for the three cement producing facilities 2008 and onwards, one plant in CRF 1A2e for 2006 and one plant in CRF 1A2c for 2008 and onwards, since the ETS data contains more detailed information on fuel types for these facilities. ETS data is also used for verification of other data sources, e.g. energy statistics and environmental reports. For example, energy statistics for large facilities within the chemical industry and the steel producing industry are regularly compared with ETS data, and if major differences should be discovered, further investigations will be made. As mentioned above, for technical reasons, it is not possible to use ETS data as major source of activity data. Another reason not to use ETS data as the main data source is that in some facilities, only some of the installations within the facility are included in the trading scheme, and the definition of which installations that should be included has changed between the first and second trading periods.

⁷ Statistics Sweden, 2005.

⁸ Statistics Sweden J036SM, 1991, 94, 97, 2000, 2003, 2006, 2010.

⁹ Statistics Sweden J063SM, 1995, 2003, 2008.

¹⁰ ER 2007:15. Energianvändningen inom skogsbruket 2005.

¹¹ Backman & Gustafsson, 2006.

1.1.11 Environmental reports

Data on fuel consumption in refineries, CRF 1A1b, 1.B.2.A.4 and 1.B.2.C.2.1, is often collected from environmental reports in cases when the data sources mentioned above are not considered to be accurate. For one refinery, environmental reports are the only data source for the years 2002–2007. Environmental reports are also an important data source for fuel consumption in chemical industries, CRF 1A2c, although mostly in earlier years since the energy statistics has shown to be complete in later years. For 2007, environmental report data was partly used for one plant in the primary steel industry, CRF 1A2a. Environmental reports are also used for verification of energy statistics data for some selected plants in the same way as ETS data is used.

1.1.12 Companies

For earlier years, i.e. 2005 and before, data on fuel consumption in refineries, CRF 1A1b, and chemical industries, CRF 1A2c, was in many cases collected directly from the companies. Companies are sometimes also contacted to verify or correct data that is suspected to contain errors. Since submission 2010, the largest iron and steel company has been involved in the improvements in methodology and data for these sectors (1A1c, 1A2a, 1B1b, 1B1c, 2C1). The methodology used is described in NIR section 3.2.9.

1.1.13 Other data sources for mobile combustion

For emissions from mobile combustion, CRF 1A2f, 1A3, 1A4b–c and 1A5, data from the Swedish Transport Administration, the Swedish Biogas Association, the Swedish Civil Aviation Authority (SCAA), the Swedish Armed Forces and several official reports is used.

1.2 Thermal values

Unless otherwise stated, thermal values for each fuel type are produced by Statistics Sweden based on information from energy surveys. All thermal values refer to net calorific values (NCV) as recommended by the IPCC Guidelines. All thermal values including references are enclosed in Table A 2.3. Most thermal values are calculated on basis of chemical qualities and are considered to be of good quality. When possible, the same NCV:s are used in the Reference and Sectoral approaches. However, in the reference approach, it is normally not possible to use specific thermal values for each reporting company. Instead, standard thermal values are used for all parameters in the reference approach, which can cause minor differences between the reference and sectoral approaches.

Table A 2.3. Thermal values (NCV) used in submission 2013.

Fuel type	Unit	Median	Min	Max	Remark
Domestic Heating Oil	GJ/m ³	35.82	35.82	35.87	
Residual Fuel Oil	GJ/m ³	38.16	37.4	38.34	
LPG	GJ/ton	46.05	45.8	47.2	
Gas works gas	GJ/1000 m ³	16.75	16.75	16.75	
Natural Gas	GJ/1000 m ³	39.59	39	40.15	Year specific NCV:s, see separate table
Coke oven gas	GJ/1000 m ³	17.95	16.75	18.19	
Blast furnace gas	GJ/1000 m ³	2.87	2.66	3.38	
Steel converter gas	GJ/1000 m ³	7.2	7.07	7.89	20-99 observations 1990-2011
Coking coal	GJ/ton	27.21	23.46	30.71	
Coke	GJ/ton	28.05	27.86	30.08	
Wooden fuels	GJ/m ³	2.52	0.81	19.19	
Wooden fuels	GJ/ton	16.92	6.22	19.44	
Peat	GJ/ton	10.8	3.53	18.43	
Solid waste	GJ/ton	10.8	7.99	20.88	
Tall oil	GJ/m ³	36.99	32.28	38.95	
Tall oil	GJ/ton	37.8	36.4	37.84	20-99 observations 1990-2011
Kerosene	GJ/m ³	34.5	34.33	34.5	
Landfill gas	GJ/1000 m ³	18	9	29.38	
Petroleum coke	GJ/ton	34.8	30.09	34.8	20-99 observations 1990-2011
Refinery oil	GJ/m ³	38.16	38.16	38.16	
Refinery oil	GJ/ton	41.6	38.6	44.5	20-99 observations 1990-2011
Methane etc.	GJ/ton	57.1	56.56	57.9	Less than 20 observations 1990-2011
Other biomass	GJ/m ³	32.91	7.53	44.75	
Other biomass	GJ/ton	34.16	5.18	43.61	
Other petroleum fuels	GJ/m ³	14.4	6.33	41	20-99 observations 1990-2011
Other petroleum fuels	GJ/ton	28.32	12.65	40.79	Less than 20 observations 1990-2011
Other solid fuels	GJ/m ³	14.4	14.4	14.4	Less than 20 observations 1990-2011
Other non-specified	GJ/1000 m ³	3.13	2.99	27.61	Less than 20 observations 1990-2011
Other non-specified	GJ/ton	19.08	5.55	42.48	20-99 observations 1990-2011
Refinery gas	GJ/m ³	0.02	0.02	0.04	Less than 20 observations 1990-2011
Refinery gas	GJ/ton	49.9	25.7	51.3	20-99 observations 1990-2011
Gasoline	GJ/m ³	32.78			Mobile combustion, all sources
Biogas	GJ/1000 m ³	35.3			Mobile combustion, all sources
Diesel oil	GJ/m ³	35.28			Railways
Diesel oil	GJ/m ³	35.82			Railways
Gas/diesel oil (marine distillates)	GJ/m ³	36.64			Navigation
Diesel oil	GJ/m ³	35.82			Year specific NCV:s, see separate table
Residual fuel oil	GJ/m ³	39.53			Navigation
Ethanol	GJ/m ³	21.2			Road traffic
FAME	GJ/m ³	33			Road traffic
Aviation Gasoline	GJ/m ³	31.45			Aviation
Aviation Kerosene	GJ/m ³	35.28			Aviation
Jet Gasoline	GJ/m ³	32.7			Aviation

In the inventory, activity data for 1990–2006 on many fuel types are reported in ton oil equivalents (toe), which is an energy unit. For these fuels the conversion factor of 41.87 GJ/toe is applied. In the energy surveys done by Statistics Sweden, these fuels are reported in mass unit/volume unit as well as the energy content (due to that the thermal value often varies a lot for these fuel types). To facilitate data processing, Statistics Sweden calculates the energy content in toe from this information and the result is then used in the greenhouse gas inventory. This implies that the energy content of fuels concerned is very precise.

For 2007 and later years, energy data are taken directly from energy statistics data bases, enabling the use of facility specific thermal values in the GHG inventory without performing the calculation of toe. Thermal values for 2007 and later years are considered to be of excellent quality. The time series is considered to be consistent, since the conversions to toe made 2006 and earlier, made use of the same information that is used to calculate energy amounts 2007 and onwards. The only difference is that prior to 2007, the energy statistics department made these calculations, and 2007 and later, the calculations are made by the GHG inventory staff.

Fuels that are standardized products, such as for instance residual fuel oil or liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) have got thermal values that do not change between years. In submission 2010 some revisions were made. In earlier submissions, the thermal value from biogas used for transports (this amount increases each year) was not known and therefore the thermal value for natural gas was used for this fuel. In a SMED study¹² performed in 2009, a correct thermal value for biogas was provided from the biogas supplier AGA. The same study also resulted in revision of the thermal values for ethanol (new thermal value taken from Handbook of Chemistry and Physics) and Fatty Acid Methyl Ester (FAME).

An overview of thermal values used is shown below. For all mobile combustion, and for standard fuels for stationary combustion, national emission factors are used. For non-standard fuels, median, maximum and minimum NCV:s are shown.

1.2.1 Liquid fuels

For diesel oil the thermal value used in the inventory shows a decreasing trend. In Sweden, this fuel type is separated into three different fuel classes; diesel of environmental classes (EC) 1–3. EC 1 has the best environmental qualities, for instance lower content on aromatic hydrocarbons. EC 1 also has a lower thermal value. EC 3 affects the environment most and has a higher thermal value.¹³ In 1990, EC 3 was the most common type of diesel. Over the years, the use of environmental class 3 has decreased and instead environmental class 2 and 1 are more common. In the inventory the mix of environmental

¹² Paulrud et al. 2010.

¹³ <http://www.spi.se/produkter.asp?art=48>, 2005-10-17.

class 1–3 used each year is taken into account when calculating a thermal value, which is appropriate for each year. Year specific thermal values for diesel are shown in Table A 2.4.

Table A 2.4. Thermal values (NCV) for diesel except navigation and railways.

Years	NCV (GJ/m³)
1990	35.82
1991	35.69
1992	35.55
1993	35.40
1994	35.43
1995	35.44
1996	35.36
1997	35.34
1998	35.33
1999–2000	35.31
2001–2006	35.29
2007–2011	35.28

Thermal values for different oils (except oils used in navigation) are based on information from the Swedish Petroleum Institute (SPI), which in turn is based on information from oil companies and is crosschecked with Swedish standards for calculating thermal values.

In submission 2005, thermal values for gas/diesel oil, tall oil and residual fuel oil in all sectors as well as kerosene in stationary combustion, were revised by the Swedish EPA. Thermal values for domestic heating oil and residual fuel oil for stationary combustion were altered due to new information from SPI. The thermal value for domestic heating oil was assumed to be equivalent to diesel oil environmental class 3, and thermal values for kerosene in stationary combustion were revised to improve consistency with thermal values for mobile combustion and with thermal values used in the industrial energy statistics.

Thermal values for marine diesel oil, marine gas oil and residual fuel oil used for navigation were reviewed and revised in a SMED study in 2004.¹⁴ Data for other petroleum fuels are surveyed by Statistics Sweden, and the conversion factors of these fuels are set to 41.87 GJ/toe.

Thermal values for refinery gases and other oils in refineries are calculated for each operator and fuel. Data is collected on consumption of fuels in tonnes and corresponding thermal values. To fit the calculation system used in the inventory for the years 1990–2006, data for these years is converted to toe and the conversion factor thereby set to 41.87 GJ/toe. For the years 2007 and later the calculation routine has been slightly changed and thus this conversion step is no longer necessary. Activity data for these fuels, used by refineries

¹⁴ Cooper & Gustafsson, 2004.

and chemical industries, is for 2007 and later mainly taken from the EU ETS system, and in most cases plant specific thermal values of excellent quality are also reported and used in the GHG inventory.

In submission 2010, the thermal values for gasoline, aviation kerosene and aviation gasoline were revised. The thermal values used in earlier submissions were from the Swedish Petroleum Institute and differed from the more recently updated values in 2006 IPCC Guidelines and the reason for the differences could not be justified. Default thermal values from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines are now used, since the thermal values used earlier for these fuels were concluded to be of questionable quality.

The thermal value for petroleum coke is based on information from consumers taken from the different energy surveys done by Statistics Sweden and is therefore considered to be of good quality. The thermal value for diesel used for stationary combustion is according to SPI likely approximately the same mix of environmental classes as mobile diesel for each year. Using the same thermal values as for mobile diesel therefore give correct time series.

In 1990–2010, naphtha was used as raw material for production of gas works gas. Since 2011, liquefied natural gas is used instead. However, the gas is mixed with air and the quality of the gas delivered to the transmission net (in terms of methane content and thermal value) is stated to be similar to how it was before the change of feedstock¹⁵. Hence, the same thermal values and emission factors are used for gas works gas for 2011 as for earlier years. Since natural gas liquids are allocated to liquid fuels in the CRF reporter in table 1.Ab, we have chosen to allocate the gas works gas consumed in 2011 to liquid fuels also in the sectoral approach.

1.2.2 Solid fuels

For coke oven gas, blast furnace gas and steel converter gas the thermal values change between years, but there is no trend in the changes, just annual fluctuations due to the quality of used primary fuels each year. Thermal values used in the inventory are based on annual information from the consumers (quite few) on actual energy content, and the quality of the thermal value is considered to be very good.

For carbon products such as coal and coke, it is difficult to establish the thermal value due to lack of information on energy content in imported fuels. For 2007 and later years, thermal values reported from the consumers are used when available. Slightly more than half of the reported observations of combusted coal in the energy statistics include specific thermal values. For coke, this share is about 75%.

Where no thermal value is reported, the median value of reported thermal values is used. Hence, the thermal values used for 2007 and later are considered to be of high quality. Data for peat and other solid fuels is reported to

¹⁵ Stockholm Gas, 2012.

Statistics Sweden through a survey to consumers in toe, and the conversion factors are thereby set to 41.87 GJ/toe for these fuels.

1.2.3 Gaseous fuels

Natural gas is a non-processed primary fuel, and hence the thermal value changes between years, however without any trend. All natural gas consumed in Sweden is imported from Denmark. Statistics Sweden receives annual information on current thermal values for natural gas from the Danish Energy Authority. Thermal values for 2001 and later years are according to information from the Danish Energy Authority. Thermal values for 1990–2000 are taken from the Danish NIR submission 2004. During 2010, the Danish NIR submission 2010 was checked and it turned out that these thermal values were also received from the Danish Energy Authority. Hence, the time series is considered to be consistent. The NCV:s used are shown in Table A 2.5:

Table A 2.5. Thermal values (NCV) for natural gas, all consumption.

Years	NCV (GJ/m ³)
1990–92	39.00
1993–96	39.30
1997	39.60
1998	39.90
1999	40.00
2000	40.15
2001	39.97
2002	40.03
2003	39.94
2004	39.77
2005	39.67
2006	39.54
2007	39.59
2008	39.49
2009	39.46
2010	39.45
2011	39.50

1.2.4 Biomass

Data for 2006 and earlier for wood, black liquor, tall oil, landfill gas and other biomass, other petroleum fuels, other solid fuels and other not specified fuels is reported to Statistics Sweden by surveyed consumers in toe, and the conversion factors are thereby set to 41.87 GJ/toe for these fuels. For 2007 and later years, this is true for CRF 1.A.4. For the other sectors, only black liquor is reported in toe. Other biomass is reported in several different units, e.g. tonnes, m³ or MWh, and thermal values are reported together with the quantity. These thermal values are considered to be accurate.

In submission 2012, the thermal values for ethanol were revised. In earlier reporting, the same emission value used for natural gas (22.7 GJ/m³) was used for ethanol which was incorrect. According to SPBI¹⁶ the correct thermal value for ethanol is 21.2 GJ/m³ (26.9 MJ/kg)¹⁷.

1.2.5 Other fuels

Data for waste and other not specified fuels is reported to Statistics Sweden through a survey to consumers in toe, and the conversion factors are thereby set to 41.87 GJ/toe for these fuels. In 2007 and later, waste was combusted within CRF 1A1a only and the reporting unit was tonnes. The thermal values for waste reported by the consumers are considered to be accurate, and thus these thermal values were used for 2007 and later. For other not specified fuels the reporting units vary, and reported thermal values are used (sometimes, the fuel quantities are reported in an energy unit, e.g. MWh).

1.3 Emission factors

Emission factors for CO₂ and SO₂ depend on the content of carbon and sulphur in the fuels. For SO₂, the emissions also depend on how efficient the emission control in the plant is, for instance if scrubbers are used. For most fuels, the CO₂ emission factors do not change over the years. One exception is the emission factor for CO₂ from diesel oil. As discussed for thermal values above (1.2.1), there are three environmental classes (EC) for diesel oil in Sweden, and the emission factor used each year reflects the mix of EC:s that year. Other exceptions are non-standard fuels that are by-products of industrial processes, such as e.g. blast furnace-, coke oven- and steel converter gas from the integrated iron and steel industry, refinery gases, and gases produced in the petrochemical industry. These gases are used as fuels, and their thermal values and carbon content varies between years.

Other emission factors, e.g. for N₂O, CH₄, NMVOC, CO and NO_x, depend on area of consumption and/or the used combustion technique. The efficiency of emission control in the plant is also important. Therefore, these emission factors change over the years as ovens, combustion technique and emission control used becomes better.

1.3.1 Overview of emission factors for greenhouse gases

Emission factors for CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O for selected years are shown in Table A 2.6–8. For CH₄ and N₂O emission factors are only shown for stationary combustion as emissions of these gases from mobile combustion are estimated with model calculations and not as emission factor*fuel consumption.

¹⁶ Swedish Petroleum and Biofuel Institute.

¹⁷ Paulrud et al. 2010.

A complete list of emission factors for all fuels, years and substances can be found at the Swedish EPA website, including full references¹⁸.

Table A 2.6. Emission factors for CO₂, kg/GJ, selected years.

Fuel type	Sector	1990	2000	2005	2008	2009	2010	2011
Aviation gasoline	All consumption	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
Aviation kerosene	All consumption	71.5	71.5	71.5	71.5	71.5	71.5	71.5
Biogas	Road traffic (1A3b)	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1
Carbide furnace gas	All consumption	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
Coke	All consumption	103	103	103	103	103	103	103
Coking coal	All consumption	90.7	93	93	93	93	93	93
Diesel oil	All consumption	74.26	72.13	72.02	72.01	72.01	72.01	72.01
Domestic heating oil	All consumption	74.26	74.26	74.26	74.26	74.26	74.26	74.26
Ethanol	Road traffic (1A3b)	71.0	71.0	71.0	71.0	71.0	71.0	71.0
FAME	Road traffic (1A3b)	75.6	75.6	75.6	75.6	75.6	75.6	75.6
Gas/diesel oil (marine distillates)	Navigation	74.45	74.45	74.45	74.45	74.45	74.45	74.45
Gas works gas	All consumption	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Gasoline	All consumption	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0
Kerosene	All consumption	73.1	73.1	73.1	73.1	73.1	73.1	73.1
LPG	All consumption	65.1	65.1	65.1	65.1	65.1	65.1	65.1
Landfill gas	All consumption	NO	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5
Methane etc.	All consumption	55	55	52.7	43.2	44.1	45.6	45.2
Natural gas	All consumption	56.6	57.4	56.8	56.78	56.69	56.73	56.98
Other biomass	All consumption	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
Other non specified	All consumption	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Other petroleum fuels	All consumption	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Other solid fuels	All consumption	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Peat	Industry (1A2)	97.1	97.1	97.1	97.1	97.1	97.1	97.1
Peat	Power plants and district heating (1A1a)	107.3	107.3	107.3	107.3	107.3	107.3	107.3
Petroleum coke	All consumption	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Refinery gas	All consumption	59.3	59.3	59.3	58.3	55.0	56.0	55.8
Refinery oil	All consumption	76.2	76.2	76.2	76.2	76.2	76.2	76.2
Residual fuel oil	Stationary combustion (1A1, 1A2, 1A4)	76.2	76.2	76.2	76.2	76.2	76.2	76.2
Residual fuel oil	Navigation	77.6	77.6	77.6	77.6	77.6	77.6	77.6
Solid waste	Industry (1A2)	28.4	28.4	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Solid waste	Power plants and district heating (1A1a)	32.7	25	25	25	25	25	25
Tall oil	All consumption	75.3	75.3	75.3	75.3	75.3	75.3	75.3
Wooden fuels	All consumption	96	96	96	96	96	96	96

¹⁸ <http://www.naturvardsverket.se>, search for "Beräkna utsläpp".

Table A 2.7. Emission factors for CH₄ (stationary combustion), kg/GJ, selected years.

Fuel type	Sector	1990	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011
Blast furnace gas	All consumption	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Carbide furnace gas	Industry (1A2)	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Coke	Industry (1A2)	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Coke	Other consumption (1A1a and 1A4)	0.004	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Coke oven gas	All consumption	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Coking coal	Power plants, district heating and industry (1A1 and 1A2)	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Coking coal	Other consumption (1A4)	0.004	0.004	NO	NO	NO	NO
Diesel oil	All consumption	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Domestic heating oil	Power plants, district heating and industry (1A1 and 1A2)	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Domestic heating oil	Other consumption (1A4)	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Ethanol	Industry (1A2)	NO	NO	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Gas works gas	All consumption	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Kerosene	All consumption	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
LPG	All consumption	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Landfill gas	All consumption	NO	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Methane etc.	Industry (1A2)	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Natural gas	All consumption	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Other biomass	Power plants, district heating and industry (1A1 and 1A2)	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Other non specified	Power plants, district heating and industry (1A1 and 1A2)	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Other petroleum fuels	Power plants, district heating and industry (1A1 and 1A2)	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Other solid fuels	Power plants, district heating and industry (1A1 and 1A2)	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Peat	Industry (1A2)	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Peat	Power plants and district heating (1A1a)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Petroleum coke	Industry (1A2 and 1B2)	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Refinery gas	Industry (1A1b)	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Refinery oil	Industry (1A1b)	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Residual fuel oil	Power plants, district heating and industry (1A1 and 1A2)	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Residual fuel oil	Other consumption (1A4)	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Solid waste	Industry (1A2)	0.02	0.02	NO	NO	NO	NO
Solid waste	Power plants and district heating (1A1a)	0.02	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005
Steel converter gas	Power plants and district heating (1A1a)	NO	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Tall oil	Power plants, district heating and industry (1A1 and 1A2)	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Wooden fuels	Households: Boilers: pellets (1A4b)	NO	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Wooden fuels	Households: Boilers: wood chips (1A4b)	0.203	0.203	0.203	0.203	0.203	0.203
Wooden fuels	Households: Boilers: wood logs (1A4b)	0.254	0.254	0.254	0.254	0.254	0.254
Wooden fuels	Households: Open fire places (1A4b)	0.318	0.318	0.318	0.318	0.318	0.318

Fuel type	Sector	1990	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011
Wooden fuels	Households: Stoves: pellets (1A4b)	NO	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007
Wooden fuels	Households: Stoves: wood chips (1A4b)	NO	0.344	NO	NO	NO	NO
Wooden fuels	Households: Stoves: wood logs (1A4b)	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43
Wooden fuels	Industry (1A2)	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Wooden fuels	Other consumption (1A4a and 1A4c)	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Wooden fuels	Power plants and district heating (1A1a)	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03

Table A 2.8. Emission factors for N₂O (stationary combustion), kg/GJ, selected years.

Fuel type	Sector	1990	1995	2000	2005	2008	2009	2010	2011
Blast furnace gas	All consumption	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Carbide furnace gas	All consumption	0.002	NO	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Coke	All consumption	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Coke oven gas	All consumption	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Coking coal	All consumption	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Diesel oil	All consumption	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Domestic heating oil	All consumption	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Ethanol	All consumption	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005
Gas works gas	All consumption	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Kerosene	All consumption	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
LPG	All consumption	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Landfill gas	All consumption	NO	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Methane etc.	All consumption	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Natural gas	All consumption	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Other biomass	All consumption	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005
Other non specified	All consumption	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Other petroleum fuels	All consumption	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Other solid fuels	All consumption	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Peat	All consumption	0.01	0.007	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005
Petroleum coke	All consumption	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006
Refinery gas	All consumption	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Refinery oil	All consumption	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005
Residual fuel oil	All consumption	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005
Solid waste	Industry (1A2)	0.005	0.005	0.005	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Solid waste	Power plants and district heating	0.005	0.005	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006
Steel converter gas	All consumption	NO	NO	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Tall oil	All consumption	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005
Wooden fuels	Industry and other consumption (1A2, 1A4)	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005
Wooden fuels	Power plants and district heating (1A1a)	0.005	0.005	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006

1.3.2 Stationary combustion and fugitive emissions

National emission factors used in submission 2004 and earlier were calculated by the Swedish EPA for 1990–1995. For 1996–2002, the same emission factors as for 1995 were applied. The emission factors were used for emissions from stationary combustion (and for fugitive emissions where no other sources were available). They are based on results of measurements and national studies as well as studies of international emission factors and judgements of their relevance to national conditions. Emission factors depend on the type of fuel, and the type of plant and abatement equipment.

During 2004, an inventory and review of emission factors for stationary combustion was conducted. The basis for this inventory was reported data from different national sources, such as the company's environmental reports, research reports etc. The study focused on common fuel types where the existing emission factors were uncertain or known to be inaccurate. The study is published in a SMED report.¹⁹ The primary aim was to revise emission factors for stationary combustion for 1996–2002, but in a few cases it was necessary to revise emission factors for the early 1990s as well, to avoid inconsistencies. It was not possible to study existing emission factors for 1990–1995 in more detail since documentation and/or data sources were insufficient for these years. Most of these resulting emission factors have been used since submission 2005. Some improvements have been made in later submissions, which are described below.

During 2008 and 2009, emission factors for CO₂, N₂O and CH₄ for stationary and mobile combustion were once again investigated in a SMED study and some revisions were made. The emission factors for CO₂ from gas works gas, natural gas, biogas, ethanol, FAME, gasoline, aviation gasoline and aviation kerosene, and the N₂O emission factor for petroleum (cracker) coke were revised for all years 1990 and later.²⁰

During 2002, an inventory and review of emission factors for NMVOC, 1988–2001, was conducted. For stationary combustion and fugitive emissions within the energy sector, emission factors were derived and used together with activity data from the official national energy statistics to calculate emissions. The emission factors developed for conditions during 1990–2001 are based on knowledge on the technical development and the general effects of that, as mentioned above. The known effects of this general development has been combined with information from companies legal Environmental Reports, where actual emission factors can be derived, and information from trade associations where experts have contributed their specific knowledge on the different sectors where combustion occurs. The study is published in a SMED report.²¹ Resulting emission factors has been used since submission 2003.

¹⁹ Boström et al. 2004.

²⁰ Paulrud et al. 2010.

²¹ Kindbom et al., 2003.

In submission 2012, the emission factors for CO₂ from coke oven gas, blast furnace gas and steel converter gas used in CRF 1A1a were revised, as well as the CO₂ emission factor for methane-based gas mixtures used in the chemical industry (CRF 1A2c and 1B2C). These revisions are described in the following sections.

For some fuels, no specific emission factors are available and thus emission factors from similar, more common fuels, are used. Fuels concerned are specified in Table A 2.9.

Table A 2.9. Fuel types for which specific emission factors are not available in the inventory.

Fuel type	Emission factor used
Kerosene	Gas/diesel oil
Landfill gas	Natural gas
Other biomass	Wood
Other petroleum fuels	Swedish default for "other fuels"
Other solid fuels	Swedish default for "other fuels"
Other not specified fuels	Swedish default for "other fuels"
Refinery gases	Swedish default for "other fuels" except for CO ₂ , SO ₂ and NO _x where national values are used

1.3.2.1 EMISSION FACTORS FOR CO₂ FOR COKE OVEN GAS, BLAST FURNACE GAS AND STEEL CONVERTER GAS

Emission factors for CO₂ for coke oven gas, blast furnace gas and steel converter gas for iron ore-based steel production are national and are used in a few public electricity and heat production plants. Since the 2010 submission, CO₂ emissions from coke production plants as well as from iron and steel production plants in the Swedish inventory are based on plant-specific carbon mass-balances.

The carbon mass-balances are made to control the flow of carbon and are based on the carbon content in incoming and outgoing materials:

Coke oven:	coal + blast furnace gas
→	<i>coke oven gas</i> + coke + slag + tar + benzene
Blast furnace:	coal + coke + iron pellets + limestone + briquettes
→	<i>blast furnace gas</i> + pig iron + slag + soot
Steel converter:	crude iron + carbide
→	<i>steel converter gas</i> + crude steel + slag

In submission 2012, the emission factors for coke oven gas, blast furnace gas and steel converter gas used in CRF 1A1a were revised.²² The major part of these gases sold to companies in ISIC 40, i.e. CRF 1A1a, is produced by one

²² Gustafsson, Lidén & Gerner, 2011.

iron and steel production facility. This plant keeps a record of CO₂ emissions from the energy gases sold. In order to produce as good emission estimates as possible, these emissions are used together with energy amounts reported to the quarterly fuel survey. The emissions are, however, not separately calculated for the three different gases. Because of this, year specific aggregate emission factors for the three gases in total are calculated.

A very minor part of the steel work gases used in CRF 1A1a are produced by another facility and not the one quoted above. For this facility, no data on CO₂ emissions from energy gases sold are available. For these small amounts of steel work gases, emission factors developed in 2003 are used. The quality of the emission factor seems to be good for coke oven gas in 2001 and generally for steel converter gas. Unfortunately, carbon balances are not available prior to the years 2001. Hence the uncertainty of the values is higher for the years surrounding 1990 (about $\pm 10\%$) than for the years surrounding 2000 (about $\pm 5\%$).²³

1.3.2.2 EMISSION FACTORS FOR CO₂ FROM REFINERY GAS, PETROLEUM COKE AND CARBIDE FURNACE GAS

Due to lack of information on the Swedish conditions, the emission factors used for refinery gases in submission 2005 were the IPCC Guidelines default values. The emission factor for carbide furnace gas used in submission 2005 was the same as the Swedish default fuel category “Other fuels”, and for petroleum coke, the same emission factor as for coke was used. In 2005, a study of the emission factors for CO₂ from refinery gas, petroleum coke and carbide furnace gas was carried out.²⁴ It resulted in revisions for all three fuels, as presented in Table A 2.10. These emission factors were verified in a study carried out in 2008–2009.²⁵

Table A 2.10. Emission factors on CO₂ for carbide furnace gas, refinery gas and petroleum coke used in submission 2005 and since submission 2006.

Fuel type	CO ₂ factor used in submission 2005 ton CO ₂ /TJ	CO ₂ factor since submission 2006 ton CO ₂ /TJ
Carbide furnace gas	60	145
Refinery gas	66.7	59.3
Petroleum coke	103	100

In submissions 2010 and later, plant specific emission factors for CO₂ from refinery gas are used for 2008 and later years as they are readily available from the ETS data, which is considered to be the most accurate data source in this respect. The implied average emission factor for refinery gas combusted in CRF 1.A.1.b 2008 is slightly lower the one developed in submission 2006,

²³ Ivarsson, 2003.

²⁴ Nyström & Cooper, 2005.

²⁵ Paulrud et al. 2010.

and it is even lower in 2009 than 2008. It can also be noted that the flared refinery gas 2008–2010 reported in 1.B.2.C.2.1 has a lower implied emission factor than the gas combusted and reported in 1A1b. There has not been enough resources to investigate this, although it may indicate that emissions from flaring of refinery gas before 2008 might be overestimated.

1.3.2.3 EMISSION FACTOR FOR CO₂ FROM METHANE RICH GASES PRODUCED AND USED IN THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

In the petrochemical industry, considerable amounts of gas that is a by-product in various production processes are used for energy production. Flaring of this gas is also common. The gas is produced by one facility and used by a few other plants in the same municipality. In submission 2009 and earlier, there were no specific emission factors available for this gas, and for all emissions, including CO₂, emission factors for natural gas were used. In submission 2010 and 2011, emission factors from EU ETS were used for 2008 and onwards, and an emission factor based of the carbon content and thermal value of pure methane was used for earlier years. This resulted in an inconsistent time series since these emission factors are considerably lower than the emission factor for natural gas. In submission 2012, more information was gathered from the producing company.²⁶ It turned out that the production process was gradually improved in 1999–2001. According to the producing company, the emission factor used for 1990–2000 was accurate. For 2008–2010, accurate data from EU ETS is used. For the period 2001–2007, the producing company provided a time series of CO₂ emissions from different parts of the production and amounts of gas produced, and from this, it was possible to calculate year specific emission factors for CO₂ for this fuel. In ETS data for 2011, there is sufficient information in ETS data and environmental reports to calculate plant specific emission factors for all facilities using this gas. A few facilities use the gas from the main producer, but some of them mix it with their own byproducts and sometimes natural gas, which means that the emission factor is not exactly the same for all plants. This also implies that the emission factor for flared gas is not necessarily the same as the one for the gas combusted for energy production purposes. The emission factors shown in Table A 2.11 below are aggregate IEFs for 1A2c and 1B2C together.

Table A 2.11. Emission factor for CO₂ from methane rich gas in the petrochemical industry

Year	1990–2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
EF	55.00	52.70	46.81	44.14	43.16	44.07	45.61	45.22

²⁶ Gerner, 2011.

1.3.2.4 EMISSION FACTORS FOR SO₂ AND NO_x FROM REFINERY OIL AND GAS

In a study conducted by SMED in 2006²⁷, new specific emission factors for refinery gas and refinery oil were developed for the whole time series 1990–2004, which are applied since submission 2007. In another SMED study in 2008²⁸, new emission factors for SO₂ from refinery oil 2005 and later and NO_x from refinery gas 2006 and later were developed. These revised values are used since submission 2011.

1.3.2.5 EMISSION FACTORS FOR COMBUSTION OF BIOMASS IN HOUSEHOLDS

In submission 2005 and earlier, only one emission factor for each gas for combustion of biomass in households was accounted for, including all technologies and all biomass fuel types. Due to the significant variation in emissions from different kinds of residential biomass systems depending on type of combustion system, type of fuel and operation conditions, studies on biomass fuel consumption and emission factors in the residential sector were performed in 2005 and 2006.

In submission 2006, time series of activity data and CH₄ emission factors were reviewed and updated. New methane emission factors for small scale combustion of wood log, pellets and wood chips/sawdust were determined (Table A 2.12), and an improved method was used to calculate the emissions. In order to match the activity data categories, the emission factors were grouped by heating system category and fuel type. The results showed that methane emissions from wood log combustion are significantly higher compared to pellets combustion. However, significant variations in emission factors occur for specific combustion appliances and operational conditions. The revised emissions factors resulting from this study are to a large extent based on results from the Swedish Energy Agency research program “Biofuel, Health and Environment”. Data from mainly five different research studies were used. The method used was to summarise and calculate mean values of measured methane emission factors from several combustion experiments of wood log and pellets, using different boilers and stoves.²⁹

During 2006, as a follow-up of the revision of methane emission factors in submission 2006, emission factors for N₂O, NO_x, CO, NMVOC and SO₂ for combustion of biomass in households were reviewed and occasionally revised (Table A 2.12)³⁰.

For N₂O emission factors, no new measurement studies were carried out and no new information from the literature was found, and thus no adjustments were made. For NO_x emission factors, data from mainly six

²⁷ Nyström & Skårman, 2006.

²⁸ Skårman et al, 2008.

²⁹ Paulrud et al. 2005.

³⁰ Paulrud et al. 2006.

Swedish studies was used. The emission of NO_x for pellets varied between 30–80 mg/MJ and for wood logs between 20–120 mg/MJ.

The emission factors for CO are mainly based on measured emission data from Swedish residential biomass combustion experiments in the field as well as in the laboratory. The variation in CO emissions is usually large and the levels may sometimes be very high, especially from wood log combustion (up to 23,700 mg/MJ have been registered).

The previously used value for NMVOC is high, 1,975 mg/MJ, in comparison to the previously used emission factor for methane, 250 mg/MJ. According to a Swedish study³¹, the fraction of methane in VOC (sum of methane and NMVOC) is approximately 20–40% by weight for pellet boilers and 30–70% by weight for wood boilers. The revised emission factors for NMVOC now show significantly lower values compared to the previously used values. This is due to that the new emission factors are based on data from additional measurements in Swedish residential biomass combustion experiments in the field as well as in the laboratory.

In previous Swedish emission inventories, the SO₂ emission factors were based on an S-content of (0.07 wt% dry fuel) and the assumption that a majority of the sulphur is bound to the ash. In the 2006 study, a lower S-content was applied (0.01 wt%), but with the assumption that no sulphur is bound in the ash.

Table A 2.12. Emission factors for CH₄, N₂O, NO_x, CO, NMVOC and SO₂ determined from small scale combustion of wood logs, pellets and wood chip using different combustion technologies. All data are presented as mg/MJ fuel.

Combustion technology	Fuel	Emission factor (average)					
		CH ₄	N ₂ O	NO _x	CO	NMVOC	SO ₂
Boilers	Wood logs	254	5	80	4000	300	10
	Wood chips	203	5	80	1000	150	10
	Pellets	3	5	65	300	6	10
Stoves	Wood logs	430	5	80	2500	150	10
	Wood chips	344	5	80	1000	150	10
	Pellets	7	5	65	300	6	10
Open fire places	Wood logs	318	5	80	4000	200	10
	Wood chips	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Pellets	*	*	*	*	*	*
All technologies	All biomass	250**	5**	60**	2000**	1975**	30**

*Not relevant. **EF Value in submission 2006.

1.3.2.6 EMISSION FACTORS FOR WASTE AND OTHER NON-SPECIFIED FUELS

The fuel category “other fuels” includes two types of fuels; municipal/industrial waste and “other non-specified fuels”. The emission factors for waste are from Boström et.al. 2004. The CO₂ emission factor used for waste includes

³¹ Johansson et al, 2004.

the fossil fraction of the carbon content, which is assumed to be 30%. For “other non-specified fuels”, the fossil fraction is assumed to be 100%³². The emission factors are 25–32.7 kg CO₂/GJ for waste (slightly different for different years and sectors) and 60 kg CO₂/GJ for “other non-specified fuels”. This means that even small variations in the relative amounts of waste and other fuels respectively cause fluctuations in the IEF’s between years. The emission factors for greenhouse gases for waste and other non-specified fuels will be reviewed in 2013, which might lead to revisions in future submissions.

1.3.3 Mobile combustion

In submission 2012, the emission factor for CO₂ from ethanol was revised as a result of revised thermal value for ethanol.³³ In submission 2013 the emission factor for SO₂ from diesel for fishing (CRF 1A4c) was revised to be on the same level as for domestic navigation (1A3d).

Emission factors used for mobile combustion calculations are country-specific and default values from IPCC Guidelines and CORINAIR. These emission factors are further described in NIR sections 3.2.

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³² RVF, 2003.

³³ Paulrud et al. 2010.

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1.4 Allocation of fuels for mobile combustion

This section describes the allocation and distribution of the delivered amount of fuels on subsectors.

1.4.1 Gasoline

Data on the delivered amounts of gasoline at a national level is provided by the national statistics on supply and delivery of petroleum products (1.1.7). National total delivered amounts of gasoline includes ethanol blended to the gasoline. To separate emissions from fossil fuels from emissions from bio-fuels, the ethanol added to gasoline is subtracted from the total delivered amount of gasoline and reported as biomass under CRF 1A3b. Data on the amount of ethanol added in gasoline is available from 2001. Today ethanol added in gasoline accounts for about 5% of the total delivered amount of gasoline. The ethanol reported as biomass also includes the volume of ethanol used as E85 motor fuel (a mixture of 85% ethanol and 15% gasoline) and ethanol used by buses and by the military (as from 2007). After subtracting the volume of ethanol added to gasoline, the remaining volume of gasoline is distributed over different subsectors according to Figure A 2.1.

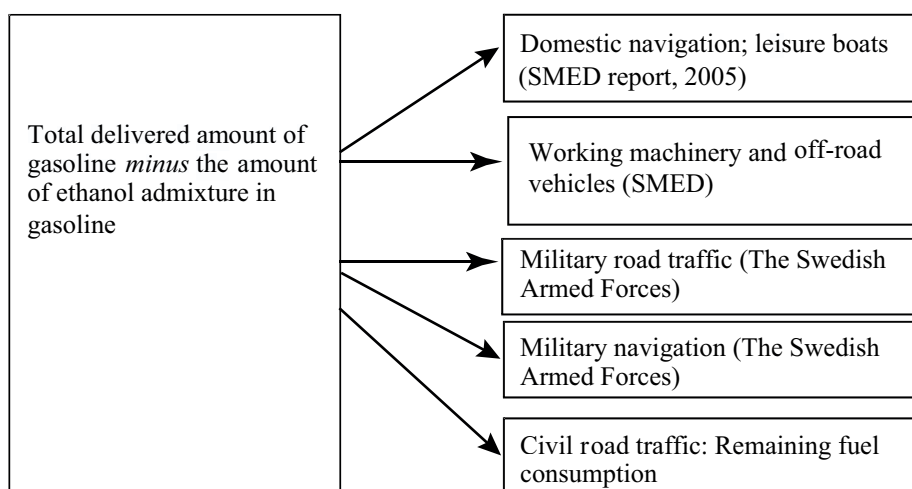


Figure A 2.1. Gasoline distribution by subsector and source.

The gasoline consumption from domestic navigation is based on a survey produced by SMED on gasoline consumption by leisure boats³⁴. The results from the survey indicate no evidence of any trend in gasoline consumption and the result of the survey (gasoline consumption by leisure boats is estimated to 32,500 m³/year) is being used as a volume estimate for the whole time period

³⁴ Gustafsson, Tomas. 2005.

Gasoline consumption from off-road vehicles and other machinery (CRF 1A2f, 1A3e, 1A4b and 1A4c) is calculated using a recently developed SMED method based on a study made in 2008.³⁵

Exact amounts of gasoline consumed by military road transport and navigation, CRF 1A5b, are provided by the Swedish Armed Forces. The volume of total gasoline deliveries remaining after the gasoline consumed by the four prior mentioned subsectors is withdrawn is assumed to be consumed within the subsector civil road traffic, CRF 1A3b.

A comparison between the volume of gasoline allocated to the civil road traffic sector through this top-down approach and the volume of gasoline consumed according to the bottom-up HBEFA 3.1 model, used by the Swedish Transport Administration (Section 1.5), indicates a good correspondence between the two estimates. The top-down approach estimates a slightly higher consumption, but the difference in estimated gasoline consumption between the top-down and bottom-up approach is decreasing over time (Figure A 2.2).

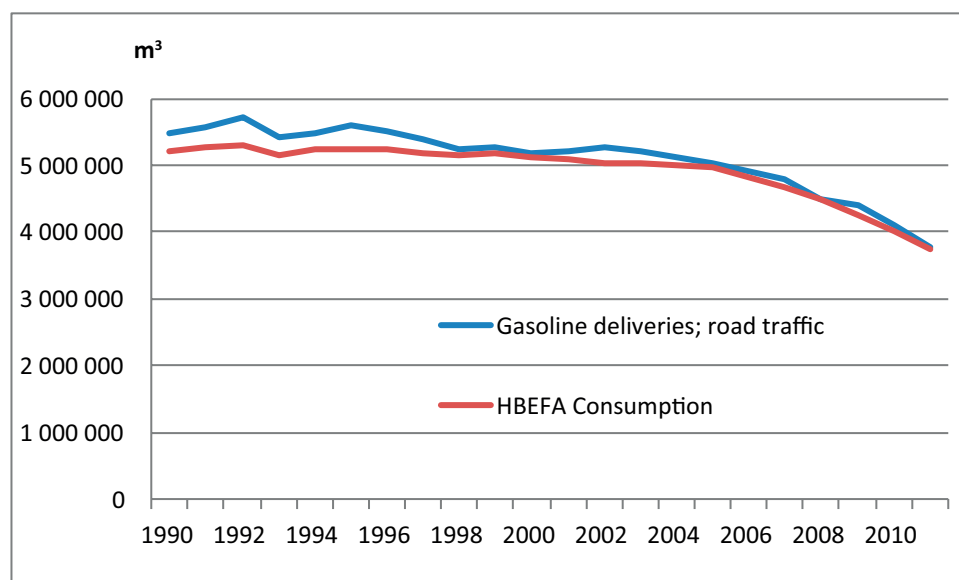


Figure A 2.2. Bottom-up estimated gasoline fuel consumption versus top-down allocated gasoline consumption.

The approximate distribution of gasoline to subsectors in 2011 is shown in Figure A 2.3. Civil road traffic accounts for almost all gasoline consumption, followed by off-road vehicles and other machinery. Gasoline consumption from domestic navigation and military activities is relatively low.

³⁵ Fridell, Jernström & Lindgren, 2008.

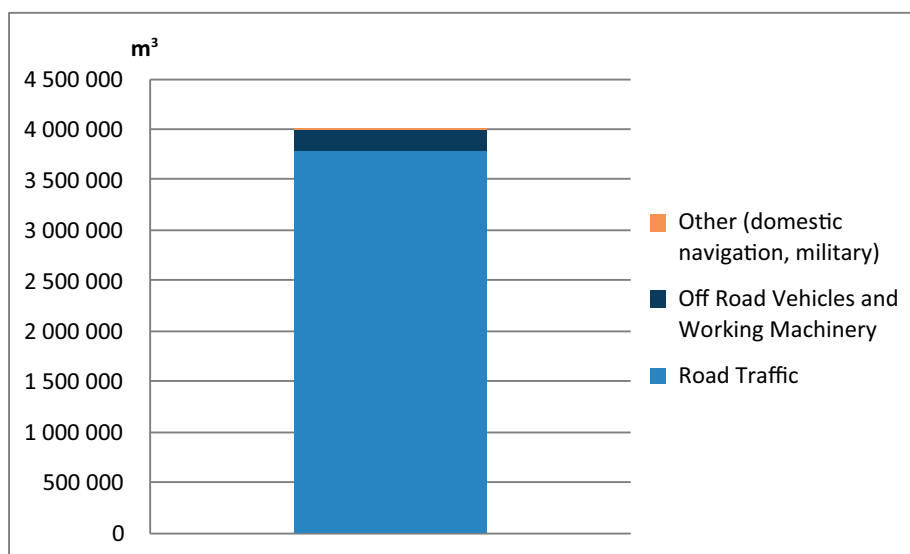


Figure A 2.3. Distribution of gasoline by subsector in 2011.

1.4.2 Diesel

Data on the total amount of diesel oil delivered at national level are provided by the statistics on supply and delivery of petroleum products (Section 1.1.7). The use of diesel by international bunkers is specified as discussed in NIR section 3.2.2. The remaining volume of diesel is distributed over different subsectors following a three-step process.

The total amount of delivered diesel includes both diesel used for stationary combustion and FAME blended to the diesel oil. *In the first step*, the volume used for stationary combustion and the volume of FAME added is subtracted from the total deliveries. FAME is reported as biomass under CRF 1A3b. The volume of FAME added in diesel has increased considerably since 2006 when bio-diesel, including a 5% blend of FAME, was introduced to the Swedish market. The FAME reported as biomass also includes the volume of pure FAME (100%) sold on the Swedish market.

For Railways information on diesel consumption is collected from the Swedish Transport Administration and for Military activities from the Swedish Armed Forces. This data is considered to be accurate and is subtracted from the total deliveries of diesel in a *second step*.

Table A 2.13. Subsectors with accurate and precise information on diesel consumption, by source.

Subsector	CRF	Estimation of amount of diesel consumed
Railway	1A3c	Exact amount given by the Swedish Transport Administration
Military road transport	1A5b	Exact amount given by the Swedish Armed Forces
Military navigation	1A5b	Exact amount given by the Swedish Armed Forces
Military abroad	1C2	Exact amount given by the Swedish Armed Forces

The consumption of diesel for off-road vehicles and other machinery (CRF 1A2f, 1A3e and 1A4b–c) is estimated by a model used in submission

2009–2013 and is considered to be more accurate than previously³⁶. This amount of diesel is also subtracted from the total deliveries in the second step.

In the *third and last step*, the remaining amount of the total delivered diesel is allocated over subsectors where the estimated diesel consumption is more uncertain. These are fisheries, domestic navigation, and civil road traffic. The allocation is made proportionally to the estimated consumption of each subsector. The consumption estimates of each subsector are based on sources according to Table A 2.14.

Table A 2.14. Subsectors with uncertain diesel consumption, by source.

Subsector	CRF	Estimation of amount of diesel consumed
Fisheries	1A4c	SMED report, 2005 & The Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management (SwAM)
Domestic navigation	1A3d	Statistics Sweden, EN31SM
Civil road traffic	1A3b	HBEFA 3.1 road model hosted by the Swedish Transport Administration.

The estimate of the Swedish fishing fleet's diesel consumption is based on a survey on energy consumption within the fishing industry by Statistics Sweden³⁷ together with data on the Swedish fishing fleets total installed effect in kW from the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management (SwAM). The estimate on fuel consumption provided by SCB refer to 2005, and for the previous and following years the fuel consumptions is estimated by adjusting the 2005 value according to the development in total installed effect. The installed effect is available from 1995, for the years prior to 1995 it is estimated through extrapolation.

The estimate for diesel consumption from domestic navigation (also called marine diesel oil) is provided by the statistics on supply and delivery of petroleum products, see 1.1.7.

The estimate for diesel consumption from off-road vehicles and other machinery (CRF 1A2f, 1A3e, 1A4b and 1A4c) is based on a SMED study from 2008.³⁸ In the study, diesel consumption was estimated for the year 2006. The consumption by different kinds of vehicles is estimated from the number and age distribution of vehicles, motor effect etc. For the years 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2007 and 2008 the exact numbers and age distributions of tractors within different sectors (1A4c, 1A4b and 1A2f) are taken from Statistics Sweden's register of vehicles, and these numbers are used to calculate the number and age distribution for other kinds of vehicles. The numbers in other years are interpolated. The exact numbers of tractors within different sectors in 1990 and 1995 are also taken from Statistics Sweden's register, but since the age distribution is not available for these years, the age distribution from 2000 is used for the 1990's, while the number of vehicles are interpolated between 1990 and 1995 and 1995 and 2000, respectively.

³⁶ Fridell, Jernström & Lindgren, 2008.

³⁷ Statistics Sweden 2006.

³⁸ Fridell, Jernström & Lindgren 2008.

Diesel consumption from civil road traffic is estimated by the HBEFA 3.1 road model (Section 1.5).

A comparison between estimated diesel consumption according to the bottom-up road emission model HBEFA 3.1 and the top-down adjusted diesel delivery statistics approach gives a higher consumption for the top-down approach for most years (Figure A 2.4.). The trend is approximately the same for the two different estimates.

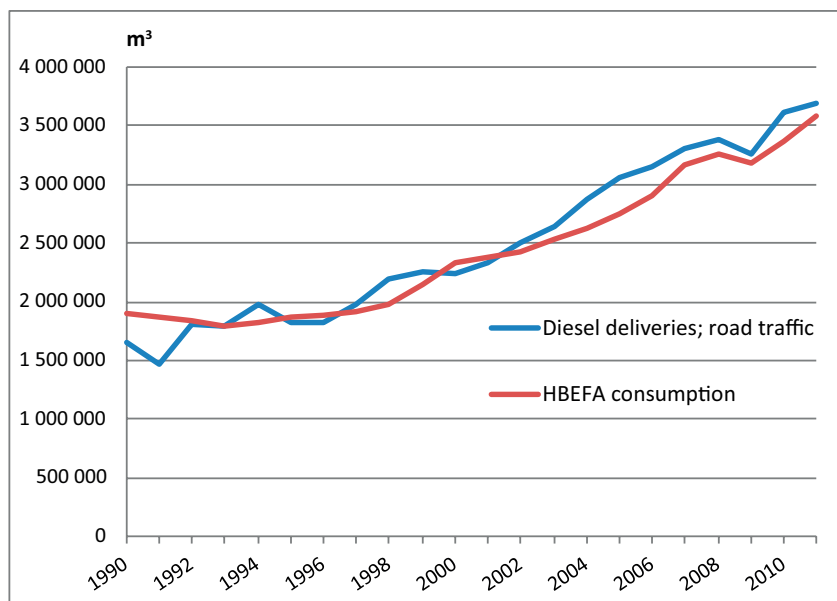


Figure A 2.4. Bottom-up estimated diesel consumption in 2011 versus top-down allocated diesel.

Figure A.2.5 shows the approximate distribution of the delivered amount of diesel oil in 2010. As for gasoline, diesel from civil road traffic accounts for the majority of the consumption. However, diesel from off-road vehicles and other machinery also contributes to a considerable amount of the total diesel consumption.

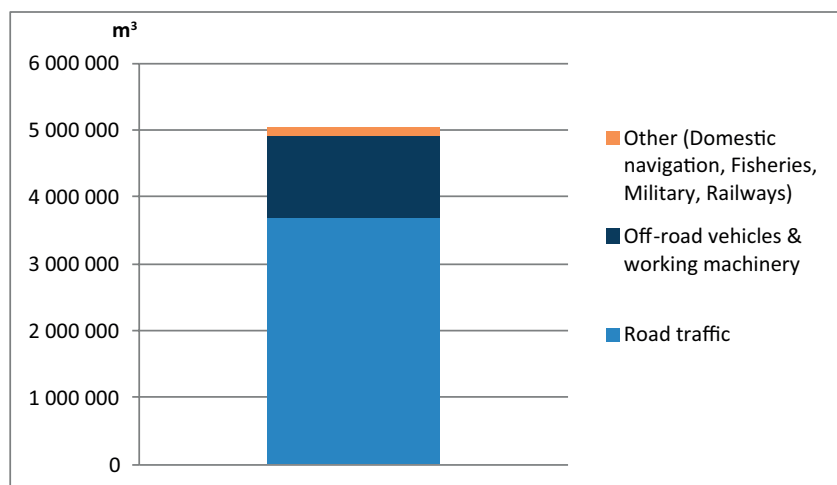


Figure A 2.5. Distribution of diesel oil by subsector 2011

1.4.2.1 Environmental classes of diesel oil

Diesel oil is refined into three categories; so called environmental classes 1–3. These have been gradually introduced from 1991. Today, environmental class 1 (low sulphur) diesel is the only kind of diesel sold in Sweden. The shift in consumption of diesels of different environmental classes has had a significant impact on the emissions.

Table A 2.15 shows the characteristics for environmental class 1–3 regarding thermal values and emission factors for CO₂. The transition in consumption from exclusively environmental class 3 diesels in 1990 to more or less exclusively environmental class 1 diesels today has contributed to a 3% decrease in CO₂ emissions from diesel.

Information on the diesel distribution on environmental classes has been collected from the former Swedish National Road Administration for the years 1990–1993 and from Statistics Sweden for 1994 and later years. The Swedish Petroleum Institute (SPI) has assisted with information regarding thermal values and emission factors for CO₂³⁹. SMED has calculated yearly averages of thermal values and emission factors.

Table A 2.15. Impact from different environmental class diesel on thermal value and emission factors for CO₂.

Diesel	Thermal value (GJ/m ³)	Emission factor CO ₂ (tons/TJ)	Weight 1990 (%)	Weight 2000 (%)	Weight 2006 (%)
Environmental class 1	35.28	72.00	0	94	99
Environmental class 2	35.28	72.56	0	0	0
Environmental class 3	35.82	74.26	100	6	1
Average 1990	35.82	74.26			
Average 2000	35.31	72.13			
Average 2007	35.28	72.01			

1.4.3 Marine distillate fuel

Marine distillate fuel is a group name covering marine diesel oil and marine gas oil used for navigation. Emissions from these fuels are reported as gas/diesel oil in the CRF. Marine diesel oil for domestic navigation is discussed under the diesel section, 1.4.2. Delivered amount of marine gas oil for navigation is provided by the statistics on supply and delivery of petroleum products (Section 1.1.7). The statistics on marine distillate fuels are reported separately for domestic and international navigation. The division on areas of use for marine distillate fuels is provided by the respondents of the survey on supply and delivery of petroleum products. The amounts of marine distillate fuel used for domestic navigation, CRF 1A3d, is shown in Figure A 2.6. Year 2009 shows a drop of Marine distillate fuels and the levels stay low also in 2010 and 2011. The accuracy of this is verified by the respondents.

³⁹ Swedish Petroleum Institute, www.spi.se. August 2005.

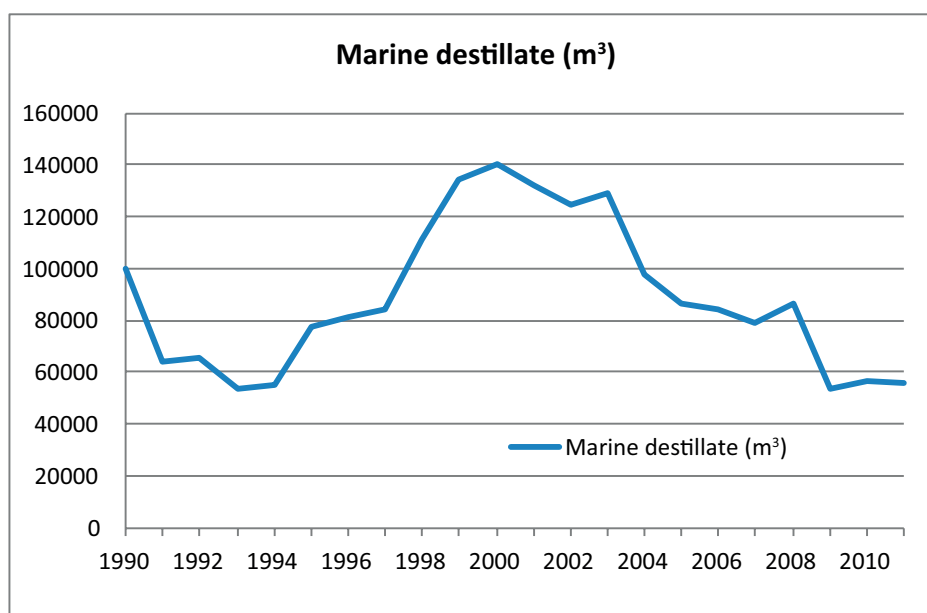


Figure A 2.6. National fuel deliveries of marine diesel oil and marine gas oil (marine distillate fuel) 1990–2011

1.4.4 Residual fuel oils

Delivered amounts of residual fuel oils for national and international navigation are provided via the statistics on supply and delivery of petroleum products (Section 1.1.7). The statistics on residual fuel oils are reported separately for domestic and international navigation. Contrary to marine distillate, which shows a negative trend, the residual oil is increasing sharply as can be seen in Figure A 2.7.

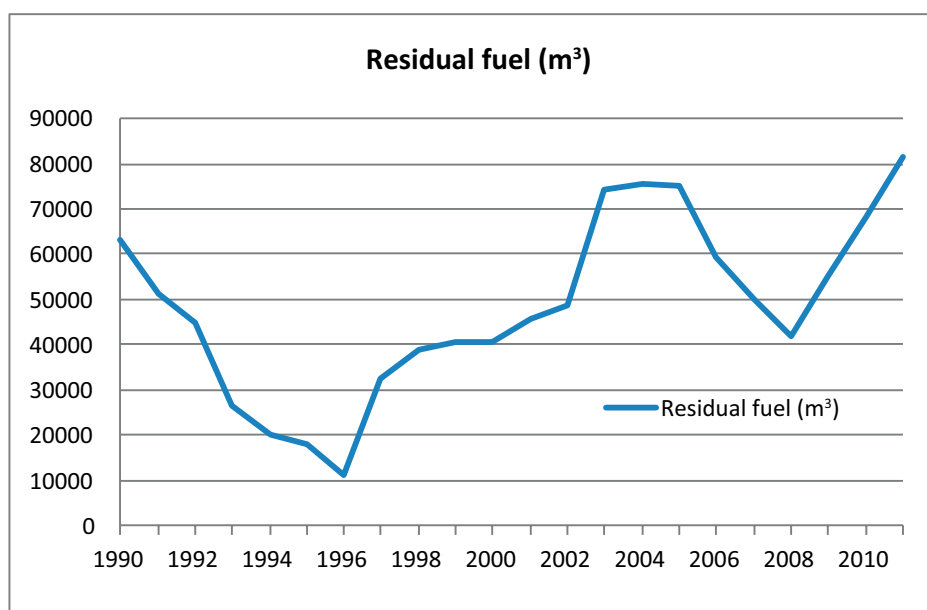


Figure A 2.7. National fuel deliveries of marine Residual fuel (m³) for 1990–2011.

1.4.5 Jet kerosene, jet gasoline and aviation gasoline

All jet kerosene, jet gasoline and aviation gasoline are assumed to be used for aviation. Delivered amounts of these fuels are provided at national level by the statistics on supply and delivery of petroleum products (Section 1.1.7). Delivered amounts of jet kerosene and aviation gasoline are distributed between military and civil aviation. The information on military consumption of aviation fuels provided by the Swedish Armed Forces is assumed to be correct and that the remaining amounts are allotted to civil aviation. Jet gasoline is only used by the military and has not been used after 1993.

1.4.6 Natural Gas and biofuels

Other fuels used for transport are ethanol, FAME, natural gas and biogas. All consumption is assumed to be in the road traffic sector, CRF 1A3b.

Ethanol and FAME are partly blended in gasoline and diesel and partly used in more pure forms in so-called flexifuel vehicles. Information on delivered amounts of ethanol and FAME are provided at national level by the statistics on supply and delivery of petroleum products (Section 1.1.7). Data on delivered amount of natural gas for transport is provided by the statistics on the delivery of gas products (Section 1.1.8). Data on the consumption of biogas for 1996–2008 is provided by the Swedish Biogas Association and by Statistics Sweden 2009–2011. Data for 1990–1995 is not available.

1.4.7 References

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Swedish Petroleum Institute, www.spi.se. August 2005.

1.5 The HBEFA 3.1 road model

The HBEFA (Handbook of Emissions Factors) 3.1 road model builds on the former ARTEMIS road model used in earlier submissions (submission 2006 to submission 2011). To a large extent, the two models are principally the same, since the HBEFA 3.1 road model was developed from a merging of the ARTEMIS road model and the former version of HBEFA – 2.1. HBEFA 3.1 provides emission factors and emissions for segments and sub-segments of

six main vehicle categories – passenger cars (PC), light commercial vehicles (LCV), heavy goods vehicles (HGV), urban busses, coaches, and motorcycles including mopeds (MC) – for a large number of traffic situations, as well as for average speeds⁴⁰. Segments are defined as groups of vehicles of similar size (e.g. passenger cars with swept engine volume between 1.4 and 2 liters, rigid trucks with weight between 14 and 20 tonnes) and similar technology (e.g. petrol engines, diesel engines, biofuel, CNG/petrol engines), whereas sub-segments are defined as groups of vehicles of similar size, technology and emission concept (e.g. pre-Euro, Euro 1, 2, 3, etc.)

The emission factors are based on emission measurements according to different sets of real-world driving cycles, representative for typical European driving conditions⁴¹. The model calculates emissions separated into hot emissions, cold start emissions and evaporative emissions. An overview of the model structure with input and output parameters is given by Figure A 2.8.

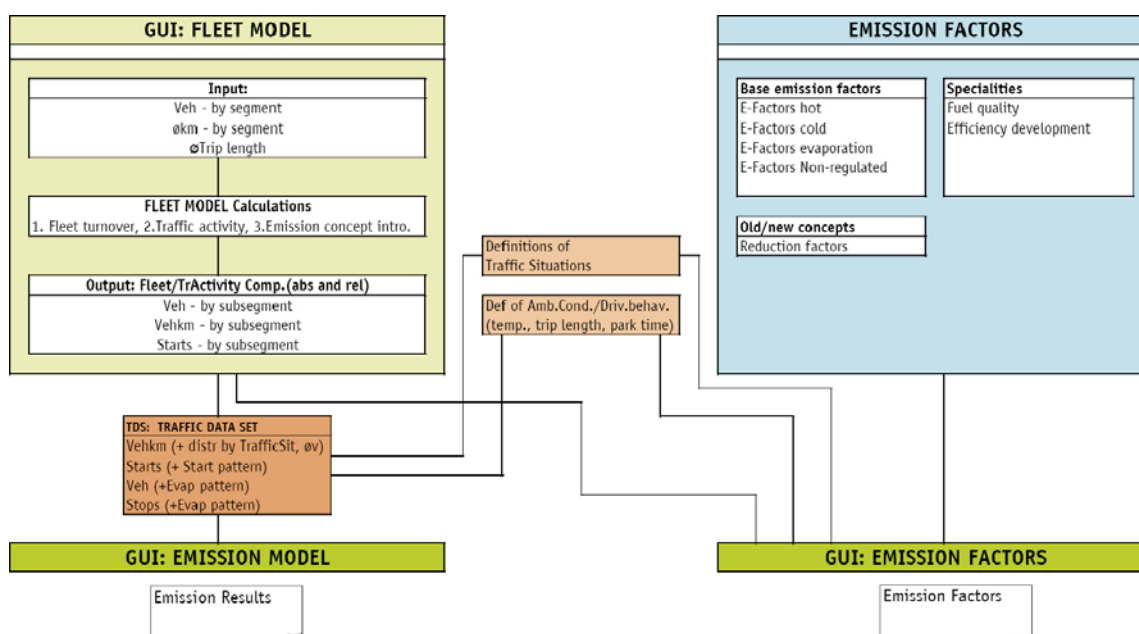


Figure A 2.8. HBEFA 3.1 model structure.

1.5.1 National fleet data

The Swedish road vehicle fleet for each year is described by means of the number of vehicles on category level, along with segment/sub-segment and age distributions, derived from the Swedish national vehicle register. This register is updated with new registrations and scrapped vehicles on a daily basis. Specific information on swept engine volume for passenger cars is not avail-

⁴⁰ Keller et al., 2005.

⁴¹ André, 2004.

able from the national vehicle register. Instead, an independent fuel consumption dataset obtained from the Swedish Consumer Agency including swept engine volumes for a large number of car models available on the Swedish market, was used. This dataset has been matched with the national vehicle register, resulting in functions of swept engines volumes versus year of registration, engine power, and vehicle weight, for gasoline and diesel passenger cars separately.

The HBEFA 3.1 model distinguishes between two types of busses: urban busses, mainly used for urban driving, and coaches, mainly used for rural and motorway driving. Due to lack of specific information in the national vehicle register, the distinction between urban busses and coaches had to be based on the ratio p/w , where p is equal to the maximum allowed number of passengers, and w is equal to the gross vehicle weight, both available from the national vehicle register. Busses with a p/w -value above 3.7 were classified as urban busses, whereas busses with a p/w -value below 3.75 were classified as coaches.

In the HBEFA 3.1 model, trucks are split into two main categories: with and without trailer, respectively. Since there is no information on the use of trailers in the Swedish national vehicle register, trucks with trailers are described by means of vehicle transformation patterns in the HBEFA 3.1 model. A transformation pattern defines the mileage distributions for each weight class, with and without trailer, respectively. The truck category “with trailer” is split further into different sizes of trailers expressed as the total weight (i.e. weight range, e.g. 20–28 tonnes) of the truck and trailer combination. The transformation patterns for Sweden were derived from traffic measurements on Swedish roads. Vehicle fleet data is shown in Figure A 2.9.

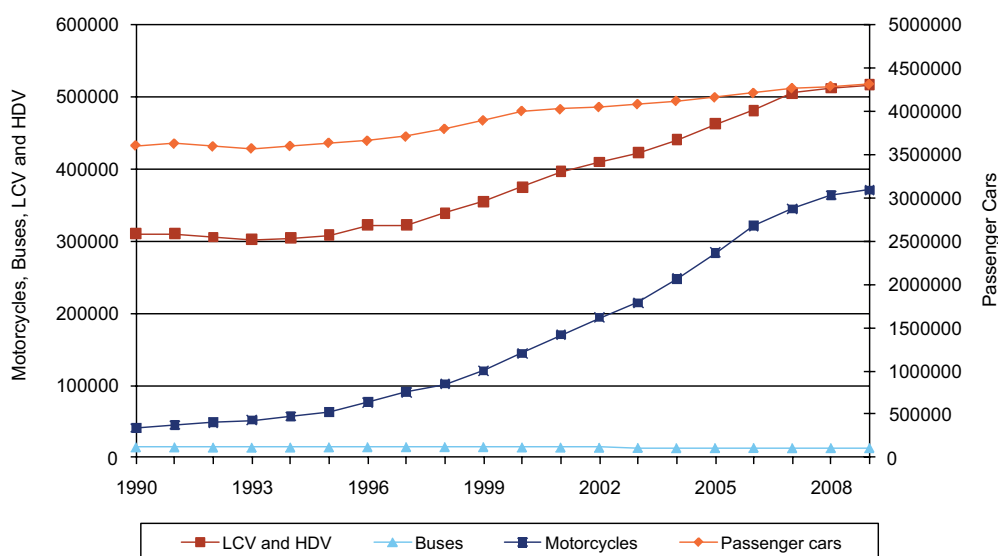


Figure A 2.9. Vehicle fleet data by dec 31, numbers, 1990–2009, Statistics Sweden

1.5.2 Traffic activity data

1.5.2.1 VEHICLE MILEAGES, LOADS, TRIP LENGTHS AND FUELS

The HBEFA 3.1 model requires yearly mileages per vehicle category (Figure A 2.10). For Sweden these are calculated by means of a national road mileage model⁴². Important inputs to this model are the overall mileage on roads, derived from traffic measurements on Swedish roads, along with the number of vehicles in different categories. The annual mileage per vehicle category is derived by dividing the total mileage per category with the number of vehicles per category. By applying the same number of vehicles together with the derived mileage, the HBEFA 3.1 model will provide the same overall national mileage as the national road mileage model.

Yearly mileages per vehicle sub-segment level are used to distribute the total mileage on sub-segments. A method has been developed, which can assign all vehicles in the register an annual mileage, based on yearly odometer readings within the Swedish inspection & maintenance (I/M) program⁴³. This data is used for deriving mileage both per vehicle sub-segment, and as a function of vehicle age. For heavy duty vehicles the HBEFA 3.1 model requires mileage distributions of load factors empty (0% load), half-load (50% load), and fully loaded (100% load), by vehicle segment and vehicle age. This data is derived from a major national survey from 1997 on Swedish domestic road goods transport⁴⁴, including detailed information about both truck and trailer loads.

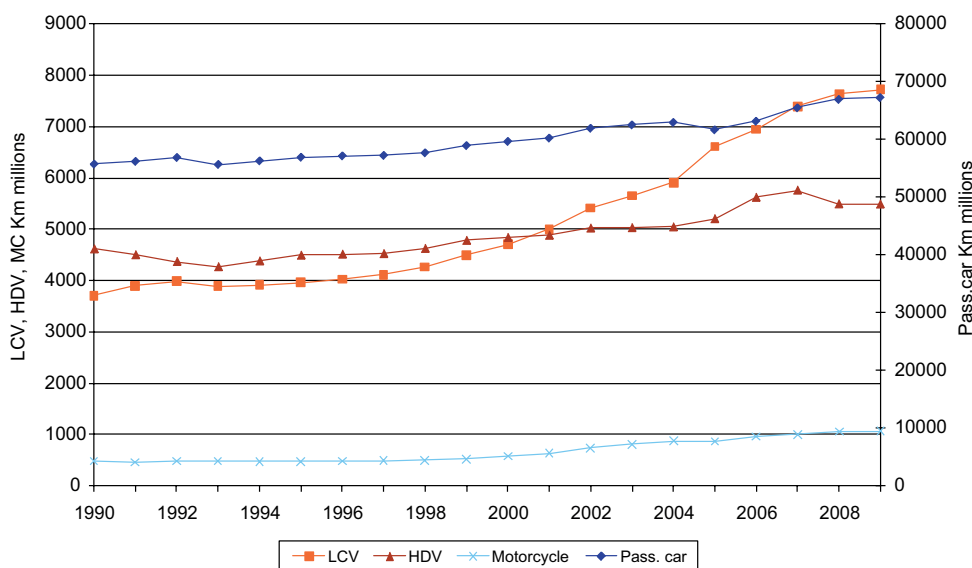


Figure A 2.10. Vehicle mileages 1990–2009 according to HBEFA 3.1.

⁴² Edwards et al., 1999.

⁴³ SIKa, 2003.

⁴⁴ Hammarström and Yahya, 2000.

In order to estimate evaporative and cold start emissions, information on distributions of trip lengths and parking times, and on the seasonal and diurnal variation of ambient temperature is needed. Trip lengths and parking times can be derived from surveys, or from data from instrumented cars. For Sweden an average trip length according to surveys is 12 km, and according to instrumented cars 7 km⁴⁵. Instrumented cars provide the trip length from engine start to engine stop. Even if instrumented car data just represents a few vehicles and use in few families, this data set has been considered more representative than the survey data, since the information requested is the distance travelled from engine start to engine stop⁴⁶. Thus, available instrumented vehicle data was used to estimate trip lengths and parking times in Sweden.

1.5.2.2 TRAFFIC SITUATIONS

The HBEFA 3.1 model includes 276 traffic situations, i.e. combinations of 69 road categories and for each of those four classes of traffic conditions or “levels of service”, defining how disturbed the traffic is relative to undisturbed traffic – 1) Free Flow, 2) Heavy Traffic, 3) Saturated, and 4) Stop and Go conditions. Furthermore it is possible to add different level of grade; however this is not done for Sweden.

The national vehicle mileages for year 1990, 1995, 1998, 2000 and 2004 were initially estimated by means of the national vehicle mileage model⁴⁷. Procedures were established to allocate the total vehicle mileage over 1) urban and rural roads, 2) road categories, 3) traffic conditions, and to fit the result to the traffic situations in HBEFA 3.1. Two national GIS road databases were employed. The first, VDB, contains all state road links attached with information about: length, road function, speed limit and ADT (average daily traffic) split on light- and heavy-duty vehicles. The second, NVDB, were used for municipal and private road links. NVDB contains information on road classification and road link length, but lacks information on ADT. Traffic simulations were performed for four regions in Sweden to represent the distribution of vehicle mileage over road categories for municipal and private roads. To separate between urban and rural road links, a GIS layer with polygons for built-up areas was utilized. Through this, the study was able to present new figures on the distribution of the overall vehicle mileage between urban and rural roads in Sweden: 41% and 59%, respectively (the distribution used earlier was 35% and 65%, respectively). State-owned rural and urban roads together with municipality-owned urban roads accounted for more than 90% of the overall vehicle mileage in 2004.

Furthermore, a model for distributing the urban vehicle mileage on cities of different size was demonstrated. Cities with inhabitant number exceeding 200,000 – only three in Sweden – accounted for between one fourth to almost

⁴⁵ SNRA 1999.

⁴⁶ André et al., 1999.

⁴⁷ Edwards et al., 1999.

one third of the overall vehicle mileage on urban roads. Available statistics on hourly flow conditions for different road types⁴⁸ were employed for describing the yearly variation of ADT (monthly, weekly, daily and hourly) on the different road types. The hours over the year were divided into groups based on their share of ADT for different road categories, entitled ranks (categories for rural roads were: share of ADT >0.12, 0.8–1.2, 0.4–0.8 and <0.04, categories for urban roads were: share of ADT >0.1, 0.07–0.1, 0.04–0.07 and <0.04). Using the available statistics, traffic flow and vehicle mileage at different rank-hours were calculated for each link of the state road network.

Similar calculations were carried out for the municipal and private road links in the four regions. The results, traffic flow per lane and hour were related to volume-delay functions, see Figure A 2.11, and preliminarily classified into HBEFA 3.1 traffic conditions 1–3. Hypothesis were formulated concerning the distribution of vehicle mileage for “Stop and Go”-conditions. This cannot be estimated from volume delay functions alone, since it is not possible to decide whether a flow occurring between free flow (a) and congested (b) in Figure A 2.11 is a case of demand exceeding capacity (Stop and Go) or if it is a lower flow (Heavy Traffic). To overcome this, two assumptions were made: Stop and Go would only occur on road links that had reached their capacity, c; and for these roads it was assumed that Stop and Go constituted a fixed share of the preliminary estimated vehicle mileage in the traffic condition “Heavy Traffic”.

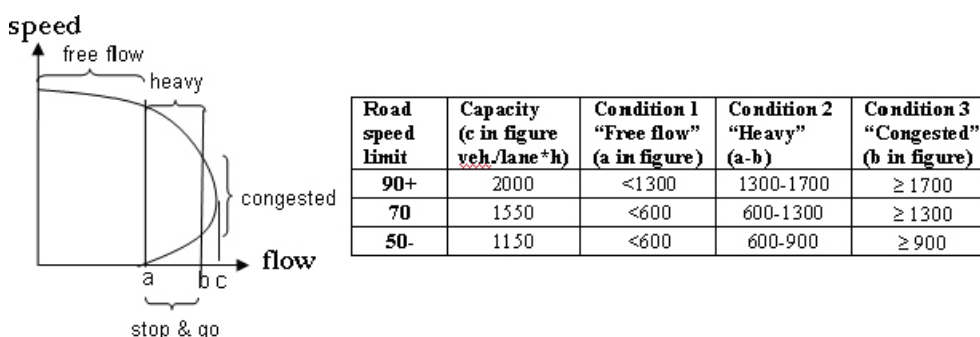


Figure A 2.11. Traffic flow per lane and hour were related to volume-delay functions

By studying flow over the day for individual congested roads, see Figure A 2.12, it could be seen that a local decrease in flow sometimes occurred within a congested period (i.e. when flow is near the capacity). This period was assumed to be a “Stop and Go”-period and calculations were made accordingly. The calculations finally resulted in a distribution of the vehicle mileage (light- and heavy-duty vehicles) over road categories and traffic conditions for the Swedish road network for the years 1990, 1995, 1998, 2000 and 2004.

⁴⁸ Björketun et al., 2005, Jensen, 1997.

Swedish road categories were translated to HBEFA 3.1 traffic situations based on the description of road hierarchy, speed limit, function and design. Then it was possible to sum the vehicle mileage in Sweden over the HBEFA 3.1 traffic situations for different years.

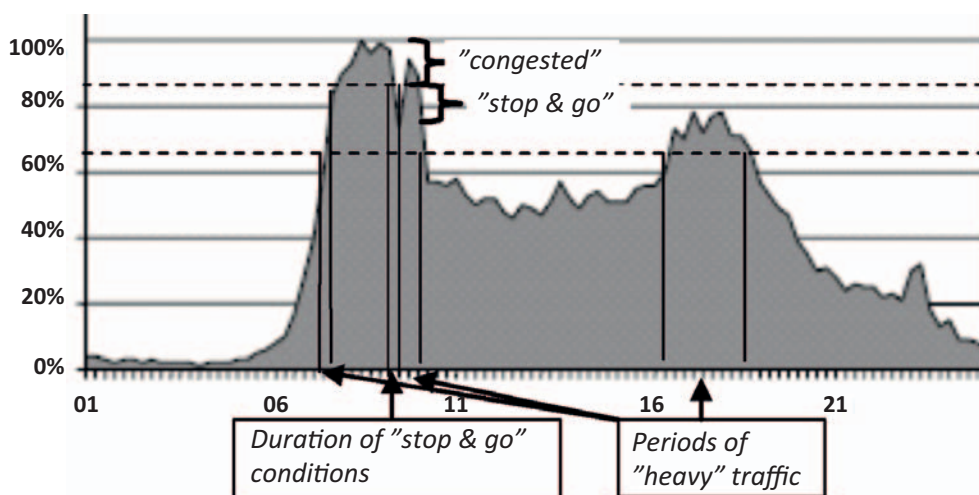


Figure A 2.12. Flow over the day for individual congested roads

85 of the overall 276 HBEFA 3.1 traffic situations were identified in Sweden in 2004, representing 33 road categories, for which the HBEFA 3.1 traffic conditions “Free Flow” or “Heavy Traffic” were predominant. In fact, as much as 94% of the overall vehicle mileage driven in Sweden was characterised by free flow conditions. The ten most abundant HBEFA 3.1 traffic situations all involved “Free Flow” conditions, and are presented in Table A 2.16.

The three most common road categories “Rural Distributor” (speed limits 90 and 70 km/h, respectively) and “Rural Motorway” (speed limit 110 km/h) accounted for more than 40% of the national vehicle mileage. Adding also urban road categories “Local Collector” and “Access Residential” (both with speed limit 50 km/h), and “Distributor” (speed limits 70 and 50 km/h, respectively), and two more rural categories (“Local Collector”, 70 km/h, and “Trunk Road”, 110 km/h), these ten most abundant road categories at free flow conditions accounted for about 80% of the national vehicle mileage. The share of the HBEFA 3.1 “Stop and Go”-conditions of the overall mileage was as low 0.05%, and only occurred in the three major cities (having more than 200,000 inhabitants). Further details concerning the methodology and the results are reported elsewhere⁴⁹.

⁴⁹ Larsson and Ericsson, 2006.

Table A 2.16. The ten most common traffic situations in Sweden in 2004, and their share of the total vehicle mileage.

Description of traffic situation			Vehicle mileage
Rural / Distributor-District connection	/ Speed limit: 90 km/h	/ Free flow	21.3%
Rural / Distributor-District connection	/ Speed limit: 70 km/h	/ Free flow	11.1%
Rural / Motorway	/ Speed limit: 110 km/h	/ Free flow	10.7%
Urban / Local collector	/ Speed limit: 50 km/h	/ Free flow	9.7%
Urban / Access-Residential	/ Speed limit: 50 km/h	/ Free flow	6.6%
Urban / Distributor-District connection	/ Speed limit: 70 km/h	/ Free flow	5.9%
Rural / Local collector	/ Speed limit: 70 km/h	/ Free flow	5.7%
Urban / Distributor-District connection	/ Speed limit: 50 km/h	/ Free flow	4.8%
Urban / Access-Residential	/ Speed limit: 30 km/h	/ Free flow	2.2%
Rural / Trunk road	/ Speed limit: 110 km/h	/ Free flow	2.0%
Total			79.9%

Starting in 2008 there has been a change in the speed limit scheme in Sweden. Also speed limits 40, 60, 80, 100 and 120 km/h have been implemented in parallel with the old speed limits. In the model the mileage share on the different speed limits and traffic situations have been updated from year 2010. This includes a use of a more updated methodology for allocating traffic into different traffic situations.⁵⁰

1.5.2.3 COMPARING HBEFA 3.1 TO ARTEMIS

The consumption of gasoline and diesel from road traffic calculated by HBEFA 3.1 is lower than the consumption calculated by ARTEMIS. One reasonable explanation is that a new approach is applied to calibrate the fuel consumption of the vehicle fleet in the model. In the ARTEMIS model the calculated fuel consumption for new passenger cars was calibrated to national statistics on fuel consumption for new passenger cars in the NEDC (New European Driving Cycle). The basis for this statistics is the Swedish reporting to the European Commission on CO₂ emissions from new cars. This was done to get a better description of the annual change in the energy efficiency of the Swedish vehicle fleet. In HBEFA 3.1 the fuel consumption for new vehicles is calculated for the NEDC driving cycle and calibrated to the national statistics on CO₂ emissions for new vehicles in the NEDC driving cycle. A correction is done to recalculate the emissions from NEDC including cold start to NEDC with hot start assuming cold starts stands for 4 percent of the CO₂ emissions. The new approach allows the total fuel consumption to be dependent on the traffic situation distribution for Sweden at same time as the vehicle fleet in the model is calibrated to Swedish vehicle fleet. In ARTEMIS only the latter was possible. Further investigations to the cause to these differences are under way.

⁵⁰ TU06 – New V/D-functions for urban environments – Revision of the TU71-functions <http://www.vti.se/en/publications/tu06--new-vd-functions-for-urban-environments--revision-of-the-tu71-functions/>

But as the fuel consumption is adjusted to correlate with the statistics of the national fuel deliveries for reporting to the UNFCCC, the change to HBEFA from ARTEMIS does not affect this estimate. Nor does it affect the estimations of emissions of CO₂ and SO₂, since these are based on national fuel deliveries.

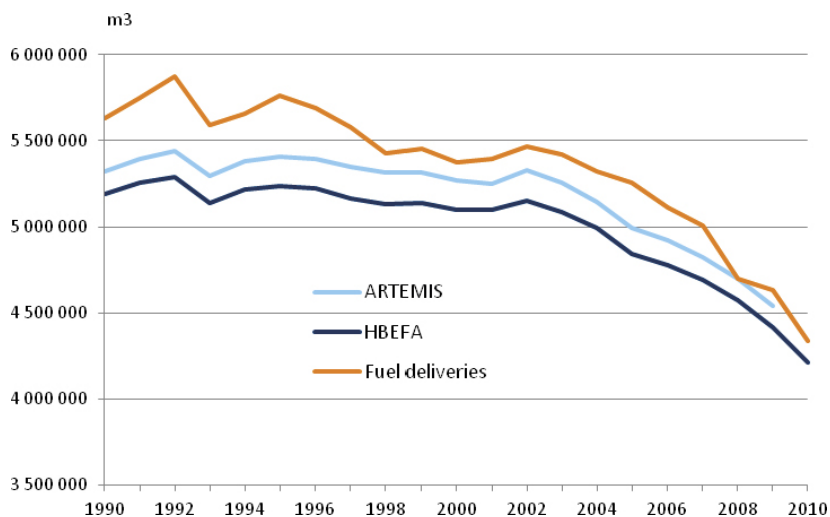


Figure A 2.13 Comparison between estimated gasoline by HBEFA 3.1 and ARTEMIS. The total amount of gasoline supplied in Sweden, also for other purposes than road traffic, is shown⁵¹.

Hydrocarbons

The emissions of hydrocarbons (HC) from HBEFA 3.1 are about 35 percent larger than from ARTEMIS. One significant reason for this is the difference between the models in estimating the emissions from cold starts. In this case, the estimate from HBEFA 3.1 is higher than the estimate from ARTEMIS. The difference between the two emission models with regard to hydrocarbons emissions, arise from cold starts estimations as a result of the new cold start model.

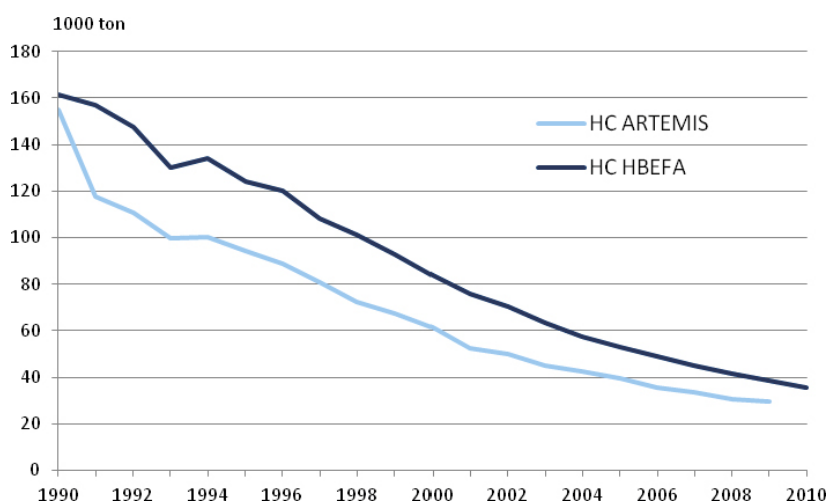


Figure A 2.14. Comparison between emissions of HC estimated by HBEFA 3.1 and ARTEMIS.

⁵¹ Swedish Transport Agency (SNRA). Leverans av data till klimatrapportering 2012, vägtrafik. 2011.

Nitrogen oxide

The emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) in 1990 are lower according to HBEFA 3.1 than ARTEMIS, but the difference slowly decreases until 2003. As from 2003 the total emissions from HBEFA 3.1 are slightly higher. This difference results mainly from passenger cars. The reason for the difference is a new model approach for calculating emissions for passenger cars.

As for city buses, the percental change in emissions between the two models is large (but not in absolute emissions). One possible explanation is an underestimation of emissions from Euro 4 & 5 engines in ARTEMIS. The exhaust emission control for buses with Euro 4 & 5 engines turns out to work poorly in city traffic, since the exhaust temperature at lower speeds will not be high enough for an optimal function of the exhaust emission control. HBEFA 3.1. includes adjustments for this problem and the estimated emissions of nitrogen oxide are thus higher.

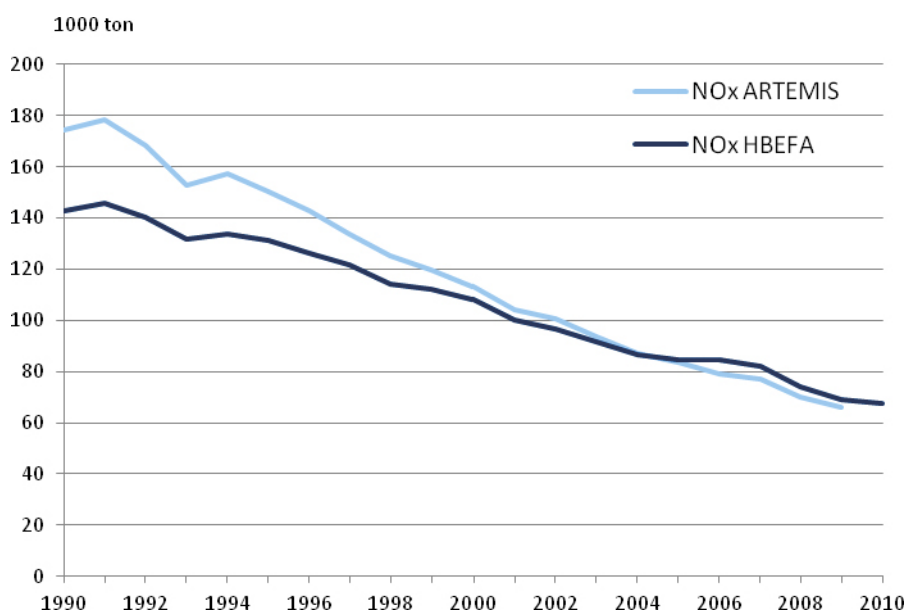


Figure A 2.15. Comparison between emissions of NO_x estimated by HBEFA 3.1 and ARTEMIS.

Methane

Regardless of year, the emissions of methane (CH₄) are twice as high from HBEFA 3.1 as from ARTEMIS. Around 90 percent of the emissions of methane derive from passenger cars. The difference between the two models with regard to methane emissions arise from cold start emissions as a result of the new cold start model.

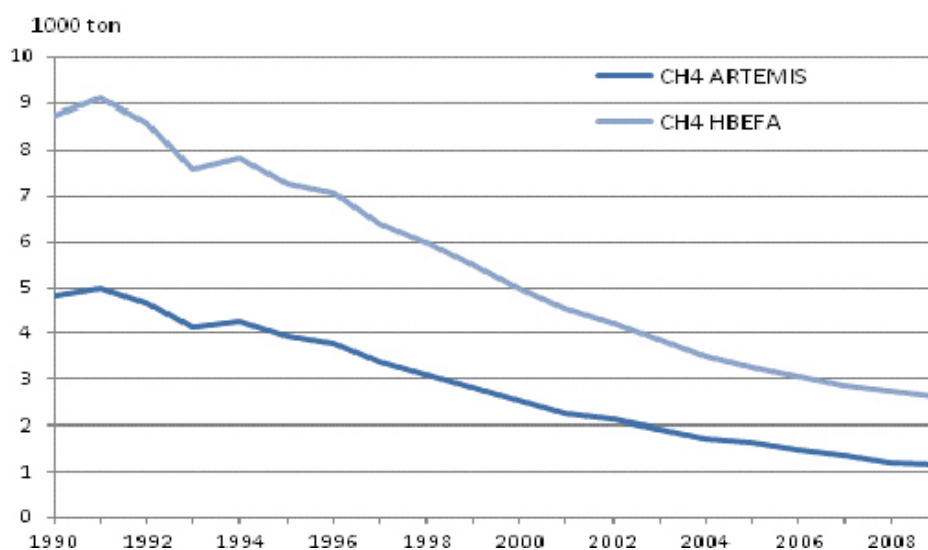


Figure A 2.16. Comparison between emissions of CH₄ estimated by HBEFA 3.1 and ARTEMIS.

Nitrous oxide

When catalysers were introduced on cars, the emissions of nitrous oxide (N₂O) increased as a result of incomplete reduction of the nitrogen oxides (NO_x); foremost at cold starts. As the number of cars with three-way catalysts increased, the emissions of nitrous oxide from cars increased. But as the three-way catalyst technology developed over the years, the emissions of nitrous oxides at cold start have declined.

Passenger cars was in the past mainly responsible for the emission of nitrous oxide and accounted for 80 per cent of all the nitrous oxide emissions from road traffic in 2000, but by 2010 it had declined to 60 per cent.

The emissions of nitrous oxide from HDV (heavy duty vehicles) have in recent years increased according to HBEFA and by 2010 they accounted for 30% of these emissions, due to an introduction of catalysers for HDV. This development was not accounted for in ARTEMIS, which could be one of the reasons for a higher estimate of nitrous oxide emissions in ARTEMIS for later years. The reason for the difference in levels of emissions of N₂O between ARTEMIS and HBEFA 3.1 lies in the new cold start model in HBEFA 3.1. The increase for HBEFA 3.1 for the last years that cannot be seen in ARTEMIS depends on that that HBEFA 3.1 is later updated and also includes measurements on the latest technology of exhaust after treatment equipment on HDV.

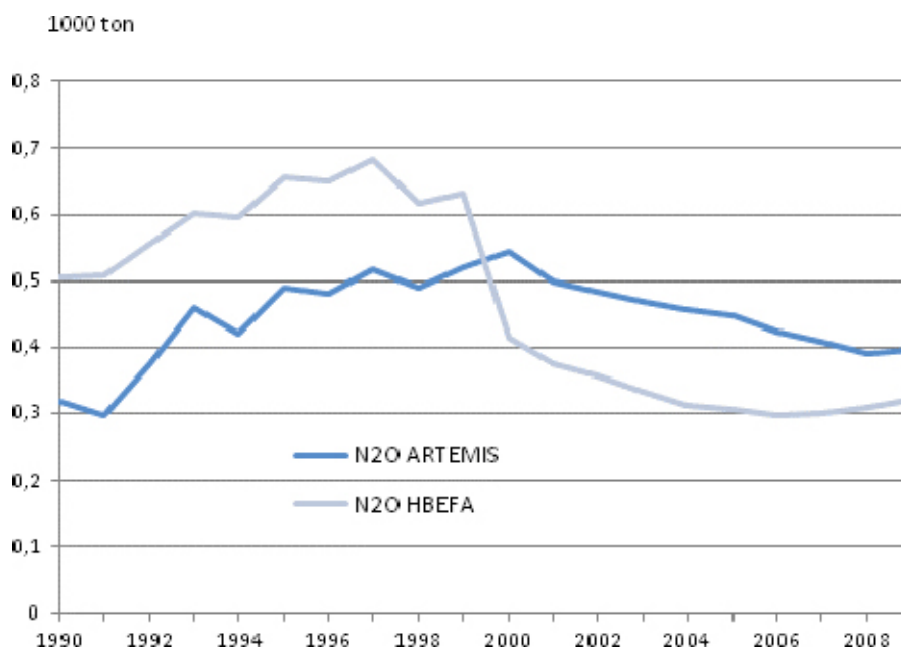


Figure A 2.17. Comparison between emissions of N₂O estimated by HBEFA 3.1 and ARTEMIS.

1.5.3 References

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1.6 Methodology for off-road vehicles and working machinery

Fuel consumption and emissions from off-road vehicles and other machinery are estimated based on a model developed by SMED in 2008 and are considered to correspond to Tier 3.

Emissions of CO₂ and SO₂ are estimated using the same thermal values and emission factors as for diesel and gasoline used for road traffic and are considered to correspond to Tier 1. Emissions of NO_x, NMVOC, CH₄, CO, N₂O are estimated by the SMED model.

The methodology for estimating emissions from off-road vehicles and working machinery was revised in submission 2012⁵². The revision did not imply in an updated methodology but aimed to simplify the use of the model and at the same time update some emission factors, activity data and the allocation of emissions to different sectors. Allocation of emissions from off-road vehicles and working machinery is based on a report by Flodström (et al)⁵³. This is the most recent inventory including an allocation of working machinery to sectors carried out in Sweden.

The calculations in the method are based on the equations below:⁵⁴

$$E = N \times Hr \times P \times Lf \times EF_{adj} \quad (1)$$

Where:

- N = number of vehicles,
- Hr = yearly running time in hours,

⁵² Jerksjö, M., Fridell, E., Gerner, A., Eklund, V., Segersson, D., 2010.

⁵³ Flodström, E., Sjödin, Å., Gustafsson, T. 2004.

⁵⁴ Fridell, Jernström and Lindgren, 2008.

- P = motor effect i kW,
- Lf = load factor, and
- EF_{adj} = adjusted emission factors in g kWh⁻¹ according to equation below (applied for larger off road vehicles and snow scooters).

$$EF_{adj} = EF_l \times CAF \times TAF \times DF \times FAF \quad (2)$$

Where:

- EF_l = emission regulations according to EU legislation in g kWh⁻¹,
- CAF = adjustment factor for difference between regulation and value measured at certification,
- TAF = adjustment factor for transient (i.e. difference between static test cycle and real use of the machine),
- DF = adjustment factor for decline of the motor by increasing age, and
- FAF = adjustment factor for difference between certification fuel and Swedish diesel of type "MK1".

All variables in the equations above are described as vectors with data for every year model the last 25 years.

For gasoline driven smaller off-road vehicles and machinery, emission factors are taken from Winther and Nielsen.⁵⁵ These are based on certification measurements, and the different emission classes are separated in the calculations. Emission factors for diesel driven smaller off-road vehicles and machinery are taken from Corinair⁵⁶.

Number of larger off-road vehicles of different types is based on a bottom up inventory for 2006.⁵⁷ Numbers of tractors per sector, year-model and motor effect interval are taken from Statistics Sweden's registers for 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2007 and 2008, as are the number of tractors per sector and motor effect interval for 1990 and 1995. For other years, numbers are interpolated by year model etc., but the proportions of different vehicle types are assumed to be constant. Number of smaller vehicles and machinery are based on a bottom up inventory for 2002⁵⁸, and other years the number is updated with the same trend as for the larger vehicles. The number of snow scooters is taken from Statistics Sweden's register for each year.

The yearly running time, motor effect, the load factor and the different adjustment factors in equations above are taken from Wetterberg⁵⁹ and Flodström⁶⁰. The fuel adjustment factor, FAF, and the certification adjustment factor, CAF, for larger vehicles in equation (2) are taken from Lindgren

⁵⁵ Winther, M., Nielsen, O.-K., 2006.

⁵⁶ EEA. 2007.

⁵⁷ Wetterberg C, Magnusson R, Lindgren M, Åström S. 2007.

⁵⁸ Flodström, E., Sjödin, Å., Gustafsson, T. 2004.

⁵⁹ Wetterberg C, Magnusson R, Lindgren M, Åström S. 2007.

⁶⁰ Flodström, E., Sjödin, Å., Gustafsson, T. 2004.

(2007).⁶¹ The TAF and DF factors are taken from the Nonroad model⁶². Fuel consumption for snow scooters are taken from Winther and Nielsen 2006⁶³ and DF and emission factors from the Nonroad model⁶⁴ are used. Emission factors for smaller gasoline driven vehicles and machinery are taken from Winther and Nielsen. These are based on certification measurements, and the emissions are calculated separately for each emission class.

For all types of vehicles and machinery, the emission factors for SO₂ and CO₂ are adjusted according to fuel specifications for each year.

1.6.1 References

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⁶¹ Lindgren M. 2007.

⁶² USEPA. 2005.

⁶³ Winther, M., Nielsen, O.-K., 2006.

⁶⁴ USEPA. 2005.

Annex 3

Other detailed methodological descriptions for individual source or sink categories, including for KP-LULUCF

- Annex 3:1 Brief description of the Excel-model for calculation of emissions of fluorinated gases
- Annex 3:2 Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (CRF sector 5)
- Annex 3:3 Methodological issues for solvent and other product use (CRF sector 3)
- Annex 3:4 Methodological issues for foam blowing (CRF 2.F.2)

Annex 3.1

Brief description of the Excel-model for calculation of emissions of fluorinated gases

Background

In 2000 the first inventory of actual emissions of fluorinated greenhouse gases in Sweden was performed, covering the time period 1990–99 (Kindbom et. al 2001). At this time a first version of an excel model was developed. In early 2004, the model was refined concerning the calculations from the accumulated bank. After the improvement the leakage factor for equipment produced one specific year is used throughout its lifetime. For several sub-sources the produced newer equipment has been assigned lower annual leakage, while the older equipment still is assigned the original higher leakage rate in the calculations.

In 2005 a thorough update of the calculations and the model was made since additional information had become available, indicating that an update of the way of utilizing background data, and of the calculation methodology was necessary (Kindbom, K. 2005).

Activity data used for calculating emissions from the categories stationary refrigeration (HFCs and PFCs) and electrical insulation (SF_6) were revised in cooperation with Product Register staff at the Swedish Chemicals Agency. Furthermore, national calculation methodologies for emissions from semiconductor manufacture and from foam blowing were studied in relation to the descriptions in IPCC Good Practice Guidance (2000). The result from these comparisons was that the methodology for calculating emissions from semiconductor manufacture was revised according to the Tier 1 methodology given in IPCC Good Practice Guidance, while the national method for calculating emissions from foam blowing was retained.

Due to improved information during the course of the work, revisions of emission calculations were also made for mobile air conditioning and for metered dose inhalers. Additionally, from the improved information on fluorinated substances followed that the reporting of potential emissions, where previously only data from 1995 and on were covered, could be made complete for the whole time series.

Structure of the excel model

The model consists of an excel file with:

- 19 sheets, one sheet for each sub-source considered (plus 3 sheets for aggregated sub-sources) where all input data from 1990 until present are registered and where calculations of accumulated amounts and actual emissions occur.
- one summary sheet where emissions for each year from 1990 are transferred from the sub-source sheets and are summarized by year, substance and source.
- one sheet where background information such as GWP-values are automatically taken into the calculations in the summary sheet.

The individual sub-source sheets may look slightly different as far as the input data cells are concerned. These have been adapted to suit the actual input data available and needed for the calculations. For all sub-sources calculations are however made concerning annual accumulated bank and actual emissions by substance. Where appropriate also imported and exported amounts in products are calculated.

Input data and calculated data

Every sub-source sheet has input cells for each year where the production, import and export of F-gases for that particular source are entered. For each year an expected lifetime, leakage factors and a minimum content factor is given. Each sub-source then has its specific composition of use of species of HFC, PFC and SF₆, which are calculated separately. For each component the leakage in each year is calculated taking into account the leakage from production, the leakage from the accumulated bank and from decommissioning. In these calculations each year uses the leakage factor for that year's production until minimum content is reached or the expected lifetime is reached.

Changes in accumulated amounts each year resulting from additional amounts of HFC, PFC and SF₆ imported and used within the country, as well as the decline in accumulated stock caused by exports or emissions from operating systems, have been taken into consideration.

Most calculations is made with standard worksheet functions in excel. But to simplify the worksheets some VBA functions have been written. These are:

Function **get_emission** (SheetName, ColName, RowName)

Used in the summary sheet to collect results on actual emissions from the detailed sub-source sheets.

Function **accumulated_minus_leakage** (year_range, cond_range, _
year, sum_range, leakage_range, min_content)

Calculates the sum of each year's additions of HFC, PFC and SF₆ minus the leakage taking into account the different leakage factors for each year and the minimum content in each equipment.

Function **leakage_per_year** (year_range, cond_range, _
year, sum_range, leakage_range, min_content)

Calculates the sum of the leakage of the accumulated bank.

Development of new functionalities in the model in 2005

Most of the information necessary for a complete reporting of fluorinated greenhouse gases according to the guidelines was already present as background data in the model. The model until 2005 however efficiently supported only the compilation of annual actual emissions. The development in 2005 in particular applied to the information required in the background tables in the CRF reporting system, and to the reporting of potential emissions.

New definitions relating to the reporting requirements were developed and included in all source specific data sheets. These cover all required data in the CRF background tables, such as the amounts of chemical filled in new manufactured products, accumulated stock and remaining amounts at decommissioning, as well as the emission factors for production, during use and at decommissioning.

Some adjustment and development relating to specific sources and calculation sheets were also made:

- an aggregation of sources in the group of stationary refrigeration and air conditioning, with previously seven separate sources/sheets were aggregated into three calculation sheets.
- the calculations for metered dose inhalers and technical (other) aerosols were split on two separate sheets.
- the calculations of emissions of SF₆ from electrical equipment was split on two separate sheets, one for emissions from manufacture of gas insulated switchgear and one for electrical insulation.
- a harmonisation of the presentation of columns and calculations in the different sheets/sources in the model was also made, since source specific improvements and changes over time had made the calculation sheets develop along different lines.
- sheets for registering and adjustment of import and export data from the Product Register were added to the model. This enables the automatic calculation of volumes of chemicals not already accounted for in the model. As a result, surplus HFCs not already accounted for are automatically allocated to stationary refrigeration and accordingly for SF₆, which is automatically allocated to electrical insulation.

The model before did not support the reporting of potential emissions regarding import and export of chemicals in bulk. The sheets for registering and adjustment of import and export data from the Product Register also enables a compilation of the import and export in bulk as a basis for the reporting of potential emissions in the CRF-system.

Review of the model input and output in 2011

In 2011 SMED performed a review study (Gustafsson, T., 2011) on the national model for estimating emissions of fluorinated greenhouse gases in Sweden. The aim of the study was to improve the quality of the collection and emission estimation system in Sweden for F-gases reported to the UNFCCC and the EU Monitoring Mechanism, and especially in order to enable better annual follow-up of changes in chemicals flows and emissions of F-gases, e.g. due to increased amounts of HFC recovered and the enforced national and international legislations.

The national statistics available and the most important additional information sources and emission factors were reviewed. The results of the study showed that the national statistics from the Swedish Chemicals Agency and the additional information sources continues to be a good foundation for the Swedish emission inventory reporting.

In the study no major adjustments were recommended for the collection and emission estimation system, but there were some suggestions on modifications of emission factors and model macros. In addition, the study included several recommendations for future improvements on emission inventory quality control checks as well as on national data management procedures.

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Annex 3:2

Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (CRF sector 5)

In the following chapter we provide additional information on methodological issues used in the inventory for the LULUCF-sector. The structure follows chapter “7.3 Methodological issues” in the NIR and we refer to the corresponding NIR-chapter where appropriate.

1.1 Methodological issues, CRF-tables 5A, 5B, 5C, 5D, 5E and 5F

1.1.1 Sample based estimations

The sample frame consists of a map covering the whole land and fresh water area of Sweden. A sea archipelago zone where islands covered by vegetation might occur is also included in the frame (but no sea area is reported). The frame is divided into 31 strata and a specific number of sample units are sampled per stratum. Each cluster (tract) of sample plots is assumed to be the sample unit. The inventoried area of tract number j will represent a large area in the estimations of area weight and the sum of all represented areas will be equal to the total county area (A_i).

$$Area\ weight_{ij} = \frac{A_i}{n_i \cdot a_{ij}}$$

where $Area\ weight_{ij}$ = the area that tract j within county i will represent, n_i = number of sampled tracts within county i , and a_{ij} = the inventoried area of tract j within county i . In a consistent manner the $Area\ weight_{ij}$ will be the same for each year from 1990 onward. Whole plots or plot parts may change land use category by time but the total tract area will always represent the same area. At the county level, the reported value (e.g. the Δ -carbon for land use category Forest land remaining Forest land) will be estimated by a ratio estimator⁶⁵.

$$\hat{Y}_i = A_i \frac{\hat{X}_i}{\hat{A}_i}$$

where \hat{Y}_i = the ratio estimated value, A_i = the measured area (determined 1984 by the national land survey; Lantmäteriet⁶⁶). \hat{X}_i = the estimated value of the variable of interest according to Horvitz-Thompson and \hat{A}_i = the estimated area according to Horvitz-Thompson. Index i refers to county.

The two values estimated by the Horvitz-Thompson estimator are calculated similarly, e.g. as:

$$\hat{X}_i = Area\ weight_{ij} \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} x_{ij}$$

where x_{ij} = is the inventoried value of tract j (within county i).

⁶⁵ Thompson, 1992.

⁶⁶ Lantmäteriet, <http://www.lantmateriet.se/>

Finally the reported value on national level, \hat{Y} , is estimated as:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{i=1}^N \hat{Y}_i$$

where N = the total number of counties in Sweden.

Sweden will only report “human induced” carbon changes, where “human induced” has the interpretation of “managed”, i.e. the biomass stock change on unmanaged land are set to zero. However, the “actual” stock on unmanaged land is considered when calculating stock changes after conversions between unmanaged and managed land and vice versa. All areas, managed or unmanaged, are reported.

1.1.2 The LULUCF reporting database

The reporting database is based on permanent sample plots inventoried by RIS. In total, around 40 000 permanent sample plots were laid out during the period 1983–1987 representing the whole area of the country. Thus all land and fresh-water areas are monitored. The permanent sample plots have been re-inventoried at intervals of 5–10 years, however, for economical reasons, the number of sample plots inventoried by RIS have been reduced to around 30000. The land-use of each plot (or sub-plot for plots divided in two or more land use classes) is described from the year of the first inventory and every year thereafter. The land-use of years between inventories has been interpolated.

Each single sample plot has been inventoried in one of ten inventory intervals (Table A 3:2.1). When all plots of a specific reporting year have been re-inventoried at least once, after the specific reporting year, the figures will be re-calculated based on all sample plots. So for submission 2013, all sample plots have been re-inventoried 1990–2007 and , thus, this year is based on all 30 000 re-measured plots. In submission 2014 all sample plots will be based re-measured data 1990–2008 because cycles 1 and 2 in Table A.3:2.1 will be re-measured. Theoretically, both the current and the re-calculated reporting will be unbiased. However, the accuracy will be better in the latter case.

To further improve the calculations for the years not inventoried or interpolated, each set of data is extrapolated for years up to the latest reported year (for example, cycles 3 and 4 in Table A 3:2.1 has been extrapolated two years to 2011). This means that the average for each reported year for which there is not a full record of plots inventoried or interpolated is weighted, thus reducing the significance of the inventory of last reported year. We have learned that using only data from one year of an inventory may cause unrealistic annual variations.

Table A 3:2.1. A single sample plot is inventoried in one of ten inventory intervals. Blue background refers to measurements and no color refers to interpolated data. Brown background means that data has been extrapolated.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1983	1983	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1984	1984	1984	1984	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985	1985	1985	1985	1985	1985	–	–	–	–
1986	1986	1986	1986	1986	1986	1986	1986	–	–
1987	1987	1987	1987	1987	1987	1987	1987	1987	1987
1988	1988	1988	1988	1988	1988	1988	1988	1988	1988
1989	1989	1989	1989	1989	1989	1989	1989	1989	1989
1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990
1991	1991	1991	1991	1991	1991	1991	1991	1991	1991
1992	1992	1992	1992	1992	1992	1992	1992	1992	1992
1993	1993	1993	1993	1993	1993	1993	1993	1993	1993
1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994
1995	1995	1995	1995	1995	1995	1995	1995	1995	1995
1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996
1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997
1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	1998
1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999
2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001
2002	2002	2002	2002	2002	2002	2002	2002	2002	2002
2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003
2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004
2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005
2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006
2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007
2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008
2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009
2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010
2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011

1.1.3 Methodology living biomass CRF 5A, 5B, 5C, 5D, 5E and 5F

A national methodology (Tier 3) is used. The aboveground biomass per tree fractions is estimated by applying Marklund's⁶⁷ biomass functions to calliper and sample trees on permanent sample plots of the NFI⁶⁸. The below-ground biomass pool is estimated by Petersson's and Ståhl's⁶⁹ biomass functions applied to the same trees. The conversion factor 0.49 is used to convert dry weight biomass to carbon⁷⁰. Estimates are based on repeated measurements and the stock change of for a specific year (X) is calculated as the difference in stock between year X and year X-1.

Marklund's single tree allometric regression functions (Table 11) were developed for predicting biomass of the following tree fractions; needles (not leaves), branches, bark and stem for Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), Norway spruce (*Picea abies*) and birch (*Betula pendula* and *Betula pubescens*). The total fresh weight of each tree (in total, about 1300 trees) and the fresh weight of samples from different fractions were measured in field. The dry weight of each sample, defined as the constant weight at 105°C, was determined in the laboratory. The calculations of dry weight per fraction were based on these measurements. The trees were selected from 123 stands from different parts of Sweden, covering a wide variety of stand and site conditions.

Petersson and Ståhl developed allometric single tree below ground biomass functions for Scots pine, Norway spruce and birch in Sweden (Table A 3:2.2). The idea was to calibrate an existing comprehensive data set of about 600 trees inventoried by Marklund that only covered the stump and coarse roots, by a new data set that covered roots down to 2 mm diameter. The new data set consisted of about 80 trees sampled using the same sampling design as Marklund, but supplemented with a detailed inventory of the fine root fractions remaining in the ground. The old data set was calibrated before the two data sets were merged. The merged data set was used for deriving the functions.

At application, trees with a diameter at breast height larger than 99 mm are positioned on the sample plots and perfectly matched to land use over time, while smaller trees, 0–99 mm, are reported under Forest land remaining Forest land/ FM. The removal of smaller trees are calculated as the average removal over time (1990–2010).

⁶⁷ Marklund, 1987 and 1988.

⁶⁸ Ranney et al., 1987.

⁶⁹ Petersson and Ståhl, 2006.

⁷⁰ National Board of Forestry, 2000.

Table A 3:2.2. The simplest biomass functions applied to trees only measured for stem diameter at breast height (1.3 m) and species. TVSTEM=dry weight, stem including bark [kg], TVLGREN=dry weight, branches and needles (not leaves) [kg], TVBARR=dry weight, needles (not leaves) [kg], TVROTSTU=dry weight, stump and roots down to 2 mm [0.1 kg], D=stem diameter at breast height (1.3 m) [cm] and dbh=stem diameter at breast height (1.3 m) [mm]

Biomass function	Unit	Reference
Scots pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)		
$TVSTEM = \exp(11.3264 * D / (D + 13.) - 2.338)$	[kg]	Marklund, T-1
$TVLGREN = \exp(9.1015 * D / (D + 10.) - 2.8604)$	[kg]	Marklund, T-13
$TVBARR = \exp(7.7681 * D / (D + 7.) - 3.7983)$	[kg]	Marklund, T-17
$TVROTSTU = \exp(3.44275 + ((dbh / (dbh + 113)) * 11.06537) + ((0.35449 * 2) / 2.)) / 100.$	[0.1 kg]	Petersson & Ståhl
Norway spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>)		
$TVSTEM = \exp(11.3341 * D / (D + 14.) - 2.0571)$	[kg]	Marklund, G-1
$TVLGREN = \exp(8.5242 * D / (D + 13.) - 1.2804)$	[kg]	Marklund, G-11
$TVBARR = \exp(7.8171 * D / (D + 12.) - 1.9602)$	[kg]	Marklund, G-15
$TVROTSTU = \exp(4.58761 + ((dbh / (dbh + 138)) * 10.44035) + ((0.32308 * 2) / 2.)) / 100.$	[0.1 kg]	Petersson & Ståhl
Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i> and <i>B. pubescens</i>)		
$TVSTAM = \exp(11.0735 * D / (D + 8.) - 3.0932)$	[kg]	Marklund, B-1
$TVLGREN = \exp(10.2806 * D / (D + 10.) - 3.3633)$	[kg]	Marklund, B-11
$TVROTSTU = \exp(6.17080 + ((dbh / (dbh + 225)) * 10.01111) + ((0.36266 * 2) / 2.)) / 100.$	[0.1 kg]	Petersson & Ståhl

1.1.4 Methodology dead organic matter CRF-tables 5A, 5B, 5C, 5D, 5E and 5F

A national methodology is used to estimate the dead organic matter pool. The pool includes different sub-pools (dead wood, coarse litter and the organic soil horizon) that are estimated using different methods.

The inventory of fallen and standing dead wood began in 1994 for northern Sweden and from 1995 for the whole country. However, for consistency reasons we began using data from 1997. Thus the same value is reported 1990–1997 (extrapolation). The inventory cycles used are quite complicated (Table A 3:2.4). From 1997 and onwards, each year's estimate is based on around 6000 to 24000 sample plots. The idea is to combine samples in a way that data in average represent year X and the next year, year X+1.

The carbon content in dead wood is assessed by first measuring the volume of dead wood and then converting volume to carbon content by multiplying by constants. The constants are differentiated according to decay class and species⁷¹. Sandström et al. developed conversion factors from dead wood volume per decay class to biomass for the species Norway spruce, Scots pine and birch in Sweden. About 2500 discs were collected from logs in managed

⁷¹ Sandström et al., 2007.

forests located on 290 NFI⁷² sample plots and in 11 strips located in preserved forests. The data represented different site-, stand-, species- and dead wood properties in Sweden. The volume per sample disc was measured (divided into species and decay classes). The dry weight of each sample, defined as the constant weight at 85°C, was measured at the laboratory. The carbon content per dry weight biomass for Norway spruce and Scots pine was estimated to 50.0 and 51.2% of the dry weight biomass pool respectively, based on a sub-sample. The conversion factors decreased significantly by decay class and the average dry densities were 0.226, 0.239 and 0.275 [g•cm⁻³], for Norway spruce, Scots pine and birch, respectively.

Below-ground dead wood originating from stump and root systems is partly estimated and partly modeled. The input to this pool is estimated as the difference between growth (in CO₂ equivalents) minus net change in living biomass (= harvest). A constant is used to convert whole tree harvest to retained stump system biomass. The output is modeled by a decomposition function⁷³. Input and output is considered from 1853–2011 (Table A 3:2.3). The long time series is necessary to consider emissions from decomposition of “historical stumps”. In the long run, the stump pool will only end up in a removal if harvest are gradually increasing. The conversion factors are derived by applying biomass functions⁷⁴ and stem volume functions⁷⁵ to sample trees inventoried by the National Forest Inventory and representing the standing stock of Sweden. The methodology chosen harmonize fluctuations in living biomass with net removals from stumps. Thus, if harvest will increase this is also valid for the net removal of stumps while the net removals in living biomass will decrease.

Table A 3:2.3. Net net removal in stump systems [M ton CO₂ equivalents] based on Growth minus net Change in living biomass (Reported) and from Harvest statistics (Validation). Conversion factors: 1 m³ stem wood is assumed to correspond with 750 kg whole tree biomass and 184 kg stump system biomass (dry wood). (minus=removal).

Reporting year	Reported	Validation
1990	-4.20	-1.55
2003	-7.92	-5.79
2004	-8.99	-6.57
2005	-8.24	-18.14
2006	-8.48	-3.27
2007	-8.08	-8.21
2008	-7.71	-5.00
2009	-7.36	-2.41
2010	-7.02	-
2011	-6.70	-

⁷² Ranneby et al., 1987.

⁷³ Melin et. al. 2009.

⁷⁴ Marklund, 1988, Petersson and Ståhl, 2006.

⁷⁵ Näslund 1947.

For all inventory occasions, the reported figures are estimated by the same monitoring design using the same conversion factors, and data for years between inventories are interpolated. The reported figures are based on the trend between inventory years as described in table A 3:2.4.

Table A 3:2.4. Description on data-sets used to estimate changes in the dead wood pool

Reporting year	Trend between years		No. of plots
1990...1997	1997	2004	6000
1998	1997/1998	2004/2005	12000
1999	1997/1998/1999	2004/2005/2006	18000
2000...2004	1997/1998/1999/2000	2004/2005/2006/2007	24000
2005	1998/1999/2000	2005/2006/2007	18000
2006	1999/2000	2006/2007	12000
2007	2000	2007	6000
2008	2000/2003	2007/2008	12000
2009	2003/2004	2008/2009	12000
2010	2004/2005	2009/2010	12000
2011	2006	2011	6000

The carbon in the litter pool is estimated based on three different sources (i) coarse litter (ii) annual litter fall and (iii) litter < 2 mm. Coarse litter is defined as dead organic material with a “stem diameter” between 10–100 mm and originating from dead trees. Coarse litter is not inventoried but calculated as 15% of the aboveground fallen or standing dead wood. Litter fall for coniferous species is calculated using empirical functions (Table A 3:2.5) and litter fall for deciduous species by biomass functions based on leaf biomass. The annual litter pool is included since it will not be part of any of the other fractions. It may contain both coarse and fine litter but is not related to dead wood like the coarse litter fraction defined above, and it is not part of the fine litter fraction sampled since all parts of the litter layer that are considered to have fallen during the inventory year are removed before sampling. The remaining part of this pool after one year is included in the O horizon and thus measured by the soil inventory. The fine litter (< 2 mm) is estimated by sampling the O or H horizon sample which is taken on an area basis, weighed and analysed for carbon content.

The annual stock change in the O or H-horizon carbon stock is based on samples from re-inventoried plots between 1993 and 2009 (values for 1990–1992 and 2009 to 2010 are extrapolated).

Table A 3:2.5. Functions used to estimate the litter part of the dead organic matter pool. The following abbreviations are used; CL=coarse litter, DW=dead wood, AL=Annual litterfall, NS=Norway Spruce, PS=Scots pine, D=deciduous, Lat=Latitude, BA=basal area, Age=tree age, ND=number of deciduous stems ha⁻¹, ABHD=average diameter at breast height (1.3 m), C=carbon, Cconc=Carbon concentration in%, SDW=sample dry weight in Mg, SA=sampled area in ha, TL=total litter)

Coarse litter (CL)	Unit
CL=0.15•DW	[kg •ha ⁻¹]
CCL=0.5•CL/1000 (CCL=Carbon in coarse litter)	[Mg•ha ⁻¹]
Annual litterfall (AL)	
ALNS=16509-245.8•Lat+5.22•BANS	[kg •ha ⁻¹] ⁷⁵
ALPS=6906-102.3•Lat+46.4•BAPS-4.5•Age	[kg •ha ⁻¹] ⁷⁶
ALD= ND•0.00371•ABDH ^{1.11993}	[kg •ha ⁻¹] ⁷⁷
CAL=0.5• (ALNS+ALPS+ALD)/1000 (CAL=Carbon in annual litterfall)	[Mg•ha ⁻¹]
Fine litter (CFL) <2 mm	
CFL=SDW•Cconc•0.01/SA	[Mg•ha ⁻¹]
Total litter carbon (CTL)	
CTL=CCL+CAL+CFL	[Mg•ha ⁻¹]

1.1.5 Methodology soil organic carbon Forest land and Grassland on mineral soils CRF 5A and 5C

The method is a Tier 3 method. The estimates are based on repeated measurements of several variables. The basic function used to determine the amount of carbon in a soil layer is based on the amount of carbon in a certain soil layer and the fraction of fine earth:

$$SOC_i = C_i \cdot Wfe_i,$$

where SOC_i is the amount of carbon found in soil layer i [Mg•ha⁻¹] and C_i is the carbon concentration [%] in the fine earth fraction (<2 mm) and Wfe_i is the amount of fine earth in the soil layer [Mg•ha⁻¹]. The amount of fine earth is dependent on the bulk density and amount of gravel, stones and boulders in the soil, hereafter referred to as stoniness. There are no direct measurements of stoniness in the soil inventory during the period 1993 to 2002. However, measurements of the stoniness started in 2003 and will be completed for all plots in 2012 using a modified Viro-method ⁷⁹. Since data on stoniness is not expected to change, the reported data can be recalculated for the whole reporting period at the end of the commitment period.

⁷⁶ Berg et al., 1999a.

⁷⁷ Berg et al., 1999b.

⁷⁸ Johansson, 1999.

⁷⁹ Viro, 1952.

For this reporting period the relationships between stoniness data collected 2003 and 2004 and a measured boulder frequency available for all the plots is used. Separate relationships were determined for the categories till, poorly sorted waterlaid sediments and well-sorted waterlaid sediments. It is important to note that any error in the estimate of stoniness have no influence on the direction of changes in the soil organic carbon pool but that it might affect the magnitude of the change slightly (Table A 3:2.6).

Table A 3:2.6. Stoniness correction coefficients.

Boulders (number/plot)	Parent material class	Stoniness (vol-%)
0	Well sorted sediment.	3.64
1–10	Well sorted sediment	4.72
11–50	Well sorted sediment	8.10
51–100	Well sorted sediment	ND
>100	Well sorted sediment	ND
0	Poorly sorted sediments and glacial till	23.6
1–10	Poorly sorted sediments and glacial till	31.2
11–50	Poorly sorted sediments and glacial till	37.5
51–100	Poorly sorted sediments and glacial till	46.9
>100	Poorly sorted sediments and glacial till	54.2

Bulk density (BD) is not measured for the mineral soil samples. Bulk density is instead predicted using a pedotransfer function,

$$BD = 1.5463 \cdot e^{-0.3130\sqrt{C_i}} + 0.00207AD$$

where C_i is the carbon concentration [%] in the fine earth fraction (<2 mm) and AD the average depth of the soil layer in cm.

After the estimates for stoniness and bulk density have been made the carbon amount in each sampled soil horizon at each plot is determined. Thereafter the soil carbon in soil horizons not sampled is determined by interpolation between layers and finally the soil carbon content down to 50 cm can be calculated on a plot basis.

The annual carbon stock change for each plot is estimated using interpolation between the inventory years and extrapolation for years before and after the inventory of a single plot. For example, the carbon stock change for a plot measured in 1996 and 2006 will be calculated by using the measured values in 1996 and 2006. The annual change is interpolated between 1996 and 2006 and extrapolated for 1990–1995 and for 2007–2010. The stock change in soil organic carbon pool on mineral soils is then based on the average of these annual changes for all inventoried plots. Plots that are not re-inventoried yet are assumed to have no change in carbon stock. The principle is illustrated in Figure A:3.2.1.

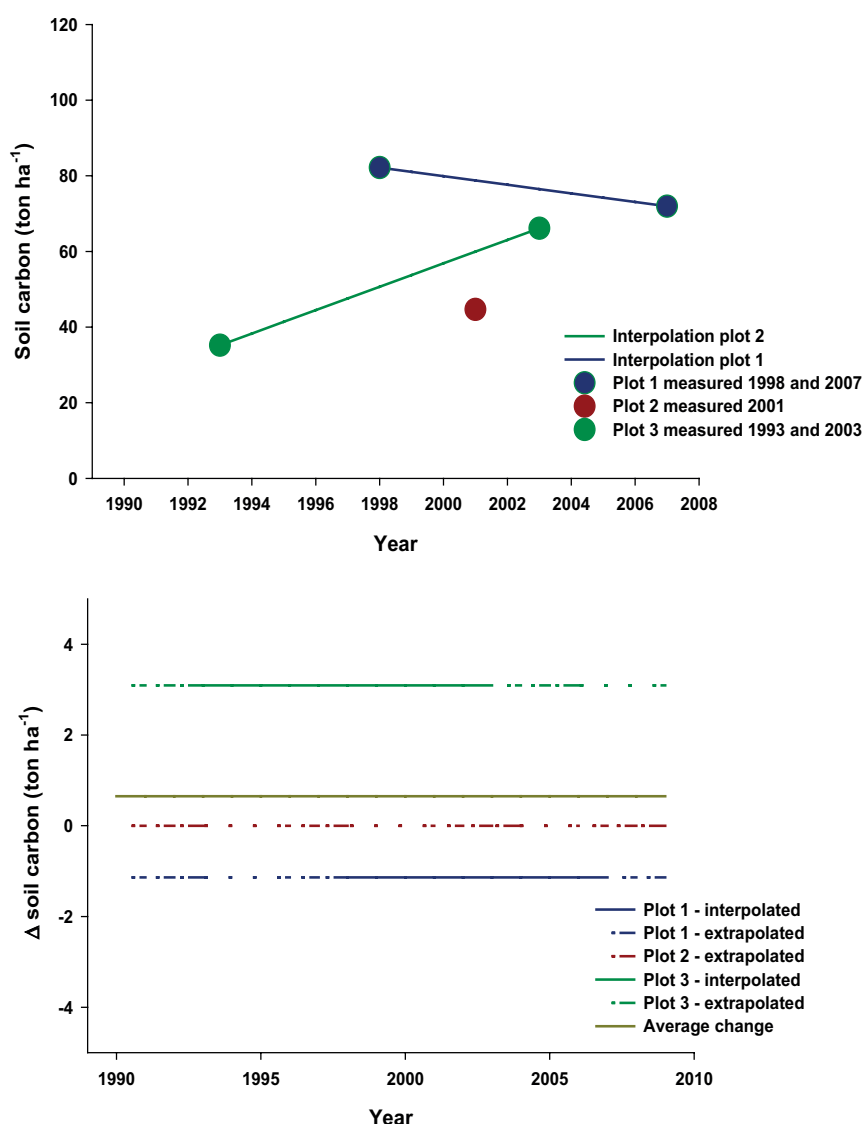


Figure A:3.2.1. Principle for interpolation of soil carbon (and DOM). The upper panel shows the estimated amount of soil carbon for three plots of which plot 1 and 3 have been measured two times and plot 2 only one. The change is equally distributed among the years between measurements and also extrapolated backwards and forwards in time. The lower panel show the resulting rates of change in soil carbon. Note that plot 2 is assumed to have zero change until it will be re-measured.

1.1.6 Methodology soil organic carbon Forest land and Grassland on organic soils CRF 5A and 5C

The same method and source of data for AD (NFI) is used both for Forest land remaining forest land and for Grassland remaining grassland for carbon stock changes in organic soils. The method is a Tier 2 method. The annual below ground litter input was estimated using annual above ground litter production from the NFI and the assumption that the fraction of below ground litter production is equal to the above ground litter production. The propor-

tion of decomposed carbon assumed to correspond to the input to the soil organic carbon pool was set to 40% of the annual litter production.

The emission factors for heterotrophic respiration derived from the calculations made by von Arnold et al. (2005)⁸⁰ were used to calculate the emissions from drained organic forest soils and drained grasslands soils. The emission factors were 3.0 t CO₂-C ha⁻¹ year⁻¹ (range 2.49–3.51) for well drained soils and 1.9 t CO₂-C ha⁻¹ year⁻¹ (range 1.45–2.35) for poorly drained soils. Undisturbed organic soils were assumed to be in balance and accordingly no emissions or removals were estimated on these soils. The total area of organic soils and the sub-area of drained soils were estimated from the NFI-database. Of the drained soils, the well-drained soil part was estimated to 91%. Data on the emissions are presented in Table A 3:2.7. Since the figures are more or less constant for the whole period only the first and last year in the time series are shown.

Table A 3:2.7. The area, below ground litter input and total emission on organic forest soils.

	Area of organic forest soils (Histosol)	Area of drained organic forest soils		Litter input ¹	Total emissions ¹
Year	[Mha]	Well-drained [Mha]	Poorly drained [Mha]	[Mton C]	[Mton C]
1990	4.2	1.1	0.14	0.057	-2.4
..
2011	4.2	1.1	0.14	0.068	-2.5

¹ Figure refers to drained, not total, Histosol area.

1.1.7 Methodology soil organic carbon Cropland on mineral soils CRF 5B

Swedish arable land covers 3 Mha and its topsoil contains about 300 Mton C. The mineral soils seem to be close to steady-state. The five-parameter soil carbon model ICBM-region is used to calculate annual C balance of the soil based on national agricultural crop yield/manuring statistics and allometric functions. The model is run for eight production regions and is calibrated using long-term field data.

Daily weather station data for each region together with crop type (bulked from individual crop data) and soil type is used to calculate an annual soil climate parameter for each crop/soil type permutation in each region. The model set up for the reporting to UNFCCC use 14 soil types and 9 crop types, which gives 126 parameter sets for each year and region, each representing a fraction of the region's area. For each year, region, crop and soil type, ICBM-region

⁸⁰ von Arnold et. al. 2005.

calculates the change in young and old soil carbon per hectare, and sums up the changes to, e.g., national changes. The annual change per hectare is calculated on a national basis and used together with the area estimates from the RIS (as described in previous sections).

1.1.8 Methodology soil organic carbon Cropland on organic soils CRF 5B

The area of organic soils on cropland was assessed by Berglund et.al.⁸¹. Digitised maps of Quaternary deposits, 40K radiation and agricultural databases (IACS) were used to estimate the distribution and land use of agricultural organic soils in Sweden. The total area of agricultural organic soils in Sweden was estimated to be 267 990 ha of which 198 264 ha was classified as peat soils. To avoid double reporting we withdraw areas assessed as grazing land, tree plantations and wetlands representing 26% of the area. These areas are included in the reporting under Grassland, Forest land and Wetland respectively. The area used in the reporting is much less than the area used in earlier calculations.

Since the reporting of LULUCF is based on the NFI-sample of all land-use categories we calculate the annual area of organic soils on cropland based on the relationship between the estimate of organic soils by Berglund and Berglund (2009) for 2008 and the total Cropland area in 2008. Since the reported area for 2008 may be affected by the randomness of the sample the total cropland area in 2008 was calculated using extrapolation of the trend of the cropland area for 1990–2005. The total cropland area for 2008 used in this calculation was 296420 ha and the area of organic soil (as described above) was 145 019 ha.

The emission factor for cropland on organic soils has been estimated using data from eight Swedish sites where the mean annual subsidence rates for peat soils cultivated with different crops have been studied⁸². First, the mean annual carbon loss per cm soil subsidence, hereafter referred to as the carbon loss factor (CLF), was calculated;

$$CLF = C_{ox} \cdot BD \cdot C_c$$

where C_{ox} is the carbon oxidation rate given as a fraction of total subsidence rate in cm yr^{-1} , BD is the bulk density in g cm^{-3} , C_c the carbon concentration in% of the soil material. Carbon oxidation has been calculated to make up 30 – 40% of the total subsidence and a fixed value of 35% has been used. Assuming a bulk density of 0.2 g cm^{-3} and a carbon concentration of the oxidized soil layer of 45% the CLF was estimated to $3.15 \text{ Mg C ha}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$.

⁸¹ Berglund, et. al. 2009.

⁸² Berglund, 1989.

Total carbon emissions from organic soils in Sweden were estimated using the formula:

$$CO_2 - C\ emission = \sum SR_i \cdot area_i \cdot CLF$$

where $area_i$ and SR_i denotes the area and the subsidence rate of crop type i . The background data for subsidence rates are for pasture 0.5 cm yr^{-1} , for lay 1.0 cm yr^{-1} , for cereals 1.5 cm yr^{-1} and for row crops 2.5 cm yr^{-1} . Fallow land is calculated as low productivity lay. The relative area proportion of the different crop types are 58, 30, 9.7 and 2.0%, respectively, and the total area of organic soils under agricultural production is set to 4.9% of the total crop-land area.

1.1.9 Methodology CO_2 emission from mineralization when extracting peat CRF 5D

The emitted CO_2 [$M\text{ ton}\cdot\text{yr}^{-1}$] from areas used for extracting peat is calculated as the product of the extracted area and an emission factor:

$$CO_2 = P \cdot EF$$

where P =production area [ha] and EF =emission factor [$M\text{ ton}\cdot\text{ha}^{-1}\cdot\text{yr}^{-1}$]. The production area is the area suitable for peat extraction which is a limited part of the concession area for peat extraction. It should be noted that peat extraction is only carried out on parts of the production area. The peat extraction is usually proceeding on the same production area during several years. After extraction the area is restored. Former managed peat land is usually restored by saturation by water or by conversion to Forest land. The water saturation will probably stop most carbon mineralization. Production areas are obtained from Svenska Torvproducentföreningen⁸³. The emission factor ($6\text{ [ton } CO_2 \cdot \text{ha}^{-1} \cdot \text{yr}^{-1}]$) is based on studies made by Kasimir-Klemetsson et al.⁸⁴ and by Sundh et al.⁸⁵, (Table A 3:2.8). The method is considered Tier 2 and the emission factors as country specific (CS).

⁸³ Svenska Torvproducentföreningen, 2006.

⁸⁴ Kasimir-Klemetsson et al., 2000.

⁸⁵ Sund et al., 2000.

Table A 3:2.8. The production area and emission associated with mineralization when extracting peat on Wetlands. An emission factor of 6 [ton CO₂•ha⁻¹•yr⁻¹] have been used. Observe that due to lack of new information for 2010 and 2011, the same Production area is used for the years 2009–2011.

Year	Production area [ha]	Emission, CO ₂ [M ton-yr ⁻¹]
1990	6600	0.040
1991	6100	0.037
1992	6600	0.040
1993	6400	0.038
1994	7000	0.042
1995	7700	0.046
1996	6800	0.041
1997	8100	0.049
1998	6700	0.040
1999	9700	0.058
2000	10400	0.062
2001	10500	0.063
2002	10200	0.061
2003	9400	0.056
2004	8000	0.048
2005	10300	0.062
2006	6200	0.037
2007	10300	0.062
2008	9159	0.055
2009	8965	0.054
2010	8965	0.054
2011	8965	0.054

1.1.10 Methodology for dead organic matter and soil organic carbon for conversion between land-use classes CRF-tables 5A.2.1-5, 5B.2.1-5, 5C.2.1-5, 5D.2.1-5, 5E.2.1-5 and 5F.2.1-5

In general (except for dead wood and coarse litter) the carbon stock changes associated with conversion of lands is estimated using an emission/removal factor in combination with the areal change in land-use.

The dead wood part (and the coarse litter part) of the dead organic matter pool is calculated using the total dead wood carbon pool change for each main land-use category (estimated by the NFI). The dead wood stock was distributed on the main classes (i.e. Land remaining Land) and the conversion categories according to their relative share of the total land use in each main category. For example: Cropland to Forest land constituted about 1% of the total Forest land area and the associated carbon pool change for Dead wood

was calculated as 1% of the total Dead wood pool change for Forest land. Coarse litter was calculated as 15% of the fallen or standing dead wood pool.

The emitted or sequestered CO₂ [M ton•yr⁻¹] for the litter and soil organic carbon pools is calculated as the product of the total area in the conversion class and an emission factor (Table A 3:2.9). Since no information is available on whether the conversions took place on mineral or organic soils, the conversion area was assumed to have the same share of organic soils as soils not converted.

The emission factors for litter and Soil organic carbon are based on different assumptions:

- a) When available, average carbon content per area was used to calculate the annual removal/emission over a 20 year transition period according to IPCC GPG 2003. Average soil carbon content (mineral soils) was 110 ton C/ha for grassland, 100 ton C /ha for Cropland and 45 ton C/ha for Forest land. The average litter pool for Forest soils was 30 ton C/ha for Forest land whereas the litter pool was assumed to be zero for all other land use classes.
- b) The annual change in the litter pool for land use changes to Forest land is based on results from several chronosequence studies⁸⁶. Due to a broad range of forest types and species in the studies there is a large variation in the annual increase in the litter layer among the different studies. However, the area estimate from the NFI does not comprise these differentiations. Therefore the calculations are based on one single value that where conservatively assessed to a removal factor of 0,3 Gg C/kha.
- c) For conversions on organic soils the emission factor used is the same as for the final land-use.
- d) For some categories where only the final land-use carbon content was known the average emission/removal from mineral soils for the final land-use was used to calculate the emission/removal from soil or litter.
- e) Since conversion from Forest to other land uses may constitute a large loss of carbon a study was undertaken to estimate the final land-use and the associated emissions more accurately:
 - For conversions to Cropland the emission factors was estimated given the assumption that all litter are decomposed over the 20 year period whereas the soil organic carbon pool is assumed to increase by 20% over the 20 year transition period.
 - For conversions to Grassland the emission factors was estimated given the assumption that 50% of the litter are decomposed over the 20 year period whereas the soil organic carbon pool is assumed to increase by 10% over the 20 year transition period.

⁸⁶ Vesterdal et. al. 2007. Karlton et. al (manuscript). Thuille, A. and Schulze E. D. 2006.

- For conversions to Settlements the emission factors was estimated for three major land-use groups: (i) For conversion to roads all litter and 80% of the soil organic carbon are assumed to disappear over 20 years, (ii) for conversion to power lines 20 % of the litter and 10% of the soil organic carbon are assumed to disappear over 20 years and (iii) for conversion to proper settlement 80% of the litter and 50% of the Soil organic carbon are assumed to disappear over 20 years.
- The time series 1990–2008 of conversions to Settlements was used to estimate the average annual differentiation between the three groups. Roads constituted 45%, Power line 14% and Proper Settlement 41% respectively.

Table A 3:2.9. The removal/emission factors used to calculate changes in carbon pools on converted land.

Removals/emissions (–) [Mg C ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹]	Soil organic carbon		Litter	
	Mineral soils	Organic soils	Mineral soils	Organic soils
A 2.1 Cropland converted to Forest Land	–0.45 ¹	–0.57 ²	0.3 ¹	0.3 ¹
A 2.2 Grassland converted to Forest Land	–0.225 ¹	–0.57 ²	0.3 ¹	0.3 ¹
A 2.3 Wetland converted to Forest Land	0.17 ⁴	–0.57 ²	0.3 ¹	0.3 ¹
A 2.4 Settlements converted to Forest Land	0.17 ⁴	–0.57 ²	0.3 ¹	0.3 ¹
A 2.5 Other land converted to Forest Land	0.17 ⁴	–0.57 ²	0.3 ¹	0.3 ¹
B 2.1 Forest land converted to Cropland	0.45 ¹	–3.73 ³	–1.5 ¹	–1.5 ¹
B 2.2 Grassland converted to Cropland	–0.5 ¹	–3.73 ³	0	0
B 2.3 Wetland converted to Cropland	–0.008 ⁴	–3.73 ³	0	0
B 2.4 Settlements converted to Cropland	–0.008 ⁴	–3.73 ³	0	0
B 2.5 Other land converted to Cropland	–0.008 ⁴	–3.73 ³	0	0
C 2.1 Forest land converted to Grassland	0.225	–1.6 ⁵	–0.75 ¹	–0.75 ¹
C 2.2 Cropland converted to Grassland	0.5	–1.6 ⁵	0	0
C 2.3 Wetland converted to Grassland	0.21 ⁴	–1.6 ⁵	0	0
C 2.4 Settlements converted to Grassland	0.21 ⁴	–1.6 ⁵	0	0
C 2.5 Other land converted to Grassland	0.21 ⁴	–1.6 ⁵	0	0
E 2.1 Forest land converted to Settlements	–1.30 ¹	–	–1.2 ¹	–
E 2.2 Cropland converted to Settlements	–2.5 ¹	–	–	–
E 2.3 Grassland converted to Settlements	–2.75 ¹	–	–	–
E 2.4 Wetlands converted to Settlements	–3.73 ⁴	–	–	–
E 2.5 Other land converted to Settlements	–1.30 ¹	–	–	–

¹ Based on initial carbon content and assumptions described in text.

² Same emission factors as for drained organic forest soils.

³ Same emission factors as for cropland on organic soils.

⁴ Estimated average emission from mineral soils.

⁵ Estimated average emission from mineral soils.

1.2 CRF 5(I), 5(II), 5(III), 5(IV) and 5(V)

This section relates to NIR section 7.3.2.

1.2.1 Methodology direct N₂O emissions from N-fertilization, CRF 5(I)

NIR 7.3.2.1. The reported annual N₂O_{direct fertilizer} [Gg•yr⁻¹] is calculated as:

$$N_2O_{\text{direct fertilizer}} = F_{\text{synt}} \cdot EF \cdot 44/28$$

where F_{synt} is the amount of synthetic fertilizer nitrogen applied [Gg•yr⁻¹] and EF is the emission factor for N₂O emissions from N-inputs (IPCC-default emission factor of 1.25%⁸⁷). F_{synt} is adjusted for volatilisation by a fixed loss rate of 10%. Finally, N₂O-N is converted by multiplying N by 44/28 (Table A 3:2.10).

Table A 3:2.10. The annual amount of synthetic fertilizer sold for application in forestry and the annual direct N₂O emission from nitrogen fertilization.

Year	Synthetic fertilizer, N [Gg•yr ⁻¹]			Emission, N ₂ O [Gg•yr ⁻¹]
	Large scale forestry	Small scale forestry	Total	Total
1990	10.42	0.061	10.48	0.185
1991	6.043	0.061	6.10	0.108
1992	4.232	0.061	4.29	0.076
1993	3.748	0.061	3.81	0.067
1994	3.293	0.061	3.35	0.059
1995	3.824	0.061	3.88	0.069
1996	3.457	0.061	3.52	0.062
1997	2.710	0.061	2.77	0.049
1998	2.747	0.061	2.81	0.050
1999	3.601	0.061	3.66	0.065
2000	3.536	0.061	3.60	0.064
2001	2.983	0.061	3.04	0.054
2002	2.039	0.061	2.10	0.037
2003	2.430	0.061	2.49	0.044
2004	3.055	0.061	3.12	0.055
2005	4.563	0.061	4.62	0.082
2006	4.903	0.061	4.96	0.088
2007	6.910	0.061	6.971	0.123
2008	8.880	0.061	8.941	0.158
2009	8.264	0.061	8.325	0.147
2010	11.94	0.061	12.00	0.212
2011	7.869	0.061	7.930	0.140

⁸⁷ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2003.

1.2.2 Methodology N₂O emissions from disturbance associated with land-use conversion to cropland, CRF 5(III)

A Tier 1 methodology is used. The reported annual N₂O emission from disturbance associated with land use conversion to Cropland (N_2O_{conv} [Gg•yr⁻¹]) is calculated according to equation 3.3.15 in IPCC GPG for LULUCF (IPCC⁸⁸)

$$N_2O_{conv} = \Delta C_{min} \cdot \frac{1}{C : N_{ratio}} \cdot EF \cdot 44 / 28$$

where ΔC_{min} is the annual emission of carbon due to soil mineralization (IPCC⁸⁹), $C:N_{ratio}$ is the average ratio between carbon and nitrogen in the soil (a constant of 15; IPCC), EF= the emitted proportion N₂O from N (a constant of 1.25%; IPCC) and 44/28 is used to convert N to N₂O. 2.5% of the carbon is assumed to be mineralised. The amount of carbon is calculated as the area converted times a constant of 120 ton C per ha. Summary results are found in Table A 3:2.11. The method is considered Tier 1 and the emission factors are IPCC default (D).

Table A 3:2.11. Annual N₂O emission from disturbance associated with land use conversion to Cropland (Conversions from Settlements should not be reported and the emission factors used in calculation might be incorrect for this type of conversion).

Year	N ₂ O emission associated with conversion to Cropland [Gg•yr ⁻¹]		
	Forest land	Grassland	Wetlands
1990	0.005	0.066	0.000
1991	0.005	0.083	0.000
1992	0.005	0.088	0.000
1993	0.008	0.101	0.000
1994	0.008	0.111	0.000
1995	0.008	0.122	0.000
1996	0.008	0.130	0.000
1997	0.008	0.143	0.000
1998	0.012	0.143	0.000
1999	0.012	0.143	0.000
2000	0.017	0.151	0.000
2001	0.017	0.165	0.000
2002	0.013	0.176	0.000
2003	0.014	0.188	0.000
2004	0.014	0.193	0.000
2005	0.014	0.199	0.000
2006	0.014	0.201	0.000
2007	0.018	0.186	0.009
2008	0.018	0.199	0.013
2009	0.017	0.197	0.013
2010	0.017	0.195	0.018
2011	0.017	0.195	0.018

⁸⁸ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2003.

⁸⁹ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2003.

1.2.3 Methodology carbon from agricultural lime application, CRF 5(IV)

NIR 7.3.2.4. The reported annual carbon emission from agricultural lime application (C_{lime} ; [Gg•yr⁻¹]) is calculated as::

$$C_{\text{lime}} = M_{\text{limestone}} \cdot EF_{\text{limestone}} + M_{\text{dolomite}} \cdot EF_{\text{dolomite}}$$

where $M_{\text{limestone}}$ =annual amount of sold calcic limestone [Gg•yr⁻¹], M_{dolomite} =annual amount of sold calcic dolomite [Gg•yr⁻¹], $EF_{\text{limestone}}$ =emission factor for limestone=0.120, and EF_{dolomite} =emission factor for dolomite=0.122. Carbon (C) is converted to carbon dioxide (CO₂) by the conversion factor 44/12 (Table A 3:2.12). The method is Tier 1 and the emission factors IPCC-default.

Table A 3:2.12. Annual CO₂ equivalents from emission of lime products.

	Annual CO ₂ emissions from liming [Gg•yr ⁻¹]								
	Dolomite products		Limestone products						
Year	Dolomite	Mg-lime	Lime-stone	Findground raw lime	Lime for gardens	Lime from steelproduction	Lime from sugarproduction	Other limeproducts	Total
1990	25	32	35	12	21	14	30	1	170
1991	17	28	31	14	17	5	21	0	134
1992	11	20	21	16	14	5	22	0	109
1993	12	22	30	16	14	4	32	0	130
1994	13	26	39	27	11	4	36	0	156
1995	12	25	48	31	12	4	35	0	169
1996	17	37	54	35	10	4	35	0	193
1997	15	37	52	23	9	6	32	0	174
1998	14	21	27	21	9	2	36	0	131
1999	17	34	30	28	6	7	35	0	156
2000	17	28	30	36	7	5	34	0	156
2001	10	29	25	32	6	3	31	0	137
2002	17	20	30	23	4	5	29	2	131
2003	18	27	20	19	3	4	29	7	128
2004	16	27	18	15	3	4	28	12	122
2005	15	26	16	10	3	4	26	17	117
2006	8	19	10	8	3	3	24	16	91
2007	7	31	13	10	3	2	23	29	119
2008	12	25	16	11	3	3	23	13	104
2009	10	24	15	11	3	2	20	13	98
2010	9	22	14	10	3	1	18	14	91
2011	6	14	11	14	4	1	17	11	79

1.2.4 Emissions from biomass burning, CRF 5(V)

Calculations of emissions from biomass burning are based on the area burned, the average standing stock on these areas, and on assumptions on the amount of biomass burned. Based on the average above ground standing stock of living and dead biomass on Forest land remaining forest land and by assuming that 25% of the biomass is burned, the amount of carbon burned is assumed to be 5.78, 1.02 and 0.72 C [Mg•ha⁻¹] for the categories “Forest”, “Sparsely covered by trees” and “No tree cover”, respectively. The biomass of dead wood constitute about 0.3–0.6% of this biomass. When controlled burning is performed for regeneration or nature conservation purposes, respectively, 1.15 and 5.78 C [Mg•ha⁻¹] are assumed to be released. The annual emission of carbon dioxide (CO₂-burning [Gg•yr⁻¹]) due to burning of wildfires or controlled burning is calculated as:

$$CO_2\text{-burning} = A \cdot B \cdot 44/12$$

where A=the annual burned area [ha•yr⁻¹], B=amount of carbon burned [Gg•ha⁻¹].

The annual emission of nitrous dioxide (N₂O_{burning} [Gg•yr⁻¹]) due to burning of wildfires or controlled burning is calculated as:

$$N_2O_{burning} = A \cdot B \cdot 0.01 \cdot 0.007 \cdot 44/28$$

The annual emission of methane (CH₄-burning [Gg•yr⁻¹]) due to burning of wildfires or controlled burning is calculated as:

$$CH_4\text{-burning} = A \cdot B \cdot 0.012 \cdot 16/12$$

Emissions are presented in Table A 3:2.13. To avoid double counting from submission, CO₂ emissions from biomass burning is assumed to be included (IE) in estimates of living biomass. For information purposes, the CO₂ emissions from biomass burning is found inside brackets in Table A.3.2.13. The method is Tier 1 and the emission factors are IPCC-default.

Table A 3:2.13. Annual emissions from biomass burning.

Year	Fire category [ha•yr ⁻¹]					Annual emission		
	Wildfire			Controlled burning		CO ₂	N ₂ O	CH ₄
	Forest	Sparsely covered by trees	No tree cover	Regeneration	Bio-diversity	[Gg•yr ⁻¹]	[Gg•yr ⁻¹]	[Gg•yr ⁻¹]
1990	567	647	924	459	0	IE (19)	0.00056	0.082
1991	567	647	924	155	0	IE (18)	0.00053	0.076
1992	567	647	924	201	0	IE (18)	0.00053	0.077
1993	567	647	924	334	0	IE (18)	0.00055	0.080
1994	567	647	924	152	0	IE (18)	0.00053	0.076
1995	567	647	924	177	0	IE (18)	0.00053	0.077
1996	567	647	924	455	0	IE (19)	0.00056	0.082
1997	3810	1092	1484	1720	0	IE (96)	0.00288	0.419
1998	74	123	216	570	0	IE (5)	0.00015	0.022
1999	792	282	227	2293	200	IE (32)	0.00097	0.141
2000	783	323	430	1138	400	IE (32)	0.00096	0.140
2001	411	277	542	2144	600	IE (33)	0.00099	0.143
2002	874	403	1322	3002	800	IE (53)	0.00159	0.232
2003	1321	1016	1663	2073	1000	IE (66)	0.00198	0.288
2004	896	550	437	2694	1200	IE (59)	0.00177	0.257
2005	665	474	423	1888	1400	IE (54)	0.00163	0.238
2006	4206	495	480	2693	1410	IE (133)	0.00400	0.582
2007	523	312	255	1273	377	IE (26)	0.00079	0.115
2008	4280	1377	456	1272	2012	IE (145)	0.00434	0.632
2009	730	283	394	1357	256	IE (29)	0.00086	0.125
2010	144	147	249	335	99	IE (8)	0.00023	0.034
2011	349	310	286	1139	433	IE (23)	0.00070	0.101

1.3 Uncertainties and time series consistency

This section relates to NIR section 7.4.

1.3.1 Living biomass, CRF 5A, 5B, 5C, 5D, 5E and 5F

The estimated accuracy of the living biomass pool depends mainly on the sample design of the NFI. Results from the control inventory of the NFI indicate that measurement errors, registration errors and errors caused by the instruments (callipers) could be assumed to be close to zero. Potential bias induced by incorrectly specified models and an unrepresentative derivation data could probably be ignored.

The reported estimated standard errors of the estimates are calculated by formulas for a ratio estimator⁹⁰. The tracts (clusters) are assumed to be sample units and these units are assumed to be randomly distributed within strata. Small trees, shrubs and other vegetation, such as herbs, are not included in the figures. It is assumed that the net change in the stock of this vegetation is small.

⁹⁰ Thompson, 1992.

A ratio estimator is calculated on county level:

$$\hat{Y}_i = A_i \frac{\hat{X}_i}{\hat{A}_i} = A_i \frac{\sum x_{ij}}{\sum a_{ij}} = A_i \cdot R_i$$

where \hat{Y}_i = the ratio estimated value for county i (for example the change in biomass stock), A_i = the measured area of county i , \hat{X}_i = the estimated value of the variable of interest according to Horvitz-Thompson for county i and \hat{A}_i = the estimated area according to Horvitz-Thompson for county i . $\sum x_{ij}$ is the sum of the variable of interest over sampling units (tract) j within county i . $\sum a_{ij}$ is the total inventoried area over sampling units (tract) j within county i . The estimated variance on county level is calculated as:

$$\hat{Var}(\hat{Y}_i) \approx \frac{A_i^2}{(\sum a_{ij})^2} \cdot n_i \cdot S_{x_{ij}-R_i \cdot a_{ij}}^2$$

where n_i =the number of sampling units (tracts) within county i and $S_{x_{ij}-R_i \cdot a_{ij}}^2$ is the standard deviation based on $x_{ij}-R_i \cdot a_{ij}$. Each county constitute a stratum and the estimated variance over all strata (whole Sweden) is calculated as:

$$\hat{Var}(\hat{Y}_{Swe}) = \sum_{i=1}^N \hat{Var}(\hat{Y}_i)$$

where N =number of strata (counties in Sweden), $\hat{Var}(\hat{Y}_{Swe})$ = the estimated variance for the reported estimate on national level and the corresponding standard error of this estimate is:

$$SE = \sqrt{\hat{Var}(\hat{Y}_{Swe})}$$

Finally, the reported Uncertainty is calculated as:

$$Uncertainty = 2 \cdot SE$$

1.4 References

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Annex 3:3

Methodological issues for solvent and other product use (CRF sector 3)

In 2005 a new method for estimating emissions from Solvent and Other Product Use was developed by SMED in cooperation with the Swedish Chemicals Agency⁹¹. The method is more complete, accurate and transparent, and data can easily be updated on a yearly basis. The Swedish method is consumption-based with a product-related approach. With the new method emissions are calculated with activity data from the Products Register hosted by the Swedish Chemicals Agency, and country specific emissions factors.

⁹¹ Skårman, Tina. et al., 2006.

The Products Register is a register over chemical products imported to or manufactured in Sweden. Official statistics from the Products Register is only available with a two years delay.

Substance list

A list of substances defined as NMVOCs, and found in the Products Register in quantities over 100 tonnes, has been compiled. The threshold of 100 tonnes is based on the fact that substances found in the Products Register in quantities less than 100 tonnes are equivalent to 0.03% of the total solvent sales of 400 000 tonnes. The following definition of NMVOC has been used:

“Volatile organic compounds (VOC) mean any organic compound having a vapour pressure of 0.01 kPa or more at 293.15 K, or having a corresponding volatility under the particular conditions of use. The fraction of creosote which exceeds this value of vapour pressure at 293.15 K shall be considered a VOC.”⁹²

The list includes 397 substances (Cas-nr, name, carbon contents for each substance), and was used for extracting quantities of NMVOC and C in substances found in the Products Register for year 2010. The carbon share (C) for each substance defined as NMVOC has been calculated based on the molecular formula. In some cases a mixture of substances are included in the substance list, and for the mixtures the carbon content has been estimated by the Swedish Chemicals Agency as 85% of NMVOC, based on information in the Products Register. In those cases when the carbon content cannot be derived from the Products Register, the default value, given in the 2006 IPCC guidelines, of 60% has been used.

Activity data

The sold amount of solvents and solvent based products, (production + import – export), is derived from the Products Register at the Swedish Chemicals Agency. When a company is reporting to the Products Register it should be stated, among other things, to which industrial sectors the product is sold, and the intended use of the product.

The substance list has been used to extract quantities of NMVOC and C in substances found in the Products Register. Due to confidentiality, data cannot be delivered on substance level. Consequently, data are delivered on product and industrial category level. An advantage of making a more targeted selection like this on product and industry category is that the risk that chemicals are double-reported in the Products Register is minimized. Hence it is highly unlikely that the same chemical will appear in a particular product that is sold twice to the same industrial sector.

⁹² COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 1999/13/EC of 11 March 1999 and UNECE Emission Reporting Guidelines.

Data extractions have been made for each year from 1995 to 2010, since reliable activity data, for this purpose, can only be obtained from 1995. The extractions show for each year:

- The intended use of the product and the type of product (product code)
- Industry to which the product is sold (industry category)
- Quantity NMVOC
- Quantity C

The extractions from the Products Register for 1995–2010 have been used in order to compile a connection diagram with all combinations of "product codes" and "industry categories". For all combinations, decisions whether to include or exclude from reporting are based on expert judgments in order to avoid double-counting of reported emissions within other sectors. The industries that are excluded in the extractions from the Products Register are considered to be reported in CRF 1, 2 or 6. If the combination should be included, its specific CRF code has been decided. Furthermore, it has to be determined if the product is used as raw material or not. The quantities of NMVOC used as raw material in processes have been identified and treated separately from remaining quantities for each CRF code, due to that most of the solvents used as raw material will not be emitted. An Excel macro has been written in order to compile time series with quantities of NMVOC and C for each sub-code within CRF sector 3.

The sold amount of solvent is not always identical to the amount of solvent used, i.e. stock of solvents. Therefore activity data has been recalculated using a running average over three years. This leads to the need for updating of reported emissions for the latest three years in the time series in every new submission.

Emission factors

Country specific emission factors for solvents used as raw material and for remaining solvents were developed for each reported activity within each CRF code (see Table A 3:3.1). The emission factors have been based on the old emission time series 1988–2001, which were developed by SMED in 2002⁹³. The old time series were mostly based on information in earlier national reports, investigations and estimations of national NMVOC emissions. These investigations were dedicated specific emission inventories focusing on NMVOC, which is why they are still to be considered as reliable. The emission factors have been developed also considering the application techniques,

⁹³ Kindbom, K., Boström, C.-Å., Skårman, T., Gustafsson, T. and Talonpoika, M. 2003.

the reported emissions presented in environmental reports for specific industries, as well as other pathways of release (e.g. waste or water). The emission factors for raw material are set very low, since most of the solvents will not be emitted during production, but will end up in the product.

Emissions

Since accurate data for compiling time series for NMVOC and CO₂ from “Solvents and other product use” only can be found in the Products Register from 1995, reported emissions for CRF codes 3A-D for 1990 until 1994 were taken from the old time series⁹² and in some cases emission data for 1990–1994 has been interpolated.

Emission of CO₂ has been calculated with the following equation:

$$\text{Emission (CO}_2\text{)} = C_{\text{quantity}} \times \text{Emission Factor} \times \frac{44}{12}$$

C_{quantity} is the carbon quantity of the solvents. 44 and 12 are the molecular weights of CO₂ and C, respectively.

As the method for calculating CO₂ emissions have been changed compared to the method used in previous submissions, the reported emissions of NMVOC for 1990–94 have been related to the NMVOC emissions for 1995. The ratio has been used to calculate the emissions of CO₂ for each CFR code (3A-D) according to the Good Practice Guidance overlap method.

Activity data for the latest year, 2011, is not yet official and hence Sweden has chosen to report data for 2010 also for 2011. Data for 2011 will be updated in the next submission.

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Table A 3:3.1. Country specific NMVOC emission factors (as fraction emitted) for CRF 3A-C for Sweden.

Year	3A Paint Application – industry			3A Paint Application – consumers			3B Dry Cleaning			3C-Car manufacturing			3C – Rubber industry			3C – Paint industry		
	Remaining	Raw material		Remaining	Raw material		Remaining	Raw material		Remaining	Raw material		Remaining	Raw material		Remaining	Raw material	
1995	0.95	0.001		0.95	0.001		0.57	0.001		0.5	0.001		0.3	0.001		0.0035	0.001	
1996	0.95	0.001		0.95	0.001		0.57	0.001		0.46	0.001		0.29	0.001		0.0034	0.001	
1997	0.95	0.001		0.95	0.001		0.57	0.001		0.42	0.001		0.29	0.001		0.0033	0.001	
1998	0.8	0.001		0.95	0.001		0.57	0.001		0.38	0.001		0.28	0.001		0.0031	0.001	
1999	0.6	0.001		0.95	0.001		0.57	0.001		0.33	0.001		0.28	0.001		0.0030	0.001	
2000	0.6	0.001		0.95	0.001		0.57	0.001		0.29	0.001		0.27	0.001		0.0029	0.001	
2001	0.55	0.001		0.95	0.001		0.57	0.001		0.25	0.001		0.26	0.001		0.0028	0.001	
2002	0.4	0.001		0.95	0.001		0.57	0.001		0.2	0.001		0.26	0.001		0.0026	0.001	
2003	0.3	0.001		0.95	0.001		0.57	0.001		0.2	0.001		0.25	0.001		0.0025	0.001	
2004	0.3	0.001		0.95	0.001		0.57	0.001		0.2	0.001		0.25	0.001		0.0025	0.001	
2005	0.3	0.001		0.95	0.001		0.57	0.001		0.2	0.001		0.25	0.001		0.0025	0.001	
2006	0.3	0.001		0.95	0.001		0.57	0.001		0.2	0.001		0.25	0.001		0.0025	0.001	
2007	0.3	0.001		0.95	0.001		0.57	0.001		0.2	0.001		0.25	0.001		0.0025	0.001	
2008	0.3	0.001		0.95	0.001		0.57	0.001		0.2	0.001		0.25	0.001		0.0025	0.001	
2009	0.3	0.001		0.95	0.001		0.57	0.001		0.2	0.001		0.25	0.001		0.0025	0.001	
2010	0.3	0.001		0.95	0.001		0.57	0.001		0.2	0.001		0.25	0.001		0.0025	0.001	
2011	0.3	0.001		0.95	0.001		0.57	0.001		0.2	0.001		0.25	0.001		0.0025	0.001	

Table A 3:3.1. Country specific NMVOC emission factors (as fraction emitted) for CRF 3D for Sweden.

Year	3D Other – Printing industry		3D Other – Other – Preservation of woods		3D Other – Other – Leather industry		3D Other – Other – Textile finishing		3D Other – Other – solvent use		3D Other – Other – De-iser	
	Remaining	Raw material	Remaining	Raw material	Remaining	Raw material	Remaining	Raw material	Remaining	Raw material	Remaining	Raw material
1995	0.65	0.001	0.15	0.001	0.35	0.1	0.1	0.1			0.1	0.001
1996	0.64	0.001	0.15	0.001	0.31	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.95	0.95	0.1	0.001
1997	0.63	0.001	0.15	0.001	0.27	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.95	0.95	0.1	0.001
1998	0.61	0.001	0.15	0.001	0.23	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.95	0.95	0.1	0.001
1999	0.6	0.001	0.15	0.001	0.18	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.95	0.95	0.1	0.001
2000	0.59	0.001	0.15	0.001	0.14	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.95	0.95	0.1	0.001
2001	0.58	0.001	0.15	0.001	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.95	0.95	0.1	0.001
2002	0.56	0.001	0.15	0.001	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.95	0.95	0.1	0.001
2003	0.55	0.001	0.15	0.001	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.95	0.95	0.1	0.001
2004	0.55	0.001	0.15	0.001	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.95	0.95	0.1	0.001
2005	0.55	0.001	0.15	0.001	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.95	0.95	0.1	0.001
2006	0.55	0.001	0.15	0.001	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.95	0.95	0.1	0.001
2007	0.55	0.001	0.15	0.001	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.95	0.95	0.1	0.001
2008	0.55	0.001	0.15	0.001	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.95	0.95	0.1	0.001
2009	0.55	0.001	0.15	0.001	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.95	0.95	0.1	0.001
2010	0.55	0.001	0.15	0.001	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.95	0.95	0.1	0.001
2011	0.55	0.001	0.15	0.001	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.95	0.95	0.1	0.001

Annex 3:4

Methodological issues for foam blowing (CRF 2.F.2)

In the national model, changes in accumulated amounts each year resulting from additional amounts of HFC in new products, as well as the annual decline in accumulated stock caused by emissions from operating systems, are taken into consideration. In order to calculate leakage according to the national method, the specific amount of HFC-134a and HFC-152a introduced in a particular year follows the decline in leakage according to Table A 3:4.1, where the leakage factors for the first 15 years are presented. The factors used in the national method were provided by the manufacturing company. All comparisons presented below only refer to annual losses from products and does not include manufacturing losses.

According to the information provided by the manufacturing company the HFC-134a remains in products for a very long time, while all HFC-152a is emitted during the first 10 years. The default factors from Good Practice Guidance are presented as comparison. The Good Practice Guidance methodology does not distinguish between HFC-species in suggested leakage rates. Furthermore, the Guidelines for estimating these emissions have changed in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, which present separate leakage rates for HFC-134a and HFC-152.

Table A 3:4.1. Leakage factor used for the first 15 years in the national method compared to Good Practice Guidance default factors from GPG Table 3.18

Year	National method		Good Practice Guidance table 3.18
	Leakage factor HFC-134a	Leakage factor HFC-152a	Leakage factor GPG: HFC
1	0.095	0.659	0.40
2	0.039	0.198	0.03
3	0.030	0.083	0.03
4	0.025	0.035	0.03
5	0.022	0.015	0.03
6	0.020	0.006	0.03
7	0.019	0.003	0.03
8	0.017	0.001	0.03
9	0.016	0.001	0.03
10	0.015	0.000	0.03
11	0.015	0	0.03
12	0.014	0	0.03
13	0.013	0	0.03
14	0.013	0	0.03
15	0.012	0	0.03

The calculated emissions according to the national method and the Good Practice Guidance Tier 2 method are presented in Table A 3:4.2. The calculations were made in a special SMED project⁹⁴ where different calculation methods were compared (national method compared to Good Practice Guidance). The Good Practice Guidance Tier 2 default method results in a lower rate of emissions when calculated as emitted tonnes of HFC (Figure A.3:4.1 and Table A 3:4.3). When calculating emissions as CO₂ equivalents, using the annual amount of HFC-134a and HFC-152a, respectively, which remains in products in Sweden, the result is the opposite. The national method in this case results in lower emissions than the Good Practice Guidance method, due to the differing GWP-values of HFC-134a (1300) and HFC-152a (140).

Table A 3:4.2. Estimated emissions of HFCs (Gg CO₂ eq) from products in Sweden using national method and Tier 2 according to GPG, 1996–2003.

Emissions Gg CO ₂ eq	National method		Good Practice Guidance		Sum of emissions, Gg CO ₂ eq	
	HFC-134a	HFC-152a	HFC-134a	HFC-152a	National method	GPG
1996	1	3	2	2	4	4
1997	6	9	23	5	15	28
1998	11	11	36	5	22	41
1999	16	11	48	5	27	53
2000	18	12	42	5	29	48
2001	19	13	42	7	32	48
2002	20	11	41	5	32	46
2003	21	17	41	9	38	50
Sum	111	87	276	43	198	319

The ratio of HFC-134a to HFC-152a in products in Sweden has not been constant over the years. This means that since expected leakage rates are very different for the two chemicals, the resulting annual emissions from products varies according to chemical composition and product age in the national method. HFC in this application was not used before 1996 in Sweden.

Since the product life time of XPS-foam is very long, several decades, the total amounts of emitted chemical will however in the long run be comparable. The differences due to the different calculation methods lie primarily in estimates of how quickly the chemical is expected to leak from the product. (Figure A.3:4.1 and Table A 3:4.3).

⁹⁴ Kindbom, K. 2005.

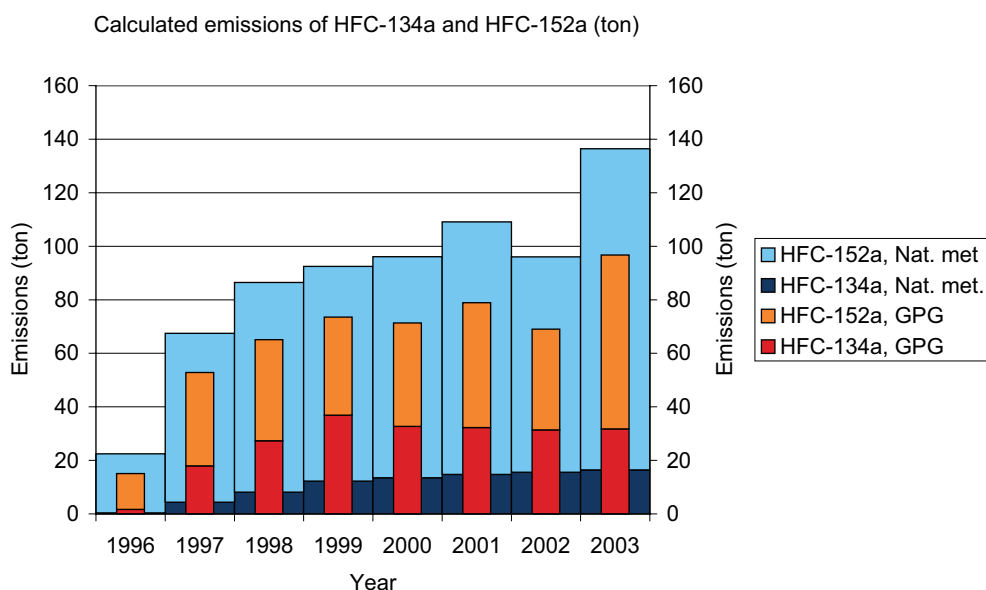


Figure A.3:4.1. Estimated emissions of individual HFC-species (ton) by the national method and the Good Practice Guidance (GPG) Tier 2 method, 1996–2003.

Table A 3:4.3. Calculated total emissions of HFC-134a and HFC-152a (Mg) from products in Sweden according to the national method and according to Good Practice Guidance Tier 2 method, 1996–2003.

Year	Emissions of HFC-134a and HFC-152a according to national method (Mg)	Emissions of total HFC according to Good Practice Guidance Tier 2 method (Mg)
1996	22.5	15.1
1997	67.4	52.8
1998	86.5	65.1
1999	92.5	73.5
2000	96.1	71.4
2001	109.1	78.9
2002	96.1	69.0
2003	136.4	96.7
Sum 1995–2003	706.5	522.6

From the above presented comparisons, it has been decided to continue using the national method in Swedish reporting. The reason behind the decisions is twofold; the national method is species specific, which has a considerable influence on the results, and secondly, due to the change in recommended method and default leakage factors from the Good Practice Guidance to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, it was concluded to retain the national detailed method.

References

Kindbom, K. 2005. Revision of Methodology and Estimated Emissions of Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases in Sweden. Report Series SMED Nr 16 2005.

Annex 4

CO₂ reference approach and comparison with sectoral approach, and relevant information on the national energy balance

Reference approach, CRF 1Ab

The reference approach includes all domestic fuel consumption in Sweden regardless of sector. The reference approach is based on the supply of fuels. The main source is the supply and delivery of petroleum products statistics, but foreign trade statistics is also used. Since biomass, waste and peat are not covered in the supply and delivery statistics, data from Statistics Sweden⁹⁵ is used for those fuels. The data from Statistics Sweden is derived from almost all the surveys discussed in Annex 2, sections 1.1.1–1.1.9. Stocks, imports and exports of biomass, waste and peat are presently not known. Data on international bunkers for navigation is given in the supply and delivery statistics. International bunkers for aviation are calculated from information from Statistics Sweden.

During 2007, the underlying statistics for reference approach were overhauled and updated⁹⁶. In addition, CO₂ emissions derived from non-energy use of fuels and reported under CRF 1B and CRF 2 (e.g. flaring of gases and iron and steel process emissions) were in submissions 2008–2012 also included under CRF 1Ad and linked to the CRF 1Ab as carbon stored.

During 2010 differences between energy amounts reported in the reference approach and energy amounts reported to the IEA have been studied and analyzed⁹⁷. In submission 2013, all feasible recommendations from this study have been implemented.

During 2011–2012, efforts have been made to find explanations to the sometimes large differences between the reference and sectoral approach.⁹⁸ Calculation routines have been continuously reviewed, and in submission 2013 the calculations are considered to follow IPCC guidelines. However, the parameter “Fraction of carbon stored” has been set to 1.00 for all fuels, since the automatic linkage between CRF 1Ab- apparent consumption and CRF 1Ad – Carbon stored would not reflect the fact that some emissions are allocated in CRF 1B and 2 in the sectoral approach. This means that carbon stored includes both carbon stored and carbon emitted as CO₂ in industrial processes or as fugitive emissions, in order to achieve a correct estimate of apparent consumption to be compared with the sectoral approach.

⁹⁵ Statistics Sweden EN20SM 1990–2006.

⁹⁶ Gustafsson, 2007a.

⁹⁷ Hedlund and Lidén, 2010.

⁹⁸ Andersson, Eklund, Gerner & Gustafsson, 2012.

Emission factors used in the reference approach are the same as those used in the Sectoral Approach, multiplied by 12/44 to convert the emission factor for CO₂ to an emission factor for carbon (C). Exceptions from this rule are emission factors for crude oil, bitumen and refinery feedstocks (not reported in the sectoral approach). These emission factors are default values from IPCC 2006 Guidelines taken from the IPCC EFDB since submission 2011.

Feedstocks and non-energy use of fuels, CRF 1Ad

Activity data on feedstocks and non-energy use of fuels is collected from the quarterly fuel statistics. As also noted in Annex 2, section 1.1.1, in the survey form for the quarterly fuel statistics, respondents are among many other things asked to specify whether fuels are used as raw materials or for energy purposes. This facilitates the use of data for CRF table 1Ad, non-energy use of fuels. Natural gas has been used as feedstock since 2004. However, for the years 2004–2008, this cannot be reported in table 1Ad due to confidentiality reasons, which causes an overestimation of apparent consumption of natural gas for these years because the “C” reported in 1Ad is treated as 0 in the calculations of energy and carbon in 1Ad, and in the linked computation of apparent consumption excluding non-energy use and feedstocks in 1Ab. In 2004–2008, gaseous fuels account for about 5% of the total apparent consumption of fossil fuels, which means that this error has very small impact on total level.

Data on carbon from coke, bound in produced ferroalloys is collected directly from the only ferroalloy producer and is added to the remaining data on carbon from coke. Data on coke used in blast furnaces is collected in the monthly fuel survey and also reported in CRF 1Ad. Estimates of carbon stored are derived by multiplying given energy amount with emission factors for CO₂ (as given in section 1.2) multiplied by 12/44 (the weight of one atom of carbon is by definition 12/44 the weight of one molecule of CO₂).

Detailed comparison of the reference approach and the sectoral approach

In order to follow the recommendations in IPCC Good Practice Guidance and ensure that no omissions or double counting occurs, it is necessary to compare the results in the sectoral approach (calculated bottom-up) with the results in the reference approach (calculated top-down). Large differences indicate possible errors, and according to the IPCC Good Practice Guidance, differences should be investigated if they are larger than $\pm 2\%$.

The reference approach shows all domestic fuel consumption, regardless of sector. On this level it is not possible to separate fugitive emissions (CRF 1B) or emissions from fuel combustion in industrial processes (CRF 2C-D). These emissions are included as non-energy use of fuels in CRF 1A(d) and reported in CRF 1A(b) as carbon stored and thus accounted for in CRF 1A(c).

In the reference approach, large amounts of primary fuels, e.g. crude oil and coking coal, are reported. These fuels are in most cases not combusted in this form, but converted to secondary or tertiary fuels (e.g. diesel oil, gasoline, coke oven gas, blast furnace gas etc.) before they are combusted. During the transformation from primary to secondary or tertiary fuels, considerable amounts of energy are lost as heat. It is not possible to account for these energy losses in CRF Reporter. In Sweden, the combustion of coking coal, other bituminous coal and coke for energy production is quite sparse. Instead, the main part of the coal is used in coke ovens and converted to coke, and this coke is mainly used as a reductant in blast furnaces. Some coke is used for carbide production. The processes are described in NIR Section 4. Because the combustion of coal and coke for energy purposes is so small compared to the use in coke ovens etc., the energy losses not accounted for give rise to a huge difference between the reference and sectoral approach for solid fuels. This is discussed further in the following sections.

Results

Figure A 4.1 shows the differences in fuel consumption and CO₂ emissions between the Reference and Sectoral Approach 1990–2011. It is obvious that fuel consumption and CO₂ emissions from the Sectoral Approach exceed the Reference Approach for most years. For a number of years the difference is larger than $\pm 2\%$.

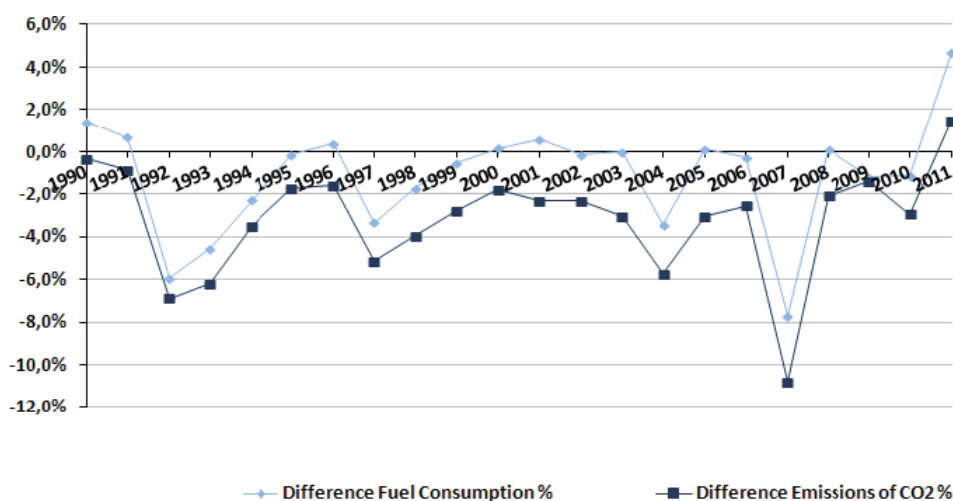


Figure A 4.1. Differences between Reference Approach and Sectoral Approach (Reference minus Sectoral).

Analysis of differences

LIQUID FUELS

For liquid fuels, the time series fluctuates considerably and for almost all years the fuel consumption according to the reference approach is more than two percent lower than according to the sectoral approach. In 2008–2010,

the difference expressed as CO₂ emissions is less negative than the difference expressed as energy, which indicates a divergence in the emission factors in those years. As described in sections 1.3.2.2 and 1.3.2.3, emission factors for refinery gas and byproducts in the petrochemical industry has gradually decreased in recent years based on information from facilities. In the reference approach, IPCC default emission factors are used for crude oil and refinery feedstocks. In 2011, the difference in fuel consumption is +2.5% and the difference in emissions is 2.6%, which means that the aggregate emission factors for the reference approach and the sectoral approach are almost equal. During the period 1990–2011, the aggregate implied emission factor for liquid fuels in the sectoral approach has gradually decreased, whereas the corresponding implied emission factor in the reference approach is quite constant 1990–2010 (although unusually high in 2008) and much smaller in 2011. As all emission factors for individual fuels are the same during the whole time series (except for diesel oil, where the emission factor is gradually decreasing), these fluctuations are the result of fluctuations in the relative amounts of different liquid fuels.

Statistical differences in energy balances contribute to a large share of differences especially in the early 1990's. This was discovered in a SMED study in 2007⁹⁹. Statistical differences in the energy balances for crude oil, refinery feedstocks and residual fuel oil are often of similar magnitude as the difference between reference and sectoral approach, although there is no obvious correlation that can be used as explanation to the differences between the reference and sectoral approach. The aggregate statistical differences for liquid fuels in the energy balances are also very large. In 2007, the statistical difference for liquid fuels was –148 PJ on the supply side and +41 PJ on the consumption side. In the same year, the difference between the reference approach and the sectoral approach was exceptionally large for liquid fuels (–13.9% in fuel consumption and –12.4% in emissions). A main data source for the annual energy balances, and also for reference approach, is the monthly fuel statistics. The indata from this survey shows that quite large amounts of fuels are reported as “product differences”, i.e. unexplainable residuals reported by the respondents. These residuals are not used in the calculations of the energy balances, but they indicate that the uncertainties in indata used in the reference approach are large.

As noted in the Centralized Review of submission 2011, some of the gases used in the petrochemical industry should possibly be allocated to gaseous fuels instead. This is true, but the proportion of natural gas in these gases is unknown, but based on information in environmental reports it is concluded that the possible misallocation is very small compared to the total differences between the reference and sectoral approach for liquid fuels. (This conclusion is supported by the fact that the differences between reference and sectoral approach for gaseous are quite small most years).

⁹⁹ Gustafsson, 2007a.

In the sectoral approach, a higher thermal value is used for residual fuel oil used in navigation and marine bunkers than the for the corresponding fuels used in stationary combustion. In the reference approach, the thermal value used in stationary combustion is used for all parameters (imports, stock change, international bunkers etc.). This causes differences, but it cannot explain the large inter-annual variations in the difference between the reference and sectoral approach.

Because the major fuel type in the reference approach is crude oil, and only secondary and tertiary fuels (especially diesel and gasoline) are reported in the sectoral approach, it is not useful to make comparisons on fuel type, and hence no obvious explanation to the systematic underestimation in the reference approach has been found. It can only be concluded that the statistical differences, especially for crude oil and refinery feedstocks, are large which indicates that the apparent consumption of these fuels is difficult to estimate due to transformation losses, scope and reference time for underlying surveys etc.

SOLID FUELS

Emissions from the iron- and steel industry are large and difficult to estimate correctly. This is discussed in detail in NIR section 3 and 4. A dedicated study on the iron and steel industry was made in 2010, but more work is needed on this issue. The iron and steel industry accounts for a large share of solid fuels used in Sweden, and difficulties in this sector is reflected in the differences between the reference approach and sectoral approach for solid fuels. In submissions 2005–2011, transformation losses of energy were estimated and reported under CRF 1A5a in the Sectoral Approach. This resulted in smaller differences between the reference and sectoral approaches. Since submission 2012, a different approach is used. Data on all flows of energy within the integrated iron and steel industry was collected directly from the facilities and allocated to CRF 1A1, 1A2, 1B1 and 2C1 in the sectoral approach. Very large amounts of energy are lost as heat during the processes. However, energy is not reported in CRF 2, and there is no place to report transformation losses of energy in CRF reporter. This implies that the energy amounts allocated to CRF 1B and 2 or lost as process heat are not accounted for in the sectoral approach, although all emissions are reported. This leads to much higher implied emission factors in the sectoral approach than in the reference approach, which is illustrated in table below. The amounts of energy and CO₂ shown in the table includes solid fuels in the integrated primary iron and steel works, not the entire sectoral approach.

Table A 4.1. Allocation of energy and CO₂ from solid fuels in the integrated iron and steel works, sectoral approach

Year	Total energy from solid fuels, TJ	Energy reported in CRF 1A	Total CO ₂ emissions from solid fuels	CO ₂ reported in CRF 1A	Proportion of energy in CRF 1A	Proportion of CO ₂ in CRF 1A
1990	56 513	12 763	3 289	1 107	23%	34%
1995	58 901	14 282	3 738	1 328	24%	36%
2000	61 954	14 953	3 728	1 501	24%	40%
2005	68 824	18 725	3 757	1 579	27%	42%
2008	62 142	17 419	3 588	1 514	28%	42%
2009	48 892	11 410	1 821	731	23%	40%
2010	64 403	15 243	3 614	1 263	24%	35%
2011	64 663	15 084	3 512	1 070	23%	30%

As described above, substantial amounts of energy are lost as heat during the processes when coking coal is transformed to coke, and coke is transformed to coke oven gas and blast furnace gas reported in the sectoral approach. Hence, the implied emission factor for the reference approach is much smaller which is visible in the comparison for solid fuels, where the relative difference expressed as emissions and energy are of different magnitudes:

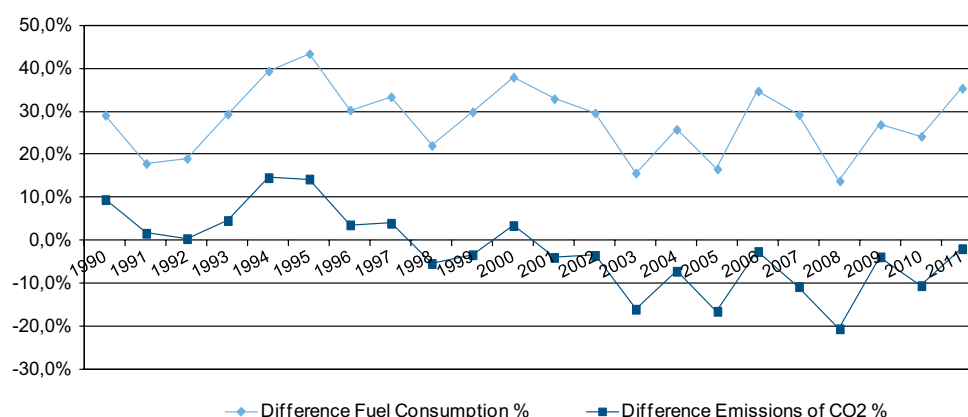


Figure A 4.2. Differences between Reference Approach and Sectoral Approach (Reference minus Sectoral), Solid fuels.

In the model used to calculate emissions from the integrated iron and steel works in the sectoral approach, the energy losses are calculated in two steps; losses in the coke ovens and blast furnaces (1) and losses in the rolling mills and power plants where the steel work gases are combusted (2). When energy amounts corresponding to (1) are deducted from the energy reported for solid fuels in 1Ab, the differences expressed as energy are much more in line with the emission differences as shown below:

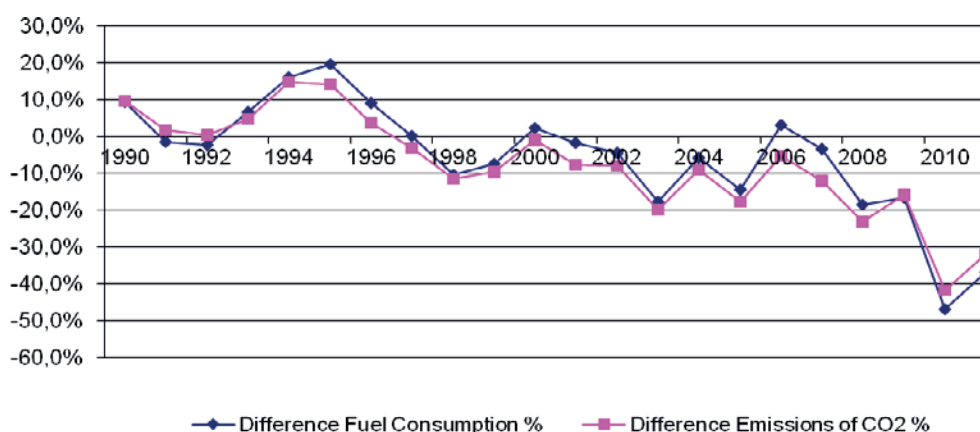


Figure A 4.3. Differences between Reference Approach and Sectoral Approach (Reference minus Sectoral), Solid fuels, after correction described above.

The large inter-annual variations with positive differences some years and negative differences some years does not indicate any systematical discrepancies. The model for the sectoral approach is the same for all years and input data for the whole time series has been compiled in a consistent manner.

GASEOUS FUELS

The differences for gaseous fuels are much smaller than the differences for liquid and solid fuels. However, in 2004–2008, the fuel consumption according to the reference approach is 10–20% larger due to the fact that non-energy use cannot be reported for these years due to confidentiality reasons. There is also a large difference in 1992 (–7.4%), and in some early years the differences is about 2–5%. Investigations of these early years have not been prioritized because of the even larger differences for liquid and solid fuels.

EMISSION FACTORS

For fuels as diesel, gasoline, natural gas etc., the same thermal values and emission factors are used in the reference and sectoral approaches. Unlike in the sectoral approach, it is not possible to use “facility specific” thermal values for e.g. coal, coke and peat. For fuels not used in the sectoral approach (crude oil, refinery feedstocks etc.) IPCC default thermal values and emission factors are used.

National energy balance

The information in this section is taken from Statistics Sweden. Tables referred to can be found at the Statistics Sweden website.¹⁰⁰

The purpose of energy balances is to give a brief description of supply, transformation and final consumption of energy for follow-up and analysis of Sweden’s maintenance of energy.

¹⁰⁰ EN 20 SM series <http://www.scb.se/EN0202>

Before the oil crisis in 1973, the main purpose of the energy statistics was to account for the supply of specific types of energy. Due to the oil crisis the need to relate the oil problems to energy issues in general increased, as well as the interest in more extensive information about energy consumption. For that reason, energy balance models were developed both nationally and internationally with the purpose to describe the entire flow of energy for different energy carriers, from extraction and import through transformation to export or domestic consumption. Principles for the presentation of Swedish energy balances were compiled by Statistics Sweden in cooperation with the Swedish Energy authority and the Council of Transport (that was later closed down). In the official statistics, quarterly energy balances with relatively brief accounts for the energy consumption side have been published since 1975. Yearly energy balances with a more detailed and thoroughly account for the energy consumption side have been compiled since 1987, with time series back to 1983.

METHODOLOGICAL COMMENTS

Balance sheets of energy sources

The balance sheets of energy sources are showing the total supply and consumption of energy sources expressed in original units, i.e. units recorded in the primary statistics – mainly commercial units, tables 1:1 and 7:1. The production of derived energy commodities is recorded on the supply – side of the balance sheets of energy sources, which is not the case in the energy balance sheets. The balance sheets of energy sources also include specifications of input–output and energy consumption in energy conversion industries, tables 2:2 and 8:2.

Energy balance sheets

The energy balance sheets are based on data primary recorded in the balance sheets of energy sources, here expressed in a common energy unit, TJ (terajoule), tables 4:4 and 10:4. The production of derived energy is here recorded in a second flow-step comprising energy turnover in energy conversion and is also specified in complementary input-output tables for energy conversion industries, tables 5:5 and 11:5.

The following items are shown in the energy balance sheets:

- 1.1 Inland supply of primary energy
- 1.3 Import
- 1.4 Export
- 1.5 Changes in stocks
- 1.6 Statistical differences (supply-level)
- 1 Gross consumption of primary energy and equivalents
- 2 Bunkering for foreign shipping
- 3 Input for conversion into derivative energy forms (sources)
- 1.2 Gross production by energy conversion industries

- 4 Consumption by energy producing industries
- 5 Losses in transport and distribution
- 6 Consumption for non-energy purposes
- 7 Final inland consumption
 - 7.1 Agriculture, fishing
 - 7.2 Forestry
 - 7.3 Mining and manufacturing
 - 7.3.1 Industry statistics' level
 - 7.3.2 Small establishment's consumption (calculated)
 - 7.3.3 Other (non-specified)
 - 7.4 Construction
 - 7.5 Government services
 - 7.6 Transport
 - 7.7 Other services
 - 7.8 Households (housing and other)
- 8 Statistical differences (non-specified consumption)

Gross consumption of primary energy and equivalents (1) is calculated from the following items: Inland supply (1.1), Import (1.3), Export (1.4) Changes in stocks (1.5) and Statistical differences (1.6). The gross consumption is calculated as $(1) = (1.1) + (1.3) - (1.4) - (1.5) - 1.6)$.

Concerning biofuels, peat and waste etc., the total consumption for energy purpose is recorded as inland supply of primary energy.

Nuclear energy corresponds to measured heat released in reactors, which is recorded as inland supply of primary energy.

Bunkering for foreign shipping (2) covers supply to bunkers for seagoing ships of all flags. Supplies for international air traffic are evaluated as final inland consumption.

Input for conversion into derivative energy (3) covers the input of crude oil and other feed stocks in refineries, coal for conversion to coke and coke-oven gas in coke-oven plants, the estimated net quantity of coke that is converted into blast furnace gas (100 per cent efficiency in the conversion is assumed), electricity for pumping in pumping stations, the fuel consumption in conventional thermal power plants, heating (or heat-electric) plants and gasworks, consumption of fuels for production of electric energy in industrial back pressure power stations and consumed nuclear fuel and utilised primary hydro power in nuclear power plants respectively hydro-electric power plants.

Production of derivative energy (1.2). The production is calculated gross, i.e. including own consumption and losses in transmission and distribution.

Consumption by energy producing industries (4) covers the consumption of electric energy, fuel oils, gases etc. for the operation of power stations, thermal power plants, refineries, coke-oven plants and gasworks.

Losses in transport and distribution (5) covers losses in deliveries of electric energy, gas work gas, coke-oven gas, blast-furnace gas and district heating.

Consumption for non-energy purposes (6) covers products that are used as input in chemical industries as raw material as well as other non-energy purposes.

Final inland consumption (7) covers all consumption not covered by titles 1–8.

The efficiency of the final consumption is not considered in the balance sheets. The quantities (recalculated to terajoules= 10^{12} joules) as recorded under final consumption refer to the total energy actually consumed by the consumers including conversion losses.

Statistical differences (8) between total consumption measured from supply-side and actual consumption statistics.

References

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Annex 5

Assessment of completeness and (potential) sources and sinks of greenhouse gas emissions and removals excluded for the annual inventory submission and for the KP-LULUCF inventory

GHG inventory

GENERAL ASSESSMENT OF COMPLETENESS

The Swedish inventory covers both emissions and removals in Sweden, all greenhouse gases required and all relevant sources and sinks with a few exceptions. A general assessment of the completeness in the Swedish Greenhouse Gas Inventory is given in chapter 1.8 in the main National Inventory Report.

Below the CRF Table 9(a) lists all instances of the use of the notation key NE, not estimated, in the Swedish inventory, including short explanations to why these are not estimated. Further explanations and justifications are given in the following paragraphs.

ENERGY

In the energy sector emissions of CH₄ and N₂O from biomass (FAME) used in CRF 1A5b (military transportation) 1999–2001 are not estimated. Data are currently not available but emissions are expected to be minor. There is no IPCC methodology available for estimating these emissions.

Source category	GHG
1.AA.5.B Military use	CH ₄ , N ₂ O

INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES

Emissions from the sources specified below have not been estimated due to lack of information, but the emissions are expected to be insignificant. There is no IPCC methodology available for estimating these emissions.

Source category	GHG
2.A.7 Non-iron ore mining and dressing	CO ₂
2.B.5 Base chemicals for plastic industry	CH ₄
2.B.5 Other non-specified	CH ₄ , N ₂ O
2.B.5 Pharmaceutical industry	CH ₄
2.C.1.3 Sinter	CH ₄
2.C.1.4 Coke	CH ₄
2.C.3 Aluminium Production	CH ₄
2.C.5 Silicon production	CO ₂ , CH ₄ (1990 only)
2.C.5 Non-ferrous metals	CH ₄
2.D.2 Food and Drink	CO ₂
2.F.P3.1 In bulk	SF ₆
2.F.P4 Destroyed amount	HFCs, PFCs, SF ₆

SOLVENT AND OTHER PRODUCT USE

All source categories are covered in the inventory.

AGRICULTURE

All source categories are covered in the inventory.

LAND USE, LAND USE CHANGE AND FORESTRY

The inventory covers all categories. However according to the guidelines only emissions/removals for managed land are reported. Emissions of CH₄ are only reported from biomass burning. Emissions of N₂O are only reported for direct use of fertilizer, from conversion to cropland and from biomass burning. N₂O emissions from drained organic soils may be a significant source but reliable methods for estimating this source is still lacking. Therefore this source is optional to report and Sweden has decided to not report these emissions.

WASTE

All source categories are covered in the inventory.

KP-LULUCF inventory

Sweden's reporting of KP-LULUCF is complete. No carbon pools, or other sources of greenhouse gas emissions, associated to the mandatory activities under article 3.3 (Afforestation/Reforestation and deforestation) have been omitted from the reporting.

Under article 3.4 Sweden has elected Forest management. No carbon pools, or other sources of greenhouse gas emissions, associated to Forest management have been omitted from the reporting.

Sources and sinks not estimated (NE)			
GHG	Sector	Source/sink category	Explanation
CH ₄	1 Energy	1.AA.5.B Military use	No data available
N ₂ O	1 Energy	1.AA.5.B Military use	No data available
CO ₂	1 Energy	1.B.2.A.3 Transport	No data available
CH ₄	2 Industrial Processes	2.B.5 Base chemicals for plastic industry	No data available
CH ₄	2 Industrial Processes	2.B.5 Other non-specified	No data available
CH ₄	2 Industrial Processes	2.B.5 Pharmaceutical industry	No data available
CH ₄	2 Industrial Processes	2.C.1.3 Sinter	No data available
CH ₄	2 Industrial Processes	2.C.1.4 Coke	No data available
CH ₄	2 Industrial Processes	2.C.3 Aluminum Production	No data available
CH ₄	2 Industrial Processes	2.C.5 Silicon production	No data available
CH ₄	2 Industrial Processes	2.C.5 Non-ferrous metals	No data available
CO ₂	2 Industrial Processes	2.A.7 Non-iron ore mining and dressing	No data available
CO ₂	2 Industrial Processes	2.D.2 Food and Drink	No data available
CO ₂	2 Industrial Processes	2.C.5 Silicon production	No data available
N ₂ O	2 Industrial Processes	2.B.5 Other non-specified	No data available
SF ₆	2 Industrial Processes	2.F.P3.1 In bulk	Exported amounts of SF6 are not known
SF ₆	2 Industrial Processes	2.F.P4 Destroyed amount	No data available
Carbon	5 LULUCF	5.E.1 Settlements remaining Settlements	Reporting optional. No methodology exists
CH ₄	5 LULUCF	5.A.1 Forest Land remaining Forest Land	Optional to report emissions from drainage, Sweden has decided to not report this category
CH ₄	5 LULUCF	5.E.1 Settlements remaining Settlements	Optional, Sweden has decided to not report this category
CH ₄	5 LULUCF	5.E.2 Land converted to Settlements	Optional, Sweden has decided to not report this category
CH ₄	5 LULUCF	5.G Harvested Wood Products	Optional, Sweden has decided to not report this category
CH ₄	5 LULUCF	5 Forest Land converted to Other Land-Use Categories	Optional, Sweden has decided to not report this category
CH ₄	5 LULUCF	5 Grassland converted to Other Land-Use Categories	Optional, Sweden has decided to not report this category
CO ₂	5 LULUCF	5.G Harvested Wood Products	Optional, Sweden has decided to not report this category
N ₂ O	5 LULUCF	5.A.1 Forest Land remaining Forest Land	Optional to report drainage, Sweden has decided to not report N ₂ O emissions for this category
N ₂ O	5 LULUCF	5.E.1 Settlements remaining Settlements	Optional, Sweden has decided to not report N ₂ O emissions for this category
N ₂ O	5 LULUCF	5.E.2 Land converted to Settlements	Optional, Sweden has decided to not report N ₂ O emissions for this category
N ₂ O	5 LULUCF	5.G Harvested Wood Products	Optional, Sweden has decided to not report N ₂ O emissions for this category

Annex 6

Additional information regarding reporting under the Kyoto Protocol and other information

Annex 6:1 Legal entities authorised to participate in CDM

Annex 6:2 Legal entities authorised to participate in JI

Annex 6:3 Legal entities authorised to participate in article 17 of the Kyoto Protocol

Annex 6:1

Legal entities authorised to participate in CDM

Information on legal entities authorised to participate in mechanisms under Article 12 (Clean Development Mechanism) of the Kyoto Protocol. The legal entities are listed below:

ABN AMRO Bank London Branch NV

Asian Development Bank as Trustee of the Asia Pacific Carbon Fund

Asian Development Bank as Trustee of the Future Carbon Fund

Blue World Carbon SEA Pte Ltd

Carbon Asset Management Sweden Pte Ltd

Carbon Asset Services AB

Carbon Asset Services Sweden AB

Carbon Asset Management Sweden Pte Ltd

CF Carbon Fund II Limited

Citigroup Global Markets Ltd

Cornland International AB

EcoSecurities Carbon I Ltd

EcoSecurities Group Ltd

EcoSecurities Group PLC

EcoSecurities PLC

Göteborg Energi AB

Macquarie Bank Limited

MGM Carbon Portfolio S.a.r.l

Nordic Environment Finance Corporation NEFCO in its capacity as Fund Manager to the NEFCO Carbon Fund (NeFC) Nordic Environment Finance Corporation (NEFCO)

Nynäs Refining AB

Perstorp Specialty Chemicals AB

Platinum Partners Value Arbitrage Fund, L.P.
Swedish Energy Agency
SIA Climate Futures
Standard Bank PLC
Svenska Cellulosa AB
Tekniska verken i Linköping
The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Trustee of
Prototype Carbon Fund)
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) as Trustee of
the Umbrella Carbon Facility Tranche 2 (UCFT2)
The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Trustee of the
First Tranche of the Umbrella Carbon Facility)
The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development as Trustee and
managing company of the Community Development Carbon Fund (CDCF)
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) as Trustee of
the Carbon Partnership Facility (CPF)
Tricorona Carbon Asset Management Pte Ltd
Vattenfall Energy Trading Netherlands N.V.
WCCI World Carbon Credit Investment Limited
Vitol SA

Annex 6:2

Legal entities authorised to participate in JI

Information on legal entities authorised to participate in mechanisms under
Article 6 (Joint Implementation) of the Kyoto Protocol. The legal entities are
listed below:

Swedish Energy Agency SICLIP
Nordic Environment Finance Corporation (NEFCO) in its capacity as Fund
Manager to the Baltic Sea Region Testing Ground Facility (TGF)
MGM Carbon Portfolio, S.a.r.l.
Climate Change Management Sweden AB
Credit Suisse
AGO AG Energie + Anlagen
Saga Carbon
BASF SE
MGM International Group LLC
N.serve Environmental Services GmbH
Yara AB

Annex 6:3

Legal entities authorised to participate in article 17 of the Kyoto Protocol

There are no provisions in Swedish law on which Kyoto unit types legal entities are authorised to hold in the Swedish National Registry. This concerns legal entities authorised by the Member State to hold assigned amount units (AAUs), removal units (RMUs), emission reduction units (ERUs) and certified emission reductions (CERs), including temporary CERs (tCERS) and long-term CERs (lCERS).

All legal entities (person or organisation) authorized to participate in the Swedish national registry under the Kyoto mechanisms, must have a separate holding account for each legal entity according to the Data Exchange Standards (DES).

Annex 7

Uncertainties

Methodology for Uncertainty analysis

Uncertainty estimates are performed for 1990 and the latest reported year for direct greenhouse gases, e.g. CO₂, CH₄, N₂O and F-gases. For sources based on fuel consumption that share the same activity data, and consequently are correlated, we have adjusted the activity data uncertainties to account for that. For the emission factor uncertainties we have not done any adjustment due to potential correlations, the reason being that it is difficult to identify possible correlations and the relative effect of these. As of submission 2011, emission data is imported to the SAS® software¹⁰¹ from the Technical Production System, ensuring consistence in data reported in the CRF Reporter. In SAS, emissions and uncertainty estimates are merged and aggregated to the proper IPCC category consistent with the category split used for the key category analysis. During 2005, a SMED study was carried out, aiming at improving the transparency and quality in the uncertainty estimates in the Swedish National Greenhouse Gas Inventory by making the underlying documentation and structures for uncertainty estimates more consistent and traceable¹⁰². That facilitated easier replication and updating of results as well as enabling internal and external reviews of assigned uncertainties. The study did not include improvement of single uncertainties, for instance by contacting external experts for better information on uncertainties on different sources. LULUCF was not included in the study.

EXPERT PROTOCOLS

All assigned uncertainties (%) have been documented in Swedish in Expert Protocols as given in **Figure A 7.1**.

¹⁰¹ http://www.scb.se/Statistik/EN/EN0202/2009I10/EN0202_2009I10_SM_E

¹⁰² N2OSM1004.pdf 2005

Reference number: 1		External review by:		NN, 200x-xx-xx approved/not approved (references to other material if necessary)						
Date: 2005-04-28		Result of external review:		NN, 200x-xx-xx Name of authority						
Expert: NN		Approved by SEPA:		NN, 200x-xx-xx Name of authority						
Kvalifications: eg working several years with this sector of the GHG inventory		Responsible authority according to National system:								
Documented by: NN (expert or other person)										
Estimated uncertainties:										
Year	CRF	Activity	Activity data	Emission factor	Emissions	most likely value	minimum ¹	maximum ¹	probability distribution ²	Foot-note
2004	1A1a	domestic heating oil	m ³			according to indata	-2%	2%	normal	1
2004	1A1a	domestic heating oil		CO ₂		73,5	70	76	triangular	2
2004		1 Petroleum coke	tonne							x
¹ limits for 95% konfidence interval, that is 2,5% risk that the true value is below minimum and 2,5% risk that the true value is above maximum. ² If probability distribution is unknown the following applies: if only minimum and maximum is given, assume a uniform distribution. If also a most likely value is given, assume a triangular distribution.										
Basis for expert judgement including logic and scientific reasons and references to other relevant material:										
1)										
2)										
x)										

Figure A 7.1. Design of Expert protocols.

In the protocols, specially designed to be in compliance with the recommendations in the IPCC Good Practice Guidance chapter 6.2.5 (IPCC 2000), information is provided on what uncertainties are estimated (what CRF codes concerned, what years, what type of activity data, emission factor, emission data, etc.), the value or range of the estimated uncertainty, explanations on the reasons behind the given values, name and qualification of the expert etc.

All expert protocols are given a reference number and gathered in one Excel file. All in all, there are about thirty expert protocols documenting uncertainties in the Swedish GHG Inventory. This transparent documentation enables replicating of results and facilitate updating of uncertainties when something in the inventory changes in the future.

Estimating uncertainties for each source

When estimating uncertainties for each source, a wide range of information has been used. IPCC recommendations have been studies as well as fluctuations in time series, comparison with other sources, studies of statistical differences and studies of reports that are the basis for instance for many emission factors. Below some comments are given on how the work was conducted for each sector.

CRF 1. STATIONARY COMBUSTION

Uncertainties for activity data are estimated for each year, fuel type and CRF sector. Uncertainties for emission factors are estimated for each greenhouse gas, year, fuel type and CRF sector.

Several expert elicitations have been performed, with SMED reports and information from the IPCC as the main basis for the expert judgements. In some cases no referenced information was available, and in those cases very rough expert judgements had to be made.

CRF 1. MOBILE COMBUSTION

Activity data on fuel consumption are based on national statistics on fuel deliveries. Uncertainty estimates are mostly based on SMED reports and expert judgements, but in a few cases IPCC and CORINAIR default recommendations have been applied. Uncertainty estimates for activity data, emission factors and actual emissions for mobile combustion sources are set to be the same 1990 as the latest reported year.

CRF 2. INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES, CO₂

The emission factors used in the calculations are based on IPCC defaults or on information on emission factors and/or emissions directly from the companies. Generally 5% have been assigned as uncertainty to the emission factors when no other indications or relevant information affecting the uncertainty have been available.

CRF 2. INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES, F-GASES

Activity data for most sources in 2F1, refrigeration and air conditioning equipment, is based on national statistics. Uncertainty was assigned in cooperation with the Swedish Chemicals Agency. Other activity data is obtained directly from producers or consumers, and uncertainty was discussed with relevant experts, if possible. Emission factors are IPCC default, country specific, obtained from producers/consumers or derived in discussion with national experts. Uncertainty estimates are to a large extent based on expert judgements.

CRF 2. INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES, CH₄ AND N₂O

For nitric acid production, uncertainty estimates were obtained from producers. For other sources, expert judgements or suggested uncertainties from IPCC Guidelines and Good Practice Guidance were used, if available. In estimating uncertainties by expert judgements for some sources, Environmental reports from comparable facilities were used as a basis for estimating reasonable uncertainty levels.

CRF 3. SOLVENT USE

Activity data are obtained from national statistics at the Swedish Chemicals Agency. Uncertainty estimates were discussed and assigned in cooperation with experts at the Products register at the Swedish Chemicals Agency. Uncertainty estimates for the country specific emission factors used were estimated by expert judgements.

CRF 4. AGRICULTURE

Uncertainty estimates are generally collected from the same source as emission estimates, for instance IPCC or nationally referenced data. When no uncertainty estimates were available, estimates from similar statistics were used instead. When neither uncertainty estimates nor any similar statistics were available, very rough expert judgements had to be made. Uncertainty estimates are assigned on an aggregated level very similar to the one presented in the NIR.

CRF 5. LULUCF

Uncertainty estimates are generally based on area sampling, but some extent expert judgements and IPCC default values are also applied. Equation 6.3 and 6.4 in Good Practice Guidance have been used to fit the uncertainty estimates to the level of aggregation presented in the result tables below.

CRF 6. WASTE

Uncertainty estimates are collected from IPCC (for emission factors) and IPCC combined with expert judgements (for activity data). Uncertainty estimates are assigned on the same aggregated level as presented in the NIR, which is per CRF sector (e.g. 6A Solid waste).

Updating uncertainties for each sector

Table A 7.1 gives an example on how input data is given for estimating uncertainties for a single sector.

Table A 7.1. Example of design of sectoral uncertainty estimates; CRF 2. Industrial Processes – CO₂.

Year	IPCC source category	Source	Emission	Activity data	Activity data unit	Activity data value	Emissions of CO ₂ , Gg	Emission of CO ₂ , Gg CO ₂ eq	Activity data uncertainty%	Emission factor uncertainty%	Emission data uncertainty%	Activity Data uncertainty quality indicator	Emission factor uncertainty quality indicator	Emission data uncertainty quality indicator	Expert judgement reference number	Footnote reference number
1990	2A1	Cement production	CO ₂	Clinker prod.	Kton	2348	1271.95	1271.95	5	5		R	R		11	
1990	2A2	Lime production	CO ₂	Lime prod.	Kton	923	497.96	497.96	5	5		R	R, D		11	5
1990	2A3	Limestone- and dolomite use	CO ₂	Limestone- and dolomite use	Kton	234	109.43	109.43	7	5		R	D		11	
1990	2A4	Soda Ash use	CO ₂	Soda Ash use	Kton	95	39.56	39.56	7	5		R	D		11	
1990	2A7	Other mineral use	CO ₂	Leca production, (use of slag)	Kton	58	3.36	3.36		10				R	11	
1990	2B4	Carbide production (Ca)	CO ₂	Carbide production (Ca)	Kton	55	68.80	68.80	5	7		R	R		11	
1990	2C11	Iron and steel production	CO ₂	Steel production	Kton	1819	129.23	129.23		5				R	11	
1990	2C12	Iron and steel production	CO ₂	Iron production	Kton	2845	1666.91	1666.91	5	5					11	
1990	2C2	Ferroalloys production	CO ₂	Reducing agents	Kton	77	243.00	243.00		5				R	11	
1990	2C3	Aluminium production	CO ₂	Al. Production	Kton	93	133.12	133.12		5				R	11	
1990	2C5	Other metal production	CO ₂	Pb and Zn production	Kton	70	203.84	203.84	7	5		R	R		11	
2004	2A1	Cement production	CO ₂	Clinker prod.	Kton	2386	1284.43	1284.43	2	5		R	R		11	
2004	2A2	Lime production	CO ₂	Lime prod.	Kton	1039	537.25	537.25	2	5		R	R, D		11	5
2004	2A3	Limestone- and dolomite use	CO ₂	Limestone- and dolomite use	Kton	307	141.46	141.46	5	5		R	D		11	
2004	2A4	Soda Ash use	CO ₂	Soda Ash use	Kton	72,96	30.30	30.30	7	5		R	D		11	
2004	2A7	Other mineral use	CO ₂	Leca production, (use of slag)	Kton	140	7.65	7.65		5				R	11	
2004	2B4	Carbide production (Ca)	CO ₂	Carbide production (Ca)	Kton	43	53.38	53.38	5	5		R	R		11	
2004	2C11	Iron and steel production	CO ₂	Steel production	Kton	1872	143.77	143.77		5				R	11	
2004	2C12	Iron and steel production	CO ₂	Iron production	Kton	3992	1654.46	1654.46	5	5					11	
2004	2C2	Ferroalloys production	CO ₂	Reducing agents	Kton	99,50	256.40	256.40						R	11	
2004	2C3	Aluminium production	CO ₂	Al. Production	Kton	101	145.29	145.29						R	11	
2004	2C5	Other metal production	CO ₂	Pb and Zn production	Kton	62	166.05	166.05	5	5		R	R		11	

In the sectoral spreadsheets, there is one row for each source, according to where independency between sources is assumed to exist. For each source, emissions may be derived either from activity data and emission factors or information on actual emission data from companies or models.

The first section (green colour headings) includes information on reference year, IPCC source category, GHG, description of activity data (if relevant), quantified activity data and emissions. The “green” data is updated each submission.

The second section (yellow colour headings) includes information on uncertainty estimates for activity data and emission factors, and emission data in those cases only estimated emissions are available. As required by the IPCC Good Practice Guidance, quality indicators are given for activity data and each GHG Emission factor (D – IPCC default, M – Measurement based, R – National referenced data). The expert judgements reference number(s) refer to what expert protocol(s) are used for this source. The footnote reference number(s) refer to additional information in a footnote spreadsheet, for instance if a choice has been made between two different expert protocols concerning the same source and the rationale behind the choice. The “yellow” data should be reviewed each submission, to make sure that they are correctly linked to the corresponding “green” data. “Yellow” data are updated when better information is available, for instance if new studies on emission factors have been conducted and it has been possible to update the expert protocols.

Combining and aggregating uncertainties for all sectors

The uncertainty analysis is performed according the IPCC Guidelines Tier 1 method as described in Good Practice Guidance section 6.3.2, see especially equation 6.3 and 6.4, and Table 6.1. The 2006 IPCC Guidelines are used to calculate the contribution to variance by category.

Results

Table A 7.2. Tier 1 uncertainty assessment for national total emissions in 2011, including LULUCF.

IPCC Source Category	Substance	Base year emissions or removals (Gg CO ₂ -eqv)	Year 2010 emissions or removals (Gg CO ₂ -eqv)	Activity data uncertainty (%)	Emission factor uncertainty (%)	Combined uncertainty (%)	Contribution to variance in year 2010 (%)	Inventory trend for year 2010 with respect to base year (%)	Uncertainty introduced into the trend (%)
1.AA.1.A (Public Electricity and Heat Production)	CH ₄	21	85	2	34	34	0.00	299	0.00
1.AA.1.A (Public Electricity and Heat Production)	CO ₂	7 718	7 756	1	7	7	0.47	0	0.00
1.AA.1.A (Public Electricity and Heat Production)	N ₂ O	304	423	1	22	23	0.01	39	0.00
1.AA.1.B (Petroleum Refining)	CH ₄	1	1	9	89	90	0.00	15	0.00
1.AA.1.B (Petroleum Refining)	CO ₂	1 778	2 022	9	5	10	0.06	14	0.01
1.AA.1.B (Petroleum Refining)	N ₂ O	21	23	9	88	88	0.00	11	0.00
1.AA.1.C (Manufacture of Solid Fuels and Other Energy Industries)	CH ₄	0	0	5	16	17	0.00	30	0.00
1.AA.1.C (Manufacture of Solid Fuels and Other Energy Industries)	CO ₂	299	348	5	3	6	0.00	17	0.00
1.AA.1.C (Manufacture of Solid Fuels and Other Energy Industries)	N ₂ O	3	3	6	17	18	0.00	4	0.00
1.AA.2.A (Iron and Steel)	CH ₄	0	0	4	16	17	0.00	-13	0.00
1.AA.2.A (Iron and Steel)	CO ₂	1 638	1 516	4	3	4	0.01	-7	0.00
1.AA.2.A (Iron and Steel)	N ₂ O	15	13	4	18	18	0.00	-17	0.00
1.AA.2.B (Non-Ferrous Metals)	CH ₄	0	0	4	14	14	0.00	-42	0.00
1.AA.2.B (Non-Ferrous Metals)	CO ₂	128	83	4	3	5	0.00	-35	0.00
1.AA.2.B (Non-Ferrous Metals)	N ₂ O	2	1	4	14	15	0.00	-47	0.00
1.AA.2.C (Chemicals)	CH ₄	1	1	4	20	20	0.00	50	0.00
1.AA.2.C (Chemicals)	CO ₂	1 149	1 240	7	5	9	0.02	8	0.00
1.AA.2.C (Chemicals)	N ₂ O	20	19	6	14	15	0.00	-7	0.00
1.AA.2.D (Pulp, Paper and Print)	CH ₄	25	30	3	39	39	0.00	20	0.00
1.AA.2.D (Pulp, Paper and Print)	CO ₂	2 186	1 115	2	3	4	0.00	-49	0.00
1.AA.2.D (Pulp, Paper and Print)	N ₂ O	117	102	2	30	30	0.00	-13	0.00
1.AA.2.E (Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco)	CH ₄	1	1	5	30	30	0.00	35	0.00
1.AA.2.E (Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco)	CO ₂	948	482	5	3	5	0.00	-49	0.00
1.AA.2.E (Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco)	N ₂ O	19	7	4	14	14	0.00	-61	0.00
1.AA.2.F (Other Manufacturing Industries and Construction)	CH ₄	19	15	10	69	70	0.00	-22	0.00
1.AA.2.F (Other Manufacturing Industries and Construction)	CO ₂	5 462	4 546	5	3	6	0.10	-17	0.01
1.AA.2.F (Other Manufacturing Industries and Construction)	N ₂ O	330	343	4	34	34	0.02	4	0.00
1.AA.3.A (Civil Aviation)	CH ₄	0	0	10	197	197	0.00	-40	0.00
1.AA.3.A (Civil Aviation)	CO ₂	673	525	8	4	9	0.00	-22	0.00
1.AA.3.A (Civil Aviation)	N ₂ O	14	9	7	140	140	0.00	-39	0.00
1.AA.3.B (Road Transportation)	CH ₄	184	48	2	41	41	0.00	-74	0.00
1.AA.3.B (Road Transportation)	CO ₂	17 308	18 412	2	2	3	0.53	6	0.03
1.AA.3.B (Road Transportation)	N ₂ O	157	108	2	33	33	0.00	-31	0.00

SWEDISH ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY REPORT
National Inventory Report Sweden 2013 Annexes

IPCC Source Category	Substance	Base year emissions or removals (Gg CO ₂ -eqv)	Year 2010 emissions or removals (Gg CO ₂ -eqv)	Activity data uncertainty (%)	Emission factor uncertainty (%)	Combined uncertainty (%)	Contribution to variance in year 2010 (%)	Inventory trend for year 2010 with respect to base year (%)	Uncertainty introduced into the trend (%)
1.AA.3.C (Railways)	CH ₄	0	0	4	118	118	0.00	-37	0.00
1.AA.3.C (Railways)	CO ₂	373	212	3	3	4	0.00	-43	0.00
1.AA.3.C (Railways)	N ₂ O	18	10	4	148	148	0.00	-44	0.00
1.AA.3.D (Navigation)	CH ₄	2	2	3	196	196	0.00	-21	0.00
1.AA.3.D (Navigation)	CO ₂	271	327	12	5	13	0.00	21	0.00
1.AA.3.D (Navigation)	N ₂ O	3	4	14	41	43	0.00	23	0.00
1.AA.3.E (Other Transportation)	CH ₄	1	1	3	36	36	0.00	9	0.00
1.AA.3.E (Other Transportation)	CO ₂	271	310	4	4	6	0.00	14	0.00
1.AA.3.E (Other Transportation)	N ₂ O	26	31	5	49	50	0.00	23	0.00
1.AA.4.A (Commercial/Institutional)	CH ₄	5	10	14	98	99	0.00	89	0.00
1.AA.4.A (Commercial/Institutional)	CO ₂	2 533	575	14	2	14	0.01	-77	0.00
1.AA.4.A (Commercial/Institutional)	N ₂ O	31	8	10	36	37	0.00	-73	0.00
1.AA.4.B (Residential)	CH ₄	234	257	14	99	100	0.10	10	0.00
1.AA.4.B (Residential)	CO ₂	6 256	917	14	2	14	0.02	-85	0.00
1.AA.4.B (Residential)	N ₂ O	126	102	11	79	80	0.01	-18	0.00
1.AA.4.C (Agriculture/Forestry/ Fisheries)	CH ₄	3	39	13	92	93	0.00	1033	0.00
1.AA.4.C (Agriculture/Forestry/ Fisheries)	CO ₂	1 596	1 586	6	3	6	0.01	-1	0.00
1.AA.4.C (Agriculture/Forestry/ Fisheries)	N ₂ O	131	160	3	33	34	0.00	22	0.00
1.AA.5.B (Military Use)	CH ₄	1	0	5	107	107	0.00	-95	0.00
1.AA.5.B (Military Use)	CO ₂	846	184	7	4	8	0.00	-78	0.00
1.AA.5.B (Military Use)	N ₂ O	16	2	7	149	149	0.00	-85	0.00
1.B.1 (Solid Fuels)	CH ₄	0	0	5	20	21	0.00	10	0.00
1.B.1 (Solid Fuels)	CO ₂	5	6	5	5	7	0.00	13	0.00
1.B.1 (Solid Fuels)	N ₂ O	0	0	5	20	21	0.00	10	0.00
1.B.2 (Oil and Natural Gas)	CH ₄	75	109	-	583	583	0.59	45	0.01
1.B.2 (Oil and Natural Gas)	CO ₂	304	879	14	4	14	0.02	189	0.00
1.B.2 (Oil and Natural Gas)	N ₂ O	1	4	14	19	23	0.00	173	0.00
2.A.1 (Cement production)	CO ₂	1 272	1 359	2	5	5	0.01	7	0.00
2.A.2 (Lime Production)	CO ₂	295	513	2	5	5	0.00	74	0.00
2.A.3 (Limestone and Dolomite Use)	CO ₂	90	136	7	5	9	0.00	50	0.00
2.A.4 (Soda Ash use)	CO ₂	20	1	7	5	9	0.00	-93	0.00
2.A.7 (Other Mineral Use)	CO ₂	44	62	6	6	9	0.00	41	0.00
2.B.2 (Nitric Acid Production)	N ₂ O	814	41	2	5	5	0.00	-95	0.00
2.B.4 (Carbide Production)	CO ₂	54	32	10	6	12	0.00	-40	0.00
2.B.5 (Other Chemical Industry)	CH ₄	8	8	-	92	92	0.00	3	0.00
2.B.5 (Other Chemical Industry)	CO ₂	72	104	-	36	36	0.00	45	0.00
2.B.5 (Other Chemical Industry)	N ₂ O	22	8	-	112	112	0.00	-64	0.00
2.C.1 (Iron and Steel Production)	CH ₄	0	0	5	20	21	0.00	-8	0.00
2.C.1 (Iron and Steel Production)	CO ₂	2 465	2 793	5	5	7	0.05	13	0.00
2.C.2 (Ferroalloys Production)	CH ₄	1	0	-	-	-	-	-100	-
2.C.2 (Ferroalloys Production)	CO ₂	243	117	5	5	7	0.00	-52	0.00
2.C.3 (Aluminium production)	CO ₂	133	159	2	5	5	0.00	19	0.00
2.C.3 (Aluminium production)	PFC	377	180	2	30	30	0.00	-52	0.00
2.C.4 (Magnesium Foundries)	SF ₆	24	26	-	40	40	0.00	10	0.00

SWEDISH ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY REPORT
National Inventory Report Sweden 2013 Annexes

IPCC Source Category	Substance	Base year emissions or removals (Gg CO ₂ -eqv)	Year 2010 emissions or removals (Gg CO ₂ -eqv)	Activity data uncertainty (%)	Emission factor uncertainty (%)	Combined uncertainty (%)	Contribution to variance in year 2010 (%)	Inventory trend for year 2010 with respect to base year (%)	Uncertainty introduced into the trend (%)
2.C.5 (Metal Production. Other)	CO ₂	238	183	5	5	7	0.00	-23	0.00
2.D.1 (Other Production. Pulp and Paper)	CH ₄	5	6	5	20	21	0.00	22	0.00
2.D.1 (Other Production. Pulp and Paper)	N ₂ O	66	81	5	20	21	0.00	22	0.00
2.F.1 (Aerosols/Metered Dose Inhalers)	HFC	1	28	31	12	33	0.00	2048	0.00
2.F.1 (Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment)	HFC	3	743	10	26	28	0.06	25948	0.00
2.F.1 (Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment)	PFC	0	1	24	48	54	0.00	-	0.00
2.F.2 (Foam Blowing)	HFC	0	37	1	13	13	0.00	-	0.00
2.F.3 (Fire Extinguishers)	HFC	0	6	5	20	20	0.00	-	0.00
2.F.8 (Electrical equipment)	SF ₆	81	30	8	17	19	0.00	-63	0.00
2.F.9 (Other)	PFC	0	1	50	50	71	0.00	-	0.00
2.F.9 (Other)	SF ₆	2	4	38	40	55	0.00	78	0.00
3.A (Paint Applications)	CO ₂	94	27	11	15	19	0.00	-71	0.00
3.B (Degreasing and Dry Cleaning)	CO ₂	1	0	15	20	25	0.00	-69	0.00
3.C (Chemical Products, Manufacture and Processing)	CO ₂	10	1	15	20	25	0.00	-91	0.00
3.D (Other)	CO ₂	138	135	14	19	24	0.00	-2	0.00
3.D (Other)	N ₂ O	90	125	10	10	14	0.00	39	0.00
4.A (Enteric Fermentation)	CH ₄	2 951	2 578	2	11	12	0.13	-13	0.00
4.B (Manure Management)	CH ₄	234	301	7	18	19	0.00	29	0.00
4.B (Manure Management)	N ₂ O	733	446	15	37	40	0.05	-39	0.00
4.D.1 (Direct Soil Emissions)	N ₂ O	2 793	2 493	15	66	67	4.10	-11	0.03
4.D.2 (Pasture, Range and Paddock Manure)	N ₂ O	436	440	35	150	154	0.66	1	0.01
4.D.3 (Indirect Emissions)	N ₂ O	1 133	828	28	122	125	1.56	-27	0.01
4.D.4 (Agricultural Soils. Other)	N ₂ O	719	686	35	150	154	1.62	-5	0.01
5.A (Forest Land)	CH ₄	1	2	-	75	75	0.00	37	0.00
5.A (Forest Land)	CO ₂	-40 593	-39 301	-	20	20	87.80	-3	0.28
5.A (Forest Land)	N ₂ O	58	44	-	50	50	0.00	-24	0.00
5.B (Cropland)	CO ₂	2 408	1 247	-	28	28	0.18	-48	0.00
5.B (Cropland)	N ₂ O	22	71	-	100	100	0.01	228	0.00
5.C (Grassland)	CH ₄	0	0	-	75	75	0.00	-69	0.00
5.C (Grassland)	CO ₂	-302	1	-	21	21	0.00	-100	0.00
5.C (Grassland)	N ₂ O	0	0	-	75	75	0.00	-68	0.00
5.D (Wetlands)	CO ₂	40	54	-	35	35	0.00	36	0.00
5.E (Settlements)	CO ₂	1 182	2 651	-	32	32	1.06	124	0.03
6.A (Solid Waste Disposal on Land)	CH ₄	2 874	1 193	25	50	56	0.64	-59	0.03
6.B (Wastewater Handling)	CH ₄	292	299	4	49	49	0.03	3	0.00
6.B (Wastewater Handling)	N ₂ O	211	155	4	34	34	0.00	-26	0.00
6.C (Waste Incineration)	CH ₄	0	0	5	10	11	0.00	327	0.00
6.C (Waste Incineration)	CO ₂	44	60	5	3	6	0.00	36	0.00
6.C (Waste Incineration)	N ₂ O	1	6	5	100	100	0.00	457	0.00
Total		35 566	26 217			32	100	-26	6.83

Table A 7.3. Tier 1 uncertainty assessment for national total emissions in 2011, excluding LULUCF.

IPCC Source Category	Substance	Base year emissions or removals (Gg CO ₂ -eqv)	Year 2010 emissions or removals (Gg CO ₂ -eqv)	Activity data uncertainty (%)	Emission factor uncertainty (%)	Combined uncertainty (%)	Contribution to variance in year 2010 (%)	Inventory trend for year 2010 with respect to base year (%)	Uncertainty introduced into the trend (%)
1.AA.1.A (Public Electricity and Heat Production)	CH ₄	21	85	2	34	34	0.01	299	0,00
1.AA.1.A (Public Electricity and Heat Production)	CO ₂	7 718	7 756	1	7	7	4.32	0	0,00
1.AA.1.A (Public Electricity and Heat Production)	N ₂ O	304	423	1	22	23	0.12	39	0,00
1.AA.1.B (Petroleum Refining)	CH ₄	1	1	9	89	90	0.00	15	0,00
1.AA.1.B (Petroleum Refining)	CO ₂	1 778	2 022	9	5	10	0.56	14	0,00
1.AA.1.B (Petroleum Refining)	N ₂ O	21	23	9	88	88	0.01	11	0,00
1.AA.1.C (Manufacture of Solid Fuels and Other Energy Industries)	CH ₄	0	0	5	16	17	0.00	30	0,00
1.AA.1.C (Manufacture of Solid Fuels and Other Energy Industries)	CO ₂	299	348	5	3	6	0.01	17	0,00
1.AA.1.C (Manufacture of Solid Fuels and Other Energy Industries)	N ₂ O	3	3	6	17	18	0.00	4	0,00
1.AA.2.A (Iron and Steel)	CH ₄	0	0	4	16	17	0.00	-13	0,00
1.AA.2.A (Iron and Steel)	CO ₂	1 638	1 516	4	3	4	0.06	-7	0,00
1.AA.2.A (Iron and Steel)	N ₂ O	15	13	4	18	18	0.00	-17	0,00
1.AA.2.B (Non-Ferrous Metals)	CH ₄	0	0	4	14	14	0.00	-42	0,00
1.AA.2.B (Non-Ferrous Metals)	CO ₂	128	83	4	3	5	0.00	-35	0,00
1.AA.2.B (Non-Ferrous Metals)	N ₂ O	2	1	4	14	15	0.00	-47	0,00
1.AA.2.C (Chemicals)	CH ₄	1	1	4	20	20	0.00	50	0,00
1.AA.2.C (Chemicals)	CO ₂	1 149	1 240	7	5	9	0.15	8	0,00
1.AA.2.C (Chemicals)	N ₂ O	20	19	6	14	15	0.00	-7	0,00
1.AA.2.D (Pulp, Paper and Print)	CH ₄	25	30	3	39	39	0.00	20	0,00
1.AA.2.D (Pulp, Paper and Print)	CO ₂	2 186	1 115	2	3	4	0.02	-49	0,00
1.AA.2.D (Pulp, Paper and Print)	N ₂ O	117	102	2	30	30	0.01	-13	0,00
1.AA.2.E (Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco)	CH ₄	1	1	5	30	30	0.00	35	0,00
1.AA.2.E (Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco)	CO ₂	948	482	5	3	5	0.01	-49	0,00
1.AA.2.E (Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco)	N ₂ O	19	7	4	14	14	0.00	-61	0,00
1.AA.2.F (Other Manufacturing Industries and Construction)	CH ₄	19	15	10	69	70	0.00	-22	0,00
1.AA.2.F (Other Manufacturing Industries and Construction)	CO ₂	5 462	4 546	5	3	6	0.94	-17	0,00
1.AA.2.F (Other Manufacturing Industries and Construction)	N ₂ O	330	343	4	34	34	0.18	4	0,00
1.AA.3.A (Civil Aviation)	CH ₄	0	0	10	197	197	0.00	-40	0,00
1.AA.3.A (Civil Aviation)	CO ₂	673	525	8	4	9	0.03	-22	0,00
1.AA.3.A (Civil Aviation)	N ₂ O	14	9	7	140	140	0.00	-39	0,00
1.AA.3.B (Road Transportation)	CH ₄	184	48	2	41	41	0.01	-74	0,00
1.AA.3.B (Road Transportation)	CO ₂	17 308	18 412	2	2	3	4.86	6	0,01
1.AA.3.B (Road Transportation)	N ₂ O	157	108	2	33	33	0.02	-31	0,00
1.AA.3.C (Railways)	CH ₄	0	0	4	118	118	0.00	-37	0,00

SWEDISH ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY REPORT
National Inventory Report Sweden 2013 Annexes

IPCC Source Category	Substance	Base year emissions or removals (Gg CO ₂ -eqv)	Year 2010 emissions or removals (Gg CO ₂ -eqv)	Activity data uncertainty (%)	Emission factor uncertainty (%)	Combined uncertainty (%)	Contribution to variance in year 2010 (%)	Inventory trend for year 2010 with respect to base year (%)	Uncertainty introduced into the trend (%)
1.AA.3.C (Railways)	CO ₂	373	212	3	3	4	0.00	-43	0.00
1.AA.3.C (Railways)	N ₂ O	18	10	4	148	148	0.00	-44	0.00
1.AA.3.D (Navigation)	CH ₄	2	2	3	196	196	0.00	-21	0.00
1.AA.3.D (Navigation)	CO ₂	271	327	12	5	13	0.02	21	0.00
1.AA.3.D (Navigation)	N ₂ O	3	4	14	41	43	0.00	23	0.00
1.AA.3.E (Other Transportation)	CH ₄	1	1	3	36	36	0.00	9	0.00
1.AA.3.E (Other Transportation)	CO ₂	271	310	4	4	6	0.00	14	0.00
1.AA.3.E (Other Transportation)	N ₂ O	26	31	5	49	50	0.00	23	0.00
1.AA.4.A (Commercial/ Institutional)	CH ₄	5	10	14	98	99	0.00	89	0.00
1.AA.4.A (Commercial/ Institutional)	CO ₂	2 533	575	14	2	14	0.08	-77	0.00
1.AA.4.A (Commercial/ Institutional)	N ₂ O	31	8	10	36	37	0.00	-73	0.00
1.AA.4.B (Residential)	CH ₄	234	257	14	99	100	0.87	10	0.00
1.AA.4.B (Residential)	CO ₂	6 256	917	14	2	14	0.21	-85	0.00
1.AA.4.B (Residential)	N ₂ O	126	102	11	79	80	0.09	-18	0.00
1.AA.4.C (Agriculture/Forestry/ Fisheries)	CH ₄	3	39	13	92	93	0.02	1033	0.00
1.AA.4.C (Agriculture/Forestry/ Fisheries)	CO ₂	1 596	1 586	6	3	6	0.12	-1	0.00
1.AA.4.C (Agriculture/Forestry/ Fisheries)	N ₂ O	131	160	3	33	34	0.04	22	0.00
1.AA.5.B (Military Use)	CH ₄	1	0	5	107	107	0.00	-95	0.00
1.AA.5.B (Military Use)	CO ₂	846	184	7	4	8	0.00	-78	0.00
1.AA.5.B (Military Use)	N ₂ O	16	2	7	149	149	0.00	-85	0.00
1.B.1 (Solid Fuels)	CH ₄	0	0	5	20	21	0.00	10	0.00
1.B.1 (Solid Fuels)	CO ₂	5	6	5	5	7	0.00	13	0.00
1.B.1 (Solid Fuels)	N ₂ O	0	0	5	20	21	0.00	10	0.00
1.B.2 (Oil and Natural Gas)	CH ₄	75	109	-	583	583	5.36	45	0.00
1.B.2 (Oil and Natural Gas)	CO ₂	304	879	14	4	14	0.21	189	0.00
1.B.2 (Oil and Natural Gas)	N ₂ O	1	4	14	19	23	0.00	173	0.00
2.A.1 (Cement production)	CO ₂	1 272	1 359	2	5	5	0.07	7	0.00
2.A.2 (Lime Production)	CO ₂	295	513	2	5	5	0.01	74	0.00
2.A.3 (Limestone and Dolomite Use)	CO ₂	90	136	7	5	9	0.00	50	0.00
2.A.4 (Soda Ash use)	CO ₂	20	1	7	5	9	0.00	-93	0.00
2.A.7 (Other Mineral Use)	CO ₂	44	62	6	6	9	0.00	41	0.00
2.B.2 (Nitric Acid Production)	N ₂ O	814	41	2	5	5	0.00	-95	0.00
2.B.4 (Carbide Production)	CO ₂	54	32	10	6	12	0.00	-40	0.00
2.B.5 (Other Chemical Industry)	CH ₄	8	8	-	92	92	0.00	3	0.00
2.B.5 (Other Chemical Industry)	CO ₂	72	104	-	36	36	0.02	45	0.00
2.B.5 (Other Chemical Industry)	N ₂ O	22	8	-	112	112	0.00	-64	0.00
2.C.1 (Iron and Steel Production)	CH ₄	0	0	5	20	21	0.00	-8	0.00
2.C.1 (Iron and Steel Production)	CO ₂	2 465	2 793	5	5	7	0.45	13	0.00
2.C.2 (Ferroalloys Production)	CH ₄	1	0	-	-	-	-	-100	-
2.C.2 (Ferroalloys Production)	CO ₂	243	117	5	5	7	0.00	-52	0.00

IPCC Source Category	Substance	Base year emissions or removals (Gg CO ₂ -eqv)	Year 2010 emissions or removals (Gg CO ₂ -eqv)	Activity data uncertainty (%)	Emission factor uncertainty (%)	Combined uncertainty (%)	Contribution to variance in year 2010 (%)	Inventory trend for year 2010 with respect to base year (%)	Uncertainty introduced into the trend (%)
2.C.3 (Aluminium production)	CO ₂	133	159	2	5	5	0.00	19	0.00
2.C.3 (Aluminium production)	PFC	377	180	2	30	30	0.04	-52	0.00
2.C.4 (Magnesium Foundries)	SF ₆	24	26	-	40	40	0.00	10	0.00
2.C.5 (Metal Production. Other)	CO ₂	238	183	5	5	7	0.00	-23	0.00
2.D.1 (Other Production. Pulp and Paper)	CH ₄	5	6	5	20	21	0.00	22	0.00
2.D.1 (Other Production. Pulp and Paper)	N ₂ O	66	81	5	20	21	0.00	22	0.00
2.F.1 (Aerosols/Metered Dose Inhalers)	HFC	1	28	31	12	33	0.00	2048	0.00
2.F.1 (Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment)	HFC	3	743	10	26	28	0.57	25948	0.00
2.F.1 (Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment)	PFC	0	1	24	48	54	0.00	-	0.00
2.F.2 (Foam Blowing)	HFC	0	37	1	13	13	0.00	-	0.00
2.F.3 (Fire Extinguishers)	HFC	0	6	5	20	20	0.00	-	0.00
2.F.8 (Electrical equipment)	SF ₆	81	30	8	17	19	0.00	-63	0.00
2.F.9 (Other)	PFC	0	1	50	50	71	0.00	-	0.00
2.F.9 (Other)	SF ₆	2	4	38	40	55	0.00	78	0.00
3.A (Paint Applications)	CO ₂	94	27	11	15	19	0.00	-71	0.00
3.B (Degreasing and Dry Cleaning)	CO ₂	1	0	15	20	25	0.00	-69	0.00
3.C (Chemical Products, Manufacture and Processing)	CO ₂	10	1	15	20	25	0.00	-91	0.00
3.D (Other)	CO ₂	138	135	14	19	24	0.01	-2	0.00
3.D (Other)	N ₂ O	90	125	10	10	14	0.00	39	0.00
4.A (Enteric Fermentation)	CH ₄	2 951	2 578	2	11	12	1.17	-13	0.00
4.B (Manure Management)	CH ₄	234	301	7	18	19	0.04	29	0.00
4.B (Manure Management)	N ₂ O	733	446	15	37	40	0.42	-39	0.00
4.D.1 (Direct Soil Emissions)	N ₂ O	2 793	2 493	15	66	67	37.49	-11	0.01
4.D.2 (Pasture, Range and Paddock Manure)	N ₂ O	436	440	35	150	154	6.08	1	0.00
4.D.3 (Indirect Emissions)	N ₂ O	1 133	828	28	122	125	14.25	-27	0.00
4.D.4 (Agricultural Soils. Other)	N ₂ O	719	686	35	150	154	14.78	-5	0.00
6.A (Solid Waste Disposal on Land)	CH ₄	2 874	1 193	25	50	56	5.89	-59	0.01
6.B (Wastewater Handling)	CH ₄	292	299	4	49	49	0.29	3	0.00
6.B (Wastewater Handling)	N ₂ O	211	155	4	34	34	0.04	-26	0.00
6.C (Waste Incineration)	CH ₄	0	0	5	10	11	0.00	327	0.00
6.C (Waste Incineration)	CO ₂	44	60	5	3	6	0.00	36	0.00
6.C (Waste Incineration)	N ₂ O	1	6	5	100	100	0.00	457	0.00
Total		72 750	61 449			4	100	-16	1.95

References

Gustafsson, T. 2005. Improved structures for uncertainty analysis. SMED report 69 2005.

Annex 8

Other Annexes

Annex 8:1 Description of Sweden's Emission Trading Scheme and comparison to the national inventory system

Annex 8:2 Normal-year corrected emissions

Annex 8:3 Environmental reports

Annex 8:1

EU Emission Trading Scheme in Sweden and comparison to the national inventory

The EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS) was launched on the 1st of January 2005 and covers approximately 740 installations in Sweden. Installations include combustion plants, oil refineries, coke ovens, iron and steel plants and factories making cement, glass, lime, ceramics, pulp and paper. The second trading period, 2008–2012, includes more installations, and a larger share of those installations that were included in the first period 2005–2007, due to the broader definition of combustion installation applied by the EU commission.

The system is divided into different sectors, depending on the main activity at the installation. An installation is defined as a stationary technical unit where a listed Main Activity is carried out. All installations have a permit to emit carbon dioxide. An installation can be all or part of a plant or industry. If several different operators are situated in one plant, it may be divided into several installations.

Main Activities in the EU ETS

ENERGY ACTIVITIES

The definition includes combustion installations with a rated thermal input exceeding 20 MW, mineral oil refineries and coke ovens. Sweden has an opt-in of small combustion installations that includes all combustion installations connected to a district heating grid with an aggregated installed capacity exceeding 20 MW.

Installations which incinerate municipal waste and/or hazardous waste are not included in the scheme. During the first trading period (2005–2007) Sweden has interpreted this in the following way: If an installation, or a certain boiler in an installation, mainly incinerates municipal waste or hazardous waste, they are excluded. But from 2008 and onwards (2nd trading period) all installations, or boilers at an installation, with a permit to the Environmental Code to incinerate municipal waste and/or hazardous waste will be excluded. Incineration of other kinds of waste, such as industrial waste, is included in the scheme.

Sweden has used a semi broad definition of combustion installation which means that an installation producing electricity, hot water, hot oil and steam were included but not kilns and ovens. For the second trading period (2008–2012) Sweden has followed the recommendation from the EU Commission to

broaden the definition. From 2008 all combustion installations irrespective of fuel and irrespective of the purpose of the combustion will be included.

PRODUCTION AND PROCESSING OF FERROUS METALS

The definition includes metal ore roasting or sintering installations, installations for the production of pig iron or steel (primary or secondary fusion) including continuous casting.

In the production and processing of ferrous metals, the works are included in the process until the continuous casting. In the first trading period, the rolling mill was not included in the EU ETS as part of an iron and steel plant, but from 2008 and onwards several rolling mills are included as combustion installations, i.e. if the requirements for an Energy activity are met.

MINERAL INDUSTRY

Installations for the production of cement clinker in rotary kilns or lime in rotary kilns or other furnaces are included. Also included are installations for the manufacture of glass including glass fibre and installations for the manufacture of ceramic products by firing.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Industrial plants for the production of pulp from timber or other fibrous materials, or for the production of paper and board are included.

Monitoring and reporting

The emissions are reported yearly to the competent authority, the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency. The deadline for reporting is March the year following the year when the emissions took place. Carbon dioxide is the only greenhouse gas included in the scheme in the first trading period. From 2008 some Member States, have included N₂O in their national scheme.

In the ETS, the yearly emission report is verified by an independent accredited verification body. The verifier controls the emissions report, and secures that the correct tiers, according to the ETS guidelines and the operators permit, are used and that the total emissions figure is accurate.

Emissions in the ETS in relation to emissions in the greenhouse gas inventory

In Table A.8.1 below, emissions 2005–2011 of fossil CO₂ in the ETS and non-ETS distributed on different CRF categories are shown. The results are uncertain and should be interpreted with caution since the ETS data are sometimes difficult to allocate to CRF categories. For example, emissions from large plants in iron- and steel industry are reported aggregated by plant and not by type of emission. Also, ETS data are only partially used within the inventory, so the share of ETS emissions for each CRF category does not mean that ETS emissions are included in the inventory to this extent. The results should be seen as an approximation.¹⁰³

¹⁰³ Gerner et al, *Särredovisning av utsläpp av fossil CO₂ inom respektive utanför ETS, submission 2013*, SMED memorandum 2012.

Table A.8.1 Emissions of fossil CO₂ in the ETS and non-ETS 2005 – 2011 (Gg).

	Sector	First trading period				Second trading period				Change 08-11		
		2005	2006	2007	Change 05-07	2008	2009	2010	2011			
ETS	1.A.1 Energy Industries	8 776	9 149	8 349	-427	-5%	8 090	8 584	10 891	8 362	272	3%
	1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction	5 657	5 559	5 291	-366	-6%	6 465	4 866	6 145	5 745	-720	-11%
	1.A.3 Transport	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	
	1.A.4 Other Sectors	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	
	1.A.5 Other	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	
	1.B Fugitive emissions	275	809	847	572	208%	884	904	866	872	-12	-1%
	1 Energy	14 708	15 517	14 487	-221	-2%	15 439	14 354	17 902	14 979	-460	-3%
	2.A Mineral Products	1 989	2 082	2 029	40	2%	2 078	1 769	1 995	2 028	-50	-2%
	2.B Chemical Industry	33	10	29	-4	-11%	22	4	22	22	1	3%
	2.C Metal Production	2 564	2 426	2 571	7	0%	2 486	1 336	2 703	2 798	312	13%
	2.D Other Production	0.4	0.4	0.5	0	37%	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0	-71%
	2.G Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	-14%	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	-26%
	2 Industrial Processes	4 586	4 519	4 629	43	1%	4 586	3 110	4 720	4 848	262	6%
Non-ETS	3 Solvents and Other Products Use	0	0	0	0		1.7	0.9	1.5	1.5	0	-15%
	6 Waste	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	
	TOTAL	19 294	20 036	19 116	-178	-1%	20 027	17 464	22 623	19 829	-198	-1%
	1.A.1 Energy Industries	1 594	1 260	1 474	-120	-8%	1 563	1 442	1 569	1 765	201	13%
	1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction	5 169	5 415	5 142	-26	-1%	3 366	3 279	3 472	3 238	-128	-4%
	1.A.3 Transport	21 275	21 087	21 182	-93	0%	20 610	20 007	20 241	19 787	-823	-4%
	1.A.4 Other Sectors	4 767	4 189	3 847	-921	-19%	3 392	3 258	3 385	3 077	-315	-9%
	1.A.5 Other	223	242	248	25	11%	152	241	174	184	31	21%
	1.B Fugitive emissions	40	42	40	0	1%	8	8	21	13	4	51%
	1 Energy	33 068	32 235	31 934	-1 134	-3%	29 092	28 235	28 863	28 063	-1 028	-4%
	2.A Mineral Products	15	69	53	38	252%	53	41	56	44	-9	-16%
	2.B Chemical Industry	100	106	111	11	11%	120	96	108	114	-6	-5%
	2.C Metal Production	536	532	538	2	0%	495	350	434	454	-41	-8%
2.D Other Production	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	0	37%	-0.6	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	0	-71%	
2.G Other	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0	-14%	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0	-26%	
2 Industrial Processes	650	707	701	51	8%	667	487	598	612	-55	-8%	
3 Solvents and Other Products Use	166	168	166	0	0%	163	161	162	162	-1	0%	
6 Waste	52	49	54	2	4%	57	58	56	60	3	6%	
	TOTAL	33 937	33 158	32 856	-1 081	-3%	29 979	28 940	29 679	28 897	-1 081	-4%

Table A.8.2 (cont.) Emissions of fossil CO₂ in the ETS and non-ETS 2005 – 2011 (Gg).

	Sector	First trading period					Second trading period					Change 08–11	
		2005	2006	2007	Change 05–07		2008	2009	2010	2011			
Total	1.A.1 Energy Industries	10 370	10 409	9 823	-547	-5%	9 653	10 026	12 460	10 127	473	5%	
	1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction	10 826	10 974	10 433	-392	-4%	9 831	8 145	9 617	8 983	-848	-9%	
	1.A.3 Transport	21 275	21 087	21 182	-93	0%	20 610	20 007	20 241	19 787	-823	-4%	
	1.A.4 Other Sectors	4 767	4 189	3 847	-921	-19%	3 392	3 258	3 385	3 077	-315	-9%	
	1.A.5 Other	223	242	248	25	11%	152	241	174	184	31	21%	
	1.B Fugitive emissions	315	851	887	572	182%	892	912	887	885	-8	-1%	
	1 Energy	47 776	47 752	46 421	-1 355	-3%	44 531	42 589	46 765	43 042	-1 488	-3%	
	2.A Mineral Products	2 004	2 152	2 081	78	4%	2 131	1 810	2 050	2 072	-59	-3%	
	2.B Chemical Industry	133	116	140	7	6%	142	100	131	136	-5	-4%	
	2.C Metal Production	3 100	2 958	3 108	9	0%	2 981	1 686	3 136	3 252	270	9%	
	2.D Other Production	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		
	2.G Other	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		
	2 Industrial Processes	5 236	5 226	5 330	94	2%	5 254	3 596	5 318	5 460	206	4%	
	3 Solvents and Other Products Use	166	168	166	0	0%	165	161	164	164	-1	-1%	
	6 Waste	52	49	54	2	4%	57	58	56	60	3	6%	
	TOTAL	53 231	53 194	51 972	-1 260	-2%	50 006	46 405	52 302	48 726	-1 280	-3%	
Share ETS	1.A.1 Energy Industries	85%	88%	85%		0%	84%	86%	87%	83%		-1%	
	1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction	52%	51%	51%		-2%	66%	60%	64%	64%		-2%	
	1.A.3 Transport	0%	0%	0%			0%	0%	0%	0%			
	1.A.4 Other Sectors	0%	0%	0%			0%	0%	0%	0%			
	1.A.5 Other	0%	0%	0%			0%	0%	0%	0%			
	1.B Fugitive emissions	87%	95%	95%		8%	99%	99%	98%	99%		0%	
	1 Energy	31%	32%	31%		0%	35%	34%	38%	35%		0%	
	2.A Mineral Products	99%	97%	97%		-2%	98%	98%	97%	98%		0%	
	2.B Chemical Industry	25%	9%	21%		-4%	15%	4%	17%	16%		1%	
	2.C Metal Production	83%	82%	83%		0%	83%	79%	86%	86%		3%	
	2.D Other Production												
	2.G Other												
	2 Industrial Processes	88%	86%	87%		-1%	87%	86%	89%	89%		1%	
	3 Solvents and Other Products Use	0%	0%	0%			1%	1%	1%	1%		0%	
	6 Waste	0%	0%	0%			0%	0%	0%	0%			
	TOTAL	36%	38%	37%		-36%	40%	38%	43%	41%		1%	

The trends for emissions of fossil CO₂ in ETS and non-ETS sectors are shown in Figure A 8.1 below. Please note that the definition of what emissions are included in the ETS has been broadened in the second trading period.

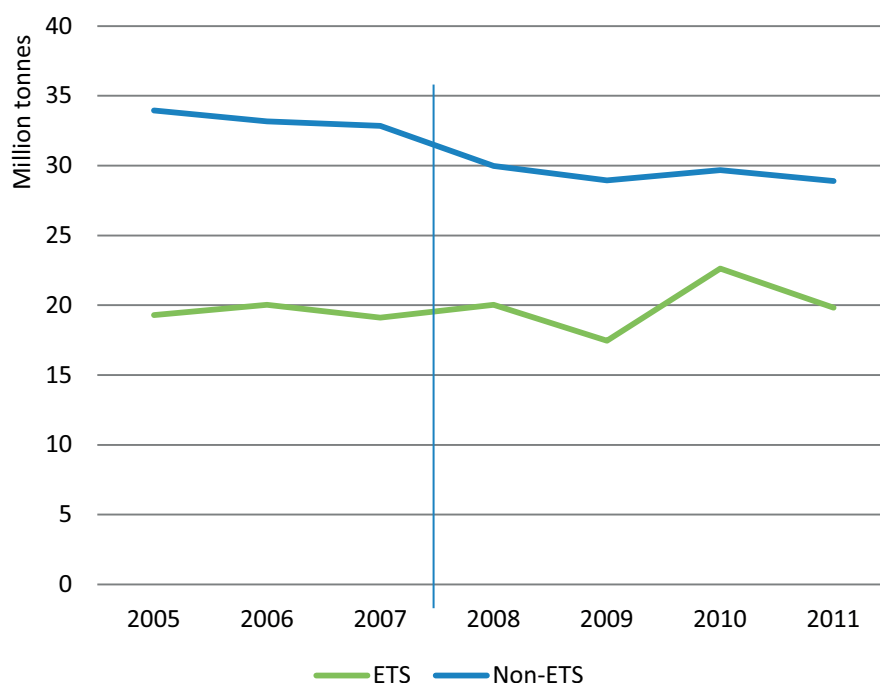


Figure A 8.1. Emissions of fossil CO₂ in ETS and non-ETS sectors 2005–2011 (Gg).

COMPARISONS OF DATA IN THE GHG INVENTORY AND EU ETS IN SWEDEN

Ever since the Swedish national allocation plan was prepared in 2004, Sweden has performed a number of studies to compare data in the both systems and improve the greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory¹⁰⁴. One result of the studies is that for a number of plants in the Energy and Industrial process sectors, data from the ETS is used in the GHG inventory since it is convenient and the quality is considered higher than that from data sources used in earlier submissions.

¹⁰⁴ Nyström, A-K (2007). Study of differences in plant data between the Energy Statistics and the EU Emission Trading Scheme. SMED report 78:2007.
Backman, H. and Gustafsson, T. (2006). Verification of activity data within the energy sector for the reporting to the UNFCCC, EU Monitoring Mechanism, CLRTAP and the EU NEC Directive using data from the EU Emission Trading Scheme. SMED report 76:2006.
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Gustafsson, T., Lidén, M. and Nyström, A-K., (2005). Användning av data från utsläppshandelssystemet för svensk internationell utsläppsrapportering. Delprojekt 1 Underlag till beslut om datakällor för rapporteringarna. SMED report 66:2005.
Ivarsson, A-K., Kumlin, A., Lidén, M. and Olsson, B. (2004). Dataunderlag för Sveriges nationella fördelningsplan i EU:s system för handel med utsläppsrätter. SMED report.

In Sweden, emissions from the systems need to be compared on plant level and not on a total or sector based level, since the ETS does not cover all plants in the GHG inventory.

In 2006, a study on plants in the ETS Energy sector was performed based on data from 2005. The 63 plants with the largest emissions in the ETS in 2005, which accounted for 75% of the CO₂ emissions from all plants within the ETS, were included in the study. Activity data, thermal values and CO₂ emission factors from the plants were compared with the energy statistics and analyzed. The results show that for one third of the plants, accounting for about 50% of the CO₂ emissions of the 63 plants investigated, no significant difference between the two data sources were identified. That is, the difference between the energy consumption in the ETS and the quarterly fuel statistics were lower than the reported uncertainty limits in the GHG inventory.

For about 20 of the remaining plants other explanations were possible that still made the quarterly fuels statistics appropriate to use, such as that the fossil fuel activity data in the quarterly fuel statistics was consistent with the time series, while the data from the ETS showed large discrepancies. For the remaining plants closer studies were made and for three plants (refineries) ETS data was recommended as data source for the GHG inventory. For the other remaining plants a number of reasons for the differences were identified, for instance the absence of waste fuel in ETS data.

In 2007, a new study was performed based on data from 2006. The study focused on the plants with the largest differences in the previous study and where sufficient explanations for the differences were not found. Comparisons between the ETS and the quarterly fuel statistics showed that energy amounts and emissions differed between the data sets in several cases. A difference of 17% between the datasets was found when the fossil energy consumption was compared for 19 plants included in the study. When waste was excluded the difference was smaller. In the following text, some main conclusions are summarized, which will explain differences between the data sets.

During 2008 a study aiming to review and when necessary update reported process related CO₂ emissions in CRF 2A, 2B4, 2C1.1 and 2C1.3 was performed. Comparisons of to UNFCCC reported CO₂ emissions and ETS data were made to secure that all facilities included in the ETS were included in the inventory and that all in ETS included process related CO₂ emissions were covered by the inventory. The comparison resulted in adjustments of CO₂ emissions reported in 2A7, 2C1.1 and 2C1.3. Information in the ETS is however not sufficient enough to be the base for reporting of CO₂ emissions in all CRF 2 sub-sectors. To be able to report correct activity data and corresponding CO₂ emissions to UNFCCC, other sources of information are needed. In the Swedish inventory, information from the facilities' environmental reports, from industry trade associations or by direct contact with the facilities are important for the compilation of the inventory.

GENERAL DIFFERENCES

Not all of the plants in the GHG inventory are included in the ETS, due to the definitions used in ETS. For combustion plants for instance, only installations with a rated thermal input exceeding a certain limit are included in ETS, but in GHG inventories all plants are included.¹⁰⁵

In the GHG inventory emissions are separated in Energy and Industrial process emissions and into different subsectors (CRF codes). In the ETS, there is a similar system but a number of plants that are reported in specific industrial CRF sectors in the GHG inventory are included as a combustion installation in the ETS and are hence included in the Energy sector. That is for instance the case for chemical producers and pulp and paper producers. Some technical units in food industry and engineering industry are also included in the ETS as combustion plants in the Energy sector.

DEFINITIONS OF ENERGY AND INDUSTRIAL PROCESS EMISSIONS

When comparing data with emissions from the use of raw materials, the definitions and the interpretation of the IPCC Guidelines results in different categorization of energy and process related emissions in the two systems.

For instance emissions from catalytic cracking in oil refineries are reported as process related in the ETS, while in the GHG inventory they are reported in the Energy sector in the sub-sector fugitive emissions, CRF 1B.

Primary iron and steel works calculate and report their emissions according to a mass balance approach in the ETS, whereas in the GHG inventory emissions are reported in several different sectors (CRF codes) in line with the interpretation of the IPCC guidelines.

Differences in the Energy sector

DIFFERENT CERTAINTY ON PLANT LEVEL DATA

Data from Statistics Sweden's quarterly fuels statistics is used in the GHG inventory in the Energy sector. Data is reported quarterly from the plants and might have to be estimated if data is not available. ETS data on the other hand are reported after the year ends for all sectors and is in addition verified by an independent accredited verification body.

DIFFERENT AGGREGATIONS OF MICRO DATA IN THE ENERGY SECTOR

The reporting unit for the quarterly fuel statistics survey, used for energy production plants (CRF 1A1a), is not installation, but by company and municipality. Identifying energy consumption and emissions for specific plants in that sector is therefore in some cases not possible. Furthermore, some reporting units may include both large combustion installations included in the ETS system and smaller installations not included in the ETS system, and hence it is currently not possible to specify which fuel consumptions reported to the quarterly fuel statistics that are included in the ETS.

¹⁰⁵ For further information of the completeness, see each sector chapter in the National Inventory Report.

ONLY PARTS OF PLANTS INCLUDED IN THE ETS

Combustion of municipal solid waste is not included in the ETS, while it is included in the GHG inventory. For instance, the plant with the largest emissions within the Chemical industries sector (CRF 1A2c) was only partly included in the ETS in the first trading period.

EMISSION FACTORS AND THERMAL VALUES

In the ETS, the plants in some cases use plant specific emission factors and thermal values, while in the GHG inventory, thermal values and CO₂ emission factors are in many cases general and yield good estimates on national level. Hence, they are to some extent not representative on plant level.

Another smaller problem in the GHG inventory is that unconventional fuels are grouped together into for instance “other non-specific fuels” which leads to high uncertainties on plant level since the emission factors are not specific for a certain fuel. Besides, some of those unconventional fuels are incorrectly classified. In the ETS some of these fuels are often partly biogenic and should hence be classified as “Other biomass” in GHG inventory.

Differences in the industrial process sector

ONLY PARTS OF PLANTS INCLUDED IN THE ETS

In the ETS may not all activities within a facility be included. As an example production of calcium carbide can be mentioned. For carbide production only the lime producing part of the production of calcium carbide is included.

FACILITIES NOT INCLUDED

Some, in the GHG inventory important, industries are not covered in the ETS. As examples can non-iron metal production and aluminum production be pointed out.

USE OF ETS DATA IN SUBMISSION 2012

The use of activity data in CRF 1 from ETS is summarized in the following table:

Year	CRF	Facilities
2005	1A1b, 1B2C21	Four refineries, including one hydrogen production plant
2006	1A1b, 1A2e, 1B2A1, 1B2C21	Four refineries, including two hydrogen production plants, and one sugar production plant
2007	1A1b, 1B2A1, 1B2C21	Five refineries, including two hydrogen production plants.
2008–2011	1A1b, 1A2c, 1A2f, 1B2A1, 1B2C21	Five refineries including two hydrogen production plants, three cement factories and one chemical industry,

For the hydrogen production plants, CO₂ emissions reported in the ETS system are used in the GHG inventory. This is also the case for all emissions from combustion and flaring of refinery gas and methane based gas mixtures in 2008 and later.

Annex 8:2

Normal-year corrected emissions

In the UNFCCC Reporting Guidelines on Annual Inventories, Parties are encouraged to give information on application of adjustments as it is regarded as important information in relation to the monitoring of emission and removal trends, and the performance of national policies and measures. Information on fossil CO₂-emissions adjusted for weather and climatic conditions in Sweden was included in the Third National Communication on Climate Change in 2001, and up-dated in the Fourth and Fifth National Communication in 2005 and 2009, respectively.

The Swedish weather conditions vary a great deal from year to year. Temperature, solar radiation and wind influence the amount of energy needed to heat buildings in order to maintain normal indoor temperatures. Precipitation affects the quantity of water flowing in watercourses and hence the potential for generating electric energy using hydropower.

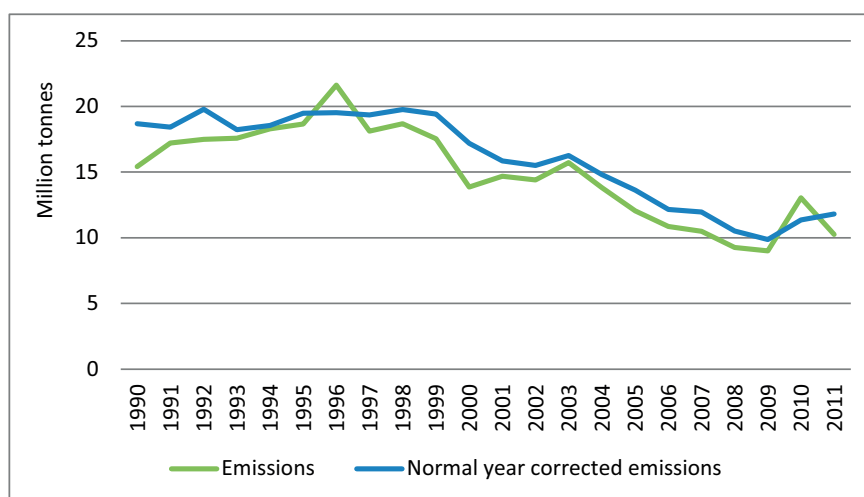


Figure A 8.2. Actual and normal-year corrected fossil CO₂-emissions for heating of buildings and electricity production in Sweden for the years 1990–2011. For the year 2011 preliminary statistics on fossil fuel consumption is used.

Sweden has developed a normal-year correction method, which makes it possible to adjust actual fossil CO₂-emissions in Sweden for a specific year to the fossil CO₂-emissions which should have taken place in a climatic “normal” year and facilitate a comparison. Normal-year correction includes emissions from heating of buildings (but not cooling) and from electricity generation. The model used to calculate the need, depending on weather, for heating of buildings is described in more detail in a SMED report¹⁰⁶ and later further elaborated in details in a PROFU report¹⁰⁷. The model for normal-year correc-

¹⁰⁶ Persson C. (2004).

¹⁰⁷ Profu (2006).

tions of CO₂-emissions from electricity production, including hydro-power, is described in a Swedpower report¹⁰⁸.

Actual and normal-year corrected fossil CO₂-emissions caused by heating of buildings and electricity production is shown for 1990–2011 (preliminary data for fossil fuel consumption in 2011) in Figure A 8.2. In Table A.8.3 the normal-year corrections of fossil CO₂-emissions (1000 tons CO₂/year) in total and separated for electricity production (including electric heating) and heating of buildings (except electric heating) are shown. The correction shall be added to the actual emission to obtain the normal-year emission. The normal-year corrected total emissions of fossil CO₂ for heating of buildings and electricity production was almost constant during the period 1990–1999. Since then the emission has gradually decreased and was in 2009 about half of the levels during the period 1990–1999. In 2010, which was an exceptional year with regard to low Swedish nuclear power production combined with an unusually long and cold winter, there was a slight increase in the normal-year corrected fossil CO₂-emissions compared to in 2009.¹⁰⁹

Table A.8.3 Annual 1990–2011 (2011 preliminary data) calculated normal-year corrections of fossil CO₂-emissions (million ton CO₂/year). Values are given for the total correction as well as separated into heating of buildings (excluding electric heating) and electricity production (including electric heating). The correction shall be added to the actual emission to obtain the normal-year emission.

	Emissions	Normal year corrected emissions	Difference
1990	15.43	18.68	3.26
1991	17.22	18.43	1.21
1992	17.49	19.79	2.30
1993	17.57	18.22	0.65
1994	18.29	18.55	0.26
1995	18.65	19.47	0.83
1996	21.61	19.51	-2.10
1997	18.11	19.35	1.24
1998	18.68	19.77	1.08
1999	17.53	19.40	1.87
2000	13.86	17.18	3.33
2001	14.69	15.84	1.15
2002	14.41	15.50	1.09
2003	15.72	16.25	0.53
2004	13.82	14.81	1.00
2005	12.04	13.63	1.59
2006	10.86	12.16	1.30
2007	10.49	11.96	1.47
2008	9.27	10.52	1.25
2009	9.01	9.86	0.86
2010	13.04	11.36	-1.67
2011	10.26	11.82	1.56

¹⁰⁸ Holmberg J. & Axelsson J. (2006).

¹⁰⁹ Verbova, M. et al (2012).

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Annex 8:3

Environmental reports

In Sweden, the types of activities or operations for which permits are compulsory are specified directly in the Environmental Code¹¹⁰ or in the Ordinance on hazardous activity and health protection¹¹¹. As an example, approximately 7,500 “environmental hazardous activities” must have a permit. Such activities are conducted on a real estate and result or may result in discharges or other disturbances to the environment, e.g. water and air pollution or noise. The number includes activities regulated in EC-directives, e.g. under the IPPC¹¹² and Seveso directives¹¹³.

For permitting procedures the Code divides competence between the regional administrations and the Environmental Courts. Permits are granted by the Environmental Courts and the Environmental Permitting Committees (EPC). The EPC is a special function at the County Administrative Board (CAB). There are 21 EPCs, one in each county, and five Environmental Courts.

The allocation of licensing tasks between the EPCs and the Courts is regulated in the Ordinance on environmentally hazardous activities. For activities that entail a significant environmental impact (classified as A-activities in the list and totaling less than 500), the proponent must apply for a permit to the Court. For activities with less impact on the environment (classified as B-activities in the list and totally 7,000) the proponent must apply for a permit to the CAB.

¹¹⁰ SFS 1998:808. Miljöbalken.

¹¹¹ SFS 2007:674. Förordning om ändring i förordningen (1998:899) om miljöfarlig verksamhet och hälsoskydd.

¹¹² Directive 2008/1/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 January 2008 concerning integrated pollution prevention and control (Codified version).

¹¹³ Directive 2003/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2003 amending Council Directive 96/82/EC on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.

All operations regulated by permit must return annual environmental reports as required by Chapter 26, section 20, of the Environmental Code. The reporting obligations for the environmental report are regulated in the direction for environmental report¹¹⁴. The environmental report consists of three parts:

- Administrative information about the facility.
- Text section (for example, a description of the facility and the processes, the use of energy, chemicals and raw materials, emissions and conditions in the permit).
- Emission declaration (for example, production data, fuel consumption data, emission data and, information on how emission data have been determined i.e. measured, calculated or estimated).

The data in the environmental reports often originates from measurements or mass balances. The use of default emission factors is limited. Only the operators that exceed the thresholds for the substances listed in Swedish environmental law governing environmental reports are obliged to compile the emission declaration.

Since the beginning of year 2007 environmental reports can be submitted electronically via the Swedish Portal for Environmental Reporting (SMP)¹¹⁵.

References

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¹¹⁴ NFS 2006:9, Naturvårdsverkets föreskrifter om miljörapport för tillståndspliktiga miljöfarliga verksamheter.

¹¹⁵ Svenska Miljörapporteringsportalen. <https://smp2.naturvardsverket.se/>



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