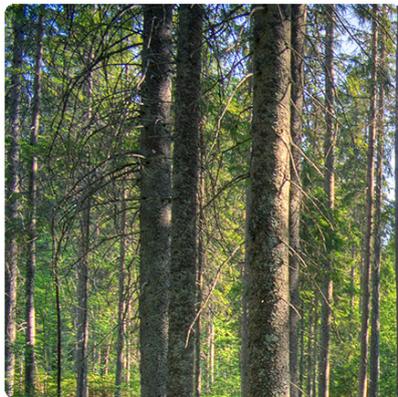


National Inventory Report Sweden 2017: Annexes

Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventories 1990-2015

Submitted under the United Nations Framework
Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol



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Annex 1: Key Categories

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

1.1 Description of methodology used for identifying key categories

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

In the approach 1 analysis key categories are the aggregated categories that together contribute up to either 95 % of the level or 95 % of the overall contribution to trend of all greenhouse gas emissions in Sweden. In the approach 2 analysis, information about the sources' uncertainties are also included in the analysis. Approach 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-eq.

1.1.1 Approach 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

∑|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 as absolute values, 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 % of the sum of all L_{x,t}.

1.1.2 Approach 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:

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

1.1.3 Approach 2 level and trend assessments

When the information from the approach 1 key categories analysis is combined with the outcome from the uncertainty analysis, it results in an approach 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:

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

Where $L_{x,t}$ and $T_{x,t}$ are the results from the approach 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 % of the sum of all $LU_{x,t}$ or 90 % of the contribution to trend and $TU_{x,t}$, respectively, when ranked by decreasing order of magnitude.

1.2 Results

As can be seen in Table A1.1 emissions of CO₂ from gasoline and diesel combustion in passenger cars (CRF 1.A.3.b.i) together with emissions of CO₂ from diesel combustion in heavy duty trucks (CRF 1.A.3.b.iii) are the top three sources in 2015 in the approach 1 level assessment excluding LULUCF. Together they contribute with 28% of the national total.

In 2015, 63 key categories in terms of trend have been identified, excluding LULUCF (Table A1.3). The Energy Sector (CRF 1) contributes with the majority of the key categories (43).

In 2015, the category with the most significant change since 1990 are CO₂ from Forest Land remaining Forest Land (4.A.1), which contributes with 34% to the explanation of the overall trend.

Other interesting categories with regard to the trend are those with decreasing emissions. Among them, CO₂ emissions from liquid fuels in the Residential sector (1.A.4.b) and emissions from gasoline fuelled personal cars (1.A.3.b.i) are in top in 2015

The approach 2 level and trend assessments (Table A1.5 to Table A1.8) result in higher priority to categories with high uncertainties in sources or sinks compared to the approach 1 assessments, e.g. emissions from the agriculture and waste sectors.

Table A1.1. Key Category Analysis approach 1 Level Assessment, excluding LULUCF.

IPCC Source Category	Substance	Year 2015 emissions or removals (kt CO ₂ -eq)	Level Assessment Year 2015	Key Source Level in 2015
1 A 3 b i Road Transportation, Cars: Gasoline	CO ₂	6 803	12.7%	1
1 A 3 b iii Road Transportation, Heavy duty trucks: Diesel oil	CO ₂	4 182	7.8%	2
1 A 3 b i Road Transportation, Cars: Diesel oil	CO ₂	4 067	7.6%	3
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	C	C	4
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Other Fuels	CO ₂	2 384	4.4%	5
2 C 1 Iron and Steel Production	CO ₂	C	C	6
1 A 1 b Petroleum refining: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	C	C	7
2 A 1 Cement Production	CO ₂	1 527	2.8%	8
3 A 1 Non-dairy cattle	CH ₄	1 405	2.6%	9
1 A 3 b ii Road Transportation, Light duty trucks: Diesel oil	CO ₂	1 404	2.6%	10
1 A 4 c Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	1 304	2.4%	11
1 A 2 g vii Off-road vehicles and other machinery: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	1 231	2.3%	12
3 A 1 Dairy cattle	CH ₄	1 188	2.2%	13
5 A 1 Managed waste disposal sites	CH ₄	991	1.8%	14
3 D a 1 Inorganic N fertilizers	N ₂ O	891	1.7%	15
3 D a 6 Cultivation of organic soils (i.e. histosols)	N ₂ O	843	1.6%	16
1 A 2 a Iron and Steel: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	C	C	17
1 A 2 c Chemicals: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	809	1.5%	18

IPCC Source Category	Substance	Year 2015 emissions or removals (kt CO ₂ -eq)	Level Assessment Year 2015	Key Source Level in 2015
2 F 1 Refrigeration and air conditioning	HFCs	709	1.3%	19
1 B 2 a Oil	CO ₂	698	1.3%	20
1 A 2 g viii Other: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	652	1.2%	21
1 A 2 f Non-metallic minerals: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	641	1.2%	22
1 A 4 b Residential: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	637	1.2%	23
1 A 2 a Iron and Steel: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	C	C	24
1 A 2 d Pulp, Paper and Print: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	554	1.0%	25
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Peat	CO ₂	512	1.0%	26
1 A 3 a Domestic Aviation: Jet Kerosene	CO ₂	498	0.9%	27
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	C	C	28
1 A 1 c Manufacture of S. fuels and Other Energy Ind.: S. Fuels	CO ₂	C	C	29
2 A 2 Lime Production	CO ₂	421	0.8%	30
1 A 2 g viii Other: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	C	C	31
3 D a 4 Crop residues applied to soils	N ₂ O	400	0.7%	32
3 D a 2 a Animal manure applied to soils	N ₂ O	358	0.7%	33
1 A 2 f Non-metallic minerals: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	346	0.6%	34
3 D a 3 Urine and dung deposited by grazing animals	N ₂ O	342	0.6%	35
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	C	C	36
1 A 3 d Domestic Navigation: Gas/Diesel Oil	CO ₂	289	0.5%	37
1 A 3 e Other Transportation: Diesel Oil	CO ₂	280	0.5%	38
2 C 7 Other	CO ₂	C	C	39
2 D 1 Lubricant use	CO ₂	272	0.5%	40
1 A 4 b Residential: Biomass	CH ₄	248	0.5%	41
1 A 4 a Commercial/Institutional: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	234	0.4%	42
1 A 4 a Commercial/Institutional: Gasoline	CO ₂	205	0.4%	43
1 A 2 e Food Proc., Beverages and Tobacco: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	202	0.4%	44
5 D 1 Domestic wastewater	N ₂ O	196	0.4%	45
3 D b 2 Nitrogen leaching and run-off	N ₂ O	189	0.4%	46
1 A 5 b Mobile: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	188	0.4%	47
2 C 3 Aluminium production	CO ₂	180	0.3%	48
1 A 2 a Iron and Steel: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	C	C	49
1 A 2 e Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	167	0.3%	50
3 A 4 Horses	CH ₄	163	0.3%	51
2 D 3 Other	CO ₂	159	0.3%	52
1 A 4 a Commercial/Institutional: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	150	0.3%	53
2 B 10 Other	CO ₂	149	0.3%	54
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Biomass	N ₂ O	144	0.3%	55
1 A 2 c Chemicals: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	144	0.3%	56
1 A 2 f Non-metallic minerals: Other Fuels	CO ₂	C	C	57
1 A 3 b ii Road Transportation, Light duty trucks: Gasoline	CO ₂	138	0.3%	58
2 C 2 Ferroalloys production	CO ₂	129	0.2%	59
3 G Liming	CO ₂	123	0.2%	60
3 A 2 Sheep	CH ₄	119	0.2%	61
1 A 1 b Petroleum refining: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	C	C	62
3 D b 1 Atmospheric deposition	N ₂ O	111	0.2%	63
1 A 2 f Non-metallic minerals: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	110	0.2%	64
3 B 1 Non-dairy cattle	CH ₄	102	0.2%	65

IPCC Source Category	Substance	Year 2015 emissions or removals (kt CO ₂ -eq)	Level Assessment Year 2015	Key Source Level in 2015
3 B 1 Non-dairy cattle	N ₂ O	91	0.2%	66
1 B 2 c Venting and flaring	CO ₂	90	0.2%	67
1 A 2 b Non-ferrous metals: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	C	C	68
1 A 3 b iv Road Transportation, Motorcycles: Gasoline	CO ₂	86	0.2%	69
2 G 3 N ₂ O from product uses	N ₂ O	85	0.2%	70
3 B Indirect N ₂ O emissions	N ₂ O	85	0.2%	71

Table A1.2. Key Category Analysis approach 1 Level Assessment, including LULUCF.

IPCC Source Category	Subst.	Year 2015 emissions or removals (kt CO ₂ -eq)	Level Assessment Year 2015	Key Source Level in 2015
4 A 1 Forest land remaining forest land	CO ₂	-46 463	40.4%	1
1 A 3 b i Road Transportation, Cars: Gasoline	CO ₂	6 803	5.9%	2
4 G Total HWP from domestic harvest	CO ₂	-6 717	5.8%	3
1 A 3 b iii Road Transportation, Heavy duty trucks: Diesel oil	CO ₂	4 182	3.6%	4
1 A 3 b i Road Transportation, Cars: Diesel oil	CO ₂	4 067	3.5%	5
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	C	C	6
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Other Fuels	CO ₂	2 384	2.1%	7
2 C 1 Iron and Steel Production	CO ₂	C	C	8
1 A 1 b Petroleum refining: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	C	C	9
4 E 2 1 Forest land converted to settlements	CO ₂	1 798	1.6%	10
2 A 1 Cement Production	CO ₂	1 527	1.3%	11
3 A 1 Non-dairy cattle	CH ₄	1 405	1.2%	12
1 A 3 b ii Road Transportation, Light duty trucks: Diesel oil	CO ₂	1 404	1.2%	13
1 A 4 c Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	1 304	1.1%	14
4 A Drained organic soils	N ₂ O	1 272	1.1%	15
1 A 2 g vii Off-road vehicles and other machinery: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	1 231	1.1%	16
3 A 1 Dairy cattle	CH ₄	1 188	1.0%	17
5 A 1 Managed waste disposal sites	CH ₄	991	0.9%	18
3 D a 1 Inorganic N fertilizers	N ₂ O	891	0.8%	19
3 D a 6 Cultivation of organic soils (i.e. histosols)	N ₂ O	843	0.7%	20
4 E 2 2 Cropland converted to settlements	CO ₂	834	0.7%	21
1 A 2 a Iron and Steel: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	C	C	22
1 A 2 c Chemicals: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	809	0.7%	23
4 B 1 Cropland remaining cropland	CO ₂	-735	0.6%	24
2 F 1 Refrigeration and air conditioning	HFCs	709	0.6%	25
1 B 2 a Oil	CO ₂	698	0.6%	26
1 A 2 g viii Other: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	652	0.6%	27
1 A 2 f Non-metallic minerals: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	641	0.6%	28
1 A 4 b Residential: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	637	0.6%	29
1 A 2 a Iron and Steel: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	C	C	30
4 A 2 4 Settlements converted to forest land	CO ₂	-585	0.5%	31
1 A 2 d Pulp, Paper and Print: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	554	0.5%	32
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Peat	CO ₂	512	0.4%	33
1 A 3 a Domestic Aviation: Jet Kerosene	CO ₂	498	0.4%	34
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	C	C	35

IPCC Source Category	Subst.	Year 2015 emissions or removals (kt CO ₂ -eq)	Level Assessment Year 2015	Key Source Level in 2015
4 A 2 5 Other land converted to forest land	CO ₂	-464	0.4%	36
1 A 1 c Manufacture of S. fuels and Other Energy Ind.: S. Fuels	CO ₂	C	C	37
2 A 2 Lime Production	CO ₂	421	0.4%	38
1 A 2 g viii Other: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	C	C	39
3 D a 4 Crop residues applied to soils	N ₂ O	400	0.3%	40
4 A 2 3 Wetlands converted to forest land	CO ₂	-375	0.3%	41
3 D a 2 a Animal manure applied to soils	N ₂ O	358	0.3%	42
1 A 2 f Non-metallic minerals: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	346	0.3%	43
3 D a 3 Urine and dung deposited by grazing animals	N ₂ O	342	0.3%	44
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	C	C	45
1 A 3 d Domestic Navigation: Gas/Diesel Oil	CO ₂	289	0.3%	46
4 A Drained organic soils	CH ₄	282	0.2%	47
1 A 3 e Other Transportation: Diesel Oil	CO ₂	280	0.2%	48
2 C 7 Other	CO ₂	C	C	49
2 D 1 Lubricant use	CO ₂	272	0.2%	50
1 A 4 b Residential: Biomass	CH ₄	248	0.2%	51
1 A 4 a Commercial/Institutional: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	234	0.2%	52
1 A 4 a Commercial/Institutional: Gasoline	CO ₂	205	0.2%	53
4 B Drained organic soils	CH ₄	202	0.2%	54
1 A 2 e Food Proc., Beverages and Tobacco: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	202	0.2%	55
5 D 1 Domestic wastewater	N ₂ O	196	0.2%	56
4 D 1 1 Peat extraction remaining peat extraction	CO ₂	195	0.2%	57
4 A 2 1 Cropland converted to forest land	CO ₂	-192	0.2%	58
4 B 2 1 Forest land converted to cropland	CO ₂	189	0.2%	59
3 D b 2 Nitrogen leaching and run-off	N ₂ O	189	0.2%	60
1 A 5 b Mobile: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	188	0.2%	61
2 C 3 Aluminium production	CO ₂	180	0.2%	62
1 A 2 a Iron and Steel: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	C	C	63
4 E 1 Settlements remaining settlements	CO ₂	-168	0.1%	64
4 A 2 2 Grassland converted to forest land	CO ₂	-167	0.1%	65
1 A 2 e Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	167	0.1%	66
3 A 4 Horses	CH ₄	163	0.1%	67
2 D 3 Other	CO ₂	159	0.1%	68

Table A1.3. Key Category Analysis approach 1 Trend Assessment, excluding LULUCF.

IPCC Source Category	Subst.	Base year emissions or removals (kt CO ₂ -eq)	Year 2015 emissions or removals (kt CO ₂ -eq)	Contribution to Trend	Key Source Trend
1 A 4 b Residential: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	6 151	637	12.1%	1
1 A 3 b i Road Transportation, Cars: Diesel oil	CO ₂	461	4 067	11.4%	2
1 A 3 b i Road Transportation, Cars: Gasoline	CO ₂	12 016	6 803	6.7%	3
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Other Fuels	CO ₂	570	2 384	6.0%	4
1 A 4 a Commercial/Institutional: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	2 447	150	5.1%	5
5 A 1 Managed waste disposal sites	CH ₄	3 422	991	4.8%	6
1 A 3 b ii Road Transportation, Light duty trucks: Diesel oil	CO ₂	170	1 404	3.9%	7
1 A 3 b iii Road Transportation, Heavy duty trucks: Diesel oil	CO ₂	3 972	4 182	3.7%	8
1 A 2 g viii Other: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	2 062	652	2.7%	9
1 A 2 d Pulp, Paper and Print: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	1 786	554	2.4%	10
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	4 231	C	C	11
2 F 1 Refrigeration and air conditioning	HFCs	3	709	2.2%	12
1 A 1 b Petroleum refining: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	1 778	C	C	13
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	1 277	C	C	14
2 A 1 Cement Production	CO ₂	1 272	1 527	1.8%	15
2 B 2 Nitric Acid Production	N ₂ O	782	36	1.7%	16
1 B 2 a Oil	CO ₂	219	698	1.6%	17
1 A 2 g vii Off-road vehicles and other machinery: L. Fuels	CO ₂	979	1 231	1.5%	18
3 A 1 Non-dairy cattle	CH ₄	1 278	1 405	1.4%	19
1 A 5 b Mobile: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	846	188	1.4%	20
2 C 3 Aluminium production	PFCs	569	34	1.2%	21
1 A 3 b ii Road Transportation, Light duty trucks: Gasoline	CO ₂	693	138	1.2%	22
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Peat	CO ₂	1 173	512	1.1%	23
1 A 2 g viii Other: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	94	C	C	24
1 A 2 e Food Proc., Beverages and Tobacco: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	596	167	0.9%	25
1 A 1 c Manufacture of Solid fuels and Other Energy Industries: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	300	C	C	26
1 A 4 c Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	1 434	1 304	0.7%	27
1 A 2 f Non-metallic minerals: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	1 135	641	0.6%	28
1 A 2 a Iron and Steel: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	849	C	C	29
2 A 2 Lime Production	CO ₂	331	421	0.5%	30
1 A 4 a Commercial/Institutional: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	86	234	0.5%	31
1 A 2 d Pulp, Paper and Print: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	263	C	C	32
3 D a 6 Cultivation of organic soils (i.e. histosols)	N ₂ O	905	843	0.5%	33
1 A 2 c Chemicals: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	861	809	0.5%	34
2 C 1 Iron and Steel Production	CO ₂	2 632	C	C	35
1 A 2 a Iron and Steel: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	25	C	C	36
2 D 1 Lubricant use	CO ₂	158	272	0.5%	37
1 A 2 f Non-metallic minerals: Other Fuels	CO ₂	0	C	C	38
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Prod.: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	486	C	C	39
1 A 2 f Non-metallic minerals: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	625	346	0.4%	40
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Biomass	N ₂ O	34	144	0.4%	41

IPCC Source Category	Subst.	Base year emissions or removals (kt CO ₂ -eq)	Year 2015 emissions or removals (kt CO ₂ -eq)	Contribution to Trend	Key Source Trend
1 A 4 c Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	157	0	0.4%	42
1 A 1 b Petroleum refining: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	0	C	C	43
3 D a 1 Inorganic N fertilizers	N ₂ O	1 051	891	0.3%	44
1 A 3 b i Road Transportation, Cars: Gasoline	CH ₄	138	11	0.3%	45
1 A 3 b i Road Transportation, Cars: Gasoline	N ₂ O	132	14	0.3%	46
2 C 3 Aluminium production	CO ₂	133	180	0.2%	47
1 A 3 e Other Transportation: Diesel Oil	CO ₂	273	280	0.2%	48
1 A 3 d Domestic Navigation: Residual Oil	CO ₂	194	71	0.2%	49
3 D a 3 Urine and dung deposited by grazing animals	N ₂ O	361	342	0.2%	50
3 D a 4 Crop residues applied to soils	N ₂ O	440	400	0.2%	51
3 D a 2 a Animal manure applied to soils	N ₂ O	386	358	0.2%	52
1 A 4 a Commercial/Institutional: Gasoline	CO ₂	185	205	0.2%	53
2 C 7 Other	CO ₂	276	C	C	54
1 A 2 c Chemicals: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	127	C	C	55
2 B 10 Other	CO ₂	114	149	0.2%	56
1 A 2 f Non-metallic minerals: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	65	110	0.2%	57
3 A 2 Sheep	CH ₄	81	119	0.2%	58
1 A 2 e Food Proc., Beverages and Tobacco: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	90	C	C	59
1 A 3 b iv Road Transportation, Motorcycles: Gasoline	CO ₂	39	86	0.2%	60
3 A 4 Horses	CH ₄	142	163	0.2%	61
3 B 1 Non-dairy cattle	CH ₄	61	102	0.2%	62
1 A 3 b iii Road Transportation, Heavy duty trucks: Diesel oil	N ₂ O	13	65	0.2%	63

Table A1.4. Key Category Analysis approach 1 Trend Assessment, including LULUCF.

IPCC Source Category	Subst.	Base year emissions or removals (kt CO ₂ -eq)	Year 2015 emissions or removals (kt CO ₂ -eq)	Contribution to Trend	Key Source Trend
4 A 1 Forest land remaining forest land	CO ₂	-39 908	-46 463	33.9%	1
1 A 3 b i Road Transportation, Cars: Gasoline	CO ₂	12 016	6 803	6.5%	2
1 A 3 b i Road Transportation, Cars: Diesel oil	CO ₂	461	4 067	4.6%	3
1 A 3 b iii Road Transportation, Heavy duty trucks: Diesel oil	CO ₂	3 972	4 182	4.4%	4
4 G Total HWP from domestic harvest	CO ₂	-4 995	-6 717	3.2%	5
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Other Fuels	CO ₂	570	2 384	2.7%	6
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	4 231	C	C	7
2 C 1 Iron and Steel Production	CO ₂	2 632	C	C	8
1 A 1 b Petroleum refining: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	1 778	C	C	9

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4 E 2 1 Forest land converted to settlements	CO ₂	2 523	1 798	1.8%	10
2 A 1 Cement Production	CO ₂	1 272	1 527	1.6%	11
1 A 3 b ii Road Transportation, Light duty trucks: Diesel oil	CO ₂	170	1 404	1.6%	12
3 A 1 Non-dairy cattle	CH ₄	1 278	1 405	1.5%	13
4 A Drained organic soils	N ₂ O	1 034	1 272	1.3%	14
1 A 4 c Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	1 434	1 304	1.3%	15
1 A 2 g vii Off-road vehicles and other machinery: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	979	1 231	1.3%	16
3 A 1 Dairy cattle	CH ₄	1 617	1 188	1.2%	17
4 B 1 Cropland remaining cropland	CO ₂	3 249	-735	1.2%	18
4 E 2 2 Cropland converted to settlements	CO ₂	262	834	0.9%	19
3 D a 1 Inorganic N fertilizers	N ₂ O	1 051	891	0.9%	20
3 D a 6 Cultivation of organic soils (i.e. histosols)	N ₂ O	905	843	0.9%	21
1 A 2 a Iron and Steel: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	849	C	C	22
1 A 2 c Chemicals: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	861	809	0.8%	23
2 F 1 Refrigeration and air conditioning	HFCs	3	709	0.8%	24
5 A 1 Managed waste disposal sites	CH ₄	3 422	991	0.8%	25
1 B 2 a Oil	CO ₂	219	698	0.8%	26
1 A 2 f Non-metallic minerals: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	1 135	641	0.6%	27
1 A 2 a Iron and Steel: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	831	C	C	28
4 A 2 4 Settlements converted to forest land	CO ₂	-39	-585	0.6%	29
1 A 2 g viii Other: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	2 062	652	0.5%	30
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	486	C	C	31
1 A 3 a Domestic Aviation: Jet Kerosene	CO ₂	658	498	0.5%	32
1 A 1 c Manufacture of Solid fuels and Other Energy Industries: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	300	C	C	33
1 A 2 g viii Other: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	94	C	C	34
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Peat	CO ₂	1 173	512	0.5%	35
1 A 2 d Pulp, Paper and Print: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	1 786	554	0.4%	36
2 A 2 Lime Production	CO ₂	331	421	0.4%	37
3 D a 4 Crop residues applied to soils	N ₂ O	440	400	0.4%	38
3 D a 2 a Animal manure applied to soils	N ₂ O	386	358	0.4%	39
3 D a 3 Urine and dung deposited by grazing animals	N ₂ O	361	342	0.4%	40
1 A 2 f Non-metallic minerals: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	625	346	0.3%	41
4 A 2 5 Other land converted to forest land	CO ₂	-104	-464	0.3%	42
4 A Drained organic soils	CH ₄	231	282	0.3%	43
2 D 1 Lubricant use	CO ₂	158	272	0.3%	44
1 A 3 e Other Transportation: Diesel Oil	CO ₂	273	280	0.3%	45
1 A 3 d Domestic Navigation: Gas/Diesel Oil	CO ₂	383	289	0.3%	46
2 C 7 Other	CO ₂	276	C	C	47
4 A 2 3 Wetlands converted to forest land	CO ₂	-73	-375	0.3%	48
1 A 4 a Commercial/Institutional: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	86	234	0.3%	49
1 A 4 b Residential: Biomass	CH ₄	277	248	0.3%	50
4 A 2 1 Cropland converted to forest land	CO ₂	157	-192	0.2%	51
4 B 2 1 Forest land converted to cropland	CO ₂	0	189	0.2%	52
4 D 1 1 Peat extraction remaining peat extraction	CO ₂	70	195	0.2%	53
1 A 4 a Commercial/Institutional: Gasoline	CO ₂	185	205	0.2%	54
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	1 277	C	C	55
4 B Drained organic soils	CH ₄	217	202	0.2%	56
1 A 2 e Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	254	202	0.2%	57
5 D 1 Domestic wastewater	N ₂ O	208	196	0.2%	58

1 A 2 a Iron and Steel: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	25	C	C	59
4 E 1 Settlements remaining settlements	CO ₂	30	-168	0.2%	60
2 C 3 Aluminium production	CO ₂	133	180	0.2%	61
4 C 1 Grassland remaining grassland	CO ₂	-140	-99	0.2%	62
3 D b 2 Nitrogen leaching and run-off	N ₂ O	267	189	0.2%	63
3 A 4 Horses	CH ₄	142	163	0.2%	64
1 A 2 f Non-metallic minerals: Other Fuels	CO ₂	0	C	C	65
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Biomass	N ₂ O	34	144	0.2%	66
2 D 3 Other	CO ₂	217	159	0.2%	67
2 B 10 Other	CO ₂	114	149	0.2%	68
1 A 2 c Chemicals: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	155	144	0.1%	69
4 A 2 2 Grassland converted to forest land	CO ₂	-27	-167	0.1%	70
1 A 1 b Petroleum refining: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	0	C	C	71
1 A 2 e Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	596	167	0.1%	72
3 A 2 Sheep	CH ₄	81	119	0.1%	73

Table A1.5. Key Category Analysis approach 2 Level Assessment, excluding LULUCF.

IPCC Source Category	Substance	Year 2015 emissions or removals (kt CO ₂ -eq)	Combined uncertainty in 2015 (%)	Contribution to Level in 2015 with Uncertainty	Key Source Level in 2015 (Approach 2)
3 D a 1 Inorganic N fertilizers	N ₂ O	891	203	14.6%	1
3 D a 4 Crop residues applied to soils	N ₂ O	400	203	6.6%	2
3 D a 2 a Animal manure applied to soils	N ₂ O	358	203	5.9%	3
3 D a 6 Cultivation of organic soils (i.e. histosols)	N ₂ O	843	85	5.8%	4
3 D a 3 Urine and dung deposited by grazing animals	N ₂ O	342	203	5.6%	5
5 A 1 Managed waste disposal sites	CH ₄	991	56	4.5%	6
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Other Fuels	CO ₂	2 384	20	3.8%	7
3 D b 1 Atmospheric deposition	N ₂ O	111	402	3.6%	8
3 B Indirect N ₂ O emissions	N ₂ O	85	402	2.8%	9
1 A 3 b i Road Transportation, Cars: Gasoline	CO ₂	6 803	5	2.7%	10
3 D b 2 Nitrogen leaching and run-off	N ₂ O	189	154	2.3%	11
1 A 3 b i Road Transportation, Cars: Diesel oil	CO ₂	4 067	7	2.3%	12
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	C	11	C	13
1 A 3 b iii Road Transportation, Heavy duty trucks: Diesel oil	CO ₂	4 182	6	2.1%	14
1 A 4 b Residential: Biomass	CH ₄	248	100	2.0%	15
3 A 1 Dairy cattle	CH ₄	1 188	21	2.0%	16
1 A 1 b Petroleum refining: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	C	11	C	17
2 F 1 Refrigeration and air conditioning	HFCs	709	27	1.5%	18
3 A 1 Non-dairy cattle	CH ₄	1 405	13	1.5%	19
1 A 2 f Non-metallic minerals: Other Fuels	CO ₂	C	100	C	20
2 D 1 Lubricant use	CO ₂	272	50	1.1%	21
5 D 1 Domestic wastewater	N ₂ O	196	64	1.0%	22
2 C 1 Iron and Steel Production	CO ₂	C	6	C	23
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Peat	CO ₂	512	20	0.8%	24

IPCC Source Category	Substance	Year 2015 emissions or removals (kt CO ₂ -eq)	Combined uncertainty in 2015 (%)	Contribution to Level in 2015 with Uncertainty	Key Source Level in 2015 (Approach 2)
1 A 3 b ii Road Transportation, Light duty trucks: Diesel oil	CO ₂	1 404	7	0.8%	25
2 A 1 Cement Production	CO ₂	1 527	5	0.7%	26
1 A 2 c Chemicals: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	809	10	0.6%	27
1 A 2 g vii Off-road vehicles and other machinery: L.Fuels	CO ₂	1 231	6	0.6%	28
1 B 2 a Oil	CH ₄	26	282	0.6%	29
1 A 2 g viii Other: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	652	11	0.6%	30
3 A 4 Horses	CH ₄	163	40	0.5%	31
1 A 4 b Residential: Biomass	N ₂ O	63	100	0.5%	32
1 A 2 f Non-metallic minerals: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	641	10	0.5%	33
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Biomass	N ₂ O	144	40	0.5%	34
1 A 2 c Chemicals: Other Fuels	CO ₂	C	100	C	35
1 A 2 d Pulp, Paper and Print: Other Fuels	CO ₂	C	100	C	36
1 A 4 c Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	1 304	4	0.4%	37
2 B 10 Other	CO ₂	149	36	0.4%	38
1 A 4 b Residential: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	637	8	0.4%	39
1 A 2 a Iron and Steel: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	C	6	C	40
1 A 3 a Domestic Aviation: Jet Kerosene	CO ₂	498	9	0.4%	41
3 B 1 Dairy cattle	CH ₄	76	54	0.3%	42
1 A 2 g viii Other: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	C	10	C	43
3 D a 2 c Other organic fertilizers applied to soils	N ₂ O	20	203	0.3%	44
1 A 3 b iii Road Transportation, Heavy duty trucks: Diesel oil	N ₂ O	65	58	0.3%	45
3 B 1 Dairy cattle	N ₂ O	80	45	0.3%	46
3 A 2 Sheep	CH ₄	119	29	0.3%	47
1 B 2 a Oil	CO ₂	698	5	0.3%	48
1 A 3 b iii Road Transportation, Heavy duty trucks: Biomass	CH ₄	18	186	0.3%	49
1 A 2 a Iron and Steel: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	C	6	C	50

Table A1.6. Key Category Analysis approach 2 Level Assessment, including LULUCF.

IPCC Source Category	Substance	Year 2015 emissions or removals (kt CO ₂ -eq)	Combined uncertainty in 2015 (%)	Contribution to Level in 2015 with Uncertainty	Key Source Level in 2015 (Approach 2)
4 A 1 Forest land remaining forest land	CO ₂	-46 463	15	25.9%	1
4 G Total HWP from domestic harvest	CO ₂	-6 717	43	11.0%	2
3 D a 1 Inorganic N fertilizers	N ₂ O	891	203	6.9%	3
4 A Drained organic soils	N ₂ O	1 272	103	5.0%	4
3 D a 4 Crop residues applied to soils	N ₂ O	400	203	3.1%	5
3 D a 2 a Animal manure applied to soils	N ₂ O	358	203	2.8%	6
3 D a 6 Cultivation of organic soils (i.e. histosols)	N ₂ O	843	85	2.8%	7
3 D a 3 Urine and dung deposited by grazing animals	N ₂ O	342	203	2.7%	8
4 E 2 1 Forest land converted to settlements	CO ₂	1 798	38	2.6%	9
5 A 1 Managed waste disposal sites	CH ₄	991	56	2.1%	10
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Other Fuels	CO ₂	2 384	20	1.8%	11
3 D b 1 Atmospheric deposition	N ₂ O	111	402	1.7%	12
4 E 2 2 Cropland converted to settlements	CO ₂	834	49	1.6%	13
3 B Indirect N ₂ O emissions	N ₂ O	85	402	1.3%	14
1 A 3 b i Road Transportation, Cars: Gasoline	CO ₂	6 803	5	1.3%	15
3 D b 2 Nitrogen leaching and run-off	N ₂ O	189	154	1.1%	16
4 A Drained organic soils	CH ₄	282	103	1.1%	17
1 A 3 b i Road Transportation, Cars: Diesel oil	CO ₂	4 067	7	1.1%	18
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	C	11	C	19
1 A 3 b iii Road Transportation, Heavy duty trucks: Diesel oil	CO ₂	4 182	6	1.0%	20
1 A 4 b Residential: Biomass	CH ₄	248	100	1.0%	21
3 A 1 Dairy cattle	CH ₄	1 188	21	0.9%	22
1 A 1 b Petroleum refining: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	C	11	C	23
4 B Drained organic soils	CH ₄	202	103	0.8%	24
4 B 1 Cropland remaining cropland	CO ₂	-735	27	0.8%	25
2 F 1 Refrigeration and air conditioning	HFCs	709	27	0.7%	26
3 A 1 Non-dairy cattle	CH ₄	1 405	13	0.7%	27
1 A 2 f Non-metallic minerals: Other Fuels	CO ₂	C	100	C	28
2 D 1 Lubricant use	CO ₂	272	50	0.5%	29
5 D 1 Domestic wastewater	N ₂ O	196	64	0.5%	30
2 C 1 Iron and Steel Production	CO ₂	C	6	C	31
4 D 1 1 Peat extraction remaining peat extraction	CO ₂	195	56	0.4%	32
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Peat	CO ₂	512	20	0.4%	33
1 A 3 b ii Road Transportation, Light duty trucks: Diesel oil	CO ₂	1 404	7	0.4%	34
4 A 2 4 Settlements converted to forest land	CO ₂	-585	17	0.4%	35
4 A 2 3 Wetlands converted to forest land	CO ₂	-375	26	0.4%	36
2 A 1 Cement Production	CO ₂	1 527	5	0.3%	37
1 A 2 c Chemicals: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	809	10	0.3%	38
1 A 2 g vii Off-road vehicles and other machinery: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	1 231	6	0.3%	39
4 A 2 5 Other land converted to forest land	CO ₂	-464	17	0.3%	40

1 B 2 a Oil	CH ₄	26	282	0.3%	41
1 A 2 g viii Other: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	652	11	0.3%	42
4 E 2 2 Cropland converted to settlements	N ₂ O	72	100	0.3%	43
4 E 2 1 Forest land converted to settlements	N ₂ O	67	100	0.3%	44

Table A1.7. Key Category Analysis approach 2 Trend Assessment, excluding LULUCF.

IPCC Source Category	Subst.	Base year emissions or removals (kt CO ₂ -eq)	Year 2015 emissions or removals (kt CO ₂ -eq)	Combined uncertainty in 2015 (%)	Contr.to Trend with Uncertainty	Key Source Trend (Approach 2)
5 A 1 Managed waste disposal sites	CH ₄	3 422	991	55.9%	15.8%	1
1 A 1 a Public Electr. and Heat Prod.: Other Fuels	CO ₂	570	2 384	19.9%	7.0%	2
1 A 4 b Residential: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	6 151	637	8.3%	5.9%	3
1 A 3 b i Road Transportation, Cars: Diesel oil	CO ₂	461	4 067	7.1%	4.7%	4
1 A 4 a Commercial/Institutional: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	2 447	150	15.5%	4.7%	5
3 D a 1 Inorganic N fertilizers	N ₂ O	1 051	891	203.0%	3.7%	6
2 F 1 Refrigeration and air conditioning	HFCs	3	709	27.0%	3.4%	7
3 D a 3 Urine and dung deposited by grazing animals	N ₂ O	361	342	203.0%	2.6%	8
1 A 2 f Non-metallic minerals: Other Fuels	CO ₂	0	C	100.5%	C	9
3 D a 4 Crop residues applied to soils	N ₂ O	440	400	203.0%	2.5%	10
3 D a 6 Cultivation of organic soils (i.e. histosols)	N ₂ O	905	843	85.1%	2.5%	11
3 D a 2 a Animal manure applied to soils	N ₂ O	386	358	203.0%	2.5%	12
1 A 3 b i Road Transportation, Cars: Gasoline	CO ₂	12 016	6 803	5%	2.0%	13
1 A 2 g viii Other: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	2 062	652	11.2%	1.8%	14
3 D b 1 Atmospheric deposition	N ₂ O	117	111	401.5%	1.6%	15
1 A 3 b ii Road Transp., Light duty trucks: Diesel oil	CO ₂	170	1 404	7.1%	1.6%	16
1 A 1 a Public Electr. and Heat Prod.: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	4 231	C	10.8%	C	17
2 D 1 Lubricant use	CO ₂	158	272	50.2%	1.4%	18
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Peat	CO ₂	1 173	512	20.1%	1.3%	19
1 A 3 b iii Road Transp., Heavy duty trucks: Diesel oil	CO ₂	3 972	4 182	6.1%	1.3%	20
1 A 1 b Petroleum refining: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	1 778	C	10.8%	C	21
3 A 1 Non-dairy cattle	CH ₄	1 278	1 405	13.4%	1.1%	22
1 A 2 c Chemicals: Other Fuels	CO ₂	6	C	100.5%	C	23
1 A 3 b i Road Transportation, Cars: Gasoline	N ₂ O	132	14	60.1%	0.9%	24
1 A 1 a Public Electr. and Heat Prod.: Biomass	N ₂ O	34	144	39.8%	0.8%	25
1 A 4 b Residential: Biomass	CH ₄	277	248	100.5%	0.7%	26
2 C 3 Aluminium production	PFCs	569	34	10.2%	0.7%	27
3 B Indirect N ₂ O emissions	N ₂ O	101	85	401.5%	0.7%	28
1 A 3 b i Road Transportation, Cars: Gasoline	CH ₄	138	11	40.1%	0.7%	29
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Prod.: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	1 277	C	5.5%	C	30
1 A 5 b Mobile: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	846	188	8.1%	0.6%	31
1 A 2 g viii Other: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	94	C	9.8%	C	32
1 A 3 b iii Road Transp. Heavy duty trucks: Biomass	CH ₄	0	18	186.3%	0.6%	33
1 A 3 b iii Road Transp. Heavy duty trucks: Diesel oil	N ₂ O	13	65	58.3%	0.6%	34
1 A 2 g vii Off-road v. and other machinery: L.Fuels	CO ₂	979	1 231	6.3%	0.6%	35
2 A 1 Cement Production	CO ₂	1 272	1 527	5.4%	0.6%	36

1 A 2 d Pulp, Paper and Print: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	1 786	554	3.9%	0.5%	37
2 B 2 Nitric Acid Production	N ₂ O	782	36	5.4%	0.5%	38
3 D a 2 c Other organic fertilizers applied to soils	N ₂ O	8	20	203.0%	0.5%	39
5 D 1 Domestic wastewater	N ₂ O	208	196	64.0%	0.5%	40
1 B 2 a Oil	CO ₂	219	698	4.8%	0.5%	41
1 A 4 c Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries: Biomass	CH ₄	1	27	96.8%	0.4%	42
3 A 4 Horses	CH ₄	142	163	40.3%	0.4%	43
2 B 10 Other	CO ₂	114	149	35.9%	0.4%	44
1 A 3 b i Road Transportation, Cars: Diesel oil	N ₂ O	0	34	65.2%	0.4%	45
1 B 2 a Oil	CH ₄	25	26	282.1%	0.4%	46
1 A 2 f Non-metallic minerals: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	1 135	641	9.7%	0.4%	47
1 A 4 b Residential: Biomass	N ₂ O	58	63	100.5%	0.3%	48
1 A 3 b ii Road Transp., Light duty trucks: Gasoline	CO ₂	693	138	5%	0.3%	49
1 A 4 a Commercial/Institutional: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	86	234	10.8%	0.3%	50
3 D a 2 b Sewage sludge applied to soils	N ₂ O	6	13	203.0%	0.3%	51
3 D b 2 Nitrogen leaching and run-off	N ₂ O	267	189	154.0%	0.3%	52
3 A 2 Sheep	CH ₄	81	119	28.5%	0.3%	53
1 A 2 c Chemicals: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	861	809	9.9%	0.3%	54
3 B 1 Non-dairy cattle	CH ₄	61	102	27.1%	0.3%	55
5 B 1 Composting	N ₂ O	5	30	50.2%	0.2%	56

Table A1.8. Key Category Analysis approach 2 Trend Assessment, including LULUCF.

IPCC Source Category	Substance	Base year emissions or removals (kt CO ₂ -eq)	Year 2015 emissions or removals (kt CO ₂ -eq)	Combined uncertainty in 2015 (%)	Contribution to Trend with Uncertainty	Key Source Trend (Approach 2)
4 A 1 Forest land remaining forest land	CO ₂	-39 908	-46 463	14.5%	21.2%	1
3 D a 1 Inorganic N fertilizers	N ₂ O	1 051	891	203.0%	7.9%	2
4 A Drained organic soils	N ₂ O	1 034	1 272	103.1%	6.0%	3
4 G Total HWP from domestic harvest	CO ₂	-4 995	-6 717	42.8%	5.9%	4
3 D a 4 Crop residues applied to soils	N ₂ O	440	400	203.0%	3.6%	5
3 D a 2 a Animal manure applied to soils	N ₂ O	386	358	203.0%	3.2%	6
3 D a 6 Cultivation of organic soils (i.e. histosols)	N ₂ O	905	843	85.1%	3.2%	7
3 D a 3 Urine and dung deposited by grazing animals	N ₂ O	361	342	203.0%	3.1%	8
4 E 2 1 Forest land converted to settlements	CO ₂	2 523	1 798	37.6%	2.9%	9
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Prod.: Other Fuels	CO ₂	570	2 384	19.9%	2.3%	10
3 D b 1 Atmospheric deposition	N ₂ O	117	111	401.5%	2.0%	11
4 E 2 2 Cropland converted to settlements	CO ₂	262	834	49.2%	2.0%	12
5 A 1 Managed waste disposal sites	CH ₄	3 422	991	55.9%	1.9%	13
3 B Indirect N ₂ O emissions	N ₂ O	101	85	401.5%	1.5%	14
1 A 3 b i Road Transportation, Cars: Gasoline	CO ₂	12 016	6 803	5%	1.4%	15
1 A 3 b i Road Transportation, Cars: Diesel oil	CO ₂	461	4 067	7.1%	1.4%	16
4 B 1 Cropland remaining cropland	CO ₂	3 249	-735	26.7%	1.4%	17
4 A Drained organic soils	CH ₄	231	282	103.1%	1.3%	18
3 D b 2 Nitrogen leaching and run-off	N ₂ O	267	189	154.0%	1.2%	19

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1 A 3 b iii Road Transp., Heavy duty trucks: Diesel oil	CO ₂	3 972	4 182	6.1%	1.2%	20
1 A 4 b Residential: Biomass	CH ₄	277	248	100.5%	1.1%	21
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Prod.: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	4 231	C	10.8%	C	22
3 A 1 Dairy cattle	CH ₄	1 617	1 188	20.6%	1.1%	23
1 A 1 b Petroleum refining: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	1 778	C	10.8%	C	24
2 F 1 Refrigeration and air conditioning	HFCs	3	709	27.0%	0.9%	25
4 B Drained organic soils	CH ₄	217	202	103.1%	0.9%	26
3 A 1 Non-dairy cattle	CH ₄	1 278	1 405	13.4%	0.8%	27
1 A 2 f Non-metallic minerals: Other Fuels	CO ₂	0	C	100.5%	C	28
2 D 1 Lubricant use	CO ₂	158	272	50.2%	0.6%	29
5 D 1 Domestic wastewater	N ₂ O	208	196	64.0%	0.6%	30
2 C 1 Iron and Steel Production	CO ₂	2 632	C	5.7%	C	31
4 D 1 1 Peat extraction remaining peat extraction	CO ₂	70	195	55.9%	0.5%	32
1 A 3 b ii Road Transp., Light duty trucks: Diesel oil	CO ₂	170	1 404	7.1%	0.5%	33
4 A 2 4 Settlements converted to forest land	CO ₂	-39	-585	16.6%	0.4%	34
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Peat	CO ₂	1 173	512	20.1%	0.4%	35
2 A 1 Cement Production	CO ₂	1 272	1 527	5.4%	0.4%	36
1 A 2 c Chemicals: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	861	809	9.9%	0.4%	37
1 A 2 g vii Off-road v. and other machinery: L. Fuels	CO ₂	979	1 231	6.3%	0.4%	38
4 E 2 2 Cropland converted to settlements	N ₂ O	22	72	100%	0.3%	39
1 B 2 a Oil	CH ₄	25	26	282.1%	0.3%	40
4 E 2 1 Forest land converted to settlements	N ₂ O	26	67	100%	0.3%	41
3 A 4 Horses	CH ₄	142	163	40.3%	0.3%	42
4 A 2 3 Wetlands converted to forest land	CO ₂	-73	-375	25.7%	0.3%	43
1 A 4 b Residential: Biomass	N ₂ O	58	63	100.5%	0.3%	44
1 A 2 c Chemicals: Other Fuels	CO ₂	6	C	100.5%	C	45
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Prod.: Biomass	N ₂ O	34	144	39.8%	0.3%	46
4 C 1 Grassland remaining grassland	CO ₂	-140	-99	31.8%	0.3%	47
1 A 2 f Non-metallic minerals: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	1 135	641	9.7%	0.3%	48
1 A 2 g viii Other: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	2 062	652	11.2%	0.3%	49
2 B 10 Other	CO ₂	114	149	35.9%	0.2%	50

Annex 2: Detailed discussion of methodology and data for estimating emissions from fossil fuel combustion.

1.1 Sources for activity data in CRF 1A (stationary) 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 (expert review team) has asked for the rationale for choosing a certain data source, an explanation of how these sources are deemed accurate or inaccurate, and how time series consistency is ensured. In Table A2.1 below, the reasons for the choice of certain data sources are summarized. More details are found in the following text.

Table A2.1. Summarized properties of activity data sources and statistics used in the inventory for stationary combustion.

Source	Description	Use in GHG Inventory, CRF 1	Comment
Electricity supply, district heating and supply of natural and gasworks gas (AREL)	Annual statistics including all facilities producing and distributing heat, electricity and gas.	Not used	Data for year t finalized in February year t+2, which is too late for the inventory.
Energy use in manufacturing industry (ISEN)	Total survey of industrial facilities with 10 or more employees.	Main AD source for CRF 1A2 1990-96 and 2000-2002. Later years: micro data sometimes used for verification	Data for year t finalized in February/March year t+2, which is too late for the inventory.
Quarterly fuel statistics (KvBr)	Total survey for the energy sector, cut-off sample survey for manufacturing industry (ISEN is the sample frame)	Main AD source for 1A1a (all years) and 1A2 (1997-99 and 2003-)	Data for year t finalized in March year t+1. Several studies have shown that this data source is complete and consistent.
Emissions reported to EU ETS	Facilities included in the EU Emission trading scheme 2005-. Emission data is complete, activity data and/or NCVs not always reported.	Main AD source for 1A1b, 1B2A1, 1B2A4, 1B2C2 and parts of 1A2c since 2005/2008.	The definition of "facility" is different from the one used in energy statistics. Population definitions changes between trading periods. No standardization of fuel types.
Environmental reports	All operators whose activities have an impact on the environment are obliged to report environmental reports to the authority responsible for the emission permits.	AD and CO ₂ for the two integrated iron and steel plants (see annex 3.5) Fugitive emissions of CH ₄ from oil refining Verification and occasionally for plant specific NCV:s.	Quality and completeness is very variable. Activity data is not always included. Most of the information is only available in text reports, which means that data cannot be processed in an automatized way.
Energy balances	Includes all supply and use of fuels and other energy types on aggregate levels.	For the parts of 1A2g and 1A4 that are not covered by regular surveys.	See discussions in later sections.

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 ISEN, because the industrial energy survey, at least in early years, 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, 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.

1.2.1 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 and 1A2 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 1A2 and parts of 1A1c.
- 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.

¹ Statistics Sweden, 2009. Inventory of the energy statistics

Quarterly fuel statistics are carried out as a postal (in later years web based) sample survey. For the manufacturing industries, i.e. CRF 1A2, the statistical unit is equivalent to working unit.² In the public electricity and heat production sector, i.e. 1A1a, the statistical unit is more aggregated for larger companies, who report all facilities in each municipality in one unit. In recent years, the survey includes around 850-900 units each year, of which just over 300 units belongs to CRF 1A1a. 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 tonne oil equivalents.

The survey should cover all fuel consumption, both own-produced and purchased fuels. However, in some cases it has been noted by the GHG 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.

The sample frame is updated annually based on the latest results of the Energy use in manufacturing industry (ISEN). The response rate to the quarterly fuel statistics is almost 100 % for ISIC 40 (that is, CRF 1A1a) and about 90 % for manufacturing industries. The non-respondents among the industries are often small companies, which means 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 based on an intermittent survey³ and published in the energy balances. This estimate covers all industrial branches and the fuel consumption and emissions are reported under CRF 1A2g.

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

³ In 2011, a survey of small industries was conducted as a “satellite survey” to the annual industrial energy statistics. The results are not published separately but included in the energy balances. The estimates for 2010 are used to calculate fuel consumption in later years.

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.

In the GHG 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.

1.2.2 Annual statistics on energy use in manufacturing industry (ISEN)

The statistics on energy use in manufacturing industry are used for emissions from stationary combustion in the CRF sectors 1A1b, 1A1c and 1A2 for the years 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)).

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. 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.

The response rate to the energy use in manufacturing industry statistics in the years for which this survey is used in the GHG emission inventory was 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 A2.2. For the early years, data was

complemented with other data sources in order to compensate for quality problems mentioned above.

Table A2.2. 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

1.2.3 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 stationary biomass 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.

1.2.4 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 with large time intervals, i.e. in 1976, 2001 and 2012. In 2012, Statistics Sweden carried out a stratified sample survey to house owners, covering 4,500 of the 589,525 objects in the sample frame. The net sample, excluding over coverage, included 4024 objects and the response rate was 44 %. Because of difficulties regarding classification, houses with type codes other than recreational dwellings were also included in the sample frame. The questionnaire form used in 2012 was based on the one used in 2002. Results show that electricity and biomass combustion are the two predominating heating sources in holiday cottages, both in 2001 and 2011.⁴

1.2.5 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 of biomass 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.

1.2.6 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 Industries and

⁴Statistic Sweden. ES 2012:03. Biomass consumption in holiday cottages accounted for about 6 % of the total consumption of biomass in CRF 1A4b in 2001.

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.

1.2.7 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. It is also the input data source for stationary combustion of heating oils in households and premises reported in the energy balances, which is used as activity data source for CRF 1A4a and 1A4b, stationary. Data from the survey is used at a national level and by fuel type. Emissions are reported in CRF 1A2g, 1A3, 1A4b, 1A4c, 1A5b and 1D. 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 keep 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.

1.2.8 Statistics on the delivery of gas products

Statistics on the delivery of gas products are used to calculate emissions from natural gas and biogas from road transport (CRF 1A3b). A monthly questionnaire is sent to all companies in Sweden that deliver natural gas, biogas and gasworks gas (less than ten companies). Consumption purposes are specified in the survey. Results of this survey are published by Statistics Sweden⁶.

1.2.9 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 1A2g) and stationary combustion in CRF 1A4a-1A4c is taken from the annual energy balances⁷. Data is on national level and by fuel type. Total consumption for these sectors is checked against fuel deliveries, so that possible errors only occur in the allocation between these sectors.

⁵ Statistics Sweden EN20SM, 1990-2010, and Swedish Energy Agency (2011 and later)

⁶ Statistic Sweden; http://www.scb.se/sv/_Hitta-statistik/Statistik-efter-amne/Energi/Tillforsel-och-anvandning-av-energi/Leveranser-av-fordonsgas/Aktuell-pong/2013M09/

⁷ Statistics Sweden EN20SM, 1990-2010, and Swedish Energy Agency (2011 and later)

Data on fuel consumption for the construction sector 1990-2003 is based on a survey from 1985,⁸ adjusted according to the number of working hours for each year. The fuel consumption for the construction sector 2004 and later is based on a survey from 2005.⁹ Data on fuel consumption in the agricultural sector is based on two intermittent surveys, for gardening¹⁰ and agriculture.¹¹ 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 2007¹². 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) reported in the annual energy balances is estimated using a model for the years 1990-2010. 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. In 2012, the annual statistics on energy use in manufacturing industries (ISEN) for the reference year 2011 included a sample survey to small companies as well. The results were not published in ISEN but in the annual energy balance for 2011, which was published in 2013 and used in submission 2014 as activity data source for small enterprises.

⁸ S statistics Sweden, 1986

⁹ Statistics Sweden, 2005

¹⁰ Statistics Sweden JO36SM, 1991, 94, 97, 2000, 2003, 2006, 2010

¹¹ Statistics Sweden JO63SM, 1995, 2003, 2008

¹² ER 2007:15. Energianvändningen inom skogsbruket 2005

1.2.10 EU Emission Trading Scheme (ETS)

Data from the EU 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 2006¹³ 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.

Mass balances reported to ETS for the two primary iron and steel works are used for allocation of emissions and energy flows in these plants (see annex 3.5).

1.2.11 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. (This mostly applies to the years before 2005, when EU ETS was introduced). 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. Data for the two largest integrated iron and steel works (1A1c, 1A2a, 1B1, 2C1) are based on information from the companies' legal environmental reports. Environmental reports are also used for verification of energy statistics data for some selected plants in the same way as ETS data is used.

1.2.12 Contacts with operators

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 by means of direct contacts with the operators, as activity data was not sufficiently covered in regular surveys or administrative sources. Operators 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

¹³ Backman & Gustafsson, 2006

methodology and data for these sectors (1A1c, 1A2a, 1B1b, 1B1c, 2C1). The methodology used is described in NIR section 3.2.9.

1.2.13 Other data sources for mobile combustion

Besides using statistics on supply and delivery of petroleum products for mobile combustion, emission data from the Swedish Transport Administration for road transport (CRF 1A3b) and railways (CRF 1A3c) is used, as well as emission data for aviation (1A3a & 1D1) from the Swedish Transport Agency. An emission model is used to estimate the emissions from off-road vehicles and working machinery (1A2g, 1A3e, 1A4a, 1A4b, 1A4c). The Swedish Armed Forces also provides activity data for the military fuel consumption for road traffic, navigation and aviation (1A5b & 1D2). Monthly statistics on delivery of gas products are used to estimate the emissions from road vehicles powered by natural gas and biogas (CRF 1A3b).

1.3 Net calorific values

Unless otherwise stated, NCVs for each fuel type are produced by Statistics Sweden based on information from energy surveys. All NCVs refer to net calorific values (NCV) as recommended by the IPCC Guidelines. All NCVs including references are enclosed in Table A2.3. Most NCVs are calculated on basis of chemical qualities and are considered to be of good quality. When possible, the same NCVs are used in the Reference and Sectoral approaches. However, in the reference approach, it is normally not possible to use specific NCVs for each reporting company. Instead, the national NCVs recommended by the Swedish Energy agency, which are also used in the energy balances, are used for all parameters in the reference approach, which can cause minor differences between the reference and sectoral approaches. For some fuels, e.g. crude oil, NCVs are not provided by the Swedish Energy Agency. For these fuels, default values from IPCC 2006 Guidelines are used.

In the inventory, activity data for 1990-2006 on many fuel types are reported in tonne 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 NCV 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 NCVs in the GHG inventory without performing the calculation of toe. NCVs 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 calorific values that do not change between years. In submission 2010 some revisions were made. In earlier submissions, the NCV for biogas used for transports (this amount increases each year) was not known and therefore the NCV for natural gas was used for this fuel. In a SMED study¹⁴ performed in 2009, a correct NCV for biogas was provided from the biogas supplier AGA. The same study also resulted in revision of the NCVs for ethanol (new NCV taken from Handbook of Chemistry and Physics) and Fatty Acid Methyl Ester (FAME).

An overview of NCVs used is shown in Table A2.3. For all mobile combustion, and for standard fuels for stationary combustion, national emission factors are used. For non-standard fuels, median, maximum and minimum NCVs are shown. Statistics are based on more than 100 observations unless otherwise stated in the remark column.

Table A2.3. Net Calorific Values (NCVs) used in submission 2016.

Fuel type	Unit	Median	Min	Max	Remark
Blast furnace gas	GJ/1000m ³	2.87	2.73	3.36	
Coke	GJ/tonne	28.05	27.86	31.03	
Coke oven gas	GJ/1000m ³	17.87	16.75	18.15	
Coking coal	GJ/tonne	27.21	23.46	30.71	
Diesel Oil	GJ/m ³	35.36	34.33	35.87	
Domestic Heating Oil	GJ/m ³	35.82	34.8	35.87	
Gas works gas	GJ/1000m ³	16.75	16.75	16.75	Gas works gas 1990-2010, based on naphtha
Gas works gas	GJ/1000m ³	20.8	20.8	20.8	Gas works gas 2011 and later, based on LNG
Kerosene	GJ/m ³	34.5	34.33	34.5	
LPG	GJ/tonne	46.05	46.04	46.05	
Landfill gas	GJ/1000m ³	17.66	8.04	29.38	
Natural Gas	GJ/1000m ³	*	*	*	Year specific NCV:s, see separate table
Other biomass	GJ/m ³	32.62	0.94	44.75	
Other biomass	GJ/tonne	34.21	3.98	43.61	
Other non-specified	GJ/1000m ³	3.02	2.99	27.61	20-99 observations 1990-2014
Other non-specified	GJ/tonne	20.12	5.55	42.48	
Other petroleum fuels	GJ/m ³	13.87	4.08	41.66	20-99 observations 1990-2014

¹⁴ Paulrud et al. 2010.

Fuel type	Unit	Median	Min	Max	Remark
Other petroleum fuels	GJ/tonne	32.76	12.65	40.79	20-99 observations 1990-2014
Other soild fuels	GJ/tonne	14.4	14.4	14.4	Less than 20 observations 1990-2015
Peat	GJ/tonne	10.80	3.53	18.43	
Petroleum coke	GJ/tonne	34.80	30.09	34.80	20-99 observations 1990-2014
Refinery oil	GJ/m ³	38.16	38.16	38.16	
Refinery oil	GJ/tonne	41.60	38.16	44.50	20-99 observations 1990-2014
Residual Fuel Oil	GJ/m ³	38.16	37.40	38.34	
Solid waste (fossil and biogenic)	GJ/tonne	10.8	7.98	21.60	
Steel converter gas	GJ/1000m ³	7.54	7.07	8.24	20-99 observations 1990-2014
Tall oil	GJ/m ³	37.01	32.28	41.4	
Wooden fuels	GJ/m ³	2.59	0.81	19.19	
Wooden fuels	GJ/tonne	16.92	5.90	19.44	
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
Gas/diesel oil (marine distillates)	GJ/m ³	36.64			Navigation
Diesel oil	GJ/m ³	*			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

Note: refinery gas and petrochemical by product gases are reported in various units and plant specific NCV:s are used.

1.3.1 Liquid fuels

For diesel oil the NCV 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 NCV. EC 3 affects the environment most and has a higher NCV.¹⁵ 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 class 1-3 used each year is taken into account when calculating a

¹⁵ <http://www.spi.se/produkter.asp?art=48> , 2005-10-17.

NCV, which is appropriate for each year. Year specific NCVs for diesel are shown in Table A2.4.

Table A2.4. NCVs (NCV) for diesel except navigation and railways.

Years	NCV (GJ/m ³)
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
2001-2015	35.29

NCVs for different oils (except oils used in navigation) are based on information from the Swedish Petroleum and Biofuel Institute (SPBI), which in turn is based on information from oil companies and is crosschecked with Swedish standards for calculating NCVs. NCVs for marine diesel oil, marine gas oil and residual fuel oil used for navigation are according to a SMED study in 2004.¹⁶

NCVs for refinery gases and other oils in refineries are specific for each operator and fuel. Data on consumption of fuels in tonne (or sometimes m³) and corresponding NCVs are collected. Activity data for these fuels, used by refineries and chemical industries, is for 2007 and later mainly taken from the EU ETS system, and in most cases plant specific NCVs of excellent quality are also reported and used in the GHG inventory. In other cases, NCVs from the environmental reports are used.

In submission 2010, the NCVs for gasoline, aviation kerosene and aviation gasoline were revised following a SMED Study. The conclusion of the study was that NCVs used for these fuels before submission 2010 were not well documented. NCVs according to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines are now used, since the NCVs used earlier for these fuels were concluded to be of questionable quality. There is no indication that carbon content or NCV for aviation kerosene and aviation gasoline solid in Sweden should differ from international standards. The properties of aviation fuels are normally the same in all countries, and hence it is appropriate to use the values recommended by IPCC. The NCV for gasoline used since submission 2010 is from SPBI and relies on fuel analyses.¹⁷

¹⁶ Cooper & Gustafsson, 2004.

¹⁷ Paulrud et al. 2010

The NCV 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 NCV 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 NCVs 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 NCV) is stated to be similar to how it was before the change of feedstock¹⁸. Hence, the same NCVs 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.

1.3.2 Solid fuels and peat

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

For carbon products such as coal and coke, it is difficult to establish the NCV due to lack of information on energy content in imported fuels. For 2007 and later years, NCVs 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 NCVs. For coke, this share is about 75 %.

Where no NCV is reported, the standard NCV provided from the Swedish Energy Agency is used. Hence, the NCVs used for 2007 and later are considered to be of high quality.

¹⁸ Stockholm Gas, 2012

1.3.3 Gaseous fuels

Natural gas is a non-processed primary fuel, and hence the NCV changes between years, however without any trend. All natural gas consumed in Sweden is imported from Denmark. Statistics Sweden receives annual information on current NCVs for natural gas from the Danish Energy Authority. NCVs for 2001 and later years are according to information from the Danish Energy Authority. NCVs 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 NCVs were also received from the Danish Energy Authority. Hence, the time series is considered to be consistent. From 2010 and onwards, annual averages of the NCVs measured at the import point are used.¹⁹ The NCVs used are shown in Table A2.5.

Table A2.5. Net calorific 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
2012	39.55
2013	39.04
2014	39.52
2015	39.58

1.3.4 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. tonne, m³ or MWh, and

¹⁹ Swedegas, 2014

NCVs are reported together with the quantity. These NCV:s are considered to be accurate.

The net calorific value for ethanol is provided by SPBI²⁰ and is 21.2 GJ/m³ or 26.9 MJ/kg.

1.3.5 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 tonne. The NCVs for waste reported by the consumers are considered to be accurate, and thus these NCV:s were used for 2007 and later. For other not specified fuels the reporting units vary, and reported NCVs are used (sometimes, the fuel quantities are reported in an energy unit, e.g. MWh).

1.4 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 NCV:s 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 NCV:s and carbon content varies between years. From submission 2017 also the emission factor for combustion of waste is variable in time for the 7 largest incineration plants in Sweden.

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.

1.4.1 Overview of emission factors for greenhouse gases

Emission factors for CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O for selected years are shown in Table A2.6 to Table A2.8. Many of the emission factors for stationary combustion are the same for all years, and hence only a few years are shown in the tables. For CH₄ and N₂O the emission factors are only shown for stationary combustion as emissions of these gases from mobile combustion are estimated with model calculations and not

²⁰ Swedish Petroleum and Biofuel Institute

as the product of fuel consumption and an emission factor. A complete list of emission factors for all fuels, years and substances can be found at the Swedish EPA website, including full references²¹.

Table A2.6. Emission factors for CO₂, kg/GJ for selected years.

Fuel type	Sector	1990	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014	2015
Aviation Gasoline	Domestic, (Cruise)	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.0
Aviation Gasoline	Domestic, (LTO)	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.0
Aviation Gasoline	Military, Aviation	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.0
Biogas	Bus	NO	NO	56.10	56.10	56.10	56.10	56.10
Biogas	Passenger Cars	NO	NO	56.10	56.10	56.10	56.10	56.10
Biogenic waste	Industry	94.30	94.30	94.30	NO	NO	NO	NO
Biogenic waste	Power plants and district heating	94.30	94.30	94.30	94.30	94.30	94.30	94.1
Blast furnace gas	Iron and steel production	274.45	274.45	228.82	301.85	306.72	304.84	326.87
Charcoal	Small scale combustion	112.00	112.00	112.00	112.00	112.00	112.00	112.00
Coke	All consumption	103.00	103.00	103.00	103.00	103.00	103.00	103.00
Coke oven gas	Iron and steel production	44.36	44.16	41.57	44.81	45.87	45.75	52.09
Coking coal	All consumption	90.70	93.00	93.00	93.00	93.00	93.00	93.00
Diesel Oil	Agriculture	74.26	72.68	72.13	72.01	72.01	72.01	72.01
Diesel Oil	Bunkers, Military abroad, road traffic	74.26	72.68	72.13	72.03	72.01	72.01	72.01
Diesel Oil	Bunkers, Military abroad, navigation	74.45	74.45	74.45	74.45	74.45	74.45	74.45
Diesel Oil	Bunkers, Navigation/Shipping	74.45	74.45	74.45	74.45	74.45	74.45	74.45
Diesel Oil	Bus	74.26	72.68	72.13	72.01	72.01	72.01	72.01
Diesel Oil	Domestic navigation	74.45	74.45	74.45	74.45	74.45	74.45	74.45
Diesel Oil	Fisheries	74.45	74.45	74.45	74.45	74.45	74.45	74.45
Diesel Oil	Forestry	74.26	72.68	72.13	72.01	72.01	72.01	72.01
Diesel Oil	Heavy goods vehicles	74.26	72.68	72.13	72.01	72.01	72.01	72.01
Diesel Oil	Industry (mobile)	74.26	72.68	72.13	72.01	72.01	72.01	72.01
Diesel Oil	Light duty vehicles	74.26	72.68	72.13	72.01	72.01	72.01	72.01
Diesel Oil	Military, Navigation/Shipping	74.45	74.45	74.45	74.45	74.45	74.45	74.45
Diesel Oil	Military, Road Traffic	74.26	72.68	72.13	72.03	72.01	72.01	72.01
Diesel Oil	Other	74.26	72.68	72.13	72.03	72.01	72.01	72.01
Diesel Oil	Passenger Cars	74.26	72.68	72.13	72.03	72.01	72.01	72.01
Diesel Oil	Railways	74.26	74.26	72.03	72.03	72.01	72.01	72.01
Diesel Oil	Small boats	74.45	74.45	74.45	74.45	74.45	74.45	72.01
Diesel Oil	Small scale combustion	74.26	72.68	72.13	72.03	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
Domestic Heating Oil	Bunkers, Navigation/Shipping	74.45	74.45	74.45	74.45	74.45	74.45	74.45

²¹ <http://www.naturvardsverket.se>, search for "Beräkna utsläpp",

Table A2.7. Emission factors for CH₄ (stationary combustion), kg/GJ for selected years.

Fuel type	Sector	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014	2015
Biogenic waste	Industry	0.02	0.02	NO	NO	NO	NO
Biogenic waste	Power plants and district heating	0.02	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005
Blast furnace gas	Industry, power plants and district heating	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Charcoal	Small scale combustion	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Coke	Industry	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Coke	Other consumption	0.004	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Coke oven gas	Industry, power plants and district heating	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Coking coal	Industry	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Coking coal	power plants and district heating	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Coking coal	Other consumption	0.004	0.004	NO	NO	NO	NO
Diesel Oil	Industry, power plants and district heating	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Domestic Heating Oil	Industry, power plants and district heating	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Domestic Heating Oil	Other consumption	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Gas works gas	All combustion	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Kerosene	Industry, power plants and district heating	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
LPG	All combustion	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Landfill gas	Industry, power plants and district heating	NO	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Methane etc.	Industry	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Natural Gas	All combustion	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Other biomass	All combustion	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Other non specified	Industry, power plants and district heating	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Other petroleum fuels	Industry, power plants and district heating	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Other solid fuels	Industry, power plants and district heating	0.001	0.001	0.001	NO	NO	NO
Peat	Industry	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Peat	Power plants and district heating	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011
Petroleum coke	Industry	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Refinery gas	Industry	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Refinery oil	Industry	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Residual Fuel Oil	Industry, power plants and district heating	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Residual Fuel Oil	Other consumption	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Steel converter gas	Industry, power plants and district heating	NO	NO	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Tall oil	Industry, power plants and district heating	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Waste (non-biomass fr	Industry	0.02	0.02	NO	NO	NO	NO
Waste (non-biomass fr	Power plants and district heating	0.02	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005
Wooden fuels	Households: Boilers: pellets	NO	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003

Fuel type	Sector	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014	2015
Wooden fuels	Households: Boilers: wood chips	0.203	0.203	0.203	0.203	0.203	0.203
Wooden fuels	Households: Boilers: wood logs	0.254	0.254	0.254	0.254	0.254	0.254
Wooden fuels	Households: Open fire places	0.318	0.318	0.318	0.318	0.318	0.318
Wooden fuels	Households: Stoves: pellets	NO	0.007	NO	0.007	0.007	0.007
Wooden fuels	Households: Stoves: wood chips	NO	0.344	NO	NO	NO	NO
Wooden fuels	Households: Stoves: wood logs	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43
Wooden fuels	Industry, power plants and district heating	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011
Wooden fuels	Other consumption	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25

Table A2.8. Emission factors for N₂O (stationary combustion) in kg/GJ for selected years.

Fuel type	Sector	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014	2015
Biogenic waste	Industry	0.005	0.005	NO	NO	NO	NO
Biogenic waste	Power plants and district heating	0.005	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.004
Blast furnace gas	All consumption	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Carbide furnace gas	All consumption	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Charcoal	Small scale combustion	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Coke	All consumption	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015
Coke oven gas	All consumption	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Coking coal	All consumption except pressurized fluidized bed	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015
Coking coal	Pressurized fluidized bed	0.033	0.033	0.033	0.033	0.033	0.033
Domestic Heating Oil	All consumption	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Domestic Heating Oil	Power plants and district heating	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006
Gas works gas	All consumption	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Kerosene	Power plants and district heating	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006
Kerosene	All consumption	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
LPG	All consumption	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Landfill gas	All consumption	NO	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Methane etc.	Industry	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Natural Gas	All consumption	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Other biomass	All consumption	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005
Other biomass	Power plants and district heating	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Other non specified	All consumption	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Other non specified	Power plants and district heating	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006
Other petroleum fuels	All consumption	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Other petroleum fuels	Power plants and district heating	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006
Other solid fuels	All consumption	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002

Fuel type	Sector	1990	2000	2010	2013	2014	2015
Peat	All consumption	0.01	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
Refinery gas	Industry	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Refinery oil	Industry	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
Residual Fuel Oil	Power plants and district heating	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006
Steel converter gas	All consumption	NO	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Tall oil	All consumption	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005
Tall oil	Power plants and district heating	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006
Waste (non-biomass fr	Industry	0.005	0.005	NO	NO	NO	NO
Waste (non-biomass fr	Power plants and district heating	0.005	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.004
Wooden fuels	Industry and other consumption	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005
Wooden fuels	Power plants and district heating	0.005	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.003

1.4.2 Stationary combustion and fugitive emissions

Emission factors depend on the type of fuel, and the type of plant and abatement equipment. 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 flaring of gas. They are based on results of measurements and national studies as well as studies of international emission factors and judgments of their relevance to national conditions and are the best available factors for Swedish circumstances in the early 1990's.

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 changes over time were expected. The study is published in a SMED report.²² 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.

²² Boström et al. 2004

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.²³

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.²⁴ Resulting emission factors has been used since submission 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. The reason was that the emissions from all combustion of these fuels are included in the environmental reports from the integrated iron and steel industry, and use of this information also for the plants allocated to CRF 1A1a gives more accurate total emissions. The CO₂ emission factor for methane-based gas mixtures used in the chemical industry (CRF 1A2c and 1B2C) was also revised in submission 2012, because the time series in submission 2011 was not consistent. These revisions are described in the following sections.

In submission 2014, the CO₂ emission factor for gas works gas was revised for 2011 and later due to changes in feedstock and production conditions²⁵.

In submission 2017 a larger revision of emission factors for CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, NO_x, CO, SO₂ for several fuel types was made for sector 1A1a²⁶.

For the GHGs numerous emission factors were changed and varied in time (Table A2.9).

²³ Paulrud et al. 2010.

²⁴ Kindbom et al., 2003.

²⁵ Jerksjö et al., 2013

²⁶

Table A2.9. Revised emission factors in submission 2017 by fuel type and years.

GHG	Fuel type	Years
CO ₂	Waste	2015
N ₂ O	Domestic heating oil, Residual fuel oil, Wooden fuels, Waste, Tall oil, Kerosen, Diesel oil, Other biomass, Other petroleum fuels, Other non-specified	1990-2015
CH ₄	Coal, Wooden fuels, Peat,	1990-2015
SO ₂	Landfill gas	1990-2015
SO ₂	Coal, Wooden fuels, Peat, Waste, Tall oil	Time variable
NO _x	Domestic heating oil, Residual fuel oil	1990-2015
NO _x	LPG, Gas works gas, Natural gas, Coke oven gas, Blast furnace gas, Steel converter gas, Coal, Wooden fuels, Peat, Waste, Tall oil	Time variable
NH ₃	Coal, Wooden fuels	1990-2015
CO	Coal, Wooden fuels, Peat, Waste	1990-2015
PM10	Domestic heating oil	1990-2015
PM10	Coal, Wooden fuels, Peat, Waste, Other biomass	Time variable
PM2.5	Domestic heating oil	1990-2015
PM2.5	Coal, Wooden fuels, Peat, Waste, Other biomass	Time variable

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 A2.10.

Table A2.10. 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

In submission 2016, the 2006 IPCC Guidelines were implemented. As part of the QC activities, all national GHG emission factors used for stationary combustion were compared with the default values and confidence intervals given in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. Most emission factors were found to be within the interval. There were, however, a few exceptions as described in Table A2.11.

Table A2.9. Emission factors outside the intervals given in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

Fuel type	CRF	GHG	EF (kg/GJ), low or high*	Explanation
Peat	1A2	CO ₂	97.1 (low)	1)
Domestic heating oil	1A4	CH ₄	0.002 (low)	2)
LPG, natural gas, gas works gas	1A4	CH ₄	0.001 (low)	2)
Coal	1A2	CH ₄	0.002 (low)	3)
Wooden fuels	1A4b	CH ₄	0.003, 0.007 (low)	4)
Waste	1A1a	CH ₄	0.005 (low)	5)
Other biomass	1A4	CH ₄	0.03 (low)	6)
Peat	1A1a	CH ₄	0.011 (high)	1)
Peat	1A2	CH ₄	0.03 (high)	1)
Residual fuel oil	1A1, 1A2, 1A4	N ₂ O	0.005 (high)	7)

* (low) indicates that national EF is lower than the lower limit of the confidence interval according to the guidelines, (high) indicates that it is higher than the upper limit.

Explanations:

- 1) The emission factors for peat are based on an old study²⁷. A revision was planned to 2013, but unfortunately there were not enough resources to review and revise the emission factor for peat within the new study.
- 2) The same emission factors are considered to be accurate for both industrial and residential applications.²⁸
- 3) The same emission factor is considered to be accurate for both heat- and power plants and industrial applications.²⁹
- 4) Technology specific emission factors are used. The ones that are lower than the lower limit of the interval applies to combustion of pellets in stoves and boilers.
- 5) The emission factor is based on facility specific information that indicates that the combustion in the Swedish plants is very effective which leads to lower emissions of CH₄³⁰
- 6) Very small quantities of other biomass were reported in CRF 1A4a for the first time in submission 2015. The same emission factors were used as for industrial combustion of this kind of fuel.
- 7) The emission factor is based on a study from 2004.³¹ Emission factors for N₂O for solid and gaseous fuels were reviewed and revised downwards in 2014³², but liquid fuels were not prioritized this time.

²⁷ SEPA 1995

²⁸ Boström et al., 2004a

²⁹ Boström et al., 2004a

³⁰ Boström et al., 2004a

³¹ Boström et al., 2004a

³² Mawdsley & Stripple, 2014

- 8) In submission 2017 the peat emission factor in 1A1a was revised from 0.02 to 0.011 kg/GJ. The value is higher than the default. The value is based on Finnish values adapted to Swedish conditions³³.

1.4.2.1 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
→	coke oven gas + coke + slag + tar + benzene
Blast furnace:	coal + coke + iron pellets + limestone + briquettes
→	blast furnace gas + pig iron + slag + soot
Steel converter:	crude iron + carbide
→	steel converter gas + 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 revised³⁴. The major part of these gases sold to companies in ISIC 40, i.e. CRF 1A1a, is produced by one 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. Hence it is not considered relevant to calculate separate emission factors for each of the three gases, and thus an aggregate IEF is used.

A very minor part of the steel work gases used in CRF 1A1a are produced by another facility not 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 +/-10 %) than for the years surrounding 2000 (about +/- 5 %)³⁵.

³⁴ Gustafsson, Lidén & Gerner, 2011

³⁵ Ivarsson, 2003.

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

In 2005, a study of the emission factors for CO₂ from refinery gas, petroleum coke and carbide furnace gas was carried out.³⁶ It resulted in revisions for all three fuels, as presented in Table A2.12. These emission factors were verified in a study carried out in 2008-2009.³⁷

Table A2.10. Emission factors on CO₂ for carbide furnace gas, refinery gas and petroleum coke used since submission 2006.

Fuel type	CO ₂ factor since submission 2006 Tonne CO ₂ /TJ
Carbide furnace gas	145
Refinery gas	59.3*
Petroleum coke	100

*for refinery gas, plant specific EFs are used for later years.

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, 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.

1.4.2.3 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 NCV 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 company³⁸. It turned out that

³⁶ Nyström & Cooper, 2005.

³⁷ Paulrud et al. 2010

³⁸ Gerner, 2011

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 and later, 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 by-products 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.

In submission 2016, total CO₂ emissions reported in CRF 1A-1B and CRF 2 for each of the facilities were verified against total emissions reported in the environmental reports. This check showed some inconsistencies and plant specific IEF's were calculated for the years 2007-2014 and used in submission 2016. The inconsistencies were not systematic, which means that the time series consistency is at least as good as in previous submissions.

The emission factors shown in Table A2.13 are aggregate IEFs for all facilities using petrochemical by-product gases reported in CRF 1A2c .

Table A2.13. Emission factor for CO₂ from methane rich gas in the petrochemical industry.

Year	1990-2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
EF	55.00	52.70	46.81	48.11	45.60	47.72	45.66	44.29	44.42	46.44	46.06	43.99

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

In a study conducted by SMED in 2006³⁹, 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 2008⁴⁰, 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.

³⁹ Nyström & Skärman, 2006

⁴⁰ Skärman et al, 2008

1.4.2.5 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 A2.13), 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 stoves⁴¹.

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 A2.14)⁴².

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 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).

⁴¹ Paulrud et al. 2005.

⁴² Paulrud et al. 2006.

According to a Swedish study⁴³, 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 emission factors used are based on data from measurements in Swedish residential biomass combustion experiments in the field as well as in the laboratory.

In the 2006 study, which resulted in the currently used SO₂ emission factors, an S-content of (0.01 wt % dry fuel) was applied, with the assumption that no sulphur is bound in the ash.

Table A2.11. 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	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Not relevant.

1.4.2.6 EMISSION FACTORS FOR WASTE AND OTHER NON-SPECIFIED FUELS

The fuel category “other fuels” includes two types of fuels; fossil municipal/industrial waste and “other non-specified fuels”. The emission factors for CH₄ and N₂O from waste are from Boström et.al. 2004. The CO₂ emission factor for waste was revised in submission 2015.⁴⁴ “Waste” is reported to the quarterly fuel statistics as one single fuel, but in the emission inventory, it has to be split into a fossil and a biogenic fraction. It was concluded that combustion of 1 GJ waste causes emissions of 94.3 kg CO₂, of which 33.95 kg is of fossil origin and 60.35 kg is biogenic. This implies that 36 % of the CO₂ emissions are fossil, and as a rough assumption, both activity data and all emissions were allocated as 36 % fossil and 64 % biogenic. This means that for each of the fractions, the CO₂ emission factor is 94.3 kg/GJ.

In submission 2017 the CO₂ emission factor for waste was revised again for the 7 largest incineration plants that report CO₂-emissions to the EU/ETS trading

⁴³ Johansson et al, 2004.

⁴⁴ Stripple et al., 2014

accounting⁴⁵. These emission factors are more accurate than the national one and are therefore since 2015 used from this source. These 7 largest plants stands for around 80% of all CO₂-emissions from waste incineration in this sector. Going to plant specific emission factors from a national general emission factor for the 7 largest plants lead to a small shift in the emission factor of the fossil emission factors from 60.39 to 56.45. This means that the fraction of the fossil part has increased from 36% to 40.5% of all waste (table A2.15).

Table A2.15. Emission factor revision for CO₂ from waste in submission 2017.

GHG, fuel	CO ₂ , Waste	Fraction biogenic/fossil
Biogenic, 2014	33.95	64
Fossil, 2014	60.39	36
Total, 2014	94.32	100
Biogenic, 2015	56.45	59.5
Fossil, 2015	38.45	40.5
Total, 2015	94.9	100

For “other non-specified fuels”, the fossil fraction is assumed to be 100 %⁴⁶. The emission factor is 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.

1.4.3 Mobile combustion

In submission 2012, the emission factor for CO₂ from ethanol was revised as a result of revised NCV for ethanol⁴⁷. 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). The emission factors for CH₄ and N₂O emissions from railways were revised in submission 2015 and emission factors from EEA Guidebook 2013 are used for the whole time series and all types of railway engines.

Emission factors used for mobile combustion calculations are country-specific and default values from IPCC Guidelines and EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2009/2013.

These emission factors are further described in NIR sections 3.2.

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⁴⁶ RVF, 2003

⁴⁷ Paulrud et al. 2010.

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1.5 Allocation of fuels for mobile combustion

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

1.5.1 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 (see chapter 1.1.7). National total delivered amounts of gasoline includes low blended ethanol. To separate biofuel emissions from fossil fuel emissions, all ethanol used by road traffic is reported as biomass under CRF 1A3b. Ethanol has been used by buses since 1990, but low blended ethanol started in 2000 and increased significantly in 2003. The gasoline sold at gas stations today is an admixture of about 95 % gasoline and 5 % ethanol. The total amount of ethanol reported as biomass includes, besides low blended ethanol, the volume of ethanol used by E85 cars, buses and ethanol used by the Swedish armed forces (2007-2014).

The allocation of gasoline to different subsectors is described below. In the first step, the low blended ethanol in gasoline is subtracted from the total delivered amounts of gasoline at a national level. In the next step, the gasoline consumption by domestic navigation⁴⁸, military road traffic and military navigation⁴⁹ as well as the estimated consumption by road traffic and off road vehicles is subtracted. The remaining volume of gasoline is proportionally distributed to civil road traffic and working machinery and off-road vehicles, as illustrated in figure A2.1 bellow.

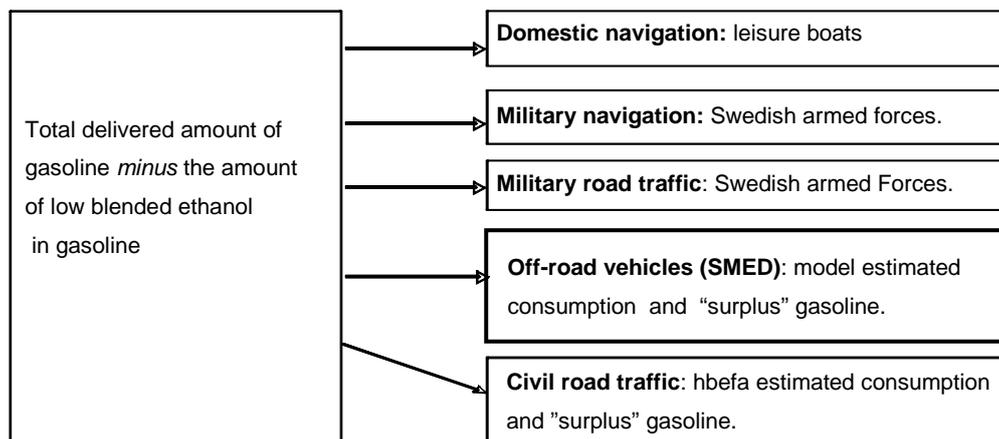


Figure A2.1. Gasoline distribution by subsector and source.

⁴⁸ Statistic Sweden. <http://www.scb.se/sv/Hitta-statistik/Statistik-efter-amne/Energi/Tillforsel-och-anvandning-av-energi/Manatlig-bransle--gas--och-lagerstatistik/>

⁴⁹ Data from the Swedish armed forces

The gasoline consumption by road traffic is estimated by the European road vehicle emission model HBEFA (se chapter 1.5). The gasoline consumption by off-road vehicles and other machinery (CRF 1A2g, 1A3e, 1A4a, 1A4b and 1A4c) is calculated using a model based on a study carried out in 2008 (se chapter 1.6)⁵⁰. The amount of gasoline consumed by military road transport and navigation (CRF 1A5b) is provided by the Swedish Armed Forces.

The gasoline consumption by leisure boats in Sweden 1990-2004 is based on a survey regarding leisure boat from 2004 and a study carried out by SMED in 2005⁵¹. The gasoline consumption by leisure boats is estimated to 32,500 m³/year⁵² for the years 1990-2004 as a result of these studies. The gasoline by leisure boats in 2010-2015 is based on a leisure boat survey from 2010⁵³ and an analysis of the result in the survey carried out by SMED in 2014⁵⁴. The gasoline consumption is estimated to 37,768 m³/year for 2010 and onwards as a result of these studies. The consumption of gasoline has been estimated by interpolation for the years 2005-2009.

A comparison between the volume of gasoline allocated to road traffic through this top-down approach and the volume of gasoline consumed according to the bottom-up HBEFA 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 for most years, but the difference in the estimated gasoline consumption between the top-down and bottom-up approach is decreasing over time (Figure A2.2).

⁵⁰ Fridell, Jernström & Lindgren, 2008

⁵¹ Gustafsson, 2005.

⁵² Statistics Sweden, 2005a.

⁵³ Transportstyrelsen, 2010.

⁵⁴ Eklund V. 2014.

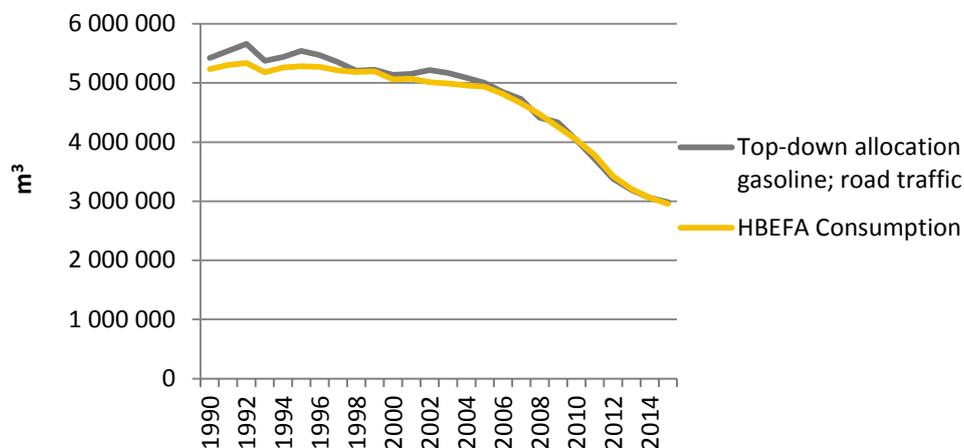


Figure A2.2. Bottom-up estimated gasoline fuel consumption versus top-down allocated gasoline consumption in submission 2017.

The approximate distribution of gasoline to subsectors in 2015 is shown in Figure A2.3. Civil road traffic accounts for almost all gasoline consumption, followed by off-road vehicles and other machinery. Gasoline consumption by domestic navigation is relatively low.

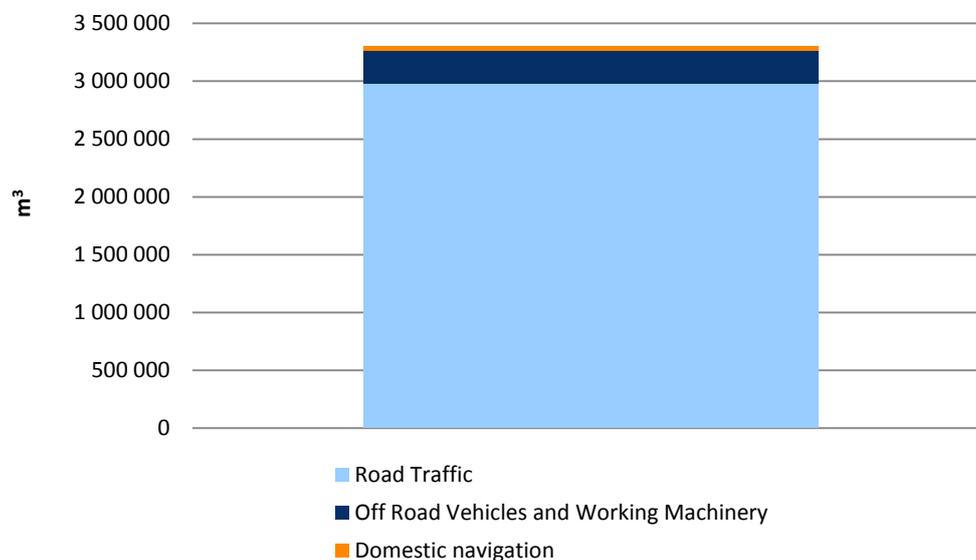


Figure A2.3. Distribution of gasoline by subsector in 2015.

1.5.2 Diesel

Data on the total amount of diesel oil delivered at a national level is 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 diesel used for stationary combustion and mobile combustion as well as FAME (biodiesel) blended into the diesel oil. *In the first step*, the volume of low blended FAME in diesel and the diesel used for stationary combustion is subtracted from total delivered amount of diesel. FAME is reported as biomass under CRF 1A3b. The volume of low blended FAME in diesel has increased considerably since 2006, when bio-diesel was introduced on the Swedish market.

Data on consumption of diesel by railways is supplied by the Swedish Transport Administration and for Military activities by the Swedish Armed Forces. This data is considered to be accurate and is subtracted from the total deliveries of diesel in a *second step*. The estimated consumption of diesel by leisure boats is based on two different surveys and is also subtracted from the total deliveries.

Table A2.12. Subsectors with a diesel consumption that is subtracted in the *second step*.

Subsector	CRF	Estimation of amount of diesel consumed
Railway	1A3c	Exact amount given by the Swedish Transport Administration
Leisure boats	1A3d	SMED report, 2005. SMED PM, 2014.
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	1D2	Exact amount given by the Swedish Armed Forces

In the *third and last step*, the estimated diesel consumption by fisheries, domestic navigation, off-road vehicles and other machinery and civil road traffic are subtracted and the remaining amount of diesel is proportionally allocated over these four subsectors, where the estimated diesel consumption is more uncertain.

The consumption estimates of each subsector is based on sources according to Table A2.14 and Table A2.15. Figure A2.4 gives a brief overview of the distribution of diesel among different subsectors.

Table A2.13. Subsectors with a high uncertainty in 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
Off-road vehicles and Other Machinery	1A2g, 1A3e and 1A4a-c	Estimation model for Off-road vehicles and Other Machinery (SMED)
Civil road traffic	1A3b	HBEFA road emission model hosted by the Swedish Transport Administration.

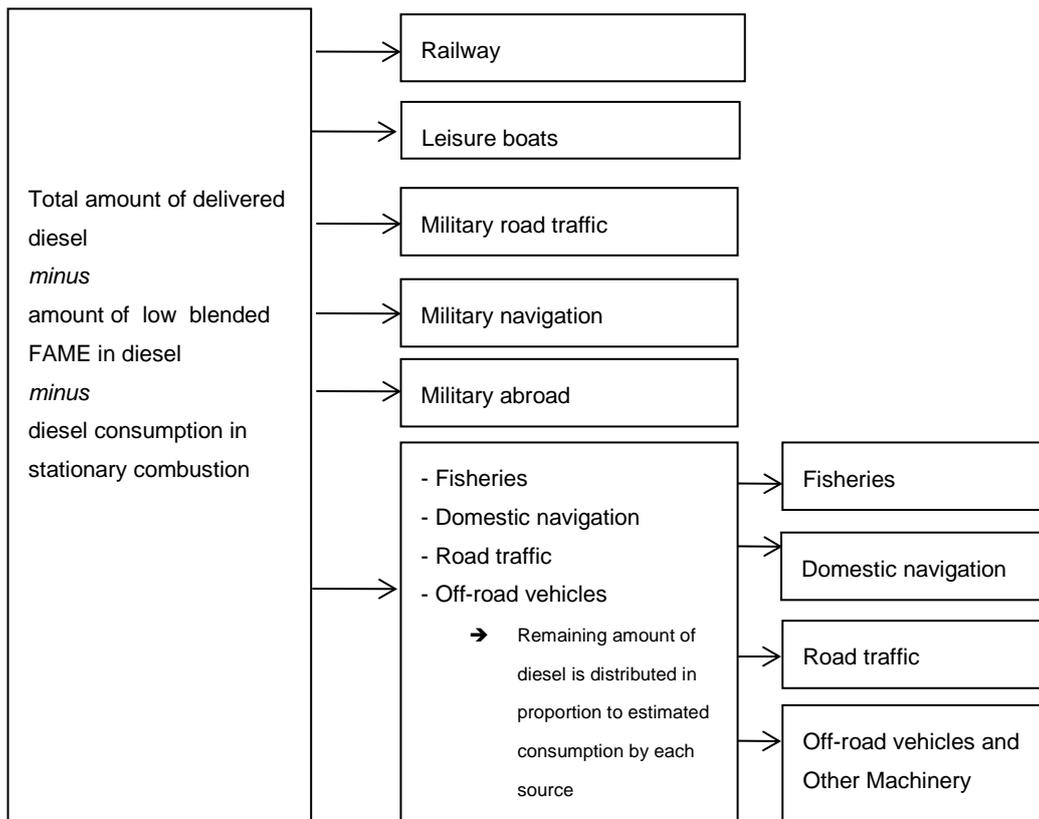


Figure A2.4. Model for allocating the total amount of delivered diesel on subsectors.

The diesel consumption by off-road vehicles and other machinery is based on a SMED study from 2008⁵⁵ and estimated by a model, which implemented in submission 2009. The model has been updated with new data and improved by each submission. See section 1.6 for more information.

⁵⁵ Fridell, Jernström & Lindgren 2008

The estimate of the Swedish fishing fleet's diesel consumption is based on a survey on energy consumption by the fishing industry carried out by Statistics Sweden⁵⁶ together with data on the Swedish fishing fleet's total installed effect in kW. This data is provided by 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 diesel consumption by leisure boats in Sweden 1990-2004 is based on a survey regarding leisure boat from 2004 and a study carried out by SMED in 2005⁵⁷. The diesel consumption by leisure boats is estimated to 12,000 m³/year for the years 1990-2004 as a result of these studies. The diesel consumption by leisure boats in 2010-2015 is based on a leisure boat survey from 2010⁵⁸ and an analysis of the result in the survey carried out by SMED in 2014⁵⁹. The diesel consumption is estimated to 18,172m³/year for 2010 and onwards as a result of these studies. The consumption of diesel has been estimated by interpolation for the years 2005-2009.

Diesel consumption from civil road traffic is estimated by the HBEFA road vehicle emission model (Section 1.5). A comparison between estimated diesel consumption according to the bottom-up emission model HBEFA and the top-down adjusted diesel delivery statistics approach gives a higher consumption for the top-down approach for most years (Figure A2.5). The trend is approximately the same for the two different estimates.

⁵⁶ Statistics Sweden 2006

⁵⁷ Statistic Sweden, 2005. Gustafsson, 2005.

⁵⁸ Transportstyrelsen, 2010.

⁵⁹ Eklund V. 2014.

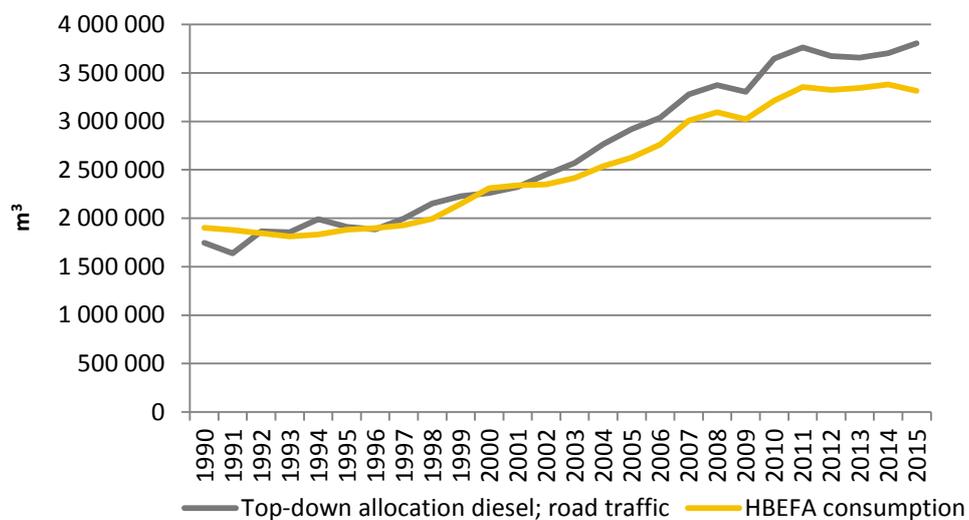


Figure A2.5. Bottom-up estimated diesel consumption versus top-down allocated diesel in submission 2017.

Figure A2.6 shows the approximate distribution of the delivered amount of diesel oil in 2014. 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 (20 %) of the total diesel consumption.

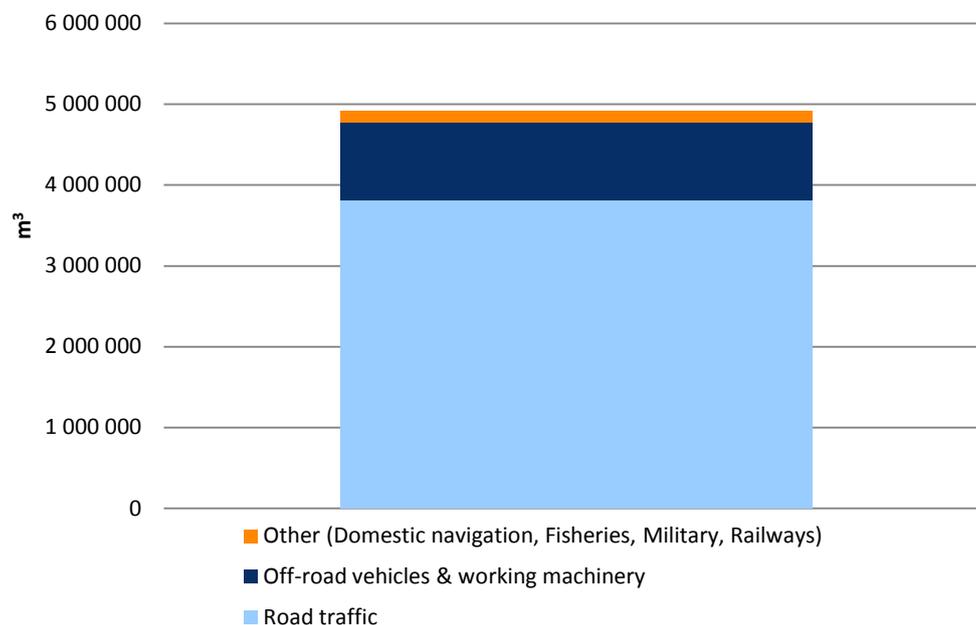


Figure A2.6. Distribution of diesel oil by subsector in 2015.

1.5.2.1 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 ⁶⁰. The shift in consumption of diesels of different environmental classes has had a significant impact on the emissions.

Table A2.16 shows the characteristics for environmental class 1-3 regarding NCVs 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 and Biofuel Institute (SPBI) has assisted with information regarding NCVs and emission factors for CO₂ ⁶¹. SMED has calculated yearly averages of NCVs and emission factors.

Table A2.14. Impact from different environmental class diesel on NCV and emission factors for CO₂.

Diesel	NCV (GJ/m ³)	Emission factor CO ₂ (tonne/TJ)	Weight 1990 (%)	Weight 2000 (%)	Weight 2013 (%)
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 2010	35.28	72.01			
Average 2013	35.28	72.01			

1.5.3 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. Delivered amount of marine gas oil for navigation is provided by the statistics on supply and delivery of petroleum products (Section 1.1.7) and the diesel consumption by leisure boats is based on two different surveys regarding

⁶⁰ The Swedish Transport Agency, <https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/Miljo/Luftkvalitet-i-tatorter/Miljoklassade-branslen/>.

⁶¹ Swedish Petroleum Institute, www.spi.se. August 2005.

leisure boats from 2004 and 2010⁶² and two different studies by SMED⁶³. Marine diesel oil for domestic navigation is discussed under the diesel section, 1.4.2. 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 amount of marine distillate fuel used for domestic navigation and leisure boats (CRF 1A3d) is shown in figure A2.7. Year 2009 shows a drop of marine distillate fuel levels, which stay low in 2010-2011 and decrease even more in 2012. In 2013 the trend is broken and the consumption of marine distillate fuel starts to increase. The accuracy of this is verified by the respondents.

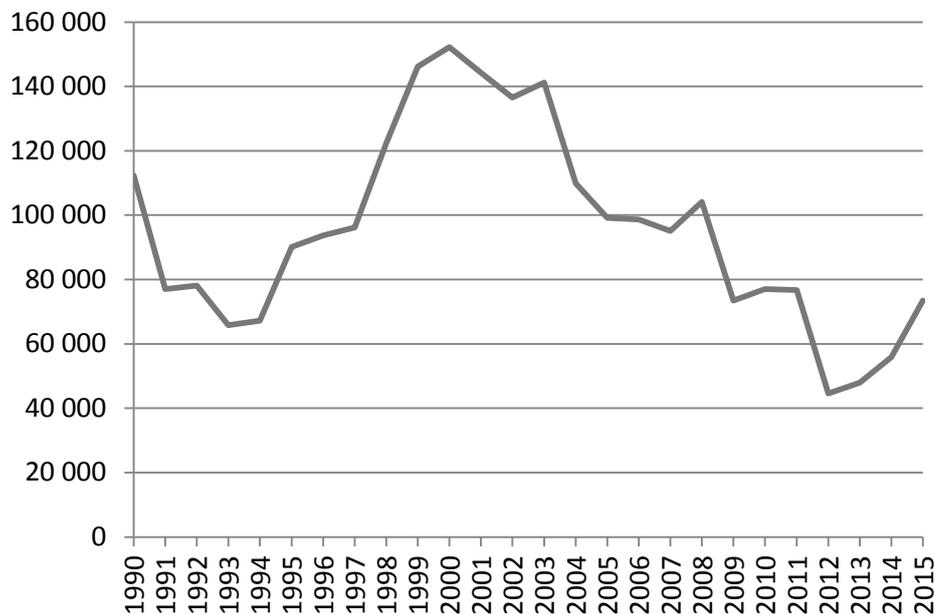


Figure A2.7. National fuel deliveries of marine diesel oil and marine gas oil (marine distillate fuel) 1990-2015.

1.5.4 Residual fuel oils

Delivered amounts of residual fuel oils for national and international navigation are provided by the statistics on supply and delivery of petroleum products and are reported separately for domestic and international navigation (Section 1.1.7). Contrary to marine distillate, which shows a negative trend, the supply of residual oil for national navigation fluctuates over the years and does not show a specific trend (Figure A2.8).

⁶² Statistics Sweden, 2005. Transportsstyrelsen. 2010.

⁶³ Gustafsson, T. 2005. Eklund, V. 2014.

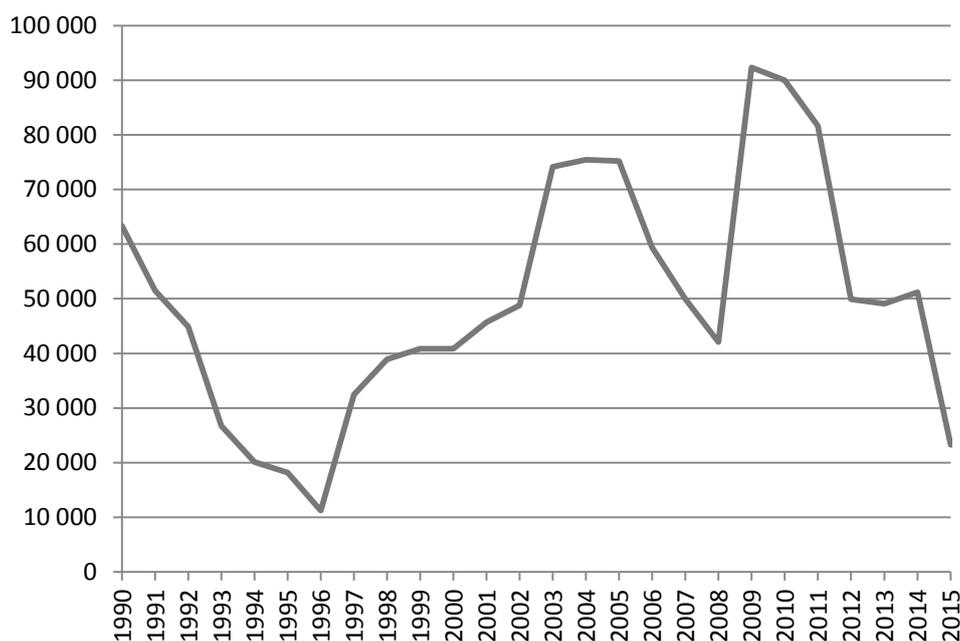


Figure A2.8. National fuel deliveries of marine Residual fuel (m³) for 1990-2015.

1.5.5 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 a 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 is provided by the Swedish Armed Forces and is assumed to be correct. The remaining amounts are allocated to civil aviation. Jet gasoline was only used by the military in 1990-1993.

1.5.6 Natural Gas and biofuels

Other fuels used for transports are Ethanol, FAME, Natural gas and Biogas. Ethanol and FAME are partly blended into 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 a national level by the statistics on supply and delivery of petroleum products (Section 1.1.7). Data on delivered amounts of natural gas for transportation is provided by the statistics on 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 for 2009-2011. Data for 1990-1995 is not available.

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1.6 The HBEFA road model

The HBEFA (Handbook of Emissions Factors) 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 road model was developed from a merging of the ARTEMIS road model and the former version of HBEFA – 2.1. HBEFA 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 speeds⁶⁴. Segments are defined as groups of vehicles of similar size (e.g. passenger cars with swept engine volume between 1.4 and 2 litres, rigid trucks with weight between 14 and 20 tonne) 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 conditions⁶⁵. 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 A2.9.

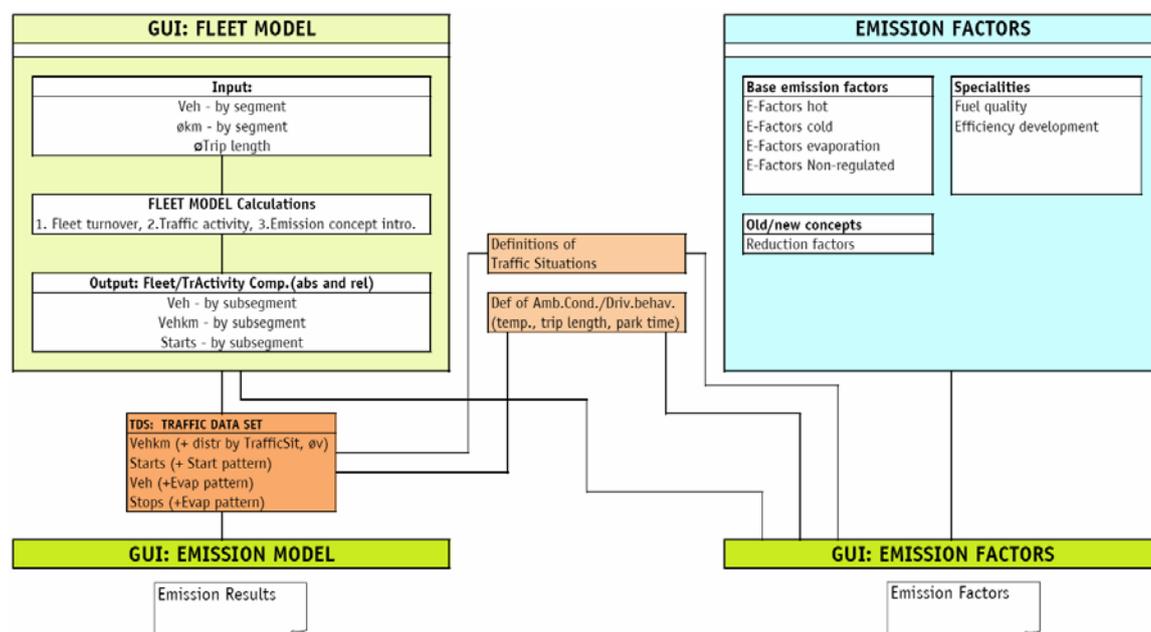


Figure A2.9. HBEFA model structure.

⁶⁴ Keller et al., 2005

⁶⁵ André, 2004

1.6.1 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 available 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 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 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 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 tonne) 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 A2.10.

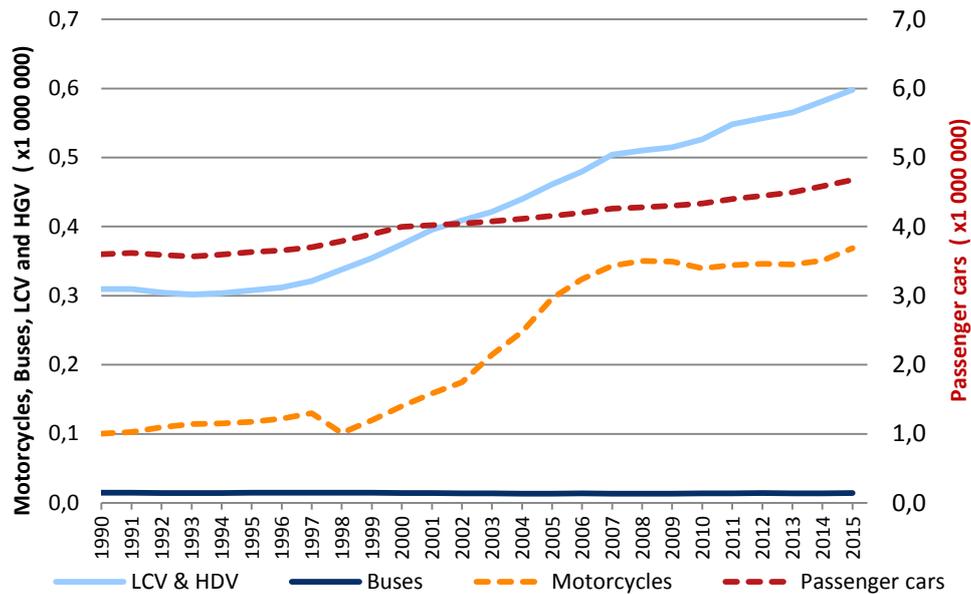


Figure A2.10. Vehicle fleet data by dec 31, numbers, 1990-2015, Statistics Sweden

1.6.2 Traffic activity data

1.6.2.1 VEHICLE MILEAGES, LOADS, TRIP LENGTHS AND FUELS

The HBEFA model requires yearly mileages per vehicle category (Figure A2.11). For Sweden these are calculated by means of a national road mileage model⁶⁶. 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 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) program⁶⁷. 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 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

⁶⁶ Edwards et al., 1999

⁶⁷ SIKa, 2003

survey from 1997 on Swedish domestic road goods transport⁶⁸, including detailed information about both truck and trailer loads.

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 km⁶⁹. 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 stop⁷⁰. Thus, available instrumented vehicle data was used to estimate trip lengths and parking times in Sweden.

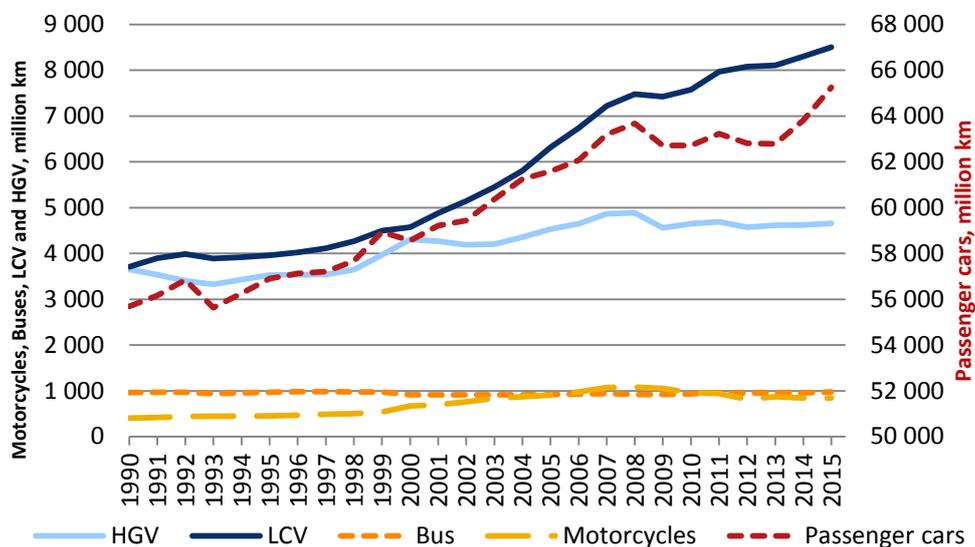


Figure A2.11. Vehicle mileages 1990-2015 according to HBEFA

1.6.2.2 TRAFFIC SITUATIONS

The HBEFA model includes 276 traffic situations, i.e. combinations of 69 road categories. For each one of these traffic situations, four classes of traffic conditions or "levels of service" is defined describing how disturbed the traffic is relative to undisturbed traffic - 1) Free Flow, 2) Heavy Traffic, 3) Saturated, and 4) Stop and Go conditions (see Figure A 2.12 and Table A2.17below). Furthermore, it is possible to add different level of grade; however this is not done for Sweden.

⁶⁸ Hammarström and Yahya, 2000

⁶⁹ SNRA 1999

⁷⁰ André et al., 1999

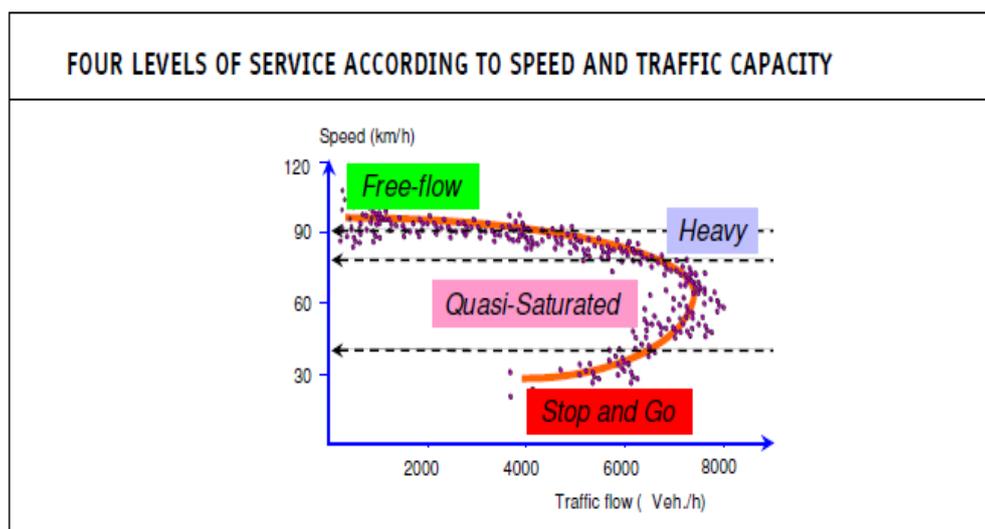


Figure A 2.12. Traffic flow.

Table A2.15. Definition of the four classes of traffic conditions.

Class	Definition
Freeflow	Free flowing conditions, low and steady traffic flow. Constant and quite high speed. Indicative speeds: 90-120 km/h on motorways, 45-60 km/h on a road with speed limit of 50 km/h. LOS A-B according to HCM.
Heavy	Free flow conditions with heavy traffic, fairly constant speed. Indicative speeds: 70-90 km/h on motorways, 30-45 km/h on a road with a speed limit of 50 km/h. LOS C-D according to HCM.
Saturated	Unsteady flow, saturated traffic. Variable intermediate speeds, with possible stops. Indicative speeds: 30-70 km/h on motorways, 15-30 km/h on a road with speed limit of 50 km/h. LOS E according to HCM.
Stop + go	Stop and go. Heavily congested flow, stop and go or gridlock. Variable and low speed and stops. Indicative speeds: 30-70 km/h on motorways, 15-30 km/h on a road with speed limit of 50 km/h. LOS E according to HCM.

The national vehicle mileages for year 1990, 1995, 1998, 2000 and 2004 were initially estimated by means of the national vehicle mileage model⁷¹. 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 different traffic situations in HBEFA. Two national GIS road databases (VDB) 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

⁷¹ Edwards et al., 1999

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. The three largest cities in Sweden accounted for one fourth to almost one third of the overall vehicle mileage on urban roads. Statistics on hourly flow conditions for different road types⁷² were employed to describe 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 hour, were related to volume-delay functions and 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 and saturated 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 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".

By studying the daily traffic flow for individual congested roads (Figure A2.13), it could be seen that a local decrease in the flow sometimes occurred within a congested period (i.e. when the 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.

⁷² Björketun et al., 2005, Jensen, 1997

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

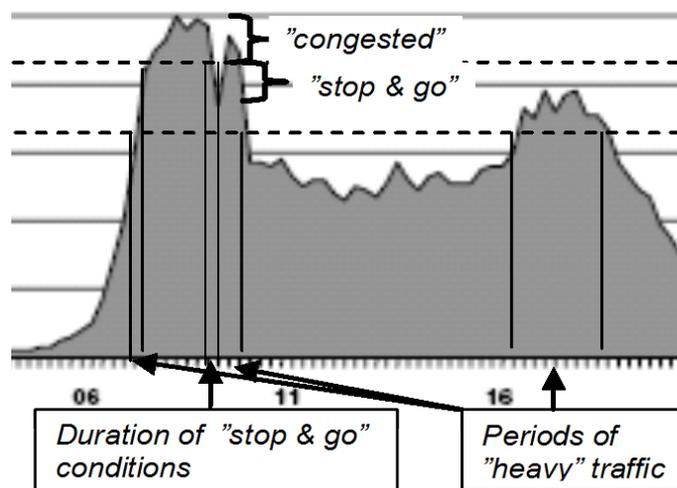


Figure A 2.13. Flow over the day for individual congested roads.

Of the 276 traffic situations in HBEFA, 115 were identified in Sweden in 2013, representing 53 road categories, for which the traffic conditions "Free Flow" or "Heavy Traffic" were predominant. In fact, as much as 93.6 % of the overall vehicle mileage driven in Sweden was characterised by free flow conditions. The ten most abundant HBEFA traffic situations all involve "Free Flow" conditions and are presented in Table A2.18.

Table A2.16. The ten most common traffic situations in Sweden in 2013, and their share of the total vehicle mileage.

Description of traffic situations	Vehicle mileage
Rural / Distributor-DistrictConnection / SpLimit:70 / Freeflow	12.9 %
Rural / Motorway / SpLimit:110 / Freeflow	10.5 %
Urban / Distributor-DistrictConnection / SpLimit:60 / Freeflow	9.1 %
Rural / Distributor-DistrictConnection / SpLimit:90 / Freeflow	7.8 %
Rural / Distributor-DistrictConnection / SpLimit:80 / Freeflow	6.8 %
Rural / TrunkRoad / SpLimit:100 / Freeflow	5.0 %
Urban / Distributor-DistrictConnection / SpLimit:50 / Freeflow	4.2 %
Rural / TrunkRoad / SpLimit:90 / Freeflow	3.8 %
Urban / City-TrunkRoad / SpLimit:70 / Freeflow	3.1 %
Urban / Access-residential / SpLimit:40 / Freeflow	2.7 %
Total	65.9 %

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 66 % of the national vehicle mileage. The share of the HBEFA "Stop and Go"-conditions of the overall mileage was as low 0.05 %, and only occurred in the three major cities. Further details concerning the methodology and the results are reported elsewhere⁷³.

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.⁷⁴

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⁷³ Larsson and Ericsson, 2006

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1.7 Methodology for working machinery

Fuel consumption and emissions of NO_x, NMVOC, CH₄, CO, N₂O from working machinery are estimated with a model developed by SMED in 2008, considered to correspond to Tier 3. Working machinery in this context means mobile machinery with a combustion engine that is not used on roads, waterways or railways. Included are e.g. construction machinery, handheld garden machines and snow mobiles.

Emissions and fuel consumption are calculated in the model with the equations below:⁷⁵

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

E = Emissions in Kt
N = number of vehicles,
Hr = yearly running time in hours,
P = engine power in 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).

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

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 are described as vectors with data for every model year the last 25 years.

1.7.1 Emission factors

Emissions of CO₂ and SO₂ are estimated using the same emission factors as for diesel and gasoline used for road traffic and are considered to correspond to Tier 2. The emission factors for SO₂ and CO₂ are adjusted according to fuel specifications for each year.

Emission factors for diesel machinery with an installed engine power > 37 kW are based on the emission regulations according to the EU legislation. Emission factors for diesel machinery < 37 kW are taken from Corinair⁷⁶. For gasoline driven smaller off-road vehicles and machinery, emission factors are taken from Winther

⁷⁵ Fridell, Jernström and Lindgren, 2008

⁷⁶ EEA. 2007

and Nielsen 2006.⁷⁷ These are based on certification measurements. Fuel consumption and emission factors for snow mobiles are also taken from Winther and Nielsen 2006, except the emission factors for hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide and particles, which are taken from USEPA (2005)⁸⁶.

1.7.2 Vehicle Stocks

The number of diesel machinery 37 – 560 kW of different types is mainly based on a bottom-up inventory for the year 2006.⁷⁸ In submission 2014 the model was updated⁷⁹ with new information on the number of machines for some of the diesel vehicles in the range of 37 kW – 560 kW. In this update also improved estimates of vehicle life time were obtained from the new data and are now used in the model.

Numbers of tractors per sector, model year and engine power interval are for most years taken from Statistics Sweden's registers. For some years where statistical data is not available, numbers are interpolated (the proportions of different vehicle types are assumed to be constant).

The number of machines >560 kW are taken from a IVL study conducted on behalf of the Swedish Transport Agency⁸⁰.

The number of machines < 37 kW are based on a bottom-up inventory for the year 2002⁸¹. The number of machines for other years are estimated on e.g. sales, estimates of lifetime or set as unchanged from 2002. Different methods are used for different types of machines.

The number of snow mobiles is taken from Statistics Sweden's register for each year.

1.7.3 Other parameters

Yearly running time, engine power and the load factor in equation (1) above are taken from Wetterberg⁸² and Flodström⁸³. Load factors for some of the machines are from a IVL study made in 2015⁸⁴. The fuel adjustment factor, FAF, and the certification adjustment factor, CAF, for larger vehicles in equation (2) are taken

⁷⁷ Winther, M., Nielsen, O.-K., 2006.

⁷⁸ Wetterberg C, Magnusson R, Lindgren M, Åström S. 2007.

⁷⁹ Jerksjö, M. 2013.

⁸⁰ Transportstyrelsen 2014

⁸¹ Flodström, E., Sjödin, Å., Gustafsson, T. 2004.

⁸² Wetterberg C, Magnusson R, Lindgren M, Åström S. 2007.

⁸³ Flodström, E., Sjödin, Å., Gustafsson, T. 2004.

⁸⁴ Jerksjö, M., Fridell, E., Wisell, T. 2015

from Lindgren (2007).⁸⁵ The TAF and DF factors are taken from the Non-road model⁸⁶.

1.7.4 Allocation to CRF-sectors

The allocation of emissions from working machinery is mainly based on a report by Flodström (et al)⁸⁷. This is the most recent Swedish inventory including an allocation of working machinery to the different CRF-sectors. There has also been some changes of the allocation proposed in Flodström *et al.*, 2004. Most of these changes have been done by expert judgements in cases where the allocation did not seem to be accurate. Table A2.19 shows CO₂ emissions from fossil fuels used in working machinery 2015, split by sector and fuel type.

Table A2.17. CO₂ emissions from fossil fuels used in working machinery 2015.

			CO ₂	
			(kt)	(%)
1A2g vii	Industry	Diesel	1210	39 %
1A3e ii	Other Transport	Diesel	280	8.9 %
1A4a ii	Commercial/institutional	Diesel	82	2.6 %
1A4b ii	Residential	Diesel	28	0.88 %
1A4c ii	Agriculture	Diesel	367	12 %
1A4c ii	Forestry	Diesel	500	16 %
1A2g vii	Industry	Gasoline	21	0.67 %
1A3e ii	Other Transport	Gasoline	0	0 %
1A4a ii	Commercial/institutional	Gasoline	205	6.5 %
1A4b ii	Residential	Gasoline	348	11 %
1A4c ii	Agriculture	Gasoline	70	2.2 %
1A4c ii	Forestry	Gasoline	31	0.97 %
Total	Total	Total	3 141	100 %

1.7.5 Most recent updates

As described above the model has since 2008 undergone a series of improvements. The last update was done in 2015 and is described in Jerksjö *et. al.* (2015⁸⁸). The update aimed in several ways to further improve the national emissions and fuel consumption estimates. The updates included adding machines with an installed power >560 kW (not included in the previous model version), updated average load factors for some machines, added emission factors for Stage V machines, implementing a function for describing the relationship between engine load and

⁸⁵ Lindgren M. 2007.

⁸⁶ USEPA. 2005.

⁸⁷ Flodström, E., Sjödin, Å., Gustafsson, T. 2004.

⁸⁸ Jerksjö, M., Fridell, E., Wisell, T. 2015

fuel consumption, and some updates concerning allocation of emissions to the different CRF- sectors.

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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 2.D.3)

Annex 3:4

Rationale for data sources used for key categories in industrial processes sector (CRF 2)

Annex 3:5

Documents from Swedish Refrigeration & Heat Pump Association and Swedish Car Recyclers Association

Annex 3:1: Brief description of the Excel-model for calculation of emissions of fluorinated gases

1.1 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 (SF₆) were revised in cooperation with Product Register staff at the Swedish Chemicals Agency. Use of NF₃ is not occurring in Sweden. Furthermore, national calculation methodologies for emissions from semi-conductor 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 semi-conductor 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.

1.2 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 is 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.

1.3 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.

1.4 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 aktregation of sources in the group of stationary refrigeration and air conditioning, with previously seven separate sources/sheets were aktregated 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.

1.5 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 4)

In the following chapter we provide additional information on methodological issues used in the inventory for the LULUCF-sector. The structure follows chapter “6.4.2 Methodological issues” in the NIR and we refer to the corresponding NIR-chapter where appropriate.

3.1 Methodological issues, CRF-tables 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D, 4E and 4F

3.1.1 Sample based estimations

The sample frame of the NFI 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).

$$\text{Area weight}_{ij} = \frac{A_i}{n_i \cdot a_{ij}}$$

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 estimator⁸⁹.

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

where \hat{Y}_i = the ratio estimated value, A_i = the measured area (determined 1984 by the national land survey; Lantmäteriet⁹⁰). \hat{X}_i = the estimated value of the variable

⁸⁹ Thompson, 1992

⁹⁰ Lantmäteriet, <http://www.lantmateriet.se/>

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:

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

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

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

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

N = the total number of counties in Sweden.

Sweden only reports “human induced” carbon changes, where “human induced” has the interpretation of “managed”, i.e. the carbon stock change on unmanaged land are set to zero. However, the real carbon 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.

3.1.2 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, the land-use for all land and fresh-water areas are monitored. The permanent sample plots have been re-inventoried at intervals of 5-10 years, however, for economic reasons, the number of sample plots inventoried by RIS have been reduced to around 30 000. 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 A3:2.1). 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. For submission 2017, all sample plots have been re-inventoried 1990-2011 and, thus, these years are based on all 30 000 re-measured plots. The years 2012-2015 will be based on gradually smaller samples. 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 (for the current reporting 1990-2011), each interval of data is extrapolated for years up to the latest reported year (for example, cycles 7 and 8 in Table A3:2.1 have been extrapolated four years up to 2015). 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. Using only data from one year of an inventory may cause unrealistic annual variations caused by random variation of the sample.

Table A3:2.1. A single sample plot is inventoried in one of ten inventory intervals. Blue coloured background refers to measurements and no colour refers to interpolated data. Brown coloured 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
2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012
2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013
2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014
2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015

3.1.3 Methodology living biomass CRF 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D, 4E and 4F

A national methodology (Tier 3) is used. The aboveground biomass per tree fractions is estimated by applying Marklund's⁹¹ biomass functions to sample trees on permanent sample plots of the NFI⁹². The below-ground biomass pool is estimated by Petersson's and Ståhl's⁹³ biomass functions applied to the same trees. The conversion factor 0.50 is used to convert dry weight biomass to carbon⁹⁴. 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 A3:2.2) 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 A3:2.2). 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 (DBH) 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 is calculated as the average removal over time (1990-2010). During the period, the net removal of living trees 0-99 mm in DBH was estimated to -3.986 M ton CO₂ per year. This removal assumed constant for every year.

⁹¹ Marklund, 1987 and 1988

⁹² Ranney et al., 1987

⁹³ Petersson and Ståhl, 2006

⁹⁴ National Board of Forestry, 2000

Table A3:2.2. The simplest biomass functions applied to trees only measured for stem diameter at breast height (1.3 m) and species. TVSTAM=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>)		
$TVSTAM = \exp(11.3264 * D / (D + 13.) - 2.338)$	[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>)		
$TVSTAM = \exp(11.3341 * D / (D + 14.) - 2.0571)$	[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

3.1.4 Methodology dead organic matter CRF-tables 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D, 4E and 4F

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.

3.1.5 Methodology dead wood CRF-tables 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D, 4E and 4F

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 A3:2.3). This is a compromise to in an acceptable way match existing data to specific reporting years. From reporting year 2008, the methodology is fixed and consistent in the way that data for each reported year is based on the stock change of two consecutive inventories for all five inventory cycles used. Due to a five-year inventory cycle, the five most recent reporting years are updated each year and are thereafter fixed. Thus reported years 1990-2011 are now fixed.

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 species⁹⁵. 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 forests located on 290 NFI⁹⁶ 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 with 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 modelled. 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 modelled by a decomposition function⁹⁷. Input and output is considered from 1853-2015 (Table A3:2.4). 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 is gradually increasing. The conversion factors are derived by applying biomass functions⁹⁸ and stem volume functions⁹⁹ 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.

Conversion factors: 1 m³ stem wood is assumed to correspond with 750 kg whole tree biomass and 184 kg stump system biomass (dry wood).

⁹⁵ Sandström *et al.*, 2007

⁹⁶ Ranneby *et al.*, 1987

⁹⁷ Melin *et. al.* 2009

⁹⁸ Marklund, 1988, Petersson and Ståhl, 2006

⁹⁹ Näslund 1947

Table A3:2.3. 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	2003/2004/2005/2006/2007	2008/2009/2010/2011/2012	30000
2009	2004/2005/2006/2007/2008	2009/2010/2011/2012/2013	30000
2010	2005/2006/2007/2008/2009	2010/2011/2012/2013/2014	30000
2011	2006/2007/2008/2009/2010	2011/2012/2013/2014/2015	30000
2012	2007/2008/2009/2010	2012/2013/2014/2015	24000
2013	2008/2009/2010	2013/2014/2015	18000
2014	2009/2010	2014/2015	12000
2015	2010	2015	6000

Table A3:2.4. Net removal (-) in stump systems [M tonne CO₂ equivalents] based on Growth minus net Change in living biomass (Reported) and from Harvest statistics (Validation).

Reporting year	Reported	Validation
1990	-2.41	-1.55
1991	-1.71	-0.94
1992	-4.77	-1.67
1993	-3.87	-1.90
1994	-3.58	-2.55
1995	-1.28	-5.17
1996	-1.67	-2.26
1997	-2.47	-3.74
1998	-2.66	-3.64
1999	-4.10	-2.76
2000	-4.68	-4.56
2001	-8.57	-4.25
2002	-6.72	-5.60
2003	-6.28	-5.68
2004	-7.98	-6.57
2005	-7.28	-18.14
2006	-8.19	-3.27
2007	-6.44	-8.45
2008	-5.54	-4.99
2009	-6.35	-1.97
2010	-6.22	-5.28
2011	-8.18	-5.01
2012	-8.44	-3.66
2013	-7.96	-5.65
2014	-5.83	-7.42
2015	-5.56	-7.12

3.1.6 Methodology litter CRF-tables 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D, 4E and 4F

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 A3:2.5) 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 from 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 horizon carbon stock is based on samples from re-inventoried plots between 1993 and 2012 (values for 1990-1992 and 2013 to 2015 are extrapolated).

Table A3:2.3. Functions used to estimate the litter part of the dead organic matter pool.

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] ¹⁰⁰
ALPS=6906-102.3•Lat+46.4•BAPS-4.5•Age	[kg ha ⁻¹] ¹⁰¹
ALD= ND•0.00371•ABDH ^{1.11993}	[kg ha ⁻¹] ¹⁰²
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]

The following abbreviations are used;

CL=coarse litter,	Age=tree age,
DW=dead wood,	ND=number of deciduous stems ha ⁻¹ ,
AL=Annual litterfall,	ABDH=average diameter at breast height (1.3 m),
NS=Norway Spruce,	C=carbon,
PS=Scots pine,	Cconc=Carbon concentration in %,
D=deciduous,	SDW=sample dry weight in Mg,
Lat=Latitude,	SA=sampled area in ha,
BA=basal area,	TL=total litter

3.1.7 Methodology soil organic carbon Forest land and Grassland on mineral soils CRF 4A and 4C

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 was completed for all plots in 2012 using a modified Viro-

¹⁰⁰ Berg et al., 1999a

¹⁰¹ Berg et al., 1999b

¹⁰² Johansson, 1999

method¹⁰³. 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. For this reporting period the relationships between stoniness data collected in the inventory and a measured boulder frequency available for all the plots were 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 change in the soil organic carbon pool but that it might affect the magnitude of the change slightly (Table A3:2.6).

Table A3:2.4. 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

¹⁰³ Viro, 1952.

1996 and 2006. The annual change is interpolated between 1996 and 2006 and extrapolated for 1990-1995 and for 2007-2015. 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. All estimates of annual carbon stock change for each plot is area weighted with the same methods as described in section 3.1.1. Plots that have not been re-inventoried for some reason are assumed to have no change in carbon stock. The principle is illustrated in Figure A3:2.1. The upper panel shows the estimated amount of soil carbon for two plots of which plot 1 have been measured three times and plot two only two times. The change is equally distributed among the years between measurements and also extrapolated backwards and forwards in time so that each re-measured plot influence the whole time series. When there are more than two measurements of the same plot the rate of change can shift along the time series. The lower panel show the resulting rates of change in soil carbon. The green dot show the reported average for each year in the time series.

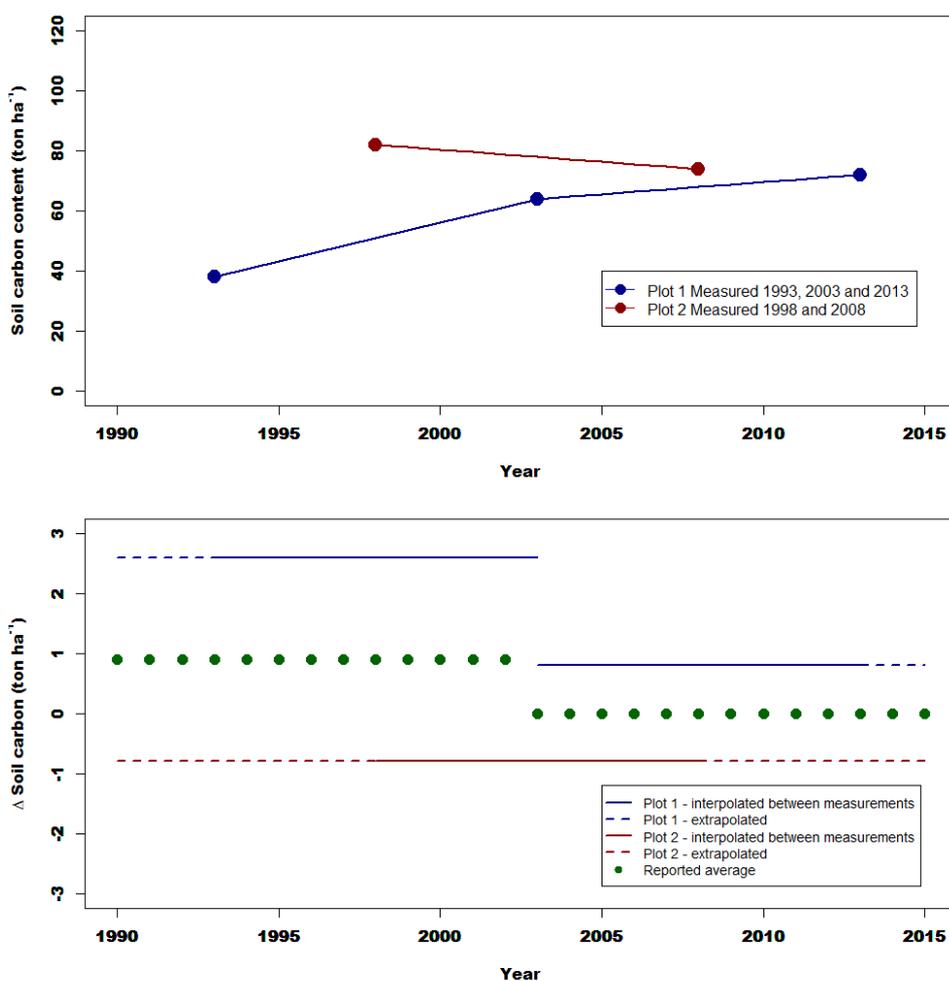


Figure A3:2.1. Principle for interpolation and extrapolation of soil carbon (and DOM) amounts (upper panel) and soil carbon change (lower panel).

3.1.8 Methodology soil organic carbon Forest land and Grassland on organic soils CRF 4A and 4C

Emissions from drained organic soils are calculated using a set of emission factors differentiated through two different classes of nutrient status (nutrient rich and nutrient poor) and two different climate zones (temperate and boreal)¹⁰⁴. The method is a Tier 1 method where the emission factors are taken from the 2013 IPCC Wetland Supplement to the 2006 GL¹⁶. The method is identical for Forest land remaining Forest land and for Grassland remaining Grassland and can be expressed in the following way:

$$CO_{2,LU} = \sum_{i,j} A_{i,j} \cdot EF_{i,j} \cdot 44/12$$

Where $CO_{2,LU}$ is the emissions for the actual land use category, $A_{i,j}$ and $EF_{i,j}$ the area and emission factor for each subcategory where i denotes the nutrient class and j the climate zone.

Emission factors are applied without any consideration to carbon inputs from litter. Estimates are interpolated and area weighted as described above.

The limit between nutrient poor and nutrient rich drained organic soils should be drawn between ombrotrophic and minerotrophic conditions according to the Wetland Supplement¹⁶. This categorization is not directly available in the NFI. However, the categories can be determined based on the ground vegetation community. Some vegetation groups are found on both nutrient rich and nutrient poor conditions, or to be more concrete – they are found when the conditions are intermediate between rich and poor. The categorization of the different vegetation types used are given in Table A3:2.7 below.

If information on the ground vegetation community from the NFI is used to set the limit between nutrient poor and nutrient rich, the intermediate class vegetation (group 12 and 13) should most likely be located in the nutrient rich category. This assumption avoid underestimation of GHG emissions as nutrient rich conditions are associated with higher emission factors in the Wetland Supplement. .

¹⁰⁴ Lindgren and Lundblad (2014)

Table A3:2.7. Categorization of vegetation types.

Nutrient rich	Nutrient poor
01 – Tall herbs without shrubs	10 – Tall <i>Carex</i>
02 – Tall herbs with shrubs/blueberry	11 – Low <i>Carex</i>
03 – Tall herbs with shrubs/lingonberry	14 – Lingonberry
04 – Low herbs without shrubs	15 – Crowberry/ <i>Calluna</i>
05 – Low herbs with shrubs/blueberry	16 – Poor shrubs
06 – Low herbs with shrubs/lingonberry	
07 – Without field layer (no plants, just mosses)	
08 – Broad grasses	
09 – Narrow grasses	
12 – Horsetail	
13 – Blueberry	

Sweden is divided into two climate zones so that each county south of Värmland, Gävleborg, and Dalarna belongs to the temperate zone and the remaining counties belong to the boreal zone. This corresponds to climatic zone differentiation made by IPCC for the southern region of Sweden in calculations of temperate averages within the Wetlands Supplement¹⁰⁵. However, it should be noted that the temperate zone often is referred to as the hemi-boreal zone.

Emission factors for Forest land are taken from the IPCC 2013 supplement for Wetlands (see Table A3:2.8). The emission factors in the supplement was evaluated in a project to determine which factors was most suitable for Sweden.

Data on emissions from grasslands are scarce and most often taken from studies looking at intensively used grasslands where nutrients are commonly applied. For this reason, the emission factors for Grasslands proposed in the IPCC Wetland supplement were put aside in favour of those applied on Forest Land as Swedish Grasslands in the reporting only includes those that are natural pastures.

Table A3:2.8 Emission factors for drained organic forest soils.

Land category	Climate	Nutrient status	Emissions t CO ₂ -C ha ⁻¹
Forest	Boreal	Rich	0.93
		Poor	0.25
	Temperate	Rich	2.6
		Poor	2.6
Grassland	Boreal	Rich	0.93
		Poor	0.25
	Temperate	Rich	2.6
		Poor	2.6

The area data are presented in Table A3:2.9. Since the figures are more or less constant for the whole period only the first and last year in the time series are shown.

¹⁰⁵ The 2013 IPCC Supplement to the 2006 GLfor N4ational GHG Inventories: Wetlands

Table A3:2.9. The area of different organic forest soils classes.

	Area of drained organic forest soils [kha]					Area of drained organic grassland soils [kha]				
	Boreal		Temperate		total	Boreal		Temperate		total
	poor	rich	poor	rich		poor	rich	poor	rich	
1990	313	315	70	285	982	0	6	0	14	20
2015	310	311	68	282	972	0	6	0	13	19

From Submission 2015 also the emissions from DOC has been included using the same area as described above and an emission factor of $0.12 \text{ CO}_2\text{-C ha}^{-1} \text{ yr}^{-1}$ ¹⁰⁶).

3.1.9 Methodology soil organic carbon for Cropland on mineral soils CRF 4B

Swedish arable land covers 3 Mha and its topsoil contains about 300 Mt C. The five-parameter soil carbon model ICBM-region is used to calculate annual C balance of the soil based on national agricultural crop yield and manure statistics, and uses allometric functions to estimate the annual C inputs to soil from crop residues¹⁰⁷. The method is a Tier III method and the model is run for eight production regions (see Figure A3:2.2.). ICBM was calibrated using long-term field experiments¹⁰⁸ and is continuously being refined accordingly with the latest observations from both long-term field and soil inventory data.

¹⁰⁶ Lindgren and Lundblad 2014

¹⁰⁷ Andrén, O et.al. 2004. Andrén, O. et. al. 2008.

¹⁰⁸ Andrén, O. and Kätterer, T. 1997.

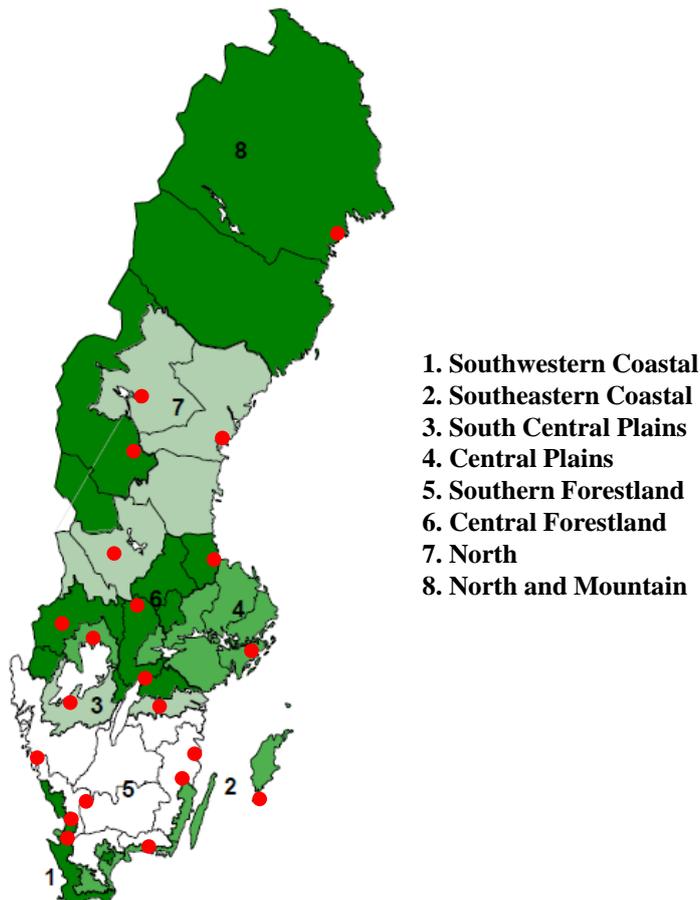


Figure. A3:2.2. The eight Swedish agricultural production regions (PO8, bold character) and location of climate stations (red circles) used (Adapted from SCB, Statistics Sweden and Andrén et al. 2008).

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 that affects the soil organic carbon decomposition rates in each region and year¹⁰⁹. It is calculated 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 calculates the change in young and old soil carbon per hectare, and sums up the changes to, e.g., national changes (see Figure A3:2.3.). The area weighted annual change per hectare is calculated on a national basis and used together with the area estimates from the NFI to scale the emissions to national level (as described in previous sections).

¹⁰⁹ Bolinder, M.A., et. al. 2012

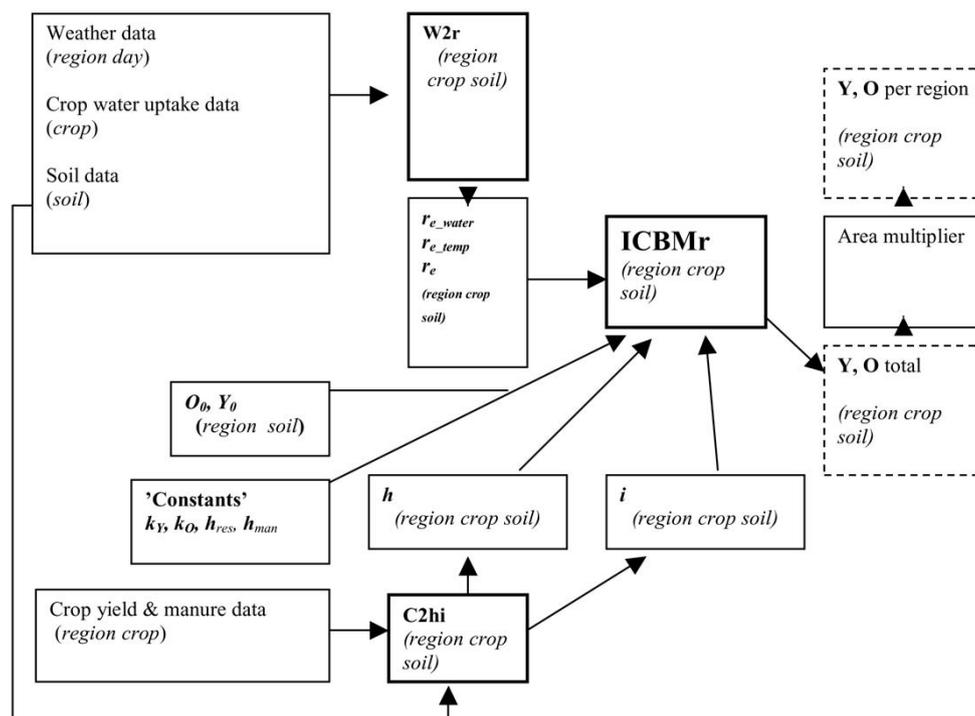


Figure A3:2.3. The ICBMregion concept. Crop, weather, and soil data for each region are used in the weather-to-re module W2re, calculating soil climate, r_e , for each region, crop and soil top left. The initial carbon mass values O_0 , Y_0 are taken from soil inventory data. Parameters k_Y , k_O , h_{res} , h_{man} are regarded as constants Table 1, and the indices res and man indicate crop residues and manure, respectively. Crop yield and manure input data are used to calculate C input to soil i , as well as a weighted h , by the allometric functions in the C2hi module. The two initial values O_0 , Y_0 and the five parameters r_e , k_Y , k_O , h , i are then used for calculating Y and O kg ha⁻¹. These are then multiplied by the actual area to obtain totals for, e.g., region.

3.1.10 Methodology soil organic carbon for Cropland on organic soils CRF 4B

The area of organic soils on cropland was assessed in a recent study¹¹⁰ following up previously used studies¹¹¹. In these studies, geographical information about soil types 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 2015 was estimated to be 225 722 ha of which 177 120 ha was classified as peat soils. This is a significant decrease compared to the study by total area of agricultural organic soils in Sweden 2008 which was estimated to be 267 990 ha of which 198 264 ha was classified as peat soils. This decline in the area of organic soils follows the decline in total agricultural soils.

¹¹⁰ Pahkakangas et. al. 2016

¹¹¹ Berglund et. al. 2009

To avoid double counting of areas, areas assessed as grazing land, tree plantations and wetlands are withdrawn since these areas are included in the reporting under Grassland, Forest land and Wetland respectively.

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 and the total Cropland area for 2008 and 2015 respectively based on the studies mentioned above. The relationship between organic soil and total Cropland area for intermediate years and the years from 1990 to 2007 is interpolated or extrapolated using the 2008-2015 trend in the relationship organic soils vs. total agricultural area. The total area of agricultural organic soil 2008 was 141 kha and for 2015 it was 135 kha.

Since Submission 2015 a national emission factor for cropland on organic soils is used to calculate the mean annual carbon loss per area. A literature review containing many of the references within the IPCC Wetland supplement¹¹² was made and the result was a lower emission factor (6.1 ton CO₂-C ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹) than the one presented in the WL supplement. This emission factor was developed using Swedish, Norwegian and Finnish studies and did not take into account differences in the methods used in the studies. Such corrections was made in the WL GL but since these adjustments are not covered in detail within the WL GL it was impossible to use exactly the same method. Despite method differences it was recommended to use the national emission factor as to avoid studies from countries with temperature conditions that are not fully representable for Sweden as temperature exerts a strong control on emissions¹¹³).

From Submission 2015 also the emissions from DOC has been included using the same area as described above and an emission factor of 0.12 CO₂-C ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹¹¹⁴ (.

The annual emission from organic soils for Cropland remaining cropland is calculated as:

$$CO_{2,Organiccropland} = A \cdot (EF_{soil} + EF_{DOC}) \cdot 44/12$$

Where A is the annual area of organic soils estimated as described above, EF_{soil} is the emission factor for the loss to the atmosphere and EF_{DOC} is the loss of dissolved carbon.

¹¹² The 2013 IPCC Supplement to the 2006 GL for National GHG Inventories: Wetlands

¹¹³ Lindgren and Lundblad, 2014

¹¹⁴ Lindgren and Lundblad, 2014

3.1.11 Methodology CO₂ emissions and non-CO₂ emissions from mineralization when extracting peat CRF 4D and 4 (II)

The emitted greenhouse gases from areas used for extracting peat is calculated as the product of the extracted area and an emission factor for each of the gases CO₂, N₂O and CH₄:

$$Emissions (gas) = P \cdot EF$$

where P =production area [ha] and EF =emission factor [ton ha⁻¹ 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. During the period 1990-2009, production areas are obtained from Svenska Torvproducentföreningen¹¹⁵. From 2010 the production area has been provided by the Swedish geological survey. The study by Lindgren and Lundblad¹¹⁶ propose that the emission factors including also the emissions due to DOC and ditches presented in the wetland Supplement should be used to calculate the emissions from peat production areas. The emission factors can be found in 10 and the extracted area is found in 1.

The off-site emissions from horticultural peat are based on the annual production volume (Table A3:2.11) and a national estimate of the carbon content of peat based on information from the peat producers in Sweden. The estimate is based on the following assumptions for the harvested peat: A dry density of 100 kg m⁻³, carbon content of 55 %, and an organic content of 96 %. The resulting carbon content was estimated to 0.053 ton C (m³ of air-dry peat)⁻¹. The annual emission was based on measurements of carbon stocks in a long term trial (1956-2009) in Sweden where peat was used as amendment to the soil¹¹⁷. Based on the initial and final carbon content and the annual addition of carbon a n annual decomposition rate of 1.758 % was estimated and used for the calculations of emissions from horticultural peat:

$$CO_{2,HP} = C_X \cdot D \cdot 44 / 12$$

Where $CO_{2,HP}$ is the annual emission C_X the actual carbon stock (t C) and D the decomposition rate (0.01758). The annual carbon stock a given year (X) is calculated as:

$$C_X = (C_{X-1} + \Delta C_i)$$

Where C_{X-1} is the remaining carbon from previous year and ΔC_i is the annual addition of carbon.

¹¹⁵ Svenska Torvproducentföreningen, 2006

¹¹⁶ Lindgren and Lundblad, 2014

¹¹⁷ Kätterer et. al. 2011

Emissions of CO₂ (including DOC) are reported in CRF-table 4.D (4.D.1.1, peat extraction remaining peat extraction) whereas emissions of N₂O and CH₄ are reported in CRF-table 4(II).

Table A3:2.10. The emission factors for peat extraction areas.

Land category	Emission Factors (unit mass per hectare)				
	ton CO ₂ -C	kg N ₂ O-N	kg CH ₄	ditch kg CH ₄	DOC ton CO ₂ -C
Peat Extraction	2.8	0.3	6.1	26.2	0.12

Table A3:2.51. The production area and the production of horticultural peat.

Year	Production area [ha]	Production of horticultural peat [1000 m ³ ·yr ⁻¹]
1990	6600	794
1991	6100	785
1992	6600	900
1993	6400	915
1994	7000	1066
1995	7700	1055
1996	6800	1084
1997	8100	1203
1998	6700	671
1999	9700	1460
2000	10400	1000
2001	10500	1400
2002	10200	1800
2003	9400	1500
2004	8000	1108
2005	10300	1545
2006	6200	1716
2007	10300	1302
2008	9159	1434
2009	8515	1198
2010	7597	1250
2011	8366	1611
2012	8693	977
2013	8156	1 815
2014	9585	1512
2015	10127	1266

3.1.12 Methodology for dead organic matter and soil organic carbon for conversion between land-use categories CRF-tables 4A.2.1-5, 4B.2.1-5, 4C.2.1-5 and, 4E.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 [Mt 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 A3:2.12). 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:

- i. When available, average carbon content per area was used to calculate the annual removal/emission over a 20 year transition period according to IPCC. Average soil carbon content (mineral soils) was 110 tonne C ha⁻¹ for grassland, 100 tonne C ha⁻¹ for Cropland and 45 tonne C ha⁻¹ for Forest land. The average litter pool for Forest soils was 30 tonne C ha⁻¹ for Forest land whereas the litter pool was assumed to be zero for all other land use classes.
- ii. The annual change in the litter pool for land use changes to Forest land is based on results from several chronosequence studies¹¹⁸. 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 was conservatively assessed to a removal factor of 0.3 kt C kha⁻¹.
- iii. For conversions on organic soils the emission factor used is the same as for the final land-use.
- iv. 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.

¹¹⁸ Vesterdal et. al. 2007. Karlton et. al (manuscript). Thuille, A. and Schulze E. D. 2006.

- v. 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.
 - 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.

The same assumptions and emission/removals factors are used for the reporting of article 3.3 activities under the KP, but after 20 years, parts of the converted area is calculated as the corresponding "remaining" category. However, the area is still reported in the same KP activity according to the KP-rules, where areas are accumulated since 1990 and do not leave the activity (except AR for D). This means that there is a subcategory under each article 3.3 activity that is calculated as a remaining category.

Table A3:2.2. The removal/emission factors used to calculate changes in carbon pools on converted land.

Removals/emissions (-) [kt 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	-0.450 ¹	-6.100 ³	0.300 ¹	0.300 ¹
A 2.2 Grassland converted to Forest Land	-0.225 ¹	-0.300 ²	0.300 ¹	0.300 ¹
A 2.3 Wetland converted to Forest Land	-	-0.300 ²	0.300 ¹	0.300 ¹
A 2.4 Settlements converted to Forest Land	0.158 ⁴	-0.300	0.300 ¹	0.300 ¹
A 2.5 Other land converted to Forest Land	0.158 ⁴	-0.300 ²	0.300 ¹	0.300 ¹
B 2.1 Forest land converted to Cropland	0.450 ¹	-6.100 ³	-1.500	-1.500 ²
B 2.2 Grassland converted to Cropland	-0.500 ¹	-6.100 ³	-	-
B 2.3 Wetland converted to Cropland	-	-6.100 ³	-	-
B 2.4 Settlements converted to Cropland	-0.008 ⁴	-6.100 ³	-	-
B 2.5 Other land converted to Cropland	-0.008 ⁴	-6.100 ³	-	-
C 2.1 Forest land converted to Grassland	0.225	-1.506	-0.750	-0.750 ²
C 2.2 Cropland converted to Grassland	0.500	-6.100 ³	-	-
C 2.3 Wetland converted to Grassland	-	-1.506	-	-
C 2.4 Settlements converted to Grassland	0.026 ⁴	-1.506	-	-
C 2.5 Other land converted to Grassland	0.026 ⁴	-1.506	-	-
E 2.1 Forest land converted to Settlements	-1.3 ¹	-	-1.2	-
E 2.2 Cropland converted to Settlements	-2.5 ¹	-	0	-
E 2.3 Grassland converted to Settlements	-2.75 ¹	-	0	-
E 2.4 Wetlands converted to Settlements	-	-1.506	0	-
E 2.5 Other land converted to Settlements	-1.3 ¹	-	0	-

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.

3.2 CRF 4(I), 4(II), 4(III), 4(IV) and 4(V)

This section relates to NIR section 6.4.2.

3.2.1 Direct N₂O emissions from N-fertilization, CRF 4(I)

The reported annual $N_2O_{direct\ fertilizer}$ [Kt yr⁻¹] is calculated as:

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

where F_{syn} is the amount of synthetic fertilizer nitrogen applied [Kt yr⁻¹] and EF is the emission factor for N₂O emissions from N-inputs (IPCC-default emission factor of 1 %¹¹⁹). Finally, N₂O-N is converted by multiplying N by 44/28 (Table A3:2.13). Note that the emissions factor was updated in Submission 2015 to comply with the IPCC 2006 GL.

Table A3:2.63. The annual amount of synthetic fertilizer sold for application in forestry and the annual direct N₂O emission from nitrogen fertilization.

Year	Fertilized area, kha	Synthetic fertilizer, N, kt yr ⁻¹	Emission, N ₂ O, kt yr ⁻¹
1990	69.2	10479	0.165
1991	42.7	6104	0.096
1992	28.6	4293	0.067
1993	26.8	3809	0.060
1994	24.0	3354	0.053
1995	27.3	3885	0.061
1996	24.1	3518	0.055
1997	18.8	2771	0.044
1998	19.3	2808	0.044
1999	24.9	3662	0.058
2000	24.3	3597	0.057
2001	20.6	3044	0.048
2002	13.8	2100	0.033
2003	16.9	2491	0.039
2004	22.4	3116	0.049
2005	34.2	4624	0.073
2006	33.4	4964	0.078
2007	46.5	6971	0.110
2008	59.6	8941	0.141
2009	55.5	8325	0.131
2010	80.4	12000	0.189
2011	52.9	7930	0.125
2012	45.6	6835	0.107
2013	23.9	3580	0.056
2014	22.5	3390	0.053
2015	33.2	5000	0.079

¹¹⁹ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2006.

3.2.2 Non-CO₂ emissions from drained organic soils, CRF 4(II)

A Tier 1 methodology is used and the reported figures refer to N₂O-N and CH₄ for each land use category with different emission factors depending on nutrient status and climate and multiplied with corresponding areas (forest land and grassland).

Emission of CH₄ organic includes emissions from the soil itself and from the ditches multiplied with the fraction of ditches¹²⁰.

The emission factors can be found in Table A3:2.14. Emission factors are either based on the WL SL or country specific as noted in the table.

The same source of data for AD as for CO₂-emissions is used to calculate the emissions for drained organic soils for Forest land, Cropland and Grassland. Emissions from Wetlands are covered under section 1.1.9.

Table A3:2.74. Emission factors for non-CO₂ emissions from drained organic soils.

Land category	Climate	Nutrient status	Emission Factors (unit mass per hectare)			
			kg N ₂ O-N	kg CH ₄	ditch kg CH ₄	DOC ton CO ₂ -C
Forest	Boreal	rich	3.2	2	5.4	0.12
		poor	0.22	7	5.4	0.12
	Temperate	rich	2.8	2.5	5.4	0.12
		poor	2.8	2.5	5.4	0.12
Cropland	Boreal/		IE	0	58.3	0.12
	Temperate					
Grassland	Boreal	rich	3.2	1.4	10.85	0.12
		poor	0.22	1.4	10.85	0.12
	Temperate	rich	2.8	2.5	10.85	0.12
		poor	2.8	2.5	10.85	0.12

¹²⁰ Lindgren and Lundblad (2014)

3.2.3 N₂O emissions from disturbance associated with land-use or management change, CRF 4(III)

A Tier 1 methodology is used. The reported annual N₂O emission from disturbance associated with land use conversion to Cropland (N_2O_{conv} [Kt yr⁻¹]) is calculated according to the equation below, based on equation 11.8 in IPCC 2006 GL (IPCC¹²¹):

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

where ΔC_{min} is the annual emission of carbon due to soil mineralization (IPCC¹²²), C:N_{ratio} is the average ratio between carbon and nitrogen in the soil. The default ratio of 15 was used for forest land, grassland and settlements whereas a ratio of 10 was used for cropland. EF = the emitted proportion N₂O from N mineralized including volatilization (a constant of 1 %; IPCC) and 44/28 is used to convert N to N₂O. The amount of carbon lost is taken from the corresponding carbon stock changes for the relevant categories.

3.2.4 Indirect emissions of N₂O

In addition to the direct emissions of N₂O from managed soils that occur through a direct pathway (i.e., directly from the soils to which N is applied), emissions of N₂O also take place through two indirect pathways, namely the volatilisation of N following the application of synthetic and organic N fertilizers and the leaching and runoff from land of N from synthetic and organic fertiliser additions.

The method to calculate the emissions is Tier 1 for volatilisation and Tier 2 for leaching and run off. Both methods are based on the amount of synthetic fertiliser applied on forest soils, adding the annual amount of N mineralised in mineral soils associated with loss of soil C from soil organic matter, as a result of changes to land use or management in regions where leaching/runoff occurs to the leaching part.

The parameters used for volatilisation was the IPCC default values $Frac_{GASF} = 0.1$ and $EF_4 = 0.01$ [kg N–N₂O (kg NH₃–N + NO_x–N volatilised)⁻¹]. $Frac_{GASF}$ is the fraction of synthetic fertiliser N that volatilises as NH₃ and NO_x, kg N volatilised (kg of N applied)⁻¹. For run off the $Frac_{LEACH}$ was based on the average leakage from forest soils in Ring (2007). $Frac_{LEACH}$ was therefore set to 0.075 and the emission factor used was the IPCC-default ($EF_5 = 0.0075$). Emission was calculated according to:

$$N_2O_{indirect} = N_2O - N_{direct} \cdot (Frac_{GASF} \cdot EF_4 + Frac_{LEACH} \cdot EF_5) \cdot 44 / 28$$

¹²¹ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2006

¹²² Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2003.

3.2.5 Emissions from biomass burning, CRF 4(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 [Kt yr⁻¹]) due to burning of wildfires or controlled burning is calculated as:

$$CO_{2-burning} = A \cdot B \cdot 44/12$$

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

The annual emission of nitrous dioxide ($N_2O_{burning}$ [Kt 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 (CH_4 -burning [Kt yr⁻¹]) due to burning of wildfires or controlled burning is calculated as:

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

Emissions are presented in table Table A3:2.15. 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 are found inside brackets in Table A3:2.15. The method is Tier 1 and the emission factors are IPCC-default.

Table A3:2.85. Annual emissions from biomass burning.

Year	Fire category [ha yr ⁻¹]					Annual emissions		
	Forest	Sparsely covered by trees	Wildfire No tree cover	Controlled burning Regeneration	Bio-diversity	CO ₂ [Kt yr ⁻¹]	N ₂ O [Kt yr ⁻¹]	CH ₄ [Kt 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	77	124	221	570	0	IE (5)	0.00015	0.022
1999	794	292	240	2293	200	IE (32)	0.00097	0.141
2000	784	329	440	1138	400	IE (32)	0.00097	0.141
2001	412	286	556	2144	600	IE (33)	0.00099	0.144
2002	877	413	1334	3002	800	IE (53)	0.00160	0.232
2003	1316	1021	1665	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	4646	539	525	2693	1410	IE (143)	0.00429	0.624
2007	523	312	255	1273	377	IE (26)	0.00079	0.114
2008	4280	1377	456	1272	2012	IE (145)	0.00434	0.632
2009	370	283	259	1357	256	IE (21)	0.00062	0.090
2010	144	147	249	335	99	IE (8)	0.00023	0.034
2011	349	310	286	1139	433	IE (23)	0.00070	0.101
2012	109	85	289	758	182	IE (10)	0.00031	0.045
2013	477	316	715	581	539	IE (27)	0.00081	0.118
2014	10499	2124	2043	992	1804	IE (278)	0.00834	1.213
2015	256	244	96	444	326	IE (15)	0.00046	0.067

3.3 Uncertainties and time series consistency

This section relates to NIR section 6.4.3.

3.3.1 Living biomass, CRF 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D, 4E and 4F

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 estimator¹²³. 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. 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:

$$Uncertainty = 2 \cdot SE$$

¹²³ Thompson, 1992

3.3.2 Exploring the importance of stratification for estimating carbon stock change based on random sampling.

On request from the External Review Team (preliminary In Country Review, September 2013) Sweden was encouraged to explain how data per stratum was summed up to national scale in a more transparent way. Based on a full record of sample units (year 2011 without extrapolation), Table A3:2.16 shows that for living biomass, the summed removal over strata is the same as the reported total. Also variances over strata correspond to the total variance. The estimated Standard Error of the estimate is calculated as the square root of the variance. The geographical position of sample units partly or completely subject to activities AR and D is found in NIR, Figure 10.4. Compared with a total land and fresh water area of around 45 M ha, around 28 M ha is reported under FM. This corresponds nearly to 20 000 sample plots and, thus, a corresponding map for FM would be difficult to interpret.

Table A3:2.96. How estimates and estimated variances per stratum are summed up to national scale using formulas from section 3.2.1 (2011). Smaller trees (removal -3.986) chapter 1.1.3 are excluded from FM.

Stratum	Living biomass [Mt CO ₂ yr ⁻¹] (and [Mt CO ₂ yr ⁻¹] ² for Variance)								
	Forest Management			Aff./ Reforestation			Deforestation		
	Estim.	Var	SE	Estim.	Var	SE	Estim.	Var	SE
1	-3.7	0.19	0.43	0.0	0.00	0.01	0.4	0.60	0.77
2	-3.1	0.30	0.55	0.0	0.00	0.02	0.1	0.03	0.18
3	-4.0	0.47	0.69	0.0	0.00	0.03	0.0	0.00	0.00
4	-0.2	0.62	0.78	-0.1	0.00	0.04	0.0	0.00	0.00
5	-3.2	1.05	1.03	0.0	0.00	0.03	0.0	0.00	0.01
6	-0.8	0.13	0.36	0.0	0.00	0.01	0.0	0.00	0.03
7	-2.1	0.65	0.81	-0.1	0.00	0.05	0.1	0.02	0.13
8	0.4	1.41	1.19	0.0	0.00	0.01	0.0	0.00	0.00
9	0.2	0.95	0.97	0.0	0.00	0.01	0.0	0.00	0.00
10	-0.5	0.14	0.38	0.0	0.00	0.01	0.0	0.00	0.00
11	-0.3	0.03	0.17	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
12	-1.2	0.71	0.84	0.0	0.00	0.01	0.3	0.23	0.48
13	-2.2	0.65	0.80	-0.2	0.00	0.07	0.2	0.10	0.31
14	-0.2	0.36	0.60	-0.1	0.00	0.06	0.0	0.00	0.00
15	-0.4	0.12	0.35	0.0	0.00	0.01	0.1	0.07	0.27
16	-0.8	0.19	0.43	-0.1	0.00	0.03	0.3	0.17	0.41
17	-0.7	0.15	0.39	0.0	0.00	0.03	0.1	0.01	0.10
18	-1.3	0.11	0.32	0.0	0.00	0.01	0.0	0.01	0.08
19	-1.9	0.20	0.45	-0.1	0.00	0.06	0.0	0.00	0.02
20	-0.4	0.18	0.43	0.0	0.00	0.03	0.0	0.00	0.07
21	-0.8	0.06	0.25	0.0	0.00	0.01	0.0	0.00	0.00
22	-1.2	0.20	0.45	-0.1	0.00	0.07	0.0	0.00	0.00
23	-0.2	0.34	0.58	-0.1	0.00	0.03	0.1	0.02	0.16
24	0.9	0.42	0.65	0.0	0.00	0.02	0.0	0.00	0.00
25	-1.1	0.33	0.58	0.0	0.00	0.03	0.3	0.25	0.50
26	-0.4	0.15	0.39	0.0	0.00	0.02	0.0	0.00	0.01
27	0.1	0.21	0.46	0.0	0.00	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.10
28	0.7	0.25	0.50	0.0	0.00	0.02	0.0	0.00	0.03
29	-0.2	0.05	0.23	-0.1	0.00	0.03	0.0	0.00	0.00
30	-0.4	0.07	0.27	0.0	0.00	0.02	0.0	0.00	0.00
31	-0.2	0.02	0.13	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.05
Total	-29	11	3.3	-1.2	0.03	0.18	2.0	1.5	0.62

3.3.3 Evaluating consequences from extrapolation.

To reduce the effect of random variation and to make estimates more consistent for estimates of the most recent years, Sweden has introduced extrapolation for inventory cycles without a full record. Each inventory cycle is extrapolated 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, respectively, but after a re-inventory, extrapolated values are substituted by values based on measurements. The advantages with extrapolation are mainly a reduced effect of random sampling variation and a more consistent (harmonised) reporting. A disadvantage is that, e.g., a large true change in removal from e.g. increased harvest intensity in 2011 would only influence on 20% of the sample plots the first year and it takes five year until the full effect of such change is reflected by all sample plots. In other words, extrapolation reports a trend based on historical data and average out estimates over time.

There are different options to extrapolate data for cycles with an incomplete data record. Sweden uses trend extrapolation. Trend extrapolation is based on the five years former the missing data and is used for all estimates of changes in living biomass and areas under both the UNFCCC and the KP.

In submission 2014, consequences of different extrapolation techniques were evaluated. It was concluded that i) extrapolation improved the accuracy of estimates compared with un-weighted (no extrapolation) estimates, and ii) that extrapolation based on the 5 former years was a reasonable trade of between averaging out data and being up to date. From submission 2015, average extrapolation is substituted by trend extrapolation. The trend extrapolation has an advantage that e.g. accumulated areas under D will always increase while this is not always the case for average extrapolation. Using trend extrapolation, the estimated total land and fresh water area is the same for both measured (with a full record of around 30000 sample plots) and extrapolated areas (the for most recent years).

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Annex 3:3: Methodological issues for solvent use (in CRF sector 2D3 Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use)

In 2016 Swedish Environmental Emissions Data (SMED) in cooperation with the Swedish Chemicals Agency (Skårman et al., 2016¹²⁴), has further developed the calculation model for estimating the national emissions of NMVOC and CO₂ from use of solvents in Sweden. The model has been revised in order to meet international reporting requirements according to CLRTAP and UNFCCC as well as to support national needs. The model makes it possible to test different sets of emission factors within the solvent use sector. This function can be used to assess different actions and emission reduction potentials. Furthermore, the model can generate emissions per user category and product group. This information can be used when following-up the Swedish environmental quality objectives.

The calculation model is consumption-based with a product-related approach. Amounts of NMVOC and C in solvents and solvent-based products, produced in, imported to, used in, and exported from Sweden, was derived from the Swedish Product Register hosted by the Swedish Chemicals Agency. Emission factors from the literature have been used as far as possible, but in the case when emission factors are unavailable, country specific emission factors have been developed.

1.1 Definition of NMVOC

According to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (IPCC, 2006), NMVOCs are defined as:

“any non-methane organic compound having at 293.15 K a vapour pressure of 0.01 kPa or more, or having a corresponding volatility under the particular conditions of use.”

1.2 Substance list

A manual selection has been made in order to select each substance with vapour pressure of 0.01 kPa or more at 293.15° K according to the chosen definition of NMVOC. The final substance list for 2013 contains 427 substances defined as NMVOC. The list includes CAS-number, name, molecular formula and carbon share for each substance. The carbon share for each substance 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

¹²⁴ Skårman et al., 2016. Swedish method for estimating emissions from Solvent Use. Further development of the calculation model. SMED report 192.

information in the Products Register. In cases where the carbon content cannot be derived from the Products Register, the default value of 60%, given in 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, has been used

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.

1.3 Activity data

The substance list has been used to extract quantities of NMVOC and C in substances found in the Products Register. Data extractions have been made for each year from 1992. The extractions show for each year:

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

When analysing the extractions from the Products Register, data for 1992-1994 showed not to be reliable to use for quantitative estimates of NMVOC and C emissions. The reason is that during this period the emissions of many substances still were reported as intervals, even if work has been done by the Swedish Chemicals Agency in order to further specify the amounts. There were also changes in the code system during this period. Therefore data from the Products Register are only used for 1995 and onwards.

Due to the two year delay in official statistics from the Products Register, activity data for the last year in the reported time series, is not published in time to be used in the latest submission and hence Sweden has chosen to equal data for the last year with data for the year before that. Estimated values for last year of one submission will always be updated with official data in the next submission.

1.4 Allocation

The extractions from the Products Register for 1995 and onwards 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 judgements in order to avoid double-counting. If the combination should be included, it has been given a specific:

- SNAP-code (according to EMEP/EEA guidebook)
- Industry group (grouping industry categories)
- Product group (grouping of product codes)
- Use category (industry, consumer and other)

Furthermore, it has to be determined if the product is used as raw material or not. Quantities of NMVOC used as raw material have been identified and handled separately from other quantities, since most of the solvents used as raw material will not be emitted but bound in products.

In order to avoid double-counting of reported emissions within other sectors an expert judgement has been made on both industry category and product function. All industrial activities reported in other CRF-codes are excluded from the extractions from the Products Register.

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.

1.5 Emission factors

Emission factors given in the literature, for example the EMEP/EEA guidebook (EEA, 2013), EU legislations, and other countries IIR's, have been compiled and included in the model. Two emission factors have been developed for each activity; one for solvents used as raw material and one for the remaining quantities. The emission factors for raw material have been set very low, since most of the solvents will end up in the product and will not be emitted during production.

A new emission factor for products used diluted in water has been introduced in the new model. The new emission factor is set to 0.275 and it has been calculated based on available information given in the EMEP/EEA guidebook (EEA, 2013).

In the previous estimates these products were not treated separately and consequently the emission factor of 0.95 was used also for water diluted products.

The country specific emission factors have been developed in order to adjust to the old time series 1990-2001, developed by SMED in 2002 (Kindbom et. al., 2004).

However, for some activities errors have been identified in previously reported data for 1990, and consequently those emissions have been corrected. Furthermore, application techniques, available information in the environmental reports for specific industries, as well as other pathways of release (e.g. water), have been considered when developing the country specific emission factors.

Table III- 1. Country specific emission factors for SNAP codes in “Domestic solvent use including fungicides”. Emission factor references given at the end of Annex 3:3. EFs in italic are interpolated.

Year	060408ei	060408eii	060408fi	060408fii	060408gi	060408gii	060408hi	060408hii	060408i	060411
1995	0.95 ¹	0.275 ²	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹						
1996	0.95 ¹	0.275 ²	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹						
1997	0.95 ¹	0.275 ²	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹						
1998	0.95 ¹	0.275 ²	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹						
1999	0.95 ¹	0.275 ²	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹						
2000	0.95 ¹	0.275 ²	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹						
2001	0.95 ¹	0.275 ²	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹						
2002	0.95 ¹	0.275 ²	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹						
2003	0.95 ¹	0.275 ²	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹						
2004	0.95 ¹	0.275 ²	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹						
2005	0.95 ¹	0.275 ²	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹						
2006	0.95 ¹	0.275 ²	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹						
2007	0.95 ¹	0.275 ²	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹						
2008	0.95 ¹	0.275 ²	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹						
2009	0.95 ¹	0.275 ²	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹						
2010	0.95 ¹	0.275 ²	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹						
2011	0.95 ¹	0.275 ²	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹						
2012	0.95 ¹	0.275 ²	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹						
2013	0.95 ¹	0.275 ²	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹						
2014	0.95 ¹	0.275 ²	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹						
2015	0.95 ¹	0.275 ²	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹						

Table III- 2. Country specific emission factors for SNAP codes in “Coating applications”. Emission factor references given at the end of Appendix II. EFs in italic are interpolated.

Year	060101	060102	060103	060104	060105	060106	060107	060108	060109
1995	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.25 ⁴	0.84 ³	0.29 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹
1996	<i>0.92</i>	<i>0.92</i>	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.25 ⁴	0.84 ³	0.29 ¹	<i>0.93</i>	0.95 ¹
1997	<i>0.89</i>	<i>0.89</i>	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.25 ⁴	0.84 ³	0.29 ¹	<i>0.90</i>	0.95 ¹
1998	<i>0.86</i>	<i>0.86</i>	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.25 ⁴	0.84 ³	0.29 ¹	<i>0.88</i>	0.95 ¹
1999	<i>0.83</i>	<i>0.83</i>	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.25 ⁴	0.84 ³	0.21 ³	<i>0.86</i>	0.95 ¹
2000	<i>0.79</i>	<i>0.79</i>	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.25 ⁴	0.84 ³	0.17 ³	<i>0.83</i>	0.95 ¹
2001	<i>0.76</i>	<i>0.76</i>	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.25 ⁴	0.84 ³	0.17 ³	<i>0.81</i>	0.95 ¹
2002	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.73</i>	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.25 ⁴	0.84 ³	0.17 ³	<i>0.78</i>	0.95 ¹
2003	0.70 ³	0.70 ³	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.25 ⁴	0.84 ³	0.17 ³	<i>0.76</i>	0.95 ¹
2004	<i>0.68</i>	<i>0.68</i>	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.25 ⁴	0.84 ³	0.17 ³	<i>0.74</i>	0.95 ¹
2005	<i>0.65</i>	<i>0.65</i>	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.25 ⁴	0.84 ³	0.17 ³	<i>0.71</i>	0.95 ¹
2006	<i>0.63</i>	<i>0.63</i>	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.25 ⁴	0.84 ³	0.17 ³	<i>0.69</i>	0.95 ¹
2007	<i>0.61</i>	<i>0.61</i>	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.25 ⁴	0.84 ³	0.17 ³	<i>0.67</i>	0.95 ¹
2008	<i>0.59</i>	<i>0.59</i>	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.25 ⁴	0.84 ³	0.17 ³	<i>0.64</i>	0.95 ¹
2009	<i>0.56</i>	<i>0.56</i>	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.25 ⁴	0.84 ³	0.17 ³	<i>0.62</i>	0.95 ¹
2010	<i>0.54</i>	<i>0.54</i>	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.25 ⁴	0.84 ³	0.17 ³	<i>0.59</i>	0.95 ¹
2011	<i>0.52</i>	<i>0.52</i>	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.25 ⁴	0.84 ³	0.17 ³	<i>0.57</i>	0.95 ¹
2012	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.25 ⁴	0.84 ³	0.17 ³	<i>0.55</i>	0.95 ¹
2013	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.47</i>	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.25 ⁴	0.84 ³	0.17 ³	<i>0.52</i>	0.95 ¹
2014	0.45 ³	0.45 ³	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.25 ⁴	0.84 ³	0.17 ³	0.50 ³	0.95 ¹
2015	0.45 ³	0.45 ³	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.25 ⁴	0.84 ³	0.17 ³	0.50 ³	0.95 ¹

Table III- 3. Country specific emission factors for SNAP codes in “Degreasing”, “Dry cleaning” and “Printing”. Emission factor references given at the end of Appendix II. EFs in italic are interpolated.

Year	060201	060203	060204	060202	060403
1995	0.61 ⁵	0.61 ⁵	0.61 ⁵	0.30 ⁶	0.65 ¹
1996	<i>0.58</i>	<i>0.58</i>	<i>0.58</i>	0.30 ⁶	<i>0.64</i>
1997	<i>0.55</i>	<i>0.55</i>	<i>0.55</i>	0.30 ⁶	<i>0.63</i>
1998	<i>0.53</i>	<i>0.53</i>	<i>0.53</i>	0.30 ⁶	<i>0.61</i>
1999	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>	0.30 ⁶	<i>0.60</i>
2000	0.47 ⁵	0.47 ⁵	0.47 ⁵	0.30 ⁶	<i>0.59</i>
2001	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.44</i>	0.30 ⁶	0.58 ¹
2002	<i>0.41</i>	<i>0.41</i>	<i>0.41</i>	0.30 ⁶	<i>0.55</i>
2003	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.39</i>	0.30 ⁶	<i>0.53</i>
2004	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.36</i>	0.30 ⁶	<i>0.51</i>
2005	0.33 ⁵	0.33 ⁵	0.33 ⁵	0.30 ⁶	<i>0.49</i>
2006	<i>0.30</i>	<i>0.30</i>	<i>0.30</i>	0.30 ⁶	<i>0.47</i>
2007	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.27</i>	0.30 ⁶	<i>0.45</i>
2008	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	0.30 ⁶	<i>0.43</i>
2009	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.22</i>	0.30 ⁶	<i>0.41</i>
2010	0.19 ⁵	0.19 ⁵	0.19 ⁵	0.30 ⁶	<i>0.39</i>
2011	0.19 ⁵	0.19 ⁵	0.19 ⁵	0.30 ⁶	<i>0.36</i>
2012	0.19 ⁵	0.19 ⁵	0.19 ⁵	0.30 ⁶	<i>0.34</i>
2013	0.19 ⁵	0.19 ⁵	0.19 ⁵	0.30 ⁶	<i>0.32</i>
2014	0.19 ⁵	0.19 ⁵	0.19 ⁵	0.30 ⁶	0.30 ³

Table II- 4. Country specific emission factors for SNAP codes in “Chemical products”. Emission factor references given at the end of Appendix II. EFs in italic are interpolated.

Year	060305	060307	060308	060309	060311	060312	060313	060314
1995	0.30 ¹	0.004 ¹	0.004 ¹	0.004 ¹	0.004 ¹	0.03 ³	0.010 ¹	0.50 ¹
1996	0.29 ¹	<i>0.003</i>	<i>0.003</i>	<i>0.003</i>	<i>0.003</i>	0.03 ³	0.010 ¹	0.46 ¹
1997	0.29 ¹	<i>0.003</i>	<i>0.003</i>	<i>0.003</i>	<i>0.003</i>	0.03 ³	0.010 ¹	0.42 ¹
1998	0.28 ¹	<i>0.003</i>	<i>0.003</i>	<i>0.003</i>	<i>0.003</i>	0.03 ³	0.008 ¹	0.38 ¹
1999	0.28 ¹	0.003 ³	0.003 ³	0.003 ³	0.003 ³	0.03 ³	0.008 ¹	0.33 ¹
2000	0.27 ¹	0.003 ³	0.003 ³	0.003 ³	0.003 ³	0.03 ³	0.008 ¹	0.29 ¹
2001	0.26 ¹	0.003 ³	0.003 ³	0.003 ³	0.003 ³	0.03 ³	0.004 ³	0.25 ¹
2002	0.26 ¹	0.003 ³	0.003 ³	0.003 ³	0.003 ³	0.03 ³	0.004 ³	0.20 ¹
2003	0.25 ¹	0.003 ³	0.003 ³	0.003 ³	0.003 ³	0.03 ³	0.004 ³	0.20 ¹
2004	0.25 ¹	0.003 ³	0.003 ³	0.003 ³	0.003 ³	0.03 ³	0.004 ³	0.20 ¹
2005	0.25 ¹	0.003 ³	0.003 ³	0.003 ³	0.003 ³	0.03 ³	0.004 ³	0.20 ¹
2006	0.25 ¹	0.003 ³	0.003 ³	0.003 ³	0.003 ³	0.03 ³	0.004 ³	0.20 ¹
2007	0.25 ¹	0.003 ³	0.003 ³	0.003 ³	0.003 ³	0.03 ³	0.004 ³	0.20 ¹
2008	0.25 ¹	0.003 ³	0.003 ³	0.003 ³	0.003 ³	0.03 ³	0.003 ³	0.20 ¹
2009	0.25 ¹	0.003 ³	0.003 ³	0.003 ³	0.003 ³	0.03 ³	0.003 ³	0.20 ¹
2010	0.25 ¹	0.003 ³	0.003 ³	0.003 ³	0.003 ³	0.03 ³	0.003 ³	0.20 ¹
2011	0.25 ¹	0.003 ³	0.003 ³	0.003 ³	0.003 ³	0.03 ³	0.003 ³	0.20 ¹
2012	0.25 ¹	0.003 ³	0.003 ³	0.003 ³	0.003 ³	0.03 ³	0.003 ³	0.20 ¹
2013	0.25 ¹	0.003 ³	0.003 ³	0.003 ³	0.003 ³	0.03 ³	0.002 ³	0.20 ¹
2014	0.25 ¹	0.003 ³	0.003 ³	0.003 ³	0.003 ³	0.03 ³	0.002 ³	0.20 ¹

Table II- 5. Country specific emission factors for SNAP codes in “Other solvent and product use”. Emission factor references given at the end of Appendix II. EFs in italic are interpolated.

Year	060405	060406	060407	060409	060412i	060412ii
1995	0.56 ⁷	0.64 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.275 ²
1996	0.56 ⁷	0.63	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.275 ²
1997	0.56 ⁷	0.62	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.275 ²
1998	0.56 ⁷	0.61	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.275 ²
1999	0.56 ⁷	0.60	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.275 ²
2000	0.56 ⁷	0.59	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.275 ²
2001	0.56 ⁷	0.58 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.275 ²
2002	0.56 ⁷	0.55	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.275 ²
2003	0.56 ⁷	0.52	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.275 ²
2004	0.56 ⁷	0.50	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.275 ²
2005	0.56 ⁷	0.47	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.275 ²
2006	0.56 ⁷	0.44	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.275 ²
2007	0.56 ⁷	0.41	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.275 ²
2008	0.56 ⁷	0.39	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.275 ²
2009	0.56 ⁷	0.36	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.275 ²
2010	0.56 ⁷	0.33	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.275 ²
2011	0.56 ⁷	0.30	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.275 ²
2012	0.56 ⁷	0.28	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.275 ²
2013	0.56 ⁷	0.25	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.275 ²
2014	0.56 ⁷	0.22 ³	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.95 ¹	0.275 ²

¹ Skårman, T., Danielsson, H., Henningsson, E., Östman, M. 2006. Revised Method for Estimating Emissions of NMVOC from Solvent and Other Product Use in Sweden. SMED Report no 75

² EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook - 2013. 2.D.3.a Domestic solvent use including fungicides.

³ Environmental reports

⁴ EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook - 2013. 2.D.3.d Coating applications. Table 3-20.

⁵ EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook - 2013. 2.D.3.e Degreasing. Table 3-4. Abatement efficiency from the GAINS model.

⁶ EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook - 2013. 2.D.3.f Dry cleaning. Table 3-3.

⁷ EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook - 2013. 2.D.3.i, 2.G Other solvent and product use. Table 3-1.

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estimating emissions from Solvent Use. Further development of the calculation
model. SMED Report No 192 2016

Annex 3:4: Rationale for data sources used for key categories in industrial processes sector (CRF 2)

For facility and emission estimates, the data has been compared and evaluated with other available data sources in terms of timing of reporting, accuracy, transparency, time-series consistency and completeness. In many cases, where available, EU ETS data is judged to give the best estimates.

For the key category 2.F.1 (Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment), the rationale for choosing methodologies and data sources used are described under NIR 4.7.

Table A3:5.1. Rationale for data sources used for key categories in the industrial processes sector.

Key category	Available data source	Used data source	Rationale for data source used
2.A.1 CO ₂	From 1990: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National production statistics - Production statistics from the company - IPCC default EF - Emissions data from personal communication with the companies From 2004: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental reports from the companies From 2005: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production statistics and emissions from EU ETS 	1990 – 2004: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production statistics from the company - IPCC default EF - Emissions data from personal communication with the companies From 2005: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production statistics and emissions from EU ETS 	1990-2004: <p>Production statistics from the company gives best estimates (highest tier) compared to national statistics.</p> <p>Additional emission data from the company needed to estimate CO₂ from CKD, by-pass dust and organic compounds in raw meal.</p> From 2005: <p>We judge that EU ETS data gives the best estimates (highest tier).</p>
2.B.2 N ₂ O	1991-1993: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National production statistics - IPCC default EF - Country specific EF 1990 and 1994-2012: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National production statistics - Production statistics and emission data from personal communication with the companies - IPCC default EF - Country specific EF From 2002: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental reports from the companies 	1990, 1994-2001: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production statistics and emission data from personal communication with the companies 1991 – 1993: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National production statistics and country specific EF From 2002: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental reports from the companies 	Data from environmental reports give correct estimates. Using data from the facilities gives more accurate emissions compared to estimates based on production statistics and EF. 1991 – 1993: reported emissions are based on national production statistics and national EF due to lack of company data.

Key category	Available data source	Used data source	Rationale for data source used
2.C.1 (2.C.1.a) CO ₂	<p>From 1990:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National production statistics - Energy statistics surveys - Production statistics, carbon contents and emission data from personal communication with the companies - National EF - IPCC default EF <p>From 2004:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental reports from the companies <p>From 2005:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emissions from EU ETS 	<p>1990 – 2004:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carbon contents and emission data from personal communication with the companies - Energy statistics surveys - National EF <p>From 2012:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emissions from EU ETS - Emission data from personal communication with the companies - Environmental reports from the companies - National EF 	<p>Different data sources are used depending on facility and year. Facility related information from the companies gives best estimates (highest tier) compared to national statistics and IPCC default EF.</p> <p>We judge that EU ETS data gives the best estimates (highest tier). From 2005, emissions are collected from EU ETS for all facilities except one where data in EU ETS is lacking.</p>
2.C.1 (2.C.1.c – iron sponge and iron powder) CO ₂	<p>From 1990:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National production statistics - Emission data from personal communication with the company - Energy statistics surveys - National EF - IPCC default EF <p>From 2004:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental reports from the company <p>From 2005:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emissions from EU ETS 	<p>1990 – 2004:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emission data from personal communication with the company <p>From 2005:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emissions from EU ETS for the company 	<p>1990-2004: Facility related information from the company gives better estimates (highest tier) compared to national statistics and IPCC default EF.</p> <p>From 2005: We judge that EU ETS data gives the best estimates (highest tier).</p>
2.C.1 (2.C.1.b – primary pig iron and steel) CO ₂	<p>From 1990:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National production statistics - Production statistics from the companies - IPCC default EF <p>From 2003:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental reports from the companies <p>From 2005:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emissions from EU ETS 	<p>1990 – 2002:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production statistics from the companies and average CO₂ IEF 2003-2007. <p>From 2003:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental reports from the companies 	<p>1990-2002: Splicing technique based on IPCC good practice guidance.</p> <p>From 2003: Most accurate for UNFCCC reporting. Same CO₂ emissions as in EU ETS since 2008. 2005-2007, EU ETS data did not contain all CO₂ sources.</p>
2.C.1 (2.C.1.d) CO ₂	<p>From 1990:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National production statistics - IPCC default EF - Activity data from personal communication with the companies 	<p>1990 – 1995:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National production statistics and IPCC default EF. 	<p>No national EF available.</p>

Key category	Available data source	Used data source	Rationale for data source used
2.C.1 (2.C.1.e) CO ₂	<p>From 1990:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National production statistics - IPCC default EF - Activity data from personal communication with the companies <p>From 2005:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emissions from EU ETS 	<p>1990-2008:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity data from the company and IEF for 2009 (bentonite) and 2005 (organic binders) <p>From 2005:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EU ETS 	<p>Different data sources are used depending on facility and year. We judge that EU ETS data gives the best estimates (highest tier). EU ETS data has not been complete until 2009 for all facilities.</p>
2.C.3 PFCs	<p>From 1990:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National production statistics - Production statistics and emission data from personal communication with the companies - IPCC default EF <p>From 1992:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anode effects in min/oven day from the company <p>From 2004:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental reports from the companies 	<p>1990 - 1991</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production statistics and anode effects in min/oven day for 1992 from the company, and IPCC default EF <p>From 1992:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production statistics and anode effects in min/oven day from the company, and IPCC default EF 	<p>Production statistics and anode effects in min/oven day from the company and IPCC default EF gives the best estimate (Tier 2) by PFCs. In environmental reports, only data on total PFCs are reported.</p>

Annex 3:5: Documents from Swedish Refrigeration & Heat Pump Association and Swedish Car Recyclers Association

Swe Environmental Protection
Agency
IVL Swedish Environmental
Research Institute

Stockholm den 12 oktober 2016

Recovery of fluorinated greenhouse gases at decommissioning of stationary and mobile systems in Sweden.

The use of ozone depleting substances and fluorinated greenhouse gases for refrigerants is regulated according to the Swedish Refrigeration Code of Best Practice. This standard, which was developed in the 1980's and published in 1988, has since seen continuous development. The standard was supplemented by regulations issued by SWEDAC (Sweden's national accreditation body). There are also supplementing fact sheets associated to this Swedish Refrigeration Code of Best Practice.

The Swedish Refrigeration Code of Best Practice is applicable to all types of stationary and mobile refrigeration, air conditioning and heat pump equipment that contain CFCs, HCFCs and HFCs as refrigerants. The standard stipulates responsibilities associated with installation and service as well as responsibilities that lie with the supplier of refrigerants. It also includes general directives on the choice of refrigerants and requirements on design, service, maintenance, operation and decommissioning of equipment.

In addition to the Swedish Refrigeration Code of Best Practice, there is also a Swedish regulation on fluorinated greenhouse gases and ozone depleting substances, "Förordning om fluorerade växthusgaser och ozonnedbrytande ämnen" (2007:846) that was taken into force 2008-01-01, and the EU regulation on fluorinated greenhouse gases (now 517/2014).

Sweden has since long had stringent requirements that the installation, service, maintenance and decommissioning only should be performed by certified personnel and businesses.

In Sweden, producers and importers of products, such as stationary and mobile refrigeration, air conditioning and heat pump equipment are obliged to reclaim end-of-life equipment. In addition, importer and distributors of refrigerants are required by law to free of charge reclaim recovered amounts of all refrigerant fluids, and provide container for this purpose. Recovered



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amounts of refrigerants that are not recycled must, by law, be destroyed. No emissions of HFCs are allowed from the destruction/incineration processes.

Stationary refrigeration

We, the Swedish Refrigeration & Heat Pump Association, "Svenska Kyl- och Värmepumpföreningen", business association for stationary and mobile refrigeration, air conditioning and heat pump equipment, make the judgement that in Sweden at least 95 % of fluorinated greenhouse gases are recovered at decommissioning of stationary refrigeration, air conditioning and heat pump equipment.

For transport refrigeration, we make the judgement that the corresponding recovery efficiency is 85%.

Taking into consideration that the Swedish Refrigeration Code of Best Practice have been in use since the 80's we strongly claim that these recovery factors have been valid for the entire time series from 1990 onward.

We would also point out that the rate of leakage at decommissioning in Sweden should be corresponding to that of other countries with equally stringent regulations and requirements. One example is the Netherlands, which in its RIVM Report 2016-0055 reports a recovery rate of 95 %.

Thus, we strongly support the continuous use of the existing national factors for stationary refrigeration, air conditioning and heat pump equipment and transport refrigeration in the Swedish Greenhouse gas emission inventory as presented in the table below.



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Swedish emission factors for decommissioning of stationary refrigeration, air conditioning, heat pump equipment and transport refrigeration

	Domestic refrigeration	Heat pumps	Transport refrigeration	All other stationary refrigeration
1990	5%	5%	15%	5%
1991	5%	5%	15%	5%
1992	5%	5%	15%	5%
1993	5%	5%	15%	5%
1994	5%	5%	15%	5%
1995	5%	5%	15%	5%
1996	5%	5%	15%	5%
1997	5%	5%	15%	5%
1998	5%	5%	15%	5%
1999	5%	5%	15%	5%
2000	5%	5%	15%	5%
2001	5%	5%	15%	5%
2002	5%	5%	15%	5%
2003	5%	5%	15%	5%
2004	5%	5%	15%	5%
2005	5%	5%	15%	5%
2006	5%	5%	15%	5%
2007	5%	5%	15%	5%
2008	5%	5%	15%	5%
2009	5%	5%	15%	5%
2010	5%	5%	15%	5%
2011	5%	5%	15%	5%
2012	5%	5%	15%	5%
2013	5%	5%	15%	5%
2014	5%	5%	15%	5%
2015	5%	5%	15%	5%

Best regards,



Per Jonasson
Managing Director
Swedish Refrigeration & Heat Pump Association



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Sveriges Bilätternäres Riksförbund
Branschförbund sedan 1961

Recovery of fluorinated greenhouse gases at decommissioning of mobile air-conditioning (MAC) systems in Sweden

The use of ozone depleting substances and fluorinated greenhouse gases for cooling agents is regulated according to Swedish Refrigerants Code of Best Practice. This standard, which was developed in the 1980's and published in 1988, has since seen continuous development. The standard was supplemented by regulations issued by SWEDAC (Sweden's national accreditation body). There are also supplementing fact sheets associated to the Swedish Refrigerants Order.

Swedish Refrigerants Code of Best Practice is applicable to all types of stationary and mobile refrigeration, air conditioning and heat pump equipment that contain chlorofluorocarbons, HCFCs and HFCs as refrigerants. The standard stipulates responsibilities associated with installation and service as well as responsibilities that lie with the supplier of cooling agents. It also includes general directives on the choice of refrigerants and requirements on design, service, maintenance, operation and decommissioning of equipment.

In addition to Swedish Refrigerants Order, there is also a Swedish regulation on fluorinated greenhouse gases and ozone depleting substances "Förordning om fluorerade växthusgaser och ozonnedbrytande ämnen" (2007:846) that was taken into force 2008-01-01, and the EU regulation on fluorinated greenhouse gases (now 517/2014).

In Sweden, producers and importers of products, such as stationary and mobile refrigeration, air conditioning and heat pump equipment are obliged to reclaim end-of-life equipment. In addition, importer and distributors of refrigerants are required by law to free of charge reclaim recovered amounts of all refrigerant fluids, and provide container for this purpose. Recovered amounts of refrigerants that are not recycled must, by law, be destroyed. No emissions of HFCs are allowed from the destruction/incineration processes.

Sweden has since long had stringent requirements that the installation, service, maintenance and decommissioning only should be performed by certified personnel and businesses. Since 1965 road vehicles in Sweden are annually undergoing maintenance checks. This ensure high technical standard of equipment and vehicle performance. During maintenance checks, if needed, MACs are emptied, the refrigerant fluids reclaimed and filtered, and then refilled into the MACs.

1 av 2



Sveriges Bilåtervinnare Riksförbund
Branschförbund sedan 1961

In Sweden, it is illegal to dump end-of-life vehicles. Instead end-of-life vehicles are recovered and dismantled by SWEDAC accredited companies. Vehicle dismantling companies are obliged by law to drain off and recover all remaining AC fluids. The recovered amounts of HFCs are sent for recycling or destruction to the refrigerant distributing companies. Only SWEDAC accredited companies are allowed to drain off and recover remaining MAC fluids. Hence, only minor amounts of refrigerants are emitted during the recovery processes at the dismantling and disposal sites. Each year, thousands of car accidents causing complete or partial release of AC refrigerants occurs in Sweden. Many of these vehicles are judged to be too damaged for further use and are sent for decommissioning. There is no national annual statistics available on the number of car accidents leading to decommissioning.

Vehicle dismantling is one of the oldest methods of recycling in Sweden. There are companies that have been dismantling cars since 1920 and are still in the trade. We, the Swedish Car Recyclers Association, "Sveriges Bilåtervinnare Riksförbund", started in 1961 and are a federation of companies in the car dismantling trade. The association's purpose is to promote beneficial development in the car dismantling trade in Sweden and achieve optimal recycling of raw material and spare parts from cars.

The Swedish Car Recyclers Association makes the judgement that 90 % of fluorinated greenhouse gases are remaining at decommissioning of ACs in cars, trucks and busses in Sweden and that the recovery efficiency on average is at least 85%. This figure includes the AC erupted due to car accidents (contributing to less than ten per cent reduction of the recovery efficiency). Taking into consideration that the Swedish Refrigeration Code of Best Practice have been in use since the 80's we strongly claim that these recovery factors have been valid for the entire time series from 1990 onward. Thus, we strongly support the continuous use of the existing national factors for ACs in cars, trucks and busses (90% refrigerants remaining at decommissioning and 85% recovery efficiency) in the Swedish Greenhouse gas emission inventory for the entire time series 1990-2014.

Best regards

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Michael Abraham', is written over a light blue circular stamp.

Michael Abraham
Förbundsdirektör

Stockholm 2016-10-12

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Annex 4: CO₂ reference approach and comparison with sectoral approach, and relevant information on the national energy balance

This Annex describes how fuel consumption and CO₂ emissions are estimated for the reference approach, CRF 1Ab (4.1), methods and data sources for feedstocks and non-energy use of fuel, CRF 1Ab (4.2), the comparison of fuel consumption and CO₂ emission estimations based on the reference approach and the sectoral approach, CRF 1Ac (4.3), the structure of the national energy balances, and planned improvements related to these areas.

1.6 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 in line with 2006 IPCC guidelines, tier 1. Input data for reference approach is provided by the Swedish Energy Agency and is consistent with the data delivered for publication in the Eurostat database¹²⁵ for years 1990 to 2004. From 2005 and onwards the Swedish Energy balances are used. The main source is the monthly fuel statistics including supply and delivery of petroleum products, but foreign trade statistics is also used. The only exception of the source data is for non energy-use, where instead the same data as for CRF 2 is used. The reason for this is that the non energy-use variable in the Energy Balances differ too much from the one used in the GHG inventory leading to a comparison that is not reasonable. The reason for not using energy balance data for 1990-2004 is that data for these years are not available.

In previous submissions, input data for the reference approach was compiled by statistics Sweden. The differences between reference and sectoral approach have often been large and difficult to explain. Several studies have been made in order to solve the problems¹²⁶.

In CRF Table 1Ab, fuel quantities are presented in TJ, and for most liquid and solid fuels also in 1000 tonne. In the input data the fuels are in several cases (e.g. gas/diesel oil and other oil) shown on a less aggregated level than in the CRF tables. In these cases, the conversion factors are implied NVCs resulting from dividing the

¹²⁵ Eurostat, 2015 <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>

¹²⁶ Gustafsson, 2007a, Hedlund and Lidén, 2010, Andersson, Eklund, Gerner & Gustafsson, 2012, Gerner, Andersson & Gustafsson, 2013

TJ with the quantity of fuel type, i.e. a weighted average. For those fuels only available in TJ and 1000 toe (e.g. natural gas and biomass), the reporting unit in the CRF tables is TJ and toe, respectively, and hence the conversion factor is set to 1 and 41.68, respectively for these fuels.

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). In those cases where the fuels are shown on a less aggregate level in the input data, the emission factors are as the NCVs implied emission factors per fuel type (weighted averages).

The emission factors used in the sectoral approach already take into account that some part of the carbon remains unoxidized. This is the reason why the parameter “fraction of carbon oxidized” is set to 1.00. For crude oil, bitumen, lubricants and refinery feedstocks, which are not reported in the sectoral approach, the emission factors used are default values from IPCC 2006 Guidelines.

The parameter “Carbon excluded” for each fuel is calculated as

$$C_{excl} = FC_{ne-use} * NCV * EF_C$$

where C_{excl} = excluded carbon in tonne, FC_{ne-use} = fuel consumption for non-energy purposes in physical unit, NCV = net calorific value and EF_C = emission factor as tonne C per TJ fuel. The values reported are the same as reported in CRF 1Ad (feedstocks and non-energy use).

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

Activity data 1990-2015 on feedstocks and non-energy use of fuels is consistent with the data reported under the IPPU sector in the GHG inventory.

Carbon emission factors and carbon excluded are the same as reported in CRF 1Ab. CO₂ from non-energy use reported in the sectoral approach in other categories than CRF 1A includes emissions from fuels used in industrial processes (CRF 2), petroleum coke burned in catalytic crackers, hydrogen production and flaring (all CRF 1B).

1.9 Comparison of the reference approach and the sectoral approach

In order to follow the 2006 IPCC guidelines 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 UNFCCC reporting guidelines, differences should be investigated if they are larger than ± 2 %.

Figure A4.1 shows the differences in fuel consumption and CO₂ emissions between the Reference and Sectoral Approach 1990-2015. Fuel consumption and CO₂ emissions from the Reference Approach are more than 2% higher and lower than the Sectoral Approach most years.

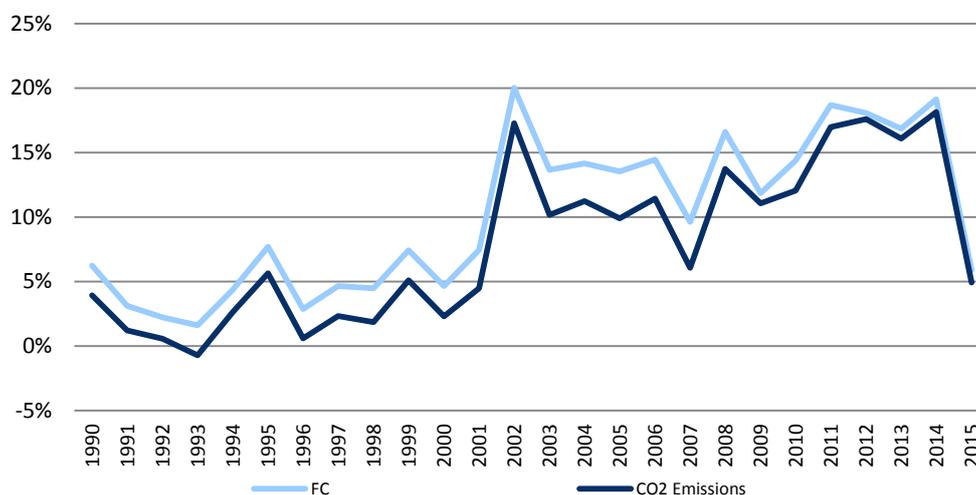


Figure A4.1. Difference (RA-SA) as the share (%) of (SA). All fossil fuels.

1.10 Analysis of differences

In the following analysis, the reference approach is compared with the “real” sums for each fuel group from the sectoral approach in order to improve the transparency and show the “real” differences.

1.10.1 Liquid fuels

For liquid fuels, the 1990-2015 time series difference fluctuates considerably. There is however a trend to SA exceeding RA. But the large inter-annual fluctuations are still large (Figure A4.2). Most years, the difference expressed as CO₂ emissions is larger than the difference expressed as fuel consumption (FC), which indicates a divergence in the emission factors in those years. As can be seen in Table A4.2, the CO₂ IEF for SA decreases over time from 72.3 kg/GJ 1990 to 69.5 kg/GJ 2014, and CO₂ IEF for RA is relatively constant 1990-2014 (71.8-71.3 kg/GJ).

As described in sections 1.4.2.2 and 1.4.2.3, emission factors for refinery gas and by-products in the petrochemical industry has gradually decreased in recent years based on information from facilities. This indicates that more carbon is stored in the produced fuels and other products, and less carbon remains in the by products that are combusted on site and reported in CRF 1A(a) (e.g. refinery gas). In the reference approach, IPCC default emission factors are used for crude oil and refinery feedstocks.

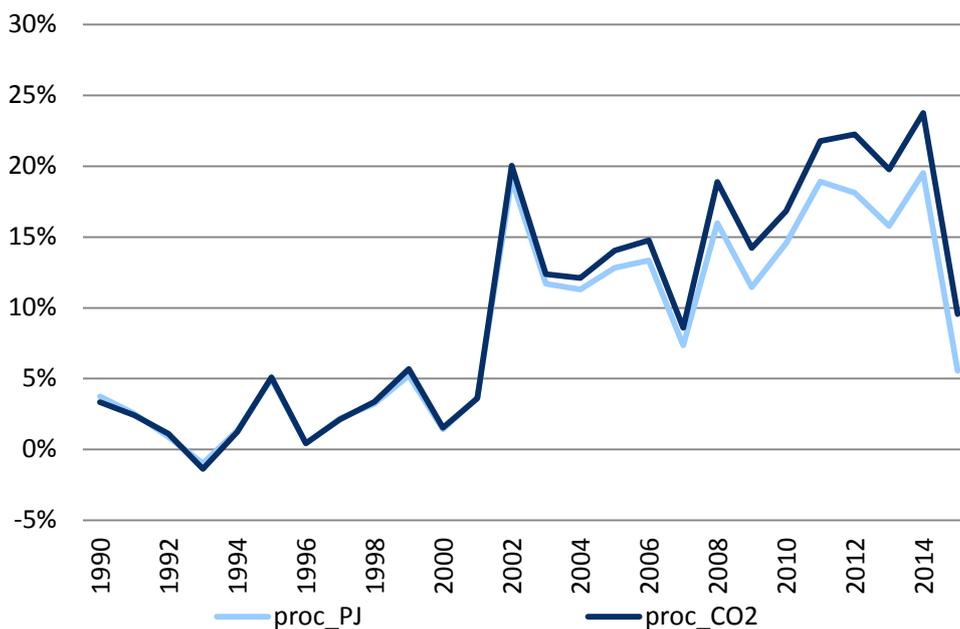


Figure A4.2 Difference (RA-SA) as percent of (SA). Liquid fuels.

As a first step in verifying the sectoral approach data for liquid fuels, the sectoral approach was compared with the official annual energy balances¹²⁷ in a specific study¹²⁸. The items in the energy balance corresponding to the sectoral approach are final energy consumption, own use of fuels in the energy sector, and fuels used for production of energy carriers other than fuels (i.e. heat and electricity). The comparison includes all consumption of liquid fuels for energy purposes in the years 2005-2013. The conclusion was that the fuel consumption data used in the sectoral approach is consistent with official statistics on consumption of liquid fuels. The large differences are due to large differences between supply and consumption of fuels in the official energy statistics presented as statistical differences in the energy balances.

Further analysis revealed that refinery gas combusted at refineries, which is reported in CRF 1A1b in the sectoral approach, is shown as consumption for non-energy purposes in the energy balance. After correction for this, the relative difference is above $\pm 2\%$ for some years, and for some years larger due to the use of different NCVs in the energy balances compared to the SA.

The time series consistency for NCVs for refinery gas will be reviewed in future submissions. It should be noted that the CO₂ emissions from combustion of

¹²⁷ Swedish Energy agency, 2014

¹²⁸ L. Viklund, A. Gerner, C. Ortiz, T. Gustafsson. 2017. Skillnader mellan reference approach och sectoral approach i den nationella växthusgasinventeringen. SMED Rapport Nr 202 2016.

refinery gas reported in CRF 1A1b the inventory are the emissions reported to ETS. These emissions are calculated by the facilities based on measurement of carbon content in the gas. Hence, the emissions reported in the inventory are accurate but the energy content may be less certain.

Other reasons for differences between RA and SA for liquid fuels are related to changes in fuel composition and use in the SA. In Table A4.1, the shares of different liquid fuels used in SA, submission 2016 for 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005-2015, are presented. Fuels not included in the table (e.g. petroleum coke, aviation gasoline etc.) account for less than 1 % each. There is a clear shift since 1990; the use of domestic heating oil (i.e. light fuel oil) and gasoline decreases and diesel oil increases.

Table A4.1. Share of liquid fuels, sectoral approach, submission 2017.

Year	Residual Fuel Oil	Domestic Heating Oil	Diesel Oil	Gasoline	Jet Kerosene	LPG	Refinery gas	Methane etc
1990	17%	22%	16%	30%	5%	3%	4%	2%
1995	20%	19%	17%	29%	6%	4%	4%	2%
2000	19%	16%	20%	28%	6%	3%	5%	2%
2005	22%	9%	24%	27%	6%	3%	5%	2%
2006	23%	7%	25%	27%	6%	4%	5%	3%
2007	22%	7%	26%	27%	7%	4%	5%	3%
2008	21%	6%	28%	26%	7%	3%	6%	3%
2009	23%	5%	28%	26%	7%	3%	6%	3%
2010	22%	6%	29%	24%	6%	3%	6%	3%
2011	18%	6%	32%	24%	7%	3%	6%	3%
2012	18%	6%	32%	23%	7%	3%	7%	3%
2013	17%	6%	34%	22%	8%	3%	7%	4%
2014	16%	6%	34%	22%	8%	3%	7%	4%
2015	12%	10%	35%	22%	8%	3%	7%	3%

In Table A4.2, CO₂ emission factors (EF) for the most common liquid fuels 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005-2015 are presented. In 1990, 86 % of the liquid fuel consumption consisted of fuels with CO₂ EF of 72 kg/GJ or more. In 2015, this share had dropped to 78 %. Specifically, the share of refinery gas and petrochemical by-products, with EFs below 60 kg/GJ, has increased from 7 % in 1990 to 10 % in 2015. This is reflected in the aggregate CO₂ implied emission factors (IEFs) for the sectoral approach which are shown in Table A4.2. The SA IEF is continuously decreasing due to lower consumption of fuels with high emission factors.

The increasing trends for domestic heating oil and residual fuel oil are due to that higher emission factors are used for navigation than for stationary combustion, and the share of stationary combustion of these oils is decreasing. The decreasing trend for diesel oil is due to that the shares of different qualities have changed over time.

The emission factors for refinery gas are implicit in later years when data is taken from the ETS database. The CO₂ emissions are considered to be accurate, but the calorific values are considered to be quite uncertain.

Table A4.2. CO₂ emission factors, sectoral approach, submission 2017.

Year	Residual Fuel Oil	Domestic Heating Oil	Diesel Oil	Gasoline	Jet Kerosene	LPG	Refinery gas	Methane etc	CO ₂ IEF SA	CO ₂ IEF RA
1990	76.51	74.27	74.27	72	71.51	65.1	59.3	55	72.51	73.61
1995	76.59	74.27	72.8	72	71.51	65.1	59.3	55	72.34	73.59
2000	76.83	74.28	72.25	72	71.51	65.1	59.3	55	72.11	73.43
2005	76.97	74.28	72.12	72	71.5	65.05	59.3	52.7	71.95	73.08
2006	76.97	74.29	72.11	72	71.5	65.08	59.3	46.81	71.79	73.04
2007	77.14	74.29	72.08	72	71.5	65.1	59.3	48.11	71.78	72.99
2008	77.16	74.29	72.08	72	71.5	65.09	58.36	45.6	71.49	73.04
2009	77.2	74.29	72.08	72	71.5	65.11	55	47.72	71.55	73.11
2010	77.1	74.3	72.09	72	71.5	65.11	56.19	45.66	71.33	73.06
2011	77.24	74.31	72.07	72	71.5	65.12	55.88	44.29	71.04	73.02
2012	77.17	74.32	72.06	72	71.5	65.13	54.48	44.42	70.79	72.93
2013	77.23	74.43	72.06	72	71.5	65.11	50.68	46.44	70.51	72.91
2014	77.3	74.35	72.07	72	71.5	65.1	53.69	46.06	70.73	72.84
2015	77.21	74.39	72.07	72	71.5	65.14	52.41	46.99	70.58	72.95

The Swedish Energy Agency has recently made efforts to explain the large statistical differences in the energy balances. The most important source of fuel supply data in the energy balance is the monthly fuel statistics (See Annex 2). For supply of liquid fuels, it is the only data source. In May 2014, in response to a UNFCCC ERT recommendation, the Swedish energy agency started a project focusing on quality assurance of the monthly fuel statistics. The following issues were prioritized:

- Possible over/under coverage
- Consistency- and editing error checks on reported fuel quantities
- Differences in definitions of products and product categories in national, European and international reporting
- Calorific values
- Differences between monthly fuel statistics and foreign trade statistics and other available data sources /databases
- Differences between data reported to the monthly fuel statistics and similar data reported to other energy surveys

Initially, the focus is on liquid fuels because of the large statistical differences for this fuel group. The key findings and measures taken are as follows:

The sample frame does not include all companies in the fuel market, and this under coverage is a possible explanation to some of the large differences between supply and consumption in later years. In order to get better coverage of imports, exports and bunkers, four additional companies are included in the sampling frame for reference year 2014.

One conclusion is that respondents interpret the reporting instructions in the questionnaire in different ways. This issue will be addressed with additional consistency checks and improved quality assurance aiming to avoid coding- and editing errors.

It was also found that the products, i.e. fuels, listed in the questionnaire needs to be updated in order to cover all new fuels (and remove some obsolete items). Calorific values and densities used in conversions between different reporting units will be reviewed as the properties of certain products can change over time.

The analysis of statistical differences for liquid fuels shows that the differences to a large extent can be traced to quality deficits the monthly fuel survey. One important explanation is the occurrence of quite large fuel quantities reported as “other received quantities” and “other delivered quantities”, which are not taken into account in the energy balances. This is an indication of under coverage in the trade statistics. The quantities reported in these variables are considered to be referring mainly to quantities delivered to and received from foreign-owned companies, which leads to the conclusion that the differences are mainly related to imports and exports.

The efforts made by the Swedish Energy Agency in cooperation with Statistics Sweden (producer of the monthly fuel statistics and several other important energy surveys) to solve the problems with statistical differences in the energy balances and specifically in the monthly fuel statistics will continue in 2017. During 2016 the survey for the monthly statistics were revised and updated with the base of this project. In submission 2018 the results from the improvements will be used in the GHG inventory.

1.10.2 Solid fuels

Differences in fuel consumption (FC) and CO₂ emissions between reference and sectoral approach (as reported in CRF 1Ac) for solid fuels 1990-2013 are presented in Figure A4.3. The fuel consumption and CO₂ emissions from solid fuels are much higher according to RA than according to SA. The significant gaps are mainly due to the use of different data sources and thus different scopes and methodologies in the RA compared to the SA.

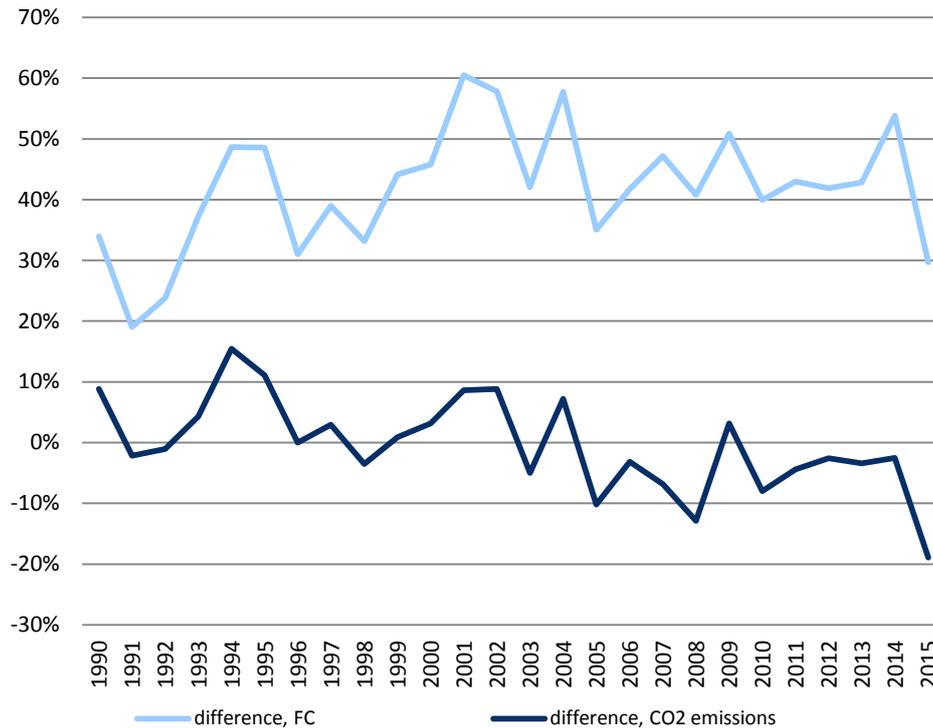


Figure A4.3 Fuel consumption (FC) and CO₂ emissions: Difference RA-SA expressed as percent of SA.

For reference approach, trade statistics from the energy balance is the main data source for import, export and stock change. For the sectoral approach, various data sources are used. These sources are energy surveys as described in Annex 2, but also other sources such as environmental reports, data from EU-ETS and other information gathered from the facilities. These other sources are mainly used for CRF 2 and 1B, but also for CRF 1A1c and 1A2a for the largest primary iron and steel works as described in NIR Section 3 and 4. The use of other data sources than energy balance data derives from the need to estimate as accurate GHG emissions as possible. This need causes divergences between RA and SA as RA data are less accurate, especially regarding stock changes.

In Sweden, large quantities of primary fuels (mainly coking coal and other bituminous coal) are transformed into secondary (e.g. coke) and tertiary fuels (e.g. coke oven gas and blast furnace gas) or used as reduction agents in the transformation process. During the iron and steel making process large amounts energy is transformed from the solid fuels into heat. Some of this heat is used for energy recovery, but the heat losses are significant. In line with the 2006 IPCC guidelines, to avoid double counting of energy and CO₂ emissions, quantities of produced secondary and tertiary fuels are not reported in the RA. Quantities of fuels used for non-energy purposes and feedstocks are reported as ‘carbon excluded’ in CRF 1Ab and deducted from ‘apparent consumption’ in CRF 1Ac. This is in accordance with the 2006 IPCC guidelines and enables comparison with SA data derived from CRF 1AA and reported in CRF 1Ac.

In the sectoral approach, detailed data on solid fuels from different sources are collected and compiled. As Sweden uses large quantities of solid fuels in integrated iron and steel production industries, it is important to keep track of carbon flows. As described in NIR section 4.4.1 and Annex 3:4 detailed data on plant station level is available from the companies and used in the SA to allocate energy and CO₂ emissions on different CRF categories. The allocation model differs from the results of the survey statistics used in the RA and CRF 1Ad. Data on allocation of energy and CO₂ from solid fuels in the integrated iron and steel works, sectoral approach, is presented in Table A4.3. Furthermore, it can be seen that a smaller proportion of energy than CO₂ emissions are allocated to CRF 1AA. This is due to the fact that fuel consumption reported in CRF 1AA are based on the use of energy gases in the coke oven, mainly recirculated blast furnace gas, for which the CO₂ emission factor is significantly higher (vary around 275-300 kg CO₂/GJ) than for coking coal (93.0 kg CO₂/GJ) or for other bituminous coal (94.6 kg CO₂/GJ). This leads to very different aggregate implied emission factors for solid fuels in RA compared to SA.

Table A4.3. Allocation of energy and CO₂ from solid fuels in the integrated iron and steel works, sectoral approach.

Year	Total energy use from solid fuels, TJ	Total energy reported in CRF 1A (1A1a, 1A1c, 1A1b)	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	56 661	13623	4 861	2 510	24%	52%
1995	57 849	15165	5 373	2 826	26%	53%
2000	60 763	17560	5 294	2 970	29%	56%
2005	67 930	18936	6 019	3 767	28%	63%
2010	63 565	15690	5 589	3197	25%	57%
2011	63 788	15479	5 159	2975	24%	58%
2012	45 894	14734	4 532	2725	32%	60%
2013	49 899	14021	4 630	2757	28%	60%
2014	53 569	14550	4 792	2972	27%	62%
2015	54 092	14774	4 747	2990	27%	63%

Note that no heat losses are taken into account in CRF 1AA. As it is not possible to report heat losses (as TJ) in CRF 2, alternative comparisons of energy and CO₂ emissions between RA and SA, including correction of data reported in CRF 1B and CRF 2, are presented in Table A4.4. The remaining differences are still larger than $\pm 2\%$, but the differences are significantly smaller than those presented in Figure A4.3. In order to resolve the remaining differences, the collaboration project between the Swedish EPA, Swedish Energy Agency, Statistics Sweden and SMED was initiated. The work is based on findings from a study made in 2011¹²⁹.

¹²⁹ Gustafsson, Gerner & Lidén 2011

Table A4.4. Energy from solid fuels in RA and SA, comparison after correction for energy losses in the iron and steel industry.

Year	PJ, RA	PJ, SA	difference PJ(RA)-PJ(SA)	losses in iron and steel industry, PJ	difference after adjustment, PJ	difference after adjustment, % of SA
1990	86.6	64.6	21.94049	42.9	-20.9	-32%
1995	77.1	51.9	25.19805	42.6	-17.4	-34%
2000	63.6	43.7	19.97967	43.1	-23.2	-53%
2005	62.0	45.9	16.09239	48.9	-32.8	-71%
2010	56.2	40.2	16.04509	47.8	-31.8	-79%
2011	55.4	38.8	16.67163	48.2	-31.6	-81%
2012	52.4	36.9	15.45666	40.0	-24.5	-66%
2013	54.1	37.9	16.22898	35.9	-19.7	-52%
2014	52.1	33.9	18.24485	38.9	-20.7	-61%
2015	44.3	34.2	10.14707	38.8	-28.7	-84%

The statistical differences for solid fuels in the data reported to Eurostat have been analysed but showed no correlation with the remaining RA-SA differences after correction for energy losses in the iron and steel industry.

The consumption of solid fuels reported in SA has been compared with the corresponding items of the energy balances¹³⁰. For CRF 1A1a +1A2 excluding 1A2a and 1A2b, the difference between the sectoral approach and energy balances were in the range ± 0.8 PJ (corresponding to 2-3 %) or less from 2008 and onwards. In the GHG inventory, all use of coal and coke in the metal industry is allocated to CRF 2. This also supports the conclusion that the main problem is the reporting of data for the metal industry, and particularly the primary iron- and steelworks. As data in SA is more accurate, it is believed that the main reason for the remaining differences lies in the inaccuracy of the supply statistics for solid fuels in Sweden. However, this hypothesis needs further validation.

¹³⁰ L. Viklund, A. Gerner, C. Ortiz, T. Gustafsson. 2017. Skillnader mellan reference approach och sectoral approach i den nationella växthusgasinventeringen. SMED Rapport Nr 202 2016.

1.10.3 Gaseous fuels

The differences for gaseous fuels are much smaller than the differences for liquid and solid fuels (Table A4.5).

Table A4.5. Energy from gaseous fuels in RA and SA.

Year	PJ, RA	PJ, SA	difference PJ(RA)-PJ(SA)	difference, %
1990	23.7	24.4	-0.7	-3%
1995	31.1	32.5	-2.1	-4%
2000	31.8	32.0	-0.2	-1%
2005	34.2	28.3	5.9	21%
2006	35.4	31.8	3.6	11%
2007	36.6	33.7	2.8	8%
2008	33.1	29.1	3.9	14%
2009	44.6	40.6	4.0	10%
2010	60.2	56.2	4.0	7%
2011	47.1	43.8	3.3	8%
2012	41.0	37.6	3.5	9%
2013	38.8	36.7	2.1	6%
2014	32.0	34.8	-2.8	-8%
2015	29.0	32.0	-3.1	-10%

The significant differences from 2005- forward are to a large extent explained by differences in allocation of gaseous fuel for non-energy use and feedstocks. Non-energy use is lower for the GHG inventory compared to the NEU reported in the Energy Balances. Therefore, when using exactly the same NEU as CRF 2 in the GHG inventory for RA, the fuel consumption in RA becomes higher than SA since less NEU is removed in the apparent consumption for RA. The reasons for the discrepancies between the energy use for RA and SA will be investigated in future years in order to understand the differences of energy use but also the different allocations of NEU.

In 2014, the consumption of natural gas was much lower in the reference approach than in the sectoral approach. The explanation is that one refinery started up a facility fuelled with imported liquid natural gas (LNG). Imports of LNG are not included in the energy balances, since no reliable data on this product is available from the foreign trade statistics. Hence there is a difference due to the lack of import data on LNG in the reference approach.

1.10.4 Other fossil fuels

This category includes the fossil fraction of municipal waste, industrial wastes and any non-specified fuels that cannot be classified as purely solid, liquid, gaseous or biomass. In both reference and sectoral approach, the emission factor 94.3 kg CO₂/GJ is used for municipal waste and 60 kg CO₂/GJ is applied for other non-

specified fossil fuels. In the sectoral approach, fossil municipal waste accounts for 42-77 % of the fuels reported as “other fossil fuels”. In the RA, this share is close to 100 % in the years 1990-98 and 86-97 % in more recent years. This explains the fact that the aggregate IEF for “other fossil fuels” is systematically higher in RA than in SA although the same emission factors are applied for the individual fuels.

In the Swedish energy surveys, “municipal waste” is one single fuel including both the fossil and the biogenic fraction. In the sectoral approach, 36 % is allocated to other fossil fuels and 64 % to biomass (see Annex 2). An analysis of the RA data indicates that in 1990-2004, the proportions were 40 % biogenic and 60 % fossil. From 2004 and onwards, the relation is reversed and 60 % is biogenic and 40 % fossil. This explains the shift in the time series when RA and SA are compared.

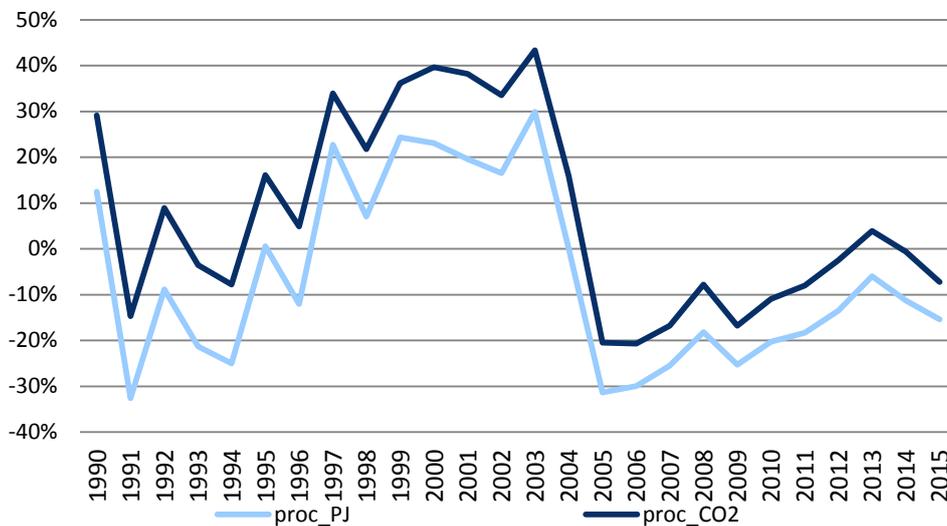


Figure A4.4 Difference RA-SA as percent of SA. Fuel consumption (FC) and CO₂ emissions.

When the sums of biogenic and fossil municipal waste according to RA and SA are compared, the differences are fluctuating and not systematic. The amounts of other fossil fuels, however, are systematically much higher in the sectoral approach. This indicates allocation differences, possibly both regarding waste/other fossil fuels and other fossil fuels/solid fuels. The amounts of waste (biogenic and fossil) and other fossil fuels are shown in Figure A4.5.

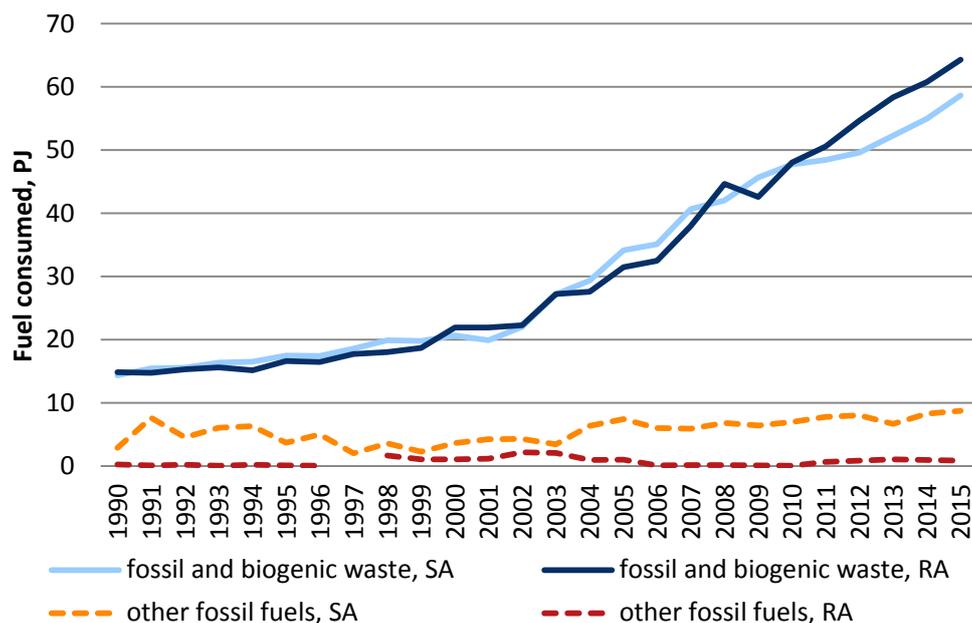


Figure A4.5 Consumption of waste and other fossil fuels, RA and SA.

When biogenic waste, fossil waste and other non-specified fossil fuels are aggregated, the fuel consumption is systematically a bit higher in the sectoral approach (Table A4.10).

Table A4.6. Aggregate consumption of waste and other fossil fuels, RA and SA.

Year	PJ, RA	PJ, SA	difference PJ(RA)-PJ(SA)	difference, %
1990	15.1	17.2	-2.1	-12%
1995	16.7	21.1	-4.4	-21%
2000	23.0	24.2	-1.3	-5%
2005	32.4	41.5	-9.1	-22%
2006	32.6	41.1	-8.5	-21%
2007	38.2	46.5	-8.4	-18%
2008	44.8	48.8	-4.0	-8%
2009	42.6	52.1	-9.4	-18%
2010	48.1	54.7	-6.6	-12%
2011	51.2	56.2	-5.0	-9%
2012	55.5	57.6	-2.1	-4%
2013	59.4	58.9	0.4	1%
2014	61.7	63.2	-1.5	-2%
2015	65.1	67.4	-2.2	-3%

1.10.5 Peat

Peat is sparsely used in Sweden and accounts for around 2% of the fossil fuel consumption. The RA/SA-differences are fluctuating and small in absolute numbers (3.3 PJ at the most but typically around 1 PJ or less). The differences are mainly due to the use of different NCVs in RA compared to SA. The calorific values for peat are quite variable due to variations in moisture content and the fact that briquettes and raw peat are reported together. In the quarterly fuel survey, peat is mostly reported in the unit tonne and the calorific values are also reported. These NCVs are used in the sectoral approach are considered to be In the years 2007-2014, the annual average NCV for peat reported in tonne varies as much as from 11.85 GJ/tonne in 2013 to 13.38 GJ/tonne in 2008, a relative difference of 13%. In the reference approach data, the activity data was delivered in toe which means that the NCV for peat is not available.

1.11 National energy balance

As stated above, the input activity data for reference approach is based on the reported energy balances to Eurostat between years 1990 and 2004 and from 2005 from the Energy Balances. Minor differences occur due to the early time plan for the GHG inventory which means that the energy balance has not yet been compiled when activity data is delivered to the GHG inventory staff. The information in this section is taken from Statistics Sweden. Tables referred to can be found at the Statistics Sweden website.¹³¹

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.

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.

¹³¹ EN 20 SM series <http://www.scb.se/EN0202>

1.11.1 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.

1.11.2 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.

Bunker fuel for international navigation is fuel used by both Swedish and foreign ships with final destination outside the Swedish territory. Bunker fuels for aviation are not reported in the Swedish energy balances, i.e. all aviation fuels are aggregated with some other fuels and reported as domestic 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 (1990-2010).

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 terrajoules= 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.

1.12 Planned improvements

The UNFCCC In country review of submission 2013 resulted in a recommendation to solve the problems with large discrepancies between reference and sectoral approach (FCCC/ARR/2013/SWE, Para 31). As described earlier in this Annex, the data source for the reference approach has been changed in submission 2016. In submission 2017 also the non-energy use data source is changes for RA. The largest absolute differences occur for liquid and solid fuels. In order to investigate and solve the problems, a cooperation between Swedish EPA, the Swedish Energy Agency, SMED and Statistics Sweden has been established. In 2014, the main focus has been on liquid fuels, and in 2015 to 2016 efforts will be made for solid fuels. This investigation will continue during 2017 and will focus on solid fuels and harmonisation of various reports.

For liquid fuels, the main reason for the large difference is the large statistical difference in the energy balances. This is in turn caused by large uncertainties in the monthly fuel statistics, which is the data source for supply of liquid fuels. The Swedish Energy Agency has initiated improvements of the monthly fuel statistics, in order to minimize the statistical differences particularly for liquid fuels. These improvements will continue in 2017.

For solid fuels, the differences are caused by inconsistencies in how data is reported for the metal industries, especially primary iron- and steelworks. The most important reason is the differing total amounts of coal according to the different data sources used in sectoral and reference approach. Future work will focus on the amounts of fuels reported to surveys and on the data sources used in sectoral approach. As mentioned above, data on stock changes is suspected to be uncertain and will be prioritized.

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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

1.1 GHG inventory

1.12.1 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, Table A5.1 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.

Table A5.1. Summary of sources not estimated

GHG	Sector	Sources and sinks not estimated (NE)	
		Source/sink category	Explanation
CO ₂	1. Energy	1.B.2.A.3 Transport	No data available
N ₂ O	2. Industrial processes and product use	2.B.10. Base chemicals for plastic industry	No data available
CH ₄	2. Industrial processes and product use	2.B.10. Base chemicals for plastic industry	No data available
CH ₄	2. Industrial processes and product use	2.B.10. Other non-specified	No data available
N ₂ O	2. Industrial processes and product use	2.B.10. Other non-specified	No data available
CH ₄	2. Industrial processes and product use	2.B.10. Pharmaceutical industry	No data available
CH ₄	2. Industrial processes and product use	2.B.8.d Ethylene oxide	No information available
CH ₄	2. Industrial processes and product use	2.C.1.c Direct reduced iron	No national information available
CH ₄	2. Industrial processes and product use	2.C.1.e Pellet	No data available
N ₂ O	2. Industrial processes and product use	2.C.1 Iron and steel production	No data available
CH ₄	2. Industrial processes and product use	2.C.7.c Other metal production	No data available
CO ₂	2. Industrial processes and product use	2.G.4 Tobacco smoking	No data available

Sources and sinks not estimated (NE)			
GHG	Sector	Source/sink category	Explanation
CO ₂	4. Land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF)	4.E.1 Mineral soils	No default method provided by IPCC
CO ₂	4. Land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF)	4.E.1 Organic soils	No default method provided by IPCC
CO ₂	4. Land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF)	4.E.1 Net carbon stock change in dead organic matter	No default method provided by IPCC
CO ₂	4. Land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF)	4.G Annual Change in stock	Since these emissions are voluntary to report, Sweden do not report HWP in SWDS
CO ₂	4. Land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF)	4.G Gains	Since these emissions are voluntary to report, Sweden do not report HWP in SWDS
CO ₂	4. Land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF)	4.G Losses	Since these emissions are voluntary to report, Sweden do not report HWP in SWDS
CO ₂	4. Land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF)	4.G Net CO ₂ emissions/ removals from HWP in SWDS	Since these emissions are voluntary to report, Sweden do not report HWP in SWDS
CH ₄	5. Waste	5.C.2.2.a Landfill Fires	Considered insignificant
CO ₂	5. Waste	5.C.2.2.a Landfill Fires	Considered insignificant
N ₂ O	5. Waste	5.C.2.2.a Landfill Fires	Considered insignificant
CH ₄	5. Waste	5.C.2.2.b Landfill Fires	Considered insignificant
CO ₂	5. Waste	5.C.2.2.b Landfill Fires	Considered insignificant

1.12.1.1 ENERGY

Emissions of CH₄ and N₂O from FAME used by military transportation (CRF 1A5b) in 1999-2001 are not estimated. Emissions are expected to be minor and there is no IPCC methodology available for estimating these emissions.

1.12.1.2 INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES AND SOLVENT USE

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.

For CH₄ emissions from ethylene production, a default methodology is provided by the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. However, as the company's own expert judgment is below the result of the default method by about a factor of ten and is below the threshold of 0.05% of national total emissions (about 30 kton CO₂-eq.). Thus, Sweden has chosen to report NE for this source, as it is judged to be insignificant in relation to the amount of effort it would require to obtain a complete and consistent time series.

For CH₄ emissions from direct reduced iron, test calculations have been made with default emission factors applied for the total amount of natural gas used at the facility. The resulting CH₄ amounts of 0.03 kton CO₂-eq are thousandfold below the national totals of 30 kton CO₂-eq, meaning that these emissions can be considered insignificant and do not necessarily need to be reported.

CO₂ emissions from tobacco smoking 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

1.12.1.3 AGRICULTURE

All relevant agricultural emissions and sources are reported in the inventory. Reindeer, which are normally not considered as a part of the agricultural sector, are included in the inventory. There are, however, some marginal animal groups, which are not included, such as fur-bearing animals (minks, foxes and chinchillas). These groups are very small and there are no default methodologies developed for estimating their GHG emissions. All sales of fertilizers are included in the inventory, also quantities used in other sectors. N-fixing crops used in temporary grass fields, and sludge used as fertilizer is also included. This means that all anthropogenic inputs to agricultural soils are covered.

1.12.1.4 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. Only a few categories where methods are not available (4.E.1) or where reporting are voluntary (4.G) are reported as NE.

1.12.1.5 WASTE

Accidental landfill fires occur in Sweden; however emissions of CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O are reported NE since there is no default method provided by the 2006 IPCC Guidelines that can be applied in this case and is below the threshold of 0.05% of national total emissions (about 30 kton CO₂ eq.). Emissions are estimated to be insignificant in relation to the amount of effort it would require to obtain activity and emission data. All other data are complete.

1.13 KP-LULUCF inventory

Sweden's reporting of KP-LULUCF is complete in relation to the mandatory and elected activities. No carbon pools, or other mandatory sources of greenhouse gas emissions, associated to the mandatory activities under article 3.3 (Afforestation/Reforestation and deforestation) and article 3.4 (Forest management) have been omitted from the reporting.

No additional voluntary activity under article 3.4 has been elected.

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
- C-Quest Capital Malaysia Global Stoves Limited
- C-Quest Capital LLC
- EcoSecurities Carbon I Ltd
- EcoSecurities Group Ltd
- EcoSecurities Group PLC
- EcoSecurities PLC
- Electrade S.p.A.
- 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
- VERT CONSERVATION PTE LTD

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:

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

1.1 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® software¹³² 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 traceable¹³³. 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.

1.14 Expert protocols

All assigned uncertainties (%) have been documented in Swedish in Expert Protocols as given in figure A7.1.

http://www.scb.se/Statistik/EN/EN0202/2009110/EN0202_2009110_SM_E
N20SM1004.pdf
2005

Reference number: 1			External review by: NN, 200x-xx-xx							
Date: 2005-04-28			Result of external review: approved/not approved							
Expert: NN			(references to other material if necessary)							
Kvalifications: eg working several years with this sector of the GHG inventory			Approved by SEPA: NN, 200x-xx-xx							
Documented by: NN (expert or other person)			Responsible authority according to National system: Name of authority							
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	m3			according to indata	-2%	2%	normal	1
	2004 1A1a	domestic heating oil		CO2		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 A7.1. 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 facilitates updating of uncertainties when something in the inventory changes in the future.

1.15 Estimating uncertainties for each source

When estimating uncertainties for each source, a wide range of information has been used. IPCC recommendations have been studied 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.

1.15.1 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.

1.15.2 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.

1.15.3 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.

1.15.4 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.

1.15.5 CRF 2. Industrial processes, CH₄ and N₂O

For nitric acid production, uncertainty estimates was obtained from producers. For other sources, expert judgements or suktested 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.

1.15.6 CRF 2. 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.

1.15.7 CRF 3. 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, rough expert judgements had to be made. Uncertainty estimates are assigned on an aktregated level similar to the one presented in the NIR.

1.15.8 CRF 4. LULUCF

Uncertainty estimates are generally based on area sampling, but to 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 aktregation presented in the result tables below.

1.15.9 CRF 5. 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. 5A Solid waste disposal).

1.16 Combining and aggregating uncertainties for all sectors

The uncertainty analysis is performed according the approach 1 as described in IPCC 2006 guidelines. See especially equation 3.1 and 3.2, and table 3.3.

1.17 Results

Table A7.1. Approach 1 uncertainty assessment for national total emissions in 2015, including LULUCF.

IPCC Source Category	Substance	Base year emissions or removals (kt CO ₂ -eq)	Year 2015 emissions or removals (kt CO ₂ -eq)	Activity data uncertainty in 2015 (%)	Emission factor uncertainty in 2015 (%)	Combined uncertainty in 2015 (%)	Contribution to variance in 2015 (%)	Inventory trend for 2015 with respect to base year (%)	Uncertainty introduced into the trend (%)
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Biomass	CH ₄	8	37	1.9	38.3	38.3	0.00	346	0.000
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Biomass	N ₂ O	34	144	2.0	39.8	39.8	0.01	327	0.000
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Gaseous Fuels	CH ₄	0	C	2.0	20.0	20.1	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	486	C	2.0	5.0	5.4	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Gaseous Fuels	N ₂ O	0	C	2.0	20.0	20.1	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Liquid Fuels	CH ₄	1	C	1.5	27.6	27.6	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	1 277	C	1.4	5.3	5.5	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Liquid Fuels	N ₂ O	3	C	1.5	131.2	131.2	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Other Fuels	CH ₄	3	3	2.0	39.9	39.9	0.00	12	0.000
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Other Fuels	CO ₂	570	2 384	2.0	19.8	19.9	0.36	318	0.018
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Other Fuels	N ₂ O	8	27	2.0	40.0	40.1	0.00	248	0.000
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Peat	CH ₄	3	1	2.0	40.0	40.1	0.00	-56	0.000
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Peat	CO ₂	1 173	512	2.0	20.0	20.1	0.02	-56	0.001
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Peat	N ₂ O	33	7	2.0	40.0	40.1	0.00	-78	0.000
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Solid Fuels	CH ₄	1	C	1.1	54.7	54.7	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	4 231	C	1.1	10.8	10.8	0.11	C	0.004
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Solid Fuels	N ₂ O	41	C	1.1	39.7	39.7	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 1 b Petroleum refining: Gaseous Fuels	CH ₄	0	C	2.0	20.0	20.1	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 1 b Petroleum refining: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	0	C	2.0	5.0	5.4	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 1 b Petroleum refining: Gaseous Fuels	N ₂ O	0	C	2.0	20.0	20.1	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 1 b Petroleum refining: Liquid Fuels	CH ₄	1	C	9.7	93.5	94.0	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 1 b Petroleum refining: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	1 778	C	9.7	4.8	10.8	0.07	C	0.007
1 A 1 b Petroleum refining: Liquid Fuels	N ₂ O	6	C	9.7	43.5	44.5	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 1 c Manufacture of Solid fuels and Other Energy Industries: Solid Fuels	CH ₄	0	C	4.2	16.8	17.3	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 1 c Manufacture of Solid fuels and Other Energy Industries: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	300	C	4.2	3.6	5.5	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 1 c Manufacture of Solid fuels and Other Energy Industries: Solid Fuels	N ₂ O	0	C	4.2	16.8	17.3	0.00	C	0.000

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IPCC Source Category	Substance	Base year emissions or removals (kt CO ₂ -eq)	Year 2015 emissions or removals (kt CO ₂ -eq)	Activity data uncertainty in 2015 (%)	Emission factor uncertainty in 2015 (%)	Combined uncertainty in 2015 (%)	Contribution to variance in 2015 (%)	Inventory trend for 2015 with respect to base year (%)	Uncertainty introduced into the trend (%)
1 A 2 a Iron and Steel: Biomass	CH ₄	0	0					-100	
1 A 2 a Iron and Steel: Biomass	N ₂ O	0	0					-100	
1 A 2 a Iron and Steel: Gaseous Fuels	CH ₄	0	C	5.0	20.0	20.6	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 a Iron and Steel: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	25	C	5.0	5.0	7.1	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 a Iron and Steel: Gaseous Fuels	N ₂ O	0	C	5.0	20.0	20.6	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 a Iron and Steel: Liquid Fuels	CH ₄	0	C	4.1	17.8	18.3	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 a Iron and Steel: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	831	C	4.1	3.8	5.6	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 a Iron and Steel: Liquid Fuels	N ₂ O	8	C	4.1	33.9	34.2	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 a Iron and Steel: Solid Fuels	CH ₄	0	C	3.6	14.3	14.7	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 a Iron and Steel: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	849	C	3.6	4.5	5.7	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 a Iron and Steel: Solid Fuels	N ₂ O	0	C	3.6	14.3	14.7	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 b Non-ferrous metals: Gaseous Fuels	CH ₄	0	C	5.0	20.0	20.6	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 b Non-ferrous metals: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	10	C	5.0	5.0	7.1	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 b Non-ferrous metals: Gaseous Fuels	N ₂ O	0	C	5.0	20.0	20.6	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 b Non-ferrous metals: Liquid Fuels	CH ₄	0	C	3.5	16.6	17.0	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 b Non-ferrous metals: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	110	C	3.5	3.0	4.6	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 b Non-ferrous metals: Liquid Fuels	N ₂ O	1	C	3.5	26.6	26.9	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 b Non-ferrous metals: Solid Fuels	CH ₄	0	0					-100	
1 A 2 b Non-ferrous metals: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	7	0					-100	
1 A 2 b Non-ferrous metals: Solid Fuels	N ₂ O	0	0					-100	
1 A 2 c Chemicals: Biomass	CH ₄	0	1	3.0	36.2	36.4	0.00	52	0.000
1 A 2 c Chemicals: Biomass	N ₂ O	1	2	3.0	38.2	38.3	0.00	103	0.000
1 A 2 c Chemicals: Gaseous Fuels	CH ₄	0	0	5.0	20.0	20.6	0.00	-8	0.000
1 A 2 c Chemicals: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	155	144	5.0	5.0	7.1	0.00	-7	0.000
1 A 2 c Chemicals: Gaseous Fuels	N ₂ O	0	0	5.0	20.0	20.6	0.00	-8	0.000
1 A 2 c Chemicals: Liquid Fuels	CH ₄	0	0	8.9	17.4	19.6	0.00	10	0.000
1 A 2 c Chemicals: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	861	809	8.9	4.4	9.9	0.01	-6	0.001
1 A 2 c Chemicals: Liquid Fuels	N ₂ O	4	2	8.9	24.9	26.4	0.00	-49	0.000
1 A 2 c Chemicals: Other Fuels	CH ₄	0	C	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 c Chemicals: Other Fuels	CO ₂	6	C	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.01	C	0.000
1 A 2 c Chemicals: Other Fuels	N ₂ O	0	C	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.00	C	0.000

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IPCC Source Category	Substance	Base year emissions or removals (kt CO ₂ -eq)	Year 2015 emissions or removals (kt CO ₂ -eq)	Activity data uncertainty in 2015 (%)	Emission factor uncertainty in 2015 (%)	Combined uncertainty in 2015 (%)	Contribution to variance in 2015 (%)	Inventory trend for 2015 with respect to base year (%)	Uncertainty introduced into the trend (%)
1 A 2 c Chemicals: Solid Fuels	CH ₄	0	C	2.4	38.2	38.3	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 c Chemicals: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	127	C	2.4	11.6	11.9	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 c Chemicals: Solid Fuels	N ₂ O	0	C	2.4	33.7	33.8	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 d Pulp, Paper and Print: Biomass	CH ₄	29	C	4.3	39.5	39.7	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 d Pulp, Paper and Print: Biomass	N ₂ O	62	C	4.3	37.1	37.3	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 d Pulp, Paper and Print: Gaseous Fuels	CH ₄	0	0	5.0	20.0	20.6	0.00	-32	0.000
1 A 2 d Pulp, Paper and Print: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	66	45	5.0	5.0	7.1	0.00	-32	0.000
1 A 2 d Pulp, Paper and Print: Gaseous Fuels	N ₂ O	0	0	5.0	20.0	20.6	0.00	-32	0.000
1 A 2 d Pulp, Paper and Print: Liquid Fuels	CH ₄	1	0	3.5	30.7	30.9	0.00	-72	0.000
1 A 2 d Pulp, Paper and Print: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	1 786	554	3.5	1.7	3.9	0.00	-69	0.000
1 A 2 d Pulp, Paper and Print: Liquid Fuels	N ₂ O	31	7	3.5	38.4	38.5	0.00	-77	0.000
1 A 2 d Pulp, Paper and Print: Other Fuels	CH ₄	0	C	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 d Pulp, Paper and Print: Other Fuels	CO ₂	73	C	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 d Pulp, Paper and Print: Other Fuels	N ₂ O	1	C	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 d Pulp, Paper and Print: Solid Fuels	CH ₄	0	C	4.4	27.5	27.8	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 d Pulp, Paper and Print: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	263	C	4.4	3.6	5.7	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 d Pulp, Paper and Print: Solid Fuels	N ₂ O	2	C	4.4	30.3	30.6	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 e Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco: Biomass	CH ₄	0	1	4.1	39.8	40.1	0.00	322	0.000
1 A 2 e Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco: Biomass	N ₂ O	0	2	4.1	39.9	40.1	0.00	311	0.000
1 A 2 e Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco: Gaseous Fuels	CH ₄	0	0	5.0	20.0	20.6	0.00	-21	0.000
1 A 2 e Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	254	202	5.0	5.0	7.1	0.00	-21	0.000
1 A 2 e Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco: Gaseous Fuels	N ₂ O	0	0	5.0	20.0	20.6	0.00	-21	0.000
1 A 2 e Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco: Liquid Fuels	CH ₄	0	0	3.1	18.3	18.6	0.00	-79	0.000
1 A 2 e Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	596	167	3.1	2.3	3.8	0.00	-72	0.000
1 A 2 e Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco: Liquid Fuels	N ₂ O	9	1	3.1	27.3	27.5	0.00	-87	0.000
1 A 2 e Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco: Other Fuels	CH ₄	0	C	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 e Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco: Other Fuels	CO ₂	8	C	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 e Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco: Other Fuels	N ₂ O	0	C	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 e Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco: Solid Fuels	CH ₄	0	C	5.0	20.0	20.6	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 e Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	90	C	5.0	5.0	7.1	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 e Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco: Solid Fuels	N ₂ O	0	C	5.0	40.0	40.3	0.00	C	0.000

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1 A 2 f Non-metallic minerals: Biomass	CH ₄	0	C	9.5	95.2	95.7	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 f Non-metallic minerals: Biomass	N ₂ O	0	C	9.5	95.2	95.7	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 f Non-metallic minerals: Gaseous Fuels	CH ₄	0	0	10.0	20.0	22.4	0.00	68	0.000
1 A 2 f Non-metallic minerals: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	65	110	10.0	5.0	11.2	0.00	69	0.000
1 A 2 f Non-metallic minerals: Gaseous Fuels	N ₂ O	0	0	10.0	20.0	22.4	0.00	68	0.000
1 A 2 f Non-metallic minerals: Liquid Fuels	CH ₄	0	0	8.5	19.2	21.0	0.00	-44	0.000
1 A 2 f Non-metallic minerals: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	625	346	8.5	2.2	8.8	0.00	-45	0.000
1 A 2 f Non-metallic minerals: Liquid Fuels	N ₂ O	8	3	8.5	32.7	33.8	0.00	-62	0.000
1 A 2 f Non-metallic minerals: Other Fuels	CH ₄	0	C	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 f Non-metallic minerals: Other Fuels	CO ₂	0	C	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.03	C	0.002
1 A 2 f Non-metallic minerals: Other Fuels	N ₂ O	0	C	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 f Non-metallic minerals: Solid Fuels	CH ₄	1	0	9.3	18.6	20.8	0.00	-45	0.000
1 A 2 f Non-metallic minerals: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	1 135	641	9.3	2.8	9.7	0.01	-44	0.001
1 A 2 f Non-metallic minerals: Solid Fuels	N ₂ O	6	3	9.3	37.1	38.3	0.00	-45	0.000
1 A 2 g vii Off-road vehicles and other machinery: Liquid Fuels	CH ₄	2	2	4.4	44.3	44.5	0.00	37	0.000
1 A 2 g vii Off-road vehicles and other machinery: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	979	1 231	4.9	3.9	6.3	0.01	26	0.001
1 A 2 g vii Off-road vehicles and other machinery: Liquid Fuels	N ₂ O	12	17	5.0	49.7	49.9	0.00	44	0.000
1 A 2 g viii Other: Biomass	CH ₄	18	13	9.9	99.1	99.5	0.00	-29	0.000
1 A 2 g viii Other: Biomass	N ₂ O	36	25	9.9	99.1	99.5	0.00	-29	0.000
1 A 2 g viii Other: Gaseous Fuels	CH ₄	0	C	10.0	20.0	22.3	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 g viii Other: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	113	C	10.0	5.0	11.2	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 g viii Other: Gaseous Fuels	N ₂ O	0	C	10.0	20.0	22.3	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 g viii Other: Liquid Fuels	CH ₄	1	0	11.1	23.7	26.2	0.00	-70	0.000
1 A 2 g viii Other: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	2 062	652	11.1	1.2	11.2	0.01	-68	0.001
1 A 2 g viii Other: Liquid Fuels	N ₂ O	23	6	11.1	26.9	29.2	0.00	-75	0.000
1 A 2 g viii Other: Other Fuels	CH ₄	0	C	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 g viii Other: Other Fuels	CO ₂	0	C	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 g viii Other: Other Fuels	N ₂ O	0	C	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 g viii Other: Solid Fuels	CH ₄	0	C	9.4	18.4	20.7	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 g viii Other: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	94	C	9.4	2.8	9.8	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 g viii Other: Solid Fuels	N ₂ O	0	C	9.4	37.3	38.5	0.00	C	0.000

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1 A 3 a Domestic Aviation: Aviation Gasoline	CH ₄	0	0	10.0	200.0	200.2	0.00	-79	0.000
1 A 3 a Domestic Aviation: Aviation Gasoline	CO ₂	15	4	8.2	4.1	9.2	0.00	-70	0.000
1 A 3 a Domestic Aviation: Aviation Gasoline	N ₂ O	0	0	7.1	141.4	141.6	0.00	-77	0.000
1 A 3 a Domestic Aviation: Jet Kerosene	CH ₄	1	0	10.0	200.0	200.2	0.00	-47	0.000
1 A 3 a Domestic Aviation: Jet Kerosene	CO ₂	658	498	8.2	4.1	9.2	0.00	-24	0.000
1 A 3 a Domestic Aviation: Jet Kerosene	N ₂ O	13	8	7.1	141.4	141.6	0.00	-42	0.000
1 A 3 b i Road Transportation, Cars: Biomass	CH ₄	0	1	9.2	185.1	185.3	0.00		0.000
1 A 3 b i Road Transportation, Cars: Biomass	N ₂ O	0	2	9.9	198.1	198.4	0.00		0.000
1 A 3 b i Road Transportation, Cars: Diesel oil	CH ₄	0	0	5.0	45.0	45.3	0.00	-22	0.000
1 A 3 b i Road Transportation, Cars: Diesel oil	CO ₂	461	4 067	5.0	5.0	7.1	0.13	782	0.010
1 A 3 b i Road Transportation, Cars: Diesel oil	N ₂ O	0	34	5.0	65.0	65.2	0.00	28 396	0.000
1 A 3 b i Road Transportation, Cars: Gaseous Fuels	CH ₄	0	0	10.0	200.0	200.2	0.00		0.000
1 A 3 b i Road Transportation, Cars: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	0	44	10.0	5.0	11.2	0.00		0.000
1 A 3 b i Road Transportation, Cars: Gaseous Fuels	N ₂ O	0	1	10.0	200.0	200.2	0.00		0.000
1 A 3 b i Road Transportation, Cars: Gasoline	CH ₄	138	11	3.0	40.0	40.1	0.00	-92	0.000
1 A 3 b i Road Transportation, Cars: Gasoline	CO ₂	12 016	6 803	3.0	4.0	5.0	0.18	-43	0.011
1 A 3 b i Road Transportation, Cars: Gasoline	N ₂ O	132	14	3.0	60.0	60.1	0.00	-89	0.000
1 A 3 b i Road Transportation, Cars: LPG	CH ₄	0	0	5.0	65.0	65.2	0.00	1 878	0.000
1 A 3 b i Road Transportation, Cars: LPG	CO ₂	0	6	5.0	5.0	7.1	0.00	1 878	0.000
1 A 3 b i Road Transportation, Cars: LPG	N ₂ O	0	0	5.0	65.0	65.2	0.00	1 878	0.000
1 A 3 b ii Road Transportation, Light duty trucks: Diesel oil	CH ₄	0	0	5.0	45.0	45.3	0.00	-26	0.000
1 A 3 b ii Road Transportation, Light duty trucks: Diesel oil	CO ₂	170	1 404	5.0	5.0	7.1	0.02	724	0.001
1 A 3 b ii Road Transportation, Light duty trucks: Diesel oil	N ₂ O	0	10	5.0	65.0	65.2	0.00	37 325	0.000
1 A 3 b ii Road Transportation, Light duty trucks: Gasoline	CH ₄	8	0	3.0	40.0	40.1	0.00	-95	0.000
1 A 3 b ii Road Transportation, Light duty trucks: Gasoline	CO ₂	693	138	3.0	4.0	5.0	0.00	-80	0.000
1 A 3 b ii Road Transportation, Light duty trucks: Gasoline	N ₂ O	7	1	3.0	60.0	60.1	0.00	-84	0.000
1 A 3 b iii Road Transportation, Heavy duty trucks: Biomass	CH ₄	0	18	9.3	186.0	186.3	0.00	26 120	0.000
1 A 3 b iii Road Transportation, Heavy duty trucks: Biomass	N ₂ O	0	5	5.0	143.9	144.0	0.00	3 110	0.000
1 A 3 b iii Road Transportation, Heavy duty trucks: Diesel oil	CH ₄	2	0	4.3	38.3	38.6	0.00	-90	0.000
1 A 3 b iii Road Transportation, Heavy duty trucks: Diesel oil	CO ₂	3 972	4 182	4.3	4.3	6.1	0.10	5	0.008
1 A 3 b iii Road Transportation, Heavy duty trucks: Diesel oil	N ₂ O	13	65	4.5	58.1	58.3	0.00	386	0.000

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1 A 3 b iii Road Transportation, Heavy duty trucks: Gaseous Fuels	CH ₄	0	6	10.0	200.0	200.2	0.00	1 521	0.000
1 A 3 b iii Road Transportation, Heavy duty trucks: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	3	47	10.0	5.0	11.2	0.00	1 531	0.000
1 A 3 b iii Road Transportation, Heavy duty trucks: Gaseous Fuels	N ₂ O	0	1	10.0	200.0	200.2	0.00	1 521	0.000
1 A 3 b iii Road Transportation, Heavy duty trucks: Gasoline	CH ₄	0	0	3.0	40.0	40.1	0.00	-64	0.000
1 A 3 b iii Road Transportation, Heavy duty trucks: Gasoline	CO ₂	16	6	3.0	4.0	5.0	0.00	-64	0.000
1 A 3 b iii Road Transportation, Heavy duty trucks: Gasoline	N ₂ O	0	0	3.0	60.0	60.1	0.00	-62	0.000
1 A 3 b iv Road Transportation, Motorcycles: Gasoline	CH ₄	2	2	3.0	40.0	40.1	0.00	13	0.000
1 A 3 b iv Road Transportation, Motorcycles: Gasoline	CO ₂	39	86	3.0	4.0	5.0	0.00	124	0.000
1 A 3 b iv Road Transportation, Motorcycles: Gasoline	N ₂ O	0	0	3.0	60.0	60.1	0.00	143	0.000
1 A 3 c Railways: Liquid Fuels	CH ₄	0	0	5.0	150.0	150.1	0.00	-53	0.000
1 A 3 c Railways: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	101	46	5.0	5.0	7.1	0.00	-54	0.000
1 A 3 c Railways: Liquid Fuels	N ₂ O	0	0	5.0	200.0	200.1	0.00	-53	0.000
1 A 3 d Domestic Navigation: Gas/Diesel Oil	CH ₄	3	3	5.0	198.0	198.1	0.00	-9	0.000
1 A 3 d Domestic Navigation: Gas/Diesel Oil	CO ₂	383	289	2.8	3.2	4.2	0.00	-24	0.000
1 A 3 d Domestic Navigation: Gas/Diesel Oil	N ₂ O	6	4	3.0	56.4	56.4	0.00	-38	0.000
1 A 3 d Domestic Navigation: Residual Oil	CH ₄	0	0	15.0	40.0	42.7	0.00	-67	0.000
1 A 3 d Domestic Navigation: Residual Oil	CO ₂	194	71	15.0	7.0	16.6	0.00	-63	0.000
1 A 3 d Domestic Navigation: Residual Oil	N ₂ O	3	1	15.0	40.0	42.7	0.00	-66	0.000
1 A 3 e Other Transportation: Diesel Oil	CH ₄	0	0	5.0	50.0	50.2	0.00	19	0.000
1 A 3 e Other Transportation: Diesel Oil	CO ₂	273	280	5.0	5.0	7.1	0.00	3	0.000
1 A 3 e Other Transportation: Diesel Oil	N ₂ O	4	4	5.0	50.0	50.2	0.00	14	0.000
1 A 3 e Other Transportation: Gaseous fuels	CH ₄	0	0	5.0	150.0	150.1	0.00	19	0.000
1 A 3 e Other Transportation: Gaseous fuels	CO ₂	2	2	5.0	5.0	7.1	0.00	20	0.000
1 A 3 e Other Transportation: Gaseous fuels	N ₂ O	0	0	5.0	1000.0	1000.0	0.00	19	0.000
1 A 4 a Commercial/Institutional: Biomass	CH ₄	4	10	9.6	99.8	100.3	0.00	126	0.000
1 A 4 a Commercial/Institutional: Biomass	N ₂ O	1	2	9.6	98.5	98.9	0.00	129	0.000
1 A 4 a Commercial/Institutional: Diesel Oil	CH ₄	0	0	5.0	50.0	50.2	0.00	-6	0.000
1 A 4 a Commercial/Institutional: Diesel Oil	CO ₂	97	82	5.0	5.0	7.1	0.00	-16	0.000
1 A 4 a Commercial/Institutional: Diesel Oil	N ₂ O	1	1	5.0	50.0	50.2	0.00	-7	0.000
1 A 4 a Commercial/Institutional: Gaseous Fuels	CH ₄	0	0	9.7	19.4	21.7	0.00	170	0.000
1 A 4 a Commercial/Institutional: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	86	234	9.7	4.9	10.8	0.00	171	0.000

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1 A 4 a Commercial/Institutional: Gaseous Fuels	N ₂ O	0	0	9.7	19.4	21.7	0.00	170	0.000
1 A 4 a Commercial/Institutional: Gasoline	CH ₄	2	3	5.0	50.0	50.2	0.00	5	0.000
1 A 4 a Commercial/Institutional: Gasoline	CO ₂	185	205	5.0	4.0	6.4	0.00	11	0.000
1 A 4 a Commercial/Institutional: Gasoline	N ₂ O	1	1	5.0	50.0	50.2	0.00	21	0.000
1 A 4 a Commercial/Institutional: Liquid Fuels	CH ₄	2	0	15.4	34.7	37.9	0.00	-95	0.000
1 A 4 a Commercial/Institutional: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	2 447	150	15.4	1.3	15.5	0.00	-94	0.000
1 A 4 a Commercial/Institutional: Liquid Fuels	N ₂ O	27	1	15.4	39.4	42.3	0.00	-96	0.000
1 A 4 a Commercial/Institutional: Other Fuels	CH ₄	0	0	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.00		0.000
1 A 4 a Commercial/Institutional: Other Fuels	CO ₂	0	6	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.00		0.000
1 A 4 a Commercial/Institutional: Other Fuels	N ₂ O	0	0	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.00		0.000
1 A 4 b Residential: Biomass	CH ₄	277	248	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.10	-10	0.004
1 A 4 b Residential: Biomass	N ₂ O	58	63	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.01	8	0.000
1 A 4 b Residential: Gaseous Fuels	CH ₄	0	0	9.1	18.3	20.5	0.00	-17	0.000
1 A 4 b Residential: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	86	72	9.1	4.6	10.2	0.00	-16	0.000
1 A 4 b Residential: Gaseous Fuels	N ₂ O	0	0	9.1	18.3	20.5	0.00	-17	0.000
1 A 4 b Residential: Liquid Fuels	CH ₄	7	5	3.0	48.1	48.2	0.00	-35	0.000
1 A 4 b Residential: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	6 151	637	8.0	2.2	8.3	0.00	-90	0.000
1 A 4 b Residential: Liquid Fuels	N ₂ O	52	4	9.4	29.4	30.9	0.00	-92	0.000
1 A 4 c Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries: Biomass	CH ₄	1	27	8.0	96.4	96.8	0.00	1 954	0.000
1 A 4 c Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries: Biomass	N ₂ O	0	8	8.0	79.8	80.2	0.00	2 502	0.000
1 A 4 c Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries: Gaseous Fuels	CH ₄	0	0	10.0	20.0	22.4	0.00	-41	0.000
1 A 4 c Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	33	20	10.0	5.0	11.2	0.00	-41	0.000
1 A 4 c Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries: Gaseous Fuels	N ₂ O	0	0	10.0	20.0	22.4	0.00	-41	0.000
1 A 4 c Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries: Liquid Fuels	CH ₄	2	3	2.3	24.9	25.0	0.00	30	0.000
1 A 4 c Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	1 434	1 304	3.4	2.4	4.2	0.00	-9	0.000
1 A 4 c Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries: Liquid Fuels	N ₂ O	17	17	3.4	26.5	26.7	0.00	-3	0.000
1 A 4 c Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries: Solid Fuels	CH ₄	0	0					-100	
1 A 4 c Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	157	0					-100	
1 A 4 c Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries: Solid Fuels	N ₂ O	1	0					-100	
1 A 5 b Mobile: Liquid Fuels	CH ₄	1	0	8.0	160.6	160.8	0.00	-96	0.000
1 A 5 b Mobile: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	846	188	7.2	3.7	8.1	0.00	-78	0.000

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1 A 5 b Mobile: Liquid Fuels	N ₂ O	16	3	7.2	144.3	144.4	0.00	-83	0.000
1 B 1 c Flaring of gas: Solid Fuels	CH ₄	0	0	50.0	20.0	53.9	0.00	342	0.000
1 B 1 c Flaring of gas: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	5	24	50.0	5.0	50.2	0.00	346	0.000
1 B 1 c Flaring of gas: Solid Fuels	N ₂ O	0	0	50.0	20.0	53.9	0.00	342	0.000
1 B 2 a Oil	CH ₄	25	26	0.0	282.1	282.1	0.01	5	0.000
1 B 2 a Oil	CO ₂	219	698	3.0	3.7	4.8	0.00	218	0.000
1 B 2 a Oil	N ₂ O	0	C	5.5	29.6	30.1	0.00	C	0.000
1 B 2 b Natural gas	CH ₄	67	36		47.3	47.3	0.00	-47	0.000
1 B 2 b Natural gas	CO ₂	3	0		47.4	47.4	0.00	-99	0.000
1 B 2 c Venting and flaring	CH ₄	0	0	3.1	44.8	44.9	0.00	229	0.000
1 B 2 c Venting and flaring	CO ₂	70	90	17.5	5.0	18.2	0.00	30	0.000
1 B 2 c Venting and flaring	N ₂ O	0	C	17.5	78.2	80.2	0.00	C	0.000
2 A 1 Cement Production	CO ₂	1 272	1 527	2.0	5.0	5.4	0.01	20	0.001
2 A 2 Lime Production	CO ₂	331	421	5.0	2.0	5.4	0.00	27	0.000
2 A 3 Glass Production	CO ₂	45	17		7.0	7.0	0.00	-63	0.000
2 A 4 Other	CO ₂	36	22	2.7	3.8	4.7	0.00	-41	0.000
2 B 10 Other	CH ₄	1	C		91.1	91.1	0.00	C	0.000
2 B 10 Other	CO ₂	114	149		35.9	35.9	0.00	30	0.000
2 B 10 Other	N ₂ O	21	5		106.2	106.2	0.00	-76	0.000
2 B 2 Nitric Acid Production	N ₂ O	782	36	2.0	5.0	5.4	0.00	-95	0.000
2 B 5 Carbide production	CO ₂	12	11	10.0	6.0	11.7	0.00	-10	0.000
2 C 1 Iron and Steel Production	CH ₄	19	0	5.0	5.0	7.1	0.00	-99	0.000
2 C 1 Iron and Steel Production	CO ₂	2 632	C	4.0	4.0	5.7	0.02	C	0.002
2 C 2 Ferroalloys production	CH ₄	1	0					-100	
2 C 2 Ferroalloys production	CO ₂	243	129	5.0	5.0	7.1	0.00	-47	0.000
2 C 3 Aluminium production	CO ₂	133	180	5.0	5.0	7.1	0.00	35	0.000
2 C 3 Aluminium production	PFCs	569	34	2.0	10.0	10.2	0.00	-94	0.000
2 C 4 Magnesium production	SF ₆	23	20	20.0	20.0	28.3	0.00	-14	0.000
2 C 7 Other	CO ₂	276	C	4.0	5.0	6.4	0.00	C	0.000
2 D 1 Lubricant use	CO ₂	158	272	5.0	50.0	50.2	0.03	72	0.001
2 D 2 Paraffin wax use	CO ₂	18	39	10.0	50.0	51.0	0.00	119	0.000

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2 D 3 Other	CO ₂	217	159	11.5	7.0	13.4	0.00	-27	0.000
2 F 1 Refrigeration and air conditioning	HFCs	3	709	9.8	25.1	27.0	0.06	22 257	0.003
2 F 1 Refrigeration and air conditioning	PFCs	0	2	19.6	39.1	43.8	0.00		0.000
2 F 2 Foam blowing agents	HFCs	0	30	1.4	13.5	13.6	0.00		0.000
2 F 3 Fire protection	HFCs	0	1	3.7	14.8	15.2	0.00		0.000
2 F 4 Aerosols	HFCs	1	33	28.9	11.8	31.2	0.00	2 217	0.000
2 G 1 Electrical equipment	SF ₆	77	34	7.7	15.4	17.2	0.00	-56	0.000
2 G 2 SF ₆ and PFCs from other product use	SF ₆	2	1	5.0	50.0	50.2	0.00	-58	0.000
2 G 3 N ₂ O from product uses	N ₂ O	87	85	10.0	10.0	14.1	0.00	-1	0.000
2 H Other	CH ₄	6	C	5.0	20.0	20.6	0.00	C	0.000
2 H Other	CO ₂	18	8		6.0	6.0	0.00	-55	0.000
2 H Other	N ₂ O	64	82	5.0	20.0	20.6	0.00	29	0.000
3 A 1 Dairy cattle	CH ₄	1 617	1 188	5.0	20.0	20.6	0.09	-27	0.004
3 A 1 Non-dairy cattle	CH ₄	1 278	1 405	2.6	13.1	13.4	0.06	10	0.003
3 A 2 Sheep	CH ₄	81	119	3.5	28.3	28.5	0.00	46	0.000
3 A 4 Goats	CH ₄	1	1	5.0	40.0	40.3	0.00	28	0.000
3 A 4 Horses	CH ₄	142	163	5.0	40.0	40.3	0.01	15	0.000
3 A 4 Raindeer	CH ₄	85	78	5.0	40.0	40.3	0.00	-8	0.000
3 A 4 Swine	CH ₄	85	51	3.4	27.3	27.5	0.00	-40	0.000
3 B 1 Dairy cattle	CH ₄	95	76	20.0	50.0	53.9	0.00	-20	0.000
3 B 1 Dairy cattle	N ₂ O	105	80	16.9	42.2	45.5	0.00	-24	0.000
3 B 1 Non-dairy cattle	CH ₄	61	102	10.1	25.2	27.1	0.00	67	0.000
3 B 1 Non-dairy cattle	N ₂ O	71	91	6.8	16.9	18.2	0.00	28	0.000
3 B 3 Swine	CH ₄	59	42	15.2	38.0	40.9	0.00	-28	0.000
3 B 3 Swine	N ₂ O	42	30	13.6	34.0	36.6	0.00	-28	0.000
3 B 4 Fur-bearing animals	CH ₄	5	4	20.0	50.0	53.9	0.00	-29	0.000
3 B 4 Fur-bearing animals	N ₂ O	3	2	20.0	50.0	53.9	0.00	-29	0.000
3 B 4 Goats	CH ₄	0	0	20.0	50.0	53.9	0.00	28	0.000
3 B 4 Goats	N ₂ O	0	0	20.0	50.0	53.9	0.00	28	0.000
3 B 4 Horses	CH ₄	12	14	20.0	50.0	53.9	0.00	15	0.000
3 B 4 Horses	N ₂ O	18	21	18.5	46.3	49.9	0.00	15	0.000

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3 B 4 Poultry	CH ₄	8	12	13.0	32.4	34.9	0.00	46	0.000
3 B 4 Poultry	N ₂ O	19	28	12.3	30.7	33.1	0.00	52	0.000
3 B 4 Reindeer	CH ₄	2	2	20.0	50.0	53.9	0.00	-8	0.000
3 B 4 Sheep	CH ₄	2	3	20.0	50.0	53.9	0.00	46	0.000
3 B 4 Sheep	N ₂ O	3	5	20.0	50.0	53.9	0.00	78	0.000
3 B Indirect N ₂ O emissions	N ₂ O	101	85	35.0	400.0	401.5	0.19	-16	0.008
3 D a 1 Inorganic N fertilizers	N ₂ O	1 051	891	35.0	200.0	203.0	5.16	-15	0.227
3 D a 2 a Animal manure applied to soils	N ₂ O	386	358	35.0	200.0	203.0	0.83	-7	0.037
3 D a 2 b Sewage sludge applied to soils	N ₂ O	6	13	35.0	200.0	203.0	0.00	137	0.000
3 D a 2 c Other organic fertilizers applied to soils	N ₂ O	8	20	35.0	200.0	203.0	0.00	152	0.000
3 D a 3 Urine and dung deposited by grazing animals	N ₂ O	361	342	35.0	200.0	203.0	0.76	-5	0.034
3 D a 4 Crop residues applied to soils	N ₂ O	440	400	35.0	200.0	203.0	1.04	-9	0.046
3 D a 6 Cultivation of organic soils (i.e. histosols)	N ₂ O	905	843	5.0	85.0	85.1	0.81	-7	0.035
3 D b 1 Atmospheric deposition	N ₂ O	117	111	35.0	400.0	401.5	0.31	-6	0.014
3 D b 2 Nitrogen leaching and run-off	N ₂ O	267	189	35.0	150.0	154.0	0.13	-29	0.006
3 G Liming	CO ₂	173	123	15.6	7.8	17.5	0.00	-29	0.000
3 H Urea application	CO ₂	4	1	20.0	10.0	22.4	0.00	-69	0.000
4 A 1 Forest land remaining forest land	CH ₄	2	2		71.6	71.6	0.00	-8	0.000
4 A 1 Forest land remaining forest land	CO ₂	-39 908	-46 463	1.7	14.4	14.5	71.62	16	3.333
4 A 1 Forest land remaining forest land	N ₂ O	49	24	3.0	6.0	6.7	0.00	-52	0.000
4 A 2 1 Cropland converted to forest land	CO ₂	157	-192	4.9	17.7	18.3	0.00	-222	0.000
4 A 2 1 Cropland converted to forest land	N ₂ O	3	15		100.0	100.0	0.00	357	0.000
4 A 2 2 Grassland converted to forest land	CO ₂	-27	-167	1.3	19.6	19.7	0.00	528	0.000
4 A 2 2 Grassland converted to forest land	N ₂ O	1	5		100.0	100.0	0.00	301	0.000
4 A 2 3 Wetlands converted to forest land	CO ₂	-73	-375	8.4	24.3	25.7	0.01	411	0.001
4 A 2 4 Settlements converted to forest land	CO ₂	-39	-585	0.4	16.6	16.6	0.01	1 384	0.001
4 A 2 5 Other land converted to forest land	CO ₂	-104	-464	0.2	16.7	16.7	0.01	344	0.000
4 A Drained organic soils	CH ₄	231	282	25.0	100.0	103.1	0.13	22	0.006
4 A Drained organic soils	N ₂ O	1 034	1 272	25.0	100.0	103.1	2.71	23	0.132
4 Atmospheric Deposition	N ₂ O	5	2		100.0	100.0	0.00	-52	0.000
4 B 1 Cropland remaining cropland	CO ₂	3 249	-735	11.2	24.2	26.7	0.06	-123	0.006

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4 B 2 1 Forest land converted to cropland	CO ₂	0	189	0.5	16.9	16.9	0.00	1 013 698	0.000
4 B 2 2 Grassland converted to cropland	CO ₂	23	100	9.7	35.9	37.2	0.00	344	0.000
4 B 2 2 Grassland converted to cropland	N ₂ O	3	8		100.0	100.0	0.00	183	0.000
4 B 2 3 Wetlands converted to cropland	CO ₂	0	9	24.9	49.9	55.8	0.00		0.000
4 B 2 4 Settlements converted to cropland	CO ₂	11	0	12.2	26.0	28.8	0.00	-99	0.000
4 B 2 4 Settlements converted to cropland	N ₂ O	0	0		100.0	100.0	0.00	94	0.000
4 B Drained organic soils	CH ₄	217	202	25.0	100.0	103.1	0.07	-7	0.003
4 C 1 Grassland remaining grassland	CH ₄	0	0		100.0	100.0	0.00	-90	0.000
4 C 1 Grassland remaining grassland	CO ₂	-140	-99	4.9	31.4	31.8	0.00	-29	0.000
4 C 1 Grassland remaining grassland	N ₂ O	36	18	25.0	100.0	103.1	0.00	-51	0.000
4 C 2 1 Forest land converted to grassland	CO ₂	476	126	0.2	43.6	43.6	0.00	-73	0.000
4 C 2 2 Cropland converted to grassland	CO ₂	41	47	17.1	34.7	38.7	0.00	15	0.000
4 C 2 3 Wetlands converted to grassland	CO ₂	0	7	17.4	35.2	39.3	0.00		0.000
4 C 2 4 Settlements converted to grassland	CO ₂	-19	-5	6.1	17.7	18.7	0.00	-73	0.000
4 C 2 5 Other land converted to grassland	CO ₂	0	-15		17.5	17.5	0.00		0.000
4 C Drained organic soils	CH ₄	7	8	25.0	100.0	103.1	0.00	14	0.000
4 D 1 1 Peat extraction remaining peat extraction	CO ₂	70	195	25.0	50.0	55.9	0.02	177	0.001
4 D 1 Wetlands remaining wetlands	CH ₄	5	8	25.0	100.0	103.1	0.00	53	0.000
4 D 1 Wetlands remaining wetlands	N ₂ O	1	1	25.0	100.0	103.1	0.00	53	0.000
4 E 1 Settlements remaining settlements	CO ₂	30	-168		18.0	18.0	0.00	-661	0.000
4 E 2 1 Forest land converted to settlements	CO ₂	2 523	1 798	0.8	37.6	37.6	0.72	-29	0.029
4 E 2 1 Forest land converted to settlements	N ₂ O	26	67		100.0	100.0	0.01	156	0.000
4 E 2 2 Cropland converted to settlements	CO ₂	262	834		49.2	49.2	0.27	218	0.013
4 E 2 2 Cropland converted to settlements	N ₂ O	22	72		100.0	100.0	0.01	223	0.000
4 E 2 3 Grassland converted to settlements	CO ₂	32	82	13.3	29.6	32.4	0.00	160	0.000
4 E 2 3 Grassland converted to settlements	N ₂ O	0	3		100.0	100.0	0.00	1 445	0.000
4 E 2 4 Wetlands converted to settlements	CO ₂	2	81	25.0	50.0	55.9	0.00	5 105	0.000
4 E 2 4 Wetlands converted to settlements	N ₂ O	0	7	25.0	100.0	103.1	0.00	5 110	0.000
4 E 2 5 Other Land converted to settlements	CO ₂	75	6	16.3	33.2	37.0	0.00	-93	0.000
4 E 2 5 Other Land converted to settlements	N ₂ O	6	1		100.0	100.0	0.00	-84	0.000
4 G Total HWP from domestic harvest	CO ₂	-4 995	-6 717		42.8	42.8	13.05	34	0.597

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4 Nitrogen Leaching and Run-off	N ₂ O	3	1		100.0	100.0	0.00	-49	0.000
5 A 1 Managed waste disposal sites	CH ₄	3 422	991	25.0	50.0	55.9	0.48	-71	0.020
5 B 1 Composting	CH ₄	7	42	5.0	30.0	30.4	0.00	490	0.000
5 B 1 Composting	N ₂ O	5	30	5.0	50.0	50.2	0.00	490	0.000
5 B 2 Anaerobic digestion at biogas facilities	CH ₄	0	44	5.0	25.0	25.5	0.00		0.000
5 C 1 Waste Incineration	CH ₄	0	0	10.0	10.0	14.1	0.00	139	0.000
5 C 1 Waste Incineration	CO ₂	44	56	10.0	10.0	14.1	0.00	27	0.000
5 C 1 Waste Incineration	N ₂ O	1	5	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.00	427	0.000
5 D 1 Domestic wastewater	CH ₄	31	23	40.0	35.0	53.2	0.00	-26	0.000
5 D 1 Domestic wastewater	N ₂ O	208	196	40.0	50.0	64.0	0.02	-5	0.002
5 D 2 Industrial wastewater	CH ₄	4	5	10.0	45.0	46.1	0.00	22	0.000
5 D 2 Industrial wastewater	N ₂ O	18	10	10.0	50.0	51.0	0.00	-45	0.000
Total		34 933	2 933			271.4	100.00	-92	21.547

'0' = uncertainty is less than 0.5. An empty AD-uncertainty cell means that all uncertainty allocated to the emission factor.

Table A7.2. Approach 1 uncertainty assessment for national total emissions in 2015, excluding LULUCF.

IPCC Source Category	Substance	Base year emissions or removals (kt CO ₂ -eq)	Year 2015 emissions or removals (kt CO ₂ -eq)	Activity data uncertainty in 2015 (%)	Emission factor uncertainty in 2015 (%)	Combined uncertainty in 2015 (%)	Contribution to variance in 2015 (%)	Inventory trend for 2015 with respect to base year (%)	Uncertainty introduced into the trend (%)
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Biomass	CH ₄	8	37	1.9	38.3	38.3	0.00	346	0.000
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Biomass	N ₂ O	34	144	2.0	39.8	39.8	0.05	327	0.000
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Gaseous Fuels	CH ₄	0	C	2.0	20.0	20.1	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	486	C	2.0	5.0	5.4	0.01	C	0.000
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Gaseous Fuels	N ₂ O	0	C	2.0	20.0	20.1	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Liquid Fuels	CH ₄	1	C	1.5	27.6	27.6	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	1 277	C	1.4	5.3	5.5	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Liquid Fuels	N ₂ O	3	C	1.5	131.2	131.2	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Other Fuels	CH ₄	3	3	2.0	39.9	39.9	0.00	12	0.000
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Other Fuels	CO ₂	570	2 384	2.0	19.8	19.9	3.16	318	0.003
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Other Fuels	N ₂ O	8	27	2.0	40.0	40.1	0.00	248	0.000
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Peat	CH ₄	3	1	2.0	40.0	40.1	0.00	-56	0.000
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Peat	CO ₂	1 173	512	2.0	20.0	20.1	0.15	-56	0.000
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Peat	N ₂ O	33	7	2.0	40.0	40.1	0.00	-78	0.000
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Solid Fuels	CH ₄	1	C	1.1	54.7	54.7	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	4 231	C	1.1	10.8	10.8	0.97	C	0.000
1 A 1 a Public Electricity and Heat Production: Solid Fuels	N ₂ O	41	C	1.1	39.7	39.7	0.01	C	0.000
1 A 1 b Petroleum refining: Gaseous Fuels	CH ₄	0	C	2.0	20.0	20.1	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 1 b Petroleum refining: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	0	C	2.0	5.0	5.4	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 1 b Petroleum refining: Gaseous Fuels	N ₂ O	0	C	2.0	20.0	20.1	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 1 b Petroleum refining: Liquid Fuels	CH ₄	1	C	9.7	93.5	94.0	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 1 b Petroleum refining: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	1 778	C	9.7	4.8	10.8	0.66	C	0.001
1 A 1 b Petroleum refining: Liquid Fuels	N ₂ O	6	C	9.7	43.5	44.5	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 1 c Manufacture of S. fuels and Other Energy Ind. Solid Fuels	CH ₄	0	C	4.2	16.8	17.3	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 1 c Manufacture of S. fuels and Other Energy Ind. Solid Fuels	CO ₂	300	C	4.2	3.6	5.5	0.01	C	0.000

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1 A 1 c Manufacture of S. fuels and Other Energy Ind. Solid Fuels	N ₂ O	0	C	4.2	16.8	17.3	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 a Iron and Steel: Biomass	CH ₄	0	0					-100	
1 A 2 a Iron and Steel: Biomass	N ₂ O	0	0					-100	
1 A 2 a Iron and Steel: Gaseous Fuels	CH ₄	0	C	5.0	20.0	20.6	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 a Iron and Steel: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	25	C	5.0	5.0	7.1	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 a Iron and Steel: Gaseous Fuels	N ₂ O	0	C	5.0	20.0	20.6	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 a Iron and Steel: Liquid Fuels	CH ₄	0	C	4.1	17.8	18.3	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 a Iron and Steel: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	831	C	4.1	3.8	5.6	0.02	C	0.000
1 A 2 a Iron and Steel: Liquid Fuels	N ₂ O	8	C	4.1	33.9	34.2	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 a Iron and Steel: Solid Fuels	CH ₄	0	C	3.6	14.3	14.7	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 a Iron and Steel: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	849	C	3.6	4.5	5.7	0.03	C	0.000
1 A 2 a Iron and Steel: Solid Fuels	N ₂ O	0	C	3.6	14.3	14.7	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 b Non-ferrous metals: Gaseous Fuels	CH ₄	0	C	5.0	20.0	20.6	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 b Non-ferrous metals: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	10	C	5.0	5.0	7.1	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 b Non-ferrous metals: Gaseous Fuels	N ₂ O	0	C	5.0	20.0	20.6	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 b Non-ferrous metals: Liquid Fuels	CH ₄	0	C	3.5	16.6	17.0	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 b Non-ferrous metals: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	110	C	3.5	3.0	4.6	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 b Non-ferrous metals: Liquid Fuels	N ₂ O	1	C	3.5	26.6	26.9	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 b Non-ferrous metals: Solid Fuels	CH ₄	0	0					-100	
1 A 2 b Non-ferrous metals: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	7	0					-100	
1 A 2 b Non-ferrous metals: Solid Fuels	N ₂ O	0	0					-100	
1 A 2 c Chemicals: Biomass	CH ₄	0	1	3.0	36.2	36.4	0.00	52	0.000
1 A 2 c Chemicals: Biomass	N ₂ O	1	2	3.0	38.2	38.3	0.00	103	0.000
1 A 2 c Chemicals: Gaseous Fuels	CH ₄	0	0	5.0	20.0	20.6	0.00	-8	0.000
1 A 2 c Chemicals: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	155	144	5.0	5.0	7.1	0.00	-7	0.000
1 A 2 c Chemicals: Gaseous Fuels	N ₂ O	0	0	5.0	20.0	20.6	0.00	-8	0.000
1 A 2 c Chemicals: Liquid Fuels	CH ₄	0	0	8.9	17.4	19.6	0.00	10	0.000

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1 A 2 c Chemicals: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	861	809	8.9	4.4	9.9	0.09	-6	0.000
1 A 2 c Chemicals: Liquid Fuels	N ₂ O	4	2	8.9	24.9	26.4	0.00	-49	0.000
1 A 2 c Chemicals: Other Fuels	CH ₄	0	C	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 c Chemicals: Other Fuels	CO ₂	6	C	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.05	C	0.000
1 A 2 c Chemicals: Other Fuels	N ₂ O	0	C	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 c Chemicals: Solid Fuels	CH ₄	0	C	2.4	38.2	38.3	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 c Chemicals: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	127	C	2.4	11.6	11.9	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 c Chemicals: Solid Fuels	N ₂ O	0	C	2.4	33.7	33.8	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 d Pulp, Paper and Print: Biomass	CH ₄	29	C	4.3	39.5	39.7	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 d Pulp, Paper and Print: Biomass	N ₂ O	62	C	4.3	37.1	37.3	0.01	C	0.000
1 A 2 d Pulp, Paper and Print: Gaseous Fuels	CH ₄	0	0	5.0	20.0	20.6	0.00	-32	0.000
1 A 2 d Pulp, Paper and Print: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	66	45	5.0	5.0	7.1	0.00	-32	0.000
1 A 2 d Pulp, Paper and Print: Gaseous Fuels	N ₂ O	0	0	5.0	20.0	20.6	0.00	-32	0.000
1 A 2 d Pulp, Paper and Print: Liquid Fuels	CH ₄	1	0	3.5	30.7	30.9	0.00	-72	0.000
1 A 2 d Pulp, Paper and Print: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	1 786	554	3.5	1.7	3.9	0.01	-69	0.000
1 A 2 d Pulp, Paper and Print: Liquid Fuels	N ₂ O	31	7	3.5	38.4	38.5	0.00	-77	0.000
1 A 2 d Pulp, Paper and Print: Other Fuels	CH ₄	0	C	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 d Pulp, Paper and Print: Other Fuels	CO ₂	73	C	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.04	C	0.000
1 A 2 d Pulp, Paper and Print: Other Fuels	N ₂ O	1	C	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 d Pulp, Paper and Print: Solid Fuels	CH ₄	0	C	4.4	27.5	27.8	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 d Pulp, Paper and Print: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	263	C	4.4	3.6	5.7	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 d Pulp, Paper and Print: Solid Fuels	N ₂ O	2	C	4.4	30.3	30.6	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 e Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco: Biomass	CH ₄	0	1	4.1	39.8	40.1	0.00	322	0.000
1 A 2 e Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco: Biomass	N ₂ O	0	2	4.1	39.9	40.1	0.00	311	0.000
1 A 2 e Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco: Gaseous Fuels	CH ₄	0	0	5.0	20.0	20.6	0.00	-21	0.000
1 A 2 e Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	254	202	5.0	5.0	7.1	0.00	-21	0.000
1 A 2 e Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco: Gaseous Fuels	N ₂ O	0	0	5.0	20.0	20.6	0.00	-21	0.000

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1 A 2 e Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco: Liquid Fuels	CH ₄	0	0	3.1	18.3	18.6	0.00	-79	0.000
1 A 2 e Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	596	167	3.1	2.3	3.8	0.00	-72	0.000
1 A 2 e Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco: Liquid Fuels	N ₂ O	9	1	3.1	27.3	27.5	0.00	-87	0.000
1 A 2 e Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco: Other Fuels	CH ₄	0	C	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 e Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco: Other Fuels	CO ₂	8	C	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 e Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco: Other Fuels	N ₂ O	0	C	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 e Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco: Solid Fuels	CH ₄	0	C	5.0	20.0	20.6	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 e Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	90	C	5.0	5.0	7.1	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 e Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco: Solid Fuels	N ₂ O	0	C	5.0	40.0	40.3	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 f Non-metallic minerals: Biomass	CH ₄	0	C	9.5	95.2	95.7	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 f Non-metallic minerals: Biomass	N ₂ O	0	C	9.5	95.2	95.7	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 f Non-metallic minerals: Gaseous Fuels	CH ₄	0	0	10.0	20.0	22.4	0.00	68	0.000
1 A 2 f Non-metallic minerals: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	65	110	10.0	5.0	11.2	0.00	69	0.000
1 A 2 f Non-metallic minerals: Gaseous Fuels	N ₂ O	0	0	10.0	20.0	22.4	0.00	68	0.000
1 A 2 f Non-metallic minerals: Liquid Fuels	CH ₄	0	0	8.5	19.2	21.0	0.00	-44	0.000
1 A 2 f Non-metallic minerals: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	625	346	8.5	2.2	8.8	0.01	-45	0.000
1 A 2 f Non-metallic minerals: Liquid Fuels	N ₂ O	8	3	8.5	32.7	33.8	0.00	-62	0.000
1 A 2 f Non-metallic minerals: Other Fuels	CH ₄	0	C	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 f Non-metallic minerals: Other Fuels	CO ₂	0	C	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.29	C	0.000
1 A 2 f Non-metallic minerals: Other Fuels	N ₂ O	0	C	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 f Non-metallic minerals: Solid Fuels	CH ₄	1	0	9.3	18.6	20.8	0.00	-45	0.000
1 A 2 f Non-metallic minerals: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	1 135	641	9.3	2.8	9.7	0.05	-44	0.000
1 A 2 f Non-metallic minerals: Solid Fuels	N ₂ O	6	3	9.3	37.1	38.3	0.00	-45	0.000
1 A 2 g vii Off-road vehicles and other machinery: Liquid Fuels	CH ₄	2	2	4.4	44.3	44.5	0.00	37	0.000
1 A 2 g vii Off-road vehicles and other machinery: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	979	1 231	4.9	3.9	6.3	0.08	26	0.000
1 A 2 g vii Off-road vehicles and other machinery: Liquid Fuels	N ₂ O	12	17	5.0	49.7	49.9	0.00	44	0.000
1 A 2 g viii Other: Biomass	CH ₄	18	13	9.9	99.1	99.5	0.00	-29	0.000

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1 A 2 g viii Other: Biomass	N ₂ O	36	25	9.9	99.1	99.5	0.01	-29	0.000
1 A 2 g viii Other: Gaseous Fuels	CH ₄	0	C	10.0	20.0	22.3	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 g viii Other: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	113	C	10.0	5.0	11.2	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 g viii Other: Gaseous Fuels	N ₂ O	0	C	10.0	20.0	22.3	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 g viii Other: Liquid Fuels	CH ₄	1	0	11.1	23.7	26.2	0.00	-70	0.000
1 A 2 g viii Other: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	2 062	652	11.1	1.2	11.2	0.07	-68	0.000
1 A 2 g viii Other: Liquid Fuels	N ₂ O	23	6	11.1	26.9	29.2	0.00	-75	0.000
1 A 2 g viii Other: Other Fuels	CH ₄	0	C	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 g viii Other: Other Fuels	CO ₂	0	C	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 g viii Other: Other Fuels	N ₂ O	0	C	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 g viii Other: Solid Fuels	CH ₄	0	C	9.4	18.4	20.7	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 2 g viii Other: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	94	C	9.4	2.8	9.8	0.02	C	0.000
1 A 2 g viii Other: Solid Fuels	N ₂ O	0	C	9.4	37.3	38.5	0.00	C	0.000
1 A 3 a Domestic Aviation: Aviation Gasoline	CH ₄	0	0	10.0	200.0	200.2	0.00	-79	0.000
1 A 3 a Domestic Aviation: Aviation Gasoline	CO ₂	15	4	8.2	4.1	9.2	0.00	-70	0.000
1 A 3 a Domestic Aviation: Aviation Gasoline	N ₂ O	0	0	7.1	141.4	141.6	0.00	-77	0.000
1 A 3 a Domestic Aviation: Jet Kerosene	CH ₄	1	0	10.0	200.0	200.2	0.00	-47	0.000
1 A 3 a Domestic Aviation: Jet Kerosene	CO ₂	658	498	8.2	4.1	9.2	0.03	-24	0.000
1 A 3 a Domestic Aviation: Jet Kerosene	N ₂ O	13	8	7.1	141.4	141.6	0.00	-42	0.000
1 A 3 b i Road Transportation, Cars: Biomass	CH ₄	0	1	9.2	185.1	185.3	0.00		0.000
1 A 3 b i Road Transportation, Cars: Biomass	N ₂ O	0	2	9.9	198.1	198.4	0.00		0.000
1 A 3 b i Road Transportation, Cars: Diesel oil	CH ₄	0	0	5.0	45.0	45.3	0.00	-22	0.000
1 A 3 b i Road Transportation, Cars: Diesel oil	CO ₂	461	4 067	5.0	5.0	7.1	1.16	782	0.002
1 A 3 b i Road Transportation, Cars: Diesel oil	N ₂ O	0	34	5.0	65.0	65.2	0.01	28396	0.000
1 A 3 b i Road Transportation, Cars: Gaseous Fuels	CH ₄	0	0	10.0	200.0	200.2	0.00		0.000
1 A 3 b i Road Transportation, Cars: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	0	44	10.0	5.0	11.2	0.00		0.000
1 A 3 b i Road Transportation, Cars: Gaseous Fuels	N ₂ O	0	1	10.0	200.0	200.2	0.00		0.000

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1 A 3 b i Road Transportation, Cars: Gasoline	CH ₄	138	11	3.0	40.0	40.1	0.00	-92	0.000
1 A 3 b i Road Transportation, Cars: Gasoline	CO ₂	12 016	6 803	3.0	4.0	5.0	1.62	-43	0.002
1 A 3 b i Road Transportation, Cars: Gasoline	N ₂ O	132	14	3.0	60.0	60.1	0.00	-89	0.000
1 A 3 b i Road Transportation, Cars: LPG	CH ₄	0	0	5.0	65.0	65.2	0.00	1878	0.000
1 A 3 b i Road Transportation, Cars: LPG	CO ₂	0	6	5.0	5.0	7.1	0.00	1878	0.000
1 A 3 b i Road Transportation, Cars: LPG	N ₂ O	0	0	5.0	65.0	65.2	0.00	1878	0.000
1 A 3 b ii Road Transportation, Light duty trucks: Diesel oil	CH ₄	0	0	5.0	45.0	45.3	0.00	-26	0.000
1 A 3 b ii Road Transportation, Light duty trucks: Diesel oil	CO ₂	170	1 404	5.0	5.0	7.1	0.14	724	0.000
1 A 3 b ii Road Transportation, Light duty trucks: Diesel oil	N ₂ O	0	10	5.0	65.0	65.2	0.00	37325	0.000
1 A 3 b ii Road Transportation, Light duty trucks: Gasoline	CH ₄	8	0	3.0	40.0	40.1	0.00	-95	0.000
1 A 3 b ii Road Transportation, Light duty trucks: Gasoline	CO ₂	693	138	3.0	4.0	5.0	0.00	-80	0.000
1 A 3 b ii Road Transportation, Light duty trucks: Gasoline	N ₂ O	7	1	3.0	60.0	60.1	0.00	-84	0.000
1 A 3 b iii Road Transportation, Heavy duty trucks: Biomass	CH ₄	0	18	9.3	186.0	186.3	0.02	26120	0.000
1 A 3 b iii Road Transportation, Heavy duty trucks: Biomass	N ₂ O	0	5	5.0	143.9	144.0	0.00	3110	0.000
1 A 3 b iii Road Transportation, Heavy duty trucks: Diesel oil	CH ₄	2	0	4.3	38.3	38.6	0.00	-90	0.000
1 A 3 b iii Road Transportation, Heavy duty trucks: Diesel oil	CO ₂	3 972	4 182	4.3	4.3	6.1	0.92	5	0.001
1 A 3 b iii Road Transportation, Heavy duty trucks: Diesel oil	N ₂ O	13	65	4.5	58.1	58.3	0.02	386	0.000
1 A 3 b iii Road Transportation, Heavy duty trucks: Gaseous Fuels	CH ₄	0	6	10.0	200.0	200.2	0.00	1521	0.000
1 A 3 b iii Road Transportation, Heavy duty trucks: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	3	47	10.0	5.0	11.2	0.00	1531	0.000
1 A 3 b iii Road Transportation, Heavy duty trucks: Gaseous Fuels	N ₂ O	0	1	10.0	200.0	200.2	0.00	1521	0.000
1 A 3 b iii Road Transportation, Heavy duty trucks: Gasoline	CH ₄	0	0	3.0	40.0	40.1	0.00	-64	0.000
1 A 3 b iii Road Transportation, Heavy duty trucks: Gasoline	CO ₂	16	6	3.0	4.0	5.0	0.00	-64	0.000
1 A 3 b iii Road Transportation, Heavy duty trucks: Gasoline	N ₂ O	0	0	3.0	60.0	60.1	0.00	-62	0.000
1 A 3 b iv Road Transportation, Motorcycles: Gasoline	CH ₄	2	2	3.0	40.0	40.1	0.00	13	0.000
1 A 3 b iv Road Transportation, Motorcycles: Gasoline	CO ₂	39	86	3.0	4.0	5.0	0.00	124	0.000
1 A 3 b iv Road Transportation, Motorcycles: Gasoline	N ₂ O	0	0	3.0	60.0	60.1	0.00	143	0.000
1 A 3 c Railways: Liquid Fuels	CH ₄	0	0	5.0	150.0	150.1	0.00	-53	0.000

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1 A 3 c Railways: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	101	46	5.0	5.0	7.1	0.00	-54	0.000
1 A 3 c Railways: Liquid Fuels	N ₂ O	0	0	5.0	200.0	200.1	0.00	-53	0.000
1 A 3 d Domestic Navigation: Gas/Diesel Oil	CH ₄	3	3	5.0	198.0	198.1	0.00	-9	0.000
1 A 3 d Domestic Navigation: Gas/Diesel Oil	CO ₂	383	289	2.8	3.2	4.2	0.00	-24	0.000
1 A 3 d Domestic Navigation: Gas/Diesel Oil	N ₂ O	6	4	3.0	56.4	56.4	0.00	-38	0.000
1 A 3 d Domestic Navigation: Residual Oil	CH ₄	0	0	15.0	40.0	42.7	0.00	-67	0.000
1 A 3 d Domestic Navigation: Residual Oil	CO ₂	194	71	15.0	7.0	16.6	0.00	-63	0.000
1 A 3 d Domestic Navigation: Residual Oil	N ₂ O	3	1	15.0	40.0	42.7	0.00	-66	0.000
1 A 3 e Other Transportation: Diesel Oil	CH ₄	0	0	5.0	50.0	50.2	0.00	19	0.000
1 A 3 e Other Transportation: Diesel Oil	CO ₂	273	280	5.0	5.0	7.1	0.01	3	0.000
1 A 3 e Other Transportation: Diesel Oil	N ₂ O	4	4	5.0	50.0	50.2	0.00	14	0.000
1 A 3 e Other Transportation: Gaseous fuels	CH ₄	0	0	5.0	150.0	150.1	0.00	19	0.000
1 A 3 e Other Transportation: Gaseous fuels	CO ₂	2	2	5.0	5.0	7.1	0.00	20	0.000
1 A 3 e Other Transportation: Gaseous fuels	N ₂ O	0	0	5.0	1000.0	1000.0	0.00	19	0.000
1 A 4 a Commercial/Institutional: Biomass	CH ₄	4	10	9.6	99.8	100.3	0.00	126	0.000
1 A 4 a Commercial/Institutional: Biomass	N ₂ O	1	2	9.6	98.5	98.9	0.00	129	0.000
1 A 4 a Commercial/Institutional: Diesel Oil	CH ₄	0	0	5.0	50.0	50.2	0.00	-6	0.000
1 A 4 a Commercial/Institutional: Diesel Oil	CO ₂	97	82	5.0	5.0	7.1	0.00	-16	0.000
1 A 4 a Commercial/Institutional: Diesel Oil	N ₂ O	1	1	5.0	50.0	50.2	0.00	-7	0.000
1 A 4 a Commercial/Institutional: Gaseous Fuels	CH ₄	0	0	9.7	19.4	21.7	0.00	170	0.000
1 A 4 a Commercial/Institutional: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	86	234	9.7	4.9	10.8	0.01	171	0.000
1 A 4 a Commercial/Institutional: Gaseous Fuels	N ₂ O	0	0	9.7	19.4	21.7	0.00	170	0.000
1 A 4 a Commercial/Institutional: Gasoline	CH ₄	2	3	5.0	50.0	50.2	0.00	5	0.000
1 A 4 a Commercial/Institutional: Gasoline	CO ₂	185	205	5.0	4.0	6.4	0.00	11	0.000
1 A 4 a Commercial/Institutional: Gasoline	N ₂ O	1	1	5.0	50.0	50.2	0.00	21	0.000
1 A 4 a Commercial/Institutional: Liquid Fuels	CH ₄	2	0	15.4	34.7	37.9	0.00	-95	0.000
1 A 4 a Commercial/Institutional: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	2 447	150	15.4	1.3	15.5	0.01	-94	0.000

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1 A 4 a Commercial/Institutional: Liquid Fuels	N ₂ O	27	1	15.4	39.4	42.3	0.00	-96	0.000
1 A 4 a Commercial/Institutional: Other Fuels	CH ₄	0	0	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.00		0.000
1 A 4 a Commercial/Institutional: Other Fuels	CO ₂	0	6	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.00		0.000
1 A 4 a Commercial/Institutional: Other Fuels	N ₂ O	0	0	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.00		0.000
1 A 4 b Residential: Biomass	CH ₄	277	248	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.87	-10	0.000
1 A 4 b Residential: Biomass	N ₂ O	58	63	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.06	8	0.000
1 A 4 b Residential: Gaseous Fuels	CH ₄	0	0	9.1	18.3	20.5	0.00	-17	0.000
1 A 4 b Residential: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	86	72	9.1	4.6	10.2	0.00	-16	0.000
1 A 4 b Residential: Gaseous Fuels	N ₂ O	0	0	9.1	18.3	20.5	0.00	-17	0.000
1 A 4 b Residential: Liquid Fuels	CH ₄	7	5	3.0	48.1	48.2	0.00	-35	0.000
1 A 4 b Residential: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	6 151	637	8.0	2.2	8.3	0.04	-90	0.000
1 A 4 b Residential: Liquid Fuels	N ₂ O	52	4	9.4	29.4	30.9	0.00	-92	0.000
1 A 4 c Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries: Biomass	CH ₄	1	27	8.0	96.4	96.8	0.01	1954	0.000
1 A 4 c Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries: Biomass	N ₂ O	0	8	8.0	79.8	80.2	0.00	2502	0.000
1 A 4 c Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries: Gaseous Fuels	CH ₄	0	0	10.0	20.0	22.4	0.00	-41	0.000
1 A 4 c Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries: Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	33	20	10.0	5.0	11.2	0.00	-41	0.000
1 A 4 c Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries: Gaseous Fuels	N ₂ O	0	0	10.0	20.0	22.4	0.00	-41	0.000
1 A 4 c Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries: Liquid Fuels	CH ₄	2	3	2.3	24.9	25.0	0.00	30	0.000
1 A 4 c Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	1 434	1 304	3.4	2.4	4.2	0.04	-9	0.000
1 A 4 c Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries: Liquid Fuels	N ₂ O	17	17	3.4	26.5	26.7	0.00	-3	0.000
1 A 4 c Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries: Solid Fuels	CH ₄	0	0					-100	
1 A 4 c Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	157	0					-100	
1 A 4 c Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries: Solid Fuels	N ₂ O	1	0					-100	
1 A 5 b Mobile: Liquid Fuels	CH ₄	1	0	8.0	160.6	160.8	0.00	-96	0.000
1 A 5 b Mobile: Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	846	188	7.2	3.7	8.1	0.00	-78	0.000
1 A 5 b Mobile: Liquid Fuels	N ₂ O	16	3	7.2	144.3	144.4	0.00	-83	0.000
1 B 1 c Flaring of gas: Solid Fuels	CH ₄	0	0	50.0	20.0	53.9	0.00	342	0.000

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1 B 1 c Flaring of gas: Solid Fuels	CO ₂	5	24	50.0	5.0	50.2	0.00	346	0.000
1 B 1 c Flaring of gas: Solid Fuels	N ₂ O	0	0	50.0	20.0	53.9	0.00	342	0.000
1 B 2 a Oil	CH ₄	25	26	0.0	282.1	282.1	0.08	5	0.000
1 B 2 a Oil	CO ₂	219	698	3.0	3.7	4.8	0.02	218	0.000
1 B 2 a Oil	N ₂ O	0	C	5.5	29.6	30.1	0.00	C	0.000
1 B 2 b Natural gas	CH ₄	67	36		47.3	47.3	0.00	-47	0.000
1 B 2 b Natural gas	CO ₂	3	0		47.4	47.4	0.00	-99	0.000
1 B 2 c Venting and flaring	CH ₄	0	0	3.1	44.8	44.9	0.00	229	0.000
1 B 2 c Venting and flaring	CO ₂	70	90	17.5	5.0	18.2	0.00	30	0.000
1 B 2 c Venting and flaring	N ₂ O	0	C	17.5	78.2	80.2	0.00	C	0.000
2 A 1 Cement Production	CO ₂	1 272	1 527	2.0	5.0	5.4	0.09	20	0.000
2 A 2 Lime Production	CO ₂	331	421	5.0	2.0	5.4	0.01	27	0.000
2 A 3 Glass Production	CO ₂	45	17		7.0	7.0	0.00	-63	0.000
2 A 4 Other	CO ₂	36	22	2.7	3.8	4.7	0.00	-41	0.000
2 B 10 Other	CH ₄	1	C		91.1	91.1	0.00	C	0.000
2 B 10 Other	CO ₂	114	149		35.9	35.9	0.04	30	0.000
2 B 10 Other	N ₂ O	21	5		106.2	106.2	0.00	-76	0.000
2 B 2 Nitric Acid Production	N ₂ O	782	36	2.0	5.0	5.4	0.00	-95	0.000
2 B 5 Carbide production	CO ₂	12	11	10.0	6.0	11.7	0.00	-10	0.000
2 C 1 Iron and Steel Production	CH ₄	19	0	5.0	5.0	7.1	0.00	-99	0.000
2 C 1 Iron and Steel Production	CO ₂	2 632	C	4.0	4.0	5.7	0.20	C	0.000
2 C 2 Ferroalloys production	CH ₄	1	0					-100	
2 C 2 Ferroalloys production	CO ₂	243	129	5.0	5.0	7.1	0.00	-47	0.000
2 C 3 Aluminium production	CO ₂	133	180	5.0	5.0	7.1	0.00	35	0.000
2 C 3 Aluminium production	PFCs	569	34	2.0	10.0	10.2	0.00	-94	0.000
2 C 4 Magnesium production	SF ₆	23	20	20.0	20.0	28.3	0.00	-14	0.000
2 C 7 Other	CO ₂	276	C	4.0	5.0	6.4	0.00	C	0.000

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IPCC Source Category	Substance	Base year emissions or removals (kt CO ₂ -eq)	Year 2015 emissions or removals (kt CO ₂ -eq)	Activity data uncertainty in 2015 (%)	Emission factor uncertainty in 2015 (%)	Combined uncertainty in 2015 (%)	Contribution to variance in 2015 (%)	Inventory trend for 2015 with respect to base year (%)	Uncertainty introduced into the trend (%)
2 D 1 Lubricant use	CO ₂	158	272	5.0	50.0	50.2	0.26	72	0.000
2 D 2 Paraffin wax use	CO ₂	18	39	10.0	50.0	51.0	0.01	119	0.000
2 D 3 Other	CO ₂	217	159	11.5	7.0	13.4	0.01	-27	0.000
2 F 1 Refrigeration and air conditioning	HFCs	3	709	9.8	25.1	27.0	0.51	22257	0.001
2 F 1 Refrigeration and air conditioning	PFCs	0	2	19.6	39.1	43.8	0.00		0.000
2 F 2 Foam blowing agents	HFCs	0	30	1.4	13.5	13.6	0.00		0.000
2 F 3 Fire protection	HFCs	0	1	3.7	14.8	15.2	0.00		0.000
2 F 4 Aerosols	HFCs	1	33	28.9	11.8	31.2	0.00	2217	0.000
2 G 1 Electrical equipment	SF ₆	77	34	7.7	15.4	17.2	0.00	-56	0.000
2 G 2 SF ₆ and PFCs from other product use	SF ₆	2	1	5.0	50.0	50.2	0.00	-58	0.000
2 G 3 N ₂ O from product uses	N ₂ O	87	85	10.0	10.0	14.1	0.00	-1	0.000
2 H Other	CH ₄	6	C	5.0	20.0	20.6	0.00	C	0.000
2 H Other	CO ₂	18	8		6.0	6.0	0.00	-55	0.000
2 H Other	N ₂ O	64	82	5.0	20.0	20.6	0.00	29	0.000
3 A 1 Dairy cattle	CH ₄	1 617	1 188	5.0	20.0	20.6	0.84	-27	0.000
3 A 1 Non-dairy cattle	CH ₄	1 278	1 405	2.6	13.1	13.4	0.49	10	0.000
3 A 2 Sheep	CH ₄	81	119	3.5	28.3	28.5	0.02	46	0.000
3 A 4 Goats	CH ₄	1	1	5.0	40.0	40.3	0.00	28	0.000
3 A 4 Horses	CH ₄	142	163	5.0	40.0	40.3	0.06	15	0.000
3 A 4 Reindeer	CH ₄	85	78	5.0	40.0	40.3	0.01	-8	0.000
3 A 4 Swine	CH ₄	85	51	3.4	27.3	27.5	0.00	-40	0.000
3 B 1 Dairy cattle	CH ₄	95	76	20.0	50.0	53.9	0.02	-20	0.000
3 B 1 Dairy cattle	N ₂ O	105	80	16.9	42.2	45.5	0.02	-24	0.000
3 B 1 Non-dairy cattle	CH ₄	61	102	10.1	25.2	27.1	0.01	67	0.000
3 B 1 Non-dairy cattle	N ₂ O	71	91	6.8	16.9	18.2	0.00	28	0.000
3 B 3 Swine	CH ₄	59	42	15.2	38.0	40.9	0.00	-28	0.000
3 B 3 Swine	N ₂ O	42	30	13.6	34.0	36.6	0.00	-28	0.000

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IPCC Source Category	Substance	Base year emissions or removals (kt CO ₂ -eq)	Year 2015 emissions or removals (kt CO ₂ -eq)	Activity data uncertainty in 2015 (%)	Emission factor uncertainty in 2015 (%)	Combined uncertainty in 2015 (%)	Contribution to variance in 2015 (%)	Inventory trend for 2015 with respect to base year (%)	Uncertainty introduced into the trend (%)
3 B 4 Fur-bearing animals	CH ₄	5	4	20.0	50.0	53.9	0.00	-29	0.000
3 B 4 Fur-bearing animals	N ₂ O	3	2	20.0	50.0	53.9	0.00	-29	0.000
3 B 4 Goats	CH ₄	0	0	20.0	50.0	53.9	0.00	28	0.000
3 B 4 Goats	N ₂ O	0	0	20.0	50.0	53.9	0.00	28	0.000
3 B 4 Horses	CH ₄	12	14	20.0	50.0	53.9	0.00	15	0.000
3 B 4 Horses	N ₂ O	18	21	18.5	46.3	49.9	0.00	15	0.000
3 B 4 Poultry	CH ₄	8	12	13.0	32.4	34.9	0.00	46	0.000
3 B 4 Poultry	N ₂ O	19	28	12.3	30.7	33.1	0.00	52	0.000
3 B 4 Reindeer	CH ₄	2	2	20.0	50.0	53.9	0.00	-8	0.000
3 B 4 Sheep	CH ₄	2	3	20.0	50.0	53.9	0.00	46	0.000
3 B 4 Sheep	N ₂ O	3	5	20.0	50.0	53.9	0.00	78	0.000
3 B Indirect N ₂ O emissions	N ₂ O	101	85	35.0	400.0	401.5	1.65	-16	0.000
3 D a 1 Inorganic N fertilizers	N ₂ O	1 051	891	35.0	200.0	203.0	45.75	-15	0.005
3 D a 2 a Animal manure applied to soils	N ₂ O	386	358	35.0	200.0	203.0	7.38	-7	0.001
3 D a 2 b Sewage sludge applied to soils	N ₂ O	6	13	35.0	200.0	203.0	0.01	137	0.000
3 D a 2 c Other organic fertilizers applied to soils	N ₂ O	8	20	35.0	200.0	203.0	0.02	152	0.000
3 D a 3 Urine and dung deposited by grazing animals	N ₂ O	361	342	35.0	200.0	203.0	6.74	-5	0.001
3 D a 4 Crop residues applied to soils	N ₂ O	440	400	35.0	200.0	203.0	9.23	-9	0.001
3 D a 6 Cultivation of organic soils (i.e. histosols)	N ₂ O	905	843	5.0	85.0	85.1	7.21	-7	0.000
3 D b 1 Atmospheric deposition	N ₂ O	117	111	35.0	400.0	401.5	2.77	-6	0.000
3 D b 2 Nitrogen leaching and run-off	N ₂ O	267	189	35.0	150.0	154.0	1.18	-29	0.000
3 G Liming	CO ₂	173	123	15.6	7.8	17.5	0.01	-29	0.000
3 H Urea application	CO ₂	4	1	20.0	10.0	22.4	0.00	-69	0.000
5 A 1 Managed waste disposal sites	CH ₄	3 422	991	25.0	50.0	55.9	4.29	-71	0.014
5 B 1 Composting	CH ₄	7	42	5.0	30.0	30.4	0.00	490	0.000
5 B 1 Composting	N ₂ O	5	30	5.0	50.0	50.2	0.00	490	0.000
5 B 2 Anaerobic digestion at biogas facilities	CH ₄	0	44	5.0	25.0	25.5	0.00		0.000

IPCC Source Category	Substance	Base year emissions or removals (kt CO ₂ -eq)	Year 2015 emissions or removals (kt CO ₂ -eq)	Activity data uncertainty in 2015 (%)	Emission factor uncertainty in 2015 (%)	Combined uncertainty in 2015 (%)	Contribution to variance in 2015 (%)	Inventory trend for 2015 with respect to base year (%)	Uncertainty introduced into the trend (%)
5 C 1 Waste Incineration	CH ₄	0	0	10.0	10.0	14.1	0.00	139	0.000
5 C 1 Waste Incineration	CO ₂	44	56	10.0	10.0	14.1	0.00	27	0.000
5 C 1 Waste Incineration	N ₂ O	1	5	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.00	427	0.000
5 D 1 Domestic wastewater	CH ₄	31	23	40.0	35.0	53.2	0.00	-26	0.000
5 D 1 Domestic wastewater	N ₂ O	208	196	40.0	50.0	64.0	0.22	-5	0.000
5 D 2 Industrial wastewater	CH ₄	4	5	10.0	45.0	46.1	0.00	22	0.000
5 D 2 Industrial wastewater	N ₂ O	18	10	10.0	50.0	51.0	0.00	-45	0.000
Total		71 637	53 446			5.0	100.00	-25	1.939

'0' = uncertainty is less than 0.5. An empty AD-uncertainty cell means that all uncertainty allocated to the emission factor.

References

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

Annex 8: Other Annexes

- Annex 8:1 Description of the 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 Emissions Trading System in Sweden and comparison to the national inventory

The EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) was launched in January 2005. The system is based on the EU ETS Directive,¹³⁴ which is implemented in Sweden through the Act (2004:1199) and the Ordinance (2004:1205) on Emissions Trading.

EU ETS covered from the beginning emissions of carbon dioxide from combustion installations and energy intensive industry (mineral oil refineries, coke ovens, iron and steel industry, pulp and paper industry and mineral industry). The scope was extended in 2013 with new greenhouse gases (nitrous oxide and perfluorocarbons) and with some new industrial activities.

Installations subject to EU ETS need a permit to emit greenhouse gases and all emissions have to be monitored and reported according to EU Regulation 601/2012. About half of the allowances are allocated for free based on fully harmonized principles. The rest of the allowances are auctioned. No free allocation is given to electricity production.

EU ETS covers in Sweden approximately 750 installations (Table A8:1.1). Permits are issued by the County Administration Boards (regional level) and the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency is responsible for compliance and enforcement.

Table A8:1.1. Swedish installations subject to EU ETS 2015.

Category	Number
Combustion installations – production of electricity and heat	539
Non-ferrous metals	4
Chemistry	16
Mineral industry	23
Pulp and paper	50
Mineral oil refineries	6
Iron and steel	23
Metal ore	3
Other combustion	80
Total	744

¹³⁴ DIRECTIVE 2003/87/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 13 October 2003 establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC

1.1 Main Activities in the EU ETS

1.17.1 Combustion installations

The majority (83 %) of the Swedish ETS-installations are combustion installations. The EU ETS directive states that combustion installations with a rated thermal input exceeding 20 MW should be covered by the system. Sweden has also included, by opt-in, all combustion installations that deliver heat to district heating networks with an aggregated installed capacity exceeding 20 MW. This is the main reason for the comparatively large amount of installations in the Swedish part of the system.

Co-incineration of municipal waste was included in the system in 2013. Incineration of other kinds of waste, such as industrial waste, has been included since the system was introduced.

1.17.2 Industrial activities

The scope of EU ETS was extended in 2013 with emissions of nitrous oxide and perfluorocarbons from some specific activities and some new industrial activities. Nitrous oxide is emitted from one installation producing nitric acid and perfluorocarbons from Sweden's only producer of primary aluminium.

1.17.3 Aviation

International and domestic aviation was included in EU ETS in 2012. But the European Commission has, pending a global market-based mechanism addressing international aviation emissions, adopted a temporary exemption for flights to and from third countries until the end of 2016.

1.18 Monitoring and reporting

Emissions in EU ETS shall be monitored and reported according to EU Regulation 601/2012¹³⁵. The regulation is directly valid in all the Member States. Emissions have to be reported yearly, in the end of March the year after the year of emissions. Emission reports shall be verified by an accredited verifier before submitted to EPA. Reports are submitted in an electronic tool, ECO₂, provided by EPA. The number of tonne of carbon dioxide equivalents is also notified in the Union Registry.

¹³⁵ COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 601/2012 of 21 June 2012 on the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council

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

In Table A8:1.2 below, emissions 2008-2015 of fossil CO₂ together with N₂O and PFC emissions for 2013-2015 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. 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.¹³⁶

¹³⁶ Ortiz & Danielsson, 2015

Table A8:1.2. Emissions of greenhouse gases (Kt CO₂ equivalents) in the ETS and non-ETS, second and third trading period 2008 – 2012 and 2013-2015

Sector	Second trading period					Third trading period			Change 08-15		
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015			
ETS	1.A.1 Energy Industries	8 093	8 589	10 894	8 398	7 885	9 347	8 812	8 383	290	4%
	1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction	6 417	4 717	6 025	5 725	5 043	4 925	4 780	5 097	-1 320	-21%
	1.B Fugitive emissions	886	904	866	872	875	730	692	812	-74	-8%
	1 Energy	15 396	14 211	17 785	14 995	13 803	15 003	14 283	14 292	-1 104	-7%
	2.A Mineral Products	2 003	1 708	1 909	1 944	2 011	1 918	1 846	1 990	-13	-1%
	2.B Chemical Industry	0	15	17	16	16	164	189	C	NA	NA
	2.C Metal Production	2 547	1 397	2 787	2 737	2 175	2 899	2 867	2 765	218	9%
	2.H Other	6	5	8	7	7	11	10	C	NA	NA
	2 Industrial Processes	4 557	3 125	4 721	4 704	4 209	4 992	4 912	4 944	388	9%
	TOTAL	19 953	17 336	22 506	19 699	18 012	19 995	19 196	19 237	-716	-4%
Non-ETS	1.A.1 Energy Industries	2 173	2 068	2 238	2 371	2 498	524	299	614	-1 558	-72%
	1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction	3 427	3 390	3 423	3 064	3 189	3 030	2 839	2 547	-880	-26%
	1.A.3 Transport	20 661	20 271	20 448	20 035	18 843	18 355	18 149	18 168	-2 493	-12%
	1.A.4 Other Sectors	4 239	3 957	4 166	3 772	3 514	3 359	3 123	3 101	-1 138	-27%
	1.A.5 Other	154	244	176	186	166	151	166	191	37	24%
	1.B Fugitive emissions	95	91	82	72	678	57	66	63	-32	-34%
	1 Energy	30 749	30 020	30 533	29 500	28 888	25 476	24 643	24 684	-6 065	-20%
	2.A Mineral Products	-8	-9	-7	-6	-7	-7	2	-4	3	-42%
	2.B Chemical Industry	408	410	438	183	210	50	30	C	NA	NA
	2.C Metal Production	936	473	700	602	700	-13	-3	1	-935	-100%
	2.D Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	462	417	452	417	483	496	486	470	8	2%
	2.F Product uses as substitutes for ODS	970	976	953	918	872	840	812	775	-196	-20%
	2.G Other product manufacture and use	155	151	151	124	120	107	115	120	-35	-23%
	2.H Other	95	90	92	89	93	88	90	C	NA	NA
	2 Industrial Processes	3 019	2 508	2 777	2 327	2 471	1 561	1 531	1 472	-1 546	-51%
4 Agriculture	6 968	6 716	6 800	7 171	6 680	6 900	6 976	6 895	-74	-1%	
5 Waste	2 173	2 065	1 938	1 858	1 719	1 605	1 491	1 402	-771	-35%	
TOTAL (excl LULUCF)	42 909	41 309	42 048	40 856	39 758	35 542	34 640	34 453	-8 456	-20%	

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Sector	Second trading period					Third trading period			Change 08-15	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
1.A.1 Energy Industries	10 266	10 657	13 131	10 770	10 382	9 872	9 111	8 997	-1 269	-12%
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction	9 844	8 107	9 448	8 789	8 232	7 955	7 619	7 644	-2 200	-22%
1.A.3 Transport	20 661	20 271	20 448	20 035	18 843	18 355	18 149	18 168	-2 493	-12%
1.A.4 Other Sectors	4 239	3 957	4 166	3 772	3 514	3 359	3 123	3 101	-1 138	-27%
1.A.5 Other	154	244	176	186	166	151	166	191	37	24%
1.B Fugitive emissions	981	995	948	944	1 553	787	758	875	-106	-11%
1 Energy	46 144	44 231	48 318	44 495	42 691	40 479	38 926	38 977	-7 167	-16%
Total	1 995	1 699	1 902	1 938	2 005	1 911	1 848	1 986	-9	0%
(ETS+Non-ETS)	408	425	455	199	226	214	218	C	NA	NA
2.C Metal Production	3 483	1 870	3 487	3 339	2 874	2 886	2 864	2 766	-717	-21%
2.D Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	462	417	452	417	483	496	486	470	8	2%
2.F Product uses as substitutes for ODS	970	976	953	918	872	840	812	775	-196	-20%
2.G Other product manufacture and use	155	151	151	124	120	107	115	120	-35	-23%
2.H Other	101	95	99	95	100	99	100	C	NA	NA
2 Industrial Processes	7 575	5 633	7 499	7 030	6 680	6 553	6 443	6 416	-1 159	-15%
4 Agriculture	6 968	6 716	6 800	7 171	6 680	6 900	6 976	6 895	-74	-1%
5 Waste	2 173	2 065	1 938	1 858	1 719	1 605	1 491	1 402	-771	-35%
TOTAL (excl LULUCF)	62 861	58 644	64 555	60 555	57 769	55 537	53 836	53 690	-9 171	-15%
1.A.1 Energy Industries	79%	81%	83%	78%	76%	95%	97%	93%		
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction	65%	58%	64%	65%	61%	62%	63%	67%		
1.B Fugitive emissions	90%	91%	91%	92%	56%	93%	91%	93%		
1 Energy	33%	32%	37%	34%	32%	37%	37%	37%		
Share ETS of Total	100%	101%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		
2.A Mineral Products	0%	3%	4%	8%	7%	77%	86%	NA		
2.C Metal Production	73%	75%	80%	82%	76%	100%	100%	100%		
2.H Other	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	NA		
2 Industrial Processes	60%	55%	63%	67%	63%	76%	76%	77%		
TOTAL (excl LULUCF)	32%	30%	35%	33%	31%	36%	36%	36%		

The trends for emissions of greenhouse gases (expressed as CO₂ equivalents) in ETS and non-ETS sectors are shown in Figure A8:1.1 below. Please note that the definition of what emissions are included in the ETS has been broadened in the second and further in the third trading period.

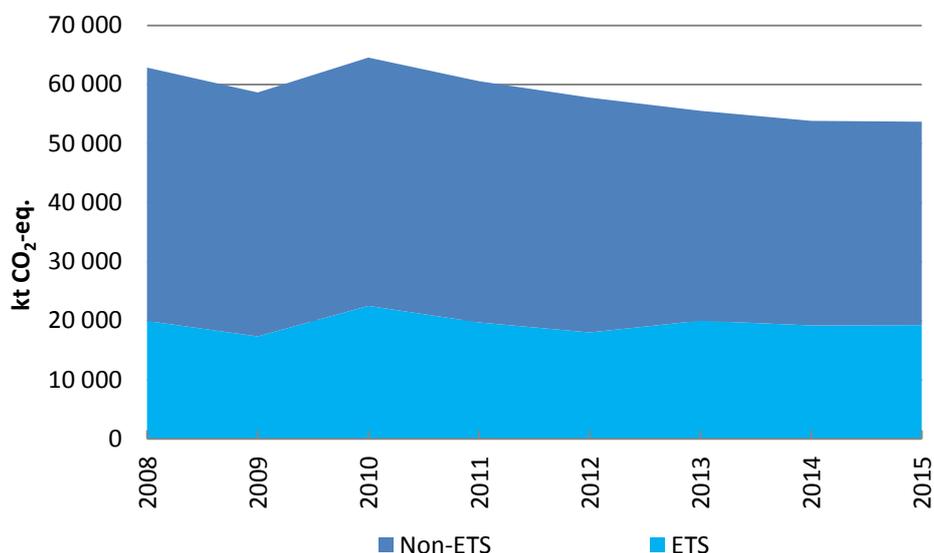


Figure A8:1.1. Emissions of greenhouse gases in ETS and non-ETS sectors 2008 – 2015 (kt CO₂ equivalents) LULUCF not included.

1.19.1 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) inventory¹³⁷. 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.

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

¹³⁷ Nyström, A-K (2007).

Backman, H. and Gustafsson, T. (2006).

Cooper, D. and Nyström, A-K. (2005).

Gustafsson, T., Lidén, M. and Nyström, A-K., (2005).

Ivarsson, A-K., Kumlin, A., Lidén, M. and Olsson, B. (2004).

accounted for 75 % of the CO₂ emissions from all plants within the ETS, were included in the study. Activity data, NCVs and CO₂ emission factors from the plants were compared with the energy statistics and analysed. 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 2.A, 2.B.5.b (former 2.B.4.2), 2.C.1.a (former 2.C.1.1) and 2.C.1.e (former 2.C.1.3) 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 2.A.3 (former 2.A.7.1), 2.A.4.a (former 2.A.7), 2.C.1.a and 2.C.1.e (former 2.C.1.1 and 2.C.1.3, respectively). 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 is important for the compilation of the inventory.

1.19.2 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.¹³⁸

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.

1.19.3 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 1.B.

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.

1.19.4 Differences in the Energy sector

1.19.4.1 DIFFERENCES ON PLANT LEVEL

The quarterly fuel statistics is the main activity data source for emissions from stationary combustion in the Swedish inventory, as described in Annex 2, section 1.1.1. 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. Type and amounts of fuels reported to the quarterly fuel statistics from a facility sometimes differ from the corresponding data reported to EU ETS, which leads to differences on plant level.

¹³⁸ For further information of the completeness, see each sector chapter in the National Inventory Report.

Plant level comparisons between ETS data and quarterly fuel statistics were made in a SMED study in 2012. The most common reason for differences on plant level was found to be different amounts of fuels reported to the quarterly fuel statistics and ETS, respectively. In a few cases, the differences showed to be rather large. This was in turn generally caused by the different definitions of working unit (responding unit in energy statistics) and installation/facility (reporting unit in ETS). This means that a working unit reporting to the fuel statistics can include several facilities in ETS, or only parts of a facility, i.e. there is not a 1:1 relationship between units in the two data sources. A systematic (but small) difference is diesel oil used for stationary combustion in the vehicle industry, which is reported to the energy statistics but not to ETS.¹³⁹

1.19.4.2 DIFFERENT AGGREGATIONS OF MICRO DATA IN THE ENERGY SECTOR

The reporting unit for the quarterly fuel statistics survey in the heat and electricity sector (CRF 1.A.1.a), is not installation or working unit, but by company and municipality. Identifying energy consumption and emissions for specific plants in that sector is therefore in many 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.

1.19.4.3 ONLY PARTS OF PLANTS INCLUDED IN THE ETS

Combustion of municipal solid waste was not included in the ETS in the two first periods (2005-2007 and 2008-2012), while it is included in the GHG inventory. In the third period, fossil CO₂ emissions from plants combusting of municipal solid fuels are included. Due to this, the ETS share of emissions in CRF 1A1 is much larger (93 %) in 2013 than in the second period (around 75-80 %).

Especially in the first trading period, it was not uncommon that only parts of the installations in a certain facility were included in ETS. For instance, the plants with the largest emissions within the Chemical industries sector (CRF 1.A.2.c) were only partly included in the ETS in the first trading period.

1.19.4.4 FUEL CLASSIFICATION, EMISSION FACTORS AND NCVS

In the ETS, the plants in some cases use plant specific emission factors and NCVs, while in the GHG inventory, NCVs 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.

¹³⁹ Gerner, 2012.

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.

1.19.5 Differences in the industrial process sector

1.19.5.1 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 (CRF 2.A.2).

1.19.5.2 FACILITIES NOT INCLUDED

Some, in the GHG inventory important, industries are not covered in the ETS. As examples can non-iron metal production and aluminium production be pointed out. These industries were not included before emission year 2013.

1.19.6 Use of ETS data in CRF 1 in submission 2016

Table A8:1.3. Summary of the use of activity data in CRF 1 from ETS.

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- 2015	1A1b, 1A2c, 1A2g, 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.

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Annex 8.2: Normal-year correction of greenhouse gas 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. Hydropower accounts for almost half of all Swedish electricity production.

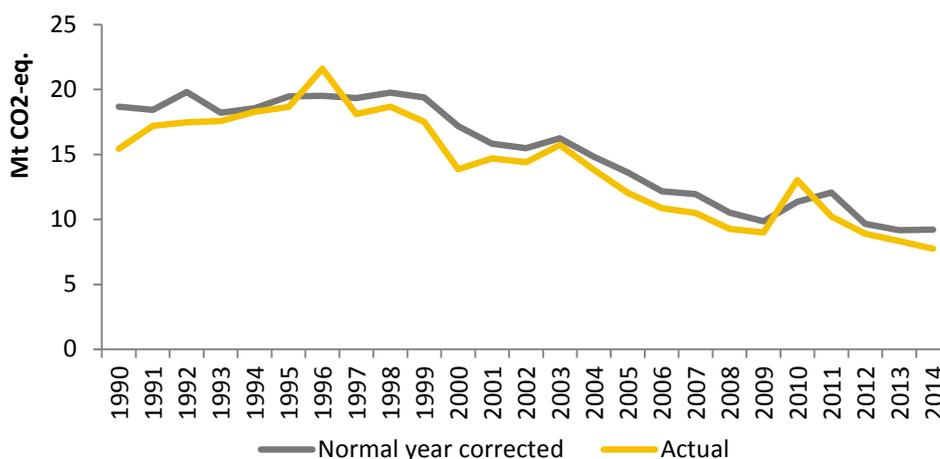


Figure A8:2.1. Actual and normal year corrected fossil CO₂-emissions for heating of buildings and electricity production in Sweden for the years 1990-2014. For the year 2014 a preliminary estimate of runoff is used. The normal corrected emissions are only available until year 2014.

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 (normal year period used is 1965 - 1995), and to 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 Persson, 2004 [1] and later further elaborated in detail in [2]. The model for normal-year corrections of CO₂-emissions from electricity production, including hydropower, is described in [3].

Actual and normal-year corrected fossil CO₂-emissions caused by heating of buildings and electricity production is shown for 1990-2014 (preliminary estimate of runoff in 2014) in Figure 1. The method for calculation of normal corrected emissions are planned to be evaluated in 2017 and therefore no updated calculations have been produced. In Table 1 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 were almost constant during the period 1990-1999. Since then the emissions have decreased and were in 2009 about half of the levels during the period 1990-1999.

Table A8:2.1. Annual 1990-2014 calculated normal-year corrections of fossil CO₂-emissions (1000 ton CO₂/year). The normal corrected emissions are only available until year 2014.

Year	Electricity production & heating	Heating building excl. electrical heating	Total normal-year correction
1990	1315	1943	3258
1991	449	765	1213
1992	877	1425	2302
1993	149	502	652
1994	-238	496	258
1995	484	342	826
1996	-1338	-757	-2095
1997	560	680	1240
1998	760	325	1085
1999	807	1065	1872
2000	1708	1619	3326
2001	660	487	1147
2002	191	901	1092
2003	-133	662	529
2004	356	642	998
2005	733	859	1592
2006	333	965	1298
2007	478	991	1469
2008	339	908	1248
2009	230	626	855
2010	-398	-1277	-1674
2011	776	1059	1835
2012	356	409	765
2013	169	671	840
2014	369	1102	1471

In Table A8:2.1, 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.

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Annex 8:3: Environmental reporting system

In Sweden, approximately 6,000 “environmental hazardous activities” must have a permit to operate. 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 Industrial Emissions Directive (IED)¹⁴⁰ and Seveso directive¹⁴¹.

According to chapter 9 of the Environmental Code (SFS 1998:808)¹⁴² permits must be obtained for the establishment, operation and in some cases modification of environmentally hazardous activities on a certain scale. The structures and operations for which permits must be obtained are covered by two ordinances:

- Ordinance on Environmental Assessment (SFS 2013:251)¹⁴³
- Ordinance on Environmentally Hazardous Activities and the Protection of Public Health (SFS 1998:899)¹⁴⁴

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 Environmental Assessment. For activities that entail a significant environmental impact (classified as A-activities in the list and totalling less than 400), 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 around 5,500) the proponent must apply for a permit to the CAB.

Rules on the operator's responsibility for self-monitoring and environmental reports are given in chapter 26 of the Environmental Code. All operations regulated by permit must return an annual environmental report. All activities and measures that require permission or notification are subject to the Ordinance on Operators' self-

¹⁴⁰ Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control)

¹⁴¹ 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.

¹⁴² SFS 1998:808. Miljöbalken

¹⁴³ SFS 2013:251, Miljöprövningsförrdning

¹⁴⁴ SFS 1998:899, Förrdning om miljöfarlig verksamhet och hälsoskydd

monitoring (SFS 1998:901)¹⁴⁵. The requirements concerning environmental reports are given in the regulation on environmental reports (NFS 2006:9)¹⁴⁶ issued by the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (Swedish EPA). 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.

All environmental reports have to be submitted electronically via the Swedish Portal for Environmental Reporting (SMP)¹⁴⁷.

The environmental reporting system is essential to the credibility of the self-monitoring. The authority checks the operator performance, asks for additional measures and monitoring. The operator is obliged to keep himself informed about the activity's impact on the environment. This is done by initiating studies and measurements, or by other means. The operator should also have routines for responding to new knowledge and new information, e.g. by taking appropriate counter-measures.

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¹⁴⁵ SFS 1998:901, Förordning om verksamhetsutövers egenkontroll

¹⁴⁶ NFS 2006:9, Naturvårdsverkets föreskrifter om miljörapport <http://www.naturvardsverket.se/Nerladdningssida/?fileType=pdf&downloadUrl=/Documents/foreskrifter/nfs2006/nfs-2006-09-k2014-01.pdf> 2014-12-18

¹⁴⁷ Svenska Miljörapporteringsportalen. <https://smp.lansstyrelsen.se>

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Annex 8:4: Global Warming Potentials

Greenhouse gas	GWP
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	1
Methane (CH ₄)	25
Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	298
<i>Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)</i>	
HFC-23 (CHF ₃)	14 800
HFC-32 (CH ₂ F ₂)	675
HFC-41 (CH ₃ F)	92
HFC-43-10mee (CF ₃ CHFCHFCF ₂ CF ₃)	1 640
HFC-125 (C ₂ HF ₅)	3 500
HFC-134 (C ₂ H ₂ F ₄ (CHF ₂ CHF ₂))	1 100
HFC-134a (C ₂ H ₂ F ₄ (CH ₂ FCF ₃))	1 430
HFC-143 (C ₂ H ₃ F ₃ (CHF ₂ CH ₂ F))	353
HFC-143a (C ₂ H ₃ F ₃ (CF ₃ CH ₃))	4 470
HFC-152 (CH ₂ FCH ₂ F)	53
HFC-152a (C ₂ H ₄ F ₂ (CH ₃ CHF ₂))	124
HFC-161 (CH ₃ CH ₂ F)	12
HFC-227ea (C ₃ HF ₇)	3 220
HFC-236cb (CH ₂ FCF ₂ CF ₃)	1 340
HFC-236ea (CHF ₂ CHFCF ₃)	1 370
HFC-236fa (C ₃ H ₂ F ₆)	9 810
HFC-245ca (C ₃ H ₃ F ₅)	693
HFC-245fa (CHF ₂ CH ₂ CF ₃)	1 030
HFC-365mfc (CH ₃ CF ₂ CH ₂ CF ₃)	794
<i>Perfluorocarbons</i>	
Perfluoromethane – PFC-14 (CF ₄)	7 390
Perfluoroethane – PFC-116 (C ₂ F ₆)	12 200
Perfluoropropane – PFC-218 (C ₃ F ₈)	8 830
Perfluorobutane – PFC-3-1-10 (C ₄ F ₁₀)	8 860
Perfluorocyclobutane – PFC-318 (c-C ₄ F ₈)	10 300
Perfluoropentane – PFC-4-1-12 (C ₅ F ₁₂)	9 160
Perfluorohexane – PFC-5-1-14 (C ₆ F ₁₄)	9 300
Perfluorodecalin – PFC-9-1-18b (C ₁₀ F ₁₈)	>7 500
Perfluorocyclopropanec (c-C ₃ F ₆)	>17 340
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆)	
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆)	22 800
Nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃)	
Nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃)	17 200
Fluorinated ethers	
HFE-125 (CHF ₂ OCF ₃)	14 900

HFE-134 (CHF ₂ OCHF ₂)	6 320
HFE-143a (CH ₃ OCF ₃)	756
HCFE-235da2 (CHF ₂ OCHClCF ₃)	350
HFE-245cb2 (CH ₃ OCF ₂ CF ₃)	708
HFE-245fa2 (CHF ₂ OCH ₂ CF ₃)	659
HFE-254cb2 (CH ₃ OCF ₂ CHF ₂)	359
HFE-347mcc3 (CH ₃ OCF ₂ CF ₂ CF ₃)	575
HFE-347pcf2 (CHF ₂ CF ₂ OCH ₂ CF ₃)	580
HFE-356pcc3 (CH ₃ OCF ₂ CF ₂ CHF ₂)	110
HFE-449sl ((HFE-7100) C ₄ F ₉ OCH ₃)	297
HFE-569sf2 ((HFE-7200) C ₄ F ₉ OC ₂ H ₅)	59
HFE-43-10pccc124 (H-Galden 1040x)	
(CHF ₂ OCF ₂ OC ₂ F ₄ OCHF ₂)	1 870
HFE-236ca12 (HG-10) (CHF ₂ OCF ₂ OCHF ₂)	2 800
HFE-338pcc13 (HG-01) (CHF ₂ OCF ₂ CF ₂ OCHF ₂)	1 500
(CF ₃) ₂ CFOCH ₃)	343
CF ₃ CF ₂ CH ₂ OH)	42
(CF ₃) ₂ CHOH)	195
HFE-227ea (CF ₃ CHFOCF ₃)	1 540
HFE-236ea2 (CHF ₂ OCHF ₂ CF ₃)	989
HFE-236fa (CF ₃ CH ₂ OCF ₃)	487
HFE-245fa1 (CHF ₂ CH ₂ OCF ₃)	286
HFE-263fb2 (CF ₃ CH ₂ OCH ₃)	11
HFE-329mcc2 (CHF ₂ CF ₂ OCF ₂ CF ₃)	919
HFE-338mcf2 (CF ₃ CH ₂ OCF ₂ CF ₃)	552
HFE-347mcf2 (CHF ₂ CH ₂ OCF ₂ CF ₃)	374
HFE-356mec3 (CH ₃ OCF ₂ CHF ₂ CF ₃)	101
HFE-356pcf2 (CHF ₂ CH ₂ OCF ₂ CHF ₂)	265
HFE-356pcf3 (CHF ₂ OCH ₂ CF ₂ CHF ₂)	502
HFE-365mcfI'll t3 (CF ₃ CF ₂ CH ₂ OCH ₃)	11
HFE-374pc2 (CHF ₂ CF ₂ OCH ₂ CH ₃)	557
– (CF ₂) ₄ CH (OH) –	73
(CF ₃) ₂ CHOCHF ₂	380
(CF ₃) ₂ CHOCH ₃	27
<i>Perfluoropolyethers</i>	
PFPME (CF ₃ OCF(CF ₃)CF ₂ OCF ₂ OCF ₃)	10 300
<i>Trifluoromethyl sulphur pentafluoride (SF₅CF₃)</i>	
Trifluoromethyl sulphur pentafluoride (SF ₅ CF ₃)	17 700