GREENHOUSE GAS

INVENTORY OF TÜRKİYE

1990-2024

National Inventory Document for submission under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

TURKISH STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

April 2026

GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY OF TÜRKİYE 1990-2024

National Inventory Document for submission under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

TURKISH STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

April 2026

CONTACT INFORMATION

Turkish Statistical Institute

Duhan ÇİVİT
Turkish Statistical Institute
Tel: +90-312-4547053
e-mail: duhan.civit@tuik.gov.tr

Dr. Mualla Gizem UMUT DOĞAN
Turkish Statistical Institute
Tel: +90-312-4547403
e-mail: gizem.umut@tuik.gov.tr

National Inventory Focal Point

Fatma Betül DEMİROK
Turkish Statistical Institute
Tel: +90-312-4547791
e-mail: betul.bayguven@tuik.gov.tr

Energy (CRT Sector 1)

Erhan ÜNAL
Turkish Statistical Institute
Tel: +90-312-4547803
e-mail: erhan.unal@tuik.gov.tr

Dr. Duygu TERZİ ÇOBAN
Turkish Statistical Institute
Tel: +90-312-4548320
e-mail: duygu.coban@tuik.gov.tr

IPPU (CRT Sector 2)

Elif YILMAZ
Turkish Statistical Institute
Tel: +90-312-4547817
e-mail: elif.kilic@tuik.gov.tr

Burak KURT
Turkish Statistical Institute
Tel: +90-312-4548178
e-mail: burak.kurt@tuik.gov.tr

Agriculture (CRT Sector 3)

Orçun AYDIN
Turkish Statistical Institute
Tel: +90-312-4548372
e-mail: orcun.aydin@tuik.gov.tr

Şenol YEŞİLYURT
Turkish Statistical Institute
Tel: +90-312-4547638
e-mail: senol.yesilyurt@tuik.gov.tr

Waste (CRT Sector 5)

Fatma Betül DEMİROK
Turkish Statistical Institute
Tel: +90-312-4547791
e-mail: betul.bayguven@tuik.gov.tr

Nuray KARAİBRAHİM
Turkish Statistical Institute
Tel: +90-312-4547660
e-mail: nuray.karaibrahim@tuik.gov.tr

Cansu ER
Turkish Statistical Institute
Tel: +90-312-4547749
e-mail: cansu.er@tuik.gov.tr

Turkish Statistical Institute is responsible for all cross-cutting issues, energy (except for 1.A.1.a Public Electricity and Heat Production and 1.A.3 Transport), industrial processes and product use (except for fluorinated gases), agriculture and waste sectors.

Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources

Büşra Sıla GÖZLÜKAYA
Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources
Tel: +90-312-5465625
e-mail: sila.aksakal@enerji.gov.tr

Nesibe Feyza TAMER
Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources
Tel: +90-312-5465626
e-mail: nesibe.tamer@enerji.gov.tr

Yağmur ASLAN
Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources
Tel: +90-312-5465011
e-mail: yagmur.aslan@enerji.gov.tr

Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources is responsible for energy balance tables and for the section 1.A.1.a Public Electricity and Heat Production.

Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure

Hasan Umur ALSANCAK
Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure
Tel: +90-312-2031000/3072
e-mail:humur.alsancak@uab.gov.tr

Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure is responsible for transport sector.

Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change

Dr. İrde ÇETİNTÜRK GÜRTEPE
Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change
Tel: +90-312-5863152
e-mail: irde.gurtepe@csb.gov.tr

Canan Esin KÖKSAL (MSc)
Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change
Tel: +90-312-5863155
e-mail: cesin.koksal@csb.gov.tr

Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change is responsible for indirect GHGs.

Dr. Ali Oğuzhan NARCI
Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change
Tel: +90-312-5914473
e-mail: alioguzhan.narci@iklim.gov.tr

Ömer Erdal BİLİCİ
Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change
Tel: +90-312-5914471
e-mail: omererdal.bilici@iklim.gov.tr

Sezin SÖNMEZ ERBAŞ
Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change
Tel: +90-312-5914464
e-mail: sezin.erbas@iklim.gov.tr

Köksal YILMAZ
Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change
Tel: +90-312-5914491
e-mail: koksal.yilmaz@iklim.gov.tr

Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change is responsible for F-gases.

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

Prof. Dr. Yusuf SERENGİL
İstanbul University-Cerrahpaşa, Faculty of Forestry
Tel: +90-212-3382400
e-mail: serengil@istanbul.edu.tr

Ümit TURHAN
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry - General Directorate of Forestry
Tel:+90-312-2481713
e-mail: umitturhan@ogm.gov.tr

Eray ÖZDEMİR
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry - General Directorate of Forestry
Tel:+90-312-2481720
e-mail: erayozdemir@ogm.gov.tr

General Directorate of Forestry is responsible for LULUCF - forestry sector.

Pelin POLAT ÇAVUŞOĞLU
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry - General Directorate of Agricultural Reform
Tel: +90-312-2588120
e-mail: pelin.polat@tarimorman.gov.tr

Dr. Elif DEMİRBAŞ TOPÇU
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry - General Directorate of Agricultural Reform
Tel: +90-312-2588125
e-mail: elif.demirbastopcu@tarimorman.gov.tr

Seçil OCAK
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry - General Directorate of Agricultural Reform
Tel: +90-312-2588123
e-mail: secil.ocak@tarimorman.gov.tr

General Directorate of Agricultural Reform is responsible for LULUCF - other land use sector

DISCLAIMER

Türkiye signed Paris Agreement on 22nd of April 2016 and ratified on 7th of October 2021 (published in the Official Gazette dated 07.10.2021, No. 31621) and become a party to the agreement on 10th of November 2021.

The Republic of Türkiye, on the basis of "equity, common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities" as clearly and accurately recognized under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change of 9 May 1992 and the Paris Agreement, and by recalling decisions 26/CP.7, 1/CP.16, 2/CP.17, 1/CP.18 and 21/CP.20 adopted by Conference of the Parties to the Convention, declares that it will implement the Paris Agreement as a developing country and within the scope of its nationally determined contribution statements, provided that the Agreement and its mechanisms do not prejudice its right to economic and social development.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES.1 Background Information on Greenhouse Gas Inventories

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is an international treaty established in 1992 to cooperatively address climate change issues. The ultimate objective of the UNFCCC is to stabilize atmospheric greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations at a level that would prevent dangerous interference with the climate system. Türkiye ratified the UNFCCC in May 2004.

To achieve its objective and implement its provisions, the UNFCCC lays out several guiding principles and commitments. Specifically, Articles 4 and 12 commit all Parties to develop, periodically update, publish and make available to the COP their national inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol.

National inventory of Türkiye is prepared and submitted annually to the UNFCCC by April 15 of each year, in accordance with revised Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part I: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual inventories (UNFCCC Reporting Guidelines). The annual inventory submission consists of the National Inventory Document (NID) and the Common Reporting Tables (CRT) tables.

Türkiye, as an Annex I party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), reports annually on greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories. This National Inventory Document (NID) contains national GHG emission/removal estimates for the period of 1990-2024.

Pursuant to the modalities, procedures, and guidelines in Decision 18/CMA.1, parties are required to prepare and submit annual national inventory reports that provide detailed and complete information on the preparation process of GHG inventories. These reports aim to ensure the transparency, accuracy, consistency, comparability, and completeness of the inventories supporting the independent review process.

Türkiye submits a National Inventory Document (NID) along with the Common Reporting Tables (CRT) in line with the requirements of Decision 18/CMA.1 in compliance with 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

The annual GHG inventory provides information on the trends in national GHG emissions and removals since 1990. This information is essential for the planning and monitoring of climate policies.

Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat) is the responsible agency for compiling the National GHG Inventory. GHG inventory of Türkiye is prepared by "GHG Emissions Inventory Working Group" which

is set up by the decision of the Coordination Board on Climate Change (CBCC). TurkStat is the responsible organization for the coordination of working group. Moreover, TurkStat has been designated as the National inventory focal point of Türkiye by the decision taken by CBCC in 2009.

The Official Statistics Programme (OSP), based on the Statistics Law of Türkiye No. 5429 and Presidential Order No. 4, has been prepared for a 5-year-period in order to determine the basic principles and standards dealing with the production and dissemination of official statistics and to produce reliable, timely, transparent and impartial data required at national and international level. The responsibility for compiling the National GHG Inventory has also been given to TurkStat by the OSP. The inventory preparation is a joint work of GHG emission inventory working group.

The main institutions involved in GHG inventory are;

- Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat),
- Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MENR),
- Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure (MoTI),
- Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change (MoEUCC),
- Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF).

The National GHG emissions/removals are calculated by using 2006 IPCC Guidelines. The GHG Inventory includes direct GHGs as carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), fluorinated gases (F-gases); hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6), nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3) and indirect GHGs as nitrogen oxides (NO_x), carbon monoxide (CO), non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC), sulphur oxides (SO_x) and ammonia (NH_3) emissions originated from energy, industrial processes and product use (IPPU), agriculture and waste. The emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) are also included in the inventory.

ES.2 Summary of National Emission and Removal Related Trends

Total GHG emissions, excluding the LULUCF sector, were estimated to be 584.5 Mt of CO_2 equivalent (CO_2 eq.) in 2024. This represents an increase of 29.4 Mt, or 5.3%, in emissions compared to 2023, and a 155.3% increase compared to 1990 (Table ES 1).

Table ES 1 Greenhouse gas emissions, 1990-2024

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total emissions (Mt CO_2 eq. excluding LULUCF)	228.9	257.4	307.5	345.8	406.4	483.9	534.0	575.3	561.3	555.2	584.5
Change compared to 1990 (%)	-	12.4	34.3	51.0	77.5	111.4	133.2	151.3	145.2	142.5	155.3
Net emissions (Mt CO_2 eq. including LULUCF)	162.5	189.5	239.3	273.5	334.3	411.0	476.2	527.3	505.0	485.9	517.4
Change compared to 1990 (%)	-	16.6	47.3	68.3	105.7	152.9	193.1	224.5	210.8	199.0	218.4

Total GHG emissions, including the LULUCF sector, were 517.4 Mt CO_2 eq. in 2024. Thus, LULUCF included total emissions increased by 6.5% compared to 2023 emissions. There is a 218.4% increase from 1990 to 2024 (Table ES 1).

Table ES 2 Overview of GHG emissions and removals, 1990-2024

(Mt CO_2 eq.)

GHG emissions	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
CO_2 (excluding LULUCF)	155.1	185.0	233.4	267.9	318.6	389.9	418.5	458.9	445.1	445.1	467.8
CO_2 (including LULUCF)	88.5	117.0	164.9	195.6	246.4	316.9	360.6	409.7	388.7	375.7	400.5
CH_4 (excluding LULUCF)	51.3	50.8	51.6	53.4	60.2	60.8	73.1	73.6	71.5	65.0	70.9
CH_4 (including LULUCF)	51.4	50.8	51.8	53.4	60.2	60.8	73.3	74.4	71.6	65.1	71.0
N_2O (excluding LULUCF)	22.2	21.2	22.0	23.1	24.4	28.7	36.1	35.8	34.2	35.2	36.1
N_2O (including LULUCF)	22.2	21.3	22.1	23.1	24.5	28.7	36.2	36.3	34.3	35.3	36.2
HFCs	NO	NO	0.1	1.0	2.8	4.4	6.0	6.7	10.2	9.7	9.5
PFCs	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SF_6	NO	NO	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total (excluding LULUCF)	228.9	257.4	307.5	345.8	406.4	483.9	534.0	575.3	561.3	555.2	584.5
Total (including LULUCF)	162.5	189.5	239.3	273.5	334.3	411.0	476.2	527.3	505.0	485.9	517.4

Note that 0.0 kt figures refer to values smaller than 0.05 but greater than zero.

Total GHG emissions as CO_2 eq. for the year 2024 were 584.5 Mt (excluding LULUCF). Overall in 2024, the Energy sector had the largest portion with a 71.8% share of total emissions. The Energy sector was followed by the sectors of IPPU with 12.9%, Agriculture with 12.6% and Waste with 2.6%. GHG emissions by sectors are presented in Table ES 3 for 1990-2024.

Table ES 3 Greenhouse gas emissions by sectors, 1990-2024

(Mt CO_2 eq.)

Year	Energy	IPPU	Agriculture	LULUCF	Waste	Total (Excluding LULUCF)	Total (Including LULUCF)
1990	143.7	23.1	51.8	-66.4	10.3	228.9	162.5
1991	148.0	24.9	52.9	-67.4	10.7	236.4	169.0
1992	154.4	24.6	52.7	-67.4	11.0	242.7	175.3
1993	160.8	25.1	52.8	-66.7	11.3	250.0	183.4
1994	157.1	24.5	50.3	-68.0	11.7	243.6	175.6
1995	170.3	25.9	49.0	-67.9	12.1	257.4	189.5
1996	188.2	26.6	49.5	-67.3	12.5	276.9	209.6
1997	200.3	27.4	46.8	-70.5	13.1	287.7	217.2
1998	200.2	27.8	47.7	-70.6	13.6	289.2	218.6
1999	198.2	26.2	48.2	-71.2	14.1	286.7	215.5
2000	220.2	26.6	46.0	-68.2	14.6	307.5	239.3
2001	203.5	26.3	43.7	-70.7	15.1	288.7	217.9
2002	209.9	27.3	40.7	-69.3	15.6	293.5	224.1
2003	224.3	28.6	44.2	-71.3	16.1	313.2	241.9
2004	230.0	31.2	45.0	-69.9	16.6	322.7	252.8
2005	247.8	34.7	46.3	-72.2	17.0	345.8	273.5
2006	264.0	37.2	47.6	-71.6	17.5	366.2	294.6
2007	295.0	40.2	47.2	-72.0	17.8	400.1	328.1
2008	290.9	42.3	44.8	-67.9	17.9	395.9	328.0
2009	295.8	43.8	45.1	-70.8	18.0	402.6	331.8
2010	290.8	49.7	47.7	-72.1	18.2	406.4	334.3
2011	312.3	54.7	50.3	-75.7	18.6	435.8	360.2
2012	324.7	56.9	56.3	-73.5	18.4	456.3	382.7
2013	311.6	60.0	59.4	-76.5	17.4	448.5	371.9
2014	329.8	60.8	59.5	-77.0	17.3	467.3	390.4
2015	346.5	60.4	59.2	-73.0	17.9	483.9	411.0
2016	365.1	64.1	61.7	-73.8	17.4	508.3	434.5
2017	384.6	67.2	66.3	-76.1	17.0	535.2	459.0
2018	378.6	68.6	68.9	-70.5	17.3	533.5	463.0
2019	370.4	60.3	71.5	-64.4	16.6	518.7	454.3
2020	372.0	68.9	76.4	-57.7	16.6	534.0	476.2
2021	408.3	76.5	75.4	-48.0	15.1	575.3	527.3
2022	401.9	72.3	71.5	-56.3	15.6	561.3	505.0
2023	397.8	70.7	71.8	-69.2	14.9	555.2	485.9
2024	419.9	75.7	73.5	-67.1	15.4	584.5	517.4

IPPU: Industrial Processes and Product Use

LULUCF: Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry

As shown in Table ES 3, emissions from energy increased by 5.6% to 419.9 Mt CO_2 eq. in 2024 compared to 2023. However, there is a 192.3% increase compared to 1990. Emissions in the IPPU sector increased to 75.7 Mt CO_2 eq. in 2024 which is 7% higher than the emissions in 2023. Emissions in the agriculture and waste sectors were 73.5 Mt CO_2 eq. and 15.4 Mt CO_2 eq. respectively in 2024.

ES.3 Overview of Emission Estimates and Trends

In 2024, the highest portion of total CO_2 emissions originated from the Energy sector with 85.9%. The remaining 13.7% originated from IPPU, 0.3% from Agriculture and 0% from Waste. CO_2 emissions from energy increased by 4.7% compared to 2023 while increased by 202.6% as compared to 1990. CO_2 emissions from IPPU increased by 8% compared to 2023 and increased by 196.2% compared to 1990.

The largest portion of CH_4 emissions originated from Agriculture with 62% while a share of 19.5% is from Energy, and 18.5% from Waste and IPPU. CH_4 emissions from Agriculture increased by 3.5% compared to 2023 and it increased by 32.4% compared to 1990. Though CH_4 emissions from waste increased by 3.9% compared to 2023, it increased by 45.9% compared to 1990.

While 77.8% of N_2O emissions was from Agriculture, 11.4% was from Energy, 6.4% was from Waste, and 4.5% from IPPU. There is a 2.6% increase and 62.8% increase in total N_2O emissions compared to 2023 and 1990, respectively. GHG emissions by sectors are shown in Table ES 4.

Table ES 4 GHG emissions, 1990-2024

(kt)

Emission sources	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
CO_2											
Total	155 054	185 037	233 402	267 880	318 554	389 896	418 520	458 924	445 118	445 056	467 814
Energy	132 855	159 940	207 377	235 195	272 858	334 592	355 916	389 793	383 719	383 978	401 989
IPPU	21 713	24 644	25 387	32 059	45 040	54 492	60 944	67 825	60 255	59 525	64 314
Agriculture	460	426	617	613	645	811	1 657	1 302	1 138	1 547	1 508
Waste	26.1	26.0	21.0	11.9	11.2	1.1	3.6	4.1	5.3	5.8	3.5
CH_4											
Total	1 831	1 814	1 843	1 906	2 150	2 170	2 612	2 629	2 555	2 321	2 531
Energy	324	297	379	352	515	306	455	518	512	353	492
IPPU	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
Agriculture	1 185	1 134	994	1 002	1 043	1 291	1 637	1 645	1 559	1 516	1 569
Waste	321	382	469	552	592	573	519	465	483	451	469
N_2O											
Total	83.7	80.1	83.1	87.2	92.2	108	136	135	129	133	136
Energy	6.6	7.9	8.5	10.5	13.3	12.5	12.6	14.9	14.4	14.8	15.5
IPPU	3.6	3.4	2.8	4.5	5.5	4.9	6.7	6.8	6.0	4.7	6.1
Agriculture	68.7	63.6	66.3	66.4	67.3	84.0	109	106	101	105	106
Waste	4.9	5.3	5.5	5.7	6.1	6.9	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.4	8.7

IPPU: Industrial Processes and Product Use. The LULUCF sector is not included.

Figures in the table may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

ES.4 Indirect GHG Emissions

Emissions of NO_x, CO, NMVOC, SO_x and NH_3 were also included in the report because they influence climate change indirectly. Table ES 5 shows indirect GHG emissions. 99.4% of total NO_x emissions which was 1.02 Mt, comes from Energy sector. Similary, 97.7% of total CO emissions as high as 1.6 Mt in 2024 was due to the energy sector. NMVOC emissions was 1.2 Mt in 2024. The largest portion of NMVOC emissions came from Agriculture with 42.4% which is followed by IPPU with 33.2% and almost all SO_x emissions with 2.5 Mt was from the energy sector in 2024.

Table ES 5 Indirect GHG emissions, 1990-2024

(kt)

Emission sources	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
NO_x											
Total	132	1 033	1 274	1 079	979	961	956	981	983	964	1 021
Energy	130	1 022	1 264	1 075	976	957	951	972	978	958	1 015
IPPU	1.0	9.5	7.6	3.6	2.8	3.7	4.3	5.0	4.7	5.0	5.2
LULUCF	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	4.3	0.5	0.4	0.8
Waste	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CO											
Total	874	5 746	7 672	2 768	3 404	2 372	1 942	1 934	1 632	1 617	1 638
Energy	824	5 715	7 606	2 743	3 384	2 357	1 907	1 773	1 601	1 591	1 600
IPPU	8.6	8.8	8.5	8.1	7.3	8.4	11.0	11.2	13.9	10.2	10.5
LULUCF	17.9	0.3	37.6	4.3	5.1	4.6	23.1	149	16.1	15.2	27.0
Waste	23.7	22.6	20.0	12.2	7.5	2.3	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.0
NMVOC											
Total	728	1 317	1 448	969	1 104	1 095	1 177	1 174	1 142	1 127	1 153
Energy	103	649	737	281	405	288	241	230	228	225	232
IPPU	252	277	317	314	328	346	369	376	380	380	382
Agriculture	355	359	353	336	332	414	516	518	488	474	489
Waste	17.2	31.9	39.8	38.2	39.4	46.3	50.5	49.4	47.1	48.2	50.3
SO_x											
Total	572	1 809	727	626	2 473	1 959	2 310	2 700	2 738	2 339	2 483
Energy	568	1 805	721	624	2 470	1 956	2 306	2 695	2 733	2 334	2 478
IPPU	3.8	3.8	5.3	2.6	2.6	3.2	4.0	4.7	5.0	4.9	5.3
Waste	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NH_3											
Total	88.3	97.5	96.4	79.5	61.9	50.4	46.4	39.0	26.8	33.3	27.8
Energy	0.4	1.4	0.9	2.8	2.7	6.3	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.1
IPPU	5.8	5.4	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.1	6.5	7.7	4.8	5.0	5.3
Waste	82.1	90.8	91.9	72.8	55.2	40.0	35.7	27.1	17.8	23.9	18.4

Note that 0.00 kt figures refer to values smaller than 0.005 kt but greater than zero.

Figures in the table may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

IPPU: Industrial Processes and Product Use

CONTENTS

Page

DISCLAIMER i
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY iii
ES.1 Background Information on Greenhouse Gas Inventories iii
ES.2 Summary of National Emission and Removal Related Trends v
ES.3 Overview of Emission Estimates and Trends vii
ES.4 Indirect GHG Emissions viii
CONTENTS ix
TABLES xiii
FIGURES xxi
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS xxv
1 INTRODUCTION 1
1.1 Background Information on GHG Inventories 1
1.2 Institutional Arrangements 2
1.2.1 Institutional, Legal and Procedural Arrangements 2
1.2.2 Overview of Inventory Planning, Preparation and Management 5
1.2.3 Quality Assurance, Quality Control and Verification 6
1.3 Brief Description of the Process of Inventory Preparation 17
1.4 Brief General Description of Methodologies and Data Sources 18
1.5 Brief Description of Key Categories 21
1.6 General Uncertainty Evaluation 23
1.7 General Assessment of Completeness 23
2 TRENDS IN GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS 25
2.1 Emission Trends for Aggregated Greenhouse Gas Emissions 25
2.2 Emission Trends by Gas 28
2.3 Emission Trends by Sector 32
2.4 Emission Trends for Indirect Greenhouse Gases 39
3 ENERGY (CRT Sector 1) 40
3.1 Sector Overview 40
3.2 Fuel Combustion (Sector 1.A) 44
3.2.1 Comparison of the sectoral approach with reference approach 50
3.2.2 International bunker fuels 54
3.2.2.1 International aviation 54
3.2.2.2 International navigation 55

3.2.3 Feedstocks, Reductants and other non-energy use of fuels....57
3.2.4 Energy industries (Category 1.A.1)....58
3.2.4.1 Public electricity and heat production (Category 1.A.1.a)....60
3.2.4.2 Petroleum refining (Category 1.A.1.b)....70
3.2.4.3 Manufacture of solid fuels and other energy industries (Category 1.A.1.c)....72
3.2.5 Manufacturing industries and construction (Category 1.A.2)....74
3.2.5.1 Iron and steel industries (Category 1.A.2.a)....78
3.2.5.2 Non-ferrous metal (Category 1.A.2.b)....80
3.2.5.3 Chemicals (Category 1.A.2.c)....82
3.2.5.4 Pulp, paper and print (Category 1.A.2.d)....84
3.2.5.5 Food processing, beverages and tobacco (Category 1.A.2.e)....85
3.2.5.6 Non-metallic minerals (Category 1.A.2.f)....87
3.2.5.7 Other industries (Category 1.A.2.g)....89
3.2.6 Transport (Category 1.A.3)....90
3.2.6.1 Civil aviation (Category 1.A.3.a)....97
3.2.6.2 Road transportation (Category 1.A.3.b)....102
3.2.6.3 Railways (Category 1.A.3.c)....106
3.2.6.4 Water-borne navigation (Category 1.A.3.d)....108
3.2.6.5 Pipeline transport (Category 1.A.3.e.i)....110
3.2.6.6 Off road transportation (Category 1.A.3.e.ii)....112
3.2.7 Other sectors (Category 1.A.4)....112
3.2.7.1 Commercial/Institutional (Category 1.A.4.a)....114
3.2.7.2 Residential (Category 1.A.4.b)....115
3.2.7.3 Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries (Category 1.A.4.c)....117
3.2.7.4 Other (Category 1.A.5)....119
3.3 Fugitive Emission from Fuels (Category 1.B)....119
3.3.1 Solid fuels (Category 1.B.1)....120
3.3.2 Oil and natural gas (Category 1.B.2)....123
3.4 CO_2 Transport and Storage (Category 1.C)....126
4 INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES AND PRODUCT USE (CRT Sector 2)....127
4.1 Sector Overview....127
4.2 Mineral Industry (Category 2.A)....130
4.2.1 Cement production (Category 2.A.1)....131
4.2.2 Lime production (Category 2.A.2)....135
4.2.3 Glass production (Category 2.A.3)....139
4.2.4 Other process uses of carbonates (Category 2.A.4)....142
4.2.4.1 Ceramics (Category 2.A.4.a)....143

4.2.4.2 Other uses of soda ash (Category 2.A.4.b) 146
4.2.4.3 Non metallurgical magnesia production (Category 2.A.4.c) 149
4.3 Chemical Industry (Category 2.B) 151
4.3.1 Ammonia production (Category 2.B.1) 151
4.3.2 Nitric acid production (Category 2.B.2) 155
4.3.3 Adipic acid production (Category 2.B.3) 158
4.3.4 Caprolactam, glyoxal and glyoxylic acid production (Category 2.B.4) 158
4.3.5 Carbide production (Category 2.B.5) 158
4.3.6 Titanium dioxide production (Category 2.B.6) 161
4.3.7 Soda ash production (Category 2.B.7) 161
4.3.8 Petrochemical and carbon black production (Category 2.B.8) 164
4.3.9 Fluorochemical production (Category 2.B.9) 166
4.4 Metal Industry (Category 2.C) 167
4.4.1 Iron and steel production (Category 2.C.1) 167
4.4.2 Ferroalloys production (Category 2.C.2) 176
4.4.3 Aluminium production (Category 2.C.3) 179
4.4.4 Magnesium production (Category 2.C.4) 185
4.4.5 Lead production (Category 2.C.5) 187
4.4.6 Zinc production (Category 2.C.6) 190
4.5 Non-Energy Products from Fuels and Solvent Use (Category 2.D) 193
4.5.1 Lubricant use (Category 2.D.1) 193
4.5.2 Paraffin wax use (Category 2.D.2) 195
4.6 Electronics Industry (Category 2.E) 197
4.7 Product Use as Substitutes for ODS (Category 2.F) 198
4.8 Other Product Manufacture and Use (Category 2.G) 202
5 AGRICULTURE (CRT Sector 3) 205
5.1 Sector Overview 205
5.2 Enteric Fermentation (Category 3.A) 216
5.3 Manure Management (Category 3.B) 220
5.4 Rice Cultivation (Category 3.C) 229
5.5 Agricultural Soils (Category 3.D) 232
5.6 Prescribed Burning of Savannas (Category 3.E) 241
5.7 Field Burning of Agricultural Residues (Category 3.F) 241
5.8 Liming (Category 3.G) 243
5.9 Urea Application (Category 3.H) 244
5.10 Other Carbon-Containing Fertilizers (Category 3.I) 246
5.11 Other (Category 3.J) 246

6 LULUCF (CRT Sector 4) 247
6.1 Sector Overview 247
6.2 Forest Land (4.A) 262
6.3 Croplands (4.B) 278
6.4 Grassland (4.C) 295
6.5 Wetlands (4.D) 299
6.6 Settlements (4.E) 305
6.7 Other land (4.F) 312
6.8 Direct N_2O emissions from N inputs to managed soils (4(I)) 313
6.9 Emissions and removals from drainage and rewetting and other management of organic and mineral soils (4(II)) 313
6.10 N_2O emissions from N mineralization/immobilization associated with loss/gain of soil organic matter resulting from change of land use or management of mineral soils (4(III)) 314
6.11 Indirect N_2O emissions from managed soils (4(II)) 315
6.12 Biomass Burning (4(IV)) 317
6.13 Harvested Wood Products (4.G) 319
7 WASTE (CRT Sector 5) 322
7.1 Sector Overview 322
7.2 Solid Waste Disposal (Category 5.A) 324
7.3 Biological Treatment of Solid Waste (Category 5.B) 343
7.4 Incineration and Open Burning of Waste (Category 5.C) 348
7.5 Wastewater Treatment and Discharge (Category 5.D) 357
7.6 Other (Category 5.E) 375
8 OTHER 376
9 INDIRECT CARBON DIOXIDE AND NITROUS OXIDE EMISSIONS 376
10 RECALCULATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS 377
Annex 1: Key Categories 384
Annex 2: Uncertainty 424
Annex 3: Reference Approach & National Energy Balance 2024 (thousand toe) 439
Annex 4: Country Specific Carbon Content Determination and Emission Factors 442
Annex 5: Completeness - Information On Notation Keys 455
REFERENCES 462

TABLES

Page

Table ES 1 Greenhouse gas emissions, 1990-2024 v
Table ES 2 Overview of GHG emissions and removals, 1990-2024 v
Table ES 3 Greenhouse gas emissions by sectors, 1990-2024 vi
Table ES 4 GHG emissions, 1990-2024 vii
Table ES 5 Indirect GHG emissions, 1990-2024 viii
Table 1.1 Institutions by responsiblities for national GHG inventory 4
Table 1.2 Criteria for assessing achievement of quality objectives 8
Table 1.3 Activities for preparation of the annual inventory submission 17
Table 1.4 Summary for methods and emission factors used, 2024 19
Table 1.5 Activity data sources for GHG inventory 20
Table 1.6 Key categories for GHG inventory, 2024 22
Table 2.1 Aggregated GHG emissions by sectors 27
Table 2.2 Aggregated GHG emissions excluding LULUCF 28
Table 2.3 Fluorinated gases emissions, 1990-2024 32
Table 2.4 Contribution of sectors to the net GHG emissions 33
Table 2.5 Contribution of sectors to the GHG emissions without LULUCF 33
Table 2.6 Total emissions from the energy sector by source 34
Table 2.7 Total emissions from the industrial process and product use sector by source 35
Table 2.8 Total emissions from the agriculture sector by source 36
Table 2.9 Total emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector by source 37
Table 2.10 Total emissions from the waste sector by source 38
Table 2.11 Total emissions for indirect greenhouse gases, 1990-2024 39
Table 3.1 Energy sector emissions by gas, 1990-2024 40
Table 3.2 Energy sector GHG emissions, 1990-2024 41
Table 3.3 Summary of methods and emission factors used in energy sector 44
Table 3.4 Summary table for the data source in fuel combustion (1.A) sector 45
Table 3.5 Country specific carbon contents of fuels 46
Table 3.6 Country specific oxidation factor of fuels 46
Table 3.7 CO_2 emission factors of fuels 47
Table 3.8 Emissions from fuel combustion (1.A), 1990-2024 48
Table 3.9 Fuel allocation in reference approach 51
Table 3.10 CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion, 1990-2024 52

Table 3.11 Comparison of CO_2 from fuel combustion between reference and sectoral approach, 1990-2024 53
Table 3.12 Emissions and fuel for international aviation, 1990-2024 55
Table 3.13 Emissions and fuel for international navigation, 1990-2024 56
Table 3.14 Summary table for use of feedstock, reductants and other non energy use of fuels 57
Table 3.15 GHG emissions from energy industries, 1990-2024 58
Table 3.16 Emissions from category 1.A.1.a, 1990-2024 63
Table 3.17 Average NCVs of fuels used in category 1.A.1.a 64
Table 3.18 CO_2 emission factors used for source category 1.A.1.a, 1990-2024 65
Table 3.19 CH_4 and N_2O emission factors used for source category 1.A.1.a 66
Table 3.20 IEFs of fuels used for category 1.A.1.a, 1990-2024 67
Table 3.21 Comparison of GHG emissions from 1.A.1.a category ,1990-2024 68
Table 3.22 Comparison of solid fuel consumption, 1990-2024 69
Table 3.23 Emissions from petroleum refining, 1990-2024 71
Table 3.24 Emissions from category 1.A.1.c, 1990-2024 73
Table 3.25 Fuel combustion emissions from manufacturing industry and construction, 1990-2024 75
Table 3.26 GHG emissions from manufacturing industry and construction, 1990-2024 75
Table 3.27 Contribution of subsectors of manufacturing industries and construction, 2023-2024 76
Table 3.28 Default CH_4 and N_2O EFs for 1.A.2 sector 76
Table 3.29 CO_2 implied emission factors for 1.A.2 category 77
Table 3.30 Fuel combustion emissions from iron and steel industry, 1990-2024 79
Table 3.31 Fuel combustion emissions from non-ferrous metals, 1990-2024 81
Table 3.32 Fuel combustion emissions from chemicals, 1990-2024 82
Table 3.33 Fuel combustion emissions from pulp, paper and print, 1990-2024 84
Table 3.34 Fuel combustion emissions from 1.A.2.e category, 1990-2024 85
Table 3.35 Fuel combustion emissions from non-metallic minerals, 1990-2024 87
Table 3.36 Fuel combustion emissions from other industries, 1990-2024 89
Table 3.37 GHG emissions from transport sector, 1990-2024 91
Table 3.38 GHG emissions by transport mode, 1990-2024 92
Table 3.39 Method used in the calculation of GHG emissions by transport modes 96
Table 3.40 GHG emissions from domestic aviation, 1990-2024 101
Table 3.41 GHG emissions for LTO and cruise in domestic aviation, 2024 101
Table 3.42 IEFs of domestic aviation 1990-2024 101
Table 3.43 GHG emissions from road transportation, 1990-2024 102
Table 3.44 Comparison of COPERT and current methodology for GHG emissions from road transportation, 2016-2018 105
Table 3.45 GHG emissions from railway, 1990-2024 106

Table 3.46 GHG emissions from domestic navigation, 1990-2024 108
Table 3.47 The trend in GHG emissions from pipeline transport, 1990-2024 111
Table 3.48 Fuel combustion emissions from other sectors (1.A.4), 1990-2024 113
Table 3.49 N_2O and CH_4 emission factors of fuels used in others sector (1.A.4) 113
Table 3.50 Fuel combustion emissions from 1.A.4.a category, 1990-2024 114
Table 3.51 Fuel combustion emissions from residential sector, 1990-2024 116
Table 3.52 Fuel combustion emissions from agriculture sector, 1990-2024 118
Table 3.53 Fugitive emissions from fuels, 1990-2024 119
Table 3.54 Fugitive emissions from fuels by subcategory, 1990-2024 120
Table 3.55 Fugitive emissions from solid fuels, 1990-2024 121
Table 3.56 Fugitive emissions from abandoned coal mines,1990-2024 122
Table 3.57 Coefficients used in the calculation of abandoned coal mines methane emission 122
Table 3.58 Fugitive emissions from oil and natural gas systems,1990-2024 124
Table 4.1 Industrial processes and product use sector emissions, 2024 127
Table 4.2 Industrial processes and product use emissions by gas, 1990- 2024 128
Table 4.3 Overview of industrial processes and product use sector emissions, 1990-2024 128
Table 4.4 CO_2 emissions from cement production, 1990-2024 134
Table 4.5 Lime production and CO_2 emissions, 1990-2024 137
Table 4.6 Molten glass production and CO_2 emissions by type of glass, 1990-2024 141
Table 4.7 EFs for carbonates, 1990-2024 141
Table 4.8 Raw material consumption and production, 1990-2024 144
Table 4.9 Carbonate EFs for all years in the time series 145
Table 4.10 CO_2 emissions from raw material consumption, 1990-2024 145
Table 4.11 Activity data for the other use of soda ash and CO_2 emissions, 1990-2024 148
Table 4.12 Magnesia production and CO_2 emissions, 1990-2024 150
Table 4.13 Ammonia production and CO_2 emissions, 1990-2024 154
Table 4.14 Nitric acid production and N_2O emissions, 1990-2024 157
Table 4.15 Calcium carbide production and CO_2 emissions, 1990-2024 160
Table 4.16 Soda ash production and CO_2 emissions, 1990-2024 163
Table 4.17 CO_2 eq. emissions from petrochemical sector, 1990-2024 165
Table 4.18 Emissions allocations in 2.C.1 category, 1990-2024 169
Table 4.19 Sinter, pellet and iron & steel production by plant type, 1990-2024 173
Table 4.20 Emission factors iron and steel production 174
Table 4.21 Ferroalloys production and emissions, 1990-2024 178
Table 4.22 PFCs, CF_4 and C_2F_6 emissions 1990-2024 182
Table 4.23 Aluminium production emissions, 1990-2024 183
Table 4.24 Emission factors for aluminium production with Søderberg cells, 2005-2015 183

Table 4.25 Emission factors for aluminium production with Prebaked cells, 2015-2024 183
Table 4.26 Magnesium production, 2016-2024 186
Table 4.27 SF_6 emissions from magnesium casting, 2016-2024 186
Table 4.28 Lead production and CO_2 emissions from lead production, 1990-2024 189
Table 4.29 Zinc productions and CO_2 emission (kt), 1990-2024 192
Table 4.30 The Amount of lubricant used and CO_2 emissions, 1990-2024 194
Table 4.31 The Amount of paraffin wax used and CO_2 emissions, 1990-2024 196
Table 4.32 Consumption of each gas, 2010-2024 197
Table 4.33 Total HFCs emissions, 1999-2024 199
Table 4.34 HFCs Emissions 200
Table 4.35 SF_6 Consumption and Electricity Consumption 202
Table 5.1 Categories of the agriculture sector and emitted gases 205
Table 5.2 Agriculture sector emissions and overall percentages by categories, 2024 206
Table 5.3 Overview of the agriculture sector emissions, 1990–2024 207
Table 5.4 Agriculture sector emissions – comparison between 2023 and 2024 209
Table 5.5 Overview of GHGs in the agriculture sector, 1990–2024 211
Table 5.6 Livestock population numbers in Türkiye, 1990–2024 212
Table 5.7 Subcategories of cattle population, 1990–2024 214
Table 5.8 Subcategories of dairy cattle population, 1990–2024 214
Table 5.9 Overview of CH_4 emissions in the agriculture sector, 1990–2024 215
Table 5.10 Overview of N_2O emissions in the agriculture sector, 1990–2024 216
Table 5.11 Enteric fermentation CH_4 emissions, 1990–2024 218
Table 5.12 Key T2 parameters and estimated emissions for dairy cattle, 1990–2024 219
Table 5.13 Key T2 parameters and estimated emissions for non-dairy cattle, 1990–2024 220
Table 5.14 Overview of emissions from manure management, 1990–2024 222
Table 5.15 Typical animal mass, Nrate and Nex values for cattle and poultry, 1990–2024 224
Table 5.16 Typical animal mass, Nrate and Nex values for some livestock species 225
Table 5.17 Manure management CH_4 emission factors for cattle and swine 227
Table 5.18 Manure management CH_4 emission factors for sheep and other livestock 227
Table 5.19 Manure Management System Distribution, 1990–2024 228
Table 5.20 Irrigated area and estimated emissions for rice cultivation, 1990–2024 230
Table 5.21 Overview of N_2O emissions from managed soils, 1990–2024 234
Table 5.22 Categories of Direct N_2O emissions of agricultural soils, 1990–2024 234
Table 5.23 Subcategories of Organic N fertilizers emissions, 1990–2024 235
Table 5.24 Categories of Indirect N_2O emissions of agricultural soils, 1990–2024 235
Table 5.25 Crop data used for crop residue calculations 238
Table 5.26 Emissions from field burning of agricultural residues, 1990 and 2024 242

Table 6.1 Key categories identification in the LULUCF sector (Tier 1) 249
Table 6.1.a EF and coefficients database 250
Table 6.2 Ecozones in Türkiye and their relationships with climate classifications 251
Table 6.3 Classification approach for all categories and subcategories under SBLMS 255
Table 6.4 A sample land use matrix (2015) 258
Table 6.5.a Confusion Matrix-1990 259
Table 6.5.b Confusion Matrix-2000 259
Table 6.5.c Confusion Matrix-2015 260
Table 6.6 Completeness Table 261
Table 6.7 Annual increment rates of forest types in Türkiye 263
Table 6.8.a Forest area (kha) changes in Türkiye, 1990-2024 264
Table 6.8.b Forest types distribution as area (kha) according Spatially Explicit tracking system in Türkiye, 1990-2024 265
Table 6.9 Forest inventory, 1972 (Source: GDF) 266
Table 6.10 Growing stock, 1990-2024 (Source: GDF) 266
Table 6.11 Annual volume increment, 1990-2024 (Source: GDF) 267
Table 6.12 Felling statistics, 1990-2024 (Source: GDF) 267
Table 6.13 Area of Land converted to forest land 271
Table 6.14 The Average basic wood density and national BCEF's factors (Tolunay, 2013) 273
Table 6.15 Coefficients used to calculate CS and CSC in L-FL 274
Table 6.16 Carbon stocks in DOM used for all forest areas in Türkiye 274
Table 6.17 SOC stocks of forests disaggregated for ecozones 275
Table 6.18 Uncertainty calculation results for the whole LULUCF sector 276
Table 6.19 Uncertainty summary table for Forest land subcategories 277
Table 6.20 Coefficients and CS values used in annual/perennial conversions in cropland category 283
Table 6.20.a Coefficients and soil CS values used in annual/perennial conversions in cropland category 284
Table 6.21 Coefficients and CS values used in L-CL category 286
Table 6.22 Coefficients and CS values used in L-CL category 288
Table 6.23 Coefficients and soil CS values used in L-CL category 289
Table 6.24 Uncertainty summary table for Cropland subcategories 294
Table 6.25.a Coefficients and living biomass CS values for L-GL subcategories 297
Table 6.25.b Coefficients and DOM CS values for L-GL subcategories 297
Table 6.26 Coefficients and soil CS values for L-GL subcategories 298
Table 6.27 Uncertainty summary table for Grassland subcategories 298
Table 6.28 Coefficients and living biomass CS values for L-WL subcategories 302
Table 6.29 Coefficients and DOM CS values for L-WL subcategories 303

Table 6.30 Coefficients and soil CS values for L-WL subcategories 303
Table 6.31 Uncertainty summary table for Wetland subcategories 304
Table 6.32 Total carbon stocks calculated for various settlements intensity classes 307
Table 6.33 Coefficients and living biomass CS values for L-SL subcategories 309
Table 6.34 Coefficients and DOM CS values for L-SL subcategories 309
Table 6.35 Coefficients and soil CS values for L-SL subcategories 310
Table 6.36 Uncertainty summary table for Settlement subcategories 311
Table 6.37 The coefficients and EF used in Other land category 312
Table 6.38 Uncertainty summary table for Otherland subcategories 312
Table 6.39 Uncertainty summary table for 4 (I) category 313
Table 6.40 Uncertainty summary table for 4 (II) category 314
Table 6.41 EFs used for N_2O emissions 315
Table 6.42 Uncertainty summary table for 4 (III) category 315
Table 6.43 EFs used for N_2O emissions 316
Table 6.44 Uncertainty summary table for 4 (IV) category 316
Table 6.45 EFs used for Biomass burning emissions 318
Table 6.46 Uncertainty summary table for 4 (IV) category 319
Table 7.1 CO_2 equivalent emissions for the waste sector, 2024 322
Table 7.2 Summary of methods and emission factors used 323
Table 7.3 CH_4 generated, recovered and emitted from SWDS, 1990–2024 326
Table 7.4 Number of managed SWDS, 1992–2024 328
Table 7.5 Annual MSW and distribution of waste by management type, 1990–2024 328
Table 7.6 Mid-year population, 1990–2024 329
Table 7.7 Waste per capita, 1990–2024 329
Table 7.8 Percentage of MSW disposed in the SWDS, 1990–2024 330
Table 7.9 Waste composition data, 1990–2024 331
Table 7.10 Annual IW and distribution of waste by management type, 1990–2024 332
Table 7.11 GDP by production approach, 1990–2024 333
Table 7.12 Industrial waste activity data, 1990–2024 334
Table 7.13 Weighted averages of MCF, 1990–2024 334
Table 7.14 DOC values by individual waste type 335
Table 7.15 DOC by weight, 1990–2024 335
Table 7.16 Dry temperate k values by waste type 336
Table 7.17 Methane recovery, 1990–2024 338
Table 7.18 CH_4 generated from SS at SWDS, 1990–2024 339
Table 7.19 Annual SS and distribution of waste by management type, 1990–2024 339
Table 7.20 CH_4 generated from CW at SWDS, 1990–2024 340

Table 7.21 Annual CW and distribution of waste by management type, 1990–2024 341
Table 7.22 Number and total capacity of composting plants, 1994–2024 345
Table 7.23 Activity data, CH_4 and N_2O emissions from composting, 1990–2024 346
Table 7.24 CO_2 emissions from open burning of waste, 1990–2024 351
Table 7.25 CH_4 emissions from open burning of waste, 1990–2024 352
Table 7.26 N_2O emissions from open burning of waste, 1990–2024 353
Table 7.27 The fraction and amount of MSW open-burned, 1990–2024 355
Table 7.28 Default dry matter content, total carbon content and fossil carbon fraction 356
Table 7.29 CH_4 generated, recovered and emitted from domestic wastewater, 1990–2024 358
Table 7.30 Fraction of population and total, rural, urban population, 1990–2024 360
Table 7.31 Total organics in wastewater (TOW) and organic component removed as sludge (S) for domestic wastewater, 1990–2024 361
Table 7.32 Degrees of treatment utilization (T) by population class 362
Table 7.33 MCF, EFs, utilization degrees and weighted EFs by population class 362
Table 7.34 Methane recovery, 1990–2024 363
Table 7.35 Amount of sewage sludge by disposal and recovery methods, 1994-2024 365
Table 7.36 CH_4 emissions from industrial wastewater by sector, 1990–2024 367
Table 7.37 Amount of industrial wastewater discharged by sector, 1990–2024 368
Table 7.38 COD values by industry type 369
Table 7.39 TOW_i in wastewater by industry sector, 1990–2024 369
Table 7.40 MCF, EFs, fractional usages and weighted EF for industrial wastewater 370
Table 7.41 N_2O emissions from wastewater, 1990–2024 371
Table 7.42 Population and per capita protein consumption, 1990–2024 373
Table 7.43 Parameters for estimation of nitrogen in effluent 374
Table 10.1 Recalculations made in the current submission and their implications to the emission level, 1990 and 2023 379
Table A1 Key category analysis summary, 2024 385
Table A2 Approach 1 Key category analysis level assessment with LULUCF, 1990 386
Table A3 Approach 1 Key category analysis level assessment without LULUCF, 1990 389
Table A4 Approach 1 Key category analysis level assessment with LULUCF, 2024 392
Table A5 Approach 1 Key category analysis level assessment without LULUCF, 2024 396
Table A6 Approach 1 Key category analysis trend assessment with LULUCF, 2024 399
Table A7 Approach 1 Key category analysis trend assessment without LULUCF, 2024 403
Table A8 Approach 2 Key category analysis level assessment with LULUCF, 1990 406
Table A9 Approach 2 Key category analysis level assessment with LULUCF, 2024 409
Table A10 Approach 2 Key category analysis level assessment without LULUCF, 1990 412
Table A11 Approach 2 Key category analysis level assessment without LULUCF, 2024 415

Table A12 Approach 2 Key category analysis trend assessment with LULUCF, 2024 418
Table A13 Approach 2 Key category analysis trend assessment without LULUCF, 2024 421
Table A14 Approach 1 Uncertainty assessment,1990 425
Table A15 Approach 1 Uncertainty assessment, 2024 432
Table A16.1 Sources and sinks not estimated ("NE") 455
Table A16.2 Sources and sinks reported elsewhere ("IE") 456

FIGURES

Page

Figure 2.1 Emission trend for aggregated GHG emissions, 1990-2024 25
Figure 2.2 Trends in emissions per capita and dollar of GDP relative to 1990 26
Figure 2.3 GHG Emissions and sinks by sector, 1990-2024 27
Figure 2.4 Emission trend of main GHGs, 1990-2024 28
Figure 2.5 Trends in emissions by gas relative to 1990 29
Figure 2.6 CO_2 emissions by sector, 1990-2024 30
Figure 2.7 CH_4 emissions by sector, 1990-2024 30
Figure 2.8 N_2O emissions by sector, 1990-2024 31
Figure 2.9 GHG emission trend by sectors, 1990-2024 32
Figure 2.10 Trend of total emissions from the energy sector, 1990-2024 34
Figure 2.11 Trend of total emissions from IPPU sector, 1990-2024 35
Figure 2.12 Trend of total emissions from agriculture sector, 1990-2024 36
Figure 2.13 Trend of total emissions from the LULUCF sector, 1990-2024 37
Figure 2.14 Trend of total emissions from the waste sector, 1990-2024 38
Figure 3.1 GHG emissions from fuel combustion, 1990-2024 42
Figure 3.2 Fugitive emissions, 1990-2024 43
Figure 3.3 CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion, 1990-2024 48
Figure 3.4 CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion by sectors, 1990 and 2024 49
Figure 3.5 CH_4 emissions from fuel combustion, 1990-2024 49
Figure 3.6 N_2O emissions from fuel combustion, 1990-2024 49
Figure 3.7 CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion, 1990-2024 53
Figure 3.8 GHG emissions from international aviation, 1990-2024 55
Figure 3.9 GHG emissions from international navigation, 1990-2024 56
Figure 3.10 Energy mix of category 1.A.1.a, 1990-2024 61
Figure 3.11 Electricity generation and shares by energy resources, 2023 - 2024 62
Figure 3.12 Electricity generation and shares by energy resources, 1990 - 2024 62
Figure 3.13 GHG emissions for transportation sector, 1990-2024 91
Figure 3.14 GHG emission trend by transport mode, 1990-2024 92
Figure 3.15 Comparison of number of flights and GHG emissions of civil aviation, 1990-2024 93
Figure 3.16 Emission distributions by fuel types in road transportation, 1990-2024 94
Figure 3.17 Passenger-km by road, 1998-2024 94
Figure 3.18 Passenger-km by railway, 1998-2024 95
Figure 3.19 GHG emissions for domestic aviation, 1990-2024 98

Figure 3.20 CH_4 and N_2O emissions for domestic aviation, 1990-2024 98
Figure 3.21 Passenger traffic, 2006-2024 99
Figure 3.22 Freight traffic, 2006-2024 100
Figure 3.23 Number of domestic LTO, 1990-2024 100
Figure 3.24 GHG emissions for road transportation, 1990-2024 103
Figure 3.25 CH_4 and N_2O emissions for road transportation, 1990-2024 103
Figure 3.26 CO_2 emission distributions by fuel types (%), 2024 104
Figure 3.27 GHG emissions for railways, 1990-2024 106
Figure 3.28 CH_4 and N_2O emissions from railways, 1990-2024 107
Figure 3.29 GHG emissions from domestic water-borne navigation, 1990-2024 109
Figure 3.30 CH_4 and N_2O emissions from domestic water-borne navigation, 1990-2024 109
Figure 3.31 GHG emissions from pipeline transport, 1990-2024 111
Figure 3.32 Domestic coal production 1990-2024 121
Figure 3.33 CH_4 emissions from coal mining, 1990-2024 121
Figure 3.34 Oil production, 1990–2024 124
Figure 3.35 Natural gas production, 1990-2024 124
Figure 3.36 Natural gas transmission by pipeline, 1990-2024 125
Figure 3.37 Fugitive emissions from oil and gas system, 1990-2024 125
Figure 4.1 Emissions from industrial processes and product use by subsector, 2024 129
Figure 4.2 Emissions from industrial processes and product use by subsector, 1990–2024 130
Figure 4.3 Share of CO_2 emissions from mineral production, 2024 131
Figure 4.4 Trend at clinker, cement production and related CO_2 emissions, 1990-2024 132
Figure 4.5 CO_2 emissions from lime production, 1990-2024 136
Figure 4.6 CO_2 emissions from glass production, 1990-2024 140
Figure 4.7 Share of CO_2 emissions from other uses of carbonates, 1990-2024 142
Figure 4.8 CO_2 emissions, by raw materials type, from ceramics, 1990-2024 143
Figure 4.9 CO_2 emissions from other use of soda ash, 1990-2024 147
Figure 4.10 CO_2 emissions from magnesia production, 1990-2024 149
Figure 4.11 Share of CO_2 eq. emissions from chemical industry, 2024 151
Figure 4.12 CO_2 emissions and removals from ammonia production, 1990-2024 153
Figure 4.13 N_2O emissions from nitric acid productions, 1990-2024 156
Figure 4.14 CO_2 emissions from carbide production, 1990-2024 159
Figure 4.15 CO_2 Emissions from soda ash production 2009-2024 162
Figure 4.16 Emissions from metal industry, 2024 167
Figure 4.17 Emissions allocations within the 2.C.1 category, 1990-2024 170
Figure 4.18 Allocations of the emissions from integrated iron and steel plants 172
Figure 4.19 Comparing emissions (kt CO_2 eq.) and steel production (kt) from BOFs and EAFs 173

Figure 4.20 CO_2 emissions from ferroalloys production, 1990-2024 177
Figure 4.21 CO_2 emissions from aluminium production, 1990-2024 180
Figure 4.22 CO_2 emissions from primary and secondary zinc production, 1990-2024 192
Figure 4.23 Total HFCs emissions, 1999-2024 200
Figure 4.24 HFC-227ea Emissions, 2000-2024 201
Figure 4.25 SF_6 emissions, 1996-2024 203
Figure 5.1 Cumulative emissions of agricultural categories, 1990–2024 208
Figure 5.2 Category shares and methods used in the agriculture sector, 2024 209
Figure 5.3 Trends in major agriculture categories 210
Figure 5.4 Trends in minor agriculture categories 210
Figure 5.5 Population numbers for cattle categories, 1990–2024 213
Figure 5.6 Enteric Fermentation Emission Sources, 2024 217
Figure 5.7 Manure Management Emission Sources, 2024 221
Figure 5.8 Comparing CH_4 and N_2O emission trends, 1990–2024 224
Figure 5.9 Harvested area and emitted CH_4 for rice cultivation, 1990–2024 230
Figure 5.10 Sub-categories of Agricultural Soils Emission Sources, 2024 233
Figure 5.11 Climate Map of Türkiye 239
Figure 5.12 Urea application and emitted CO_2, 1990–2024 245
Figure 6.1 The trend of LULUCF sector net removals including key sectors (Forest Land and HWP) 1990-2024 247
Figure 6.2 The ecoregions in Türkiye (Serengil, 2018) 250
Figure 6.3 The temporal structure of the SBLMS with the satellites used 254
Figure 6.4 Change detection approach between reference years 257
Figure 6.5 Gains and losses in Forest land Remaining Forest land subcategory (FL-FL) 269
Figure 6.6 Gains and losses in Land Converted to Forest land subcategory (L-FL) 270
Figure 6.7.a Area data for Land Converted to Forest land subcategory 270
Figure 6.7.b CSC of Carbon Pools in Land Converted to Forest Land Subcategory 271
Figure 6.8 The changes in net emissions and removals in CL-CL and L-CL subcategories 279
Figure 6.9 The change in area of CL-CL 280
Figure 6.10 The change in area of L-CL 280
Figure 6.11 Proposed Default Carbon Stocks at Maturity 286
Figure 6.12 The change in net emissions in Grassland category 295
Figure 6.13 The change in area of GL-GL 295
Figure 6.14 The change in area of L-GL 296
Figure 6.15 The emissions/removals from wetlands category 300
Figure 6.16 a The change in area of managed wetlands 301
Figure 6.16 b The change in area of unmanaged wetlands 301

Figure 6.17 The change in net emissions in settlements.....305
Figure 6.18 The change in area of settlements.....306
Figure 6.19 Impervious areas in the study area (Alibeyköy, Sazlıdere and Kağıthane watersheds in Istanbul).....308
Figure 6.20 Carbon intensity in the study area (Alibeyköy, Sazlıdere and Kağıthane watersheds in Istanbul).....308
Figure 6.21 Emissions and removals in HWP pool.....320
Figure 7.1 Total GHG emissions of waste sector, 1990–2024.....323
Figure 7.2 CH_4 emissions from solid waste disposal, 1990–2024.....326
Figure 7.3 Amount of waste treated by composting plants, 1990–2024.....347
Figure 7.4 CH_4 emissions from composting, 1990–2024.....347
Figure 7.5 N_2O emissions from composting, 1990–2024.....347
Figure 7.6 CO_2 emissions from open burning of waste, 1990–2024.....351
Figure 7.7 CH_4 emissions from open burning of waste, 1990–2024.....352
Figure 7.8 N_2O emissions from open burning of waste, 1990–2024.....354
Figure 7.9 Total amount of MSW open-burned, 1990–2024.....355
Figure 7.10 CH_4 emissions from domestic wastewater, 1990–2024.....359
Figure 7.11 CH_4 emissions from industrial wastewater, 1990–2024.....367
Figure 7.12 N_2O emissions from wastewater, 1990–2024.....372

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

2006 IPCC Guidelines	2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
ABPRS	Address Based Population Registration System
AD	Activity data
AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use
BCEF	Biomass conversion and expansion factor
BEF	Biomass expansion factor
BOD	Biochemical oxygen demand
BOF	Basic oxygen furnace
BOTAŞ	Petroleum Pipeline Corporation
C	Carbon
°C	Degree centigrade
C_2F_6	Hexafluoroethane
$CaCO_3$	Calcium carbonate
$CaMg(CO_3)_2$	Dolomite
CaO	Calcium oxide
CBCC	Coordination Board on Climate Change
CBCCA	Coordination Board on Climate Change and Adaptation
CBCCAM	Coordination Board on Climate Change and Air Management
CF_4	Carbon tetrafluoride
CFCs	Chlorofluorocarbons
CH_4	Methane
CKD	Cement kiln dust
CL-SL	Cropland converted to settlements
cm	Centimeter
CO	Carbon monoxide
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
CO_2 eq.	Carbon dioxide equivalent
COD	Chemical oxygen demand
CORINAIR	Core Inventory of Air Emissions in Europe

CORINE	Coordinate Information on the Environment
CRT	Common Reporting Table
CS	Country specific
CSC	Carbon stock change
D	Default
DG	Directorate of General
DOC	Degradable organic carbon
DoCC	Directorate of Climate Change
DOM	Dead Organic Matter
DOCF	Fraction of degradable organic carbon
EAF	Electric arc furnace
EF	Emission factor
EF_c	Baseline emission factor for continuously flooded fields without organic amendments
EHCIP	Environmental Heavy Cost Investment Planning
EMEP	European Monitoring and Evaluation Programme
ENVANIS	Inventory Statistical System for Forests
TERT	Technical Expert Review Team
ETF	Enhanced Transparency Framework
EU	European Union
EUROSTAT	European Union Statistical Office
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAOSTAT	Statistical database of the FAO
F-gas	Fluorinated gas
FOD	First Order Decay
g	gram
GDF	General Directorate of Forestry
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
Gg	Gigagram
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GIS	Geographical Information System
GJ	Gigajoule
GL-SL	Grasslands converted to settlement
GW	Gigawatt
GWh	Gigawatt hour

ha	Hectare
HFC	Hydrofluorocarbon
HWP	Harvested wood product
IE	Included elsewhere
IEA	International Energy Agency
IEF	Implied emission factor
IFA	International Fertilizer Association
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPPU	Industrial processes and product use
IW	Industrial Waste
kha	Kilo hectare
KISAD	Lime Producers Association
km	kilometer
kt	Kilo tonnes
ktoe	Kilo tonnes of oil equivalent
kW	Kilowatt
kWh	Kilowatt hour
L	Litter
LPG	Liquefied petroleum gas
LRS	LULUCF reporting system
LTO	Landing and take-off
LULUCF	Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry
MAPEG	General Directorate of Mining and Petroleum Affairs
MCF	Methane correction factor
MENR	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources
$MgCO_3$	Magnesium carbonate
MgO	Magnesium oxide
MJ	Megajoule
MMS	Manure Management System(s)
MoAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
MoEU	Ministry of Environment and Urbanization
MoEUCC	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change
MoT	Ministry of Trade
MoTI	Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure

MRV	Monitoring, Reporting, Verification
MSW	Municipal solid waste
Mt	Million tonnes
MW	Megawatt
N	Nitrogen
N_2O	Nitrous oxide
NA	Not applicable
Na_2CO_3	Sodium carbonate
NaCl	Sodium cloride
NCV	Net calorific value
NE	Not estimated
Nex	Annual nitrogen excretion
NF_3	Nitrogen trifluoride
NH_3	Ammonia
NID	National Inventory Document
NIR	National Inventory Report
NMVOC	Non-methane volatile organic compounds
NO	Not occurring
NO_x	Nitrogen oxides
ODS	Ozone-depleting substances
ODU	Oxidised During Use
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OHF	Open hearth furnace
OSP	Official Statistics Programme
OX	Oxidation factor
PFC	Perfluorocarbon
PRODCOM	Industrial Production Statistics Survey
PS	Plant specific
QA/QC	Quality assurance and quality control
SF_6	Sulphur hexafluoride
SO_2	Sulphur dioxide
SO_x	Sulphur oxide
SOM	Soil Organic Matter
SWDS	Solid waste disposal sites
t	Tonnes

T_{PLANT}	Degree of utilization of modern, centralized wastewater treatment plants
T1	Tier 1
T2	Tier 2
T3	Tier 3
TACCC	Transparency, accuracy, comparability, consistency, and completeness
TADPK	Tobacco and Alcohol Market Regulatory Authority
TAGEM	General Directorate of Agricultural Research and Policies
TurkCimento	Turkish Cement Manufacturer's Association
TEİAŞ	Turkish Electricity Transmission Company
TJ	Terajoule
TOBB	The Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Türkiye
TOR	Terms of Reference
TPES	Total Primary Energy Supply
TRGM	General Directorate of Agricultural Reform
TTGV	Technology Development Foundation of Türkiye
TUBITAK	Scientific and Technical Research Council of Türkiye
TurkStat	Turkish Statistical Institute
TÜPRAŞ	Turkish Petroleum Refineries Co.
TWh	Terawatt hour
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USD	United States dollar
Vol	Volume
yr	year

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information on GHG Inventories

The UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement were ratified by Türkiye in 2004, 2009 and 2021, respectively. As an Annex I party to Convention, Türkiye is required to develop annual inventories on emissions and removals of GHG not controlled by the Montreal Protocol using the IPCC Guidelines. National Greenhouse Gas Inventory of Türkiye was set up in 2006. Inventory covers all sources of emissions and removals described in 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006 IPCC Guidelines). Emissions and removals have been estimated and reported in line with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. Since 2024 reporting has been done under the Paris Agreement and The National GHG Inventory consists of the national inventory document (NID) and the common reporting tables (CRT) in accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines (18/CMA.1, Annex and 5/CMA.3). Time series of emissions and removals from 1990 to latest inventory year are covered in the Common Reporting Tables (CRT).

2006 IPCC Guidelines were provided for the following sectors:

- Energy
- Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU)
- Agriculture
- Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)
- Waste

The emission inventory includes direct GHGs as CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6, NF_3 and indirect gases as NO_x, CO, NMVOC, SO_x and NH_3 emissions originated from energy, IPPU, agriculture, and waste. The emissions and removals from LULUCF are also included in the inventory. Indirect CO_2 emissions that are among the consequences of the activities of the reporting entity, but available at sources owned or controlled by another entity do not occur.

In this report, the national GHG emissions and removals from 1990 to 2024, emission and removal sources, emission factors (EFs), difference between reference and sectoral approach, emission trends, fluctuations, changes, uncertainty estimations and key categories were evaluated in detail.

1.2 Institutional Arrangements

1.2.1 Institutional, Legal and Procedural Arrangements

The Turkish national inventory system is featured by centralized governance. Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change (MoEUCC) is the National Focal Point of the UNFCCC, and is responsible for climate change and air pollution policies and measures. Türkiye established the Coordination Board on Climate Change (CBCC) in 2001 with the Prime Ministerial Circular No. 2001/2 in order to determine the policies, measures and activities to be pursued by Türkiye on climate change. Under the chairmanship of MoEUCC, this board is composed of high level representatives (Undersecretary and President) from Ministries related to foreign relations, finance, economy, energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry, health, education, TurkStat, and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) from business sector. The CBCC was restructured in 2013, and renamed as Coordination Board on Climate Change and Air Management (CBCCAM). The CBCCAM, a public body created by Prime Minister Circular 2013/11, is competent for taking decisions and measures related to climate change and air management. The CBCCAM decisions are the first legal means for the national inventory system.

Türkiye has also taken steps to strengthen its institutional arrangements. In 2021, Türkiye established a new Directorate of Climate Change (DoCC) under the MoEUCC with Presidential Decree No. 85 on Amending Certain Presidential Decrees. With the same decree, CBCCAM was replaced by the Coordination Board on Climate Change and Adaptation (CBCCA), and it was stated that climate change negotiations would be conducted by a Chief Negotiator (Relevant Deputy Minister). In addition, it was stated that the Secretariat services of the Coordination Board would be carried out by the DOCC. The Coordination Board is responsible for determining, monitoring, and evaluating plans, policies, strategies, and actions related to climate change. The Coordination Board, which is an an inter-ministerial coordination mechanism and chaired by the Minister, consists of twenty-two members, including TurkStat.

The draft directive on the working procedures and principles of the Coordination Board will be prepared by the DoCC, and within this scope, sub-working groups will be formed, the details of which will be determined in the directive. Since studies on this directive are still ongoing, current studies are carried out with seven working groups within the scope of the CBCCAM:

- GHG Mitigation
- Climate Change Adverse Effects and Adaptation
- GHG Emission Inventory
- Finance

- Technology Development and Transfer
- Education, Capacity Building
- Air Management

The national GHG inventory is prepared under the auspices of the "GHG Emission Inventory Working Group" which was established in 2001 by the former CBCC. TurkStat was formally appointed as single national responsible authority to coordinate and implement national inventory activities from planning to management by Decision 2009/1 of the CBCC in 2009. TurkStat is also in charge of annual inventory submission to the UNFCCC Secretariat and of responding to the TERT recommendations.

Also, the legal basis of the national inventory system is currently provided by the Statistics Law of Türkiye through the Official Statistics Programme (OSP). The OSP is based on the Statistics Law of Türkiye No. 5429 and Presidential Order No. 4, and was first prepared in 2007 for a 5-year-period and updated every 5 years. OSP identifies the basic principles and standards dealing with the production and dissemination of official statistics and produces reliable, timely, transparent and impartial data required at national and international level. For all kinds of official statistics, the responsible and related institutions are defined, data compilation methodology and the publication periodicity/schedule of official statistics are specified. TurkStat is the responsible institution for the compilation of the national GHG inventory through the OSP and coordinates the activities of the GHG emission inventory working group established in the scope of OSP with the same composition as the GHG emission inventory working group under the CBCCAM.

The GHG national inventory is compiled by GHG Emission Inventory working group under the coordination of TurkStat.

The institutions included in the working group are:

- Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat),
- Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MENR),
- Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure (MoTI),
- Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change (MoEUCC),
- Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF).

The national inventory arrangements are designed and operated to ensure the TACCC quality objectives and timeliness of the national GHG inventories. The quality requirements are fulfilled by implementing consistently inventory quality management procedures.

Responsibilities of the institutions involved in the national GHG inventory are shown in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 Institutions by responsiblities for national GHG inventory

Sector	CRT category	Collection of AD	Selection of methods and EFs	GHG emission calculations	Filling in CRT tables and preparing NID	Quality control
Energy	1 –Energy (Excluding 1.A.1.a – Public electricity and heat production, and 1.A.3 – Transport)	MENR, TurkStat	TurkStat	TurkStat	TurkStat	TurkStat
	1.A.1.a – Public electricity and heat production	MENR	MENR	MENR	MENR	MENR
	1.A.3 – Transport	MoTI, TurkStat	MoTI	MoTI	MoTI	MoTI
Industrial processes and product use	2 – IPPU (except F-gases)	TurkStat	TurkStat	TurkStat	TurkStat	TurkStat
	F-gases	MoEUCC	MoEUCC	MoEUCC	MoEUCC	MoEUCC
Agriculture	3 – Agriculture	TurkStat	TurkStat	TurkStat	TurkStat	TurkStat
Land use, land-use change and forestry	4 – LULUCF	MoAF	MoAF	MoAF	MoAF	MoAF
Waste	5 – Waste	TurkStat	TurkStat	TurkStat	TurkStat	TurkStat
Cross cutting issues						
Key category analysis			TurkStat			
Uncertainty analysis						
Indirect gases			MoEUCC			

National Inventory Official Consideration and Approval

The national GHG inventory is subject to an official consideration and approval procedure before its submission to the UNFCCC. The national inventory is subject to a two-step official consideration and approval process. The final version of the NID and CRT is first approved by the TurkStat Presidency and published in the official TurkStat press release. The latest press release of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Statistics can be found on https://veriportali.tuik.gov.tr/en/press/58000 as scheduled on National Data Publishing Calendar. Subsequently, The MoEUCC as National Focal Point to the UNFCCC provides final checks and approval of the CRT via ETF web application tool as a final step prior to its submission to the UNFCCC.

TurkStat, as the Single National Entity, is responsible for official inventory submission to UNFCCC, and also responsible for responding to the UNFCCC technical expert review team (TERT) recommendations

on national inventory improvement and ensuring they are incorporated in the current and following NID(s) in the broader context of its continuous improvement.

1.2.2 Overview of Inventory Planning, Preparation and Management

The inventory planning system of Türkiye is conducted in line with quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) plan. Planning stage is under the responsibility of GHG Inventory Working Group. Planning activities include data collection and processing, selection of EF estimation methodology, compilation of CRT and NID, UNFCCC technical expert review team (TERT) recommendations, documentation and archiving, verification through time series consistency and cross checks, reporting and publication process.

Every year in the autumn, about October, working group meeting is organized to agree on a work plan and calendar for the following submission.

Information required for the inventory are mostly covered by OSP. Distribution of work for data gathering, processing and estimation of emissions are shown in Table 1.1. Emissions originating from energy, industrial processes and product use, agriculture and waste, and emissions and removals from LULUCF are calculated at national level annually by using recommended approaches in 2006 IPCC Guidelines. Fuel combustion emissions other than electricity generation and transport are calculated by TurkStat via using the energy balance tables of the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources. Emissions from industrial processes (excluding F-gases), agriculture, waste and fugitive emissions from coal mining, oil and gas systems are also calculated by TurkStat. The emissions originating from public electricity and heat production are calculated on the basis of plant level data by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources; the emissions originating from transportation are calculated by the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure. The fluorinated gases are calculated by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change. Emissions and removals from land use, land-use change and forestry are estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Every sector expert that performs the emission estimation is responsible for the data entry to ETF Reporting Tool, and preparation of the related section or sub-section of NID. TurkStat compiles the national GHG inventory, performs key category and uncertainty analyses, conducts final quality checks, and submits the inventory to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

TurkStat is also responsible for archiving the GHG inventory. Central archiving is carried out by TurkStat. EFs, AD, calculation sheets, CRT and NID outputs, etc. regarding the emission inventory are archived on TurkStat main server. All inventory related documents are also archived by the relevant Ministries for the CRT categories under their responsibilities.

1.2.3 Quality Assurance, Quality Control and Verification

QA/QC and verification procedures are an integral and indispensable part of the national GHG inventory of Türkiye. The quality of the national inventory system is ensured by the QA/QC system, through the QA/QC plan adopted by the CBCCAM decision in 2014 and revised and updated in 2017. The QA/QC plan introduces the structure and purpose of the QA/QC system, endorse the quality objectives. The main objective of the QA/QC plan is to ensure that the national GHG inventory is prepared in accordance with the quality objectives: transparency, accuracy, comparability, consistency, completeness (TACCC) as defined in UNFCCC reporting guidelines (18/CMA.1, Annex and 5/CMA.3). Türkiye also considers three additional quality objectives as improvement, sustainability and timeliness.

Improvement: Processes ensure that the inventory represents the best possible estimates of GHG emissions and removals for all categories, given the current state of scientific knowledge, data availability and national resources, taking into account information gained and lessons learned from reporting and review in the latest GHG inventory cycle.

Sustainability: Processes ensure the continuity of the GHG inventory system through institutional memory by establishing a documentation/archiving system and methodological manuals, as well as a training for newcomers and periodic refreshment trainings for existing inventory experts.

Timeliness: All of the QA/QC procedures are developed with a view to enabling the timely submission of the NID and the accompanying CRT to the UNFCCC by 15 April each year. In addition, inventory inputs, references and materials should be transparently documented and accessible, to enable timely responses to external requests for information, including formal and informal inventory review processes.

Together with verification, the implementation of QA/QC procedures are considered integral part of national inventory preparation and play a pivotal role not only to achieve the quality objectives but also for continuous reassessing and improving the national inventory where needed.

TurkStat is the designated body for overall implementation of the QA/QC system and for ensuring coordination of the QA/QC activities.

Quality Control (QC) is a system of routine technical activities to assess and maintain the quality of the inventory as it is being compiled. It is performed by personnel compiling the inventory. QC activities include general methods such as accuracy checks on data acquisition and calculations, and the use of approved standardised procedures for emission and removal calculations, measurements, estimating uncertainties, archiving information and reporting. QC activities also include technical reviews of categories, activity data, emission factors, other estimation parameters, and methods.

The data used in the preparation of the national GHG inventory for the IPPU, agriculture, and waste sectors are obtained from industrial production statistics, agricultural statistics, and waste statistics databases of TurkStat. TurkStat is producing all its statistics according to the European Statistics Code of Practice which covers a common quality framework with the European Statistical System. Therefore, high quality data are used in the inventory.

In Türkiye, in addition to data available from national statistics, some plant-level data are used to estimate input parameters for emissions calculations. No QC procedures are available for data providers at the moment. If data are official statistics from TurkStat, then it is ensured that the statistics are produced in line with the EU code of practice. However, if the data source is not from the official statistics QC can be performed by the inventory team.

In detail, with regard to QC the following rules and steps apply:

- Each institution involved in national inventory development is responsible for its own general and category specific QC activities,
- Both general and category specific QC activities are carried out by sectorial QC experts within the Institutions, using the ad hoc check lists attached in Annex II (general QC) and Annex III (category specific) of the QA/QC plan,
- Check lists are filled in by sectorial QC experts for the CRT categories under their responsibility and sent to TurkStat with an official letter,
- TurkStat files the letters,
- QC sectorial experts make the corrections needs emerging from the QC activities,
- TurkStat prepares a summary of the QC results,
- An improvement plan is prepared by the national inventory team under TurkStat coordination.

The QA/QC plan (approved in 2017) including above mentioned annexes can be found at https://biruni.tuik.gov.tr/yayin/views/visitorPages/english/publicationView.zul?yayin_no=428.

Criteria for assessing achievement of quality objectives is given below in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2 Criteria for assessing achievement of quality objectives

Data quality objective	Criteria for assessing achievement of quality objective
Accuracy	• Emissions are neither overestimated or underestimated as far as can be judged, • Uncertainty estimates are provided for AD, EF, and emissions in each category for the base year, the most recent year, and the trend.
Comparability	• Türkiye applies methods from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, in accordance with the significance of the category in the country (e.g., whether or not it is a key category) and national circumstances.
Completeness	• All categories for which methods are provided in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines are included in the national GHG inventory, • Emissions estimates cover the entire geographic area of Türkiye, • Emissions values or notation keys are provided for each cell in the CRT, • If despite the best efforts, emissions for a category for which methods are provided in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines cannot be provided, the situation regarding the lack of reporting is transparently described in the NID.
Consistency	• Türkiye has applied the same method across the time series for a given category and can explain the trends observed in the time series, • If the same method is not used for the entire time series in a category, Türkiye can explain (and documents in the NID) why the selected method(s) ensure time series consistency.
Improvement	• The national inventory improvement plan is updated with the recommendations and encouragements from the relevant review processes (e.g. UNFCCC) and QA/QC summary reports, • Türkiye implements findings from review processes where feasible.
Sustainability	• All inventory related documents (NID, data sheets, EFs, CRT tables) are archived annually, • All information on choice of methodology, EFs and parameters, assumptions used, are documented and updated as needed, • All methodological manuals are prepared and updated as needed.

Table 1.2 Criteria for assessing achievement of quality objectives (cont'd)

Data quality objective	Criteria for assessing achievement of quality objective
Timeliness	• Inventory is submitted to the UNFCCC by 15 April annually (except for first BTR), • Türkiye is able to timely respond to questions from the UNFCCC ERT.
Transparency	• Information necessary to reproduce the emissions estimates is either provided in the annual submission or referenced therein, • The elements required to be included in the NID per paragraph 50 of the annex to decision 18/CMA.1, Annex are included, in particular clear descriptions of: o All methods selected and models used o Values and sources of AD, EFs and other parameters o Relevant information on key categories and uncertainties o Recalculations are clearly explained o Completeness of the inventory o Changes in response to the review process o Description of the national inventory arrangements.

General QC Procedures

General QC procedures include generic quality checks related to calculations; data processing, completeness, and documentation that are applicable to all inventory source and sink categories. General QC procedures are applied routinely to all categories by sector experts using the check lists attached in Annex II of the QA/QC plan during the acquisition of data and the emissions calculation procedures and during the compilation of NID and the CRT.

Each sector expert should fill and sign the check list that the necessary QC checks were undertaken. Each sector expert should carry out immediate corrections of the input data/emissions calculations where errors are found. If an issue cannot be resolved during the current inventory submission, the sector experts should include an explanation for aspects still posing problems along with a recommendation(s) for future work on these issues. Such issues may then be incorporated into the inventory improvement plan. A copy of the completed checklist is sent to TurkStat and is archived in TurkStat.

The types of activities and procedures undertaken by sectoral experts include, but are not limited to:

- Cross-check descriptions of AD, EFs and other estimation parameters with information on categories and ensure that these are properly recorded and archived. This step includes ensuring that definitions and assumptions for the underlying AD match the definitions of categories used in the GHG inventory. In some cases, data collected from national statistics may have different coverage than that required for inventory preparation,
- Ensure that the time series of input EF, AD and other parameters are justifiable, and that any outliers can be explained by national circumstances,
- Ensure that proper bibliographic information is available and documented in the archives for all input parameters,
- Cross-check a sample of input data to ensure that there are no transcription errors,
- Where AD or EF data are obtained from plant operators, Türkiye plant level data are compared with previous data and related indicators (kwh/TJ, kwh/m^3 CH_4) and published national data,
- Check that units are properly labeled for all input data and, for a subset of parameters, correctly transcribed and applied in the emissions calculation spreadsheets,
- Where a parameter is based on expert judgement, identifying information for the expert (including their affiliation and any relevant expertise) is documented and archived,
- Has the sector expert identified where recalculations of previous input data have been undertaken? Qualitative reasons for, and the quantitative impacts of, these recalculations should be documented in the NID.

Category-Specific QC Procedures

Category-specific QC procedures complement general inventory QC procedures and are directed at specific types of data used in calculating GHG emissions for individual source or sink categories. These procedures require knowledge of the specific category, the types of data available and the parameters associated with emissions or removals, and are performed in addition to the general QC checks. Category specific QC procedures are also applied by sector experts using the check lists attached in Annex III of the QA/QC plan.

Each sector expert should fill and sign the check list that the necessary QC checks were undertaken, and summarizes the unsolved issues. A copy of the completed checklist is sent to TurkStat and is archived in TurkStat.

The types of activities and procedures undertaken by sectoral experts include, but are not limited to:

- Assumptions for AD, EFs and other parameters are compared with IPCC values and significant differences are noted,
- National and regional comparability and trends of AD, EF or other assumptions are checked against alternative data sources,
- Conduct of an in-depth review of the background data used to develop a country-specific EF, including the adequacy of any plant-level measurement programmes upon which the country-specific EF was developed. Such an in-depth review may also involve an assessment of any national literature used in support of the development of the country-specific factor,
- Evaluate any peer reviewed literature evaluating national or plant level statistics and suitability for the use in the GHG inventory,
- Hand-checking the accuracy of random calculations,
- To the extent possible, are the only hardwired data in the spreadsheets the basic input data (e.g., AD, EFs and assumptions) with all other spreadsheets using spreadsheet tools to link and calculate emissions,
- Reviewing the time series consistency of emissions calculations for any outliers and compare whether the values are within the minimum – maximum interval of other Parties,
- Checking a random sampling of conversion factors to ensure proper calculation from input data to emissions calculations,
- Is the IEF calculated reasonable compared with the previous annual submission and with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines,
- Is the time series of the IEF reasonable- are any large changes explainable,
- Checking that confidentiality is assured by Statistics Law of Türkiye,
- Are emissions estimates (or notation keys) available for all years of the time series for mandatory categories, from 1990 to the year "t-2" and do the emissions estimates cover all sources in the category (as determined by cross checks using other publicly available information),
- Identify parameters (e.g., AD, constants) that are common to multiple categories and confirm that there is consistency in the values used for these parameters in the emission/removal calculations. This is particularly important when reviewing calculations for the agriculture and LULUCF sector, as well as when reviewing input data between the reference and the sectoral approach.

QC Procedures Applied to Compiled NID and CRT

TurkStat undertakes further quality checks on compiled CRT and NID. The types of activities and procedures undertaken include:

CRT

- Completeness of all cells in the CRT with either a value or a notation key,
- Appropriateness of notation keys used ,
- Where the notation key "NE" or "IE" is used, whether an appropriate description is included in CRT table 9 to indicate why data are not reported (in the case of "NE") or where data are reported (in case of "IE"),
- Where emissions data are reported as confidential, it is ensured that emissions are included elsewhere (properly aggregated to assure confidentiality of information) and, therefore, included in national totals,
- Check whether appropriate tiers are used for key categories, in accordance with the decision trees in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. Where appropriate tiers are not used, is an appropriate discussion included in the NID to document the national circumstances surrounding the methodological choice?
- Review of documentation boxes of the CRT for appropriate content and language.

NID

- All tables, figures and text have been updated to reflect the latest annual data,
- Does the description of trends match the trends seen taking into account the latest year, and any recalculations of earlier years' data,
- Check the introductory chapters and annex to make sure that the data contained therein match the latest inventory data,
- Have all recalculations identified been documented in the NID and the impacts of the recalculation described?
- Assessment of completeness of the category described in the NID,
- Consistent use of units in the NID and the CRT,
- A general check of the NID should be done for consistency,
- All references should be included in the NID and the same reference should be referred to consistently across chapters,
- Ensure that all web links are active and direct the readers to the appropriate content.
- After inventory submission to UNFCCC, ensures that all inventory related materials were archived by inventory sectoral experts.

In 2019 submission, emissions from energy, IPPU and agriculture sectors were calculated on SAS (Statistical Analysis System) and it was double checked by the calculations on the Excel sheets by two different experts and any finding errors were corrected.

Quality Assurance

Quality Assurance (QA) is a planned system of review procedures conducted by personnel not directly involved in the inventory compilation/development process. Reviews, preferably by independent third parties, are performed upon a completed inventory following the implementation of QC procedures. Reviews verify that measurable objectives (data quality objectives) were met, ensure that the inventory represents the best possible estimates of emissions and removals given the current state of scientific knowledge and data availability, and support the effectiveness of the QC programme.

Due to the comprehensive and costly nature of QA activities, these procedures are only applied for selected categories and selected years, and generally only for key categories.

Our approach to QA is to prioritize:

- The categories that have high uncertainty,
- The categories that are recalculated,
- The categories that were included in the improvement plan.

In Türkiye, QA activities are conducted by experts in the scope of European Union (EU) funded Projects. For this purpose, first, in the scope of EU funded Upgrading the Statistical System of Türkiye project, external experts from EU countries were invited to review Turkish GHG Inventory for all categories before in-country review in 2014. Some improvements has been achieved based on review outputs of the EU inventory experts.

Also the EU funded Project named as Technical Assistance for Support to Mechanisms for Monitoring Türkiye's GHG Emissions, project period was January 2015 - April 2017, aimed to strengthen existing capacities in Türkiye and assist the country to:

- Fully implement a monitoring mechanism of GHG emissions in Türkiye, in line with the EU Monitoring Mechanism Regulation 525/2013 repealing Decision 280/2004/EC, and
- Better fulfill its reporting requirements to the UNFCCC, including national GHG inventories, National Communications and Biennial Reports.

Under the technical assistances of experts from project team national GHG inventory was reviewed and improved through workshops, mentor style trainings, and meetings organized.

For the period 2017-2019, TurkStat was responsible for implementing an investment project with the objective of improving the GHG Inventory. Under this project, a QA work was conducted for the agriculture sector in 2017. Likewise, another QA work was conducted for the energy sector in 2018.

"Technical Assistance for New Era for Statistics Programme" which is co-funded by the European Union and the Republic of Türkiye, has been started since March 2019. Within the scope of this project, under sub-activity "National Greenhouse Gas Inventory", the experts from CITEPA – Technical Reference Center for Air Pollution and Climate Change – provided QA works for the energy, IPPU, agriculture and waste sectors of the Turkish GHG Inventory between December 2019 and February 2020.

In addition, GHG inventory submission of Türkiye is subject to review by an international team of experts on an annual basis in accordance with decision 18/CMA.1, Annex. During the review week, Türkiye ensures that all institutions, organizations and responsible sector experts are available to provide necessary information and supporting documentation to the review team in a timely manner. The Technical Expert Review Team (TERT) then develops an annual review report based on the findings of the review. These annual review reports are considered as supplementary to the QA procedures undertaken by experts in Türkiye. Findings in the annual review reports are considered feedback for improvement of the GHG inventory, and as such are included in inventory improvement plan of Türkiye.

Verification

Verification activities typically include comparing inventory estimates with independent estimates to either confirm the reasonableness of the inventory estimates or identify major discrepancies. Verification activities may be directed at specific categories or the inventory as a whole, and their application will depend on the availability of independent estimation methodologies that can be used for comparison.

Each institution involved in national inventory development is responsible for its own verification activities. Sectorial experts within the Institution carry out the activities.

In Türkiye, some level of verification happens on an annual basis, as Türkiye estimates and reports CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion based on both the reference approach and the sectoral approach. Differences in the emissions estimated using these two approaches are described in the NID.

The national GHG emissions in the energy sector are estimated by using fuel consumption data taken from energy balance tables produced by the MENR. These data are compared with International Energy Agency (IEA) data. Inconsistencies between two data sets are identified and the reasons for these inconsistencies are investigated.

Also lower tier IPCC methods are applied for comparison in especially energy sector. Emissions calculated and reported on the basis of higher tiers (Tier 2 or Tier 3) are compared with emissions calculated by Tier 1 method.

The Regulation on the Monitoring of Greenhouse Gases, which came into force in 2012, requires companies to report verified greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions data to the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change (MoEUCC) beginning in 2015. Under this regulation, more than 800 facilities in the energy and industrial sectors are mandated to submit verified annual emissions data. This data is collected in compliance with MoEUCC regulations and serves as a foundation for accurate emissions accounting across key sectors.

In the coming years, emissions calculations for specific sub-sectors will rely on MRV data provided by the MoEUCC. This MRV data will undergo thorough analysis for essential quality attributes, such as coverage, accuracy, completeness, and consistency, to ensure the reliability of reported information.

To ensure comprehensive and standardized MRV data, consultations with MoEUCC are ongoing to gather activity data and refine classifications. Once the data is standardized and complete for a given sector, an accounting system will be established to calculate emissions using both current methodologies and MRV data. The results will be tracked and compared over a two-year period. The transition to MRV-based reporting will occur sector-by-sector, with integration into the National Inventory following the successful completion of the quality control process for each sector.

Confidential Data and Aggregation Procedures

According to the *"Regulation About Procedures and Principles of Data Privacy and Confidential Data Security of Official Statistics",* confidential data is defined as undisclosed individual data or data arranged in a table format which enable identification of the statistical unit directly or indirectly together with its characteristics and therefore enable the revelation of individual information.

During the preparation of the greenhouse gas inventory, strict procedures are in place to ensure the confidentiality of source data. Where necessary, certain emissions data are aggregated to a level that eliminates confidentiality issues.

Confidentiality in aggregated data (Article 6)

(1) Individual data can be put to use by aggregating thanks to be grouped in according to various specialties.

(2) The data in any cell of the data table formed by aggregating the individual data belongs to;

a) Number of statistical units is less than three,

b) In that case number of statistical units is three and more, the data or information regarding any unit is made up more than 80 % of total data in that cell, and the data concerning two units is formed more than 90 % of total data in that cell,

In this case, the data or information in relevant cell is confidential

(3) The cell which hidden data is available can be announced after combining another cell or cells on condition that but confidential data don't come into being.

Exceptions of Confidential Data (Article 5)

(1) Used in extent of the Official Statistics workings;

a) Data obtained from sources accessible to everyone and the information on address, activity, style in this characteristic of statistical units in extent of business registrations system,

b) Statistical unit itself or apparently special agent or only its individual data given permission to be proclaimed with the written approval of authoritative legal representative, can't be assessed in characteristic of confidential data.

(2) In case of including to the process of official statistics production of administrative registrations, confidentiality provisions specified in this public act are applied for institutions/organizations used by getting administrative registrations in order to produce statistics only from institutions and organizations kept merely these registrations.

Documentation and Archiving

Regarding documentation and archiving, all sectoral experts archive all inputs used in the inventory process, outputs, selected EFs, work files, e-mails and official letters on their computer, on a network server with restricted access or on an external drive as softcopy or as hardcopy. Archiving is done according to Regulation on State Archive Services. Sectoral experts are responsible for archiving in their own institutions.

Central archiving is carried out by TurkStat. EFs, AD, calculation tables, CRT and NID outputs, etc. regarding the emission inventory are stored on TurkStat main server. Sectoral experts transfer EFs, AD and calculation tables used in emission calculations to TurkStat within 6 weeks following the date of submission of the Annual Inventory to UNFCCC Secretariat.

1.3 Brief Description of the Process of Inventory Preparation

Inventory preparation of Türkiye starts with inventory planning which covers recalculations, methodological improvements and refinements according to quality management and improvement plans based on learning from previous inventory cycle, UNFCCC review reports and collaborations with government institutions. Firstly, reviewing the calculation methods are finalized and the data collection process is completed. After that, emission estimates and QC checks are done and data are uploaded to the CRT Reporter. NID text and tables are then prepared according to UNFCCC guidelines. The inventory process also involves key category assessment, recalculations, uncertainty assessment, documentation and archiving. Main steps in the annual inventory preparation process are summarized below in Table 1.3.

Table 1.3 Activities for preparation of the annual inventory submission

	Activities
1.	Inventory planning by GHG Inventory Working Group (Creating Inventory Improvement Plan, recalculation, etc.)
2	Reviewing emission calculation methods, EFs, AD sources, etc. by GHG Inventory Working Group
3.	Collection of AD and QC of the data by the institutions involved
4.	Calculation of all emissions from electricity production, transportation, F-gas, emissions and removals from LULUCF by the related institutions, and transfer to TurkStat
5.	Calculation of emissions under the responsibility of TurkStat
6.	QC of the calculated emissions
7.	AD and emission entry into the CRT Reporter by sectoral experts
8.	Performing key category, trend and uncertainty analysis by TurkStat
9.	Preparation of National Inventory Report by the institutions involved and compilation by TurkStat
10.	Release of the GHG Emissions Statistics as press release on TurkStat webpage
11.	Sending National GHG Inventory for approval by Inventory Focal Point (National Inventory Compiler)
12.	Approval of National GHG Inventory by National Focal Point
13.	Reporting of Inventory to UNFCCC Secretariat by TurkStat
14.	Documentation and archiving processes

1.4 Brief General Description of Methodologies and Data Sources

The National GHGs are calculated by using 2006 IPCC Guidelines. CO_2 emissions from energy are calculated by using Tier 1 (T1), Tier 2 (T2) and Tier 3 (T3) approaches. CH_4 and N_2O emissions from energy are calculated by using T1 and T2. Technology specific EFs are used for CH_4 and N_2O emissions from 1.A.1.a category. For the emissions from coke production, since plant specific data are gathered, T3 methodology is used.

For industrial process and product use, T2 methodology was used for the ammonia (NH_3) production. T3 methodology is used for CO_2 emissions from the cement production, iron and steel production and GHG emissions from aluminum production. For the emissions from rest of the IPPU categories, T1 methodology was used.

For agriculture sector; T2 is used for emissions from cattle enteric fermentation. For the other categories T1 methodology was used.

For LULUCF; T1, T2 methodology was used for CO_2 and N_2O emissions, while T1 was used for CH_4 emissions.

In waste sector; for the CO_2 emissions from open burning of waste, which is only CO_2 emission source for waste sector is calculated by using T2 method. For CH_4 emissions from solid waste disposal and wastewater treatment and discharge, T2 methodology was used while T1 was used for the other non-key categories. For N_2O emissions, T1 methodology was used for all relevant categories.

All tier methodologies are summarized on sector basis in below Table 1.4.

Table 1.4 Summary for methods and emission factors used, 2024

Greenhouse gas source and sink	CO_2		CH_4		N_2O	
Categories	Method applied	Emission factor	Method applied	Emission factor	Method applied	Emission factor
1. Energy	T1,T2,T3	D,CS,PS	T1,T2	D,PS	T1,T2	D,PS
1.A. Fuel combustion	T1,T2,T3	D,CS,PS	T1,T2	D,PS	T1,T2	D,PS
1.A.1. Energy industries	T2,T3	D,CS,PS	T1,T2	D,PS	T1,T2	D,PS
1.A.2. Manufacturing industries and construction	T1,T2	D,CS	T1	D	T1	D
1.A.3. Transport	T1,T2	D,CS	T1,T2	D	T1,T2	D
1.A.4. Other sectors	T2	CS	T1	D	T1	D
1.A.5. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1.B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	T1	D	T1,T2	D	T1	D
1.B.1. Solid fuels	NA	NA	T2	D	NA	NA
1.B.2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	T1	D	T1,T2	D	T1	D
1.C. CO_2 transport and storage	NA	NA				
2. Industrial processes	T1,T2,T3	D,CS,PS	T1	D	T1	D
2.A. Mineral industry	T1,T2,T3	D,PS	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.B. Chemical industry	T1,T2	D,CS	NA	NA	T1	D
2.C. Metal industry	T1,T2,T3	D,CS,PS	T1	D	NA	NA
2.D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	T1	D	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.E. Electronic Industry					NA	NA
2.F. Product uses as ODS substitutes						
2.G. Other product manufacture and use	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.H. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Agriculture	T1	D	T1,T2	D,CS	T1	D
3.A. Enteric fermentation			T1,T2	D,CS		
3.B. Manure management			T1	D	T1	D
3.C. Rice cultivation			T1	D		
3.D. Agricultural soils			NA	NA	T1	D
3.E. Prescribed burning of savannahs			NA	NA	NA	NA
3.F. Field burning of agricultural residues			T1	D	T1	D
3.G. Liming	NA	NA				
3.H. Urea application	T1	D				
3.I. Other carbon-containing fertilizers	NA	NA				
3.J. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry	T1,T2	D,CS	T1	D	T1,T2	D
4.A. Forest land	T2	D,CS	T1	D	T1	D
4.B. Cropland	T1,T2	D,CS	NA	NA	T1	D
4.C. Grassland	T1,T2	D,CS	NA	NA	NA	NA
4.D. Wetlands	T1,T2	D,CS	NA	NA	T2	D
4.E. Settlements	T1	D	NA	NA	NA	NA
4.F. Other land	T2	D	NA	NA	NA	NA
4.G. Harvested wood products	T2	D,CS				
4.H. Other					NA	NA
5. Waste	T2	D,CS	T1,T2	D,CS	T1	D
5.A. Solid waste disposal			T2	D,CS		
5.B. Biological treatment of solid waste			T1	D	T1	D
5.C. Incineration and open burning of waste	T2	D,CS	T1	D	T1	D
5.D. Waste water treatment and discharge			T2	CS	T1	D
5.E. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 1.5 provides an overview for inventory data sources by sectors;

Table 1.5 Activity data sources for GHG inventory

Sector	Category	Activity data source
Energy	Energy – 1 (excluding 1.A.1 – Energy industry and 1.A.3 – Transportation)	MENR Energy balance sheet-sectoral fuel consumption data (for sectoral approach) and fuel supply data (for reference approach)
		Directorate of Energy Efficiency and Environment and PETKIM - waste incineration data
	Public electricity and heat production – 1.A.1.a	MENR - Facility base electricity and heat production statistics
	Petroleum Refining– 1.A.1.b	TÜPRAŞ- STAR Rafineri emission data
	Manufacture of solid fuels and other energy industries– 1.A.1.c	Integrated iron and steel plants- fuel consumption for coke production
	Transportation – 1.A.3	TurkStat-road vehicle fleet and vehicle-km travelled, MENR, MAPEG - fuel consumption by transport mode MoTI/DG of State Airports Authority - air traffic data
Industrial Process and Product Use	2.A.1.Cement	MoEUCC-MRV data, Turkish Cement Manufacturer's Association- production data, Producers- production data and EF, TurkStat- Industrial production statistics
	2.A.2. Lime	Turkish Lime Association- production data, Producers- production data and EF, Steel plants- production data, TurkStat- Industrial production statistics
	2.A.3 Glass	Producers- glass production data and parameters
	2.A.4 Other process uses of carbonates	Turkish Ceramics Federation- production data, Producers- production and raw material consumption data, TurkStat- Industrial production and foreign trade statistics
	2.B.1. Ammonia Prod.	Producers- production and fuel consumption data BOTAS (Petroleum Pipeline Corporation)- Carbon content of natural gas, TurkStat- Industrial production statistics
	2.B.2 Nitric Acid Prod.	Producers- production data and technology TurkStat- Industrial production statistics
	2.B.5. Carbide Prod.	TurkStat-Foreign trade statistics and industrial production statistics
	2.B.7. Soda ash prod.	Producers- production and raw material data
	2.B.8. Petrochemical and carbon black prod.	Producers- production data
	2.C.2. Iron and Steel Prod.	Producers- production data and other parameters Turkish Steel Producers Association- production data
	2.C.2. Ferroalloy prod.	Producers- production data TurkStat- Industrial production statistics
	2.C.3 Aluminium Prod.	Producer- production data and other parameters
	2.C.4 Magnesium Prod.	Producer- production data and other parameters
	2.C.5. Lead Prod.	TurkStat- MoEUCC recycled waste batteries data
	2.C.6. Zinc Prod.	Producers- production data, TurkStat- Industrial production statistics
	2.D.1. Lubricant Use	MENR- consumption data
	2.D.2. Paraffin wax use	MENR- consumption data

Table 1.5 Activity data sources for GHG inventory (cont'd.)

Sector	Category	Activity data source
	2.E. Electronic industry	TurkStat - trade statistics
	2.F. Product uses as substitutes for ODS	Ministry of Trade (MoT) - trade statistics
	2.G.1. Electrical equipment	MoT - trade statistics - Turkish Electricity Transmission Corporation (TEİAŞ)
Agriculture	Agriculture – 3	TurkStat - Livestock population Crop production data Waste disposal and treatment statistics General Directorate of Meteorology - Temperature data MoAF- Inorganic N Fertilizers application data, urea application data
Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry	LULUCF – 4	MoAF (General Directorate of Forestry) - Landsat Satellite Images Copernicus HRL for Forest (Sentinel) Forestry Statistics The annual commercial cutting and fuel wood data The annual forest fire information The annual illegal cutting and wood gathering information MoAF (General Directorate of Agricultural Reform) - Landsat Satellite Images CORINE land use maps LPIS General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works - the data of dam constructions MoAF (General Directorate of Agricultural Research and Policies) - Soil Information System
Waste	Waste – 5	TurkStat - Waste disposal and treatment statistics Wastewater discharge and treatment statistics GDP Population estimations and projections MoEUCC, TurkStat - waste composition data Composting plants - amount of composted waste Methane recovery facilities - amount of methane recovered from landfills and wastewater treatment plants

1.5 Brief Description of Key Categories

The 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories (2006 IPCC Guidelines) recommend as good practice the identification of key categories of emissions and removals. The intent is to help inventory agencies prioritize their efforts to improve overall estimates. A key category is defined as "one that is prioritized within the national inventory system because its estimate has a significant influence on a country's total inventory of GHG in terms of the absolute level of emissions and removals, the trend in

emissions and removals, or uncertainty in emissions and removals" (2006 IPCC Guidelines); this term is used in reference to both source and sink categories.

For the 1990-2024 GHG inventory, level and trend key category assessments were performed according to the recommended IPCC approach found in Volume 1, Sections 4.3.1 and 4.3.2 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. The details of key category analysis are given in Annex 1.

Based on the Approach 1 key category analysis (with and without LULUCF) and on the Approach 2 key category analysis (with and without LULUCF), the followings are determined as key categories in 2024.

Table 1.6 Key categories for GHG inventory, 2024

Category Code	Category Name	Fuel	Gas	Criteria used for key category identification		Key category including LULUCF	Key category excluding LULUCF
				L	T		
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Solid fuels	CO_2	X	X	X	X
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	X	X	X	X
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Liquid fuels	CO_2	X	X	X	X
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	X	X	X	X
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Solid fuels	CO_2	X	X	X	X
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Liquid fuels	CO_2	X	X	X	X
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Other Fossil fuels	CO_2	X	X	X	X
1.A.3.a.	Domestic Aviation	Jet kerosene	CO_2	X		X	X
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation		CO_2	X	X	X	X
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation		N_2O	X		X	X
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	X	X	X	X
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Solid fuels	CO_2	X	X	X	X
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Liquid fuels	CO_2	X	X	X	X
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Biomass	CH_4	X	X	X	X
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Solid fuels	CH_4		X	X	X
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Liquid fuels	N_2O	X	X	X	X
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Biomass	N_2O		X	X	X
1.B.1.	Fugitive emissions from solid fuels	Solid fuels	CH_4	X	X	X	X
1.B.2.b.	Fugitive emissions from fuels - Oil and natural gas	Natural Gas	CH_4	X	X	X	X
2.A.1.	Cement Production (Mineral Products)		CO_2	X	X	X	X
2.A.2.	Lime Production (Mineral Products)		CO_2		X	X	X
2.A.4.	Other process uses of carbonates		CO_2	X		X	X
2.C.1.	Iron and Steel Production		CO_2	X	X	X	X
2.F.6.	Other applications		Aggregate F-gases	X	X	X	X
3.A.	Enteric fermentation		CH_4	X	X	X	X
3.B.	Manure management		CH_4	X	X	X	X
3.B.	Manure management		N_2O	X	X	X	X
3.D.1.	Direct N_2O emissions from managed soils		N_2O	X	X	X	X
3.D.2.	Indirect N_2O emissions from managed soils		N_2O	X	X	X	X
4.A.1.	Forest Land Remaining Forest Land		CO_2	X	X	X	
4.G.	Harvested Wood Products		CO_2	X	X	X	
5.A.	Solid waste disposal		CH_4	X	X	X	X
5.D.	Wastewater treatment and discharge		CH_4	X	X	X	X
5.D.	Wastewater treatment and discharge		N_2O	X		X	X

Note: L: Level assessment; T: Trend assessment

Based on the results of the key category analysis, it is tried to increase the Tiers in emissions/removals estimation. However due to resource restrictions, Tier 1 approaches have to be used for some key categories, such as CH_4 emissions from other sectors, solid fuels and oil and gas systems in energy sectors, CH_4 emissions from manure management, N_2O emissions from agricultural soils and wastewater treatment and discharge. Efforts to increase the tiers for all key categories are ongoing.

1.6 General Uncertainty Evaluation

For calculation of uncertainty, error propagation method (Approach 1) for combining uncertainties, as outlined in Volume 1 (Chapter 3) of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories (2006 IPCC Guidelines) is used and general combined uncertainty is estimated with Approach 1.

The general procedures for uncertainty analysis based on the expert judgment are as follows;

- Uncertainties of each activity are allocated by using EFs and AD uncertainties,
- Emissions are estimated for each (CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFC, PFC and SF_6) gases,
- The uncertainties for industrial processes data are estimated by TurkStat,
- The uncertainties of F-gases data are estimated by MoEUCC,
- The uncertainties of agricultural activities data are estimated by TurkStat,
- The uncertainties of waste data are estimated by TurkStat,
- The uncertainties for sectoral energy usage data are estimated by MENR,
- The uncertainties of transport data are estimated by MoTI,
- The uncertainties of forestry and other land use data are estimated by MoAF.

Quantitative estimates of the uncertainties in the emissions are calculated using direct sectoral expert judgement based on the data collection matters considering completeness, accuracy and other parameters. Using Approach 1, the overall combined uncertainty for 2024 is 7.9% with LULUCF included and 5.1% without it.

1.7 General Assessment of Completeness

Completeness by source and sink categories: The inventory is considered to be largely complete with only a few minor sources not estimated, due to either a lack of available information. These sources are considered to be insignificant, when compared with the inventory as a whole. The categories given in Annex 5 were not estimated due to insufficient data or methodology.

Completeness by geographical coverage: Geographical coverage of the inventory is complete. It includes all territories of Türkiye.

A complete set of CRT are provided for all years and estimates are calculated in a consistent manner. Where estimates could not be provided, standard UNFCCC notation keys were applied to indicate the

reason for non-reporting.[1] Source and sink categories reported as "NE" (Not Estimated) are those for which no estimate has been made due to lack of data or methodology; categories reported as "IE" (Included Elsewhere) are those where emissions are accounted for under a different category. A complete list of source/sink categories reported as "NE" and "IE" is given in Annex 5 Completeness - Information On Notation Keys.

[1] For definitions and guidance on notation keys, see: https://unfccc.int/resource/tet/bg/bg2-02_Overview_Notation_Keys.pdf

2 TRENDS IN GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

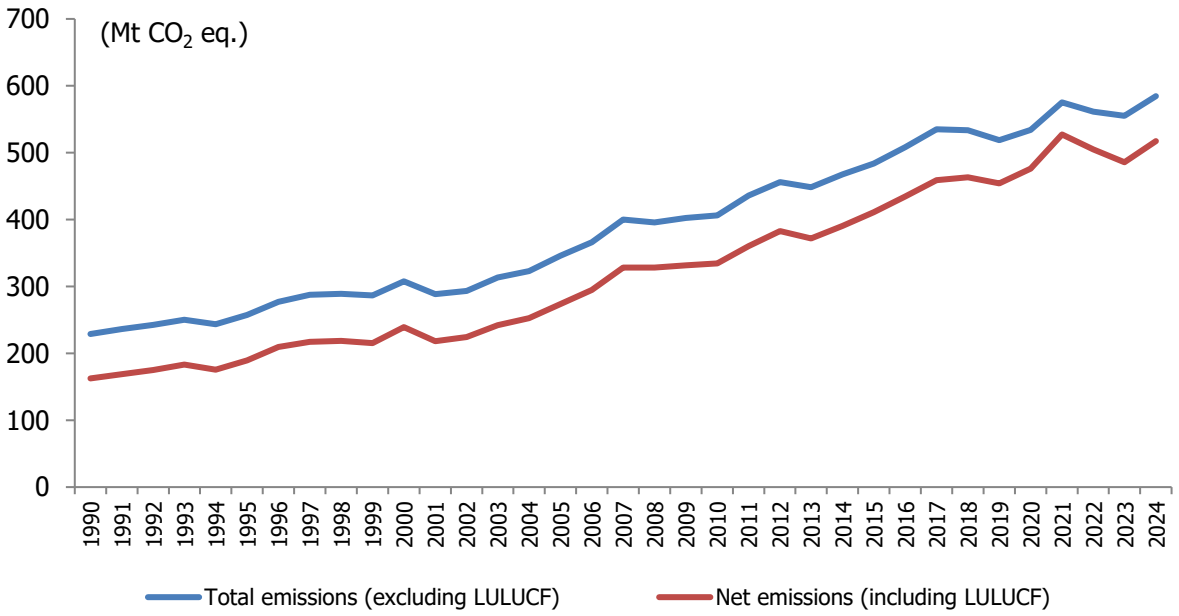
2.1 Emission Trends for Aggregated Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Total GHG emissions, excluding the LULUCF sector, were 584.5 Mt CO_2 eq. in 2024. This represents an increase of 355.6 Mt CO_2 eq. (155.3%) on total emissions compared to 1990 and an increase of 29.4 Mt CO_2 eq. (5.3%) compared to 2023.

Net GHG emissions, including the LULUCF sector, were 517.4 Mt CO_2 eq. in 2024. This represents an increase of 354.9 Mt CO_2 eq. (218.4%) on net emissions compared to 1990 and an increase of 31.5 Mt CO_2 eq. (6.5%) compared to 2023.

Figure 2.1 presents total and net GHG emissions from 1990 to 2024.

Figure 2.1 Emission trend for aggregated GHG emissions, 1990-2024



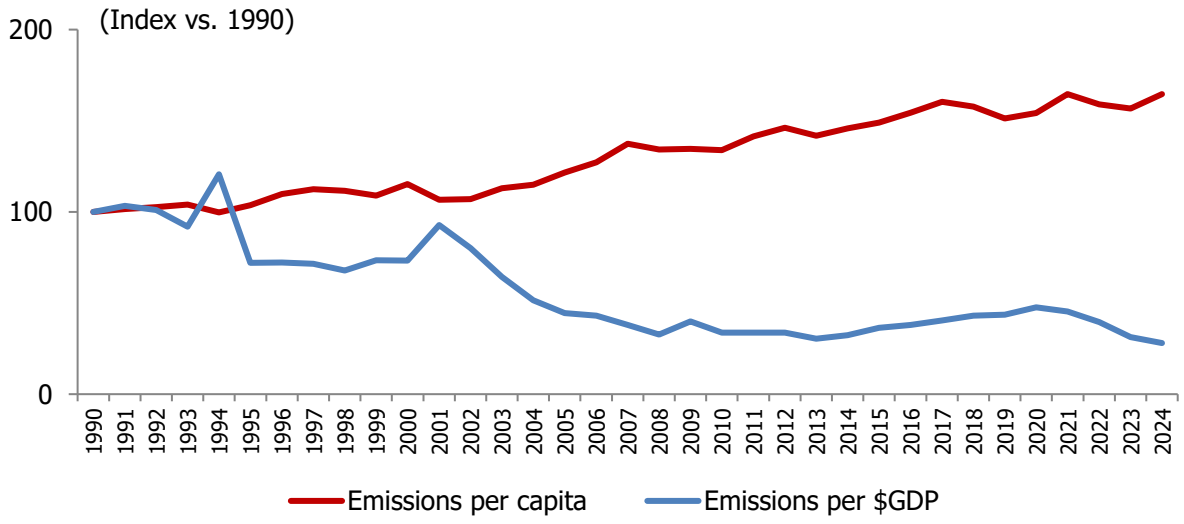
There is a positive trend in the total emissions over the period 1990-2024. However, economic recessions had directly caused reductions in the total GHG emissions in 1994, 1999, 2001, 2008, 2018 and 2019. In these years, total emissions are decreased by 2.5%, 0.9%, 6.1%, 1%, 0.3% and 2.8% as compared to the previous year's emissions respectively. Although there is no economic recession, total emissions are slightly decreased by 1.7%, 2.4% and 1.1% in 2013, 2022 and 2023 respectively.

The fluctuations in the emission trends are mainly due to the trends in economic activities. Therefore, GDP can be thought as the main driver of the GHG emissions in Türkiye. It has nearly the same pattern as total GHG emissions for the period 1990-2024. It reached 1.3 trillion USD in 2024 from 149.2 billion USD in 1990.

Population is another driver of the emission trends in national inventories. The mid-year population of Türkiye increased about 55.1% for the period 1990-2024. While it was 55.1 million in 1990, it reached 85.5 million in 2024. Accordingly, CO_2 eq. emissions per capita are 6.8 tonnes in 2024, while it was 4.2 tonnes in 1990.

Figure 2.2 shows trends on various statistics related to greenhouse gas emissions normalized to 1990 as a baseline year. These values represent the relative change (in comparison with base year for every year) in each statistic since 1990. The direction of the emissions per $ of GDP trend started to change after 2002, when GDP (in current price) began to peak, while emissions per capita continued to increase slightly.

Figure 2.2 Trends in emissions per capita and dollar of GDP relative to 1990



Source: https://veriportali.tuik.gov.tr/en/press/54187

Table 2.1 gives summary data for GHG emissions for selected years between 1990 and 2024.

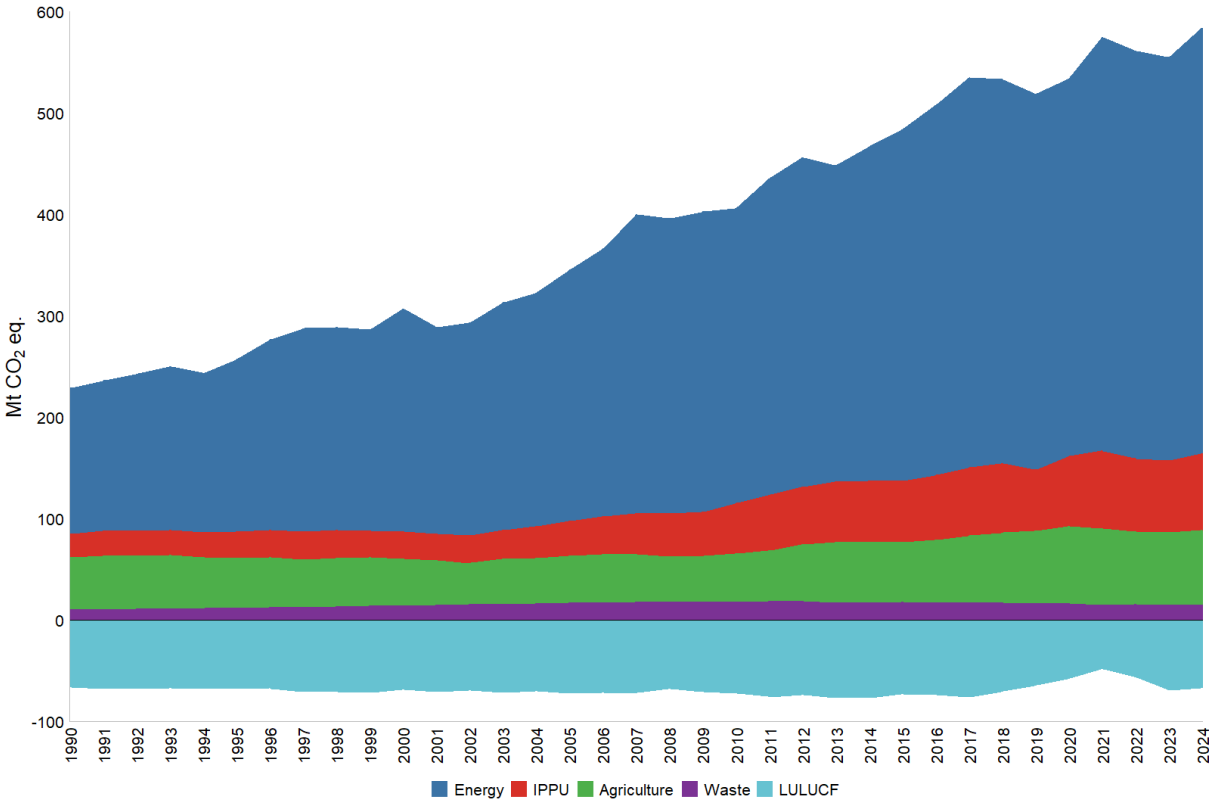
Table 2.1 Aggregated GHG emissions by sectors

(Mt CO_2 eq.)

Sector	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total (exc. LULUCF)	228.9	257.4	307.5	345.8	406.4	483.9	534.0	575.3	561.3	555.2	584.5
Energy	143.7	170.3	220.2	247.8	290.8	346.5	372.0	408.3	401.9	397.8	419.9
IPPU	23.1	25.9	26.6	34.7	49.7	60.4	68.9	76.5	72.3	70.7	75.7
Agriculture	51.8	49.0	46.0	46.3	47.7	59.2	76.4	75.4	71.5	71.8	73.5
Waste	10.3	12.1	14.6	17.0	18.2	17.9	16.6	15.1	15.6	14.9	15.4
LULUCF	-66.4	-67.9	-68.2	-72.2	-72.1	-73.0	-57.7	-48.0	-56.3	-69.2	-67.1
Comp. to 1990 (%)	-	12.4	34.3	51.0	77.5	111.4	133.2	151.3	145.2	142.5	155.3

In overall 2024 emissions excluding LULUCF, the energy sector had the largest portion with 71.8%. The energy sector was followed by the sectors of IPPU with 12.9%, agriculture with 12.6%, and waste with 2.6%. In Figure 2.3 fluctuations of all sectors can be seen for the entire period starting with 1990.

Figure 2.3 GHG Emissions and sinks by sector, 1990-2024



2.2 Emission Trends by Gas

Total CO_2 emissions (excluding LULUCF) increased by 201.7% from 1990 to 2024. CH_4 emissions (excluding LULUCF) increased by 38.3% and N_2O emissions (excluding LULUCF) increased by 62.8%.

Total CO_2 emissions (including LULUCF) increased by 353% from 1990 to 2024. CH_4 emissions (including LULUCF) increased by 38.2% and N_2O emissions (including LULUCF) increased by 62.9%.

As shown in Figure 2.4, the CO_2 emissions increased, while N_2O and CH_4 emissions are not changing considerably compared to the change of CO_2 emissions.

Figure 2.4 Emission trend of main GHGs, 1990-2024

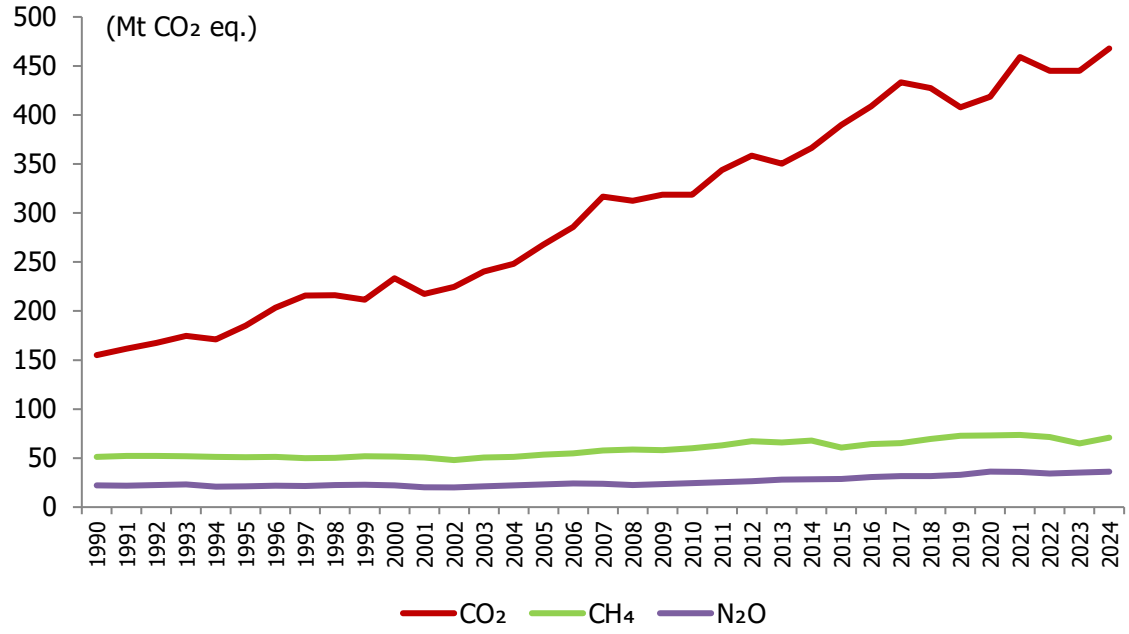


Table 2.2 gives summary data for GHG emissions by gas for some selected years between 1990 and 2024.

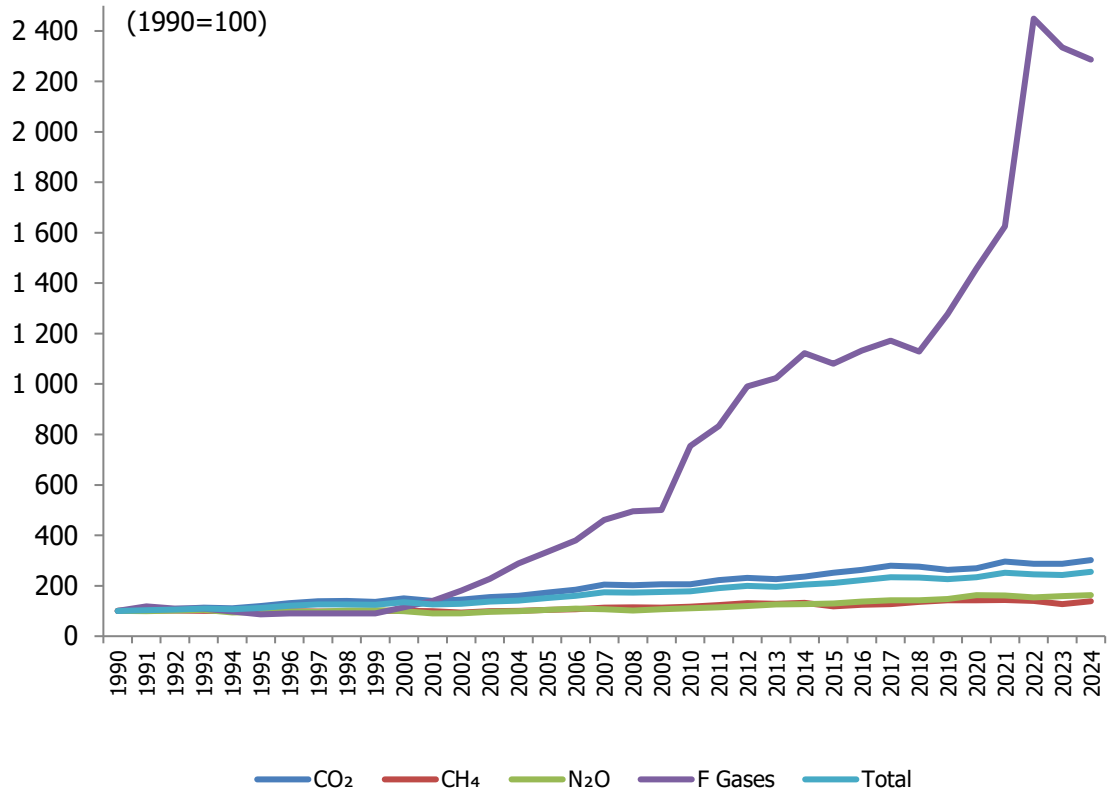
Table 2.2 Aggregated GHG emissions excluding LULUCF

(Mt CO_2 eq.)

Gas	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total	228.92	257.41	307.52	345.77	406.41	483.93	533.96	575.29	561.29	555.16	584.52
CO_2	155.05	185.04	233.40	267.88	318.55	389.90	418.52	458.92	445.12	445.06	467.81
CH_4	51.26	50.78	51.60	53.38	60.20	60.76	73.14	73.62	71.54	64.98	70.87
N_2O	22.18	21.22	22.03	23.10	24.45	28.68	36.11	35.85	34.24	35.21	36.13
HFCs	NA,NO	NA,NO	0.11	1.04	2.79	4.42	6.01	6.71	10.18	9.70	9.51
PFCs	0.42	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.35	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
SF_6	NA,NO	NA,NO	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.08	0.17	0.18	0.21	0.20	0.18

Figure 2.5 shows trends in the index for each year compared to previous year by gas for the 1990-2024 period. 1990 is assumed as "100" for indexing. All gases increased compared to 1990 and also to previous years in general. The sharpest trend belongs to F Gases since they increased by 2 334% in proportion to 1990.

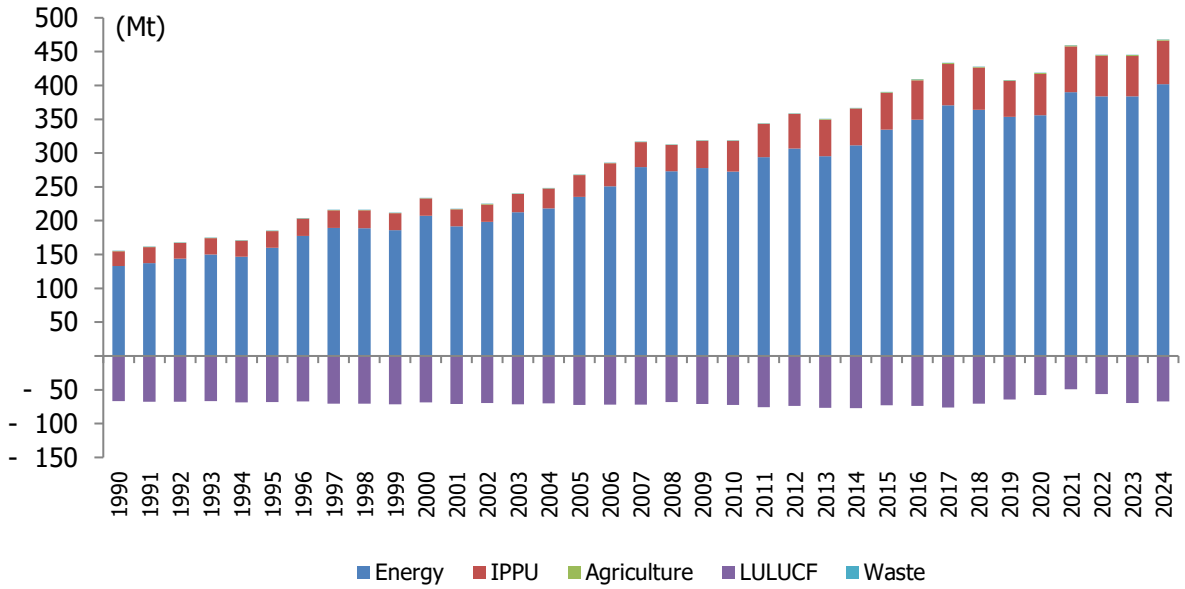
Figure 2.5 Trends in emissions by gas relative to 1990



Carbon Dioxide (CO_2)

In 2024, CO_2 emissions are 467.8 Mt (excluding LULUCF), 5.1% above the 2023 level and 201.7% above the 1990 level. Figure 2.6 illustrates the trend in CO_2 emissions. It is seen that CO_2 emissions are dominated by the energy sector which is the main driver for the rising trend in emissions. This situation is caused by the growing industrial sector and population in Türkiye. In 2024 excluding the LULUCF, the energy sector is responsible for 85.9% of the total CO_2 emissions while IPPU is responsible for 13.7%. The agriculture and waste sectors do not cause a significant amount of CO_2 emission.

Figure 2.6 CO_2 emissions by sector, 1990-2024

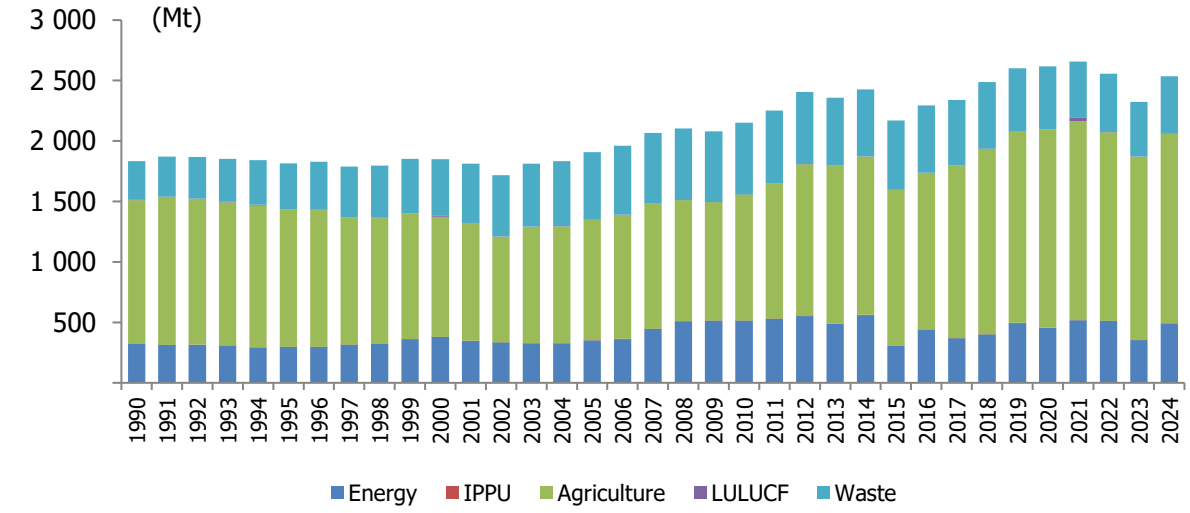


Methane (CH_4)

The trend in emissions of CH_4 is broken down by source in Figure 2.7. CH_4 is the second most significant GHG after CO_2 in Türkiye since 1990. Emissions of CH_4 have increased by 38.3% since the base year 1990 and have increased by 9.1% compared to 2023. In 2024, CH_4 emissions were 2 531 kt excluding the LULUCF.

The major sectors of CH_4 are enteric fermentation from agriculture, solid waste disposal from the waste sector and fugitive emissions in the energy sector. Emissions from IPPU and LULUCF are not significant sources of CH_4 in comparison with other sectors. All sectors have risen since 1990.

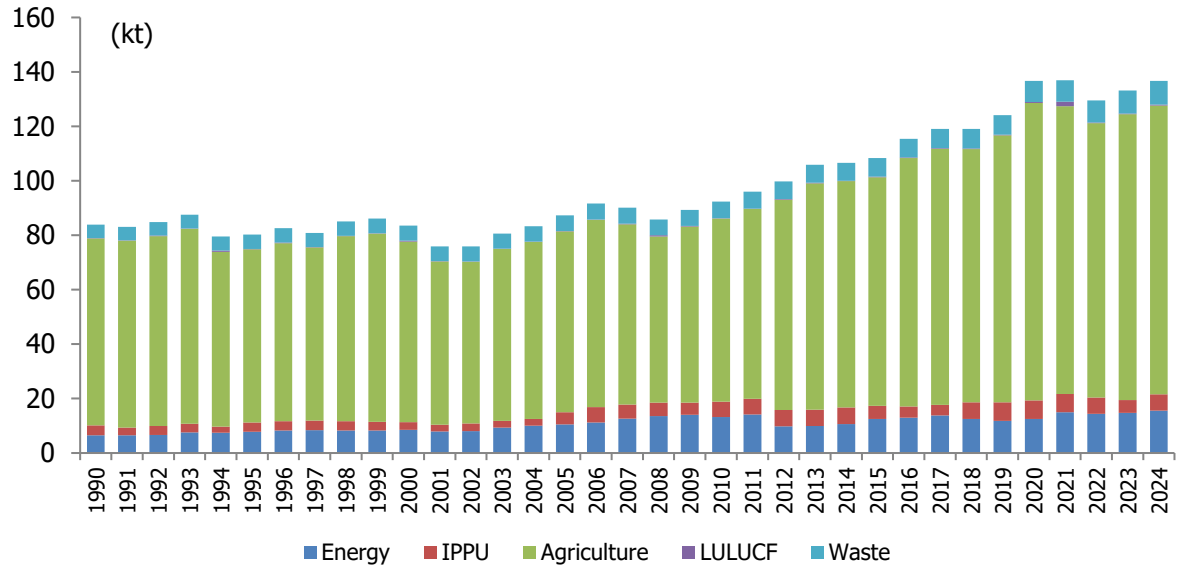
Figure 2.7 CH_4 emissions by sector, 1990-2024



Nitrous Oxide (N_2O)

In 2024, N_2O emissions are 136 kt without LULUCF and it increased by 2.6% compared to 2023. As it is seen from Figure 2.8, the agriculture sector is the main contributor of N_2O emissions in all the years and the share is 77.8% in 2024. The energy sector is responsible for 11.4% and waste sector is responsible for 6.4% of all N_2O emissions. IPPU has a minor share of the N_2O emissions by 4.5%.

Figure 2.8 N_2O emissions by sector, 1990-2024



Fluorinated Gases (HFCs, PFCs, SF_6)

The F-gases are only caused by the IPPU sector. In 2024, 9 709 kt CO_2 eq. of F-gases were released to the atmosphere. It is seen from Table 2.3 that total F-gas emissions increased by 2 186% since 1990. The main contributor to total F-gas emissions is HFCs emissions and it is mainly the results of efforts to phase out CFCs and other ODS under the provisions of the Montreal Protocol. Additionally increasing demand of refrigerant and air conditioning sector are also responsible for the rising trend of HFCs emissions in Türkiye.

Emissions of PFCs, specifically CF_4 and C_2F_6, declined after 2015 compared to earlier years. This reduction is attributable to the transition of the aluminium production process from the Søderberg technology to the prebaked smelter system in 2015. PFC emissions occur during the so-called "anode effect" in the electrolytic production of liquid aluminium. Following the implementation of the prebaked smelting technology, the frequency of anode effects has shown a downward trend, leading to lower PFC emissions.

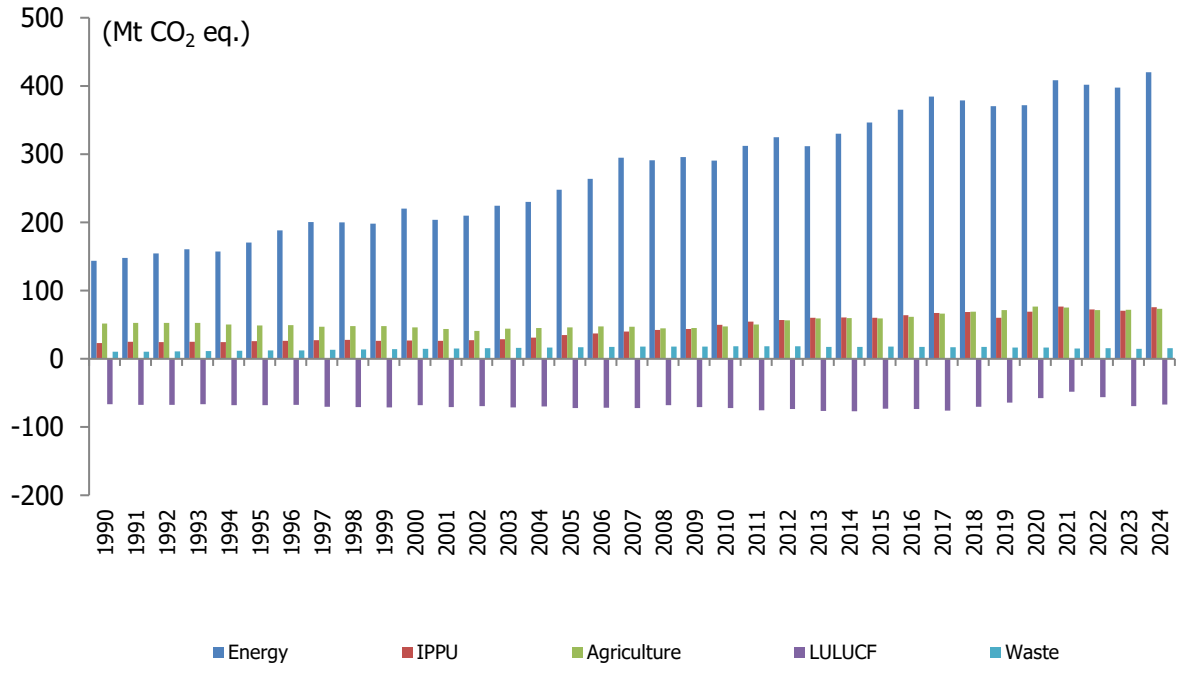
Table 2.3 Fluorinated gases emissions, 1990-2024

(kt CO_2 eq.)

Year	HFCs	PFCs	SF_6
1990	NO	424.66	NO
1995	NO	367.65	NO
2000	105.20	367.58	13.75
2005	1 043.89	358.61	18.21
2010	2 789.30	348.10	66.62
2015	4 424.80	82.06	83.47
2020	6 008.26	9.34	174.84
2021	6 711.26	6.11	182.17
2022	10 184.05	7.73	208.35
2023	9 702.75	15.07	195.47
2024	9 510.54	14.18	184.43

2.3 Emission Trends by Sector

Figure 2.9 GHG emission trend by sectors, 1990-2024



1990-2024: All sectors increased from 1990 to 2024 including energy (192%), IPPU (228%), agriculture (42%), waste (50%) and LULUCF (1%).

The main reasons for the increasing sectors are population growth, a growing economy and an increase in energy demand.

The main reasons for the rise in removals of LULUCF are improvements in sustainable forest management, afforestation, rehabilitation of degraded forests, reforestations on forest land and conversion of coppices to productive forests in forest land remaining forest land, efficient forest fire management and protection activities, conversions to perennial croplands from annual croplands and grasslands, and conversions to grasslands from annual croplands. The main reasons for the decrease in removals of LULUCF are related to drought and biomass burning as wildfire (e.g. in the year 2008; 29.7 kha forest area, in the year 2021; 134.8 kha forest area burned), intense harvest policies, deforestation, conversions to wetlands (flooded land) and settlements.

2023-2024: While LULUCF (3.1%) have decreased from 2023 to 2024; emissions from the other sectors increased over the same period: energy (5.6%), IPPU (7%), waste (3.9%) and agriculture (2.4%).

In the energy sector; all of the categories have increased, namely; energy industries (4.6%), manufacturing industries and construction (7.9%), transport (3.6%) and fugitive emissions from fuels (51.5%).

The detailed reasons behind the emission trends and main drivers for all sectors are discussed by each sub-sector in the related chapters.

While Table 2.4 provides a contribution of sectors to the net GHG emissions by sectors for some selected years between 1990 and 2024, Table 2.5 shows the same shares for the GHG emissions without LULUCF.

Table 2.4 Contribution of sectors to the net GHG emissions

(%)

Sectors	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Energy	88.41	89.91	92.02	90.60	86.99	84.30	78.11	77.43	79.57	81.86	81.15
IPPU	14.21	13.68	11.13	12.68	14.88	14.70	14.48	14.52	14.31	14.55	14.62
Agriculture	31.91	25.88	19.23	16.91	14.26	14.41	16.05	14.30	14.16	14.78	14.21
Waste	6.35	6.39	6.10	6.21	5.45	4.35	3.48	2.87	3.10	3.06	2.98
LULUCF	-40.88	-35.85	-28.49	-26.41	-21.57	-17.75	-12.13	-9.11	-11.14	-14.25	-12.97

Table 2.5 Contribution of sectors to the GHG emissions without LULUCF

(%)

Sectors	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Energy	62.76	66.18	71.62	71.67	71.55	71.59	69.67	70.97	71.60	71.65	71.83
IPPU	10.09	10.07	8.66	10.03	12.24	12.48	12.91	13.31	12.87	12.73	12.94
Agriculture	22.65	19.05	14.97	13.38	11.73	12.23	14.32	13.10	12.74	12.94	12.58
Waste	4.51	4.71	4.75	4.91	4.48	3.69	3.11	2.63	2.79	2.68	2.64

Energy

As in most countries, the energy system in Türkiye is largely driven by fuel combustion, followed by fugitive emissions from fuels. In 2024, emissions from the energy sector are 71.8% of total emissions, excluding LULUCF. Emissions in CO_2 eq. from the energy sector are reported in Table 2.6 and shown in Figure 2.10.

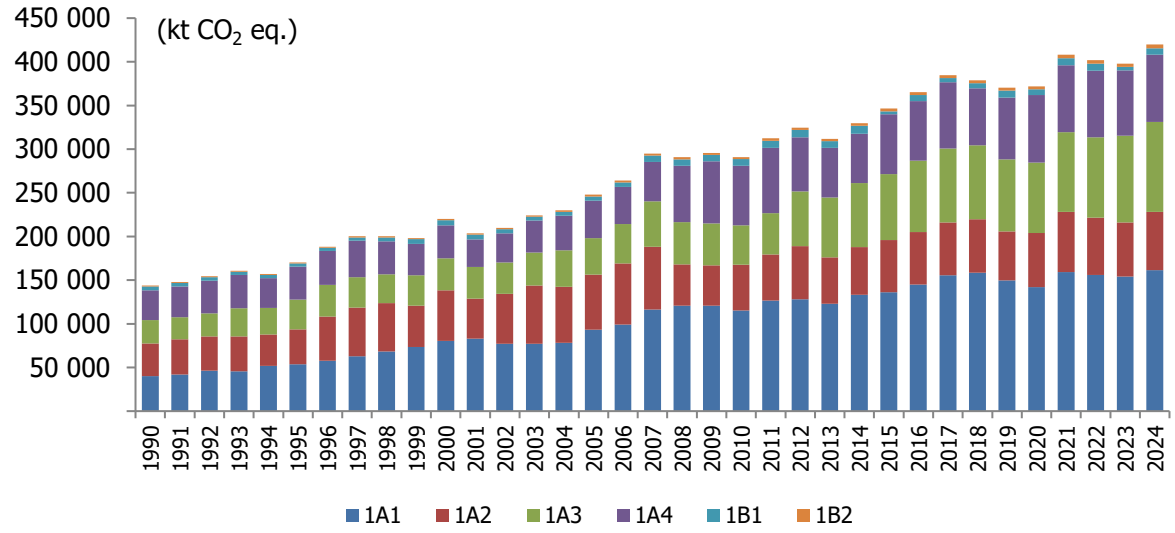
CO_2 emissions, 95.7% of the total energy sector emissions, showed an increase of 202.6% from 1990 to 2024. CH_4 emissions are just 3.3% of the total, increased by 51.9% in comparison with 1990. N_2O emissions, with a 1% contribution to total emissions of the energy sector, show an 136.9% increase in proportion to the year 1990.

Table 2.6 Total emissions from the energy sector by source

(kt CO_2 eq.)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total	143 668	170 350	220 242	247 829	290 791	346 460	371 996	408 264	401 879	397 784	419 889
1.A Fuel combustion	138 273	165 559	212 867	240 999	280 931	340 059	361 819	396 182	389 701	390 098	408 247
1.A.1 Energy industries	40 222	53 571	80 594	93 170	115 231	136 130	141 934	159 386	155 973	154 263	161 355
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction	37 157	39 990	57 928	62 996	52 335	59 581	62 182	68 880	65 535	61 866	66 753
1.A.3 Transport	26 912	34 041	36 408	41 980	45 346	75 713	80 585	91 087	91 866	99 334	102 871
1.A.4 Other sectors	33 982	37 957	37 936	42 853	68 020	68 635	77 117	76 829	76 326	74 635	77 267
1.B Fugitive emissions from fuels	5 395	4 791	7 376	6 829	9 860	6 401	10 177	12 082	12 178	7 686	11 643
1.B.1 Solid fuels	4 401	3 654	5 930	4 818	7 554	3 324	6 814	7 969	8 332	3 947	7 282
1.B.2 Oil and natural gas	994	1 137	1 446	2 012	2 306	3 076	3 362	4 113	3 846	3 739	4 361

Figure 2.10 Trend of total emissions from the energy sector, 1990-2024



GHG emissions of the energy sector, in CO_2 eq., show an increase of 192.3% from 1990 to 2024. Generally, an upward trend is noted from 1990 to 2024.

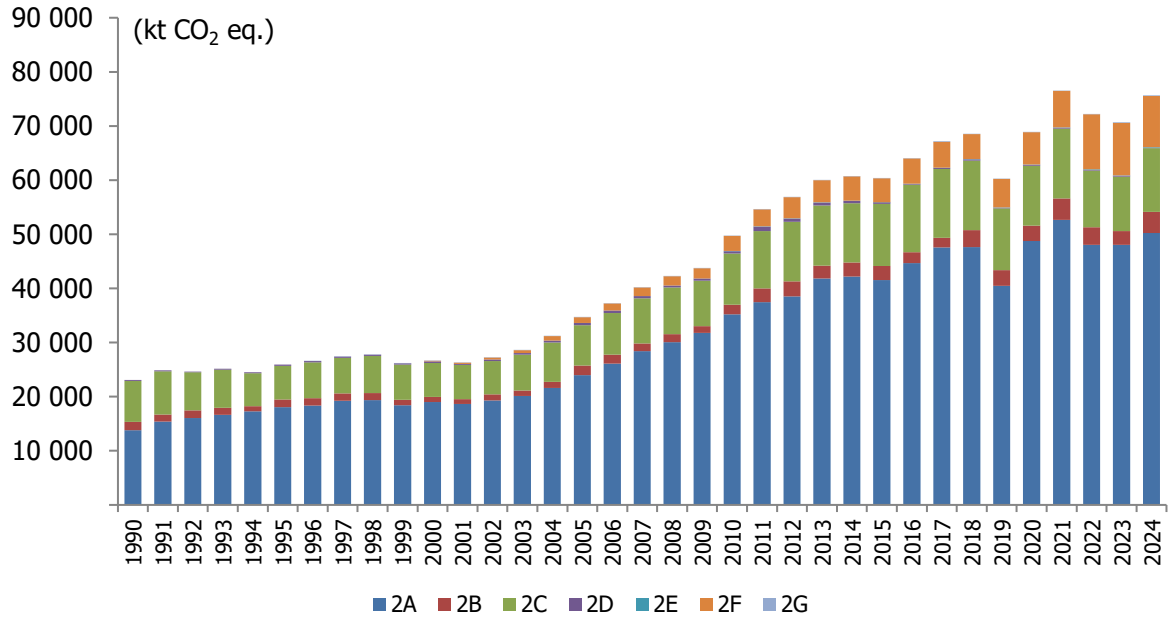
IPPU

Emissions from the industrial process and product use sector have a share of 12.9% of Türkiye's total emissions excluding LULUCF in 2024. CO_2 emissions are 85% of total IPPU emissions in 2024. N_2O and CH_4 have a minor impact on IPPU emissions and N_2O increased by 70.3% compared to 1990. Emissions by each subsector of IPPU are tabulated in Table 2.7 for the 1990-2024 period. Figure 2.11 shows the trend for the IPPU related emissions by cumulating its subsectors.

Table 2.7 Total emissions from the industrial process and product use sector by source (kt CO_2 eq.)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total	23 092	25 914	26 637	34 693	49 725	60 393	68 937	76 543	72 252	70 689	75 652
2.A Mineral industry	13 825	18 090	19 000	23 980	35 238	41 538	48 748	52 686	48 025	48 061	50 255
2.B Chemical industry	1 511	1 365	968	1 794	1 720	2 631	2 868	3 913	3 261	2 552	3 907
2.C Metal industry	7 573	6 255	6 273	7 411	9 480	11 450	11 061	12 932	10 469	10 016	11 726
2.D Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	183	203	277	446	432	267	134	170	148	176	92
2.E Electronic industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	44	44	60	67	71	74	76
2.F Product uses as ODS substitutes	NA,NO	NA,NO	105	1 044	2 789	4 425	6 008	6 711	10 184	9 703	9 510
2.G Other product manufacture and use	NE,NO	NE,NO	14	18	23	40	57	64	94	107	85

Figure 2.11 Trend of total emissions from IPPU sector, 1990-2024



IPPU related emissions increased by 227.6% from 1990 to 2024. Due to the growth of population and production especially for the recent decade, emissions from the IPPU sector are increased.

Agriculture

Enteric fermentation is by far the largest source of GHG emissions of agriculture in Türkiye since 1990. The agriculture sector includes emissions from enteric fermentation, manure management, rice cultivation, agricultural soils, field burning of agricultural residues and urea application. In 2024, the agriculture sector accounted for 12.6% of total emissions in Türkiye. Enteric fermentation and agricultural soils dominate the trends in this sector between 1990 and 2024 as seen in Table 2.8 and they have an increase of 26.6% and 53.9% compared to 1990 respectively.

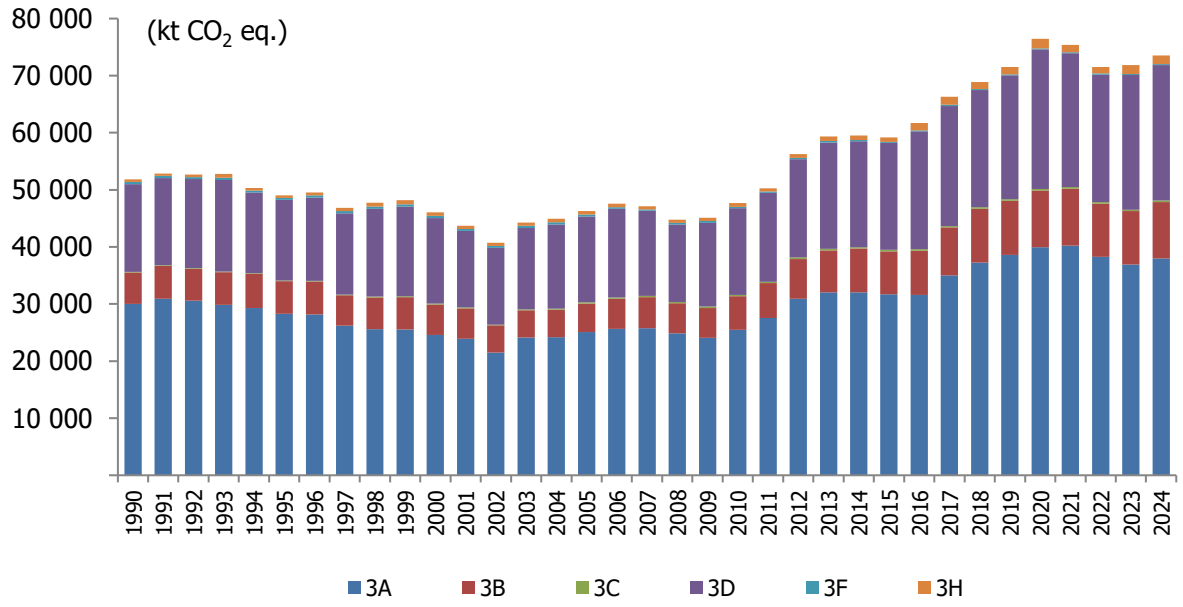
In the agriculture sector, CH_4 contributes the most to emissions with a 59.8% share, followed by N_2O at 38.2%, while CO_2 has the smallest contribution at 2.1%.

Table 2.8 Total emissions from the agriculture sector by source

(kt CO_2 eq.)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total	51 848	49 030	46 033	46 266	47 678	59 208	76 437	75 377	71 515	71 828	73 541
3.A Enteric fermentation	29 996	28 298	24 575	25 088	25 498	31 685	39 953	40 210	38 244	36 899	37 963
3.B Manure management	5 518	5 716	5 334	5 015	5 880	7 531	9 934	9 998	9 349	9 359	9 899
3.C Rice cultivation	112	126	143	205	226	269	293	302	280	264	298
3.D Agricultural soils	15 391	14 110	15 001	15 023	15 195	18 728	24 417	23 396	22 322	23 569	23 684
3.F Field burning of agricultural residues	370	354	362	322	233	185	183	169	183	190	189
3.H Urea application	460	426	617	613	645	811	1 657	1 302	1 138	1 547	1 508

Figure 2.12 Trend of total emissions from agriculture sector, 1990-2024



LULUCF

GHG emissions of the LULUCF sector from sources and removals by sinks are estimated and reported for categories of managed lands: forest land, cropland, grassland, wetlands, settlements, harvested wood products, other land and others.

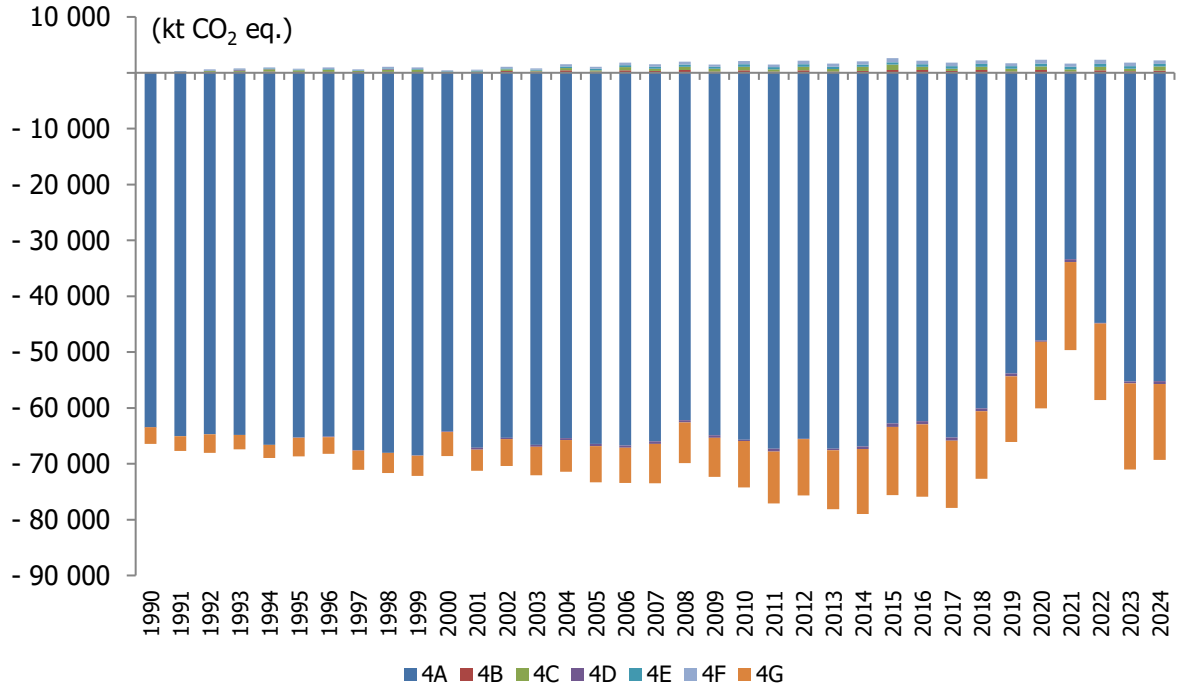
In 2024, total CO_2 eq. emissions and removals of the LULUCF sector have decreased by -3.1% compared to 2023.

Table 2.9 Total emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector by source

(kt CO_2 eq.)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total	-66 429	-67 932	-68 179	-72 245	-72 121	-72 962	-57 746	-48 014	-56 254	-69 236	-67 094
4.A Forest land	-63 482	-65 326	-64 183	-66 419	-65 691	-62 751	-47 924	-33 379	-44 798	-55 280	-55 184
4.B Cropland	0.69	154	42	214	467	473	480	233	458	261	368
4.C Grassland	0.03	288	94	256	630	977	645	383	628	453	738
4.D Wetlands	-0.03	-27	-158	-427	-231	-644	-260	-519	-98	-349	-552
4.E Settlements	IE,NO	131	144	271	424	419	513	478	509	469	480
4.F Other land	NO	180	187	310	600	764	695	533	735	624	642
4.G Harvested wood products	-2 948	-3 333	-4 305	-6 451	-8 321	-12 198	-11 895	-15 744	-13 689	-15 412	-13 586

Figure 2.13 Trend of total emissions from the LULUCF sector, 1990-2024



LULUCF emissions or removals, in CO_2 equivalent, are variable over the reporting period 1990-2024 as seen in Figure 2.13. Generally, decreases in removals were influenced by fires and drought in the

relevant areas. Moreover, rises are originated mainly from forest management, afforestation, rehabilitation of degraded forests, reforestations on forest land, etc.

Waste

The waste sector includes GHG emissions from the treatment and disposal of wastes, open burning, wastewater treatment and discharge. Waste incineration emissions are included in the inventory however it is reported under the energy sector. The waste sector GHG emissions are tabulated in Table 2.10. Total waste emissions for the year 2024 are 2.6% of total GHG emissions (without LULUCF). Considering emissions by gas, the most important GHG is CH_4 which accounts for 85% of the total and shows an increase of 45.9% from 1990 to 2024. N_2O levels have increased by 78.5% whereas CO_2 decreased by -86.7% from 1990 to 2024; these gases account for 15% share in the waste sector emissions.

Table 2.10 Total emissions from the waste sector by source

(kt CO_2 eq.)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total	10 316	12 114	14 605	16 987	18 212	17 872	16 593	15 110	15 648	14 857	15 439
5.A Solid waste disposal	5 788	7 198	9 590	11 881	13 080	13 140	11 250	9 581	9 988	9 049	9 472
5.B Biological treatment of solid waste	13	11	13	17	21	16	16	23	20	20	22
5.C Incineration and open burning of waste	110	109	93	50	39	2	8	10	12	11	7
5.D Wastewater treatment and discharge	4 405	4 796	4 909	5 038	5 072	4 713	5 319	5 496	5 628	5 777	5 938

Figure 2.14 Trend of total emissions from the waste sector, 1990-2024

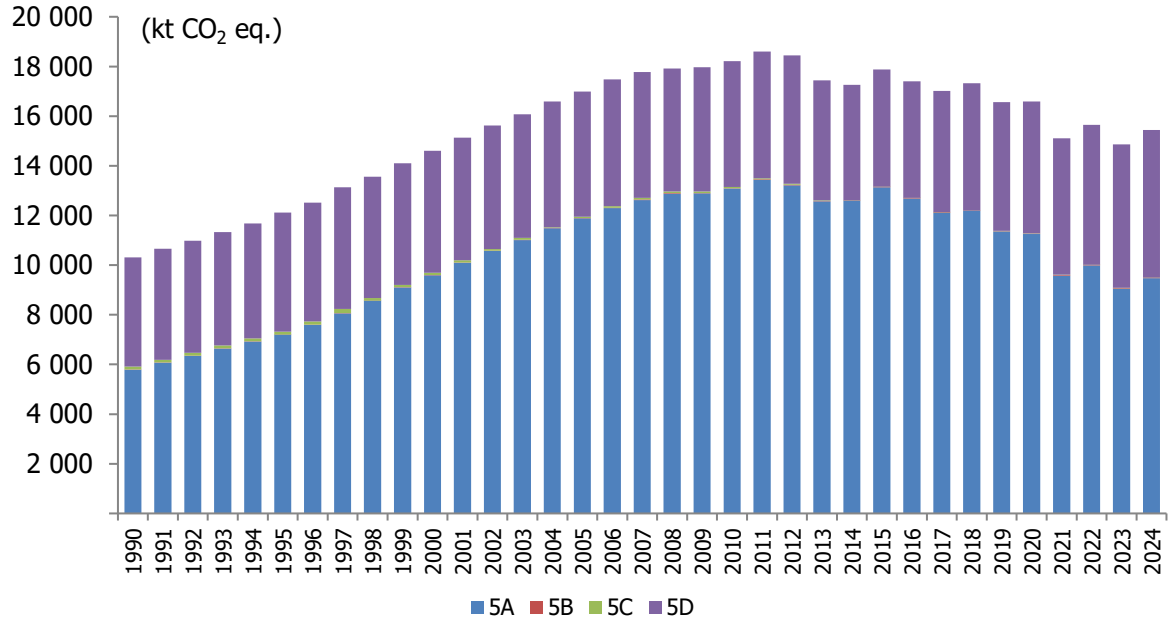


Figure 2.14 shows trends in the waste sector between 1990-2024. The trend is mainly driven by solid waste disposal where 61.4% of the emissions were from, followed by 5.D Wastewater treatment and

discharge where 38.5% from, 0.14% from 5.B Biological treatment of solid waste and 0.05% from 5.C Incineration and open burning of waste. Total emissions, in CO_2 equivalent, increased by 3.9% from 2023 to 2024.

2.4 Emission Trends for Indirect Greenhouse Gases

Emission trends of NO_x, CO, NMVOC, SO_x and NH_3 from 1990 to 2024 are given in Table 2.11.

Table 2.11 Total emissions for indirect greenhouse gases, 1990-2024

(kt)

Gas	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
NO_X	132	1 033	1 274	1 079	979	961	956	981	983	964	1 021
CO	874	5 746	7 672	2 768	3 404	2 372	1 942	1 934	1 632	1 617	1 638
NMVOC	728	1 317	1 448	969	1 104	1 095	1 177	1 174	1 142	1 127	1 153
NH_3	88	98	96	79	62	50	46	39	27	33	28
SO_X	572	1 809	727	626	2 473	1 959	2 310	2 700	2 738	2 339	2 483

1990-2024: While four indirect gases increased from 1990 to 2024 including NO_x (671.5%), SO_x (334.3%), NMVOC (58.4%) and CO (87.3%), one indirect gas has decreased which is NH_3 (68.5 %).

2023-2024: While one indirect gas have decreased from 2023 to 2024 which is NH_3 (-16.5%), four indirect gases have increased, namely SO_x (6.2 %), NO_x (5.9 %), NMVOC (2.3 %) and CO (1.3 %).

3 ENERGY (CRT Sector 1)

3.1 Sector Overview

The energy sector includes emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels (1.A.1 energy industries; 1.A.2 manufacturing industries and construction; 1.A.3 transport; and 1.A.4 other sectors; as well as fugitive emissions from fossil fuels (1.B) and CO_2 transportation and storage (1.C).

Energy sector is the major source of Turkish anthropogenic GHG emissions. In overall 2024 GHG emissions (excluding LULUCF), the energy sector had the largest portion with 71.8%.

Energy sector CO_2 emissions constituted 85.9% of total CO_2 emissions in 2024. The non-CO_2 emissions from energy-related activities represented rather small portion of the total national emissions. CH_4 emissions are 19.5% of total national CH_4 emissions and N_2O emissions are 11.4% of total N_2O emissions in 2024.

Total emissions from the energy sector for 2024 were estimated to be 419.9 Mt CO_2 eq. (Table 3.1) Energy industries were the main contributor, accounting for 38.4% of emissions from the energy sector. It is followed by transport sector with 24.5%, other sector with 18.4% and manufacturing industries with 15.9% (Table 3.2).

Energy sector GHG emissions increased by 192.3% between 1990 and 2024 and annual emissions from 2023 to 2024 increased by 5.6% (22 105 kt CO_2 eq.).

Table 3.1 Energy sector emissions by gas, 1990-2024

(kt)

Year	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	CO_2 eq.
1990	132 855	324	6.6	143 668
1995	159 940	297	7.9	170 350
2000	207 377	379	8.5	220 242
2005	235 195	352	10.5	247 829
2010	272 858	515	13.3	290 791
2015	334 592	306	12.5	346 460
2020	355 916	455	12.6	371 996
2021	389 793	518	14.9	408 264
2022	383 719	512	14.4	401 879
2023	383 978	353	14.8	397 784
2024	401 989	492	15.5	419 889

Table 3.2 Energy sector GHG emissions, 1990-2024

(kt CO_2 eq.)

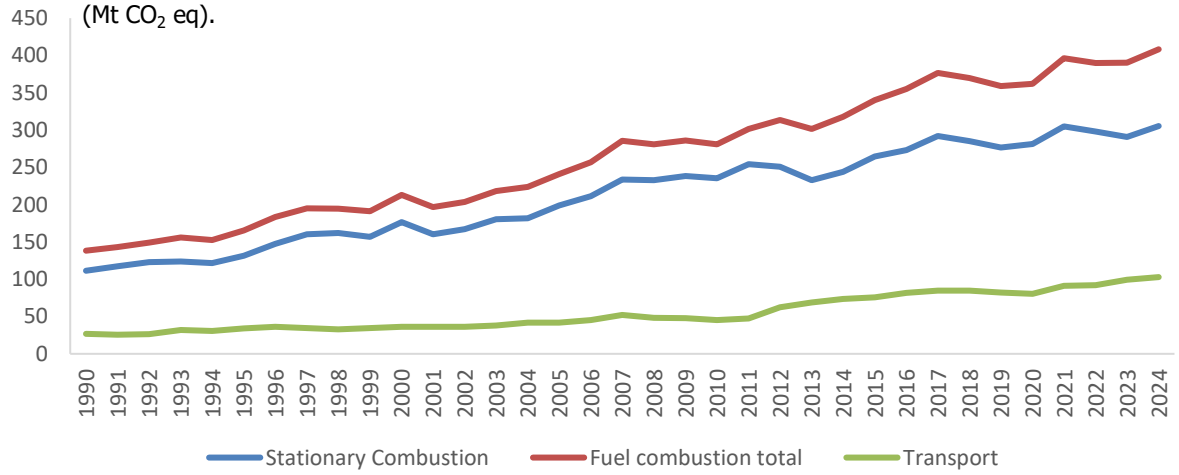
		Fuel combustion					Fugitive emissions from fuels			
Year	Energy	Fuel combustion total	Energy industries	Manufacturing industries and construction	Transport	Other sectors	Total fugitive emissions	Solid fuels	Oil and natural gas	CO_2 transport and storage
1990	143 668	138 273	40 222	37 157	26 912	33 982	5 395	4 401	994	NO
1995	170 350	165 559	53 571	39 990	34 041	37 957	4 791	3 654	1 137	NO
2000	220 242	212 867	80 594	57 928	36 408	37 936	7 376	5 930	1 446	NO
2005	247 829	240 999	93 170	62 996	41 980	42 853	6 829	4 818	2 012	NO
2010	290 791	280 931	115 231	52 335	45 346	68 020	9 860	7 554	2 306	NO
2015	346 460	340 059	136 130	59 581	75 713	68 635	6 401	3 324	3 076	NO
2020	371 996	361 819	141 934	62 182	80 585	68 262	10 177	6 814	3 362	NO
2021	408 264	396 182	159 386	68 880	91 087	76 176	12 082	7 969	4 113	NO
2022	401 879	389 701	155 973	65 535	91 866	65 364	12 178	8 332	3 846	NO
2023	397 784	390 098	154 263	61 866	99 334	70 646	7 686	3 947	3 739	NO
2024	419 889	408 247	161 355	66 753	102 871	77 267	11 643	7 282	4 361	NO

Energy sector GHG emissions mainly are coming from stationary combustion. Total emissions from stationary combustion are 305 Mt CO_2 eq. in 2024, equal to 52.2% of total national GHG emissions (excluding LULUCF).

The energy industries subsector (1.A.1) contributed 161.4 Mt CO_2 eq. in 2024 while the GHG emissions from manufacturing industries and construction subsector (1.A.2) emissions were 66.8 Mt CO_2 eq. and GHG emissions from other sectors (1.A.4) were 77.3 Mt. The transport sector GHG emissions were 100.8 Mt in the same year.

GHG emissions from stationary combustion increased by 174.2 % (194 Mt CO_2 eq.) between 1990 and 2024, and increased by 5% (15 Mt CO_2 eq.) between 2023 and 2024.

Figure 3.1 GHG emissions from fuel combustion, 1990-2024



In 2024, transport contributed 103 Mt CO_2 eq., which is 17.6% of total GHG emissions (excluding LULUCF). The major source of transport emissions in Türkiye is road transportation. It accounts for 94.4% of transport emissions. It is followed by domestic aviation while other sources are far smaller: domestic aviation with 3.7% and domestic navigation with 1.08%. Pipeline transport contribution was 0.3% and railway contribution was 0.43%.

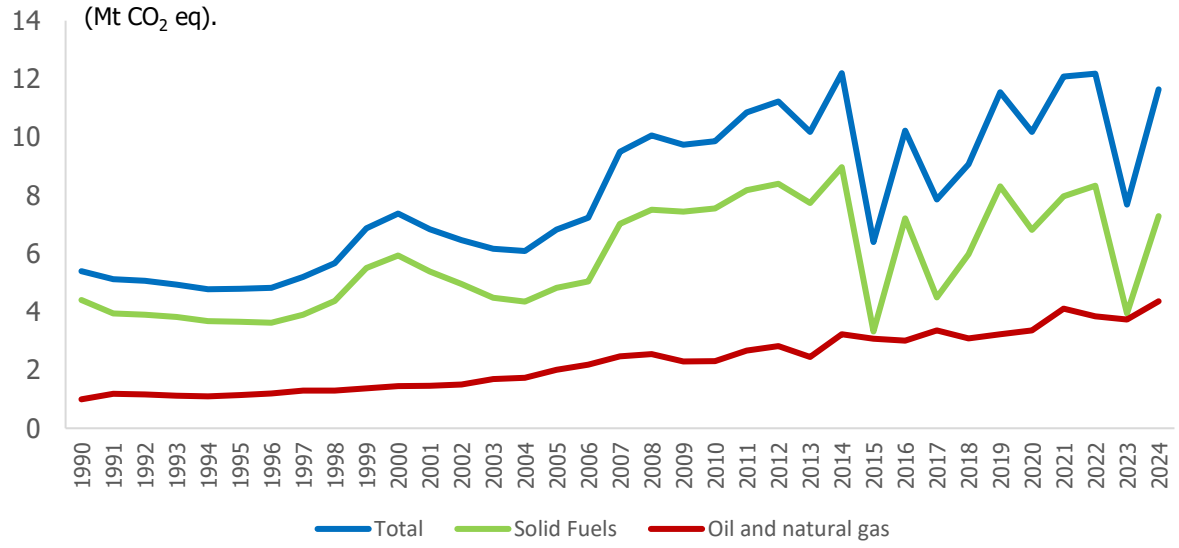
Fuel used in international aviation and marine bunkers is reported separately from the national total. In 2024, international bunker GHG emissions were 17 Mt CO_2 eq.

Emissions from transport sector increased 282.2% (76 Mt CO_2 eq.) in 2024 compared to 1990. In the same period increase in road transportation emissions was 292.8%, in domestic aviation it was 317.9% and in domestic navigation it was 118%. Emissions from railway transport decreased by 37.9% between 1990 and 2024.

Total fugitive emissions for 2024 were 11.6 Mt CO_2 eq., representing 2% of total GHG emissions (excluding LULUCF). Oil and natural gas systems contributed 37.5%, solid fuels account for the remaining 62.5% of fugitive emissions.

Overall fugitive emissions increased 115.8% between 1990 and 2024. In 2014 a serious mine accident happened and many underground mines were closed in the following year as a precaution, therefore in 2015 fugitive emissions were decreased remarkably. In 2022, the underground coal production activity decreased and therefore in 2022 fugitive emissions from solid fuels were decreased due to the earthquake in Türkiye. In overall, from 1990 to 2024, fugitive emissions from oil and natural gas systems increased by 338.5%. Emissions from solid fuels increased by 65.5% in the same period.

Figure 3.2 Fugitive emissions, 1990-2024



2006 IPCC Guidelines are used for energy sector emission estimation. The methodology for emissions from stationary energy sectors is a mix of T1, T2 and T3 approaches. In transport sector, T1 and T2 approaches have been used. Fugitive emissions were estimated by T1 approach (Table 3.3).

Table 3.3 Summary of methods and emission factors used in energy sector

Greenhouse gas source and sink	CO_2		CH_4		N_2O	
Categories	**Method applied**	**Emission factor**	**Method applied**	**Emission factor**	**Method applied**	**Emission factor**
1. Energy	T1,T2,T3	D,CS,PS	T1,T2	D,PS	T1,T2	D,PS
1.A. Fuel combustion	T1,T2,T3	D,CS,PS	T1,T2	D,PS	T1,T2	D,PS
1.A.1. Energy industries	T2,T3	D,CS,PS	T1,T2	D,PS	T1,T2	D,PS
1.A.2. Manufacturing industries and construction	T1,T2	D,CS	T1	D	T1	D
1.A.3. Transport	T1,T2	D,CS	T1,T2	D	T1,T2	D
1.A.4. Other sectors	T2	CS	T1	D	T1	D
1.A.5. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1.B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	T1	D	T1,T2	D	T1	D
1.B.1. Solid fuels	NA	NA	T2	D	NA	NA
1.B.2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	T1	D	T1,T2	D	T1	D
1.C. CO_2 transport and storage	NA	NA				

Country specific and plant specific carbon contents of liquid, solid and gaseous fuels are used for CO_2 emissions estimation. For CH_4 and N_2O emissions, 2006 IPCC default emission factors are used.

Sector QA/QC and Verification

Quality control for energy category was performed on the basis of QA/QC plan of Türkiye. All emission factors and implied emission factors are compared with 2006 IPCC Guideline defaults and any outlines were examined. In this inventory, 1.A.1.b, 1.A.2.a, 1.A.2.b, 1.A.2.c, 1.A.2.d, 1.A.2.e, 1.A.2.g, 1.A.4.a, 1.A.4.b and 1.A.4.c emissions were calculated on R and it was double checked by the calculations on the Excel sheets by different experts and any findings were corrected.

The main critic during the reviews is the consistency of the energy sector. This is because the national energy balance tables, which are the main data source of energy sector, are not in time series. Inconsistencies come to exist when the national energy balance tables are used in the time series inventory calculations. In order to overcome this problem national energy balance tables should be reallocated and made consistent in the time series. This problem will be handled in the following years.

3.2 Fuel Combustion (Sector 1.A)

The major source of GHGs in Türkiye is the fossil fuel combustion. The emissions from fossil fuel combustion are calculated by TurkStat with cooperation with the Ministry of Energy and National Resources (MENR) and the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure (MoTI). The emissions from public

electricity and heat production were calculated by MENR and the emissions from transport were calculated by MoTI, and the other energy sub-sectors were calculated by TurkStat. 2006 IPCC Guidelines were used in emissions estimation for all energy subcategories.

The emissions from public electricity and heat production (1.A.1.a) are calculated on the basis of plant specific fuel consumption and net calorific values (NCVs) with country specific carbon contents of fuels. Technology specific CH_4 and N_2O emission factors from 2006 IPCC Guidelines are used for 1.A.1.a category for since 2003 and 2006 IPCC Guidelines default CH_4 and N_2O EFs are used for 1990-2002 period since combustion technology data is available from 2003 onward for this category.

For petroleum refining sector (1.A.1.b), fuel consumption data, NCVs and carbon content of fuels are compiled directly from the refineries. In the same way for manufacture of solid fuels (1.A.1.c) categories, plant specific AD and plant specific carbon content are used in the emission estimation. 2006 IPCC Guidelines default EFs are used for CH_4 and N_2O emission estimation.

Emissions from manufacturing industry and construction and other sectors (1.A.2), (1.A.4) were estimated by using energy balance tables. For CO_2 emission estimation both country specific and default carbon contents and oxidation factors are used depending on the data availability. 2006 IPCC Guidelines default EFs are used for CH_4 and N_2O emission estimation.

Transportation sector (1.A.3) consists of road transportation, domestic aviation, railways, domestic navigation and pipeline transportation. Data availability in road transportation, navigation sector and railways allows mostly T1 methodology in the emission estimations. Country specific carbon content of diesel oil and residual fuel oil are used for CO_2 emission estimations but for gasoline and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) 2006 IPCC default emission factors are used. T2 methodology was used for the calculation of emissions from domestic aviation. Also T2 methodology was used for the calculation of CO_2 emissions from pipeline transportation. 2006 IPCC Guidelines default EFs are used for CH_4 and N_2O emission estimation. The following table summarizes the data source for the 1.A sectors.

Table 3.4 Summary table for the data source in fuel combustion (1.A) sector

Category	Data Source
1.A.1.a Electricity and Heat Production	Plant specific
1.A.1.b Petroleum Refining	Plant specific
1.A.1.c Manufacturing of Solid Fuels and Other Energy Industries	Plant specific
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction	National energy balance table
1.A.3 Transport	See chapter 3.2.6
1.A.4 Other Sectors	National energy balance table
1.A.B Fuel Combustion Reference Approach	National energy balance table
1.A.D Feedstocks Reductants and Other non-Energy use of fuels	See chapter 3.2.3

National energy balance tables, which are published by the MENR every year, are the most important input for the energy sector emission calculations. The source of data for the electricity production sector of national energy balance is Turkish Electricity Transmission Corporation (TEİAŞ). The data that TEİAŞ sends includes electricity generation, fuel consumption in both original units and TJ, with respect to energy resources and license type of electricity generators. After the data is compared with previous years, it is directly used in the relevant sections of the energy balance table. For the supply part of national energy balance table (indigenous production, import, export, bunkers, stock change), the administrative sources of relevant stakeholders such as EPDK, BOTAŞ, TEİAŞ, TTK, TKİ, MTA, MAPEG are utilized. For the demand part of national energy balance table, the industry sector data is collected through questionnaires applied by MENR/EİGM to the relevant companies/firms. For the other sectors, administrative sources of relevant stakeholders are used. In the process of compiling data, the sectoral reports of stakeholders are examined, as well as time series analysis and quality control with respect to both energy resources and sectors are applied. The following table shows the country specific carbon content (as ton carbon / TJ fuel) of fuels used in calculating the CO_2 emissions. NCVs can be found Annex 3.

Table 3.5 Country specific carbon contents of fuels

Fuel types	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Hard coal	t/TJ	25.79	25.79	26.38	26.02	27.28	26.16	25.56	26.09	25.63	26.78	26.73
Lignite	t/TJ	32.79	32.79	31.61	32.65	31.57	30.57	29.80	29.60	29.69	29.89	29.90
Coke	t/TJ	30.14	30.14	30.14	30.63	29.95	30.10	30.19	29.67	30.79	30.09	31.00
Petrocoke	t/TJ	26.55	26.55	26.55	26.55	26.55	26.55	26.55	26.55	26.55	26.55	26.55
Fuel oil	t/TJ	21.33	21.33	21.33	21.33	21.33	21.33	21.33	21.33	21.33	21.33	21.33
Diesel	t/TJ	20.03	20.03	20.03	20.03	20.03	20.03	20.03	20.03	20.03	20.03	20.03
Naphtha	t/TJ	20.13	20.13	20.13	20.13	20.13	20.13	20.13	20.13	20.13	20.13	20.13
Natural gas	t/TJ	15.13	15.13	15.13	15.13	15.17	15.19	15.19	15.12	15.20	15.20	15.24

The following table shows the country specific oxidation factors of fuels used in calculating the CO_2 emissions factors.

Table 3.6 Country specific oxidation factor of fuels

Fuel types	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Hard coal	0.988	0.988	0.988	0.988	0.985	0.963	0.979	0.979	0.976	0.977	0.976
Lignite	0.950	0.950	0.950	0.950	0.953	0.960	0.959	0.967	0.963	0.964	0.963
Fuel oil	0.984	0.984	0.984	0.984	0.984	0.984	0.984	0.984	0.984	0.984	0.984
Diesel	0.984	0.984	0.984	0.984	0.984	0.984	0.984	0.984	0.984	0.984	0.984

The following table shows the CO_2 emissions factors of all the fuels. The decrease in carbon content over time (32.79 and 29.60 t/TJ for 1990 and 2022,) led to a lower EF even when the oxidation factor increases.

Either country specific carbon contents or IPCC default carbon contents are used in the calculations depending on the data availability. CO_2 EFs are calculated by the formula below.

CO_2 EF = C content of fuel x Oxidation factor of fuel x (44/12)

Country specific carbon content and oxidation rates were calculated through fuel analysis and ash-slag or stack gas analysis reports.

Table 3.7 CO_2 emission factors of fuels

Fuel types	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Hard coal	t/TJ	93.4	102.2	95.5	94.2	98.6	94.1	91.8	93.64	91.71	95.80	95.6
Lignite	t/TJ	114.2	113.4	110.1	113.5	110.3	107.5	104.8	104.08	104.79	105.5	105.5
Asphaltite	t/TJ	96.1	96.1	96.1	96.1	96.1	96.1	96.1	96.1	96.1	96.1	96.1
Coke	t/TJ	110.5	110.5	110.5	112.3	109.8	110.4	110.7	108.8	113.4	111.3	113.7
Coal tar	t/TJ	80.7	80.7	80.7	80.7	80.7	80.7	80.7	80.7	80.7	80.7	80.7
Crude oil	t/TJ	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.7	73.7	73.7	73.7	73.3
Petrocoke	t/TJ	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4
Fuel oil	t/TJ	77.0	77.0	77.0	77.0	77.0	77.0	77.0	77.0	77.0	77.0	77.0
Diesel	t/TJ	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Gasoline	t/TJ	69.3	69.3	69.3	69.3	69.3	69.3	69.3	69.3	69.3	69.3	69.3
LPG	t/TJ	63.1	63.1	63.1	63.1	63.1	63.1	63.1	63.1	63.1	63.1	63.1
Rafinery gas	t/TJ	57.6	57.6	57.6	57.6	57.6	57.6	57.6	57.6	57.6	57.6	57.6
Aviation fuel	t/TJ	71.5	71.5	71.5	71.5	71.5	71.5	71.5	71.5	71.5	71.5	71.5
Kerosene	t/TJ	71.9	71.9	71.9	71.9	71.9	71.9	71.9	71.9	71.9	71.9	71.9
Naphta	t/TJ	72.7	72.7	72.7	72.7	72.7	72.7	72.7	72.7	72.7	72.7	72.7
Intermediate products	t/TJ	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3
Base oils	t/TJ	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3
White spirit	t/TJ	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3
Bitumen	t/TJ	80.7	80.7	80.7	80.7	80.7	80.7	80.7	80.7	80.7	80.7	80.7
Other petroleum products	t/TJ	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3
Natural gas	t/TJ	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.6	55.6	53.7	55.4	55.7	56.0	55.9
Fuel wood	t/TJ	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.8
Animal&Vegetable waste	t/TJ	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1
Biofuels	t/TJ	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8

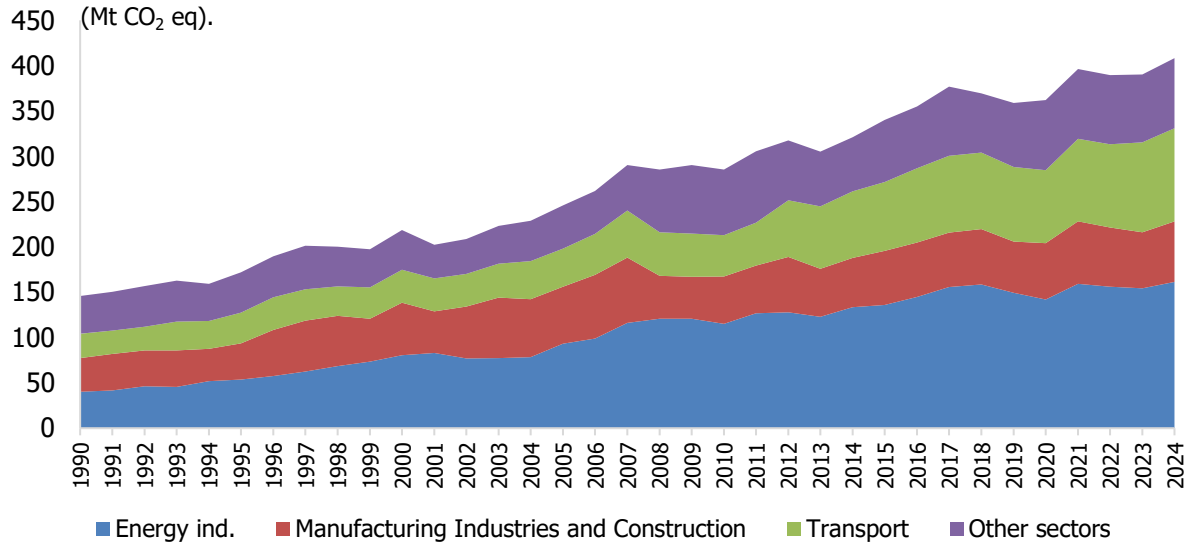
CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O Emissions from fuel combustion were calculated for the period 1990-2024

Table 3.8 Emissions from fuel combustion (1.A), 1990-2024

(kt)

Year	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	CO_2 eq.
1990	132 635	139	6.5	138 273
1995	159 731	134	7.9	165 559
2000	207 209	122	8.5	212 867
2005	235 054	113	10.5	240 999
2010	272 702	168	13.3	280 931
2015	334 438	83	12.5	340 059
2020	355 721	99	12.6	361 819
2021	389 583	94	14.9	396 182
2022	383 502	85	14.4	389 701
2023	383 729	87	14.8	390 098
2024	401 663	88	15.5	408 247

Figure 3.3 CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion, 1990-2024



Energy industry has the highest share in total CO_2 emission from fuel combustion in 2024. It is followed by transport, other sectors, and manufacturing industries and construction.

Figure 3.4 CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion by sectors, 1990 and 2024

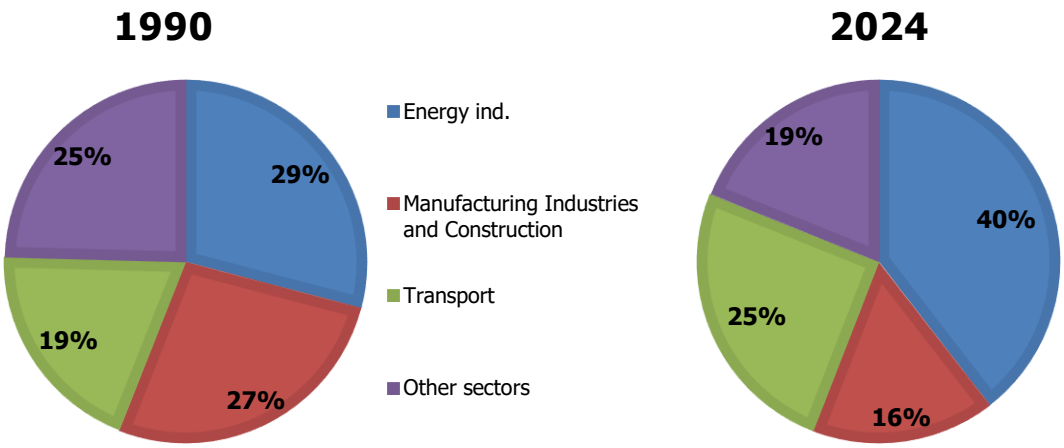


Figure 3.5 CH_4 emissions from fuel combustion, 1990-2024

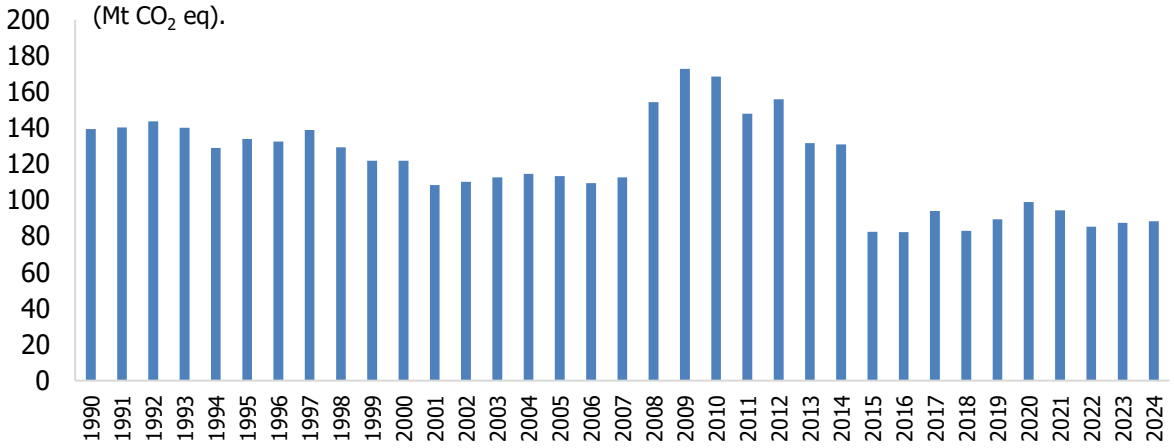
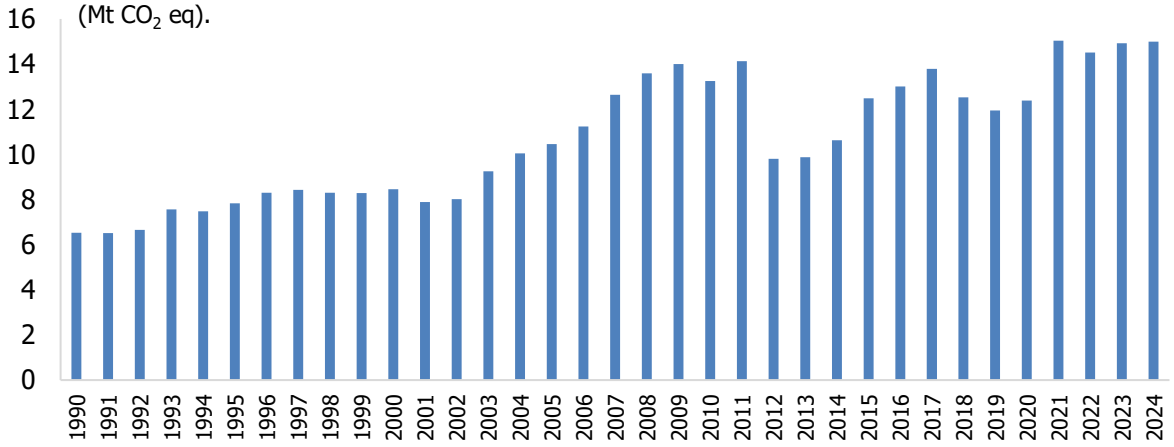


Figure 3.6 N_2O emissions from fuel combustion, 1990-2024



3.2.1 Comparison of the sectoral approach with reference approach

The IPCC Reference Approach is a top down inventory based on production, imports, exports, stock change and international bunker consumption of fuels.

2006 IPCC methodology is used for reference approach CO_2 estimation. The estimation based on the apparent consumption of fuels in the country. The apparent consumption of primary fuels has been calculated by using the following formula:

Apparent consumption = Domestic production + imports - exports - change (increase/decrease) in stocks - international bunkers

Apparent consumption of secondary fuels has been calculated by using the following formula:

Apparent consumption= imports - exports - change (increase/decrease) in stocks- international bunkers

The apparent consumption is need to be adjusted for feedstocks, reductants and other non-energy use of fuels. The fossil fuels used for non-energy purposes should be deducted from the apparent consumption in order to avoid double counting in reference approach. (See section 3.2.3 *Feedstocks, Reductants and Other Non-Energy Use of Fuels*)

Domestic production, import, export, stock change and international bunkers have been taken from national energy balance tables for all primary fuels and petroleum products in ktoe unit.

Note that the reference approach emission calculation is dependent on the national energy balance tables and the fuel classification in the national energy balance table is different than CRT fuel classification. Therefore, the fuels in the national energy balance table is allocated into CRT fuel classification according to the table below.

The allocation of fuels into the CRT 1.A(b) category is shown in the table below.

Table 3.9 Fuel allocation in reference approach

Fuel allocated under national energy balance table	Fuel allocated under CRT 1.A(b) sector
Hard coal	Coking coal
Lignite	Lignite
Asphaltite	Sub bitiminous coal
Coke	Coke oven coke
Coal tar	Coal tar
Crude oil	Crude oil
Petrocoke	Petroleum coke
Fuel oil	Residual fuel oil
Diesel	Diesel oil
Gasoline	Gasoline
LPG	LPG
Rafinery gas	Other oil
Aviation fuel	Jet kerosene
Kerosene	Other kerosene
Naphta	Naphta
Intermediate products	Other oil
Base oils	Other oil
White spirit	Other oil
Bitumen	Other oil
Other petroleum products	Other oil
Natural gas	Natural gas
Fuel wood	Solid biomass
Animal&Vegetable waste	Solid biomass
Biofuels	Liquid biomass

Table 3.10 CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion, 1990-2024

(kt)

	Reference Approach				Sectoral Approach				
Year	Liquid fuels (excluding international bunkers)	Solid fuels (excluding international bunkers)	Gaseous fuels	Total	Liquid fuels (excluding international bunkers)	Solid fuels (excluding international bunkers)	Gaseous fuels	Other fossil fuels	Total
1990	66 028	63 688	5 538	135 254	62 748	63 172	6 716	IE,NA,NO	132 635
1995	83 270	68 943	12 363	164 576	80 833	65 272	13 626	1	159 731
2000	91 665	94 406	28 572	214 642	85 024	92 771	29 371	42	207 209
2005	94 669	89 589	50 823	235 081	85 722	95 196	54 061	75	235 054
2010	86 191	126 748	72 623	285 562	80 098	120 683	71 471	450	272 702
2015	109 440	131 559	90 528	331 527	106 652	128 006	94 704	5 076	334 438
2020	113 054	155 197	91 445	369 310	111 823	148 211	89 923	5 763	355 721
2021	117 467	160 093	111 890	401 580	117 714	153 205	112 662	6 003	389 583
2022	123 562	163 806	99 321	400 245	123 758	155 773	97 990	5 981	383 502
2023	133 852	158 947	95 594	404 467	129 948	152 856	94 121	6 804	383 729
2024	135 995	167 211	100 413	420 396	135 345	159 443	100 079	6 795	401 663

Figure 3.7 CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion, 1990-2024

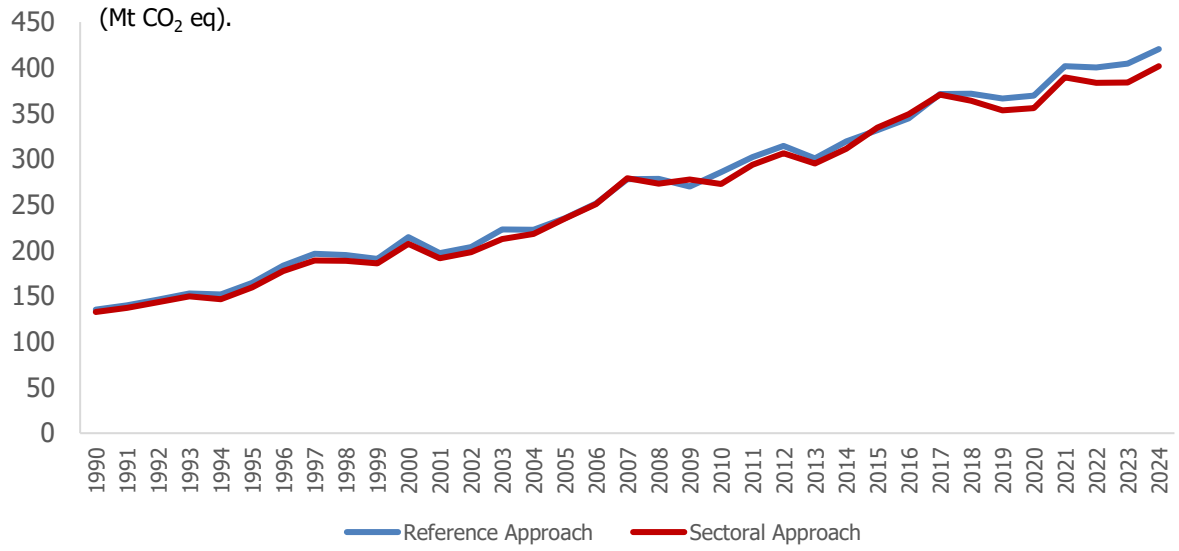


Table 3.11 Comparison of CO_2 from fuel combustion between reference and sectoral approach, 1990-2024

	Reference approach		Sectoral approach		
Year	Apparent consumption (PJ)	Emissions (kton CO_2)	Apparent consumption (PJ)	Emissions (kton CO_2)	Difference in emissions (%)
1990	1 795	135 254	1 534	132 635	1.9
1995	2 188	164 576	1 924	159 731	3.0
2000	2 891	214 642	2 547	207 209	3.5
2005	3 293	235 081	3 018	235 054	0.0
2010	4 004	285 562	3 487	272 702	4.7
2015	4 826	331 527	4 445	334 438	-0.9
2020	5 250	369 310	4 703	355 721	3.8
2021	5 772	401 580	5 246	389 583	3.0
2022	5 593	400 245	5 059	383 502	4.3
2023	5 581	404 467	5 059	383 729	5.4
2024	5 803	420 396	5 296	401 663	4.6

Explanation of differences:

While converting to common energy units, the reference approach multiplies the apparent fuel consumption by a single conversion factor. On the other hand, each fuel has different heat content. Sectoral approach uses sector specific heat value provided in the energy balance tables.

In sectoral approach fuel consumption and NCVs of 1.A.1 category have been collected directly from the end users (from electricity and heat producers, refineries and coke producers). It brings differences between the sectoral and reference approaches since the plant level NCVs differ from average NCVs

used in energy balance tables. Especially for solid fuels and more specifically for the Turkish lignite, such differences in NCVs are causing differences. Since the Turkish lignite is poor quality fuel, its NCV is generally too low from that of literature lignite. In plant level, data regarding the NCV of lignite changes in a wide range (from 1000 to 6000 kg/kcal). However, in national balance tables, an average NCV value is about 2200 kcal/kg is used. Based on the quality of lignite used in a specific year, consumption in TJ differs from the national energy balance data. This causes differences in emissions.

Recalculation:

There is recalculation in this sector due to the change of AD, methodology or minor correction and varies between -0.1% and 1.1%. There is a recalculation in category 1.A due to the reallocation of wood and biofuels to the Biomass category, and the inclusion of animal and plant residues as well as pre-2018 waste types under Other Fossil Fuels.

3.2.2 International bunker fuels

In consistency with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines, CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O emissions from international bunker fuels are calculated and reported separately.

3.2.2.1 International aviation

GHG emissions from international aviation have an increasing trend in consistent with the growth in international aviation sector. CO_2 eq. emissions were 15.08 Mt in 2024 (Figure 3.8) while it was 0.56 Mt in 1990.

The fuel type used in international aviation is jet kerosene. Table 3.12 shows the trend in emissions of CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O from international aviation between 1990 and 2024.

Energy balance tables were used for AD. To estimate emissions, Türkiye applies the default emission factors from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines as follows: CO_2 (71500 kg/TJ), CH_4 (0.5 kg/TJ) and N_2O (2 kg/TJ).

Figure 3.8 GHG emissions from international aviation, 1990-2024

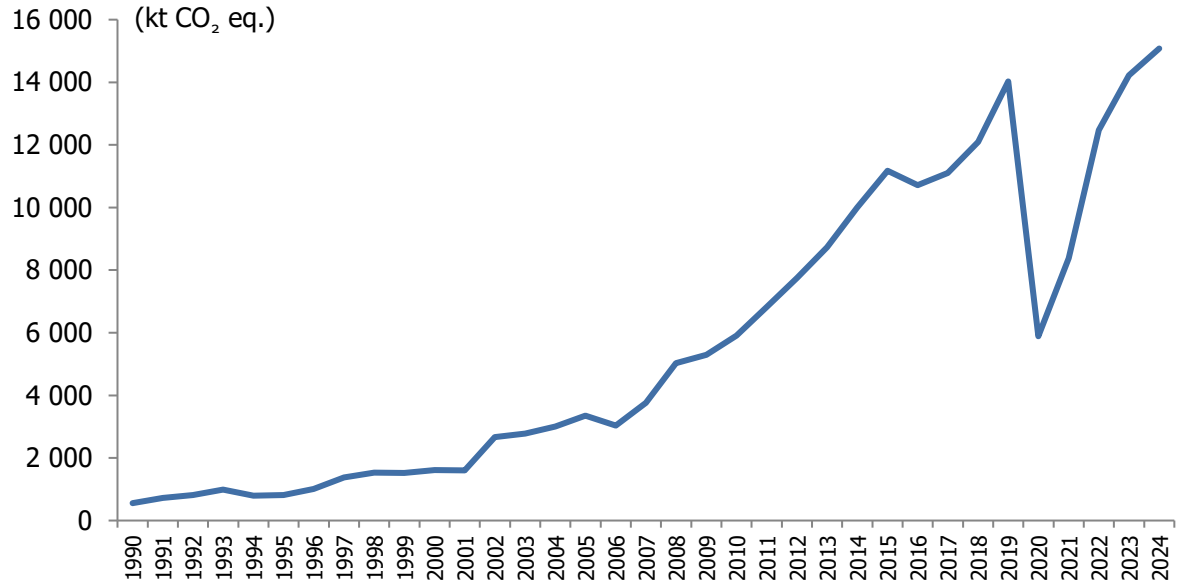


Table 3.12 Emissions and fuel for international aviation, 1990-2024

Year	CO_2 (kt)	CH_4 (kt)	N_2O (kt)	CO_2 eq (kt)	Aviation bunkers (TJ)
1990	552	0.004	0.02	556	7 718
1995	807	0.006	0.02	813	11 290
2000	1 599	0.011	0.04	1 611	22 359
2005	3 330	0.023	0.09	3 355	46 570
2010	5 858	0.041	0.16	5 903	81 937
2015	11 085	0.078	0.31	11 170	155 037
2020	5 842	0.041	0.16	5 887	81 712
2021	8 321	0.058	0.23	8 384	116 377
2022	12 376	0.087	0.35	12 470	173 091
2023	14 118	0.099	0.39	14 225	197 454
2024	14 964	0.105	0.42	15 078	209 288

3.2.2.2 International navigation

GHG emissions from international navigation have an increasing trend corresponding to the growth in the international navigation sector. CO_2 eq. emissions were 2.10 Mt in 2024 (Figure 3.9) while it was 0.4 Mt in 1990.

The fuel type used in international navigation is diesel and residual fuel oil. Table 3.13 shows the trend in emissions of CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O from international navigation between 1990 and 2024.

Emissions from international navigation were calculated using the T1 and T2 methodology given in 2006 IPCC Guidelines. Country specific carbon content is used for CO_2 emission estimation. 2006 IPCC default

EFs are used for CH_4 and N_2O emissions. The following equation is used. Energy balance tables were used for AD.

$$Emissions = \sum Fuel\ consumed_{ab} * EF_{ab}$$

Where:

a = fuel type (residual fuel oil and gas diesel oil)

b = water-borne navigation type (the type of vessel b is ignored at Tier 1)

Country specific carbon content is used for CO_2 emission estimation. To estimate CH_4 and N_2O emissions, Türkiye applies the default emission factors from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines as follows: CH_4 (7 kg/TJ) and N_2O (2 kg/TJ).

Figure 3.9 GHG emissions from international navigation, 1990-2024

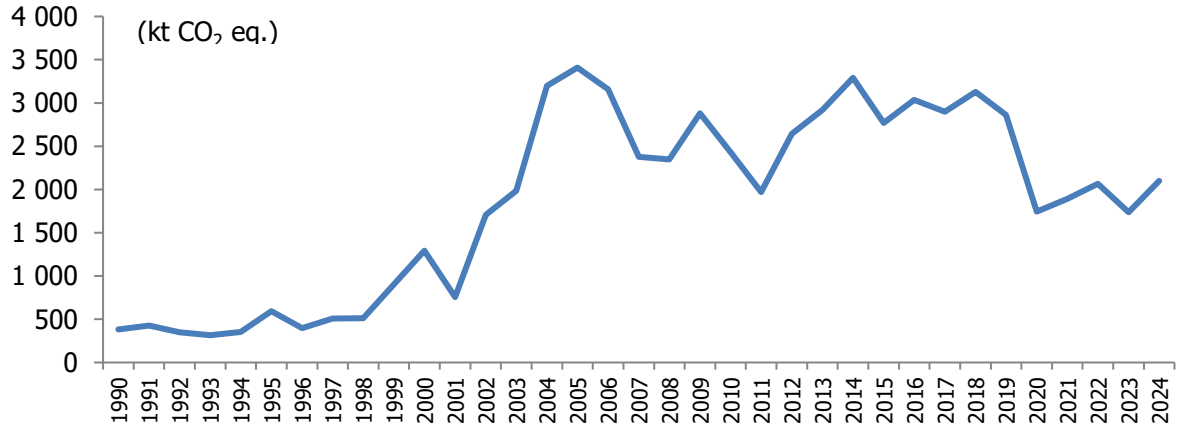


Table 3.13 Emissions and fuel for international navigation, 1990-2024

Year	CO_2 (kt)	CH_4 (kt)	N_2O (kt)	CO_2 eq. (kt)	Navigation bunkers (TJ)
1990	379	0.035	0.01	383	5 035
1995	587	0.055	0.02	593	7 819
2000	1 279	0.118	0.03	1 291	16 861
2005	3 376	0.312	0.09	3 409	44 586
2010	2 407	0.217	0.06	2 430	31 058
2015	2 742	0.248	0.07	2 768	35 358
2020	1 726	0.162	0.05	1 743	23 145
2021	1 872	0.176	0.05	1 890	25 120
2022	2 047	0.194	0.06	2 067	27 701
2023	1 721	0.163	0.05	1 738	23 311
2024	2 078	0.196	0.06	2 098	28 056

Recalculations:

There is no recalculation for this category.

3.2.3 Feedstocks, Reductants and other non-energy use of fuels

In accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, AD and emissions associated with the non-energy use of fuels are not reported within the fuel combustion subsector. The table below summarizes reporting of carbon stored and emissions related to use of feedstock, reductants and other non-energy use of fuels.

Table 3.14 Summary table for use of feedstock, reductants and other non energy use of fuels

Use of fuel	Reported in inventory	Data Source
Reductant for ferroalloy production	Emissions in 2.C.2; in RA subtracted from coke	Plant specific
Reductant for carbide production	Emissions is 2.B.5; in RA subtracted from coke	Plant specific
Reductants for steel production in Electric Arc Furnaces	Emissions in 2.C.1; in RA subtracted from coke oven coke and natural gas	Estimated from EAF primary steel production data
Reductants for steel production in integrated iron and steel plants	Emissions is 2.C.1; in RA subtracted from coking coal	Plant specific
Feedstock for ammonia production	Emissions in 2.B.2; in RA subtracted from natural gas	Plant specific
Feedstock for petrochemical industry	Carbon stored, in RA subtracted from naphta	National energy balance table
Use of lubricants	Emissions in2.D.1; in RA subtracted from other oil	National energy balance table (Aggregated under other oil)
Use of parrafin and wax	Emissions in 2.D.1; in RA subtracted from other oil	National energy balance table (Aggregated under other oil)
Use of bitumen for road paving, asphalt roofing etc.	Carbon stored, in RA subtracted from other oil	National energy balance table (Aggregated under other oil)
Refinery feedstocks	Carbon stored, in RA subtracted from other oil	National energy balance table (Aggregated under other oil)

Fossil fuels are used in integrated iron and steel plants for reducing iron ore into iron metal. The reduction process causes CO_2 emissions. These emissions are reported under IPPU category. The amount of carbon (fossil fuel originated, not limestone etc.) reported in the IPPU is converted into the amount of coking coal and it is subtracted from the reference approach.

In the national energy balance tables, feedstock and non-energy use of fuels are given separately and those consumptions are not included in fuel consumptions. Naphtha is given as feedstock in the national energy balance tables. Fuels used for non-energy purposes are lubricants, bitumen, solvents and rafinery feedstocks. But they were not given separately in the national energy balance tables till 2015. They were included in the aggregated item "other petroleum products".

Emissions from lubricants and paraffin-wax use are included under 2.D-non-energy products from fuels and solvent use category. However, bitumen is used for road paving or asphalt roofing purposes and carbon is stored in the products it is not released. Refinery feedstock is used in the refining industry and is transformed into one or more components and/or finished products. Naphtha is used as feedstock for petrochemical industry.

Recalculation:

There is no recalculation in this sector.

3.2.4 Energy industries (Category 1.A.1)

Source Category Description:

This source category includes the emission from the public electricity and heat production, petroleum refining and manufacture of solid fuels in Türkiye. This category is one of the main emission sources in Türkiye. The share of GHG emissions as CO_2 eq**.** from energy industries in total fuel combustion was 39.5% in 2024 while it was 29.1% in 1990. The source category 1.A.1 is a key category in terms of emission level and emission trend of CO_2 from liquid, solid and gaseous fuels in 2024.

Table 3.15 GHG emissions from energy industries, 1990-2024

Year	CO_2 (kt)	CH_4 (kt)	N_2O (kt)	CO_2 eq. (kt)	Fuel consumption (TJ)
1990	40 103	0.53	0.39	40 222	437 694
1995	53 411	0.69	0.53	53 571	591 111
2000	80 368	1.06	0.74	80 594	947 808
2005	92 453	1.28	2.57	93 170	1 147 546
2010	114 121	1.75	4.00	115 231	1 431 742
2015	135 051	1.96	3.86	136 130	1 713 980
2020	141 054	1.83	3.13	141 934	1 726 701
2021	158 036	2.33	4.85	159 386	2 034 514
2022	154 784	2.11	4.27	155 973	1 888 128
2023	153 074	2.27	4.25	154 263	1 889 950
2024	160 112	2.34	4.45	161 355	1 960 752

Methodological Issues:

2006 IPCC Guidelines T2 and T3 approaches were used for emission calculation in energy industries. The emissions from public electricity and heat production (1.A.1.a) are calculated on the basis of plant specific fuel consumption and NCVs with country specific carbon contents of fuels. For petroleum refining sector, fuel data, NCV and carbon content of fuels were compiled directly from the refineries. For manufacture of solid fuels (1.A.1.c) category, plant specific AD and carbon content were used in the emission estimation.

Emissions from CRT category 1.A.1.a, have been estimated by the MENR by using 2006 IPCC T2, T3 approaches. Plant-specific NCVs were used to calculate heat values that led to emissions. Plant level fuel consumption and NCVs of fuels are received from Turkish Electricity Transmission Company (TEİAŞ-authority for Turkish electricity transmission). Carbon contents of fuels are calculated using fuel analysis reports and oxidation rates are calculated using ash and slag analysis reports for solid fuels, and stack gas analysis reports for liquid and gaseous fuels. CO_2 emissions from liquid, solid and gaseous fuels used in public electricity and heat production (1.A.1.a) are calculated using country specific carbon content of fuels and oxidation rates. For biomass and other fossil fuels on the other hand, default carbon contents and oxidation rates were used given in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. Activity data of CH_4 and N_2O emissions from CRT category 1.A.1.a, have been estimated by using plant specific fuel consumption and NCVs. For the years 2000-2020 technology information of power plants were obtained. According to type of technology, using 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, emission factors were chosen in order for CH_4 and N_2O to be estimated with Tier 3.

Emissions from petroleum refining (CRT 1.A.1.b) were calculated according to 2006 IPCC T2 approach by TurkStat. Fuel consumption, NCVs and carbon content of fuels were compiled directly from refineries. CO_2 emissions from 1.A.1.b were calculated by using average carbon contents of fuels used in the refineries with IPCC default oxidation rates. CH_4 and N_2O emissions from CRT category 1.A.1.b, have been estimated by using refineries total fuel consumption and average NCVs for refineries with IPCC default EFs.

Emissions from manufacture of solid fuels (CRT 1.A.1.c) were calculated according to 2006 IPCC T2, T3 approaches by TurkStat. Coke production in integrated iron and steel production plants have been considered in this category. Plant specific fuel consumption, NCVs and carbon content of fuels were compiled from each plant. CO_2 emissions from 1.A.1.c were calculated by using plant specific AD, carbon contents of fuels and IPCC default oxidation rates. CH_4 and N_2O emissions from CRT category 1.A.1.c, have been estimated by using plant specific fuel consumption and NCVs and IPCC default EFs.

Recalculation:

There is recalculation in this sector due to the change of AD, methodology or minor correction and varies between -0.6% and 1.2%. There is recalculation in emissions from 1.A.1.b. Petroleum Refining

due to the use of MRV data for the years 2018-2022 and emissions from 1.A.1.c for the years 1990-2017 due to the estimation of historical data based on the amount of petroleum refined. There is recalculation of the total fuel consumption for the period 1990–2017, with the values redistributed among fuel types proportionally in terajoules (TJ).

3.2.4.1 Public electricity and heat production (Category 1.A.1.a)

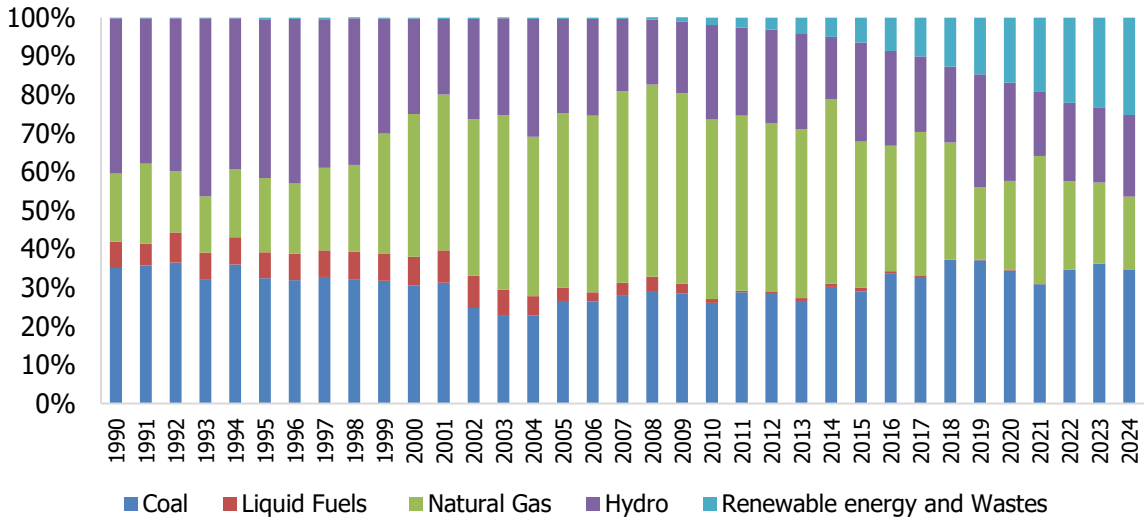
Source Category Description:

Public electricity and heat production category include electricity and heat production of all electricity generation installations in operation, including auto producers. Auto producers are the facilities that produce electricity that they use for their purposes. Their AD (Activity Data) for electricity production and sold heat are taken under 1.A.1.a. Unsold heat, namely the heat they use for industry purpose, on the other hand, is taken under the related industry subcategory they belong to avoid double-counting for the whole time series. For 1.A.1.a sector, plant-specific AD's are gathered from Turkish Electricity Transmission Company (TEİAŞ).

Total installed capacity reached 116 265 MW in 2024 with a 4.82% increase from the previous year and nearly 11.75 times higher than the 1990 values. The total gross electricity consumption increased by 7.07% in 2024 compared to the previous year. In 2024, gross consumption was 354 570.21 GWh; meanwhile, in 2023, this figure was realized as 331 148.9 GWh. Above mentioned installed capacities, and consumption amounts belong to electricity production companies and auto producers as well. In 2024, natural gas had a high share of 18.89% in all electricity production, which was followed by hydro (21.11%), other bituminous coal (22.70%), Turkish lignite (11.98%), other renewable and wastes (25.24%) and oil (0.07%) . From 2023 to 2024, electricity production from hydropower plants increased by 16.9%. The amount of electricity produced from other bituminous coal increased from 78.06 TWh to 80.52 TWh, corresponding to a 3.1% rise. On the other hand, electricity production from natural gas decreased from 69.45 TWh to 66.98 TWh (−3.6%), while Turkish lignite increased from 41.74 TWh to 42.48 TWh (1.8%).

In 2024 electricity production from fossil-fueled thermal power plants has accounted for 190.231 TWh of 354.570 TWh production, while in 2023 electricity production from fossil-fueled thermal power plants has accounted for 189.720 TWh of 331.149 TWh production. Fossil-fueled thermal share in electricity production decreased from 57.29% in 2023 to 53.66% in 2024.

Figure 3.10 Energy mix of category 1.A.1.a, 1990-2024[2]



There was an increase in wind installed capacity from 11 806 MW in 2023 to 12 871 MW in 2024. Renewable Law, which came into force in 2005 later revised in 2011, provided some supporting mechanisms for purchasing electricity from solar, biomass, geothermal, wind, and hydraulic energy. In the year 2024, solar power plants installed capacity raised to 20 232 MW. The voluntary carbon market's role is important to mention, as many wind projects in the country generate and sell the voluntary carbon credits.

Electricity generation from animal and yard waste has increased by 6.4% compared to the previous year, reaching 2 123 MW of installed power, generating 10 774 GWh of power in 2024.

In 2024, Total Primary Energy Supply (TPES) of Türkiye was 6 917 176.25 TJ, 4.29 % increase compared to 2023. Oil had a share of 2 020 071.01 TJ while hard coal and natural gas accounted for 1 052 965.91 TJ and 1 840 188.57 TJ, respectively.

[2]Electricity Statistics, TEİAŞ (https://www.teias.gov.tr/tr-TR/turkiye-elektrik-uretim-iletim-istatistikleri)

Figure 3.11 Electricity generation and shares by energy resources, 2023 - 2024[3]

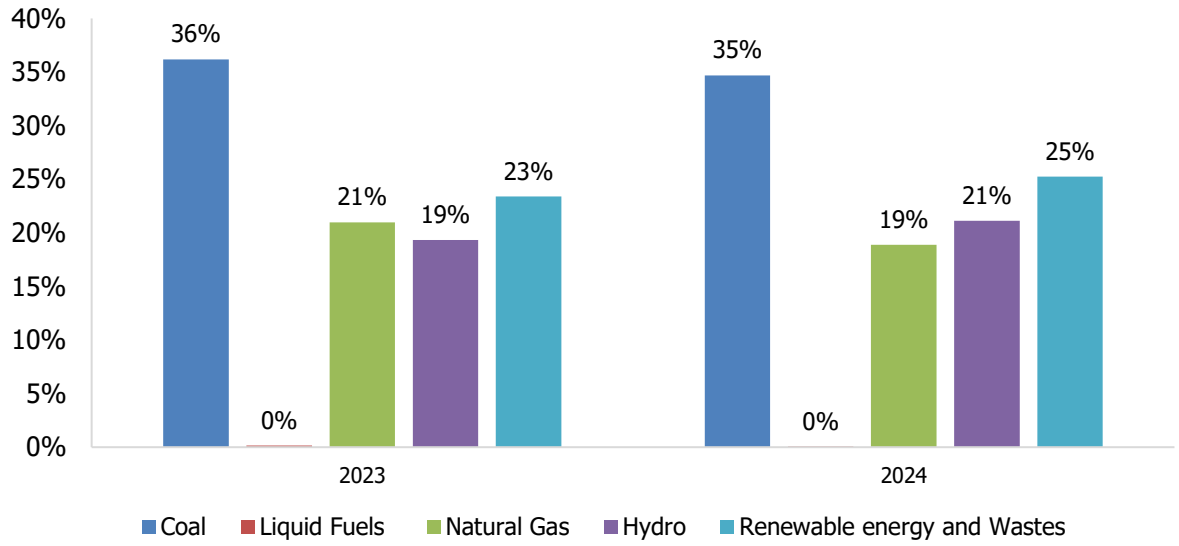
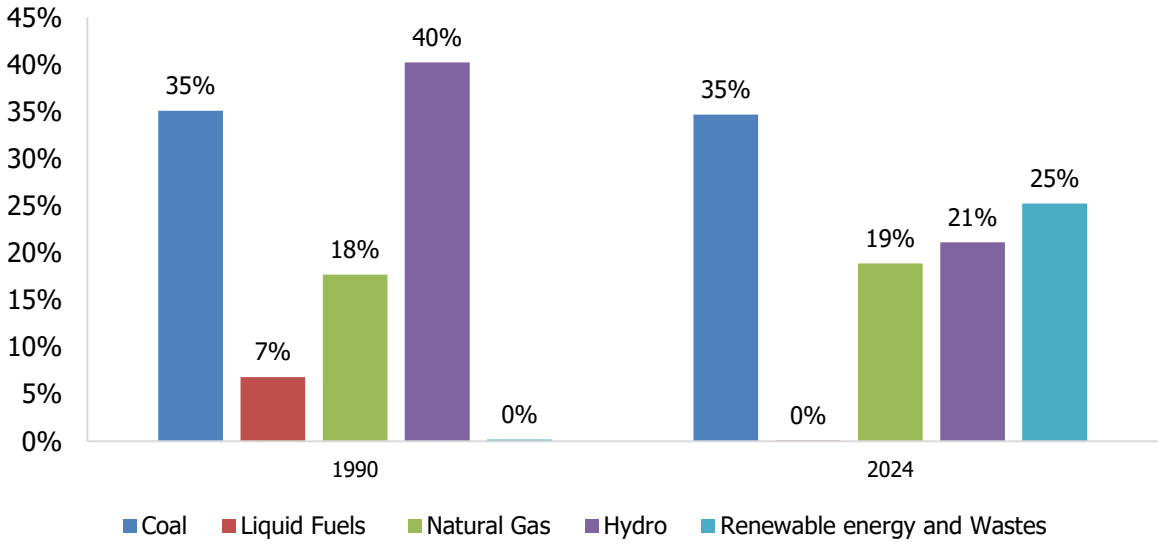


Figure 3.12 Electricity generation and shares by energy resources, 1990 - 2024[4]



Primary energy (domestic) production was 2 303 415.83 TJ in 2024 and provided 33.3 % of the overall energy supply. The share of imports in TPES was about 77.7 % in 2024.

The production of solid fossil fuels, excluding animal & yard waste, has increased from 649 696.73 TJ in 2023 to 699 862.58 TJ in 2024. The main domestic energy source remains as Turkish lignite, with

[3]Electricity Statistics, TEİAŞ (https://www.teias.gov.tr/tr-TR/turkiye-elektrik-uretim-iletim-istatistikleri)
[4]Electricity Statistics, TEİAŞ (https://www.teias.gov.tr/tr-TR/turkiye-elektrik-uretim-iletim-istatistikleri)

production increased from 71.87Mt in 2023 to 79.84 Mt in 2024, which represented increase by about % 11.1 .

GHG emissions from public electricity and heat production in total fuel combustion were 37% in 2024, and even it was 23.8% in 1990. According to Table 3.16, fuel consumption increased from 1 738 584TJ in 2023 to 1 811 753TJ in 2024 similarly the CO_2 emissions increased from 142 491kt in 2023 to 149 914kt in 2024. In other words, fuel consumption increased by 4.2% compared to the previous year, while CO_2 emissions increased by 5.2%. The main reason for the increase in emissions despite the increase in fuel consumption is that, although total coal consumption declined by 1% compared to the previous year, changes in the fuel mix, with higher use of lignite and imported coal and lower use of natural gas, contributed to a higher overall emission intensity. Also, the fuel consumption shares of lignite in electricity generation increased from 34% to 36% while the share of natural gas decreased from 37% to 34% compared to the previous year. The higher emission factor of lignite compared to the other fuels has led to a positive impact on overall public electricity and heat production emissions.Compared to last year, the share of hydroelectricity increased by about 2%, while the share of other renewables in production increased from about 23% to 25%.

Table 3.16 Emissions from category 1.A.1.a, 1990-2024

Year	CO_2 (kt)	CH_4 (kt)	N_2O (kt)	CO_2 eq. (kt)	Fuel consumption (TJ)
1990	32 823	0.3	0.4	32 927	346 707
1995	45 860	0.5	0.5	46 005	490 230
2000	73 139	0.9	0.7	73 351	854 300
2005	84 623	1.1	2.5	85 326	1 036 864
2010	107 664	1.6	4.0	108 765	1 344 379
2015	126 767	1.8	3.8	127 836	1 591 475
2020	130 770	1.7	3.1	131 642	1 585 675
2021	147 901	2.2	4.8	149 243	1 892 330
2022	143 848	1.9	4.2	145 027	1 737 661
2023	142 491	2.0	4.2	143 663	1 738 584
2024	149 914	2.1	4.4	151 143	1 811 753

Methodological Issues:

Activity Data

The plant-specific activity data for the whole time series is obtained from Turkish Electricity Transmission Company (TEİAŞ) in a compiled form. After data obtaining, sector experts checked whether there were data errors or omissions, and then data compared with fuel specific default values from IPCC guidelines and literature. Cross checks, including fuel capacity factor controls, and examining outliers give some

opinion about data consistency. Suspicious data are corrected by getting in contact with Turkish Electricity Transmission Company (TEİAŞ).

As soon as the sector experts are assured about data reliability, data entry to the overall calculation table begins. After entering data of every single plant that produced electricity in the related year, the heat content of fuels is calculated with plant-specific data obtained from Turkish Electricity Transmission Company (TEİAŞ). In order to obtain plant-specific activity data, the amount of feedstock fuel used is multiplied by plant-specific NCVs to get heat values in terms of TJ. Average NCVs are given in Table 3.17.

Table 3.17 Average NCVs of fuels used in category 1.A.1.a

		(TJ/kt)
Fuel Type	**Weighted average**	**Default**
Sub-Bituminous Coal	15.18	18.90
Natural gas	50.91	48.00
Residual Fuel Oil	47.23	40.40
Other bituminous coal	24.42	25.80
Turkish lignite	7.02	11.90
Gas\Diesel Oil	42.71	43.00

The multipliers of EF, namely, carbon content and oxidation rates, were calculated. For Turkish lignite, sub-bituminous, and other bituminous coal, ultimate analysis results obtained from coal-fired power plants were used to calculate the related coal types' carbon content. The same procedure was applied for liquid fuels through residual fuel oil characteristics and mass percentage of carbon. For natural gas, volumetric fractions of gas concentrations were obtained through gas chromatography analysis from Petroleum Pipeline Company (BOTAŞ). Using the gases and some stoichiometry density, each gas compound's carbon mass amount was calculated and summed up to reach an overall carbon amount. The oxidation rate of solid fuels was calculated using the mass percentage of carbon in ash-slag analysis reports obtained from coal-firing plants. For gaseous fuels, measured CO concentrations in the stack gas were used in order to calculate the mass percentage of the uNO_xidized carbon and then the oxidation rate of the related fuel. In order to calculate the oxidation rate of gaseous fuels (natural gas), CO concentrations measured in the stack gas of the related plants were obtained from the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization. Some of the analysis reports and calculation steps were shared in Annex 3. CO_2 EFs used for source category 1.A.1.a were listed in Table 3.18 for the whole time series on a fuel basis.

For CH_4 and N_2O emissions starting from the year 2000, plant-specific technology classification information was obtained from Turkish Electricity Transmission Company (TEİAŞ). Using Table 2.6: Utility Source Emission Factors from Stationary Combustion Chapter of Guideline, Tier 3 EFs for CH_4 and N_2O were chosen.

EFs for CH_4 and N_2O were listed in Table 3.19 for the whole time series on a fuel basis.

Table 3.18 CO_2 emission factors used for source category 1.A.1.a, 1990-2024

(t/TJ)

Year	Turkish Lignite	Sub-Bituminous Coal	Other Bituminous Coal	Natural Gas	Residual Fuel Oil	Diesel Oil	LPG	Biogas	Industrial Waste	Wood-wood waste	Coke Oven Gas	Black Liquor	Blast Furnace Gas	Petroleum Coke	Oxygen Steel Furnace Gas	Coal Tar	Refinery Gas
1990	114.16	93.37	NO	58.23	76.97	72.28	63.07	NO	NO	NO	37.46	95.33	259.60	97.53	181.87	80.67	57.57
1995	113.39	102.17	NO	58.23	76.97	72.28	63.07	NO	NO	NO	37.46	95.33	259.60	97.53	181.87	80.67	57.57
2000	110.05	95.52	88.62	58.23	76.97	72.28	63.07	54.63	143.00	111.83	37.46	95.33	259.60	97.53	181.87	80.67	57.57
2005	113.50	94.23	85.24	58.23	76.97	72.28	63.07	54.63	143.00	111.83	37.46	95.33	259.60	97.53	181.87	80.67	57.57
2010	110.26	98.56	90.01	58.23	76.97	72.28	63.07	54.63	143.00	111.83	37.46	95.33	259.60	97.53	181.87	80.67	57.57
2015	107.63	92.38	92.64	58.66	76.97	72.28	63.07	54.63	143.00	111.83	37.46	95.33	259.60	97.53	181.87	80.67	57.57
2020	104.44	91.76	94.50	53.77	76.97	72.28	63.07	54.63	143.00	111.83	39.74	95.33	259.60	97.53	181.87	80.67	57.57
2021	104.82	93.35	93.04	55.46	76.97	72.28	63.07	54.63	143.00	111.83	42.30	95.33	255.95	97.53	181.87	80.67	57.57
2022	104.68	91.71	94.98	55.97	76.97	72.28	63.07	54.63	143.00	111.83	42.76	95.33	259.60	97.53	181.87	80.67	57.57
2023	105.83	96.64	94.35	56.11	76.97	72.28	63.07	54.63	143.00	111.83	42.30	95.33	255.95	97.53	181.87	80.67	57.57
2024	106.24	96.65	94.70	55.99	76.97	72.28	63.07	54.63	143.00	111.83	39.89	95.33	259.60	97.53	181.87	80.67	57.57

Table 3.19 CH_4 and N_2O emission factors used for source category 1.A.1.a

(kg/TJ)

Fuel Types	CH_4	N_2O
Liquid Fuels		
Fuel Oil		
Steam	0.8	0.3
Internal Combustion	0.8	0.3
Combined Heat	0.8	0.3
Liquid Fuels		
Diesel Oil, Naphtha		
Steam	0.9	0.4
Internal Combustion	0.9	0.4
Combined Heat	0.9	0.4
Solid Fuels		
Turkish Lignite and Sub-Bituminous and Other Bituminous Coal		
Dry bottom, wall fired	0.7	0.5
Fluidised Bed	1	61
Lignite (other types of technology)	0.7	1.4
Sub-Bituminous and Coking Coal	0.7	1.4
Natural Gas		
Boiler	4	1
Gas Engine	4	1
Gas Turbine	4	1
Internal Combustion	4	1
Combined Heat	1	3
Other Fuels		
Coke Oven Gas	1	0.1
Blast Furnace Gas	1	0.1
Oxygen Steel Furnace Gas	1	0.1
Coal Tar	1	1.5
LPG	1	0.1
Refinery Gas	1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	3	0.6
Other Petroleum Products	3	0.6
Black Liquor	3	2
Industrial Waste	30	4
Biomass		
Biogas	1	1
Wood waste	11	7

Comparability and Accuracy through Nomenclature Change:

NCV of Turkish lignite differs significantly from that of the Energy Statistics Handbook and general fuel literature. It is even lower than the lowest value of lignite in all reports of the Parties. Analysis reports support this NCV data of Turkish lignite. Its average carbon content in 2024 is 29.9 kg/GJ, approaches the upper limit of 2006 IPCC Guidelines (31.3 kg/GJ). To recategorize our local lignite, we renamed it as "Turkish Lignite" to separate it from literature lignite and avoid misleading comparisons.

Carbon Capture and Storage in 1.A.1.a, if applicable

CO_2 capture from flue gases and CO_2 storage is not occurring in Türkiye, except pilot scaled research fields.

Implied Emission Factor (IEF) Trends and Comments

IEFs were examined in the following table to see time-series consistency for solid, liquid, gaseous fuels, and biomass.

Table 3.20 IEFs of fuels used for category 1.A.1.a, 1990-2024

	CO_2						CH_4		N_2O	
	Solid Fuels		Liquid Fuels		Gaseous Fuels		Biomass		Biomass	
Year	CHP	Electricity Generation	CHP	Electricity Generation	CHP	Electricity Generation	CHP	Electricity Generation	CHP	Electricity Generation
1990	-	113.41	-	76.88	58.23	58.23	-	-	-	-
1995	-	112.78	-	76.74	58.23	58.23	-	-	-	-
2000	120.03	110.51	74.03	75.55	58.23	58.23	4.80	2.92	2.13	1.65
2005	125.53	109.76	76.05	76.09	58.23	58.23	2.37	1.11	1.68	1.06
2010	130.35	107.83	70.62	76.10	58.23	58.23	4.57	1.44	3.06	1.25
2015	105.74	101.35	69.34	73.52	58.66	58.66	1.40	1.07	1.23	1.04
2020	112.17	100.79	76.97	76.36	53.77	53.77	1.63	2.98	1.38	2.18
2021	111.78	101.13	76.97	72.95	55.46	55.46	2.02	4.62	1.61	3.17
2022	114.53	101.52	76.97	72.67	55.97	55.97	1.83	4.39	1.50	3.04
2023	114.66	100.88	76.97	74.15	56.12	56.12	2.69	4.49	2.02	3.10
2024	115.87	101.24	76.97	76.97	56.12	56.12	4.11	4.17	2.86	2.90

IEFs of CO_2 for solid fuels range from 100 to 140 t/TJ. It is mainly because of local Turkish lignite and its share in solid fuels. Unlike literature lignite of statistics manual, Turkish lignite has a very low NCV, about one-fifth of literature. Its share in the solid fuels affects the overall IEF causing a dramatic rise and fall like its trend through the years 2001-2014 for 1.A.1.a.i.

IEFs of gaseous fuels do not change considerably over time; for example, IEFs of CO_2 range from 53.77 to 58 t CO_2/TJ. The reason for this change is the use of more gas chromatography results for analysis. After 2000 the values of CHP Generation are the same as Electricity Generation.

Fluctuations in IEFs, especially declines, are mainly owing to the increasing share of biogas. Rising in the trend, however, due to the share of black liquor. "Other Fossil Fuels" node is used for industrial wastes data reporting consisting of the clinic and hazardous wastes.

Emission estimation with T2, T3 approach using plant-specific data is compared with the T1 emission estimation using fuel data from national energy balance tables. Comparison with the T1 emission estimation results is given in Table 3.21.

Table 3.21 Comparison of GHG emissions from 1.A.1.a category ,1990-2024

	GHG emissions with plant-specific data		GHG emissions with national energy balance data		Difference	
Year	GHG Emission (kt CO_2 eq.)	Fuel consumption (TJ)	GHG Emission (kt CO_2 eq.)	Fuel consumption (TJ)	GHG emission (kt CO_2 eq.)	Fuel consumption (TJ)
1990	32 927	346 707	35 125	360 733	2 198	14 026
1995	46 005	490 230	48 729	509 424	2 724	19 195
2000	73 351	854 300	80 970	956 721	7 619	102 421
2005	85 326	1 036 864	84 951	1 067 718	- 375	30 854
2010	108 765	1 344 379	113 770	1 424 965	5 005	80 585
2015	127 836	1 591 475	127 546	1 561 850	- 290	-29 625
2020	131 574	1 585 675	139 512	1 621 157	7 871	35 482
2021	149 243	1 892 330	158 452	1 915 698	9 209	23 368
2022	145 027	1 737 661	156 613	1 795 241	11 585	57 579
2023	143 663	1 738 584	154 402	1 745 192	10 739	6 608
2024	151 143	1 811 753	160 707	1 788 955	9 564	-22 799

The differences between T1 (national energy balance data) and T2, T3 (plant-specific data) results are mainly related to the solid fuels, especially NCVs of Turkish lignite. Because of the Turkish lignite's character, its NCV is lower than the lignite in literature. In plant-specific data, especially NCV of lignite changes in a wide range as 1 000-5 400 kg/kcal. However, in national balance tables, an average NCV value is around 2000 kcal/kg. Based on the quality of lignite used in a specific year, consumption in TJ differs from the national energy balance data. This causes differences in emissions. For example, in 2005, 42% of lignite consumed in 1.A.1.a category has NCVs less than 1 500 kcal/kg, 58% has NCVs in 1 700-6 000, while NCV in the national balance table is used as 1 400 kcal/kg for 2005. Therefore, lignite consumption in CRT (plant-specific data) is 16.2% higher than national balance figures. On the other hand, in 2014, 70% of lignite consumption in plant-specific data has NCV less than 2000, while in national balance average NCV for lignite is used as 2100 kcal/kg. That results in a 12.1% decrease in lignite consumption in TJ (Table 3.22). With the improvements in the energy balance table in recent

years, the difference between the plant-specific NCV and national balance average NCV has decreased gradually, but there was a decrease 4.2% in 2024.

Table 3.22 Comparison of solid fuel consumption, 1990-2024

	Plant specific data				National energy balance data			
	Hard coal consumption		Lignite consumption		Hard coal consumption		Lignite consumption	
Year	(kt)	(TJ)	(kt)	(TJ)	(kt)	(TJ)	(kt)	(TJ)
1990	474	7 761	29 884	205 169	474	7 764	29 884	202 692
1995	1 246	15 866	39 815	275 859	1 245	16 232	39 815	277 051
2000	1 942	30 130	52 539	371 196	1 942	30100	52540	373 143
2005	5 174	108 533	47 414	324 826	5 171	108 531	47 413	272 791
2010	6 935	154 215	55 437	389 958	6 934	154 272	55 436	391 552
2015	16 126	389 644	48 820	350 379	16 071	388 577	48 755	349 232
2020	24 235	553 834	61 471	407 980	23 653	555 774	59 835	412 198
2021	21 470	492 101	71 448	474 748	21 470	491 515	71 448	480 125
2022	24 404	566 910	77 677	507 514	24 161	553 125	77 677	521 981
2023	26 790	640 042	62 337	442 513	26 567	608 208	62 480	419 860
2024	28 174	674 304	69 859	490 193	27 946	639 766	69 859	469 446

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency

AD's have been compiled from all public electricity and heat production facilities by Turkish Electricity Transmission Company (TEİAŞ) via survey. As a result of the change made in the activity data source, no bias in total electricity production was published in the Activity Report of TEİAŞ. On the other hand, compared to General Energy Balance Sheets AD of 1.A.1.a category had some bias in the amount of fuel used. Experts of MENR determined uncertainties. For hard coal and Turkish lignite, there is no bias for AD. There is no bias in 2024.

CO_2 emission factors uncertainties

Liquid fuels: Residual fuel oil, diesel oil, naphtha, LPG, petroleum coke, refinery gas, and other oil products have been used as liquid fuels in 1.A.1.a category. The combined uncertainty for these liquid fuels was calculated as 4.24% with the Approach 1 method.

Gaseous Fuels: Natural gas has been used as gaseous fuels in 1.A.1.a category, and uncertainty for gaseous fuels was calculated as 1.5% with the Approach 1 method.

Biomass: Default EF in 2006 IPCC Guidelines on page 1.26 in the landfill gas distribution figure the most frequent EF is 47 000 kg/TJ. The default value that we used for biomass is 54 600 kg/TJ. Bias in between is 13.91% that was taken as uncertainty for biogas. Default EF in 2006 IPCC Guidelines on page 1.27 in the wood/wood waste distribution figure the most frequent EF is 103 000 kg/TJ. The default value that we used for wood/wood waste is 112 000 kg/TJ. Bias in between is 8% that was

taken as uncertainty for wood/wood waste. These two biomass fuels' uncertainties were combined using a weighted average according to the generated heat amount. So the combined uncertainty for biomass is 9.57%.

Other Fossil Fuels: Default EFs were taken from 2006 IPCC Guidelines for industrial wastes (mainly composed of hazardous and clinic waste) and waste oils. On the other hand, there was no default uncertainty value for industrial waste EF throughout the guideline.

EFs uncertainty for CH_4 and N_2O were taken from 2006 IPCC Guidelines Vol.2 page 2.38 Table 2.12.

Recalculation

For CH_4 and N_2O emissions, plant-specific technology classification data provided by TEİAŞ have been used since 2000, and Tier 3 emission factors were applied in line with Table 2.6 of the IPCC Stationary Combustion Guidelines, based on the combustion technologies in operation.

Within this framework, a plant- and technology-specific update of lignite-related N_2O emission factors was implemented in 2020. Accordingly, N_2O emissions for the electricity and heat production sector (Category 1.A.1.a) were recalculated to ensure methodological consistency. As a result of this recalculation, the N_2O emission value for 2020, previously reported as 2.9 kt, was revised to 3.1 kt using the updated emission factors. Consequently, the total CO_2 equivalent emissions for 2020 were also updated from 131 574 kt CO_2 eq. to 131 739 kt CO_2 eq.

Planned Improvement

There is no planned improvement in this category.

3.2.4.2 Petroleum refining (Category 1.A.1.b)

Source Category Description:

All fossil fuels consumed for petroleum refineries process operations were covered in CRT category 1.A.1.b. However, auto producers within the refineries were included in the 1.A.1.a category. The share of GHG emissions as CO_2 eq. from petroleum refining in energy industries sector (1.A.1) was 4.9% in 2024 and it was also 13.1% in 1990.

Table 3.23 Emissions from petroleum refining, 1990-2024

Year	CO_2 (kt)	CH_4 (kt)	N_2O (kt)	CO_2 eq. (kt)	Fuel consumption (TJ)	Share in 1.A.1 category (%)
1990	5 253	0.170	0.031	5 266	73 929	13.1
1995	6 123	0.185	0.033	6 137	89 258	11.5
2000	5 797	0.183	0.033	5 811	82 563	7.2
2005	6 554	0.187	0.032	6 567	98 921	7.0
2010	4 736	0.117	0.018	4 744	75 869	4.1
2015	6 017	0.137	0.018	6 026	106 721	4.4
2020	8 038	0.138	0.016	8 046	126 772	5.7
2021	7 744	0.132	0.014	7 751	128 235	4.9
2022	8 826	0.159	0.019	8 836	136 440	5.7
2023	8 483	0.232	0.037	8 499	137 384	5.5
2024	7 837	0.216	0.029	7 851	133 947	4.9

Total emissions from petroleum refining were decreased by 648 kt CO_2 eq. from 2023 to 2024 (7.6% of decrease).

Methodological Issues:

Emissions from petroleum refining (CRT 1.A.1.b) were calculated according to 2006 IPCC T3 approach by TurkStat for the years 2018-2024. Fuel consumption, NCVs and carbon content and CO_2 emissions are taken from plants which is also reported to the Directorate of Climate Change. CH_4 and N_2O emissions from CRT category 1.A.1.b, have been estimated by using refineries total fuel consumption and average NCVs for refineries and 2006 IPCC default EFs. For the year 1990-2017; emissions were estimated by using total oil refined.

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

All refineries are covered in the inventory. AD uncertainty of both liquid and gaseous fuels for refineries is considered 2% as indicated in table 2.15 of 2006 IPCC Guidelines Vol.2. Since AD for refineries have been taken directly from the refineries, uncertainty level for survey data were considered and to be conservative the maximum uncertainty value was used.

EFs uncertainty was taken from 2006 IPCC Guidelines Vol.2 page 2.38. Uncertainty values were considered as 7% for CO_2 and 100% (mid value in the range) for CH_4 and N_2O.

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

Quality control for 1.A.1.b category was performed on the basis of QA/QC plan. It was first confirmed with refinery authorities that AD do not include the autoproducers consumption in the refinery. Calorific values provided by the refinery are checked with national average NCVs of fuels to ensure the use of

NCVs in emission estimation. Also carbon content of fuels provided by the refinery checked with IPCC default values to ensure they are in the range. Emissions from refineries were also calculated by using national energy balances to compare results. There is 23% difference between the results for the year 2022. This difference may come from process gases which are used as fuel in plants and they can not be seen in national balances table which are Plt 47 Hydrocracker Fuel Gas, Vacuum Off Gas, PSA off gas, CCR coke, FCC coke, VDU off gas, Klaus tail gas, Vent Gas.

Recalculation:

There is recalculation in this sector due to the change of AD, methodology or minor correction and varies between -10% and 12%. In this submission, CO_2 emissions from plants were taken from plants. Regulation on "Greenhouse Gases Emission Monitoring" went into force on April 25, 2012 with the publication of 28274 numbered official gazette. And plants started to report their 2018 emissions in 2020. 2018-2022 CO_2 emissions were taken directly from plants and 1990-2017 emissions were recalculated based on the amount of petroleum refined. There is recalculation of the total fuel consumption for the period 1990–2017, with the values redistributed among fuel types proportionally in terajoules (TJ).

Planned Improvement:

There is no planned improvement.

3.2.4.3 Manufacture of solid fuels and other energy industries (Category 1.A.1.c)

Source Category Description:

All coke production facilities were covered in CRT category 1.A.1.c. The share of GHG emissions as CO_2 eq. from manufacture of solid fuels category in 1.A.1 category was 1.5% in 2024 while it was 5% in 1990.

Table 3.24 Emissions from category 1.A.1.c, 1990-2024

Year	CO_2 (kt)	CH_4 (kt)	N_2O (kt)	CO_2 eq. (kt)	Fuel consumption (TJ)	Share in 1.A.1 Category (%)
1990	2 027	0.017	0.002	2 028	17 058	5.0
1995	1 429	0.012	0.001	1 429	11 623	2.7
2000	1 432	0.011	0.001	1 433	10 944	1.8
2005	1 276	0.013	0.001	1 276	11 761	1.4
2010	1 721	0.011	0.001	1 722	11 494	1.5
2015	2 267	0.016	0.002	2 267	15 784	1.7
2020	2 246	0.014	0.001	2 247	14 254	1.6
2021	2 391	0.014	0.001	2 392	13 949	1.5
2022	2 110	0.014	0.001	2 110	14 026	1.4
2023	2 101	0.014	0.001	2 101	13 982	1.4
2024	2 361	0.015	0.002	2 361	15 052	1.5

Total emissions from manufacture of solid fuels and other energy industries were inccreased by 260 kt CO_2 eq. from 2023 to 2024 (12.4% of increase) due to increase of fuel consumption.

Methodological Issues:

Emissions from manufacture of solid fuels (CRT 1.A.1.c) were calculated according to 2006 IPCC T3 approach by TurkStat. Coke production in integrated iron and steel production plants have been considered in this category. Coke oven gas, blast furnace gas, and rarely natural gas have been used for heating of coke ovens. Plant specific fuel consumption, NCVs and carbon content of fuels were compiled from each plant. CO_2 emissions from 1.A.1.c were calculated by using plant specific AD, carbon contents of fuels and 2006 IPCC default oxidation rates. CH_4 and N_2O emissions from CRT category 1.A.1.c, have been estimated by using plant specific fuel consumption and NCVs and 2006 IPCC default EFs.

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

All coke production facilities were covered in the inventory. AD uncertainty for solid fuels for coke plants were considered 2% as indicated in Table 2.15 of 2006 IPCC Guidelines Vol.2. Since AD have been taken directly from the coke plants, uncertainty level for survey data were considered and to be conservative the maximum uncertainty value was used.

EFs uncertainty was taken from 2006 IPCC Guidelines Vol.2 page 2.38. Uncertainty values were considered as 7% for CO_2 and 100% (mid value in the range) for CH_4 and N_2O.

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

Quality control for 1.A.1.c category was performed on the basis of QA/QC plan. Calorific values provided by the coke plants checked with national average NCVs of fuels to ensure the use of NCVs in emission estimation. Also carbon content of fuels provided by the coke plants compared with 2006 IPCC default values. Carbon mass balances on integrated iron and steel plants is done in the IPPU sector as a part of QC/QA of activity data. This control also assures the fuel consumption in the coke ovens.

Recalculation:

There is recalculation in this sector due to the change of AD, methodology or minor correction and varies between -0.05% and 5%.

Planned Improvement:

Recently carbon mass balance on integrated iron and steel plants in cooperation with sector experts have been done and good results are taken. There is no planned improvement at the moment.

3.2.5 Manufacturing industries and construction (Category 1.A.2)

Source Category Description:

This source category consists of manufacturing industries sectors. IPCC categorizes manufacturing industry as iron and steel, nonferrous metal, chemicals, pulp, paper and print, food processing, beverages and tobacco, non-metallic minerals and other industry. Until 2015 sectoral breakdown of national energy balance tables are not fully in line with CRT categories. In the national energy balance tables, pulp, paper and print sector were presented separately from 2011 onward. It was presented under "other industries (1.A.2.g)" category before 2011. Food processing category included only sugar industry for 1990-2010 periods. From 2011 onward all food processing industries were covered but beverages and tobacco industry were still included under "other industries (1.A.2.g)" category. However, starting from 2015, national energy balance tables are detailed and provided energy consumption for all economical activities so GHG emissions are allocated in line with CRT category.

Table 3.25 Fuel combustion emissions from manufacturing industry and construction, 1990-2024

Year	CO_2 (kt)	CH_4 (kt)	N_2O (kt)	CO_2 eq. (kt)	Fuel consumption (TJ)	Share in fuel combustion (1.A) category (%)
1990	37 004	2.168	0.347	37 157	386 908	26.9
1995	39 843	2.064	0.336	39 990	452 068	24.2
2000	57 657	3.905	0.609	57 928	629 742	27.2
2005	62 731	3.846	0.595	62 996	743 394	26.1
2010	52 129	3.001	0.461	52 335	639 363	18.6
2015	59 362	3.251	0.487	59 581	765 682	17.5
2020	61 909	4.104	0.599	62 182	802 071	17.2
2021	68 558	4.873	0.700	68 880	901 011	17.4
2022	65 225	4.669	0.678	65 535	835 000	16.8
2023	61 578	4.352	0.628	61 866	792 816	15.9
2024	66 454	4.502	0.652	66 753	861 016	16.4

There is a sharp decrease in the emissions in 2008. This is due to the global economic downturn in 2008. GHG emissions from 1.A.2 category is 66.8 Mt CO_2 eq. in 2024 which is 16.4% of total fuel combustion and 11.4% of total national emissions (excluding LULUCF), whereas GHG emissions from 1.A.2 category was 37.2 Mt CO_2 eq. which is 26.9% of total fuel combustion and 16.2% of total national emissions (excluding LULUCF) in 1990. GHG emissions from 1.A.2 category have been increased by 4.9 Mt CO_2 eq. (7.9%) from 2023 to 2024.

Table 3.26 GHG emissions from manufacturing industry and construction, 1990-2024

(kt CO_2 eq.)

Year	Total	Iron and steel	Non-ferrous metals	Chemicals	Pulp, paper and print	Food processing beverages and tobacco	Non-metallic minerals	Other industries
1990	37 157	6 685	1 088	4 892	IE,NO	2 909	8 260	13 322
1995	39 990	5 591	1 756	4 961	IE,NO	1 685	8 792	17 204
2000	57 928	6 566	1 952	3 762	IE,NO	2 143	9 248	34 257
2005	62 996	5 482	2 225	5 345	IE,NO	2 119	14 880	32 945
2010	52 335	3 657	1 153	2 899	IE,NO	880	21 364	22 381
2015	59 581	5 287	1 199	6 688	963	4 359	29 953	11 132
2020	62 182	5 689	694	6 846	1 292	6 064	29 750	11 847
2021	68 880	5 826	868	8 309	1 312	6 679	33 397	12 491
2022	65 535	5 135	871	7 834	1 394	6 590	31 944	11 767
2023	61 866	4 839	989	7 368	1 066	6 217	29 904	11 482
2024	66 753	5 244	1 773	8 357	781	6 832	31 580	12 186

Non-metallic minerals and chemicals and other industries are the main contributors for GHG emissions in 1.A.2 category. The share of non-metallic minerals is 47.3%.

Table 3.27 Contribution of subsectors of manufacturing industries and construction, 2023-2024

	Emissions ($kt CO_2$ eq.)		Changes from 2023 to 2024		Share in manufacturing industry (%)	
	2023	2024	($kt CO_2$ eq.)	(%)	2023	2024
1.A.2 Total	61 866	66 753	4 887	8	100.0	100.0
Iron and steel	4 839	5 244	405	8	7.8	7.9
Non-ferrous metals	989	1 773	784	79	1.6	2.7
Chemicals	7 368	8 357	989	13	11.9	12.5
Pulp, paper and print	1 066	781	-285	-27	1.7	1.2
Food processing, beverages and tobacco	6 217	6 832	615	10	10.0	10.2
Non-metallic minerals	29 905	31 580	1 675	6	48.3	47.3
Other industries	11 482	12 186	704	6	18.6	18.3

GHG emissions from 1.A.2 category have been increased by 8% between 2023 and 2024.

Manufacturing industry and construction category is a key category in terms of emission level and emission trend of CO_2 emissions from liquid, solid and gaseous fuels in 2024. It is also a key category in terms of emission level of CO_2 from other fossil fuels

Methodological Issues:

GHG emissions from 1.A.2 sector are calculated by using 2006 IPCC T1 and T2 approaches by TurkStat. Fuel consumption data are taken from the national energy balance tables in both kt and ktoe units.

Country specific CO_2 EFs are used when available, otherwise default CO_2 EFs are used. All CO_2 EFs are given in table 3.18 under 3.2 Fuel Combustion Sector. All CH_4 and N_2O EFs are default. The default CH_4 and N_2O EFs for 1.A.2 sector are tabulated below. Due to the different types of fuels among many industrial areas and varying composition of natural gas purchased by the countries, EFs show significant interannual changes.

Table 3.28 Default CH_4 and N_2O EFs for 1.A.2 sector

	Emission Factors		Source
Sub Sectors	**CH_4 (kg/TJ)**	**N_2O(kg/TJ)**	
1.A.2 sector			
Coal products	10	1.5	Table 2.3
LPG	1	0.1	Table 2.3
Other Petroluem products	3	0.6	Table 2.3
Derived gases	1	0.1	Table 2.3
Wood	30	4	Table 2.3
Natural gas	1	0.1	Table 2.3

Data on waste incineration for energy recovery have been compiled by TurkStat via survey until 2015 inventory year, after 2015 the waste incineration data were supplied by Directorate of Energy Efficiency and Environment. The list of all waste incineration facilities having waste incineration licenses was determined from the MoEU. Then the amount of waste incinerated and NCVs as MJ/kg by waste types were compiled from all facilities listed by the MoEU. Plant specific waste incineration data and NCVs were used in the GHG estimation. But, 2006 IPCC default EFs were used for CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O emission estimation.

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

The AD for manufacturing industry sector are completely taken from the national energy balance tables. Uncertainties in the AD were determined by experts of MENR. AD uncertainties were given under subcategories.

EFs uncertainty was taken from 2006 IPCC Guidelines Vol.2 page 2.38. Uncertainty values were considered as 7% for CO_2 and 100% (mid value in the range) for CH_4 and N_2O. The same uncertainties were used for all subcategories of 1.A.2 except 1.A.2.a.

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

Quality control for 1.A.2 category was performed on the basis of QA/QC plan. Country specific carbon content of fuels is checked with IPCC default values to ensure that they are in range. Reasonability of IEFs are compared with the previous annual submission and with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

The table shows the change in the CO_2 IEFs in the time series for liquid and solid fuels.

Table 3.29 CO_2 implied emission factors for 1.A.2 category

Year	Liquid	Solid	Gaseous
1990	77.8	117.7	55.5
1995	79.4	117.9	55.5
2000	79.9	105.5	55.5
2005	81.8	103.5	55.5
2010	85.0	106.4	55.6
2015	92.0	99.0	55.7
2020	94.3	97.2	55.7
2021	92.8	98.1	55.4
2022	93.4	98.0	55.7
2023	92.6	99.8	56.0
2024	94.9	98.7	55.9

It can be seen on the table that CO_2 IEF for liquid fuels is increasing in the time series. This is because the share of petroleum coke usage has been increased since 1990 while the share of other petroleum products has been decreased since 1990.
On the other hand, it can be seen that CO_2 IEF for solid fuels is decreasing in the time series. This is because the share of lignite has been decreased since 1990 while the share of coking coal and coke has been increased since 1990.

Recalculation:

In category 1.A.2.f, double counting of CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O emissions was identified for Waste Type 1 (cement wastes) for 2018 onwards. The duplicated estimates were removed and emissions were recalculated, resulting in downward revisions. Recalculation effected emission (CO_2 eq.) between 0.01% and 2.7%.

Planned Improvement:

Prior to 2011 several manufacturing sectors that have their own categories (pulp, paper & print; non-metallic minerals; food processing, beverages & tobacco) were not fully separated out in the national energy balance and therefore some or all of the emissions from these categories were reported under section 1.A.2.g. This is because in the calculation of 1.A.2. subcategories the national energy balance tables are used and national energy balance tables are not created as time series. All relevant institutions are working together in order to overcome this inconsistency problem.

3.2.5.1 Iron and steel industries (Category 1.A.2.a)

Source Category Description:

The source categories cover emissions from the iron and steel industries including primary and secondary steel producers and rolling mill plants.

Currently there are, 3 integrated facilities producing primary steel and 27 EAF mills producing secondary steel in Türkiye. The share of GHG emissions as CO_2 eq. from 1.A.2.a in total 1.A.2 was 7.9% in 2024 while it was 18.0% in 1990.

Table 3.30 Fuel combustion emissions from iron and steel industry, 1990-2024

Year	CO_2 (kt)	CH_4 (kt)	N_2O (kt)	CO_2 eq. (kt)	Fuel consumption (TJ)	Share in 1.A.2 (%)
1990	6 678	0.10	0.017	6 685	51 756	18.0
1995	5 584	0.10	0.017	5 591	46 104	14.0
2000	6 559	0.09	0.016	6 566	49 855	11.3
2005	5 478	0.06	0.009	5 482	37 766	8.7
2010	3 652	0.08	0.012	3 657	47 148	7.0
2015	5 282	0.10	0.011	5 287	71 979	8.9
2020	5 683	0.10	0.011	5 689	83 845	9.1
2021	5 820	0.09	0.010	5 826	87 842	8.5
2022	5 130	0.08	0.009	5 135	80 501	7.8
2023	4 834	0.08	0.009	4 839	76 703	7.8
2024	5 239	0.09	0.010	5 244	84 163	7.9

Total emissions from iron and steel subcategory was increased by 405 kt CO_2 eq. from 2023 to 2024 (8.4% of increase) due to increase of fuel consumption.

Methodological Issues:

GHG emissions from 1.A.2.a sector were calculated by using 2006 IPCC T1 and T2 approaches by TurkStat. Fuel consumption data were taken from the national energy balance tables in both kt and ktoe units.

Country specific CO_2 EF are used when available, otherwise default CO_2 EF are used. All CH_4 and N_2O EFs are default.

Integrated iron and steel plants are energy intensive and complex plants. All emission sources were identified together with experts from integrated facilities and emissions are allocated under appropriate CRT categories. Allocation is made in the following way;

- Emissions from electricity generation in auto-producer is considered under Energy-1.A.1.a public electricity and heat production category (based on the reallocation of autoproducers as explained above under source category description of section 3.2.5),
- Emissions from the heating of coke ovens (for coke production) is considered under Energy-1.A.1.c (manufacture of solid fuels) category,
- Emissions from the heating of rolling mills and other miscellaneous combustion emissions are considered under Energy-1.A.2.a iron and steel industry category,
- All carbonaceous fuels (including coke as reducing agent) used in blast furnaces and sinter production are considered under IPPU-2.C.1 iron &steel production.

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

Plant specific AD is used for integrated iron and steel production facilities. The AD for EAFs is taken from the national energy balance tables. Uncertainties in the AD were determined by experts of MENR and TurkStat. AD uncertainties were determined as 10 % for liquid, gaseous, and solid fuels.

EFs uncertainty was determined by sector experts from TurkStat. Uncertainty values were determined as 25% for CO_2. EFs uncertainty for CH_4 and N_2O was taken from 2006 IPCC Guidelines Vol.2 page 2.38 Table 2.12 and considered as 100% (mid value in the range).

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

Quality control for 1.A.2.a category was performed on the basis of QA/QC plan. Emission trends are analyzed. If there is a high fluctuation in the series, then AD and emission calculation are re-examined.

Recalculations:

There is recalculation in this sector due to the change of AD, methodology or minor correction and varies between -0.69% and 4.4%. There is a recalculation in category 1.A.2.b. due to the reallocation of wood and biofuels to the Biomass category, and the inclusion of animal and plant residues as well as pre-2018 waste types under Other Fossil Fuels.

Planned Improvement:

There is no planned improvement specific to this category.

3.2.5.2 Non-ferrous metal (Category 1.A.2.b)

Source Category Description:

The share of GHG emissions as CO_2 eq. from 1.A.2.b in total manufacturing industry fuel combustion was 2.7% in 2024 while it was 2.9% in 1990.

Table 3.31 Fuel combustion emissions from non-ferrous metals, 1990-2024

Year	CO_2 (kt)	CH_4 (kt)	N_2O (kt)	CO_2 eq. (kt)	Fuel consumption (TJ)	Share in 1.A.2 category (%)
1990	1 084	0.05	0.009	1 088	13 187	2.9
1995	1 750	0.08	0.014	1 756	22 300	4.4
2000	1 945	0.10	0.016	1 952	25 668	3.4
2005	2 219	0.08	0.013	2 225	33 266	3.5
2010	1 151	0.02	0.003	1 153	20 089	2.2
2015	1 197	0.03	0.004	1 199	20 103	2.0
2020	693	0.02	0.003	694	11 410	1.1
2021	866	0.03	0.004	868	14 381	1.3
2022	868	0.04	0.005	871	13 419	1.3
2023	987	0.04	0.006	989	15 383	1.6
2024	1 769	0.06	0.010	1 773	23 456	2.7

The increase in total emissions of 1.A.2.b category from 2023 to 2024 is 784 kt CO_2 eq. (79.2% of increase).

Methodological Issues:

GHG emissions from 1.A.2.b sector were calculated by using 2006 IPCC Tier 1 and Tier 2 approaches by TurkStat. Fuel consumption data were taken from the national energy balance tables in both kt and ktoe units.

Country specific CO_2 EFs are used for emission estimation. CH_4 and N_2O emissions from liquid, solid and gaseous fuels have been estimated by using 2006 IPCC default EFs. GHG emissions from biomass were estimated by using 2006 IPCC default EFs.

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

The AD were taken from the national energy balance tables. Uncertainties in the AD were determined by experts of MENR. AD uncertainties were determined as 21.21% for liquid, gaseous and solid fuels.

EFs uncertainty was taken from 2006 IPCC Guidelines Vol.2 page 2.38. Uncertainty values were considered as 7% for CO_2 and 100% (mid value in the range) for CH_4 and N_2O.

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

Quality control for 1.A.2.b category was performed on the basis of QA/QC plan. Emission trends are analyzed. If there is a high fluctuation in the series, then AD and emission calculation are re-examined. CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O IEFs for all fuels are in the range of 2006 IPCC Guidelines but are changing based on fuel mix used in the sector.

Recalculation:

There is recalculation in this sector due to the change of AD, methodology or minor correction and varies between 0.02% and 6%. There is a recalculation in category 1.A.2.b due to the reallocation of wood and biofuels to the Biomass category, and the inclusion of animal and plant residues as well as pre-2018 waste types under Other Fossil Fuels.

Planned Improvement:

There is no planned improvement specific to this category.

3.2.5.3 Chemicals (Category 1.A.2.c)

Source Category Description:

The source category includes manufacture of chemicals, fertilizer, basic pharmaceutical products and rubber and plastic manufacturing. The share of GHG emissions as CO_2 eq. from 1.A.2.c in total manufacturing industry was 12.5% in 2024 while it was 13.2% in 1990.

Table 3.32 Fuel combustion emissions from chemicals, 1990-2024

Year	CO_2 (kt)	CH_4 (kt)	N_2O (kt)	CO_2 eq. (kt)	Fuel consumption (TJ)	Share in 1.A.2 category (%)
1990	4 875	0.24	0.040	4 892	62 789	13.2
1995	4 948	0.17	0.030	4 961	71 612	12.4
2000	3 751	0.15	0.027	3 762	51 629	6.5
2005	5 334	0.16	0.026	5 345	82 163	8.5
2010	2 889	0.14	0.023	2 899	40 314	5.5
2015	6 672	0.26	0.034	6 688	106 985	11.2
2020	6 827	0.30	0.040	6 846	107 556	11.0
2021	8 289	0.32	0.043	8 309	134 076	12.1
2022	7 812	0.34	0.046	7 834	122 710	12.0
2023	7 348	0.32	0.043	7 368	114 321	11.9
2024	8 336	0.33	0.043	8 357	133 892	12.5

The increase in total emissions of 1.A.2.c category from 2023 to 2024 is 989 kt CO_2 eq. (13.4% of increase). The increase in GHG emission of this category is related to the increase in production of main contributing sectors.

Methodological Issues:

GHG emissions from 1.A.2.c category were calculated using 2006 IPCC T1 and T2 approaches by TurkStat. Fuel consumption data were taken from the national energy balance tables in both kt and ktoe units.

Data on waste incineration for energy recovery have been compiled by TurkStat via official letter. The amount of waste incinerated and NCVs as MJ/kg by waste types were compiled from the facilities. Plant specific waste incineration data and NCVs were used in the GHG estimation.

Country specific CO_2 EFs are used for emission estimation. GHG emissions from waste incineration were estimated by using 2006 IPCC default EFs. CH_4 and N_2O emissions from liquid, solid and gaseous fuels have been estimated by using 2006 IPCC default EFs.

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

The AD was taken from the national energy balance tables. Uncertainties in the AD were determined by experts of MENR. AD uncertainties were determined as 15.81% for liquid, gaseous and solid fuels.

For other fossil fuels it was considered 2% as indicated in table 2.15 of 2006 IPCC Guidelines Vol.2. Since AD for waste incineration have been taken directly from the petrochemical facility, uncertainty level for survey data was considered and to be conservative the maximum uncertainty value was used.

EFs uncertainty was taken from 2006 IPCC Guidelines Vol.2 page 2.38. Uncertainty values were considered as 7% for CO_2 and 100% was taken (mid value in the range) for CH_4 and N_2O.

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

Quality control for 1.A.2.c category was performed on the basis of QA/QC plan. Emission trends are analyzed. If there is a high fluctuation in the series, then AD and emission calculation are re-examined. Also country specific carbon content of fuels is checked with IPCC default values to ensure they are in the range. Reasonability of IEFs is compared with the previous annual submission and with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

Recalculation:

There is recalculation in this sector due to the change of AD, methodology or minor correction and varies between 0.1% and 1.4%. There is a recalculation in category 1.A.2.c due to the reallocation of wood and biofuels to the Biomass category, and the inclusion of animal and plant residues as well as pre-2018 waste types under Other Fossil Fuels. There is recalculation for 2018 and subsequent years to prevent double counting, since waste types are already included within waste in the energy balance tables.

Planned Improvement:

There is no planned improvement specific to this category.

3.2.5.4 Pulp, paper and print (Category 1.A.2.d)

Source Category Description:

The fuel consumption for production of pulp and paper products was separated in the national energy balance tables in 2011. Therefore, emissions from this sector was evaluated under the 1.A.2.g other industries category before 2011. In 2015 national energy balance, print sector is also covered under 1.A.2.d which is included under 1.A.2.g previously. The share of GHG emissions as CO_2 eq. from 1.A.2.d in total manufacturing industry fuel combustion was 1.2% in 2024.

Table 3.33 Fuel combustion emissions from pulp, paper and print, 1990-2024

Year	CO_2 (kt)	CH_4 (kt)	N_2O (kt)	CO_2 eq. (kt)	Fuel consumption (TJ)	Share in 1.A.2 category (%)
1990-2010	NO,IE	NO,IE	NO,IE	NO,IE	NO,IE	NO,IE
2015	960	0.06	0.008	963	12 946	1.6
2020	1 287	0.08	0.012	1 292	17 481	2.1
2021	1 306	0.09	0.013	1 312	17 234	1.9
2022	1 386	0.12	0.017	1 394	16 441	2.1
2023	1 060	0.09	0.012	1 066	12 930	1.7
2024	777	0.05	0.007	781	10 209	1.2

The decrease in total emissions of 1.A.2.d category from 2023 to 2024 is 285 kt CO_2 eq. (26.8% of decrease).

Methodological Issues:

GHG emissions from 1.A.2.d sector were calculated using 2006 IPCC T1 and T2 approaches by TurkStat. Fuel consumption data were taken from the national energy balance tables in both kt and ktoe units.

Country specific CO_2 EFs are used for emission estimation. CH_4 and N_2O emissions from liquid, solid and gaseous fuels have been estimated using 2006 IPCC default EFs. GHG emissions from biomass were estimated using 2006 IPCC default EFs.

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

The AD were taken from the national energy balance tables. Uncertainties in the AD were determined by experts of MENR. AD uncertainties were determined as 18% for liquid, gaseous and solid fuels.

EFs uncertainty was taken from 2006 IPCC Guidelines Vol.2 page 2.38. Uncertainty values were considered as 7% for CO_2 and 100% (mid value in the range) for CH_4 and N_2O.

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

Quality control for 1.A.2.d category was performed on the basis of QA/QC plan. Emission trends are analyzed. If there is a high fluctuation in the series, then AD and emission calculation are re-examined.

Recalculation:

There is recalculation in this sector due to the change of AD, methodology or minor correction and varies between 0.9% and 4.3%. There is a recalculation in category 1.A.2.d due to the reallocation of wood and biofuels to the Biomass category, and the inclusion of animal and plant residues as well as pre-2018 waste types under Other Fossil Fuels.

Planned Improvement:

There is no planned improvement specific to this category.

3.2.5.5 Food processing, beverages and tobacco (Category 1.A.2.e)

Source Category Description:

The source category includes food processing, manufacturing of beverages, tobacco industry and sugar industry. In the national energy balance tables, the fuel consumption for food processing sector was separated in 2011. For 1990-2010 period only sugar industry, 2011-2014 period all food processing industry were covered under this category but fuel consumption for beverages and tobacco industry cannot be separated and was considered under the section other industries (1.A.2.g). In 2015 national energy balance table, the beverages and tobacco industry are also included under 1.A.2.e category.

The share of GHG emissions as CO_2 eq. from 1.A.2.e in total 1.A.2 GHG emissions was 7.8% in 1990 while it was 10.2% in 2024.

Table 3.34 Fuel combustion emissions from 1.A.2.e category, 1990-2024

Year	CO_2 (kt)	CH_4 (kt)	N_2O (kt)	CO_2 eq. (kt)	Fuel consumption (TJ)	Share in 1.A.2 category (%)
1990	2 892	0.24	0.037	2 909	27 656	7.8
1995	1 676	0.13	0.020	1 685	16 894	4.2
2000	2 130	0.19	0.028	2 143	20 673	3.7
2005	2 108	0.16	0.024	2 119	22 373	3.4
2010	877	0.05	0.007	880	12 244	1.7
2015	4 342	0.26	0.037	4 359	58 490	7.3
2020	6 037	0.41	0.058	6 064	83 228	9.8
2021	6 647	0.49	0.069	6 679	90 310	9.7
2022	6 559	0.48	0.069	6 590	83 599	10.1
2023	6 184	0.51	0.072	6 217	79 032	10.0
2024	6 795	0.56	0.080	6 832	85 474	10.2

Total GHG emission in 1.A.2.e category increased 615 kt CO_2 eq. (9.9% of increase) from 2023 to 2024.

Methodological Issues:

GHG emissions from 1.A.2.e sector were calculated by using 2006 IPCC T1 and T2 approaches by TurkStat. Fuel consumption data were taken from the national energy balance tables in both kt and ktoe units.

Country specific CO_2 EFs are used for emission estimation. CH_4 and N_2O emissions from liquid, solid and gaseous fuels have been estimated by using 2006 IPCC default EFs.

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

The AD were taken from the national energy balance tables. Uncertainties in the AD were determined by experts of MENR. AD uncertainties were determined as 18% for solid fuels, 5.00% for Liquid fuels and 14.14% for gaseous fuels.

EFs uncertainty was taken from 2006 IPCC Guidelines Vol.2 page 2.38. Uncertainty values were considered as 7% for CO_2 and 100% was taken (mid value in the range) for CH_4 and N_2O.

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

Quality control for 1.A.2.e category was performed on the basis of QA/QC plan. Emission trends are analyzed. If there is a high fluctuation in the series, then AD and emission calculation are re-examined.

Recalculation:

There is recalculation in this sector due to the change of AD, methodology or minor correction and varies between 1.6% and 13.9%. There is a recalculation in category 1.A.2.e due to the reallocation of wood and biofuels to the Biomass category, and the inclusion of animal and plant residues as well as pre-2018 waste types under Other Fossil Fuels.

Planned Improvement:

There is no planned improvement specific to this category.

3.2.5.6 Non-metallic minerals (Category 1.A.2.f)

Source Category Description:

Glass, cement and ceramic production is covered under this category. For 1990-2010 period only cement industry was covered under this category and fuel consumption for glass and ceramic production were considered under the other industries (1.A.2.g) for that period.

In Türkiye, some cement plants have waste incineration license which is given by MoEU. They use waste as alternative fuels and also raw material. Wastes co-incinerated by license are: waste plastics, used tires, waste oils, industrial sludge, tank bottom sludge and sewage sludge, etc. Waste incineration has been carried out since 2004 in cement industry. Waste incineration emissions from cement industry are covered under this category.

1.A.2.f category is energy intensive sector. The share of GHG emissions as CO_2 eq. from 1.A.2.f in total manufacturing industry GHG emission was 47.3% in 2024 while it was 22.2% in 1990.

Table 3.35 Fuel combustion emissions from non-metallic minerals, 1990-2024

Year	CO_2 (kt)	CH_4 (kt)	N_2O (kt)	CO_2 eq. (kt)	Fuel consumption (TJ)	Share in 1.A.2 category (%)
1990	8 216	0.64	0.10	8 260	85 781	22.2
1995	8 750	0.61	0.10	8 792	86 732	22.0
2000	9 204	0.63	0.10	9 248	94 531	16.0
2005	14 810	0.99	0.16	14 880	152 922	23.6
2010	21 249	1.66	0.26	21 364	209 775	40.8
2015	29 813	2.03	0.32	29 953	332 379	50.3
2020	29 602	2.15	0.33	29 750	338 669	47.8
2021	33 204	2.85	0.43	33 397	379 832	48.5
2022	31 769	2.58	0.39	31 944	358 259	48.7
2023	29 748	2.29	0.35	29 904	333 526	48.3
2024	31 422	2.31	0.35	31 580	351 206	47.3

The increase in total GHG emission of 1.A.2.f category is 1675 kt CO_2 eq. (5.6% of increase) from 2023 to 2024.

Methodological Issues:

GHG emissions from 1.A.2.f sector were calculated by using 2006 IPCC T1 and T2 approaches by TurkStat. Fuel consumption data were taken from the national energy balance tables in both kt and ktoe units.

Data on waste incineration for energy recovery have been compiled by TurkStat via survey until 2015 inventory year, after 2015 the waste incineration data were supplied by General Directorate of Renewable Energy. The amount of waste incinerated and NCVs as MJ/kg by waste types were compiled from the facilities. Plant specific waste incineration data and NCVs were used in the GHG estimation.

Country specific CO_2 EFs are used for emission estimation. GHG emissions from waste incineration and biomass were estimated by using 2006 IPCC default EFs. CH_4 and N_2O emissions from liquid, solid and gaseous fuels have been estimated by using 2006 IPCC default EFs.

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

The AD were taken from the national energy balance tables. Uncertainties in the AD were determined by experts of MENR. AD uncertainties were determined as 25.5% solid fuels, 27.8%for liquid fuels, and 29.2% for gaseous fuels.

For other fossil fuels and biomass, it was considered 2% as indicated in table 2.15 of 2006 IPCC Guidelines Vol.2. Since AD for waste and sewage sludge incineration data have been taken directly from the cement producers uncertainty level for survey data were considered and to be conservative the maximum uncertainty value was used.

EFs uncertainty was taken from 2006 IPCC Guidelines Vol.2 page 2.38. Uncertainty values were considered as 7% for CO_2 and 100% (mid value in the range) for CH_4 and N_2O.

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

Quality control for 1.A.2.f category was performed on the basis of QA/QC plan. Emission trends are analyzed. If there is a high fluctuation in the series, then AD and emission calculation are re-examined.

CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O IEFs for all fuels are in the range of 2006 IPCC guidelines but are changing based on fuel mix used in the sector.

The emissions from this sector is compared with the production data of cement, glass and ceramics industry. The emissions and production data is found to be consisting with each in concerning the time series.

Recalculation:

There is recalculation in this sector due to the change of AD, methodology or minor correction and varies between 0.05% and -7%. There is a recalculation in category 1.A.2.f due to the reallocation of wood and biofuels to the Biomass category, and the inclusion of animal and plant residues as well as pre-2018 waste types under Other Fossil Fuels. There is recalculation for 2018 and subsequent years to

prevent double counting, since waste types are already included within waste in the energy balance tables.

Planned Improvement:

There is no planned improvement specific to this category.

3.2.5.7 Other industries (Category 1.A.2.g)

Source Category Description:

The manufacturing industry sectors which are not specified above are covered in this category. Based on the improvements in the sectoral breakdown of national energy balance the coverage of this category varies over times. As explained under section 3.2.5.4 and 3.2.5.5 some of the categories are included under 1.A.2.g category until 2011. In 2016 national energy balance tables provide complete sectoral breakdown of all economic activities, the coverage of this category is in line with CRT categorization.

The share of GHG emissions as CO_2 eq. from 1.A.2.g in total manufacturing industry fuel combustion was 18.3% in 2024 while it was 35.9% in 1990.

Table 3.36 Fuel combustion emissions from other industries, 1990-2024

Year	CO_2 (kt)	CH_4 (kt)	N_2O (kt)	CO_2 eq. (kt)	Fuel consumption (TJ)	Share in 1.A.2 category (%)
1990	13 258	0.91	0.145	13 322	145 738	35.9
1995	17 135	0.97	0.158	17 204	208 427	43.0
2000	34 068	2.75	0.422	34 257	387 385	59.1
2005	32 781	2.40	0.364	32 945	414 903	52.3
2010	22 310	1.05	0.158	22 381	309 794	42.8
2015	11 097	0.52	0.076	11 132	162 800	18.7
2020	11 779	1.05	0.145	11 847	159 883	19.1
2021	12 427	0.99	0.136	12 491	177 337	18.1
2022	11 700	1.04	0.144	11 767	160 072	18.0
2023	11 416	1.02	0.139	11 482	160 921	18.6
2024	12 116	1.10	0.148	12 186	172 617	18.3

Total GHG emission in 1.A.2.g category increased 704 kt CO_2 eq. (6.1% of increase) from 2023 to 2024.

Methodological Issues:

GHG emissions from 1.A.2.g sector were calculated by using 2006 IPCC T1 and T2 approaches by TurkStat. Fuel consumption data were taken from the national energy balance tables in both kt and ktoe units.

Country specific CO_2 EFs are used for emission estimation. CH_4 and N_2O emissions from liquid, solid and gaseous fuels have been estimated by using 2006 IPCC default EFs.

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

The AD were taken from the national energy balance tables. Uncertainties in the AD were determined by experts of MENR. AD uncertainties were determined as 70.71% for liquid, gaseous and solid fuels.

EFs uncertainty was taken from 2006 IPCC Guidelines Vol.2 page 2.38. Uncertainty values were considered as 7% for CO_2 and 100% (mid value in the range) for CH_4 and N_2O.

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

Quality control for 1.A.2.g category was performed on the basis of QA/QC plan.CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O IEFs for all fuels are in the range of 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

Recalculation:

There is recalculation in this sector due to the change of AD, methodology or minor correction and varies between 7.8% and 22.2% for the period 2018–2023. There is a recalculation in category 1.A.2.g due to the reallocation of wood and biofuels to the Biomass category, and the inclusion of animal and plant residues as well as pre-2018 waste types under Other Fossil Fuels.

Planned Improvement:

There is no planned improvement specific to this category.

3.2.6 Transport (Category 1.A.3)

Estimation of emissions in Transport sector are carried out in the sub-categories listed below:

- Domestic Aviation (1.A.3.a)
- Road Transportation (1.A.3.b)
- Railways (1.A.3.c)
- Domestic water-borne Navigation (1.A.3.d)
- Pipeline (other transportation) (1.A.3.e.i)

Emissions from this category were 282.2% higher in 2024 than in 1990, and on average emissions increased by more than 8.3% annually.

In 2024, transport sector contributed to 102.87 Mt CO_2 eq. emissions (Figure 3.13). GHG emissions (in CO_2 eq.) from transport sector as a share of total fuel combustion was 25.2% in 2024 while it was 19.5% in 1990.

GHG emissions by transport sector and transport modes are given in Table 3.37 and 3.38 respectively. As shown in Figure 3.14, road transportation is the major CO_2 source contributing to 94.4% of transport emissions in 2024. Contribution of domestic aviation is 3.7%, domestic water-borne navigation is 1.1%, and railways are 0.4% in 2024. The share of pipeline transportation is 0.3%.

Figure 3.13 GHG emissions for transportation sector, 1990-2024

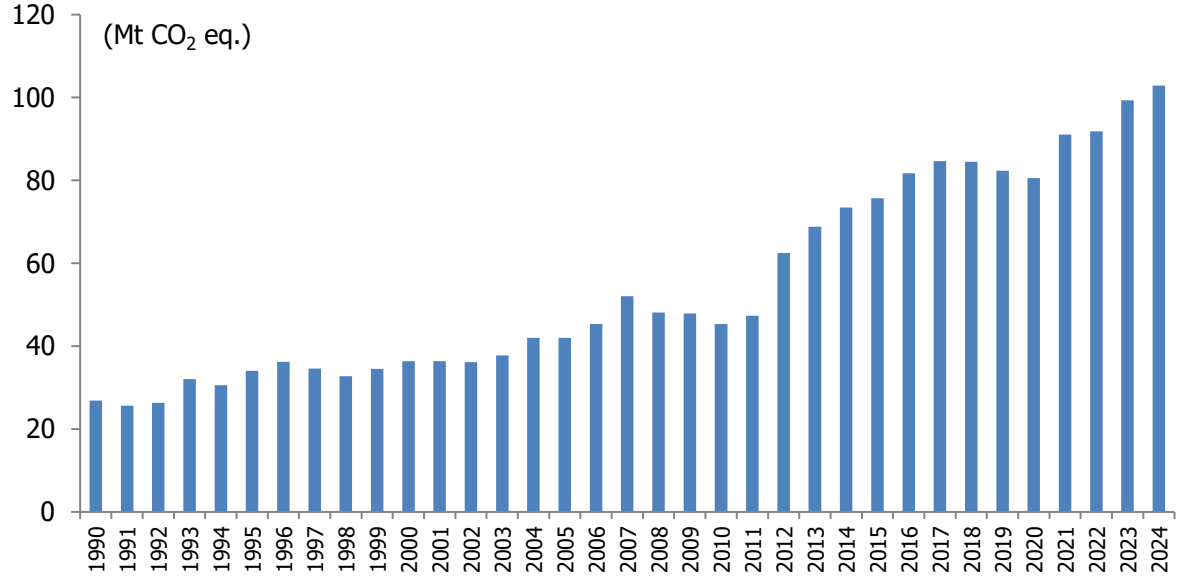


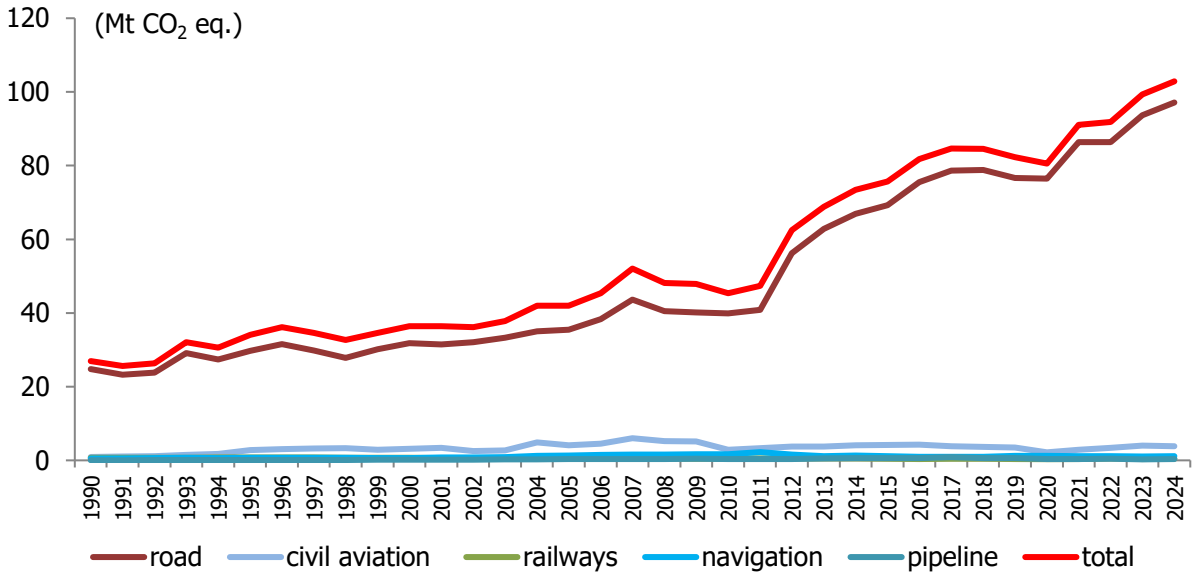
Table 3.37 GHG emissions from transport sector, 1990-2024

Year	CO_2 (kt)	CH_4 (kt)	N_2O (kt)	CO_2 eq. (kt)	TJ
1990	26 251	4.0	2.1	26 912	364 617
1995	33 180	5.5	2.7	34 041	463 044
2000	35 490	8.9	2.5	36 408	503 352
2005	41 044	8.6	2.6	41 980	578 712
2010	44 383	11.4	2.4	45 346	630 304
2015	74 272	14.5	3.9	75 713	1 047 906
2020	79 032	15.1	4.3	80 585	1 124 064
2021	89 319	16.4	4.9	91 087	1 272 385
2022	90 064	16.6	5.0	91 866	1 280 603
2023	97 351	18.9	5.5	99 334	1 384 629
2024	100 766	19.7	5.9	102 871	1 433 181

Table 3.38 GHG emissions by transport mode, 1990-2024

Year	Road transportation	Domestic aviation	Railways	Domestic navigation	Other transportation	Total
1990	24 729	922	713	508	39	26 912
1995	29 700	2 772	760	726	83	34 041
2000	31 806	3 095	705	623	180	36 408
2005	35 485	4 085	749	1 298	364	41 980
2010	39 906	2 859	511	1 681	390	45 346
2015	69 235	4 201	474	1 147	656	75 713
2020	76 513	2 162	319	1 263	328	80 585
2021	86 393	2 853	352	1 127	361	91 087
2022	86 408	3 367	505	1 147	439	91 866
2023	93 697	3 962	347	1 073	254	99 334
2024	97 126	3 853	443	1 109	342	102 871

Figure 3.14 GHG emission trend by transport mode, 1990-2024

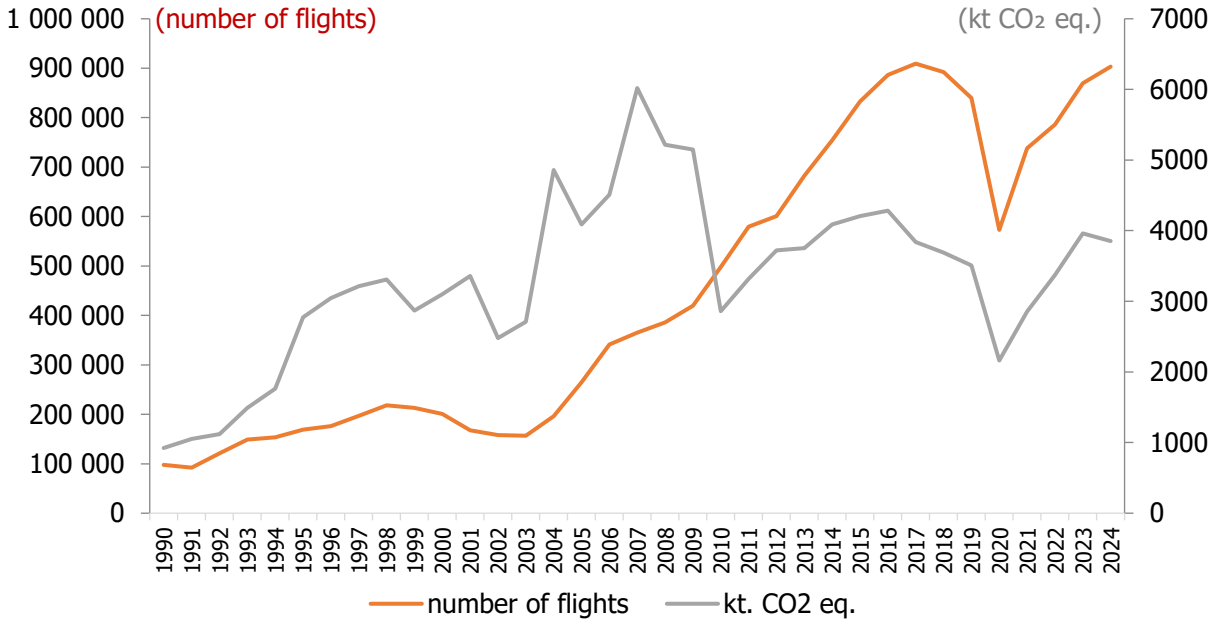


Throughout the time series, road transportation was the dominant source of emissions in the category, responsible for between 83% (2004) and 92% (1990). The second largest source was domestic aviation, ranging from 3% (1990) and 12% (2007). Between 2004 and 2009, when the share of emissions from road transportation was at their lowest, the share from domestic aviation was the highest.

When analyzed in detail (Figure 3.15), there are different factors influencing GHG emissions resulting from domestic aviation. Fuel consumption rose steadily in domestic aviation sector up to year 1999. Because of economic reasons, fuel consumption values declined from 1999 to 2002. However, the rearrangement policy of MoTI resulted in a sudden improvement in civil aviation sector. Then again, the number of flights and fuel consumption started to increase. However, while the number of flights

annually increased, fuel consumption and GHG emissions showed inter-annual variation following parallel trends. Especially, from 2007 to 2010 fuel consumption and GHG emissions declined by approximately 50% while the number of flights increased by roughly 35%. This decoupling could partially be explained with renewal of the Turkish air fleet and the global economic crisis, but the main reason of decoupling could be determined with improving data quality in domestic aviation sector. Another breaking point in emissions was in 2019-2020 period. The number of flights and fuel consumption decreased in 2020 due to pandemic conditions. As a result, GHG emissions declined approximately 40% compared to 2019.

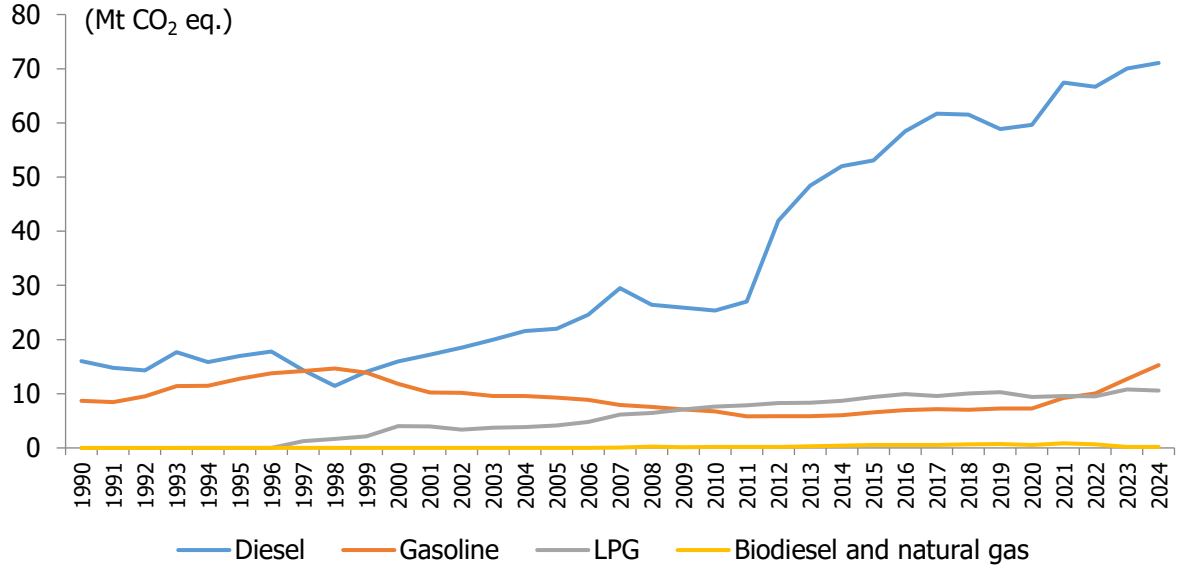
Figure 3.15 Comparison of number of flights and GHG emissions of civil aviation, 1990-2024



The other transportation mode needed to be analyzed is road transportation (Figure 3.16). In road transportation until the year 1997, only diesel oil and gasoline were used. Utilization of LPG started in 1997 and consumption increased steadily. Then, diesel consumption and LPG consumption increased while gasoline consumption declined. From 2007 to 2010, diesel consumption decreased probably because of the global economic crisis. After that, there is remarkable rise in diesel consumption. Before 2011, diesel fuel used in the agriculture sector was accounted for separately from the transport sector. However, since 2011, this distinction has not been made, and diesel consumption in agriculture has been included in the transport sector's data. As a result, the reported greenhouse gas emissions from diesel fuel in the transport sector increased from 26 993 kt CO_2 eq. in 2011 to 41 970 kt CO_2 eq. in 2012.

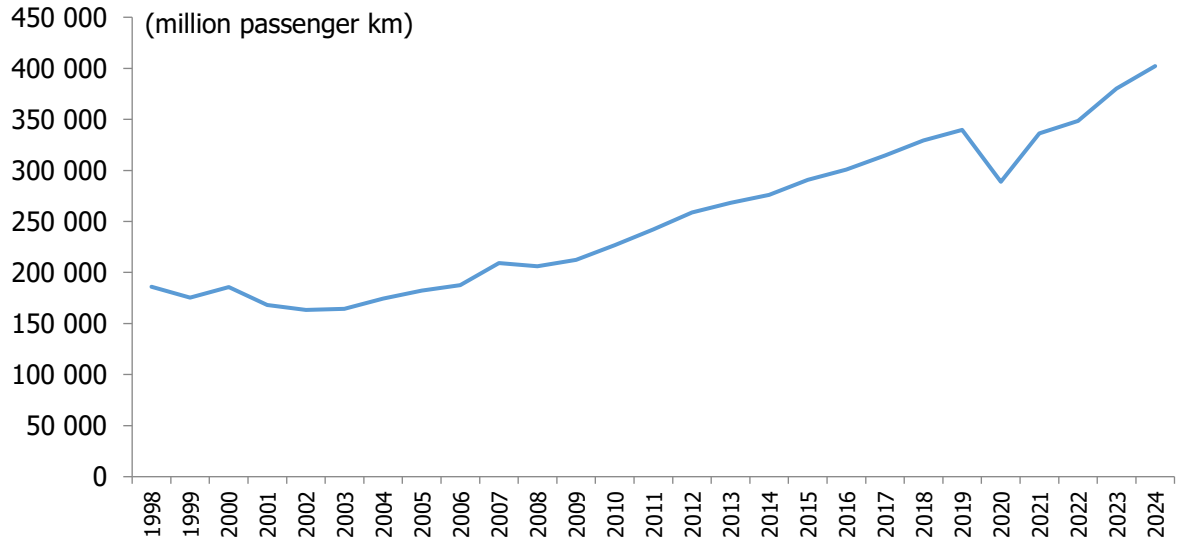
In order to ensure a consistent time-series for diesel consumption in different categories, Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure and Turkstat are working on diesel allocation data.

Figure 3.16 Emission distributions by fuel types in road transportation, 1990-2024



As seen from the figure 3.17, million passenger kilometers has been on an increasing trend over the years. Especially, from 2008 onward the increase has been significant year by year. The reason behind this is the number of cars has increased which leads to increase in the number of people traveling by road. This trend reversed due to pandemic conditions in 2020. However, passenger-km by road has recovered in 2021 and almost reached the 2019 values.

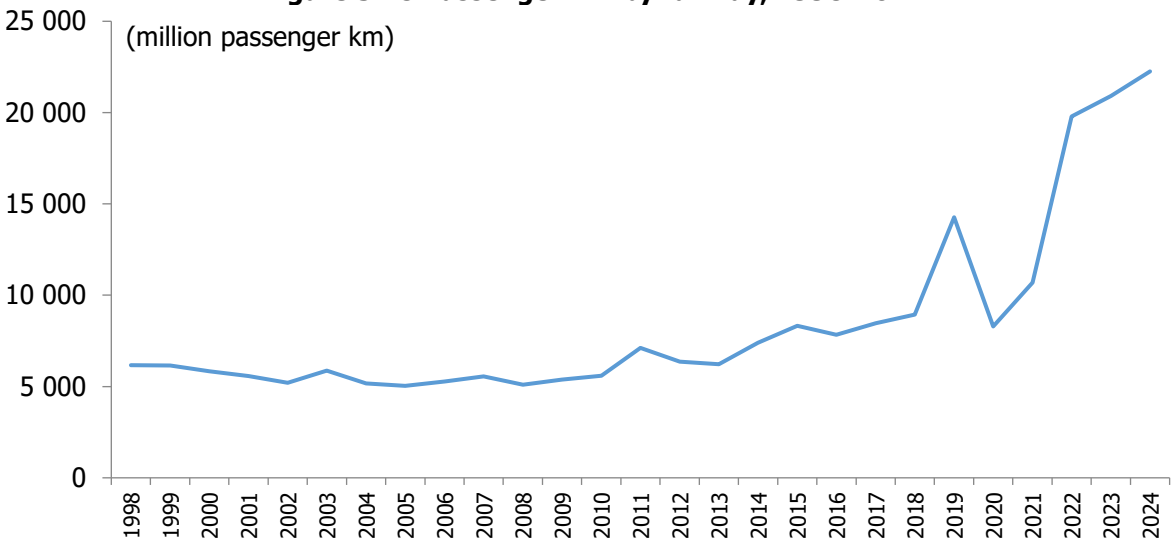
Figure 3.17 Passenger-km by road, 1998-2024[5]



[5] https://data-explorer.oecd.org

Figure 3.18 represents million passenger kilometers by rail. In recent years, Türkiye has put a lot of emphasis on redeveloping and modernizing the rail infrastructure which has had an effect on the number of passenger kilometers over the years. The modernization of the rail infrastructure requires a temporary stoppage of railway transport until the infrastructure construction is complete. That is the reason of the fluctuation in emissions from 2011 to 2020. But in 2020 the number of passenger kilometers decreased significantly in railway sector which is affected by the covid-19 pandemic. However, passenger-km by railway has started to recover in 2021.

Figure 3.18 Passenger-km by railway, 1998-2024[6]



Source Category Description:

The source category comprises GHG emissions resulting from transport sector as follows; aviation, railways, road transportation, navigation and pipeline transport (other transportation). In addition to these, international aviation and international navigation were also included in this category. Among these categories;

- Domestic aviation in terms of CO_2 emissions from jet fuel (level and trend),
- Road transportation in terms of CO_2 emissions from diesel, LPG, gasoline and other ones (biofuel and natural gas) (level and trend),

Emissions from civil aviation were covered as international aviation and domestic aviation under (1.A.3.a.i) and (1.A.3.a.ii) categories.

[6] https://data-explorer.oecd.org/

Road transportation is the largest contributor to transport emissions and estimations were made under a wide variety of vehicle types using not only gasoline but also diesel fuel and LPG. It is covered under category (1.A.3.b).

Emissions from railways were reported under category (1.A.3.c).

Emission estimates from the navigation section cover international water-borne navigation (1.A.3.d.i) and domestic navigation-coastal shipping (1.A.3.d.ii).

Pipeline transportation emissions are reported under the category other transportation (1.A.3.e.i).

Methodological Issues:

Türkiye implements Tier 1 and Tier 2 methodologies to estimate GHG emissions of mobile sources for the time series 1990-2024, as shown in equation below. The general method is presented here, and any specific circumstances in the implementation of the method is described separately for each category.

$$Emissions = \sum_{a} [Fuel_a * EF_a]$$

Where:
Emission = Emissions of CO_2 (kg)
$Fuel_a$ = fuel sold (TJ)
EF_a = emission factor (kg/TJ). This is equal to the carbon content of the fuel multiplied by 44/12.

a = type of fuel (e.g. petrol, diesel, natural gas, LPG etc.)

All EFs were taken from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

The IPCC methods used in transport sector calculations are listed in Table 3.39.

Table 3.39 Method used in the calculation of GHG emissions by transport modes

Modes of transport	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	Tier I	Tier II
Domestic aviation	√	√	√	X	X
Road transportation	√	√	√	X	X
Railways	√	√	√	X	X
Domestic navigation	√	√	√	X	X
Pipeline transportation	√	√	√	X	X

For the transport source category (1.A.3), the following data sources were used to estimate and calculate emissions:

- Fuel consumption values for source categories (1.A.3.a.i), (1.A.3.a.ii), (1.A.3.b), (1.A.3.c), (1.A.3.d.i), (1.A.3.d.ii) and (1.A.3.e.i) were provided by MENR in the form of the national energy balance tables, MAPEG and Petroleum Pipeline Corporation.
- Air traffic data is provided by General Directorate of State Airports Authority for National Aviation (1.A.3.a.ii). Emissions were estimated by using IPCC T2 methodology explained in IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories (IPCC, 2006). The calculation methodology is based on the national energy consumption data and air traffic data for each airport in terms of aircraft type. For the activities, default EFs were used. Air traffic data which consists of landing and take-off (LTO) cycles and cruise is processed for all 58 airports in Türkiye. All activities below 914 m were included in LTO cycle; movements over 914 m altitude were covered in the cruise phase. Domestic flights for all aircraft types have been accounted considering estimated individual fuel consumption values. The necessary EFs for LTO and cruise for each type of aircraft have been chosen from IPCC reference manual.
- The emissions from road transportation were calculated by using IPCC Tier 1&2 methodology. Other values for database improvement were provided from DG of Highways, DG of Turkish State Railways and DG of Civil Aviation.

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

The IPCC Good Practice Guidance is used for the QA/QC procedures of National GHG Emission Inventory. For the quality control purposes, GHG emissions, estimated by using T2 approach, were compared with emissions estimated by using T1 approach. If the difference between the emission values obtained by both methods is less than 5%, calculations were considered to be appropriate.

3.2.6.1 Civil aviation (Category 1.A.3.a)

The domestic aviation source category was a key category in 2024, in terms of both the level and trend analysis of CO_2 emissions from the jet fuel.

Figure 3.19 and Figure 3.20 illustrate the total emissions and the emissions of CH_4 and N_2O increasing trends as CO_2 eq. CO_2 eq. emissions have increased approximately 330% since 1990 and reached to 3.85 Mt CO_2 in 2024. The calculated amounts of CH_4 and N_2O emissions were 2.17 kt CO_2 eq. and 35.20 kt CO_2 eq. in 2024 respectively.

Figure 3.19 GHG emissions for domestic aviation, 1990-2024

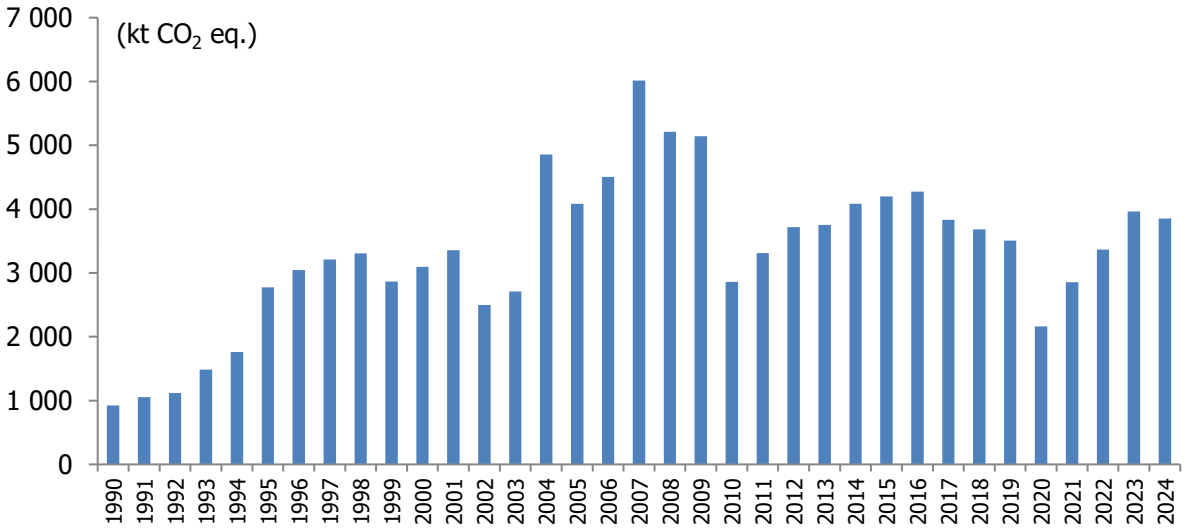
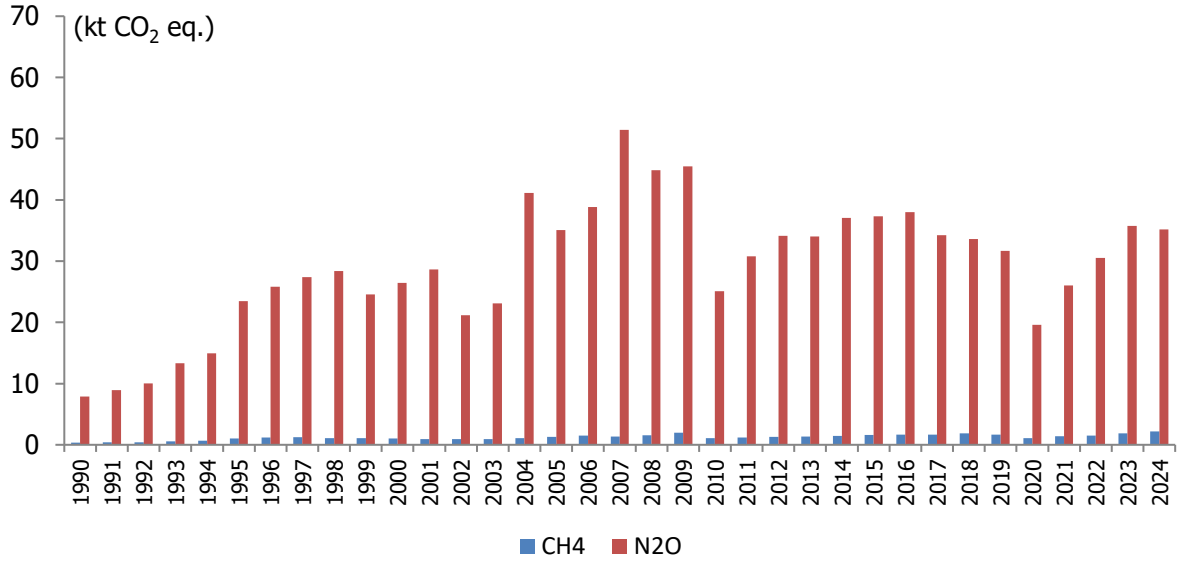


Figure 3.20 CH_4 and N_2O emissions for domestic aviation, 1990-2024



Methodological issues:

Emissions were estimated by using the IPCC T2 methodology explained in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. In the Tier 2 method, it is necessary to divide the operations of aircraft into landing and take-off (LTO) and cruise phases, as implemented through equations below. The calculation methodology is based on the national energy consumption data and air traffic data for each airport in terms of aircraft type.

$$Total\ emissions = LTO emissions + cruise emissions$$

$$LTO emissions = Number of LTOs * EF_{LTO}$$

$$LTO fuel consumption = Number of LTOs * Fuel consumption per LTO$$

$$Cruise emissions = (Total Fuel Consumption - LTO Fuel Consumption) * EF_{Cruise}$$

Collection of Activity Data:

Air traffic data which consists of LTO cycles and cruise is provided by Directorate of General of State Airports Authority for all civil airports in Türkiye. The number of LTO values for all aircraft types were provided for each airport. All activities below 914 m were included as LTO cycles; movements over 914 m altitude were covered in the cruise phase. Domestic flights for all aircraft types have been accounted considering estimated individual fuel consumption values in the year 2024 total number of LTO's in domestic travel for all aircraft types is 903 060. Passenger and freight traffic from 2006 to 2024 is also given in Figure 3.21 and Figure 3.22 respectively. Figure 3.23 shows the number of domestic LTOs for Turkish airports from 1990 to 2024.

Figure 3.21 Passenger traffic, 2006-2024

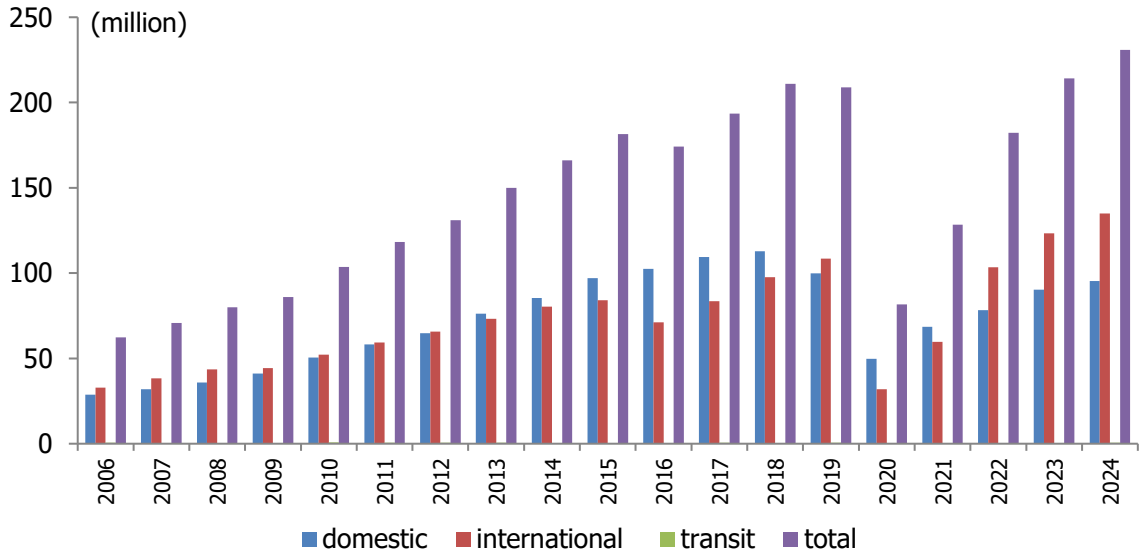
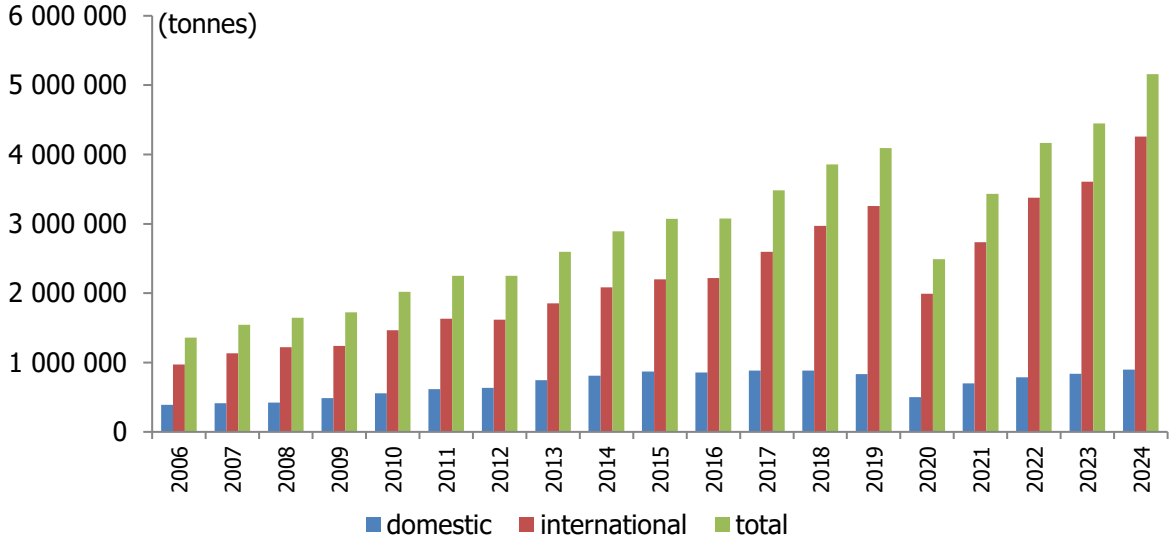
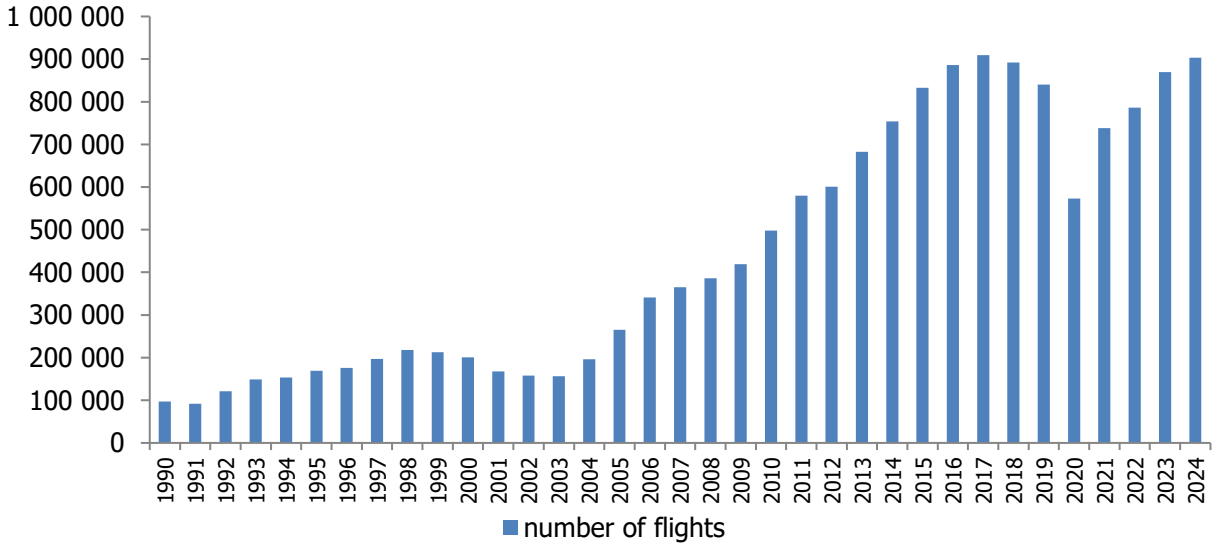


Figure 3.22 Freight traffic, 2006-2024



EFs for all aircraft types were obtained from 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories (2006 IPCC Guidelines). Default values were applied for aircrafts where specific data is not available. In the light of these explanations, the total fuel consumption for domestic aviation is 1209 kt To calculate the LTO fuel consumption, Türkiye multiplied the number of LTOs by the relevant LTO fuel consumption factors. The calculated total LTO fuel consumption is 623.6 kt To estimate cruise fuel consumption, Türkiye subtracts LTO fuel consumption from total fuel consumption for each year of the time series. In 2024, cruise fuel consumption is 585.4 kt.

Figure 3.23 Number of domestic LTO, 1990-2024



Choice of Emission Factor:

LTO fuel consumption factors, as well as default CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O emission factors for all aircraft types were obtained from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (Table 3.6.9). Default emission factor values were applied for aircrafts where specific data are not available. The resulting CO_2 emission values of 1.97 Mt and 1.84 Mt were reported for LTO and cruise respectively. CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O emission values are given in Table 3.40.

Table 3.40 GHG emissions from domestic aviation, 1990-2024

Year	CO_2 (kt)	CH_4 (kt)	N_2O (kt)	CO_2 eq. (kt)	TJ
1990	914	0.01	0.03	922	13 030
1995	2 748	0.04	0.09	2 772	38 670
2000	3 068	0.04	0.10	3 095	43 296
2005	4 048	0.05	0.13	4 085	57 276
2010	2 833	0.04	0.09	2 859	40 043
2015	4 162	0.06	0.14	4 201	58 824
2020	2 141	0.04	0.07	2 162	30 233
2021	2 826	0.05	0.10	2 853	39 926
2022	3 335	0.05	0.12	3 367	47 140
2023	3 925	0.07	0.13	3 962	55 555
2024	3 815	0.07	0.13	3 853	53 908

Table 3.41 GHG emissions for LTO and cruise in domestic aviation, 2024

(kt.)

	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	Jet kerosene
Total	3 815	0.07	0.133	1 209
LTO	1 971	0.07	0.074	623.6
Cruise	1 844	-	0.059	585.4

Table 3.42 IEFs of domestic aviation 1990-2024

		IEFs		
	Activity	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O
Year	TJ	t/TJ	kg/TJ	kg/TJ
1990	13 030	70.13	0.96	2.29
1995	38 670	71.06	0.95	2.29
2000	43 296	70.86	0.86	2.31
2005	57 276	70.68	0.80	2.31
2010	40 043	70.75	0.95	2.36
2015	58 824	70.75	0.98	2.39
2020	30 233	70.81	1.31	2.45
2021	39 926	70.78	1.26	2.46
2022	47 140	70.74	1.14	2.44
2023	55 555	70.64	1.21	2.43
2024	53 908	70.77	1.44	2.46

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

The AD was taken from the national energy balance tables. Uncertainties in the AD were determined by experts of MENR. AD uncertainties were determined as 5.48% liquid fuels.

EF uncertainty for CO_2 was considered as 5% as indicated in 2006 IPCC Guidelines Vol. 2 page 3.69. For CH_4 and N_2O mid value of default uncertainty given in 2006 IPCC Guidelines as 80% and 85% were considered respectively.

Recalculation:

There is no recalculation for this category.

Planned Improvement:

There is no planned improvement for this sector.

3.2.6.2 Road transportation (Category 1.A.3.b)

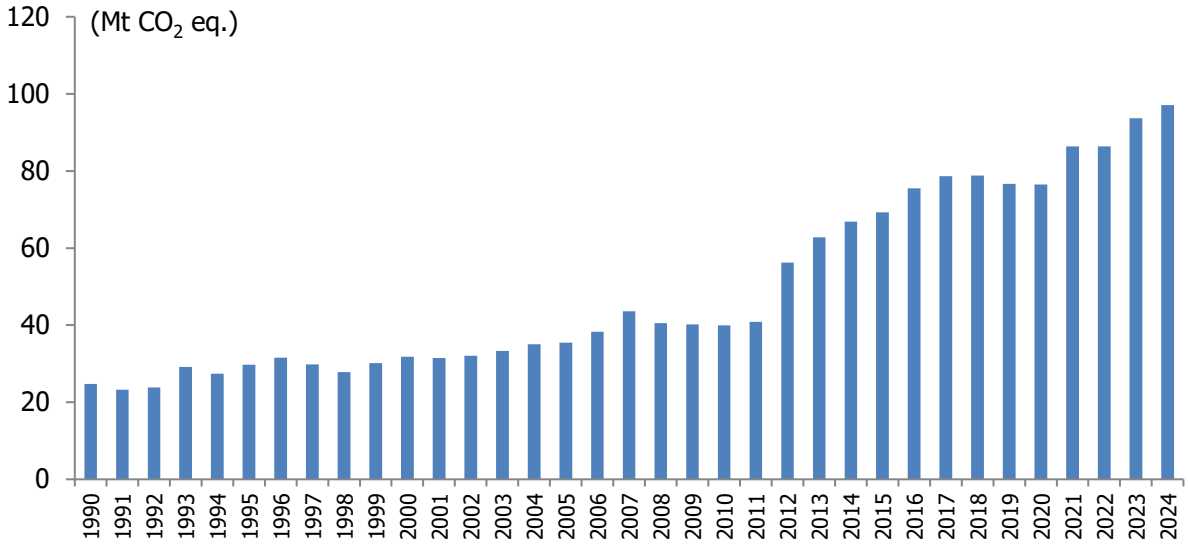
Road Transportation source category was a key category, in terms of emission level of CO_2 from diesel, LPG and gasoline in 2024. This category was also a key category in terms of emission trend of CO_2 from LPG, gasoline and diesel. The results according to IPCC Tier 1&2 were in Table 3.43.

Table 3.43 GHG emissions from road transportation, 1990-2024

Year	CO_2 (kt.)	CH_4 (kt.)	N_2O (kt.)	CO_2 eq. (kt.)	TJ
1990	24 143	3.9	1.804	24 729	335 589
1995	28 942	5.3	2.301	29 700	404 093
2000	30 988	8.8	2.158	31 806	439 986
2005	34 668	8.4	2.195	35 485	488 494
2010	39 033	11.2	2.106	39 906	554 362
2015	67 889	14.3	3.561	69 235	955 968
2020	75 024	15.0	4.035	76 513	1 066 461
2021	84 699	16.2	4.680	86 393	1 206 164
2022	84 698	16.4	4.719	86 408	1 203 618
2023	91 796	18.7	5.195	93 697	1 305 508
2024	95 112	19.5	5.537	97 126	1 352 473

In road transportation, gasoline, diesel, LPG, natural gas and biodiesel were used as fuel. Road transportation being the major source within the transportation sector contributed 97.1 Mt of CO_2 eq. in 2024 (Figure 3.24). Emissions of CH_4 reached 0.55 Mt CO_2 eq. and N_2O reached 1.47 Mt CO_2 eq. in 2024 (Figure 3.25). Emissions from the consumption of biofuels were taken into consideration for CH_4 and N_2O emissions.

Figure 3.24 GHG emissions for road transportation, 1990-2024



CO_2 emissions according to fuel types are illustrated in Figure 3.26. Most important portion of CO_2 emission is occurred from diesel fuel consumption, which is about 74% of total emissions of road transportation.

Figure 3.25 CH_4 and N_2O emissions for road transportation, 1990-2024

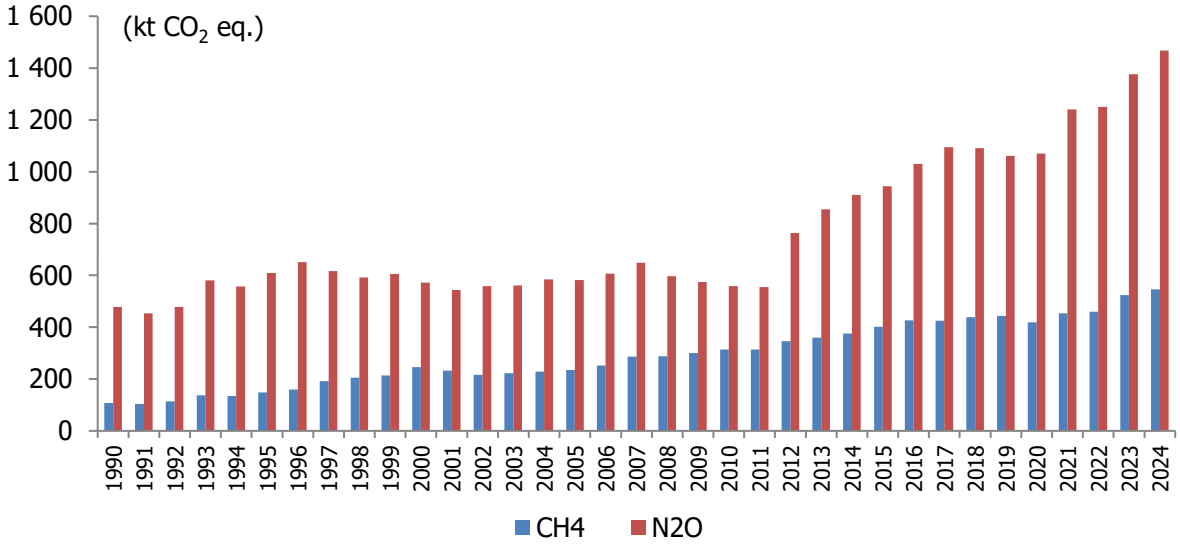
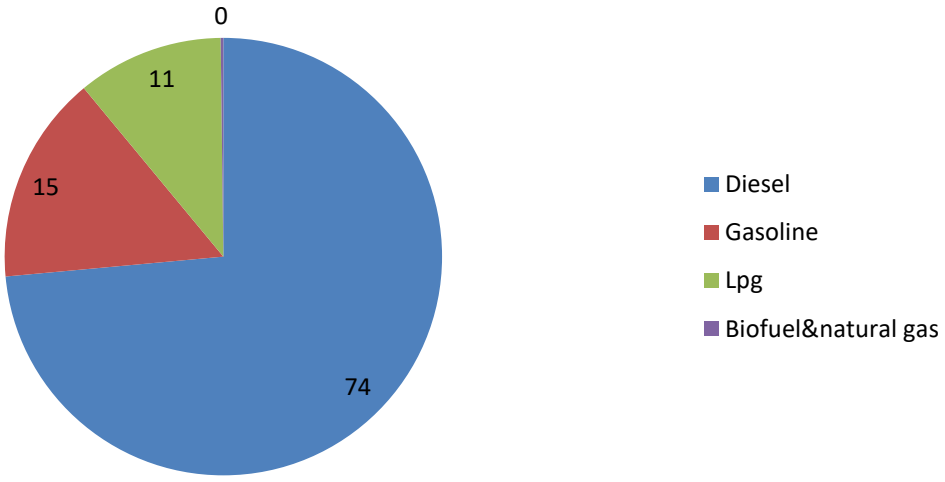


Figure 3.26 CO_2 emission distributions by fuel types (%), 2024



Methodological issues:

CO_2 emissions were calculated by multiplying estimated fuel consumption by a default or country-specific, depending on the fuel emission factor i.e., a Tier 1 or Tier 2 method. Country-specific carbon contents for diesel and natural gas are used. CO_2 emissions resulting from those fuel types were estimated with Tier 2. CO_2 resulting from gasoline, LPG and CH_4 and N_2O emissions were estimated by applying default emission factors from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. Country-specific carbon content values for these fuels were not available at the time of preparation of this inventory. Accordingly, default emission factors from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines were applied and the Tier 1 method was used. The Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure is working with relevant stakeholders to develop country-specific carbon contents for gasoline and LPG.

Collection of Activity Data:

Fuel data used in the road transportation are taken from the national energy balance tables issued by MENR.

Choice of Emission Factor:

To estimate CO_2 emissions, Türkiye applies the country specific (diesel, natural gas) and default carbon contents as contained in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

Fuel consumption data in road transportation provided by the MENR were compared with those of DG of Mining and Petroleum Affairs, reported to IEA.

To verify data documentation, the assumptions and selection criteria on data, EFs and other calculation parameters as well as the completeness of inventory dossiers were checked for correspondence with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

In addition, GHG emissions from road transportation were also calculated by using COPERT V program for the years 2016, 2017 and 2018. COPERT V results were compared with the results regarding current methodology (Tier 1, Tier 2) and in terms of CH_4, COPERT result was found by far less than results obtained by using current methodology due to usage of default emission factors. Moreover, results obtained from COPERT V were also compared with CRT values of several countries (e.g., Denmark, United Kingdom, Greece, Italy) using COPERT methodology. Considered comparison of implied emission factors, values were found almost in line with each other.

Table 3.44 Comparison of COPERT and current methodology for GHG emissions from road transportation, 2016-2018

	CO_2 (kt)		CH_4 (kt)		N_2O (kt)		CO_2 eq. (kt)*	
Year	**Tier 2**	**COPERT**	**Tier 1**	**COPERT**	**Tier 1**	**COPERT**	**Tier 1&2**	**COPERT**
2016	74 055	74 663	15.2	4.952	3.9	2.637	75 595	75 573
2017	77 094	78 701	15.2	5.677	4.1	2.807	78 706	79 679
2018	77 289	79 015	15.7	5.230	4.1	2.866	78 907	80 000

*CO_2 eq. was calculated by using AR4 GWP

With this calculation results obtained from COPERT for the years 2016-2018.

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

The AD was taken from the national energy balance tables. Uncertainties in the AD were determined by experts of MENR. AD uncertainties were determined as 10.05% for liquid fuels.

EF uncertainty for CO_2 was considered as 5% (max. value of given range) as indicated in 2006 IPCC Guidelines Vol. 2 page 3.29. For CH_4 and N_2O mid value of default uncertainty given in 2006 IPCC Guidelines as 250% were considered.

Recalculations:

There is no recalculation for this category.

Planned Improvement:

There is no planned improvement for this sector.

3.2.6.3 Railways (Category 1.A.3.c)

The railways source category was not a key category in 2024. Figure 3.27 and Figure 3.28 show the total, CH_4 and N_2O emissions as CO_2 eq. respectively. CO_2 eq. emissions have declined %37.9 since 1990. The emissions calculated for railways is 0.443 Mt CO_2 eq. in 2024.

Table 3.45 GHG emissions from railway, 1990-2024

Year	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	CO_2 eq.	TJ
1990	651	0.03	0.23	713	8 670
1995	688	0.04	0.27	760	9 348
2000	638	0.04	0.25	705	8 686
2005	678	0.04	0.26	749	9 230
2010	462	0.03	0.18	511	6 296
2015	429	0.02	0.17	474	5 848
2020	289	0.02	0.11	319	3 995
2021	318	0.02	0.13	352	4 404
2022	457	0.03	0.18	505	6 319
2023	314	0.02	0.12	347	4 345
2024	400	0.02	0.16	443	5 537

Figure 3.27 GHG emissions for railways, 1990-2024

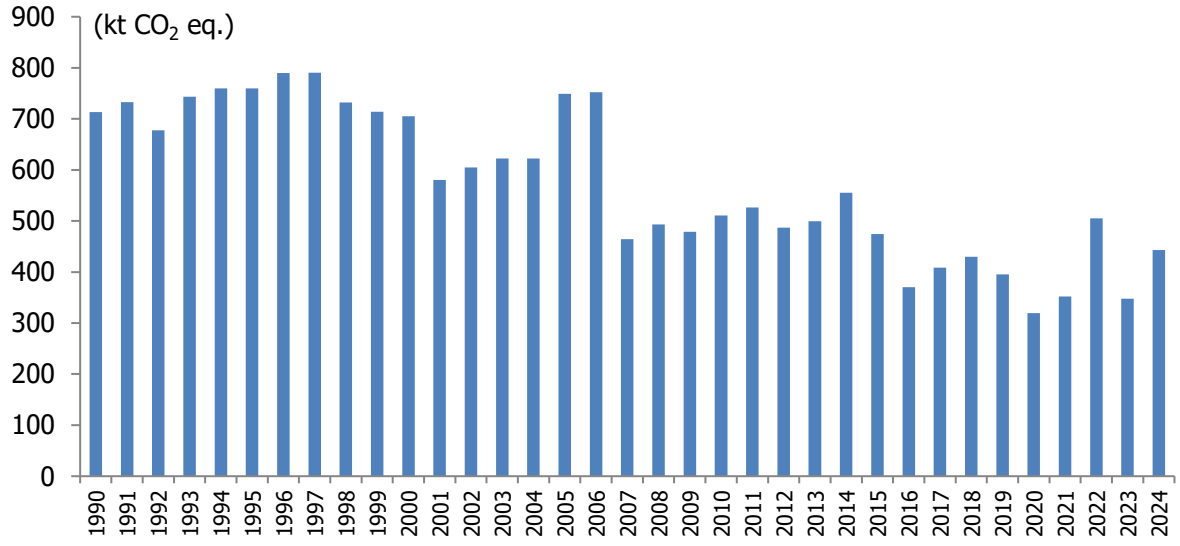
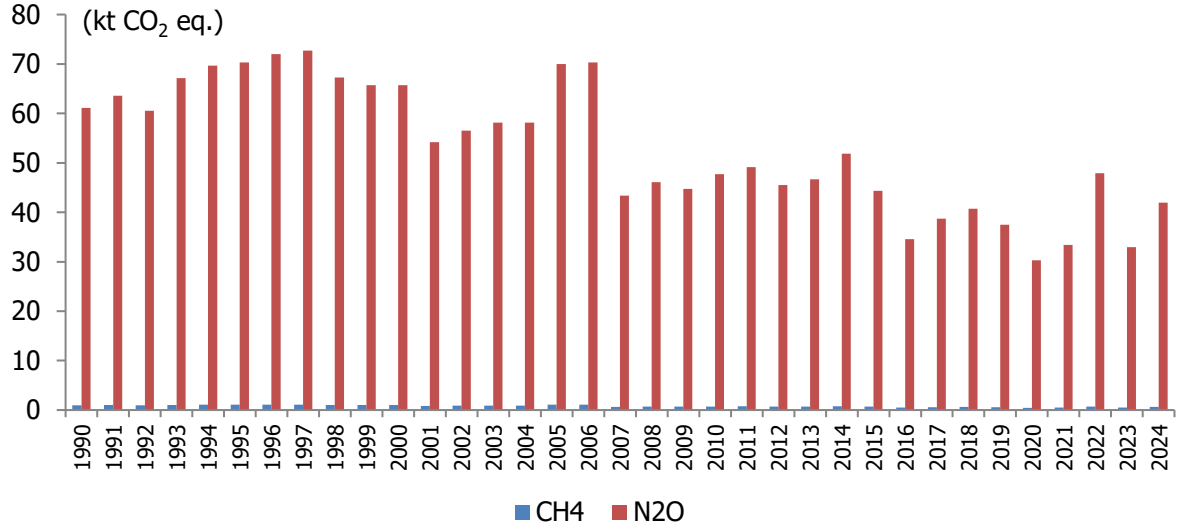


Figure 3.28 CH_4 and N_2O emissions from railways, 1990-2024



Methodological issues:

The IPCC Tier 1&2 approach has been used to estimate CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O emissions for this subcategory. The Tier 1 approach has been used to estimate CH_4 and N_2O emissions.

Collection of Activity Data:

Energy consumption values for railways were provided by MENR in the form of national energy balance tables.

Choice of Emission Factor:

To estimate CO_2 emissions, Türkiye applies the country specific carbon content. Türkiye does not modify the emission factors for CH_4 and N_2O to consider engine design parameters.

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

In terms of calculations made by alternative methods; verification on this category was made by using different AD (passenger/km) and different EFs provided in the document "Structure of Costs and Charges Review – Environmental Costs of Rail Transport Final Report to the Office of Rail Regulation (August 2005)". As a result of the verification, it was observed that the results obtained were almost identical in each calculation methodology. In addition, fuel consumption values obtained from Energy Balance Table were compared with those reported to IEA.

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

The AD was taken from the national energy balance tables. Uncertainties in the AD were determined by experts of MENR. AD uncertainties were determined as 2% for liquid fuels.

EF uncertainty for CO_2 was derived from 2006 IPCC Guidelines Vol. 2 table 3.4.1 as 1.5% for liquid fuels. For CH_4, EF uncertainties were derived as 105% for liquid fuels. For N_2O EFs uncertainties were derived as 142% for liquid fuels.

Recalculations:

There is no recalculation for this category.

Planned Improvement:

There is no planned improvement for this category.

3.2.6.4 Water-borne navigation (Category 1.A.3.d)

The domestic water borne navigation source category was not a key category in 2024. In domestic water-borne navigation diesel and residual fuel oil were consumed as a fuel.

Domestic water-borne navigation contributed 1.11 Mt of CO_2 in 2024. While CH_4 2.97 kt CO_2 eq. and N_2O emissions were 8.03 kt CO_2 eq. (Figure 3.29 and 3.30). Overall, between 1990 and 2024 emissions from water-borne navigation increased by 118%.

Table 3.46 GHG emissions from domestic navigation, 1990-2024

Year	CO_2 (kt)	CH_4 (kt)	N_2O (kt)	CO_2 eq. (kt)	TJ
1990	504	0.05	0.01	508	6 624
1995	719	0.07	0.02	726	9 444
2000	617	0.06	0.02	623	8 167
2005	1 286	0.12	0.03	1298	17 225
2010	1 664	0.16	0.05	1681	22 658
2015	1 136	0.11	0.03	1147	15 369
2020	1 251	0.12	0.03	1 263	17 265
2021	1 116	0.11	0.03	1 127	15 390
2022	1 136	0.11	0.03	1 147	15 658
2023	1 062	0.10	0.03	1 073	14 659
2024	1 098	0.11	0.03	1 109	15 155

Figure 3.29 GHG emissions from domestic water-borne navigation, 1990-2024

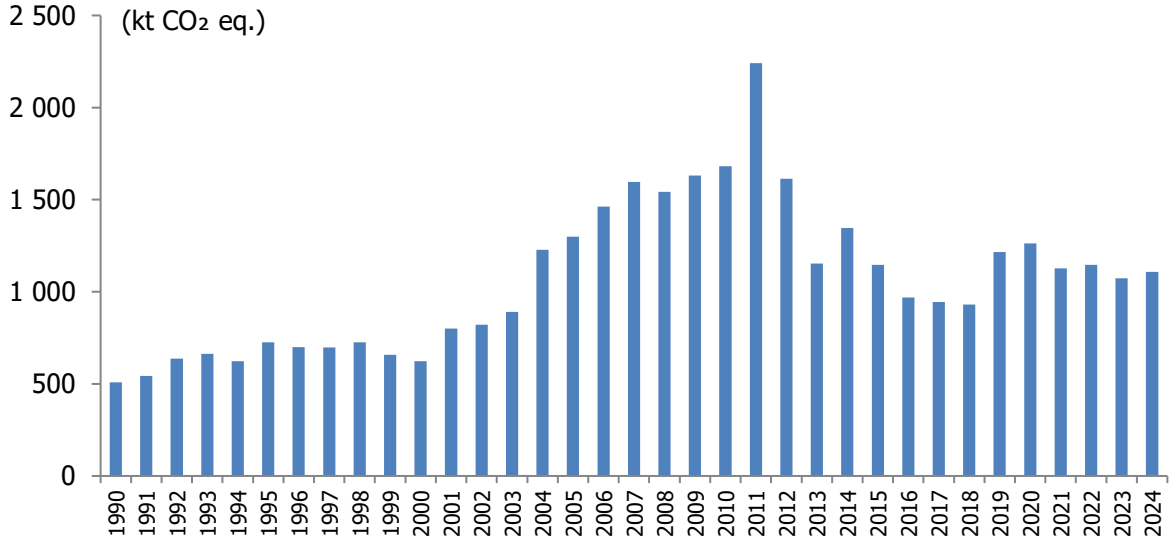
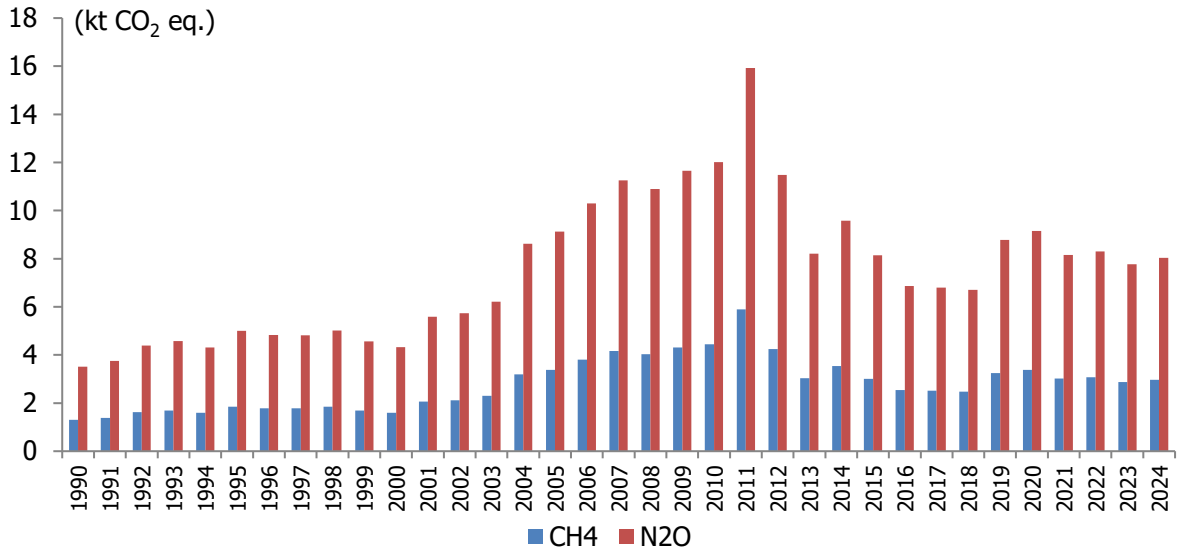


Figure 3.30 CH_4 and N_2O emissions from domestic water-borne navigation, 1990-2024



Methodological issues:

The IPCC Tier 1&2 approach has been used to estimate CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O emissions for this subcategory. The Tier 1 approach has been used to estimate CH_4 and N_2O emissions.

Collection of Activity Data:

Energy consumption values for domestic navigation were provided by MENR in the form of national energy balance tables.

Choice of Emission Factor:

For CO_2 estimation, country-specific carbon contents were used. The EFs for CH_4 and N_2O are taken from IPCC 2006/CORINAIR and set to 7 and 2 kg per TJ respectively.

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

On the energy balance table provided by the MENR, diesel and fuel oil consumption values were compared with the values provided by MoTI DG of Maritime, as well as the Annual Activity Report results of Energy Market Regulatory Authority and with the "Domestic Navigation" fuel consumption values which DG of Mining and Petroleum Affairs regularly reports to the IEA.

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

The AD was taken from MENR. AD uncertainties were determined as 15% for liquid fuels. EF uncertainty for CO_2 was considered as 1.5% for liquid fuels as indicated in 2006 IPCC Guidelines Vol. 2 page 3.54. It was considered as 50% for CH_4 and 140% for N_2O.

Recalculations:

There is no recalculation for this category.

Planned Improvement:

There is no planned improvement for this category.

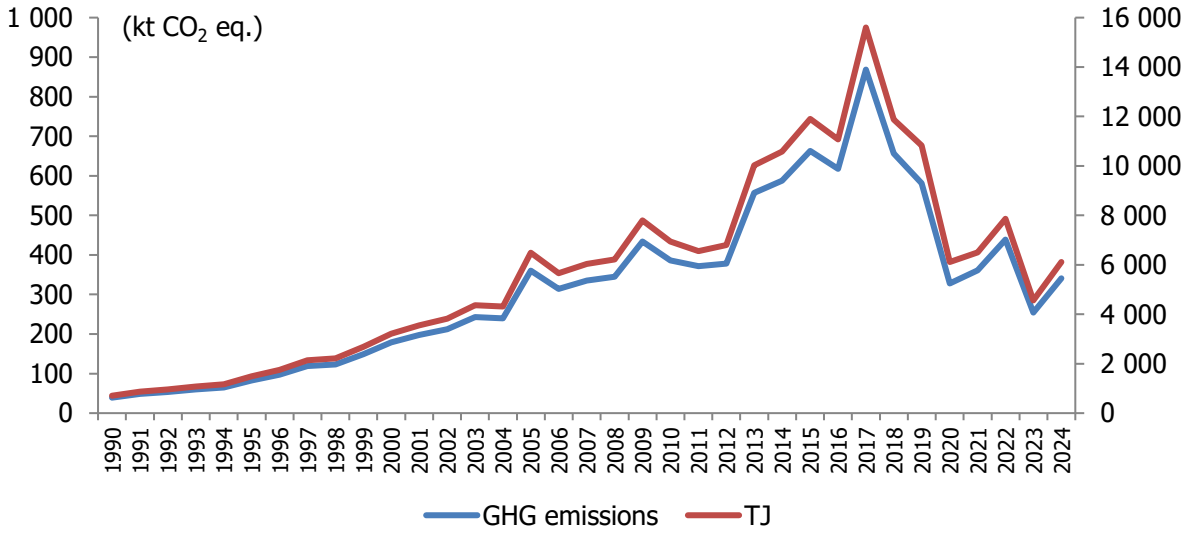
3.2.6.5 Pipeline transport (Category 1.A.3.e.i)

This category covers combustion related emissions from the operation of pump stations and maintenance of pipelines. Transport via pipelines includes transport of gases, liquids, slurry and other commodities via pipelines. In Türkiye, natural gas is used to carry out operations mentioned above. Pipeline transport contributed 0.34 Mt of CO_2 in 2024. Table 3.47 shows the trend in GHG emissions from pipeline transport.

Table 3.47 The trend in GHG emissions from pipeline transport, 1990-2024

Year	CO_2 (kt)	CH_4 (kt)	N_2O (kt)	CO_2 eq. (kt)	TJ
1990	39	0.0007	0.00007	39	705
1995	83	0.0015	0.00015	83	1 489
2000	179	0.0032	0.00032	180	3 217
2005	363	0.0065	0.00065	364	6 487
2010	390	0.0069	0.00069	390	6 945
2015	655	0.0119	0.00119	656	11 897
2020	328	0.0061	0.00061	328	6 109
2021	360	0.0065	0.00065	361	6 501
2022	438	0.0079	0.00079	439	7 868
2023	254	0.0046	0.00046	254	4 562
2024	341	0.0061	0.00061	342	6 108

Figure 3.31 GHG emissions from pipeline transport, 1990-2024



Methodological issues:

In emissions calculation, the 2006 IPCC Guidelines Tier 1&2 approaches are used. CO_2 emissions were calculated by multiplying estimated fuel consumption by a country-specific emission factor. CH_4 and N_2O emissions were estimated by applying default emission factors from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

Collection of Activity Data:

Fuel consumption data for pipeline transport were provided by Petroleum Pipeline Corporation.

Choice of Emission Factor:

For CO_2 estimation, country-specific carbon content was used. In addition, default CH_4 (1 kg/TJ) and N_2O (0.1 kg/TJ) emission factors were obtained from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

Data provided by Petroleum Pipeline Corporation were compared with the value provided by the energy balance table provided by the MENR.

Recalculations:

There is no recalculation for this category.

3.2.6.6 Off road transportation (Category 1.A.3.e.ii)

GHG emissions from off road vehicles used for agricultural activities is included under 1.A.4.c category.

3.2.7 Other sectors (Category 1.A.4)

Source Category Description:

The emissions that are included in this category mainly arise from fuel consumption in commercial/institutional, residential and agriculture/forestry/fisheries. The source category (1.A.4.a) and (1.A.4.b) are considered together since they are not presented separately in the national energy balance tables until 2015. The source category 1.A.4.c includes the emission from the agricultural activities but does not include forestry and fisheries.

The source category 1.A.4 is a key category in terms of emission level and emission trend of CO_2 from solid, liquid and gaseous fuels in 2024. The source category is also a key category in terms of emission trend of CH_4 from solid fuels and biomass.

The share of GHG emissions as CO_2 eq. from other sectors in total fuel combustion was 18.9% in 2024 while it was 24.6% in 1990. It was 13.2% of total GHG emissions in 2024.

Table 3.48 Fuel combustion emissions from other sectors (1.A.4), 1990-2024

Year	CO_2 (kt)	CH_4 (kt)	N_2O (kt)	CO_2 eq. (kt)	Fuel consumption (TJ)	Share in fuel combustion (1.A) category (%)
1990	29 277	132.70	3.7	33 982	646 591	24.6
1995	33 297	125.61	4.3	37 957	713 541	22.9
2000	33 693	107.92	4.6	37 936	737 948	17.8
2005	38 826	99.51	4.7	42 853	771 973	17.8
2010	62 070	152.26	6.4	68 020	973 007	24.2
2015	65 754	62.76	4.2	68 635	1 010 607	20.2
2020	73 726	77.82	4.6	77 117	1 152 101	21.3
2021	73 670	70.78	4.4	76 829	1 170 999	19.4
2022	73 429	61.87	4.4	76 326	1 209 190	19.6
2023	71 726	61.91	4.4	74 635	1 163 537	19.1
2024	74 331	61.71	4.6	77 267	1 221 439	18.9

Total GHG emission in 1.A.4 category increase 2 633 kt CO_2 eq. (3.5% of increase) from 2023 to 2024.

Methodological Issues:

GHG emissions from 1.A.4 sector were calculated by using 2006 IPCC T1 and T2 approaches by TurkStat. Fuel consumption data were taken from the national energy balance tables in both kt and ktoe units.

Country specific CO_2 EF are used when available, otherwise default CO_2 EF are used. Same CO_2 EFs are used from the summary table 3.8 (from 1.A Fuel combustion sector). All CH_4 and N_2O EF are also default. The default CH_4 and N_2O EF for 1.A.4 sector are tabulated below.

Table 3.49 N_2O and CH_4 emission factors of fuels used in others sector (1.A.4)

Sub Sectors	Emission Factors		Source
	CH_4 (kg/TJ)	N_2O(kg/TJ)	
1.A.4.a sub sector			
Coal products	10	1.5	Table 2.4
LPG	5	0.1	Table 2.4
Other petroleum products	10	0.6	Table 2.4
Wood	300	4	Table 2.4
Natural gas	5	0.1	Table 2.4
1.A.4.b, 1.A.4.c sub sectors			
Coal products	300	1.5	Table 2.5
LPG	5	0.1	Table 2.5
Other petroleum products	10	0.6	Table 2.5
Wood	300	4	Table 2.5
Other primary solid biomass	300	4	Table 2.5
Natural gas	5	0.1	Table 2.5

Recalculation:

There is recalculation in this sector due to the change of AD, methodology or minor correction and varies between 1.5% and 4.9% for the period 2015–2023.

3.2.7.1 Commercial/Institutional (Category 1.A.4.a)

The fuel consumption of commercial/institutional is not separated in the energy balance tables until 2015, it is given under residential sector for 1990-2014 period. Emissions are given under 1.A.4.a category in 2015 for the first time and they are included under (1.A.4.b) for 1990-2014 periods.

The share of GHG emissions as CO_2 eq. from 1.A.4.a in total other sector is 17% in 2024.

Table 3.50 Fuel combustion emissions from 1.A.4.a category, 1990-2024

Year	CO_2 (kt)	CH_4 (kt)	N_2O (kt)	CO_2 eq. (kt)	Fuel consumption (TJ)	Share in 1.A.4 category (%)
1990	9 632	0.74	0.02	9 659	126 516	28.4
1995	12 984	1.01	0.03	13 021	172 533	34.3
2000	13 163	1.05	0.03	13 201	179 782	34.8
2005	11 904	0.99	0.03	11 940	168 551	27.9
2010	7 027	0.63	0.02	7 050	107 220	10.4
2015	23 217	2.33	0.26	23 351	300 630	34.0
2020	13 581	1.28	0.08	13 638	209 304	17.7
2021	13 895	1.28	0.07	13 950	217 861	18.2
2022	14 988	1.37	0.06	15 043	244 955	19.7
2023	14 905	1.36	0.07	14 962	234 494	20.0
2024	13 076	1.19	0.04	13 121	220 283	17.0

Total GHG emission in 1.A.4.a category decreased 1 841 kt CO_2 eq. (12.3% of decrease) from 2023 to 2024.

Methodological Issues:

GHG emissions from 1.A.4.a sector were calculated by using 2006 IPCC T1 and T2 approaches by TurkStat. Fuel consumption data were taken from the national energy balance tables in both kt and ktoe units.

Country specific CO_2 EFs are used for emission estimation. CH_4 and N_2O emissions from liquid, solid and gaseous fuels have been estimated by using 2006 IPCC default EFs.

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

The AD were taken from the national energy balance tables. Uncertainties in the AD were determined by experts of MENR. AD uncertainties were determined as 7.07% for liquid fuels, 14.14% for solid fuels, and 5% for gaseous fuels.

EFs uncertainty was taken from 2006 IPCC Guidelines Vol.2 page 2.38. Uncertainty values were considered as 7% for CO_2 and 100% (mid value in the range) for CH_4 and N_2O.

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

Quality control for 1.A.4.a category was performed on the basis of QA/QC plan. Since only 2015 and 2016 estimation is available for this category, emission trends could not be analyzed.

IEF for CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O are in the range of 2006 IPCC default EFs.

Recalculation:

There is no recalculation for this category.

Planned Improvement:

There is no planned improvement

3.2.7.2 Residential (Category 1.A.4.b)

Residential and commercial/institutional fuel consumptions are not separable in the national energy balance tables until 2015. Therefore, emissions from residential and commercial/institutional category are included under 1.A.4.b for periods 1990-2014. After 2015 only residential sector is covered under 1.A.4.b category. Therefore, there is a sharp decrease in 2015 due to the separation of the commercial and institutional category.

The share of GHG emissions as CO_2 eq. from 1.A.4.b category in total other sectors is 68.3% in 2024 while it was 52.8% in 1990.

Table 3.51 Fuel combustion emissions from residential sector, 1990-2024

Year	CO_2 (kt)	CH_4 (kt)	N_2O (kt)	CO_2 eq. (kt)	Fuel consumption (TJ)	Share in 1.A.4 category (%)
1990	13 875	132	1.43	17 939	440 249	52.8
1995	12 973	124	1.38	16 815	439 460	44.3
2000	12 028	106	1.21	15 328	440 543	40.4
2005	17 827	98	1.05	20 850	477 590	48.7
2010	42 092	151	1.22	46 641	686 593	68.6
2015	33 740	60	0.60	35 577	587 205	51.8
2020	50 050	76	0.59	52 332	802 223	67.9
2021	49 823	69	0.55	51 898	814 229	67.5
2022	48 593	60	0.52	50 409	827 097	66.0
2023	46 976	60	0.53	48 797	792 150	65.4
2024	50 956	60	0.52	52 772	857 838	68.3

Total GHG emission in 1.A.4.b category increased 3 976 kt CO_2 eq. (8.1% of increase) from 2023 to 2024.

Methodological Issues:

GHG emissions from 1.A.4.b sector were calculated by using 2006 IPCC T1 and T2 approaches by TurkStat. Fuel consumption data were taken from the national energy balance tables in both kt and ktoe units.

Country specific CO_2 EFs are used for emission estimation. CH_4 and N_2O emissions from liquid, solid and gaseous fuels have been estimated by using 2006 IPCC default EFs. GHG emissions from biomass were estimated by using 2006 IPCC default EFs.

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

The AD were taken from the national energy balance tables. Uncertainties in the AD were determined by experts of MENR. AD uncertainties were determined as 7.07% for liquid fuels, 14.14% for solid fuels, 5% for gaseous fuels and 300% for biomass.

EFs uncertainty was taken from 2006 IPCC Guidelines Vol.2 page 2.38. Uncertainty values were considered as 7% for CO_2 and 100% (mid value in the range) for CH_4 and N_2O.

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

Quality control for 1.A.4.b category was performed on the basis of QA/QC plan. Emission trends are analyzed. If there is a high fluctuation in the series, then AD and emission calculation are re-examined.

CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O IEFs for all fuels are in the range of 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

Recalculation:

There is recalculation in this sector due to the change of AD, methodology or minor correction and varies between 2.4% and 10% for the period 2015–2023. There is a recalculation in category 1.A.4.b due to the reallocation of wood and biofuels to the Biomass category, and the inclusion of animal and plant residues as well as pre-2018 waste types under Other Fossil Fuels.

Planned Improvement:

There is no planned improvement in this sector.

3.2.7.3 Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries (Category 1.A.4.c)

Source Category Description:

The source category is only including the emission from the consumption of fuel in agricultural activities.

The AD of this sub-category generally is consistent during the period 1990-2011, increasing gradually. However, there was a drop in 2012 due to a classification problem with diesel oil consumption. Before 2012, diesel fuel was distributed in accordance with the definitions given below:

- Diesel oil (sulfur content up to 10 mg/kg) is used for road transportation
- Rural diesel (maximum sulfur content of 1000 mg/kg) is used in agricultural sector.

Based on this definition, diesel oil consumption in road transportation and agriculture was separated. But "Technical Regulation Notification on Types of Diesel" entered into force by being published on Official Gazette No. 27312 dated 08.07.2009 and restricted diesel oil sulfur content up to 10 mg/kg. The deadline for implementation is extended to April 2011. After April 2011, it is not possible to separate the different use of diesel fuel. So in 2012 energy balance table, some of diesel oil used in agricultural sector is included in road transportation. Due to this fact, a sharp increase in diesel consumption in road transportation and a sharp decrease in fuel consumption of Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries sector were observed. MENR worked on agricultural association for modeling the agricultural diesel oil consumption. MENR disaggregated the diesel oil consumption data in agriculture sector by a comparison method in which total crop harvested area and petroleum products consumption data of similar countries are weighted to derive an indicator for Türkiye.

More than 90% of GHG emissions from agricultural sector is related to off road vehicles. The share of GHG emissions as CO_2 eq. from 1.A.4.c category in total other sectors is 14.7% in 2024 while it was 18.8% in 1990.

Table 3.52 Fuel combustion emissions from agriculture sector, 1990-2024

Year	CO_2 (kt)	CH_4 (kt)	N_2O (kt)	CO_2 eq. (kt)	Fuel consumption (TJ)	Share in 1.A.4 category (%)
1990	5 770	0.33	2.28	6 384	79 826	18.8
1995	7 340	0.42	2.90	8 121	101 548	21.4
2000	8 501	0.49	3.36	9 407	117 623	24.8
2005	9 095	0.52	3.60	10 063	125 832	23.5
2010	12 951	0.74	5.12	14 329	179 194	21.1
2015	8 797	0.51	3.38	9 707	122 772	14.1
2020	10 095	0.59	3.91	11 147	140 574	14.5
2021	9 952	0.58	3.82	10 981	138 909	14.3
2022	9 848	0.57	3.81	10 874	137 137	14.2
2023	9 845	0.57	3.83	10 876	136 893	14.6
2024	10 299	0.60	3.99	11 374	143 318	14.7

Total GHG emission in 1.A.4.c category increased 498 kt CO_2 eq. (4.6% of increase) from 2023 to 2024.

Methodological Issues:

GHG emissions from 1.A.4.c sector were calculated by using 2006 IPCC T1 and T2 approaches by TurkStat. Fuel consumption data were taken from the national energy balance tables in both kt and ktoe units.

Country specific CO_2 EFs are used for emission estimation for both stationary and mobile source categories. CH_4 and N_2O emissions from liquid, solid and gaseous fuels have been estimated by using 2006 IPCC default EFs for both stationary and mobile source categories.

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

The AD were taken from the national energy balance tables. Uncertainties in the AD were determined by experts of MENR. AD uncertainties were determined as 14.14% for liquid fuels and 7% for gaseous fuels.

EFs uncertainty was taken from 2006 IPCC Guidelines Vol.2 page 2.38. Uncertainty values were considered as 7% for CO_2 and 100% (mid value in the range) for CH_4 and N_2O.

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

Quality control for 1.A.4.c category was performed on the basis of QA/QC plan. Emission trends are analyzed. If there is a high fluctuation in the series, then AD and emission calculation are re-examined.

CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O IEFs for all fuels are in the range of 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

Recalculation:

There is no recalculation in this sector.

Planned Improvement:

There is no planned improvement in this sector.

3.2.7.4 Other (Category 1.A.5)

No other sectors were covered under energy sector. Emissions from fuel delivered to the military is included under category 1.A.4.b for 1990-2022 periods and 1.A.4.a (for stationary) and 1.A.3 (for mobile) since 2015.

3.3 Fugitive Emission from Fuels (Category 1.B)

Source Category Description:

Fugitive emissions from extraction, processing, storage and transport of fossil fuels were covered under this category. CH_4 emission from coal mining, CH_4, CO_2, N_2O and NMVOC emissions from exploration, production/processing, transport/transmission, refining and storage of oil and natural gas were covered.

Table 3.53 Fugitive emissions from fuels, 1990-2024

(kt)

Year	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	CO_2 eq.
1990	220	185	0.0031	5 395
1995	209	164	0.0029	4 791
2000	168	257	0.0023	7 376
2005	142	239	0.0019	6 829
2010	156	347	0.0021	9 860
2015	155	223	0.0021	6 401
2020	195	356	0.0027	10 177
2021	210	424	0.0029	12 082
2022	218	427	0.0030	12 178
2023	250	266	0.0034	7 686
2024	326	404	0.0045	11 643

CO_2 and CH_4 are the main fugitive emissions in this category. CH_4 was emitted mainly from coal mining while CO_2 was emitted from venting and flaring. Fugitive emissions as CO_2 eq. have become 11 643 ktons in 2024. 37.5% of fugitive emissions as CO_2 eq. were from oil and gas systems and 62.5% were from solid fuels in the same year.

Table 3.54 Fugitive emissions from fuels by subcategory, 1990-2024

(kt CO_2 eq.)

Year	Total	Solid fuels	Oil and natural gas
1990	5 395	4 401	994
1995	4 791	3 654	1 137
2000	7 376	5 930	1 446
2005	6 829	4 818	2 012
2010	9 860	7 554	2 306
2015	6 401	3 324	3 076
2020	10 177	6 814	3 362
2021	12 082	7 969	4 113
2022	12 178	8 332	3 846
2023	7 686	3 947	3 739
2024	11 643	7 282	4 361

Methodological Issues:

GHG emissions from 1.B sector were calculated by using 2006 IPCC T1 approaches by TurkStat. Domestic production data for coal, oil and natural gas were taken from the national energy balance tables in kt. MENR provided domestic coal production in underground and surface mining details. Pipeline transmission amount of oil and natural gas and natural gas storage were provided by, Petroleum Pipeline Company (BOTAŞ) (which is state own enterprise and authority for crude oil and natural gas transportation and pipeline operation). Petroleum refining data were taken from Turkish Petroleum Refineries Co. (TÜPRAŞ). For LPG and gasoline distribution, consumption values presented in the national energy balance tables were used as AD.

Fugitive GHG emissions were estimated by using 2006 IPCC default EFs.

3.3.1 Solid fuels (Category 1.B.1)

Source Category Description:

This source category covers CH_4 emissions which occur during the surface and underground extraction of solid fuels and post-mining activities as well as abandoned underground mines. The emissions due to combustions of those fuels to support production activities is not included in this section. Under this category only fugitive CH_4 emissions are calculated.

Fugitive emissions from coal mining has decreased to 4 385 kt CO_2 eq. in 2023 due to the decrease in the underground mining activities as a result of earthquake in Türkiye with respect to previous year.

Table 3.55 Fugitive emissions from solid fuels, 1990-2024

(kt)

Year	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	CO_2 eq.
1990	NA,NE,NO	157	NE,NO	4 401
1995	NA,NE,NO	131	NE,NO	3 654
2000	NA,NE,NO	212	NE,NO	5 930
2005	NA,NE,NO	172	NE,NO	4 818
2010	NA,NE,NO	270	NE,NO	7 554
2015	NA,NE,NO	119	NE,NO	3 324
2020	NA,NE,NO	243	NE,NO	6 814
2021	NA,NE,NO	285	NE,NO	7 969
2022	NA,NE,NO	298	NE,NO	8 332
2023	NE,NO	141	NE,NO	3 947
2024	NE,NO	260	NE,NO	7 282

In 2024 the amount of coal mined have been increased by 9.8% and become 89 650 ktons. In 2024, the emissions from coal mining activities have been increased by 84.4% and become 7 282 ktons CO_2 eq.

Figure 3.32 Domestic coal production 1990-2024

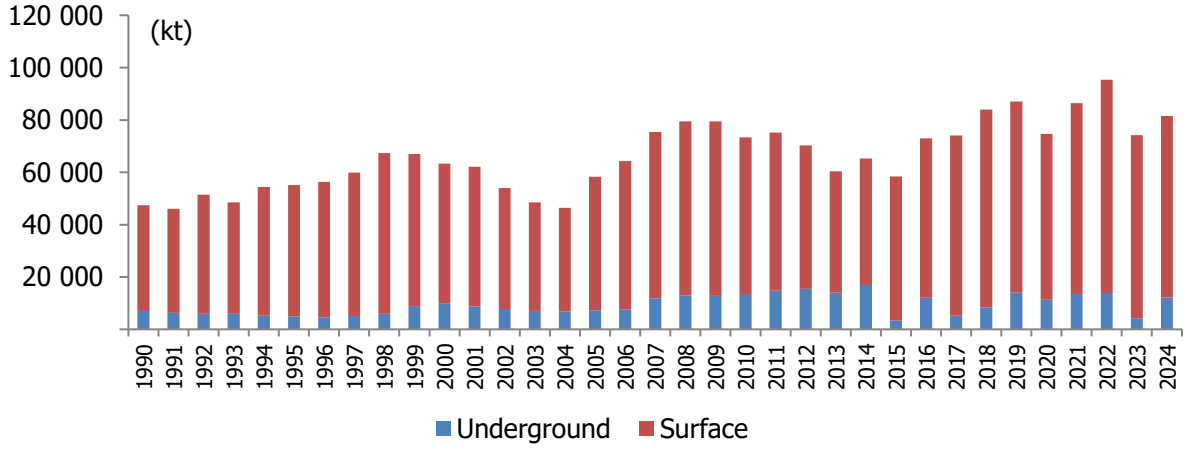


Figure 3.33 CH_4 emissions from coal mining, 1990-2024

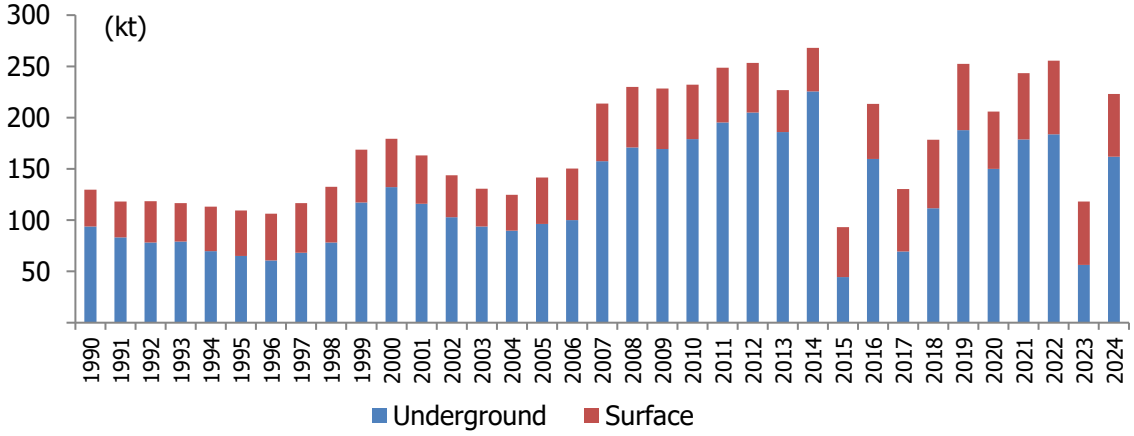


Table 3.56 Fugitive emissions from abandoned coal mines,1990-2024

(kt)

Year	CO_2	CH_4	CO_2 eq.
1990	NE	11.5	323
1995	NE	8.2	230
2000	NE	10.2	287
2005	NE	13.3	372
2010	NE	8.3	233
2015	NE	15.2	425
2020	NE	11.9	332
2021	NE	11.1	310
2022	NE	10.4	291
2023	NE	9.8	274
2024	NE	9.3	260

Methodological Issues:

GHG emissions from 1.B.1 sector were calculated by using 2006 IPCC T1 approaches by TurkStat. Domestic coal production data were taken from the national energy balance tables. MENR provided domestic coal production in underground and surface mining details.

Fugitive GHG emissions from coal mines were estimated by using 2006 IPCC default EFs. Both mining and post mining fugitive emissions from underground and surface mines were estimated.

The fugitive emissions from abandoned underground mines are calculated with Tier 2 methodology shown below.

Methane Emissions = (Number of coal mines abandoned remaining unflooded) x (Fraction of gassy mines) x (Average emission rate) x (Emission factor) x (Conversion factor) See eqn. 4.1.11 in 2006 IPCC Guidelines Volume 1. All parameter used in this equation are default values.

Fraction of gassy mines is 100%

Average emission rate is 5.735 m^3/year

Emission factor is calculated as EF = $(1+aT)^b$ where a and b are default values for either lignite or hard coal and T is the years elapsed since abandonment. The coefficients used in the calculations is given below.

Table 3.57 Coefficients used in the calculation of abandoned coal mines methane emission

Coal type	a	b
Hard coal	3.72	-0.42
Lignite	0.27	-1

Source: see equation 4.1.12 and table 4.1.9 in 2006 IPCC Guidelines Volume 1

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

The AD were taken from the national energy balance tables. Uncertainties in the AD were determined by experts of MENR. AD uncertainties were determined as 16.6% for coal production.

Default EFs uncertainty for coal mining was taken from 2006 IPCC Guidelines Vol.2 Table 4.1.2 and Table 4.1.4. CH_4EFs uncertainty value was determined as 557%.

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

Quality control for 1.B.1 category was performed on the basis of QA/QC plan. Emission trends are analyzed. If there is a high fluctuation in the series, then AD and emission calculation are re-examined.

CH_4IEFs are in the range of 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

Recalculation:

There is no recalculation in this sector.

Planned Improvement:

Since the category is a key category in terms of emission trend of CH_4, the tiers in CH_4 estimation needs to be increased. Detailed investigation has been performed to find out the availability of country specific or basin specific EFs within both general directorates for lignite and hard coal structured under the MENR, namely, DG Turkish Lignite Enterprises and DG Turkish Hard Coal Enterprises. However, information for the generation of country-specific EFs are not available centrally in those coal authorities. Therefore, it is necessary to communicate and cooperate with mining enterprises directly to search the availability of required information for T2 estimation of CH_4.

3.3.2 Oil and natural gas (Category 1.B.2)

Source Category Description:

This source category covers fugitive CO_2, N_2O, CH_4 emissions from exploration, production (processing), transport (transmission), refining and storage of oil and natural gas. Three sub-source categories, oil (1.B.2.a), natural gas (1.B.2.b) and venting and flaring (1.B.2.c) were covered under this category.

This source category is a key category in terms of emission level and trend of CH_4 emission. CO_2 emissions are mainly coming from oil production. About 95% of CO_2 emissions from oil and gas systems are venting and flaring emissions during oil extraction and production. CH_4 emissions are mainly coming

from oil production and pipeline transmission and distribution of natural gas. In parallel to the increase in natural gas transmission and distribution, the greenhouse gas emissions in 1.B.2 category has increased from 994 kt CO_2 eq. in 1990 to 4 361 kt in 2024.

Table 3.58 Fugitive emissions from oil and natural gas systems,1990-2024

(kt)

Year	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	CO_2 eq.
1990	220	28	0.003	994
1995	209	33	0.003	1 137
2000	168	46	0.002	1 446
2005	142	67	0.002	2 012
2010	156	77	0.002	2 306
2015	155	104	0.002	3 076
2020	195	113	0.003	3 362
2021	210	139	0.003	4 113
2022	218	130	0.003	3 846
2023	250	125	0.003	3 739
2024	326	144	0.004	4 361

Figure 3.34 Oil production, 1990–2024

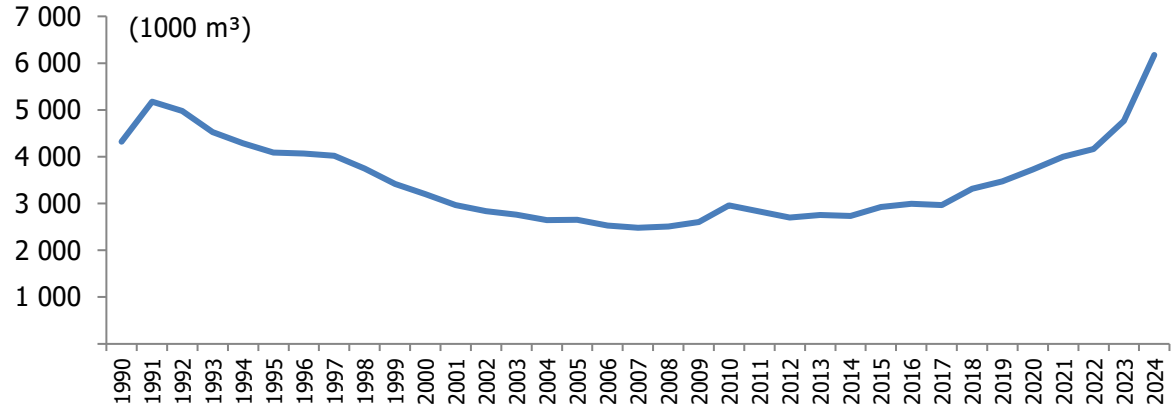


Figure 3.35 Natural gas production, 1990-2024

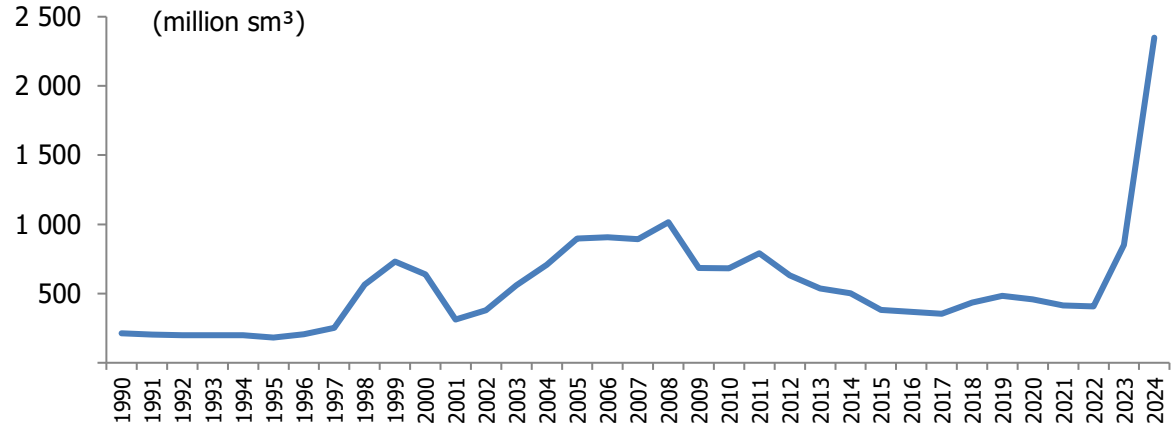


Figure 3.36 Natural gas transmission by pipeline, 1990-2024

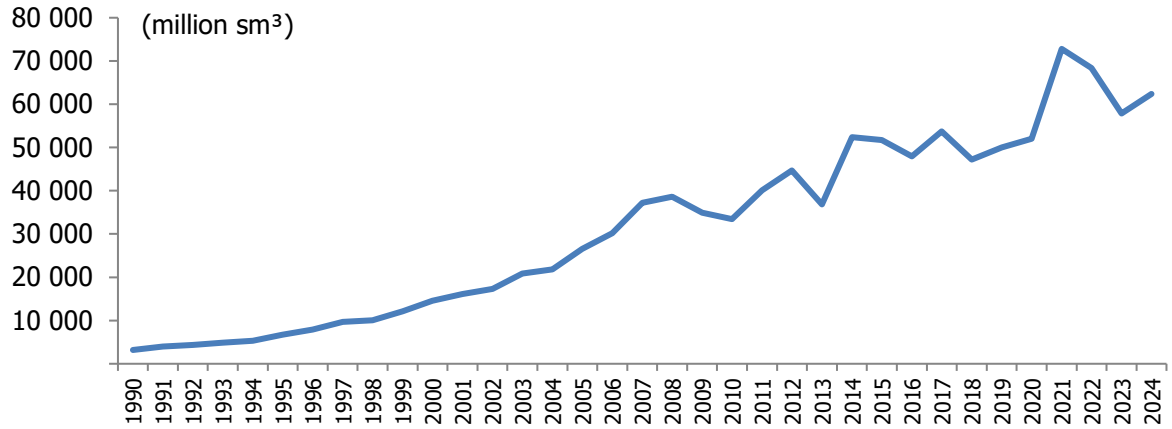
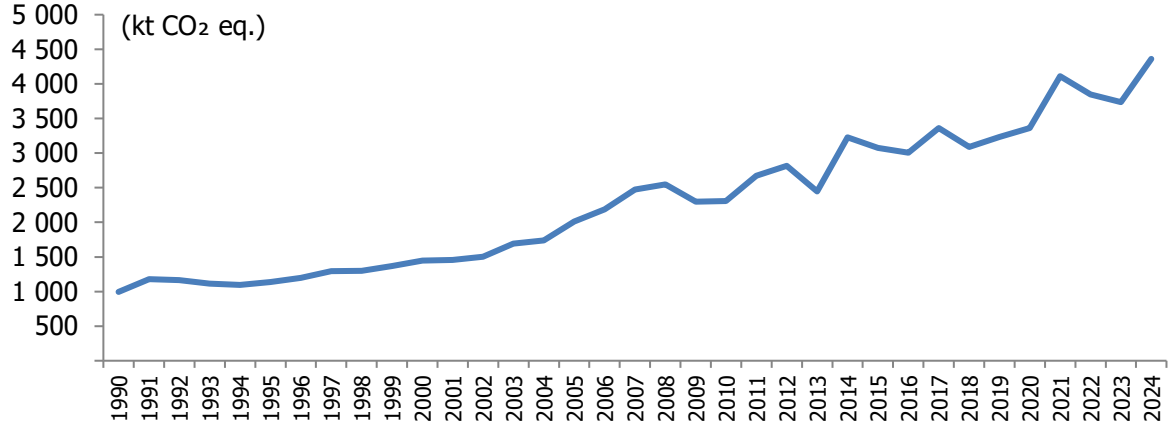


Figure 3.37 Fugitive emissions from oil and gas system, 1990-2024



Methodological Issues:

GHG emissions from 1.B.2 sector were calculated by using 2006 IPCC T1 approaches by TurkStat.

Domestic production data for oil and natural gas were taken from the national energy balance tables in kt. Pipeline transmission amount of oil and natural gas and data related to storage of natural gas were provided by BOTAŞ, Petroleum Pipeline Company (which is a state own enterprise and authority for crude oil and natural gas transportation and pipeline operations). Petroleum refining data were taken from Turkish Petroleum Refineries Co. (TÜPRAŞ). For LPG and gasoline distribution, consumption values for those fuels were used from the national energy balance tables.

Fugitive GHG emissions from oil and natural gas systems were estimated by using 2006 IPCC Guidelines default EFs. Since the category is a key category in terms of emission level and trend of CH_4, the tiers in estimating CH_4 emission need to be increased. Detailed investigation has been performed to find out the availability of country specific EF. It is necessary to communicate and cooperate with related

authorities directly to search the availability of required information for Tier 2 estimation of CH_4. It is planned to continue with investigations.

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

The AD were taken from the national energy balance tables. Uncertainties in the AD were determined by experts of MENR. AD uncertainties were determined as 7% for oil and gas systems.

Default EFs uncertainty for oil and gas systems was taken from 2006 IPCC Guidelines Vol.2 Table 4.2.4. Oil and gas systems EFs uncertainty values were determined as 334% for CO_2, 356% for CH_4, and 224% for N_2O.

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

Quality control for 1.B.2 category was performed on the basis of QA/QC plan. Emission trends are analyzed. If there is a high fluctuation in the series, then AD and emission calculation are re-examined.

IEFs are controlled and they are all in the range of 2006 IPCC default values.

Recalculation:

There is no recalculation in this category.

Planned Improvement:

In order to increase the tiers for CH_4 emission estimation, availability of detailed information have been searched. It is planned to continue the investigation to find out the availability or possibility of availability of appropriate data for higher tiers.

3.4 CO_2 Transport and Storage (Category 1.C)

Source Category Description:

There is no activity in this category.

4 INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES AND PRODUCT USE (CRT Sector 2)

4.1 Sector Overview

The GHG emissions from industrial processes and product use are released as a result of manufacturing processes. This category includes emissions from processes and excludes emissions from fuel combustion used to supply energy for carrying out the processes. Therefore, emissions from industrial processes are referred to as non-combustion.

The key categories contributing to emissions in the industrial processes and product use (IPPU) sector are the production of cement, lime, iron and steel, HFCs from product use as ODS substitutes, and other process uses of carbonates in various industrial activities.

In 2024, the total GHG emissions from industrial processes and product use in Türkiye were 75 652 kt CO_2 eq., which represents 14.6% of the total emissions, including the Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry (LULUCF) sector, and 12.9% of all emissions excluding LULUCF.

The most significant GHG emission sources in the IPPU sector in 2024 were cement production with a 7.7% share and iron and steel production with a 1.9% share of the total national GHG emissions excluding LULUCF.

Table 4.1 Industrial processes and product use sector emissions, 2024

(kt CO_2 eq.)

GHG sources and sink categories	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	HFCs/ PFCs/SF_6	Total
Industrial processes and product use	64 314	19	1 610	9 709	75 652
A. Mineral industry	50 255	NA	NA	NA	50 255
B. Chemical industry	2 296	NA,NO	1 610	NA,NO	3 907
C. Metal industry	11 670	19	NO	37	11 726
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	92	NA	NA	NA	92
E. Electronic Industry	-	-	NO	76	76
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes	-	-	-	9 510	9 510
G. Other product manufacture and use	NA	NA	NA,NO,NE	85	85
H. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

The main gas emitted by the IPPU sector was CO_2, contributing to 85.0% (64 314 kt) of the sector's emissions in 2024. HFCs, PFCs and SF_6 contributed 12.8% (9 709 kt CO_2 eq.) while the share of N_2O emissions was 2.1% (1 610 CO_2 eq.) and CH_4 emissions was 0.02% (19 kt CO_2 eq.).

Table 4.2 Industrial processes and product use emissions by gas, 1990- 2024

(kt CO_2 eq.)

Year	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	HFCs	PFCs	SF_6	Total
1990	21 713	9	946	NA,NO	425	NA,NO	23 092
1995	24 644	8	893	NA,NO	368	NA,NO	25 914
2000	25 387	10	753	105	368	14	26 637
2005	32 059	10	1 203	1 044	359	18	34 693
2010	45 040	11	1 470	2 789	348	67	49 725
2015	54 492	17	1 293	4 425	82	83	60 393
2020	60 944	17	1 784	6 008	9	175	68 937
2021	67 825	19	1 799	6 711	6	182	76 543
2022	60 255	17	1 580	10 184	8	208	72 252
2023	59 525	16	1 234	9 703	15	195	70 689
2024	64 314	19	1 610	9 511	14	184	75 652

Table 4.2 presents the development of the emissions by gas for the IPPU sector. Total emissions from industrial process and product use increased by 228% between 1990 (23 092 kt CO_2 eq.) and 2024 (75 652 kt CO_2 eq.).

Table 4.3 Overview of industrial processes and product use sector emissions, 1990-2024

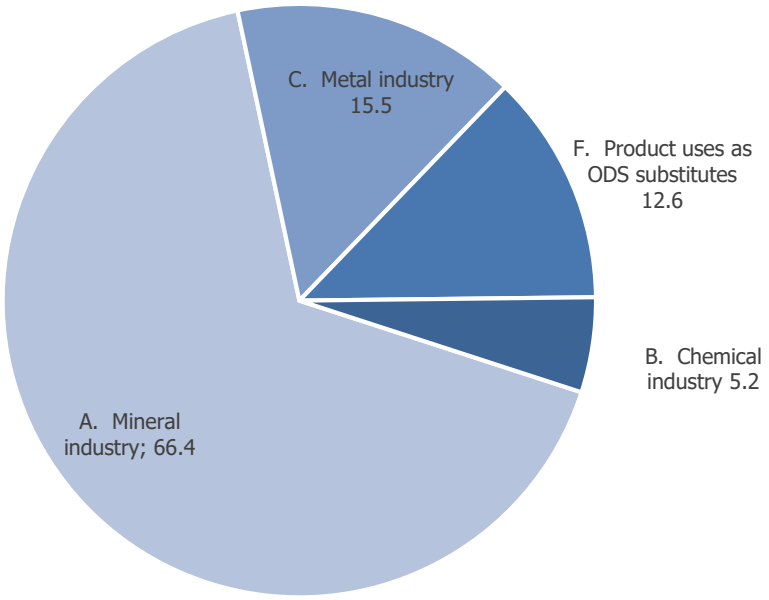
	A. Mineral industry		B. Chemical industry		C. Metal industry		D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use		Industrial Processes and Product Use Total	
Year	(kt CO_2 eq.)	(%)	(kt CO_2 eq.)	(%)	(kt CO_2 eq.)	(%)	(kt CO_2 eq.)	(%)	(kt CO_2 eq.)	(%)
1990	13 824	59.9	1 511	6.5	7 573	32.8	183	0.8	23 092	100.0
1995	18 090	69.8	1 365	5.3	6 255	24.1	203	0.8	25 914	100.0
2000	19 000	71.3	968	3.6	6 273	23.5	277	1.0	26 637	100.0
2005	23 980	69.1	1 794	5.2	7 411	21.4	446	1.3	34 693	100.0
2010	35 238	70.9	1 720	3.5	9 480	19.1	432	0.9	49 725	100.0
2015	41 538	68.8	2 631	4.4	11 450	19.0	266	0.4	60 393	100.0
2020	48 748	70.7	2 868	4.2	11 061	16.0	134	0.2	68 937	100.0
2021	52 686	68.8	3 913	5.1	12 932	16.9	170	0.2	76 543	100.0
2022	48 025	66.5	3 261	4.5	10 469	14.5	148	0.2	72 252	100.0
2023	48 061	68.0	2 552	3.6	10 016	14.2	176	0.2	70 689	100.0
2024	50 255	66.4	3 907	5.2	11 726	15.5	92	0.1	75 652	100.0

Table 4.3 Overview of industrial processes and product use sector emissions, 1990-2024 (cont'd)*

	E. Electronic industry		F. Product uses as ODS substitutes		G. Other product manufacture and use		Industrial Processes and Product Use Total	
Year	(kt CO_2 eq.)	(%)	(kt CO_2 eq.)	(%)	(kt CO_2 eq.)	(%)	(kt CO_2 eq.)	(%)
1990	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	23 092	100.0
1995	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	25 914	100.0
2000	-	0.0	105	0.4	14	0.1	26 637	100.0
2005	-	0.0	1 044	3.0	18	0.1	34 693	100.0
2010	44	0.1	2 789	5.6	23	0.0	49 725	100.0
2015	44	0.1	4 425	7.3	40	0.1	60 393	100.0
2020	60	0.1	6 008	8.7	57	0.1	68 937	100.0
2021	67	0.1	6 711	8.8	64	0.1	76 543	100.0
2022	71	0.1	10 184	14.1	94	0.1	72 252	100.0
2023	74	0.1	9 703	13.7	107	0.2	70 689	100.0
2024	76	0.1	9 510	12.6	85	0.1	75 652	100.0

*The icon "-" indicates notation keys "NO, NA, IE" as shown in the table.

Figure 4.1 Emissions from industrial processes and product use by subsector, 2024



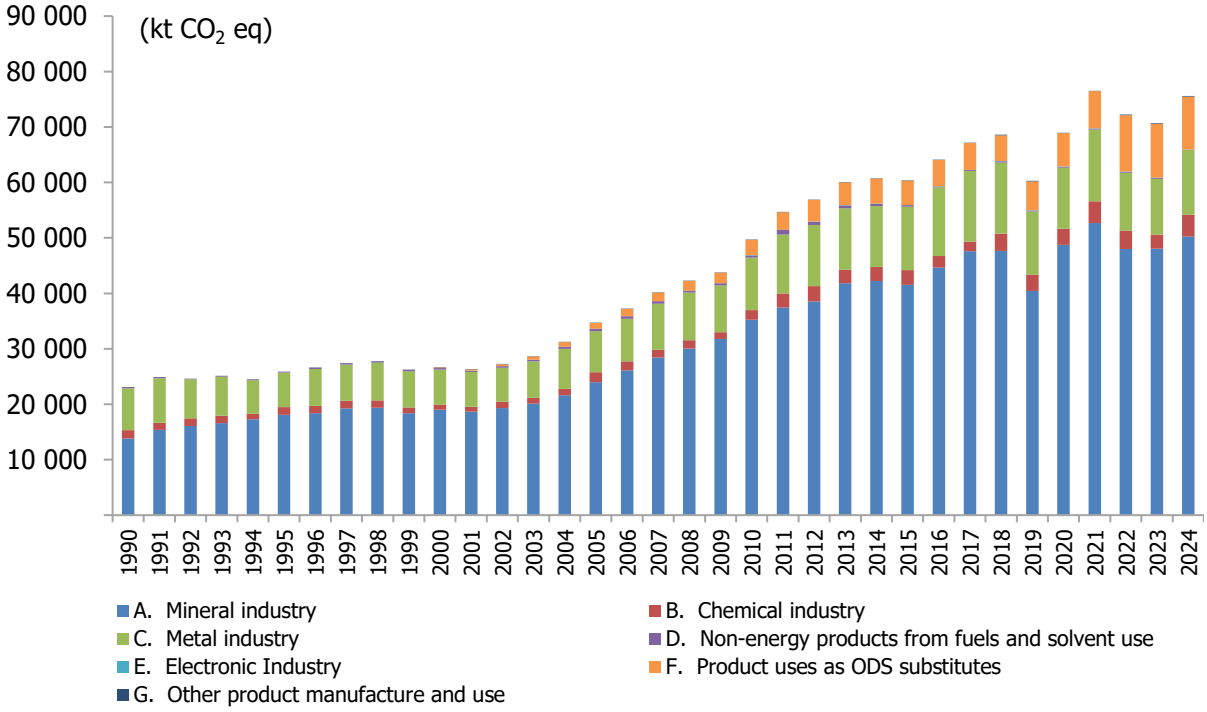
The mineral industry contributed 66.4% of the IPPU sector's emissions in 2024, while the metal industry contributed 15.5%, product uses as ODS substitutes contributed 12.6%, and the chemical industry contributed 5.2%.

Between the years 1990-2024, the average shares of the mineral industry, metal industry and chemical industry are 68.9%, 21.5% and 4.3%, respectively.

The increases in sectoral emissions observed over the long term are primarily due to the growth in emissions associated with the mineral industry, specifically cement production, and the metal industry, particularly iron and steel production. These emissions have increased as a result of industrial growth and the rising demand for construction materials.

Each source category's contribution to total emissions and to sectoral trends within the IPPU sector between 1990 and 2024 is shown in Figure 4.2.

Figure 4.2 Emissions from industrial processes and product use by subsector, 1990–2024

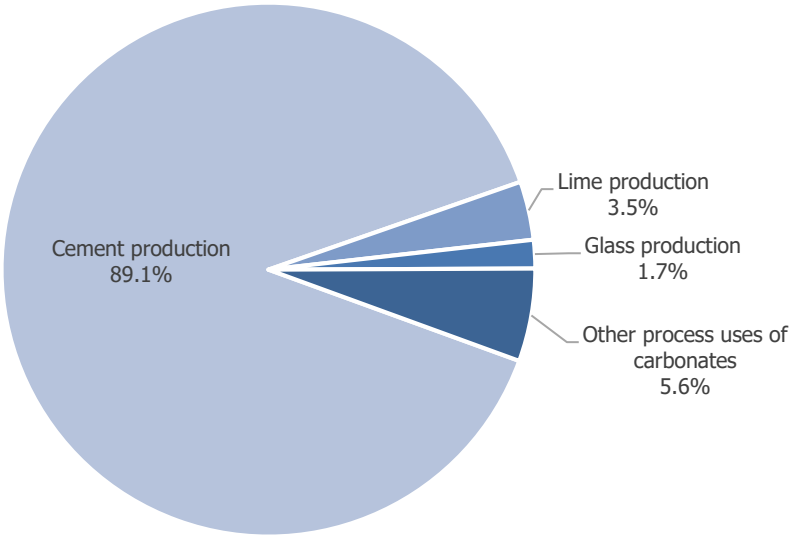


4.2 Mineral Industry (Category 2.A)

The mineral industry includes non-fuel CO_2 emissions from cement and lime production, limestone and dolomite use, glass production, ceramics production, soda ash use, and non-metallurgical magnesia production.

Figure 4.3 presents the share of CO_2 emissions in the mineral industry for the year 2024. The dominant sector is cement production having a 89.1% share of CO_2 emissions in the mineral industry. The second and third sectors are other process uses of carbonates and lime production, contributing 5.6% and 3.5% of CO_2 emissions, respectively. Glass production is responsible for 1.7% of emissions in the mineral industry.

Figure 4.3 Share of CO_2 emissions from mineral production, 2024



4.2.1 Cement production (Category 2.A.1)

Source Category Description:

Cement production causes CO_2 emissions due to calcination reaction of limestone during production and these emissions are reported under 2.A.1 CRT category. Additionally, cement production is an energy-intensive process. Heating up the kiln with its load to such a high temperature is extremely energy-consuming. Most of the kilns in Türkiye use coal, petroleum coke, lignite as the primary energy sources. The emissions resulting from the combustion of these fuels to heat up the kilns are included in the 1.A.2f CRT category.

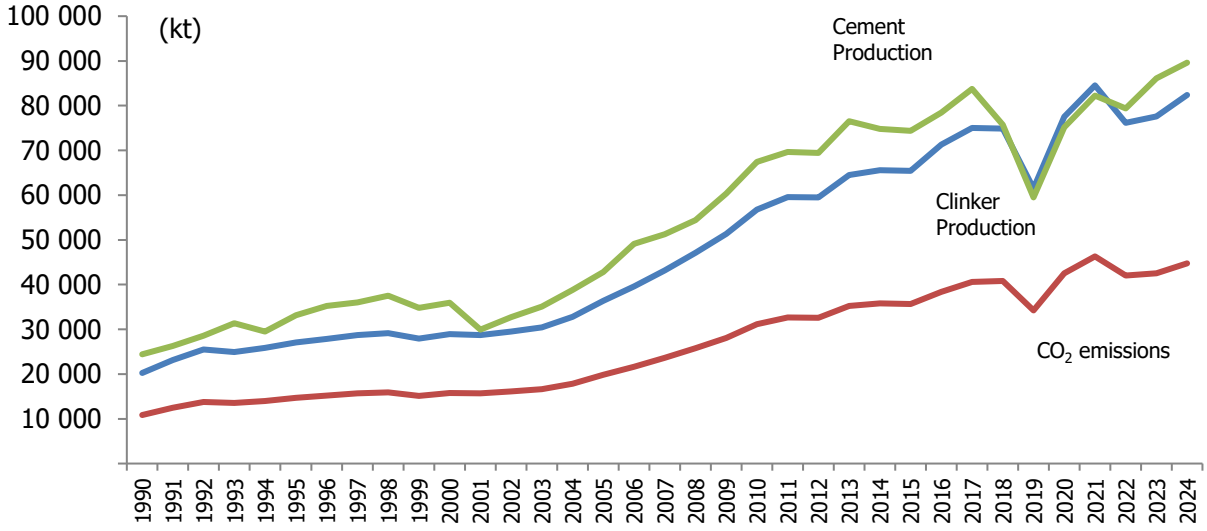
In cement production, limestone is fed to the cement kiln and heated up to 1400-1500 °C to produce lime. At this temperature, calcium carbonate ($CaCO_3$) breaks down into lime (CaO) and carbon dioxide (CO_2) according to the following reaction:

$$CaCO_3 \rightarrow CaO + CO_2$$

Then, silica-containing materials are combined with the lime to make the clinker, which is the most important intermediate product for cement production. Clinker is also traded as a commodity. Cement is produced by mixing and grinding the clinker with small amount of gypsum and potentially other materials (e.g slag). All the CO_2 emissions are released from the kilns during the clinker production step.

Figure 4.4 below shows the trend at clinker production and the related CO_2 emissions between 1990 and 2024.

Figure 4.4 Trend at clinker, cement production and related CO_2 emissions, 1990-2024



Türkiye began cement production in 1911 and was a cement importer untill 1970s. Cement exports from Türkiye started in 1978. By 2024, Türkiye had become Europe's largest cement producer, with a 100 million tons of clinker production capacity. The production plants are distributed all over the country because transportation costs in the cement sector are quite high. In Türkiye mostly portland cement is produced, but slag cement, puzzolan added cement, and their modifications are also produced.

As can be seen from the figures above, CO_2 emissions increased by 313% between 1990 and 2024. The construction sector and cement exports are the strongest drivers in the cement sector. Except for some minor reductions in 2001 due to Türkiye's economic recessions and in 2015 due to conflicts in Türkiye's southern neighborhood (Syria and Iraq), the cement industry showed a continuous growth untill 2018. After 2018, due to a contraction domestic demand in the construction sector stemmed from the recession and pandemic, cement production decreased. Consequently, cement producers preferred to export clinker during this period. In 2024, clinker production was 82 415 kt, resulting in 44 782 kt of CO_2 emission. By 2024, cement production increased by 4.1% compared to 2023.

Methodological Issues:

Tier 3 methodology applied for the calculations of emissions from cement sector. MRV data used for the calculation of CO_2 emissions in cement sector. According to the Regulation on the Monitoring of Greenhouse Gases, which came into force in 2012, requires companies to report verified greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions data to the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change (MoEUCC) beginning in 2015. Under this regulation, more than 800 facilities in the energy and industrial sectors are mandated to submit verified annual emissions data. This data is collected in compliance with MoEUCC regulations and serves as a foundation for accurate emissions accounting across key sectors.

Tier 3 methodology in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines as illustrated below.

$$CO2\ emissions\ = \sum_{i} (EF_i \cdot M_i \cdot F_i\ ) - M_d \cdot C_d \cdot (1 - F_d\ ) \cdot EF_d\ + \sum_{k} (M_k\ \cdot X_k \cdot EF_k\ )$$

Where:

CO_2 Emissions = emissions of CO_2 from cement production, tonnes
EF_i = emission factor for particular carbonate *i*, tonnes CO_2/tonne carbonate
M_i = weight (mass) of carbonate *i* consumed in the kiln, tonnes
Fi = fraction calcination achieved for carbonate *i*, fraction,
M_d= weight (mass) of CKD, not recycled to the kiln (='lost' CKD), tonnes
C_d = weight fraction of original carbonate in the CKD not recycled to the kiln, fraction
F_d = fraction calcination achieved for CKD not recycled to the kiln, fraction
EF_d = emission factor for the uncalcinated carbonate in CKD not recycled to the kiln, tonnes CO_2/tonne carbonate
M_k = weight (mass) of organic or other carbon-bearing nonfuel raw material *k*, tonnes
X_k = fraction of total organic or other carbon in specific nonfuel raw material *k*, fraction
EF_k= emission factor for kerogen (or other carbon) bearing nonfuel raw material *k*, tonnes CO_2/tonne carbonate

Collection of Activity Data

There are 56 cement plants in Türkiye and all of them are included in Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) System of MoEUCC. MRV data provides details of emissions sources and the amount of clinker produced. The reported emissions include Cement Kiln Dust (CKD) as well.

These activitiy data compared with PRODCOM statistics of TurkStat and the clinker production statistics of Turkish Cement Manufacturers' Association (TurkCimento).

Choice of Emission Factor

Cement production applies the Tier 3 methodology for calculating the CO_2 emissions from 1990-2024. In line with the Tier 3 method, Plant Spesific EFs are based on the actual CO_2 contents of the carbonates which reported and verified under the MRV System.

The table below shows all the activity data of clinker and cement production in the time series, along with annual CO_2 emissions from clinker production.

Table 4.4 CO_2 emissions from cement production, 1990-2024

Year	Clinker Production (kt)	Cement Production (kt)	CO_2 Emission (kt)
1990	20 252	24 416	10 845
1995	27 094	33 140	14 675
2000	28 950	35 953	15 767
2005	36 382	42 787	19 851
2010	56 798	67 447	31 128
2015	65 433	74 401	35 674
2020	77 539	75 172	42 497
2021	84 533	82 232	46 306
2022	76 174	79 347	42 022
2023	77 597	86 112	42 511
2024	82 415	89 609	44 782

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

The uncertainty value of the AD was estimated to be ±3%. Since MRV data was used for the calculation, plant specific production data collected, and their summation was compared with the aggregated production data supplied by TurkCimento and TurkStat, and they were found to be close. The uncertainty value of the EF is 1% due to chemical analysis of clinker to determine the CaO percentage.

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

The clinker production data gathered from the TurkCimento and PRODCOM (Turkish national industrial production statistics) are compared with MRV data and found to be consistent.

Emission calculations were performed using two different software programs, and the results were compared to minimize calculation errors.

QA/QC procedures are implemented for each category to verify and improve the inventory under the QA/QC plan of Türkiye.

Recalculation:

The correction in the MRV system resulted an increase in CO_2 emissons, averaging 30 kt of CO_2 per year between the years 2015 and 2023.

Planned improvements:

No further improvements are planned regarding this source.

4.2.2 Lime production (Category 2.A.2)

Source Category Description:

The word "lime" refers to the product obtained by calcining limestone. Lime production involves a series of steps, including quarrying the raw material, crushing and sizing it, and carrying out the process of calcination. Limestone is a naturally occurring and abundant rock that primarily consists of calcium carbonate, with possible traces of magnesium carbonate. The production of lime commences with the extraction of limestone from quarries. The limestone is then crushed, screened, and subjected to heating in a kiln. This thermal treatment causes the calcination of calcium carbonate molecules, as well as any present magnesium carbonate molecules. During the calcination stage, the burning of limestone ($CaCO_3$) at high temperatures (900-1200°C) in the kiln generates CO_2, which is released into the atmosphere. Similarly, magnesium carbonate ($MgCO_3$) undergoes decomposition to form MgO and CO_2. The chemical equations representing the calcination reactions are as follows:

$$CaCO_3 \rightarrow CaO + CO_2$$

$$MgCO_3 \rightarrow MgO + CO_2$$

Lime production results in CO_2 emissions due to calcination reaction of limestone during production process and these emissions are reported under 2.A.2 CRT category. Furthermore, lime production is an energy intensive process. Heating up the kiln with its load to such a high temperature is extremely energy consuming. Most of the kilns in Türkiye primarily rely on coal, petroleum coke, lignite as the primary energy sources. The emissions arising from the combusting of these fuels to heat the kilns are included in 1.A.2.f CRT category.

In Türkiye lime is produced by a wide range of technology from old fashioned kilns to computer controlled plants. The majority of lime plants in Türkiye are technologically advanced or have been modified to incorporate the best available technologies. The presence of outdated lime plants is relatively minor in Türkiye, and their numbers are gradually declining each year. Lime producers can be categorized into two groups: those producing for the market and those producing for internal consumption. Sugar refiners, soda ash manufacturers, and iron and steel manufacturers produce lime for their own use. However, sugar refiners and soda ash producers use the produced CO_2 in their process steps and CO_2 is absorbed. Consequently, lime production of the sugar refiners and soda ash producers do not contribute to the greenhouse gas inventory.

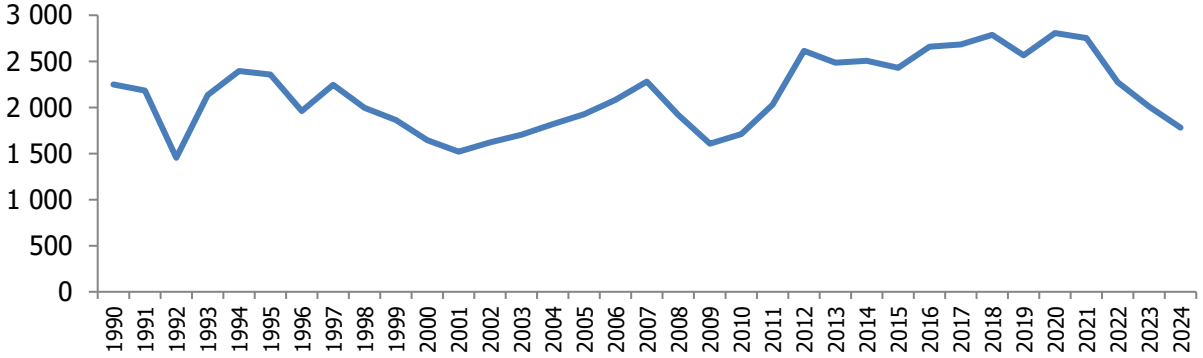
In the sugar refining process, Türkşeker, which currently operates 15 sugar factories with daily capacities ranging from 1 750 to 8 500 tons of beet, produces lime used in the treatment process within the lime quarries located at the factory sites. A mixture of limestone and coke is supplied to the lime kiln. After limestone decomposes into lime and CO_2, lime is quenched with water and lime milk is prepared to be

used to remove impurities from raw sugar juice. The CO_2 drawn from the upper part of the furnace is used to precipitate the excess lime used in the treatment.[7] The CO_2 emitted is reabsorbed into the lime cake and emissions are balanced by the CO_2 sink in sugar production.

Almost all of the lime produced in Türkiye comprises quick lime and dolomitic lime, with a negligible amount of hydraulic lime production.

The lime produced in Türkiye is mostly used in the manufacturing and construction sector. It is seen in the graph, emissions are decreased remarkably in 1992, in 2000-2001 period and in 2008-2009 period due to slow down of the construction sector and economic recessions. The emissions from lime production seems to be going to increase in the future, as the manufacturing and construction sectors continue to grow overall and the demand for lime increases. The Figure 4.5 shows the trend at lime production and the related CO_2 emissions between 1990 and 2024.

Figure 4.5 CO_2 emissions from lime production, 1990-2024



Methodological Issues:

The formula below is used to calculate emission from lime production.

$$CO_2\ emissions = (M_{ql} - M_{cl}) \cdot EF_{ql} + M_{dl} \cdot EF_{dl}$$

Where:

$CO_2\ emissions$ = emissions of CO_2 from lime production, tonnes
M_{ql} = Production of quick lime
M_{cl}= Amount of captive lime (non emissive quick lime production)
M_{dl}= Production of dolomitic lime
EF_{ql} = Emission factor for quick lime
EF_{dl}= Emission factor for dolomitic lime

[7] Türkşeker website, Sugar production technology, https://www.turkseker.gov.tr/?ModulID=3&MenuID=55

In sugar industry, lime is produced for the purpose of refining sugar. Both quick lime and the CO_2 are utilized in precipitating impurities during the sugar production process. After examining the Turkish MRV system, no emission sources related to lime usage in the sugar industry were identified. Thus, it is assumed that all the CO_2 generated during lime production for sugar refining is fully captured, resulting in no CO_2 emissions. Similarly, in the soda ash production with solvay process, lime is produced and the resulting CO_2 is employed as an intermediate product within the process. It is assumed that all the CO_2 generated from limestone in the soda ash production is captured and resulting in no CO_2 emissions. Therefore, the lime produced for sugar industry and the soda ash production industry is deducted from the national lime production data and the emissions are calculated accordingly. Consistent with the Tier 1 method, Türkiye does not make corrections to estimated emissions to account for emissions from the production of hydrated lime or lime kiln dust.

Collection of Activity Data

Data on quick lime (CaO) production is collected from the Lime Producers Association (KISAD). KISAD gathers approximately 88% (as of 2015) of all the lime production data by requesting information from member production plants or searching for the activity reports from other producers. The remaining 12% is estimated by KISAD using the lime import and export data and related activity data in the industry. In addition, sector-specific lime consumption data is obtained from KISAD, allowing for the determination of captive lime (lime produced for the sugar industry and soda ash production). Dolomitic lime, mainly used in steel production, and its consumption data is collected from steel plants, assuming it represents the national dolomitic lime production data.

Table 4.5 Lime production and CO_2 emissions, 1990-2024

(kt)

Year	Quick Lime Production (kt)	Quick Lime produced for synthetic soda ash production (kt)	Quick Lime produced for sugar industry	Dolomitic lime production (kt)	County specific emission factor	CO_2 Emissions (Gg)
1990	4 000	233	182	47	0.617	2 249
1995	4 090	334	140	64	0.638	2 357
2000	3 241	473	272	72	0.637	1 645
2005	3 584	506	224	106	0.646	1 925
2010	3 225	703	195	147	0.687	1 711
2015	4 325	683	313	158	0.693	2 429
2020	4 964	790	320	177	0.693	2 807
2021	5 024	940	340	203	0.693	2 751
2022	4 981	1 618	280	176	0.693	2 272
2023	4 766	1 776	280	169	0.693	2 009
2024	4 450	1 824	260	185	0.693	1 782

Choice of Emission Factor

Country specific emission factor is used for quick lime, while a default emission factor is used for dolomitic lime (0.77 tonnes CO_2 per tonne lime) from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. For calculating the country specific emission factor of quick lime, factories are surveyed for their production volume and the CaO content of their product in 2016. By averaging on weight basis, the country specific CaO content of quick lime is calculated. Due to the stable trend in CaO content, this study did not iterated for the latest inventory, and the 2015 value was used for the 2016-2024 inventories.

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

There is uncertainty associated with not collecting data from each production plant but estimating amount of the production. Additionally, uncertainty arises from assuming that dolomitic lime production is equal to the consumption of dolomitic lime in the steel industry. An overall uncertainty of ±10% is estimated for the activity data. The uncertainty value for the EF is estimated to be ±2 % based on the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

The lime production data gathered from the KISAD and PRODCOM are compared and found to be consistent.

For the purpose of minimizing calculation errors, emission calculations were performed using two different software, and the results were compared.

QA/QC procedures are implemented for each category to verify and improve the inventory under Türkiye's QA/QC plan.

Recalculations:

No recalculations have been made to emissions from this category.

Planned Improvement:

It is planned to calculate emissions with higher Tier method using the MRV data provided by MoEUCC, in next submissions.

4.2.3 Glass production (Category 2.A.3)

Source Category Description:

A variety of raw materials are involved in glass production including limestone, dolomite and soda ash, which are primarly carbonates. These carbonates emit CO_2 when heated (calcined) during the glass production and these emissions are reported under 2.A.3 CRT category. Glass manufacturers also utilize a certain amount of recycled scrap glass (cullet), which reduces raw material consumption, resulting in cost and CO_2 emission reductions. During glass production, carbon-based fuels are burned to melt the glass batch, leading to the emission of CO_2, which is reported under the 1.A.2.f CRT category.

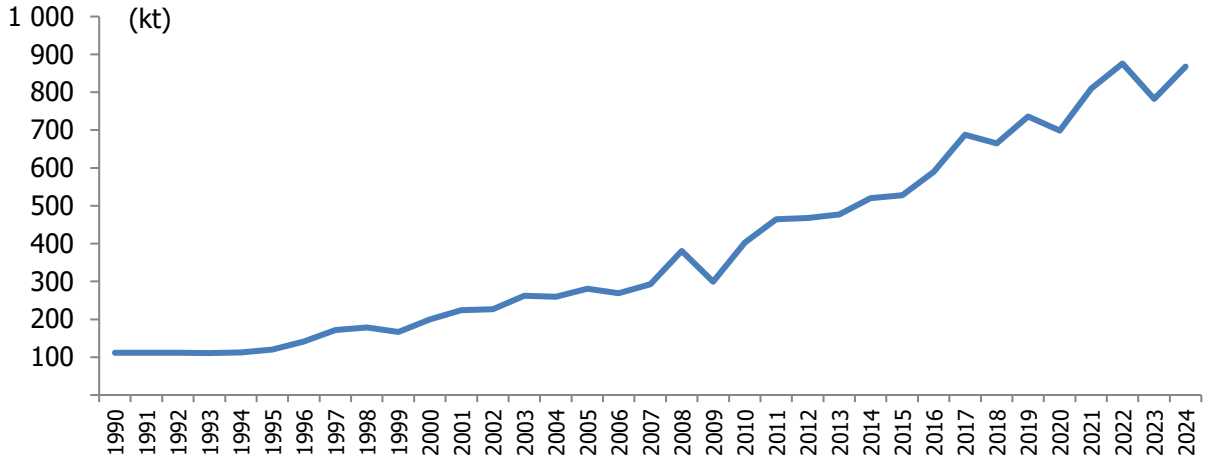
Turkish glass industry produces various type of glass with different chemical and physical properties. Türkiye's glass sector is divided into three main categories: container (household goods and bottles), float glass and fiber glass. Container and flat glass account for the majority of glass production throughout the entire time series.

The roots of the Turkish glass industry extend back to the establishment of Paşabahçe in 1935, initially boasting a modest production capacity of only 3 kilotons (kt). Over the years, this industry has undergone significant expansion and evolution. Despite lacking a distinct advantage in terms of raw material and energy costs compared to its European counterparts, the Turkish glass sector relies heavily on capacity utilization rates as a pivotal indicator of its competitive edge and profitability.

The industry demonstrated a remarkable growth trend either through capacity additions or through new product initiations between 1990 (1.13 Mt molten glass produced) and 2024 (5.5 Mt molten glass produced), increasing 383%.

The Figure 4.6 illustrates the trend in CO_2 emissions stemming from glass production. The data delineates a general upward trajectory in emissions, mirroring the concurrent rise in glass production within Türkiye. Noteworthy fluctuations are observable, notably a significant downturn in emissions during 2009, attributed to the global economic recession that year.

Figure 4.6 CO_2 emissions from glass production, 1990-2024



Methodological Issues:

Estimation is based on the T3 method described in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. Specifically, the calculation based on accounting for the carbonate input to the glass melting furnace

$$CO_2\ emissions = \sum_i (M_i \cdot EF_i \cdot F_i)$$

Where:

CO_2 emissions = emissions of CO_2 from glass production, tonnes
EF_i = emission factor for particular carbonate i,tonnes CO_2/tonne carbonate
M_i =weight or mass of the carbonate i consumed (mined), tones
Fi = fraction calcination achieved for the carbonate i, fraction

Collection of Activity Data

Türkiye produces float glass, container glass (including household glassware) and fiberglass for insulation. Total glass production of Türkiye is done by 8 companies. Activity data of molten glass production by glass type and carbonate input directly from the plants for all the years 1990-2024.

In the following table, total CO_2 emissions and glass production by type are given.

Table 4.6 Molten glass production and CO_2 emissions by type of glass, 1990-2024

(kt)

Year	Total Glass Production	Float Glass	Container (households +bottles)	Fiberglass	CO_2 emission from glass (Gg)
1990	1 130 254	650 000	457 254	23 000	112
1995	1 291 740	625 000	644 740	22 000	120
2000	1 935 988	974 000	923 988	38 000	200
2005	2 177 643	1 016 000	1 087 643	74 000	281
2010	2 803 312	1 452 361	1 296 950	54 000	402
2015	3 447 511	1 661 030	1 721 480	65 000	528
2020	4 359 091	1 856 348	2 442 777	59 966	699
2021	4 847 040	2 151 827	2 620 699	74 514	809
2022	5 129 777	2 506 446	2 546 621	76 710	876
2023	4 895 606	2 165 011	2 653 627	76 968	782
2024	5 462 181	2 510 306	2 876 613	75 262	868

According to the figures in table above, glass production exhibited a steady increase by the year 2002, following the economic recession years of 1999-2001 in Türkiye (1 683 kt in 1999 and 1 872 kt in 2002). The production experienced a decrease in 2009 (2 176 kt) due to the global economic recession. In 2020, total glass production slightly decreased, reaching 4 359 kt. By 2024, glass production had increased to 5 462 kt and it caused 868 kt of CO_2 emission. Compared to 2023, total emissions from glass production in 2024 witnessed an 11% increase.

Choice of Emission Factor

CO_2 emissions are calculated using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines Volume 3 default EFs for the carbonates (Table 2.1). The emission factors for each type of carbonate are given below.

Table 4.7 EFs for carbonates, 1990-2024

Carbonate	EF (tonnes CO_2/tonne carbonates)
Sodium carbonate or soda ash	0.41492
Limestone	0.43971
Dolomite	0.47732

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

Due to emissions from glass production being estimated based on the carbonate input (Tier 3), the uncertainty in emission factor is relatively low due to their reliance on stoichiometric ratio. There may be some uncertainty associated with assuming that there is 100 percent calcination of the carbonate input (1%). Emission factor uncertainty is assumed as 3%, while the emission factor for activity data is also assumed %2 under the Tier 3 approach.

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

The data used in Glass Production category is directly collected from these plants via questionaire for all years from 1990 to 2024.

To minimize calculation errors, emission calculations were performed using two different software programs, and the results were compared.

QA/QC procedures are implemented for each category to verify and improve the inventory under the QA/QC plan of Türkiye.

Recalculation:

No recalculations have been made to emissions from this category.

Planned Improvements:

The minor CO_2 emitting raw materials used in the production of molten glass, such as barium carbonate, bone ash, and potassium carbonate, will be included in the calculations following the examination of the MRV data provided by MoEUCC.

4.2.4 Other process uses of carbonates (Category 2.A.4)

The category "other process uses of carbonates", is a key category. In this category, emissions from ceramics, bricks and roof tile production, other uses of soda ash and non-metallurgical magnesia production are reported.

Figure 4.7 Share of CO_2 emissions from other uses of carbonates, 1990-2024

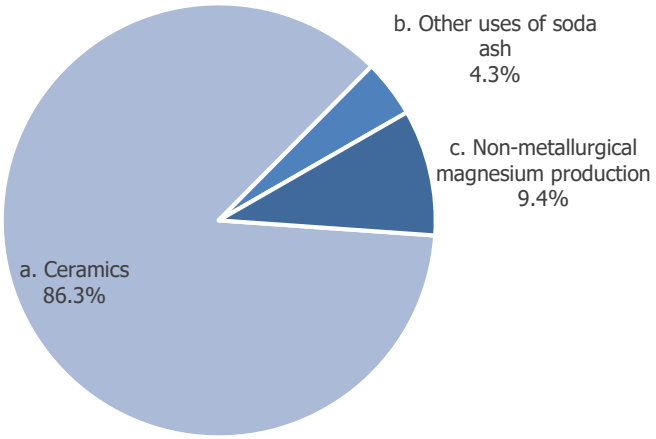


Figure 4.7 shows the distribution of CO_2 emissions in other uses of carbonates for 2024. Ceramics production emerges as the dominant sector, accounting for 86,3% (2 438 kt) of CO_2 emissions in other uses of carbonates. Non-metallurgical magnesium production follows with a share of 9,4% (265.6 kt), while the "other uses of soda ash" sector contributes 4,3% (120.7 kt) to CO_2 emissions in this category.

4.2.4.1 Ceramics (Category 2.A.4.a)

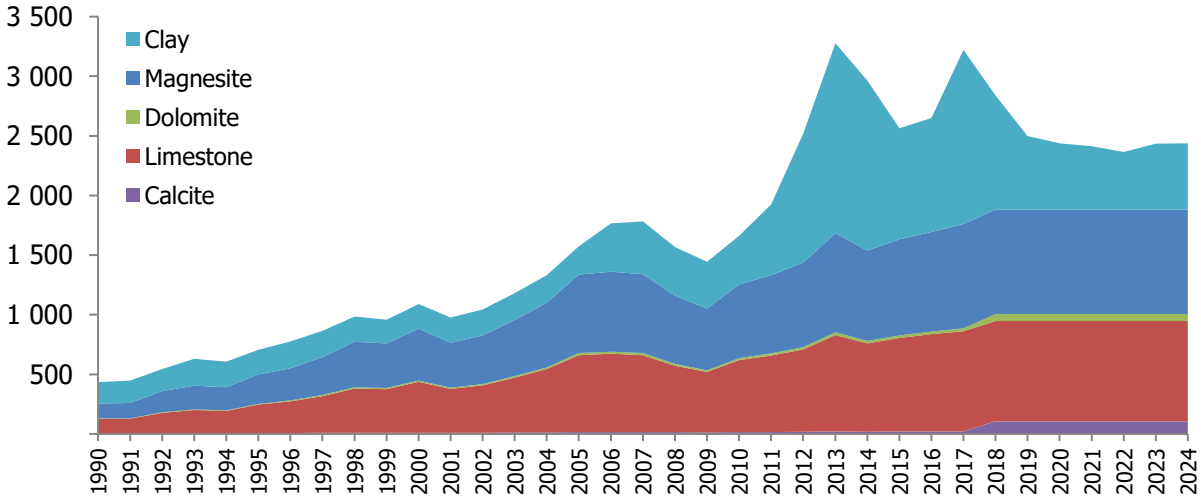
Source Category Description:

Ceramics production is a significant source of CO_2 emissions, primarily due to the calcination of raw materials such as limestone and magnesite during manufacturing. Additionally, the production process is highly energy-intensive, particularly the heating of ceramics to high temperatures for calcination, which consumes a considerable amount of energy. The majority of ceramic manufacturers in Türkiye utilize natural gas for this purpose. The emissions resulting from the combustion of fuels to heat ceramics are categorized under 1.A.2.f CRT category.

Ceramics include the production of vitrified clay pipes, refractory products, expanded clay products, wall and floor tiles, tableware, ornamental ware, sanitary ware, bricks and tile.

CO_2 emissions from ceramic production show an increasing trend from 1990 to 2017. In 2024, ceramic production and the resulting CO_2 emissions decreased by 24.3% with respect to 2017.

Figure 4.8 CO_2 emissions, by raw materials type, from ceramics, 1990-2024



Methodological Issues:

The T2 method is used to estimate emissions from the ceramics industry. The method requires consumption data for each of the raw materials consumed, and multiplying by the respective emission factor for the carbonate to estimate CO_2 emissions.

$$CO_2\ emission = \sum (M_i \cdot EF_i)$$

Where:

CO_2 emissions = emissions of CO_2 from other process uses of carbonates, tonnes
M_i = mass of limestone or dolomite respectively (consumption), tonnes.
EF_i = emission factor for carbonate calcination, tonnes CO_2/tonne carbonate

Collection of Activity Data

Calcite, limestone, dolomite, magnesite and hydro-magnesite are consumed as raw materials in the ceramics industry. Production of ceramic tile and sanitary ware and carbonate consumption data (refer to the following table) are gathered from the Turkish Ceramics Federation for the time series 1990-2018. The amount of bricks and tile are gathered by Turkish Statistical Institute for the years 1990-1999 and 2005-2024. Linear interpolation method was used to estimate data gaps for the years 2000-2004. In this calculation following assumptions are made by using one of the plant data;

$$1\ \mathrm{m}^3\ \mathrm{brick} = 600\ \mathrm{kg},$$
$$1\ \mathrm{brick} = 4\ \mathrm{kg},$$
$$1\ \mathrm{tile} = 3\ \mathrm{kg},$$
$$\mathrm{Kg}_{\ \mathrm{clay}} = 1.3 * \mathrm{kg}_{\ \mathrm{bricks\ and\ tile}}$$

Table 4.8 Raw material consumption and production, 1990-2024

	Raw Material (kt)					Product (kt)			
Year	Calcite	Limestone	Dolomit	Magnesite-hydro magnesite	Clay	Ceramic Tile	Sanitary ware	Bricks and Tile	**Total Product (kt)**
1990	7	278	7	240	5 832	884	47	4 486	5 417
1995	15	544	15	469	6 712	1 819	78	5 163	7 060
2000	25	968	25	834	6 675	2 975	114	5 135	8 224
2005	37	1464	37	1 262	7 685	4 437	237	5 911	10 585
2010	35	1373	35	1 184	13 211	4 165	220	10 162	14 547
2015	46	1786	46	1 540	30 327	5 280	300	23 329	28 909
2020	241	1 912	127	1 675	18 051	6 030	350	13 885	20 265
2021	241	1 912	127	1 675	17 282	6 030	350	13 294	19 674
2022	241	1 912	127	1 675	15 704	6 030	350	12 080	18 460
2023	241	1 912	127	1 675	17 969	6 030	350	13 822	20 202
2024	241	1 912	127	1 675	18 071	6 030	350	13 901	20 281

Choice of Emission Factor

Default EFs provided in table 2.1 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines are applied to the total raw material consumption for the entire time series to estimate emissions. The following table shows the default emission factors used in the calculations. EF for clay is calculated by using 7% CS carbon content of clay and default emission factor of calcite and limestone. To determine the average carbon content in clay,

11 plants were asked their raw material analysis result. This reveal that average carbon content in clay is around 7%.

Table 4.9 Carbonate EFs for all years in the time series

Carbonate	EF (tonnes CO_2/ton carbonate)
Calcite and limestone	0.43971
Dolomite	0.47732
Magnesite	0.52197
Clay	0.03077

Source: Table 2.1 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, Vol. 3

CO_2 emissions from each raw material are given in the table below.

Table 4.10 CO_2 emissions from raw material consumption, 1990-2024

Year	Calcite	Limestone	Dolomite	Magnesite	Clay	Total
1990	3.3	122.2	3.6	125.1	179.5	433.7
1995	6.7	239.1	7.2	244.7	206.6	704.4
2000	10.9	425.4	11.8	435.4	205.5	1 088.9
2005	16.4	643.6	17.8	658.7	236.5	1 573.1
2010	15.4	603.9	16.7	618.0	406.6	1 660.7
2015	20.1	785.4	21.8	803.7	933.5	2 564.4
2020	106.1	840.7	60.6	874.3	555.6	2 437.3
2021	106.1	840.7	60.6	874.3	531.9	2 413.6
2022	106.1	840.7	60.6	874.3	483.4	2 365.1
2023	106.1	840.7	60.6	874.3	553.1	2 434.8
2024	106.1	840.7	60.6	874.3	556.2	2 437.9

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

As the EF represents the stoichiometric ratio indicating the amount of CO_2 released during the calcination of carbonate, the EF uncertainty in this category is relatively low. There is some uncertainty associated with assuming a fractional purity of limestone and dolomite in cases where only carbonate rock data are available (±1-5%).

AD uncertainties are greater than the uncertainties associated with EFs. Although there is a significant amount of roof tiles and bricks production in Türkiye, unfortunately there is no verified activity data for this type of production. Only ceramic tiles and sanitary ware productions were taken into account. Therefore, for this category AD uncertainty is considered as 30% while the EF uncertainty is considered 2% which is in line with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, Volume 3 (page 2.39).

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

Emission calculations were performed using two different software programs, and the results were compared to minimize calculation errors.

QA/QC procedures are implemented for each category in order to verify and improve the inventory under the QA/QC plan of Türkiye.

Recalculations

No recalculations have been made to emissions from this category.

Planned Improvements

Ceramic production data were gathered from Turkish Ceramics Federation until the federation had judicial issues regarding data collection from its members in 2020. As a result of this situation, TurkStat launched studies for estimating emissions of ceramics sector from other data sources. It is planned to recalculate emissions following the examination of the MRV data provided by MoEUCC.

4.2.4.2 Other uses of soda ash (Category 2.A.4.b)

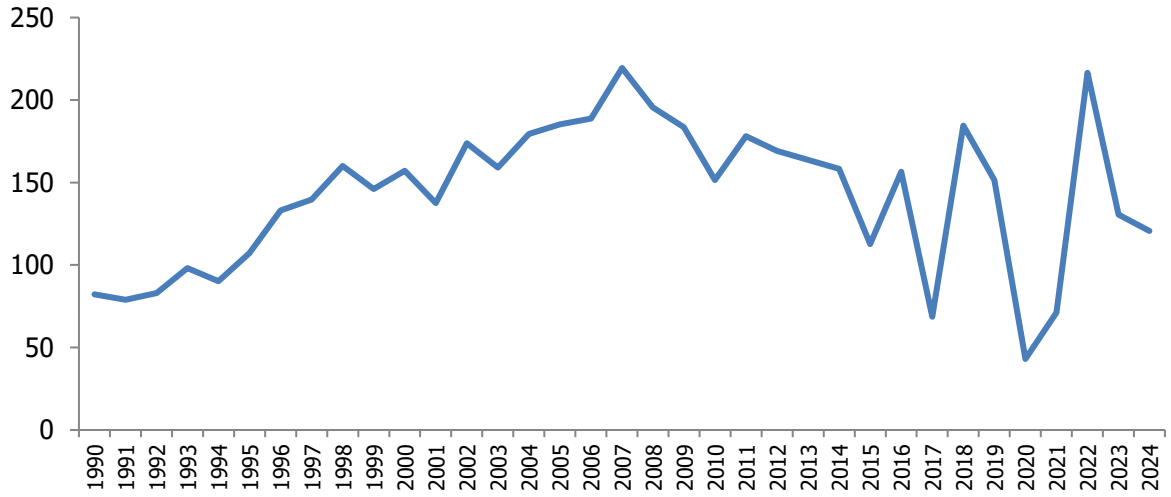
Source Category Description:

In this category, emissions from soda ash consumption are considered. CO_2 emissions resulting from soda ash used in glass manufacturing industry are included in Glass Production. There are no other uses of soda ash included elsewhere in the Turkish Inventory.

Soda ash serves as an important intermediate product primarily for the glass industry and detergent industry, with applications in various other sectors. Between 1990 (315 kt) and 2024 (1 210 kt), soda ash consumption experienced a significant increase alongside the growth of the Turkish industry. However, notable decreases in consumption occurred during the economic recessions of 2001 and 2008. Since 2010, consumption has rebounded, driven by the expansion of the glass industry and the broader Turkish industrial growth.

In 2024 the GHG emissions resulting from the apparent consumption of soda ash amounted to 121 kt of CO_2.

Figure 4.9 CO_2 emissions from other use of soda ash, 1990-2024



Methodological Issues:

Türkiye does not collect annual statistics on soda ash consumption by industry; instead, the apparent consumption of soda ash is calculated by adding imports data to production data and then subtracting exports and usage in the glass sector. This methodology assumes that all apparent consumption of soda ash is emissive.

Collection of Activity Data

Apparent consumption is calculated by the following formula.

$$Total\ Consumption = Soda\ ash\ production + Imports - Exports$$

$$Apparent\ Consumption = Total\ Consumption - Use\ in\ Glass\ Industry$$

Total production values are gathered from the two soda ash producer plants, while foreign trade statistics are provided by TurkStat. The data for the amount of soda ash used in the glass sector is estimated from glass producer plants.

Choice of Emission Factor

The default EF (0.41492 tonnes CO_2 /tonnes product) taken from Table 2.1 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, Volume 3, Chapter 2 is applied for the full time series.

Total consumption, use in glass industry, apparent consumption and CO_2 emissions from soda ash consumption are given in the following table.

Table 4.11 Activity data for the other use of soda ash and CO_2 emissions, 1990-2024

Year	Total Consumption	Use in Glass Industry	Apparent Consumption	CO_2 (Gg)
1990	315	117	198	82
1995	385	126	259	107
2000	601	222	379	157
2005	749	302	447	185
2010	807	442	365	151
2015	897	626	271	113
2020	848	744	104	43
2021	1 050	878	172	71
2022	1 472	950	522	217
2023	1 178	863	315	131
2024	1 210	919	291	121

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

The uncertainty associated with AD for this source is considered to be ±10% due to the utilization of national statistics and a general apparent consumption calculation formula. Because a default EF based on stoichiometry is used for the emission calculation, the uncertainty for the EF is defined as ±2%.

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

QA/QC procedures are implemented for each category in order to verify and improve the inventory under the QA/QC plan of Türkiye.

There are three plants in Türkiye producing soda ash. The production data of these plants and Turkish soda ash export data are compared, and the data are found to be consistent.

Emission calculations were performed using two different software programs, and the results were compared to minimize calculation errors.

Recalculations:

No recalculations have been made to emissions from this category.

Planned Improvements:

No further improvements are planned regarding this source.

4.2.4.3 Non metallurgical magnesia production (Category 2.A.4.c)

Source Category Description:

This source category should include emissions from magnesia (MgO) production that are not accounted for elsewhere. Magnesite ($MgCO_3$) is one of the key inputs into the production of magnesia, and ultimately fused magnesia. There are three major categories of magnesia products: calcined magnesia, dead burned magnesia (periclase), and fused magnesia. Calcined magnesia finds applications in various fields such as agricultur and industry (e.g., feed supplements to cattle, fertilizers, electrical insulation, and flue gas desulphurisation). Dead burned magnesia is predominantly used in refractory applications, while fused magnesia serves the refractory and electrical insulating markets.

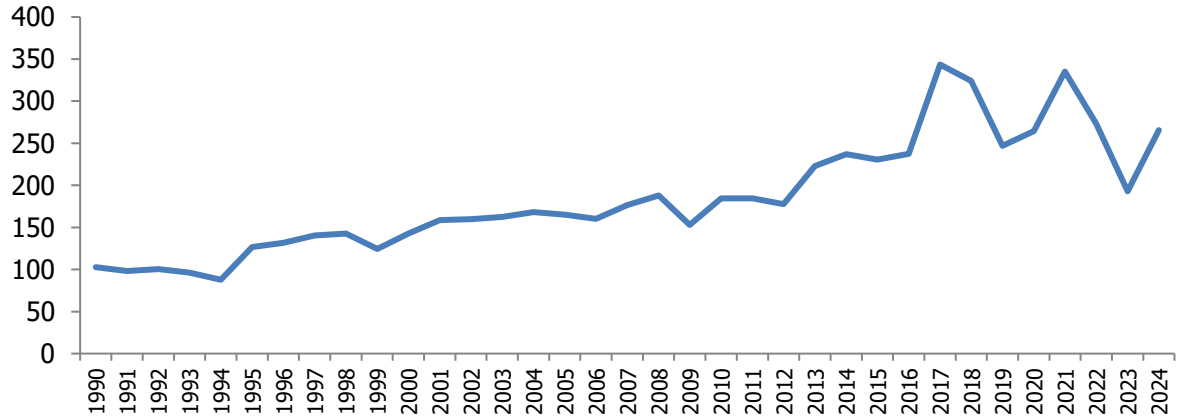
Magnesia (MgO) is produced by calcining magnesite ($MgCO_3$) which results in the release of CO_2 as shown in the chemical reaction below;

$$MgCO_3 \rightarrow MgO + CO_2$$

The production process determines whether calcined magnesia or dead burned magnesia is produced, with dead burned magnesia requiring higher temperatures and boasting higher purity in terms of MgO content. Fused magnesia, the purest form, is manufactured in electrical arc furnaces at extremely high temperatures.

The figure below illustrates the CO_2 emissions from total magnesia production between 1990 and 2024.

Figure 4.10 CO_2 emissions from magnesia production, 1990-2024



Methodological Issues:

Türkiye implements Tier 1 method. CO_2 emissions are calculated by using magnesia production (calcined production + deadburned magnesia) as AD and multiplied by the default IPCC EF. There is no significant amount of fused magnesia production in Türkiye.

Collection of Activity Data

The magnesia production data are collected from magnesia producers. There are seven plants in Türkiye producing magnesia. Each of them were asked to provide their activity data via questionnaire.

Choice of Emission Factor

The default IPCC EF (0.52197 tonnes CO_2 / tonne carbonate) taken from Table 2.1 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, Volume 3, Chapter 2, is applied for all the time series.

Table 4.12 Magnesia production and CO_2 emissions, 1990-2024

(kt)

Year	Magnesite Production	CO_2
1990	196.8	102.7
1995	242.5	126.6
2000	273.7	142.8
2005	316.6	165.3
2010	353.7	184.6
2015	441.4	230.4
2020	506.5	264.4
2021	642.3	335.3
2022	523.5	273.3
2023	369.8	193.0
2024	508.8	265.6

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

AD is collected from the companies, and all seven major producers are surveyed for their activity data. Therefore, the uncertainty associated with activity data is 10%. Because the IPCC default EF is used for the emissions calculation, the uncertainty for the EF is defined as ±2%.

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

Emission calculations were performed using two different software programs, and the results were compared to minimize calculation errors.

QA/QC procedures are implemented for each category in order to verify and improve the inventory under the QA/QC plan of Türkiye.

Recalculation:

No recalculations have been made to emissions from this category.

Planned improvement:

No further improvements are planned regarding this source.

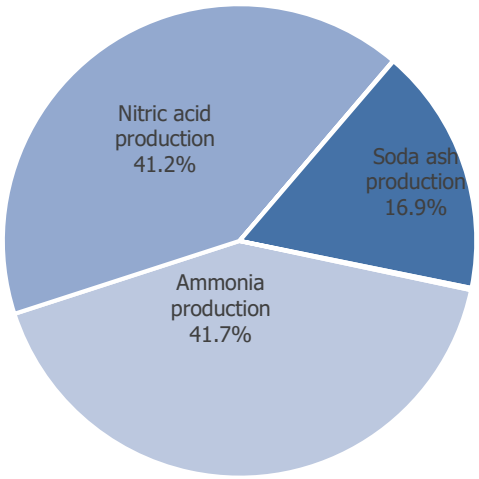
4.3 Chemical Industry (Category 2.B)

In 2024, the chemical industry was responsible for 5.2% of the total carbon dioxide equivalent emissions from the industrial processes and product use sector. Between 1990 (1 511 kt CO_2 eq) and 2024 (3 907 kt CO_2 eq.), total carbon equivalent emissions increased by 159%. The increase in emissions is driven exclusively by the increase in CO_2 emissions from ammonia production, soda ash production, and N_2O emissions from nitric acid production.

Figure 4.11 depicts the share of CO_2 equivalent emissions from chemical industry. The CO_2 eq. emissions from nitric acid production account for 41.2%, followed by ammonia production (41.7%) and soda ash production (16.9%). Carbide use and petrochemical production are much smaller contributors to emissions (0.15% and 0.03%, respectively).

There is no production of adipic acid, caprolactam, glyoxal, glyoxylic acid, or titanium dioxide produced in Türkiye, therefore emissions are reported as "NO" for these subcategories.

Figure 4.11 Share of CO_2 eq. emissions from chemical industry, 2024



4.3.1 Ammonia production (Category 2.B.1)

Source Category Description:

Ammonia is a major industrial chemical and the most important nitrogenous material produced. Ammonia gas finds application directly as a fertilizer, in heat treating, paper pulping, nitric acid and nitrates manufacture, nitric acid ester and nitro compound manufacture, explosives of various types, and as a refrigerant. Amines, amides, and various other organic compounds, such as urea, are synthesized from ammonia.

Natural gas is used as the feedstock for ammonia production in Turkish production plants. CO_2 is formed during reforming of natural gas for obtaining hydrogen, which is then reacted with nitrogen to synthesis ammonia. The overall reforming reaction and ammonia synthesis reactions are given below.

Overall reforming reaction:

$$0.88CH_4 + 1.26\ Air + 1.24\ H_2O \rightarrow 0.88CO_2 + N_2 + 3H_2$$

Ammonia synthesis reaction:

$$N_2 + 3H_2 \rightarrow 2NH_3$$

Ammonia production necessitates the combustion of fuels to meet the energy demands of the process. Besides serving as a feedstock, natural gas is also utilized to meet the energy requirement of the process. Both the emissions from the ammonia production process and the combustion of fuels for energy demand are included in the 2.B.1 CRTcategory. To prevent double counting, the total quantities of natural gas used in ammonia production are subtracted from the quantity reported under energy use in the energy sector.

IGSAS is one of three ammonia plants in Türkiye, commencing its operation in 1977. In 1993, second ammonia plant, Gemlik Gubre, and in 2020 third ammonia plant, ETI Gubre began operations. IGSAS also produces urea using CO_2 gas as a feedstock. CO_2 is separated from the synthesis gas in the decarbonising step within the ammonia production process. Subsequently, some of the CO_2 gas is utilized in the urea production process, while the remaining gas is released to atmosphere. The chemical reaction that produces urea is:

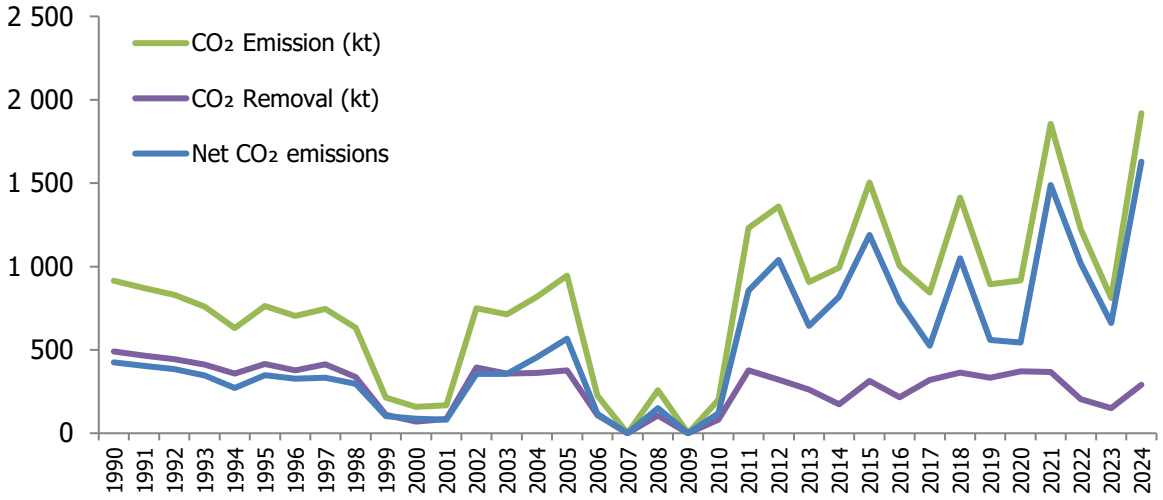
$$2NH_3 + CO_2 \rightarrow NH_3COONH_4 \rightarrow CO(NH_2)_2 + H_2O$$

The Figure 4.12 shows the CO_2 emissions from ammonia production as well as the amount of CO_2 recovered.

Overall, between 1990 (425 kt CO_2 eq.) and 2024 (1 628 kt CO_2 eq.), emissions from ammonia production increased by 283%. Large inter-annual changes in CO_2 emissions from ammonia production are observed, with rapid increases in emissions can be seen shortly after periods of economic downturns.

In Türkiye; due to economic factors, there was no ammonia production in 2007 and 2009 as shown in the figure below. During these two years, ammonia was imported to meet domestic demand.

Figure 4.12 CO_2 emissions and removals from ammonia production, 1990-2024



Methodological Issues:

All three ammonia production plants in Türkiye use natural gas as feedstock. Tier 2 method is employed in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. Initially, the total fuel requirement (both as feedstock and as combusted fuel for energy demand) is estimated by determining the total quantity of ammonia produced and the fuel requirement per unit of output. In order to calculate CO_2 emissions; the total fuel requirement is multiplied by the country-specific carbon content and the carbon oxidation factor.

$$TFR = \sum_j (AP_j \cdot FR_j)$$

Where:

TFR= total natural gas requirement, GJ
AP_j = ammonia production using natural gas in process type *j*, tonnes
FR_j = fuel requirement per unit of output in process type *j*, GJ/tonne ammonia produced

$$E_{CO2} = \sum (TFR \cdot CCF \cdot COF \cdot 44/12) - R_{CO2}$$

Where:

E_{CO_2} = emissions of CO_2, kg
TFR= total fuel requirement for natural gas, GJ
CCF= carbon content factor of natural gas, kg C/GJ
COF= carbon oxidation factor of natural gas, fraction
R_{CO_2} = CO_2 recovered for downstream use (urea production), kg

Collection of Activity Data

Ammonia production and fuel requirement data are obtained from producers on an annual basis. The survey on ammonia production is sent to the producer companies every year. The producers report that ammonia production and natural gas consumption data are measured by on-line flow meters in the process, whereas urea production data is calculated from the raw material consumption.

Due to the confidentiality of activity data, production data are given as 1990=100, and all years are reported relative to ammonia production in 1990.

The total amount of urea produced in ammonia plants is shown in the following table, where the urea production data and the ammonia production data are given with respect to 1990=100 by years. Thus, one can compare the urea production and the ammonia production by years. Türkiye assumes that 0.733 tonnes of CO_2 are required per tonne of urea produced. This value is taken from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

Table 4.13 Ammonia production and CO_2 emissions, 1990-2024

Year	Ammonia Production (1990=100)	Urea Production (1990=100)	CO_2 Emission (kt)	CO_2 Removal (kt)	Net CO_2 Emission (kt)
1990	100	100	915	491	425
1995	82	85	764	415	348
2000	15	14	158	70	88
2005	104	77	945	378	567
2010	21	17	201	82	119
2015	157	64	1 503	314	1 190
2020	97	76	916	371	545
2021	183	75	1 856	367	1 489
2022	122	42	1 223	205	1 018
2023	80	31	812	151	661
2024	188	59	1 919	291	1 628

Choice of Emission Factor

Türkiye applies the carbon content of natural gas and an oxidation factor to the total fuel requirement to estimate emissions. The carbon content of the natural gas is provided by BOTAS (Petroleum Pipeline Corporation), and it is the same as that used in the energy sector.

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

Because a country specific EF is used for the calculation of emissions from ammonia production, uncertainty is taken as ±5%. Consistent with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, due to the use of plant specific activity data, the uncertainty value for AD is considered as ±2%.

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

There are three ammonia producers in the Turkish market. All producers utilize natural gas to produce ammonia and employ the same process. Hence, their implied emission factors are comparable. Upon comparison, they are found to be consistent. Furthermore, total ammonia production data of Türkiye obtained from the producers is cross-checked with data from PRODCOM every year.

As part of the quality control procedures to minimize potential calculation errors, emission calculations were performed using two different software tools and the results were compared.

QA/QC procedures are implemented for each category in order to verify and improve the inventory under the QA/QC plan of Türkiye.

Recalculation:

The correction of the total natural gas consumption data for one plant resulted in a recalculation of CO_2 emissions from ammonia production. This revision led to an increase of 317 kt CO_2 in 2022 and a decrease of 285 kt CO_2 in 2023.

Planned Improvement

No further improvements are planned regarding this source.

4.3.2 Nitric acid production (Category 2.B.2)

Source Category Description:

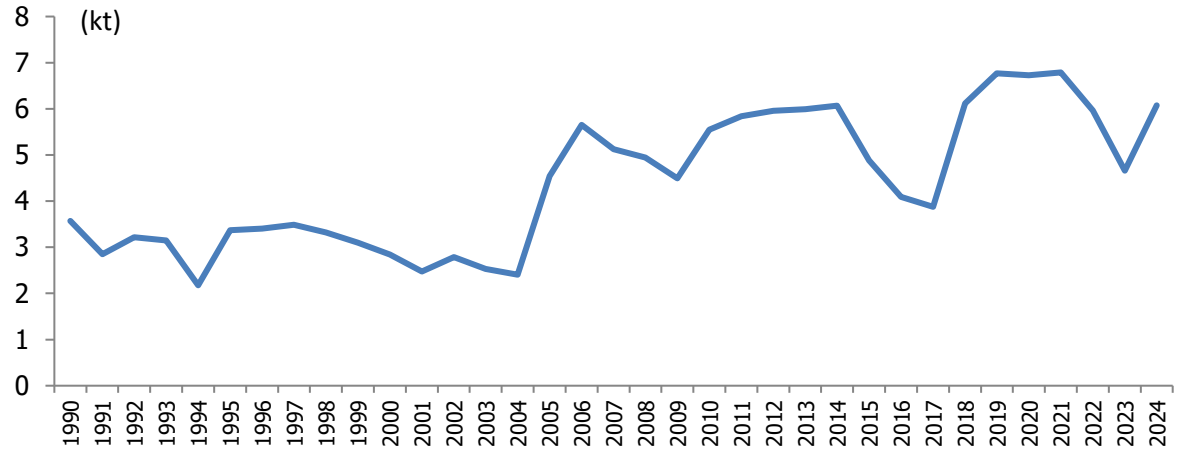
Nitrous oxide (N_2O) is emitted during the production of nitric acid, which serves as a raw material primarily in the manufacturing of nitrogenous-based fertilizers. Nitric acid is also used in the production of explosives, for metal etching, and in the processing of ferrous metals.

In Türkiye; there are four nitric acid plants: IGSAS, operational since 1961; Toros Tarım, operational since 1972; Gemlik Gubre, operational since 2006; and BAGFAS, operational since 2015. These plants operate medium-pressure combustion, with some indicating the use of a selective catalytic reduction system.

N_2O emissions were relatively stable between 1990 (3.6 kt N_2O) and 2004 (2.4 kt N_2O). However, emissions from nitric acid production exhibited instablity between 2005 and 2009, as depicted in Figure 4.13, attributed to the commencement of production at a new nitric acid plant in 2006. Additionally, one of the nitric acid plants began employing an abatement technology in 2008, resulting in a decrease in its emission factor. N_2O emissions reached 6.1 kt N_2O in 2024. In 2016 and 2017, N_2O emissions were 4.1

kt and 3.9 kt, respectively, significantly lower than in 2014 due to a dramatic decrease in production at one major capacity nitric acid plant.

Figure 4.13 N_2O emissions from nitric acid productions, 1990-2024



Methodological Issues:

N_2O emissions from nitric acid production are not a key category in Türkiye. N_2O emissions are calculated using the T1 method outlined in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. Total nitric acid production is multiplied by an emission factor as shown below.

$$E_{N_2O} = EF \cdot NAP$$

Where:

E_{N_2O} = N_2O emissions, kg
EF = N_2O emission factor (default), kg N_2O/tonne nitric acid produced
NAP = nitric acid production, tonnes

Collection of Activity Data

Nitric acid production data were obtained from plants via questionnaires sent annually. Operators provide production data for 100% concentration HNO_3. Quantities are determined using flow meters measuring the nitric acid production flow through pipelines, with a totalizer summing up to provide annual production data.

Choice of Emission Factor

There are four nitric acid production plants, IGSAS, Toros Tarım, Gemlik Gubre and BAGFAS. Emission factors are determined according to their usage of abatement technology and its efficiency. However, the emission factors for each plant and the total nitric acid production cannot be disclosed due to

confidentiality reasons between the years 1990 and 2015. Total nitric acid production is given in the table below.

Table 4.14 Nitric acid production and N_2O emissions, 1990-2024

(kt)

Year	Nitric acid production	Total N_2O emission
1990	C	3.57
1995	C	3.37
2000	C	2.84
2005	C	4.54
2010	C	5.55
2015	863	4.88
2020	1 300	6.73
2021	1 349	6.79
2022	1 164	5.96
2023	899	4.66
2024	1 072	6.08

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

The 2006 IPCC Guidelines recommended default uncertainty value of ± 20% is used for the EF, consistent with the value in Table 3.3 for medium pressure combustion plants.

Türkiye applies the default IPCC uncertainty value for AD uncertainty of ± 2%, which is in line with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines Volume 3 (page 3.25).

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

Plant specific nitric acid production data collected from the plants via an annual questionnaire for inventory calculations are compared with TurkStat PRODCOM, Turkish national industrial production statistics and, found to be consistent. In accordance with monitoring, reporting, and verifying regulations, nitric acid plants are required to report their emissions to the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change by measuring their emissions with N_2O gas monitoring devices. Calculated and reported emissions are compared.

Emission calculations were performed using two different software programs, and the results were compared to minimize calculation errors.

QA/QC procedures are implemented for each category in order to verify and improve the inventory under the QA/QC plan of Türkiye.

Recalculation:

There is no source specific recalculation for this submission.

Planned Improvements:

No further improvement are planned regarding this source.

4.3.3 Adipic acid production (Category 2.B.3)

There is no adipic acid production in Türkiye during the period 1990-2024.

4.3.4 Caprolactam, glyoxal and glyoxylic acid production (Category 2.B.4)

There is no caprolactam, glyoxal and glyoxylic acid production in Türkiye during the period 1990-2024.

4.3.5 Carbide production (Category 2.B.5)

Source Category Description:

The production of carbide can lead to emissions of CO_2, CH_4, CO, and SO_2. Silicon carbide serves as a significant artificial abrasive and is derived from silica sand or quartz and petroleum coke. Calcium carbide is used in the production of acetylene and serves as a reductant in electric arc furnaces. Acetylene is used for welding applications, thus contributing to emissions which are accounted for the IPPU sector.

Calcium carbide is produced by the reaction of metallurgical coke and lime under electric arc according to the reaction given below.

$$CaO + 3C \rightarrow CaC_2 + CO \; (+ \tfrac{1}{2} O_2 \rightarrow CO_2)$$

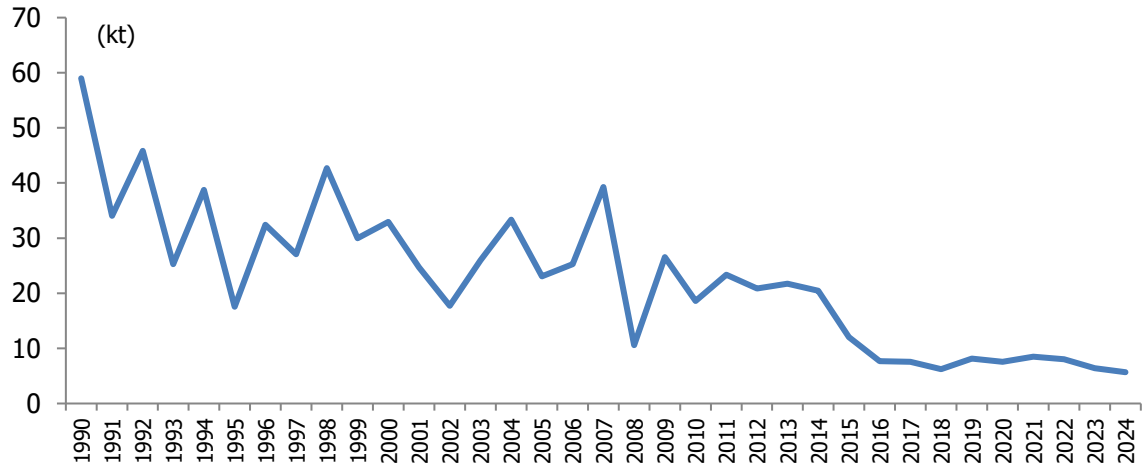
In Türkiye, calcium carbide is used either as a reductant in the steel making process or the feedstock for acetylene production. Subsequently, acetylene is used as fuel in the welding applications. The combustion of acetylene in welding applications give emissions according to the reaction given below and it is accounted in IPPU sector.

$$CaC_2 + 2H_2O \rightarrow Ca(OH)_2 + C_2H_2 \; (+ 2.5\, O_2 \rightarrow 2CO_2 + H_2O)$$

In Türkiye there is no silicon carbide production. Calcium carbide has been produced in Türkiye till 2015. The amount of coke used is deducted from the Energy part of the NID to avoid double count.

CO_2 emissions from calcium carbide production and utilization of carbide in acetylene was 59 kt CO_2 in 1990. Year by year carbide production decreased and in 2015 the carbide production and usage of carbide in acetylene production emissions was 12.1 kt CO_2. Finally, in 2016 the production line of carbide was closed due to economic reasons. And use of carbide in acetylene continued and resulted 5.7 kt CO_2 emissions in 2024.

Figure 4.14 CO_2 emissions from carbide production, 1990-2024



Methodological Issues:

Carbide production is not a key category. Calcium carbide was produced in Türkiye by a single plant till 2015 and then the production line was closed. The calculation of emissions is based on plant-specific data.

$$E_{CO_2} = AD \bullet EF$$

Where:

E_{CO_2} = emissions of carbon dioxide
AD = activity data on carbide production
EF = CO_2 emission factor.

The use of calcium carbide also leads to the emissions and it is calculated by the Tier 1 methodology suggested in the guideline. The amount calcium carbide used is multiplied with the proper emission factor suggested in the guideline.

Collection of Activity Data

The calcium carbide production period of a single plant which finalize its production in 2015, the calcium carbide production data was directly obtained from the producer on an annual basis by a questionnaire. Both amount of carbide produced and amount of raw material used as metallurgical coke data were obtained. However, emissions were calculated by using the carbide production data.

Confidential production data are provided relative to 1990, along with CO_2 emissions from calcium carbide production as can be seen in the table below.

Table 4.15 Calcium carbide production and CO_2 emissions, 1990-2024

Year	Calcium Carbide Production (1990=100)	Calcium carbide use (kt)	CO_2 Emissions from carbide production (kt)	CO_2 Emissions (kt)
1990	100.0	15.9	41.5	59.0
1995	24.2	6.9	10.0	17.6
2000	43.3	13.6	18.0	32.9
2005	27.1	10.8	11.2	23.1
2010	19.8	9.4	8.2	18.6
2015	13.9	5.7	5.8	12.1
2020	0.0	6.9	0.0	7.5
2021	0.0	7.7	0.0	8.5
2022	0.0	7.3	0.0	8.0
2023	0.0	5.8	0.0	6.4
2024	0.0	5.2	0.0	5.7

Choice of Emission Factor

Due to confidentiality the emission factor of the carbide production cannot be revealed.

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

The greatest contributor to the uncertainty is that the assumption made upon all of the carbide is used for producing acetylene gas. Depending on the expert judgement the uncertainty value of the EF is taken as ±10%, while the default uncertainty value of the activity data is taken as 5%, in line with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (Volume 3 Page 3.45).

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

QA/QC procedures are implemented for each category to verify and enhance the inventory under the QA/QC plan of Türkiye.

Plant-specific production data are compared with national statistics available from PRODCOM (National Industrial Production Statistics) and found to be consistent.

Emission calculations were performed using two different software programs, and the results were compared to minimize calculation errors.

Recalculation:

There is no source specific recalculation for this submission.

Planned Improvements

No further improvements are planned regarding this source.

4.3.6 Titanium dioxide production (Category 2.B.6)

There is no titanium dioxide production in Türkiye during the period 1990-2024.

4.3.7 Soda ash production (Category 2.B.7)

Source Category Description:

Soda ash (sodium carbonate, Na_2CO_3) is a white crystalline solid that is used as a raw material in a large number of industries including glass manufacture, soap and detergents, pulp and paper production and water treatment. CO_2 is emitted from the use of soda ash and these emissions are accounted for as a source under the relevant using industry as discussed in Volume 3, Chapter 2 in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. CO_2 is also emitted during production of soda ash, with the quantity emitted dependent on the industrial process used to manufacture soda ash.

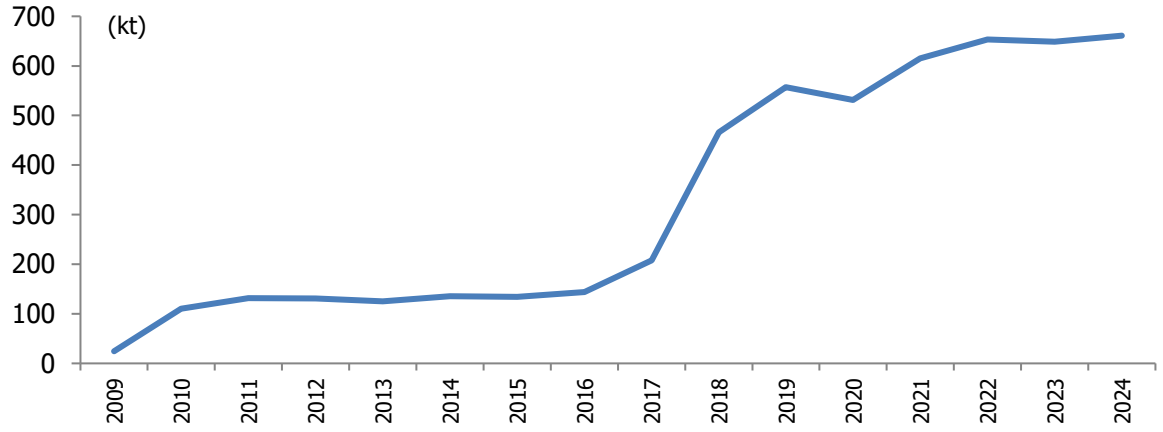
Emissions of CO_2 from the production of soda ash vary substantially with the manufacturing process. Four different processes may be used commercially to produce soda ash. Three of these processes, monohydrate, sodium sesquicarbonate (trona) and direct carbonation, are referred to as natural processes. The fourth, the Solvay process, is classified as a synthetic process. Calcium carbonate (limestone) is used as a source of CO_2 in the Solvay process.

There are three soda ash plants in Türkiye. One of these plants produce synthetic soda ash (solvay process) and began operation in 1969, while the other two of them produce soda ash by utilizing trona and began operation in 2009 and 2018.

In the Solvay process, sodium chloride brine, limestone, metallurgical coke and ammonia are the raw materials used in a series of reactions leading to the production of soda ash. Ammonia, however, is recycled and only a small amount is lost. From the series of reactions CO_2 is generated during calcination of limestone. The generated CO_2 is captured, compressed and directed to Solvay precipitating towers for consumption in a mixture of brine (aqueous NaCl) and ammonia. Although CO_2 is generated as a by-product, the CO_2 is recovered and recycled for use in the carbonation stage and in theory the process is neutral, i.e., CO_2 generation equals uptake.

Soda ash production by utilizing trona started in 2009 while emissions from soda ash production using the solvay process are not estimated due to the carbon neutral characteristic of the process. Therefore; for the years 1990-2008, emissive soda ash production is reported as not occurring. In the figure below you can see the trend of the CO_2 emissions from soda ash productions. In the year 2009 a small amount of CO_2 emitted due to plant was not working full capacity due to start up. In 2024 emissions from soda ash slightly increased by 2% with respect to previous year and it was 661 kt of CO_2.

Figure 4.15 CO_2 Emissions from soda ash production 2009-2024



Methodological Issues:

The natural production process of soda ash results in CO_2 emissions. Türkiye applies a Tier 1 method, for this non-key category, quantifying emissions based on the plant-specific activity data and default emission factor, and using the following formula:

$$E_{CO2} = AD \cdot EF$$

Where:

E_{CO_2} = emissions of carbon dioxide in tonnes
AD = quantity of soda ash produced (from trona) in tonnes
EF = emission factor per unit of soda ash produced

Collection of Activity Data

The amount of soda ash produced is directly taken from the plants. Data are acquired on a yearly basis and it is based on a questionnaire which is sent to the plants.

The production trend and emissions can be seen from the table below.

Table 4.16 Soda ash production and CO_2 emissions, 1990-2024

Year	Soda ash production by utilizing Trona (2009=100)	CO_2 Emissions (kt)
1990-2008	NO	NO
2009	100	24
2010	451	110
2015	549	134
2020	2 170	531
2021	2 514	615
2022	2 671	653
2023	2 652	649
2024	2 701	661

Choice of Emission Factor

The EF is confidential. The EF was held constant over the time series.

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

Türkiye assumes that the uncertainty of the EF is 1% and the uncertainty of the AD is ±5% in consistent with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (2006 IPCC Guidelines, Volume 3 page 3.55).

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

On the PRODCOM soda ash production data is available since 2009. PRODCOM data and plant specific data are compared and found consistent. Moreover, according to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines the emission from soda ash production can be calculated by either using the soda ash production data or using the trona consumption data. The emissions are calculated and reported using the soda ash production data. However, for quality control purpose the emissions is also calculated based on the trona consumption. The plant mines the trona by solving it underwater and then pumps it into the process. The amount of solution pumped and its purity is known by the plant. Therefore, the amount of trona utilized is calculated and reported by the plant. When the two methods are compared 2% difference is found for 2024.

Emission calculations were performed using two different software programs, and the results were compared to minimize calculation errors.

QA/QC procedures are implemented for each category in order to verify and improve the inventory under the QA/QC plan of Türkiye.

Recalculation:

No recalculations have been made to emissions from this category.

Planned Improvements

No further improvements are planned regarding this source.

4.3.8 Petrochemical and carbon black production (Category 2.B.8)

Source Category Description:

The petrochemical industry uses fossil fuels (e.g., natural gas) or petroleum refinery products (e.g., naphtha) as feedstocks. Within the petrochemical industry and carbon black industry, primary fossil fuels (natural gas, petroleum, coal) are used for non-fuel purposes in the production of petrochemicals and carbon black. The use of these primary fossil fuels may involve combustion of part of the hydrocarbon content for heat raising and the production of secondary fuels (e.g., off gases).

Türkiye reports CO_2 emissions from petrochemicals production. There is a single petrochemical producer in Türkiye and the company name is PETKIM. Carbon black was produced by PETKIM till 2001, however it was at a different production site and this production site was closed in 2001.

Styrene was produced between 2007-2012 in Türkiye by a single producer and Tier 1 approach used for the calculations of CH_4 emissions from styrene production according to 1996 IPCC Guidelines.

Significant fluctuations in production have occurred due to high volatility in demand. In 2016 and 2017, the plant exceeded its standard capacity by extending operational hours. In addition, once every four years, the plant decreases production and even ceases production for several months for maintenance. During these maintenance years, production levels drop dramatically.

During the production of petrochemicals various gases are generated. However PETKIM has a closed circuit that collects all the process gases, which includes greenhouses gases and combustible gases, and uses it as fuel. This fuel is named fuel gas and emissions due to the combustion of fuel gas is included in

the energy sector. However, some of the fuel gas is combusted in the flare stacks and the emissions from the flare stacks are included in the IPPU category.

The figures below show the CO_2 emissions from flare stacks from the petrochemicals production at main production site of PETKIM between 1990 and 2024 and also carbon black production emissions at Kocaeli production site between 1990 and 2001.

Since PETKIM has a closed system for its stacks, all the methane emissions are assumed to be collected in the fuel gas. Hence it is covered in the energy sector.

Table 4.17 CO_2 eq. emissions from petrochemical sector, 1990-2024

(kt)

Year	CO_2 eq. emissions from carbon black production	CO_2 emissions from flaring	Total CO_2 eq. emissions in petrochemical industry
1990	80.1	1.35	81.5
1995	104.7	1.35	106.2
2000	91.9	1.35	93.3
2005	NO	1.35	1.35
2010	NO	1.35	1.35
2015	NO	1.35	1.35
2020	NO	1.35	1.35
2021	NO	1.35	1.35
2022	NO	1.25	1.25
2023	NO	1.35	1.35
2024	NO	1.35	1.35

Methodological Issues:

CO_2 emissions are calculated by multiplying the amount of fuel gas burnt with the

$$E_{CO_2} = M_{fuel\ gas}\ x\ Carbon\ content\ of\ fuel\ gas\ x\ 44/12$$

Where:

E_{CO_2}= CO_2 emissions from production of petrochemical in tonnes
$M_{fuel\ gas}$ = Amount of fuel gas combusted as the flare gas in tonnes
44/12 = The molar weight ratio of carbondioxide to carbon

CO_2 emissions from carbon black production are calculated by Tier 1 methodology. The annual production amount is multiplied by the default CO_2 mission factor.

$$E_{CO_2} = M_{carbon\ black}\ x\ Carbon\ Black\ CO_2\ EF$$

Carbon black production also causes CH_4 emissions. CH_4 emissions are calculated by Tier 1 methodology. The annual production amount is multiplied by the default CH_4 emission factor.

$$E_{CH_4} = M_{carbon\ black}\ x\ Carbon\ Black\ CH_4\ EF$$

Collection of Activity Data

There is a single producer of petrochemicals in Türkiye. The amount of fuel gas combusted in the flare stacks is asked to the producer by an annual questionnaire. The amount of fuel gas combusted is confidential since there is one single company producing petrochemicals.

Choice of Emission Factor

The fuel gas composition is asked to the producer. The volumetric gas composition data is gathered and it is used to calculate the carbon content of fuel gas. Since there is one single company in Türkiye in the field of petrochemical production its fuel gas characteristic is confidential.

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

As 2006 IPCC Guidelines recommended default uncertainty values is used as ±10% for EF and AD based on expert judgement and table 3.27 in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, Volume 3.

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

A site visit was done to the PETKIM in 2017 by the TurkStat's inventory compilers. During this site visit all the process flow charts were examined and discussed with PETKIM engineers in order to understand emission pathways and ensure all emissions are included and not double counted.

Emission calculations were performed using two different software programs, and the results were compared to minimize calculation errors.

QA/QC procedures are implemented for each category in order to verify and improve the inventory under the QA/QC plan of Türkiye.

Recalculation:

No recalculations have been made to emissions from this category.

Planned Improvements

It is planned to calculate emissions using the MRV data.

4.3.9 Fluorochemical production (Category 2.B.9)

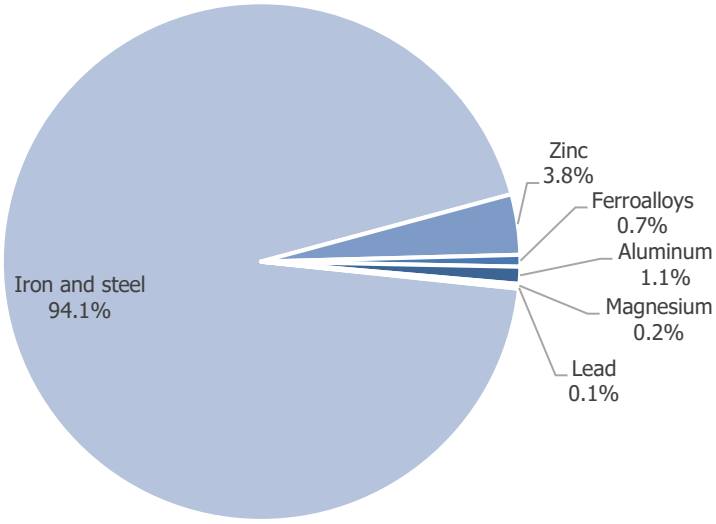
There is no fluorochemical production in Türkiye during the period 1990-2024.

4.4 Metal Industry (Category 2.C)

In 2024, the metal industry was responsible for 11 726 kt CO_2 eq., 15.5% of total emissions from the industrial processes and product use sector. The vast majority of emissions in the metal industry (94.1%) are from iron and steel production. Zinc industry was responsible for 442 kt CO_2 eq., 3.8% of metal emissions, aluminium production was responsible for 125 kt CO_2 eq., 1.1% of metal emissions and ferroalloys production was responsible for 86 kt CO_2 eq., 0.7 % of metal emissions. Magnesium production was responsible for 23 kt CO_2 eq. contributed 0.2% and lead production was responsible for 11 kt CO_2 eq. contributed 0.1% of sector emissions (see Figure 4.16).

Between 1990 (7 573 kt CO_2 eq.) and 2024 (11 726 kt CO_2 eq.), emissions from the metal industry increased by 55%, again driven in large part by the iron and steel industry, which increased by 59% during the time period, from 6 947.7 kt CO_2 eq. in 1990 to 11 039.2 kt CO_2 eq. in 2024. This increase in emissions was partially offset by the elimination of PFC emissions in aluminium production (PFC emissions were 424.7 kt CO_2 eq. in 1990 and it is 14.2 kt CO_2 eq. in 2024).

Figure 4.16 Emissions from metal industry, 2024



4.4.1 Iron and steel production (Category 2.C.1)

Source Category Description:

Iron and steel production processes result in CO_2 and CH_4 emissions to be covered under the IPPU category since carbon is used in the reduction process of iron oxides.

In Türkiye currently there are three integrated iron and steel production plants. These facilities include sinter production units, blast furnaces for pig iron production, and basic oxygen furnaces. Besides these

plants, there are electric arc furnace mills operating in Türkiye. However, there is no direct reduced iron (DRI) production in Türkiye. Emissions from the combustion of carbon containing fuels (i.e. natural gas, fuel oil) for energy purposes are included in the energy chapter of this report.

The integrated steel production plants demand iron ore. These plants meet their need from both domestic and foreign markets. In Türkiye there is currently one plant producing pellet iron in order to supply the iron ore demand of the integrated steel plants.

Blast furnace units for pig iron production are the most emissive units among the iron and steel production processes. Iron oxide reduces into iron metal when reacted with carbon monoxide in the blast furnaces as shown in the reactions represented in equations below.

$$Fe_2O_3 + 3CO \rightarrow 2Fe + 3CO_2$$

$$3Fe_2O_3(s) + CO(g) \rightarrow 2Fe_3O_4(s) + CO_2(g)$$

$$Fe_3O_4(s) + CO(g) \rightarrow 3FeO(s) + CO_2(g)$$

Carbon monoxide is generated in the blast furnace from the carbon containing fuels (mainly coke) as can be seen in equation below. Coke provides the necessary carbon for both the reduction reactions as well the heat needed for melting the iron and the impurities. Besides, coke provides mechanical strength for the blast furnace burden.

$$2C(s) + O_2(g) \rightarrow 2CO(g)$$

Limestone is used in the blast furnaces for removing acidic impurities from the ore. When limestone is heated up to about 1500 °C it releases carbon dioxide and left as CaO by the reaction shown in equation below. Then CaO reacts with the acidic impurities and deposits at the bottom of the blast furnace.

$$CaCO_3(s) \rightarrow CaO(s) + CO_2(g)$$

Sinter production is also an emissive process within the iron and steel industry. Sinter plants in Türkiye are within the integrated steel plants. Sintering is a heat treatment process that agglomerates iron ore fines and metallurgical wastes (i.e. collected dusts, sludge) into larger, stronger and porous particles necessary for blast furnaces charging. The sintering process involves the heating of iron ore fines by burning coke fines to produce a semi-molten mass that solidifies into porous pieces of sinter. Coke gas is usually used to ignite the sinter blend. This process also involves reduction of some iron oxides into iron metal within the iron ore fines. Therefore, the same reactions given above for the reduction of iron oxides also works for the sintering process and causes CO_2 release. During the sintering process high temperatures are achieved and limestone is calcined and release CO_2 emissions.

Basic Oxygen Furnaces (BOF) are also a part of the integrated steel plants. BOF processes the product of the blast furnace which is molten iron to produce steel. The BOF process also emits CO_2. The process involves oxygen blowing into the molten iron and stirring it. The oxygen reacts with impurities to purify molten iron and also reacts with dissolved carbon leaving as CO_2. This process converts iron into steel.

Electric Arc Furnaces (EAF) is another process unit for producing steel. Unlike BOF, only scrap iron and steel is used in the EAF to produce steel. The scrap metal is melted using high voltage electric arcs. There would be iron oxides in the feed of the EAF. Therefore, these iron oxides should be reduced to iron with the same reactions given above that cause CO_2 emissions. Metallurgical coke, petroleum coke, graphite, anthracite, carbon granules and natural gas may be used as the carbon source. Besides that, oxygen is blown into the molten steel in order to remove excess carbon and other impurities and to improve steel quality. This process step also releases CO_2 emissions due to reaction of oxygen and carbon.

Iron and steel production is classified as heavy industry and it requires vast amount of energy. All of the integrated steel plants in Türkiye recycle exhaust gases of the Blast Furnaces and Basic Oxygen Furnaces to meet up their energy requirement. These gases are collected and burnt in order to heat up the coke ovens, produce the high pressure steam requirement of the plant, pre heat the blast furnace air, produce electricity, heat up the rolls and for other small issues. Their emissions are covered in the energy sector of this report. Besides, integrated iron and steel production plants produce lime for their own consumption and lime production also causes CO_2 emission and it is covered in lime production part of IPPU.

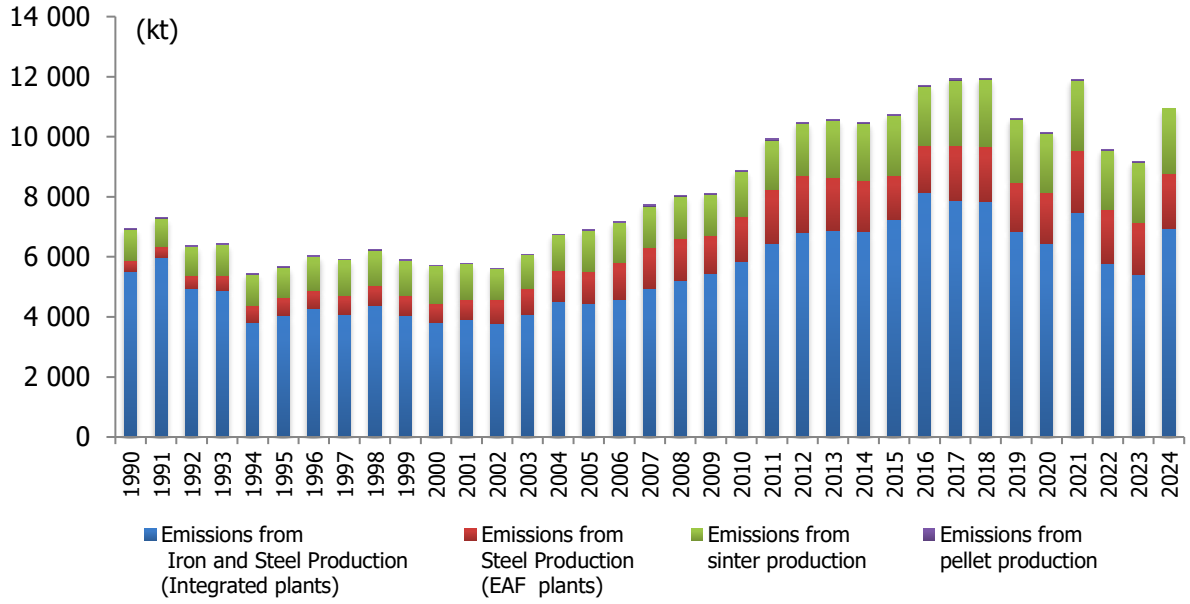
In Türkiye, three integrated iron and steel plants and 26 electric arc furnace (EAF) mills are currently operating. Table 4.18 and Figure 4.17 present emissions from category 2.C.1 (Iron and Steel Production), providing an overview of the emission trend over the time series.

Table 4.18 Emissions allocations in 2.C.1 category, 1990-2024

(kt)

Year	Emissions from Iron and Steel Production (Integrated plants)	Emissions from Steel Production (EAF plants)	Emissions from sinter production	Emissions from pellet production	Total emissions in 2.C.1 CRT category
1990	5 522.4	352.8	1 041.5	31.0	6 947.7
1995	4 048.2	605.3	996.9	25.7	5 676.0
2000	3 800.0	647.6	1 251.4	28.4	5 727.5
2005	4 448.8	1 057.1	1 368.7	33.6	6 908.2
2010	5 857.7	1 488.4	1 491.0	44.8	8 881.9
2015	7 235.0	1 458.3	2 001.6	46.4	10 741.4
2020	6 438.2	1 712.8	1 953.7	45.7	10 190.8
2021	7 486.5	2 057.8	2 324.9	47.0	11 954.8
2022	5 793.6	1 788.8	1 954.0	48.4	9 645.9
2023	5 412.9	1 719.8	2 006.7	46.4	9 235.0
2024	6 933.2	1 839.6	2 179.7	46.5	11 039.2

Figure 4.17 Emissions allocations within the 2.C.1 category, 1990-2024



Emissions from iron and steel production in 2024 was 11 million tons and it increased by 59% since 1990. Beginning by the year 2000 steel production have increased and Türkiye became the world's 8th biggest[8] crude steel producer reaching 33.7 million tons by 2023. In 2024 steel production inreased by 9%. Steel production capacity of Türkiye is over 50 million tons.

Methodological Issues:

For the calculation of CO_2 emissions from iron and steel production and sinter production in the integrated plants, the 2006 IPCC Tier 3 method is used.

The Tier 3 methodology equation for calculating CO_2 emissions from iron, steel and sinter production in the integrated plants is as follows:

$$E_{CO2} = \left[\sum_a (Q_a \times C_a) - \sum_b (Q_b \times C_b)\right] \times \frac{44}{12}$$

Where:

E_{CO_2} = emissions of CO_2 to be reported in IPPU Sector, tonnes

a = input material a

b = output material b

Qa = quantity of input material a

[8] https://worldsteel.org/media/press-releases/2024/december-2023-crude-steel-production-and-2023-global-totals/

Ca = carbon content of material a

Qb = quantity of output material b

Cb = carbon content of material b

44/12 = stoichiometric ratio of CO_2 to C

For the calculation of CO_2 emissions from pellet production, the 2006 IPCC Tier 1 method is used where total amount of pellet produced is multiplied with the emission factor.

$$E_{CO_2,\ non\text{-}energy} = P \cdot EF_p$$

Where:

$E_{CO_2,\ non\text{-}energy}$ = emissions of CO_2 to be reported in IPPU Sector, tonnes

P = quantity of pellet produced nationally, tonnes

EF_p = emission factor, tonnes CO_2/tonne pellet produced

CO_2 emissions from steel production in EAFs are calculated by applying the Tier 2 method which is the carbon balance calculation on an aggregated national level. The equation is given below:

$$E_{CO2} = \left[\sum_a (Q_a \times C_a) - \sum_b (Q_b \times C_b)\right] \times \frac{44}{12}$$

CH_4 emissions from sinter production are calculated using Tier 1 methodology. This is multiplication of the production data with the default emission factor as suggested in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, the equations are shown below.

$$E_{CH_4,\ non\text{-}energy} = SI \cdot EF_{SI}$$

Where:

$E_{CH_4,\ non\text{-}energy}$ = emissions of CH_4 to be reported in IPPU Sector, kg

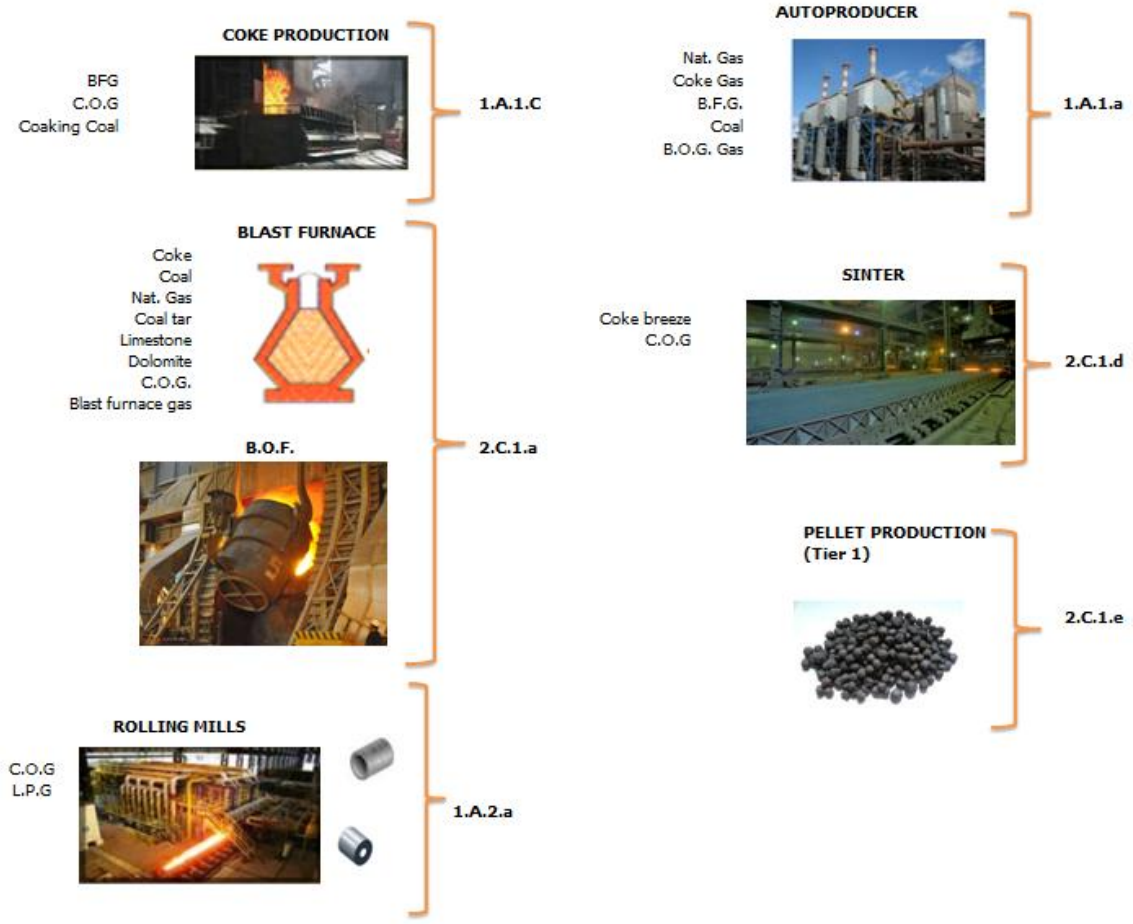
SI = quantity of sinter produced nationally, tonnes

EF_{SI} = emission factor, kg CH_4/tonne sinter produced

In Türkiye almost all of the by-product gases are collected and burnt for energy recovery. Therefore, it is assumed that no methane is emitted due to the pig iron production under 2C1 CRT category.

Figure 4.18 shows the allocations of the emissions from integrated iron and steel plants between Energy and IPPU sectors.

Figure 4.18 Allocations of the emissions from integrated iron and steel plants



Collection of Activity Data

To estimate CO_2 and CH_4 emissions at integrated facilities, Türkiye collects activity data via annual basis questionnaire from each of the three facilities. All the solid materials are weighted by scales whereas gaseous materials are measured by flowmeters and the annual values are calculated by a computer programmed totalizer.

Pellet is produced by a single company beside an iron mine in Türkiye. The activity data is obtained from this company.

The quantity data of crude steel production at electric arc furnaces is obtained from Turkish Steel Producers Association by an annual basis questionnaire.

Each of the integrated facility keeps an energy balance table where all the fuel consumptions and generations are recorded annually. These tables are the main data source for the fuel consumptions. The consumption of non-fuel materials, (e.g. limestone, dolomite), are asked by a questionnaire.

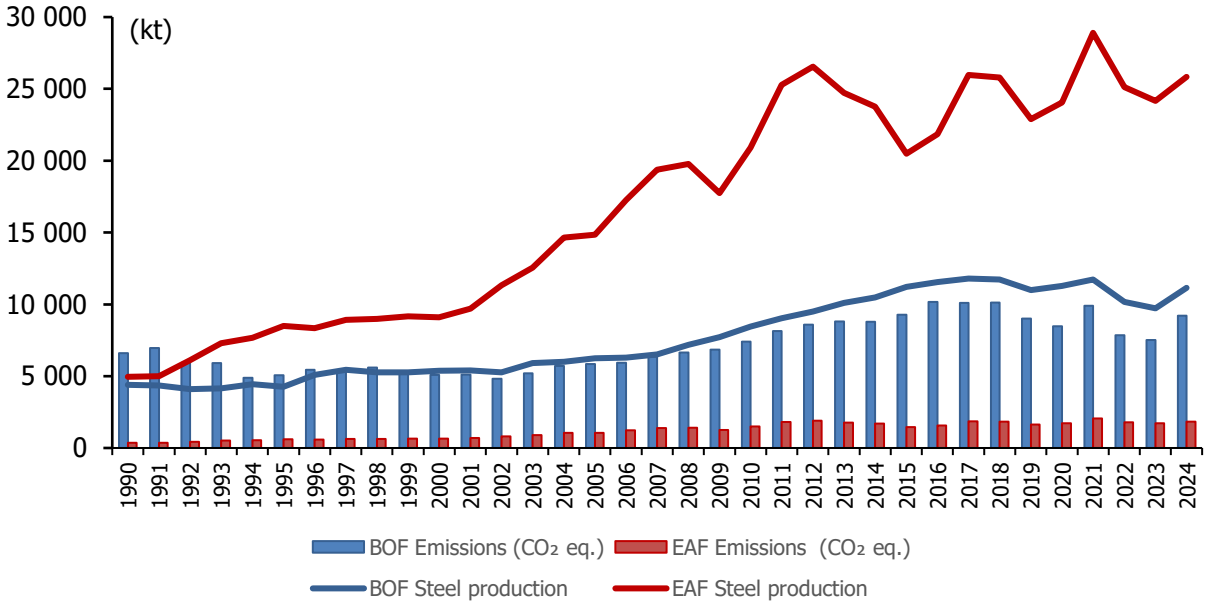
Sinter, pellet production and steel production by plant type are included in the table below.

Table 4.19 Sinter, pellet and iron & steel production by plant type, 1990-2024

(kt)

Year	Total pellet production	Total sinter production	Steel production (BOF)	Steel production (EAF)	Total steel production
1990	1 032	4 507	4 401	4 955	9 356
1995	855	4 285	4 259	8 501	12 760
2000	948	5 007	5 372	9 096	14 468
2005	1 120	5 355	6 254	14 847	21 101
2010	1 493	5 845	8 444	20 905	29 349
2015	1 547	8 567	11 215	20 482	31 697
2020	1 524	8 866	11 283	24 056	35 338
2021	1 568	9 553	11 721	28 902	40 622
2022	1 612	8 427	10 169	25 123	35 292
2023	1 545	8 275	9 722	24 155	33 877
2024	1 549	9 548	11 155	25 837	36 992

Figure 4.19 Comparing emissions (kt CO_2 eq.) and steel production (kt) from BOFs and EAFs



The CO_2 eq. emissions and total steel production (kt) of integrated plants (BOF) and Electric Arc Furnaces (EAF) are shown in the Figure 4.19. In 2024, the BOFs produced 30% and EAFs produced 70% of total iron and steel whereas the BOFs contributed 83% and EAFs contributed 17% of total emissions from iron and steel production.

Choice of Emission Factor

To estimate CO_2 emissions from integrated facilities, Türkiye collects any available plant-specific data on carbon content for integrated facilities and for the remaining materials the material-specific carbon content values from Table 4.3 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines are applied for the entire time series. To determine carbon content, the facilities make laboratory analysis for the product iron and steel, for the process gases and for the coals used in the plant.

In order to estimate CO_2 emissions from EAFs, Türkiye collects raw material consumption and steel production data. These input and output data are aggregated on national level and multiplied by the default carbon contents for each raw material. However, the raw material consumption data is not available before the year 2013. Hence the average implied emission factor found to be 0.0712 t CO_2 /t steel produced between 2013 and 2016, and this factor is applied for the previous years.

To estimate CO_2 emissions from pellet production, the default emission factor (0.03 t CO_2/t pellet) from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines used for the entire time series.

To estimate CH_4 emissions from sinter production, the default emission factor (0.07 kg CH_4/t sinter) from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines applied.

Emission factors used in the calculations are provided in the table below.

Table 4.20 Emission factors iron and steel production

Activity	CO_2 EF
Pellet production (used in all-time series)	0.03 t/t pellet
EAF steel production	0.0712 t/t steel

Activity	CH_4 EF
Sinter production (used in all-time series)	0.07 kg/t sinter

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

Uncertainties for the activity data and the emission factors are estimated to be 10% and 8%, respectively. Because especially the activity data and the emission factors regarding the process gases (coke oven gas, blast furnace gas, oxygen steel furnace gas) are quite uncertain.

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

There are three integrated iron and steel plants in Türkiye and plant specific data are gathered from these plants. These integrated steel plants were built as public economic enterprises and all of them have been

privatized until 2006. Due to significant improvements on data recording after privatization, the integrated steel plants data are reliable after 2006. The integrated steel plants have similar steel production techniques therefore their data can be compared to each other. Coke consumed/steel produced, coke breeze consumed/sinter produced ratios are compared to each other in order to identify potential inconsistencies and reporting errors. Turkish inventory team had site visits and held meetings with experts from the field on integrated steel plants in 2016. Through the site visits and the meetings, process flow charts and data reporting issues were discussed in order to identify potential inconsistencies and reporting errors.

A comprehensive carbon mass balance analysis was conducted for each of the three integrated plants by accounting for all carbon-containing material inputs and outputs. The total emissions, including those from Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) and Energy, were calculated and compared with the aggregated emissions for specific CRT categories associated with iron and steel production (categories 1.A.1.a, 1.A.1.c, 1.A.2.a, and 2.C.1). The results for 2024 are as follows:

- Emissions calculated via carbon mass balance for integrated plants: 21 588 kt
- Aggregated emissions for each CRT category for integrated plants: 20 970 kt
- Percentage of equivalence: 97%

The 97% equivalence percentage suggests that the calculated emissions are reliable, though there remains potential for enhancement.

Emission calculations were performed using two different software programs, and the results were compared to minimize calculation errors.

QA/QC procedures are implemented for each category in order to verify and improve the inventory under the QA/QC plan of Türkiye.

Recalculations:

The revision of the carbon content of BOF gas for one plant and the updated limestone consumption data for two plants led to an increase in CO_2 emissions of 0.1 kt in 2022 and 44.8 kt in 2023 compared to the previously reported submission.

Planned Improvements:

There is no further planned improvement in this sector.

4.4.2 Ferroalloys production (Category 2.C.2)

Source Category Description:

Ferroalloy is the term used to describe concentrated alloys of iron and one or more metals such as silicon, manganese, chromium, molybdenum, vanadium and tungsten. Silicon metal production is usually included in the ferroalloy group because silicon metal production process is quite similar to the ferrosilicon process. These alloys are used for deoxidising and altering the material properties of steel. Ferroalloy facilities manufacture concentrated compounds that are delivered to steel production plants to be incorporated in alloy steels. Silicon metal is used in aluminium alloys, for production of electronics. Ferroalloy production involves a metallurgical reduction process that results in significant CO_2 emissions.

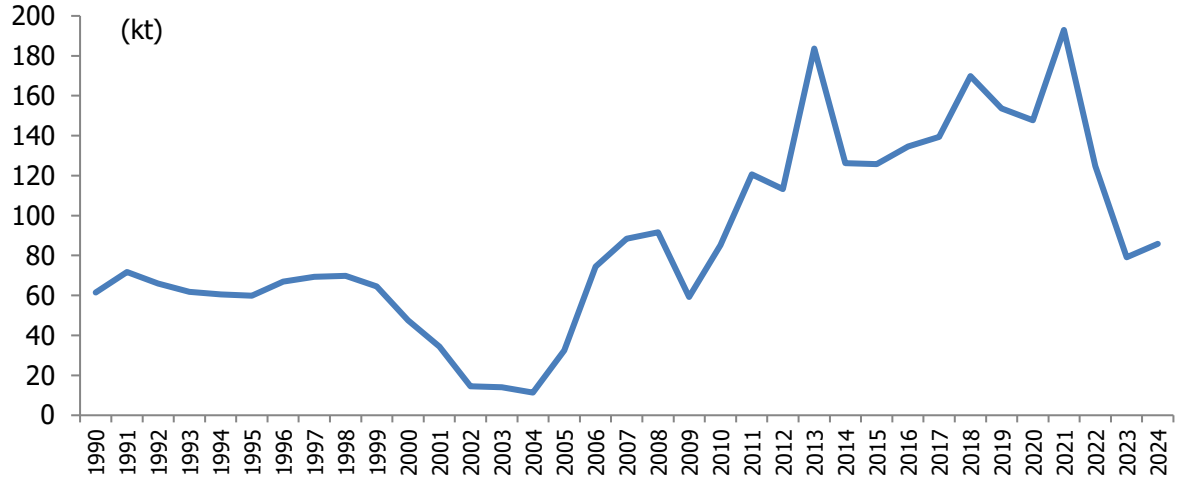
In Türkiye there are currently two ferrochrome producer. These two producer are using electric arc furnaces to melt scrap iron and chromite ore in the pot. Some metallurgical coke is added in the pot to reduce chromite and produce ferrochrome.

Between 2011 and 2014 some amount of ferrosilicon manganese was also produced. However, plants are closed due to the high production costs.

In this category; emissions from ferrochromium and ferrosilicon manganese production are considered. Other types of ferroalloys are not produced in Türkiye on industrial scale.

Although Türkiye is rich in terms of chrome mines, ferrochrome production is relatively low. This is due to high prices of energy in Türkiye. CO_2 emissions from ferroalloys production are driven by mainly ferrochrome production which is strongly depended on the energy prices. There was a decline in emissions between 2000 (47.6 kt CO_2) and 2004 (11.3 kt CO_2) owing to one of the ferrochromium producers was slowed down and finally out of operation during its privatization period. CO_2 emissions generally climbed until 2008 (91.6 kt CO_2) with economic growth before decreasing again in 2009 (59.3 kt CO_2) due to global economic recession and low demand on steel. There was then a steep increase between 2009 and 2013 (183.6 kt CO_2, an increase in emissions of 210%) due to two new investments on production of ferrosilica manganese. However ferrosilica manganese production plants were closed in 2012 and 2013 due to high energy costs. In 2024, CO_2 emissions from ferroalloy production was 86 kt.

Figure 4.20 CO_2 emissions from ferroalloys production, 1990-2024



Methodological Issues:

Türkiye reports CO_2 emissions from ferroalloys production following the IPCC Tier 1 approach, as shown in equation below. Ferroalloys production is not a key category.

CO_2 emissions from ferroalloys production

$$E_{CO2} = \sum_i (MP_i \cdot EF_i)$$

Where:

E_{CO_2} = CO_2 emissions, tonnes
MP_i = production of ferroalloy type i, tonnes
EF_i = generic emission factor for ferroalloy type i, tonnes CO_2/ tonne specific ferroalloy product

Collection of Activity Data

Activity data are obtained from the two ferrochrome producers by a production survey on the yearly basis by TurkStat. Both the ferro-chromium production data and the reductant agent consumption data are gathered for all the time series. The coke used in the ferro chromium production is deducted from the total coke consumption of Türkiye in the energy sector to avoid a double counting.

Choice of Emission Factor

Türkiye applies the default CO_2 emission factors for ferro-chromium (1.3 t CO_2/t product) from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

Table 4.21 Ferroalloys production and emissions, 1990-2024

Year	Total ferroalloy production (1990=100)	CO_2 Emission (kt)
1990	100	62
1995	97	60
2000	77	48
2005	53	32
2010	138	85
2015	204	126
2020	240	148
2021	313	193
2022	203	125
2023	129	79
2024	139	86

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

Ferroalloy production data was gathered directly from the plants. There are two ferro chrome producers in Türkiye. Both of them supply ferro alloy production and coke consumption data. The production and consumption ratios of the two producers are compared and found consistent. Furthermore, PRODCOM data for ferro alloy production compared every year and found consistent.

Emission calculations were performed using two different software programs, and the results were compared to minimize calculation errors.

QA/QC procedures are implemented for each category in order to verify and improve the inventory under the QA/QC plan of Türkiye.

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

Since the calculations are based on default Tier 1 EF and company derived production data, uncertainty values of EF are considered 25% and AD are 5% as recommended in Table 4.9 of 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

Recalculation:

There is no source specific recalculation for this submission.

Planned Improvements:

There are no planned improvements in this category.

4.4.3 Aluminium production (Category 2.C.3)

Source Category Description:

Türkiye estimates CO_2 and PFCs (CF_4 and C_2F_6) emissions from primary aluminium production. Primary aluminium is aluminium tapped from electrolytic cells or pots during the electrolytic reduction of metallurgical alumina (aluminium oxide). It thus excludes alloying additives and recycled aluminium.

Primary aluminium is molten or liquid metal tapped from the pots and that is weighed before transfer to a holding furnace or before further processing.

Eti Aluminium is Türkiye's only producer of primary aluminium and it is the country's only fully integrated producer which takes in untreated ore downstream and then has the capacity to fulfill every process requirement to the finished product. The company has its own bauxite ore mines located just 20 kilometers away from the factory and this is the starting point of its operations.

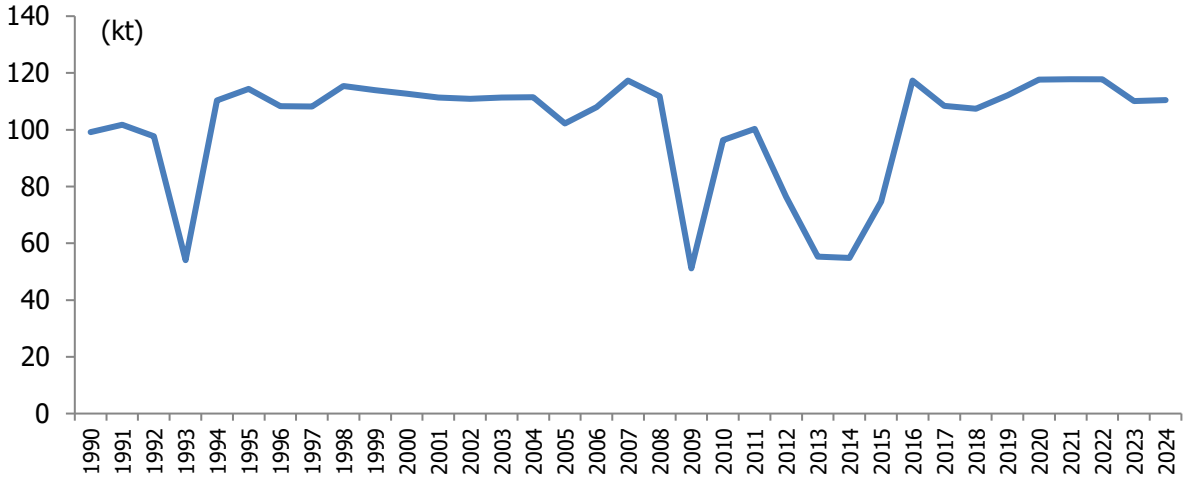
Eti Aluminium's Seydişehir Aluminium Plant, located in the Central Anatolia region of Türkiye, is an integrated primary aluminium production plant. From here the company is able to convert aluminium ore into metallic aluminium by first processing the ore and then shaping it through the use of casting, rolling and extrusion systems.

The integrated production process itself consists of five main production phases. These are bauxite mining, alumina production, liquid aluminium production, the alloying and casting of the liquid aluminium, and the last but by no means least, the production of semi and/or end products through the use of the aforementioned casting, rolling and extrusion processes.

Most carbon dioxide emissions result from the electrolysis reaction of the carbon anode with alumina (Al_2O_3). The consumption of prebaked carbon anodes and Søderberg paste is the principal source of process related carbon dioxide emissions from primary aluminium production. PFCs are formed during a phenomenon known as the 'anode effect' during liquid aluminium production via electrolysis. Eti Aluminium used Søderberg cells till the modernization of the aluminium production plant in 2015. In 2015 all of the Søderberg cells were replaced with the prebaked cells.

The CO_2 emissions from aluminium productions is shown in Figure 4.21. Overall between 1990 (99.2 kt) and 2024 (110.5 kt) emissions have increased by 11% due to increasing aluminium production of Türkiye. In 1993 aluminium production decreased remarkably because of the excessive world aluminium stocks prior to the world economic recession of 1994. CO_2 emissions remained generally stable until a similar trend was seen in 2008 (111.8 kt), 2009 (51.2 kt) and 2010 (96.4 kt) similarly because of the world economic recession in 2008. In 2024, CO_2 emissions inreased by 0.4% with respect to 2023.

Figure 4.21 CO_2 emissions from aluminium production, 1990-2024



CF_4 and C_2F_6 emissions are reported in the Table 4.22, fluctuations in the trend are due to Anode Effect parameter changes as well as primary aluminium production trend.

From the year 2006, PFCs emissions from the aluminium production plant are estimated using T3 methodology.

There has been great savings in energy consumption in 2006, at the same time there has been a decreasing trend in the number of anode effects. As it can be seen from the Table 4.22, reductions in PFCs emissions have occurred after 2006.

Methodological Issues:

CO_2 emissions from primary aluminium production are calculated by the T3 method for the entire time series. Eti Aluminium, the only primary aluminium producer in Türkiye, switched its production process in the mid of 2015. The company is now using prebaked smelters. Before that Søderberg process was used to produce aluminium. For 1990-2014 CO_2 emissions come from only Søderberg cells. However, in 2015 Søderberg cells were switched to prebaked cells. In 2016 CO_2 emissions come from only prebaked cells.

CO_2 emissions from Søderberg cells

$$E_{CO2} = \left(PC \times MP - \frac{CSM \times MP}{1000} - \frac{BC}{100} \times PC \times MP \times \frac{S_p + Ash_p + H_p}{100} - \frac{100 - BC}{100} \times PC \times MP \times \frac{S_c + Ash_c}{100} - MP \times CD\right) \times \frac{44}{12}$$

Where:

E_{CO_2} = CO_2 emissions from paste consumption, tonnes CO_2

MP = total metal production, tonnes Al
PC = paste consumption, tonnes/tonne Al
CSM = emissions of cyclohexane soluble matter, kg/tonne Al
BC = binder content in paste, wt %
S_p = sulphur content in pitch, wt %
Ash_p = ash content in pitch, wt %
H_p = hydrogen content in pitch, wt %
S_p = sulphur content in calcined coke, wt %
Ash_c = ash content in calcined coke, wt %
CD = carbon in skimmed dust from Søderberg cells, tonnes C/tonne Al
44/12 = CO_2 molecular mass: carbon atomic mass ratio, dimensionless

CO_2 emissions from Prebaked cells

$$E_{CO_2} = NAC \times MP \times \frac{C_a}{100} \times \frac{44}{12}$$

Where:

E_{CO_2} = CO_2 emissions from paste consumption, tonnes CO_2
MP = total metal production, tonnes Al
NAC = net prebaked anode consumption per tonne of aluminium, tonnes C / tonne Al
C_a = carbon content in baked anodes, wt %
44/12 = CO_2 molecular mass: carbon atomic mass ratio, dimensionless

PFC emissions

PFCs are formed during a phenomenon known as the 'anode effect'. PFCs emissions have been estimated from the primary aluminium production multiplied for the relative (CF_4, C_2F_6), following a PFC emission by slope method (Tier 2 and Tier 3) IPCC methodology.

Due to the process change, the company has switched to the prebake cells just in 2015 after using Søderberg process for long years.

The transition in aluminium production technology resulted in a revision of the relevant coefficients. This methodological change is reflected in the substantial decrease observed in PFC emissions in 2015 compared to previous inventory years. In addition, emission factors for PFCs, CF_4 and C_2F_6 were recalculated for the Eti Aluminium Facility during 2015–2016 using the coefficients specified in the Greenhouse Gas Monitoring and Reporting Communiqué of the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change (MoEUCC). As shown in Table 4.22, PFC emissions exhibit a marked decline from 2015 onwards relative to earlier years. Although some fluctuations are observed in the subsequent years,

emission levels remain significantly lower than those reported prior to the technology change. Emissions of PFCs, CF_4 and C_2F_6 are presented in Table 4.22.

Table 4.22 PFCs, CF_4 and C_2F_6 emissions 1990-2024

(t CO_2 eq.)

Year	PFCs	CF_4	C_2F_6
1990	424 662	390 052	34 610
1995	367 648	337 684	29 964
2000	367 576	337 618	29 958
2005	358 611	329 384	29 227
2010	348 096	319 726	28 370
2015	82 057	75 369	6 688
2020	9 326	7 755	1 571
2021	6 096	5 069	1 027
2022	7 724	6 423	1 301
2023	15 058	12 522	2 537
2024	14 169	11 782	2 387

As indicated in the table, emissions of PFCs, specifically CF_4 and C_2F_6, declined after 2015 compared to earlier years. This reduction is attributable to the transition of the aluminium production process from the Søderberg technology to the prebaked smelter system in 2015. PFC emissions occur during the so-called "anode effect" in the electrolytic production of liquid aluminium. Following the implementation of the prebaked smelting technology, the frequency of anode effects has shown a downward trend, leading to lower PFC emissions.

Collection of Activity Data

To estimate CO_2 emissions, the parameters below are obtained from the single producer. The data are obtained from the producer company by an annual questionnaire. However, plant specific data can only be obtained for the years 2005-2015, and for 1990-2004 the default parameters are used as the emission factors and national statistics are used as the production data. The paste consumption data for 1990-2004 is assumed to be constant and same with the 2005 data. Total aluminium production is given in table 4.23 below.

Table 4.23 Aluminium production emissions, 1990-2024

Year	Aluminium Production (1990=100)	CO_2 emissions (kt)
1990	100	99.2
1995	115	114.4
2000	114	112.7
2005	109	102.2
2010	98	96.4
2015	83	74.7
2020	146	117.7
2021	145	117.8
2022	143	117.7
2023	132	110.1
2024	135	110.5

Choice of Emission Factor

Some of the CO_2 emission factors are provided by the facility while some are used as default values. In the tables below the emission factors used in the formula for Søderberg cells and prebaked cells can be found.

Table 4.24 Emission factors for aluminium production with Søderberg cells, 2005-2015

Emission factor	Type of data	Value
PC (Paste consumption)	Plant specific	Confidential
CSM (Emissions of cyclohexane soluble matter)	Default	4 kg/tonne Al
BC (Binder content in paste)	Plant specific	Confidential
Sp (Sulphur content in pitch)	Plant specific	Confidential
Ashp (Ash content in pitch)	Plant specific	Confidential
Hp (Hydrogen content in pitch)	Default	3.3 wt %
Cc (Carbon content in calcined coke)	Plant specific	Confidential
Ashc (Ash content is calcined coke)	Plant specific	Confidential
CD (Carbon in skimmed dust from Søderberg cells)	Plant specific	Confidential

Note: For 1990-2004 PC value assumed to be constant and same with the 2005 data. All other parameters are default for the years 1990-2004

Table 4.25 Emission factors for aluminium production with Prebaked cells, 2015-2024

Emission factor	Type of data	Value
NAC (Net Prebaked Anode Consumption)	Plant specific	Confidential
Ca (Carbon content in baked anodes)	Plant specific	Confidential

Note that the company, Eti Aluminium, switched to the Prebake cells just in 2015 after using Søderberg process for long years. The system is not fully developed yet. NAC value is not measured but it is estimated by the process engineers of the company.

For the calculation of PFCs emissions, the company yearly supply data for the following parameters, from 1990:

- Primary aluminium production (tonnes);
- Anode effect (minute/day);
- CF_4 Slope coefficient;
- C_2F_6 Slope coefficient;
- CF_4 EF (kg CF_4/tonnes aluminium);
- C_2F_6 EF (kg C_2F_6/tonnes aluminium).

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

For CO_2 emissions, the uncertainty values of the T2 method is considered ±5% for the EF and ±1% for AD, as recommended in 2006 IPCC Guidelines Volume 3 (page 4.56). AD are relatively low as there is very little uncertainty in the data on annual production of aluminium and information is provided directly from the single producer. The CO_2 emission factor is also low as the mechanisms leading to emissions are well known. On the other hand, for F-gases, uncertainty values of T3 are considered 5% for EF and 2% for AD as recommended in 2006 IPCC Guidelines Volume 3 (page 4.56).

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

Within the scope of the Turkish National Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventory Improvement Project, Türkiye's only primary aluminium producer, Eti Alüminyum A.Ş., was visited on July 2017 and detailed information on production processes and data recording systems were obtained. The emission calculation methodology, the parameters used in the formulation and the data gathered were discussed with sector experts. The methodology, the parameters and the data were also approved by the sector experts.

The production data is gathered from the producer and aggregated national implied emission factors are compared with IPCC default values. Due to the data confidentiality the IEFs cannot be tabulated in here.

Emission calculations were performed using two different software programs, and the results were compared to minimize calculation errors.

QA/QC procedures are implemented for each category in order to verify and improve the inventory under the QA/QC plan of Türkiye.

Recalculation:

There is no source specific recalculation for this submission.

Planned Improvements:

No further improvements are planned.

4.4.4 Magnesium production (Category 2.C.4)

Magnesium is mainly used in electronics, defense, automotive and aerospace industries due to its low density and high strength-to-weight ratio.

Türkiye reports CO_2 and SF_6 emissions from magnesium metal production. For primary magnesium produced from mineral sources, CO_2 emissions are generated during the calcination of carbonate-based ores.

Kar Mineral Madencilik is the only producer of primary magnesium in Türkiye and commenced operations in 2016. The company produces primary magnesium using the Pidgeon process based on dolomite ore.

Magnesium production consists of eight main stages: dolomite mining, crushing, calcination, grinding, pelleting, reduction, refining and casting.

Since all molten magnesium spontaneously burns in the presence of atmospheric oxygen, production and casting of all magnesium metal requires a protection system to prevent burning. The Magnesium production industry uses SF_6 as a cover gas to prevent the oxidation of molten magnesium.

Methodological Issues:

Türkiye implements Tier 1 method for calculation of CO_2 emissions from magnesium production. Primary production data collected from the plant as activity data and multiplied by the default IPCC EF.

$$\boldsymbol{E_{CO_2} = (P_d \cdot EF_d).10^{-3}}$$

Where:

E_{CO_2} = CO_2 emissions from primary magnesium production, Gg
P_d = national primary magnesium production from dolomite, tonnes
EF_d =Default emission factor for CO_2 emissions from primary magnesium production from dolomite, tonne CO_2 /tonne primary Mg produced

Tier 2 method for calculation of SF_6 is implemented which assumes that all SF_6 is consumed is subsequently emitted. Consumption of SF_6 data is gathered directly from the plant.

$$\boldsymbol{E_{SF_6} = C_{SF_6}}$$

Where:

E_{SF_6} = SF_6 emissions from magnesium casting, tonnes
C_{SF_6} = consumption of SF_6 in magnesium smelters and foundries, tonnes

Consumed SF_6 which is also assumed to be equal to emissions reported by the plant. There was no use of other cover gases (HFC-134a or FK 5-1-12) hence emissions were not reported for these alternatives.

Collection of Activity Data

Primary magnesium production data is directly reported by the plant annually. Dolomite used as raw material for production of magnesium. The production trend can be seen from the table below. The production and emissions of single producer plant can not be disclosed due to confidentiality reasons. Therefore, CO_2 emissions from magnesium production included in 2.A.1.a Steel production.

Table 4.26 Magnesium production, 2016-2024

Year	Magnesium Production (2016=100)
1990-2015	NO
2016	100.0
2017	720.2
2018	370.7
2019	779.8
2020	1 153.4
2021	1 099.4
2022	1 747.1
2023	1 405.2
2024	1 149.2

SF_6 data is reported by the plant annually. Other cover gases (HFC-134a or FK 5-1-12) do not used by the plant. SF_6 emissions from magnesium casting processes and CO_2 eq. values can be seen from the table below.

Table 4.27 SF_6 emissions from magnesium casting, 2016-2024

Year	E_{SF_6}	SF_6 Emissions (kt CO_2 eq)
2016	0.040	940
2020	2.444	5 743
2021	2.184	5 132
2022	1.872	4 399
2023	0.624	1 466
2024	0.988	2 322

Choice of Emission Factor

Türkiye applies default IPCC EF for primary magnesium producing which takes into account the type of raw material used. According to IPPC guideline Table 4.19 EF for dolomite is 5.13 tonnes CO_2 emission/tonne primary magnesium produced.

For magnesium casting processes Türkiye implement Tier 2 method that assumes all SF_6 consumed is emitted. Annual consumed SF_6 data gathered directly from the plant.

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

The 2006 IPCC Guidelines recommended uncertainty value of 5% is used for the AD since the magnesium production data are gathered directly from the single production plant. Uncertainty value of default EF is estimated 10% based on the expert judgement.

The uncertainty estimate is 5% according to IPCC guideline for the SF_6 consumption for magnesium casting data which gathered from purchase registers is reported directly by the plant.

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

QA/QC procedures are implemented for each category in order to verify and improve the inventory under the QA/QC plan of Türkiye.

Emission calculations were performed using two different software programs, and the results were compared to minimize calculation errors.

Recalculation:

There is no source specific recalculation for this submission.

Planned Improvements:

No further improvements are planned.

4.4.5 Lead production (Category 2.C.5)

Source Category Description

There are two primary processes for the production of rough lead bullion from lead concentrates. The first type is sintering/smelting, which consists of sequential sintering and smelting steps and constitutes roughly 78% of world-wide primary lead production. The second type is direct smelting, which eliminates the sintering step and constitutes the remaining 22% of primary lead production in the developed world. However, in Türkiye there is no primary lead production. Türkiye is producing lead by only smelting the recycled lead from vehicles' old batteries. There are over 25 million registered road motor vehicles and there is huge amount of vehicle batteries to be recycled every year in Türkiye. Therefore, there are many lead batteries recycling companies in Türkiye.

In lead recycling the batteries are crushed and then the scrap lead and plastic contents are separated by floating. Then the lead is put into a smelting furnace with some reductant agent (natural gas, fuel oil or

metallurgical coke), silica, and iron. The furnace is heated up and the lead is melted in the furnace. During this process oxides are carbonated and leave the furnace as CO_2.

Methodological Issues:

Lead production is not a key category in Türkiye, and due to lack of data, the Tier 1 is applied to calculate CO_2 emissions by multiplying process specified to lead production data, as shown in equation below.

$$E_{CO_2} = S \cdot EF_S$$

Where:

E_{CO_2} = CO_2 emissions from lead production, tonnes
S= quantity of lead produced from secondary materials, tonnes
EF_S = emission factor for secondary materials, tonne CO_2 / tonne lead produced

The lead production data is known for only 1990-1996. Besides that, the amount of vehicle batteries recycled is known for the years 2007 and 2024. There is no data between 1997 and 2006. The specialists from the production field indicated that lead production amount is 60% of the vehicle batteries recycled by weight and this assumption is used for the estimation of secondary lead production. The amount of lead produced between 1997 and 2006 is estimated by interpolation.

Collection of Activity Data

There are many companies in Türkiye recycling vehicle batteries for lead recovery. Since old batteries are classified as dangerous waste, it is statistically overseen. The amount of vehicle batteries recycled is known for the years 2007-2024. The data is gathered from TurkStat data bases and Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change. It is assumed that 60% of the waste battery weight is recycled as lead. This assumption is based on the experts who work in the lead smelting industry. 1990-1996 lead production data is found in the 8th five years development plan of Türkiye. The data for the years 1997-2006 are estimated by interpolation. In the table below the amount of vehicle batteries recycled and consequently the amount of lead produced in the smelting process is shown. The emissions from lead production is also shown in the same table.

Table 4.28 Lead production and CO_2 emissions from lead production, 1990-2024

Year	Recycled waste batteries (kt)	Lead production from waste batteries (kt)	CO_2 emissions (kt)
1990	No Data	11.0	2.2
1995	No Data	11.1	2.2
2000	No Data	18.5	3.7
2005	No Data	24.8	5.0
2010	55.0	33.0	6.6
2015	71.4	42.9	8.6
2020	78.5	47.1	9.4
2021	77.6	46.6	9.3
2022	76.7	46.0	9.2
2023	75.7	45.4	9.1
2024	90.5	54.3	10.9

Choice of Emission Factor

Emission factor of 0.20 tonne of CO_2 / tonne of lead produced is used in the calculations. This is the process type specific emission factor for the treatment of secondary raw materials in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, Table 4.21.

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

National production data for the amount of vehicle batteries are used as the activity data and it is estimated that 60% by weight of the amount of batteries recycled is recovered as lead. Due to this assumption the activity data has an uncertainty of 25% relying on the expert judgement. The process type emission factor has an uncertainty of 20% by default.

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

The weight data of recycled batteries is gathered from Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change (MoEUCC). The same data is also produced by TurkStat. When this two data sets from different sources are compared they are found consistent.

In order to estimate the amount of lead produced using the amount of batteries recycled data, the biggest two lead smelter company were asked and the production engineers and environmental responsibles gave necessary information. One company responsible declared 55-60% of lead recovery, the other company declared 65% of lead recovery from the old vehicle batteries by weight. Therefore, these information is consistent with the assumption that 60% of lead is recovered by weight.

Emission calculations were performed using two different software programs, and the results were compared to minimize calculation errors.

QA/QC procedures are implemented for each category in order to verify and improve the inventory under the QA/QC plan of Türkiye.

Recalculation:

The update of waste statistics associated with lead recycling led to an average annual increase of 0.1 kt CO_2 for the years 2020–2023 compared to the previous submission.

Planned Improvements:

No further improvements are planned at this time.

4.4.6 Zinc production (Category 2.C.6)

Source Category Description:

Zinc production in Türkiye consist of secondary processes, currently there is no primary zinc production. There was a single primary production plant (CINKUR), located in Kayseri, produced primary zinc between the years 1968 and 1999. The plant was producing zinc by utilizing zincoxide ore by pyrometallurgical (Imperial Smelting Furnace) process until it closed in 1999.

Zinc consumed in variety of areas including galvanizing where zinc coating is applied to steel in order to prevent corrosion, zinc alloys production, agricultural fertilizers, chemicals and paint industries.

Secondary zinc production began in 1999 with single plant which stopped its operations for the years 2003, 2004 and 2009. Second plant launced operation in 2010 and three of them started their operations in 2015.

For secondary zinc production, electric arc furnace (EAF) dust, which captured during the recycling of galvanized steel, is main raw material. Flotation residuals from zinc mines are also used in production of secondary zinc.

In the Waelz kiln process, EAF dust and mine residuals enters a kiln along with a reducing agent (metallurgical coke or anthracite) and limestone at a temperature of 1 200-1 300 ºC. As the feed material moves down the kiln, zinc transformed to gas and turned to Waelz oxide which is captured, cooled and leached in order to produce zinc concentrate. The use of carbon-containing reducing agent in high-temperature fuming process results in non-energy CO_2 emissions. Emissions from fuels consumed for energy purposes during the production of zinc are accounted for in the Energy chapter.

Methodological Issues:

Estimations are based on the Tier 1 method described in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. In order to calculate CO_2 emissions from primary zinc production, the default EF is multiplied with zinc production data as shown in the equation below.

$$E_{CO_2} = Zn \cdot EF_{default}$$

Where:

E_{CO_2} = CO_2 emissions from primary zinc production, tonnes
Zn = quantity of zinc produced, tonnes
EF default = Default emission factor, tonnes CO_2/ tonne zinc produced

CO_2 emissions from secondary zinc production calculated as shown in the equation below.

$$E_{CO_2} = WK \cdot EF_{WK}$$

Where:

E_{CO_2} = CO_2 emissions from secondary zinc production, tonnes
WK = quantity of zinc produced by Waelz kiln process, tonnes
EF default = emission factor for Waelz kiln process, tonnes CO_2/ tonne zinc produced

Collection of Activity Data

To estimate CO_2 emissions from secondary zinc production, production data obtained from the plants by a questionnaire in which retrospective data also demanded.

For primary zinc production the plant stopped its activities in 1999. And it changed its owners many times from then. The newest owners of the plant have no information dating back to those years. Fortunately, the capacity utilization rate and the total zinc production capacity of the plant is found in the records of the ministry of state responsible for privatization (2001). By multiplying the production capacity of the plant with the capacity utilization rate, the production data of the plant are estimated for 1990-1999.

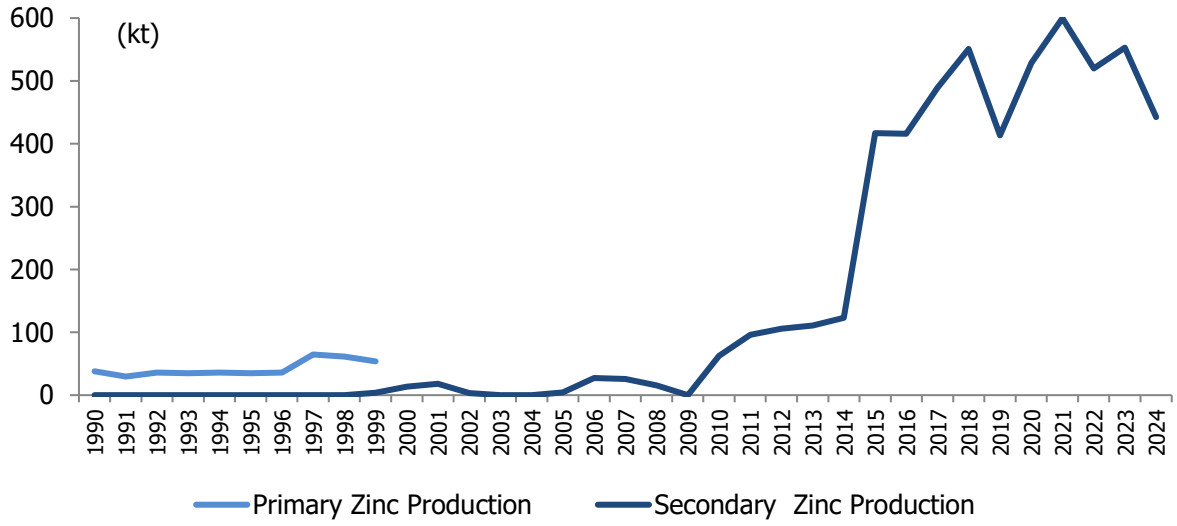
The table below shows the amount of primary and secondary zinc production and CO_2 emissions.

Table 4.29 Zinc productions and CO_2 emission (kt), 1990-2024

Year	Primary Zinc Production	Emissions from Primary Zinc Production CO_2	Secondary Zinc Production	Emissions from Secondary Zinc Production CO_2	Total Emissions from Zinc Production CO_2
1990	22.0	37.8	0.0	0.0	37.8
1995	20.4	35.1	0.0	0.0	35.1
2000	NO	NO	3.7	13.7	13.7
2005	NO	NO	1.3	4.6	4.6
2010	NO	NO	17.0	62.2	62.2
2015	NO	NO	113.9	417.0	417.0
2020	NO	NO	144.4	528.6	528.6
2021	NO	NO	163.9	599.8	599.8
2022	NO	NO	142.0	519.6	519.6
2023	NO	NO	151.1	553.2	553.2
2024	NO	NO	120.9	442.3	442.3

NO = Not Occurring

Figure 4.22 CO_2 emissions from primary and secondary zinc production, 1990-2024



Choice of Emission Factor

Default emission factor of 1.72 tonne of CO_2/tonne of zinc produced is used in the primary zinc production calculations. This is the default emission factor in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, Table 4.24 based on weighting of 60% Imperial Smelting and 40% Waelz Kiln. For the calculation of emissions from secondary zinc production, Waelz kiln process emission factor of 3.66 tonne of CO_2/tonne of zinc produced is used.

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

Uncertainty value for EF is considered 50% as recommended in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines Volume 3 Table 4.25 due to the use of default EF. Since production data gathered directly from the plants, the uncertainty value for AD is considered 5%.

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

Experts from zinc trader and waelz oxide producer companies in Türkiye are personally communicated and by this way it is verified that Türkiye's only primary zinc producer was CINKUR and it was closed in 1999. CINKUR's zinc production data is also found in the 8th five years development plan of Türkiye (2001) and it is stated that CINKUR is roughly producing 20.000 tons zinc/year which is in line with our calculated production data for the years between 1990 and 1996.

Zinc production data which are collected from the plants via questionnaire for this inventory calculations, are compared with PRODCOM and found consistent.

Emission calculations were performed using two different software programs, and the results were compared to minimize calculation errors.

Recalculation:

There is no source specific recalculation for this submission.

Planned Improvements:

No further improvements are planned at this time.

4.5 Non-Energy Products from Fuels and Solvent Use (Category 2.D)

4.5.1 Lubricant use (Category 2.D.1)

Source Category Description:

Lubricants are mostly used in industrial and transportation applications. Lubricants are produced either at refineries through separation from crude oil or at petrochemical facilities. They can be subdivided into (a) motor oils and industrial oils, and (b) greases, which differ in terms of physical characteristics (e.g., viscosity), commercial applications, and environmental fate.

The use of lubricants in engines is primarily for their lubricating properties and associated emissions are therefore considered as non-combustion emissions and reported in the IPPU Sector.

Methodological Issues:

Detailed activity data on lubricants are not available in Türkiye and CO_2 emissions calculation is based on the amount of lubricant consumption is obtained from IEA - Eurostat - UNECE Energy Questionnaire - Oil table of Türkiye. Total consumption data for all lubricants (i.e. no separate data for oil and grease) is calculated by subtracting exports-imports and stock changes from production data. T1 method which is formulated by Equation 5.2 in 2006 IPCC Guidelines is used to calculate CO_2 emission. Lubricant consumption data and the weighted average oxidation during use (ODU) factor and default carbon content factor for lubricants as a whole is used as default value for the calculation. The amount of lubricant consumed in terms of kt converted to in terms of TJ by multiplying it with a factor (40.2). The following table shows the amount of lubricant used and the CO_2 emissions, from 1990 to 2024.

As activity data is calculated by subtracting exports-imports and stock changes from production data, fluctuations between some of the years are through the changes of these indicators.

Table 4.30 The Amount of lubricant used and CO_2 emissions, 1990-2024

(kt)

Year	Lubricant use	CO_2
1990	297	175.1
1995	339	199.9
2000	460	271.2
2005	667	393.3
2010	713	420.4
2015	432	254.7
2020	203	119.5
2021	277	163.1
2022	236	139.0
2023	284	167.2
2024	144	85.2

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

Because the default ODU factors developed are very uncertain, as they are based on limited knowledge of typical lubricant oxidation rates, the default uncertainty for EF is 50%. For AD uncertainty value is considered to be 25%.

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

Emission calculations were performed using two different software programs, and the results were compared to minimize calculation errors.

QA/QC procedures are implemented for each category in order to verify and improve the inventory under the QA/QC plan of Türkiye.

Recalculation:

There is no source specific recalculation for this submission.

Planned Improvements:

No further improvements are planned at this time.

4.5.2 Paraffin wax use (Category 2.D.2)

Source Category Description:

The category, as defined here, includes such products as petroleum jelly, paraffin waxes and other waxes, including ozokerite (mixtures of saturated hydrocarbons, solid at ambient temperature). Paraffin waxes are separated from crude oil during the production of light (distillate) lubricating oils. Paraffin waxes are categorized by oil content and the amount of refinement.

Waxes are used in a number of different applications. Paraffin waxes are used in applications such as: candles, corrugated boxes, paper coating, board sizing, food production, wax polishes, surfactants (as used in detergents) and many others. Emissions from the use of waxes derive primarily when the waxes or derivatives of paraffin are combusted during use (e.g., candles), and when they are incinerated with or without heat recovery or in wastewater treatment (for surfactants).

Methodological Issues:

Detailed activity data on paraffin wax use are not available in Türkiye and CO_2 emissions calculation is based on the amount of paraffin waxes consumed in a country which is obtained from IEA - Eurostat - UNECE Energy Questionnaire - Oil table of Türkiye. Total consumption data for paraffin waxes is calculated by subtracting exports-imports and stock changes from production data. Tier 1 method formulated as Equation 5.4 in 2006 IPCC Guidelines is used with default carbon content and ODU factor. The following table shows the amount of paraffin wax used and resulting CO_2 emissions, 1990 to 2024.

Table 4.31 The Amount of paraffin wax used and CO_2 emissions, 1990-2024

(kt)

Year	Paraffin wax use	CO_2
1990	14	8.3
1995	5	2.9
2000	10	5.9
2005	89	52.5
2010	19	11.2
2015	20	11.8
2020	25	14.6
2021	11	6.7
2022	15	8.9
2023	16	9.2
2024	11	6.7

As activity data is calculated by subtracting exports-imports and stock changes from production data, fluctuations between some of the years are through the changes of these indicators.

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

Uncertainty values of AD is considered to be 25%, on the other hand since the ODU factor is highly dependent on specific country conditions and policies, the default EF exhibits an uncertainty of 100% according to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

Emission calculations were performed using two different software programs, and the results were compared to minimize calculation errors.

QA/QC procedures are implemented for each category in order to verify and improve the inventory under the QA/QC plan of Türkiye.

Recalculation:

There is no source specific recalculation for this submission.

Planned Improvements:

No further improvements are planned.

4.6 Electronics Industry (Category 2.E)

A research for this category, has been done by taking into consideration of relevant sectors and gases. According to the results, it has been appeared that F-gases have not been used in the manufacturing processes of these sectors. However, it is founded that some gases have been used with the aim of research and development.

Source category description

The sub-sector only consists of the following sub-application: 2.E.5 Other, other electronic uses.

Methodological issues

This section presents the results of research conducted by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change. As stated above, the results indicate that F-gases are not used in the manufacturing of flat panel displays, photovoltaic products, and semiconductors. This information was obtained by contacting the largest companies within the relevant sectors.

However, it has been observed that CF_4, CHF_3, and SF_6 are used for research and development in the semiconductor products sector. Therefore, these gases are categorized under 2.E.5 as 'other electronic uses.'

According to the research, the use of these gases began in 2010. For emission reporting purposes, it is assumed that the same amount of gas was used each year. This assumption is based on expert judgment. The Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change (MoEUCC) conducted a survey with Türkiye's leading company with an R&D department in the electronic industry, and the numbers were assessed based on the survey results.

Table 4.32 shows the consumption amount of each gases which are consumed for the research and development purpose.

Table 4.32 Consumption of each gas, 2010-2024

(kg)

Year	CF_4	HFC-23	SF_6
2010	1.2	6	1 848
2015	1.2	6	1 848
2020	1.34	6.72	2 569.6
2021	1.49	7.46	2 852.3
2022	1.57	7.88	3 012
2023	1.64	8.23	3 147.5
2024	1.69	8.49	3 248.2

Türkiye's economy grew 3.2 percent in 2024 and the value of consumption of each gas has determined for 2024 by using the value of economic grew.

Recalculation:

There is no recalculation for this submission.

Planned Improvements:

No further improvements are planned.

4.7 Product Use as Substitutes for ODS (Category 2.F)

Source Category Description:

There is no domestic production of fluorochemicals in Türkiye; therefore, all national demand for these gases is met through imports. Emissions from the sub-sector "Fluorinated substitutes for ozone-depleting substances (ODS)" arise from the following sub-applications:

- 2F3: emissions from fire protection systems
- 2F6: emissions from other applications

Methodological Issues:

The methodology applied to estimate HFC emissions in this sub-sector is based on the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. Emission estimates were calculated using the IPCC model in accordance with the Tier 1 (T1) approach. Inventory calculations rely on raw trade data, including imports and exports for each gas, as provided by the Ministry of Trade.

It should be noted that HFCs have been used as alternatives to CFCs since 1999 and are considered to be applied across various industrial sectors. However, due to limited information on sectoral use, it is assumed that the majority of HFCs—excluding HFC-227ea, which is used exclusively in fire protection systems—are consumed in the refrigeration and air conditioning sector. For this reason, emissions of these gases are calculated using the assumptions applicable to refrigeration and air conditioning. Nevertheless, in accordance with the CRT sectoral classification, the resulting emission estimates are reported under the "Other Applications" category within the 2F sector. As specified in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, the following assumptions are applied using a hybrid Tier 1a/1b approach for the calculations:

- Servicing of equipment containing refrigerants is assumed to commence three years after the installation of the equipment.

- Annual emissions from banked refrigerants are assumed to be 3% on average across the entire refrigeration and air conditioning sector.
- Within the market, two-thirds of total refrigerant sales are assumed to be used for servicing existing equipment, while one-third is assumed to be used for charging new equipment.
- The average lifetime of refrigeration and air conditioning equipment is assumed to be 15 years.
- The transition to a new refrigerant technology is assumed to occur gradually over a period of 10 years.

For the estimation of HFC-227ea emissions, expert judgment is applied. Based on consultations with experts from the National Ozone Unit of the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change (MoEUCC) and the Turkish Fire Protection and Training Foundation (TUYAK), which represents the fire protection sector, HFC-227ea is predominantly used in fire protection applications in Türkiye. Accordingly, emissions of this gas are reported under the "2F3 Fire Protection" category. As indicated in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, HFCs used in this application area are released over a period longer than one year. To account for this emission profile, the calculation is performed using the spreadsheet model recommended in the Guidelines.

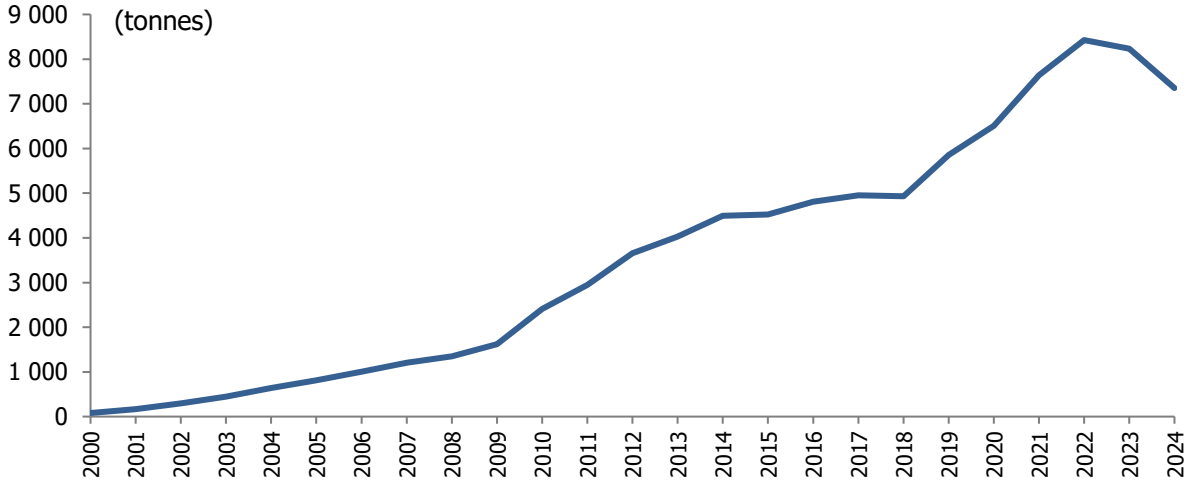
Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

Table 4.33 and Figure 4.23 present total HFC emissions for the period 1999–2024. A clear increasing trend in emissions is observed over the time series. This trend is primarily attributable to the phase-out and subsequent prohibition of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) in Türkiye, following which HFCs have been increasingly used as substitutes since 1999. In accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, emissions for the initial year of HFC use have been calculated starting from 1999. As shown in Table 4.33, total HFC emissions increased steadily until recent years, with minor fluctuations observed in the latest period.

Table 4.33 Total HFCs emissions, 1999-2024

Year	HFCs Emissions (tonnes)	HFCs Emissions (kt CO_2 eq.)
2000	81.3	105.2
2005	808.6	1 043.9
2010	2 412.4	2 789.2
2015	4 522.5	4 424.7
2020	6 508.4	6 008.2
2021	7 629.2	6 711.2
2022	8 425.8	10 184.1
2023	8 234.3	9 702.6
2024	7 354.8	9 510.4

Figure 4.23 Total HFCs emissions, 1999-2024



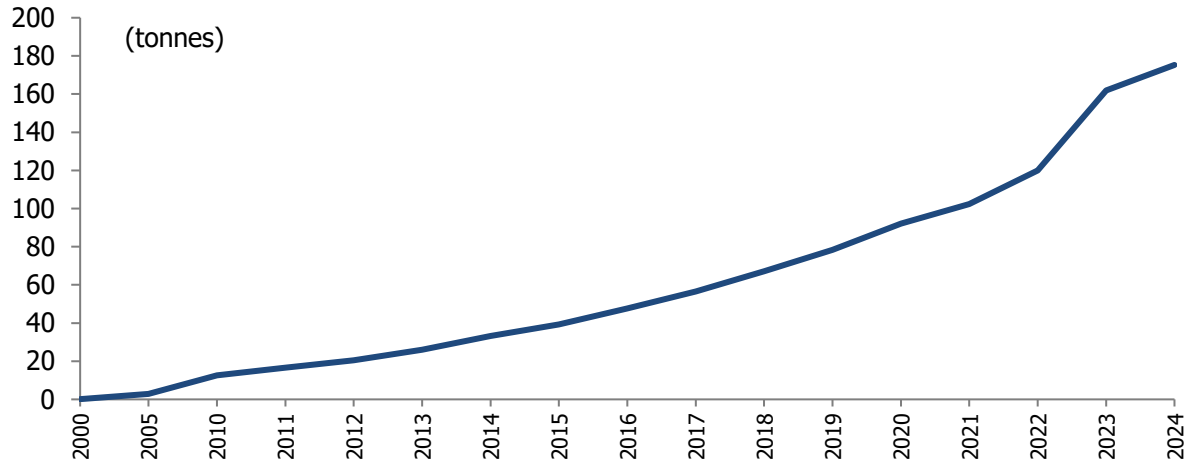
The above presentation shows aggregated emissions from HFCs, including HFC-23, HFC-32, HFC-41, HFC-43-10mee, HFC-125, HFC-134, HFC-134a, HFC-143, HFC-143a, HFC-152a, HFC-227ea, HFC-236fa, HFC-245ca and HFC-365mfc. The table below presents disaggregated emission estimates for these gases for selected years. All emission values are expressed in tonnes, and emissions for each gas are calculated in accordance with the Tier 1a/1b methodology of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. Inventory calculations are based on raw trade data, including imports and exports for each gas, as provided by the Ministry of Trade. The trends observed in the graphical presentation are consistent with variations in the reported import and export quantities.

Table 4.34 HFCs Emissions

(tonnes)

Substance	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
HFC-23	0.02	0.29	0.57	3.66	2.97	2.52	14.35	0.35	0.34
HFC-32	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	0.60	323.70	600.12	1 065.98	1 298.80	1 492.66
HFC-41	NA,NO	NA,NO	0.03	0.02	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO
HFC-43-10mee	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	0.12	2.97	2.84	2.63	2.11	2.33
HFC-125	NA,NO	NA,NO	0.71	25.53	27.89	102.21	567.16	565.74	637.41
HFC-134	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	NA,NO	1.50
HFC-134a	80.35	791.38	2 066.27	3 000.02	3 778.28	3 775.87	4 242.94	3 746.78	3 504.03
HFC-143	NA,NO	NA,NO	0.00	0.00	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO
HFC-143a	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	2.83	1.26	30.57	233.08	245.36	211.40
HFC-152a	0.78	14.07	331.36	1 418.20	2 233.35	2 969.09	2 136.32	2 175.65	1 225.71
HFC-236fa	NA,NO	NA,NO	0.68	4.09	11.80	13.83	15.78	13.72	7.50
HFC-245ca	NA,NO	NA,NO	0.02	2.26	0.99	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO
HFC-245fa	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	25.20	32.85	29.79	27.64	23.95	96.61
HFC-365mfc	NA,NO	NA,NO	0.12	0.66	0.19	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO
HFC-227ea	0.13	2.87	12.67	39.33	92.14	102.31	119.93	161.86	175.25

Figure 4.24 HFC-227ea Emissions, 2000-2024



Recalculation:

The time series for HFC-245fa and HFC-43-10mee under Category 2.F were recalculated due to a correction in the implementation of the calculation workbook based on the IPCC 2.F.6 methodology.

Consequently, the 2023 emission estimate for HFC-245fa was revised from 22.96 to 23.95 tonnes, while the 2023 emission estimate for HFC-43-10mee was revised from 2.05 to 2.11 tonnes. Emission estimates for 2022 and all preceding years remain unchanged, as the underlying activity data and calculation results for those years were not affected by this correction.

At the aggregate level, this recalculation led to an increase in total HFC emissions for 2023 from 8 233.27 tonnes to 8 234.31 tonnes (approximately 0.0125%). In terms of CO_2 eq., total HFC emissions increased from 9 701.7 kt CO_2 eq. to 9 702.7 kt CO_2 eq. (approximately 0.011%). The recalculation does not alter the overall trend of the HFC time series and improves consistency with the IPCC 2.F.6 methodological framework.

Planned Improvement:

No further improvements are planned. Future improvements will depend on the availability of more detailed activity data.

4.8 Other Product Manufacture and Use (Category 2.G)

Source Category Description:

The sub-sector other product manufacture and use consists of the following sub- applications:

- 2.G.1- SF_6 Emissions from electrical equipment

Methodological Issues:

It is assumed that SF_6 is used only in electrical instruments, mainly in circuit breakers. Emission results are reported based on the import and export data of SF_6. However, custom code for this gas was established in 2013 and trade data is available only for 2013-2024. Therefore, trend of electricity consumption is used for the prediction of imported gas for previous years.

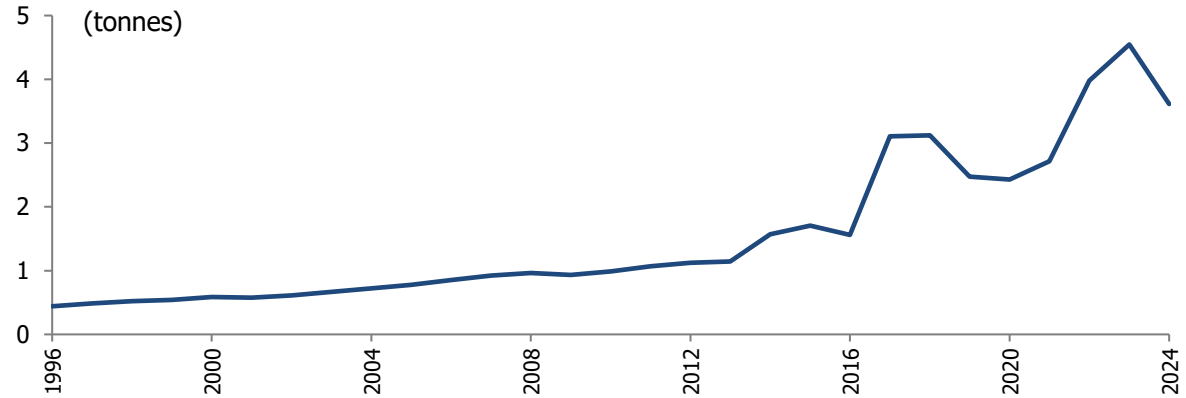
Data for electricity consumption is obtained from the Turkish Electricity Transmission Corporation and the trade data for SF_6 is provided by Ministry of Trade. Table 4.35 shows the distribution of electricity consumption, SF_6 consumption (import and export values) and emissions of SF_6 which is emitted from the circuit breakers used in Electricity industry. The IPCC default values of emission factors (including natural leakage and emissions of operation, maintenance, and disposal) are 2.6% for the EU, 0.7% for Japan, and 2.0% as a global average and calculation made by using the global average value.

There is no information about the number and the capacity of the used, imported or exported equipment and the number of destroyed equipment. The imported gas amount has been assumed as 2% emitted in related year. Import and export data is provided by Ministry of Trade.

Table 4.35 SF_6 Consumption and Electricity Consumption

Year	Electricity consumption (GWh)	SF_6 net consumption (tonnes)	SF_6 Emissions (tonnes)
2000	98 296	29.26	0.59
2005	130 263	38.78	0.78
2010	172 051	49.37	0.99
2015	216 233	85.21	1.70
2020	261 193	121.36	2.43
2021	286 692	135.82	2.72
2022	286 693	199.09	3.98
2023	289 372	227.32	4.55
2024	308 863	180.59	3.61

Figure 4.25 SF_6 emissions, 1996-2024



Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

Uncertainties of SF_6 was estimated using expert judgement as described in IPCC Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management (2000) Reference.

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

During the preparation of the inventory submission activities related to source specific quality control were mainly focused on completeness and consistency of emission estimates and on proper use of notation keys in the CRT tables according to QA/QC plan. Aggregated national EFs are compared with IPCC default values.

Recalculation:

For Category 2.G.1, the time series for SF_6 emissions was recalculated due to a correction in the allocation of SF_6 consumption among sectors. Net national SF_6 consumption is derived from import and export data. From this net amount, SF_6 consumption estimated for the magnesium production sector (Category 2.C.4) and the electronics sector (Category 2.E) is deducted in order to determine the quantity attributable to the electricity sector, which is reported under Category 2.G.1.

During the preparation of the previous inventory submission, a decimal placement error occurred in the deduction of SF_6 consumption for the magnesium production sector for the year 2023, resulting in an incorrect amount being attributed to Category 2.G.1.

This error was corrected in the current submission, and SF_6 consumption and emission estimates for the electricity sector were recalculated accordingly. As a result, SF_6 emissions for 2023 were revised from 4.559 tonnes to 4.546 tonnes, corresponding to a decrease of approximately 0.29%. The recalculation affects only the year 2023; emission estimates for all other years remain unchanged. In terms of CO_2 eq., the recalculation resulted in a decrease in SF_6 emissions for 2023 from 107.13 kt CO_2 eq. to 106.84

kt CO_2 eq., corresponding to a reduction of approximately 0.29 kt CO_2 eq., or about 0.27%. The applied methodology, assumptions, and data sources remain the same as in the previous submission.

Planned Improvement:

No further improvements are planned.

5 AGRICULTURE (CRT Sector 3)

5.1 Sector Overview

Agricultural activities will most likely coexist with the existence of human beings on this planet, and agricultural production is indispensable to the continuance of life. Effects of climate change are observed by concentration of GHGs for many sectors including agriculture which generally comes second in size after the energy sector. The total emission value calculated for the agriculture sector is 73.54 Mt CO_2 eq. for the year 2024 which is 14.2% of the total emission value including the LULUCF sector and 12.6% of all emissions excluding the LULUCF sector for Türkiye. The agricultural sector is divided into ten categories from 3.A to 3.J in the CRT tables. These categories are listed in Table 5.1 briefly for gases emitted from each of these sources.

Table 5.1 Categories of the agriculture sector and emitted gases

CRT	Categories	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	NO_x	CO	NMVOC	SO_x
3.A	Enteric fermentation		x					
3.B	Manure management		x	x	x[b]		x[b]	
3.C	Rice cultivation		x					
3.D	Agricultural soils	x[a]		x	x[b]		x[b]	
3.E	Prescribed burning of savannas		x	x	x[c]	x[c]	x[c]	x[c]
3.F	Field burning of agricultural residues		x	x	x[b]	x[b]	x[b]	x[b]
3.G	Liming	x						
3.H	Urea application	x						
3.I	Other carbon-containing fertilizers	x						
3.J	Other							

[a] to be reported under LULUCF Sector.

[b] Emissions of this gas from this category are likely to be emitted and a methodology is provided in the EMEP/EEA Guidebook.

[c] Emissions of this air pollutant from this category are likely to be emitted and the methodology may be included in the EMEP/EEA Guidebook in the future.

The percentage of emissions from this sector as percentage of total national GHG emissions (excluding LULUCF) gradually declined from around 22.6% to 11.2% in most of the years between 1990 and 2009 before levelling off and thereafter gaining momentum. With the aim to give a clear view on the weights of the categories within the sector, the following Table 5.2 presents emission and percentage values for the year 2024.

Table 5.2 Agriculture sector emissions and overall percentages by categories, 2024

	CH_4 (kt CO_2 eq.)	N_2O (kt CO_2 eq.)	CO_2 (kt)	Total (kt CO_2 eq.)	(%)
3 Agriculture	43 943	28 089	1 508	73 541	**100.0**
A. Enteric fermentation	37 963			37 963	51.6
B. Manure management	5 531	4 368		9 899	13.5
C. Rice cultivation	298			298	0.4
D. Agricultural soils		23 684		23 684	32.2
E. Prescribed burning of savannas				NO	
F. Field burning of agricultural residues	152	37		189	0.3
G. Liming				NE*	
H. Urea application			1 508	1 508	2.1
I. Other carbon-containing fertilizers				NO	
J. Other				NO	
GHG Percentage Shares	59.8	38.2	2.1	100.0	

*The emission level from source category 3.G Liming is considered to be insignificant according to Decision 18/CMA.1, Annex, paragraph 32.
Figures in the table may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Table 5.3 clearly presents the developments of the emissions for the agriculture sector. The overall emission value for the agriculture sector increased from approximately 51.8 Mt CO_2 eq. in 1990 to around 73.5 Mt CO_2 eq. in 2024 presenting an increase of 41.8%. The biggest increase among the categories in absolute terms for the emissions is observed in the agricultural soils category where the emissions increased by around 8.3 Mt CO_2 eq. (53.9%) from 15.4 Mt CO_2 eq. to 23.7 Mt CO_2 eq. for the same period. Other significant increases in this thirty-four years period are seen in enteric fermentation, manure management, and urea application where the figures are 8.0 Mt CO_2 eq. (26.6%), 4.4 Mt CO_2 eq. (79.4%), and 1.0 Mt CO_2 eq. (227.9%), respectively. Emissions for rice cultivation increased by around 0.2 Mt CO_2 eq. (165.6%) whereas the emissions for field burning of agricultural residues between 1990 and 2024 resulted in a decrease of 48.8%.

Table 5.3 Overview of the agriculture sector emissions, 1990–2024

Year	A. Enteric fermentation		B. Manure management		C. Rice cultivation		Agriculture total	
	(kt CO_2 eq.)	(%)	(kt CO_2 eq.)	(%)	(kt CO_2 eq.)	(%)	(kt CO_2 eq.)	(%)
1990	29 996	57.9	5 518	10.6	112	0.2	51 848	100
1995	28 298	57.7	5 716	11.7	126	0.3	49 030	100
2000	24 575	53.4	5 334	11.6	143	0.3	46 033	100
2005	25 088	54.2	5 015	10.8	205	0.4	46 266	100
2010	25 498	53.5	5 880	12.3	226	0.5	47 678	100
2015	31 685	53.5	7 531	12.7	269	0.5	59 208	100
2020	39 953	52.3	9 934	13.0	293	0.4	76 437	100
2021	40 210	53.3	9 998	13.3	302	0.4	75 377	100
2022	38 244	53.5	9 349	13.1	280	0.4	71 515	100
2023	36 899	51.4	9 359	13.0	264	0.4	71 828	100
2024	37 963	51.6	9 899	13.5	298	0.4	73 541	100

Figures in the table may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

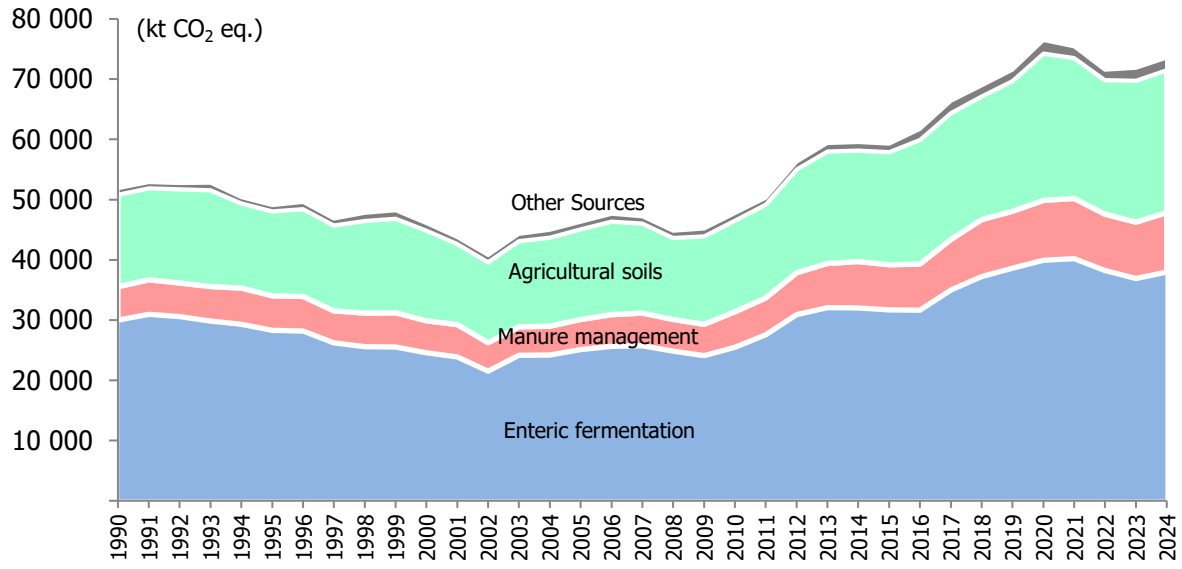
Table 5.3 Overview of the agriculture sector emissions, 1990–2024 (continued)

Year	D. Managed soils		F. Field burnıng		H. Urea application		Agriculture total	
	(kt CO_2 eq.)	(%)	(kt CO_2 eq.)	(%)	(kt CO_2 eq.)	(%)	(kt CO_2 eq.)	(%)
1990	15 391	29.7	370	0.7	460	0.9	51 848	100
1995	14 110	28.8	354	0.7	426	0.9	49 030	100
2000	15 001	32.6	362	0.8	617	1.3	46 033	100
2005	15 023	32.5	322	0.7	613	1.3	46 266	100
2010	15 195	31.9	233	0.5	645	1.4	47 678	100
2015	18 728	31.6	185	0.3	811	1.4	59 208	100
2020	24 417	31.9	183	0.2	1 657	2.2	76 437	100
2021	23 396	31.0	169	0.2	1 302	1.7	75 377	100
2022	22 322	31.2	182	0.3	1 138	1.6	71 515	100
2023	23 569	32.8	190	0.3	1 547	2.2	71 828	100
2024	23 684	32.2	189	0.3	1 508	2.1	73 541	100

Figures in the table may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

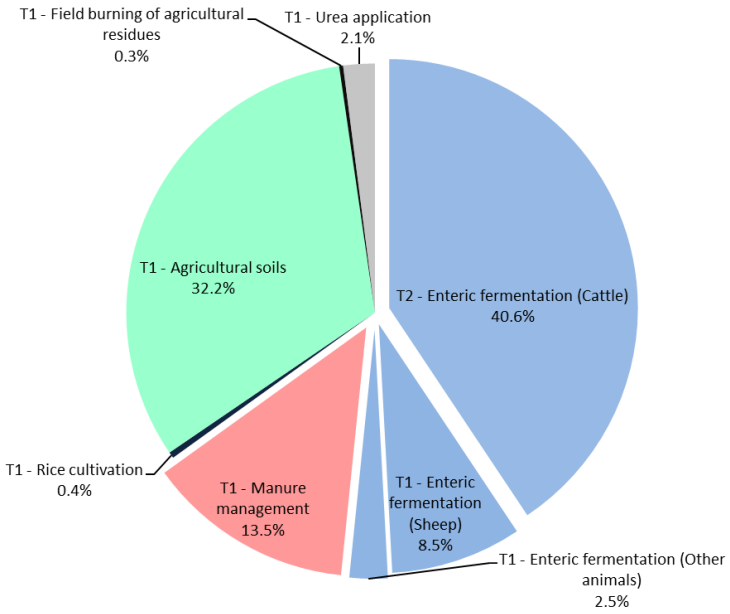
Furthermore, in relative terms, the biggest category in the agriculture sector is enteric fermentation having a 51.6% share for 2024, so it dominates the sector. In all reported years, 1990-2024, this category had an average share of 54.5% in the agriculture sector, starting with a share of 57.9% in 1990. The second biggest category is agricultural soils having a proportion of 32.2% for 2024. Its average share for the entire reporting period of thirty-five years is around 31.2%. Manure management's share presents somehow a more stable increasing trend, starting from 10.6% in 1990 and reaching 13.5% in 2024 while having an average of 12.0% for all reporting years. For 2024, remaining categories, which are rice cultivation, field burning of agricultural residuals, and urea application, had emission shares of 0.4%, 0.3%, and 2.1%, respectively. The share for field burning of agricultural residues decreased from 0.7% to 0.3%. On the other hand, the share for rice cultivation and urea application increased from 0.2 to 0.4 and from 0.9 to 2.1 respectively for the reporting period. A graphical representation is given below in Figure 5.1, which presents the overall cumulative distribution and the trend for the reporting period of the agriculture sector. Other sources are calculated by the summation of emission figures from rice cultivation, field burning, and urea application.

Figure 5.1 Cumulative emissions of agricultural categories, 1990–2024



Additionally, it should be noted that prescribed burning of savannas (CRT Category 3.E) does not occur in Türkiye and is therefore not reported in this National Inventory Document whereas liming (CRT Category 3.G) is considered to be insignificant according to Decision 18/CMA.1, Annex, paragraph 32. The category, other carbon-containing fertilizers (CRT Category 3.I), is not relevant while the final category, other (CRT Category 3.J) in the agriculture sector, is an option to be used only if necessary. Figure 5.2 shows an overview of category shares and methods used for the agriculture sector.

Figure 5.2 Category shares and methods used in the agriculture sector, 2024



The methods used for the emission estimations in the agriculture sector except for cattle in enteric fermentation are Tier 1 (T1). The only Tier 2 (T2) method used in this sector is for emissions due to enteric fermentation of cattle which has a value of 29 881 kt CO_2 eq. This amount equals to around 40.6% of total emissions in the agriculture sector and 78.7% of total emissions in enteric fermentation which is the biggest subcategory in enteric fermentation as presented in Figure 5.2.

Table 5.4 Agriculture sector emissions – comparison between 2023 and 2024

Source Category	2023 (kt CO_2 eq.)	2023 (%)	2024 (kt CO_2 eq.)	2024 (%)	Change (kt CO_2 eq.)	Change (%)
3. Agriculture Sector	**71 828**	**100**	**73 541**	**100**	**1 713**	**2.4**
3.A Enteric Fermentation	36 899	51.4	37 963	51.6	1 063	2.9
3.B Manure Management	9 359	13.0	9 899	13.5	540	5.8
3.C Rice Cultivation	264	0.4	298	0.4	34	12.8
3.D Agricultural Soils	23 569	32.8	23 684	32.2	115	0.5
3.F Field Burning	190	0.3	189	0.3	-0.3	-0.2
3.H Urea Application	1 547	2.2	1 508	2.1	-39	-2.5

Figures in the table may not add up to the totals due to rounding. Note that two source categories, CRT 3.E and 3.I, are not occurring (NO), while another source category, CRT 3.G Liming, is not estimated (NE) because it is considered to be insignificant.

The emission values between the latest of two reporting years, 2023 and 2024, are presented in Table 5.4 and in order to present a different perspective on the size changes of major agricultural categories, Figure 5.3 is also given. Major agricultural categories, enteric fermentation, manure management, and agricultural soils, are responsible for approximately 97.3% of the emissions in the sector. Additionally, the main changes in minor agricultural categories are shown in Figure 5.4.

Figure 5.3 Trends in major agriculture categories

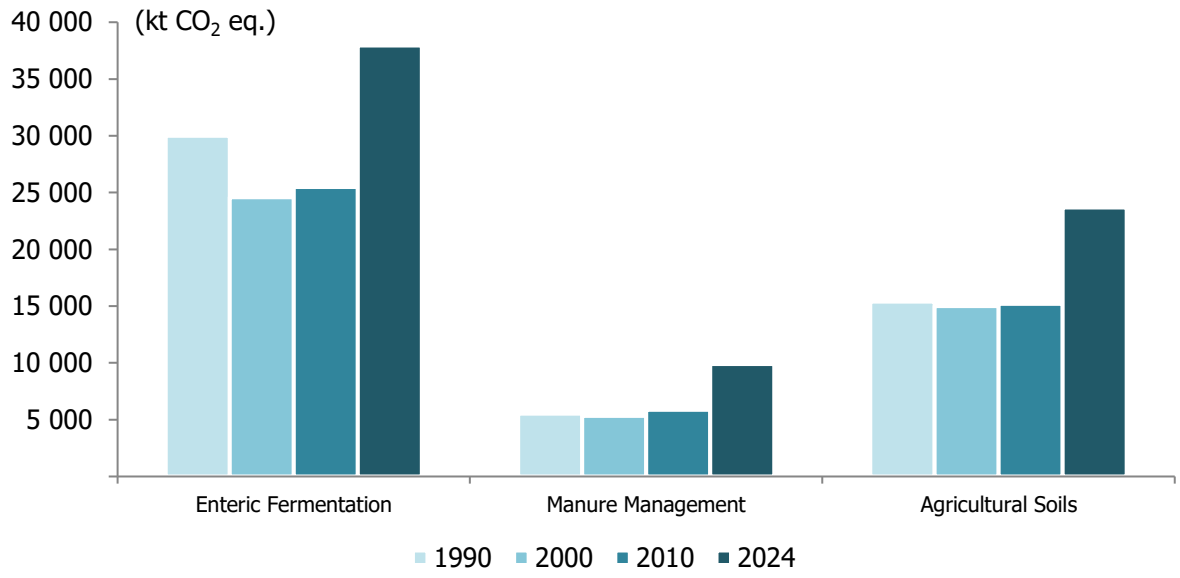
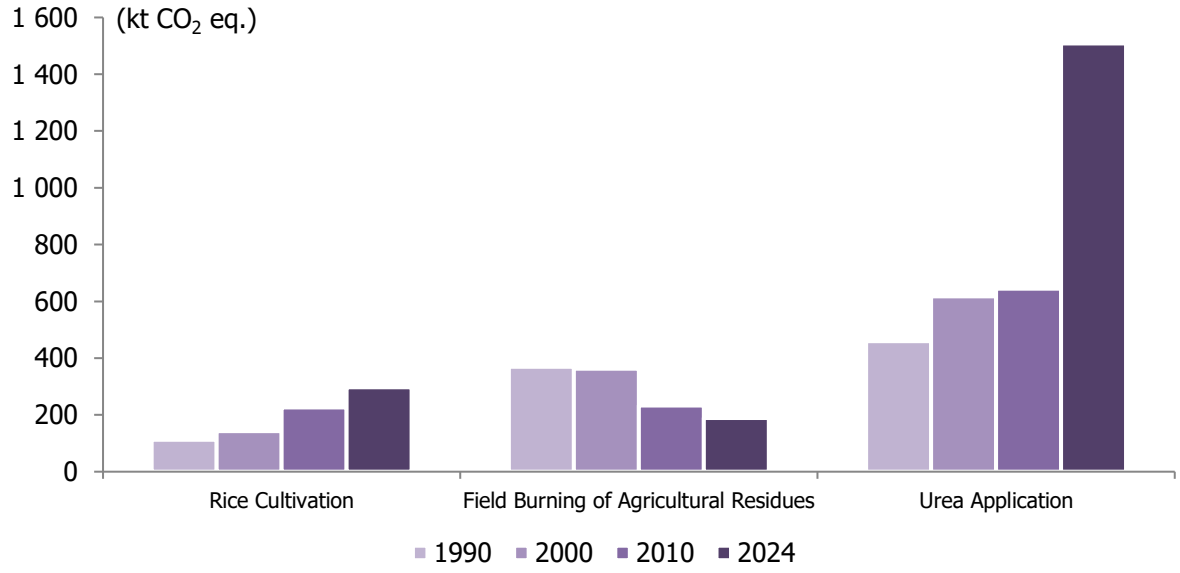


Figure 5.4 Trends in minor agriculture categories



GHG emission values and their percentage shares in the agriculture sector, CH_4, N_2O and CO_2, are presented in Table 5.5. After its initial increase in 1991, emission values for CH_4 decreased in the twelve years until 2002. Thereafter, the main trend changed into an increasing one presenting decreases for a few years as well. But, overall, the percentage share of CH_4 decreased from 64.0% in 1990 to 59.8% in 2024.

The average share of N_2O emissions were around 36.9% with respect to yearly total agricultural emission values. The emission values for N_2O were 18 207 kt CO_2 eq. (35.1%) in 1990 and increased to an estimated value of 28 089 kt CO_2 eq. while taking a share of 38.2% of total agricultural emissions in 2024, the latest reporting year. N_2O emissions are due to manure management and agricultural soils source categories in the agricultural sector.

CO_2 emissions result only from urea application; have the smallest share in this sector, and ranges between 0.8% and 2.2% for the period 1990-2024. The highest absolute value of CO_2 emissions occurred in 2020 with 1 657 kt, while it has the smallest value in 1995 with 426 kt depending on the amount of urea applied. The corresponding value for the latest reporting year accounts for a share of 2.1%.

Table 5.5 Overview of GHGs in the agriculture sector, 1990–2024

	CH_4		N_2O		CO_2		Total
Year	(kt CO_2 eq.)	(%)	(kt CO_2 eq.)	(%)	(kt)	(%)	(kt CO_2 eq.)
1990	33 181	64.0	18 207	35.1	460	0.9	51 848
1995	31 759	64.8	16 845	34.4	426	0.9	49 030
2000	27 846	60.5	17 570	38.2	617	1.3	46 033
2005	28 056	60.6	17 596	38.0	613	1.3	46 266
2010	29 195	61.2	17 839	37.4	645	1.4	47 678
2015	36 143	61.0	22 254	37.6	811	1.4	59 208
2020	45 826	60.0	28 954	37.9	1 657	2.2	76 437
2021	46 061	61.1	28 014	37.2	1 302	1.7	75 377
2022	43 653	61.0	26 724	37.4	1 138	1.6	71 515
2023	42 451	59.1	27 830	38.7	1 547	2.2	71 828
2024	43 943	59.8	28 089	38.2	1 508	2.1	73 541

Figures in the table may not add up to the totals due to rounding. Source categories for CH_4 and N_2O emissions are presented in Table 5.9 and 5.10, respectively, whereas the only source category for CO_2 emissions is urea application (CRT category 3.H) which emits carbon dioxide reported under the agriculture sector.

The activity data used for the compilation of the GHG inventory are provided mainly by TurkStat's databases distributed by its Central Dissemination System on the following website accessible on https://biruni.tuik.gov.tr/medas/?kn=101&locale=en which is also accessible at www.turkstat.gov.tr.

Data on livestock production have been collected from District Offices of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry at the end of the year. Since 2014, data on livestock numbers have been collected and published two times a year. The data, entered into an online database by the district offices, have been analyzed together with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Prepared data are sent to the Ministry for controlling process. Once again controlled data are analyzed by Agricultural Production Statistics Group at TurkStat and will then become ready for publishing after final analysis and controls.

Livestock population numbers are given for livestock species in Table 5.6. As the numbers show, both dairy and non-dairy cattle, domestic sheep, poultry and goats have significantly high population numbers with respect to other livestock species. For the 1990-2024 period, population of Dairy/Non-Dairy Cattle, Domestic Sheep, Merino Sheep and Poultry increased. On the other hand, population of Goats, Buffalo, Horses, Swine, Camels, Mules and Asses decreased. During the reporting period, our country's population is increasingly living in urban areas rather than in rural areas which reduced the demand for some of the animals in small households living in rural areas. Moreover, a few animal categories used for carrying goods previously in rural areas, are not needed any more extensively for this purpose. Thus the demand for some of the livestock species decreased.

Table 5.6 Livestock population numbers in Türkiye, 1990–2024

(thousand)

Year	Dairy Cattle	Non-Dairy Cattle	Sheep Domestic	Sheep Merino	Goats	Buffalo	Horses	Mules and Asses	Swine, Camels	Poultry
1990	5 893	5 485	39 711	842	10 926	371	513	1 187	14.0	102 255
1995	5 886	5 903	32 985	806	9 111	255	415	900	7.0	135 251
2000	5 280	5 481	27 719	773	7 201	146	271	588	4.0	264 451
2005	3 998	6 528	24 552	752	6 517	105	208	423	2.7	322 917
2010	4 362	7 008	22 003	1 086	6 293	85	155	260	2.8	238 973
2015	5 536	8 458	29 302	2 206	10 416	134	123	198	3.2	316 332
2020	6 775	11 190	38 580	3 547	11 986	192	90	133	2.3	386 081
2021	6 759	11 091	41 183	3 995	12 342	186	84	118	2.6	398 115
2022	6 402	10 450	40 729	3 959	11 578	172	74	105	2.8	366 584
2023	6 345	10 076	38 209	3 852	10 303	162	66	91	2.9	373 752
2024	6 510	10 314	39 872	4 209	10 822	162	70	79	2.9	384 147

Note that dairy cattle population for the year 2003 is taken as the average of population figures for 2002 and 2004 after carefully discussed/scrutinized with the Agricultural Statistics Department at TurkStat in order to ensure comparability for the entire time series. This was necessary because of a different methodology applied regarding dairy cattle for the year 2003. Non-dairy cattle figures were adjusted accordingly.

Time series for cattle population with its subcategories in our country are presented in Table 5.7. Livestock production can result in CH_4 emissions from enteric fermentation and also in CH_4 and N_2O emissions from livestock manure management systems. Cattle as a livestock category is a significant source of CH_4 in our country because of their large population and high CH_4 emission rate due to their ruminant digestive system.

In Türkiye there are three dairy cattle types categorized as culture cattle, hybrid cattle and domestic cattle as shown in Table 5.8. Culture dairy cattle is a dairy cattle type having higher milk yields compared to domestic dairy cattle whereas milk yields values of hybrid cattle are between them. Hybrid cattle are breeds of culture and domestic dairy cattle. Culture dairy cattle population is increasing by years except for the years 1997, 1998, 2002-2004 and 2021-2023. But, in general, the culture dairy cattle population has a positive trend in the period 1990-2024. Culture dairy cattle population has increased 500% in this period. Share of culture dairy cattle population in total cattle population is increased from 9% in 1990 to 49% in 2024 within dairy cattle population. For hybrid dairy cattle population, which was around 2.9 million in 2024 despite being 1.9 million in 1990, a big increase or decrease in percentage share cannot be observed throughout the same period. The share of domestic cattle among dairy cattle was 58.1% in 1990 but this ratio reduced to 5.8% in 2024. As seen in Table 5.7, non-dairy cattle share in total number of cattle increased from 48.2% to 61.3% between 1990 and 2024. Furthermore, Figure 5.5 presents three types of dairy cattle as well as non-dairy cattle population numbers for the period of 1990-2024 in a straightforward chart.

Figure 5.5 Population numbers for cattle categories, 1990–2024

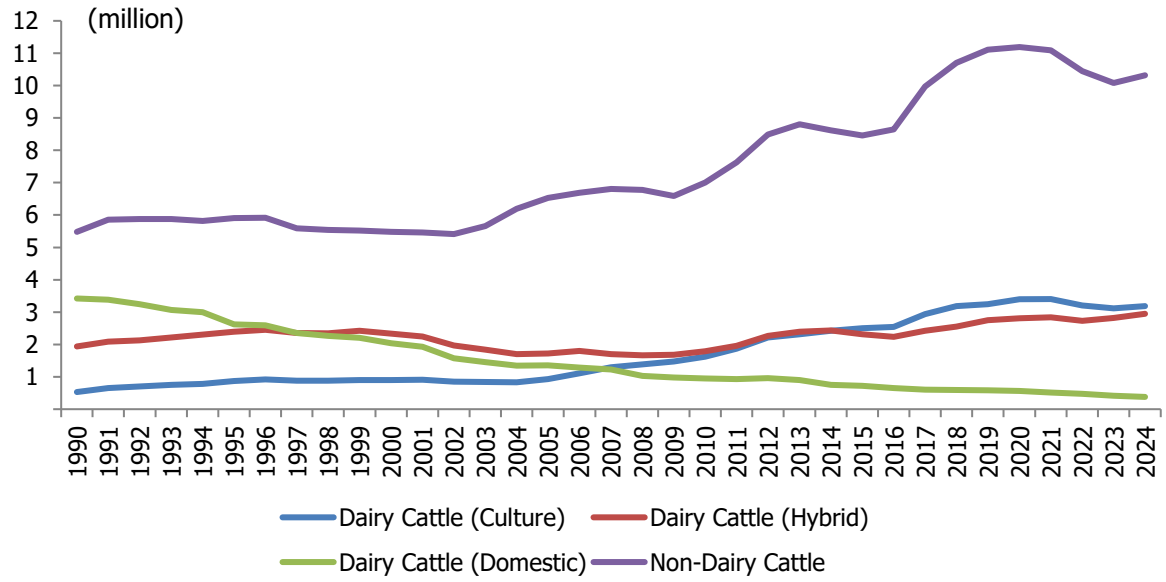


Table 5.7 Subcategories of cattle population, 1990–2024

(thousand)

Year	Total Cattle (population)	Dairy Cattle (population)	Dairy Cattle (%)	Non-Dairy Cattle (population)	Non-Dairy Cattle (%)
1990	11 377	5 893	51.8	5 485	48.2
1995	11 789	5 886	49.9	5 903	50.1
2000	10 761	5 280	49.1	5 481	50.9
2005	10 526	3 998	38.0	6 528	62.0
2010	11 370	4 362	38.4	7 008	61.6
2015	13 994	5 536	39.6	8 458	60.4
2020	17 965	6 775	37.7	11 190	62.3
2021	17 851	6 759	37.9	11 091	62.1
2022	16 852	6 402	38.0	10 450	62.0
2023	16 421	6 345	38.6	10 076	61.4
2024	16 824	6 510	38.7	10 314	61.3

Figures in the table may not add up to the totals due to rounding. Note also the footnote to Table 5.6.

Table 5.8 Subcategories of dairy cattle population, 1990–2024

(thousand)

Year	Total (population)	Culture (population)	Culture (%)	Hybrid (population)	Hybrid (%)	Domestic (population)	Domestic (%)
1990	5 893	530	9.0	1 941	32.9	3 421	58.1
1995	5 886	870	14.8	2 393	40.7	2 623	44.6
2000	5 280	905	17.1	2 335	44.2	2 040	38.6
2005	3 998	926	23.2	1 717	43.0	1 355	33.9
2010	4 362	1 626	37.3	1 787	41.0	948	21.7
2015	5 536	2 501	45.2	2 314	41.8	721	13.0
2020	6 775	3 398	50.2	2 808	41.4	569	8.4
2021	6 759	3 398	50.3	2 842	42.0	519	7.7
2022	6 402	3 201	50.0	2 727	42.6	474	7.4
2023	6 345	3 112	49.0	2 816	44.4	417	6.6
2024	6 510	3 183	48.9	2 948	45.3	380	5.8

Figures in the table may not add up to the totals due to rounding. Note also the footnote

Table 5.3, given previously, presents a detailed perspective on the agriculture sector emissions for the reporting period. GHG emissions from livestock are CH_4 in enteric fermentation and CH_4 and N_2O in manure management. Rice cultivation leads to CH_4 emissions, agricultural soils to N_2O emissions, field burning of crop residues to CH_4 and N_2O emissions. Urea application is the only category directly resulting in CO_2 emissions reported under the agriculture sector in our country. An overview of emission factors and parameters related to emission calculations from the agriculture sector is shown in Annex 4 of the NID.

Methane (CH_4)

Emissions from enteric fermentation, manure management, rice cultivation and field burning of agricultural residues include methane. The agriculture sector in Türkiye produced 1 569 kt CH_4 (43.9 Mt CO_2 eq.) emissions, which equals 59.8% of agricultural emissions or 62.0% of Türkiye's CH_4 emissions (without LULUCF), or 7.5% of Türkiye's total emissions in 2024. CH_4 emissions had increased by 10 762 kt CO_2 eq. (32.4%) from its 1990 level of 33 181 kt CO_2 eq. to 43 943 kt CO_2 eq. in 2024. This increase is mainly a result of increases in CH_4 emissions from enteric fermentation of 7 966 kt CO_2 eq., from manure management of 2 755 kt CO_2 eq., and from rice cultivation of 186 kt CO_2 eq.

Enteric fermentation is the single dominant category leading to 90.4% in 1990 and 86.4% in 2024 of all CH_4 emissions of the agriculture sector. Enteric fermentation was followed by manure management with 8.4% in 1990 and 12.6% in 2024. CH_4 emissions from field burning of agricultural residues are 0.9% in 1990 and 0.3% in 2024 of all CH_4 emissions from the agriculture sector. CH_4 emissions share of rice cultivation is 0.3% and 0.7% for 1990 and 2024, respectively. An overview of CH_4 emissions are presented in the following table.

Table 5.9 Overview of CH_4 emissions in the agriculture sector, 1990–2024

	CH_4 Emissions								
	3.A		3.B		3.C		3.F		Total
Year	(kt CO_2 eq.)	(%)	(kt CO_2 eq.)	(%)	(kt CO_2 eq.)	(%)	(kt CO_2 eq.)	(%)	(kt CO_2 eq.)
1990	29 996	90.4	2 776	8.4	112	0.3	297	0.9	33 181
1995	28 298	89.1	3 051	9.6	126	0.4	284	0.9	31 759
2000	24 575	88.3	2 837	10.2	143	0.5	291	1.0	27 846
2005	25 088	89.4	2 505	8.9	205	0.7	259	0.9	28 056
2010	25 498	87.3	3 283	11.2	226	0.8	187	0.6	29 195
2015	31 685	87.7	4 040	11.2	269	0.7	149	0.4	36 143
2020	39 953	87.2	5 433	11.9	293	0.6	147	0.3	45 826
2021	40 210	87.3	5 414	11.8	302	0.7	136	0.3	46 061
2022	38 244	87.6	4 983	11.4	280	0.6	147	0.3	43 653
2023	36 899	86.9	5 135	12.1	264	0.6	152	0.4	42 451
2024	37 963	86.4	5 531	12.6	298	0.7	152	0.3	43 943

Figures in the table may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Nitrous Oxide (N_2O)

Nitrous oxide is a GHG with a high global warming potential. Emissions from manure management, agricultural soils, and field burning of agricultural residues include N_2O gas. Agriculture as a sector produced 106 kt N_2O emissions (28.1 Mt CO_2 eq.), which equals 38.2% of agricultural emissions or 77.8% of Türkiye's N_2O emissions (excluding LULUCF) or 4.8% of Türkiye's total emissions in 2024. N_2O emissions from the agriculture sector have increased by 9 882 kt CO_2 eq. (54.3%) from 18 207 kt CO_2 eq. (1990) to 28 089 kt CO_2 eq. (2024).

The source category agricultural soils is the dominant source of N_2O emissions, responsible for 84.5% and 84.3% of total agricultural N_2O emissions for the years 1990 and 2024, respectively. Regarding N_2O emissions, agricultural soils were followed by manure management with 15.1% in 1990 and 15.5% in 2024, and field burning of agricultural residues with 0.4% in 1990 and 0.1% in 2024.

From 1990 to 2024, N_2O emissions increased in both agricultural soils (8 293 kt CO_2 eq.) and manure management (1 625 kt CO_2 eq.). In contrast, N_2O emissions from field burning of agricultural residues decreased by 36 kt CO_2 eq. during the same period. An overview of N_2O emissions is presented in the next table.

Table 5.10 Overview of N_2O emissions in the agriculture sector, 1990–2024

	N_2O Emissions						
	3.B		3.D		3.F		Total
Year	(kt CO_2 eq.)	(%)	(kt CO_2 eq.)	(%)	(kt CO_2 eq.)	(%)	(kt CO_2 eq.)
1990	2 743	15.1	15 391	84.5	73	0.4	18 207
1995	2 665	15.8	14 110	83.8	70	0.4	16 845
2000	2 498	14.2	15 001	85.4	71	0.4	17 570
2005	2 510	14.3	15 023	85.4	63	0.4	17 596
2010	2 597	14.6	15 195	85.2	46	0.3	17 839
2015	3 490	15.7	18 728	84.2	37	0.2	22 254
2020	4 501	15.5	24 417	84.3	36	0.1	28 954
2021	4 584	16.4	23 396	83.5	33	0.1	28 014
2022	4 366	16.3	22 322	83.5	36	0.1	26 724
2023	4 224	15.2	23 569	84.7	37	0.1	27 830
2024	4 368	15.5	23 684	84.3	37	0.1	28 089

Figures in the table may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

5.2 Enteric Fermentation (Category 3.A)

Source Category Description:

Enteric fermentation is a digestive process whereby carbohydrates are broken down by micro-organisms into simple molecules. The main product is CH_4 gas. Animals produce CH_4 during and/or after feed intake. The largest source of CH_4 emissions in the agricultural sector in our country is enteric fermentation. It is the biggest source of total carbon dioxide equivalent emissions in the agriculture sector with 57.9% (30 Mt CO_2 eq.) in 1990 and with 51.6% (38.0 Mt CO_2 eq.) in 2024.

In 2024, enteric fermentation contributed as high as 37 963 kt CO_2 eq., responsible for more than half of agricultural emissions as stated above and 6.5% of Türkiye's total CO_2 eq. emissions excluding the LULUCF sector. Dairy and non-dairy cattle contributed 29 881 kt CO_2 eq. (78.7%) of emissions to the enteric fermentation category and sheep (domestic and merino) contributed 6 258 kt CO_2 eq. (16.5%)

of emissions to this category. This source category in 2024 resulted in a value of 7 966 kt CO_2 eq. (26.6%) of increased emissions compared to 1990 levels (29.996 kt CO_2 eq).

CH_4 emissions from enteric fermentation, which are presented by main livestock species in Table 5.11, fluctuate over time. This source category is a key category according to level and trend assessment. Enteric fermentation emissions declined by 28.3% (8.5 Mt CO_2 eq.) between 1990 and 2002. The decline in emissions in the early 1990s was primarily occurred by a fall in cattle and sheep numbers; however, the emissions had begun to increase as the numbers of cattle began to rise by late 2004, reflecting changing relative returns to each industry. Due to governmental support, the numbers of many significant livestock species have been increasing in recent years, thereby resulting also in an increase in CH_4 emissions for these subcategories. Between 2004 and 2024, emissions from enteric fermentation increased by 56.9% (13.8 Mt CO_2 eq).

There have been changes in the relative sources of emissions within enteric fermentation (Table 5.11) since 1990. The largest increase occurred from non-dairy cattle emissions basically due to an increase in its population numbers. In 2024, non-dairy cattle were responsible for 14 274 kt CO_2 eq., increased by 5 174 kt CO_2 eq. (56.9%) from the 1990 level of 9 100 kt CO_2 eq. Despite a slight increase of 10.5% in dairy cattle population for the period of 1990-2024, this subcategory is responsible for 15 608 kt CO_2 eq. in 2024, still an increase of 3 100 kt CO_2 eq. (24.8%) above its 1990 level of 12 508 CO_2 eq. Population numbers of livestock species for the period 1990-2024 are shown in Table 5.6. While Figure 5.6 presents the percentage shares for the subcategories of enteric fermentation emission sources for the latest reporting year, Table 5.11 presents CH_4 emissions of enteric fermentation regarding livestock species for the period, 1990-2024.

Figure 5.6 Enteric Fermentation Emission Sources, 2024

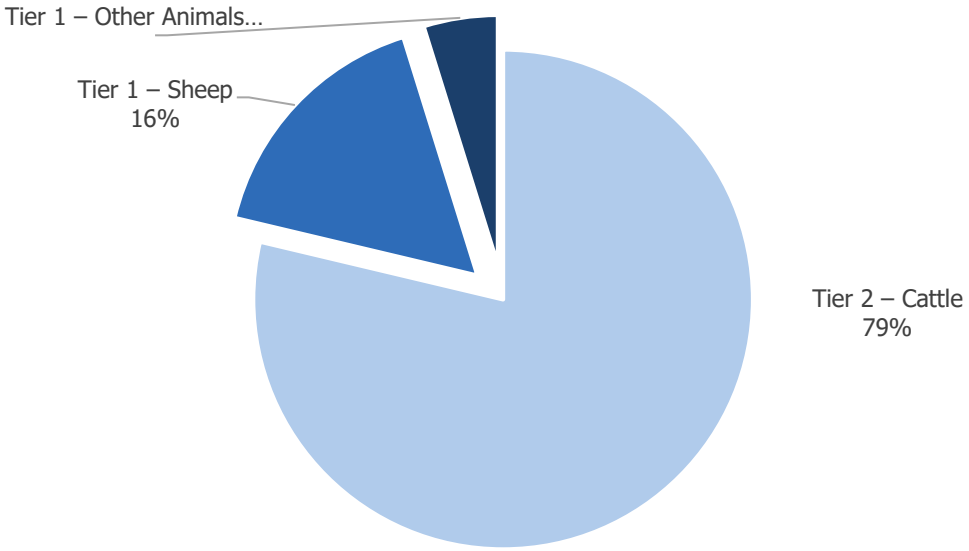


Table 5.11 Enteric fermentation CH_4 emissions, 1990–2024

(kt CO_2 eq.)

Year	Dairy Cattle	Non-Dairy Cattle	Sheep Domestic	Sheep Merino	Goats	Buffalo	Horses	Mules and Asses	Swine, Camels	Total
1990	12 508	9 100	5 560	135	1 530	571	259	332	3	29 996
1995	12 398	9 021	4 618	129	1 276	393	209	252	3	28 298
2000	11 049	7 986	3 881	124	1 008	225	137	165	1	24 575
2005	9 472	10 760	3 437	121	912	162	105	118	1	25 088
2010	10 449	10 630	3 080	174	881	130	78	73	2	25 498
2015	13 289	12 156	4 102	354	1 458	206	62	55	2	31 685
2020	16 296	15 628	5 401	569	1 678	296	45	37	2	39 953
2021	16 245	15 468	5 766	641	1 728	286	42	33	2	40 210
2022	15 372	14 580	5 702	635	1 621	265	37	30	2	38 244
2023	15 098	14 082	5 349	618	1 442	249	33	25	2	36 899
2024	15 608	14 274	5 582	676	1 515	250	35	22	2	37 963

Figures in the table may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Methodological Issues:

Türkiye applies T1 method to estimate CH_4 emissions from enteric fermentation for all livestock populations except cattle for which T2 method is applied. The T2 method is applied by using mainly country-specific parameters. Necessary data for T2 calculations are mainly gathered from TurkStat Agricultural Statistics Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, academic sources. The results for cattle in enteric fermentation are presented both in Figure 5.6 and Table 5.11. Moreover, Tables 5.12 and 5.13 present key country-specific parameters regarding T2 calculation; except for methane conversion factor which is a default value shown in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. The annual population numbers for livestock species are included in Table 5.6 above. The AD (the population of livestock species) are obtained from TurkStat livestock statistics. TurkStat collects livestock data as explained in the sector overview. T2 cattle emissions are calculated according to equations 10.3, 10.4, 10.6, 10.8, 10.13, 10.14, 10.15, 10.16 and 10.21 presented in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, Volume 4, Chapter 10.

Sheep are categorized as merino and domestic sheep in our country. For domestic sheep IPCC default EF for developing countries (5.0 kg CH_4 $head^{-1}$ $year^{-1}$) is used. Merino sheep are also a kind of domestic sheep fed for their wool. The weight of merino sheep is higher compared to domestic sheep and their feeding rate is also higher than domestic ones. The country-specific typical animal mass values are 50 kg/head and 60 kg/head for domestic sheep and merino sheep, respectively. The approximate EF for merino sheep is 5.73 kg CH_4/head/year obtained by the quotient of the weight figures (60 kg/50kg) raised to the power of 0.75 and then multiplied by the EF for domestic sheep (5.0 kg CH_4 $head^{-1}$ $year^{-1}$). As a result, the EF for merino sheep is taken as 5.73 kg CH_4/head/year while the EF for domestic sheep is taken as the IPCC default EF for developing countries (5.0 kg CH_4 $head^{-1}$ $year^{-1}$).

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

The AD for this sector are gathered from agricultural statistics of TurkStat. Uncertainties for the activity data are determined by TurkStat experts and uncertainty values for EFs are taken from the IPCC Guidelines. The calculated AD uncertainty figure is 8.82% whereas the EF uncertainty value is 12.03% figured out by using Equation 3.2 in the IPCC Guidelines Vol. 1.

Source category	Gas	Comments on time series consistency
3.A	CH_4	All EFs for cattle are not constant over the entire time series because they are estimated mainly according to the split of culture, hybrid and domestic. Since the population numbers for cattle change over the reporting period, the respective EFs also reflect this change. EFs for all other livestock species are constant.

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

The 2006 IPCC Guidelines are used for the QA/QC procedures of the National GHG emission inventory. The National Inventory System QA/QC Plan prepared by TurkStat is a significant tool for implementing QA/QC procedures for the Inventory. AD for this source category are gathered mainly from the Agricultural Statistics Department of TurkStat. The respective AD used for calculations are published also as official statistics by TurkStat which have their own QA/QC procedures. Emission trends are analyzed. If there is a high fluctuation in the series, then AD and emission calculations are re-examined.

Recalculation:

Due to the updated dairy and non-dairy cattle population values for 2023, the emission value for the relevant year increased by 7 kt CO_2 eq. While the total number of cattle for 2023 remained unchanged, the dairy cattle population increased by 1.4%, whereas the non-dairy cattle population decreased by 0.9%.

Table 5.12 Key T2 parameters and estimated emissions for dairy cattle, 1990–2024

	Dairy Cattle					
Year	CH_4 Emissions (kt CO_2 eq.)	Mass (kg)	GE intake (MJ/head/day)	CH_4 Conversion rates, Y_m (%)	Milk yield (kg/day)	Digestibility of feed (%)
1990	12 508	350.4	177.8	6.50	3.70	57.23
1995	12 398	377.4	176.5	6.50	4.32	60.20
2000	11 049	389.0	175.3	6.50	4.53	61.50
2005	9 472	404.1	198.5	6.50	6.87	62.54
2010	10 449	440.9	200.7	6.50	7.80	65.22
2015	13 289	464.2	201.1	6.50	8.38	67.14
2020	16 296	477.7	201.5	6.50	8.69	68.15
2021	16 245	478.9	201.3	6.50	8.73	68.31
2022	15 372	478.9	201.2	6.50	8.74	68.37
2023	15 098	478.7	199.3	6.50	8.62	68.55
2024	15 608	479.5	200.8	6.50	8.85	68.72

Table 5.13 Key T2 parameters and estimated emissions for non-dairy cattle, 1990–2024

	Non-Dairy Cattle				
Year	CH_4 Emissions (kt CO_2 eq.)	Mass (kg)	GE intake (MJ/head/day)	CH_4 Conversion rates, Y_m (%)	Digestibility of feed (%)
1990	9 100	180.6	139.0	6.50	55.26
1995	9 021	192.3	128.0	6.50	57.89
2000	7 986	194.5	122.0	6.50	58.91
2005	10 760	253.9	138.1	6.50	61.17
2010	10 630	279.2	127.1	6.50	63.74
2015	12 156	296.4	120.4	6.50	65.30
2020	15 628	304.5	117.0	6.50	66.26
2021	15 468	305.2	116.8	6.50	66.43
2022	14 580	307.8	116.9	6.50	66.58
2023	14 082	308.0	117.1	6.50	66.78
2024	14 274	310.0	115.9	6.50	66.94

Planned Improvement:

All data and methodologies are kept under review.

5.3 Manure Management (Category 3.B)

Source Category Description:

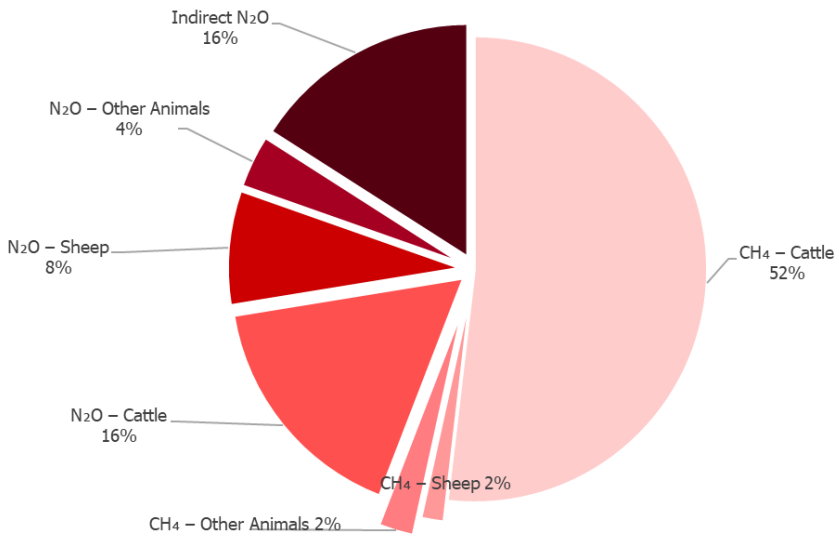
In Türkiye, manure management systems (MMS) distribution data are a result of the combination of various sources, including expert opinions, comparison of countries in the Mediterranean basin, MoAF data, TurkStat data etc. resulting in a country-specific MMS distribution presented in Table 5.19.

This source category contains two types of emissions, CH_4 and N_2O, and for both of these emissions, the source category is a key category according to level assessment. According to trend assessment, while the source category is key category only for N_2O emissions with LULUCF, it is also key category for N_2O and CH_4 emissions without LULUCF.

In 2024, emissions including CH_4 and N_2O from the manure management category reached 9 899 kt CO_2 eq. This number represented 13.5% of emissions of the agriculture sector. Emissions from this source category in 2024 increased by 4 380 kt CO_2 eq., nearly 79.4% above its 1990 level of 5 518 kt CO_2 eq. Similarly, the increase is calculated as 2 755 kt CO_2 eq. for CH_4 emissions and 1 625 kt CO_2 eq. for N_2O emissions and increasing percentages are 99% and 59%, respectively, for the period 1990-2024.

Manure management emissions can also be described as direct emissions consisting of CH_4 and N_2O emissions with a share of 84.0% (8 318 kt CO_2 eq.) and indirect emissions consisting only of N_2O emissions with a share of 16.0% (1 580 kt CO_2 eq.). It is also significant to note that there are two types of indirect N_2O emissions to be calculated under manure management, which are due to nitrogen volatilization and nitrogen leaching and run-off. The indirect N_2O emissions share of 16.0% is only a result of the amount of manure nitrogen that is lost due to volatilization of NH_3 and NO_x. Indirect emissions due to leaching and run-off from manure are calculated as 135 kt CO_2 eq. for the latest reporting year. This emission level is considered insignificant and reported as NE according to Decision 18/CMA.1, Annex, paragraph 32. While the following Figure 5.7 presents emission shares of manure management subcategories for the latest reporting year, Table 5.14 presents the emission shares from manure management for the entire reporting period.

Figure 5.7 Manure Management Emission Sources, 2024



Regarding MMS, TurkStat has asked academicians for their views on the topic, investigated countries in the Mediterranean Basin whose the agriculture sector would resemble of our country's, searched internally through some of our regional offices, looked for field experiences gained throughout the years within TurkStat and also scrutinized agriculture-related data which have not been published so far in order to come up with a distribution that would reflect our country-specific conditions better.

Table 5.14 Overview of emissions from manure management, 1990–2024

		Manure management source category							
	Agriculture Total	Total		CH_4		Direct N_2O		Indirect N_2O	
Year	(kt CO_2 eq.)	(kt CO_2 eq.)	(%)	(kt CO_2 eq.)	(%)	(kt CO_2 eq.)	(%)	(kt CO_2 eq.)	(%)
1990	51 848	5 518	10.6	2 776	5.4	1 947	3.8	796	1.5
1995	49 030	5 716	11.7	3 051	6.2	1 843	3.8	823	1.7
2000	46 033	5 334	11.6	2 837	6.2	1 632	3.5	865	1.9
2005	46 266	5 015	10.8	2 505	5.4	1 559	3.4	950	2.1
2010	47 678	5 880	12.3	3 283	6.9	1 646	3.5	951	2.0
2015	59 208	7 531	12.7	4 040	6.8	2 226	3.8	1 265	2.1
2020	76 437	9 934	13.0	5 433	7.1	2 867	3.8	1 634	2.1
2021	75 377	9 998	13.3	5 414	7.2	2 927	3.9	1 658	2.2
2022	71 515	9 349	13.1	4 983	7.0	2 802	3.9	1 565	2.2
2023	71 828	9 359	13.0	5 135	7.1	2 691	3.7	1 533	2.1
2024	73 541	9 899	13.5	5 531	7.5	2 788	3.8	1 580	2.1

Indirect N_2O emissions from manure management include only emissions due to atmospheric deposition. Manure management indirect N_2O emissions due to leaching and run-off are considered to be insignificant because of its calculated emission level of 135 kt CO_2 eq. for the latest reporting year. This level is well-below the threshold level specified in Decision 18/CMA.1, Annex, paragraph 32. The indirect N_2O emissions level from nitrogen leaching and run-off is estimated by applying Equations 10.28 and 10.29 (Chapter 10, Volume 4, 2006 IPCC Guidelines). Given our country's rather dry climatic conditions, a FracLeachMS value of 4.5% is used in the calculations for all solid storage and dry lot manure systems as appropriate. 4.5% is the mid-range value between 3% and 6% which is considered to be more suitable in drier climates as explained on page 10.56 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. Figures in the table may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Methane Generation

Livestock manure is primarily composed of organic material and water. Anaerobic and facultative bacteria decompose the organic material under anaerobic conditions. Several biological and chemical factors influence methane generation from manure. The amount of CH_4 produced during decomposition is influenced by the climate and the manner in which the manure is managed. The management system determines key factors that affect CH_4 production including contact with oxygen, water content, pH, and nutrient availability. Climate factors include temperature and rainfall. Optimal conditions for CH_4 production include an anaerobic, water-based environment, a high level of nutrients for bacterial growth, a neutral pH (close to 7.0), warm temperatures, and a moist climate.

Manure management CH_4 emissions contributed 5 531 kt CO_2 eq. (55.9% of the manure management category) which constituted 7.5% of agricultural emissions in 2024 whereas the respective share in 1990 was 5.4%.

With respect to all CH_4 emissions of the agriculture sector, the second highest CH_4 emission source category was manure management for all reporting years with a share value of 8.4% and 12.6% for 1990 and 2024, respectively, and an average share value of 10.4% for the reporting period, 1990-2024.

Nitrous Oxide Generation

Production of N_2O reported in the manure management category occurs during storage and treatment of manure before it is applied to land.

N_2O emissions contributed 4 368 kt CO_2 eq. (44.1% of the manure management category) which represented 5.9% of agricultural emissions in 2024 whereas the respective share in 1990 was 5.3%, less than the current percentage of 2024.

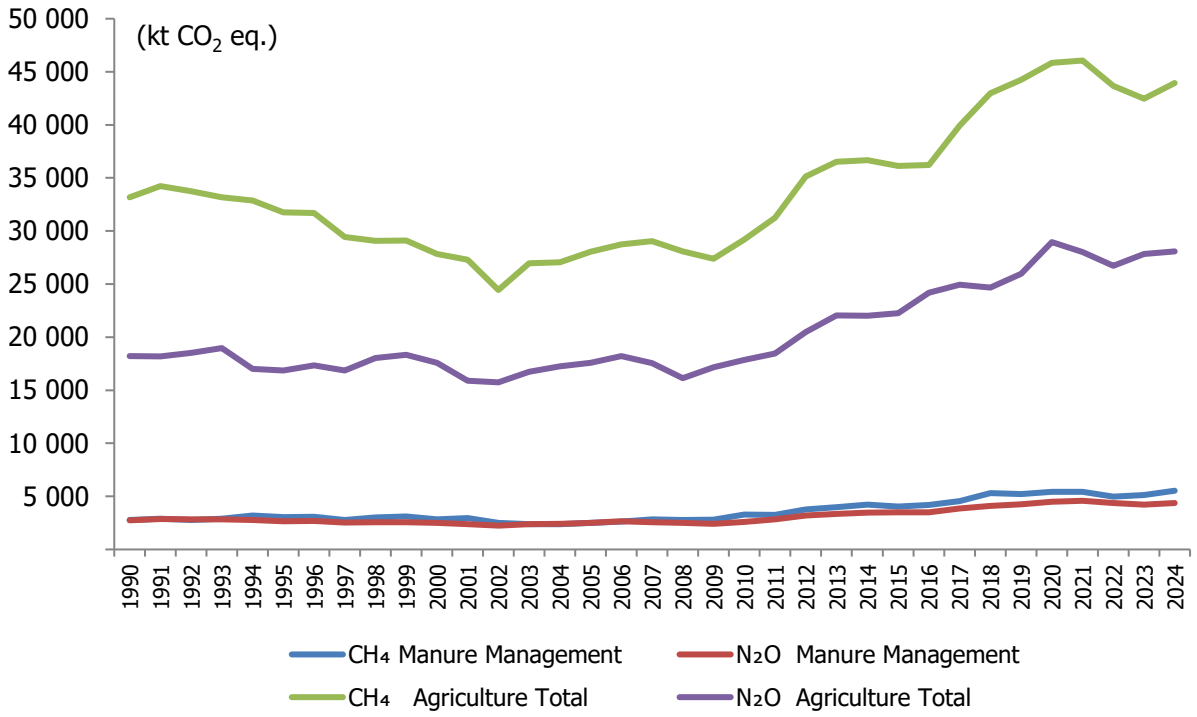
With respect to all N_2O emissions of the agriculture sector, the second highest N_2O emission source category was manure management after agricultural soils category for all reporting years. N_2O emissions of manure management accounted for 15.1% and 15.5% of all N_2O emissions in the agriculture sector in 1990 and 2024, respectively.

Direct N_2O emissions from MMS can occur via combined nitrification (under aerobic conditions) and denitrification (an anaerobic process) of nitrogen contained in the manure. The emission of N_2O from manure during storage and treatment depends on the nitrogen and carbon content of manure, on the duration of the storage and type of treatment.

Indirect N_2O emissions result from volatile nitrogen losses that occur primarily in the forms of ammonia and NO_x. Indirect emissions occur from the deposition of volatilized nitrogen from manure management systems and via runoff and leaching of nitrogen into soils.

The following figure on CH_4 and N_2O emissions of manure management and the agriculture sector gives a view on tendencies. As indicated above, CH_4 and N_2O from manure management are only a fraction of total CH_4 and N_2O emissions from the agriculture sector, 12.6% and 15.5%, respectively, in 2024 and therefore these are not a key driver in the overall trends in the agriculture sector. However, the trends for these gases in this category generally reflect the overall trend of the same gases in the agriculture sector. Figure 5.8 shows a trend comparison of these two gas emissions.

Figure 5.8 Comparing CH_4 and N_2O emission trends, 1990–2024



Typical animal mass values, Nrates and Nitrogen excretion rates (Nex) are crucial parameters in estimating emissions from manure management. Table 5.15 and Table 5.16 present these values for animal categories for the entire reporting period, 1990-2024.

Table 5.15 Typical animal mass, Nrate and Nex values for cattle and poultry, 1990–2024

	Dairy Cattle			Non-dairy Cattle			Poultry		
Year	Mass (kg)	Nrate[a]	Nex[b]	Mass (kg)	Nrate[a]	Nex[b]	Mass (kg)	Nrate[a]	Nex[b]
1990	350.4	0.47	60.38	180.6	0.34	22.41	2.22	0.81	0.65
1995	377.4	0.47	65.12	192.3	0.34	23.87	2.14	0.81	0.63
2000	389.0	0.47	67.15	194.5	0.34	24.14	2.02	0.81	0.60
2005	404.1	0.47	69.79	253.9	0.34	31.51	2.18	0.81	0.65
2010	440.9	0.47	76.25	279.2	0.34	34.64	2.28	0.81	0.68
2015	464.2	0.47	80.33	296.4	0.34	36.79	2.28	0.82	0.68
2020	477.7	0.47	82.69	304.5	0.34	37.79	2.36	0.81	0.70
2021	478.9	0.47	82.90	305.2	0.34	37.87	2.36	0.81	0.70
2022	478.9	0.47	82.90	307.8	0.34	38.19	2.34	0.82	0.70
2023	478.7	0.47	82.87	308.0	0.34	38.22	2.33	0.82	0.69
2024	479.5	0.47	83.01	310.0	0.34	38.47	2.32	0.82	0.69

All mass values are live weight figures and these figures are country-specific. Country-specific figures for cattle are gathered from a variety of sources including the Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry and TurkStat data. Country-specific poultry mass data ara gathered from the Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry.

[a] Unit for Nrate is kg N/ (1000 kg animal mass × day).

[b] Unit for Nex is kg N/ (head × yr).

Table 5.16 Typical animal mass, Nrate and Nex values for some livestock species

Year	Livestock species	Mass (kg)	Nrate[b]	Nex (kg N/head/yr)
1990 – 2024	Sheep (domestic)	50	1.17	21.35
1990 – 2024	Sheep (merino)	60	1.01	22.12
1990 – 2024	Goats	45	1.37	22.50
1990 – 2024	Buffalo	380	0.32	44.38
1990 – 2024	Horses	238	0.46	39.96
1990 – 2024	Mules & Asses	130	0.46	21.83
1990 – 2024	Swine[a]	28	0.402	4.11
1990 – 2024	Camels	217	0.46	36.43

All mass figures are live weight figures. Mass values given for sheep (domestic and merino) and goats were country-specific values. Mass values given for buffalo, horses, swine, camels, and mules & asses were all default values presented in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines Vol.4.

[a] According to the footnote given on page 10.59, Table 10.19 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines Vol.4 Chapter 10, nitrogen excretion for swine is based on an estimated country population of 90% market swine and 10% breeding swine. Thus, the Nrate is calculated as given and used in the related Nex calculation: (90% × 0.42)+(10% × 0.24)=0.402 (Nrate value for swine).

[b] Unit for Nrate is kg N/ (1000 kg animal mass × day).

Methodological Issues:

Türkiye applies T1 method according to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines to estimate methane and nitrous oxide emissions from manure management for all livestock types. CH_4 and N_2O emissions from manure management are key category according to level assessment.

The annual population for each livestock category is included in Table 5.6 above. The AD (the population of animals) provider is the Turkish Statistical Institute for the entire time series, 1990-2024. TurkStat collects livestock data as explained in the Sector Overview. In addition, our country uses the national animal population numbers and allocates the population for each animal subcategory into cool, temperate and warm climate regions in the following manner. First, the animal population numbers are listed according to their respective provinces in our country. Second, all provinces are allocated to one of the three mentioned climate regions concerning their yearly average temperature values. Finally, all population numbers of each animal subcategory within each of the climate regions, namely cool, temperate and warm, are added up before calculating the weighted average with respect to population numbers of the total animal subcategory.

The CH_4 EFs are default IPCC T1 factors except for cattle. In Türkiye, there are three dairy cattle types categorized as culture cattle, hybrid cattle and domestic cattle. For 2024, the average milk production of culture cattle is around 3 904 kg $head^{-1}$ yr^{-1}. Hence, the EF for culture cattle is taken as the average of EFs of Western Europe and Asia with respect to milk yield of these cattle, and the mean of milk production of Western Europe (6 000 kg $head^{-1}$ yr^{-1}) and Asia (1 650 kg $head^{-1}$ yr^{-1}) is 3 825 kg $head^{-1}$ yr^{-1}. In a similar manner, domestic cattle's EF was taken as Asia EF, and hybrid cattle's EF is taken as the average of culture and domestic cattle EF. The average milk production of domestic cattle is 1 305 kg $head^{-1}$ yr^{-1} and this value is closer to the Asia average milk production value of 1 650 kg $head^{-1}$ yr^{-1}.

The average milk production of Hybrid cattle is 2 755 kg $head^{-1}$ yr^{-1} and this value is close to the mean of 3 825 and 1 650 kg $head^{-1}$ yr^{-1} which is 2 737 kg $head^{-1}$ yr^{-1}. Furthermore, domestic dairy cattle have almost similar properties with Asian cattle like milk yield. Since the T1 method regarding cattle still applies for agricultural categories other than enteric fermentation, the explanation given is still valid for other agricultural categories like manure management.

In order to select appropriate EFs, animal population data, collected from TurkStat databases, are categorized according to their provinces with respective annual temperature figures. CH_4 and N_2O emission factors are default 2006 IPCC T1 factors.

The annual average temperatures of the provinces are taken into account in order to select the EFs for manure management. All temperature data are taken directly from the General Directorate of Meteorology. Table 5.17 presents default EFs based on the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories Vol.4 for cattle types and swine for each region according to temperature classification. Considering annual average air temperature, provinces are categorized between cool (0°C - 14°C) and temperate (15°C - 25°C) climate region. Similar to the methods applied in enteric fermentation, the IPCC default emission factors selected for cattle were based on the IPCC default factors for Western Europe and Asia (see Table 10.14, Vol.4 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines). The EF for domestic cattle is assumed to be similar with cattle in Asia because their milk yield values are similar. The EF for culture cattle was estimated as the mean of the emission factors for dairy cattle from Western Europe and Asia, for the same temperature zone (e.g., at <10° C Türkiye estimates that culture cattle have an EF of 15 kg CH_4/head/year, which is the average of 21 kg CH_4/head/year and 9 kg CH_4/head/year from Western Europe and Asia, respectively). The EF for hybrid cattle is the mean of domestic and culture cattle. EF values for non-dairy cattle are determined similarly to the approach taken for dairy cattle.

For swine, the EFs for Asia from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (Table 10.14 of Volume 4, Chapter 10) were selected, because of similar body weights.

The EFs for sheep and other livestock, shown in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, are also broken into two climate regions and shown in Table 5.18. Türkiye does not have a province with an annual average temperature above 25°C; therefore, the warm climate region does not exist in the country.

Table 5.17 Manure management CH_4 emission factors for cattle and swine

(kg CH_4/head/year)

	Cool EF (< 15 °C)					Temperate EF (15-25 °C)										
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1. Cattle																
Dairy Cattle (Culture)	15.0	16.5	17.5	19.0	20.5	23.5	25.5	27.5	29.5	32.0	34.5	37.5	40.0	43.5	47.0	50.5
Dairy Cattle (Hybrid)	12.0	13.3	13.8	15.0	16.3	18.3	19.8	21.3	22.8	24.5	26.3	28.8	30.5	33.3	35.5	38.3
Dairy Cattle (Domestic)	9	10	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	20	21	23	24	26
Non-dairy Cattle (Culture)	3.5	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.5	5.5	6.0	6.5	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.5	9.0	9.5	10.5	11.0
Non-dairy Cattle (Hybrid)	2.25	2.5	2.5	2.75	2.75	3.25	3.5	3.75	4.0	4.25	4.5	4.75	5.0	5.25	5.75	6.0
Non-dairy Cattle (Domestic)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3. Swine	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6

Table 5.18 Manure management CH_4 emission factors for sheep and other livestock

(kg CH_4/head/year)

	Cool EF (< 15 °C)	Temperate EF (15-25 °C)
2. Sheep		
Sheep (Domestic)	0.100	0.150
Sheep (Merino)	0.145	0.215
4. Other livestock		
Buffalo	1.00	2.00
Camels	1.28	1.92
Goats	0.11	0.17
Horses	1.09	1.64
Mules and asses	0.60	0.90
Poultry	0.01	0.02

Furthermore, Table 5.19 presents the Manure Management System (MMS) used according to country-specific values. These figures are able to reflect Türkiye's conditions in an improved way leading to improved emission estimations. Note also that 50% of burned manure is reported under the Energy sector category 1.A.4.b – fuel combustion activities (residential), while the remaining 50% is calculated and reported under pasture, range and paddock according to the rules given under section 10.5.2 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, Vol.4.

Table 5.19 Manure Management System Distribution, 1990–2024

(%)

MS	Liquid system	Solid storage	Dry lot	Pasture, range and paddock	Burned for fuel or as waste	Poultry manure
Dairy Cattle (Culture)	10.0	50.0	6.0	30.0	4.0	
Dairy Cattle (Hybrid)	10.0	50.0	6.0	30.0	4.0	
Dairy Cattle (Domestic)	10.0	50.0	6.0	30.0	4.0	
Non-Dairy Cattle	10.0	50.0	6.0	30.0	4.0	
Swine				96.0	4.0	
Sheep (Domestic)		40.0		60.0		
Sheep (Merino)		40.0		60.0		
Buffalo		60.0	6.0	30.0	4.0	
Camels		40.0		60.0		
Horses		25.0	15.0	60.0		
Goats		10.0	10.0	80.0		
Mules and Asses		25.0	15.0	60.0		
Chickens				20.0		80.0
Ducks & Geese				100.0		
Turkeys				20.0		80.0

Note that "Other" shown in the CRT Tables relates entirely to poultry manure. Anaerobic lagoon, daily spread, composting and digesters (four different MMS types) were considered as either not occurring or negligible. Definite data on MMS are not available and the table was prepared in order to serve the estimations for CRT 3.B source category based on a variety of data sources.

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

The approach to produce quantitative uncertainty estimates was used as described in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for determining uncertainties of that category in total emissions.

The AD for this sector are gathered from agricultural statistics of TurkStat. Uncertainties for activity data are determined by TurkStat experts and uncertainty values for EFs are taken from the IPCC Guidelines. The calculated AD uncertainty figure is 14.1% both for CH_4 and N_2O gases whereas EF uncertainty values are 30% and 50% for CH_4 and N_2O gases, respectively, as presented in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

Source category	Gas	Comments on time series consistency
3.B	CH_4, N_2O	CH_4 EFs are selected according to the yearly mean temperature values of the 81 provinces. N_2O EFs are mainly constant over the entire time series except for cattle (dairy & other) and poultry which reflect the weighted average of their subcategories over the reporting period.

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

The 2006 IPCC Guidelines were used for the QA/QC procedures of National GHG emission inventory. A National Inventory System QA/QC Plan prepared by TurkStat is also a significant tool for implementing QA/QC principles for the Inventory. AD for this source category are gathered mainly from the Agricultural Statistics Department of TurkStat. The respective AD, used for calculations, are also published as official statistics by TurkStat which have their own QA/QC procedures. Emission trends are analyzed. If there is a high fluctuation in the series, then AD and emission calculation are re-examined.

Recalculation:

Due to the updated dairy and non-dairy cattle population values for 2023, the emission value for the relevant year increased by 51 kt CO_2 eq. While the total number of cattle for 2023 remained unchanged, the dairy cattle population increased by 1.4%, whereas the non-dairy cattle population decreased by 0.9%.

Planned Improvement:

All data and methodologies are kept under review. A Tier 2 method cannot be applied currently due to insufficient country-specific data for significant livestock category.

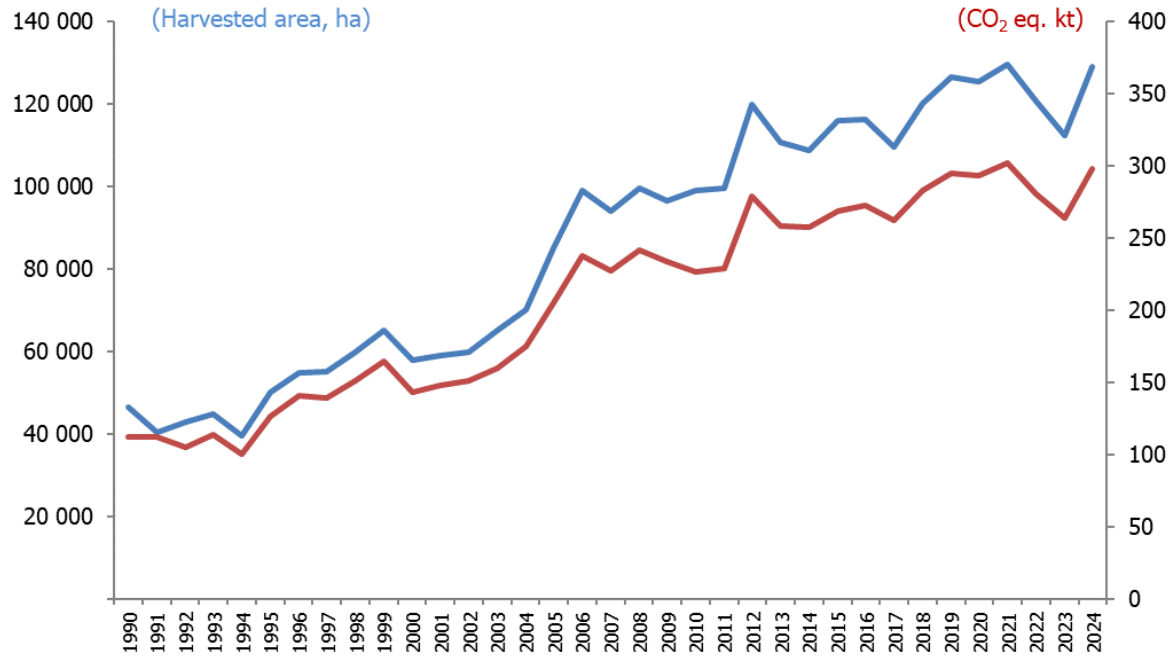
More accurate country-specific data will be obtained as a result of the agricultural census in 2026. After the results obtained, the Tier 2 method may be applied for this category.

5.4 Rice Cultivation (Category 3.C)

Source Category Description:

GHG emissions from rice production are the result of the CH_4 gas released by anaerobic digestion of organic substances in the paddy fields. The aforementioned CH_4 gas emissions are calculated according to the approach shown in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines which are estimated by IPCC's default emission factors. The annual amount of CH_4 emitted from a given area of rice is a function of the number and duration of crops grown, water regimes before and during the cultivation period, and organic and inorganic soil amendments. Soil type, temperature, fertilizer application, rice cultivar also affect CH_4 emissions. CH_4 emissions from rice cultivation are not a key category. Figure 5.9 presents total annual harvested area in hectare (line drawn in blue - left axis) and total methane emissions emitted in CO_2 eq. kt (line drawn in dark red - right axis) for rice cultivation covering the period 1990-2024.

Figure 5.9 Harvested area and emitted CH_4 for rice cultivation, 1990–2024



Rice cultivation contributed nearly 10.63 kt CH_4 (297.8 kt CO_2 eq.)x emissions or 0.4% of total agricultural emissions in 2024 whereas the respected value for the year 1990 was around 4 kt CH_4 (112.1 kt CO_2 eq.) emissions or 0.22% of total sector emissions.

Overall, emissions from rice cultivation increased by 185.7 kt CO_2 eq. (165.6%) for the entire reporting period while the share of emissions from this source category increased by around 87% from 0.22% to 0.40% of sector emissions.

Table 5.20, given below, presents the activity data and estimated emissions of this source category in detail.

Table 5.20 Irrigated area and estimated emissions for rice cultivation, 1990–2024

					Intermittently Flooded			
	Total		Continuously Flooded		Single Aeration		Multiple Aeration	
Year	(kt CO_2 eq.)	Area (ha)	(kt CO_2 eq.)	Area (ha)	(kt CO_2 eq.)	Area (ha)	(kt CO_2 eq.)	Area (ha)
1990	112.1	46 348	58.1	17 276	18.0	8 693	36.0	20 379
1995	126.0	49 955	70.4	21 203	18.7	8 434	36.9	20 318
2000	143.3	57 859	79.7	24 800	22.9	10 694	40.7	22 365
2005	204.9	84 909	107.6	32 926	39.2	18 949	58.1	33 034
2010	226.1	98 966	96.6	29 856	44.6	21 900	85.0	47 210
2015	268.6	115 856	129.6	40 057	46.6	23 355	92.5	52 444
2020	292.9	125 398	142.9	43 942	52.7	26 551	97.3	54 905
2021	301.6	129 475	145.6	44 740	54.2	27 206	101.8	57 530
2022	279.9	120 511	133.8	40 726	52.7	26 669	93.4	53 116
2023	263.9	112 120	132.5	40 484	49.3	25 226	82.1	46 410
2024	297.8	128 904	141.4	43 298	53.0	26 781	103.3	58 824

Figures in the table may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Methodological Issues:

Harvested area data for rice cultivation are taken from TurkStat agricultural statistics and area records are available for all districts of Türkiye since 1990. T1 method is used for calculation, and the emission factor and scaling factors are taken from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. The cultivation period of rice production in Türkiye is around 130 days. The methods mainly used in our country includes continuously flooded, intermittently flooded with single aeration and intermittently flooded with multiple aeration. Accordingly, disaggregated case parameters are used for these methods from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. Initially, the required data are gathered from TurkStat's regional offices. Mainly based on these data, in addition to data received from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, values of scaling factors according to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines are determined for both SF_w and SF_p parameters. Due to the large geographical diversity of our country, all values for disaggregated scaling factors are used. Moreover, information on cultivation period for rice production is also obtained from regional offices of TurkStat and all different periods are taken into account. The default CH_4 baseline emission factor (EF_c) applied is 1.30 CH_4/ha/day for rice cultivation emission calculations, a non-key category, under T1 method. Organic amendments are not used or, if any, used in negligible amounts. This, in turn, reduces the value of the related scaling factor (SF_o) to 1, a multiplicative identity, given by Equation 5.3 on page 5.50 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines Vol.4. Furthermore, scaling factors ($SF_{s,r}$) for other related variables are not available, and as a result not used, which is in line with the information provided on page 5.48 presented in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines Vol.4. Accordingly, emissions from this source category are calculated and reported taking into account the country-specific conditions.

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

The AD for this sector are gathered from agricultural statistics of TurkStat, and the information about water regime, water regime prior to rice cultivation and cultivation periods, which are crucial in determining appropriate scaling factors, are obtained from regional offices of TurkStat for all provinces and their districts in Türkiye. The AD for this sector are gathered from agricultural statistics of TurkStat and the related AD uncertainty figure is considered to be 5%. Uncertainty value for the EF is calculated as 76.76% according to the information shown in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

Source category	Gas	Comments on time series consistency
3.C	CH_4	EFs reflect the subcategories of the methods applied for rice cultivation. The calculations reflect different types of water regimes applied in the country. A list of EFs and related parameters used for emission calculations are listed in Annex 4 of the National Inventory Document.

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

The 2006 IPCC Guidelines were used for the QA/QC procedures of National GHG emission inventory. A National Inventory System QA/QC Plan prepared by TurkStat is also a significant tool for implementing QA/QC principles for the Inventory. AD for this source category are mainly gathered from the Agricultural Statistics Department of TurkStat. The respective AD, used for calculations, are also published as official statistics by TurkStat which have their own QA/QC procedures. Emission trends are analyzed.

Recalculation:

There was no recalculation exercised regarding emission estimates from this source category in this submission.

Planned Improvement:

All data and methodologies are kept under review. There are no further planned improvements in this source category.

5.5 Agricultural Soils (Category 3.D)

Source Category Description:

This source, which is a key category, contains N_2O emissions from synthetic fertilizers, organic fertilizers and crop residues. In this section N_2O emissions from pasture, range and paddock manure, cultivation of organic soils, and indirect emissions, which consist of atmospheric deposition and nitrogen leaching and run-off, are estimated too. The complete time series regarding emissions are submitted in this submission. While direct N_2O emissions from this source category are key category according to the level and trend assessment (with and without LULUCF), indirect N_2O emissions from this source category are key categories only according to the level (without LULUCF) and trend assessment (with and without LULUCF).

Agriculture soils produced 89.4 kt N_2O (23.7 Mt CO_2 eq.) emissions in 2024 and agriculture soils is the largest source category of N_2O emissions in Türkiye. This figure represented 84.3% of N_2O emissions in the Agriculture sector, around 65.6% of Türkiye's N_2O emissions (without LULUCF), and around 32.2% of agricultural emissions. In 2024 - the latest reporting year - emissions were 8 293 kt CO_2 eq. (53,9%) above the 1990 level of 15 391 kt CO_2 eq. Direct N_2O emissions increased by 7 527 kt CO_2 eq. (55.8%) whereas indirect N_2O emissions increased by 765 kt CO_2 eq. (40.3%) for the given period 1990-2024. The increase is a result of the emission changes of direct and indirect N_2O emissions from

managed soils. The total change of direct N_2O emissions is a result of emission increases in the subcategories inorganic N fertilizers, organic N fertilizers, urine and dung deposited by grazing animals, crop residues, and also soil organic matter loss.

Several subcategories contribute to emissions from agricultural soils from direct and indirect pathways (Tables 5.21 – 5.24). Direct N_2O emissions occur directly from the soils to which N has been added or released; indirect emissions arise from volatilization (evaporation or sublimation) and subsequent redeposition of NH_3 or NO_x or result from leaching and runoff of soil N within water (IPCC, 2006). A precise overview is also presented in Figure 5.10 and Table 5.21 for direct and indirect N_2O emissions. The abbreviations used in this figure are listed on the headings of Tables 5.22 and 5.24.

Figure 5.10 Sub-categories of Agricultural Soils Emission Sources, 2024

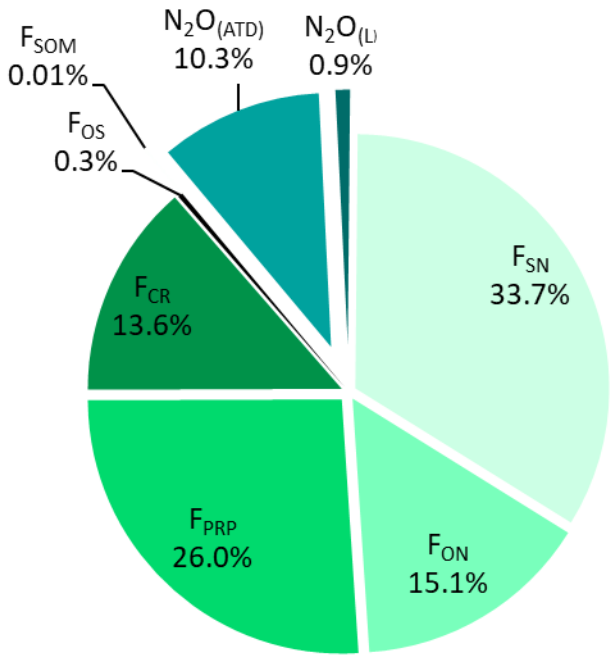


Table 5.21 Overview of N_2O emissions from managed soils, 1990–2024

		Agricultural soils					
	Agriculture Total	Total		Direct N_2O		Indirect N_2O	
Year	(kt CO_2 eq.)	(kt CO_2 eq.)	(%)	(kt CO_2 eq.)	(%)	(kt CO_2 eq.)	(%)
1990	51 848	15 391	29.7	13 490	26.0	1 901	3.7
1995	49 030	14 110	28.8	12 403	25.3	1 708	3.5
2000	46 033	15 001	32.6	13 270	28.8	1 730	3.8
2005	46 266	15 023	32.5	13 348	28.9	1 675	3.6
2010	47 678	15 195	31.9	13 547	28.4	1 648	3.5
2015	59 208	18 728	31.6	16 638	28.1	2 090	3.5
2020	76 437	24 417	31.9	21 666	28.3	2 750	3.6
2021	75 377	23 396	31.0	20 708	27.5	2 689	3.6
2022	71 515	22 322	31.2	19 794	27.7	2 528	3.5
2023	71 828	23 569	32.8	20 952	29.2	2 617	3.6
2024	73 541	23 684	32.2	21 018	28.6	2 666	3.6

Figures in the table may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Table 5.22 Categories of Direct N_2O emissions of agricultural soils, 1990–2024

(kt CO_2 eq.)

		Direct N_2O Emissions from Managed Soils						
Year	Total N_2O Emissions from Managed Soils	Total	Inorganic N Fertilizers (F_{SN})	Organic N Fertilizers (F_{ON})	Urine and Dung Deposited by Grazing Animals (F_{PRP})	Crop Residues (F_{CR})	Loss/ Gain of soil organic matter (F_{SOM})	Cultivation of Organic Soils (F_{OS})
1990	15 391	13 490	4 996	2 466	4 551	1 405	NO	73
1995	14 110	12 403	4 388	2 320	4 171	1 450	0.1	73
2000	15 001	13 270	5 741	2 163	3 720	1 573	0.2	73
2005	15 023	13 348	5 715	2 099	3 552	1 910	0.5	73
2010	15 195	13 547	5 596	2 091	3 558	2 230	0.9	73
2015	18 728	16 638	6 190	2 801	4 889	2 683	1.1	73
2020	24 417	21 666	8 548	3 626	6 279	3 139	1.5	73
2021	23 396	20 708	7 443	3 733	6 475	2 981	1.5	73
2022	22 322	19 794	6 577	3 580	6 213	3 350	1.6	73
2023	23 569	20 952	8 113	3 453	5 929	3 384	1.6	73
2024	23 684	21 018	7 983	3 575	6 157	3 228	1.5	73

F_{SOM} refers to mineralization/immobilization associated with loss/gain of soil organic matter and related activity data are given in Annex 4. Emissions from this sub-source category originates from the carbon loss due to land use change in perennial cropland to annual cropland while the notation key NO was used for F_{SOM} for the year 1990. Activity data (Area of organic soils) required for the calculation of emissions from F_{OS} are taken from the data available in CRT Table 4.B and CRT Table 4.C. Figures in the table may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Table 5.23 Subcategories of Organic N fertilizers emissions, 1990–2024

(kt CO_2 eq.)

Year	Total N_2O Emissions from Managed Soils	Total Direct N_2O Emissions from Managed Soils	Organic N Fertilizers (F_{ON})	Organic N Fertilizers (F_{ON})		
				Animal Manure Applied to Soils	Sewage Sludge Applied to Soils	Other Organic Fertilizers Applied to Soils
1990	15 391	13 490	2 466	2 462	2.7	1.2
1995	14 110	12 403	2 320	2 317	2.9	1.0
2000	15 001	13 270	2 163	2 152	10.2	1.5
2005	15 023	13 348	2 099	2 088	10.1	1.2
2010	15 195	13 547	2 091	2 087	2.7	1.0
2015	18 728	16 638	2 801	2 798	2.1	0.8
2020	24 417	21 666	3 626	3 624	0.7	1.5
2021	23 396	20 708	3 733	3 728	2.5	2.3
2022	22 322	19 794	3 580	3 574	4.2	1.3
2023	23 569	20 952	3 453	3 449	2.1	1.4
2024	23 684	21 018	3 575	3 574	0.03	1.6

Other organic fertilizers applied to soils consist only of compost applied to soils. There is no data available and no indication for the use of other organic fertilizers other except compost. Figures in the table may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Table 5.24 Categories of Indirect N_2O emissions of agricultural soils, 1990–2024

(kt CO_2 eq.)

Year	Total N_2O Emissions from Managed Soils	Indirect N_2O Emissions from Managed Soils		
		Total	Atmospheric Deposition $N_2O_{(ATD)}$	Nitrogen Leaching and Run-off $N_2O_{(L)}$
1990	15 391	1 901	1 758	143
1995	14 110	1 708	1 578	130
2000	15 001	1 730	1 591	139
2005	15 023	1 675	1 535	140
2010	15 195	1 648	1 507	141
2015	18 728	2 090	1 917	173
2020	24 417	2 750	2 525	225
2021	23 396	2 689	2 474	215
2022	22 322	2 528	2 322	205
2023	23 569	2 617	2 398	219
2024	23 684	2 666	2 447	219

Figures in the table may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Direct N_2O emissions from agricultural soils are a result of addition of nitrogen in the form of inorganic nitrogen fertilizers, organic nitrogen fertilizers (predominantly in the form of animal manure), inputs from above-ground and below-ground crop residues and from forages during pasture renewal, mineralization of cropland soil organic matter loss, urine and dung deposited by grazing animals, and cultivation of organic soils. These combined direct N_2O soil emissions contributed 21 018 kt CO_2 eq. (88.7%) to emissions from the agricultural soils category and around 28.6% of emissions under the total Agriculture sector in 2024. This is an increase of 7 527 kt CO_2 eq. (55.8%) from the 1990 reported figure of 13 490 kt CO_2 eq.

A major direct source of N_2O emissions from agricultural soils is an outcome of the application of synthetic fertilizers. A significant portion (approximately 39.7%) of the increase in direct emissions from agricultural soils observed between 1990 and 2024 is attributable to the increased use of synthetic fertilizers. Widespread increase in the use of such nitrogen-based fertilizers has been driven by the need for greater crop yields and more intensive farming practices. In 2024, N_2O emissions from synthetic nitrogen fertilizers contributed 7 983 kt CO_2 eq. (33.7%) to emissions from the managed soils category. This is an increase of 2 987 kt CO_2 eq. (59.8%) from the 1990 level of 4 996 kt CO_2 eq. Nitrogen emissions of synthetic fertilizer contributed 10.9% to the total emissions under the agriculture sector for the latest reported year.

In 2024, N_2O emissions from organic N fertilizers contributed 3 575 kt CO_2 eq. (15.1%) to emissions from the agricultural soils category and 4.9% of emissions under the total agriculture sector. Activity data (as dry matter) for sewage sludge and compost are both gathered within TurkStat. The country-specific nitrogen content value for sewage sludge is taken as 5.15% calculated as an average according to the values presented in a specific research study (Topaç and Başkaya, 2008), while the nitrogen content for compost is taken as 1%. The only source of emissions due to other organic fertilizers is compost because there is neither activity data available on possibly other organic fertilizers except for compost data nor an indication of such an activity.

An increase of 1 109 kt CO_2 eq. (45.0%) is observed from the 1990 level of 2 466 kt CO_2 eq. of N_2O emissions due to organic nitrogen fertilizers of which sewage sludge applied to soils marks a slightly peculiar trend observable on Table 5.23. Since Türkiye applied the Tier 1 methodology, emissions are directly linked to activity data changes. In the initial years, the number of municipal wastewater treatment plants increased in our country leading to an increase in emissions thereof. Thereafter, three factors could be given which resulted in a reduction of these emissions: First, increase in number of landfilling sites affected the trend in sewage sludge applied to soils. Second, new legislations which set criteria on sewage sludge for its use on agricultural soils limited the use of sewage sludge on soils. Third, some wastewater treatment plants using sewage sludge extensively before, changing their treatment methods.

As observed from Table 5.22, N_2O emissions from urine and dung deposited by grazing animals contributed 6 157 kt CO_2 eq. (26.0%) to emissions from the agricultural soils category and 8.4% of emissions under the total agriculture sector in 2024. This is an increase of 1 606 kt CO_2 eq. (35.3%) from the 1990 level of 4 551 kt CO_2 eq. Moreover, N_2O emissions from crop residues contributed 3 228 kt CO_2 eq. (13.6%) to emissions from the agricultural soils category and 4.4% of emissions under the total agriculture sector. This is an increase of 1 824 kt CO_2 eq. (129.8%) from the 1990 level of 1 405 kt CO_2 eq.

Emission calculations from cultivation of organic soils are directly based on related LULUCF sector data entered into CRT Tables 4.B and 4.C while the related activity data source is the new LULUCF reporting system (LRS) in Türkiye for which further information is presented in the LULUCF sector overview section.

Indirect N_2O emissions were calculated as 2 666 kt CO_2 eq. for 2024. Indirect N_2O emissions through atmospheric deposition amounted to 2 447 kt CO_2 eq. (10.3%) from the agricultural soils category and 3.3% of emissions under the entire agriculture sector for 2024. This is an increase of 689 kt CO_2 eq. (39.2%) from the 1990 level of 1 758 kt CO_2 eq. Indirect N_2O emissions through leaching and runoff added 219 kt CO_2 eq. (0.9%) to emissions from the agricultural soils category in 2024 and 0.3% of emissions under the total agriculture sector.

Briefly, agricultural soils emissions have increased by around 53.9% (approximately 8.3 Mt CO_2 eq.) between 1990 and 2024. The increase is a result of the emission changes of direct and indirect N_2O emissions from managed soils. The former, direct N_2O emissions increased by around 7.5 Mt CO_2 eq. and the latter, indirect N_2O emissions, by 0.8 Mt CO_2 eq. for the given period, 1990-2024. The total net increase of 7.5 Mt CO_2 eq. of direct N_2O emissions is a result of changes in inorganic N fertilizers, organic N fertilizers, urine and dung deposited by grazing animals, crop residues subcategories, and loss of soil organic matter. The related figures of changes for 1990-2024 concerning these five subcategories mentioned are 2 987 kt (59.8%), 1 109 kt (45.0%), 1 606 kt (35.3%), 1 824 kt (129.8%), and 1.5 kt CO_2 eq. respectively. Estimations from cultivation of organic soils are constant at 73 kt. Organic N fertilizers are further subdivided into three groups, namely animal manure, sewage sludge, and other organic fertilizers (which consists entirely of compost), all applied to soils. The increase in animal manure applied to soils is 1112 kt (45.2%) from 2 462 kt to 3 574 kt whereas the two other organic N fertilizer subcategories increased as presented in Table 5.23. On the other hand, the total increase of 0.8 Mt CO_2 eq. of indirect N_2O emissions is divided into two categories, atmospheric deposition and nitrogen leaching and run-off. The related figures of changes for these subcategories are 689 kt (39.2%) and 76 kt (53.3%) for the period of 1990-2024, respectively.

Methodological Issues:

N_2O emissions are calculated by using the IPCC T1 approach. The AD used in emission calculations are taken from agricultural statistics of TurkStat. The N_2O EFs are IPCC T1 default factors. Though a key category, for estimating direct N_2O emissions, the use of Tier 1 default emission factor value and country-specific activity data are allowed according to the information presented in Box 2 of the decision tree in Figure 11.2 (2006 IPCC Guidelines, Vol.4, Chapter11, page 11.9). Similarly, for estimating indirect N_2O emissions which is also a key category, the use of Tier 1 method is also allowed according to the

information presented in Box 3 of the decision tree in Figure 11.3 (2006 IPCC Guidelines, Vol.4, Chapter 11, page 11.20).

When a crop is harvested, a portion of the crop is left in the field to decompose. The remaining plant matter is a nitrogen source that undergoes nitrification and denitrification and can thus contribute to N_2O production. Crop residue emission calculations follow the principles shown in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. N_2O emissions are now calculated according to all cultivated plants in Türkiye. Both aboveground and belowground crop residues are included. Crop yields vary from year to year, as well as cultivated areas, which cause fluctuations in crop residue emissions. It should be further added that the default EF used for crop residues is 0.01 (kg N_2O–N)/(kg N) except for the EF used for flooded rice which is 0.003 (kg N_2O–N)/(kg N). This difference in EFs used in calculations for crop residues emissions is the reason which leads to inconstant implied emission factors over the reporting period. The following table summarizes the crop headings for which N_2O emissions due to crop residues are calculated in our country.

Table 5.25 Crop data used for crop residue calculations

Major Crop Types	Individual Crops	
Grains	Maize	Sorghum
Beans & Pulses	Wheat	Soybean
Tubers	Rice	Dry bean
Root crops, other	Barley	Potato
N-fixing forages	Oats	Peanut
Non-N-fixing forages	Millet	Alfalfa
Grass-clover mixtures	Rye	

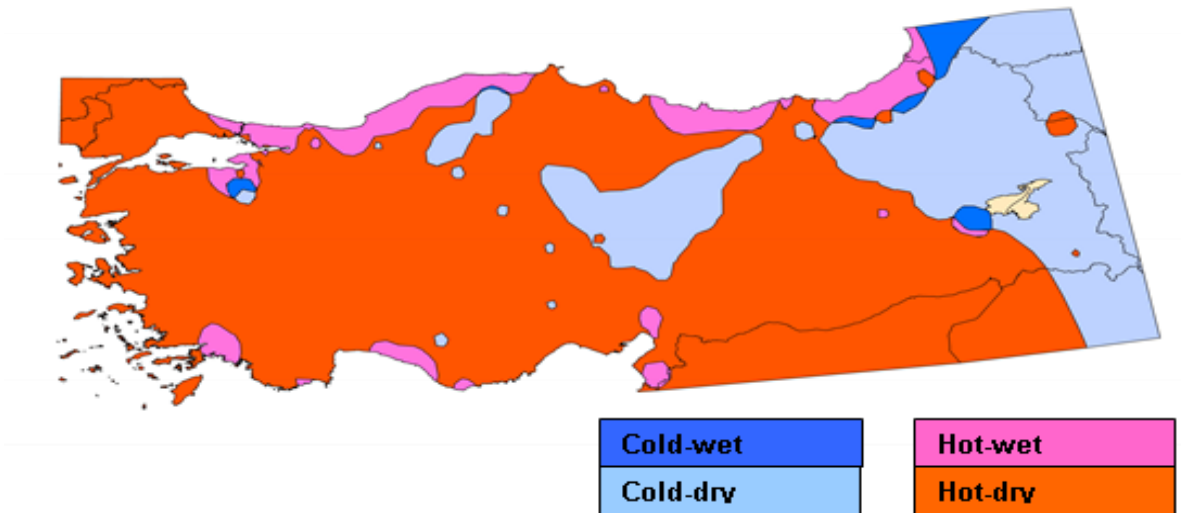
Source category	Gas	Comments on time series consistency
3.D.1	N_2O	All EFs are constant over the entire time series for F_{SN}, F_{OS} and all sub-categories of F_{ON} . The same EF for F_{CR} is used except for flooded rice and the EF for F_{PRP} is chosen according to livestock species.

In the 2016 Assessment Review Report of Türkiye, published on 24 April 2017, a recommendation was made by the Expert Review Team to investigate the actual leaching conditions in Türkiye and estimate the most likely $Frac_{LEACH-(H)}$ for its national conditions and include justification of the $Frac_{LEACH-(H)}$ value used in its NIR. The ERT also noted that taking into account the dry conditions in Türkiye and the use of a $Frac_{LEACH-(H)}$ of 0.3, a likely overestimation is taking place. To address this recommendation and use a more precise $Frac_{LEACH-(H)}$ value this issue was evaluated. As a result, a revised country-specific $Frac_{LEACH-(H)}$ value of 0.015 is calculated and used with respect to the footnote of Table 11.3 shown in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines Volume 4. While calculating this parameter, following steps are implemented:

First, the Climate Map (Figure 5.11) was used as a reference data source while keeping in mind that in this data source, the entire 12 months in a year (including also the dry months of June, July and August) are taken into account, not 9 months as mentioned in the footnote of Table 11.3 shown in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines Vol.4. Secondly, soil water-holding capacity is assumed to be zero as a conservative approach. In other words, if rainfall exceeds the potential evapotranspiration then it is assumed that surface runoff or leaching occurs. In general conditions, there is a soil layer (shallow or deep) that hold water and disable surface runoff but it is not possible to make an assessment on the water capacity of soils for the whole country. Thirdly, it is assumed that leaching/run-off occurs in all wet areas shown in the Climate Map but deos not occur in the dry areas of the country. Thus, a ratio between wet and dry areas has been determined and multiplied by 0.3 to result in 0.015 as a $Frac_{LEACH-(H)}$ value[9]. This newly calculated value has been used since the submission of the 1990-2016 GHG Inventory. Türkiye estimates the indirect N_2O emissions from leaching and run-off using equation 11.10 in IPCC Guideline and emission factors are country specific based on expert view.

According to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, a climate map of Türkiye (Figure 5.11) was prepared before and this map was used to estimate a country-specific $Frac_{LEACH-(H)}$ value. Four sub-climate types have been identified based on the 2006 IPCC Guidelines that use basic climatic parameters of temperature, potential evapotranspiration and precipitation. The Climate map given below is taken from the IPCC Climate Zones which is also presented as Figure 3A.5.1 on page 3.38 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines Volume 4.

Figure 5.11 Climate Map of Türkiye



[9] Please refer to the section related to the agriculture sector of Annex 4 in this NID for calculation details.

Regarding emission calculations from crop residues, TurkStat received country-specific data on renewal fractions and fractions removed from the MoAF. Renewal fraction for a yearly crop is 1 by definition of 1/X (where X is 1 year). This figure is used for most of the crops presented in the classification of Table 11.2 on pages 11.17-11.18 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines Vol. 4 (since almost all crops are yearly crops). A fraction of 0.25 (as a result of 1/X where X is 4 years) was used only for the following major crop types and individual crops according to the information received from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry: perennial grasses, grass-clover mixtures, alfalfa.

Fraction removed values are given for all major crop types and individual crops as received from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry as follows: first for major crop types: grains (0.75), beans & pulses (0.80), tubers (0.00), root crops and other (0.00), N-fixing forages (0.80), non-N-fixing forages (1.00), perennial grasses (0.90), grass-clover mixtures (0.90); and second for Individual crop types: alfalfa (0.90), maize, millet, soya bean and dry bean (0.80), wheat, rice, barley, oats, sorghum and rye (0.75), peanuts (0.70); potato (0.00). The use of these data set helped in order to reflect the country-specific conditions in an improved way. It should be further noted that default factor values shown in Table 11.2 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines Vol.4 were used to calculate emissions from crop residues according to the T1 method. Default factors used for F_{CR} calculations include dry matter fraction of harvested product, N-content of above-ground residues, ratio of below-ground residues to above-ground biomass, and N content of below-ground residues. Additionally, default slope and intercept figures regarding above-ground residue dry matter from the same table are also used in the calculations.

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

The AD for this sector are gathered from agricultural statistics of TurkStat except for data on synthetic fertilizer consumption amounts, which is obtained from the MoAF. By using Equation 3.1 and 3.2 in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines Vol. 1, uncertainties for the AD are calculated as 20.24% by TurkStat for N_2O Emissions from Managed Soils. In a similar manner, the respective EF uncertainty for this category is figured out as 93.02% after taking the default uncertainties in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines into consideration. Time series consistency is assured and source or methodology does not change for this category.

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

The 2006 IPCC Guidelines are used for the QA/QC procedures of the National GHG emissions inventory. A National Inventory System QA/QC Plan prepared by TurkStat is also a significant tool for implementing QA/QC principles for the Inventory. AD for this source category are gathered mainly from the Agricultural Statistics Department of TurkStat. Data used for calculations are published also as official statistics by TurkStat which have their own QA/QC procedures. Emission trends are analyzed. If there is a high fluctuation in the series, then AD and emission calculation are re-examined.

It should be further noted that the activity data for synthetic fertilizer are also almost entirely consistent with the data available on International Fertilizer Association's (IFA) website.

Recalculation:

Emission estimates for 2021, 2022, and 2023 have been revised upward by 0.7 kt, 3.8 kt, and 18.7 kt CO_2 eq., respectively. These adjustments are driven by the inclusion of new products (other forage crops, buckwheat) starting in 2021, revised tobacco crops data for 2022, revised dairy and non-dairy cattle population, sewage sludge, and compost data for 2023.

Planned Improvement:

All data and methodologies are kept under review. Overall, a Tier 2 method cannot be applied currently due to insufficient country-specific data, though a few country-specific data are used, as appropriate, in emission calculations from this source category.

5.6 Prescribed Burning of Savannas (Category 3.E)

This source category of agriculture emissions is not relevant to Türkiye.

5.7 Field Burning of Agricultural Residues (Category 3.F)

Source Category Description:

The burning of residual crop material releases CH_4, N_2O, CO, NO_x and NMVOC gases of which CO, NO_x and NMVOC are gases leading to indirect GHG gas emissions. The resulting atmospheric release of agricultural residues is not considered to be a net carbon dioxide source, as carbon is being absorbed again during the growing season. This source category is not a key category. Emission values due to field burning of crop residues are presented in Table 5.3 for all thirty-four reporting years. After consultations with the Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture (MoAF) and our own research, wheat, barley, maize and rice cultivation areas in Türkiye were found to be included in field burning. As field burning is illegal and widely under control, it is becoming rare. Also, the machinery is usually able to manage the excess straw left on fields after harvesting. As presented in detail in Table 5.26, CH_4 and N_2O emissions amounted to 152 kt CO_2 eq. and 37 kt CO_2 eq., respectively, for this source category in 2024.

Table 5.26 Emissions from field burning of agricultural residues, 1990 and 2024

	Emissions (kt CO_2 eq.)				Changes from 1990 to 2024		Percentages of the agricultural sector (%)	
Category	1990	(%)	2024	(%)	(kt CO_2 eq.)	(%)	1990	2024
Field burning of agricultural residues	370	100	189	100	-181	-48.8	0.71	0.26
CH_4	297	80	152	80	-145	-48.8	0.57	0.21
N_2O	73	20	37	20	-36	-48.8	0.14	0.05

Figures in the table may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

In 2024, field burning of agricultural residues contributed 189 kt CO_2 eq. This emission value represented 0.26% of all agricultural emissions. Total field burning CO_2 eq. emissions presented a decreasing trend because of prohibitive legislative measures undertaken. CH_4 and N_2O emissions from field burning have mostly a negative trend except for some years. Prohibiting measures and increase of public awareness related to field burning are key in this decreasing trend and relevant authorities impose also fines on misconduct. Additionally, the use of advanced agricultural machinery assisting farmers in handling crop residues more easily, could also be considered as another factor leading to the reduction of field burning practices. The respective percentage change from this source category is -48.8% from 1990 to 2024.

Methodological Issues:

Activity data used in the emission estimation are taken from TurkStat agricultural statistics. The emissions are calculated according to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, Volume 4, Equation 2.27 presented in Chapter 2. Crop residue per hectare is multiplied with area of both cereal and then with fraction burned, combustion factor and the related emission factor. Both CH_4 and N_2O emissions are calculated using the IPCC Tier 1 approach. The values calculated for CH_4 and N_2O emissions were converted to their CO_2 equivalents by multiplying the values with their respective global warming potential factors. Other emission values under this source category, NO_x, CO, and NMVOC, are not estimated. Most of the farmers obey the rules, prohibiting stubble burning leaving some farmers still practising crop residue burning.

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

The AD for this sector were gathered from agricultural statistics of TurkStat. Uncertainty values concerning AD for two GHG sources under this source category, namely CH_4 and N_2O, are each

estimated to be 50% whereas EF uncertainty values of both gases are estimated to be 40% as recommended in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

Source category	Gas	Comments on time series consistency
3.F	CH_4, N_2O	All EFs are constant over the entire time series

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

The 2006 IPCC Guidelines are used for the QA/QC procedures of National GHG emission inventory in order to attain quality objectives. A National Inventory System QA/QC Plan prepared by TurkStat is also a significant tool for implementing QA/QC principles for the Inventory. AD for this source category are gathered mainly from the Agricultural Statistics Department of TurkStat. Data used for calculations are also published as official statistics by TurkStat which have their own QA/QC procedures. Calculations are implemented every year during preparation phase of the NIR. If errors or inconsistencies are found, they are documented and corrected accordingly. Regarding field burning of agricultural residues, a more representative data for burned fractions were received from MoAF. Annual checks are undertaken whether new scientific articles for updating emission factors have been published in Türkiye.

Recalculation:

There was no recalculation exercised regarding emission estimates from this source category in this submission.

Planned Improvement:

All data and methodologies are kept under review and there are no further planned improvements regarding this source.

5.8 Liming (Category 3.G)

Possible data sources are considered for this mandatory category. Three factors are possibly more important than others which explain the use of carbonate limestone applied to soils in our country. First, soils with lower pH values are present mainly in the Black Sea Region and Marmara Region. Second, it is not an inexpensive method to reduce acidity of soils for agricultural producers by using carbonate limestone. Third, there are also non-carbon containing materials available, which are suitable to be applied on soils in order to reduce acidity. Our research is almost decisive in estimating CO_2 emissions amounted to far less than 100 kt for 2015 due to liming applied on soils, which is far below 2‰. Additionally, TurkStat received the information from Lime Producers Association (KISAD) that the latest

(and the highest) figure for limestone used in the agriculture sector was estimated at 200 000 t per year for the period, 2010-2014. For this category, Equation 11.12 in IPCC Guideline was used. Therefore this category is considered as insignificant according to Decision 18/CMA.1, Annex, paragraph 32, and reported as not estimated in the CRT.

5.9 Urea Application (Category 3.H)

Source Category Description:

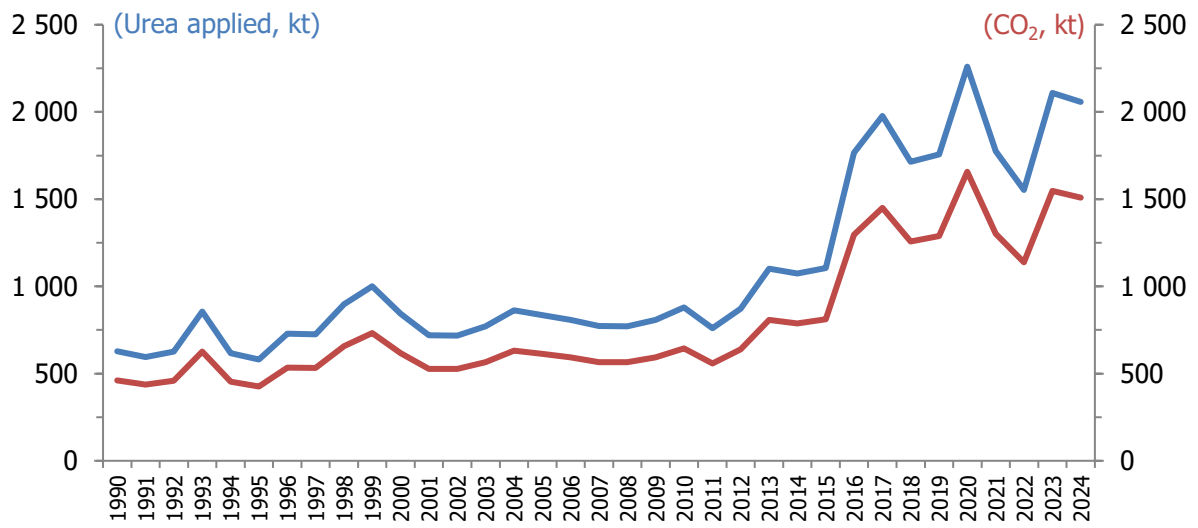
Adding urea to soils during fertilisation leads to a loss of CO_2 that was fixed in the industrial production process (IPCC, Vol.4, 2006). Urea ($CO(NH_2)_2$) is converted into ammonium (NH_4^+), hydroxyl ion (OH^-) and bicarbonate (HCO_3^-), in the presence of water and urease enzymes. Similar to the soil reaction following addition of lime, bicarbonate that is formed evolves into CO_2 and water (IPCC, Vol.4, 2006).

CO_2 emissions from applied urea led to emissions as high as 1 508 kt CO_2 in 2024 which is an amount representing 2.1% of agricultural emissions. Emissions from the urea application in 2024 were 1 048 kt CO_2 (227.9%) above its 1990 level of 460 kt CO_2. This source category, CO_2 emissions from urea application, is not a key category.

Observed recent increases (except in 2018, 2021, and 2022) in the use of urea application is a result of its use as a substitute for nitrogen-based fertilizers. Türkiye has limited the use of nitrogen-based fertilizers since June 2016 leading to a shift in farmers' preferences.

Emissions values due to urea application are shown in Table 5.3 for the period of 1990-2024 in the sector overview section. Figure 5.12 presents the annual amount of urea application in kt (line drawn in blue - left axis) and CO_2 emissions emitted in kt (line drawn in dark red - right axis). A direct relationship between the two values is observed in the figure. In addition, an overall sharp increasing trend can be seen in the last ten years except for the years 2018, 2021, and 2022 which reflect decreases. Changes in estimations are directly linked to changes in activity data for the consumption of urea.

Figure 5.12 Urea application and emitted CO_2, 1990–2024



Methodological Issues:

Emissions associated with the application of urea are calculated by using T1 approach (equation 11.13; IPCC, 2006), using the default EF for carbon conversion of 0.20. This value equals the carbon content of the atomic weight of urea. In order to calculate CO_2-C emissions resulting from urea application, the annual total amount of urea applied to the soils in the country is determined. Related AD, required for the calculation are taken from the website of MoAF under the title of "Chemical fertilizer production, consumption, import and export statistics" which is updated every year for the subsequent year. The data time series starts from the year 1981 and our country uses directly the consumption data presented as the related activity data which is accessible on the following link: https://www.tarimorman.gov.tr/Konular/Bitkisel-Uretim/Bitki-Besleme-ve-Tarimsal-Teknolojiler/Bitki-Besleme-Istatistikleri#

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

Under the IPCC (2006) T1 methodologies, the default EFs are used, which assume conservatively that all carbon in the urea is emitted as CO_2 into the atmosphere. The default EF is assumed to be certain under this theoretical assumption. A default 10% uncertainty is applied regarding the AD used in the emission calculation of urea application, whereas the uncertainty of the EF is taken as 50% as presented in the IPCC Guidelines under the related section. Time series consistency is assured and source or methodology does not change for this category.

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

The 2006 IPCC Guidelines are used for the QA/QC procedures of the National GHG emission inventory. A National Inventory System QA/QC Plan, prepared by TurkStat, is a significant tool for implementing QA/QC principles for the Inventory. AD for this source category are obtained from the MoAF. Data used for calculations are a part of official statistics, which have their own QA/QC procedures. Specially, the time series was checked for consistency. As a general QC check, the multiplications of activity data and emission factors were double-checked for CO_2 emissions from urea application. Emission trends are analyzed. If there is a high fluctuation in the series, then AD and emission calculation are re-examined. It should be further noted that the activity data for urea applied are almost entirely consistent with the data available on the website of the International Fertilizer Industry Association (IFA).

Recalculation:

There was no recalculation exercised regarding emission estimates from this source category in this submission.

Planned Improvement:

All data and methodologies are kept under review. There are no further planned improvements in this source category.

5.10 Other Carbon-Containing Fertilizers (Category 3.I)

This source category of agriculture emissions is not relevant to Türkiye.

5.11 Other (Category 3.J)

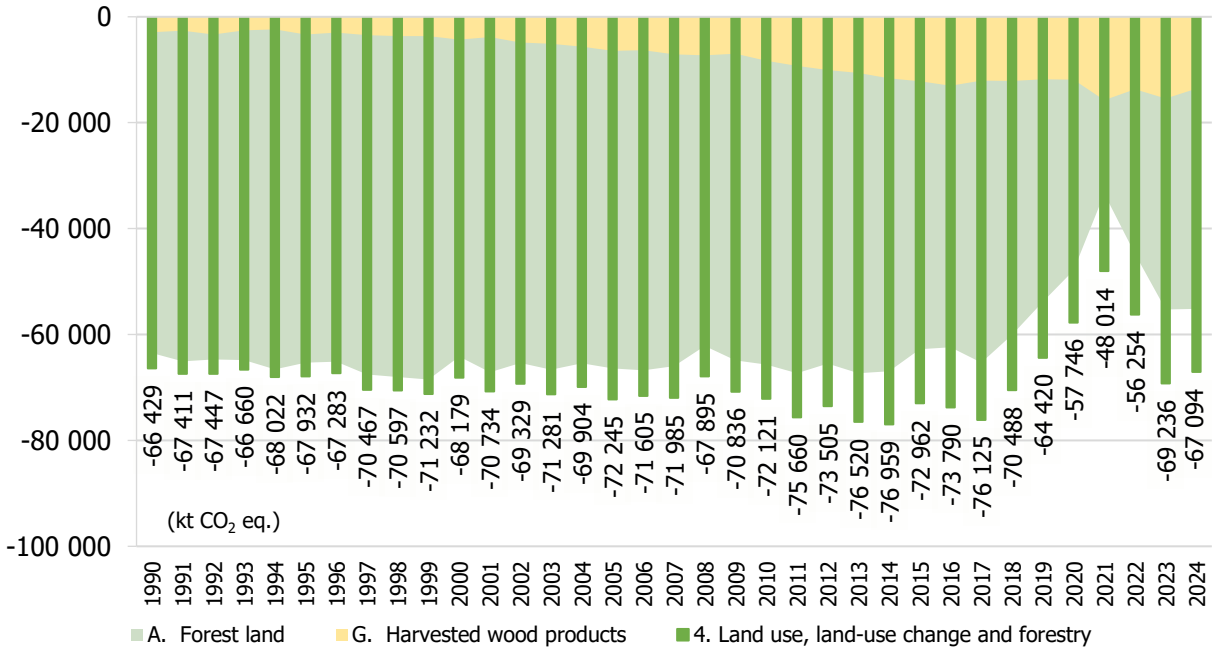
There are no other activities to be considered under this sector.

6 LULUCF (CRT Sector 4)

6.1 Sector Overview

The LULUCF sector of Türkiye is a net removal dominated by forests. The 23 Mha of forest area removed a net 55.18 Mt of CO_2 eq. from the atmosphere in 2024. Other land uses are net emissions while accounting equals to 5 percent of forest land removals. The total removals of the sector when HWP was added has been 68.77 Mt of CO_2 eq.Total net LULUCF removals has been 67.09 Mt of CO_2 eq. due to 1.67 Mt of CO_2 eq. emission from other land uses. The reason for the decrease in the trend for the years 2019 to 2022 was intense wood harvest policies due to salvage logging and to meet of demand of the growing wood industry of Türkiye and mega forest fires and other natural disturbances triggered by climate change. These natural disturbances also caused decreasing in annual increment values per hectare. But for the year 2024 harvest numbers are closer to average due to low level of salvage logging. Averages of annual increment also increase in 2024 according to Forest Statistics of OGM.

Figure 6.1 The trend of LULUCF sector net removals including key sectors (Forest Land and HWP) 1990-2024



The LULUCF sector methodologies related to activity data have entirely been modified with the support of EU funded project entitled "Technical Assistance for Developed Analytical Basis for Land Use, Land

Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) Sector" started in August 2017. The project was completed in July 2019 but so far provided significant improvements on;

i. Developing spatially explicit land use matrices for the land uses and conversions starting from 1990,
ii. Capacity building in relevant inventory agencies,
iii. Development of a Program of Works, Annual Work Plan and Compendium,
iv. A new system to calculate and report GHG emissions/removals in LULUCF sector,
v. Activity data disaggregated into 8 Ecoregions and 28 Forest Administrative regions for higher level accuracy,
vi. Updated NIR.

The new LULUCF reporting system (LRS) of Türkiye is composed of below elements:

- A spatially explicit land cover-driven AD produced by an experienced international company. The system uses tracks all land cover with satellite images since 1990 and detects all changes on an annual basis. Each 1 hectare unit of land (1 ha) is tracked for the reporting period and calculated for emissions and removals on a consistent approach
- Updated land use definitions
- A new system of reporting that is capable of performing calculations; harmonizing spatial data with EF data, archiving, and tools to enhance QA/QC
- Re-assessed EFs by a team of experts
- An EF database and Reference Library were developed and used. The system enables experts to update the EFs and coefficients on a continuous basis
- A database has been developed to query all land covers and changes. Thus, land cover database on Satellite images can be checked and verified anytime

The LRS is managed and used by a group of national experts for different elements. This means that the inventory is prepared by more than 10 experts each focusing on a different item. This enables sharing of responsibility and improvement potential.

The new system increased the transparency significantly by using AD produced by an international remote sensing company, and a renewed NIR. Furthermore, the new spatially explicit land use tracking system improved completeness, accuracy and consistency because the same methodology has been used for the whole reporting period and for all land uses with around 90 percent accuracy. The new reporting system caused significant changes in emissions and removals. The main categories of

removals have been FL-FL and HWPs. The outcome of the key category analysis for 2024 was listed in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1 Key categories identification in the LULUCF sector (Tier 1)

	CATEGORIES OF EMISSIONS AND REMOVALS	Gas	2024
4.A.1	Forest Land Remaining Forest Land	CO_2	Key (L,T)
4.G	Harvested Wood Products	CO_2	Key (L,T)

Within the new reporting system, a national EF database together with a reference library has been established. They are very similar to the IPCC EF database in structure and include all data used in the inventory even the default coefficients.

The context and management of the EF database are as follows;

Emission factors are the second set of data, needed for estimation of GHG emissions and removals. An emission factor (EF) is defined as the average emission rate of a given GHG for a given source, relative to units of activity (IPCC 1996). Emission factors can be collected from various sources, from national and international statistics and monitoring, databases, research studies, scientific papers, technical reports etc. The use of appropriate emission factor is essential as wrong selection may lead to under- or overestimation of emissions and removals. In general, the IPCC guidelines include a large list of emission factors, which can be used when Tier 1 methods are selected for estimation. Moreover, there exists an emission factor database (EFDB: https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/EFDB/main.php) of the IPCC, which also includes a large set of emission factors, relevant to the LULUCF.

The following approach is implemented for updating the national EF database:

- Check for improvement of EF database on annual basis (e.g. new EF gathered, higher Tier method selected, category become key category etc.).
- Collect country-specific emission and stock change factors for all key categories.
- Collect all relevant default emission factors of the IPCC for other categories (non-key).
- Assign appropriate specific emission and stock change factors to each corresponding category.
- Add and update EF database when new or improved emission factors are obtained or determined, respectively.
- Store a reference of the EF in the archive (data source, uncertainty, background data etc.).
- Record the person and reason whenever your update the EF database.

The EF database is embedded in the reporting system on the main computer and has the below table format;

Table 6.1.a EF and coefficients database

EF ID	GAS	DESCRIPTION	PRACTICES	CONDITIONS	REGION	VALUE	STD DEV	RANGE	on Coeff (%)	UNIT	REFERENCE
Soil											
1	CO2	Soil C Stock	native broadleaved forest	grazed forests and shrubs, not	Southeast Anatolia Dec	44.33	12.23	33.64-64.00	27.58	T/ha	BUDAK, M., GÜNAL, H., 2018. Yukarı Dicle
2	CO2	soil organic ca	Mature and young fir stands and adjacent pasture and agriculture sites	The study area consists of a variation of broadleaf and conifer stands with ages between 40 and 150 year homogenous soils	Mature and Young Fir Stands- Pasture and Agriculture Sites in Kastamonu Northwest Region	Forest (mature fir) 47.4 Forest (young fir) 48.6	Forest (mature fir) ±13.4 SOC Forest (young fir) ±13.9 SOC		the descriptive statistics table is not available	T/ha	Temel SARIYILDIZ (Kastamonu University, Faculty of Forestry, 37100 Kastamonu / Turkey) , Gamze SAVACI (Kastamonu University, Faculty of Forestry, 37100 Kastamonu / Turkey) , Züleyha MARAL (Kastamonu University, Faculty of Forestry, 37100 Kastamonu / Turkey)
3	N	total nitrogen	Mature and young fir stands and adjacent pasture and agriculture sites	The study area consists of a variation of broadleaf and conifer stands with ages between 40 and 150 year homogenous soils	Mature and Young Fir Stands- Pasture and Agriculture Sites in Kastamonu Northwest Region	Forest (mature fir) 4.45 Forest (young fir) 5.61	Forest (mature fir) ±0.48 STN Forest (young fir) ±0.88 STN		the descriptive statistics table is not available	T/ha	Temel SARIYILDIZ (Kastamonu University, Faculty of Forestry, 37100 Kastamonu / Turkey) , Gamze SAVACI (Kastamonu University, Faculty of Forestry, 37100 Kastamonu / Turkey) , Züleyha MARAL (Kastamonu University, Faculty of Forestry, 37100 Kastamonu / Turkey)

Land-use definitions and the classification systems used and their correspondence to the land use, land-use change and forestry categories

The Land Use definitions of Türkiye have been updated with the new land monitoring system. The country has been divided into 8 ecological zones based on international and national literature. The ecoregions assessment has provided the possibility to disaggregate calculations into more homogenous regions and use more specific EFs and coefficients. The Ecozones identified by Serengil (2018) and their relationship with climate types are given below (Figure 6.2. and Table 6.2.)

Figure 6.2 The ecoregions in Türkiye (Serengil, 2018)

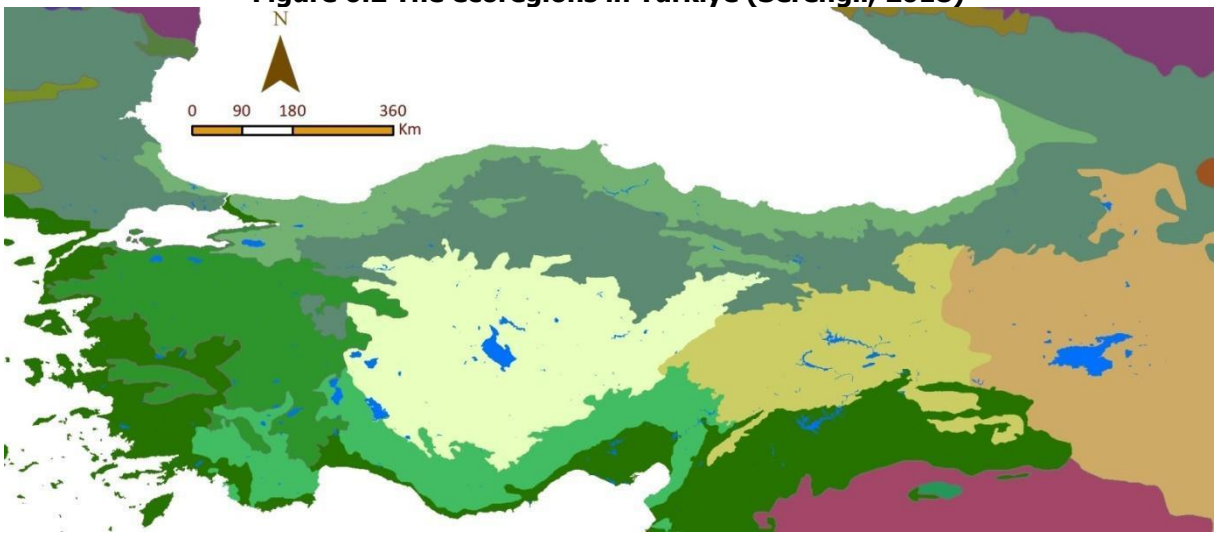


Table 6.2 Ecozones in Türkiye and their relationships with climate classifications (Serengil, 2018)

	Ecozone	Biome	Climate Type	IPCC Climate Type	Map Legend
1	Euxine-Colchic deciduous forest	Temperate deciduous & mixed forest	Black Sea Coastal Zone	Warm Temp Moist	
2	North Anatolian deciduous, coniferous and mixed forest	Temperate deciduous, coniferous and mixed forest	Black Sea Inland Temperate Climate Zone	Warm Temp Dry	
3	Mediterranean coastal zone deciduous and coniferous forest	Mediterranean forest, shrubs	Mediterranean Coastal Zone	Warm Temperate Moist-Dry	
4	Mediterranean Mountain zone	Mediterranean forest, shrubs	Mediterranean Inland Temperate Mountain Climate	Warm Temp Dry	
5	Aegean Inland deciduous and coniferous forest	Mediterranean forest, shrubs	Mediterranean Inland Temperate Climate	Warm Temp Dry	
6	Central Anatolian steppe	Temperate deciduous & mixed forest	Semi Dry Steppe Climate	Warm-Cool Temp Dry	
7	East Anatolian deciduous forest zone	Temperate deciduous & mixed forest	Temperate Continental Climate	Warm Temp Dry	
8	East Anatolian steppe	Temperate grassland, shrubs and steppe	Continental Mountainous Climate	Cool Temp Moist-Dry	

The new definitions of land uses have been explained below. The former forest definition in 2018 submission was the national legal definition. The national definition had a threshold just for the minimum area which is 3 ha. The application of the new definition and spatially explicit land tracking system did not change the forest area drastically but the share of productive forest in forest land category increased. The difference between the old and the new systems has been discussed in Forest land category below.

Forest Land: Forest Land category has been disaggregated into 2 major subcategories;

- Productive Forest: Tree and woodland communities of more than 1 ha with a crown closure of over 10 percent, which are grown by both human efforts and naturally are regarded as Forests.
- Other Wooded Forest (OWF): The same definition applies except for the crown closure. The crown closure for OWF is between 1 to 10 percent. The wooded land with crown closures of less than 1 percent is allocated under grassland.

Cropland: The following land uses are included in the croplands.

- Arable land (Non-irrigated arable land, Permanently irrigated land)
- Permanent crops (Vineyards, Fruit trees and berry plantations, Olive groves)
- Poplar plantations in or near the agricultural area

Grassland: All woody/herbaceous vegetation is defined as grassland. The grasslands include shrubs and trees that provide a crown closure of less than 1 percent. The demand for grazing areas is high in the country and differentiation between managed and unmanaged is not technically possible thus all grasslands are accepted as managed.

Wetlands: This category is divided into two as managed and unmanaged. Only flooded land (dams, irrigation dams and reservoirs) and peatlands are included in the managed wetland definition. Natural systems like rivers and lakes are classified under unmanaged wetlands.

Settlements: Artificial surfaces are reported under Settlements. These include;

- Urban fabric (continuous, discontinuous fabric)
- Industrial, commercial and transport units (Industrial or commercial units, Road and rail networks and associated land, Port areas, Airports)
- Mine, dump and construction sites (Mineral extraction sites, Dump sites, Construction sites,)
- Artificial, non-agricultural vegetated areas (Green spaces like parks and cemeteries that are not classified as forest, sport and leisure facilities)

Other Land: Open spaces with little or no vegetation are defined under Other Land. These include;

- Beaches, dunes, sands
- Bare rocks,
- Sparsely vegetated areas

Information on approaches used for representing land areas and on land-use databases used for the inventory preparation

In the previous submission, there was inconsistency between activity data of forestry and other land uses. The AD related to forest land was collected from a tabular database called ENVANIS. The ENVANIS system is the major data source of forest management in Türkiye and provides both area data, increment and other relevant data related to the forests. It bases on 10 years rotation period field measurements that are implemented on 10 percent of the forests in the country. The ENVANIS system provides high accuracy information on stand parameters but has some disadvantages for GHG inventories. These disadvantages are;

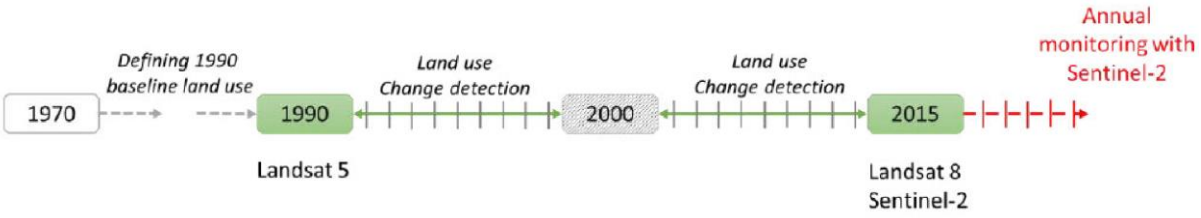
- The forest area in the ENVANIS system uses a national legal forest definition and is not compatible with land cover maps i.e. CORINE. Thus it is not possible to establish a consistent land use matrix with a combination of ENVANIS and spatial databases that base on land cover.
- As 10 percent of the country forests are sampled and measured every year the data given in ENVANIS represents only this amount of updated data.
- The types of conversions are unknown. The forest area increase or decrease is reported but the land use that forest is converted is not. Thus an assumption was made that these area areas are all grassland.

The new system uses data from Forestry Statistics such as annual increment but not the area data. Below are the specifications of the satellite based system that has been produced just to be used for GHG calculations.

The New Satellite Based Land Cover Monitoring System (SBLMS)

A satellite Earth Observation based on AD monitoring system for LULUCF for the entire territory of Türkiye is developed. The system relies on wall-to-wall spatially explicit mappings to analyze LULUCF activity data and changes for the period from 1990 to 2015. The system delivers complete annual land use and land use change matrices, allowing for consistent spatially explicit assessment in high spatial resolution (30m, 1 ha MMU). The matrices report on land use and land use change between the six IPCC Guidelines land use categories and related 11 subcategories. With this system every unit of land is univocally assigned to only one land use category, eliminating double counting or omissions. By providing consistent information on all land use and land use change categories, inconsistencies in previous submissions in land use representation derived from CORINE Land Cover and ENVANIS have been overcome.

Figure 6.3 The temporal structure of the SBLMS with the satellites used



Following similar approaches of other Mediterranean countries, this is achieved through

- detailed mapping of the selected reference years (here 1990, 2000 and 2015) from time series high-resolution satellite images,
- the determination of changes between these reference years and,
- an assessment of the intermediate years through advanced analyses.

Table 6.3 Classification approach for all categories and subcategories under SBLMS

Category	***Classification Approach***
Forest	*The identification of **deciduous** and **coniferous** forests is based on time-series analysis, where phonological changes are used to differentiate between these two classes. Copernicus HRL Forest layers 2015 and 2012 are used as ground truth. Following this differentiation a local filter with a size of 1ha will be applied, where areas without dominant tree type are classified as **mixed** forest.*
Cropland	*Separation of cropland and grassland is a complex task in image classification and requires multitemporal data analyses and reference ground truth data. **Annual** crops have been identified due to their vegetation phenology (periodic change of vegetation status). **Perennial** crops on the other hand are hard to differentiate from forest areas, due to similar spectral characteristics compared to other woody vegetation. Therefore, ancillary information is needed to assist in the identification of perennial croplands (e.g. LPIS for 2015). The global NASA Crop layer and CORINE are used to prepare samples for both crop sub-categories. A fully automated classification approach for 25 years over entire Türkiye cannot reliably detect different crop types, so statistical information (e.g. TUIK) can instead be used to calculate crop type ratios that are then applied to the detected crop areas, assuming the area estimates in the TUIK database are representative for the entire country.*
Grassland	*Grassland areas are classified by the spectral characteristics detected over time. The differentiation between woody grasslands and herbaceous grasslands is based on spectral classification as well as ruleset to improve accuracy. Woody grasslands, for example, are likely to be found around forests, so their proximity to a forest boundary has been taken into consideration. For consistency woody grasslands that have a crown closure of 1 to 10 percent are merged with Other Forested Areas category.*
Wetland	*Open (artificial) waterbodies are readily detectable with satellite data given their sudden appearance at a fixed point in time (e.g. construction of a dam) and their permanence following that date. Different indices (e.g. Normalized Difference Water Index (NDWI)) are used to efficiently delineate wetlands. Auxiliary data on dam constructions are needed to improve detection accuracy.*
Settlement	*For the identification of settlement areas, indices like the NDVI are used, as they highlight both vegetated and non-vegetated areas. The HRL and CORINE datasets have been used to provide ground truth.*
Other land	*Areas which are covered by bare soil, sand, rocks, and salt marshes will be classified as other land. Permanent snow and ice will also fall under this category, should they be present in Türkiye in any given year.*

Land use baseline establishment

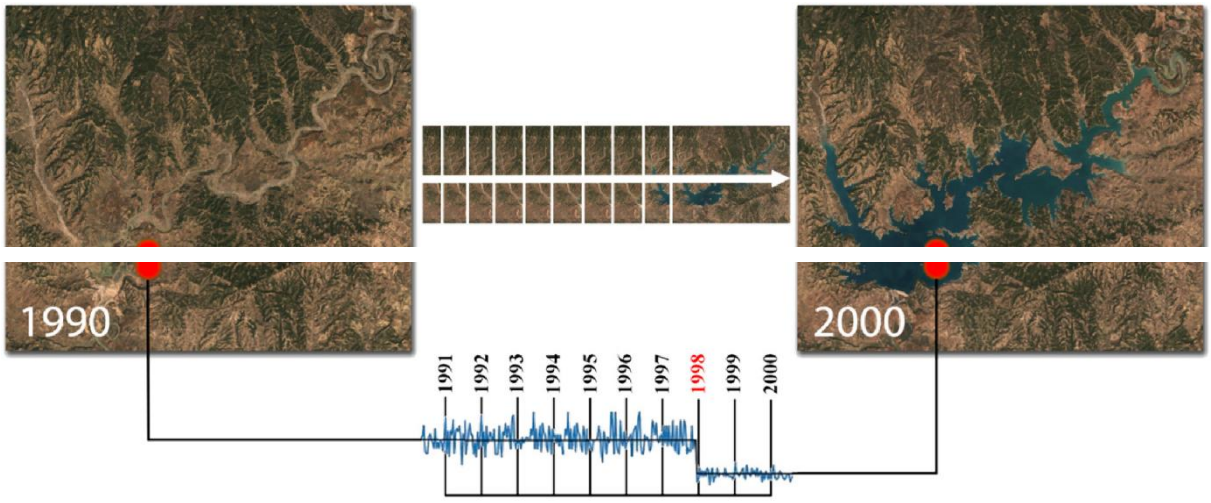
For each of the three reference years (1990, 2000 and 2015) a land cover map has been produced by applying the classification procedures described above. The outputs have further been refined using existing datasets for Türkiye, especially for the differentiation of perennial crops. Due to the different types and amounts of data available for the different time steps, specific methodologies have been applied to achieve consistent outputs over the entire 1990-2015 period.

2015 is the most recent reference year for mapping and AD reporting in this project. With the Copernicus program, the availability of high resolution satellite imagery has dramatically improved and the monitoring system can utilize this wealth of information by including both Sentinel 2 (10-20m) and Landsat 8 (30m) imagery in the production process. In addition to the high availability of satellite imagery, an extensive list of highly accurate, spatially explicit information products have been used to support the mapping in 2015. These include LPIS, Copernicus High Resolution Layers (HRL) for Forest, Wetlands, Grassland, and Settlements, other global data layers (e.g. USGS Global Crop Maps) and other auxiliary data.

Mapping of the intermediate reference year 2000 is primarily based on Landsat 7 with support from Landsat 5 imagery. CORINE is used as auxiliary data.

The reference year 1990 is the base year for UNFCCC reporting and relies primarily on Landsat 5 imagery for mapping. Considering the 20-year-transition rule, it was anticipated that the time from 1970 until 1990 be reviewed for the definition of the 1990 map (see D4.2.1). The Landsat satellite program started in 1972, however, satellite data is only sparsely available for Türkiye until the 1980s and the assessment of approaches chosen by other Mediterranean countries shows that the primary input for 1990 base maps is national forest statistics. The Turkish national forest inventory is available for 1972, however, it is not spatially explicit and uses an incompatible definition for forest which means that it is of very limited use in an assessment of the 1970-1990 period. In order to overcome these high uncertainties, some countries (e.g. Greece) have chosen to report 1990 as is and commence with any land use changes from then on. In our approach, we used the 1990 land cover/land use map on Landsat 5 imagery as the base year.
The monitoring system uses an accurate approach by performing change detection for intermediate years through breakpoint analyses of spectral indices calculated from all satellite data available for the intermediate period. This method provides accurate estimates of changes and their change years, and together with the 3 national land cover/land use maps, provides the basis for the annual matrices.

Figure 6.4 Change detection approach between reference years



The satellite based land monitoring system is planned to be continued and improved in the coming years.

Land Use Matrixes

Land uses and transitions between the 6 land use types and 11 land use subcategories have been calculated in annual land use/land use change matrixes for all 25 years (without any interpolation in between). Further, the last 8 years (2016 to 2024) have been extrapolated. All transitions are reported as transitions for 20 years following the transition event. Land categories and subcategories have been further disaggregated into 8 ecozones and 28 forest regional directorates. The ecozones have been explained above in Table 6.2. The outline of the core matrix is illustrated in Table 6.4.

Table 6.4 A sample land use matrix (2015)

TO: / FROM:	Forest land (managed)	Forest land (unmanaged)	Cropland	Grassland (managed)	Grassland (unmanaged)	Wetlands (managed)	Wetlands (unmanaged)	Settlements	Other land	Total unmanaged land	Initial area
	(kha)										
Forest land (managed)[2]	22723.46	NO	4.37	4.41	NO	0.39	NO	0.44	2.16	NO	22735.23
Forest land (unmanaged)[2]	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Cropland[2]	2.31	NO	26871.50	0.10	NO	1.86	NO	1.63	1.32	NO	26878.71
Grassland (managed)[2]	61.81	NO	5.32	23974.34	NO	1.06	NO	0.70	1.51	NO	24044.74
Grassland (unmanaged)[2]	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Wetlands (managed)[2]	NO	NO	0.19	0.09	NO	465.68	NO	0.03	0.24	NO	466.23
Wetlands (unmanaged)[2]	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	1344.22	NO	NO	NO	1344.22
Settlements[2]	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00	NO	1383.70	0.01	NO	1383.71
Other land[2]	0.14	NO	0.46	0.18	NO	0.26	NO	0.06	1672.49	NO	1673.60
Total unmanaged land [3]	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Final area	22787.72	NO	26881.83	23979.13	NO	469.25	1344.22	1386.55	1677.73	NO	78526.44
Net change[4]	52.50	NO	3.12	-65.61	NO	3.02	0.00	2.84	4.13	NO	0.00

Accuracy Assessment

For the land cover and land use datasets of the years 1990, 2000 and 2015, a scientifically sound thematic accuracy assessment has been carried out following best-practice standards according to ISO 19157 Geographic information - Data quality, the CEOS guidelines for Calibration and Validation and the QA4EO principles. This involves the following core design principles:

- Sampling design: A probability sampling design is used to generate a stratified random point sample that is statistically viable for all sampled categories and sub-categories at a confidence interval of 95%.
- Response design: The samples are then validated against higher quality data that includes aerial imagery (e.g. Google and Bing maps) for 2015; 15m pan-sharpened Landsat 7 imagery for 2000 and Landsat 5 imagery for 1990, in addition to other independent aerial or very high resolution satellite imagery, other map products or local auxiliary data.
- Analysis: The outcomes are presenting uncertainty measures on the area and area changes of the land use categories in the form of a confusion matrix (Table 6.5) that provides information on overall thematic accuracy, class-specific user's and producer's accuracies, and Kappa coefficients at a confidence interval of 95%. User accuracy and Producer accuracy are defined as follows:

User accuracy is a measure of commission error: Represents the probability that a pixel classified into a given category actually represents that category on the ground. Producer accuracy is a measure of omission error. This value represents how well reference pixels of the ground cover type are classified.

Table 6.5.a Confusion Matrix-1990

LANDCOVER TURKEY 1990

		REFERENCE / GROUND TRUTH													
		Deciduous Forest	Coniferous Forest	Mixed Forest	Degraded Forest	Annual Crops	Perennial Crops	Herbaceous Cover	Managed Water	Unmanaged Water	Settlements	Other Land	*Row Total*	**User's Accuracy**	*95% Confidence Interval*
CLASSIFICATION	Deciduous Forest	**100**	7	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	*115*	**86.96%**	*3.55%*
	Coniferous Forest	6	**124**	3	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	*139*	**89.21%**	*2.90%*
	Mixed Forest	7	6	**85**	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*100*	**85.00%**	*4.14%*
	Degraded Forest	1	1	1	**93**	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	*100*	**93.00%**	*2.70%*
	Annual Crops	0	1	0	1	**305**	0	8	0	0	0	3	*318*	**95.91%**	*1.14%*
	Perennial Crops	2	3	0	0	4	**82**	3	1	0	1	4	*100*	**82.00%**	*4.61%*
	Herbaceous Cover	6	5	0	12	2	1	**290**	0	0	3	6	*325*	**89.23%**	*1.89%*
	Managed Water	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	**89**	2	0	5	*100*	**89.00%**	*3.46%*
	Unmanaged Water	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	**96**	0	1	*100*	**96.00%**	*2.01%*
	Settlements	0	1	0	0	1	0	12	0	0	**86**	0	*100*	**86.00%**	*3.97%*
	Other Land	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	2	**94**	*100*	**94.00%**	*2.49%*
	Column Total	*123*	*149*	*92*	*116*	*316*	*83*	*324*	*90*	*99*	*92*	*113*	**1597**		
	Producers Accuracy	**81.30%**	**83.22%**	**92.39%**	**80.17%**	**96.52%**	**98.80%**	**89.51%**	**98.89%**	**96.97%**	**93.48%**	**83.19%**			
	95% Confidence Interval	*4.26%*	*3.62%*	*2.95%*	*4.54%*	*1.05%*	*1.20%*	*1.87%*	*1.10%*	*1.75%*	*2.71%*	*4.16%*			

Overall Accuracy	**90.42%**

Table 6.5.b Confusion Matrix-2000

LANDCOVER TURKEY 2000

		REFERENCE / GROUND TRUTH													
		Deciduous Forest	Coniferous Forest	Mixed Forest	Degraded Forest	Annual Crops	Perennial Crops	Herbaceous Cover	Managed Water	Unmanaged Water	Settlements	Other Land	*Row Total*	**User's Accuracy**	*95% Confidence Interval*
CLASSIFICATION	Deciduous Forest	**105**	4	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	*115*	**91.30%**	*2.83%*
	Coniferous Forest	10	**114**	2	9	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	*139*	**82.01%**	*3.91%*
	Mixed Forest	4	11	**83**	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*100*	**83.00%**	*4.46%*
	Degraded Forest	1	4	0	**93**	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	*100*	**93.00%**	*2.70%*
	Annual Crops	0	0	0	2	**298**	0	14	0	0	1	3	*318*	**93.71%**	*1.43%*
	Perennial Crops	6	0	0	0	5	**80**	5	0	0	4	0	*100*	**80.00%**	*4.92%*
	Herbaceous Cover	2	2	1	0	4	2	**294**	0	1	2	17	*325*	**90.46%**	*1.77%*
	Managed Water	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	**94**	0	1	1	*100*	**94.00%**	*2.49%*
	Unmanaged Water	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	**94**	0	4	*100*	**94.00%**	*2.49%*
	Settlements	2	0	0	0	1	1	10	0	0	**85**	1	*100*	**85.00%**	*4.14%*
	Other Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	**94**	*100*	**94.00%**	*2.49%*
	Column Total	*131*	*136*	*87*	*108*	*308*	*83*	*334*	*95*	*97*	*96*	*122*	**1597**		
	Producers Accuracy	**80.15%**	**83.82%**	**95.40%**	**86.11%**	**96.75%**	**96.39%**	**88.02%**	**98.95%**	**96.91%**	**88.54%**	**77.05%**			
	95% Confidence Interval	*4.28%*	*3.71%*	*2.32%*	*3.80%*	*1.02%*	*2.10%*	*1.98%*	*1.04%*	*1.79%*	*3.62%*	*4.86%*			

Overall Accuracy	**89.79%**

Table 6.5.c Confusion Matrix-2015

LANDCOVER TURKEY 2015															
		REFERENCE / GROUND TRUTH													
		Deciduous Forest	Coniferous Forest	Mixed Forest	Degraded Forest	Annual Crops	Perennial Crops	Herbaceous Cover	Managed Water	Unmanaged Water	Settlements	Other Land	Row Total	User's Accuracy	95% Confidence Interval
CLASSIFICATION	Deciduous Forest	**94**	4	3	12	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	116	**81.03%**	4.42%
	Coniferous Forest	6	**118**	8	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	138	**85.51%**	3.45%
	Mixed Forest	6	5	**88**	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	**88.00%**	3.64%
	Degraded Forest	3	4	0	**81**	0	1	9	0	0	0	2	100	**81.00%**	4.77%
	Annual Crops	1	1	0	1	**283**	2	31	0	0	0	0	319	**88.71%**	1.96%
	Perennial Crops	3	1	1	2	10	**81**	0	0	0	0	2	100	**81.00%**	4.77%
	Herbaceous Cover	3	3	0	0	15	4	**289**	0	0	0	10	324	**89.20%**	1.90%
	Managed Water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**98**	2	0	0	100	**98.00%**	1.41%
	Unmanaged Water	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	**96**	0	1	100	**96.00%**	2.01%
	Settlements	0	0	1	0	0	3	5	0	0	**89**	2	100	**89.00%**	3.46%
	Other Land	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	**93**	100	**93.00%**	2.70%
	Column Total	117	137	101	100	308	92	341	99	102	90	110	**1597**		
	Producers Accuracy	**80.34%**	**86.13%**	**87.13%**	**81.00%**	**91.88%**	**88.04%**	**84.75%**	**98.99%**	**94.12%**	**98.89%**	**84.55%**			
	95% Confidence Interval	4.50%	3.37%	3.77%	4.77%	1.66%	3.79%	2.25%	1.00%	2.44%	1.10%	4.01%			

Overall Accuracy	**88.29%**

Completeness

As regards the inventory completeness, sinks and sources that have been reported with notation keys NA, NO, IE and NE in the CRT tables are listed below:

Table 6.6 Completeness Table

Sink/source category	Pool	GHG	Reported as	Mandatory	Explanation
Forest land remaining forest land	Soil	CO_2	NO	No	It is assumed that carbon stocks of soils in Forest Land Remaining Forest Land do not change.
Forest land remaining forest land	Dead wood and litter	CO_2	NO	No	It is assumed that carbon stocks of DOM in Forest Land Remaining Forest Land do not change.
Land converted to Forest land	Dead wood	CO_2	NO	Yes	Land converted to Forest Land areas are afforestation areas. Trees in these areas are not measured in forest inventory due to trees with diameter at breast height of lower than 8 cm and that are under 20 years old by Forest Management and Planning Department of OGM. The DW carbon stocks in case of land conversion are assumed to be not changing and DW carbon stocks in all land use are assumed to be zero.
Forest land, Biomass Burning-Controlled Burning	Biomass	CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O	NA	Yes	Controlled Burning is not applied in Forest land.
Forest lands, drained soils	Biomass	Non-CO_2	NA	Yes	No available data on drainage
Drained wetlands	Biomass	Non-CO_2	NO	Yes	Wetland drainage is not performed in Türkiye.
Croplands, grasslands, wetlands and settlements, biomass burning	Biomass	CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O	NA,NO,IE	Yes	No available data

6.2 Forest Land (4.A)

Source Category Description:

The forest land category includes CSC from Forest Land Remaining Forest Land (FL-FL) and Land Converted to Forest Land (L-FL) subcategories. Tier 2 methods that are combinations of national EFs and IPCC methods have been applied except for some default coefficients (i.e. CF, root to shoot ratio). The AD in these subcategories have entirely been changed. The previous submissions used to base on ENVANIS statistics for AD and increment values. With the spatially explicit land tracking system the increment values are taken from Forestry Statistics but AD has entirely been changed. The improvements in this category with the new reporting system and consequences are as follows;

- The forest definition has been changed to one that is more suitable for GHG inventories. The previous national definition was a legal definition that do not include a threshold for crown closure. All land uses have been disaggregated into ecozones but forests have also been split into 28 regional forestry directorates. This will enable to implementation of mitigation actions more effectively among forestry directorates.

- Now the forest land has been split into 4 subcategories that are coniferous, deciduous, mixed forest and other forested land (OFL). OFL are forest areas with crown closure between 1 to 10 percent. The previous forest definition included a minimum area of 3 ha. The new system defines all forests with a minimum area of 1 ha.

- The previous system was based on Forestry Statistics which was available since 2007. The period before 2007 was extrapolated basis on 1972 and 1999's forest inventory. With the new system, consistent land use and land use change AD has been available for the whole reporting period. The AD base on satellite images and has 1 ha spatial resolution.

- The previous system was not able to identify land conversions between forests and other land uses (i.e. L-FL, FL-CL, FL-GL) and it was assumed that conversions occur only from and to grasslands. Now all land conversions have been tracked with high accuracy and emissions/removals have been reported.

- The previous system was based on reports from regional forestry districts and was not subject to verification while the new system enables verification of the satellite based maps from other sources (i.e. Land Parcel Identification System, CORINE).

- The crown closure data from Forestry Statistics was based on subjective observations while the new system enabled objective automatic identification.

- The AD of the previous system was derived from the management unit of GDF while AD has been produced by an international remote sensing company. This strengthens the objectiveness of the AD.
- As a consequence of changes in definition and AD development methodology, the total forest did not change significantly but productive forest areas that have crown closure of more than 10 percent increased significantly. As a result of this, the removals due to the increase in aboveground biomass increased drastically. The increment data taken from Forestry Statistics puts forward large increases in increment between 2011 and 2018 which may be caused by rehabilitation projects in the early 2000s. The productivity of the stands increased as the stands reached the fast-growing young ages in the 2010s. The changes in increment for forest types are given below;

Table 6.7 Annual increment rates of forest types in Türkiye

(m³/ha)

Year	Deciduous	Coniferous	Mixed	OFL
1990	3.15	2.99	3.07	0.26
1995	3.20	3.03	3.11	0.27
2000	3.25	3.08	3.16	0.27
2005	3.30	3.13	3.21	0.23
2010	3.35	3.39	3.37	0.22
2011	3.48	3.45	3.47	0.21
2012	3.48	3.45	3.47	0.21
2013	3.48	3.45	3.47	0.21
2014	3.48	3.45	3.47	0.21
2015	3.25	3.56	3.40	0.22
2016	3.25	3.56	3.40	0.22
2017	3.25	3.56	3.40	0.22
2018	3.27	3.58	3.42	0.22
2019	3.27	3.56	3.41	0.21
2020	3.22	3.53	3.38	0.21
2021	3.17	3.49	3.33	0.21
2022	3.20	3.42	3.31	0.20
2023	3.24	3.77	3.14	0.21
2024	3.27	3.81	3.17	0.20

Information on Land Classification and Activity Data

Detailed information has been provided under section 6.3.

Land-use definitions and the classification systems

In the previous submissions before 2019 national forest definition was used. With the 2019 submission, the forest definition has been changed to a definition in line with the definitions of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. The EU and FAO compliant forest definition of 10% crown cover, 1 ha MMU and 5m tree height is applied to all sub-categories. The lands below 10 percent crown closure are classified under other forested land (OFL) as a subcategory under forest land. Agriculturally used tree crops are classified under perennial croplands and are not part of the forest definition.

The forests have further been classified as coniferous, deciduous and mixed forests. The mixed forests consist of both coniferous and deciduous trees with neither species clearly dominating the stand.

Table 6.8.a Forest area (kha) changes in Türkiye, 1990-2024

	Tabular (old system)			Spatially explicit land tracking (new system)		
Year	Productive forest	Other Forested Land	Total	Productive forest	Other Forested Land	Total
1990	10 494	10 075	20 569	19 721	3 249	22 970
1995	10 546	10 125	20 672	19 721	3 248	22 969
2000	10 643	10 218	20 861	19 726	3 242	22 968
2005	10 662	10 586	21 248	19 721	3 228	22 949
2010	11 203	10 334	21 537	19 743	3 180	22 923
2015	12 704	9 639	22 343	19 733	3 181	22 914
2016	12 704	9 639	22 343	19 812	3 182	22 994
2017	12 983	9 638	22 621	19 805	3 183	22 988
2018	12 983	9 638	22 621	19 797	3 182	22 979
2019	13 083	9 656	22 740	19 793	3 180	22 973
2020	13 264	9 668	22 933	19 783	3 180	22 963
2021	13 500	9 610	23 110	19 820	3 200	23 020
2022	13 708	9 537	23 245	19 820	3 211	23 031
2023	13 708	9 654	23 363	19 943	3 220	23 163
2024	13 813	9 549	23 363	19 953	3 216	23 169

Table 6.8.b Forest types distribution as area (kha) according Spatially Explicit tracking system in Türkiye, 1990-2024

(kha)

Year	Coniferous	Deciduous	Mixed	OFL	Total
1990	10 379	8 613	729	3 249	22 970
1995	10 378	8 611	732	3 248	22 969
2000	10 377	8 610	739	3 242	22 968
2005	10 376	8 600	745	3 228	22 949
2010	10 373	8 582	788	3 180	22 923
2015	10 342	8 588	803	3 181	22 914
2016	10 371	8 617	824	3 182	22 994
2017	10 352	8 620	833	3 183	22 988
2018	10 338	8 620	839	3 182	22 979
2019	10 332	8 621	840	3 180	22 973
2020	10 322	8 621	840	3 180	22 963
2021	10 323	8 635	862	3 200	23 020
2022	10 326	8 615	879	3 211	23 031
2023	10 368	8 674	901	3 220	23 163
2024	10 378	8 669	906	3 216	23 169

The increment data is provided by the Management Department of the Forest Service (GDF) via Forestry Statistics. The Forestry Statistics database collects and processes data from forest management plans as the plans are renewed every ten years. Since 2007, the Forestry Statistics database, a forest resources inventory based on forest management units is used. This database covers the data of areas, annual increment, commercial volume and growing stock of each forest management unit by the species, management types, form of stand, purpose, etc. Therefore, a comparison of forest area, annual increment and growing stock, between two subsequent years, has been possible since 2007. The comparison of removals by forestry sector, according to the forest area, growing stock changes and annual increment since 1990 is given in Table 6.8.a-b, 6.10 and 6.11.

Databases to Identify Forests

There are only two documents (1972 and 1999 inventory) relevant to the national forest inventory results in Türkiye before 2002. The first document showing the 1972 situation was presented in 1980, and the second was prepared at the end of 1999. Because of the absence of regular national forest inventory works in Türkiye, both of the results were obtained based on the summaries of management plans data renewed every ten years interval. The data provided by the first inventory (1972) has been shown in Table 6.9. The growing stock and annual increment data since 1990 have been presented in Tables 6.10 and 6.11.

Table 6.9 Forest inventory, 1972 (Source: GDF)

Areas						
	Productive[a]		**Degraded[b]**		**Total**	
Type	**ha**	**%**	**ha**	**%**	**ha**	**%**
High Forest	6 176 899	30.58	4 757 708	23.55	10 934 607	54.13
Coppice	2 679 558	13.27	6 585 131	32.60	9 264 689	45.87
Total	8 856 457	43.85	11 342 839	56.15	20 199 296	100.00
Growing stock						
	Productive[a]		**Degraded[b]**		**Total**	
Type	**m³**	**%**	**m³**	**%**	**m³**	**%**
High Forest	758 732 197	81.10	54 349 847	5.81	813 082 044	86.91
Coppice[c]	88 300 818	9.44	34 129 288	3.65	122 430 106	13.09
Total	847 033 015	90.54	88 479 135	9.46	935 512 150	100.00
Annual volume increment						
	Productive[a]		**Degraded[b]**		**Total**	
Type	**m³**	**%**	**m³**	**%**	**m³**	**%**
High Forest	20 791 672	74.09	1 343 744	4.79	22 135 416	78.88
Coppice[c]	4 813 197	17.15	1 114 592	3.97	5 927 789	21.12
Total	25 604 869	91.24	2 458 336	8.76	28 063 205	100.00

a) Crown closure between 0.11–1.00.
b) Crown closure between 0.01–0.10.
c) 0.75 coefficient was used to convert the stere volume to a m³ volume.

Table 6.10 Growing stock, 1990-2024 (Source: GDF)

(thousand m³)

	Productive[1]			**Degraded[2]**			
Year	**High Forest**	**Coppices[3]**	**Productive total**	**High Forest**	**Coppices[3]**	**Degraded total**	**Total**
1990	984 907	64 986	1 049 893	43 622	12 038	19 976	1 105 553
1995	1 028 346	67 957	1 096 303	45 618	12 589	20 890	1 154 509
2000	1 087 582	72 002	1 159 584	48 334	13 338	22 134	1 221 256
2005	1 177 849	71 551	1 249 400	51 045	12 661	23 655	1 313 106
2010	1 328 437	59 097	1 387 534	49 351	12 286	19 415	1 449 171
2015	1 552 821	33 695	1 586 516	59 997	11 954	71 951	1 658 467
2016	1 540 723	29 215	1 569 939	60 895	10 377	71 271	1 641 210
2017	1 601 931	13 728	1 615 659	64 991	4 314	69 306	1 684 964
2018	1 601 931	13 728	1 615 659	64 991	4 314	69 306	1 684 964
2019	1 595 828	14 013	1 609 841	64 791	4 723	69 514	1 679 356
2020	1 614 281	14 013	1 628 295	64 037	4 722	68 759	1 697 055
2021	1 639 227	14 013	1 653 240	63 731	4 722	68 454	1 721 695
2022	1 656 186	12 053	1 668 239	64 870	3 292	68 162	1 736 402
2023	1 693 480	12 093	1 705 573	64 834	3 264	68 162	1 773 672
2024	1 722 728	12 357	1 735 086	59 677	3 297	62 975	1 798 061

1) Crown closure between 0.11–1.00.
2) Crown closure between 0.01–0.10.
3) 0.75 coefficient was used to convert the stere volume to a m³ volume.

Table 6.11 Annual volume increment, 1990-2024 (Source: GDF)

(m³)

	Productive[1]			Degraded[2]			
Year	High Forest	Coppices[3]	Productive total	High Forest	Coppices[3]	Degraded total	Total
1990	28 263 488	3 594 725	31 858 213	1 292 180	761 076	2 053 256	33 911 468
1995	28 997 951	3 697 360	32 695 311	1 329 099	782 820	2 111 919	34 807 230
2000	31 047 474	3 985 847	35 033 320	1 432 875	843 943	2 276 819	37 310 139
2005	33 282 485	4 025 038	37 307 523	1 495 502	922 183	2 417 685	39 725 208
2010	37 857 085	3 089 208	40 946 293	1 468 070	792 878	2 260 948	43 207 241
2015	46 011 103	1 511 832	47 522 935	1 484 455	585 191	2 069 646	49 592 580
2016	43 669 510	1 277 030	44 946 540	1 539 688	487 331	2 027 019	46 973 559
2017	45 516 439	755 697	46 272 136	1 728 694	252 728	1 981 422	48 253 588
2018	44 247 096	762 981	45 010 077	1 713 433	276 490	1 989 923	47 000 000
2019	44 447 096	762 981	45 210 077	1 713 433	276 490	1 989 923	47 200 000
2020	44 647 096	762 981	45 410 077	1 713 498	276 425	1 989 923	47 400 000
2021	44 863 388	762 981	45 626 369	1 697 206	276 425	1 973 631	47 600 000
2022	45 183 944	678 743	45 862 687	1 727 867	209 446	1 937 313	47 800 000
2023	47 477 070	678 917	48 155 987	1 771 326	208 533	1 979 859	50 135 846
2024	48 310 269	694 094	49 004 363	1 740 002	211 135	1 951 137	50 955 500

1) Crown closure between 0.11–1.00 (productive forest).
2) Crown closure between 0.01–0.10 (degraded).
3) 0.75 coefficient was used to convert the stere volume to a m³ volume.

Table 6.12 Felling statistics, 1990-2024 (Source: GDF)

	Industrial Roundwood (1000 m³)			Firewood (1000 stere)[1]					Illegal Logging (1000 m³)			1000 m³
Year	Coniferous	Deciduous	Coppices	Coniferous (Trunk)	Coniferous (Branch)	Deciduous (Trunk)	Deciduous (Branch)	Coppices (Stem)	Coniferous	Deciduous	Coppices	TOTAL
1990	5,067.4	1513.6	0.0	1533.2	1563.8	368.0	345.9	5297.8	17.6	3.9	56.5	13490.6
1995	6,584.7	1459.9	415.1	1196.7	1220.6	904.4	850.1	2982.7	19.7	14.2	46.8	13906.3
2000	5,755.1	1574.2	976.2	1046.9	1475.0	1081.6	1202.7	3055.3	12.0	11.4	32.2	14257.2
2005	6,258.1	1842.2	1224.7	1373.6	1486.9	1264.3	1091.1	2451.2	9.7	8.4	16.2	15109.6
2010	9,502.0	3066.5	0.0	1545.7	1348.8	1156.2	1357.0	1786.7	6.8	4.8	7.4	17983.3
2015	12,807.2	3830.4	0.0	1049.0	1277.9	1117.3	547.2	1181.7	5.0	5.2	5.5	20533.1
2016	12,715.4	4294.6	0.0	1210.7	992.7	984.7	618.5	1070.5	5.8	4.5	4.9	20683.1
2017	11,486.0	4035.6	0.0	1024.9	901.7	972.1	601.8	859.1	6.5	5.9	5.2	18809.0
2018	13,918.1	5162.0	0.0	1279.8	1162.9	1074.6	594.6	778.6	8.4	6.9	5.0	22768.2
2019	16,252.8	5860.5	0.0	1549.1	1236.5	1274.5	591.7	938.0	11.1	8.9	6.6	26332.1
2020	18,087.1	6664.0	0.0	1519.7	1236.7	1420.8	396.4	823.1	21.7	20.0	11.6	28851.9
2021	20,917.2	6818.0	0.0	1945.4	781.0	1520.0	287.4	953.5	15.9	12.2	7.7	31886.6
2022	19,018.7	6462.3	0.0	2115.9	858.4	1327.8	313.2	1513.5	21.1	13.0	14.8	30126.6
2023	15,999.5	6607.2	0.0	1192.2	875.4	1665.2	401.3	1032.6	11.8	16.1	10.0	26519.7
2024	17,062.1	6124.2	0.0	1143.6	836.8	1560.9	267.6	965.6	11.1	15.0	9.3	26802.5

1) 0.75 coefficient was used to convert the stere volume to a m³ volume.

Evaluation of Table 6.9, 6.10, 6.11, and 6.12 can be outlined as below:

1. The growing stocks and annual volume increments of the coppice forests reduced while high forests increased constantly. The highest amount of decrease in growing stock/annual increment has occurred in degraded coppices due to converting the coppices into high forests.

2. The total amount of growing stocks and annual volume increment in the coniferous and deciduous forests per hectare have slightly increased.

The considerable reasons for these changes can be:

1. The changing approaches on the forestry applications towards multi-functional use of forest resources in the framework of sustainable forest management concept,

2. Converting coppices into the high forests,
3. The reforestation of unstocked areas in and around forests and rehabilitation of degraded forests by the GDF.
4. Intense harvest policies due to salvage logging also caused decreasing in annual increment values per hectare for the years between 2019 and 2022. But the harvest amount decreased in the years 2023,2024. Therefore C stocks increased.

All the factors focused on above have played an affecting role in these changes. Almost entire of Turkish forests can be categorized in the temperate climate zone.

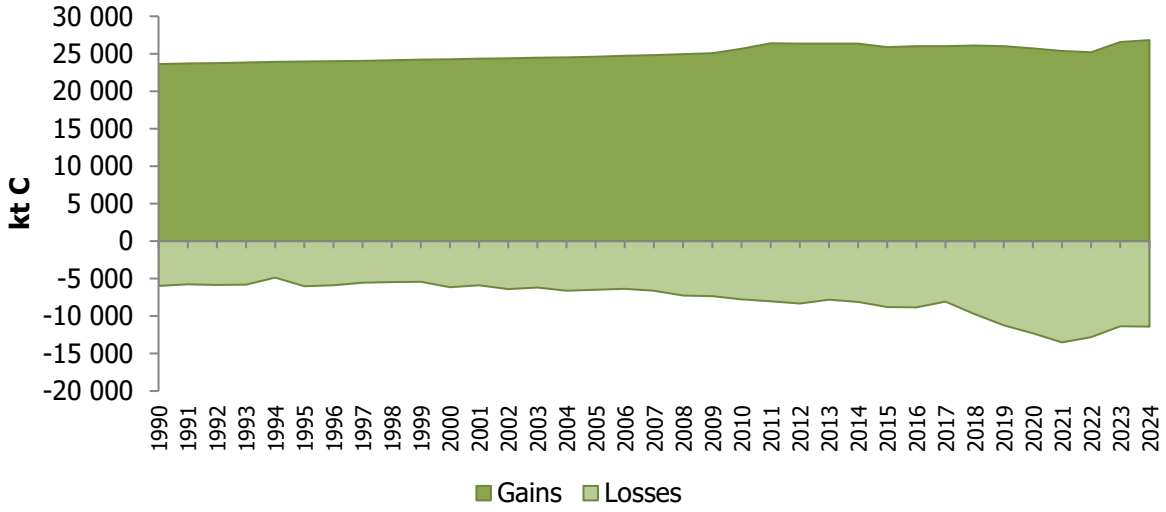
CSC in Forest Land Remaining Forest Land

The carbon stock change in FL-FL subcategory has been net removals during the reporting period. The driver of this situation was the annual increment of forests. The increment of the forests in the country increased for the reporting period constantly while increased faster for some years. The steep increase between 2009 and 2019 was due to the difference in increment (m^3/ha) for 2014 (Iv_{dec}=3.26, Iv_{con}=3.31, Iv_{mixed}=3.29, Iv_{deg}=0.22) and 2019 (Iv_{dec}=3.27, Iv_{con}=3.56, Iv_{mixed}=3.41, Iv_{deg}=0.21). This might have been caused by extensive rehabilitation campaigns during the 2000s. However, between the years 2019 and 2022, annual increment values have been decreasing due to most of the natural disturbances related with climate change and intensive wood harvesting activities being applied in productive forests. Annual increment values increased again in the years 2023-2024. The increment data is derived from all management units of the country as explained in the methodology section.

There is only biomass carbon pool evaluated in the estimation of the carbon stock change in FL-FL subcategory. The main approach for other pools is Tier 1 approach in the IPCC 2006 Guidelines which means there no change in the carbon stocks of these pools.

The removals of the forest land remaining forest land subcategory have been decreased for the years between 2019 to 2022. The main reason is the increase of the fellings for industrial roundwood is salvage logging. The industrial roundwood production amounts have been increased respectively by 18.8 million m³ for 2017; 22.7 million m³ for 2018; 26.3 million m³ for 2019; 28.9 million m³ for 2020; 31.9 million m³ for 2021; 30.1 million m³ for 2022, 26.5 million m³ for 2023 and 26.8 million m³ for 2024 (Table 6.11). In addition, approximately 10 million CO_2 eq. emission estimated for Forest Land Remaining Forest Land category due to mega fire in 2021 in Türkiye.

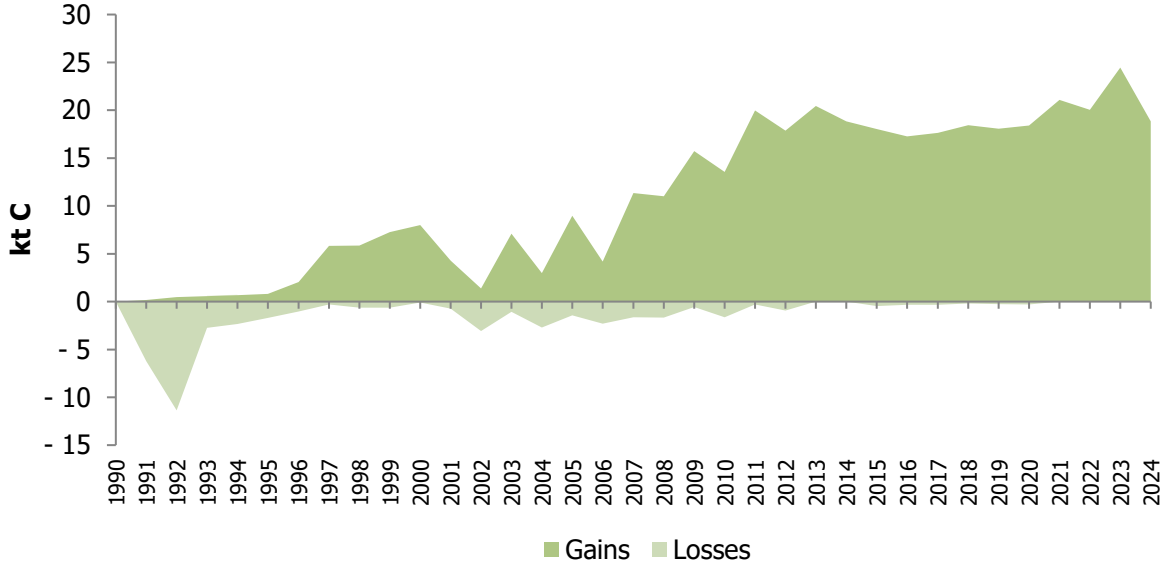
Figure 6.5 Gains and losses in Forest land Remaining Forest land subcategory (FL-FL)



CSC in Land Converted to Forest Land

The CSC in Land Converted to Forest land category is not a key category anymore with the new reporting system. The main reason for the drop in L-FL removals is due to a change in forest definition. As explained in the section 6.2 the forest definition has been changed to a physical definition while it used to be a legal national definition. As a consequence of this, the AD for land converted to forest land decreased substantially. The CSC in L-FL subcategory moved from net loss to net gain during the reporting period through large fluctuations are observed (Figure 6.6). The large loss in CSC in 1992 was due to a relatively larger conversion from grassland to forest. As explained in the methodology section below the conversion from grassland to forest land causes a loss in living biomass carbon for the first year.

Figure 6.6 Gains and losses in Land Converted to Forest land subcategory (L-FL)

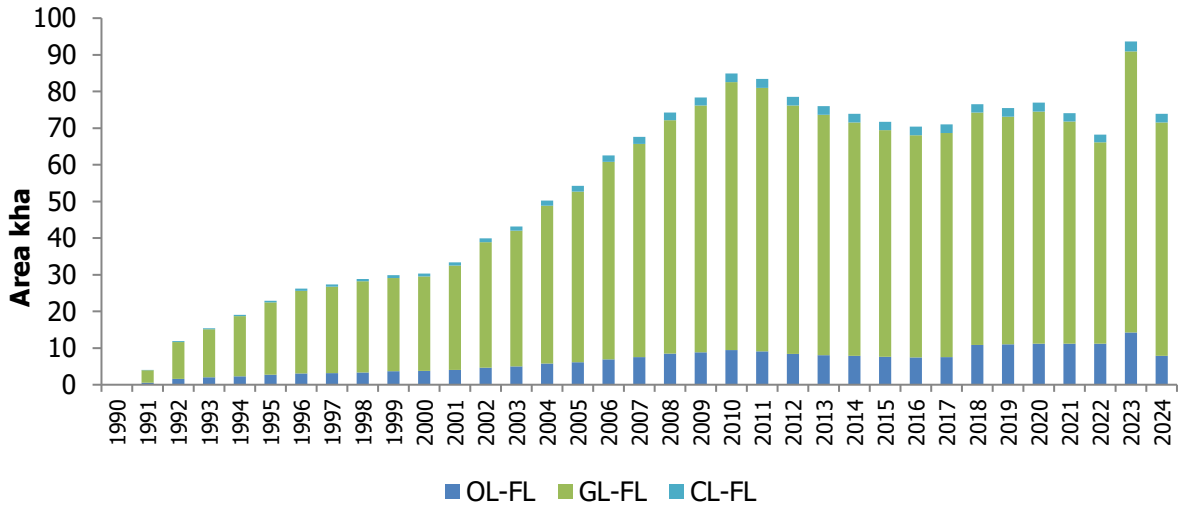


As seen from the graph above (Figure 6.6) the L-FL gains increased until 2011 and stabilized since then. There have been 3 types of transitions that occurred during the reporting period;

- Grassland Converted to Forest land
- Other land Converted to Forest land
- Cropland (Perennial) Converted to Forest land

Between 1991 and 1996 the conversions were around 4000 ha per year, then dropped below 2000 between 1997 to 2000 and then rise again until 2017. The great increase trend in land conversion to forest between the years 2011 to 2017 and 2020 to 2024 caused from great afforestation campaigns.

Figure 6.7.a Area data for Land Converted to Forest land subcategory



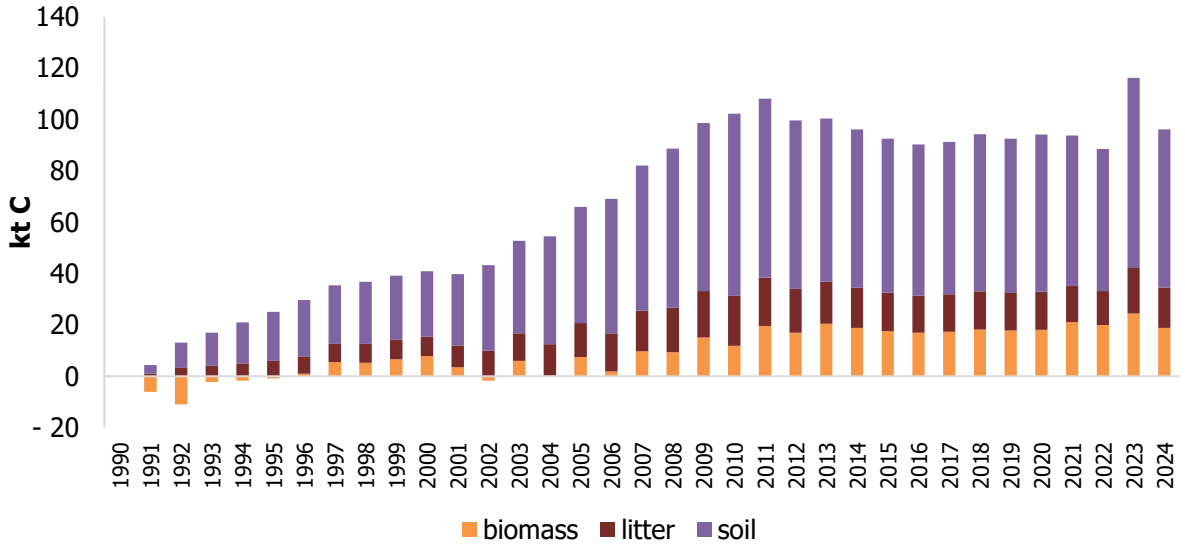
As seen in Figure 6.7.a the major conversion path in L-FL subcategory is the conversion from Grassland to Forest land. The driver of this conversion type is the afforestation/reforestation of grasslands in or around the forests.

Table 6.13 Area of Land converted to forest land

(kha)

Year	*GL-FL*	*CL-FL*	*OL-FL*	*Year*	*GL-FL*	*CL-FL*	*OL-FL*
1990	0.00	0.00	0.00	2008	63.66	2.10	8.52
1991	3.40	0.07	0.56	2009	67.29	2.20	8.86
1992	10.11	0.21	1.56	2010	73.13	2.38	9.42
1993	13.08	0.29	2.01	2011	71.88	2.39	9.11
1994	16.36	0.37	2.33	2012	67.73	2.38	8.40
1995	19.69	0.47	2.74	2013	65.63	2.35	8.03
1996	22.58	0.57	3.04	2014	63.68	2.32	7.87
1997	23.60	0.60	3.15	2015	61.81	2.31	7.60
1998	24.83	0.67	3.38	2016	60.60	2.30	7.49
1999	25.47	0.73	3.65	2017	61.16	2.34	7.55
2000	25.77	0.76	3.76	2018	63.37	2.35	10.84
2001	28.54	0.83	4.00	2019	62.16	2.36	11.00
2002	34.21	1.05	4.68	2020	63.37	2.41	11.16
2003	36.98	1.15	5.03	2021	60.60	2.34	11.16
2004	43.05	1.39	5.77	2022	54.93	2.13	11.16
2005	46.52	1.54	6.17	2023	76.70	2.73	14.22
2006	53.87	1.76	6.94	2024	63.68	2.32	7.87
2007	58.15	1.93	7.51				

Figure 6.7.b CSC of Carbon Pools in Land Converted to Forest Land Subcategory



As seen in Figure 6.7.b of the distribution CSC of Carbon Pools in Land Converted to Forest land subcategory most of removals (%64) are derived from soil carbon pool and 21% of removals are derived from biomass carbon pool. Litter carbon pool only consist of 15 % of this subcategory' removals. Land converted to Forest Land areas are afforestation areas. Trees in these areas are not measured in forest

inventory due to trees with diameter at breast height of lower than 8 cm and that are under 20 years old by Forest Management and Planning Department of OGM. The DW carbon stocks in case of land conversion are assumed to be not changing and DW carbon stocks in all land use are assumed to be zero. The biomass of afforestation areas is calculating by modelling from young stands.

Methodological Issues:

Forest Land Remaining Forest land

The calculations in FL category are based on 8 ecozones and 28 forestry regional directorates. The soil C stocks for each ecozone have been calculated by TAGEM (General Directorate of Agricultural Research) based on the soil database since the 2019 submission.

It is explained in Section 6.3 Croplands (Mineral and organic soils).

Above- and below-ground biomass

Gain-Loss Method (Tier 2) is used to estimate annual change in carbon stocks in living above- and below-ground biomass, considering the country-specific data on mean annual increment, volume of commercial cutting, fuelwood removal and loss due to disturbances, national biomass expansion factors

($BCEF_I$, $BCEF_R$) and basic wood densities (D), and default root-to-shoot ratios (R) and carbon fractions (CF). The below equations have been used in estimations;

2006 IPCC equations: Vol 4., Ch. 2: 2.7 / 2.9 / 2.10 / 2.11 / 2.12 / 2.13 / 2.14
The estimation approach was as follows;

i. The area of each forest stratum with corresponding mean annual increment has been multiplied by national BCF_I coefficients, IPCC 2006 default root-to-shoot ratios, and IPCC 2006 default CF coefficients to get annual biomass gain (ΔC_G).

The increment data is provided by the Forest Management Department via the ENVANIS system and they are updated every year for four forest types;

- Deciduous forest
- Coniferous forest
- Mixed forest
- Degraded forest

The increment data used are given in Table for some years.

ii. Annual carbon loss (ΔC_L) as a sum of wood removals (i.e. commercial cutting), fuelwood removal and disturbance (i.e. forest fires) by each forest stratum has been calculated. In the calculation of annual carbon losses in biomass due to disturbances ($D_{isturbance}$), the annual area affected by disturbances has been used (see Equation 2.14).

The data used in this step is received from relevant departments (Production and Marketing, Fire etc.) of the GDF.

The annual biomass loss is a sum of losses from commercial round wood felling, fuelwood gathering and other losses in forest land was calculated by using the following Equation 2.11 of AFOLU Guidance. Biomass gains and biomass losses are estimated separately. For example, commercial round wood felling has been calculated in a different column as well as fuelwood gathering and other losses according to Equation 2.12, Equation 2.13 and Equation 2.14 respectively. The calculations of biomass losses are consistent with the IPCC 2006 Guidance for AFOLU (Vol 4).

2006 IPCC equations: Vol 4., Ch. 2: 2.11 / 2.12 / 2.13 / 2.14 / 2.17 /2.24 / 2.27

The FG data in eq. 13 is obtained from the GDF (Forestry Statistic 2024). According to GDF's data, percentage of the illegal cutting is 67, also the fuelwood gathering is 33.

In eq. 2.14 to calculate the losses from wildfires the BW covers the dead organic matter. It is assumed that all dead organic matter is burned in wildfires in this category. It is also assumed that average biomass during wildfires is burned with 44 percent of burning productivity (GDF 2008-2016).

iii. All biomass gains and losses have been summed up from strata to get estimates for FF.
iv. Annual change in carbon stock in biomass has been estimated as a difference between ΔC_G and ΔC_L.

Table 6.14 The Average basic wood density and national BCEF's factors (Tolunay, 2013)

Vegetation type	Basic wood density (tonnes/m³)	$BCEF_I$ (tonnes/m³)	BCEFs (tonnes/m³)	$BCEF_R$ (tonnes/m³)
Coniferous	0.446	0.541	0.563	0.612
Deciduous	0.541	0.709	0.717	0.797

Soil and dead organic matter

Currently, no changes in CSC in deadwood, litter and soil (Tier 1 assumption) are reported due to lack of data related to any change in soil and DOM carbon stocks in FL-FL.

Land Converted to Forest land

The annual increments and coefficients used for Land Converted to Forest Land were;

Table 6.15 Coefficients used to calculate CS and CSC in L-FL

Forest Type	Annual Increment m³/ha	$BCEF_I$	Root to Shoot Ratio tonnes d.m. below-ground biomass/tonnes above-ground d.m. biomass	CF tonnes C/tonnes dm
Forest Deciduous	0.69[1]	0.709[2]	0.46[3]	0.48[3]
Forest Coniferous	0.69[1]	0.541[2]	0.40[3]	0.51[3]
Forest Mixed	0.69[1]	0.625[2]	0.48[3]	0.47[3]
Forest Degraded	0.69[1]	0.625[2]	0.44[3]	0.47[3]

[1]Forest Management Department
[2]Tolunay (2013)
[3]2006 IPCC

The conversion period is accepted as 20 years. It is assumed that there is no change in the dead wood carbon stocks for land converted to forest land categories.

The DOM C stock is assumed to accumulate in 20 years conversion time to reach a steady state given in Table 6.16 below (Tolunay and Çömez, 2008) :

Table 6.16 Carbon stocks in DOM used for all forest areas in Türkiye

DOM (tonnes/ha)		
Coniferous	7.51	± 6.61 (n=601)
Deciduous	3.09	± 1.58 (n=368)

The below soil C stock values have been applied in case of land use conversions. The stock values have been calculated by the Research Units of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Table 6.17 SOC stocks of forests disaggregated for ecozones

Ecozone	C stock Forest land (tC/ha)	SOC ref
Mediterranean Mountain zone	51.53	46.96
Mediterranean coastal zone deciduous and coniferous forest	46.08	37.77
East Anatolian steppe	48.41	47.99
East Anatolian deciduous forest zone	45.14	41.30
Euxine-Colchic deciduous forest	51.90	49.66
Central Anatolian steppe	49.92	40.41
Aegean Inland deciduous and coniferous forest	50.88	42.53
North Anatolian deciduous, coniferous and mixed forest	55.05	54.57

Reference to the 2006 IPCC equations: Vol 4., Ch. 2: 2.16 / 2.19

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

According to para 15 of 24/CP19 Annex I Parties shall quantitatively estimate the uncertainty of the data used for all source and sink categories using at least Approach 1, and report uncertainties for at least the base year (1990) and last reported year (2024), as well as the trend uncertainty between these two years.

There are two approaches presented in the 2006 IPCC guidelines, which use simple error propagation equations and Monte Carlo or similar techniques, respectively. The first approach has been used with the equations IPCC (2006) equations: Vol. 1, Ch. 3: 3.1 / 3.2.

Uncertainty of input data is provided by underlying systems. Uncertainty of activity data is derived for 11x11 land categories for the latest reported year 2015. Under the current stage of finalization of land use mapping, still, preliminary values of the uncertainty of activity data are estimated in the range of 5% for land remaining in the same category and 10% for land being in conversion among various land categories.

Uncertainty (in %, consistent with 2006 IPCC Guidelines) for CSCs is provided according to various underlying national sources and references.

Uncertainty propagation tracks GHG inventory calculation, i.e. from the most detailed input activity data and CSC/EF to GHG estimates at the land use subcategory and LULUCF sector. Uncertainty is propagated following Tier 1 with Eq. 3.2 of 2006 IPCC Guidelines where uncertain data is added or subtracted, and Eq. 3.1 of 2006 IPCC Guidelines where uncertain data is multiplied or divided.

Estimation of GHG inventory uncertainty covers completely the national territory for the year 1990 as the base year and last reported year (2024). Wherever CSC in a C pool is reported as NO or NA such estimates are not included in the Tier 1 propagation of uncertainty.

For all C pools subject to 20 year transition the uncertainty estimation considers aggregation of two terms:

a) uncertainty associated with the CSC for the area in the first year of the conversion which involves the uncertainty of C stocks in land use from before and after conversion, and the uncertainty of CSC in the first year after the conversion, and,

b) uncertainty for the rest of the area reported under respective conversion cumulated from previous years.

Table 6.18 shows the relative uncertainty for CSC overall for land subcategories.

Table 6.18 Uncertainty calculation results for the whole LULUCF sector

Summary	BY* (1990)	LRY** (2024)
4.A.1	51%	50%
4.A.2	0%	57%
4.B.1	7%	10%
4.B.2	0%	47%
4.C.1	0%	0%
4.C.2	0%	149%
4.D.1	0%	0%
4.D.2	0%	86%
4.E.1	0%	0%
4.E.2	0%	26%
4.F.1	0%	0%
4.F.2	0%	18%
Table 4(I)	0%	0%
Table 4(II)	0%	0%
Table 4(III)	0%	75%
Table 4(IV)	54%	54%
LULUCF sector	**50.80%**	**51.14%**

*BY : Base Year
** LRY : Last Reported Year

The summary table for the uncertainty in Forest land categories (FL-FL and L-FL) is as follows;

Table 6.19 Uncertainty summary table for Forest land subcategories

	BY (1990)	LRY (2024)
Forest land Remaining Forest land		
4.A.1 – FL-FL	51%	50%
ΔCC in Living Biomass	51%	50%
Annual Loss Living Biomass (ΔCL)	33%	34%
Annual Gain Living Biomass (ΔCG)	35%	35%
Net C stock change in Litter (ΔCC)	NA	NA
Net C stock change in Dead Wood (ΔCC)	NA	NA
Net C stock change in SOM (ΔCC)	NA	NA
Land Converted to Forest land		
4.A.2 – L-FL	0%	57.1%
ΔCC in Living Biomass	NA	4.9%
Annual Loss Living Biomass (ΔCL)	NA	22.6%
Annual Gain Living Biomass (ΔCG)	NA	4.9%
Net C stock change in Dead Wood (ΔCC)	NA	NA
Net C stock change in Litter (ΔCC)	NA	300.7%
Net C stock change in SOM (ΔCC)	NA	47.0%

Two forest inventories were carried out by the GDF for 1972 and 1999. Forestry Statistics has been started since 2007. The data on growing stocks and annual increments during the 1990-2007 period were calculated by interpolation among data from these three inventories (1972, 1999 and 2007). Thus, the annual increases of growing stocks and volume increments were assumed as linear. The Forestry Statistics tables have been published annually by GDF since 2007.

The time series consistency of area data has been significantly increased by using the same satellite images and methods as explained above. The statistics on the forest fires and commercial round wood production for the same period and fuelwood gathering data were also provided by Forestry Statistics.

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

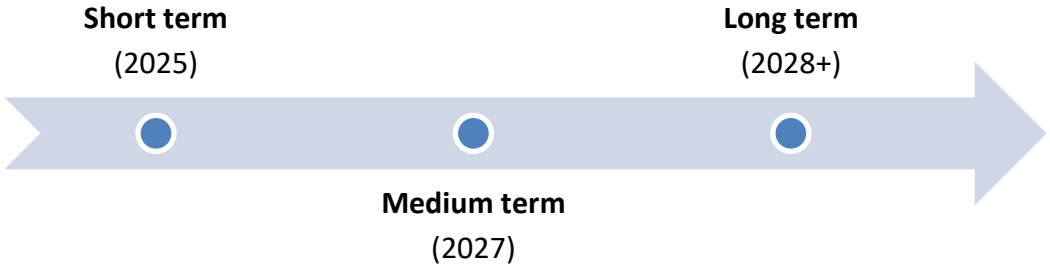
The QA/QC procedure has been realized in the framework of a plan developed and carried out by TurkStat the national inventory agency. The sector specific QA/QC has been realized by the LULUCF experts in and out of the agencies.

Recalculation:

Theres no recalculation for the Forest Land Category.

Planned Improvement:

The Forest Land is the major category. The removals are based on the increment data while emissions are on the harvest. An improvement plan has been developed for the sector in the framework of the LULUCF project. The plan has three basic scales; short (ST), medium (MT) and long terms (LT).



The planned improvements for Forest Land category are;

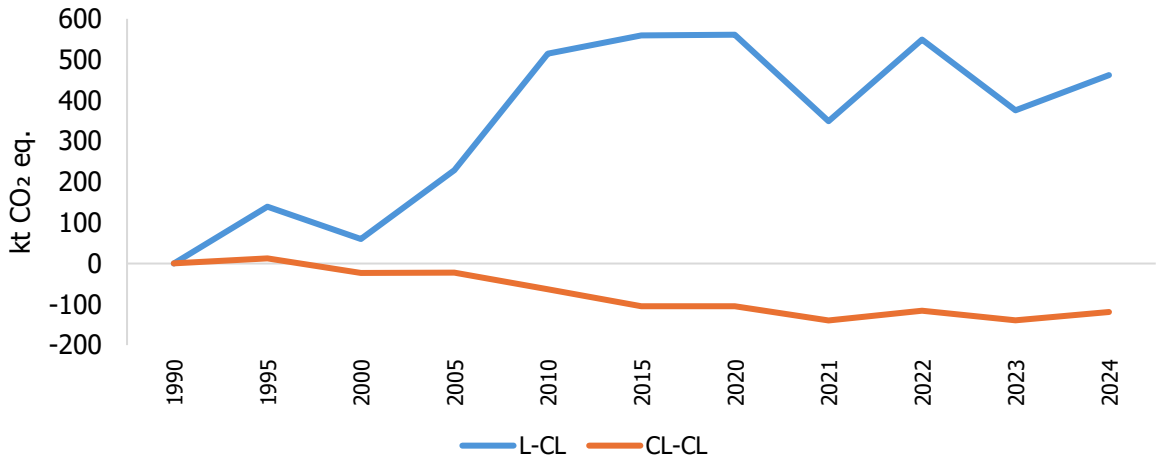
- Re-evaluation of the emission/other factors used for living biomass, DOM, and mineral soils (ST, MT) based on Mediterranean Emission/Other factors Database by the collaboration program of ONF-GDF.
- Estimation of carbon stocks for carbon pools for which emissions are currently not reported, namely deadwood, litter and mineral soil (MT)
- Preparation of input forest data and parameters for some of the existing forest models (e.g. CBM) to be able for running simulations and making projections of forest development under different scenarios (MT, LT)
- Development and establishment of National Forest Inventory (NFI) based on permanent sample plot system (LT)
- Use a higher Tier level in reporting (MT, LT).
- Develop and use allometric equations instead of currently used national BCEF coefficients (MT, LT).
- Preparement of the land use matrix for 2020 or beyond.

6.3 Croplands (4.B)

Source Category Description:

Estimation of emissions and removals from cropland follows the 2006 IPCC guidelines (Volume 4, Ch. 5). Currently, there are two strata for different crops in Türkiye, namely annual and perennial crops. Besides, emissions are estimated due to cultivation of organic soil and direct N_2O emission from N mineralization associated with loss of soil organic matter due to land use change or management of mineral soils.

Figure 6.8 The changes in net emissions and removals in CL-CL and L-CL subcategories



The cropland category is net emissions due to conversions to cropland. The CL-CL subcategory becomes removals in some years and emissions in others. The main reason for this is the rate of conversions between annual and perennial crops. The perennial crops are assumed to have larger C stocks compared to annual crops as explained in the methodology section below. Cropland remaining Cropland and Land converted to Cropland has been reported under this category.

CSC in aboveground, belowground, organic and mineral soil pools have been calculated and reported.

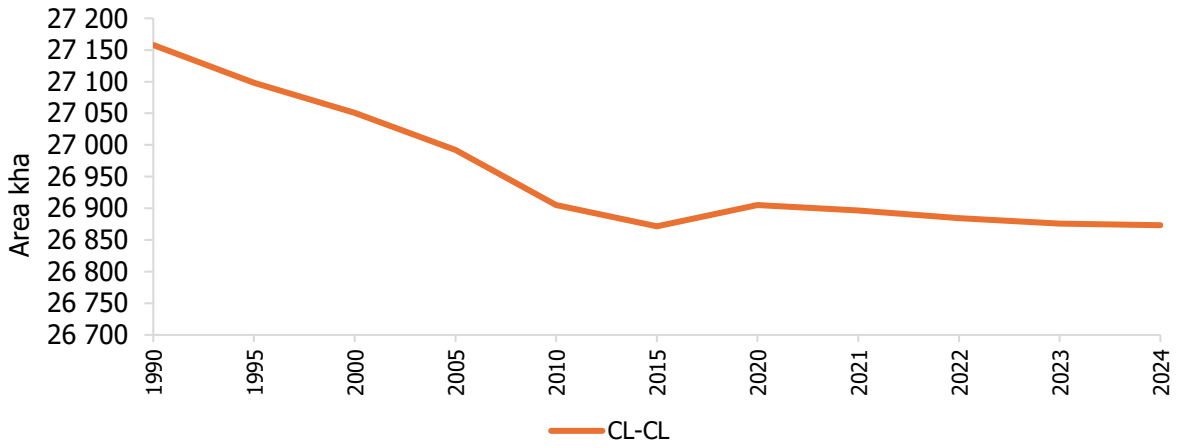
The cropland category was a large emission source but decreased with the change in emission factors (such as carbon content of perennial crops) and activity data.

The Cropland covers all perennial and annual crops in agricultural lands. Orchards and poplars are included in this category.

Information on Land Classification and Activity Data

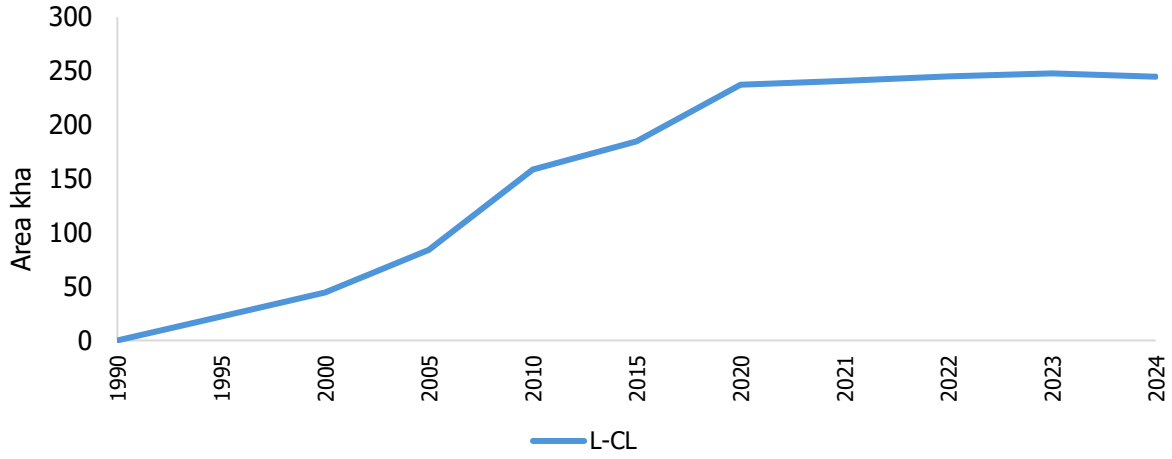
The CL-CL area has been decreasing due to conversions to other land uses during the reporting period, but stabilized around 2010 and began to decrease again, although it increased after 2015 with the addition of lands in L-CL after 2010 (20-year transition period).

Figure 6.9 The change in area of CL-CL



On the other hand, the area of L-CL increases but not with the same ratio as conversions from croplands. Thus the cropland area in total decreases since 2016 and also during the reporting period.

Figure 6.10 The change in area of L-CL



Land-use definitions and the classification systems

Activity data for cropland remaining cropland have been subdivided into annual and perennial crops. Cropland category includes all annual and perennial crops including orchards including olives, vineyards and poplar plantations; the change in all carbon pools has been assumed to be not changing for annual and perennial crops. The increase in biomass stocks in a single year is assumed to equal biomass losses from harvest and mortality in that same year. However, CSC have been calculated in case of conversions between annual and perennial croplands.

Methodological Issues:

Annual cropland remaining annual cropland

Above- and below-ground biomass

For annual crops increase in biomass stocks in a single year is assumed to equal biomass losses from harvest and mortality in that same year (IPCC 2006).

Dead organic matter

According to Tier 1 method, there is no need to estimate the carbon stock changes for DOM.

Mineral and organic soils

Currently, there is no specific data on management systems in the country to apply reference carbon stocks and stock change factors. Emissions from organic soil are estimated using the default equation and emission factors.

Since most of Türkiye is located in the warm temperate dry climate zone (Chapter 3 Volume_4_AFOLU), calculations for organic soils in the CL-CL category were made using the IPCC default value of 10 tonnes C/ha/year for warm temperate CL in Table 5.6 (Chapter 5 Volume_4_AFOLU)
Reference to 2006 IPCC equations: Vol. 4., Ch. 2: 2.24 / 2.25 / 2.26

Country-specific SOC_{ref} values were developed within the scope of the Organic Carbon Project conducted by the General Directorate of Agricultural Research and Policies (TAGEM) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Within the scope of this project, soil maps for 2010-2015 were produced using data collected between 1995 and 2010. In this study, 81 provinces were taken as basis, digital provincial soil maps (1/25.000 scale) were used, geology, land use and topography were taken into consideration in soil sampling and samples were taken from 0-30 cm depths and prepared in accordance with IPCC guidelines.
SOC values according to land uses were calculated based on country-specific SOCref values, IPCC equation 2.25 (T1) and temperate zone coefficients in Table 5.5.

Perennial cropland remaining perennial cropland

Above- and below-ground biomass

At present, the Gain-Loss method has been applied to estimate CSC in biomass pools. The rotation period for perennial crops were assumed according to values used by the inventory of Italy. If perennial crops, such as vineyards, orchards and olive groves can be disaggregated regarding spatially-explicit

activity data, then default values for carbon stocks at maturity, rotation periods, biomass accumulation rates etc. for these crops can be calculated from the MediNet Biomass Report (Canaveira et al., 2018). Canaveira P, Manso S, Pellis G, Perugini L, De Angelis P, Neves R, Papale D, Paulino J, Pereira T, Pina A, Pita G, Santos E, Scarascia-Mugnozza G, Domingos T, and Chiti T (2018). Biomass Data on Cropland and Grassland in the Mediterranean Region. Final Report for Action A4 of Project MediNet.

Reference to 2006 IPCC equation: Vol. 4., Ch. 2: 2.7

The perennial plant carbon stock values in Table 27 of the MediNet Biomass Report (Canaveira et al., 2018) in the Medinet project were taken by calculating the weighted average of the perennial crop types in the country according to area statistics of perennial crop types (TurkStat Statistics).

6.3. Croplands (4.B) are explained in the Recalculation section.

Since the size of loss due to harvesting is usually not available for perennial woody biomass, the CSC in living biomass has been assumed to be compensated with the harvest of the trees. Hence C gains due to the increment of the perennial trees are neutralized by the loss due to cutting of the trees at 100/rotation period of the total perennial crops area. The rotation period of perennial croplands is assumed to be 20 years, with 13.16 tons C/ha when mature. Thus the increment is 0.66 tons C/ha/yr.

Dead organic matter

According to Tier 1 method the carbon stock changes for DOM has not been estimated. If specific national data on different crop and climate types and management practices or periodic inventories are improved then Gain-Loss or Stock-Difference method, respectively, can be applied.

Mineral and organic soils

Currently, there is no specific data on management systems in the country to apply reference carbon stocks and stock change factors. Tier 1 method can be applied when these data become available.

Emissions from organic soil have been estimated using a default equation and emission factor.

It is explained in Section 6.3 Croplands (Mineral and organic soils).

Reference to 2006 IPCC equations: Vol. 4., Ch. 2: 2.24 / 2.25 / 2.26

Annual cropland converted to perennial cropland

The 2006 IPCC guidelines do not include any specific method for conversions between annual and perennial cropland. As carbon accumulation rates and soil carbon stocks in these two cropland subcategories are different, more accurate estimation of emissions and removals is needed.

Annual CSC in biomass has been estimated using the equation below:

*Annual change in biomass = conversion area for a transition period of 20 years * ΔC_{growth} + annual area of currently converted land * $\Delta C_{conversion}$*

$\Delta C_{conversion} = C_{after} - C_{before}$

C_{after} = carbon stock immediately after conversion (at Tier 1 assume $C_{after} = 0$)

C_{before} = carbon stock of annual crop before conversion (IPCC default value = 5 t C ha^{-1})

ΔC_{growth} = carbon accumulation rate of perennial crops (0.66 t C ha^{-1} yr^{-1})

The biomass loss is accounted only for the year of conversion, thus $\Delta C_{conversion}$ must be multiplied by annual area (i.e. area in the year of conversion).

Reference to 2006 IPCC equations: Vol. 4., Ch. 2: 2.15 / 2.16

The calculation spreadsheet for annual-perennial conversion is as follows;

Table 6.20 Coefficients and CS values used in annual/perennial conversions in cropland category

Ecozones	NAI Y1 ΔC*G* (tC/yr/ha)	Loss Y1 ΔCL (tC/yr/ha)	BAFTER (tC/yr)	BBEFORE (tC/yr	CSC Y1 (tC/ha/yr)	NAI Y2 (tC/ha/yr)
Mediterranean Mountain zone	0.66	0	0	5	-4.34	0.66
Mediterranean coastal zone deciduous and coniferous forest	0.66	0	0	5	-4.34	0.66
East Anatolian steppe	0.66	0	0	5	-4.34	0.66
East Anatolian deciduous forest zone	0.66	0	0	5	-4.34	0.66
Euxine-Colchic deciduous forest	0.66	0	0	5	-4.34	0.66
Central Anatolian steppe	0.66	0	0	5	-4.34	0.66
Aegean Inland deciduous and coniferous forest	0.66	0	0	5	-4.34	0.66
North Anatolian deciduous, coniferous and mixed forest	0.66	0	0	5	-4.34	0.66

As seen from Table CS for annual crops is 5 tC/ha and is lost in the first year of conversion while the planted seedlings grow with 0.66 tC/ha per year for the next 20 years until the land is allocated as CL-CL.

Dead organic matter

According to Tier 1 method, carbon stock changes for DOM are assumed to be not changing.

Mineral and organic soil

According to Tier 2 method country-specific carbon stocks have been used to estimate annual change in organic carbon stocks in mineral soil. Country-specific carbon stocks have been calculated by the TAGEM (General Directorate of Agricultural Research) and used for both cropland subcategories in case of conversion, default equation, assuming a transition period of 20 years has been used. Emissions from organic soil should be estimated using a default equation and emission factors.

It is explained in Section 6.3 Croplands (Mineral and organic soils).

Reference to 2006 IPCC equations: Vol. 4., Ch. 2: 2.24 / 2.25 / 2.26

The below default coefficients have been employed to calculate CSC in mineral soils in case of conversions (between cropland subcategories or LULUCF land use categories) CS for annual and perennial croplands. The SOC of perennial crops has been assumed to be same as SOC_{ref}.

Table 6.20.a Coefficients and soil CS values used in annual/perennial conversions in cropland category

Ecozones	SOC ref (tC/ha)	$CS_{annualcrops}$ (tC/ha)	$CS_{perennialcrops}$ (tC/ha)
Mediterranean Mountain zone	46.96	40.22	46.96
Mediterranean coastal zone deciduous and coniferous forest	37.77	29.62	37.77
East Anatolian steppe	47.99	38.90	47.99
East Anatolian deciduous forest zone	41.30	30.44	41.30
Euxine-Colchic deciduous forest	49.66	38.68	49.66
Central Anatolian steppe	40.41	32.14	40.41
Aegean Inland deciduous and coniferous forest	42.53	30.99	42.53
North Anatolian deciduous, coniferous and mixed forest	54.57	34.29	54.57

Perennial cropland converted to annual cropland

Annual CSC in biomass on areas of conversion from perennial cropland to annual cropland has been estimated by the same equation as for the opposite management change with the difference that only annual area of currently converted land is considered here because the gains of the annual crop during land use changes to annual cropland are accounted only once.

The estimation of CSC in biomass has been performed using the equation below:

*Annual change in biomass = annual area of currently converted land *($\Delta C_{conversion}$ + ΔC_{growth})*

$\Delta C_{conversion}$ = C_{after} - C_{before}
C_{after} = carbon stock immediately after conversion (at Tier 1 assume C_{after} = 0)
C_{before} = carbon stock of annual/perennial crop before conversion (13.16 t C ha^{-1})
ΔC_{growth} = carbon accumulation rate of annual/perennial crop (IPCC default value = 5 t C ha^{-1})

Dead organic matter

According to Tier 1 method, carbon stock changes for DOM are assumed to be not changing.

Mineral and organic soil

According to Tier 2 method country-specific carbon stocks have been used to estimate annual change in organic carbon stocks in mineral soil. Country-specific carbon stocks have been calculated by the TAGEM (General Directorate of Agricultural Research) and used for both cropland subcategories in case of conversion, default equation, assuming a transition period of 20 years has been used. Emissions from organic soil should be estimated using a default equation and emission factors.
It is explained in Section 6.3 Croplands (Mineral and organic soils).

Reference to 2006 IPCC equations: Vol. 4., Ch. 2: 2.24 / 2.25 / 2.26

Land converted to cropland

Above- and below-ground biomass

Changes in biomass carbon stocks have been estimated according to Tier 1/Tier 2 method with spatially-explicit activity data. Conversions from all other land uses (e.g. from forest land, grassland etc.) to cropland are likely to occur in the country. The principle of estimating the CSC in biomass in land converted to cropland is the same as described in the subcategories annual cropland converted to

perennial and vice versa, depending on conversion to which cropland subcategory happened (i.e. annual or perennial cropland).

The weighted average of the perennial crop' carbon stock values found in Figure 6.21 of the MediNet Biomass Report of the Medinet project (Canaveira et al., 2018) according to the land statistics of the perennial plant crop types in the country (TurkStat Statistics) was calculated and used as 13.16 tons of C per hectar in the 2024 reporting (1990-2022 period). Based on the 20-year rotation period, an annual increase was taken as 0.66 tons. The calculations are also reflected in all categories related to CL perennial.

Figure 6.11 Proposed Default Carbon Stocks at Maturity

	Above Ground Biomass AGB (1)			Below Ground Biomass BGB			Total	Maturity cycle (2)
	tDM/ha	%C	tC.ha^{-1}	tDM.ha^{-1}	%C	tC.ha^{-1}	tC.ha^{-1}	years
Olive Trees	19.4	47%	**9.1**	5.8	45%	**2.6**	**11.7**	20
Vineyards	11.5	48%	**5.5**	9.7	45%	**4.4**	**9.9**	20
Fruit Trees	18.5	46%	**8.5**	12.8	45%	**5.8**	**14.3**	20
Shrublands	15.5	50%	**7.8**	22.0	50%	**11.0**	**18.8**	20

Notes: (1) "*Above Ground Biomass*" refers to biomass after pruning, which corresponds, in Mediterranean conditions, to the carbon stocks in the winter; (2) "*Maturity Cycle*" refers to the time needed for biomass to reach a stable level and not the normal replanting cycles of different crops.

Below calculation algorithms have been applied for land conversions to Cropland;

In case of forest land converted to annual and perennial cropland;

Table 6.21 Coefficients and CS values used in L-CL category

For FL-CLannual								
Ecozone		**CF**	**ΔCG (tC/yr/ha)**	**ΔCL (tC/yr/ha)**	**B_{AFTER} (tC/yr/ha)**	**B_{BEFORE} (tC/ha)**	**CSC Y1 (tC/ha/yr)**	**CSC Y2 (tC/ha/yr)**
i.e. Mediterranean Mountain zone	Forest Deciduous	0.48	5.00	0	0	41.97	-36.97	0
	Forest Coniferous	0.51	5.00	0	0	64.80	-59.80	0
	Forest Mixed	0.49	5.00	0	0	52.35	-47.35	0
	Forest Degraded	0.49	5.00	0	0	4.051	0.95	0
For FL-CLperennial								
i.e. Mediterranean Mountain zone	Forest Deciduous	0.48	0.66	0	0	41.97	-41.31	0.66
	Forest Coniferous	0.51	0.66	0	0	64.80	-64.14	0.66
	Forest Mixed	0.49	0.66	0	0	52.35	-51.69	0.66
	Forest Degraded	0.49	0.66	0	0	4.05	-3.30	0.66

In case of grassland converted to annual and perennial cropland;

For GL-CLannual							
Ecozone		**ΔCG (tC/yr/ha)**	**ΔCL (tC/yr/ha)**	**B_{AFTER} (tC/yr/ha)**	**B_{BEFORE} (tC/ha)**	**CSC Y1 (tC/ha/yr)**	**CSC Y2 (tC/ha/yr)**
i.e. Mediterranean Mountain zone	GL-CLann	5.00	0	0	1.86	3.14	0
For GL-CLannual							
i.e. Mediterranean Mountain zone	GL-CLper	0.66	0	0	1.86	-1.2	0.66

In case of wetland (managed/unmanaged) converted to annual and perennial cropland;

For WLmanaged/unmanaged-CLannual							
Ecozone		**ΔCG (tC/yr/ha)**	**ΔCL (tC/yr/ha)**	**B_{AFTER} (tC/yr/ha)**	**B_{BEFORE} (tC/ha)**	**CSC Y1 (tC/ha/yr)**	**CSC Y2 (tC/ha/yr)**
i.e. Mediterranean Mountain zone	WLman-CLann	5.00	0	0	1.86	3.14	0
	WLunman-CLann	5.00	0	0	1.86	3.14	0
For WLmanaged/unmanaged-CLperennial							
i.e. Mediterranean Mountain zone	WLman-CLper	0.66	0	0	1.86	-1.2	0.66
	WLunman-CLper	0.66	0	0	1.86	-1.2	0.66

In case of settlement converted to annual and perennial cropland;

For SL-CLannual							
Ecozone		**ΔCG (tC/yr/ha)**	**ΔCL (tC/yr/ha)**	**B_{AFTER} (tC/yr/ha)**	**B_{BEFORE} (tC/ha)**	**CSC Y1 (tC/ha/yr)**	**CSC Y2 (tC/ha/yr)**
i.e. Mediterranean Mountain zone	SL-CLann	5.00	0	0	5.03	-0.03	0
For SL-CLperennial							
i.e. Mediterranean Mountain zone	SL-CLper	0.66	0	0	5.03	-4.37	0.66

In case of other land converted to annual and perennial cropland;

For OL-CLannual							
Ecozone		**ΔCG (tC/yr/ha)**	**ΔCL (tC/yr/ha)**	**B_{AFTER} (tC/yr/ha)**	**B_{BEFORE} (tC/ha)**	**CSC Y1 (tC/ha/yr)**	**CSC Y2 (tC/ha/yr)**
i.e. Mediterranean Mountain zone	OL-CLann	5	0	5	0	0	0
For OL-CLperennial							
i.e. Mediterranean Mountain zone	OL-CLper	0.66	0	0	0	0.66	0.66

Dead organic matter

A Tier 1 method takes into account the estimation of CSC in dead organic matter only for major conversion categories (e.g. forest land to cropland). It is assumed that all dead organic matter is removed in the year of conversion, so there is no accumulation in land converted to cropland afterwards.

Reference to 2006 IPCC equation: Vol. 4., Ch. 2: 2.23,

Table 6.22 Coefficients and CS values used in L-CL category

For FL-CLannual/perennial						
Ecozone		**CFlitter**	**CFdw**	**CSC LT (tC/ha)**	**CSC DW (tC/ha)**	**CSC DOM (tC/ha)**
i.e. Mediterranean Mountain zone	Forest Deciduous	0.37	0.50	-3.09	-0.49	-3.58
	Forest Coninferous	0.37	0.50	-7.51	-0.36	-7.87
	Forest Mixed	0.37	0.50	-5.30	-0.42	-5.72
	Forest Degraded	0.37	0.50	0.00	-0.03	-0.03

Mineral and organic soil

The Tier 2 method has been applied here, as country-specific reference carbon stocks were available for all land categories. The general approach, assuming the 20-year transition period after which the soil reaches a new equilibrium, has been used for land use changes to cropland. In case organic soil is subject to this type of land-use change, emissions have been estimated using the default emission factor and method.

Reference to 2006 IPCC equations: Vol. 4., Ch. 2: 2.24 / 2.25 / 2.26

In case of forest land (FL) converted to annual and perennial cropland;

Table 6.23 Coefficients and soil CS values used in L-CL category

Ecozone	Forest Type	C stock Forest land (tC/ha)	SOC ref	C stock Cropland (tC/ha)	CSC Y1 (tC/ha/yr)	NAI Y2 (tC/ha/yr)
FL-CLannual						
Mediterranean Mountain zone	FL-CLann	51.53	46.96	40.22	-0.57	-0.57
Mediterranean coastal zone deciduous and coniferous forest	FL-CLann	46.08	37.77	29.62	-0.82	-0.82
East Anatolian steppe	FL-CLann	48.41	47.99	38.90	-0.48	-0.48
East Anatolian deciduous forest zone	FL-CLann	45.14	41.30	30.44	-0.74	-0.74
Euxine-Colchic deciduous forest	FL-CLann	51.90	49.66	38.68	-0.66	-0.66
Central Anatolian steppe	FL-CLann	49.92	40.41	32.14	-0.89	-0.89
Aegean Inland deciduous and coniferous forest	FL-CLann	50.88	42.53	30.99	-0.99	-0.99
North Anatolian deciduous, coniferous and mixed forest	FL-CLann	55.05	54.57	34.29	-1.04	-1.04
FL-CLperennial						
Mediterranean Mountain zone	FL-CLper	51.53	46.96	46.96	-0.23	-0.23
Mediterranean coastal zone deciduous and coniferous forest	FL-CLper	46.08	37.77	37.77	-0.42	-0.42
East Anatolian steppe	FL-CLper	48.41	47.99	47.99	-0.02	-0.02
East Anatolian deciduous forest zone	FL-CLper	45.14	41.30	41.30	-0.19	-0.19
Euxine-Colchic deciduous forest	FL-CLper	51.90	49.66	49.66	-0.11	-0.11
Central Anatolian steppe	FL-CLper	49.92	40.41	40.41	-0.48	-0.48
Aegean Inland deciduous and coniferous forest	FL-CLper	50.88	42.53	42.53	-0.42	-0.42
North Anatolian deciduous, coniferous and mixed forest	FL-CLper	55.05	54.57	54.57	-0.02	-0.02

In case of grassland (GL) converted to annual and perennial cropland;

Ecozone	SOC ref	C stock Grassland (tC/ha)	C stock Cropland (annual) (tC/ha)	CSC Y1 (tC/ha/yr)	NAI Y2 (tC/ha/yr)
GL-CLannual					
Mediterranean Mountain zone	46.96	42.26	40.22	-0.10	-0.10
Mediterranean coastal zone deciduous and coniferous forest	37.77	33.99	29.62	-0.22	-0.22
East Anatolian steppe	47.99	43.19	38.90	-0.21	-0.21
East Anatolian deciduous forest zone	41.30	37.17	30.44	-0.34	-0.34
Euxine-Colchic deciduous forest	49.66	44.69	38.68	-0.30	-0.30
Central Anatolian steppe	40.41	36.37	32.14	-0.21	-0.21
Aegean Inland deciduous and coniferous forest	42.53	38.28	30.99	-0.36	-0.36
North Anatolian deciduous, coniferous and mixed forest	54.57	49.11	34.29	-0.74	-0.74
GL-CLperennial					
Mediterranean Mountain zone	46.96	42.26	46.96	0.23	0.23
Mediterranean coastal zone deciduous and coniferous forest	37.77	33.99	37.77	0.19	0.19
East Anatolian steppe	47.99	43.19	47.99	0.24	0.24
East Anatolian deciduous forest zone	41.30	37.17	41.30	0.21	0.21
Euxine-Colchic deciduous forest	49.66	44.69	49.66	0.25	0.25
Central Anatolian steppe	40.41	36.37	40.41	0.20	0.20
Aegean Inland deciduous and coniferous forest	42.53	38.28	42.53	0.21	0.21
North Anatolian deciduous, coniferous and mixed forest	54.57	49.11	54.57	0.27	0.27

In case of wetland (WL) (Managed/Unmanaged) converted to annual and perennial cropland;

Ecozone	SOC ref	C stock Wetlands (tC/ha)	C stock Cropland (annual) (tC/ha)	CSC Y1 (tC/ha/yr)	NAI Y2 (tC/ha/yr)
WL-CLannual					
Mediterranean Mountain zone	46.96	42.26	40.22	-0.10	-0.10
Mediterranean coastal zone deciduous and coniferous forest	37.77	33.99	29.62	-0.22	-0.22
East Anatolian steppe	47.99	43.19	38.90	-0.21	-0.21
East Anatolian deciduous forest zone	41.30	37.17	30.44	-0.34	-0.34
Euxine-Colchic deciduous forest	49.66	44.69	38.68	-0.30	-0.30
Central Anatolian steppe	40.41	36.37	32.14	-0.21	-0.21
Aegean Inland deciduous and coniferous forest	42.53	38.28	30.99	-0.36	-0.36
North Anatolian deciduous, coniferous and mixed forest	54.57	49.11	34.29	-0.74	-0.74
WL-CLperennial					
Mediterranean Mountain zone	46.96	42.26	46.96	0.23	0.23
Mediterranean coastal zone deciduous and coniferous forest	37.77	33.99	37.77	0.19	0.19
East Anatolian steppe	47.99	43.19	47.99	0.24	0.24
East Anatolian deciduous forest zone	41.30	37.17	41.30	0.21	0.21
Euxine-Colchic deciduous forest	49.66	44.69	49.66	0.25	0.25
Central Anatolian steppe	40.41	36.37	40.41	0.20	0.20
Aegean Inland deciduous and coniferous forest	42.53	38.28	42.53	0.21	0.21
North Anatolian deciduous, coniferous and mixed forest	54.57	49.11	54.57	0.27	0.27

In case of settlements (SL) converted to annual and perennial cropland;

Ecozone	C stock Settlements (tC/ha)	SOC ref	C stock Cropland (annual) (tC/ha)	CSC Y1 (tC/ha/yr)	NAI Y2 (tC/ha/yr)
SL-CLannual					
Mediterranean Mountain zone	20.14	46.96	40.22	1.00	1.00
Mediterranean coastal zone deciduous and coniferous forest	20.14	37.77	29.62	0.47	0.47
East Anatolian steppe	20.14	47.99	38.90	0.94	0.94
East Anatolian deciduous forest zone	20.14	41.30	30.44	0.51	0.51
Euxine-Colchic deciduous forest	20.14	49.66	38.68	0.93	0.93
Central Anatolian steppe	20.14	40.41	32.14	0.60	0.60
Aegean Inland deciduous and coniferous forest	20.14	42.53	30.99	0.54	0.54
North Anatolian deciduous, coniferous and mixed forest	20.14	54.57	34.29	0.71	0.71
SL-CLperennial					
Mediterranean Mountain zone	20.14	46.96	46.96	1.34	1.34
Mediterranean coastal zone deciduous and coniferous forest	20.14	37.77	37.77	0.88	0.88
East Anatolian steppe	20.14	47.99	47.99	1.39	1.39
East Anatolian deciduous forest zone	20.14	41.30	41.30	1.06	1.06
Euxine-Colchic deciduous forest	20.14	49.66	49.66	1.48	1.48
Central Anatolian steppe	20.14	40.41	40.41	1.01	1.01
Aegean Inland deciduous and coniferous forest	20.14	42.53	42.53	1.12	1.12
North Anatolian deciduous, coniferous and mixed forest	20.14	54.57	54.57	1.72	1.72

In case of otherland (OL) converted to annual and perennial cropland;

Ecozone	C stock Otherland (tC/ha)	SOC ref	C stock Cropland (annual) (tC/ha)	CSC Y1 (tC/ha/yr)	NAI Y2 (tC/ha/yr)
OL-CLannual					
Mediterranean Mountain zone	12.78	46.96	40.22	1.37	1.37
Mediterranean coastal zone deciduous and coniferous forest	12.78	37.77	29.62	0.84	0.84
East Anatolian steppe	12.78	47.99	38.90	1.31	1.31
East Anatolian deciduous forest zone	12.78	41.30	30.44	0.88	0.88
Euxine-Colchic deciduous forest	12.78	49.66	38.68	1.30	1.30
Central Anatolian steppe	12.78	40.41	32.14	0.97	0.97
Aegean Inland deciduous and coniferous forest	12.78	42.53	30.99	0.91	0.91
North Anatolian deciduous, coniferous and mixed forest	12.78	54.57	34.29	1.08	1.08
OL-CLperennial					
Mediterranean Mountain zone	12.78	46.96	46.96	1.71	1.71
Mediterranean coastal zone deciduous and coniferous forest	12.78	37.77	37.77	1.25	1.25
East Anatolian steppe	12.78	47.99	47.99	1.76	1.76
East Anatolian deciduous forest zone	12.78	41.30	41.30	1.43	1.43
Euxine-Colchic deciduous forest	12.78	49.66	49.66	1.84	1.84
Central Anatolian steppe	12.78	40.41	40.41	1.38	1.38
Aegean Inland deciduous and coniferous forest	12.78	42.53	42.53	1.49	1.49
North Anatolian deciduous, coniferous and mixed forest	12.78	54.57	54.57	2.09	2.09

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

The time series consistency has been ensured via the new land tracking system as explained in section 6.3.

The same methodology to estimate uncertainty has been employed as 6.4.5 and the below summary table has been produced.

Table 6.24 Uncertainty summary table for Cropland subcategories

	BY (1990)	LRY (2024)
Cropland Remaining Cropland		
4.B.1 – CL-CL	7.3%	9.9%
Net C stock change in Living Biomass (ΔCC)	0.0%	12.6%
Net C stock change in DOM (ΔCC)	NO	NA
Net C stock change in SOM (ΔCC)	7.3%	15.3%
Land Converted to Cropland		
4.B.2 – L-CL	0%	47%
ΔCC in Living Biomass	NO	46%
Annual Loss Living Biomass (ΔCL)	NO	NA
Annual Gain Living Biomass (ΔCG)	NO	NA
Net C stock change in Dead Organic Matter (ΔCC)	NO	42%
Net C stock change in SOM (ΔCC)	NO	64%

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

The QA/QA procedure has been realized in the framework of a plan developed and carried out by TurkStat the national inventory agency. The sector specific QA/QC has been realized during the LULUCF project activities mentioned above. The calculation procedures have been checked and discussed with the LULUCF experts in and out of the agencies.

Recalculation:

There is no recalculation on Cropland category for this submission. However, a minor discrepancy (0.04) due to the extrapolation of cropland areas in the land use matrix can be observed in the 2023 emissions.

Planned Improvement:

The planned improvements for Cropland category are;

- Increase from Tier 1 to Tier 2 method in estimating the carbon stock change in living biomass in Land converted to cropland (MT)
- Collection, sampling and/or modelling of carbon stocks in mineral soil at a larger spatial scale (e.g. consider potential use of National Geospatial Soil Fertility and Soil Organic Carbon Information System) (MT)
- Data collection about management systems (land use, tillage, input) for Cropland remaining cropland, also through use of existing generalised maps of dominant crops in Türkiye (MT)

6.4 Grassland (4.C)

Source Category Description:

Grasslands are all lands with non woody vegetation subject to grazing. CSC in grasslands is assumed to be not changing if management is not changed. Actually, there are grassland rehabilitation projects implemented in the country but conservatively we assumed no change in biomass. We plan to report these projects as the grassland monitoring system becomes available. Emissions from organic soils are reported assuming that all grasslands are managed. Default EFs are used in this procedure but the AD is disaggregated for climate types.

Figure 6.12 The change in net emissions in Grassland category

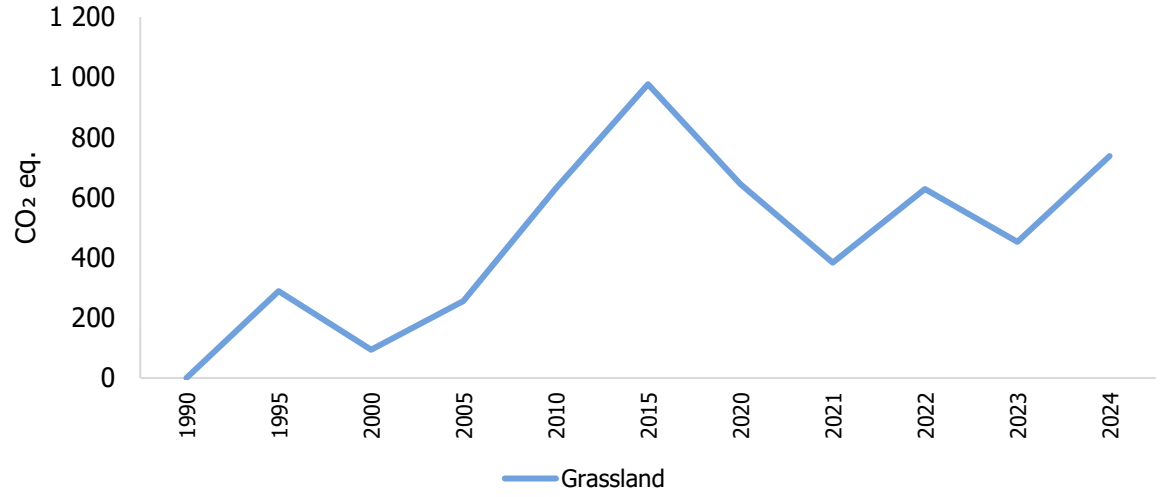


Figure 6.13 The change in area of GL-GL

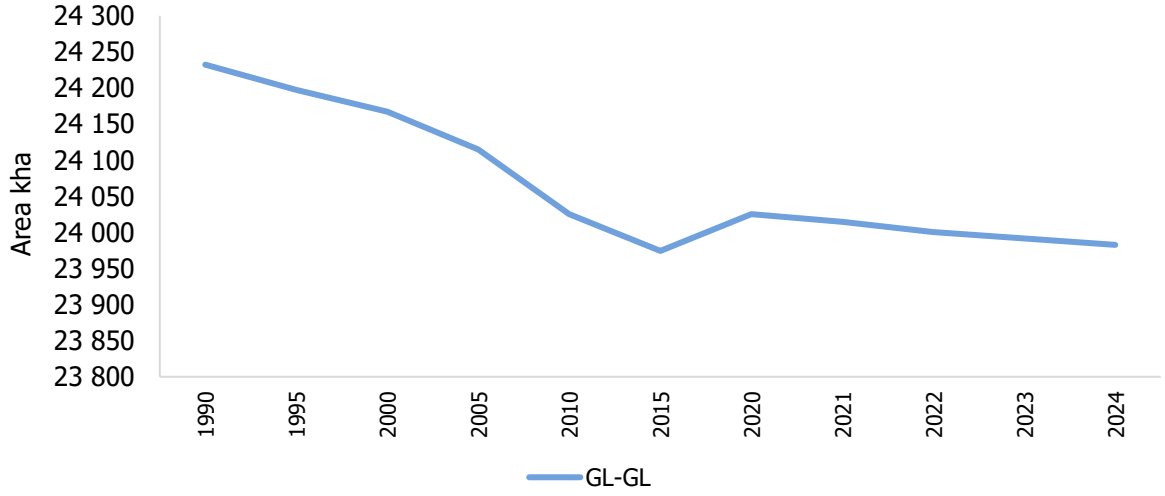
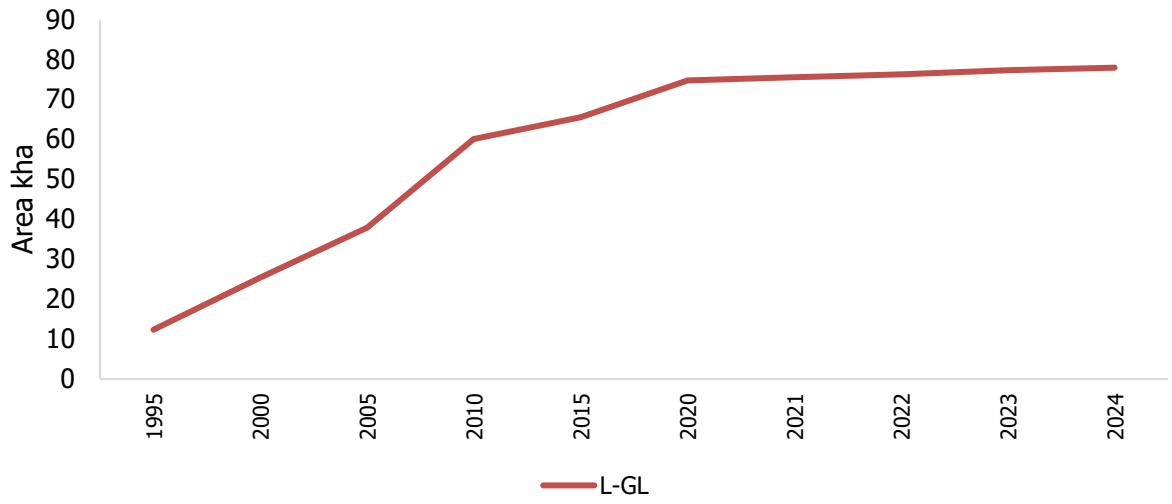


Figure 6.14 The change in area of L-GL



Methodological Issues:

Grassland remaining grassland (GL-GL)

All carbon pools in GL-GL are assumed to be not changing and thus reported as NO except emissions from organic soils. A 3.01 k ha of organic soils have been reported in GL-GL subcategory. This caused a 0.03 k t CO_2 eq. of emissions every year during the reporting period. The management in these areas is not known exactly but is considered as managed to be conservative.

Since the majority of Türkiye is located in the warm temperate dry climate zone (Chapter 3 Volume_4_AFOLU), calculations for organic soils in the GL-GL category were made using the IPCC default value of 2.5 (ton C /ha/year) for warm temperate GL in Chapter 6 Volume_4_AFOLU Table 6.3.

Land converted to grassland (GL-GL)

Above- and below-ground biomass

Table 6.25.a Coefficients and living biomass CS values for L-GL subcategories

Ecozones	Forest type	NAI Y1 ΔCG (tC/yr/ha)	Loss Y1 ΔCL (tC/yr/ha)	BAFTER (tC/yr/ha)	BBEFORE (tC/yr/ha)	CSC Y1 (tC/ha/yr)
Forest land converted to Grassland						
i.e. Mediterranean Mountain zone	Forest Deciduous	1.86	0	0	41.97	-40.11
	Forest Coniferous	1.86	0	0	64.80	-62.94
	Forest Mixed	1.86	0	0	52.35	-50.49
	Forest Degraded	1.86	0	0	4.05	-2.19
Cropland (annual) converted to Grassland						
	$Cropland_{annual}$	1.86	0	0	5	-3.14
Cropland (perennial) converted to Grassland						
	$Cropland_{perennial}$	1.86	0	0	13.16	-11.3
Wetland converted to Grassland						
		1.86	0	0	1.86	0.00
Settlements converted to Grassland						
		1.86	0	0	5.03	-3.17
Otherland converted to Grassland						
		1.86	0	0	0	1.86

Dead organic matter

CSC converted to wetlands for forest lands are calculated based on the below coefficients and EF. The CSC for other conversions are assumed to be not occurring.

Table 6.25.b Coefficients and DOM CS values for L-GL subcategories

Ecozones	Forest type	CF litter	CF Dead Wood	CSC LT (tC/ha/yr)	CSC DW (tC/ha/yr)	CSC DOM (tC/ha/yr)
Forest land converted to Grassland						
i.e. Mediterranean Mountain zone	Forest Deciduous	0.37	0.50	-3.09	-0.49	-3.58
	Forest Coniferous	0.37	0.50	-7.51	-0.36	-7.87
	Forest Mixed	0.37	0.50	-5.30	-0.42	-5.72
	Forest Degraded	0.37	0.50	0.00	-0.03	-0.03

Mineral and organic soil

The CSC in mineral soils have been calculated based on national stock values determined by General Directorate of Agricultural Research. The default conversion duration of 20 years has been applied.

SOC values by land use were calculated from country-specific SOC_{ref} values using IPCC equation 2.25 (T1) and temperate zone coefficients in Table 5.5.

Table 6.26 Coefficients and soil CS values for L-GL subcategories

Ecozone	SOC ref	C stock Grassland (tC/ha)	Forest land C stock (tC/ha)	Cropland (Annual) C stock (tC/ha)	Cropland (perennial) C stock (tC/ha)	Wetland C stock (tC/ha)	Settl. C stock (tC/ha)	Otherl. C stock (tC/ha)
Mediterranean Mountain zone	46.96	42.26	51.53	40.22	46.96	42.26	20.14	12.78
Mediterranean coastal zone deciduous and coniferous forest	37.77	33.99	46.08	29.62	37.77	33.99	20.14	12.78
East Anatolian steppe	47.99	43.19	48.41	38.90	47.99	43.19	20.14	12.78
East Anatolian deciduous forest zone	41.30	37.17	45.14	30.44	41.30	37.17	20.14	12.78
Euxine-Colchic deciduous forest	49.66	44.69	51.90	38.68	49.66	44.69	20.14	12.78
Central Anatolian steppe	40.41	36.37	49.92	32.14	40.41	36.37	20.14	12.78
Aegean Inland deciduous and coniferous forest	42.53	38.28	50.88	30.99	42.53	38.28	20.14	12.78
North Anatolian deciduous, coniferous and mixed forest	54.57	49.11	55.05	34.29	54.57	49.11	20.14	12.78

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

The time series consistency has been ensured via the new land tracking system as explained in section 6.3.

The same methodology to estimate uncertainty has been employed as 6.4.5 and the below summary table has been produced.

Table 6.27 Uncertainty summary table for Grassland subcategories

	BY (1990)	LRY (2024)
Grassland Remaining Grassland		
4.C.1 – GL-GL	0	0
ΔCC in Living Biomass	NO	NA
Annual Loss Living Biomass (ΔCL)	NO	NA
Annual Gain Living Biomass (ΔCG)	NO	NA
Net C stock change in DOM (ΔCC)	NO	NA
Net C stock change in SOM (ΔCC)	0.00	NA
Land Converted to Grassland		
4.C.2 – L-GL	0%	149%
ΔCC in Living Biomass	NO	32%
Annual Loss Living Biomass (ΔCL)	NO	NA
Annual Gain Living Biomass (ΔCG)	NO	NA
Net C stock change in DOM (ΔCC)	NO	190%
Net C stock change in SOM (ΔCC)	NO	149%

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

The Qa/Qc procedure has been realized in the framework of a plan developed and carried out by TurkStat the national inventory agency. The sector specific Qa/Qc has been realized during the LULUCF project activities mentioned above. The calculation procedures have been checked and discussed with the LULUCF experts in and out of the agencies.

Recalculation:

There is no recalculation on Grassland category for this submission.

Planned Improvement:

The planned improvements for Grassland category are;

- Re-evaluation of the estimation of emissions due to drainage of organic soil (MT)
- Check for the size of emission factors for the subcategory Land converted to grassland (MT)
- Verification of assumptions by surveying national research studies and papers (ST, MT)
- Data collection about management systems (land use, management, input) for Grassland remaining grassland (MT, LT)
- Estimation of carbon stock changes in mineral soil for Grassland remaining grassland, using a default method (applying SOCREF and stock change factors) (MT)
- Modelling of carbon stocks in mineral soil at a larger spatial scale (e.g. considering potential use of National Geospatial Soil Fertility and Soil Organic Carbon Information System) (MT, LT)

6.5 Wetlands (4.D)

Source Category Description:

Emissions/removals from wetlands remaining wetlands are currently assumed to be not occurring. Two subcategories are currently included under the wetlands remaining wetlands in the CRT table 4.D of Türkiye, namely peat extraction remaining peat extraction and flooded land remaining flooded land.

All carbon pools in WL-WL, except peat extraction, are assumed to be unchanged, and thus reported as NO. Information is given in Tables 6.28 and 6.29.

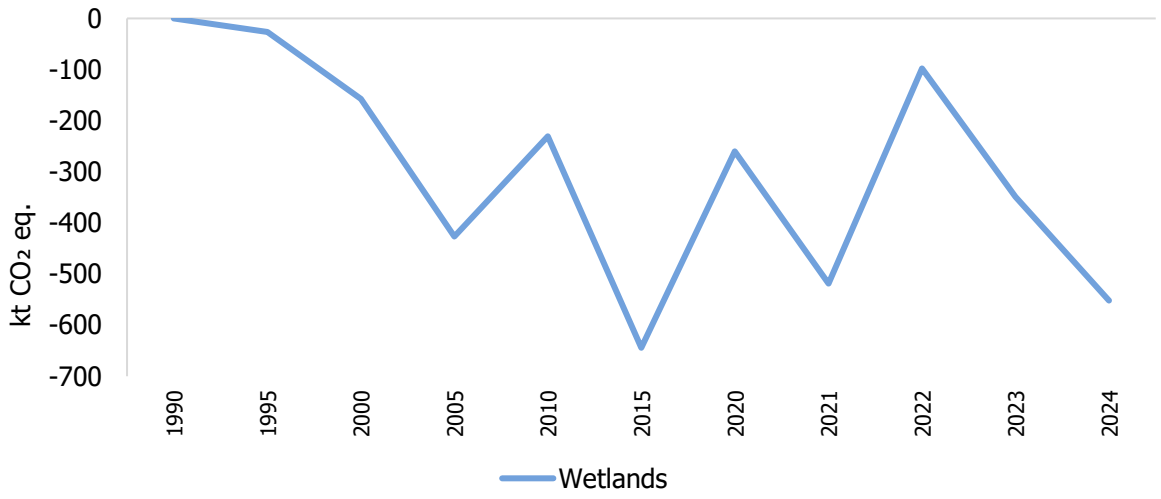
4.D.2 Carbon stock change estimations within the scope of Land Converted to Wetland; 4.D.2.a. Land Converted to Land for Peat Extraction Purposes, 4.D.2.b. It is estimated as Land Converted Under Water.

Since the biomass and soil organic carbon emission coefficients that used in grassland areas are the same as the biomass and soil organic carbon emission coefficients that used for wetlands, it was assumed that there was no gain or loss. Therefore it is reported as NO. With the biomass and soil organic carbon emission coefficients are used for wetlands, the gain for cropland is considered to be relatively low.It is reported as NE "Decision 18/CMA.1, Annex, para. 32". Because it is assumed that the loss in CL-WL transformations is not significant.

FL-OWL, CL-OWL, GL-OWL, SL-OWL and OL-OWL conversions are reported in the CRT under 4.D.2.c Land Converted to Other Wetlands.

There is no distinctions are made between the AD of peatlands from which peat is extracted and converted lands. Therefore peat extraction (2006 IPCC Guidelines, vol. 4, ch. 7.2.2, p. 7.17), reported as 4.D.2.1 "IE".

Figure 6.15 The emissions/removals from wetlands category



As seen from the figure above the emissions in L-WL were not stable. In the years 1993, 2013 and 2022 the emissions peaked. The driver of the fluctuations in emissions was caused by emissions from living biomass pools due to land conversions for the dam building.

Estimation of emissions and removals from wetlands follows the 2006 IPCC guidelines (Volume 4, Ch. 7) and 2013 Wetlands Supplement. Wetlands include any land that is covered or saturated by water for all or part of the year, and that does not fall into the Forest Land, Cropland, or Grassland categories (IPCC 2006). In wetlands category emissions are estimated only for managed wetlands due to human activity, such as drainage, rewetting, dam construction etc.

Information on Land Classification and Activity Data

The wetland managed until 2015 has steadily increased, then decreased and increased again.

Figure 6.16 a The change in area of managed wetlands

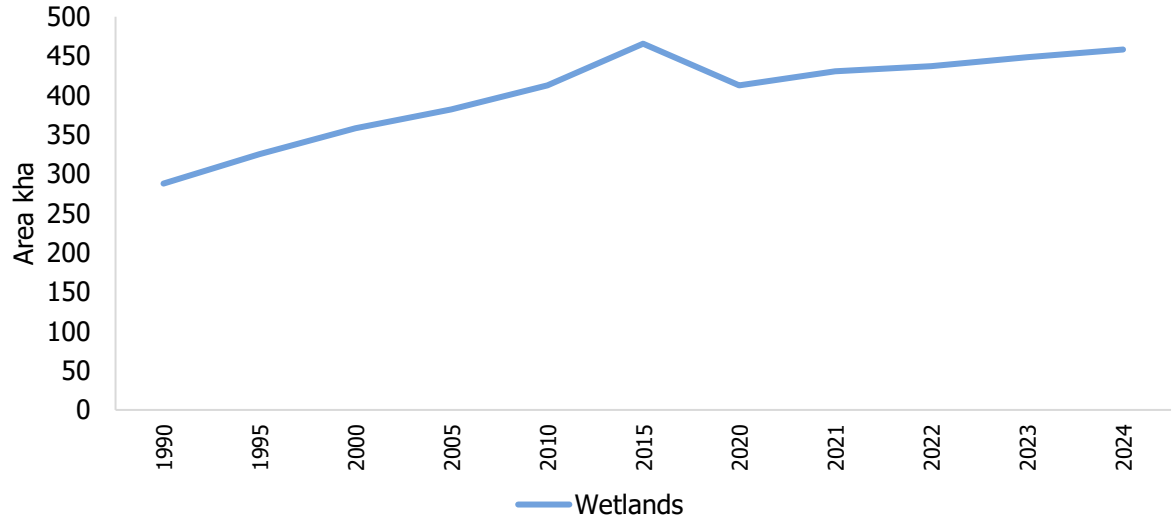
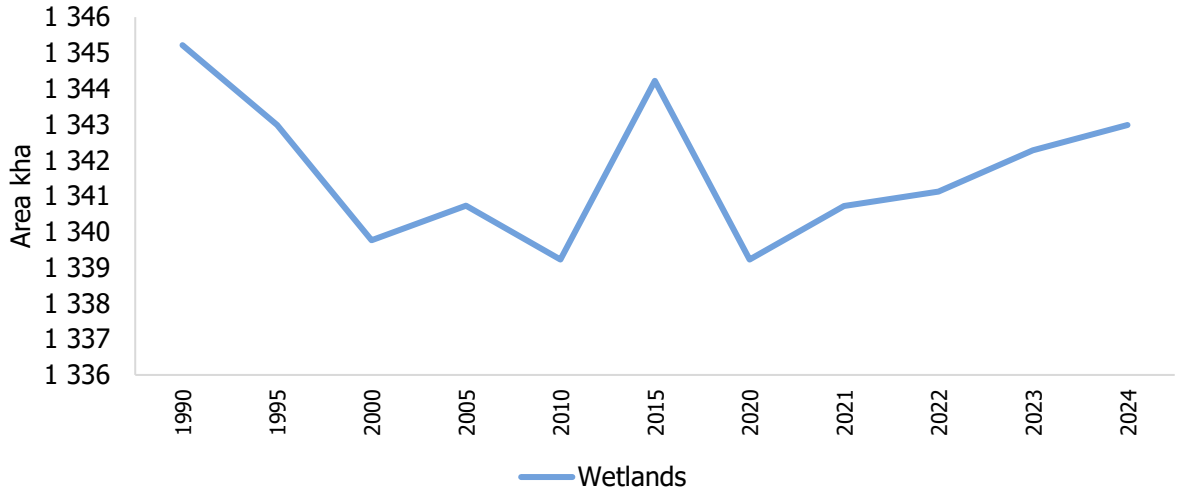


Figure 6.16 b The change in area of unmanaged wetlands



Land-use definitions and the classification systems

All human made reservoirs are included in the managed wetlands category while natural water bodies are in the unmanaged wetlands subcategory.

Methodological Issues:

Wetland remaining wetland (WL-WL)

All carbon pools in WL-WL except peat extraction are assumed to be not changing and thus reported as NO. The activity data used in peat extraction is based on permitted area for extraction by the ministry and depth. We assumed that all permitted area has been subject to production. The on and off site emissions have been estimated at Tier 1 level with default EFs (IPCC Vol. Chapter 7. Table 7.4, 7.5, Temperate zone, nutrient poor).

Reference to 2006 IPCC equations: Vol. 4., Ch. 7: 7.2 / 7.3 /7.4 /7.5

Land converted to wetland (L-WL)

Above- and below-ground biomass

Table 6.28 Coefficients and living biomass CS values for L-WL subcategories

Ecozones	Forest type	NAI Y1 ΔCG (tC/yr/ha)	Loss Y1 ΔCL (tC/yr/ha)	BAFTER (tC/yr/ha)	BBEFORE (tC/yr/ha)	CSC Y1 (tC/ha/yr)
Forest land converted to Wetland						
i.e. Mediterranean Mountain zone	Forest Deciduous	1.86	0	0	41.97	-40.11
	Forest Coniferous	1.86	0	0	64.80	-62.94
	Forest Mixed	1.86	0	0	52.35	-50.49
	Forest Degraded	1.86	0	0	4.05	-2.19
Cropland (annual) converted to Wetland						
	$Cropland_{annual}$	1.86	0	0	5	-3.14
Cropland (perennial) converted to Wetland						
	$Cropland_{perennial}$	1.86	0	0	13.16	-11.3
Grassland converted to Wetland						
		0.00	0	1.86	1.86	0.00
Settlements converted to Wetland						
		1.86	0	0	5.03	-3.17
Otherland converted to Wetland						
		1.86	0	0	0	1.86

Dead organic matter

CSC converted to wetlands for forest lands are calculated based on the below coefficients and EF. The CSC for other conversions are assumed to be not occurring. It is assumed that there is no DOM in non-Forestland.

Table 6.29 Coefficients and DOM CS values for L-WL subcategories

Ecozones	Forest type	CF litter	CF Dead Wood	CSC LT (tC/ha/yr)	CSC DW (tC/ha/yr)	CSC DOM (tC/ha/yr)
Forest land converted to Wetland						
i.e. Mediterranean Mountain zone	Forest Deciduous	0.37	0.50	-3.09	-0.49	-3.58
	Forest Coniferous	0.37	0.50	-7.51	-0.36	-7.87
	Forest Mixed	0.37	0.50	-5.30	-0.42	-5.72
	Forest Degraded	0.37	0.50	0.00	-0.03	-0.03

Mineral and organic soil

The CSC in mineral soils have been calculated based on national stock values determined by General Directorate of Agricultural Research. The default conversion duration of 20 years has been applied.

It is explained in Section 6.3 Croplands (Mineral and organic soils).

Table 6.30 Coefficients and soil CS values for L-WL subcategories

Ecozone	SOC ref	C stock Wetlands (tC/ha)	Forest land C stock (tC/ha)	Cropland (Annual) C stock (tC/ha)	Cropland (perennial) C stock (tC/ha)	Grassland C stock (tC/ha)	Settl. C stock (tC/ha)	Otherl. C stock (tC/ha)
Mediterranean Mountain zone	46.96	42.26	51.53	40.22	46.96	42.26	20.14	12.78
Mediterranean coastal zone deciduous and coniferous forest	37.77	33.99	46.08	29.62	37.77	33.99	20.14	12.78
East Anatolian steppe	47.99	43.19	48.41	38.90	47.99	43.19	20.14	12.78
East Anatolian deciduous forest zone	41.30	37.17	45.14	30.44	41.30	37.17	20.14	12.78
Euxine-Colchic deciduous forest	49.66	44.69	51.90	38.68	49.66	44.69	20.14	12.78
Central Anatolian steppe	40.41	36.37	49.92	32.14	40.41	36.37	20.14	12.78
Aegean Inland deciduous and coniferous forest	42.53	38.28	50.88	30.99	42.53	38.28	20.14	12.78
North Anatolian deciduous, coniferous and mixed forest	54.57	49.11	55.05	34.29	54.57	49.11	20.14	12.78

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

The time series consistency has been ensured via the new land tracking system as explained in section 6.3. The same methodology to estimate uncertainty has been employed as 6.4.5 and the below summary table has been produced.

Table 6.31 Uncertainty summary table for Wetland subcategories

	BY (1990)	LRY (2024)
Wetland Remaining Wetland		
4.D.1 – WL-WL	0%	0
ΔCC in Living Biomass	NO	NA
Annual Loss Living Biomass (ΔCL)	NO	NA
Annual Gain Living Biomass (ΔCG)	NO	NA
Net C stock change in DOM (ΔCC)	NO	NA
Net C stock change in SOM (ΔCC)	NO	NA
Land Converted to Wetland		
4.D.2 – L-WL	0%	86%
ΔCC in Living Biomass	NO	33%
Annual Loss Living Biomass (ΔCL)	NO	NA
Annual Gain Living Biomass (ΔCG)	NO	NA
Net C stock change in DOM (ΔCC)	NO	195%
Net C stock change in SOM (ΔCC)	NO	183%

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

The QA/QC procedure has been realized in the framework of a plan developed and carried out by TurkStat the national inventory agency. The sector specific QA/QC has been realized during the LULUCF project activities mentioned above. The calculation procedures have been checked and discussed with the LULUCF experts in and out of the agencies.

Recalculation:

There is no recalculation on Wetland category for this submission.

The effect of reprogramming of WL, which is passed with finance in the methodology section and reprogrammed throughout the ERT 6.46 is given in a table.

Planned Improvement:

The planned improvements for Wetland category are;

- Use of Wetlands Supplement more effectively (ST, MT)

- Review all existing national and international databases related to wetlands (e.g. Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, FAOSTAT, Wetlands International, NGO data etc.) (MT)
- Expert judgment (e.g. by national soil scientist) about different types of managed wetlands that are likely to occur in Türkiye (ST, MT)
- Collection of activity data regarding specific types of managed wetlands (MT)
- Sampling of SOC and estimation of carbon stocks for major soil types of wetlands (MT, LT)

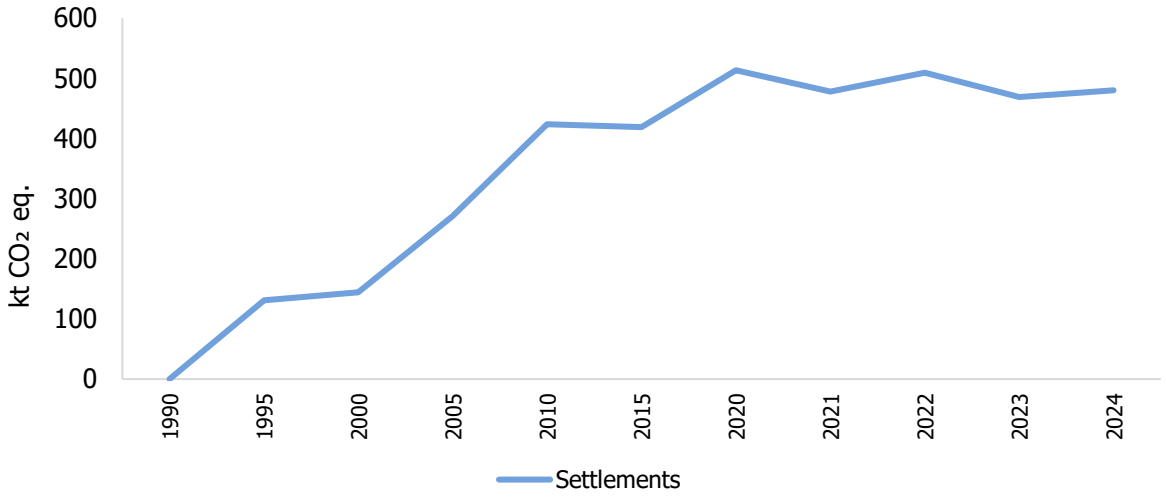
6.6 Settlements (4.E)

Source Category Description:

The carbon stock change in settlements remaining settlements has been estimated to be not changing. Land converted to settlements has led to increased emissions.

The major driver of the emissions has been conversions from other land uses that resulted in loss of carbon.

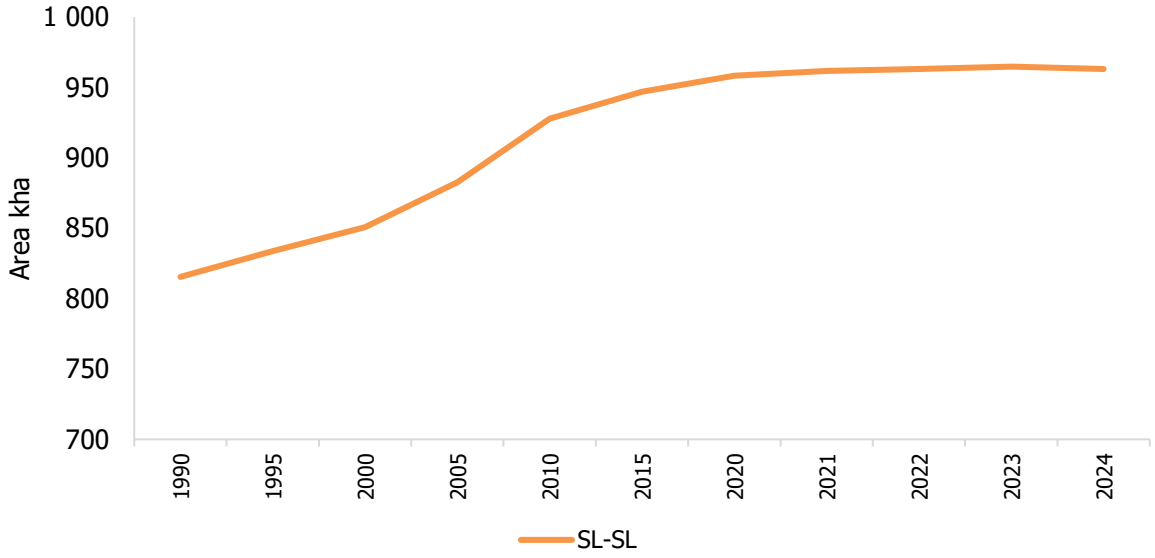
Figure 6.17 The change in net emissions in settlements



Information on Land Classification and Activity Data

The area of settlements is increasing constantly with the conversions mainly from cropland and grassland.

Figure 6.18 The change in area of settlements



Land-use definitions and the classification systems

The emission factors and coefficients for calculating GHG emissions and removals in this category are based on the results of a national research project entitled "*Development of a climate change-ecosystem services software to support sustainable land planning works*" funded by the Scientific and Technical Research Council of Türkiye with the Project Number 112Y096.

The method we used to develop EFs for Settlements category is based on a modelling study while representativeness is weak because the study is conducted only in Istanbul. At least 2-3 similar studies are needed to have higher representativeness. The methodological level is Tier 3 in this estimation because we performed a gridded spatial analysis modelling approach.

Methodological Issues:

Settlements remaining settlements (SL-SL)

All carbon pools in SL-SL are assumed to be not changing thus reported as NO.

The CS values used in other categories have also been used in this category. The forest land living biomass C stocks have been taken from ENVANIS, croplands from both IPCC 2006 and neighbouring countries, grasslands from Serengil et al. (2015). Thus below EFs have been used.
The CS of settlements has been calculated based on the above values in the context of the TUBITAK 112Y096 project. The following methodology has been applied;

- The study area (740 km^2) has been divided into 500*500 meter grids,
- The land uses in each grid have been determined from SPOT6 2013 satellite image with a 1.5*1.5 meter resolution using supervised classification,
- The accuracy check has been performed with 1000 plots with over 90 percent accuracy,
- The land use in each grid has been multiplied by carbon stocks given in Table 6.20.

- The impervious areas in each grid have been grouped under 5 classes that are >20 percent, >40 percent, >60 percent, and >80 percent. The project area has been classified into 4 settlement intensity classes in this way (Table 6.32).

Table 6.32 Total carbon stocks calculated for various settlements intensity classes (Serengil et al., 2015)

Settlement class (SC)	Settlement intensity (% imperviousness)	$\bar{x}$(t C /ha)	σ(t C /ha)	Sample size (#)
1	>20	85.27	74.19	1 145
2	>40	51.87	41.85	697
3	>60	32.04	25.32	438
4	>80	17.26	13.73	258

The weighted average for settlement land cover has been calculated as 25.17 t C/ha in total 20.14 Mg C/ha in biomass, and 5.03 Mg C/ha in soil pools.

The settlement intensity and CS in the study are of the TUBITAK 112Y096 is given in Figure 6.19 and Figure 6.20

Figure 6.19 Impervious areas in the study area (Alibeyköy, Sazlıdere and Kağıthane watersheds in Istanbul)

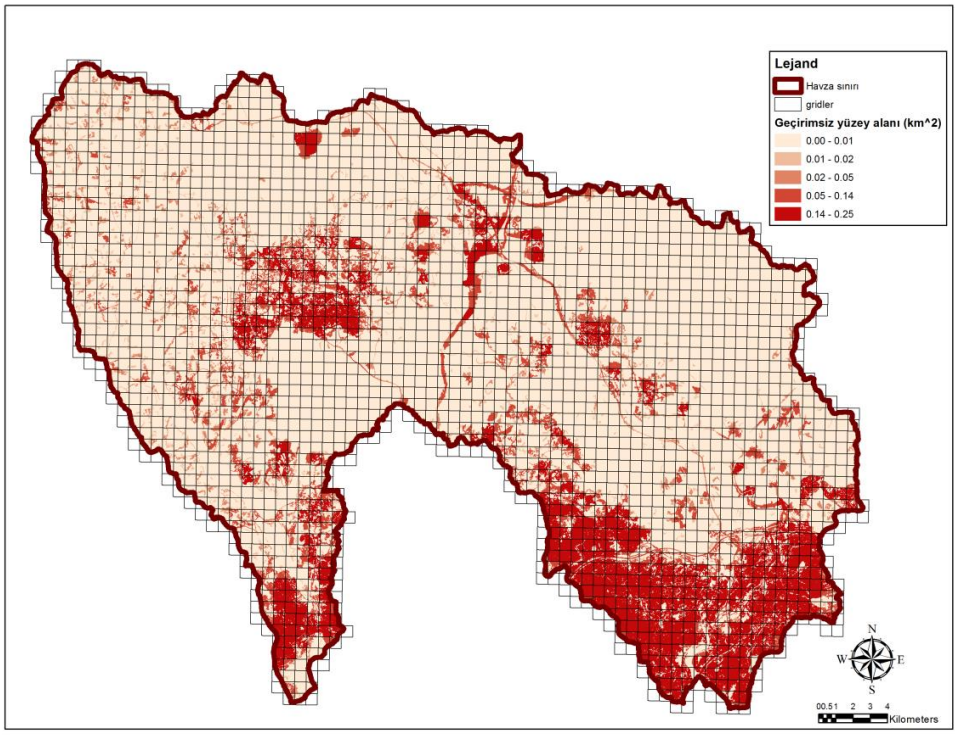
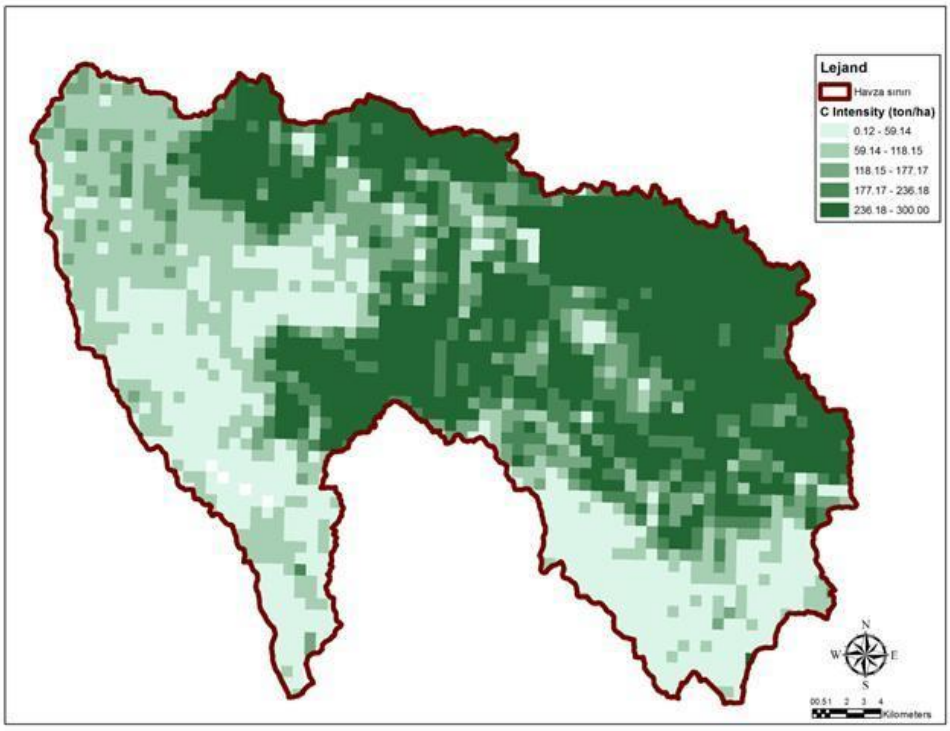


Figure 6.20 Carbon intensity in the study area (Alibeyköy, Sazlıdere and Kağıthane watersheds in Istanbul)



Land converted to settlements (L-SL)

Above- and below-ground biomass

Table 6.33 Coefficients and living biomass CS values for L-SL subcategories

Ecozones	Forest type	NAI Y1 ΔCG (tC/yr/ha)	Loss Y1 ΔCL (tC/yr/ha)	BAFTER (tC/yr/ha)	BBEFORE (tC/yr/ha)	CSC Y1 (tC/ha/yr)
Forest land converted to Settlements						
i.e. Mediterranean Mountain zone	Forest Deciduous	5.03	0	0	41.97	-36.94
	Forest Coniferous	5.03	0	0	64.80	-59.77
	Forest Mixed	5.03	0	0	52.35	-47.32
	Forest Degraded	5.03	0	0	4.05	0.98
Cropland (annual) converted to Settlements						
	$Cropland_{annual}$	5.03	0	0	5	0.03
Cropland (perennial) converted to Settlements						
	$Cropland_{perennial}$	5.03	0	0	13.16	-8.13
Grassland converted to Settlements						
		5.03	0	0	1.86	3.17
Wetlands converted to Settlements						
		5.03	0	0	1.86	3.17
Otherland converted to Settlements						
		5.03	0	0	0	5.03

Dead organic matter

CSC converted to settlements from forest lands are calculated based on the below coefficients and EF. The CSC for other conversions are assumed to be not occurring. It is assumed that there is no DOM in non-Forestland.

Table 6.34 Coefficients and DOM CS values for L-SL subcategories

Ecozones	Forest type	CF litter	CF Dead Wood	CSC LT (tC/ha/yr)	CSC DW (tC/ha/yr)	CSC DOM (tC/ha/yr)
Forest land converted to Wetland						
i.e. Mediterranean Mountain zone	Forest Deciduous	0.37	0.50	-3.09	-0.49	-3.58
	Forest Coniferous	0.37	0.50	-7.51	-0.36	-7.87
	Forest Mixed	0.37	0.50	-5.30	-0.42	-5.72
	Forest Degraded	0.37	0.50	0.00	-0.03	-0.03

Mineral and organic soil

The CSC in mineral soils have been calculated based on national stock values determined by General Directorate of Agricultural Research (TAGEM). The default conversion duration of 20 years has been applied.

It is explained in Section 6.3 Croplands (Mineral and organic soils).

Table 6.35 Coefficients and soil CS values for L-SL subcategories

Ecozone	SOC ref	C stock Settl. (tC/ha)	Forest land C stock (tC/ha)	Cropland (Annual) C stock (tC/ha)	Cropland (perennial) C stock (tC/ha)	Grassland C stock (tC/ha)	Wetland C stock (tC/ha)	Otherl. C stock (tC/ha)
Mediterranean Mountain zone	46.96	20.14	51.53	40.22	46.96	42.26	42.26	12.78
Mediterranean coastal zone deciduous and coniferous forest	37.77	20.14	46.08	29.62	37.77	33.99	33.99	12.78
East Anatolian steppe	47.99	20.14	48.41	38.90	47.99	43.19	43.19	12.78
East Anatolian deciduous forest zone	41.30	20.14	45.14	30.44	41.30	37.17	37.17	12.78
Euxine-Colchic deciduous forest	49.66	20.14	51.90	38.68	49.66	44.69	44.69	12.78
Central Anatolian steppe	40.41	20.14	49.92	32.14	40.41	36.37	36.37	12.78
Aegean Inland deciduous and coniferous forest	42.53	20.14	50.88	30.99	42.53	38.28	38.28	12.78
North Anatolian deciduous, coniferous and mixed forest	54.57	20.14	55.05	34.29	54.57	49.11	49.11	12.78

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

The time series consistency has been ensured via the new land tracking system as explained in section 6.3.

The same methodology to estimate uncertainty has been employed as 6.4.5 and the below summary table has been produced.

Table 6.36 Uncertainty summary table for Settlement subcategories

	BY (1990)	LRY (2024)
Settlement Remaining Settlement		
4.E.1 – SL-SL	0%	0
ΔCC in Living Biomass	NO	NA
Annual Loss Living Biomass (ΔCL)	NO	NA
Annual Gain Living Biomass (ΔCG)	NO	NA
Net C stock change in DOM (ΔCC)	NO	NA
Net C stock change in SOM (ΔCC)	NO	NA
Land Converted to Settlement		
4.E.2 – L-SL	0%	26%
ΔCC in Living Biomass	NO	24%
Annual Loss Living Biomass (ΔCL)	NO	NA
Annual Gain Living Biomass (ΔCG)	NO	NA
Net C stock change in DOM (ΔCC)	NO	97%
Net C stock change in SOM (ΔCC)	NO	27%

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

The QA/QC procedure has been realized in the framework of a plan developed and carried out by TurkStat the national inventory agency. The sector specific QA/QC has been realized during the LULUCF project activities mentioned above. The calculation procedures have been checked and discussed with the LULUCF experts in and out of the agencies.

Recalculation:

There is no recalculation on Settlements category for this submission.

Planned Improvement:

The planned improvements for Settlement category are;

- Update carbon stock changes for all relevant carbon pools for each land use conversion to settlements (MT, LT)
- Extend the study mentioned in the methodology section to other settlement areas and thus update the CS values (MT, LT)

6.7 Other land (4.F)

Source Category Description:

Other land category is a net emission due to land converted to other land. However, the amount of land converted to Other land is quite low. It is assumed that other land may have organic carbon in soils but not in living biomass.

Methodological Issues:

The same conversion principles apply to Other land category. The coefficients and EFs use are as follows;

Table 6.37 The coefficients and EF used in Other land category

EF	Living Biomass	DOM	Soil
Other land	0	0	12.78

The C stocks for living biomass and DOM are assumed to be zero while mineral soil carbon stock is 12.78 based on calculations of General Directorate of Agricultural Research.

It is explained in Section 6.3 Croplands (Mineral and organic soils).

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

The time series consistency has been ensured via the new land tracking system as explained in section 6.3.

The same methodology to estimate uncertainty has been employed as 6.4.5 and the below summary table has been produced.

Table 6.38 Uncertainty summary table for Otherland subcategories

	BY (1990)	LRY (2024)
Other land Remaining Other land		
4.F.1 – OL-OL	0%	0
ΔCC in Living Biomass	NO	NA
Annual Loss Living Biomass (ΔCL)	NO	NA
Annual Gain Living Biomass (ΔCG)	NO	NA
Net C stock change in DOM (ΔCC)	NO	NA
Net C stock change in SOM (ΔCC)	NO	NA
Land Converted to Other land		
4.F.2 – L-OL	0%	18%
ΔCC in Living Biomass	NO	31%
Annual Loss Living Biomass (ΔCL)	NO	NA
Annual Gain Living Biomass (ΔCG)	NO	NA
Net C stock change in DOM (ΔCC)	NO	139%
Net C stock change in SOM (ΔCC)	NO	19%

6.8 Direct N_2O emissions from N inputs to managed soils (4(I))

Source Category Description:

Emissions and removals from this category as not been calculated since the activity data for N inputs can not be differentiated for the sectors and land uses.

Methodological Issues:

The NO notation key has been used for wetlands and other land. The IE notation key has been used for forest land and settlements since we presume that N inputs are common in urban areas and some specific forestry applications (i.e. nurseries) but are included in the amount used for croplands.

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

The time series consistency has been ensured via the new land tracking system as explained in section 6.3.

The same methodology to estimate uncertainty has been employed as 6.4.5 and the below summary table has been produced.

Table 6.39 Uncertainty summary table for 4 (I) category

Summary	BY (1990)	LRY(2024)
Table 4(I)	0%	0%

6.9 Emissions and removals from drainage and rewetting and other management of organic and mineral soils (4(II))

Source Category Description:

There is no reliable data for drainage/rewetting and other management of organic and mineral soils. The category has been reported as NO.

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

The time series consistency has been ensured via the new land tracking system as explained in section 6.3.

The same methodology to estimate uncertainty has been employed as 6.4.5 and the below summary table has been produced.

Table 6.40 Uncertainty summary table for 4 (II) category

Summary	BY (1990)	LRY(2024)
Table 4(II)	0%	0%

6.10 N_2O emissions from N mineralization/immobilization associated with loss/gain of soil organic matter resulting from change of land use or management of mineral soils (4(III))

Source Category Description:

N_2O emissions from N mineralization/immobilization associated with loss/gain of soil organic matter resulting from change of land use or management of mineral soils have been estimated and reported, according to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, under this category. N_2O emissions from land use conversions are derived from mineralization of soil organic matter resulting from the conversions that result in C losses.

N_2O emissions from mineralization occurring on other land use categories' soils were estimated as NO.

Methodological Issues:

Equation 11.8 in IPCC (2006) has been used to calculate the mineralised N resulting from loss of soil organic C stocks in mineral soils through Land-use Change or Management Practices. The emissions due to loss of soil organic C were calculated and reported for all conversions. Gains have not been calculated since IPCC 2006 Guidelines suggest Tier 3 methods in order to calculate gains.

A default value of 15 as the C:N ratio of the soil organic matter has been used for conversions involving land-use change from forest or grassland to cropland. A default value of 10 has been used for conversions or management changes on cropland remaining cropland.

The parameters used in calculations are;

Table 6.41 EFs used for N_2O emissions

Parameter (for 1 tC lost)	C/N=15 (all)	C/N=10 (CL)
C/N ratio	15	10
EF1 (kgN_2O-N/kg N)	0.01	0.01
Factor (N_2O-N) to (N_2O)	1.57	1.57
Aggregated factor (t N_2O)	**0.001047619**	**0.001571429**

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

The time series consistency has been ensured via the new land tracking system as explained in section 6.3.

The same methodology to estimate uncertainty has been employed as 6.4.5 and the below summary table has been produced.

Table 6.42 Uncertainty summary table for 4 (III) category

Summary	BY (1990)	LRY(2024)
Table 4(I)	0%	75%

Recalculation:

There is no recalculation for this submission in this category.

6.11 Indirect N_2O emissions from managed soils (4(II))

Source Category Description:

The estimation of indirect N_2O emissions follows the 2006 IPCC guidelines (Volume 4, Ch. 11). The indirect N_2O emissions from N leaching and runoff from managed soils are estimated based on annual amount of N mineralised in mineral soils associated with loss of soil organic matter due to land-use change (i.e. from direct N_2O emissions). Default emission factors have been used accordingly.

Reference to 2006 IPCC equation: Vol. 4., Ch. 11: 11.10

Methodological Issues:

The atmospheric deposition as indirect N_2O Emissions from Managed Soils has been reported as IE in this category as sources of N can not be differentiated from Croplands and Grasslands thus reported under 3D(b). However, Nitrogen Leaching and Runoff has been estimated by using the default EFs of IPCC 2006.

Table 6.43 EFs used for N_2O emissions

Parameter	Values
Volatilization fraction: Frac GASF ((kg NH_3–N + NO_x–N) (kg Napplied) –1)	0.2
EF4(kg N_2O–N (kg NH_3–N + NO_x–Nvolatilised)-1)	0.01
FracLEACH-(H) [N losses by leaching/runoff for regions	0.3
EF5 [leaching/runoff], kg N_2O–N (kg N leaching/runoff)	0.0075

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

The time series consistency has been ensured via the new land tracking system as explained in section 6.3.

The same methodology to estimate uncertainty has been employed as 6.4.5 and the below summary table has been produced.

Table 6.44 Uncertainty summary table for 4 (IV) category

Summary	BY (1990)	LRY(2024)
Table 4(I)	0%	387%

Recalculation:

There is no recalculation for this submission in this category.

6.12 Biomass Burning (4(IV))

Türkiye does not separately address emissions and subsequent removals from natural disturbances. Effects of the natural disturbances other than biomass burning reflected AD of land use categories (such us fellings).

Biomass burning emissions has been changed with the magnitude of wildfires. For example effect of mega forest fires in Türkiye in 2021 was estimated as 10 460 kton CO_2 eq. emission for Forest Land category from 134.8 kha burned forest area.

Source Category Description:

Several types of country-specific data have been collected to estimate emissions from biomass burning. The most important input variable is activity data (i.e. area burnt) that is collected each year. The second important variable to be collected is above-ground biomass of lands that were affected by wildfires. In addition, Türkiye also collects country-specific data on types of wildfires, carbon pools affected and the fraction of biomass lost in wildfires.

Methodological Issues:

To calculate emissions from wildfires;

- Average above-ground biomass of those forest types (coniferous, deciduous, mixed and OFL) that were affected by wildfires were calculated on an annual basis.
- Average fraction of biomass lost in wildfires was estimated.

Emission estimation due to biomass burning follows the 2006 IPCC guidelines (Volume 4, Ch. 2 and Ch. 4). Currently, CO_2 emissions from biomass burning are estimated as part of annual carbon loss in biomass (i.e. Ldisturbance). A generic approach for estimating the amount of carbon lost from disturbances is applied, based on area affected by disturbance (i.e. area burnt), average above-ground biomass on area burnt and average fraction of biomass lost in wildfires. Non-CO_2 emissions from biomass burning have also been estimated by applying a generic methodology for each greenhouse gas through use of default emission factors (i.e. for CO, CH_4, N_2O, NO_x and NMVOC).

"BREATHE – EO-based enhancement and verification of LULUCF inventories for forest & biomass – Use case application to the Mediterranean Forest in Southern Türkiye" project is also contributed the verification of emission estimation due to biomass burning for some regions such as Muğla (southeastern part of Türkiye).

Field burning of agricultural residues is estimated under the Agriculture sector (CRT table 3.F). Controlled burning is not a practice used in Türkiye. Thus reported as NO. Wildfires in wetlands are reported as NO. Most of the wildfires in the GL areas are caused by forest fires and they are reported as NA because the activity data cannot be reached clearly.

Reference to the 2006 IPCC equations: Vol. 4., Ch. 2: 2.14 / 2.27
The EFs and coefficients used are as follows;

Table 6.45 EFs used for Biomass burning emissions

	Year										
Parameters	**1990**	**1995**	**2000**	**2005**	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
ABG Dec (tDM/ha)	98.50	102.49	107.61	127.34	128.00	112.87	95.05	79.93	80.02	79.83	80.58
ABG Con (tDM/ha)	71.09	73.98	77.67	83.75	86.12	85.79	85.80	72.23	71.52	75.45	76.23
ABG Mixed (tDM/ha)	84.80	88.23	92.64	105.55	107.06	99.33	90.42	76.08	75.77	73.85	74.43
ABG Degraded (tDM/ha)	5.78	6.02	6.32	6.52	5.57	4.64	5.94	4.39	4.43	4.38	4.09
R For Dec	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
R For Con	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29
R For Mix	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26
R For Deg	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43
LB total Dec (tDM/ha)	127.07	132.22	138.82	164.27	165.12	145.60	122.61	103.11	103.23	102.98	103.95
LB total Con (tDM/ha)	87.45	90.99	95.53	103.01	105.93	105.53	105.54	88.85	87.97	92.81	93.76
LB total Mixed (tDM/ha)	106.84	111.18	116.73	132.99	134.90	125.16	113.94	95.87	95.47	93.06	93.78
LB total Degraded (tDM/ha)	8.27	8.60	9.03	9.32	7.96	6.64	8.50	6.29	6.34	6.27	5.85
LT Dec (tDM/ha)	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.35
LT Con (tDM/ha)	20.30	20.30	20.30	20.30	20.30	20.30	20.30	20.30	20.30	20.30	20.30
LT Mix (tDM/ha)	14.32	14.32	14.32	14.32	14.32	14.32	14.32	14.32	14.32	14.32	14.32
LT Deg (tDM/ha)	0.00	5.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	29.00	30.00	31.00	32.00	33.00
DW Dec (tDM/ha)	0.99	1.02	1.08	1.27	1.28	1.13	0.95	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.81
DW Con (tDM/ha)	0.71	0.74	0.78	0.84	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.72	0.72	0.75	0.76
DW Mix (tDM/ha)	0.85	0.88	0.93	1.06	1.07	0.99	0.90	0.76	0.76	0.74	0.74
DW Deg (tDM/ha)	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Burned share Dec	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Burned share Con	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90

Table 6.45 EFs used for Biomass burning emissions (Cont'd)

Parameters	**1990**	**1995**	**2000**	**2005**	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
Burned share Mix	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Burned share Deg	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total stock available for burning (tDM/ha)	105.00	109.35	115.03	129.25	132.07	125.52	118.97	100.35	99.65	102.80	103.76
Cf (combustion factor, Extra tropical forest)	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44
FLremFL Amount burnt (tDM/ha)	46.20	48.11	50.61	56.87	58.11	55.23	52.35	44.15	43.85	45.23	45.66
convFL Amount burnt (tDM/ha)	11.11	8.11	8.11	8.11	8.11	7.96	7.96	7.96	7.96	7.96	7.96

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

The time series consistency has been ensured via the new land tracking system as explained in section 6.3.

The same methodology to estimate uncertainty has been employed as 6.4.5 and the below summary table has been produced.

Table 6.46 Uncertainty summary table for 4 (IV) category

Summary	BY (1990)	LRY(2024)
Table 4(IV)	54%	54%

Recalculation:

There is no recalculation for this submission in this category.

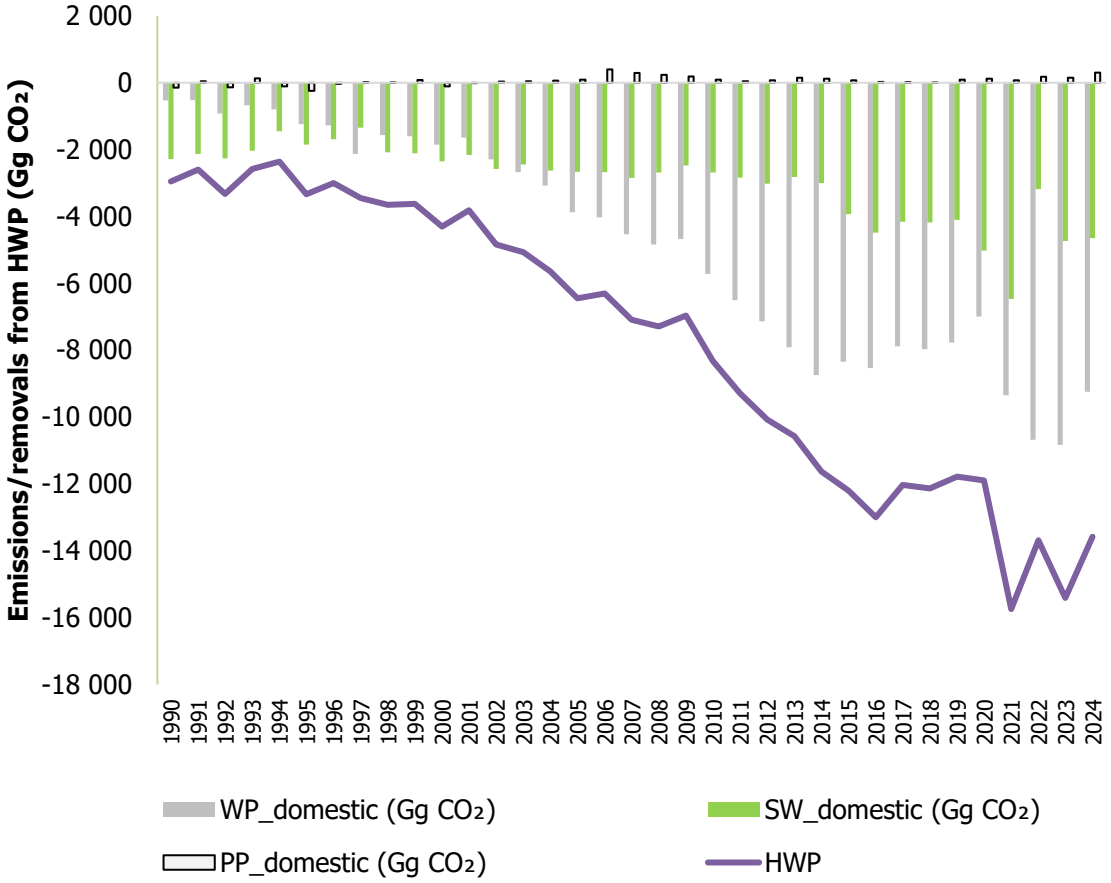
6.13 Harvested Wood Products (4.G)

Source Category Description:

Carbon stock changes of the HWP category estimated by production approach of the IPCC 2006 GL. These calculations have been revised and recalculated in 2019 submission. The previous computation was done in the context of a study by Bouyer and Serengil (2014). The revision in 2019 involved below changes;

- The approach has been reviewed by international experts and modified based on their suggestions,
- Paper has been added as the third product since 2019 submission (for 1990-2017),
- A KP analogical approach has been employed. Export and import amounts have been considered,

Figure 6.21 Emissions and removals in HWP pool



Methodological Issues:

The following methodology has been applied in calculations;

The activity data on various forest products (sawnwood, wood panels and paper) variables for HWP has been downloaded from the FAO database: http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FO. It is assumed that paperboard is part of the paper category. The data on production of industrial roundwood (production, import, export) and production of wood pulp (production, import, export) have been obtained from the FAO database and annual fraction (i.e. share) of domestic harvest calculated accordingly.

Approach B has been used for HWP calculations. General method to estimate annual change in carbon stock in "products in use" based on first order decay function and half-life is used. Domestic consumption is computed from production data (domestic harvest) plus imports minus exports. The annual fraction of the feedstock coming from domestic harvest for the HWP categories sawnwood and wood-based panels has been estimated. Also, the annual fraction of domestically produced wood pulp as feedstock originating from domestic harvest for the production of the HWP category paper and paperboard (IPCC 2014) is estimated.

Annual carbon stock inflow from domestic wood production for each category was extrapolated backward by applying equation 12.6 to get figures for period before 1961 because FAO statistics start from 1961 (annual rate of increase for industrial roundwood production can be used from table 12.3; for Europe the U value = 0.0151).

Country specific wood density values have been used.

Reference to 2014 IPCC equations: Ch. 2: 2.8.1 / 2.8.2

Reference to 2014 IPCC table: Ch. 2: 2.8.1

Reference to 2006 IPCC equation: Vol. 4., Ch. 12: 12.6

Default half-lives from Table 2.8.2 were used for each HWP category in the FOD constant (k) and the estimation from the year 1900 to present has been performed. Annual CSC in the HWP pool was calculated as difference between subsequent years for the whole reporting period, i.e. base year to present ($\Delta Ci = Ci - Ci\text{-}1$).

Reference to 2006 IPCC equation: Vol. 4., Ch. 12: 12.1

Reference to 2014 IPCC table: Ch. 2: 2.8.2

Recalculation:

There is no recalculation on Harvested Wood Products category for this submission.

7 WASTE (CRT Sector 5)

7.1 Sector Overview

The waste sector includes CH_4 emissions from solid waste disposal, CH_4 and N_2O emissions from biological treatment of solid waste, CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O emissions from open burning of waste and, CH_4 and N_2O emissions from wastewater treatment and discharge. Emissions from waste incineration are included in the inventory but reported in the energy sector since the purpose of waste incineration is energy recovery.

Total waste emissions for the year 2024 are 15.4 Mt CO_2 eq., or 2.6% of total GHG emissions (without LULUCF). Within the sector, 61.4% of the emissions were from solid waste disposal, followed by 38.5% from wastewater treatment and discharge, 0.14% from biological treatment of solid waste and 0.05% from open burning of waste.

The major GHG emissions from the waste sector are CH_4 emissions, which represent 85% of total emissions from this sector in 2024, followed by N_2O emissions with 15% and a very small percent of CO_2 as 0.02%.

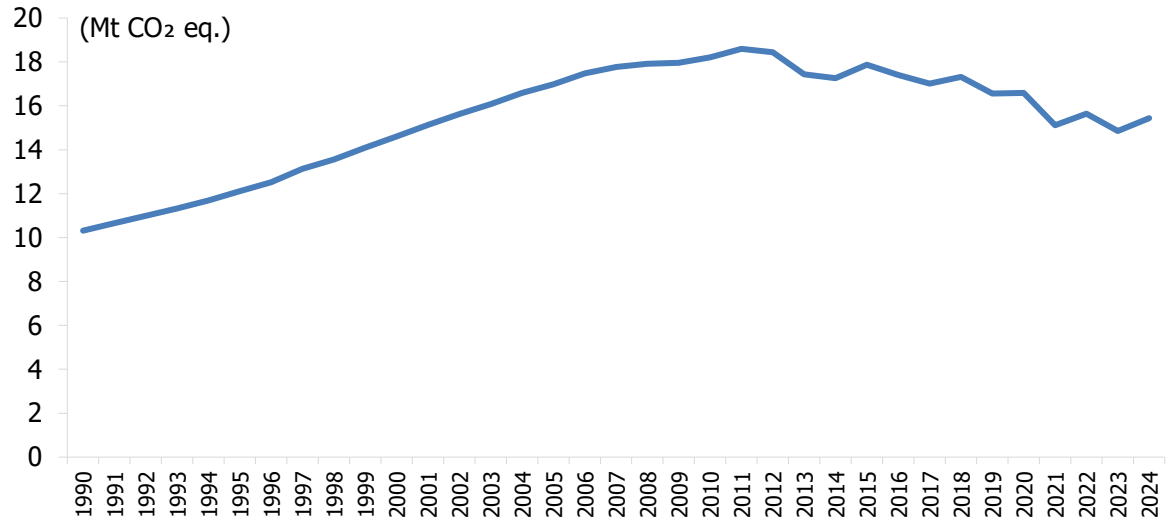
Table 7.1 CO_2 equivalent emissions for the waste sector, 2024

(kt CO_2 eq.)

GHG source and sink categories	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	Total
5. Waste	3.5	13 122.5	2 313.2	15 439.2
A. Solid waste disposal	NA	9 472.2	NA	9 472.2
B. Biological treatment of solid waste	NA	13.9	7.9	21.8
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	3.5	3.1	0.4	7.0
D. Wastewater treatment and discharge	NA	3 633.2	2 304.9	5 938.1
E. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO

Waste emissions are 49.7% (5.1 Mt CO_2 eq.) higher in 2024 than they were in 1990 and 3.9% (0.6 Mt CO_2 eq.) higher than in 2023 as seen in Figure 7.1.

Figure 7.1 Total GHG emissions of waste sector, 1990–2024



Total emissions in the waste sector gradually increased between 1990 (10 316 kt CO_2 eq.) and 2024 (15 439 kt CO_2 eq.) driven largely by the steady rise in emissions from solid waste disposal between 1990 and 2011 followed by a decrease in emissions since from solid waste disposal after 2011. Emissions from solid waste disposal increased by 132% (7 641 kt CO_2 eq.) between 1990 and 2011, before decreasing by 29% between 2011 and 2024 (3 957 kt CO_2 eq.). Methane recovery in solid waste disposal sites is reported as of 2002 (42 kt CO_2 eq.) and increasing to 12 786 kt CO_2 eq. in 2024. The decline in recent total emissions is mainly due to the increase in methane recovery between 2011 (1 103 kt CO_2 eq.) and 2024, an increase of 1059%. For the full discussion of trends for individual categories, see the category-specific discussions below.

Methodological tiers and EFs used to estimate emissions from waste sector are summarized by categories in Table 7.2.

Table 7.2 Summary of methods and emission factors used

Greenhouse gas source and sink	CO_2		CH_4		N_2O	
Categories	**Method applied**	**Emission factor**	**Method applied**	**Emission factor**	**Method applied**	**Emission factor**
5. Waste	T2	D,CS	T1,T2	D,CS	T1	D
5.A. Solid waste disposal			T2	D,CS		
5.B. Biological treatment of solid waste			T1	D	T1	D
5.C. Incineration and open burning of waste	T2	D,CS	T1	D	T1	D
5.D. Waste water treatment and discharge			T2	CS	T1	D
5.E. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

7.2 Solid Waste Disposal (Category 5.A)

Source Category Description:

This category includes emissions from solid waste disposal sites (SWDS) in Türkiye, consisting of:

- Managed waste disposal sites
- Unmanaged waste disposal sites

There are no semi-aerobic managed waste disposal sites (5.A.1.b) in Türkiye; all managed SWDS are categorized under anaerobic managed waste disposal sites (5.A.1.a). Unmanaged SWDS (5.A.2) cannot be classified into deep or shallow due to lack of knowledge.

The category covers CH_4 emissions from the following types of waste in municipal SWDS:

- Municipal solid waste (MSW)
- Industrial waste
- Sewage sludge
- Clinical waste

According to Türkiye's clinical waste management practices and regulations, clinical waste collected separately from health institutions is sterilized prior to disposal in SWDS or incinerated. Hazardous wastes are disposed in separate lots in SWDS and are not considered in this category, as they do not produce methane. Industrial waste, including hazardous and clinical waste, is usually incinerated and considered under Public Electricity and Heat Production (1.A.1.a).

Emissions from waste disposed of in lakes and rivers have not been separately reported. Türkiye notes that, using available activity data for reported years and approximated activity data for the intervening years, and applying default IPCC emission factors in line with the 2019 Refinement (FOD model, MCF = 0.8), estimates indicate that emissions in all years are well below the threshold for insignificance. Therefore, these emissions are considered insignificant, and no separate reporting is necessary.

The total amount of waste disposed in SWDS has increased over the years, mainly due to population growth (Table 7.6). The number of managed SWDS has also increased, and the share of managed SWDS as a fraction of total SWDS surpassed unmanaged SWDS from 2010 onwards, particularly due to improved landfill management practices, including landfill gas recovery (Table 7.4).

Since 2004, Türkiye has carried out many actions related to waste management and regulatory policies. The first legal regulation in this field in Türkiye was the Solid Waste Control Regulation (14.03.1991) which provided for and guided practices in the collection and removal of domestic and industrial waste. Revisions of the regulation to harmonize it with the EU Landfill policy were carried out in 2010

(26.03.2010). Waste Management Action Plan covering 2008–2012 was prepared by the former Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), using the outcomes of the EU funded Environmental Heavy Cost Investment Planning (EHCIP) Project, solid waste master plan projects and the EU Integrated Environmental Adaptation Strategy (NES) (2007–2023). The former Ministry of Environment and Urbanization (MoEU) published the National Waste Management and Action Plan (2016–2023) in December 2017, in order to set goals for local authorities in all 81 provinces towards an integrated waste management system, which will require more recovering, recycling and energy production from waste and accordingly limit the number of landfills needed as it is aimed at in circular economies. All these waste management policies and actions in Türkiye have reduced the share of GHG emissions from the waste sector.

Methodological Issues:

Methane Emissions from Solid Waste Disposal

CH_4 emissions from solid waste disposal is a key category according to both a level and a trend assessment. CH_4 emissions of MSW, industrial waste, sewage sludge and clinical waste emissions are estimated from municipal SWDS in Türkiye. The IPCC T2 First Order Decay (FOD) method recommended in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories is used with default parameters and country-specific AD on current and historical waste disposal at SWDS to estimate CH_4 emissions. Closed SWDS continue to emit CH_4. This is automatically accounted for in the FOD method because historical waste disposal data are used. The CH_4 emissions from solid waste disposal for a single year can be estimated based on *Equation 3.1 in 2006 IPCC, Volume 5, Chapter 3* as given in the equation below.

$$CH_4\ Emissions = \left[\sum_x CH_4 generated_{x,T} - R_T\right] \bullet (1 - OX_T)$$

Where:

CH_4 Emissions = CH_4 emitted in year *T*, Gg

T = inventory year

x = waste category or type/material

R_T = recovered CH_4 in year *T*, Gg

OX_T = oxidation factor in year *T*, (fraction)

The CH_4 generated by each category of waste disposed is added to get total CH_4 generated in each year. Finally, emissions of CH_4 are calculated by subtracting the CH_4 gas recovered from the disposal site.

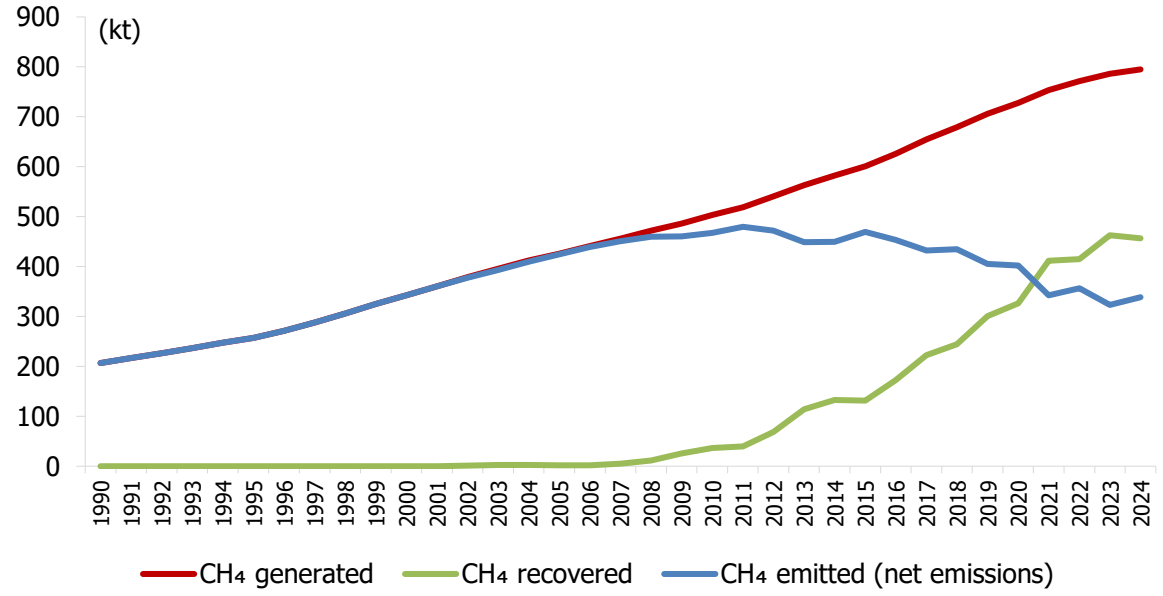
The total amount of CH_4 generated, CH_4 recovered and net CH_4 emissions from solid waste disposal sites are estimated as given in Table 7.3 and Figure 7.2.

Table 7.3 CH_4 generated, recovered and emitted from SWDS, 1990–2024

(kt)

		CH_4 Recovered		CH_4 Emitted	
Year	**CH_4 Generated**	**Managed**	**Unmanaged**	**Managed**	**Unmanaged**
1990	206.7	NO	NO	NO	206.7
1995	257.1	NO	NO	5.1	252.0
2000	342.5	NO	NO	41.3	301.2
2002	378.9	1.5	NO	65.6	311.8
2005	426.0	1.7	NO	94.9	329.4
2010	503.4	36.3	NO	128.9	338.2
2013	562.9	109.5	4.4	122.9	326.0
2015	600.9	127.6	4.0	151.5	317.8
2020	728.1	324.2	2.2	106.6	295.2
2021	753.6	409.8	1.6	54.0	288.1
2022	771.6	413.6	1.2	73.2	283.5
2023	785.9	461.8	0.9	48.0	275.2
2024	794.9	456.4	0.2	71.5	266.8

Figure 7.2 CH_4 emissions from solid waste disposal, 1990–2024



Net methane emissions tend to decrease with the increase in methane recovery amount due to the increase in the capacity and number of methane recovery facilities producing electricity/heat energy from landfill gas in Türkiye.

Choice of Activity Data

For calculating CH_4 generated; municipal solid waste AD, industrial waste AD, sewage sludge AD and clinical waste AD are needed. As is described in more detail below, for MSW, industrial waste, sewage sludge and clinical waste, national data are used where possible, depending on availability of all ADs. If national data are not available for a specific inventory year, population data and waste per capita data are used to estimate national data on MSW generation. By the same logic, GDP data and waste generation rate data are used as drivers for estimating industrial waste generation and some missing data imputation methods were implied for sludge and clinical waste data when any year's data is missing.

The percentage of waste generated which goes to SWDS (% to SWDS) and composition of waste going to SWDS are also used for the calculations.

The distribution of site types is used for calculating a weighted average methane correction factor (MCF). The other parameters needed for the FOD model are; degradable organic carbon (DOC), fraction of DOC which decomposes (DOC_F), methane generation rate constant (k), fraction of methane (F) and oxidation factor (OX).

The justification for the selection of parameters by Türkiye is further described below.

Municipal Solid Waste Activity Data

The annual data of MSW disposed in the municipal SWDS (the amount of MSW both in managed and unmanaged landfills) are collected by TurkStat from *Municipal Waste Statistics Survey* which is applied to all municipalities. However, the survey could not be conducted on a regular basis before 2006, and since 2006 has started to be held biennially. The data for years 1994–1998, 2001–2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, 2022 and 2024 are available. The specific data collected by TurkStat are the amount of MSW is weighed, generally based on waste delivery vehicle capacity. 2005 data of MSW disposed in managed SWDS is gathered via *Waste Disposal and Recovery Facilities Statistics Survey* by TurkStat. In Türkiye, managed SWDS are in operation since 1992 (See Table 7.4). In 1992 and 1993, there was only one managed SWDS according to the results of *Municipal Waste Statistics Survey*. Therefore, the waste disposal amounts of that site for those years are used for emission estimations (see Table 7.5). Missing data for the years not surveyed for total MSW delivered to SWDS are estimated by regression model. For distribution of MSW to managed and unmanaged landfills between 1990 and 2022, the missing data for the remaining years are estimated by linear interpolation. 2023 data of MSW disposed in managed SWDS has been recalculated by linear interpolation in this inventory submission due to availability of 2024 survey data.

Data are generally available from the statistical surveys described above (noting the need to resolving data gaps for intervening years when survey data were not available). Data on MSW generation were not available prior to 1994. Recognizing that, in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, data on MSW generation are needed for at least the last 50 years, Türkiye has made assumptions to collect the full time series of data. As described further below, between 1950 and 1993, the amount of waste generated is estimated based on the waste per capita ratio in 1994 and mid-year population data for each year.

The total number of managed SWDS has increased by years as shown in Table 7.4 below.

Table 7.4 Number of managed SWDS, 1992–2024

1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
1	1	2	6	6	8	8	10	12	12	15

2004	2005	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022	2024
16	18	22	37	52	80	113	134	159	174	191	202

Source: (1) TurkStat, Municipal Waste Statistics, 1992–2010

(2) TurkStat, Waste Disposal and Recovery Facilities Statistics, 2012–2024

The amount of waste disposed in unmanaged SWDS consists of the amount of waste disposed to municipality's dumping sites, burial and other. Annual municipal solid waste at the SWDS and distribution of waste by waste management type are given in Table 7.5.

Table 7.5 Annual MSW and distribution of waste by management type, 1990–2024

	Annual MSW at the SWDS (kt)			Distribution of waste (%)	
Year	**Total**	**Managed**	**Unmanaged**	**Managed**	**Unmanaged**
1990	15 518.4	NO	15 518.4	0.0	100.0
1992	16 043.7	986.1	15 057.6	6.1	93.9
1995	19 975.1	1 444.0	18 531.1	7.2	92.8
2000	23 894.1	7 288.8	16 605.3	30.5	69.5
2005	25 947.4	7 078.2	18 869.2	27.3	72.7
2010	24 904.4	13 746.9	11 157.5	55.2	44.8
2015	27 415.0	18 572.7	8 842.3	67.7	32.3
2020	28 041.2	22 443.5	5 597.7	80.0	20.0
2021	28 417.9	21 436.8	6 981.1	75.4	24.6
2022	24 665.2	20 430.1	4 235.1	82.8	17.2
2023	26 550.3	22 645.0	3 905.4	85.3	14.7
2024	28 435.5	24 859.8	3 575.6	87.4	12.6

Population Data: Historical data are obtained from TurkStat's *Mid-year Population Estimations and Projections* from 1990 onwards as given in Table 7.6.

Table 7.6 Mid-year population, 1990–2024

Year	Population	Year	Population
1990	55 120 000	2020	83 385 000
1995	59 756 000	2021	84 147 000
2000	64 269 000	2022	84 980 000
2005	68 435 000	2023	85 326 000
2010	73 142 000	2024	85 518 000
2015	78 218 000		

Source: TurkStat, Mid-year Population Estimations and Projections

Waste Per Capita: To calculate waste per capita (kg/cap/yr), the amount of MSW generated and mid-year population data are used. The amount of MSW generated for the surveyed years (1994–1998, 2001–2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, 2022 and 2024) are obtained from TurkStat's *Municipal Waste Statistics*. The estimations of TurkStat are used for the years 1999, 2000, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021 and 2023. Türkiye estimated historical waste generation for 1950–1993 using a linear proportionality approach based on gross domestic product, accordingly, the CH_4 emission estimates for the entire time series.

Waste per capita for 1990–2024 are given in Table 7.7.

Table 7.7 Waste per capita, 1990–2024

Year	MSW Generated (kt)	Population (millions)	Waste per capita (kg/cap/yr)
1990	21 597.1	55.1	391.8
1995	27 234.1	59.8	455.8
2000	30 617.0	64.3	476.4
2005	31 351.9	68.4	458.1
2010	29 733.0	73.1	406.5
2015	31 283.0	78.2	399.9
2020	34 757.8	83.4	416.8
2021	35 022.1	84.1	416.2
2022	32 422.2	85.0	381.5
2023	32 457.5	85.3	380.4
2024	34 370.9	85.5	401.9

% to SWDS: To calculate percentage of MSW generated which goes to SWDS, the amount of MSW generated and MSW landfilled data are used. The amount of MSW landfilled for the surveyed years (1994–1998, 2001–2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, 2022 and 2024) are obtained from TurkStat's *Municipal Waste Statistics Survey.* The estimations of TurkStat are used for the years 1999, 2000, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021 and 2023. Due to lack of MSW generated data, % to SWDS of 1990 is used for 1950–1989.

% to SWDS obtained by dividing the amount of MSW landfilled by MSW generated are given for 1990–2024 in Table 7.8.

Table 7.8 Percentage of MSW disposed in the SWDS, 1990–2024

Year	MSW Generated (kt)	MSW Landfilled (kt)	% to SWDS (%)
1990	21 597.1	15 518.4	71.9
1995	27 234.1	19 975.1	73.3
2000	30 617.0	23 894.1	78.0
2005	31 351.9	25 947.4	82.8
2010	29 733.0	24 904.4	83.8
2015	31 283.0	27 415.0	87.6
2020	34 757.8	28 041.2	80.7
2021	35 022.1	28 417.9	81.1
2022	32 422.2	24 665.2	76.1
2023	32 457.5	26 550.3	81.8
2024	34 370.9	28 435.5	82.7

Waste Composition Data: The waste composition data was previously only available for 1993, 2006 and 2014. To improve the quality of the inventory, an additional question on waste composition data was added to the TurkStat's *Municipal Waste Statistics Survey,* and the results of the survey as of 2016 were used in the calculations. Waste composition statistics used in the inventory refer to waste collected by municipalities, not waste generated, as this data is compiled directly from municipal sources. For 1993, the source of the data is *TurkStat, Environmental Statistics, Household Solid Waste Composition and Tendency Survey Results, 1993*. The results of this survey on a national scale are also published in *OECD Environmental Data, Compendium 2006–2008*. The 2006 data was developed under the Solid Waste Master Plan Project of MoEF and published in *Waste Management Action Plan, 2008–2012; MoEF*. The source of the 2014 waste composition data is *National Waste Management and Action Plan, 2016–2023; MoEU*. The source of waste composition data for the years 2016–2024 is TurkStat's *Municipal Waste Statistics Survey*, as stated above. This survey is conducted biennially, but the waste composition data is compiled annually by inquiring the previous year's data.

Waste composition data for the remaining years were estimated by time series analysis methods. For missing value imputation R programming language was used. Since, it is not possible to generate missing years before 1993 with interpolation. Thus, for providing time series consistency, time series analysis methods were tried and compared with splicing techniques of IPCC guidelines. After the comprehensive study carried out for imputation of missing years, two of the time series analysis methods were found statistically better than the others. These are Linear Weighted Moving Average (LWMA) and Exponential Weighted Moving Average (EWMA). An exponential moving average is calculated similarly to a linear weighted moving average, but uses an exponentially weighted multiplier. Both of them are

calculated by adding the moving average of a certain share of the current value to the previous value. They assign more meaning to the recent values and less to the period's beginning.

LWMA: Weights decrease in arithmetical progression. The observations directly next to a central value i, have weight 1/2, the observations one further away (i-2,i+2) have weight 1/3, the next(i-3,i+3) have weight 1/4, ...

EWMA: uses weighting factors which decrease exponentially. The observations directly next to a central value i, have weight 1/2^1, the observations one further away (i-2,i+2) have weight 1/2^2, the next (i-3,i+3) have weight 1/2^3, ...

(The R Project for Statistical Computing- "Time Series Missing Value Imputation", Package 'imputeTS', Version: 2.7, June 20, 2018)

As a result, LWMA method was preferred because the values of both the first years and the last years were the same in the EWMA method.

Table 7.9 contains these statistically estimated data with the official waste composition data.

Table 7.9 Waste composition data, 1990–2024

(%)

Year	Food	Garden	Paper	Wood	Textile	Plastics	Metal	Glass	Other
1990	58.29	0.95	7.90	0.00	3.81	2.81	1.00	2.76	22.48
1993 (1)	64.00	0.00	6.00	0.00	4.00	3.00	1.00	2.00	20.00
1995	58.00	1.00	8.00	0.00	3.80	2.80	1.00	2.80	22.60
2000	48.00	2.67	11.33	0.00	3.47	2.47	1.00	4.13	26.93
2005	36.45	5.31	14.69	0.00	2.98	2.64	1.06	5.56	31.31
2006 (2)	34.00	5.00	16.00	0.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	6.00	33.00
2010	41.35	5.92	12.06	0.00	2.95	3.93	1.19	4.69	27.92
2014 (3)	48.70	6.84	8.11	0.00	2.90	5.86	1.37	3.38	22.84
2015	52.37	5.67	10.47	0.00	1.09	9.17	1.95	4.34	14.94
2016 (4)	55.13	5.68	11.87	0.00	0.00	11.02	2.28	4.70	9.32
2020 (4)	52.09	2.43	10.26	1.07	1.75	11.30	2.74	5.74	12.62
2021 (4)	55.81	2.99	8.70	0.71	2.99	8.89	2.09	4.42	13.41
2022 (4)	52.77	2.83	8.83	1.18	3.34	9.91	2.07	4.50	14.56
2023 (4)	48.82	2.22	8.98	1.88	1.92	14.80	2.25	4.71	14.42
2024 (4)	48.52	2.15	8.88	1.58	1.92	12.10	1.85	5.27	17.73

(1) TurkStat, Environmental Statistics, Household Solid Waste Composition and Tendency Survey Results, 1993

(2) MoEF, Waste Management Action Plan, 2008–2012

(3) MoEU, National Waste Management and Action Plan, 2016–2023

(4) TurkStat, Municipal Waste Statistics Survey Results, 2016–2024

Industrial Waste Activity Data

The annual data of industrial waste disposed in the municipal SWDS are collected by TurkStat's *Manufacturing Industry Establishments Water, Wastewater and Waste Statistics Survey* which is applied to manufacturing industry establishments having 50 or more employees. However, the survey could not be conducted on a regular basis before 2008, and since 2008 has started to be held biennially. The data are available for the years 1994–1997, 2000, 2004, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, 2022 and 2024. The missing data for the remaining years between 1994 and 2024 were estimated by linear interpolation.

Data are available from the statistical surveys described above (noting the need to resolving data gaps for intervening years when survey data were not available). Data on industrial waste generation were not available prior to 1994. Recognizing that, in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, data on industrial waste generation are needed for at least the last 50 years, Türkiye has made assumptions to collect the full time series of data. As described further below, between 1950 and 1993, the amount of waste generated is estimated based on the waste generation rate in 1994 and GDP data for each year.

The amount of degradable organic material from industrial waste disposed at SWDS is taken into account since only those industrial wastes which are expected to contain DOC and fossil carbon should be considered for the purpose of emission estimations from SWDS. Excluding the industrial waste that is already included in the Municipal Waste Statistics (to avoid double counting), Türkiye concluded that there are no separately managed industrial waste disposal practices in the SWDS. For this reason, the distribution of industrial waste by waste management type is 100% unmanaged for the whole time series.

Table 7.10 Annual IW and distribution of waste by management type, 1990–2024

	Annual IW at the SWDS (kt)			Distribution of waste (%)	
Year	**Total**	**Managed**	**Unmanaged**	**Managed**	**Unmanaged**
1990	12.9	NO	12.9	0.0	100.0
1995	6.7	NO	6.7	0.0	100.0
2000	10.4	NO	10.4	0.0	100.0
2005	2.7	NO	2.7	0.0	100.0
2010	4.2	NO	4.2	0.0	100.0
2015	4.0	NO	4.0	0.0	100.0
2020	5.5	NO	5.5	0.0	100.0
2021	6.8	NO	6.8	0.0	100.0
2022	8.1	NO	8.1	0.0	100.0
2023	8.6	NO	8.6	0.0	100.0
2024	8.0	NO	8.0	0.0	100.0

The amount of industrial waste disposed of in unmanaged SWDS consists of dumping onto land, burial and disposals to the Organized Industrial Zones.

Annual industrial waste at the SWDS and distribution of waste by waste management type are given in Table 7.10.

GDP Data: Historical data for Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by production approach are obtained from TurkStat's *National Accounts* from 1923 onwards. Compared to the previous submission, GDP data for 1995–2023 has been revised by TurkStat. GDP data in current prices used for emission estimations are given in Table 7.11.

Table 7.11 GDP by production approach, 1990–2024

(million USD)

Year	GDP	Year	GDP
1990	149 195	2020	730 372
1995	232 981	2021	827 705
2000	273 537	2022	924 766
2005	506 747	2023	1 153 241
2010	783 042	2024	1 358 255
2015	868 221		

Source: TurkStat, National Accounts

Waste Generation Rate: To calculate waste generation rate (kt/million USD GDP/yr), between 1950 and 1994, the amount of industrial waste (IW) generated and GDP data are used. As noted above, the amount of IW generated for the surveyed years (1994–1997, 2000, 2004, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, 2022 and 2024) are obtained from TurkStat's *Manufacturing Industry Establishments Water, Wastewater and Waste Statistics Survey*. Missing data for the years not surveyed (1998, 1999, 2001–2003, 2005–2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019 and 2021) are estimated by linear interpolation. 2023 waste generation rate of previous submission is recalculated by interpolation method due to availability of 2024 IW data. Due to lack of historical IW generated data, the waste generation rate of 1994 (0.09 kt/million USD GDP/yr) is used for 1950–1993 (see Table 7.12).

% to SWDS: To calculate the percentage of industrial waste generated which goes to SWDS, the amount of industrial waste generated and industrial waste landfilled data are used. The amount of industrial waste landfilled for the surveyed years (1994–1997, 2000, 2004, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, 2022 and 2024) are obtained from TurkStat's *Manufacturing Industry Establishments Water, Wastewater and Waste Statistics Survey.* 2023 % to SWDS data of previous submission is recalculated by interpolation method due to availability of 2024 IW generated data. Due to lack of industrial waste generated data, the percentage of industrial waste sent to SWDS in 1994 (0.1%) is used for 1950–1993.

The percentage of industrial waste to SWDS is obtained by dividing the amount of industrial waste landfilled by industrial waste generated data.

Industrial waste AD are given in detail in Table 7.12.

Table 7.12 Industrial waste activity data, 1990–2024

Year	GDP (million USD)	Waste generation rate (kt/million USD/yr)	Total IW (kt)	% to SWDS (%)	Total to SWDS (kt)
1990	149 195.0	0.09	13 615.4	0.10	12.9
1995	232 981.3	0.05	12 492.8	0.05	6.7
2000	273 537.3	0.06	17 058.9	0.06	10.4
2005	506 747.1	0.04	18 293.9	0.01	2.7
2010	783 042.5	0.02	13 366.5	0.03	4.2
2015	868 221.3	0.02	15 353.6	0.03	4.0
2020	730 371.8	0.03	23 867.9	0.02	5.5
2021	827 705.4	0.03	26 041.1	0.03	6.8
2022	924 766.0	0.03	27 969.0	0.03	8.1
2023	1 153 240.8	0.02	27 776.9	0.03	8.6
2024	1 358 254.9	0.02	24 350.1	0.03	8.0

Methane Correction Factor (MCF)

Due to the assumption that all managed SWDS are categorized under anaerobic managed SWDS, the default MCF from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for anaerobic managed SWDS (1.0) is taken for managed SWDS. Since there is no information about classification of deep (>=5 meters waste and/or high water table) or shallow (<5 meters waste) for unmanaged waste disposal sites, Türkiye has used the average of the default MCFs for unmanaged-deep (0.8) and unmanaged-shallow (0.4) in the absence of country-specific information for unmanaged waste disposal practices (0.6).

Table 7.13 Weighted averages of MCF, 1990–2024

(weighted average fraction)

Year	MCF for MSW	MCF for IW	MCF for SS	MCF for CW
1990	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.00
1995	0.63	0.60	0.60	0.00
2000	0.72	0.60	0.82	0.00
2005	0.71	0.60	0.79	0.78
2010	0.82	0.60	0.74	0.88
2015	0.87	0.60	0.77	0.91
2020	0.92	0.60	0.79	0.85
2021	0.90	0.60	0.78	0.81
2022	0.93	0.60	0.77	0.83
2023	0.94	0.60	0.76	0.84
2024	0.95	0.60	0.75	0.85

A weighted average of MCF from the estimated distribution of site types is needed for the calculation CH_4 emissions from solid waste disposal sites. Calculated values for the MCF are given in Table 7.13.

Choice of Emission Factor and Other Parameters

2006 IPCC default values are selected for utilization in the IPCC Waste Model using the FOD method with the starting year 1950.

Degradable Organic Carbon (DOC): Degradable organic carbon (DOC) is the organic carbon in waste that is accessible to biochemical decomposition. IPCC default values for the DOC content of main components (waste types/material) used in the model are listed in Table 7.14. For sewage sludge 0.05 is taken and for clinical waste 0.15 is used according to *2006 IPCC, Volume 5, Chapter 2, Table 2.6.*

Table 7.14 DOC values by individual waste type

(weight fraction, wet basis)

Waste Type	Food waste	Garden	Paper	Wood	Textiles
DOC	0.15	0.20	0.40	0.43	0.24

DOC by weight is calculated from the degradable fraction of MSW, following *Equation 3.7 in the 2006 IPCC, Volume 5, Chapter 3,* and default values are taken from *Table 2.4 in the 2006 IPCC, Volume 5, Chapter 2.*

$$\%\ DOC\ (by\ net\ weight) = (0.15\ x\ A) + (0.20\ x\ B) + (0.40\ x\ C) + (0.43\ x\ D) + (0.24\ x\ E)$$

Where:

A = fraction of food waste in MSW

B = fraction of garden waste in MSW

C = fraction of paper in MSW

D = fraction of wood in MSW

E = fraction of textiles in MSW

Table 7.15 DOC by weight, 1990–2024

Year	%DOC	Year	%DOC
1990	13.01	2020	13.29
1995	13.01	2021	13.47
2000	13.10	2022	13.33
2005	13.12	2023	12.63
2010	12.92	2024	12.40
2015	13.44		

The calculated values of DOC by weight for the inventory years of 1990–2024 are listed below in Table 7.15.

Fraction of Degradable Organic Carbon Which Decomposes (DOC_f): In the absence of country-specific information, the recommended IPCC default value for DOC_f (0.5) is used for the entire time series.

Methane Generation Rate Constant (k): IPCC default methane generation rate constants are selected according to the IPCC climate zone definitions in the model. Default k values for dry temperate are listed below and applied for the entire time series.

Table 7.16 Dry temperate k values by waste type

(years^{-1})

Waste Type	Food waste	Garden	Paper	Wood	Textiles
k	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.04

Fraction of Methane in Generated Landfill Gas (F): Most waste in SWDS generates a gas with approximately 50% CH_4. The IPCC default value for the fraction of CH_4 in landfill gas (0.5) is used for the entire time series.

Oxidation Factor (OX): The oxidation factor reflects the amount of CH_4 from SWDS that is oxidized in the soil or other material covering the waste. The IPCC default value of zero is used for unmanaged SWDS for the entire time series. Türkiye used an oxidation value of 0.1 for managed SWDS.

Methane Recovery

The recovery of methane and its subsequent utilization are included in the inventory. Methane recovery from landfill gas commenced in Türkiye in 2002; therefore, the quantity of recovered methane is subtracted from the methane produced beginning that year. In 2013, the *Waste Disposal and Recovery Facilities Survey, 2012,* was applied to all licensed or temporarily licensed facilities, and, regardless of license, to controlled landfills, incineration plants, and composting plants operated by or on behalf of municipalities. Based on survey results, TurkStat sends official letters to each facility recovering methane to request the quantity of methane gas and electricity/heat production for the entire operating period. Facilities estimate the quantity of methane recovered by measuring the recovered gas. The reported electricity/heat production data are used for cross-checking the quantity of methane recovered.

Facility coverage is continuously updated based on new information, such as facility records or the most recent biennial survey *(i.e., Waste Disposal and Recovery Facilities Survey, 2024)*. Emissions from

energy production using recovered methane in SWDS are included under Public Electricity and Heat Production (1.A.1.a).

The QA/QC procedure for collecting recovery data is based on documented metered recovery, in line with *2006 IPCC Guidelines (Vol. 5, Chap. 3, pp. 3.19 & 3.28)*, ensuring that reported CH_4 recovery is transparent and verified. An inventory of all known recovery facilities is maintained, and data compilation follows the confidentiality principle of Turkish Statistical Law No. 5429.

The main reason for the high recovery efficiency in Türkiye is the steady increase in the number of well-managed methane recovery facilities in recent years, together with a significant expansion in engine capacity at large facilities supported by government incentives, particularly in 2021. While the number of facilities did not increase proportionally in 2021, the recovered methane amount increased substantially due to capacity enhancements and operational improvements.

During quality control activities, major facilities were examined in detail, and the key drivers can be summarized as follows:

- In the facility ranking first in Türkiye in terms of waste disposed, a new managed SWDS has been in operation since 2020. Following the temporary suspension of operations at one existing managed SWDS in 2020, improvements were implemented and energy production resumed with additional production capacity in 2021, resulting in a significant increase in methane recovery compared to 2020.
- The facility ranking second in Türkiye in terms of waste disposed became operational in 2020 and has contributed consistently to the increasing methane recovery trend thereafter.

In recent years, a pronounced upward trend in methane recovery has been observed, despite some year-to-year variability. This trend is mainly driven by sustained government incentives and the growing interest of companies in generating additional revenue through voluntary carbon market mechanisms. In particular, increases in the number of gas engines at managed SWDS in Türkiye's largest city, along with the commissioning and expansion of managed SWDS facilities in major cities, have been key contributors to this development.

Administrative records obtained from methane recovery facilities are systematically compared with survey data from previous inventory submissions. Data verification is conducted by cross-checking facility-level methane recovery amounts with electricity and heat production data, facility operational records, and time-series consistency checks. Additional consistency checks are performed by comparing each facility's time series with corresponding energy production data from other facilities. As these data are directly linked to commercial electricity production, facilities provide detailed and comprehensive documentation to support the reported values.

Where inconsistencies are identified, facilities are contacted for clarification and data verification. If a facility cannot directly provide the amount of recovered methane, the calculation is performed based on the methane percentage in landfill gas as reported by the facility. Where this information is unavailable, recovered methane amounts are estimated using literature-based methane percentages, following a second confirmation received from the facility. This approach ensures that recalculations and annual updates are thoroughly verified and transparently documented, demonstrating the high reliability of the reported CH_4 recovery data.

All relevant information, assumptions, and verification steps are transparently documented and archived on a facility-by-facility basis.

The number of managed and unmanaged SWDS with landfill gas recovery and the amount of recovered methane, by year, are given in Table 7.17.

Table 7.17 Methane recovery, 1990–2024

Year	Number of managed SWDS with landfill gas recovery	Number of unmanaged SWDS with landfill gas recovery	Recovered methane in managed SWDS (kt)	Recovered methane in unmanaged SWDS (kt)
1990–2001	NA	NA	NO	NO
2002	1	NA	1.5	NO
2005	1	NA	1.7	NO
2010	5	NA	36.3	NO
2013	15	1	109.5	4.4
2015	24	1	127.6	4.0
2020	70	1	324.2	2.2
2021	68	1	409.8	1.6
2022	80	1	413.6	1.2
2023	78	1	461.8	0.9
2024	74	1	456.4	0.2

An additional question about landfill gas flaring was added to the *Waste Disposal and Recovery Facilities Survey, 2014* and was also asked through the most recent survey, *Waste Disposal and Recovery Facilities Survey, 2022*. According to the survey, there is no landfill gas flaring activity at the waste disposal sites. It will be also considered in the upcoming inventory in case that new information is obtained.

Sewage Sludge

Sewage sludge is estimated by TurkStat with official data. This sludge is domestic wastewater treatment sludge from municipal wastewater treatment plants. Data on sludge quantity are compiled on wet basis and converted to dry matter by using the coefficients included in the guidelines of the European Union

Statistical Office (EUROSTAT). And for the emissions calculations dry basis is used. The source of sewage sludge is TurkStat's *Municipal Wastewater Statistics Survey.* In this survey, disposal methods named 'Dumping on to land', 'Municipal dumping sites', 'Controlled landfill sites', 'Buried' and 'Other disposal' are added together and assumed as the total sludge that stored in SWDS and each sludge amount can be seen from Table 7.35 in Wastewater Treatment and Discharge section (Category 5.D).

Methane emissions from sewage sludge and activity data are listed below in Table 7.18 and Table 7.19, respectively.

Table 7.18 CH_4 generated from SS at SWDS, 1990–2024

(kt)

Year	Total	Managed	Unmanaged
1990	NO	NO	NO
1991	0.001	NO	0.001
1995	0.004	NO	0.004
1997	0.006	0.000	0.006
2000	0.052	0.026	0.026
2005	0.392	0.242	0.151
2010	1.026	0.552	0.474
2015	1.563	0.787	0.776
2020	1.736	0.909	0.826
2021	1.749	0.922	0.827
2022	1.760	0.930	0.830
2023	1.769	0.933	0.836
2024	1.783	0.938	0.846

Table 7.19 Annual SS and distribution of waste by management type, 1990–2024

	Annual SS at the SWDS (kt)			Distribution of waste (%)	
Year	Total	Managed	Unmanaged	Managed	Unmanaged
1990	1.5	NO	1.5	0.0	100.0
1995	2.4	NO	2.4	0.0	100.0
1996	2.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	99.0
2000	58.0	32.0	26.0	55.1	44.9
2005	184.6	88.8	95.7	48.1	51.9
2010	283.3	98.8	184.5	34.9	65.1
2015	210.0	87.3	122.7	41.6	58.4
2020	158.8	75.6	83.2	47.6	52.4
2021	158.4	70.4	88.0	44.5	55.5
2022	158.0	65.3	92.7	41.3	58.7
2023	168.3	67.3	101.1	40.0	60.0
2024	178.7	69.2	109.5	38.7	61.3

Clinical Waste

Data have been collected according to the manual for the implementation of regulation (EC) no 2150/2002 on waste statistics and to the framework of the OECD/EUROSTAT core set of environmental data and indicators. For the reference year 2016 and before, data was produced based on the results of the survey conducted by TurkStat which was applied to the health institutions listed in Medical Waste Control Regulation as producers of large quantities of waste (university hospitals and their clinics, general purpose hospitals and their clinics, maternity hospitals and their clinics and military hospitals and their clinics) as Waste Statistics of Health Institutions.

Since 2017, Medical Waste Statistics have been prepared and published annually using medical waste data from the health institutions (university, maternity and general purpose hospitals and their clinics) included in the administrative records of the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change (MoEUCC). Within the scope of the Official Statistics Program (2022–2026), it was decided that the press release, which was previously published jointly by TurkStat and MoEUCC, will be published only by the MoEUCC as of 2022. However, since the statistics for 2024 have not yet been published by the MoEUCC, the amount of medical waste disposed of in landfills has been estimated by extrapolation. The 2023 data estimated in the previous submission has been recalculated due to the published relevant statistics.

Methane emissions caused by clinical waste are quite small as seen in Table 7.20.

Table 7.20 CH_4 generated from CW at SWDS, 1990–2024

(kt)

Year	Total	Managed	Unmanaged
1990–2003	IE	IE	IE
2004	0.1	0.0	0.1
2005	0.2	0.1	0.1
2010	0.6	0.4	0.2
2015	1.0	0.8	0.3
2020	1.5	1.2	0.3
2021	1.6	1.2	0.4
2022	1.7	1.3	0.4
2023	1.9	1.4	0.5
2024	2.0	1.5	0.5

As can be seen from Table 7.21, values before 2003 were entered as "IE". The reason why those years were entered as "Included Elsewhere" is the clinical waste data were gathered by TurkStat in those years included in SWDS statistics via *Municipal Waste Statistics Survey* prior to 2003 because clinical waste was not collected separately before 2003. After 2003, clinical waste was collected separately by municipalities.

Table 7.21 Annual CW and distribution of waste by management type, 1990–2024

	Annual CW at the SWDS (kt)			Distribution of waste (%)	
Year	Total	Managed	Unmanaged	Managed	Unmanaged
1990–2002	IE	IE	IE	NA	NA
2003	48.9	14.0	34.9	28.7	71.3
2005	47.7	21.1	26.6	44.3	55.7
2010	54.4	38.1	16.3	70.1	29.9
2015	67.7	52.5	15.2	77.6	22.4
2020	99.4	62.0	37.4	62.4	37.6
2021	119.2	63.9	55.3	53.6	46.4
2022	114.2	65.8	48.5	57.6	42.4
2023	112.4	67.7	44.7	59.2	40.8
2024	110.6	69.6	41.0	62.9	37.1

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

Uncertainty values for AD are estimated as 10.0% and 30.0% for managed and unmanaged SWDS, respectively. The uncertainty values reflect the uncertainty associated with some of the assumptions made by Türkiye in estimating underlying activity data for municipal solid waste, industrial waste, sewage sludge and clinical waste. Although waste statistics on the amount of MSW generated are not available for all years after 1990, the periodic availability of survey data reduces the uncertainty of these data. The assumption that waste generation per capita prior to 1994 is constant likely overestimates the MSW generation for this time period. Further, estimating MSW generation based on population does not account for the fact that not all of the population may be serviced with waste collection. Combined uncertainty values of EFs are estimated as 30.8% and 38.1% for managed and unmanaged SWDS based on *Table 3.5 in 2006 IPCC, Volume 5, Chapter 3.*

The estimates are calculated in a consistent manner over time series.

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

QA/QC procedures are implemented for each category to verify and improve the inventory under Türkiye's QA/QC plan. For the Solid Waste Disposal category (CRT 5.A), activity data are derived from the TurkStat waste statistics database, which is compiled according to the European Code of Practice Principles. Consequently, high-quality data are used in the emission estimates.

Facility-level data are cross-checked using survey and administrative records to compile activity data for methane recovery facilities. Verification includes comparing facility-level methane recovery amounts with electricity and heat production data, as well as with municipality-level waste collection statistics. Additional consistency checks are performed by comparing each facility's time series with corresponding

energy production data from other facilities. As these data relate to commercial electricity production, facilities provide detailed and comprehensive documentation to support the reported values.

Where inconsistencies are identified, facilities are contacted for clarification and data verification. Cases of reporting landfill gas instead of methane have been identified during on-site verification activities as part of the QA/QC process. If a facility cannot provide the recovered methane amount directly, calculations are performed based on the methane content in landfill gas reported by the facility. Where this information is unavailable, recovered methane amounts are estimated using literature-based methane percentages, following a second confirmation from the facility.

This sector-specific QA/QC approach ensures that all activity data and annual updates are thoroughly verified, enhancing transparency and demonstrating the high sensitivity of the inventory process to data quality and reliability.

Recalculation:

Major Recalculations

The main reason for the revisions is the recalculation of methane recovery in managed landfill sites, applied from 2018 onwards. Methane recovery data were recalculated following a comprehensive facility-level quality control and verification process.

In this inventory cycle, recalculations were performed for multiple landfill gas recovery facilities across several years to reflect updated administrative records, improved data consistency, and enhanced verification of reported methane recovery amounts. These recalculations were based on detailed cross-checks of reported methane recovery amounts with electricity production data, facility operational records, and time-series consistency checks. This approach ensures that all recalculations and annual updates are thoroughly verified and transparently documented, demonstrating the high sensitivity of the inventory process to data quality and reliability.

Minor Recalculations

With the availability of 2024 survey data, the 2023 MSW data were recalculated using interpolation methods. In addition, the 2023 waste composition data were revised based on the most recent survey results covering 2023 and 2024. Minor differences observed in IW-related methane emissions from unmanaged disposal sites between 1999 and 2023 are attributable to small revisions made at the source level in GDP data.

Impact on Emissions

Compared to the previous inventory submission, CH_4 emissions from solid waste disposal sites decreased by 3.6 per cent in 2022 and increased by 8.8 per cent in 2023. Overall, CH_4 emissions changed between –3.6 per cent and +8.8 per cent over 1999–2023 due to recalculations.

Planned Improvement:

As noted above, a question was asked about the flaring of landfill gas in the *Waste Disposal and Recovery Facilities Survey, 2024*. According to the results of the survey, it has been determined that there is no flaring at the waste disposal sites in Türkiye. The results of the next surveys will be assessed, and, if appropriate, the results will be incorporated into the next inventory submission(s).

7.3 Biological Treatment of Solid Waste (Category 5.B)

Source Category Description:

This category includes emissions from composting and anaerobic digestion of organic waste. Türkiye reports CH_4 and N_2O emissions from composting of municipal solid waste (5.B.1). Türkiye has no information available on the existence of anaerobic digestion of organic waste. Therefore, consistent with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, Türkiye assumes that there is no anaerobic digestion in the country. However, this treatment process will also be considered and reported in coming years depending on availability of any information.

The total biological treatment of solid waste emissions for both gases increased by 70.6% (9.0 kt CO_2 eq.) between 1990 (12.8 kt CO_2 eq.) and 2024 (21.8 kt CO_2 eq.).

Methodological Issues:

To estimate both CH_4 and N_2O emissions for composting, Türkiye multiples the mass of organic waste composted by a default emission factor (the IPCC T1 method), as recommended in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories. The CH_4 and N_2O emissions of biological treatment can be estimated using the default method based on *Equations 4.1 and 4.2 in 2006 IPCC, Volume 5, Chapter 4* as given below.

$$CH_4\ Emissions = \sum_i (M_i \bullet EF_i) \bullet 10^{-3} - R$$

Where:

CH_4 Emissions = total CH_4 emissions in inventory year, Gg CH_4

M_i = mass of organic waste treated by biological treatment type i, Gg

EF = emission factor for treatment i, g CH_4/kg waste treated

i = composting or anaerobic digestion

R = total amount of CH_4 recovered in inventory year, Gg CH_4

$$N_2O\ Emissions = \sum_i (M_i \bullet EF_i) \bullet 10^{-3}$$

Where:

N_2O Emissions = total N_2O emissions in inventory year, Gg N_2O

M_i = mass of organic waste treated by biological treatment type i, Gg

EF = emission factor for treatment i, g N_2O /kg waste treated

i = composting or anaerobic digestion

Collection of Activity Data

The amount of municipal solid waste delivered to composting plants (1994–1998, 2001–2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, 2022 and 2024) are available in TurkStat's *Municipal Waste Statistics*. The amount of composted waste data is available in TurkStat's *Municipal Waste Statistics* for the years 2006, 2008 and 2010, and in TurkStat's *Waste Disposal and Recovery Facilities Statistics* for the years 2005, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, 2022 and 2024. The amount of waste composted in Türkiye's largest compost facility, which has been operational since 2001, is available as a continuous time series. The composting plant with the largest share is located in Istanbul, which is the largest city of Türkiye in terms of population. Data from this composting plant were used as surrogate data along with the aforementioned survey data. With all this available data, the 'fraction of waste composted' was used to estimate activity data for the years before 2001. Since the facility information is the same, activity data for the 1990–1993 period is considered the same as 1994.

To summarize the activity data described above, 1990–2000 data were estimated using the 'fraction of waste composted'. 2001–2013 data were obtained by estimating from surrogate data, excluding verified 2012 survey data. As of 2015, the official data on the amount of waste treated by composting plants

began to be compiled directly from the relevant facilities for the years where no survey was conducted (2015, 2017, 2019, 2021 and 2023). Thus, a complete time series was obtained with existing survey data (2014, 2016, 2018 2020, 2022 and 2024).

The mechanical operations are only available in the largest facility mentioned, and detailed data for this facility has been provided. According to the information provided, Türkiye confirms that the time series includes only the amount of waste fed into composting. The remaining waste is either sent for disposal or recycling, and waste sent for disposal is already covered under category 5.A.

Türkiye differentiates between the amounts of MSW composted and treated in mechanical biological treatment (MBT) facilities. For MSW treated in MBT facilites, the fraction of waste that is composted is quantified, and only this fraction is used as activity data to estimate emissions from composting.

The number of facilities operating each year and the total capacity of composting plants for each year in Türkiye is indicated below.

Table 7.22 Number and total capacity of composting plants, 1994–2024

Year	# of composting plants with installed capacity	# of operating composting plants	Capacity (thousand tonnes/year)
1994–1998[(1)]	2	NA	245
2001[(1)]	3	NA	299
2005[(1)]	4	NA	606
2010[(1)]	5	NA	556
2012[(2)]	6	6	389
2014[(2)]	4	3	310
2015[(3)]	4	3	310
2016[(2)]	7	5	424
2017[(3)]	7	5	424
2018[(2)]	8	6	483
2019[(3)]	8	6	483
2020[(2)]	9	7	651
2021[(3)]	9	6	651
2022[(2)]	11	7	722
2023[(3)]	11	6	722
2024[(2)]	9	9	690

Source: (1) TurkStat, Municipal Waste Statistics
(2) TurkStat, Waste Disposal and Recovery Facilities Statistics
(3) Administrative records obtained by official letters

The number of composting plants with installed capacity and the operating ones are provided separately for available years in Table 7.22. Since the official data (number of facilities) of the survey indicates the number of composting plants with installed capacity, not those active ones in the relevant press releases, precise information on the number of facilities operating by year is not available before 2012. For years without survey (2015, 2017, 2019, 2021 and 2023), the number and total capacity of composting plants with installed capacity are assumed to be the same as the previous year.

Choice of Emission Factor

EFs of 4.0 g CH_4/kg waste treated (on a wet weight basis) and 0.24 g N_2O /kg waste treated (on a wet weight basis) are selected for the estimates of CH_4 and N_2O emissions respectively, based on *Table 4.1 in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, Volume 5, Chapter 4.*

The total annual amount of waste treated (as wet weight) by composting plants and emissions from composting are provided in Table 7.23.

Table 7.23 Activity data, CH_4 and N_2O emissions from composting, 1990–2024

(kt)

Year	Amount of waste treated by composting plants	CH_4 Emissions	N_2O Emissions
1990	72.9	0.29	0.017
1995	60.3	0.24	0.014
2000	76.2	0.30	0.018
2005	96.9	0.39	0.023
2010	118.9	0.48	0.029
2015	93.4	0.37	0.022
2020	92.6	0.37	0.022
2021	133.7	0.53	0.032
2022	116.1	0.46	0.028
2023	111.5	0.45	0.027
2024	124.3	0.50	0.030

As seen in Figure 7.3, Figure 7.4 and Figure 7.5, the fluctuations of CH_4 and N_2O emissions from composting depend mainly on fluctuations of the amount of waste treated by composting plants (AD). Emissions were relatively stable between 1990 and 2000 due to the same number of operating facilities during that period. A remarkable increase was observed when the dominant facility became operational after 2001. Fluctuations have been observed in recent years due to the change in the number of facilities operating in those years, as provided in Table 7.22.

CH_4 emissions have a maximum value of 0.53 kt in 2021 while having a minimum value of 0.24 kt in 1995. Likewise, N_2O emissions have a maximum value of 0.032 kt in 2021 while having a minimum value of 0.014 kt in 1995

Figure 7.3 Amount of waste treated by composting plants, 1990–2024

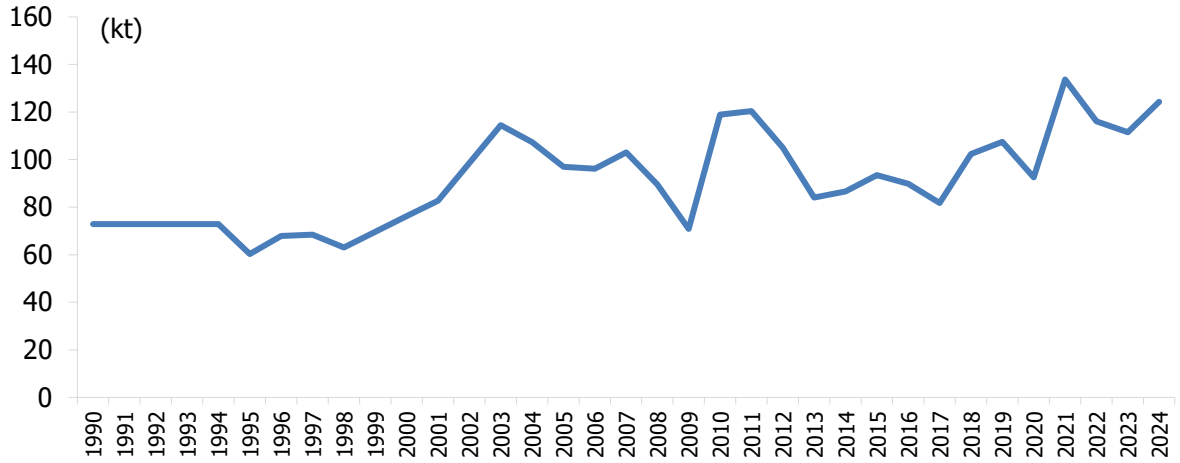


Figure 7.4 CH_4 emissions from composting, 1990–2024

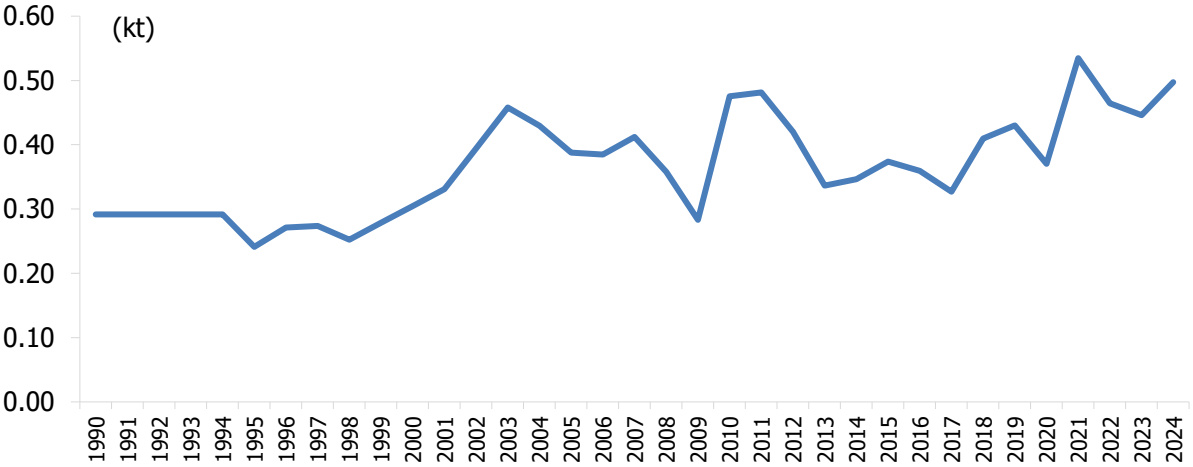
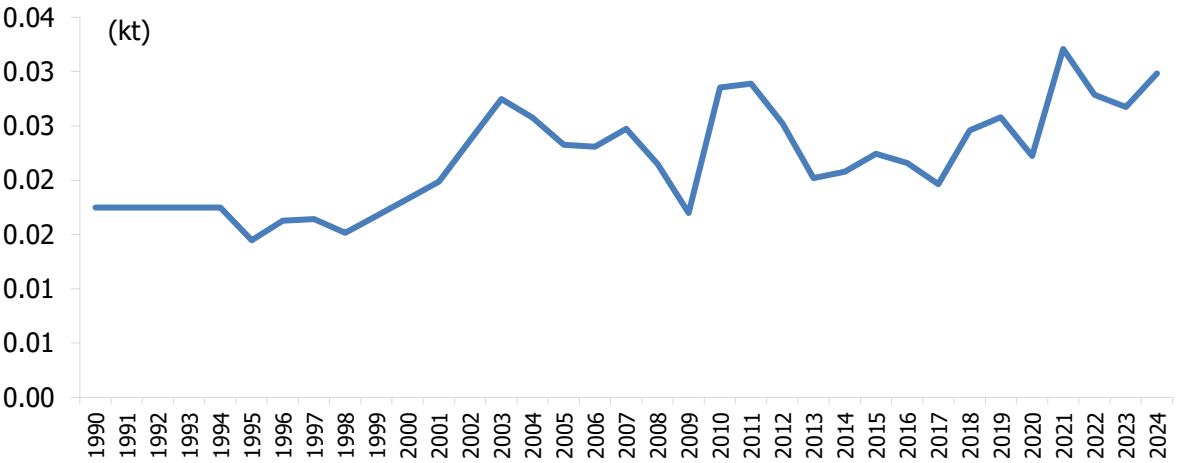


Figure 7.5 N_2O emissions from composting, 1990–2024



Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

The uncertainty value for AD is estimated as 10.0% based on *Table 3.5 in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, Volume 5, Chapter 3*. The uncertainty value of the EF is considered as 20.0% for both CH_4 and N_2O EFs since there is no sufficient information in 2006 IPCC.

The estimates are calculated in a consistent manner over time series.

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

QA/QC procedures are implemented for each category to verify and improve the inventory under Türkiye's QA/QC plan. For the Biological Treatment of Solid Waste category (CRT 5.B), activity data are derived from the TurkStat waste statistics database, which is compiled according to the European Code of Practice Principles. Consequently, high-quality data are used in the emission estimates.

Recalculation:

There is no recalculation in this category.

Planned Improvement:

Emissions and amount of CH_4 for energy recovery from anaerobic digestion at biogas facilities (5.B.2) will be included in next inventory submissions depending on the availability of such treatment processes. Türkiye continues to monitor the available waste statistics and any other information to determine the existence of biogas facilities with anaerobic digestion. At this time, no such information exists, but when it becomes available, Türkiye intends to estimate these emissions.

7.4 Incineration and Open Burning of Waste (Category 5.C)

Source Category Description:

This category includes emissions from open burning of waste. The category covers CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O emissions from open burning of waste (5.C.2) which is divided into waste of biogenic origin (5.C.2.1) and waste of non-biogenic origin (5.C.2.2). Only municipal solid waste is open burned in Türkiye (5.C.2.2.a). CO_2 emissions from waste of biogenic origin are reported but not counted as part of the national total GHG emissions. Unlike CO_2, emissions of CH_4 and N_2O from biogenic derived wastes are estimated and accounted for under the waste sector.

Emissions from waste incineration (5.C.1) are included in the inventory but reported in the energy sector since the purpose of waste incineration is for energy recovery. Emissions from MSW of biogenic origin (5.C.1.1.a) and MSW of non-biogenic origin (5.C.1.2.a) are not occurring since MSW is not incinerated in the incineration plants in Türkiye.

Emissions from incineration of industrial solid waste of biogenic origin (5.C.1.1.b.i) and industrial solid waste of non-biogenic origin (5.C.1.2.b.i) are included in public electricity and heat production (1.A.1.a), chemicals (1.A.2.c) and other (1.A.2.g) sub-categories in the energy sector.

Emissions from incineration of clinical waste of biogenic origin (5.C.1.1.b.ii) and clinical waste of non-biogenic origin (5.C.1.2.b.ii) are included in public electricity and heat production (1.A.1.a).

Emissions from open burning of waste declined 93.7% (103.1 kt CO_2 eq.) between 1990 to 2024. The main reason of this negative trend is the decreasing amount of waste open-burned by years, especially with a sharp decline of emissions from open burning after 2014 after a regulation of Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change (*Waste Management Regulation No. 29314 dated April 2, 2015).*

"(1) The purpose of this Regulation;

a) Ensuring the management of wastes from generation to disposal without harming the environment and human health,

b) Reducing the use of natural resources and ensuring waste management through ways such as reducing waste generation, reuse, recycling and recovery of wastes,

c) It is the determination of general procedures and principles regarding the production and market surveillance of products within the scope of this Regulation, which have certain criteria, basic conditions and characteristics in terms of environment and human health."

Before this regulation, the Ministry tightened the inspections and controls on waste management and then issued the regulation. With the implementation of the procedures and principles determined within the scope of this regulation, the amount of waste open burned has decreased.

Methodological Issues:

The IPCC Tier 2a method recommended in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories is applied to estimate CO_2 emissions. As elaborated below, Türkiye multiplies the amount of waste types open-burned (wet weight) by the dry matter content, the fossil carbon fraction and an oxidation factor.

To estimate CH_4 and N_2O emissions, IPCC default emission factors are multiplied by the amount of waste open-burned (the IPCC T1 method in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines).

CO_2 Emissions

The CO_2 emissions from open burning of waste are estimated on the basis of waste types/material (such as paper, wood, plastics) in the waste open-burned as given in *Equation 5.2 in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, Volume 5, Chapter 5.*

$$CO_2\ Emissions = MSW \bullet \sum_j \left(WF_j \bullet dm_j \bullet CF_j \bullet FCF_j \bullet OF_j\right) \bullet 44/12$$

Where:

CO_2 Emissions = CO_2 emissions in inventory year, Gg/yr

MSW = total amount of municipal solid waste as wet weight open-burned, Gg/yr

WF_j = fraction of waste type/material of component j in the MSW (as wet weight open-burned)

dm_j = dry matter content in the component j of the MSW open-burned, (fraction)

CF_j = fraction of carbon in the dry matter (i.e., carbon content) of component j

FCF_j = fraction of fossil carbon in the total carbon of component j

OF_j = oxidation factor, (fraction)

44/12 = conversion factor from C to CO_2

j = component of the MSW open-burned such as paper/cardboard, textiles, food waste, wood, garden (yard) and park waste, disposable nappies, rubber and leather, plastics, metal, glass, other inert waste.

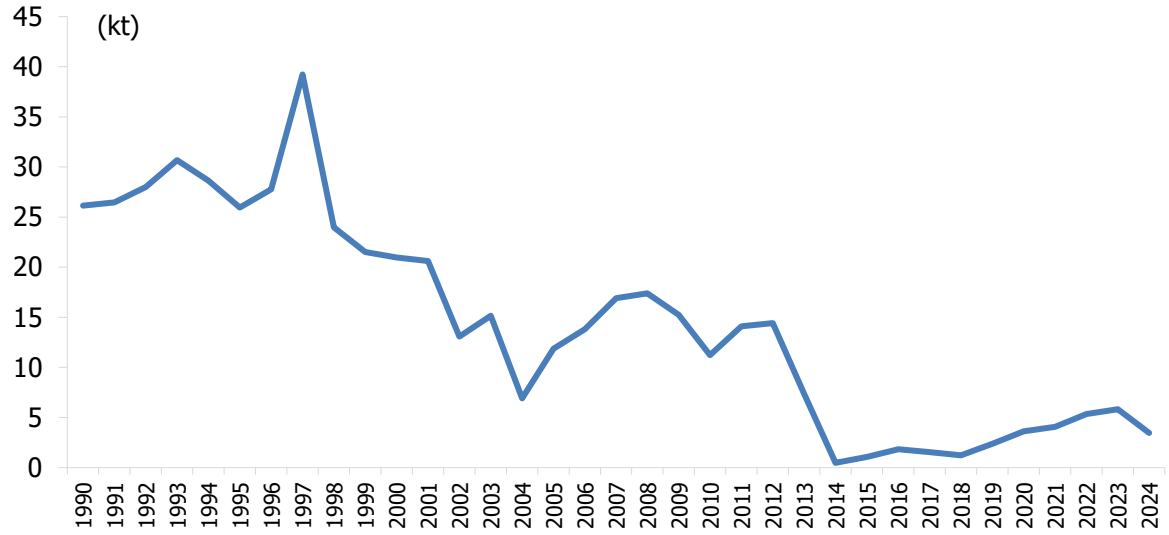
The biogenic CO_2 emissions from open burning should not be included in national total emission estimates according to the information given in *2006 IPCC, Volume 5, Chapter 5, Section 5.1* as in Table 7.24. Total CO_2 emissions from open burning fluctuate between 1990–2024 as shown in Figure 7.6.

Table 7.24 CO_2 emissions from open burning of waste, 1990–2024

(kt)

Year	Total	Biogenic	Non-biogenic
1990	26.14	0.283	26.14
1995	25.96	0.285	25.96
2000	20.98	0.345	20.98
2005	11.87	0.235	11.87
2010	11.21	0.142	11.21
2015	1.07	0.006	1.07
2020	3.62	0.017	3.62
2021	4.07	0.020	4.07
2022	5.35	0.024	5.35
2023	5.82	0.019	5.82
2024	3.48	0.013	3.48

Figure 7.6 CO_2 emissions from open burning of waste, 1990–2024



CH_4 Emissions

The calculation of CH_4 emissions is based on the amount of waste open-burned and on the related emission factor as given in *Equation 5.4 in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, Volume 5, Chapter 5.*

$$CH_4\ Emissions = \sum_i (IW_i \bullet EF_i) \bullet 10^{-6}$$

Where:

CH_4 Emissions = CH_4 emissions in inventory year, Gg/yr

IW_i = amount of solid waste of type i open-burned, Gg/yr

EF_i = aggregate CH_4 emission factor, kg CH_4/Gg of waste

10^{-6} = conversion factor from kilogram to gigagram

i = category or type of waste open-burned, specified as follows:

MSW: municipal solid waste, ISW: industrial solid waste, HW: hazardous waste,

CW: clinical waste, SS: sewage sludge, others (that must be specified)

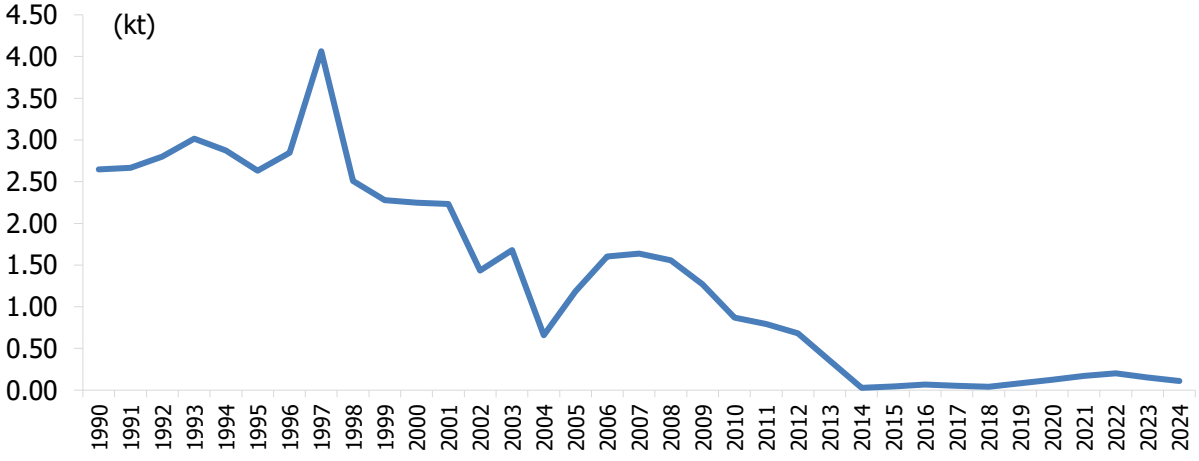
Estimated results of CH_4 emissions are given in Table 7.25 and Figure 7.7. The CH_4 emissions show a decreasing trend with the same fluctuations as with AD between 1990 and 2024 as can be seen in Figure 7.9 below.

Table 7.25 CH_4 emissions from open burning of waste, 1990–2024

(kt)

Year	Total	Biogenic	Non-biogenic
1990	2.65	1.78	0.87
1995	2.63	1.76	0.87
2000	2.25	1.39	0.85
2005	1.18	0.67	0.52
2010	0.87	0.52	0.35
2015	0.04	0.03	0.01
2020	0.12	0.08	0.04
2021	0.17	0.12	0.05
2022	0.20	0.13	0.07
2023	0.15	0.09	0.06
2024	0.11	0.07	0.04

Figure 7.7 CH_4 emissions from open burning of waste, 1990–2024



N_2O Emissions

The calculation of N_2O emissions is based on the amount of waste open-burned and a default emission factor as given in *Equation 5.5 in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, Volume 5, Chapter 5.*

$$N_2O\ Emissions = \sum_i (IW_i \bullet EF_i) \bullet 10^{-6}$$

Where:

N_2O Emissions = N_2O emissions in inventory year, Gg/yr

IW_i = amount of open-burned waste of type i, Gg/yr

EF_i = N_2O emission factor (kg N_2O /Gg of waste) for waste of type i

10^{-6} = conversion from kilogram to gigagram

i = category or type of waste open-burned, specified as follows:

MSW: municipal solid waste, ISW: industrial solid waste, HW: hazardous waste,

CW: clinical waste, SS: sewage sludge, others (that must be specified)

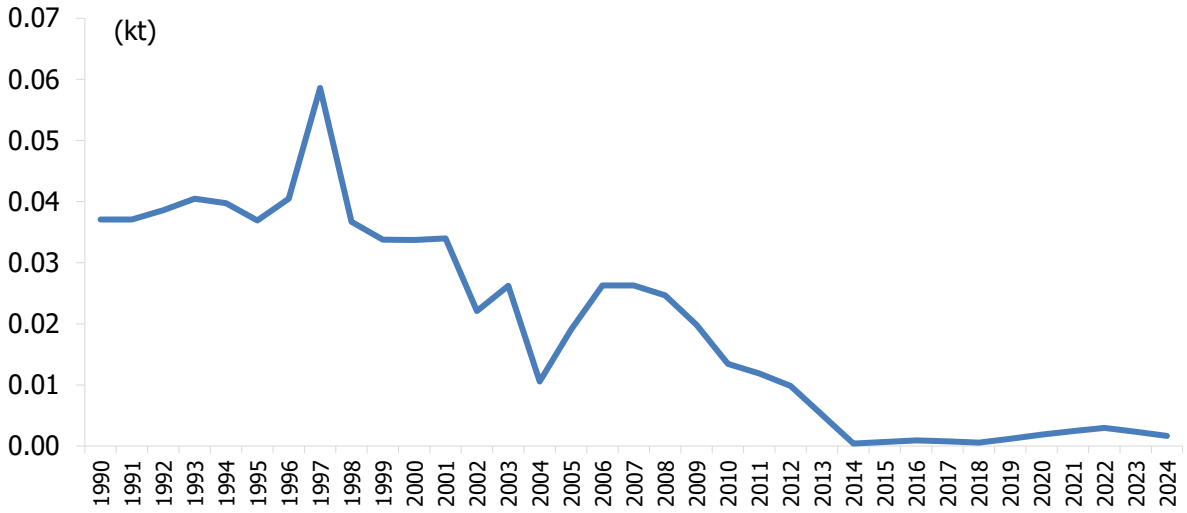
Estimated results of N_2O emissions from open burning of waste are given in Table 7.26 and Figure 7.8. As with CH_4 emissions, N_2O emissions have a decreasing trend with the same fluctuations as of AD between 1990 and 2024 as can be seen in Figure 7.9 below.

Table 7.26 N_2O emissions from open burning of waste, 1990–2024

(kt)

Year	Total	Biogenic	Non-biogenic
1990	0.0371	0.0188	0.0182
1995	0.0369	0.0187	0.0182
2000	0.0337	0.0158	0.0179
2005	0.0190	0.0082	0.0109
2010	0.0135	0.0060	0.0075
2015	0.0006	0.0003	0.0003
2020	0.0018	0.0009	0.0009
2021	0.0024	0.0013	0.0012
2022	0.0030	0.0015	0.0015
2023	0.0023	0.0011	0.0013
2024	0.0017	0.0007	0.0009

Figure 7.8 N_2O emissions from open burning of waste, 1990–2024



Collection of Activity Data

Activity data for open burning of MSW were estimated using data from TurkStat's Municipal Waste Statistics Survey and estimation methods for non-survey years. For survey years (1994–1998, 2001–2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, 2022 and 2024), the amount of MSW disposed of through open burning was obtained directly from the survey results. For these years, the fraction of MSW open-burned was calculated by dividing the amount of MSW open-burned by the total MSW generated (Table 7.8).

For non-survey years (1999, 2000, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021 and 2023), the fraction of MSW open-burned was estimated using linear interpolation between adjacent survey years. The interpolated fractions were then multiplied by the total MSW generated for the respective years to estimate the total amount of MSW disposed of through open burning. The fraction for 2023 was recalculated using linear interpolation based on the availability of the 2024 survey data.

For survey years, MSW generated data were taken directly from the TurkStat Municipal Waste Statistics Survey. For non-survey years, the MSW generated data used are estimates prepared by TurkStat and reported to Eurostat.

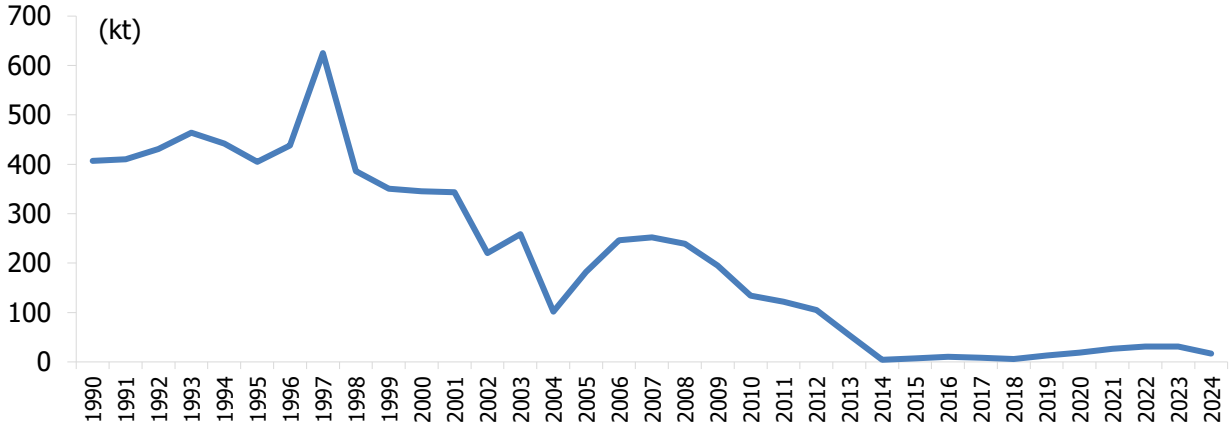
Due to lack of historical survey data, the fraction of open burning for 1994 (1.89%) was assumed to be constant for the years 1990–1993. As a result, a complete time series of MSW open burning amounts was developed for 1990–2024 and is presented in Table 7.27 and Figure 7.9.

Table 7.27 The fraction and amount of MSW open-burned, 1990–2024

Year	Fraction of MSW open-burned (%)	Amount of MSW open-burned (kt)
1990	1.89	407.25
1995	1.49	405.03
2000	1.13	345.52
2005	0.58	182.05
2010	0.45	133.88
2015	0.02	6.86
2020	0.05	19.02
2021	0.08	26.35
2022	0.10	31.05
2023	0.07	23.49
2024	0.05	16.84

Country-specific values on the total waste amount (Table 7.27) and the waste fraction for each component for MSW are needed to apply Tier 2a. To calculate the country-specific waste fraction, time series of MSW composition data (see Table 7.9) are used. Default dry matter content, total carbon content and fossil carbon fraction of different MSW components are given in Table 7.28 which is based on Table 2.4 in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, Volume 5, Chapter 2.

Figure 7.9 Total amount of MSW open-burned, 1990–2024



Choice of Emission Factor

Dry matter content (dm), total carbon content (CF) and fossil carbon fraction (FCF) in MSW are calculated using *Equations 5.8, 5.9 and 5.10* respectively as given in the *2006 IPCC Guidelines, Volume 5, Chapter 5.* All different waste fractions (WF) are given in Table 7.9 and the fractions of carbon content given in Table 7.28 below are used related to CO_2 emission factors. A default oxidation factor in % of carbon input is selected for MSW as 58.0% based on *Table 5.2 in 2006 IPCC, Volume 5, Chapter 5*.

The CH_4 emissions from open burning of waste are estimated using an EF of 6500 g CH_4 / t wet weight for both biogenic and non-biogenic origin of MSW as reported in the *2006 IPCC Guidelines, Volume 5, Chapter 5, Section 5.4.2*.

Table 7.28 Default dry matter content, total carbon content and fossil carbon fraction (%)

MSW Component	Dry matter content in % of wet waste	Total carbon content in % of dry weight	Fossil carbon fraction in % of total carbon
Paper/cardboard	90	46	1
Textiles	80	50	20
Food waste	40	38	-
Wood	85	50	-
Garden and park waste	40	49	0
Plastics	100	75	100
Metal	100	NA	NA
Glass	100	NA	NA
Other, inert waste	90	3	100

The N_2O emissions from open burning of waste are estimated using an EF of 150 g N_2O / t dry weight for MSW according to the *2006 IPCC Guidelines, Volume 5, Chapter 5, Table 5.6.* Since the related EF refers to dry weight, the weight of waste open-burned is converted from wet weight to dry weight as reported in the *2006 IPCC Guidelines, Volume 5, Chapter 5, Section 5.3.3* for MSW of both biogenic and non-biogenic origin.

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

The uncertainty value for AD is estimated as 30.4%. The uncertainty value of the CO_2 EF is considered as 40.0%. Since default values for CH_4 and N_2O EFs are used, the uncertainty values of ± 100% are estimated for both EFs as recommended in the *2006 IPCC Guidelines, Volume 5, Chapter 5, Section 5.7.1.*

The estimates are calculated in a consistent manner over time series.

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

QA/QC procedures are implemented for each category to verify and improve the inventory under Türkiye's QA/QC plan. For the Incineration and Open Burning of Waste category (CRT 5.C), activity data are derived from the TurkStat waste statistics database, which is compiled according to the European Code of Practice Principles. Consequently, high-quality data are used in the emission estimates.

Recalculation:

The 2023 data for the fraction of MSW open-burned was recalculated by linear interpolation using the 2024 survey data from TurkStat's *Municipal Waste Statistics Survey*. As explained in the "Recalculation" section of Category 5.A, the 2023 waste composition data were revised, and consequently, the 2023 emission estimates for Category 5.C decreased by 1.1 per cent compared to the previous inventory submission.

Planned Improvement:

There are no planned improvements in this category.

7.5 Wastewater Treatment and Discharge (Category 5.D)

Source Category Description:

This category includes CH_4 and N_2O emissions from wastewater treatment and discharge systems. Wastewater originates from domestic, commercial and industrial sources by treatment and disposal systems. Because of the IPCC methodology, emissions from commercial wastewater are estimated as part of domestic wastewater. Treatment and disposal types for domestic and industrial wastewater are separated into collected and uncollected systems. Each system is divided into untreated and treated systems. For collected systems; sea, river and lake discharge, and stagnant sewer are the untreated systems. Aerobic and anaerobic treatments are the main treated systems of sewered to plants. For uncollected systems; septic system is considered as treated and sea, river and lake discharge as untreated practices in Türkiye.

CH_4 emissions are estimated for both domestic wastewater (5.D.1) and industrial wastewater (5.D.2). N_2O emissions from 5.D.2 are also reported in 5.D.1.

Emissions from wastewater treatment and discharge increased by 34.8% (1 533 kt CO_2 eq.) over 1990–2024, including a 2.8% increase (161 kt CO_2 eq.) from 2023 to 2024. Methane recovery from domestic wastewater treatment increased by 506%, from 100 kt CO_2 eq. in 1998 to 605 kt CO_2 eq. in 2024.

Methodological Issues:

Methane Emissions from Wastewater : Domestic Wastewater

The IPCC T2 method of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines is applied to estimate CH_4 emissions from domestic wastewater. CH_4 emissions are estimated using *Equation 6.1 in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, Volume 5, Chapter 6.*

$$CH_4\ Emissions = \left[\sum_{i,j}\left(U_i \bullet T_{i,j} \bullet EF_j\right)\right](TOW - S) - R$$

Where:

CH_4 Emissions = CH_4 emissions in inventory year, kg CH_4/yr

TOW = total organics in wastewater in inventory year, kg BOD/yr

S = organic component removed as sludge in inventory year, kg BOD/yr

U_i = fraction of population in income group in inventory year

$T_{i,j}$= degree of utilization of treatment/discharge pathway or system, j, for each income group fraction in inventory year

i = income group: rural, urban high income and urban low income

j = each treatment/discharge pathway or system

EF_j = emission factor, kg CH_4 / kg BOD

R = amount of CH_4 recovered in inventory year, kg CH_4/yr

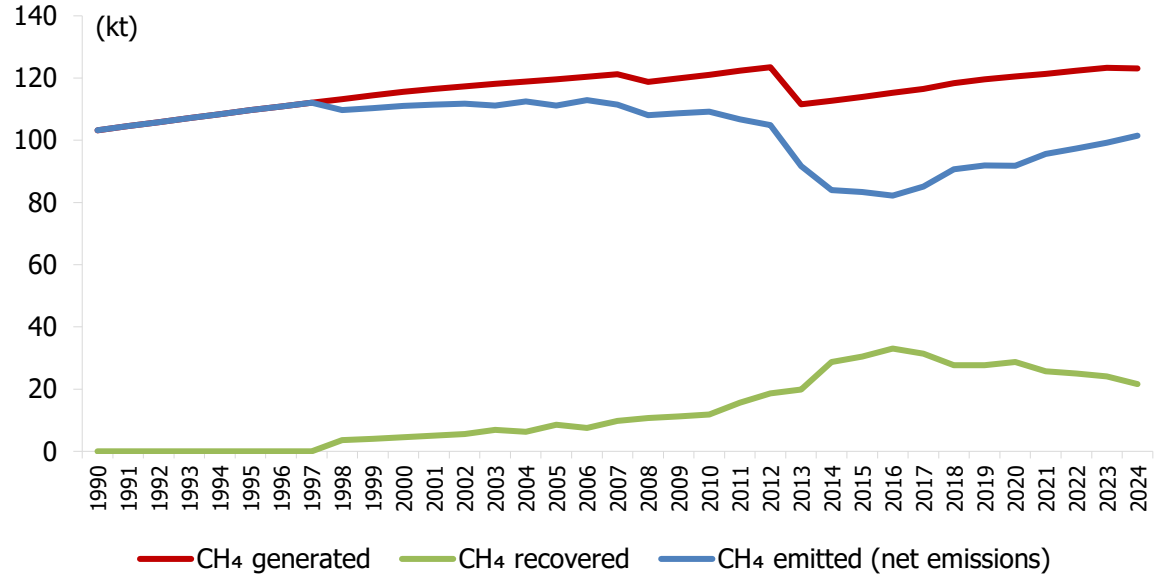
Total CH_4 emissions are estimated based on country-specific information on the total organics in wastewater minus the total amount of sludge and multiplying by the IPCC default emission factor, corrected for country-specific fractions of urban/rural populations and the fraction of the wastewater utilizing the various discharge pathways. The amount of methane generated, methane recovered and net methane emissions are estimated as given in Table 7.29 and Figure 7.10.

Table 7.29 CH_4 generated, recovered and emitted from domestic wastewater, 1990–2024

(kt)

Year	CH_4 Generated	CH_4 Recovered	CH_4 Emitted
1990	103.2	NO	103.2
1995	109.7	NO	109.7
1998	113.2	3.6	109.7
2000	115.6	4.5	111.1
2005	119.6	8.5	111.1
2010	121.1	11.8	109.2
2015	113.9	30.5	83.4
2020	120.5	28.8	91.8
2021	121.4	25.7	95.7
2022	122.4	25.1	97.3
2023	123.3	24.1	99.2
2024	123.1	21.6	101.5

Figure 7.10 CH_4 emissions from domestic wastewater, 1990–2024



The decreasing trend in net emissions is primarily driven by increased methane recovery since 1998. Sharp decreases in 2008 and 2013 are attributed to administrative changes in the urban–rural population proportions.

Collection of Activity Data

To calculate CH_4 emissions from domestic wastewater, total organics in wastewater (TOW) and organic component removed as sludge (S) are needed. The TOW is calculated using *Equation 6.3 in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, Volume 5, Chapter 6.*

$$TOW = P \bullet BOD \bullet 0.001 \bullet I \bullet 365$$

Where:

TOW = total organics in wastewater in inventory year, kg BOD/yr

P = country population in inventory year, (person)

BOD = country-specific per capita BOD in inventory year, g/person/day,

0.001 = conversion from grams BOD to kg BOD

I = correction factor for additional industrial BOD discharged into sewers (for collected the default is 1.25, for uncollected the default is 1.00.)

The total population is used to calculate TOW and S values. For the entire time series, the total population is taken from Turkstat's *Mid-year Population Estimations and Projections*. The total population is then divided into the rural and urban fractions to better characterize the discharge pathways for the domestic wastewater. For the years 1990 and 2000, rural and urban population are available from *General Population Censuses*. The results of *Address Based Population Registration System* are used from 2007 to 2022 to split the rural and urban population. Rural and urban population fractions are used to interpolate fractions of rural and urban population for the missing years. The figures are given in Table 7.30.

Table 7.30 Fraction of population and total, rural, urban population, 1990–2024

Year	Fraction of rural	Fraction of urban	Total population	Rural population	Urban population
1990	41.0	59.0	55 120 000	22 592 114	32 527 886
1995	38.0	62.0	59 756 000	22 732 684	37 023 316
2000	35.1	64.9	64 269 000	22 557 058	41 711 942
2005	31.1	68.9	68 435 000	21 293 571	47 141 429
2010	23.7	76.3	73 142 000	17 362 715	55 779 285
2015	7.9	92.1	78 218 000	6 176 615	72 041 385
2020	7.0	93.0	83 385 000	5 862 196	77 522 804
2021	6.8	93.2	84 147 000	5 735 295	78 411 705
2022	6.6	93.4	84 980 000	5 646 371	79 333 629
2023	7.0	93.0	85 326 000	5 969 840	79 356 160
2024	6.6	93.4	85 518 000	5 647 981	79 870 019

The urban population comprises the population of province and district centers, while the rural population comprises the population of towns and villages. The proportions of the urban population were 91.3% in 2013 and 93.0% in 2023, while it was 77.3% in 2012. The sharp increase in 2013 is primarily due to the establishment of 14 new metropolitan municipalities and the expansion of municipal borders through the abolition of towns and villages in all 30 metropolitan provinces.

TOW is calculated using a country-specific per capita BOD as 53 g/person/day for wastewater collected by sewers. The source of this BOD is *Derivation of Factors for Pollution Loads Discharged to Receiving Bodies by Municipalities, İpek Turtin Uzer, Turkish Statistical Institute Expertness Thesis, Ankara, 2010*. This study includes a country-specific per capita BOD for receiving bodies as 25 g/person/day. Country-specific per capita BOD for sludge removed is calculated as 28 g/person/day by using these data to be able to calculate organic component removed as sludge (S). The CS-per capita BOD already includes the additional industrial discharge. TOW and S values for domestic wastewater are calculated as given in Table 7.31.

Table 7.31 Total organics in wastewater (TOW) and organic component removed as sludge (S) for domestic wastewater, 1990–2024

(kt BOD/yr)

Year	TOW	S
1990	1 066.3	563.3
1995	1 156.0	610.7
2000	1 243.3	656.8
2005	1 323.9	699.4
2010	1 414.9	747.5
2015	1 513.1	799.4
2020	1 613.1	852.2
2021	1 627.8	860.0
2022	1 643.9	868.5
2023	1 650.6	872.0
2024	1 654.3	874.0

Choice of Emission Factor

As given in *Equation 6.2 in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, Volume 5, Chapter 6*, CH_4 EFs for each domestic wastewater treatment/discharge pathway or system are calculated by multiplying the default maximum CH_4 producing capacity (B_o) for domestic wastewater (0.6 kg CH_4/kg BOD) by the methane correction factor (MCF) for each type of treatment and discharge pathway or system, which is given in the *2006 IPCC Guidelines, Volume 5, Chapter 6, Table 6.3*.

$$EF_j = B_o \bullet MCF_j$$

Where:

EF_j = emission factor, kg CH_4/kg BOD

j = each treatment/discharge pathway or system

B_o = maximum CH_4 producing capacity, kg CH_4/kg BOD

MCF_j = methane correction factor (fraction)

To calculate country-specific values for the degrees of treatment utilization (T), by population class, the results of TurkStat's *Municipal Wastewater Statistics Survey, 2012* and *Sectoral Water and Wastewater Statistics Survey, 2012* are used. The degrees of utilizations are given in Table 7.32.

Table 7.32 Degrees of treatment utilization (T) by population class

Treatment or discharge system or pathway		T (%)
Rural	To sea, river and lake	0.43
	To aerobic plant, not well managed	0.44
	To septic systems	10.72
Urban	To sea, river and lake	15.43
	To aerobic plant, well managed	44.01
	To aerobic plant, not well managed	1.82
	To anaerobic digester for sludge	20.83
	To septic systems	6.31
Total		100.00

Weighted CH_4 EFs are calculated using CH_4 EFs by each type of treatment and discharge pathway or system and the fractional usage of different treatment systems by population class. Weighted CH_4 EFs for domestic wastewater with background data are given in Table 7.33.

Table 7.33 MCF, EFs, utilization degrees and weighted EFs by population class

Type of treatment and discharge path way or system	MCF	CH_4 EF	T (Rural)	T (Urban)
Untreated system				
Sea, river, lake discharge	0.10	0.06	0.0043	0.1543
Treated system				
Centralized, aerobic, well managed	0.00	0.00		0.4401
Centralized, aerobic, not well managed	0.30	0.18	0.0044	0.0182
Anaerobic digester for sludge	0.80	0.48		0.2083
Septic system	0.50	0.30	0.1072	0.0631
Total			**0.12**	**0.88**
Weighted CH_4 EFs (kg CH_4/kg BOD)			**0.29**	**0.15**

Methane Recovery

The recovery of methane and its subsequent utilization are included in the inventory. Methane recovery from biogas commenced in Türkiye in 1998; therefore, the quantity of recovered methane is subtracted from the methane generated beginning that year. In 2013, the *Municipal Wastewater Statistics Survey, 2012,* was applied to all municipalities. Based on survey results, TurkStat sends official letters to each facility recovering methane to request the quantity of methane recovered and the electricity/heat produced for the entire operating period. Facilities estimate the quantity of methane recovered by

measuring the recovered gas. The reported electricity/heat production data are used for cross-checking the reported methane recovery amounts.

The coverage of facilities is continuously monitored and updated based on newly available information, including facility records and the results of the most recent biennial survey *(i.e., Municipal Wastewater Statistics Survey, 2024).* Emissions from energy production using recovered methane in biogas facilities are reported under Public Electricity and Heat Production (1.A.1.a).

Methane recovery data from domestic wastewater treatment facilities were subject to a comprehensive facility-level verification process. Reported methane recovery amounts were cross-checked with electricity and heat production data, facility operational records, and time-series consistency checks. As a result of this verification process, methane recovery data were recalculated for the period 1998–2023 to improve data consistency and ensure the reliability of the reported values.

Where inconsistencies are identified, facilities are contacted for clarification and data verification. If a facility cannot directly provide the recovered methane amount, calculations are performed based on the methane percentage in biogas as reported by the facility. Where this information is unavailable, recovered methane amounts are estimated using literature-based methane percentages, following a second confirmation from the facility. This approach ensures that recalculations and annual updates are thoroughly verified and transparently documented, demonstrating the high reliability of the reported CH_4 recovery data. All relevant information, assumptions, and verification steps are transparently documented and archived on a facility-by-facility basis. The number of biogas facilities in wastewater treatment plants and the amount of recovered methane by year are given in Table 7.34. All relevant information, assumptions, and verification steps are transparently documented and archived on a facility-by-facility basis. The number of biogas facilities in wastewater treatment plants and the amount of recovered methane by year are given in Table 7.34.

Table 7.34 Methane recovery, 1990–2024

Year	Number of facilities with methane recovery	Recovered methane (kt)
1990–97	NA	NO
1998	1	3.6
2000	1	4.5
2005	4	8.5
2010	8	11.8
2015	20	30.5
2020	25	28.8
2021	24	25.7
2022	23	25.1
2023	23	24.1
2024	23	21.6

Sewage Sludge Balance

Sewage sludge is domestic wastewater treatment sludge originating from urban wastewater treatment plants operated by municipalities. Thus, the sewage sludge data are collected by TurkStat from Municipal Wastewater Statistics Survey which is applied to all municipalities. Data on the amount of sludge is compiled on a wet basis and converted to dry matter using coefficients in the guidance documents of the European Union Statistical Office (EUROSTAT). Also, data are compiled in accordance with the OECD / EUROSTAT - Wastewater statistics, environmental data and indicators data set.

As mentioned in Solid Waste Disposal section (Category 5.A), the disposal methods named 'Dumping onto land', 'Municipal dumping sites', 'Controlled landfill sites', 'Buried' and 'Other disposal' are added together and assumed as the total sludge that stored in SWDS.

For the sewage sludge balance, the amount of sewage sludge by disposal and recovery methods, please refer to Table 7.35.

Table 7.35 Amount of sewage sludge by disposal and recovery methods, 1994-2024 (1)

(t)

Year	Agricultural use	Released into sea	Dumping onto land	Municipal dumping sites	Released into lake	Released into river	Incineration with energy recovery	Controlled landfill sites	Buried	Other disposal(2)	Other recovery(3)
1994	12 546	321	0	1 494	0	0	0	0	0	26	0
1995	13 309	10	150	1 783	0	0	0	0	0	56	0
1996	12 322	0	40	1 931	0	0	0	20	10	2	0
1997	34 397	0	0	1 871	0	0	0	26	2	112	0
1998	49 555	0	2 029	10 125	297	0	0	6 627	487	0	0
2001	47 152	54	45	28 356	50	7 300	0	40 431	1 500	467	0
2002	26 445	1 095	274	31 189	4	0	1	55 789	8 378	37 560	0
2003	91 104	0	521	13 218	180	0	0	57 518	10 302	0	0
2004	81 795	0	2 760	12 345	48	1 000	0	92 085	2 154	36 128	0
2006	12 512	0	2 954	65 044	20 000	2 161	0	85 606	38 281	31 772	0
2008	17 118	0	9 480	58 026	0	3 074	2 082	104 846	12 890	67 350	0
2010	12 433	0	10 112	92 741	0	2 018	13 020	98 843	10 243	71 402	0
2012	11 412	0	19 456	107 989	0	22	29 952	101 143	2 517	45 906	0
2014	10 255	0	39 637	41 214	0	105	53 486	91 539	4 670	46 884	0
2016	9 261	0	7 023	62 733	0	0	93 939	83 005	278	43 057	0
2018	10 349	0	6 710	36 135	5	10	143 494	85 382	4 464	31 932	23
2020	3 423	0	14 460	38 971	0	1 040	135 782	75 571	207	29 561	15 310
2022	19 730	0	9 810	51 034	0	20	132 963	65 313	92	31 767	37 309
2024	159	0	5 308	58 129	0	0.2	174 384	69 213	351	45 679	0

Source: TurkStat, Municipal Wastewater Statistics

(1) Data on sludge amount is in dry matter.

(2) Includes other disposal operations, temporary storage, land treatment, surface impoundment etc.

(3) Includes other recovery operations.

Methane Emissions from Wastewater : Industrial Wastewater

This section deals with estimating CH_4 emissions from on-site industrial wastewater treatment. The IPCC T2 method of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines is applied to estimate CH_4 emissions from industrial wastewater. CH_4 emissions are estimated using *Equation 6.4 in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, Volume 5, Chapter 6.*

$$CH_4\ Emissions = \sum_i [(TOW_i - S_i)\ EF_i - R_i]$$

Where:

CH_4 Emissions = CH_4 emissions in inventory year, kg CH_4/yr

TOW_i = total organically degradable material in wastewater from industry i in inventory year, kg COD/yr

i = industrial sector

S_i = organic component removed as sludge in inventory year, kg COD/yr

EF_i = emission factor for industry i, kg CH_4/kg COD

for treatment/discharge pathway or system(s) used in inventory year

R_i = amount of CH_4 recovered in inventory year, kg CH_4/yr

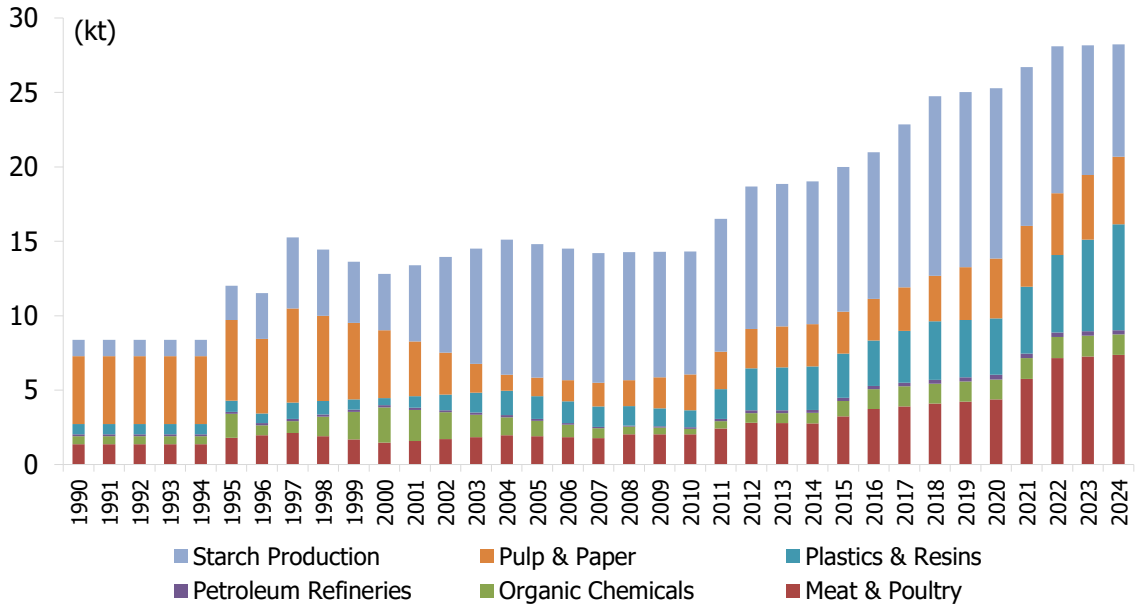
Specifically, the country-specific information on the total organically degradable material in wastewater, by industry, is multiplied by a specific emission factor that takes into account the relative use of various treatment/discharge pathways. There is no recovery of methane from industrial wastewater and sludge removal is assumed to be zero. Amount of methane emissions, by industry, are estimated as given in Table 7.36 and Figure 7.11.

Table 7.36 CH_4 emissions from industrial wastewater by sector, 1990–2024

(kt)

Year	Total	Meat & poultry	Organic chemicals	Petroleum refineries	Plastics & resins	Pulp & paper (combined)	Starch production
1990	8.37	1.37	0.54	0.12	0.70	4.56	1.09
1995	12.01	1.79	1.62	0.12	0.75	5.43	2.29
2000	12.82	1.47	2.38	0.15	0.48	4.55	3.80
2005	14.80	1.90	1.03	0.13	1.54	1.25	8.96
2010	14.32	2.03	0.36	0.11	1.14	2.41	8.26
2015	20.00	3.24	1.03	0.20	2.98	2.82	9.72
2020	25.29	4.37	1.35	0.30	3.80	4.02	11.45
2021	26.70	5.76	1.38	0.30	4.50	4.09	10.66
2022	28.10	7.16	1.41	0.30	5.20	4.16	9.87
2023	28.17	7.26	1.40	0.29	6.16	4.34	8.72
2024	28.24	7.36	1.38	0.29	7.12	4.53	7.56

Figure 7.11 CH_4 emissions from industrial wastewater, 1990–2024



Collection of Activity Data

To calculate CH_4 emissions from industrial wastewater, total organically degradable material in wastewater for each industry (TOW_i) is used as AD and calculated by applying *Equation 6.6 in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, Volume 5, Chapter 6.*

$$TOW_i = P_i \bullet W_i \bullet COD_i$$

Where:

TOW_i = total organically degradable material in wastewater for industry i, kg COD/yr

i = industrial sector

P_i = total industrial product for industrial sector i, t/yr

W_i = wastewater generated, $m^3/t_{product}$

COD_i = chemical oxygen demand (industrial degradable organic component in wastewater), kg COD/m^3

The organic component removed as sludge (S) is assumed to be zero for all inventory years. The amount of industrial wastewater treated for major industrial sectors is obtained from TurkStat's *Manufacturing Industry Establishments Water, Wastewater and Waste Statistics Survey* for the years 1994–1997, 2000, 2004, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, 2022 and 2024. Missing data for non-survey years (1998, 1999, 2001–2003, 2005–2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019 and 2021) are estimated by linear interpolation. In addition, the 2023 activity data reported in the previous submission were recalculated using interpolation following the availability of 2024 data.

The amount of industrial wastewater treated by industrial sectors are given in Table 7.37.

Table 7.37 Amount of industrial wastewater discharged by sector, 1990–2024

(thousand m^3/yr)

Year	Total	Meat & poultry	Organic chemicals	Petroleum refineries	Plastics & resins	Pulp & paper (combined)	Starch production
1990	110 753	25 749	13 771	9 155	14 574	39 072	8 432
1995	164 593	33 752	41 583	9 239	15 739	46 583	17 697
2000	178 484	27 591	61 139	11 423	10 014	39 011	29 306
2005	184 002	35 758	26 501	9 728	32 198	10 691	69 127
2010	164 314	38 282	9 372	8 421	23 862	20 628	63 750
2015	264 574	61 040	26 429	15 670	62 250	24 180	75 005
2020	342 533	82 205	34 738	23 474	79 312	34 460	88 345
2021	378 426	108 457	35 566	23 148	93 928	35 052	82 275
2022	414 319	134 709	36 395	22 822	108 543	35 644	76 206
2023	428 206	136 589	35 956	22 589	128 569	37 233	67 269
2024	442 093	138 469	35 517	22 356	148 595	38 822	58 333

TOW_i is calculated by applying COD values for each industrial sector as given in Table 7.38, that are based on *Table 6.9 in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, Volume 5, Chapter 6* and the results are given in Table 7.39.

Table 7.38 COD values by industry type

Industry type	COD (kg/m³)
Meat & Poultry	4.1
Organic Chemicals	3.0
Petroleum Refineries	1.0
Plastics & Resins	3.7
Pulp & Paper (combined)	9.0
Starch Production	10.0

Table 7.39 TOW_i in wastewater by industry sector, 1990–2024

(kt COD/yr)

Year	Total	Meat & poultry	Organic chemicals	Petroleum refineries	Plastics & resins	Pulp & paper (combined)	Starch production
1990	645.9	105.6	41.3	9.2	53.9	351.6	84.3
1995	926.8	138.4	124.7	9.2	58.2	419.2	177.0
2000	989.2	113.1	183.4	11.4	37.1	351.1	293.1
2005	1 142.5	146.6	79.5	9.7	119.1	96.2	691.3
2010	1 104.9	157.0	28.1	8.4	88.3	185.7	637.5
2015	1 543.2	250.3	79.3	15.7	230.3	217.6	750.1
2020	1 951.8	337.0	104.2	23.5	293.5	310.1	883.4
2021	2 060.3	444.7	106.7	23.1	347.5	315.5	822.8
2022	2 168.8	552.3	109.2	22.8	401.6	320.8	762.1
2023	2 174.0	560.0	107.9	22.6	475.7	335.1	672.7
2024	2 179.2	567.7	106.6	22.4	549.8	349.4	583.3

Choice of Emission Factor

As given in *Equation 6.5 in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, Volume 5, Chapter 6*, CH_4 EFs for each industrial wastewater treatment/discharge pathway or system are calculated by multiplying the default maximum CH_4 producing capacity (B_o) for industrial wastewater (0.25 kg CH_4/kg COD) by the methane correction factor (MCF) for each type of treatment and discharge pathway or system which is given in the *2006 IPCC Guidelines, Volume 5, Chapter 6, Table 6.8.*,

$$EF_j = B_o \bullet MCF_j$$

Where:

EF_j = emission factor for each treatment/discharge pathway or system, kg CH_4/kg COD,

j = each treatment/discharge pathway or system

B_o = maximum CH_4 producing capacity, kg CH_4/kg COD

MCF_j = methane correction factor (fraction)

Weighted CH_4 EFs are calculated by multiplying CH_4 EFs for each type of treatment and discharge pathway or system and fractional usage of the different treatment systems. The source of fractional usage data is the *Sectoral Water and Wastewater Statistics Survey (2012).* Weighted CH_4 EF for industrial wastewater with background data are given in Table 7.40.

Table 7.40 MCF, EFs, fractional usages and weighted EF for industrial wastewater

Type of treatment and discharge pathway or system	MCF	CH_4 EF	Fractional usage
Untreated system			
Sea, river, lake discharge	0.10	0.03	0.173
Treated system			
Aerobic treatment plant, well managed	0.00	0.00	0.668
Aerobic treatment plant, not well managed	0.30	0.08	0.088
Anaerobic digester for sludge	0.80	0.20	0.025
Anaerobic reactor	0.80	0.20	0.030
Septic system	0.50	0.13	0.016
Total			**1.00**
Weighted CH_4 EF (kg CH_4/kg COD)			**0.01**

Nitrous Oxide Emissions from Wastewater

Türkiye applies the default method from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines to estimate N_2O emissions from domestic wastewater. N_2O emissions from domestic wastewater effluent are estimated using *Equation 6.7 in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, Volume 5, Chapter 6.* Specifically, N_2O emissions are assumed to equal the amount of nitrogen discharged to aquatic environments, multiplied by an emission factor.

$$N_2O\ Emissions = N_{EFFLUENT} \bullet EF_{EFFLUENT} \bullet 44/28$$

Where:

N_2O emissions = N_2O emissions in inventory year, kg N_2O /yr

$N_{EFFLUENT}$ = nitrogen in the effluent discharged to aquatic environments, kg N/yr

$EF_{EFFLUENT}$ = emission factor for N_2O emissions from discharged to wastewater, kg N_2O-N/kg N

The factor 44/28 is the conversion of kg N_2O -N into kg N_2O.

N_2O emissions from centralized wastewater treatment plants with nitrification and denitrification steps are also taken into account by subtracting the amount of nitrogen associated with N_2O emissions from these plants from the total nitrogen discharged in the wastewater effluent. N_2O emissions from such plants are estimated using *Equation 6.9 in 2006 IPCC, Volume 5, Chapter 6.*

$$N_2O_{PLANTS} = P \bullet T_{PLANT} \bullet F_{IND-COM} \bullet EF_{PLANT}$$

Where:

N_2O_{PLANTS} = total N_2O emissions from plants in inventory year, kg N_2O /yr

P = human population

T_{PLANT} = degree of utilization of modern, centralized WWT plants, %

$F_{IND-COM}$ = fraction of industrial and commercial co-discharged protein (default = 1.25),

EF_{PLANT} = emission factor, 3.2 g N_2O /person/year

Table 7.41 N_2O emissions from wastewater, 1990–2024

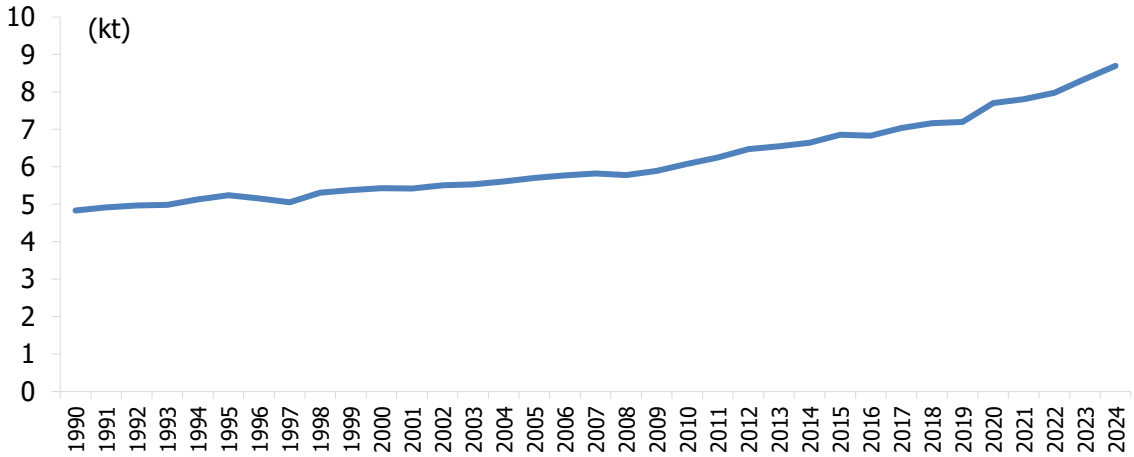
(kt)

Year	N_2O emissions from wastewater effluent	N_2O emissions from centralized WWT plants	Total N_2O emissions
1990	4.84	NO	4.84
1995	5.24	NO	5.24
2000	5.44	NO	5.44
2005	5.68	0.03	5.71
2010	6.00	0.08	6.08
2015	6.75	0.11	6.86
2020	7.57	0.14	7.71
2021	7.67	0.14	7.81
2022	7.84	0.14	7.98
2023	8.20	0.15	8.35
2024	8.55	0.15	8.70

The estimation results are given in Table 7.41. As can be seen in Figure 7.12, total N_2O emissions increased by 79.9% from 1990 to 2024. N_2O emissions from centralized WWT plants for 1990–2000 period are reported as "NO" because the nitrogen removal is not available before 2001. T_{PLANT} values for 2001–2024 are reported in CRT table 5.D, under additional information.

Türkiye reports N_2O emissions from industrial wastewater as "IE" in CRT table 5.D. As discussed further below, N_2O emissions from industrial wastewater (category 5.D.2) discharged into sewers is included in the N_2O emissions from domestic wastewater (category 5.D.1).

Figure 7.12 N_2O emissions from wastewater, 1990–2024



Collection of Activity Data

The activity data that are needed for estimating N_2O emissions are nitrogen content in the wastewater effluent, country population and average annual per capita protein generation (kg/person/yr).

The total nitrogen in the effluent is estimated using *Equation 6.8 in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, Volume 5, Chapter 6.*

$$N_{EFFLUENT} = (P \bullet Protein \bullet {}_{NPR} \bullet F_{NON-CON} \bullet F_{IND-COM}) - N_{SLUDGE}$$

Where:

$N_{EFFLUENT}$ = total annual amount of nitrogen in the wastewater effluent, kg N/yr

P = human population

Protein = annual per capita protein consumption, kg/person/yr

F_{NPR} = fraction of nitrogen in protein, kg N/kg protein

$F_{NON-CON}$ = factor for non-consumed protein added to the wastewater

$F_{IND-COM}$ = factor for industrial and commercial co-discharged protein into the sewer system

N_{SLUDGE}= nitrogen removed with sludge, kg N/yr

Per capita protein consumption in Türkiye has been obtained from FAOSTAT, covering the period from 1990 onwards. FAOSTAT revised the data for 2010–2022. With the availability of 2023 data from FAOSTAT, the previously extrapolated value for 2023 in the previous submission has been replaced with actual data. The 2024 value, not yet published by FAOSTAT, was estimated by extrapolation. These revised data have been used in the current submission instead of the previous submission values.

Population and annual per capita protein consumption data are given in Table 7.42.

Table 7.42 Population and per capita protein consumption, 1990–2024

Year	Population (1) (1000's persons)	Per capita protein consumption (2) (kg/person/yr)
1990	55 120	39.88
1995	59 756	39.89
2000	64 269	38.44
2005	68 435	37.70
2010	73 142	37.31
2015	78 218	39.26
2020	83 385	41.25
2021	84 147	41.43
2022	84 980	41.93
2023	85 326	43.68
2024	85 518	45.44

Source: (1) TurkStat, Mid-year Population Estimations and Projections
(2) FAOSTAT, Food Balance Sheets

Additional relevant parameters to calculate total nitrogen in the effluent are given in Table 7.43. Default values from the *2006 IPCC Guidelines, Volume 5, Chapter 6, Table 6.11* are used for the fraction of nitrogen in protein (0.16 kg N/kg protein), the fraction of non-consumed protein (1.4), and the fraction of industrial and commercial co-discharged protein (1.25). As discussed above for domestic wastewater, Türkiye assumes that there is zero sludge removed. Regarding the fraction of non-consumed protein, Türkiye has applied the value for developed countries using garbage disposals.

Table 7.43 Parameters for estimation of nitrogen in effluent

Fraction of nitrogen in protein (F_{NPR}) (kg N/kg protein)	Fraction of non-consumed protein ($F_{NON-CON}$)	Fraction of industrial and commercial co-discharged protein ($F_{IND-COM}$)	Nitrogen removed with sludge (N_{SLUDGE}) (kg)
0.16	1.40	1.25	0.00

Choice of Emission Factor

To estimate N_2O emissions from wastewater effluent, the IPCC default N_2O EF ($EF_{EFFLUENT}$) is selected as 0.005 kg N_2O -N/kg-N from the *2006 IPCC Guidelines, Volume 5, Chapter 6, Table 6.11*.

The IPCC default EF (EF_{PLANTS}) to estimate N_2O emissions from centralized wastewater treatment plants of 3.2 g N_2O /person/year as given in the *2006 IPCC Guidelines*, *Volume 5, Chapter 6, Table 6.11* is applied. To estimate N_2O emissions from such plants, the country-specific values of the degree of utilization of modern, centralized WWT plants (T_{PLANT}) are calculated for the whole time series.

Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency:

Domestic Wastewater Treatment and Discharge: For CH_4 emissions, the uncertainty for AD is estimated as 5.0% and for CH_4 EF it is calculated as 37.7% by using default uncertainty ranges provided in the *2006 IPCC Guidelines, Volume 5, Chapter 6, Table 6.7.*

For N_2O emissions, the uncertainty for AD is estimated as 30.0%. The uncertainty value of the N_2O EF is calculated as 42.4% by using uncertainty values of 30.0% for both $EF_{EFFLUENT}$ and EF_{PLANTS} based on expert judgment since there is no sufficient information in the related section of the 2006 IPCC.

Industrial Wastewater Treatment and Discharge: For CH_4 emissions, the uncertainty for AD is estimated as 11.2% and for CH_4 EF it is calculated as 39.1% by using default uncertainty ranges provided in the *2006 IPCC Guidelines, Volume 5, Chapter 6, Table 6.10.*

The estimates are calculated in a consistent manner over time series.

Source-Specific QA/QC and Verification:

QA/QC procedures are implemented for each category to verify and improve the inventory under Türkiye's QA/QC plan. For the Wastewater Treatment and Discharge category (CRT 5.D), activity data

are derived from the TurkStat waste statistics database, which is compiled according to the European Code of Practice Principles. Consequently, high-quality data are used in the emission estimates.

Recalculation:

Comprehensive facility-level verification of methane recovery data from domestic wastewater treatment plants was conducted, resulting in recalculations of CH_4 emissions for the period 1998–2023. N_2O emissions for 2023 were recalculated following the availability of 2024 survey data for T_{PLANT} and the revision of FAOSTAT protein supply data for 2010–2022, which also included the previously estimated 2023 value. In addition, CH_4 emissions from industrial wastewater were recalculated for 2023 using linear interpolation based on the 2024 survey data.

Compared to the previous inventory submission, CH_4 emissions from wastewater treatment and discharge increased by 5.8 per cent in 2017 and decreased by 0.4 per cent in 2023. Overall, CH_4 emissions changed between –0.4 per cent and +5.8 per cent over 1998–2023 due to recalculations.

Compared to the previous inventory submission, N_2O emissions increased by 3.5 per cent in 2023 and decreased by 2.2 per cent in 2019. Overall, N_2O emissions changed between –2.2 per cent and +3.5 per cent over 2010–2023 due to recalculations.

Planned Improvement:

Türkiye is planning to improve the parameters used in the estimation of CH_4 emissions, both for the degree of treatment utilization by population class (domestic wastewater) and for the fraction usage for different types of wastewater treatment and discharge pathways (industrial wastewater) for the entire time series.

7.6 Other (Category 5.E)

There are no other activities to be considered under this category.

8 OTHER

Türkiye does not report any emissions under the category 'Other'.

9 INDIRECT CARBON DIOXIDE AND NITROUS OXIDE EMISSIONS

Türkiye does not report indirect carbon dioxide (CO_2) and nitrous oxide (N_2O) emissions.

10 RECALCULATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS

Recalculations:

Annually, the inventory team conducts a comprehensive analysis of the time series data from 1990 onwards to identify any conditions that do not comply with TACCC criteria. This examination informs the implementation of necessary adjustments, including Activity Data (AD) revisions, updates, emissions reallocations, and various refinements. Detailed descriptions of these recalculations, along with their underlying rationales, are presented in Chapters 3-7.

In energy sector;

Emissions from energy industries were recalculated due to calculation error and reclassification of other fossil fuels. The effect of error on emissions is 0.42%.

Recalculations due to minor changes of EF parameters and the revision of AD and reallocation of other fossil fuels affected emissions of manufacturing industries and construction 0.42% for the year 2023.

In IPPU sector;

For the cement sector, the correction in the MRV system resulted an increase in CO_2 emissons, averaging 30 kt of CO_2 per year between the years 2015 and 2023.

CO_2 emissions from ammonia production were recalculated due to correction of the total natural gas consumption data for one plant, resulting an increase of 317 kt CO_2 in 2022 and a decrease of 285 kt CO_2 in 2023.

For the iron and steel sector, the revision of the carbon content of BOF gas for one plant and the updated limestone consumption data for two plants led to an increase in CO_2 emissions of 0.1 kt in 2022 and 44.8 kt in 2023 compared to the previously reported submission.

The update of waste statistics associated with lead recycling led to an average annual increase of 0.1 kt CO_2 for the years 2020–2023 in the lead sector, compared to the previous submission.

For Category 2.F, the time series for HFC-245fa and HFC-43-10mee were recalculated due to a technical correction in the implementation of the calculation workbook based on the IPCC 2.F.6 methodology. The correction affected the initialization of the dynamic bank model and was propagated forward, resulting in a revision of the 2023 emission estimates only. Emission estimates for 2022 and all preceding years remain unchanged.

For Category 2.G, SF_6 emissions were recalculated due to a correction in the sectoral allocation of SF_6 consumption. A decimal placement error in the deduction of SF_6 consumption attributed to the magnesium production sector for the year 2023 resulted in an incorrect value being reported under Category 2.G. This error was corrected in the current submission, affecting only the 2023 estimate.

In agriculture sector;

Emission estimates for 2021, 2022, and 2023 have been revised upward by 0.7 kt, 3.8 kt, and 77 kt CO_2 eq., respectively. These adjustments are driven by the inclusion of new products (other forage crops, buckwheat) starting in 2021, revised tobacco crops data for 2022, revised dairy and non-dairy cattle population, sewage sludge, and compost data for 2023.

In LULUCF sector;

No recalculation has been made for category 4.B however, a minor discrepancy (0.04) due to the extrapolation of cropland areas in the land use matrix can be observed in the 2023 emissions.

In waste sector;

For category 5.A (Solid Waste Disposal);

- CH_4 emissions from managed landfill sites were recalculated from 2018 onwards following facility-level verification of methane recovery data.
- 2023 MSW data were recalculated using 2024 survey data, and 2023 waste composition data were revised based on the latest survey results.
- Minor recalculations were made for methane emissions from unmanaged disposal sites between 1999 and 2023 due to small source-level revisions in GDP data (IW-related).

For category 5.C (Incineration and Open Burning of Waste);

- The 2023 fraction of MSW open-burned was recalculated using 2024 survey data.
- 2023 waste composition data were revised, affecting Category 5.C emission estimates.

For category 5.D (Wastewater Treatment and Discharge)

- CH_4 emissions from domestic wastewater treatment plants were recalculated for 1998–2023 following facility-level verification of methane recovery data.
- N_2O emissions for 2023 were recalculated using 2024 survey data and revised FAOSTAT protein supply data for 2010–2022.
- CH_4 emissions from industrial wastewater were recalculated for 2023 using 2024 survey data.

Table 10.1 Recalculations made in the current submission and their implications to the emission level, 1990 and 2023

CRF category	Implication to the CRT category level (kt CO_2 eq.)		Implication to the total emission w/o LULUCF (%)	
	1990	2023	1990	2023
1. Energy	**490.29**	**2339.51**	**0.21**	**0.42**
1.A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	490.29	2331.53	0.21	0.42
1.A.1. Energy industries	490.29	99.61	0.21	0.02
1.A.2. Manufacturing industries and construction	0.00	352.18	0.00	0.06
1.A.4. Other sectors	0.00	1879.74	0.00	0.34
1.B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	0.00	7.99	0.00	0.00
1.B.2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	0.00	7.99	0.00	0.00
2. Industrial Processes	**0.00**	**-239.16**	**0.00**	**-0.04**
2.A. Mineral industry	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00
2.B. Chemical industry	0.00	-284.97	0.00	-0.05
2.C. Metal industry	0.00	45.02	0.00	0.01
2.F. Product uses as substitutes for ODS	NA	0.94	NA	0.00
2.G. Other product manufacture and use	NA	-0.29	NA	0.00
3. Agriculture	**0.00**	**77.00**	**0.00**	**0.01**
3.A. Enteric fermentation	0.00	7.15	0.00	0.00
3.B. Manure management	0.00	51.10	0.00	0.01
3.D. Agricultural soils	0.00	18.75	0.00	0.00
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry	**0.00**	**-0.04**	**0.00**	**0.00**
4.B. Cropland	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00
5. Waste	**0.00**	**789.66**	**0.00**	**0.14**
5.A. Solid waste disposal	0.00	729.82	0.00	0.13
5.C. Incineration and open burning of waste	0.00	-1.08	0.00	0.00
5.D. Wastewater treatment and discharge	0.00	60.92	0.00	0.01
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions without land use, land-use change and forestry	**490.29**	**2967.01**	**0.21**	**0.54**
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions with land use, land-use change and forestry	**490.29**	**2966.97**	**0.21**	**0.61**

NA: Shows implication where end or start value is null.

Figures in the table may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Planned Improvements:

Considerable improvements have been made in this submission. However, there are still areas to be improved mainly related to using higher tiers, especially for key categories. Planned improvements are summarized as follows:

In energy sector;

MENR worked on agricultural association for modeling the agricultural diesel oil consumption and the disaggregation of diesel oil consumption was achieved in 2015 national energy balance tables. However national energy balance tables are not in time series therefore the allocation problem still exists between 2012 and 2014. All relevant institutions are working together and make planning in order to overcome this inconsistency problem.

For 1.B.2 In order to increase the tiers for CH_4 emission estimation, availability of detailed information have been searched. It is planned to continue the investigation to find out the availability or possibility of availability of appropriate data for higher tiers.

CO_2 resulting from gasoline, LPG and CH_4 and N_2O emissions were estimated by applying default emission factors from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. Country-specific carbon content values for these fuels were not available at the time of preparation of this inventory. Accordingly, default emission factors from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines were applied and the Tier 1 method was used. The Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure is working with relevant stakeholders to develop country-specific carbon contents for gasoline and LPG.

In IPPU sector;

Emissions calculations for IPPU sub-sectors will utilize Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) data provided by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change (MoEUCC). Over 800 plants are required to submit their verified annual emissions data from energy and industrial sectors in accordance with MoEUCC regulations. MRV data will be analyzed for various quality aspects, including coverage, accuracy, completeness, and consistency.

To ensure comprehensive and standardized MRV data, consultations with MoEUCC are ongoing to gather activity data and refine classifications. Once the data is standardized and complete, an accounting system will be established to calculate emissions using both current methodologies and MRV data. The results will be tracked and compared over two years before included in the Inventory.

Future improvements will focus on strengthening data consistency checks and internal quality control procedures for the calculation of fluorinated gas emissions. Further refinement of calculation tools and verification of sectoral allocations will be pursued, subject to data availability.

In agriculture sector;

An agricultural census will be conducted in Türkiye in 2026, covering key variables such as land use and livestock. In the following year, additional module data—including animal housing and manure management (AHMM)—will be collected on a sample basis. Based on the results of the census, Türkiye aims to improve the methodologies used in the relevant categories. After a verification process assessing key data quality dimensions such as coverage, accuracy, completeness, and consistency, the data may be integrated into the Manure Management category to enhance the reliability of reporting.

In LULUCF sector;

The planned improvements for Forest Land category are;

Re-evaluation of the emission/other factors used for living biomass, DOM, and mineral soils (ST, MT) based on Mediterranean Emission/Other factors Database by the billeteral and other collaboration programs.

Estimation of carbon stocks for carbon pools for which emissions are currently not reported in land remaining same land use categories, namely deadwood, litter and mineral soil (MT)

Preparation of input forest data and parameters for some of the existing forest models (e.g. CBM) to be able for running simulations and making projections of forest development under different scenarios (LT)

Development and establishment of National Forest Inventory (NFI) based on permanent sample plot system (LT)

Use a higher Tier level in reporting (LT).

Develop and use allometric equations instead of currently used national BCEF coefficients (LT).

Preparement of the land use matrix for 2020 or beyond (MT).

The planned improvements for Cropland category are;

Increase from Tier 1 to Tier 2 method in estimating the carbon stock change in living biomass in Land converted to cropland (MT)

Collection, sampling and/or modelling of carbon stocks in mineral soil at a larger spatial scale (e.g. consider potential use of National Geospatial Soil Fertility and Soil Organic Carbon Information System) (MT)

Data collection about management systems (land use, tillage, input) for Cropland remaining cropland, also through use of existing generalised maps of dominant crops in Türkiye (MT)

The planned improvements for Grassland category are;

Re-evaluation of the estimation of emissions due to drainage of organic soil (MT)

Check for the size of emission factors for the subcategory Land converted to grassland (MT)

Verification of assumptions by surveying national research studies and papers (ST, MT)

Data collection about management systems (land use, management, input) for Grassland remaining grassland (MT, LT)

Estimation of carbon stock changes in mineral soil for Grassland remaining grassland, using a default method (applying SOCREF and stock change factors) (MT)

Modelling of carbon stocks in mineral soil at a larger spatial scale (e.g. considering potential use of National Geospatial Soil Fertility and Soil Organic Carbon Information System) (MT, LT)

The planned improvements for Wetland category are;

Use of Wetlands Supplement more effectively (ST, MT)

Review all existing national and international databases related to wetlands (e.g. Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, FAOSTAT, Wetlands International, NGO data etc.) (MT)

Expert judgment (e.g. by national soil scientist) about different types of managed wetlands that are likely to occur in Türkiye (ST, MT)

Collection of activity data regarding specific types of managed wetlands (MT)

Sampling of SOC and estimation of carbon stocks for major soil types of wetlands (MT, LT)

The planned improvements for Settlement category are;

Update carbon stock changes for all relevant carbon pools for each land use conversion to settlements (MT, LT)

Extend the study mentioned in the methodology section to other settlement areas and thus update the CS values (MT, LT)

In waste sector;

In the scope of TurkStat's *Waste Disposal and Recovery Facilities Survey*, it will be determined whether there is any flaring at waste disposal sites (CRF Category 5.A). Based on the information gathered, flaring will be included in the next submission.

Emissions and the amount of methane for energy recovery from anaerobic digestion at biogas facilities (CRF Category 5.B.2) will be included in the next inventory submissions, depending on the availability of such treatment processes.

In Wastewater Treatment and Discharge (CRF Category 5.D), Türkiye is planning to improve the parameters used in estimating CH_4 emissions, both for the degree of treatment utilization by population class (domestic wastewater) and for the fraction usage for different types of wastewater treatment and discharge pathways (industrial wastewater) for the entire time series.

Annex 1: Key Categories

This annex presents the results of Approach 1 and Approach 2 key category analysis and results for the latest Turkish GHG inventory submission. The 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories (2006 IPCC Guidelines) recommend as good practice the identification of key categories of emissions and removals. The objective is to assist inventory agencies in their prioritization efforts to improve overall estimates. A key category is defined as "one that is prioritized within the national inventory system because its estimate has a significant influence on a country's total inventory of greenhouse gases in terms of the absolute level of emissions and removals, the trend in emissions and removals, or uncertainty in emissions and removals" (2006 IPCC Guidelines); this term is used in reference to both source and sink categories.

The Approach 1 Level and Trend Assessment described in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines Vol.1, Chapter 4 is used to identify key categories from two perspectives: their contribution to the overall emissions and their contribution to the emission trend. The level assessment analyses the emission contribution that each category makes to the national total (with and without LULUCF). The trend assessment uses each category's relative contribution to the overall emissions, but assigns greater weight to the categories whose relative trend departs from the overall trend (with and without LULUCF). In this assessment, trends are calculated as the absolute changes between base year and most recent inventory year.

The percent contributions to both levels and trends in emissions are calculated and sorted in descending order. A cumulative total is calculated for both approaches. A cumulative contribution threshold of 95% for both level and trend assessments is a reasonable approximation of 90% uncertainty for the T1 method of determining key categories (2006 IPCC Guidelines). This threshold has therefore been used in this analysis to define an upper boundary for key category identification. Therefore, when source and sink contributions are sorted in decreasing order of importance, those largest ones that together contribute to 95% of the cumulative total are considered quantitatively to be key categories.

For this inventory submission, level and trend key category assessments are performed not only according to the recommended IPCC approach given in Volume 1, Section 4.3.1 (Approach 1), but also given in Section 4.3.2 (Approach 2) of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. Based on the Approach 1 key category analysis (with/without LULUCF) and on the Approach 2 key category analysis (with/without LULUCF), Table A.1, on the next page, presents 34 key categories in 2024.

According to paragraph 25 of the Annex to Decision 18/CMA.1, key category assessments for both level and trend are performed for 1990, the starting year, in addition to the last year.

Table A1 Key category analysis summary, 2024

Category Code	Category Name	Fuel	Gas	Criteria used for key category identification		Key category including LULUCF	Key category excluding LULUCF
				L	T		
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Solid fuels	CO_2	X	X	X	X
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	X	X	X	X
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Liquid fuels	CO_2	X	X	X	X
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	X	X	X	X
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Solid fuels	CO_2	X	X	X	X
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Liquid fuels	CO_2	X	X	X	X
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Other Fossil fuels	CO_2	X	X	X	X
1.A.3.a.	Domestic Aviation	Jet kerosene	CO_2	X		X	X
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation		CO_2	X	X	X	X
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation		N_2O	X		X	X
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	X	X	X	X
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Solid fuels	CO_2	X	X	X	X
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Liquid fuels	CO_2	X	X	X	X
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Biomass	CH_4	X	X	X	X
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Solid fuels	CH_4		X	X	X
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Liquid fuels	N_2O	X	X	X	X
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Biomass	N_2O		X	X	X
1.B.1.	Fugitive emissions from solid fuels	Solid fuels	CH_4	X	X	X	X
1.B.2.b.	Fugitive emissions from fuels - Oil and natural gas	Natural Gas	CH_4	X	X	X	X
2.A.1.	Cement Production (Mineral Products)		CO_2	X	X	X	X
2.A.2.	Lime Production (Mineral Products)		CO_2		X	X	X
2.A.4.	Other process uses of carbonates		CO_2	X		X	X
2.C.1.	Iron and Steel Production		CO_2	X	X	X	X
2.F.6.	Other applications		Aggregate F-gases	X	X	X	X
3.A.	Enteric fermentation		CH_4	X	X	X	X
3.B.	Manure management		CH_4	X	X	X	X
3.B.	Manure management		N_2O	X	X	X	X
3.D.1.	Direct N_2O emissions from managed soils		N_2O	X	X	X	X
3.D.2.	Indirect N_2O emissions from managed soils		N_2O	X	X	X	X
4.A.1.	Forest Land Remaining Forest Land		CO_2	X	X	X	
4.G.	Harvested Wood Products		CO_2	X	X	X	
5.A.	Solid waste disposal		CH_4	X	X	X	X
5.D.	Wastewater treatment and discharge		CH_4	X	X	X	X
5.D.	Wastewater treatment and discharge		N_2O	X		X	X

Table A2 Approach 1 Key category analysis level assessment with LULUCF, 1990

Category Code	Category	Fuel	Gas	1990 Emission	ABS (Emission)	Cont. (%)	Cumulative Cont. (%)
4.A.1.	Forest Land Remaining Forest Land		CO_2	-64 748	64 748	21.74	21.74
3.A.	Enteric fermentation		CH_4	29 996	29 996	10.07	31.81
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Solid fuels	CO_2	26 160	26 160	8.78	40.59
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation		CO_2	24 143	24 143	8.10	48.69
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Solid fuels	CO_2	22 200	22 200	7.45	56.14
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Solid fuels	CO_2	14 750	14 750	4.95	61.10
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Liquid fuels	CO_2	14 433	14 433	4.85	65.94
3.D.1.	Direct N_2O emissions from managed soils		N_2O	13 490	13 490	4.53	70.47
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Liquid fuels	CO_2	13 247	13 247	4.45	74.92
2.A.1.	Cement Production (Mineral Products)		CO_2	10 845	10 845	3.64	78.56
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Liquid fuels	CO_2	8 918	8 918	2.99	81.55
2.C.1.	Iron and Steel Production		CO_2	6 939	6 939	2.33	83.88
5.A.	Solid waste disposal		CH_4	5 788	5 788	1.94	85.82
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	5 025	5 025	1.69	87.51
1.B.1.	Fugitive emissions from solid fuels	Solid fuels	CH_4	4 401	4 401	1.48	88.99
5.D.	Wastewater treatment and discharge		CH_4	3 124	3 124	1.05	90.04
4.G.	Harvested Wood Products		CO_2	-2 948	2 948	0.99	91.03
3.B.	Manure management		CH_4	2 776	2 776	0.93	91.96
3.B.	Manure management		N_2O	2 743	2 743	0.92	92.88
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Biomass	CH_4	2 535	2 535	0.85	93.73
2.A.2.	Lime Production (Mineral Products)		CO_2	2 249	2 249	0.75	94.48
3.D.2.	Indirect N_2O emissions from managed soils		N_2O	1 901	1 901	0.64	95.12
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	1 558	1 558	0.52	95.65
5.D.	Wastewater treatment and discharge		N_2O	1 281	1 281	0.43	96.08
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Solid fuels	CH_4	1 146	1 146	0.38	96.46
4(IV).	Biomass Burning		CO_2	1 124	1 124	0.38	96.84
2.B.2.	Nitric acid production		N_2O	946	946	0.32	97.16
1.A.3.a.	Domestic Aviation	Jet kerosene	CO_2	914	914	0.31	97.46
1.A.3.c.	Railways		CO_2	651	651	0.22	97.68
2.A.4.	Other process uses of carbonates		CO_2	619	619	0.21	97.89
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Liquid fuels	N_2O	616	616	0.21	98.09
1.A.3.d.	Domestic Navigation	Liquid fuels	CO_2	504	504	0.17	98.26
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation		N_2O	478	478	0.16	98.42
1.B.2.a.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Oil and Natural Gas	Oil	CH_4	470	470	0.16	98.58
3.H.	Urea application		CO_2	460	460	0.15	98.74
2.B.1.	Ammonia Production		CO_2	425	425	0.14	98.88

Table A2 Approach 1 Key category analysis level assessment with LULUCF, 1990 (cont'd)

Category Code	Category	Fuel	Gas	1990 Emission	ABS (Emission)	Cont. (%)	Cumulative Cont. (%)
2.C.3.	Aluminium Production		PFC	425	425	0.14	99.02
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Biomass	N_2O	320	320	0.11	99.13
3.F.	Field burning of agricultural residues		CH_4	297	297	0.10	99.23
1.B.2.c.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Venting and flaring		CO_2	218	218	0.07	99.30
2.D.	Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use		CO_2	183	183	0.06	99.36
1.B.2.b.	Fugitive emissions from fuels - Oil and natural gas	Natural Gas	CH_4	161	161	0.05	99.42
1.B.2.c.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Venting and flaring		CH_4	142	142	0.05	99.47
3.C.	Rice cultivation		CH_4	112	112	0.04	99.50
2.A.3.	Glass Production		CO_2	112	112	0.04	99.54
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation		CH_4	108	108	0.04	99.58
2.C.3.	Aluminium Production		CO_2	99.16	99.16	0.03	99.61
4(IV).	Biomass Burning		CH_4	94.19	94.19	0.03	99.64
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	93.89	93.89	0.03	99.67
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Solid fuels	N_2O	85.02	85.02	0.03	99.70
2.B.8.	Petrochemical and carbon black production		CO_2	81.49	81.49	0.03	99.73
5.C.	Incineration and open burning of waste		CH_4	74.12	74.12	0.02	99.75
3.F.	Field burning of agricultural residues		N_2O	72.86	72.86	0.02	99.78
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Solid fuels	N_2O	64.56	64.56	0.02	99.80
2.C.2.	Ferroalloys Production		CO_2	61.56	61.56	0.02	99.82
1.A.3.c.	Railways		N_2O	61.10	61.10	0.02	99.84
2.B.5.	Carbide production		CO_2	58.99	58.99	0.02	99.86
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Solid fuels	N_2O	54.25	54.25	0.02	99.88
4(IV).	Biomass Burning		N_2O	48.43	48.43	0.02	99.90
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Solid fuels	CH_4	45.74	45.74	0.02	99.91
1.A.3.e.	Other transportation	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	39.29	39.29	0.01	99.92
2.C.6.	Zinc Production		CO_2	37.84	37.84	0.01	99.94
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Liquid fuels	CH_4	34.51	34.51	0.01	99.95
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Liquid fuels	N_2O	26.78	26.78	0.01	99.96
5.C.	Incineration and open burning of waste		CO_2	26.14	26.14	0.01	99.97
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Liquid fuels	N_2O	15.91	15.91	0.01	99.97
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Liquid fuels	CH_4	14.18	14.18	0.00	99.98
5.C.	Incineration and open burning of waste		N_2O	9.82	9.82	0.00	99.98
2.C.1.	Iron and Steel Production		CH_4	8.83	8.83	0.00	99.98
5.B.	Biological treatment of solid waste		CH_4	8.16	8.16	0.00	99.99
1.A.3.a.	Domestic Aviation	Jet kerosene	N_2O	7.90	7.90	0.00	99.99

Table A2 Approach 1 Key category analysis level assessment with LULUCF, 1990 (cont'd)

Category Code	Category	Fuel	Gas	1990 Emission	ABS (Emission)	Cont. (%)	Cumulative Cont. (%)
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Solid fuels	CH_4	6.43	6.43	0.00	99.99
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Liquid fuels	CH_4	6.11	6.11	0.00	99.99
5.B.	Biological treatment of solid waste		N_2O	4.63	4.63	0.00	99.99
1.A.3.d.	Domestic Navigation	Liquid fuels	N_2O	3.50	3.50	0.00	99.99
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	2.42	2.42	0.00	100.00
1.B.2.a.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Oil and Natural Gas	Oil	CO_2	2.38	2.38	0.00	100.00
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	2.29	2.29	0.00	100.00
2.C.5.	Lead Production		CO_2	2.20	2.20	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.d.	Domestic Navigation	Liquid fuels	CH_4	1.30	1.30	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.c.	Railways		CH_4	0.97	0.97	0.00	100.00
1.B.2.c.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Venting and flaring		N_2O	0.81	0.81	0.00	100.00
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	0.79	0.79	0.00	100.00
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	0.74	0.74	0.00	100.00
4.B.1.	Cropland Remaining Cropland		CO_2	0.69	0.69	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.a.	Domestic Aviation	Jet kerosene	CH_4	0.35	0.35	0.00	100.00
1.B.2.b.	Fugitive emissions from fuels - Oil and natural gas	Natural Gas	CO_2	0.25	0.25	0.00	100.00
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	0.24	0.24	0.00	100.00
2.B.8.	Petrochemical and carbon black production		CH_4	0.05	0.05	0.00	100.00
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	0.04	0.04	0.00	100.00
4.D.1.	Wetlands remaining wetlands		CO_2	-0.03	0.03	0.00	100.00
4.C.1.	Grassland Remaining Grassland		CO_2	0.03	0.03	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.e.	Other transportation	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	0.02	0.02	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.e.	Other transportation	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	0.02	0.02	0.00	100.00
	Total			**162 495**	**297 887**		

Table A3 Approach 1 Key category analysis level assessment without LULUCF, 1990

Category Code	Category	Fuel	Gas	1990 Emission	ABS (Emission)	Cont. (%)	Cumulative Cont. (%)
3.A.	Enteric fermentation		CH_4	29 996	29 996	13.10	13.10
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Solid fuels	CO_2	26 160	26 160	11.43	24.53
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation		CO_2	24 143	24 143	10.55	35.08
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Solid fuels	CO_2	22 200	22 200	9.70	44.77
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Solid fuels	CO_2	14 750	14 750	6.44	51.22
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Liquid fuels	CO_2	14 433	14 433	6.30	57.52
3.D.1.	Direct N_2O emissions from managed soils		N_2O	13 490	13 490	5.89	63.42
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Liquid fuels	CO_2	13 247	13 247	5.79	69.20
2.A.1.	Cement Production (Mineral Products)		CO_2	10 845	10 845	4.74	73.94
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Liquid fuels	CO_2	8 918	8 918	3.90	77.84
2.C.1.	Iron and Steel Production		CO_2	6 939	6 939	3.03	80.87
5.A.	Solid waste disposal		CH_4	5 788	5 788	2.53	83.39
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	5 025	5 025	2.19	85.59
1.B.1.	Fugitive emissions from solid fuels	Solid fuels	CH_4	4 401	4 401	1.92	87.51
5.D.	Wastewater treatment and discharge		CH_4	3 124	3 124	1.36	88.88
3.B.	Manure management		CH_4	2 776	2 776	1.21	90.09
3.B.	Manure management		N_2O	2 743	2 743	1.20	91.29
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Biomass	CH_4	2 535	2 535	1.11	92.39
2.A.2.	Lime Production (Mineral Products)		CO_2	2 249	2 249	0.98	93.38
3.D.2.	Indirect N_2O emissions from managed soils		N_2O	1 901	1 901	0.83	94.21
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	1 558	1 558	0.68	94.89
5.D.	Wastewater treatment and discharge		N_2O	1 281	1 281	0.56	95.45
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Solid fuels	CH_4	1 146	1 146	0.50	95.95
2.B.2.	Nitric acid production		N_2O	946	946	0.41	96.36
1.A.3.a.	Domestic Aviation	Jet kerosene	CO_2	914	914	0.40	96.76
1.A.3.c.	Railways		CO_2	651	651	0.28	97.04
2.A.4.	Other process uses of carbonates		CO_2	619	619	0.27	97.31
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Liquid fuels	N_2O	616	616	0.27	97.58
1.A.3.d.	Domestic Navigation	Liquid fuels	CO_2	504	504	0.22	97.80
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation		N_2O	478	478	0.21	98.01
1.B.2.a.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Oil and Natural Gas	Oil	CH_4	470	470	0.21	98.22
3.H.	Urea application		CO_2	460	460	0.20	98.42
2.B.1.	Ammonia Production		CO_2	425	425	0.19	98.60
2.C.3.	Aluminium Production		PFC	425	425	0.19	98.79
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Biomass	N_2O	320	320	0.14	98.93
3.F.	Field burning of agricultural residues		CH_4	297	297	0.13	99.06

Table A3 Approach 1 Key category analysis level assessment without LULUCF, 1990 (cont'd)

Category Code	Category	Fuel	Gas	1990 Emission	ABS (Emission)	Cont. (%)	Cumulative Cont. (%)
1.B.2.c.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Venting and flaring		CO_2	218	218	0.10	99.15
2.D.	Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use		CO_2	183	183	0.08	99.23
1.B.2.b.	Fugitive emissions from fuels - Oil and natural gas	Natural Gas	CH_4	161	161	0.07	99.30
1.B.2.c.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Venting and flaring		CH_4	142	142	0.06	99.37
3.C.	Rice cultivation		CH_4	112	112	0.05	99.42
2.A.3.	Glass Production		CO_2	112	112	0.05	99.46
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation		CH_4	108	108	0.05	99.51
2.C.3.	Aluminium Production		CO_2	99.16	99.16	0.04	99.56
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	93.89	93.89	0.04	99.60
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Solid fuels	N_2O	85.02	85.02	0.04	99.63
2.B.8.	Petrochemical and carbon black production		CO_2	81.49	81.49	0.04	99.67
5.C.	Incineration and open burning of waste		CH_4	74.12	74.12	0.03	99.70
3.F.	Field burning of agricultural residues		N_2O	72.86	72.86	0.03	99.73
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Solid fuels	N_2O	64.56	64.56	0.03	99.76
2.C.2.	Ferroalloys Production		CO_2	61.56	61.56	0.03	99.79
1.A.3.c.	Railways		N_2O	61.10	61.10	0.03	99.81
2.B.5.	Carbide production		CO_2	58.99	58.99	0.03	99.84
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Solid fuels	N_2O	54.25	54.25	0.02	99.86
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Solid fuels	CH_4	45.74	45.74	0.02	99.88
1.A.3.e.	Other transportation	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	39.29	39.29	0.02	99.90
2.C.6.	Zinc Production		CO_2	37.84	37.84	0.02	99.92
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Liquid fuels	CH_4	34.51	34.51	0.02	99.93
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Liquid fuels	N_2O	26.78	26.78	0.01	99.94
5.C.	Incineration and open burning of waste		CO_2	26.14	26.14	0.01	99.96
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Liquid fuels	N_2O	15.91	15.91	0.01	99.96
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Liquid fuels	CH_4	14.18	14.18	0.01	99.97
5.C.	Incineration and open burning of waste		N_2O	9.82	9.82	0.00	99.97
2.C.1.	Iron and Steel Production		CH_4	8.83	8.83	0.00	99.98
5.B.	Biological treatment of solid waste		CH_4	8.16	8.16	0.00	99.98
1.A.3.a.	Domestic Aviation	Jet kerosene	N_2O	7.90	7.90	0.00	99.98
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Solid fuels	CH_4	6.43	6.43	0.00	99.99
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Liquid fuels	CH_4	6.11	6.11	0.00	99.99
5.B.	Biological treatment of solid waste		N_2O	4.63	4.63	0.00	99.99
1.A.3.d.	Domestic Navigation	Liquid fuels	N_2O	3.50	3.50	0.00	99.99
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	2.42	2.42	0.00	99.99

Table A3 Approach 1 Key category analysis level assessment without LULUCF, 1990 (cont'd)

Category Code	Category	Fuel	Gas	1990 Emission	ABS (Emission)	Cont. (%)	Cumulative Cont. (%)
1.B.2.a.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Oil and Natural Gas	Oil	CO_2	2.38	2.38	0.00	100.00
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	2.29	2.29	0.00	100.00
2.C.5.	Lead Production		CO_2	2.20	2.20	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.d.	Domestic Navigation	Liquid fuels	CH_4	1.30	1.30	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.c.	Railways		CH_4	0.97	0.97	0.00	100.00
1.B.2.c.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Venting and flaring		N_2O	0.81	0.81	0.00	100.00
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	0.79	0.79	0.00	100.00
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	0.74	0.74	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.a.	Domestic Aviation	Jet kerosene	CH_4	0.35	0.35	0.00	100.00
1.B.2.b.	Fugitive emissions from fuels - Oil and natural gas	Natural Gas	CO_2	0.25	0.25	0.00	100.00
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	0.24	0.24	0.00	100.00
2.B.8.	Petrochemical and carbon black production		CH_4	0.05	0.05	0.00	100.00
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	0.04	0.04	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.e.	Other transportation	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	0.02	0.02	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.e.	Other transportation	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	0.02	0.02	0.00	100.00
	Total			**228 924**	**228 924**		

Table A4 Approach 1 Key category analysis level assessment with LULUCF, 2024

Category Code	Category	Fuel	Gas	2024 Emission	ABS (Emission)	Cont. (%)	Cumulative Cont. (%)
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Solid fuels	CO_2	125 019	125 019	18.95	18.95
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation		CO_2	95 112	95 112	14.42	33.37
4.A.1.	Forest Land Remaining Forest Land		CO_2	-56 489	56 489	8.56	41.94
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	47 443	47 443	7.19	49.13
2.A.1.	Cement Production (Mineral Products)		CO_2	44 782	44 782	6.79	55.92
3.A.	Enteric fermentation		CH_4	37 963	37 963	5.76	61.67
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	28 706	28 706	4.35	66.02
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	23 402	23 402	3.55	69.57
3.D.1.	Direct N_2O emissions from managed soils		N_2O	21 018	21 018	3.19	72.76
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Solid fuels	CO_2	20 864	20 864	3.16	75.92
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Liquid fuels	CO_2	16 852	16 852	2.55	78.47
4.G.	Harvested Wood Products		CO_2	-13 586	13 586	2.06	80.53
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Solid fuels	CO_2	13 561	13 561	2.06	82.59
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Liquid fuels	CO_2	12 005	12 005	1.82	84.41
2.C.1.	Iron and Steel Production		CO_2	11 021	11 021	1.67	86.08
5.A.	Solid waste disposal		CH_4	9 472	9 472	1.44	87.52
2.F.6.	Other applications		Aggregate F-gases	8 923	8 923	1.35	88.87
1.B.1.	Fugitive emissions from solid fuels	Solid fuels	CH_4	7 282	7 282	1.10	89.97
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Liquid fuels	CO_2	6 251	6 251	0.95	90.92
3.B.	Manure management		CH_4	5 531	5 531	0.84	91.76
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Other Fossil fuels	CO_2	5 336	5 336	0.81	92.57
3.B.	Manure management		N_2O	4 368	4 368	0.66	93.23
1.A.3.a.	Domestic Aviation	Jet kerosene	CO_2	3 815	3 815	0.58	93.81
5.D.	Wastewater treatment and discharge		CH_4	3 633	3 633	0.55	94.36
2.A.4.	Other process uses of carbonates		CO_2	2 824	2 824	0.43	94.79
1.B.2.b.	Fugitive emissions from fuels - Oil and natural gas	Natural Gas	CH_4	2 681	2 681	0.41	95.19
3.D.2.	Indirect N_2O emissions from managed soils		N_2O	2 666	2 666	0.40	95.60
5.D.	Wastewater treatment and discharge		N_2O	2 305	2 305	0.35	95.95
2.A.2.	Lime Production (Mineral Products)		CO_2	1 782	1 782	0.27	96.22
2.B.1.	Ammonia Production		CO_2	1 628	1 628	0.25	96.47
2.B.2.	Nitric acid production		N_2O	1 610	1 610	0.24	96.71
3.H.	Urea application		CO_2	1 508	1 508	0.23	96.94
4(IV).	Biomass Burning		CO_2	1 470	1 470	0.22	97.16
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation		N_2O	1 467	1 467	0.22	97.38
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Other Fossil fuels	CO_2	1 324	1 324	0.20	97.58
1.A.3.d.	Domestic Navigation	Liquid fuels	CO_2	1 098	1 098	0.17	97.75

Table A4 Approach 1 Key category analysis level assessment with LULUCF, 2024 (cont'd)

Category Code	Category	Fuel	Gas	2024 Emission	ABS (Emission)	Cont. (%)	Cumulative Cont. (%)
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Liquid fuels	N_2O	1 060	1 060	0.16	97.91
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Solid fuels	CH_4	1 015	1 015	0.15	98.06
2.A.3.	Glass Production		CO_2	868	868	0.13	98.20
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Solid fuels	N_2O	739	739	0.11	98.31
4.C.2.	Land Converted to Grassland		CO_2	736	736	0.11	98.42
1.B.2.a.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Oil and Natural Gas	Oil	CH_4	682	682	0.10	98.52
1.B.2.c.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Venting and flaring		CH_4	671	671	0.10	98.62
2.B.7.	Soda ash production		CO_2	661	661	0.10	98.73
4.F.2.	Land Converted to Other Land		CO_2	642	642	0.10	98.82
2.F.3.	Fire protection		Aggregate F-gases	587	587	0.09	98.91
4.D.2.	Land Converted to Wetlands		CO_2	-557	557	0.08	99.00
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation		CH_4	546	546	0.08	99.08
4.E.2.	Land Converted to Settlements		CO_2	480	480	0.07	99.15
4.B.2.	Land Converted to Cropland		CO_2	462	462	0.07	99.22
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Biomass	CH_4	462	462	0.07	99.29
2.C.6.	Zinc Production		CO_2	442	442	0.07	99.36
1.A.3.c.	Railways		CO_2	400	400	0.06	99.42
4.A.2.	Land Converted to Forest Land		CO_2	-353	353	0.05	99.47
1.A.3.e.	Other transportation	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	341	341	0.05	99.52
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	340	340	0.05	99.58
1.B.2.c.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Venting and flaring		CO_2	317	317	0.05	99.62
3.C.	Rice cultivation		CH_4	298	298	0.05	99.67
3.F.	Field burning of agricultural residues		CH_4	152	152	0.02	99.69
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Other Fossil fuels	CO_2	136	136	0.02	99.71
4(IV).	Biomass Burning		CH_4	123	123	0.02	99.73
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	119	119	0.02	99.75
4.B.1.	Cropland Remaining Cropland		CO_2	-119	119	0.02	99.77
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Other Fossil fuels	CH_4	111	111	0.02	99.78
2.C.3.	Aluminium Production		CO_2	110	110	0.02	99.80
2.D.	Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use		CO_2	91.83	91.83	0.01	99.82
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Biomass	N_2O	91.70	91.70	0.01	99.83
2.C.2.	Ferroalloys Production		CO_2	85.79	85.79	0.01	99.84
2.G.	Other product manufacture and use		Aggregate F-gases	84.88	84.88	0.01	99.86
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Solid fuels	N_2O	77.81	77.81	0.01	99.87
2.E.	Electronics industry		Aggregate F-gases	76.45	76.45	0.01	99.88

Table A4 Approach 1 Key category analysis level assessment with LULUCF, 2024 (cont'd)

Category Code	Category	Fuel	Gas	2024 Emission	ABS (Emission)	Cont. (%)	Cumulative Cont. (%)
4(IV).	Biomass Burning		N_2O	64.55	64.55	0.01	99.89
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Biomass	N_2O	58.28	58.28	0.01	99.90
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Other Fossil fuels	N_2O	56.50	56.50	0.01	99.91
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Solid fuels	CH_4	54.97	54.97	0.01	99.91
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Solid fuels	N_2O	53.58	53.58	0.01	99.92
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Other Fossil fuels	CH_4	44.78	44.78	0.01	99.93
1.A.3.c.	Railways		N_2O	41.96	41.96	0.01	99.94
3.F.	Field burning of agricultural residues		N_2O	37.29	37.29	0.01	99.94
1.A.3.a.	Domestic Aviation	Jet kerosene	N_2O	35.20	35.20	0.01	99.95
4(III).	Direct and indirect N_2O emissions from N mineralization/immobilization		N_2O	32.87	32.87	0.00	99.95
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Liquid fuels	N_2O	27.48	27.48	0.00	99.96
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Solid fuels	CH_4	24.67	24.67	0.00	99.96
2.C.4.	Magnesium production		SF_6	23.22	23.22	0.00	99.96
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	22.50	22.50	0.00	99.97
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	21.27	21.27	0.00	99.97
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Liquid fuels	CH_4	20.75	20.75	0.00	99.97
2.C.1.	Iron and Steel Production		CH_4	18.71	18.71	0.00	99.98
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Liquid fuels	CH_4	14.60	14.60	0.00	99.98
2.C.3.	Aluminium Production		PFC	14.17	14.17	0.00	99.98
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Other Fossil fuels	N_2O	14.02	14.02	0.00	99.98
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Biomass	CH_4	13.93	13.93	0.00	99.98
5.B.	Biological treatment of solid waste		CH_4	13.92	13.92	0.00	99.99
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	11.73	11.73	0.00	99.99
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	11.10	11.10	0.00	99.99
2.C.5.	Lead Production		CO_2	10.86	10.86	0.00	99.99
1.A.3.d.	Domestic Navigation	Liquid fuels	N_2O	8.03	8.03	0.00	99.99
5.B.	Biological treatment of solid waste		N_2O	7.91	7.91	0.00	99.99
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Liquid fuels	N_2O	6.29	6.29	0.00	99.99
2.B.5.	Carbide production		CO_2	5.68	5.68	0.00	100.00
1.B.2.a.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Oil and Natural Gas	Oil	CO_2	4.79	4.79	0.00	100.00
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Liquid fuels	CH_4	4.67	4.67	0.00	100.00
1.B.2.b.	Fugitive emissions from fuels - Oil and natural gas	Natural Gas	CO_2	3.80	3.80	0.00	100.00
5.C.	Incineration and open burning of waste		CO_2	3.48	3.48	0.00	100.00
5.C.	Incineration and open burning of waste		CH_4	3.06	3.06	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.d.	Domestic Navigation	Liquid fuels	CH_4	2.97	2.97	0.00	100.00

Table A4 Approach 1 Key category analysis level assessment with LULUCF, 2024 (cont'd)

Category Code	Category	Fuel	Gas	2024 Emission	ABS (Emission)	Cont. (%)	Cumulative Cont. (%)
1.A.3.a.	Domestic Aviation	Jet kerosene	CH_4	2.17	2.17	0.00	100.00
2.B.8.	Petrochemical and carbon black production		CO_2	1.35	1.35	0.00	100.00
1.B.2.c.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Venting and flaring		N_2O	1.19	1.19	0.00	100.00
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Other Fossil fuels	N_2O	1.17	1.17	0.00	100.00
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Other Fossil fuels	CH_4	0.92	0.92	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.c.	Railways		CH_4	0.64	0.64	0.00	100.00
5.C.	Incineration and open burning of waste		N_2O	0.44	0.44	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.e.	Other transportation	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	0.17	0.17	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.e.	Other transportation	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	0.16	0.16	0.00	100.00
4.C.1.	Grassland Remaining Grassland		CO_2	0.03	0.03	0.00	100.00
	Total			**517 428**	**659 636**		

Table A5 Approach 1 Key category analysis level assessment without LULUCF, 2024

Category Code	Category	Fuel	Gas	2024 Emission	ABS (Emission)	Cont. (%)	Cumulative Cont. (%)
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Solid fuels	CO_2	125 019	125 019	21.39	21.39
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation		CO_2	95 112	95 112	16.27	37.66
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	47 443	47 443	8.12	45.78
2.A.1.	Cement Production (Mineral Products)		CO_2	44 782	44 782	7.66	53.44
3.A.	Enteric fermentation		CH_4	37 963	37 963	6.49	59.93
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	28 706	28 706	4.91	64.84
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	23 402	23 402	4.00	68.85
3.D.1.	Direct N_2O emissions from managed soils		N_2O	21 018	21 018	3.60	72.44
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Solid fuels	CO_2	20 864	20 864	3.57	76.01
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Liquid fuels	CO_2	16 852	16 852	2.88	78.90
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Solid fuels	CO_2	13 561	13 561	2.32	81.22
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Liquid fuels	CO_2	12 005	12 005	2.05	83.27
2.C.1.	Iron and Steel Production		CO_2	11 021	11 021	1.89	85.15
5.A.	Solid waste disposal		CH_4	9 472	9 472	1.62	86.77
2.F.6.	Other applications		Aggregate F-gases	8 923	8 923	1.53	88.30
1.B.1.	Fugitive emissions from solid fuels	Solid fuels	CH_4	7 282	7 282	1.25	89.55
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Liquid fuels	CO_2	6 251	6 251	1.07	90.62
3.B.	Manure management		CH_4	5 531	5 531	0.95	91.56
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Other Fossil fuels	CO_2	5 336	5 336	0.91	92.48
3.B.	Manure management		N_2O	4 368	4 368	0.75	93.22
1.A.3.a.	Domestic Aviation	Jet kerosene	CO_2	3 815	3 815	0.65	93.88
5.D.	Wastewater treatment and discharge		CH_4	3 633	3 633	0.62	94.50
2.A.4.	Other process uses of carbonates		CO_2	2 824	2 824	0.48	94.98
1.B.2.b.	Fugitive emissions from fuels - Oil and natural gas	Natural Gas	CH_4	2 681	2 681	0.46	95.44
3.D.2.	Indirect N_2O emissions from managed soils		N_2O	2 666	2 666	0.46	95.90
5.D.	Wastewater treatment and discharge		N_2O	2 305	2 305	0.39	96.29
2.A.2.	Lime Production (Mineral Products)		CO_2	1 782	1 782	0.30	96.59
2.B.1.	Ammonia Production		CO_2	1 628	1 628	0.28	96.87
2.B.2.	Nitric acid production		N_2O	1 610	1 610	0.28	97.15
3.H.	Urea application		CO_2	1 508	1 508	0.26	97.41
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation		N_2O	1 467	1 467	0.25	97.66
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Other Fossil fuels	CO_2	1 324	1 324	0.23	97.88
1.A.3.d.	Domestic Navigation	Liquid fuels	CO_2	1 098	1 098	0.19	98.07
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Liquid fuels	N_2O	1 060	1 060	0.18	98.25
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Solid fuels	CH_4	1 015	1 015	0.17	98.43
2.A.3.	Glass Production		CO_2	868	868	0.15	98.58

Table A5 Approach 1 Key category analysis level assessment without LULUCF, 2024 (cont'd)

Category Code	Category	Fuel	Gas	2024 Emission	ABS (Emission)	Cont. (%)	Cumulative Cont. (%)
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Solid fuels	N_2O	739	739	0.13	98.70
1.B.2.a.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Oil and Natural Gas	Oil	CH_4	682	682	0.12	98.82
1.B.2.c.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Venting and flaring		CH_4	671	671	0.11	98.93
2.B.7.	Soda ash production		CO_2	661	661	0.11	99.05
2.F.3.	Fire protection		Aggregate F-gases	587	587	0.10	99.15
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation		CH_4	546	546	0.09	99.24
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Biomass	CH_4	462	462	0.08	99.32
2.C.6.	Zinc Production		CO_2	442	442	0.08	99.39
1.A.3.c.	Railways		CO_2	400	400	0.07	99.46
1.A.3.e.	Other transportation	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	341	341	0.06	99.52
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	340	340	0.06	99.58
1.B.2.c.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Venting and flaring		CO_2	317	317	0.05	99.63
3.C.	Rice cultivation		CH_4	298	298	0.05	99.69
3.F.	Field burning of agricultural residues		CH_4	152	152	0.03	99.71
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Other Fossil fuels	CO_2	136	136	0.02	99.73
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	119	119	0.02	99.75
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Other Fossil fuels	CH_4	111	111	0.02	99.77
2.C.3.	Aluminium Production		CO_2	110	110	0.02	99.79
2.D.	Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use		CO_2	91.83	91.83	0.02	99.81
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Biomass	N_2O	91.70	91.70	0.02	99.82
2.C.2.	Ferroalloys Production		CO_2	85.79	85.79	0.01	99.84
2.G.	Other product manufacture and use		Aggregate F-gases	84.88	84.88	0.01	99.85
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Solid fuels	N_2O	77.81	77.81	0.01	99.87
2.E.	Electronics industry		Aggregate F-gases	76.45	76.45	0.01	99.88
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Biomass	N_2O	58.28	58.28	0.01	99.89
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Other Fossil fuels	N_2O	56.50	56.50	0.01	99.90
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Solid fuels	CH_4	54.97	54.97	0.01	99.91
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Solid fuels	N_2O	53.58	53.58	0.01	99.92
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Other Fossil fuels	CH_4	44.78	44.78	0.01	99.93
1.A.3.c.	Railways		N_2O	41.96	41.96	0.01	99.93
3.F.	Field burning of agricultural residues		N_2O	37.29	37.29	0.01	99.94
1.A.3.a.	Domestic Aviation	Jet kerosene	N_2O	35.20	35.20	0.01	99.94
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Liquid fuels	N_2O	27.48	27.48	0.00	99.95
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Solid fuels	CH_4	24.67	24.67	0.00	99.95
2.C.4.	Magnesium production		SF_6	23.22	23.22	0.00	99.96

Table A5 Approach 1 Key category analysis level assessment without LULUCF, 2024 (cont'd)

Category Code	Category	Fuel	Gas	2024 Emission	ABS (Emission)	Cont. (%)	Cumulative Cont. (%)
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	22.50	22.50	0.00	99.96
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	21.27	21.27	0.00	99.97
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Liquid fuels	CH_4	20.75	20.75	0.00	99.97
2.C.1.	Iron and Steel Production		CH_4	18.71	18.71	0.00	99.97
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Liquid fuels	CH_4	14.60	14.60	0.00	99.97
2.C.3.	Aluminium Production		PFC	14.17	14.17	0.00	99.98
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Other Fossil fuels	N_2O	14.02	14.02	0.00	99.98
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Biomass	CH_4	13.93	13.93	0.00	99.98
5.B.	Biological treatment of solid waste		CH_4	13.92	13.92	0.00	99.98
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	11.73	11.73	0.00	99.99
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	11.10	11.10	0.00	99.99
2.C.5.	Lead Production		CO_2	10.86	10.86	0.00	99.99
1.A.3.d.	Domestic Navigation	Liquid fuels	N_2O	8.03	8.03	0.00	99.99
5.B.	Biological treatment of solid waste		N_2O	7.91	7.91	0.00	99.99
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Liquid fuels	N_2O	6.29	6.29	0.00	99.99
2.B.5.	Carbide production		CO_2	5.68	5.68	0.00	99.99
1.B.2.a.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Oil and Natural Gas	Oil	CO_2	4.79	4.79	0.00	100.00
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Liquid fuels	CH_4	4.67	4.67	0.00	100.00
1.B.2.b.	Fugitive emissions from fuels - Oil and natural gas	Natural Gas	CO_2	3.80	3.80	0.00	100.00
5.C.	Incineration and open burning of waste		CO_2	3.48	3.48	0.00	100.00
5.C.	Incineration and open burning of waste		CH_4	3.06	3.06	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.d.	Domestic Navigation	Liquid fuels	CH_4	2.97	2.97	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.a.	Domestic Aviation	Jet kerosene	CH_4	2.17	2.17	0.00	100.00
2.B.8.	Petrochemical and carbon black production		CO_2	1.35	1.35	0.00	100.00
1.B.2.c.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Venting and flaring		N_2O	1.19	1.19	0.00	100.00
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Other Fossil fuels	N_2O	1.17	1.17	0.00	100.00
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Other Fossil fuels	CH_4	0.92	0.92	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.c.	Railways		CH_4	0.64	0.64	0.00	100.00
5.C.	Incineration and open burning of waste		N_2O	0.44	0.44	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.e.	Other transportation	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	0.17	0.17	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.e.	Other transportation	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	0.16	0.16	0.00	100.00
	Total			**584 521**	**584 521**		

Table A6 Approach 1 Key category analysis trend assessment with LULUCF, 2024

Category Code	Category	Fuel	Gas	2024	1990	Trend	Cont.	Cumulative Cont.
4.A.1.	Forest Land Remaining Forest Land		CO_2	-56 489	-64 748	0.45	20.62	20.62
3.A.	Enteric fermentation		CH_4	37 963	29 996	0.19	8.91	29.53
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Solid fuels	CO_2	20 864	22 200	0.17	7.72	37.25
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	47 443	93.89	0.16	7.30	44.55
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Solid fuels	CO_2	125 019	26 160	0.14	6.46	51.01
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Liquid fuels	CO_2	12 005	14 433	0.11	5.26	56.26
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Solid fuels	CO_2	13 561	14 750	0.11	5.17	61.44
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Liquid fuels	CO_2	16 852	13 247	0.09	3.92	65.36
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Liquid fuels	CO_2	6 251	8 918	0.07	3.43	68.79
3.D.1.	Direct N_2O emissions from managed soils		N_2O	21 018	13 490	0.07	3.40	72.19
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	23 402	1 558	0.06	2.86	75.04
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation		CO_2	95 112	24 143	0.06	2.82	77.86
4.G.	Harvested Wood Products		CO_2	-13 586	-2 948	0.06	2.64	80.51
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	28 706	5 025	0.04	1.97	82.48
2.C.1.	Iron and Steel Production		CO_2	11 021	6 939	0.04	1.71	84.19
2.A.1.	Cement Production (Mineral Products)		CO_2	44 782	10 845	0.03	1.59	85.78
5.A.	Solid waste disposal		CH_4	9 472	5 788	0.03	1.39	87.16
2.F.6.	Other applications		Aggregate F-gases	8 923		0.03	1.38	88.55
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Biomass	CH_4	462	2 535	0.03	1.18	89.72
1.B.1.	Fugitive emissions from solid fuels	Solid fuels	CH_4	7 282	4 401	0.02	1.04	90.77
5.D.	Wastewater treatment and discharge		CH_4	3 633	3 124	0.02	0.98	91.74
2.A.2.	Lime Production (Mineral Products)		CO_2	1 782	2 249	0.02	0.83	92.58
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Other Fossil fuels	CO_2	5 336		0.02	0.83	93.40
3.B.	Manure management		N_2O	4 368	2 743	0.01	0.68	94.08
3.D.2.	Indirect N_2O emissions from managed soils		N_2O	2 666	1 901	0.01	0.52	94.60
3.B.	Manure management		CH_4	5 531	2 776	0.01	0.51	95.12
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Solid fuels	CH_4	1 015	1 146	0.01	0.41	95.52
1.B.2.b.	Fugitive emissions from fuels - Oil and natural gas	Natural Gas	CH_4	2 681	161	0.01	0.34	95.86
4(IV).	Biomass Burning		CO_2	1 470	1 124	0.01	0.33	96.19
5.D.	Wastewater treatment and discharge		N_2O	2 305	1 281	0.01	0.27	96.46
1.A.3.c.	Railways		CO_2	400	651	0.01	0.26	96.72
2.B.2.	Nitric acid production		N_2O	1 610	946	0.00	0.22	96.94
2.C.3.	Aluminium Production		PFC	14.17	425	0.00	0.21	97.14
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Other Fossil fuels	CO_2	1 324		0.00	0.20	97.35
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Biomass	N_2O	58.28	320	0.00	0.15	97.50
1.A.3.a.	Domestic Aviation	Jet kerosene	CO_2	3 815	914	0.00	0.14	97.64

Table A6 Approach 1 Key category analysis trend assessment with LULUCF, 2024 (cont'd)

Category Code	Category	Fuel	Gas	2024	1990	Trend	Cont.	Cumulative Cont.
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Liquid fuels	N_2O	1 060	616	0.00	0.14	97.78
2.A.4.	Other process uses of carbonates		CO_2	2 824	619	0.00	0.13	97.91
1.B.2.a.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Oil and Natural Gas	Oil	CH_4	682	470	0.00	0.13	98.04
3.F.	Field burning of agricultural residues		CH_4	152	297	0.00	0.12	98.16
4.C.2.	Land Converted to Grassland		CO_2	736		0.00	0.11	98.27
2.B.7.	Soda ash production		CO_2	661		0.00	0.10	98.38
4.F.2.	Land Converted to Other Land		CO_2	642		0.00	0.10	98.48
2.F.3.	Fire protection		Aggregate F-gases	587		0.00	0.09	98.57
4.D.2.	Land Converted to Wetlands		CO_2	-557		0.00	0.09	98.65
2.A.3.	Glass Production		CO_2	868	112	0.00	0.08	98.73
1.A.3.d.	Domestic Navigation	Liquid fuels	CO_2	1 098	504	0.00	0.08	98.81
2.D.	Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use		CO_2	91.83	183	0.00	0.08	98.89
4.E.2.	Land Converted to Settlements		CO_2	480		0.00	0.07	98.96
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Solid fuels	N_2O	739	85.02	0.00	0.07	99.03
4.B.2.	Land Converted to Cropland		CO_2	462		0.00	0.07	99.10
1.B.2.c.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Venting and flaring		CO_2	317	218	0.00	0.06	99.16
4.A.2.	Land Converted to Forest Land		CO_2	-353		0.00	0.05	99.22
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	340	2.29	0.00	0.05	99.27
2.C.6.	Zinc Production		CO_2	442	37.84	0.00	0.05	99.32
2.B.1.	Ammonia Production		CO_2	1 628	425	0.00	0.04	99.36
2.B.8.	Petrochemical and carbon black production		CO_2	1.35	81.49	0.00	0.04	99.40
5.C.	Incineration and open burning of waste		CH_4	3.06	74.12	0.00	0.04	99.44
1.B.2.c.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Venting and flaring		CH_4	671	142	0.00	0.03	99.47
1.A.3.e.	Other transportation	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	341	39.29	0.00	0.03	99.50
2.C.3.	Aluminium Production		CO_2	110	99.16	0.00	0.03	99.54
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation		CH_4	546	108	0.00	0.03	99.57
3.F.	Field burning of agricultural residues		N_2O	37.29	72.86	0.00	0.03	99.60
2.B.5.	Carbide production		CO_2	5.68	58.99	0.00	0.03	99.63
4(IV).	Biomass Burning		CH_4	123	94.19	0.00	0.03	99.65
1.A.3.c.	Railways		N_2O	41.96	61.10	0.00	0.02	99.68
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Other Fossil fuels	CO_2	136		0.00	0.02	99.70
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Solid fuels	N_2O	77.81	64.56	0.00	0.02	99.72
4.B.1.	Cropland Remaining Cropland		CO_2	-119	0.69	0.00	0.02	99.74
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Solid fuels	N_2O	53.58	54.25	0.00	0.02	99.76
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	119	0.24	0.00	0.02	99.77

Table A6 Approach 1 Key category analysis trend assessment with LULUCF, 2024 (cont'd)

Category Code	Category	Fuel	Gas	2024	1990	Trend	Cont.	Cumulative Cont.
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Other Fossil fuels	CH_4	111		0.00	0.02	99.79
2.C.2.	Ferroalloys Production		CO_2	85.79	61.56	0.00	0.02	99.81
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Biomass	N_2O	91.70		0.00	0.01	99.82
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Solid fuels	CH_4	54.97	45.74	0.00	0.01	99.84
4(IV).	Biomass Burning		N_2O	64.55	48.43	0.00	0.01	99.85
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Liquid fuels	CH_4	20.75	34.51	0.00	0.01	99.86
2.G.	Other product manufacture and use		Aggregate F-gases	84.88		0.00	0.01	99.88
5.C.	Incineration and open burning of waste		CO_2	3.48	26.14	0.00	0.01	99.89
2.E.	Electronics industry		Aggregate F-gases	76.45		0.00	0.01	99.90
3.C.	Rice cultivation		CH_4	298	112	0.00	0.01	99.91
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Liquid fuels	N_2O	27.48	26.78	0.00	0.01	99.92
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Other Fossil fuels	N_2O	56.50		0.00	0.01	99.93
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation		N_2O	1 467	478	0.00	0.01	99.94
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Other Fossil fuels	CH_4	44.78		0.00	0.01	99.94
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Liquid fuels	N_2O	6.29	15.91	0.00	0.01	99.95
3.H.	Urea application		CO_2	1 508	460	0.00	0.01	99.96
4(III).	Direct and indirect N_2O emissions from N mineralization/immobilization		N_2O	32.87		0.00	0.01	99.96
5.C.	Incineration and open burning of waste		N_2O	0.44	9.82	0.00	0.00	99.97
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Liquid fuels	CH_4	14.60	14.18	0.00	0.00	99.97
2.C.4.	Magnesium production		SF_6	23.22		0.00	0.00	99.98
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	22.50	0.04	0.00	0.00	99.98
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Liquid fuels	CH_4	4.67	6.11	0.00	0.00	99.98
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Other Fossil fuels	N_2O	14.02		0.00	0.00	99.98
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Biomass	CH_4	13.93		0.00	0.00	99.99
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	21.27	2.42	0.00	0.00	99.99
5.B.	Biological treatment of solid waste		CH_4	13.92	8.16	0.00	0.00	99.99
1.A.3.a.	Domestic Aviation	Jet kerosene	N_2O	35.20	7.90	0.00	0.00	99.99
2.C.1.	Iron and Steel Production		CH_4	18.71	8.83	0.00	0.00	99.99
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	11.73	0.79	0.00	0.00	99.99
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	11.10	0.74	0.00	0.00	100.00
5.B.	Biological treatment of solid waste		N_2O	7.91	4.63	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Solid fuels	CH_4	24.67	6.43	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.C.5.	Lead Production		CO_2	10.86	2.20	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.d.	Domestic Navigation	Liquid fuels	N_2O	8.03	3.50	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.B.2.b.	Fugitive emissions from fuels - Oil and natural gas	Natural Gas	CO_2	3.80	0.25	0.00	0.00	100.00

Table A6 Approach 1 Key category analysis trend assessment with LULUCF, 2024 (cont'd)

Category Code	Category	Fuel	Gas	2024	1990	Trend	Cont.	Cumulative Cont.
1.B.2.a.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Oil and Natural Gas	Oil	CO_2	4.79	2.38	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.c.	Railways		CH_4	0.64	0.97	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.B.2.c.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Venting and flaring		N_2O	1.19	0.81	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Other Fossil fuels	N_2O	1.17		0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.d.	Domestic Navigation	Liquid fuels	CH_4	2.97	1.30	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.a.	Domestic Aviation	Jet kerosene	CH_4	2.17	0.35	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Other Fossil fuels	CH_4	0.92		0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.e.	Other transportation	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	0.17	0.02	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.e.	Other transportation	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	0.16	0.02	0.00	0.00	100.00
4.C.1.	Grassland Remaining Grassland		CO_2	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	100.00
	Total			**517 428**	**162 495**			

Table A7 Approach 1 Key category analysis trend assessment without LULUCF, 2024

Category Code	Category	Fuel	Gas	2024	1990	Trend	Cont.	Cumulative Cont.
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Solid fuels	CO_2	125 019	26 160	0.25	13.37	13.37
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	47 443	93.89	0.21	10.84	24.21
3.A.	Enteric fermentation		CH_4	37 963	29 996	0.17	8.87	33.08
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Solid fuels	CO_2	20 864	22 200	0.16	8.23	41.31
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation		CO_2	95 112	24 143	0.15	7.69	49.00
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Liquid fuels	CO_2	12 005	14 433	0.11	5.71	54.70
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Solid fuels	CO_2	13 561	14 750	0.11	5.54	60.24
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	23 402	1 558	0.08	4.46	64.70
2.A.1.	Cement Production (Mineral Products)		CO_2	44 782	10 845	0.07	3.92	68.62
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Liquid fuels	CO_2	16 852	13 247	0.07	3.90	72.52
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Liquid fuels	CO_2	6 251	8 918	0.07	3.79	76.32
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	28 706	5 025	0.07	3.65	79.96
3.D.1.	Direct N_2O emissions from managed soils		N_2O	21 018	13 490	0.06	3.08	83.05
2.F.6.	Other applications		Aggregate F-gases	8 923		0.04	2.05	85.09
2.C.1.	Iron and Steel Production		CO_2	11 021	6 939	0.03	1.54	86.63
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Biomass	CH_4	462	2 535	0.03	1.38	88.01
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Other Fossil fuels	CO_2	5 336		0.02	1.23	89.24
5.A.	Solid waste disposal		CH_4	9 472	5 788	0.02	1.22	90.46
5.D.	Wastewater treatment and discharge		CH_4	3 633	3 124	0.02	1.00	91.45
2.A.2.	Lime Production (Mineral Products)		CO_2	1 782	2 249	0.02	0.91	92.36
1.B.1.	Fugitive emissions from solid fuels	Solid fuels	CH_4	7 282	4 401	0.02	0.91	93.27
3.B.	Manure management		N_2O	4 368	2 743	0.01	0.61	93.88
1.B.2.b.	Fugitive emissions from fuels - Oil and natural gas	Natural Gas	CH_4	2 681	161	0.01	0.52	94.40
3.D.2.	Indirect N_2O emissions from managed soils		N_2O	2 666	1 901	0.01	0.50	94.90
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Solid fuels	CH_4	1 015	1 146	0.01	0.44	95.34
3.B.	Manure management		CH_4	5 531	2 776	0.01	0.36	95.70
1.A.3.a.	Domestic Aviation	Jet kerosene	CO_2	3 815	914	0.01	0.34	96.04
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Other Fossil fuels	CO_2	1 324		0.01	0.30	96.34
1.A.3.c.	Railways		CO_2	400	651	0.01	0.29	96.63
2.A.4.	Other process uses of carbonates		CO_2	2 824	619	0.01	0.29	96.92
2.C.3.	Aluminium Production		PFC	14.17	425	0.00	0.25	97.16
5.D.	Wastewater treatment and discharge		N_2O	2 305	1 281	0.00	0.22	97.39
2.B.2.	Nitric acid production		N_2O	1 610	946	0.00	0.18	97.57
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Biomass	N_2O	58.28	320	0.00	0.17	97.74
2.B.7.	Soda ash production		CO_2	661		0.00	0.15	97.90
3.F.	Field burning of agricultural residues		CH_4	152	297	0.00	0.14	98.04

Table A7 Approach 1 Key category analysis trend assessment without LULUCF, 2024 (cont'd)

Category Code	Category	Fuel	Gas	2024	1990	Trend	Cont.	Cumulative Cont.
2.F.3.	Fire protection		Aggregate F-gases	587		0.00	0.13	98.17
2.A.3.	Glass Production		CO_2	868	112	0.00	0.13	98.30
2.B.1.	Ammonia Production		CO_2	1 628	425	0.00	0.12	98.43
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Solid fuels	N_2O	739	85.02	0.00	0.12	98.55
1.B.2.a.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Oil and Natural Gas	Oil	CH_4	682	470	0.00	0.12	98.67
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Liquid fuels	N_2O	1 060	616	0.00	0.12	98.79
2.D.	Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use		CO_2	91.83	183	0.00	0.09	98.87
2.C.6.	Zinc Production		CO_2	442	37.84	0.00	0.08	98.95
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	340	2.29	0.00	0.08	99.03
3.H.	Urea application		CO_2	1 508	460	0.00	0.08	99.10
1.B.2.c.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Venting and flaring		CH_4	671	142	0.00	0.07	99.18
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation		CH_4	546	108	0.00	0.06	99.24
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation		N_2O	1 467	478	0.00	0.06	99.29
1.A.3.e.	Other transportation	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	341	39.29	0.00	0.06	99.35
1.B.2.c.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Venting and flaring		CO_2	317	218	0.00	0.05	99.40
2.B.8.	Petrochemical and carbon black production		CO_2	1.35	81.49	0.00	0.05	99.45
1.A.3.d.	Domestic Navigation	Liquid fuels	CO_2	1 098	504	0.00	0.04	99.50
5.C.	Incineration and open burning of waste		CH_4	3.06	74.12	0.00	0.04	99.54
3.F.	Field burning of agricultural residues		N_2O	37.29	72.86	0.00	0.03	99.57
2.B.5.	Carbide production		CO_2	5.68	58.99	0.00	0.03	99.61
2.C.3.	Aluminium Production		CO_2	110	99.16	0.00	0.03	99.64
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Other Fossil fuels	CO_2	136		0.00	0.03	99.67
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	119	0.24	0.00	0.03	99.70
1.A.3.c.	Railways		N_2O	41.96	61.10	0.00	0.03	99.72
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Other Fossil fuels	CH_4	111		0.00	0.03	99.75
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Biomass	N_2O	91.70		0.00	0.02	99.77
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Solid fuels	N_2O	77.81	64.56	0.00	0.02	99.79
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Solid fuels	N_2O	53.58	54.25	0.00	0.02	99.81
2.G.	Other product manufacture and use		Aggregate F-gases	84.88		0.00	0.02	99.83
2.E.	Electronics industry		Aggregate F-gases	76.45		0.00	0.02	99.85
2.C.2.	Ferroalloys Production		CO_2	85.79	61.56	0.00	0.02	99.86
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Liquid fuels	CH_4	20.75	34.51	0.00	0.02	99.88
5.C.	Incineration and open burning of waste		CO_2	3.48	26.14	0.00	0.01	99.89
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Solid fuels	CH_4	54.97	45.74	0.00	0.01	99.91
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Other Fossil fuels	N_2O	56.50		0.00	0.01	99.92

Table A7 Approach 1 Key category analysis trend assessment without LULUCF, 2024 (cont'd)

Category Code	Category	Fuel	Gas	2024	1990	Trend	Cont.	Cumulative Cont.
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Other Fossil fuels	CH_4	44.78		0.00	0.01	99.93
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Liquid fuels	N_2O	27.48	26.78	0.00	0.01	99.94
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Liquid fuels	N_2O	6.29	15.91	0.00	0.01	99.95
5.C.	Incineration and open burning of waste		N_2O	0.44	9.82	0.00	0.01	99.95
2.C.4.	Magnesium production		SF_6	23.22		0.00	0.01	99.96
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	22.50	0.04	0.00	0.01	99.96
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Liquid fuels	CH_4	14.60	14.18	0.00	0.00	99.97
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	21.27	2.42	0.00	0.00	99.97
1.A.3.a.	Domestic Aviation	Jet kerosene	N_2O	35.20	7.90	0.00	0.00	99.97
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Other Fossil fuels	N_2O	14.02		0.00	0.00	99.98
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Biomass	CH_4	13.93		0.00	0.00	99.98
3.C.	Rice cultivation		CH_4	298	112	0.00	0.00	99.98
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Liquid fuels	CH_4	4.67	6.11	0.00	0.00	99.99
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	11.73	0.79	0.00	0.00	99.99
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	11.10	0.74	0.00	0.00	99.99
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Solid fuels	CH_4	24.67	6.43	0.00	0.00	99.99
5.B.	Biological treatment of solid waste		CH_4	13.92	8.16	0.00	0.00	99.99
2.C.5.	Lead Production		CO_2	10.86	2.20	0.00	0.00	100.00
5.B.	Biological treatment of solid waste		N_2O	7.91	4.63	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.C.1.	Iron and Steel Production		CH_4	18.71	8.83	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.B.2.b.	Fugitive emissions from fuels - Oil and natural gas	Natural Gas	CO_2	3.80	0.25	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.c.	Railways		CH_4	0.64	0.97	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.B.2.a.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Oil and Natural Gas	Oil	CO_2	4.79	2.38	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.a.	Domestic Aviation	Jet kerosene	CH_4	2.17	0.35	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Other Fossil fuels	N_2O	1.17		0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Other Fossil fuels	CH_4	0.92		0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.d.	Domestic Navigation	Liquid fuels	N_2O	8.03	3.50	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.B.2.c.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Venting and flaring		N_2O	1.19	0.81	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.d.	Domestic Navigation	Liquid fuels	CH_4	2.97	1.30	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.e.	Other transportation	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	0.17	0.02	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.e.	Other transportation	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	0.16	0.02	0.00	0.00	100.00
	Total			**584 521**	**228 924**			

Table A8 Approach 2 Key category analysis level assessment with LULUCF, 1990

Category Code	Category Name	Fuel	Gas	1990 Emissions	1990 Absolute Emissions	Combined Uncertainty (%)	LU_{xt} (%)	Cumulative total of LU_{xt} (%)
4.A.1.	Forest Land Remaining Forest Land		CO_2	-64 748.1	64 748.1	50.0	28.5	28.5
3.D.1.	Direct N2O emissions from managed soils		N_2O	13 490.4	13 490.4	132.1	15.7	44.1
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Biomass	CH_4	2 535.0	2 535.0	344.8	7.7	51.8
1.B.1.	Fugitive emissions from solid fuels	Solid fuels	CH_4	4 400.7	4 400.7	151.1	5.8	57.6
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Solid fuels	CO_2	22 199.7	22 199.7	28.6	5.6	63.2
3.A.	Enteric fermentation		CH_4	29 996.5	29 996.5	17.9	4.7	67.9
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Liquid fuels	CO_2	13 246.5	13 246.5	29.7	3.5	71.4
3.D.2.	Indirect N^2O emissions from managed soils		N_2O	1 900.7	1 900.7	179.9	3.0	74.4
5.A.	Solid waste disposal		CH_4	5 787.9	5 787.9	48.5	2.5	76.9
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation		CO_2	24 143.0	24 143.0	9.6	2.0	78.9
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Solid fuels	CO_2	14 749.9	14 749.9	13.1	1.7	80.6
2.C.1.	Iron and Steel Production		CO_2	6 938.8	6 938.8	26.9	1.6	82.2
3.B.	Manure management		N_2O	2 742.7	2 742.7	64.9	1.6	83.8
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Solid fuels	CO_2	26 160.4	26 160.4	6.4	1.5	85.3
2.A.1.	Cement Production (Mineral Products)		CO_2	10 845.4	10 845.4	14.4	1.4	86.7
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Liquid fuels	N_2O	615.5	615.5	246.2	1.3	88.0
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Solid fuels	CH_4	1 146.0	1 146.0	100.6	1.0	89.0
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Liquid fuels	CO_2	14 433.0	14 433.0	8.0	1.0	90.0
3.B.	Manure management		CH_4	2 775.7	2 775.7	41.4	1.0	91.0
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Biomass	N_2O	319.9	319.9	344.8	1.0	92.0
5.D.	Wastewater treatment and discharge		CH_4	3 123.7	3 123.7	35.3	1.0	93.0
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation		N_2O	478.2	478.2	177.4	0.7	93.7
2.A.2.	Lime Production (Mineral Products)		CO_2	2 248.7	2 248.7	34.9	0.7	94.4
4.G.	Harvested Wood Products		CO_2	-2 947.7	2 947.7	23.5	0.6	95.0
5.D.	Wastewater treatment and discharge		N_2O	1 281.4	1 281.4	51.9	0.6	95.6
4(IV).	Biomass Burning		CO_2	1 123.6	1 123.6	54.0	0.5	96.1
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	1 557.8	1 557.8	32.7	0.4	96.6
1.B.2.a.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Oil and Natural Gas	Oil	CH_4	470.3	470.3	100.3	0.4	97.0
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Liquid fuels	CO_2	8 918.3	8 918.3	4.6	0.4	97.4
3.H.	Urea application		CO_2	459.9	459.9	64.8	0.3	97.6
3.F.	Field burning of agricultural residues		CH_4	296.9	296.9	86.4	0.2	97.8

Table A8 Approach 2 Key category analysis level assessment with LULUCF, 1990 (cont'd)

Category Code	Category Name	Fuel	Gas	1990 Emissions	1990 Absolute Emissions	Combined Uncertainty (%)	LU_{xt} (%)	Cumulative total of LU_{xt} (%)
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation		CH_4	108.1	108.1	203.4	0.2	98.0
2.B.2.	Nitric acid production		N_2O	945.8	945.8	22.4	0.2	98.2
2.A.4.	Other process uses of carbonates		CO_2	618.6	618.6	30.6	0.2	98.4
2.C.3.	Aluminium Production		PFC	424.7	424.7	44.0	0.2	98.5
1.B.2.b.	Fugitive emissions from fuels - Oil and natural gas	Natural Gas	CH_4	160.9	160.9	100.3	0.1	98.7
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	5 024.7	5 024.7	3.0	0.1	98.8
1.B.2.c.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Venting and flaring		CH_4	142.2	142.2	100.3	0.1	98.9
1.B.2.c.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Venting and flaring		CO_2	217.6	217.6	50.6	0.1	99.0
3.C.	Rice cultivation		CH_4	112.1	112.1	96.9	0.1	99.1
2.D.	Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use		CO_2	183.4	183.4	53.6	0.1	99.2
1.A.3.a.	Domestic Aviation	Jet kerosene	CO_2	913.7	913.7	9.0	0.1	99.3
5.C.	Incineration and open burning of waste		CH_4	74.1	74.1	104.5	0.1	99.4
4(IV).	Biomass Burning		CH_4	94.2	94.2	75.0	0.1	99.4
1.A.3.c.	Railways		N_2O	61.1	61.1	104.8	0.1	99.5
3.F.	Field burning of agricultural residues		N_2O	72.9	72.9	86.4	0.1	99.5
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Solid fuels	N_2O	54.2	54.2	97.5	0.0	99.6
2.B.8.	Petrochemical and carbon black production		CO_2	81.5	81.5	58.3	0.0	99.6
4(IV).	Biomass Burning		N_2O	48.4	48.4	96.0	0.0	99.7
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Solid fuels	N_2O	64.6	64.6	67.2	0.0	99.7
2.B.1.	Ammonia Production		CO_2	424.8	424.8	8.6	0.0	99.7
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Liquid fuels	CH_4	34.5	34.5	103.5	0.0	99.8
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Solid fuels	CH_4	45.7	45.7	66.8	0.0	99.8
2.B.5.	Carbide production		CO_2	59.0	59.0	46.1	0.0	99.8
1.A.3.c.	Railways		CO_2	651.2	651.2	3.0	0.0	99.8
2.C.6.	Zinc Production		CO_2	37.8	37.8	51.0	0.0	99.9
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Solid fuels	N_2O	85.0	85.0	20.9	0.0	99.9
2.C.2.	Ferroalloys Production		CO_2	61.6	61.6	25.5	0.0	99.9
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Liquid fuels	N_2O	26.8	26.8	56.9	0.0	99.9
2.A.3.	Glass Production		CO_2	111.7	111.7	13.0	0.0	99.9
1.A.3.d.	Domestic Navigation	Liquid fuels	CO_2	503.6	503.6	2.8	0.0	99.9
5.C.	Incineration and open burning of waste		CO_2	26.1	26.1	50.2	0.0	99.9

Table A8 Approach 2 Key category analysis level assessment with LULUCF, 1990 (cont'd)

Category Code	Category Name	Fuel	Gas	1990 Emissions	1990 Absolute Emissions	Combined Uncertainty (%)	LU_{xt} (%)	Cumulative total of LU_{xt} (%)
5.C.	Incineration and open burning of waste		N_2O	9.8	9.8	104.5	0.0	99.9
2.C.3.	Aluminium Production		CO_2	99.2	99.2	10.2	0.0	100.0
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Liquid fuels	N_2O	15.9	15.9	52.6	0.0	100.0
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Liquid fuels	CH_4	14.2	14.2	57.0	0.0	100.0
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	93.9	93.9	7.2	0.0	100.0
1.A.3.a.	Domestic Aviation	Jet kerosene	N_2O	7.9	7.9	80.4	0.0	100.0
1.A.3.e.	Other transportation	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	39.3	39.3	12.2	0.0	100.0
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Liquid fuels	CH_4	6.1	6.1	78.1	0.0	100.0
2.C.1.	Iron and Steel Production		CH_4	8.8	8.8	26.9	0.0	100.0
5.B.	Biological treatment of solid waste		CH_4	8.2	8.2	22.4	0.0	100.0
1.A.3.d.	Domestic Navigation	Liquid fuels	N_2O	3.5	3.5	38.2	0.0	100.0
1.B.2.a.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Oil and Natural Gas	Oil	CO_2	2.4	2.4	50.6	0.0	100.0
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Solid fuels	CH_4	6.4	6.4	17.5	0.0	100.0
5.B.	Biological treatment of solid waste		N_2O	4.6	4.6	22.4	0.0	100.0
1.A.3.c.	Railways		CH_4	1.0	1.0	101.5	0.0	100.0
1.B.2.c.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Venting and flaring		N_2O	0.8	0.8	100.3	0.0	100.0
2.C.5.	Lead Production		CO_2	2.2	2.2	32.0	0.0	100.0
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	0.8	0.8	79.1	0.0	100.0
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	0.7	0.7	79.1	0.0	100.0
1.A.3.d.	Domestic Navigation	Liquid fuels	CH_4	1.3	1.3	38.2	0.0	100.0
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	2.3	2.3	20.0	0.0	100.0
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	2.4	2.4	16.0	0.0	100.0
1.A.3.a.	Domestic Aviation	Jet kerosene	CH_4	0.3	0.3	80.4	0.0	100.0
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	0.2	0.2	78.2	0.0	100.0
1.B.2.b.	Fugitive emissions from fuels - Oil and natural gas	Natural Gas	CO_2	0.3	0.3	50.6	0.0	100.0
4.B.1.	Cropland Remaining Cropland		CO_2	0.7	0.7	7.3	0.0	100.0
2.B.8.	Petrochemical and carbon black production		CH_4	0.1	0.1	67.1	0.0	100.0
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	0.0	0.0	72.0	0.0	100.0
1.A.3.e.	Other transportation	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	0.0	0.0	100.3	0.0	100.0
1.A.3.e.	Other transportation	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	0.0	0.0	100.3	0.0	100.0
4.C.1.	Grassland Remaining Grassland		CO_2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
4.D.1.	Wetlands remaining wetlands		CO_2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
		Total	**CO_2 eq.**	**162 495**	**297 887**			

Table A9 Approach 2 Key category analysis level assessment with LULUCF, 2024

Category Code	Category Name	Fuel	Gas	2024 Emissions	2024 Absolute Emissions	Combined Uncertainty (%)	LU_{xt} (%)	Cumulative total of LU_{xt} (%)
4.A.1.	Forest Land Remaining Forest Land		CO_2	-56 489.4	56 489.4	50.0	19.4	19.4
3.D.1.	Direct N_2O emissions from managed soils		N_2O	21 017.7	21 017.7	105.7	15.3	34.7
1.B.1.	Fugitive emissions from solid fuels	Solid fuels	CH_4	7 281.6	7 281.6	150.9	7.6	42.2
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation		CO_2	95 112.1	95 112.1	8.5	5.6	47.8
3.A.	Enteric fermentation		CH_4	37 962.8	37 962.8	14.9	3.9	51.7
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	23 402.3	23 402.3	20.2	3.2	55.0
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Liquid fuels	CO_2	16 851.6	16 851.6	26.0	3.0	58.0
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Solid fuels	CO_2	125 018.6	125 018.6	3.4	3.0	60.9
3.D.2.	Indirect N_2O emissions from managed soils		N_2O	2 666.2	2 666.2	143.9	2.6	63.6
5.A.	Solid waste disposal		CH_4	9 472.2	9 472.2	38.9	2.5	66.1
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Solid fuels	CO_2	20 864.0	20 864.0	16.5	2.4	68.4
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	47 442.5	47 442.5	6.9	2.3	70.7
4.G.	Harvested Wood Products		CO_2	-13 585.8	13 585.8	23.5	2.2	72.9
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation		N_2O	1 467.3	1 467.3	187.0	1.9	74.8
1.B.2.b.	Fugitive emissions from fuels - Oil and natural gas	Natural Gas	CH_4	2 680.8	2 680.8	100.2	1.8	76.6
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Liquid fuels	N_2O	1 059.7	1 059.7	250.1	1.8	78.5
2.F.6.	Other applications		Aggregate F-gases	8 923.3	8 923.3	25.5	1.6	80.0
3.B.	Manure management		N_2O	4 367.8	4 367.8	52.0	1.6	81.6
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Solid fuels	CO_2	13 560.6	13 560.6	14.2	1.3	82.9
3.B.	Manure management		CH_4	5 530.9	5 530.9	33.1	1.3	84.2
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Other Fossil fuels	CO_2	5 335.8	5 335.8	30.3	1.1	85.3
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Liquid fuels	CO_2	12 004.6	12 004.6	12.6	1.0	86.3
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Biomass	CH_4	461.8	461.8	316.2	1.0	87.3
2.A.1.	Cement Production (Mineral Products)		CO_2	44 781.6	44 781.6	3.2	1.0	88.3
2.C.1.	Iron and Steel Production		CO_2	11 020.5	11 020.5	12.8	1.0	89.3
5.D.	Wastewater treatment and discharge		N_2O	2 304.9	2 304.9	51.9	0.8	90.1
5.D.	Wastewater treatment and discharge		CH_4	3 633.2	3 633.2	31.0	0.8	90.9
4.C.2.	Land Converted to Grassland		CO_2	735.5	735.5	149.0	0.8	91.6
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Solid fuels	CH_4	1 015.5	1 015.5	100.6	0.7	92.3
2.A.4.	Other process uses of carbonates		CO_2	2 824.2	2 824.2	30.1	0.6	92.9
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation		CH_4	546.5	546.5	154.2	0.6	93.5
4(IV).	Biomass Burning		CO_2	1 469.9	1 469.9	54.0	0.5	94.0
3.H.	Urea application		CO_2	1 508.3	1 508.3	51.0	0.5	94.6
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Solid fuels	N_2O	738.6	738.6	100.0	0.5	95.1
1.B.2.a.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Oil and Natural Gas	Oil	CH_4	681.8	681.8	100.2	0.5	95.5
1.B.2.c.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Venting and flaring		CH_4	671.4	671.4	100.2	0.5	96.0
4.D.2.	Land Converted to Wetlands		CO_2	-557.4	557.4	86.0	0.3	96.3
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Liquid fuels	CO_2	6 251.2	6 251.2	6.9	0.3	96.6

Table A9 Approach 2 Key category analysis level assessment with LULUCF, 2024 (cont'd)

Category Code	Category Name	Fuel	Gas	2024 Emissions	2024 Absolute Emissions	Combined Uncertainty (%)	LU_{xt} (%)	Cumulative total of LU_{xt} (%)
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	28 706.1	28 706.1	1.5	0.3	96.9
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	340.5	340.5	99.5	0.2	97.1
2.B.2.	Nitric acid production		N_2O	1 610.5	1 610.5	20.1	0.2	97.4
1.A.3.a.	Domestic Aviation	Jet kerosene	CO_2	3 815.3	3 815.3	7.4	0.2	97.6
3.C.	Rice cultivation		CH_4	297.8	297.8	76.9	0.2	97.7
2.C.6.	Zinc Production		CO_2	442.3	442.3	50.2	0.2	97.9
4.B.2.	Land Converted to Cropland		CO_2	462.1	462.1	47.0	0.1	98.0
4.A.2.	Land Converted to Forest Land		CO_2	-352.8	352.8	57.0	0.1	98.2
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Biomass	N_2O	58.3	58.3	316.2	0.1	98.3
2.A.2.	Lime Production (Mineral Products)		CO_2	1 781.9	1 781.9	10.2	0.1	98.4
1.A.3.d.	Domestic Navigation	Liquid fuels	CO_2	1 097.6	1 097.6	14.6	0.1	98.5
1.B.2.c.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Venting and flaring		CO_2	317.2	317.2	50.5	0.1	98.6
2.F.3.	Fire protection		Aggregate F-gases	587.1	587.1	25.5	0.1	98.7
4.E.2.	Land Converted to Settlements		CO_2	480.0	480.0	26.0	0.1	98.8
4.F.2.	Land Converted to Other Land		CO_2	642.2	642.2	18.0	0.1	98.9
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Other Fossil fuels	CO_2	1 323.7	1 323.7	8.6	0.1	99.0
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Other Fossil fuels	CH_4	111.1	111.1	100.1	0.1	99.1
3.F.	Field burning of agricultural residues		CH_4	152.0	152.0	64.0	0.1	99.1
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	118.9	118.9	80.4	0.1	99.2
4(IV).	Biomass Burning		CH_4	123.3	123.3	75.0	0.1	99.3
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Biomass	N_2O	91.7	91.7	100.0	0.1	99.3
2.B.1.	Ammonia Production		CO_2	1 628.4	1 628.4	5.4	0.1	99.4
4(IV).	Biomass Burning		N_2O	64.6	64.6	96.0	0.0	99.4
1.A.3.c.	Railways		N_2O	42.0	42.0	142.1	0.0	99.5
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Liquid fuels	CH_4	20.8	20.8	250.9	0.0	99.5
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Solid fuels	N_2O	53.6	53.6	90.8	0.0	99.5
2.D.	Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use		CO_2	91.8	91.8	52.4	0.0	99.6
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Solid fuels	N_2O	77.8	77.8	60.1	0.0	99.6
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Other Fossil fuels	N_2O	56.5	56.5	71.3	0.0	99.6
2.B.7.	Soda ash production		CO_2	661.0	661.0	5.1	0.0	99.6
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Solid fuels	CH_4	55.0	55.0	60.0	0.0	99.7
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Other Fossil fuels	CH_4	44.8	44.8	71.3	0.0	99.7
2.A.3.	Glass Production		CO_2	867.8	867.8	3.6	0.0	99.7
1.A.3.a.	Domestic Aviation	Jet kerosene	N_2O	35.2	35.2	85.2	0.0	99.7
1.A.3.e.	Other transportation	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	341.2	341.2	8.6	0.0	99.8
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Other Fossil fuels	CO_2	135.8	135.8	20.4	0.0	99.8
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Liquid fuels	N_2O	27.5	27.5	94.0	0.0	99.8
4(III).	Direct and indirect N_2O emissions from N mineralization/immobilization		N_2O	32.9	32.9	75.0	0.0	99.8

Table A9 Approach 2 Key category analysis level assessment with LULUCF, 2024 (cont'd)

Category Code	Category Name	Fuel	Gas	2024 Emissions	2024 Absolute Emissions	Combined Uncertainty (%)	LU_{xt} (%)	Cumulative total of LU_{xt} (%)
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Solid fuels	CH_4	24.7	24.7	98.3	0.0	99.8
3.F.	Field burning of agricultural residues		N_2O	37.3	37.3	64.0	0.0	99.8
2.C.2.	Ferroalloys Production		CO_2	85.8	85.8	25.5	0.0	99.9
2.G.	Other product manufacture and use		Aggregate F-gases	84.9	84.9	25.5	0.0	99.9
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	21.3	21.3	93.4	0.0	99.9
2.E.	Electronics industry		Aggregate F-gases	76.4	76.4	25.5	0.0	99.9
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	22.5	22.5	80.4	0.0	99.9
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Other Fossil fuels	N_2O	14.0	14.0	100.1	0.0	99.9
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Biomass	CH_4	13.9	13.9	100.0	0.0	99.9
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Liquid fuels	CH_4	14.6	14.6	93.5	0.0	99.9
4.B.1.	Cropland Remaining Cropland		CO_2	-118.7	118.7	9.9	0.0	99.9
1.A.3.d.	Domestic Navigation	Liquid fuels	N_2O	8.0	8.0	136.6	0.0	100.0
1.A.3.c.	Railways		CO_2	400.2	400.2	2.5	0.0	100.0
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Liquid fuels	N_2O	6.3	6.3	94.6	0.0	100.0
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	11.7	11.7	49.6	0.0	100.0
2.C.3.	Aluminium Production		CO_2	110.5	110.5	5.1	0.0	100.0
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	11.1	11.1	49.6	0.0	100.0
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Liquid fuels	CH_4	4.7	4.7	97.9	0.0	100.0
2.C.5.	Lead Production		CO_2	10.9	10.9	32.0	0.0	100.0
5.C.	Incineration and open burning of waste		CH_4	3.1	3.1	104.5	0.0	100.0
5.B.	Biological treatment of solid waste		CH_4	13.9	13.9	22.4	0.0	100.0
1.B.2.a.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Oil and Natural Gas	Oil	CO_2	4.8	4.8	50.5	0.0	100.0
2.C.1.	Iron and Steel Production		CH_4	18.7	18.7	11.2	0.0	100.0
1.B.2.b.	Fugitive emissions from fuels - Oil and natural gas	Natural Gas	CO_2	3.8	3.8	50.5	0.0	100.0
5.B.	Biological treatment of solid waste		N_2O	7.9	7.9	22.4	0.0	100.0
5.C.	Incineration and open burning of waste		CO_2	3.5	3.5	50.2	0.0	100.0
1.A.3.a.	Domestic Aviation	Jet kerosene	CH_4	2.2	2.2	80.2	0.0	100.0
2.C.4.	Magnesium production		SF_6	23.2	23.2	7.1	0.0	100.0
1.A.3.d.	Domestic Navigation	Liquid fuels	CH_4	3.0	3.0	50.6	0.0	100.0
1.B.2.c.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Venting and flaring		N_2O	1.2	1.2	100.2	0.0	100.0
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Other Fossil fuels	N_2O	1.2	1.2	100.0	0.0	100.0
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Other Fossil fuels	CH_4	0.9	0.9	100.0	0.0	100.0
2.C.3.	Aluminium Production		PFC	14.2	14.2	5.4	0.0	100.0
1.A.3.c.	Railways		CH_4	0.6	0.6	105.1	0.0	100.0
2.B.5.	Carbide production		CO_2	5.7	5.7	11.2	0.0	100.0
5.C.	Incineration and open burning of waste		N_2O	0.4	0.4	104.5	0.0	100.0
2.B.8.	Petrochemical and carbon black production		CO_2	1.3	1.3	14.1	0.0	100.0
1.A.3.e.	Other transportation	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	0.2	0.2	100.1	0.0	100.0
1.A.3.e.	Other transportation	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	0.2	0.2	100.1	0.0	100.0
4.C.1.	Grassland Remaining Grassland		CO_2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
		Total	**CO_2 eq.**	**517 428**	**659 636**			

Table A10 Approach 2 Key category analysis level assessment without LULUCF, 1990

Category Code	Category Name	Fuel	Gas	1990 Emissions	1990 Absolute Emissions	Combined Uncertainty (%)	LU_{xt} (%)	Cumulative total of LU_{xt} (%)
3.D.1.	Direct N_2O emissions from managed soils		N_2O	13 490.4	13 490.4	132.1	22.3	22.3
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Biomass	CH_4	2 535.0	2 535.0	344.8	10.9	33.2
1.B.1.	Fugitive emissions from solid fuels	Solid fuels	CH_4	4 400.7	4 400.7	151.1	8.3	41.5
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Solid fuels	CO_2	22 199.7	22 199.7	28.6	7.9	49.5
3.A.	Enteric fermentation		CH_4	29 996.5	29 996.5	17.9	6.7	56.2
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Liquid fuels	CO_2	13 246.5	13 246.5	29.7	4.9	61.1
3.D.2.	Indirect N_2O emissions from managed soils		N_2O	1 900.7	1 900.7	179.9	4.3	65.4
5.A.	Solid waste disposal		CH_4	5 787.9	5 787.9	48.5	3.5	68.9
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation		CO_2	24 143.0	24 143.0	9.6	2.9	71.8
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Solid fuels	CO_2	14 749.9	14 749.9	13.1	2.4	74.2
2.C.1.	Iron and Steel Production		CO_2	6 938.8	6 938.8	26.9	2.3	76.5
3.B.	Manure management		N_2O	2 742.7	2 742.7	64.9	2.2	78.7
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Solid fuels	CO_2	26 160.4	26 160.4	6.4	2.1	80.8
2.A.1.	Cement Production (Mineral Products)		CO_2	10 845.4	10 845.4	14.4	2.0	82.8
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Liquid fuels	N_2O	615.5	615.5	246.2	1.9	84.7
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Solid fuels	CH_4	1 146.0	1 146.0	100.6	1.4	86.1
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Liquid fuels	CO_2	14 433.0	14 433.0	8.0	1.4	87.6
3.B.	Manure management		CH_4	2 775.7	2 775.7	41.4	1.4	89.0
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Biomass	N_2O	319.9	319.9	344.8	1.4	90.4
5.D.	Wastewater treatment and discharge		CH_4	3 123.7	3 123.7	35.3	1.4	91.8
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation		N_2O	478.2	478.2	177.4	1.1	92.8
2.A.2.	Lime Production (Mineral Products)		CO_2	2 248.7	2 248.7	34.9	1.0	93.8
5.D.	Wastewater treatment and discharge		N_2O	1 281.4	1 281.4	51.9	0.8	94.6
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	1 557.8	1 557.8	32.7	0.6	95.3
1.B.2.a.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Oil and Natural Gas	Oil	CH_4	470.3	470.3	100.3	0.6	95.9
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Liquid fuels	CO_2	8 918.3	8 918.3	4.6	0.5	96.4
3.H.	Urea application		CO_2	459.9	459.9	64.8	0.4	96.7
3.F.	Field burning of agricultural residues		CH_4	296.9	296.9	86.4	0.3	97.1
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation		CH_4	108.1	108.1	203.4	0.3	97.3
2.B.2.	Nitric acid production		N_2O	945.8	945.8	22.4	0.3	97.6
2.A.4.	Other process uses of carbonates		CO_2	618.6	618.6	30.6	0.2	97.8

Table A10 Approach 2 Key category analysis level assessment without LULUCF, 1990 (cont'd)

Category Code	Category Name	Fuel	Gas	1990 Emissions	1990 Absolute Emissions	Combined Uncertainty (%)	LU_{xt} (%)	Cumulative total of LU_{xt} (%)
2.C.3.	Aluminium Production		PFC	424.7	424.7	44.0	0.2	98.1
1.B.2.b.	Fugitive emissions from fuels - Oil and natural gas	Natural Gas	CH_4	160.9	160.9	100.3	0.2	98.3
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	5 024.7	5 024.7	3.0	0.2	98.5
1.B.2.c.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Venting and flaring		CH_4	142.2	142.2	100.3	0.2	98.6
1.B.2.c.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Venting and flaring		CO_2	217.6	217.6	50.6	0.1	98.8
3.C.	Rice cultivation		CH_4	112.1	112.1	96.9	0.1	98.9
2.D.	Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use		CO_2	183.4	183.4	53.6	0.1	99.0
1.A.3.a.	Domestic Aviation	Jet kerosene	CO_2	913.7	913.7	9.0	0.1	99.1
5.C.	Incineration and open burning of waste		CH_4	74.1	74.1	104.5	0.1	99.2
1.A.3.c.	Railways		N_2O	61.1	61.1	104.8	0.1	99.3
3.F.	Field burning of agricultural residues		N_2O	72.9	72.9	86.4	0.1	99.4
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Solid fuels	N_2O	54.2	54.2	97.5	0.1	99.5
2.B.8.	Petrochemical and carbon black production		CO_2	81.5	81.5	58.3	0.1	99.5
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Solid fuels	N_2O	64.6	64.6	67.2	0.1	99.6
2.B.1.	Ammonia Production		CO_2	424.8	424.8	8.6	0.0	99.6
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Liquid fuels	CH_4	34.5	34.5	103.5	0.0	99.7
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Solid fuels	CH_4	45.7	45.7	66.8	0.0	99.7
2.B.5.	Carbide production		CO_2	59.0	59.0	46.1	0.0	99.7
1.A.3.c.	Railways		CO_2	651.2	651.2	3.0	0.0	99.8
2.C.6.	Zinc Production		CO_2	37.8	37.8	51.0	0.0	99.8
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Solid fuels	N_2O	85.0	85.0	20.9	0.0	99.8
2.C.2.	Ferroalloys Production		CO_2	61.6	61.6	25.5	0.0	99.8
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Liquid fuels	N_2O	26.8	26.8	56.9	0.0	99.9
2.A.3.	Glass Production		CO_2	111.7	111.7	13.0	0.0	99.9
1.A.3.d.	Domestic Navigation	Liquid fuels	CO_2	503.6	503.6	2.8	0.0	99.9
5.C.	Incineration and open burning of waste		CO_2	26.1	26.1	50.2	0.0	99.9
5.C.	Incineration and open burning of waste		N_2O	9.8	9.8	104.5	0.0	99.9
2.C.3.	Aluminium Production		CO_2	99.2	99.2	10.2	0.0	99.9
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Liquid fuels	N_2O	15.9	15.9	52.6	0.0	99.9
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Liquid fuels	CH_4	14.2	14.2	57.0	0.0	100.0

Table A10 Approach 2 Key category analysis level assessment without LULUCF, 1990 (cont'd)

Category Code	Category Name	Fuel	Gas	1990 Emissions	1990 Absolute Emissions	Combined Uncertainty (%)	LU_{xt} (%)	Cumulative total of LU_{xt} (%)
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	93.9	93.9	7.2	0.0	100.0
1.A.3.a.	Domestic Aviation	Jet kerosene	N_2O	7.9	7.9	80.4	0.0	100.0
1.A.3.e.	Other transportation	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	39.3	39.3	12.2	0.0	100.0
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Liquid fuels	CH_4	6.1	6.1	78.1	0.0	100.0
2.C.1.	Iron and Steel Production		CH_4	8.8	8.8	26.9	0.0	100.0
5.B.	Biological treatment of solid waste		CH_4	8.2	8.2	22.4	0.0	100.0
1.A.3.d.	Domestic Navigation	Liquid fuels	N_2O	3.5	3.5	38.2	0.0	100.0
1.B.2.a.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Oil and Natural Gas	Oil	CO_2	2.4	2.4	50.6	0.0	100.0
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Solid fuels	CH_4	6.4	6.4	17.5	0.0	100.0
5.B.	Biological treatment of solid waste		N_2O	4.6	4.6	22.4	0.0	100.0
1.A.3.c.	Railways		CH_4	1.0	1.0	101.5	0.0	100.0
1.B.2.c.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Venting and flaring		N_2O	0.8	0.8	100.3	0.0	100.0
2.C.5.	Lead Production		CO_2	2.2	2.2	32.0	0.0	100.0
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	0.8	0.8	79.1	0.0	100.0
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	0.7	0.7	79.1	0.0	100.0
1.A.3.d.	Domestic Navigation	Liquid fuels	CH_4	1.3	1.3	38.2	0.0	100.0
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	2.3	2.3	20.0	0.0	100.0
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	2.4	2.4	16.0	0.0	100.0
1.A.3.a.	Domestic Aviation	Jet kerosene	CH_4	0.3	0.3	80.4	0.0	100.0
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	0.2	0.2	78.2	0.0	100.0
1.B.2.b.	Fugitive emissions from fuels - Oil and natural gas	Natural Gas	CO_2	0.3	0.3	50.6	0.0	100.0
2.B.8.	Petrochemical and carbon black production		CH_4	0.1	0.1	67.1	0.0	100.0
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	0.0	0.0	72.0	0.0	100.0
1.A.3.e.	Other transportation	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	0.0	0.0	100.3	0.0	100.0
1.A.3.e.	Other transportation	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	0.0	0.0	100.3	0.0	100.0
		Total	**CO_2 eq.**	**228 924**	**228 924**			

Table A11 Approach 2 Key category analysis level assessment without LULUCF, 2024

Category Code	Category Name	Fuel	Gas	2024 Emissions	2024 Absolute Emissions	Combined Uncertainty (%)	LU_{xt} (%)	Cumulative total of LU_{xt} (%)
3.D.1.	Direct N_2O emissions from managed soils		N_2O	21 017.7	21 017.7	105.7	20.0	20.0
1.B.1.	Fugitive emissions from solid fuels	Solid fuels	CH_4	7 281.6	7 281.6	150.9	9.9	30.0
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation		CO_2	95 112.1	95 112.1	8.5	7.3	37.3
3.A.	Enteric fermentation		CH_4	37 962.8	37 962.8	14.9	5.1	42.4
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	23 402.3	23 402.3	20.2	4.3	46.7
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Liquid fuels	CO_2	16 851.6	16 851.6	26.0	3.9	50.6
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Solid fuels	CO_2	125 018.6	125 018.6	3.4	3.9	54.5
3.D.2.	Indirect N_2O emissions from managed soils		N_2O	2 666.2	2 666.2	143.9	3.5	57.9
5.A.	Solid waste disposal		CH_4	9 472.2	9 472.2	38.9	3.3	61.3
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Solid fuels	CO_2	20 864.0	20 864.0	16.5	3.1	64.4
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	47 442.5	47 442.5	6.9	3.0	67.3
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation		N_2O	1 467.3	1 467.3	187.0	2.5	69.8
1.B.2.b.	Fugitive emissions from fuels - Oil and natural gas	Natural Gas	CH_4	2 680.8	2 680.8	100.2	2.4	72.2
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Liquid fuels	N_2O	1 059.7	1 059.7	250.1	2.4	74.6
2.F.6.	Other applications		Aggregate F-gases	8 923.3	8 923.3	25.5	2.1	76.7
3.B.	Manure management		N_2O	4 367.8	4 367.8	52.0	2.0	78.7
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Solid fuels	CO_2	13 560.6	13 560.6	14.2	1.7	80.5
3.B.	Manure management		CH_4	5 530.9	5 530.9	33.1	1.7	82.1
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Other Fossil fuels	CO_2	5 335.8	5 335.8	30.3	1.5	83.6
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Liquid fuels	CO_2	12 004.6	12 004.6	12.6	1.4	84.9
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Biomass	CH_4	461.8	461.8	316.2	1.3	86.3
2.A.1.	Cement Production (Mineral Products)		CO_2	44 781.6	44 781.6	3.2	1.3	87.5
2.C.1.	Iron and Steel Production		CO_2	11 020.5	11 020.5	12.8	1.3	88.8
5.D.	Wastewater treatment and discharge		N_2O	2 304.9	2 304.9	51.9	1.1	89.9
5.D.	Wastewater treatment and discharge		CH_4	3 633.2	3 633.2	31.0	1.0	90.9
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Solid fuels	CH_4	1 015.5	1 015.5	100.6	0.9	91.8
2.A.4.	Other process uses of carbonates		CO_2	2 824.2	2 824.2	30.1	0.8	92.6
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation		CH_4	546.5	546.5	154.2	0.8	93.4
3.H.	Urea application		CO_2	1 508.3	1 508.3	51.0	0.7	94.1
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Solid fuels	N_2O	738.6	738.6	100.0	0.7	94.7
1.B.2.a.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Oil and Natural Gas	Oil	CH_4	681.8	681.8	100.2	0.6	95.3
1.B.2.c.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Venting and flaring		CH_4	671.4	671.4	100.2	0.6	95.9
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Liquid fuels	CO_2	6 251.2	6 251.2	6.9	0.4	96.3
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	28 706.1	28 706.1	1.5	0.4	96.7

Table A11 Approach 2 Key category analysis level assessment without LULUCF, 2024 (cont'd)

Category Code	Category Name	Fuel	Gas	2024 Emissions	2024 Absolute Emissions	Combined Uncertainty (%)	LU_{xt} (%)	Cumulative total of LU_{xt} (%)
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	340.5	340.5	99.5	0.3	97.0
2.B.2.	Nitric acid production		N_2O	1 610.5	1 610.5	20.1	0.3	97.3
1.A.3.a.	Domestic Aviation	Jet kerosene	CO_2	3 815.3	3 815.3	7.4	0.3	97.6
3.C.	Rice cultivation		CH_4	297.8	297.8	76.9	0.2	97.8
2.C.6.	Zinc Production		CO_2	442.3	442.3	50.2	0.2	98.0
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Biomass	N_2O	58.3	58.3	316.2	0.2	98.1
2.A.2.	Lime Production (Mineral Products)		CO_2	1 781.9	1 781.9	10.2	0.2	98.3
1.A.3.d.	Domestic Navigation	Liquid fuels	CO_2	1 097.6	1 097.6	14.6	0.1	98.5
1.B.2.c.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Venting and flaring		CO_2	317.2	317.2	50.5	0.1	98.6
2.F.3.	Fire protection		Aggregate F-gases	587.1	587.1	25.5	0.1	98.7
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Other Fossil fuels	CO_2	1 323.7	1 323.7	8.6	0.1	98.8
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Other Fossil fuels	CH_4	111.1	111.1	100.1	0.1	98.9
3.F.	Field burning of agricultural residues		CH_4	152.0	152.0	64.0	0.1	99.0
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	118.9	118.9	80.4	0.1	99.1
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Biomass	N_2O	91.7	91.7	100.0	0.1	99.2
2.B.1.	Ammonia Production		CO_2	1 628.4	1 628.4	5.4	0.1	99.3
1.A.3.c.	Railways		N_2O	42.0	42.0	142.1	0.1	99.3
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Liquid fuels	CH_4	20.8	20.8	250.9	0.0	99.4
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Solid fuels	N_2O	53.6	53.6	90.8	0.0	99.4
2.D.	Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use		CO_2	91.8	91.8	52.4	0.0	99.5
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Solid fuels	N_2O	77.8	77.8	60.1	0.0	99.5
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Other Fossil fuels	N_2O	56.5	56.5	71.3	0.0	99.5
2.B.7.	Soda ash production		CO_2	661.0	661.0	5.1	0.0	99.6
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Solid fuels	CH_4	55.0	55.0	60.0	0.0	99.6
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Other Fossil fuels	CH_4	44.8	44.8	71.3	0.0	99.6
2.A.3.	Glass Production		CO_2	867.8	867.8	3.6	0.0	99.7
1.A.3.a.	Domestic Aviation	Jet kerosene	N_2O	35.2	35.2	85.2	0.0	99.7
1.A.3.e.	Other transportation	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	341.2	341.2	8.6	0.0	99.7
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Other Fossil fuels	CO_2	135.8	135.8	20.4	0.0	99.7
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Liquid fuels	N_2O	27.5	27.5	94.0	0.0	99.8
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Solid fuels	CH_4	24.7	24.7	98.3	0.0	99.8
3.F.	Field burning of agricultural residues		N_2O	37.3	37.3	64.0	0.0	99.8
2.C.2.	Ferroalloys Production		CO_2	85.8	85.8	25.5	0.0	99.8
2.G.	Other product manufacture and use		Aggregate F-gases	84.9	84.9	25.5	0.0	99.8

Table A11 Approach 2 Key category analysis level assessment without LULUCF, 2024 (cont'd)

Category Code	Category Name	Fuel	Gas	2024 Emissions	2024 Absolute Emissions	Combined Uncertainty (%)	LU_{xt} (%)	Cumulative total of LU_{xt} (%)
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	21.3	21.3	93.4	0.0	99.9
2.E.	Electronics industry		Aggregate F-gases	76.4	76.4	25.5	0.0	99.9
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	22.5	22.5	80.4	0.0	99.9
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Other Fossil fuels	N_2O	14.0	14.0	100.1	0.0	99.9
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Biomass	CH_4	13.9	13.9	100.0	0.0	99.9
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Liquid fuels	CH_4	14.6	14.6	93.5	0.0	99.9
1.A.3.d.	Domestic Navigation	Liquid fuels	N_2O	8.0	8.0	136.6	0.0	99.9
1.A.3.c.	Railways		CO_2	400.2	400.2	2.5	0.0	99.9
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Liquid fuels	N_2O	6.3	6.3	94.6	0.0	100.0
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	11.7	11.7	49.6	0.0	100.0
2.C.3.	Aluminium Production		CO_2	110.5	110.5	5.1	0.0	100.0
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	11.1	11.1	49.6	0.0	100.0
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Liquid fuels	CH_4	4.7	4.7	97.9	0.0	100.0
2.C.5.	Lead Production		CO_2	10.9	10.9	32.0	0.0	100.0
5.C.	Incineration and open burning of waste		CH_4	3.1	3.1	104.5	0.0	100.0
5.B.	Biological treatment of solid waste		CH_4	13.9	13.9	22.4	0.0	100.0
1.B.2.a.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Oil and Natural Gas	Oil	CO_2	4.8	4.8	50.5	0.0	100.0
2.C.1.	Iron and Steel Production		CH_4	18.7	18.7	11.2	0.0	100.0
1.B.2.b.	Fugitive emissions from fuels - Oil and natural gas	Natural Gas	CO_2	3.8	3.8	50.5	0.0	100.0
5.B.	Biological treatment of solid waste		N_2O	7.9	7.9	22.4	0.0	100.0
5.C.	Incineration and open burning of waste		CO_2	3.5	3.5	50.2	0.0	100.0
1.A.3.a.	Domestic Aviation	Jet kerosene	CH_4	2.2	2.2	80.2	0.0	100.0
2.C.4.	Magnesium production		SF_6	23.2	23.2	7.1	0.0	100.0
1.A.3.d.	Domestic Navigation	Liquid fuels	CH_4	3.0	3.0	50.6	0.0	100.0
1.B.2.c.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Venting and flaring		N_2O	1.2	1.2	100.2	0.0	100.0
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Other Fossil fuels	N_2O	1.2	1.2	100.0	0.0	100.0
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Other Fossil fuels	CH_4	0.9	0.9	100.0	0.0	100.0
2.C.3.	Aluminium Production		PFC	14.2	14.2	5.4	0.0	100.0
1.A.3.c.	Railways		CH_4	0.6	0.6	105.1	0.0	100.0
2.B.5.	Carbide production		CO_2	5.7	5.7	11.2	0.0	100.0
5.C.	Incineration and open burning of waste		N_2O	0.4	0.4	104.5	0.0	100.0
2.B.8.	Petrochemical and carbon black production		CO_2	1.3	1.3	14.1	0.0	100.0
1.A.3.e.	Other transportation	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	0.2	0.2	100.1	0.0	100.0
1.A.3.e.	Other transportation	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	0.2	0.2	100.1	0.0	100.0
		Total	**CO_2 eq.**	**584 521**	**584 521**			

Table A12 Approach 2 Key category analysis trend assessment with LULUCF, 2024

Category Code	Category Name	Fuel	Gas	1990 Emissions	2024 Emissions	Combined Uncertainty (%)	Trend Assessment with Uncertainty TU_{xt}	Contribution to Trend (%)	Cumulative total of Contribution to Trend (%)
4.A.1.	Forest Land Remaining Forest Land		CO_2	-64 748.1	-56 489.4	50.0	1 031.0	31.2	31.2
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Biomass	CH_4	2 535.0	461.8	316.2	372.6	11.3	42.5
3.D.1.	Direct N_2O emissions from managed soils		N_2O	13 490.4	21 017.7	105.7	359.0	10.9	53.4
1.B.1.	Fugitive emissions from solid fuels	Solid fuels	CH_4	4 400.7	7 281.6	150.9	157.3	4.8	58.2
3.A.	Enteric fermentation		CH_4	29 996.5	37 962.8	14.9	132.9	4.0	62.2
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Solid fuels	CO_2	22 199.7	20 864.0	16.5	127.3	3.9	66.1
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Liquid fuels	CO_2	13 246.5	16 851.6	26.0	101.8	3.1	69.2
3.D.2.	Indirect N_2O emissions from managed soils		N_2O	1 900.7	2 666.2	143.9	75.5	2.3	71.4
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Solid fuels	CO_2	14 749.9	13 560.6	14.2	73.3	2.2	73.7
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Liquid fuels	CO_2	14 433.0	12 004.6	12.6	66.4	2.0	75.7
4.G.	Harvested Wood Products		CO_2	-2 947.7	-13 585.8	23.5	62.1	1.9	77.6
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	1 557.8	23 402.3	20.2	57.6	1.7	79.3
5.A.	Solid waste disposal		CH_4	5 787.9	9 472.2	38.9	53.9	1.6	80.9
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	93.9	47 442.5	6.9	50.4	1.5	82.5
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Biomass	N_2O	319.9	58.3	316.2	47.0	1.4	83.9
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Solid fuels	CH_4	1 146.0	1 015.5	100.6	41.0	1.2	85.1
2.F.6.	Other applications		Aggregate F-gases		8 923.3	25.5	35.2	1.1	86.2
3.B.	Manure management		N_2O	2 742.7	4 367.8	52.0	35.1	1.1	87.3
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Liquid fuels	N_2O	615.5	1 059.7	250.1	34.9	1.1	88.3
1.B.2.b.	Fugitive emissions from fuels - Oil and natural gas	Natural Gas	CH_4	160.9	2 680.8	100.2	33.7	1.0	89.4
5.D.	Wastewater treatment and discharge		CH_4	3 123.7	3 633.2	31.0	30.3	0.9	90.3
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Other Fossil fuels	CO_2		5 335.8	30.3	25.1	0.8	91.0
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation		CO_2	24 143.0	95 112.1	8.5	24.1	0.7	91.8
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Liquid fuels	CO_2	8 918.3	6 251.2	6.9	23.6	0.7	92.5
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Solid fuels	CO_2	26 160.4	125 018.6	3.4	22.2	0.7	93.1
2.C.1.	Iron and Steel Production		CO_2	6 938.8	11 020.5	12.8	22.0	0.7	93.8
4(IV).	Biomass Burning		CO_2	1 123.6	1 469.9	54.0	17.6	0.5	94.3
3.B.	Manure management		CH_4	2 775.7	5 530.9	33.1	17.0	0.5	94.9
4.C.2.	Land Converted to Grassland		CO_2		735.5	149.0	17.0	0.5	95.4
5.D.	Wastewater treatment and discharge		N_2O	1 281.4	2 304.9	51.9	14.3	0.4	95.8
1.B.2.a.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Oil and Natural Gas	Oil	CH_4	470.3	681.8	100.2	12.7	0.4	96.2
2.A.2.	Lime Production (Mineral Products)		CO_2	2 248.7	1 781.9	10.2	8.5	0.3	96.5
3.F.	Field burning of agricultural residues		CH_4	296.9	152.0	64.0	7.9	0.2	96.7
4.D.2.	Land Converted to Wetlands		CO_2		-557.4	86.0	7.4	0.2	96.9
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Solid fuels	N_2O	85.0	738.6	100.0	7.2	0.2	97.1
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	2.3	340.5	99.5	5.1	0.2	97.3
2.A.1.	Cement Production (Mineral Products)		CO_2	10 845.4	44 781.6	3.2	5.0	0.2	97.4
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation		CH_4	108.1	546.5	154.2	4.8	0.1	97.6

Table A12 Approach 2 Key category analysis trend assessment with LULUCF, 2024 (cont'd)

Category Code	Category Name	Fuel	Gas	1990 Emissions	2024 Emissions	Combined Uncertainty (%)	Trend Assessment with Uncertainty TU_{xt}	Contribution to Trend (%)	Cumulative total of Contribution to Trend (%)
2.B.2.	Nitric acid production		N_2O	945.8	1 610.5	20.1	4.4	0.1	97.7
2.D.	Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use		CO_2	183.4	91.8	52.4	4.0	0.1	97.8
2.A.4.	Other process uses of carbonates		CO_2	618.6	2 824.2	30.1	4.0	0.1	98.0
5.C.	Incineration and open burning of waste		CH_4	74.1	3.1	104.5	3.8	0.1	98.1
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Liquid fuels	CH_4	34.5	20.8	250.9	3.5	0.1	98.2
1.B.2.c.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Venting and flaring		CH_4	142.2	671.4	100.2	3.4	0.1	98.3
4.B.2.	Land Converted to Cropland		CO_2		462.1	47.0	3.4	0.1	98.4
1.A.3.c.	Railways		N_2O	61.1	42.0	142.1	3.4	0.1	98.5
4.A.2.	Land Converted to Forest Land		CO_2		-352.8	57.0	3.1	0.1	98.6
1.B.2.c.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Venting and flaring		CO_2	217.6	317.2	50.5	2.9	0.1	98.7
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	5 024.7	28 706.1	1.5	2.9	0.1	98.8
2.C.6.	Zinc Production		CO_2	37.8	442.3	50.2	2.5	0.1	98.8
2.F.3.	Fire protection		Aggregate F-gases		587.1	25.5	2.3	0.1	98.9
4(IV).	Biomass Burning		CH_4	94.2	123.3	75.0	2.1	0.1	99.0
4.E.2.	Land Converted to Settlements		CO_2		480.0	26.0	1.9	0.1	99.0
3.F.	Field burning of agricultural residues		N_2O	72.9	37.3	64.0	1.9	0.1	99.1
4.F.2.	Land Converted to Other Land		CO_2		642.2	18.0	1.8	0.1	99.1
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Other Fossil fuels	CO_2		1 323.7	8.6	1.8	0.1	99.2
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Other Fossil fuels	CH_4		111.1	100.1	1.7	0.1	99.2
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Solid fuels	N_2O	54.2	53.6	90.8	1.7	0.1	99.3
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation		N_2O	478.2	1 467.3	187.0	1.6	0.0	99.3
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	0.2	118.9	80.4	1.5	0.0	99.4
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Biomass	N_2O		91.7	100.0	1.4	0.0	99.4
4(IV).	Biomass Burning		N_2O	48.4	64.6	96.0	1.3	0.0	99.5
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Solid fuels	N_2O	64.6	77.8	60.1	1.2	0.0	99.5
1.A.3.d.	Domestic Navigation	Liquid fuels	CO_2	503.6	1 097.6	14.6	1.1	0.0	99.5
2.C.3.	Aluminium Production		PFC	424.7	14.2	5.4	1.1	0.0	99.6
1.A.3.a.	Domestic Aviation	Jet kerosene	CO_2	913.7	3 815.3	7.4	1.0	0.0	99.6
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Solid fuels	CH_4	45.7	55.0	60.0	0.8	0.0	99.6
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Liquid fuels	N_2O	26.8	27.5	94.0	0.8	0.0	99.7
3.C.	Rice cultivation		CH_4	112.1	297.8	76.9	0.7	0.0	99.7
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Liquid fuels	N_2O	15.9	6.3	94.6	0.7	0.0	99.7
1.A.3.c.	Railways		CO_2	651.2	400.2	2.5	0.6	0.0	99.7
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Other Fossil fuels	N_2O		56.5	71.3	0.6	0.0	99.7
5.C.	Incineration and open burning of waste		CO_2	26.1	3.5	50.2	0.6	0.0	99.8
2.B.8.	Petrochemical and carbon black production		CO_2	81.5	1.3	14.1	0.6	0.0	99.8
2.B.7.	Soda ash production		CO_2		661.0	5.1	0.5	0.0	99.8
5.C.	Incineration and open burning of waste		N_2O	9.8	0.4	104.5	0.5	0.0	99.8

Table A12 Approach 2 Key category analysis trend assessment with LULUCF, 2024 (cont'd)

Category Code	Category Name	Fuel	Gas	1990 Emissions	2024 Emissions	Combined Uncertainty (%)	Trend Assessment with Uncertainty TU_{xt}	Contribution to Trend (%)	Cumulative total of Contribution to Trend (%)
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Other Fossil fuels	CH_4		44.8	71.3	0.5	0.0	99.8
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Liquid fuels	CH_4	14.2	14.6	93.5	0.4	0.0	99.8
2.C.2.	Ferroalloys Production		CO_2	61.6	85.8	25.5	0.4	0.0	99.8
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Other Fossil fuels	CO_2		135.8	20.4	0.4	0.0	99.9
4(III).	Direct and indirect N_2O emissions from N mineralization/immobilization		N_2O		32.9	75.0	0.4	0.0	99.9
3.H.	Urea application		CO_2	459.9	1 508.3	51.0	0.3	0.0	99.9
2.G.	Other product manufacture and use		Aggregate F-gases		84.9	25.5	0.3	0.0	99.9
2.B.5.	Carbide production		CO_2	59.0	5.7	11.2	0.3	0.0	99.9
2.E.	Electronics industry		Aggregate F-gases		76.4	25.5	0.3	0.0	99.9
1.A.3.e.	Other transportation	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	39.3	341.2	8.6	0.3	0.0	99.9
2.A.3.	Glass Production		CO_2	111.7	867.8	3.6	0.3	0.0	99.9
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	0.0	22.5	80.4	0.3	0.0	99.9
2.B.1.	Ammonia Production		CO_2	424.8	1 628.4	5.4	0.2	0.0	99.9
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Liquid fuels	CH_4	6.1	4.7	97.9	0.2	0.0	99.9
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Other Fossil fuels	N_2O		14.0	100.1	0.2	0.0	100.0
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Biomass	CH_4		13.9	100.0	0.2	0.0	100.0
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	2.4	21.3	93.4	0.2	0.0	100.0
4.B.1.	Cropland Remaining Cropland		CO_2	0.7	-118.7	9.9	0.2	0.0	100.0
2.C.3.	Aluminium Production		CO_2	99.2	110.5	5.1	0.2	0.0	100.0
1.A.3.a.	Domestic Aviation	Jet kerosene	N_2O	7.9	35.2	85.2	0.1	0.0	100.0
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	0.8	11.7	49.6	0.1	0.0	100.0
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	0.7	11.1	49.6	0.1	0.0	100.0
1.A.3.d.	Domestic Navigation	Liquid fuels	N_2O	3.5	8.0	136.6	0.1	0.0	100.0
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Solid fuels	CH_4	6.4	24.7	98.3	0.1	0.0	100.0
5.B.	Biological treatment of solid waste		CH_4	8.2	13.9	22.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
1.A.3.c.	Railways		CH_4	1.0	0.6	105.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
2.C.4.	Magnesium production		SF_6		23.2	7.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
5.B.	Biological treatment of solid waste		N_2O	4.6	7.9	22.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
1.B.2.b.	Fugitive emissions from fuels - Oil and natural gas	Natural Gas	CO_2	0.3	3.8	50.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
1.B.2.a.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Oil and Natural Gas	Oil	CO_2	2.4	4.8	50.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
1.B.2.c.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Venting and flaring		N_2O	0.8	1.2	100.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
2.C.5.	Lead Production		CO_2	2.2	10.9	32.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Other Fossil fuels	N_2O		1.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
2.C.1.	Iron and Steel Production		CH_4	8.8	18.7	11.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Other Fossil fuels	CH_4		0.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
1.A.3.a.	Domestic Aviation	Jet kerosene	CH_4	0.3	2.2	80.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
1.A.3.d.	Domestic Navigation	Liquid fuels	CH_4	1.3	3.0	50.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
1.A.3.e.	Other transportation	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	0.0	0.2	100.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
1.A.3.e.	Other transportation	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	0.0	0.2	100.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
4.C.1.	Grassland Remaining Grassland		CO_2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
		Total	**CO_2 eq.**	**162 495**	**517 428**				

Table A13 Approach 2 Key category analysis trend assessment without LULUCF, 2024

Category Code	Category Name	Fuel	Gas	1990 Emissions	2024 Emissions	Combined Uncertainty (%)	Trend Assessment with Uncertainty TU_{xt}	Contribution to Trend (%)	Cumulative total of Contribution to Trend (%)
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Biomass	CH_4	2 535.0	461.8	316.2	8.3	18.3	18.3
3.D.1.	Direct N_2O emissions from managed soils		N_2O	13 490.4	21 017.7	105.7	6.2	13.6	31.9
1.B.1.	Fugitive emissions from solid fuels	Solid fuels	CH_4	4 400.7	7 281.6	150.9	2.6	5.7	37.6
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Solid fuels	CO_2	22 199.7	20 864.0	16.5	2.6	5.7	43.3
3.A.	Enteric fermentation		CH_4	29 996.5	37 962.8	14.9	2.5	5.5	48.9
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Liquid fuels	CO_2	13 246.5	16 851.6	26.0	1.9	4.2	53.1
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	1 557.8	23 402.3	20.2	1.7	3.8	56.9
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Solid fuels	CO_2	14 749.9	13 560.6	14.2	1.5	3.3	60.2
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	93.9	47 442.5	6.9	1.4	3.1	63.3
3.D.2.	Indirect N_2O emissions from managed soils		N_2O	1 900.7	2 666.2	143.9	1.4	3.0	66.3
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Liquid fuels	CO_2	14 433.0	12 004.6	12.6	1.4	3.0	69.3
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation		CO_2	24 143.0	95 112.1	8.5	1.2	2.7	72.1
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Biomass	N_2O	319.9	58.3	316.2	1.0	2.3	74.4
1.B.2.b.	Fugitive emissions from fuels - Oil and natural gas	Natural Gas	CH_4	160.9	2 680.8	100.2	1.0	2.2	76.6
2.F.6.	Other applications		Aggregate F-gases		8 923.3	25.5	1.0	2.2	78.8
5.A.	Solid waste disposal		CH_4	5 787.9	9 472.2	38.9	0.9	2.0	80.7
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Solid fuels	CO_2	26 160.4	125 018.6	3.4	0.9	1.9	82.7
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Solid fuels	CH_4	1 146.0	1 015.5	100.6	0.8	1.8	84.5
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Other Fossil fuels	CO_2		5 335.8	30.3	0.7	1.6	86.1
3.B.	Manure management		N_2O	2 742.7	4 367.8	52.0	0.6	1.3	87.4
5.D.	Wastewater treatment and discharge		CH_4	3 123.7	3 633.2	31.0	0.6	1.3	88.7
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Liquid fuels	N_2O	615.5	1 059.7	250.1	0.6	1.2	89.9
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Liquid fuels	CO_2	8 918.3	6 251.2	6.9	0.5	1.1	91.0
2.C.1.	Iron and Steel Production		CO_2	6 938.8	11 020.5	12.8	0.4	0.8	91.8
2.A.1.	Cement Production (Mineral Products)		CO_2	10 845.4	44 781.6	3.2	0.2	0.5	92.3
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Solid fuels	N_2O	85.0	738.6	100.0	0.2	0.5	92.8
1.B.2.a.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Oil and Natural Gas	Oil	CH_4	470.3	681.8	100.2	0.2	0.5	93.3
3.B.	Manure management		CH_4	2 775.7	5 530.9	33.1	0.2	0.5	93.8
5.D.	Wastewater treatment and discharge		N_2O	1 281.4	2 304.9	51.9	0.2	0.5	94.3
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation		N_2O	478.2	1 467.3	187.0	0.2	0.4	94.8
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation		CH_4	108.1	546.5	154.2	0.2	0.4	95.2
2.A.2.	Lime Production (Mineral Products)		CO_2	2 248.7	1 781.9	10.2	0.2	0.4	95.5
3.F.	Field burning of agricultural residues		CH_4	296.9	152.0	64.0	0.2	0.4	95.9
2.A.4.	Other process uses of carbonates		CO_2	618.6	2 824.2	30.1	0.2	0.4	96.3
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	2.3	340.5	99.5	0.1	0.3	96.6
1.B.2.c.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Venting and flaring		CH_4	142.2	671.4	100.2	0.1	0.3	96.9
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	5 024.7	28 706.1	1.5	0.1	0.2	97.1
2.D.	Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use		CO_2	183.4	91.8	52.4	0.1	0.2	97.3

Table A13 Approach 2 Key category analysis trend assessment without LULUCF, 2024 (cont'd)

Category Code	Category Name	Fuel	Gas	1990 Emissions	2024 Emissions	Combined Uncertainty (%)	Trend Assessment with Uncertainty TU_{xt}	Contribution to Trend (%)	Cumulative total of Contribution to Trend (%)
5.C.	Incineration and open burning of waste		CH_4	74.1	3.1	104.5	0.1	0.2	97.5
2.C.6.	Zinc Production		CO_2	37.8	442.3	50.2	0.1	0.2	97.7
3.H.	Urea application		CO_2	459.9	1 508.3	51.0	0.1	0.2	97.8
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Liquid fuels	CH_4	34.5	20.8	250.9	0.1	0.2	98.0
1.A.3.c.	Railways		N_2O	61.1	42.0	142.1	0.1	0.2	98.2
2.B.2.	Nitric acid production		N_2O	945.8	1 610.5	20.1	0.1	0.2	98.3
2.F.3.	Fire protection		Aggregate F-gases		587.1	25.5	0.1	0.1	98.5
1.B.2.c.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Venting and flaring		CO_2	217.6	317.2	50.5	0.1	0.1	98.6
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Other Fossil fuels	CO_2		1 323.7	8.6	0.0	0.1	98.7
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Other Fossil fuels	CH_4		111.1	100.1	0.0	0.1	98.8
1.A.3.a.	Domestic Aviation	Jet kerosene	CO_2	913.7	3 815.3	7.4	0.0	0.1	98.9
3.F.	Field burning of agricultural residues		N_2O	72.9	37.3	64.0	0.0	0.1	99.0
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	0.2	118.9	80.4	0.0	0.1	99.1
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Biomass	N_2O		91.7	100.0	0.0	0.1	99.2
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Solid fuels	N_2O	54.2	53.6	90.8	0.0	0.1	99.2
2.C.3.	Aluminium Production		PFC	424.7	14.2	5.4	0.0	0.1	99.3
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Solid fuels	N_2O	64.6	77.8	60.1	0.0	0.1	99.3
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Other Fossil fuels	N_2O		56.5	71.3	0.0	0.0	99.4
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Liquid fuels	N_2O	26.8	27.5	94.0	0.0	0.0	99.4
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Solid fuels	CH_4	45.7	55.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	99.5
2.B.7.	Soda ash production		CO_2		661.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	99.5
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Liquid fuels	N_2O	15.9	6.3	94.6	0.0	0.0	99.5
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Other Fossil fuels	CH_4		44.8	71.3	0.0	0.0	99.5
5.C.	Incineration and open burning of waste		CO_2	26.1	3.5	50.2	0.0	0.0	99.6
1.A.3.c.	Railways		CO_2	651.2	400.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	99.6
2.B.1.	Ammonia Production		CO_2	424.8	1 628.4	5.4	0.0	0.0	99.6
2.B.8.	Petrochemical and carbon black production		CO_2	81.5	1.3	14.1	0.0	0.0	99.7
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Other Fossil fuels	CO_2		135.8	20.4	0.0	0.0	99.7
1.A.3.d.	Domestic Navigation	Liquid fuels	CO_2	503.6	1 097.6	14.6	0.0	0.0	99.7
5.C.	Incineration and open burning of waste		N_2O	9.8	0.4	104.5	0.0	0.0	99.7
2.G.	Other product manufacture and use		Aggregate F-gases		84.9	25.5	0.0	0.0	99.8
2.A.3.	Glass Production		CO_2	111.7	867.8	3.6	0.0	0.0	99.8
1.A.3.e.	Other transportation	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	39.3	341.2	8.6	0.0	0.0	99.8
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Liquid fuels	CH_4	14.2	14.6	93.5	0.0	0.0	99.8
2.E.	Electronics industry		Aggregate F-gases		76.4	25.5	0.0	0.0	99.8
2.C.2.	Ferroalloys Production		CO_2	61.6	85.8	25.5	0.0	0.0	99.9
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	0.0	22.5	80.4	0.0	0.0	99.9
2.B.5.	Carbide production		CO_2	59.0	5.7	11.2	0.0	0.0	99.9

Table A13 Approach 2 Key category analysis trend assessment without LULUCF, 2024 (cont'd)

Category Code	Category Name	Fuel	Gas	1990 Emissions	2024 Emissions	Combined Uncertainty (%)	Trend Assessment with Uncertainty TU_{xt}	Contribution to Trend (%)	Cumulative total of Contribution to Trend (%)
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	2.4	21.3	93.4	0.0	0.0	99.9
1.A.4.	Other sectors	Other Fossil fuels	N_2O		14.0	100.1	0.0	0.0	99.9
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Biomass	CH_4		13.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	99.9
1.A.3.a.	Domestic Aviation	Jet kerosene	N_2O	7.9	35.2	85.2	0.0	0.0	99.9
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Liquid fuels	CH_4	6.1	4.7	97.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
3.C.	Rice cultivation		CH_4	112.1	297.8	76.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Solid fuels	CH_4	6.4	24.7	98.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
2.C.3.	Aluminium Production		CO_2	99.2	110.5	5.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	0.8	11.7	49.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
1.A.2.	Manufacturing industries and construction	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	0.7	11.1	49.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
1.A.3.c.	Railways		CH_4	1.0	0.6	105.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
2.C.5.	Lead Production		CO_2	2.2	10.9	32.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
2.C.4.	Magnesium production		SF_6		23.2	7.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
1.B.2.b.	Fugitive emissions from fuels - Oil and natural gas	Natural Gas	CO_2	0.3	3.8	50.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
5.B.	Biological treatment of solid waste		CH_4	8.2	13.9	22.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
1.A.3.d.	Domestic Navigation	Liquid fuels	N_2O	3.5	8.0	136.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Other Fossil fuels	N_2O		1.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
1.A.3.a.	Domestic Aviation	Jet kerosene	CH_4	0.3	2.2	80.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
1.A.1.	Energy industries	Other Fossil fuels	CH_4		0.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
1.B.2.c.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Venting and flaring		N_2O	0.8	1.2	100.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
5.B.	Biological treatment of solid waste		N_2O	4.6	7.9	22.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
1.B.2.a.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Oil and Natural Gas	Oil	CO_2	2.4	4.8	50.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
2.C.1.	Iron and Steel Production		CH_4	8.8	18.7	11.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
1.A.3.d.	Domestic Navigation	Liquid fuels	CH_4	1.3	3.0	50.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
1.A.3.e.	Other transportation	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	0.0	0.2	100.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
1.A.3.e.	Other transportation	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	0.0	0.2	100.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
		Total	**CO_2 eq.**	**228 924**	**584 521**				

Annex 2: Uncertainty

Turkish Statistical Institute has undertaken Approach 1 uncertainty analysis. Approach 1 is based on equations for error propagation. In the IPCC Good Practice Guidance, two methodologies (Tier 1 and Tier 2) for combining uncertainties are defined. Tier 1 uses error propagation equations. The equations are appropriate, when uncertainties are relatively small, have normal distributions and have no significant covariance. The country considered the uncertainty results for prioritizing category improvements. Especially sectors with large AD or EF uncertainties, even if they are not key categories, have been treated as key categories and more precise information has been collected on those sub-categories primarily.

According to paragraph 29 of the Annex to Decision 18/CMA.1, the uncertainty assessment of emission and removal estimates for all source and sink categories has been carried out for 1990, in addition to the last year.

Table A14 and Table A15 presents Approach 1 (Propagation of Error) uncertainty results using Table 3.2 of Volume 1 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for the current submission for years 1990 and 2024 respectively.

According to the Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventories, quality control is "a system of routine technical activities, to measure and control the quality of the inventory as it is being developed". The QC system is designed to provide routine and consistent checks to ensure data integrity, correctness and completeness, to identify and address errors and emissions and to document and archive inventory material and record all QC activities. And, for the categories with a high uncertainty, generally, further improvements are planned whenever sectoral studies can be carried out.

Table A14 Approach 1 Uncertainty assessment,1990

Category Code	Category Name	Fuel	Gas	Emissions in 1990 Gg CO_2 eq	Emissions in 2024 Gg CO_2 eq	AD Unc. %	EF Unc. %	Combined Unc. %	H[1] %
1.A.1.a.	Public Electricity and Heat Production	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	5 024.7	26 779.2	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.0
1.A.1.a.	Public Electricity and Heat Production	Liquid fuels	CO_2	3 650.2	341.2	2.5	3.0	3.9	0.0
1.A.1.a.	Public Electricity and Heat Production	Other fossil fuels	CO_2	0.0	135.8	2.5	3.0	3.9	0.0
1.A.1.a.	Public Electricity and Heat Production	Solid fuels	CO_2	24 147.7	122 658.0	6.2	3.0	6.9	1.0
1.A.1.b.	Petroleum Refining	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	0.0	1 926.9	2.2	7.0	7.3	0.0
1.A.1.b.	Petroleum Refining	Liquid fuels	CO_2	5 253.4	5 909.9	2.2	7.0	7.3	0.1
1.A.1.b.	Petroleum Refining	Solid fuels	CO_2	0.0	0.0	2.2	7.0	7.3	0.0
1.A.1.c.	Manufacture of solid fuels	Liquid fuels	CO_2	14.7	0.0	2.2	7.0	7.3	0.0
1.A.1.c.	Manufacture of solid fuels	Solid fuels	CO_2	2 012.7	2 360.6	2.2	7.0	7.3	0.0
1.A.2.a.	Iron and Steel Production	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	0.0	3 696.6	11.0	7.0	13.0	0.0
1.A.2.a.	Iron and Steel Production	Liquid fuels	CO_2	1 823.3	47.4	11.0	7.0	13.0	0.0
1.A.2.a.	Iron and Steel Production	Other fossil fuels	CO_2	0.0	14.5	11.0	7.0	13.0	0.0
1.A.2.a.	Iron and Steel Production	Solid fuels	CO_2	4 854.8	1 480.1	11.0	7.0	13.0	0.2
1.A.2.b.	Non-Ferrous Metals	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	0.0	687.3	23.3	7.0	24.3	0.0
1.A.2.b.	Non-Ferrous Metals	Liquid fuels	CO_2	927.8	829.2	23.3	7.0	24.3	0.0
1.A.2.b.	Non-Ferrous Metals	Other fossil fuels	CO_2	0.0	0.0	23.3	7.0	24.3	0.0
1.A.2.b.	Non-Ferrous Metals	Solid fuels	CO_2	156.3	251.9	23.3	7.0	24.3	0.0
1.A.2.c.	Chemicals	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	944.6	6 307.2	17.4	7.0	18.7	0.0
1.A.2.c.	Chemicals	Liquid fuels	CO_2	2 588.1	52.4	17.4	7.0	18.7	0.1
1.A.2.c.	Chemicals	Other fossil fuels	CO_2	0.0	57.5	2.2	7.0	7.3	0.0
1.A.2.c.	Chemicals	Solid fuels	CO_2	1 342.6	1 919.1	17.4	7.0	18.7	0.0
1.A.2.d.	Pulp, Paper and Print	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	0.0	328.4	19.8	7.0	21.0	0.0
1.A.2.d.	Pulp, Paper and Print	Liquid fuels	CO_2	0.0	15.6	19.8	7.0	21.0	0.0
1.A.2.d.	Pulp, Paper and Print	Other fossil fuels	CO_2	0.0	19.2	19.8	7.0	21.0	0.0
1.A.2.d.	Pulp, Paper and Print	Solid fuels	CO_2	0.0	414.4	19.8	7.0	21.0	0.0
1.A.2.e.	Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	0.0	2 296.4	15.6	7.0	17.1	0.0
1.A.2.e.	Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco	Liquid fuels	CO_2	420.7	44.4	5.5	7.0	8.9	0.0
1.A.2.e.	Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco	Other fossil fuels	CO_2	0.0	411.2	15.6	7.0	17.1	0.0
1.A.2.e.	Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco	Solid fuels	CO_2	2 471.7	4 043.0	19.8	7.0	21.0	0.1
1.A.2.f.	Non-metallic minerals	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	1.9	3 891.5	32.1	7.0	32.9	0.0
1.A.2.f.	Non-metallic minerals	Liquid fuels	CO_2	2 626.3	15 135.3	30.6	7.0	31.4	0.3
1.A.2.f.	Non-metallic minerals	Other fossil fuels	CO_2	0.0	2 572.0	2.2	7.0	7.3	0.0
1.A.2.f.	Non-metallic minerals	Solid fuels	CO_2	5 587.5	9 822.8	28.1	7.0	28.9	1.0
1.A.2.g.	Other Industries	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	611.2	6 194.9	77.8	7.0	78.1	0.1
1.A.2.g.	Other Industries	Liquid fuels	CO_2	4 860.3	727.3	77.8	7.0	78.1	5.5
1.A.2.g.	Other Industries	Other fossil fuels	CO_2	0.0	2 261.5	77.8	7.0	78.1	0.0
1.A.2.g.	Other Industries	Solid fuels	CO_2	7 786.9	2 932.7	77.8	7.0	78.1	14.0
1.A.3.a.	Domestic Aviation	Jet kerosene	CO_2	913.7	3 815.3	7.5	5.0	9.0	0.0
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation	Diesel oil	CO_2	15 765.5	69 954.1	12.0	5.0	13.0	1.6
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	0.0	187.1	10.0	7.0	12.2	0.0
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation	Gasoline	CO_2	8 377.4	14 685.5	12.0	5.0	13.0	0.4
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation	Liquefied petroleum gases (LPG)	CO_2	0.0	10 285.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.3.c.	Railways	Liquid fuels	CO_2	589.5	400.2	2.0	1.5	2.5	0.0
1.A.3.c.	Railways	Solid fuels	CO_2	61.7	0.0	15.0	14.0	20.5	0.0
1.A.3.d.	Domestic Navigation	Gas/diesel oil	CO_2	220.8	1 061.8	2.0	1.5	2.5	0.0

Table A14 Approach 1 Uncertainty assessment,1990 (cont'd)

Category Code	Category Name	Fuel	Gas	Emissions in 1990 Gg CO_2 eq	Emissions in 2024 Gg CO_2 eq	AD Unc. %	EF Unc. %	Combined Unc. %	H[1] %
1.A.3.d.	Domestic Navigation	Residual fuel oil	CO_2	282.9	35.8	3.5	3.0	4.6	0.0
1.A.3.e.	Other transportation	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	39.3	341.2	10.0	7.0	12.2	0.0
1.A.4.a.	Commercial/institutional	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	21.3	10 680.0	5.5	7.0	8.9	0.0
1.A.4.a.	Commercial/institutional	Liquid fuels	CO_2	5 447.0	966.1	7.8	7.0	10.5	0.1
1.A.4.a.	Commercial/institutional	Solid fuels	CO_2	4 163.9	1 430.1	15.5	7.0	17.0	0.2
1.A.4.b.	Residential	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	72.6	36 558.5	5.5	7.0	8.9	0.0
1.A.4.b.	Residential	Liquid fuels	CO_2	3 216.4	943.7	7.8	7.0	10.5	0.0
1.A.4.b.	Residential	Other fossil fuels	CO_2	0.0	1 323.7	5.5	7.0	8.9	0.0
1.A.4.b.	Residential	Solid fuels	CO_2	10 586.1	12 130.5	15.5	7.0	17.0	1.2
1.A.4.c.	Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	0.0	204.0	7.7	7.0	10.4	0.0
1.A.4.c.	Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries	Liquid fuels	CO_2	5 769.6	10 094.8	15.5	5.0	16.3	0.3
1.B.2.a.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Oil and Natural Gas	Oil	CO_2	2.4	4.8	7.7	50.0	50.6	0.0
1.B.2.b.	Fugitive emissions from fuels - Oil and natural gas	Natural Gas	CO_2	0.3	3.8	7.7	50.0	50.6	0.0
1.B.2.c.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Venting and flaring		CO_2	217.6	317.2	7.7	50.0	50.6	0.0
2.A.1.	Cement Production (Mineral Products)		CO_2	10 845.4	44 781.6	8.0	12.0	14.4	0.9
2.A.2.	Lime Production (Mineral Products)		CO_2	2 248.7	1 781.9	34.0	8.0	34.9	0.2
2.A.3.	Glass Production		CO_2	111.7	867.8	5.0	12.0	13.0	0.0
2.A.4.	Other process uses of carbonates		CO_2	618.6	2 824.2	30.0	6.0	30.6	0.0
2.B.1.	Ammonia Production		CO_2	424.8	1 628.4	5.0	7.0	8.6	0.0
2.B.5.	Carbide production		CO_2	59.0	5.7	45.0	10.0	46.1	0.0
2.B.7.	Soda ash production		CO_2	0.0	661.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.B.8.	Petrochemical and carbon black production		CO_2	81.5	1.3	30.0	50.0	58.3	0.0
2.C.1.	Iron and Steel Production		CO_2	6 938.8	11 020.5	10.0	25.0	26.9	1.3
2.C.2.	Ferroalloys Production		CO_2	61.6	85.8	5.0	25.0	25.5	0.0
2.C.3.	Aluminium Production		CO_2	99.2	110.5	2.0	10.0	10.2	0.0
2.C.4.	Magnesium production		CO_2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.C.5.	Lead Production		CO_2	2.2	10.9	25.0	20.0	32.0	0.0
2.C.6.	Zinc Production		CO_2	37.8	442.3	10.0	50.0	51.0	0.0
2.D.1.	Lubricant Use		CO_2	175.1	85.2	25.0	50.0	55.9	0.0
2.D.2.	Paraffin Wax Use		CO_2	8.3	6.7	25.0	100.0	103.1	0.0
3.H.	Urea application		CO_2	459.9	1 508.3	12.7	63.5	64.8	0.0
4(IV).	Biomass Burning		CO_2	1 123.6	1 469.9	10.0	53.1	54.0	0.1
4.A.1.	Forest Land Remaining Forest Land		CO_2	-64 748.1	-56 489.4	49.8	4.5	50.0	396.9
4.A.2.	Land Converted to Forest Land		CO_2	0.0	-352.8	56.8	4.2	57.0	0.0
4.B.1.	Cropland Remaining Cropland		CO_2	0.7	-118.7	6.6	3.1	7.3	0.0
4.B.2.	Land Converted to Cropland		CO_2	0.0	462.1	45.9	10.2	47.0	0.0
4.C.1.	Grassland Remaining Grassland		CO_2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4.C.2.	Land Converted to Grassland		CO_2	0.0	735.5	148.9	3.9	149.0	0.0
4.D.1.	Wetlands remaining wetlands		CO_2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4.D.2.	Land Converted to Wetlands		CO_2	0.0	-557.4	85.9	4.0	86.0	0.0
4.E.2.	Land Converted to Settlements		CO_2	0.0	480.0	25.7	3.8	26.0	0.0
4.F.2.	Land Converted to Other Land		CO_2	0.0	642.2	17.7	3.2	18.0	0.0
4.G.	Harvested Wood Products		CO_2	-2 947.7	-13 585.8	23.3	3.2	23.5	0.2
5.C.	Incineration and open burning of waste		CO_2	26.1	3.5	30.4	40.0	50.2	0.0
		Total CO_2	**CO_2 eq.**	88 482.4	400 499.8				

Table A14 Approach 1 Uncertainty assessment,1990 (cont'd)

Category Code	Category Name	Fuel	Gas	Emissions in 1990 Gg CO_2 eq	Emissions in 2024 Gg CO_2 eq	AD Unc. %	EF Unc. %	Combined Unc. %	H[1] %
1.A.1.a.	Public Electricity and Heat Production	Biomass	CH_4	0.0	13.9	0.0	10.0	10.0	0.0
1.A.1.a.	Public Electricity and Heat Production	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	2.4	19.8	0.0	16.0	16.0	0.0
1.A.1.a.	Public Electricity and Heat Production	Liquid fuels	CH_4	1.3	0.1	2.5	16.0	16.2	0.0
1.A.1.a.	Public Electricity and Heat Production	Other fossil fuels	CH_4	0.0	0.9	2.5	16.0	16.2	0.0
1.A.1.a.	Public Electricity and Heat Production	Solid fuels	CH_4	6.0	24.2	6.2	16.0	17.2	0.0
1.A.1.b.	Petroleum Refining	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	0.0	1.5	2.2	100.0	100.0	0.0
1.A.1.b.	Petroleum Refining	Liquid fuels	CH_4	4.8	4.6	2.2	100.0	100.0	0.0
1.A.1.b.	Petroleum Refining	Solid fuels	CH_4	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	100.0	0.0
1.A.1.c.	Manufacture of solid fuels	Liquid fuels	CH_4	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	100.0	0.0
1.A.1.c.	Manufacture of solid fuels	Solid fuels	CH_4	0.5	0.4	2.2	100.0	100.0	0.0
1.A.2.a.	Iron and Steel Production	Biomass	CH_4	0.0	0.0	11.0	100.0	100.6	0.0
1.A.2.a.	Iron and Steel Production	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	0.0	1.9	11.0	100.0	100.6	0.0
1.A.2.a.	Iron and Steel Production	Liquid fuels	CH_4	2.0	0.1	11.0	100.0	100.6	0.0
1.A.2.a.	Iron and Steel Production	Other fossil fuels	CH_4	0.0	0.1	11.0	100.0	100.6	0.0
1.A.2.a.	Iron and Steel Production	Solid fuels	CH_4	0.8	0.6	11.0	100.0	100.6	0.0
1.A.2.b.	Non-Ferrous Metals	Biomass	CH_4	0.0	0.0	17.4	100.0	101.5	0.0
1.A.2.b.	Non-Ferrous Metals	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	0.0	0.3	23.3	100.0	102.7	0.0
1.A.2.b.	Non-Ferrous Metals	Liquid fuels	CH_4	1.0	0.7	23.3	100.0	102.7	0.0
1.A.2.b.	Non-Ferrous Metals	Other fossil fuels	CH_4	0.0	0.0	23.3	100.0	102.7	0.0
1.A.2.b.	Non-Ferrous Metals	Solid fuels	CH_4	0.4	0.7	23.3	100.0	102.7	0.0
1.A.2.c.	Chemicals	Biomass	CH_4	0.0	0.0	17.4	100.0	101.5	0.0
1.A.2.c.	Chemicals	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	0.5	3.2	17.4	100.0	101.5	0.0
1.A.2.c.	Chemicals	Liquid fuels	CH_4	2.9	0.0	17.4	100.0	101.5	0.0
1.A.2.c.	Chemicals	Other fossil fuels	CH_4	0.0	0.5	2.2	100.0	100.0	0.0
1.A.2.c.	Chemicals	Solid fuels	CH_4	3.3	5.5	17.4	100.0	101.5	0.0
1.A.2.d.	Pulp, Paper and Print	Biomass	CH_4	0.0	0.0	19.8	100.0	101.9	0.0
1.A.2.d.	Pulp, Paper and Print	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	0.0	0.2	19.8	100.0	101.9	0.0
1.A.2.d.	Pulp, Paper and Print	Liquid fuels	CH_4	0.0	0.0	19.8	100.0	101.9	0.0
1.A.2.d.	Pulp, Paper and Print	Other fossil fuels	CH_4	0.0	0.2	19.8	100.0	101.9	0.0
1.A.2.d.	Pulp, Paper and Print	Solid fuels	CH_4	0.0	1.1	19.8	100.0	101.9	0.0
1.A.2.e.	Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco	Biomass	CH_4	0.0	0.0	5.5	100.0	100.2	0.0
1.A.2.e.	Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	0.0	1.2	15.6	100.0	101.2	0.0
1.A.2.e.	Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco	Liquid fuels	CH_4	0.5	0.0	5.5	100.0	100.2	0.0
1.A.2.e.	Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco	Other fossil fuels	CH_4	0.0	3.5	15.6	100.0	101.2	0.0
1.A.2.e.	Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco	Solid fuels	CH_4	6.2	11.1	19.8	100.0	101.9	0.0
1.A.2.f.	Non-metallic minerals	Biomass	CH_4	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	100.0	0.0
1.A.2.f.	Non-metallic minerals	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	0.0	2.0	32.1	100.0	105.0	0.0
1.A.2.f.	Non-metallic minerals	Liquid fuels	CH_4	2.6	13.1	30.6	100.0	104.6	0.0
1.A.2.f.	Non-metallic minerals	Other fossil fuels	CH_4	0.0	21.6	2.2	100.0	100.0	0.0
1.A.2.f.	Non-metallic minerals	Solid fuels	CH_4	15.2	27.9	28.1	100.0	103.9	0.0
1.A.2.g.	Other Industries	Biomass	CH_4	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	100.0	0.0
1.A.2.g.	Other Industries	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	0.3	3.1	77.8	100.0	126.7	0.0

Table A14 Approach 1 Uncertainty assessment,1990 (cont'd)

Category Code	Category Name	Fuel	Gas	Emissions in 1990 Gg CO_2 eq	Emissions in 2024 Gg CO_2 eq	AD Unc. %	EF Unc. %	Combined Unc. %	H[1] %
1.A.2.g.	Other Industries	Liquid fuels	CH_4	5.2	0.6	77.8	100.0	126.7	0.0
1.A.2.g.	Other Industries	Other fossil fuels	CH_4	0.0	19.0	77.8	100.0	126.7	0.0
1.A.2.g.	Other Industries	Solid fuels	CH_4	19.9	8.0	77.8	100.0	126.7	0.0
1.A.3.a.	Domestic Aviation	Jet kerosene	CH_4	0.3	2.2	7.5	80.0	80.4	0.0
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation	Biomass	CH_4	0.0	0.7	15.0	250.0	250.4	0.0
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation	Diesel oil	CH_4	23.4	105.7	12.0	250.0	250.3	0.0
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	0.0	8.6	12.0	250.0	250.3	0.0
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation	Gasoline	CH_4	84.6	148.3	12.0	250.0	250.3	0.0
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation	Liquefied petroleum gases (LPG)	CH_4	0.0	283.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.3.c.	Railways	Liquid fuels	CH_4	0.9	0.6	7.5	105.0	105.3	0.0
1.A.3.c.	Railways	Solid fuels	CH_4	0.0	0.0	7.5	135.0	135.2	0.0
1.A.3.d.	Domestic Navigation	Gas/diesel oil	CH_4	0.6	2.9	20.0	50.0	53.9	0.0
1.A.3.d.	Domestic Navigation	Residual fuel oil	CH_4	0.7	0.1	20.0	50.0	53.9	0.0
1.A.3.e.	Other transportation	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	0.0	0.2	7.5	100.0	100.3	0.0
1.A.4.a.	Commercial/institutional	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	0.1	26.8	5.5	100.0	100.2	0.0
1.A.4.a.	Commercial/institutional	Liquid fuels	CH_4	13.6	2.4	7.8	100.0	100.3	0.0
1.A.4.a.	Commercial/institutional	Solid fuels	CH_4	7.0	4.0	15.5	100.0	101.2	0.0
1.A.4.b.	Residential	Biomass	CH_4	2 535.0	461.8	330.0	100.0	344.8	28.9
1.A.4.b.	Residential	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	0.2	91.6	5.5	100.0	100.2	0.0
1.A.4.b.	Residential	Liquid fuels	CH_4	11.6	2.1	7.8	100.0	100.3	0.0
1.A.4.b.	Residential	Other fossil fuels	CH_4	0.0	111.1	5.5	100.0	100.2	0.0
1.A.4.b.	Residential	Solid fuels	CH_4	1 139.0	1 011.4	15.5	100.0	101.2	0.5
1.A.4.c.	Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	0.0	0.5	7.7	100.0	100.3	0.0
1.A.4.c.	Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries	Liquid fuels	CH_4	9.3	16.2	220.0	250.0	333.0	0.0
1.B.1.a.	Coal mining and handling		CH_4	4 400.7	7 281.6	18.3	150.0	151.1	16.7
1.B.2.a.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Oil and Natural Gas	Oil	CH_4	470.3	681.8	7.7	100.0	100.3	0.1
1.B.2.b.	Fugitive emissions from fuels - Oil and natural gas	Natural Gas	CH_4	160.9	2 680.8	7.7	100.0	100.3	0.0
1.B.2.c.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Venting and flaring		CH_4	142.2	671.4	7.7	100.0	100.3	0.0
2.B.8.	Petrochemical and carbon black production		CH_4	0.1	0.0	60.0	30.0	67.1	0.0
2.C.1.	Iron and Steel Production		CH_4	8.8	18.7	10.0	25.0	26.9	0.0
3.A.	Enteric fermentation		CH_4	29 996.5	37 962.8	10.6	14.4	17.9	10.9
3.B.	Manure management		CH_4	2 775.7	5 530.9	17.6	37.5	41.4	0.5
3.C.	Rice cultivation		CH_4	112.1	297.8	6.3	96.7	96.9	0.0
3.F.	Field burning of agricultural residues		CH_4	296.9	152.0	67.5	54.0	86.4	0.0
4(IV).	Biomass Burning		CH_4	94.2	123.3	10.0	74.3	75.0	0.0
5.A.1.	Managed waste disposal		CH_4	0.0	2 001.5	10.0	30.8	32.4	0.0
5.A.2.	Unmanaged waste disposal sites		CH_4	5 787.9	7 470.8	30.0	38.1	48.5	3.0
5.B.	Biological treatment of solid waste		CH_4	8.2	13.9	10.0	20.0	22.4	0.0
5.C.	Incineration and open burning of waste		CH_4	74.1	3.1	30.4	100.0	104.5	0.0
5.D.1	Domestic wastewater		CH_4	2 889.4	2 842.6	5.0	37.7	38.0	0.5
5.D.2	Industrial wastewater		CH_4	234.4	790.6	11.2	39.1	40.7	0.0
		Total CH_4	**CO_2 eq.**	51 354.3	70 995.5				

Table A14 Approach 1 Uncertainty assessment,1990 (cont'd)

Category Code	Category Name	Fuel	Gas	Emissions in 1990 Gg CO_2 eq	Emissions in 2024 Gg CO_2 eq	AD Unc. %	EF Unc. %	Combined Unc. %	H[1] %
1.A.1.a.	Public Electricity and Heat Production	Biomass	N_2O	0.0	91.7	0.0	10.0	10.0	0.0
1.A.1.a.	Public Electricity and Heat Production	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	2.3	338.8	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0
1.A.1.a.	Public Electricity and Heat Production	Liquid fuels	N_2O	7.5	0.4	2.5	10.0	10.3	0.0
1.A.1.a.	Public Electricity and Heat Production	Other fossil fuels	N_2O	0.0	1.2	2.5	10.0	10.3	0.0
1.A.1.a.	Public Electricity and Heat Production	Solid fuels	N_2O	84.6	738.2	6.2	20.0	20.9	0.0
1.A.1.b.	Petroleum Refining	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	0.0	1.7	2.2	100.0	100.0	0.0
1.A.1.b.	Petroleum Refining	Liquid fuels	N_2O	8.3	5.9	2.2	100.0	100.0	0.0
1.A.1.b.	Petroleum Refining	Solid fuels	N_2O	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	100.0	0.0
1.A.1.c.	Manufacture of solid fuels	Liquid fuels	N_2O	0.0	0.0	11.0	100.0	100.6	0.0
1.A.1.c.	Manufacture of solid fuels	Solid fuels	N_2O	0.4	0.4	2.2	100.0	100.0	0.0
1.A.2.a.	Iron and Steel Production	Biomass	N_2O	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	100.0	0.0
1.A.2.a.	Iron and Steel Production	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	0.0	1.8	11.0	100.0	100.6	0.0
1.A.2.a.	Iron and Steel Production	Liquid fuels	N_2O	3.8	0.1	11.0	100.0	100.6	0.0
1.A.2.a.	Iron and Steel Production	Other fossil fuels	N_2O	0.0	0.2	11.0	100.0	100.6	0.0
1.A.2.a.	Iron and Steel Production	Solid fuels	N_2O	0.7	0.6	11.0	100.0	100.6	0.0
1.A.2.b.	Non-Ferrous Metals	Biomass	N_2O	0.0	0.0	23.3	100.0	102.7	0.0
1.A.2.b.	Non-Ferrous Metals	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	0.0	0.3	23.3	100.0	102.7	0.0
1.A.2.b.	Non-Ferrous Metals	Liquid fuels	N_2O	1.9	1.4	23.3	100.0	102.7	0.0
1.A.2.b.	Non-Ferrous Metals	Other fossil fuels	N_2O	0.0	0.0	23.3	100.0	102.7	0.0
1.A.2.b.	Non-Ferrous Metals	Solid fuels	N_2O	0.6	1.0	23.3	100.0	102.7	0.0
1.A.2.c.	Chemicals	Biomass	N_2O	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	100.0	0.0
1.A.2.c.	Chemicals	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	0.5	3.0	17.4	100.0	101.5	0.0
1.A.2.c.	Chemicals	Liquid fuels	N_2O	5.4	0.1	17.4	100.0	101.5	0.0
1.A.2.c.	Chemicals	Other fossil fuels	N_2O	0.0	0.6	2.2	100.0	100.0	0.0
1.A.2.c.	Chemicals	Solid fuels	N_2O	4.7	7.8	17.4	100.0	101.5	0.0
1.A.2.d.	Pulp, Paper and Print	Biomass	N_2O	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	100.0	0.0
1.A.2.d.	Pulp, Paper and Print	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	0.0	0.2	19.8	100.0	101.9	0.0
1.A.2.d.	Pulp, Paper and Print	Liquid fuels	N_2O	0.0	0.0	19.8	100.0	101.9	0.0
1.A.2.d.	Pulp, Paper and Print	Other fossil fuels	N_2O	0.0	0.2	19.8	100.0	101.9	0.0
1.A.2.d.	Pulp, Paper and Print	Solid fuels	N_2O	0.0	1.6	19.8	100.0	101.9	0.0
1.A.2.e.	Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco	Biomass	N_2O	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	100.0	0.0
1.A.2.e.	Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	0.0	1.1	15.6	100.0	101.2	0.0
1.A.2.e.	Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco	Liquid fuels	N_2O	0.9	0.1	5.5	100.0	100.2	0.0
1.A.2.e.	Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco	Other fossil fuels	N_2O	0.0	4.4	15.6	100.0	101.2	0.0
1.A.2.e.	Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco	Solid fuels	N_2O	8.8	15.8	19.8	100.0	101.9	0.0
1.A.2.f.	Non-metallic minerals	Biomass	N_2O	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	100.0	0.0
1.A.2.f.	Non-metallic minerals	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	0.0	1.8	32.1	100.0	105.0	0.0
1.A.2.f.	Non-metallic minerals	Liquid fuels	N_2O	5.0	24.8	30.6	100.0	104.6	0.0
1.A.2.f.	Non-metallic minerals	Other fossil fuels	N_2O	0.0	27.2	2.2	100.0	100.0	0.0

Table A14 Approach 1 Uncertainty assessment,1990 (cont'd)

Category Code	Category Name	Fuel	Gas	Emissions in 1990 Gg CO_2 eq	Emissions in 2024 Gg CO_2 eq	AD Unc. %	EF Unc. %	Combined Unc. %	H[1] %
1.A.2.f.	Non-metallic minerals	Solid fuels	N_2O	21.6	39.6	28.1	100.0	103.9	0.0
1.A.2.g.	Other Industries	Biomass	N_2O	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	100.0	0.0
1.A.2.g.	Other Industries	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	0.3	2.9	77.8	100.0	126.7	0.0
1.A.2.g.	Other Industries	Liquid fuels	N_2O	9.9	1.0	77.8	100.0	126.7	0.0
1.A.2.g.	Other Industries	Other fossil fuels	N_2O	0.0	23.9	77.8	100.0	126.7	0.0
1.A.2.g.	Other Industries	Solid fuels	N_2O	28.2	11.4	77.8	100.0	126.7	0.0
1.A.3.a.	Domestic Aviation	Jet kerosene	N_2O	7.9	35.2	7.5	80.0	80.4	0.0
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation	Biomass	N_2O	0.0	6.5	15.0	250.0	250.4	0.0
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation	Diesel oil	N_2O	221.9	1 000.3	12.0	250.0	250.3	0.1
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	0.0	2.7	12.0	250.0	250.3	0.0
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation	Gasoline	N_2O	256.3	449.3	12.0	250.0	250.3	0.2
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation	Liquefied petroleum gases (LPG)	N_2O	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.3.c.	Railways	Liquid fuels	N_2O	60.8	42.0	7.5	105.0	105.3	0.0
1.A.3.c.	Railways	Solid fuels	N_2O	0.3	0.0	7.5	135.0	135.2	0.0
1.A.3.d.	Domestic Navigation	Gas/diesel oil	N_2O	1.6	7.8	20.0	50.0	53.9	0.0
1.A.3.d.	Domestic Navigation	Residual fuel oil	N_2O	1.9	0.2	20.0	50.0	53.9	0.0
1.A.3.e.	Other transportation	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	0.0	0.2	7.5	100.0	100.3	0.0
1.A.4.a.	Commercial/institutional	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	0.0	5.1	5.5	100.0	100.2	0.0
1.A.4.a.	Commercial/institutional	Liquid fuels	N_2O	4.0	0.7	7.8	100.0	100.3	0.0
1.A.4.a.	Commercial/institutional	Solid fuels	N_2O	2.0	5.7	15.5	100.0	101.2	0.0
1.A.4.b.	Residential	Biomass	N_2O	319.9	58.3	330.0	100.0	344.8	0.5
1.A.4.b.	Residential	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	0.0	17.3	5.5	100.0	100.2	0.0
1.A.4.b.	Residential	Liquid fuels	N_2O	6.5	0.4	7.8	100.0	100.3	0.0
1.A.4.b.	Residential	Other fossil fuels	N_2O	0.0	14.0	5.5	100.0	100.2	0.0
1.A.4.b.	Residential	Solid fuels	N_2O	52.2	47.9	15.5	100.0	101.2	0.0
1.A.4.c.	Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	0.0	0.1	7.7	100.0	100.3	0.0
1.A.4.c.	Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries	Liquid fuels	N_2O	605.0	1 058.5	15.5	250.0	250.5	0.9
1.B.2.c.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Venting and flaring		N_2O	0.8	1.2	7.7	100.0	100.3	0.0
2.B.2.	Nitric acid production		N_2O	945.8	1 610.5	10.0	20.0	22.4	0.0
3.B.	Manure management		N_2O	2 742.7	4 367.8	17.6	62.5	64.9	1.2
3.D.1.	Direct N_2O emissions from managed soils		N_2O	13 490.4	21 017.7	23.7	130.0	132.1	120.3
3.D.2.	Indirect N_2O emissions from managed soils		N_2O	1 900.7	2 666.2	116.7	136.9	179.9	4.4
3.F.	Field burning of agricultural residues		N_2O	72.9	37.3	67.5	54.0	86.4	0.0
4(III).	Direct and indirect N_2O emissions from N mineralization/immobilization		N_2O	0.0	32.9	10.0	74.3	75.0	0.0
4(IV).	Biomass Burning		N_2O	48.4	64.6	10.0	95.5	96.0	0.0
5.B.	Biological treatment of solid waste		N_2O	4.6	7.9	10.0	20.0	22.4	0.0
5.C.	Incineration and open burning of waste		N_2O	9.8	0.4	30.4	100.0	104.5	0.0
5.D.1	Wastewater treatment and discharge		N_2O	1 281.4	2 304.9	30.0	42.4	51.9	0.2
		Total N_2O	**CO_2 eq.**	22 233.3	36 223.3				

Table A14 Approach 1 Uncertainty assessment,1990 (cont'd)

Category Code	Category Name	Fuel	Gas	Emissions in 1990 Gg CO_2 eq	Emissions in 2024 Gg CO_2 eq	AD Unc. %	EF Unc. %	Combined Unc. %	H[1] %
2.E.5.	Other		HFC	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.F.3.	Fire protection		HFC	0.0	587.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.F.6.	Other applications		HFC	0.0	8 923.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.C.3.	Aluminium Production		PFC	424.7	14.2	2.0	44.0	44.0	0.0
2.E.5.	Other		PFC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.C.4.	Magnesium production		SF_6	0.0	23.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.E.5.	Other		SF_6	0.0	76.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.G.1.	Electrical equipment		SF_6	0.0	84.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Aggregate F-gases	**CO_2 eq.**	**424.7**	**9 709.1**				
		Total all gases with LULUCF	**CO_2 eq.**	**162 494.7**	**517 427.7**	**Overall Unc.**	**24.8**		
		Total all gases without LULUCF	**CO_2 eq.**	**228 923.7**	**584 521.3**	**Overall Unc.**	**10.5**		

(1) Contribution to Variance by Category in Year t

Table A15 Approach 1 Uncertainty assessment, 2024

Category Code	Category Name	Fuel	Gas	Emissions in 1990 Gg CO_2 eq	Emissions in 2024 Gg CO_2 eq	AD Unc. %	EF Unc. %	Combined Unc. %	H[1] %	I[2] %	J[3] %	K[4] %	L[5] %	M[6] %
1.A.1.a.	Public Electricity and Heat Production	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	5 024.7	26 779.2	1.0	1.1	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
1.A.1.a.	Public Electricity and Heat Production	Liquid fuels	CO_2	3 650.2	341.2	1.0	4.1	4.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
1.A.1.a.	Public Electricity and Heat Production	Other fossil fuels	CO_2	0.0	135.8	18.0	9.6	20.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.1.a.	Public Electricity and Heat Production	Solid fuels	CO_2	24 147.7	122 658.0	1.0	3.4	3.5	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.9	1.1	2.0
1.A.1.b.	Petroleum Refining	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	0.0	1 926.9	2.0	7.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
1.A.1.b.	Petroleum Refining	Liquid fuels	CO_2	5 253.4	5 909.9	2.0	7.0	7.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.2
1.A.1.b.	Petroleum Refining	Solid fuels	CO_2	0.0	0.0	2.0	7.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.1.c.	Manufacture of solid fuels	Liquid fuels	CO_2	14.7	0.0	2.0	7.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.1.c.	Manufacture of solid fuels	Solid fuels	CO_2	2 012.7	2 360.6	2.0	7.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.a.	Iron and Steel Production	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	0.0	3 696.6	10.0	7.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1
1.A.2.a.	Iron and Steel Production	Liquid fuels	CO_2	1 823.3	47.4	10.0	7.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
1.A.2.a.	Iron and Steel Production	Other fossil fuels	CO_2	0.0	14.5	10.0	7.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.a.	Iron and Steel Production	Solid fuels	CO_2	4 854.8	1 480.1	10.0	7.0	12.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.4
1.A.2.b.	Non-Ferrous Metals	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	0.0	687.3	21.2	7.0	22.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
1.A.2.b.	Non-Ferrous Metals	Liquid fuels	CO_2	927.8	829.2	21.2	7.0	22.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
1.A.2.b.	Non-Ferrous Metals	Other fossil fuels	CO_2	0.0	0.0	21.2	7.0	22.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.b.	Non-Ferrous Metals	Solid fuels	CO_2	156.3	251.9	21.2	7.0	22.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.c.	Chemicals	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	944.6	6 307.2	15.8	7.0	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.8
1.A.2.c.	Chemicals	Liquid fuels	CO_2	2 588.1	52.4	15.8	7.0	17.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1
1.A.2.c.	Chemicals	Other fossil fuels	CO_2	0.0	57.5	2.0	7.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.c.	Chemicals	Solid fuels	CO_2	1 342.6	1 919.1	15.8	7.0	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1
1.A.2.d.	Pulp, Paper and Print	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	0.0	328.4	18.0	7.0	19.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
1.A.2.d.	Pulp, Paper and Print	Liquid fuels	CO_2	0.0	15.6	18.0	7.0	19.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.d.	Pulp, Paper and Print	Other fossil fuels	CO_2	0.0	19.2	18.0	7.0	19.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.d.	Pulp, Paper and Print	Solid fuels	CO_2	0.0	414.4	18.0	7.0	19.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
1.A.2.e.	Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	0.0	2 296.4	14.1	7.0	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1
1.A.2.e.	Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco	Liquid fuels	CO_2	420.7	44.4	5.0	7.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.e.	Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco	Other fossil fuels	CO_2	0.0	411.2	14.1	7.0	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
1.A.2.e.	Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco	Solid fuels	CO_2	2 471.7	4 043.0	18.0	7.0	19.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.4
1.A.2.f.	Non-metallic minerals	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	1.9	3 891.5	29.2	7.0	30.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	1.0
1.A.2.f.	Non-metallic minerals	Liquid fuels	CO_2	2 626.3	15 135.3	27.8	7.0	28.7	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.3	3.7	13.5
1.A.2.f.	Non-metallic minerals	Other fossil fuels	CO_2	0.0	2 572.0	2.0	7.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.f.	Non-metallic minerals	Solid fuels	CO_2	5 587.5	9 822.8	25.5	7.0	26.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	2.2	4.9
1.A.2.g.	Other Industries	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	611.2	6 194.9	70.7	7.0	71.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.8	14.6
1.A.2.g.	Other Industries	Liquid fuels	CO_2	4 860.3	727.3	70.7	7.0	71.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.6
1.A.2.g.	Other Industries	Other fossil fuels	CO_2	0.0	2 261.5	70.7	7.0	71.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.4	1.9
1.A.2.g.	Other Industries	Solid fuels	CO_2	7 786.9	2 932.7	70.7	7.0	71.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.9	1.8	4.1
1.A.3.a.	Domestic Aviation	Jet kerosene	CO_2	913.7	3 815.3	5.5	5.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation	Diesel oil	CO_2	15 765.5	69 954.1	10.1	5.0	11.2	2.3	0.1	0.4	0.6	6.1	37.8
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	0.0	187.1	10.0	7.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation	Gasoline	CO_2	8 377.4	14 685.5	10.1	5.0	11.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.3	1.8
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation	Liquefied petroleum gases (LPG)	CO_2	0.0	10 285.3	10.1	5.0	11.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.9
1.A.3.c.	Railways	Liquid fuels	CO_2	589.5	400.2	2.0	1.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.3.c.	Railways	Solid fuels	CO_2	61.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.3.d.	Domestic Navigation	Gas/diesel oil	CO_2	220.8	1 061.8	15.0	1.5	15.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
1.A.3.d.	Domestic Navigation	Residual fuel oil	CO_2	282.9	35.8	15.0	3.0	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table A15 Approach 1 Uncertainty assessment,2024 (cont'd)

Category Code	Category Name	Fuel	Gas	Emissions in 1990 Gg CO_2 eq	Emissions in 2024 Gg CO_2 eq	AD Unc. %	EF Unc. %	Combined Unc. %	H[1] %	I[2] %	J[3] %	K[4] %	L[5] %	M[6] %
1.A.3.e.	Other transportation	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	39.3	341.2	5.0	7.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.4.a.	Commercial/institutional	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	21.3	10 680.0	5.0	7.0	8.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.4
1.A.4.a.	Commercial/institutional	Liquid fuels	CO_2	5 447.0	966.1	7.1	7.0	10.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.5
1.A.4.a.	Commercial/institutional	Solid fuels	CO_2	4 163.9	1 430.1	14.1	7.0	15.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.3
1.A.4.b.	Residential	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	72.6	36 558.5	5.0	7.0	8.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.6	5.0
1.A.4.b.	Residential	Liquid fuels	CO_2	3 216.4	943.7	7.1	7.0	10.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2
1.A.4.b.	Residential	Other fossil fuels	CO_2	0.0	1 323.7	5.0	7.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
1.A.4.b.	Residential	Solid fuels	CO_2	10 586.1	12 130.5	14.1	7.0	15.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	1.5	3.1
1.A.4.c.	Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries	Gaseous fuels	CO_2	0.0	204.0	7.0	7.0	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.4.c.	Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries	Liquid fuels	CO_2	5 769.6	10 094.8	14.1	5.0	15.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.2	1.6
1.B.2.a.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Oil and Natural Gas	Oil	CO_2	2.4	4.8	7.0	50.0	50.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.B.2.b.	Fugitive emissions from fuels - Oil and natural gas	Natural Gas	CO_2	0.3	3.8	7.0	50.0	50.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.B.2.c.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Venting and flaring		CO_2	217.6	317.2	7.0	50.0	50.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
2.A.1.	Cement Production (Mineral Products)		CO_2	10 845.4	44 781.6	3.0	1.0	3.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.2	1.4
2.A.2.	Lime Production (Mineral Products)		CO_2	2 248.7	1 781.9	10.0	2.0	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
2.A.3.	Glass Production		CO_2	111.7	867.8	3.0	2.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.A.4.	Other process uses of carbonates		CO_2	618.6	2 824.2	30.0	2.0	30.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5
2.B.1.	Ammonia Production		CO_2	424.8	1 628.4	2.0	5.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.B.5.	Carbide production		CO_2	59.0	5.7	5.0	10.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.B.7.	Soda ash production		CO_2	0.0	661.0	5.0	1.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.B.8.	Petrochemical and carbon black production		CO_2	81.5	1.3	10.0	10.0	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.C.1.	Iron and Steel Production		CO_2	6 938.8	11 020.5	10.0	8.0	12.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.2
2.C.2.	Ferroalloys Production		CO_2	61.6	85.8	5.0	25.0	25.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.C.3.	Aluminium Production		CO_2	99.2	110.5	1.0	5.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.C.4.	Magnesium production		CO_2	0.0	0.0	5.0	10.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.C.5.	Lead Production		CO_2	2.2	10.9	25.0	20.0	32.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.C.6.	Zinc Production		CO_2	37.8	442.3	5.0	50.0	50.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
2.D.1.	Lubricant Use		CO_2	175.1	85.2	25.0	50.0	55.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
2.D.2.	Paraffin Wax Use		CO_2	8.3	6.7	25.0	100.0	103.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.H.	Urea application		CO_2	459.9	1 508.3	10.0	50.0	51.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
4(IV).	Biomass Burning		CO_2	1 123.6	1 469.9	10.0	53.1	54.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.5
4.A.1.	Forest Land Remaining Forest Land		CO_2	-64 748.1	-56 489.4	49.8	4.5	50.0	29.8	0.9	0.3	4.2	24.5	616.7
4.A.2.	Land Converted to Forest Land		CO_2	0.0	-352.8	56.8	4.2	57.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
4.B.1.	Cropland Remaining Cropland		CO_2	0.7	-118.7	9.0	4.2	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4.B.2.	Land Converted to Cropland		CO_2	0.0	462.1	45.9	10.2	47.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
4.C.1.	Grassland Remaining Grassland		CO_2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4.C.2.	Land Converted to Grassland		CO_2	0.0	735.5	148.9	3.9	149.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.9
4.D.1.	Wetlands remaining wetlands		CO_2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4.D.2.	Land Converted to Wetlands		CO_2	0.0	-557.4	85.9	4.0	86.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2
4.E.2.	Land Converted to Settlements		CO_2	0.0	480.0	25.7	3.8	26.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
4.F.2.	Land Converted to Other Land		CO_2	0.0	642.2	17.7	3.2	18.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
4.G.	Harvested Wood Products		CO_2	-2 947.7	-13 585.8	23.3	3.2	23.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.8	7.6
5.C.	Incineration and open burning of waste		CO_2	26.1	3.5	30.4	40.0	50.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total CO_2	**CO_2 eq.**	**88 482.4**	**400 499.8**									

Table A15 Approach 1 Uncertainty assessment,2024 (cont'd)

Category Code	Category Name	Fuel	Gas	Emissions in 1990 Gg CO_2 eq	Emissions in 2024 Gg CO_2 eq	AD Unc. %	EF Unc. %	Combined Unc. %	H[1] %	I[2] %	J[3] %	K[4] %	L[5] %	M[6] %
1.A.1.a.	Public Electricity and Heat Production	Biomass	CH_4	0.0	13.9	0.9	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.1.a.	Public Electricity and Heat Production	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	2.4	19.8	3.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.1.a.	Public Electricity and Heat Production	Liquid fuels	CH_4	1.3	0.1	6.0	100.0	100.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.1.a.	Public Electricity and Heat Production	Other fossil fuels	CH_4	0.0	0.9	0.9	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.1.a.	Public Electricity and Heat Production	Solid fuels	CH_4	6.0	24.2	1.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.1.b.	Petroleum Refining	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	0.0	1.5	2.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.1.b.	Petroleum Refining	Liquid fuels	CH_4	4.8	4.6	2.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.1.b.	Petroleum Refining	Solid fuels	CH_4	0.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.1.c.	Manufacture of solid fuels	Liquid fuels	CH_4	0.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.1.c.	Manufacture of solid fuels	Solid fuels	CH_4	0.5	0.4	2.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.a.	Iron and Steel Production	Biomass	CH_4	0.0	0.0	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.a.	Iron and Steel Production	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	0.0	1.9	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.a.	Iron and Steel Production	Liquid fuels	CH_4	2.0	0.1	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.a.	Iron and Steel Production	Other fossil fuels	CH_4	0.0	0.1	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.a.	Iron and Steel Production	Solid fuels	CH_4	0.8	0.6	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.b.	Non-Ferrous Metals	Biomass	CH_4	0.0	0.0	15.8	100.0	101.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.b.	Non-Ferrous Metals	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	0.0	0.3	21.2	100.0	102.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.b.	Non-Ferrous Metals	Liquid fuels	CH_4	1.0	0.7	21.2	100.0	102.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.b.	Non-Ferrous Metals	Other fossil fuels	CH_4	0.0	0.0	21.2	100.0	102.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.b.	Non-Ferrous Metals	Solid fuels	CH_4	0.4	0.7	21.2	100.0	102.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.c.	Chemicals	Biomass	CH_4	0.0	0.0	15.8	100.0	101.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.c.	Chemicals	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	0.5	3.2	15.8	100.0	101.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.c.	Chemicals	Liquid fuels	CH_4	2.9	0.0	15.8	100.0	101.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.c.	Chemicals	Other fossil fuels	CH_4	0.0	0.5	2.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.c.	Chemicals	Solid fuels	CH_4	3.3	5.5	15.8	100.0	101.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.d.	Pulp, Paper and Print	Biomass	CH_4	0.0	0.0	18.0	100.0	101.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.d.	Pulp, Paper and Print	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	0.0	0.2	18.0	100.0	101.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.d.	Pulp, Paper and Print	Liquid fuels	CH_4	0.0	0.0	18.0	100.0	101.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.d.	Pulp, Paper and Print	Other fossil fuels	CH_4	0.0	0.2	18.0	100.0	101.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.d.	Pulp, Paper and Print	Solid fuels	CH_4	0.0	1.1	18.0	100.0	101.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.e.	Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco	Biomass	CH_4	0.0	0.0	5.0	100.0	100.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.e.	Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	0.0	1.2	14.1	100.0	101.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.e.	Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco	Liquid fuels	CH_4	0.5	0.0	5.0	100.0	100.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.e.	Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco	Other fossil fuels	CH_4	0.0	3.5	14.1	100.0	101.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.e.	Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco	Solid fuels	CH_4	6.2	11.1	18.0	100.0	101.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.f.	Non-metallic minerals	Biomass	CH_4	0.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.f.	Non-metallic minerals	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	0.0	2.0	29.2	100.0	104.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.f.	Non-metallic minerals	Liquid fuels	CH_4	2.6	13.1	27.8	100.0	103.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.f.	Non-metallic minerals	Other fossil fuels	CH_4	0.0	21.6	2.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.f.	Non-metallic minerals	Solid fuels	CH_4	15.2	27.9	25.5	100.0	103.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.g.	Other Industries	Biomass	CH_4	0.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.g.	Other Industries	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	0.3	3.1	70.7	100.0	122.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table A15 Approach 1 Uncertainty assessment,2024 (cont'd)

Category Code	Category Name	Fuel	Gas	Emissions in 1990 Gg CO_2 eq	Emissions in 2024 Gg CO_2 eq	AD Unc. %	EF Unc. %	Combined Unc. %	H(1) %	I(2) %	J(3) %	K(4) %	L(5) %	M(6) %
1.A.2.g.	Other Industries	Liquid fuels	CH_4	5.2	0.6	70.7	100.0	122.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.g.	Other Industries	Other fossil fuels	CH_4	0.0	19.0	70.7	100.0	122.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.g.	Other Industries	Solid fuels	CH_4	19.9	8.0	70.7	100.0	122.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.3.a.	Domestic Aviation	Jet kerosene	CH_4	0.3	2.2	5.5	80.0	80.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation	Biomass	CH_4	0.0	0.7	10.0	250.0	250.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation	Diesel oil	CH_4	23.4	105.7	10.0	250.0	250.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	0.0	8.6	10.0	250.0	250.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation	Gasoline	CH_4	84.6	148.3	10.0	250.0	250.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation	Liquefied petroleum gases (LPG)	CH_4	0.0	283.1	10.0	250.0	250.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2
1.A.3.c.	Railways	Liquid fuels	CH_4	0.9	0.6	5.0	105.0	105.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.3.c.	Railways	Solid fuels	CH_4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.3.d.	Domestic Navigation	Gas/diesel oil	CH_4	0.6	2.9	15.0	50.0	52.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.3.d.	Domestic Navigation	Residual fuel oil	CH_4	0.7	0.1	15.0	50.0	52.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.3.e.	Other transportation	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	0.0	0.2	5.0	100.0	100.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.4.a.	Commercial/institutional	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	0.1	26.8	5.0	100.0	100.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.4.a.	Commercial/institutional	Liquid fuels	CH_4	13.6	2.4	7.1	100.0	100.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.4.a.	Commercial/institutional	Solid fuels	CH_4	7.0	4.0	14.1	100.0	101.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.4.b.	Residential	Biomass	CH_4	2 535.0	461.8	300.0	100.0	316.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.7	1.2	23.4
1.A.4.b.	Residential	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	0.2	91.6	5.0	100.0	100.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
1.A.4.b.	Residential	Liquid fuels	CH_4	11.6	2.1	7.1	100.0	100.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.4.b.	Residential	Other fossil fuels	CH_4	0.0	111.1	5.0	100.0	100.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
1.A.4.b.	Residential	Solid fuels	CH_4	1 139.0	1 011.4	14.1	100.0	101.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.1	2.6
1.A.4.c.	Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries	Gaseous fuels	CH_4	0.0	0.5	7.0	100.0	100.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.4.c.	Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries	Liquid fuels	CH_4	9.3	16.2	200.0	250.0	320.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.B.1.a.	Coal mining and handling		CH_4	4 400.7	7 281.6	16.6	150.0	150.9	4.5	0.0	0.0	6.2	1.1	39.7
1.B.2.a.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Oil and Natural Gas	Oil	CH_4	470.3	681.8	7.0	100.0	100.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3
1.B.2.b.	Fugitive emissions from fuels - Oil and natural gas	Natural Gas	CH_4	160.9	2 680.8	7.0	100.0	100.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.2	1.8
1.B.2.c.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Venting and flaring		CH_4	142.2	671.4	7.0	100.0	100.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
2.B.8.	Petrochemical and carbon black production		CH_4	0.1	0.0	10.0	30.0	31.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.C.1.	Iron and Steel Production		CH_4	8.8	18.7	10.0	5.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.A.	Enteric fermentation		CH_4	29 996.5	37 962.8	8.8	12.0	14.9	1.2	0.4	0.2	4.3	2.9	26.6
3.B.	Manure management		CH_4	2 775.7	5 530.9	14.1	30.0	33.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.8
3.C.	Rice cultivation		CH_4	112.1	297.8	5.0	76.8	76.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.F.	Field burning of agricultural residues		CH_4	296.9	152.0	50.0	40.0	64.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
4(IV).	Biomass Burning		CH_4	94.2	123.3	10.0	74.3	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
5.A.1.	Managed waste disposal		CH_4	0.0	2 001.5	10.0	30.8	32.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2
5.A.2.	Unmanaged waste disposal sites		CH_4	5 787.9	7 470.8	30.0	38.1	48.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	2.6	2.0	10.4
5.B.	Biological treatment of solid waste		CH_4	8.2	13.9	10.0	20.0	22.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5.C.	Incineration and open burning of waste		CH_4	74.1	3.1	30.4	100.0	104.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
5.D.1	Domestic wastewater		CH_4	2 889.4	2 842.6	5.0	37.7	38.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.1	2.2
5.D.2	Industrial wastewater		CH_4	234.4	790.6	11.2	39.1	40.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
		Total CH_4	**CO_2 eq.**	**51 354.3**	**70 995.5**									

Table A15 Approach 1 Uncertainty assessment,2024 (cont'd)

Category Code	Category Name	Fuel	Gas	Emissions in 1990 Gg CO_2 eq	Emissions in 2024 Gg CO_2 eq	AD Unc. %	EF Unc. %	Combined Unc. %	H[1] %	I[2] %	J[3] %	K[4] %	L[5] %	M[6] %
1.A.1.a.	Public Electricity and Heat Production	Biomass	N_2O	0.0	91.7	0.9	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
1.A.1.a.	Public Electricity and Heat Production	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	2.3	338.8	3.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
1.A.1.a.	Public Electricity and Heat Production	Liquid fuels	N_2O	7.5	0.4	6.0	100.0	100.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.1.a.	Public Electricity and Heat Production	Other fossil fuels	N_2O	0.0	1.2	0.9	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.1.a.	Public Electricity and Heat Production	Solid fuels	N_2O	84.6	738.2	1.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
1.A.1.b.	Petroleum Refining	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	0.0	1.7	2.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.1.b.	Petroleum Refining	Liquid fuels	N_2O	8.3	5.9	2.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.1.b.	Petroleum Refining	Solid fuels	N_2O	0.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.1.c.	Manufacture of solid fuels	Liquid fuels	N_2O	0.0	0.0	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.1.c.	Manufacture of solid fuels	Solid fuels	N_2O	0.4	0.4	2.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.a.	Iron and Steel Production	Biomass	N_2O	0.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.a.	Iron and Steel Production	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	0.0	1.8	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.a.	Iron and Steel Production	Liquid fuels	N_2O	3.8	0.1	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.a.	Iron and Steel Production	Other fossil fuels	N_2O	0.0	0.2	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.a.	Iron and Steel Production	Solid fuels	N_2O	0.7	0.6	10.0	100.0	100.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.b.	Non-Ferrous Metals	Biomass	N_2O	0.0	0.0	21.2	100.0	102.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.b.	Non-Ferrous Metals	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	0.0	0.3	21.2	100.0	102.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.b.	Non-Ferrous Metals	Liquid fuels	N_2O	1.9	1.4	21.2	100.0	102.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.b.	Non-Ferrous Metals	Other fossil fuels	N_2O	0.0	0.0	21.2	100.0	102.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.b.	Non-Ferrous Metals	Solid fuels	N_2O	0.6	1.0	21.2	100.0	102.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.c.	Chemicals	Biomass	N_2O	0.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.c.	Chemicals	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	0.5	3.0	15.8	100.0	101.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.c.	Chemicals	Liquid fuels	N_2O	5.4	0.1	15.8	100.0	101.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.c.	Chemicals	Other fossil fuels	N_2O	0.0	0.6	2.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.c.	Chemicals	Solid fuels	N_2O	4.7	7.8	15.8	100.0	101.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.d.	Pulp, Paper and Print	Biomass	N_2O	0.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.d.	Pulp, Paper and Print	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	0.0	0.2	18.0	100.0	101.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.d.	Pulp, Paper and Print	Liquid fuels	N_2O	0.0	0.0	18.0	100.0	101.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.d.	Pulp, Paper and Print	Other fossil fuels	N_2O	0.0	0.2	18.0	100.0	101.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.d.	Pulp, Paper and Print	Solid fuels	N_2O	0.0	1.6	18.0	100.0	101.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.e.	Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco	Biomass	N_2O	0.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.e.	Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	0.0	1.1	14.1	100.0	101.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.e.	Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco	Liquid fuels	N_2O	0.9	0.1	5.0	100.0	100.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.e.	Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco	Other fossil fuels	N_2O	0.0	4.4	14.1	100.0	101.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.e.	Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco	Solid fuels	N_2O	8.8	15.8	18.0	100.0	101.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.f.	Non-metallic minerals	Biomass	N_2O	0.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.f.	Non-metallic minerals	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	0.0	1.8	29.2	100.0	104.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.f.	Non-metallic minerals	Liquid fuels	N_2O	5.0	24.8	27.8	100.0	103.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.f.	Non-metallic minerals	Other fossil fuels	N_2O	0.0	27.2	2.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table A15 Approach 1 Uncertainty assessment,2024 (cont'd)

Category Code	Category Name	Fuel	Gas	Emissions in 1990 Gg CO_2 eq	Emissions in 2024 Gg CO_2 eq	AD Unc. %	EF Unc. %	Combined Unc. %	H[1] %	I[2] %	J[3] %	K[4] %	L[5] %	M[6] %
1.A.2.f.	Non-metallic minerals	Solid fuels	N_2O	21.6	39.6	25.5	100.0	103.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.g.	Other Industries	Biomass	N_2O	0.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.g.	Other Industries	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	0.3	2.9	70.7	100.0	122.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.g.	Other Industries	Liquid fuels	N_2O	9.9	1.0	70.7	100.0	122.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.g.	Other Industries	Other fossil fuels	N_2O	0.0	23.9	70.7	100.0	122.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.2.g.	Other Industries	Solid fuels	N_2O	28.2	11.4	70.7	100.0	122.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.3.a.	Domestic Aviation	Jet kerosene	N_2O	7.9	35.2	5.5	85.0	85.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation	Biomass	N_2O	0.0	6.5	10.0	250.0	250.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation	Diesel oil	N_2O	221.9	1 000.3	10.0	250.0	250.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.2
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	0.0	2.7	10.0	250.0	250.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation	Gasoline	N_2O	256.3	449.3	10.0	250.0	250.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3
1.A.3.b.	Road Transportation	Liquefied petroleum gases (LPG)	N_2O	0.0	8.6	10.0	250.0	250.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.3.c.	Railways	Liquid fuels	N_2O	60.8	42.0	5.0	142.0	142.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
1.A.3.c.	Railways	Solid fuels	N_2O	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.3.d.	Domestic Navigation	Gas/diesel oil	N_2O	1.6	7.8	15.0	140.0	140.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.3.d.	Domestic Navigation	Residual fuel oil	N_2O	1.9	0.2	15.0	140.0	140.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.3.e.	Other transportation	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	0.0	0.2	5.0	100.0	100.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.4.a.	Commercial/institutional	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	0.0	5.1	5.0	100.0	100.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.4.a.	Commercial/institutional	Liquid fuels	N_2O	4.0	0.7	7.1	100.0	100.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.4.a.	Commercial/institutional	Solid fuels	N_2O	2.0	5.7	14.1	100.0	101.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.4.b.	Residential	Biomass	N_2O	319.9	58.3	300.0	100.0	316.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.4
1.A.4.b.	Residential	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	0.0	17.3	5.0	100.0	100.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.4.b.	Residential	Liquid fuels	N_2O	6.5	0.4	7.1	100.0	100.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.4.b.	Residential	Other fossil fuels	N_2O	0.0	14.0	5.0	100.0	100.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.4.b.	Residential	Solid fuels	N_2O	52.2	47.9	14.1	100.0	101.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
1.A.4.c.	Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries	Gaseous fuels	N_2O	0.0	0.1	7.0	100.0	100.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.A.4.c.	Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries	Liquid fuels	N_2O	605.0	1 058.5	14.1	250.0	250.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.1	1.8
1.B.2.c.	Fugitive Emissions from fuels - Venting and flaring		N_2O	0.8	1.2	7.0	100.0	100.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.B.2.	Nitric acid production		N_2O	945.8	1 610.5	2.0	20.0	20.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
3.B.	Manure management		N_2O	2 742.7	4 367.8	14.1	50.0	52.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.5	2.1
3.D.1.	Direct N_2O emissions from managed soils		N_2O	13 490.4	21 017.7	18.9	104.0	105.7	18.4	0.1	0.1	14.0	3.5	208.7
3.D.2.	Indirect N_2O emissions from managed soils		N_2O	1 900.7	2 666.2	93.4	109.5	143.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.2	9.9
3.F.	Field burning of agricultural residues		N_2O	72.9	37.3	50.0	40.0	64.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4(III).	Direct and indirect N_2O emissions from N mineralization/immobilization		N_2O	0.0	32.9	10.0	74.3	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4(IV).	Biomass Burning		N_2O	48.4	64.6	10.0	95.5	96.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
5.B.	Biological treatment of solid waste		N_2O	4.6	7.9	10.0	20.0	22.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5.C.	Incineration and open burning of waste		N_2O	9.8	0.4	30.4	100.0	104.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5.D.1	Wastewater treatment and discharge		N_2O	1 281.4	2 304.9	30.0	42.4	51.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.6
		Total N_2O	**CO_2 eq.**	**22 233.3**	**36 223.3**									

Table A15 Approach 1 Uncertainty assessment,2024 (cont'd)

Category Code	Category Name	Fuel	Gas	Emissions in 1990 Gg CO_2 eq	Emissions in 2024 Gg CO_2 eq	AD Unc. %	EF Unc. %	Combined Unc. %	H(1) %	I(2) %	J(3) %	K(4) %	L(5) %	M(6) %
2.E.5.	Other		HFC	0.0	0.1	25.0	5.0	25.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.F.3.	Fire protection		HFC	0.0	587.1	25.0	5.0	25.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
2.F.6.	Other applications		HFC	0.0	8 923.3	25.0	5.0	25.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.9	3.8
2.C.3.	Aluminium Production		PFC	424.7	14.2	2.0	5.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.E.5.	Other		PFC	0.0	0.0	25.0	5.0	25.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.C.4.	Magnesium production		SF_6	0.0	23.2	5.0	5.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.E.5.	Other		SF_6	0.0	76.3	25.0	5.0	25.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.G.1.	Electrical equipment		SF_6	0.0	84.9	25.0	5.0	25.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Aggregate F-gases	**CO_2 eq.**	**424.7**	**9 709.1**									
		Total all gases with LULUCF	**CO_2 eq.**	**162 494.7**	**517 427.7**		**Overall Unc.**	**7.9**		**Trend Unc.**		**32.6**		
		Total all gases without LULUCF	**CO_2 eq.**	**228 923.7**	**584 521.3**		**Overall Unc.**	**5.1**		**Trend Unc.**		**11.4**		

(1) Contribution to Variance by Category in Year t
(2) Type A sensitivity
(3) Type B sensitivity
(4) Uncertainty in trend in national emissions introduced by emission factor / estimation parameter uncertainty
(5) Uncertainty in trend in national emissions introduced by activity data uncertainty
(6) Uncertainty introduced into the trend in total national emissions

Annex 3: Reference Approach & National Energy Balance 2024 (thousand toe)

Distribution of Energy Supply	Hard Coal	Lignite	Asphaltite	Coke	Derivative Gases	BFG	COG	BOF Gas	Coal Tar	Oil	Oil Products	Petroleum Coke	Fuel Oil
Domestic Production (+)	584	15 847	285							5 576			
Import (+)	24 564			937					6	31 526	28 098	3 263	1 809
Export (-)	208	6		80					139		10 088	22	2 907
Bunkers (-)											5 669		256
Stock Change (+/-)	210	57	237						19	-315	-879	-73	-285
Primary Energy Supply	**25 150**	**15 898**	**521**	**856**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**-114**	**36 786**	**11 462**	**3 168**	**-1 639**
Statistical Difference (+/-)	**205**	**820**	**-1**	**274**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**64**	**116**	**-86**
TRANSFORMATION SECTOR	**-19 707**	**-11 610**	**-346**	**2 536**	**399**	**68**	**309**	**22**	**126**	**-36 786**	**36 190**	**821**	**1 650**
Electricity & Heat Prod.[4]	-15 281	-11 213	-346		-760	**-446**	**-233**	**-82**			-327	**-175**	**-127**
Main Activity producer plants	-14 080	-11 127	-346								-62		-37
Ouotoproducers	-1 201	-85			-760	-446	-233	-82			-266	-175	-90
Heat Production[6]	-346	-327			-163	-92	-31	-41			-49		-49
Coke Ovens	-3 857			2 536	833		833		126				
Blast Furnaces					1 427	1 255		172					
Petroleum Refineries										-36 459	40 562	996	2 546
Own Use and Losses	-223	-70			-937	-650	-260	-27		-327	-3 996		-720
TOTAL FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION	**5 443**	**4 288**	**175**	**3 392**	**399**	**68**	**309**	**22**	**12**	**0**	**47 652**	**3 988**	**10**
SECTORS TOTAL	**5 238**	**3 468**	**176**	**3 118**	**399**	**68**	**309**	**22**	**12**	**0**	**47 588**	**3 873**	**96**
INDUSTRY CONSUMPTION	**3 801**	**1 861**	**0**	**3 118**	**399**	**68**	**309**	**22**	**12**	**0**	**4 241**	**3 873**	**24**
Mining & Quarrying(07,08,09)	**1**	**23**									**83**	**13**	**2**
Manufacture of Food, Beverage, Tobacco Products (10,11,12)	**379**	**528**		**40**							**14**		**7**
Food (10)	379	501									13		7
Beverages (11)											1		0
Tabacco (12)											0		
Sugar (10.81)		27		40							1		0
Manufacture of Textile and Leather(13,14,15)	**223**	**395**		**9**							**29**		**7**
Textile (13)	168	372		9							15		6
Clothing (14)	54	23									13		1
Leather and related (15)	1	0									0		0
Manufacture of Wood Products (16)	**14**	**0**		**8**							**12**		**0**
Manufacture of Paper (17,18)	**9**	**86**									**4**	**2**	**0**
Manufacture of chemicals and petrochemicals (20,21,22)	**374**	**95**									**19**		**2**
Chemicals (20)	372	52									14		0
Fertilizer (20)	0										2		1
Pharmaceutical (21)	2	2									0		0
Rubber/ plastics (22)	0	42									2		0
Manufacture of non-metalic minerals (23)	**1 670**	**710**									**3 731**	**3 660**	**6**
Glass (23)	0										2		
Ceramics (23)	9	176									65	59	
Cement (23)	1 661	534									3 665	3 601	6
Basic Metal Industry (24,25)	**1 130**	**14**		**3 062**	**399**	**68**	**309**	**22**	**12**		**227**	**197**	**0**
Iron and steel (24)	1 087			3 056	399	68	309	22	12		16		0
Non-ferrous metals (24)	44	12		5							206	197	
Fabricated metal products 25)	0	2									6		
Manufacture of machine, electrical and electronical products (26,27	**0**	**4**									**5**		
Manufacture of transportation Equipments (29,30)		**5**									**25**		
Motorized land vehicles (29)		1									20		
Other transportation vehicles (30)		4									5		
Furniture and other production (31)											**0**		
Construction (41,42,43)	**1**										**14**		
Other Industry											**76**		
TRANSPORT	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**33 855**	**0**	**11**
Rail											132		
Domestic Navigation											362		11
Domestic Aviation											1 288		
Pipelines													
Road											32 073		
OTHER SECTORS	**1 437**	**1 607**	**176**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4 046**	**0**	**61**
Residential	1 223	1 477	176								357		
Commercial and Public services	214	130									352		61
Agriculture and Farming											3 336		
NON ENERGY USE	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5 446**	**0**	**0**
Petrochemicals Feedstock					**0**						**1 576**		

Distribution of Energy Supply	Gas Diesel Oil	Gasoline	LPG	Refinery Gas	Jet Kerosene	Kerosene	Naphta	By Products	Base oil	White Spirit	Bitumen	Others
Domestic Production (+)												
Import (+)	16 334		4 105		840		928	282	421	33	9	76
Export (-)	2 919	395	481		390		764	715	385		954	156
Bunkers (-)	414				4 999							
Stock Change (+/-)	-445	4	-84	6	-37	0	-5	-11	-5	-5	99	-39
Primary Energy Supply	**12 556**	**-391**	**3 541**	**6**	**-4 586**	**0**	**158**	**-444**	**31**	**28**	**-846**	**-118**
Statistical Difference (+/-)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**35**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
TRANSFORMATION SECTOR	**14 585**	**5 457**	**1 137**	**-6**	**5 874**	**1**	**1 452**	**629**	**114**	**26**	**2 386**	**2 064**
Electricity & Heat Prod.[4]	**-24**											
Main Activity producer plants	-24											
Ouotoproducers												
Heat Production[6]												
Coke Ovens												
Blast Furnaces												
Petroleum Refineries	16 511	5 541	1 137	1 285	5 874	1	1 452	629	114	26	2 386	2 064
Own Use and Losses	-1 901	-84		-1 291								
TOTAL FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION	**27 141**	**5 066**	**4 677**	**0**	**1 288**	**1**	**1 611**	**185**	**145**	**54**	**1 540**	**1 946**
SECTORS TOTAL	**27 141**	**5 066**	**4 677**	**0**	**1 288**	**1**	**1 576**	**185**	**145**	**54**	**1 540**	**1 946**
INDUSTRY CONSUMPTION	**205**	**5**	**135**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Mining & Quarrying(07,08,09)	**68**	**0**	**0**									
Manufacture of Food, Beverage, Tobacco Products (10,11,12)	**7**	**0**	**1**									
Food (10)	6	0	0									
Beverages (11)	0		0									
Tabacco (12)	0											
Sugar (10.81)	1											
Manufacture of Textile and Leather(13,14,15)	**3**	**1**	**18**									
Textile (13)	2	1	6									
Clothing (14)	0	0	12									
Leather and related (15)	0		0									
Manufacture of Wood Products (16)	**12**	**0**	**0**									
Manufacture of Paper (17,18)	**2**	**0**	**0**									
Manufacture of chemicals and petrochemicals (20,21,22)	**5**	**0**	**12**									
Chemicals (20)	3	0	11									
Fertilizer (20)	1											
Pharmaceutical (21)	0	0	0									
Rubber/ plastics (22)	1	0	1									
Manufacture of non-metalic minerals (23)	**63**	**0**	**2**									
Glass (23)	0	0	2									
Ceramics (23)	6	0	0									
Cement (23)	57	0	0									
Basic Metal Industry (24,25)	**23**	**1**	**6**									
Iron and steel (24)	14	0	2									
Non-ferrous metals (24)	8	0	1									
Fabricated metal products 25)	2	1	3									
Manufacture of machine, electrical and electronical products (26,27	**2**	**1**	**2**									
Manufacture of transportation Equipments (29,30)	**5**	**1**	**18**									
Motorized land vehicles (29)	2	0	18									
Other transportation vehicles (30)	3	1	1									
Furniture and other production (31)	**0**	**0**	**0**									
Construction (41,42,43)	**14**											
Other Industry			**76**									
TRANSPORT	**23 600**	**5 061**	**3 895**	**0**	**1 288**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Rail	132											
Domestic Navigation	351											
Domestic Aviation					1 288							
Pipelines												
Road	23 117	5 061	3 895									
OTHER SECTORS	**3 336**	**0**	**648**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Residential			356			1						
Commercial and Public services			291									
Agriculture and Farming	3 336											
NON ENERGY USE	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1 576**	**185**	**145**	**54**	**1 540**	**1 946**
Petrochemicals Feedstock							**1 576**					

Distribution of Energy Supply	Natural Gas	Biofuels and Waste	Wood	Crop and animal residue	Biofuels	Hydro	Wind	Electricity	Other Heat	Geothermal	Solar	TOTAL
Domestic Production (+)	1 938	5 167	**1 313**	**3 705**	**150**	6 437	3 167			12 416	3 599	55 016
Import (+)	43 076							231				128 437
Export (-)	1 467							316				12 304
Bunkers (-)												5 669
Stock Change (+/-)	406											-267
Primary Energy Supply	**43 952**	**5 167**	**1 313**	**3 705**	**150**	**6 437**	**3 167**	**-85**	**0**	**12 416**	**3 599**	**165 214**
Statistical Difference (+/-)	**0**	**11**	**0**	**11**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1 420**
TRANSFORMATION SECTOR	**-12 456**	**-2 105**	**0**	**-2 105**	**0**	**-6 437**	**-3 167**	**26 442**	**2 548**	**-9 578**	**-2 644**	**-36 597**
Electricity & Heat Prod.[4]	-10 633	-2 104		**-2 104**		-6 437	-3 167	30 493	729	-9 578	-2 644	-31 268
Main Activity producer plants	-8 355	-2 089		-2 089		-6 432	-3 153	27 219	263	-9 578	-1 406	-29 147
Ouotoproducers	-2 278	-15		-15		-6	-14	3 274	466		-1 238	-2 122
Heat Production[6]	-1 178	-1		-1					2 139			74
Coke Ovens												-363
Blast Furnaces												1 427
Petroleum Refineries	-569							-205	-320			3 009
Own Use and Losses	-76							-3 846				-9 475
TOTAL FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION	**31 496**	**3 063**	**1 313**	**1 600**	**150**	**0**	**0**	**26 357**	**2 548**	**2 838**	**955**	**128 617**
SECTORS TOTAL	**31 496**	**3 052**	**1 313**	**1 589**	**150**	**0**	**0**	**26 357**	**2 548**	**2 838**	**955**	**127 197**
INDUSTRY CONSUMPTION	**10 003**	**1 273**	**0**	**1 273**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**11 687**	**2 507**	**0**	**1**	**38 902**
Mining & Quarrying(07,08,09)	**135**	**0**		**0**				**246**	**142**			**631**
Manufacture of Food, Beverage, Tobacco Products (10,11,12)	**982**	**98**		**98**				**962**	**596**			**3 600**
Food (10)	879	98		98				808	596			3 275
Beverages (11)	33							57				90
Tabacco (12)	14							20				34
Sugar (10.81)	56							76				200
Manufacture of Textile and Leather(13,14,15)	**1 183**	**19**		**19**				**1 589**	**47**			**3 492**
Textile (13)	1 059	17		17				1 242	47			2 928
Clothing (14)	118	2		2				297				507
Leather and related (15)	6							50				57
Manufacture of Wood Products (16)	**34**	**516**		**516**				**271**	**70**			**926**
Manufacture of Paper (17,18)	**140**	**5**		**5**				**403**	**272**			**919**
Manufacture of chemicals and petrochemicals (20,21,22)	**2 696**	**14**		**14**				**1 592**	**374**			**5 164**
Chemicals (20)	1 632	14		14				697	361			3 141
Fertilizer (20)	817							61				880
Pharmaceutical (21)	63							68				136
Rubber/ plastics (22)	184							766	13			1 008
Manufacture of non-metalic minerals (23)	**1 663**	**614**		**614**				**1 476**	**42**			**9 906**
Glass (23)	760							223				984
Ceramics (23)	691	0		0				251				1 192
Cement (23)	212	614		614				1 002	42			7 730
Basic Metal Industry (24,25)	**2 078**	**4**		**4**				**3 162**	**107**			**10 196**
Iron and steel (24)	1 580	3		3				2 496	57			8 706
Non-ferrous metals (24)	294							436	51			1 047
Fabricated metal products 25)	204	0		0				230				443
Manufacture of machine, electrical and electronical products (26,27,	**170**	**1**		**1**				**344**	**3**			**527**
Manufacture of transportation Equipments (29,30)	**267**	**0**		**0**				**389**	**4**			**690**
Motorized land vehicles (29)	226	0		0				316	4			567
Other transportation vehicles (30)	41	0		0				73				123
Furniture and other production (31)	**25**	**3**		**3**				**76**				**105**
Construction (41,42,43)	**285**							**355**				**656**
Other Industry	**345**							**821**	**848**		**1**	**2 091**
TRANSPORT	**261**	**150**	**0**	**0**	**150**	**0**	**0**	**206**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**34 426**
Rail								144				276
Domestic Navigation												362
Domestic Aviation												1 288
Pipelines	181							15				197
Road	80	150			150			47				32 303
OTHER SECTORS	**20 279**	**1 629**	**1 313**	**316**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**14 464**	**41**	**2 838**	**955**	**47 471**
Residential	15 627	1 629	1 313	316				6 024		1 284	955	28 752
Commercial and Public services	4 565							7 217	41	**475**		12 994
Agriculture and Farming	87							1 223		1 079		5 724
NON ENERGY USE	**952**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**6 398**
Petrochemicals Feedstock												**1 576**

Energy balance sheets for 1972-2024 are available on the MENR website (https://enerji.gov.tr/eigm-raporlari).

Annex 4: Country Specific Carbon Content Determination and Emission Factors

In Türkiye we do not have ETS registry yet. Therefore, in order to calculate country specific EFs, we lean on data obtained from a number of coal firing plants, BOTAŞ and some public university laboratories. Those analyses are the basis of country specific Carbon Contents.

Natural gas

In order for carbon content of natural gas to be calculated, densities of gases included in it must be known to convert volumetric compositions to mass fractions.
Volumetric fractions of gas concentrations were obtained through gas chromatography analysis from Petroleum Pipeline Corporation (BOTAŞ). Using density of the gases and some stoichiometry carbon mass amount coming from each gas was calculated and summed up to reach an overall carbon amount. For gaseous fuels CO measured in the stack gas was used in order to calculate uNO_xidised carbon's mass percentage and then oxidation rate of the related fuel. In order to calculate the oxidation rate of gaseous fuels (natural gas), CO concentration measured in the stack gas of the related plants were obtained from the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change.

Turkish Lignite

Ultimate analysis results, which were obtained from coal firing plants, were used to calculate carbon content of the related coal types. In the analysis results Carbon content together with, Hydrogen, Sulphur, Oxygen moisture, ash, volatile substances contents are measured. Also net and gross calorific values are provided in the same reports. Carbon contents and net calorific values (circulated figures in the below analysis report) are used for calculating carbon content of Turkish lignite.

Oxidation rate of solid fuels was calculated by using the mass percentage of carbon in ash-slag analysis reports which were obtained from coal firing plants.

Hard coal

Carbon contents and oxidation rates of hard coal is calculated in the same way as in Turkish Lignite.
Country specific carbon content and oxidation rates of hard coal calculated based on power plants coal analysis are used for all 1.A categories.

Coke oven coke

Country specific Carbon content of coke oven coke is calculated based on carbon content and net calorific values provided by the integrated iron&steel facilities in Türkiye. There are 3 integrated iron&steel facilities in Türkiye and there are coke production plants in all of them. Carbon contents of all carbonaceous material used for iron and steel production is measured by all the facilities. Carbon content of coke oven coke is also measured since it is used as reducing agent in pig iron production. Annual average carbon content of coke oven coke as kg C/ton of coke and net calorific values are compiled from integrated facilities. The mass of carbon is divided by net calorific values of coke oven coke and the result is the carbon content as kg C/GJ of coke. Calculated country specific carbon content is used for estimation of CO_2 emissions from coke combustion of all other sectors using coke as a fuel.

Gas/diesel oil and Residual fuel oil

Carbon content of gas/diesel oil and residual fuel oil is calculated based on fuel analysis made by Petroleum Research Centre at Middle East Technical University (METU) in Ankara. The Research Center was founded by METU Petroleum Engineering Department and General Directorate of Petroleum Affairs (under the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources). The main objective of the Center is to make research on the oil and gas exploration and production, refining and transportation and to conduct projects on topics requested by public and private organizations.

Based on the fuel analysis of Petroleum Research Center, an example for calculation of carbon content of gas diesel oil and residual fuel oil is given below.

Sample A	Number of Sample B	C, normalized (%) C	NCV kcal/kg (average) D	NCV GJ/kg (average) E	C mass/kg fuel F (C/100)	C content kg C/GJ G (F/E)
Diesel	639/06-1106	86.261	10233	0.0428435	0.86261	20.133975
Fuel Oil	255/06-330	86.611	9901	0,0414535	0.86611	20.893530

Source: METU, Petroleum Research Laboratory, 2006.

An example for oxidation rate for gas diesel oil and residual fuel oil;

Oxidation rate of gas/diesel oil and residual fuel oil is calculated based on stack gas analysis of oil fired power plants. In stack gas analysis, CO percentage in stack gas is measured. Based on the inlet carbon already provided in fuel analysis report and outlet C derived from stack gas analysis, oxidation rates are calculated.

An example calculation is given below.

		Fuel oil density (kg/m³)	0.9757
CO (average v/v %)	3.25	**C inlet (m/m) %**	86.611
C (outlet v/v %) (*12/28)	1.39	**C inlet (v/v) %**	88.768

Oxidation rate, %: ((C inlet - C outlet)/C inlet)*100 = 98.43

Petroleum coke

Petroleum coke is used in mostly in cement factories. There are around 54 cement factories in Türkiye. Availability of fuel analysis report is asked to the factories via official letters. Net calorific values are available in most of the factories but a few of them has carbon content analysis. Averages of all available data are used as country specific carbon content of petroleum coke.

Emissions Factors

Emission Factors used in the Energy Sector

NCV of Fuels

	2024	Unit
Hard coal	25.24	TJ/kton
Lignite	8.35	TJ/kton
Asphaltite	17.48	TJ/kton
Coke	26.99	TJ/kton
BFG	719	Kcal/kg
Coke oven gas	3 990	Kcal/kg
BOF gas	1 522	Kcal/kg
Oil	43.96	TJ/kton
Coal tar	37.25	TJ/kton
Petroleum Coke	32.24	TJ/kton
Fuel oil	37.94	TJ/kton
Diesel oil	43.33	TJ/kton
Gasoline	44.80	TJ/kton
LPG	47.31	TJ/kton
Refinery gas	48.15	TJ/kton
Jet Kerosene	44.59	TJ/kton
Kerosene	43.75	TJ/kton
Naphtha	45.01	TJ/kton
By products	40.19	TJ/kton
Basic oil	42.00	TJ/kton
White spirit	43.50	TJ/kton
Bitumen	40.19	TJ/kton
Other petroleum products	40.19	TJ/kton
Natural gas	34.54	TJ/10^6m³
Wood	13.40	TJ/kton
Crop and animal residue	11.36	TJ/kton
Biofuels	36.05	TJ/kton

(TJ/kt) = (1000 TOE)/(kt) * 41.868

(TJ/10^6m³) = (1000 TOE)/(10^6m³) * 41.868

Country Specific CO_2 Emission Factors **(t/TJ)**

Year	Hard Coal	Lignite	Coke	BFG	COG	BOF Gas	Natural Gas
1990	93.37	114.16	110.29	258.85	40.46	176.53	55.61
1991	101.38	114.01	110.29	258.85	40.46	176.53	55.61
1992	101.35	113.85	110.29	258.85	40.46	176.53	55.61
1993	100.54	113.70	110.29	258.85	40.46	176.53	55.61
1994	99.12	113.54	110.29	258.85	40.46	176.53	55.61
1995	102.17	113.39	110.29	258.85	40.46	176.53	55.61
1996	102.50	113.23	110.29	258.85	40.46	176.53	55.61
1997	103.34	113.08	110.29	258.85	40.46	176.53	55.61
1998	102.81	112.92	110.29	255.17	40.25	176.53	55.61
1999	93.39	112.77	110.29	255.17	40.27	176.53	55.61
2000	95.52	110.05	110.29	260.85	40.27	176.53	55.61
2001	99.28	110.58	110.29	261.55	40.90	176.53	55.61
2002	96.27	111.30	110.29	261.55	40.60	176.53	55.61
2003	100.90	112.00	110.70	261.55	41.51	176.53	55.65
2004	90.34	112.72	110.62	261.55	41.76	176.53	55.61
2005	94.23	113.50	112.25	256.64	43.40	176.53	55.60
2006	88.71	114.18	110.29	261.55	40.88	176.53	55.61
2007	88.52	113.62	111.97	264.06	41.41	176.53	55.62
2008	93.35	112.51	110.29	257.53	40.91	176.53	55.62
2009	96.03	111.39	111.58	259.33	41.85	175.60	55.68
2010	98.56	110.26	109.79	257.31	41.22	179.97	55.74
2011	95.10	109.48	110.05	257.81	39.36	174.71	56.31
2012	96.65	109.29	111.01	256.94	40.05	174.81	55.66
2013	96.18	109.09	112.45	252.27	42.12	176.39	55.66
2014	93.15	107.63	110.71	251.92	42.03	173.73	55.68
2015	92.38	107.63	110.38	258.70	40.78	175.09	55.75
2016	85.32	107.41	108.37	265.09	39.02	182.31	55.39
2017	94.50	107.24	112.22	264.12	37.45	190.08	55.62
2018	93.25	108.88	108.08	268.30	37.35	194.38	55.27
2019	96.89	106.62	108.48	285.82	38.87	194.80	53.67
2020	91.76	104.75	110.70	260.32	39.74	196.53	55.67
2021	93.35	104.08	108.77	255.95	42.30	195.64	55.43
2022	91.71	104.68	112.90	271.18	40.20	213.04	55.72
2023	96.64	105.83	110.34	270.00	38.74	222.18	55.75
2024	96.65	106.24	113.11	272.33	39.89	213.01	55.89

Default CO_2 Emission Factors

Fuels	1990-2024
Sub bituminous coal	96.1
Coal tar	80.7
Crude oil	73.3
Petroleum Coke	97.4
Fuel Oil	77.0
Diesel Oil	72.3
Gasoline	69.3
LPG	63.1
Refinery gas	57.6
Jet kerosene	71.5
Kerosene	71.9
Naphtha	72.7
By products	73.3
Basic oil	73.3
White spirit	73.3
Bitumen	80.7
Other petroleum products	73.3
Navigation diesel oil	72.3
Navigation fuel	77.0
Wood	111.8
Biofuels and Waste	100.1

CH_4 and N_2O Emission Factors

Sub-sectors	EF		Source
	CH_4 (kg/TJ)	N_2O (kg/TJ)	
1.A.1.b sector			
Fuel oil	3	0.6	Table 2.3 page 2.18
Diesel oil	3	0.6	Table 2.3 page 2.18
Natural gas	1	0.1	Table 2.3 page 2.18
Refinery gas	1	0.1	Table 2.3 page 2.18
FCC coke	3	0.6	Table 2.3 page 2.18
1.A.1.c sector			
Derived gases	1	0.1	Table 2.3 page 2.18
1.A.2 sector			
Coal products	10	1.5	Table 2.3 page 2.18
LPG	1	0.1	Table 2.3 page 2.18
Other petroleum products	3	0.6	Table 2.3 page 2.18
Derived gases	1	0.1	Table 2.3 page 2.18
Wood	30	4.0	Table 2.3 page 2.18
Natural gas	1	0.1	Table 2.3 page 2.18
1.A.4.a sector			
Coal products	10	1.5	Table 2.4 page 2.20
LPG	5	0.1	Table 2.4 page 2.20
Other petroleum products	10	0.6	Table 2.4 page 2.20
Wood	300	4.0	Table 2.4 page 2.20
Natural gas	5	0.1	Table 2.4 page 2.20
Sectors 1.A.4.b and 1.A.4.c			
Coal products	300	1.5	Table 2.5 page 2.22
LPG	5	0.1	Table 2.5 page 2.22
Other petroleum products	10	0.6	Table 2.5 page 2.22
Wood	300	4.0	Table 2.5 page 2.22
Other primary solid biomass	300	4.0	Table 2.5 page 2.22
Natural gas	5	0.1	Table 2.5 page 2.22

All table references given above refer to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines Volume 2.

Emission factors used in the IPPU sector

Category		EF	Reference
Cement Production	EF	C	PS, Confidential
Lime Production	EF high calcium lime (tonnes CO_2/tonne carbonate)	0.6930	CS
	EF dolomitic lime (tonnes CO_2/tonne carbonate)	0.77	D, Table 2.4., Volume 3
Glass production/Ceramics /Roof and Tiles/ Soda ash use	Soda (tonnes CO_2/tonne carbonate)	0.41492	D, Table 2.1., Volume 3
	Dolomit (tonnes CO_2/tonne carbonate)	0.47732	D, Table 2.1., Volume 3
	Kalker (tonnes CO_2/tonne carbonate)	0.43971	D, Table 2.1., Volume 3
Magnesia Production	Magnesia (tonnes CO_2/tonne carbonate)	0.52197	D, Table 2.1., Volume 3
Ammonia Production	Natural Gas NCV (kcal/sm^3)	8443.87	BOTAŞ
	Natural Gas NCV (GJ/sm^3)	0.035353	BOTAŞ
	Nat Gas. Car. Cont. (kgC/GJ)	15.2	BOTAŞ
	Carbon Oxidation Factor	1	D, Ch 2, Volume 2
Nitric Acid Production	Middle pressure plant (kg N_2O/tonne nitric acid)	7	D, Table 3.3., Volume 3
	with abatement technology (kg N_2O/tonne nitric acid)	2.5	D, Table 3.3., Volume 3
Carpide Production	Carpide (tonnes CO_2/tonne carbide produced)	1.09	D, Table 3.8., Volume 3
	Asetilen (tonnes CO_2/tonne carbide produced)	1.1	D, Table 3.8., Volume 3
Soda Ash Production	Soda ash (tonnes CO_2/tonne of Trona)	0.097	D, Equation 3.14., Volume 3
Petrochemicals	Fuel gas	0.67227	CS, PETKIM
Iron and Steel Production	EAF Integrated Plants	0.0712 C	CS PS, Confidential
Ferro chrome production	Ferrochromium (tonnes CO_2/tonne product)	1.3	D, Table 4.5, Volume 3
Aluminium production	Net prebaked anode consumption (tonnes CO_2/tonne aluminium)	C	PS, Confidential
	Carbon content wt %	C	PS, Confidential
Magnesium production	Dolomite (tonnes CO_2 emissions/tonne primary Mg Produced)	5.13	D, Table 4.19, Volume 3
Lead production	Default EF (tonnes CO_2 / tonne product)	0.2	D, Table 4.21, Volume 3
Zinc production	Waelz Kiln (tonnes CO_2 / tonne product)	3.66	D, Table 4.24, Volume 3
Lubricant and paraffin wax use	Carbon content	20	D, Table 5.2, Volume 3
	ODU factor	0.2	D, Ch 5, Volume 3

All table references given above refer to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

Emission factors/parameters used in the agriculture sector

3.A Enteric Fermentation	EF (kg CH_4/head/yr)	Method	Note
3.A.1 Cattle			
Dairy Cattle	85.8	T2	Latest Inventory year figure
Non-Dairy Cattle	49.8	T2	Latest Inventory year figure
3.A.2 Sheep			
Domestic	5.0	T1	Table 10.10
Merino	5.73	T1	Approximate emission factor
3.A.3 Swine	1.0	T1	Table 10.10
3.A.4 Other livestock			
Buffalo	55.0	T1	Table 10.10
Camels	46.0	T1	Table 10.10
Goats	5.0	T1	Table 10.10
Horses	18.0	T1	Table 10.10
Mules and Asses	10.0	T1	Table 10.10
Poultry	NA		

All table references given above refer to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines Volume 4 except for EFs given for cattle.

3.B(a) Manure Management CH_4 Emissions	EF (kg CH_4/head/yr)	Method	Note
3.B.1 Cattle			
Dairy Cattle	a	T1	Table 5.17
Non-Dairy Cattle	a	T1	Table 5.17
3.B.2 Sheep			
Domestic	b	T1	Table 5.18
Merino	b	T1	Table 5.18
3.B.3 Swine	a	T1	Table 5.17
3.B.4 Other livestock			
Buffalo	b	T1	Table 5.18
Camels	b	T1	Table 5.18
Goats	b	T1	Table 5.18
Horses	b	T1	Table 5.18
Mules and Asses	b	T1	Table 5.18
Poultry	b	T1	Table 5.18

[a] Table 5.17 of this National Inventory Document.

[b] Table 5.18 of this National Inventory Document.

Emission factors/parameters used in the agriculture sector (continued)

3.B(b) Manure Management Direct N_2O Emissions	EF_3 (kg N_2O-N / kg N excreted)	Method	Note
Liquid system	0.005	T1	Table 10.21
Solid storage	0.005	T1	Table 10.21
Dry lot	0.02	T1	Table 10.21
Pasture, range and paddock	-	T1	Reported under 3.D agricultural soils category
Burned for fuel or as waste	-	T1	Reported under the energy sector
Other (Poultry manure)	0.001	T1	Table 10.21

All table references given above refer to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines Volume 4.

3.B(b) Manure Management Indirect N_2O Emissions	Value	Method	Note
All related manure management systems	0.01	T1	Table 11.3, EF_4 [kg N_2O-N / (kg NH_3-N + NO_x-N volatilised)]
$Frac_{GASMS}$	***	T1	***Default values given on Table 10.22
$Frac_{LEACHMS}$	4.5%	T1	Mid-value between 3% and 6% given for drier climates on page 10.56

All value, table and page references given above refer to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines Volume 4.

3.C Rice Cultivation	Value	Unit	Method	Note
EF_c	1.30	kg CH_4 /ha/ day	T1	Baseline emission factor for all types of water regimes, Table 5.11
SF_w	1.00		T1	Scaling factor for continuously flooded water regime, Table 5.12
SF_w	0.60		T1	Scaling factor for intermittently flooded (single aeration) water regime, Table 5.12
SF_w	0.52		T1	Scaling factor for intermittently flooded (multiple aeration) water regime, Table 5.12
SF_p	1.00		T1	Scaling factor for non-flooded pre-season less than 180 days, Table 5.13
SF_p	0.68		T1	Scaling factor for non-flooded pre-season more than 180 days, Table 5.13
SF_p	1.90		T1	Scaling factor for flooded pre-season over 30 days, Table 5.13

All table references given above refer to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines Volume 4.

Emission factors/parameters used in the agriculture sector (continued)

3.D.1 Agricultural Soils Direct N_2O Emissions		EF	Unit	Note
3.D.1.a	Inorganic N fertilizers	0.01	kg N_2O–N / (kg N)	-
3.D.1.b	Organic N fertilizers	0.01	kg N_2O–N / (kg N)	-
3.D.1.c	Urine and dung deposited by grazing animals	**	kg N_2O–N / (kg N)	**0.02 for cattle, buffalo, pigs, poultry and 0.01 for sheep and other animals
3.D.1.d	Crop residues	0.01	kg N_2O–N / (kg N)	0.003 is taken for flooded rice & 0.01 for crop residues except flooded rice
3.D.1.e	Mineralization/Immobilization associated with loss/gain of soil organic matter	0.01	kg N_2O–N / (kg N)	-
3.D.1.f	Cultivation of organic soils	8	kg N_2O–N / ha	$EF_{2\ CG,\ Temp}$ for temperate organic crop and grassland soils

All EF values given above refer to Table 11.1 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines Volume 4. The method used for 3.D.a is T1.

3.D.2 Agricultural Soils Indirect N_2O Emissions	Value	Unit	Note
EF_4	0.01	kg N_2O-N / (kg NH_3-N + NO_x-N volatilised)	N volatilisation and re-deposition
EF_5	0.0075	kg N_2O-N / (kg N leaching/runoff)	Leaching/runoff
$Frac_{GASF}$	0.10	kg NH_3-N + NO_x-N / (kg N applied)	Volatilisation from synthetic fertiliser
$Frac_{GASM}$	0.20	kg NH_3-N + NO_x-N / (kg N applied or deporsited)	Volatilisation from all organic N fertilisers applied, and dung and urine deposited by grazing animals
$Frac_{LEACH-(H)}$	0.015	kg N / (kg N additions or deposition by grazing animals)	Country-specific value*

All values given above refer to Table 11.3 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines Volume 4 except for the $Frac_{LEACH-(H)}$ value. The T1 method was applied for 3.D.2.

* Calculations on the country-specific FracLEACH-(H) value of 0.015:

Equation 11.10 is given below;

$N_2O(L)–N = (FSN + FON + FPRP + FCR + FSOM) \bullet FracLEACH–(H) \bullet EF5$

Where F=(Fsn+Fon+Fprp+Fcr+Fsom),

$N_2O(L)$-N = F * FracLEACH-(H) * EF5

and

$N_2O(L) = N_2O$-N * (44/12)

Applying this equation for two different factors of FracLEACH-(H) would result in for 95% of the total area according to the map given as

$N_2O(L)$-N = F * 0.95 * FracLEACH-(H) * EF5 (where FracLEACH-(H) is 0.00)

and

for 5% of the total area according to the map given as

$N_2O(L)$-N = F * 0.05 * FracLEACH-(H) * EF5 (where FracLEACH-(H) is 0.30)

Please note that FracLEACH-(H) (for 95% of the land area) equals **0.00** and FracLEACH-(H) (for 5% of the land area) equals **0.30**.

Finding a new weighted average rate for FracLEACH-(H) is as straightforward as follows:

F * FracLEACH-(H)new * EF5 = {[F *0.95] * FracLEACH-(H) * EF5} + {[F * 0.05] * FracLEACH-(H)* EF5}

F * FracLEACH-(H)new * EF5 = {[F *0.95] * **0.00** * EF5} + {[F * 0.05] * **0.30** * EF5}

F * FracLEACH-(H)new * EF5 = { 0.00 } + { [F * 0.05] * 0.30 * EF5}

F * FracLEACH-(H)new * EF5 = { F * 0.015 * EF5 }

FracLEACH-(H)new = 0.015

Emission factors/parameters used in the agriculture sector (continued)

3.F Field Burning of agricultural residues	G_{ef} (g /kg) CH_4	G_{ef} (g /kg) N_2O	C_f CH_4 and N_2O	Method	Note
3.F.1.a Wheat	2.7	0.07	0.9	T1	
3.F.1.b Barley	2.7	0.07	0.9	T1	C_f value for wheat is used
3.F.1.c Maize	2.7	0.07	0.8	T1	
3.F.1.d Rice	2.7	0.07	0.8	T1	

All values given above refer to Table 2.5 for G_{ef} and Table 2.6 for C_f of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines Volume 4.

3.H Urea Application	EF (tonne of C/ tonne of urea)	Method	Note
Urea fertilisation	0.20	T1	Information given on page 11.32 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines Volume 4.

Calculated likely emissions level for an estimated rabbit population

Enteric Fermentation

50 000 * 0.24 (kg/head/year) * 28 (GWP) = **0.336 kt CO_2 eq.** (CH_4 emissions)

Manure Management

50 000 * 0.08 (kg/head/year) * 28 (GWP) = **0.112 kt CO_2 eq.** (CH_4 emissions)

Nex = Nrate * (TAM/1000) * 365 = 8.10 * (1.60/1000) * 365 = 4.7304 kg N / head /year

(50 000 * 4.7304 * 100% * 0.005 * (44/28)/10^6) * 265 (GWP) = **0.4925 kt CO_2 eq.** (Direct N_2O emissions)

(50 000 * 4.7304 * 100% * 0.12 * 0.01 * (44/28)/10^6) * 265 (GWP) = **0.1182 kt CO_2 eq.** (Indirect N_2O emissions from atmospheric deposition)

(50 000 * 4.7304 * 100% * 0.045 * 0.0075 * (44/28) / 10^6) * 265 (GWP) = **0.0332 kt CO_2 eq.** (Indirect N_2O emissions from nitrogen leaching and run-off)

The values above add up to a likely emissions level of 1.0919 kt CO_2 eq.

Notes

Enteric fermentation emission factor value of 0.24 is taken as a likely mid-range value from reported IEFs.

For rabbit, methane manure management emission factor is given in Table 10.16 (page 10.41, 2006 IPCC Guidelines, Vol.4) and Nrate is given in Table 10.19 (page 10.59, 2006 IPCC Guidelines, Vol.4).

TAM value is available in Table 10A-9 (page 10.83, 2006 IPCC Guidelines, Vol.4) and references for EF_3, EF_4, EF_5, $Frac_{GASMS}$, $Frac_{LEACHMS}$ values are given above in this Annex.

Manure management solid storage percentage is taken as 100% and 28 and 265 are GWP values from AR5.

Emission factors/parameters used in the waste sector

Category	EF	AD Source
5.A Solid waste disposal	Default values in IPCC 2006, Vol 5, Chp 3	TurkStat's surveys and database Methane recovery facilities
5.B Biological treatment of solid waste 5.B.1 Composting 5.B.1.a Municipal Solid Waste	CH_4: 4, N_2O: 0.24 (IPCC 2006, Vol 5, Chp 4, Table 4.1	TurkStat's surveys and database Composting plants
5.C Incineration and open burning of waste 5.C.2 Open Burning of Waste 5.C.2.1 Biogenic 5.C.2.1.a Municipal Solid Waste	CO_2: OF= 0.58 for MSW (IPCC 2006, Vol 5, Chp 5, Table 5.2) CH_4 & N_2O: Defaults (IPCC 2006, Vol 5, Chp 5, Section 5.4.2 & Table 5.6)	TurkStat's surveys and database
5.D Wastewater treatment and discharge 5.D.1 Domestic Wastewater	Default values (IPCC 2006, Vol 5, Chp 6, Table 6.3 & 6.11) CS BOD values for TOW calculation (as provided below)	TurkStat's surveys and database Methane recovery facilities FAOSTAT
5.D.2 Industrial Wastewater	Default values (IPCC 2006, Vol 5, Chp 6, Table 6.8 & 6.9)	TurkStat's surveys and database

Country-specific BOD values

BOD (g/person/day)	I
Country-specific per capita BOD for wastewater collected by sewers	Correction factor for additional industrial BOD discharged into sewers
53	1

BOD (g/person/day)	BOD (g/person/day)
Country-specific per capita BOD for receiving bodies	Country-specific per capita BOD for sludge removed
25	28

Country specific values for degrees of treatment utilization (T) by income groups

Treatment or discharge system or pathway		T (%)
Rural	To sea, river and lake	0.43
	To aerobic plant, not well managed	0.44
	To septic systems	10.72
Urban	To sea, river and lake	15.43
	To aerobic plant, well managed	44.01
	To aerobic plant, not well managed	1.82
	To anaerobic digester for sludge	20.83
	To septic systems	6.31
Total		100

Annex 5: Completeness - Information On Notation Keys

Table A16.1 Sources and sinks not estimated ("NE")(1)

GHG	Sector (2)	Source/sink category (2)	Explanation
N_2O	2. Industrial Processes and Product Use	Sectors/Totals > Industrial processes and product use > Other product manufacture and use > N_2O from product uses > Medical applications	Activity data is not available.
HFC-23	2. Industrial Processes and Product Use	Sectors/Totals > Industrial processes and product use > Product uses as substitutes for ODS > Other applications > Emissive > HFC-23	Activity data were not disaggregated due to lack of application-level data, as all HFC consumption was reported as an aggregate under 2.F.6
HFC-32	2. Industrial Processes and Product Use	Sectors/Totals > Industrial processes and product use > Product uses as substitutes for ODS > Other applications > Emissive > HFC-32	
HFC-43-10mee	2. Industrial Processes and Product Use	Sectors/Totals > Industrial processes and product use > Product uses as substitutes for ODS > Other applications > Emissive > HFC-43-10mee	
HFC-125	2. Industrial Processes and Product Use	Sectors/Totals > Industrial processes and product use > Product uses as substitutes for ODS > Other applications > Emissive > HFC-125	
HFC-134	2. Industrial Processes and Product Use	Sectors/Totals > Industrial processes and product use > Product uses as substitutes for ODS > Other applications > Emissive > HFC-134	
HFC-134a	2. Industrial Processes and Product Use	Sectors/Totals > Industrial processes and product use > Product uses as substitutes for ODS > Other applications > Emissive > HFC-134a	
HFC-143a	2. Industrial Processes and Product Use	Sectors/Totals > Industrial processes and product use > Product uses as substitutes for ODS > Other applications > Emissive > HFC-143a	
HFC-152a	2. Industrial Processes and Product Use	Sectors/Totals > Industrial processes and product use > Product uses as substitutes for ODS > Other applications > Emissive > HFC-152a	
HFC-236fa	2. Industrial Processes and Product Use	Sectors/Totals > Industrial processes and product use > Product uses as substitutes for ODS > Other applications > Emissive > HFC-236fa	
HFC-245fa	2. Industrial Processes and Product Use	Sectors/Totals > Industrial processes and product use > Product uses as substitutes for ODS > Other applications > Emissive > HFC-245fa	
CO_2	2. Industrial Processes and Product Use	Sectors/Totals > Industrial processes and product use	As described in Section 9 of the NID, Türkiye does not report indirect carbon dioxide emissions.
CO_2	3. Agriculture	Sectors/Totals > Agriculture	
CO_2	5. Waste	Sectors/Totals > Waste	
CO_2	4. Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry	
N_2O	5. Waste	Sectors/Totals > Waste	As described in Section 9 of the NID, Türkiye does not report indirect nitrous oxide emissions.
N_2O	2. Industrial Processes and Product Use	Sectors/Totals > Industrial processes and product use	
N_2O	3. Agriculture	Sectors/Totals > Agriculture	
N_2O	4. Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry	
N_2O	3. Agriculture	Sectors/Totals > Agriculture > Manure management > N_2O and NMVOC emissions > Indirect N_2O emissions	
HFC-227ea	2. Industrial Processes and Product Use	Sectors/Totals > Industrial processes and product use > Product uses as substitutes for ODS > Fire protection > HFC-227ea	Emissions were not estimated (NE) because import and export data used in the Tier 1 calculation do not provide information on the amount of gas used during equipment charging.
CO_2	3. Agriculture	Sectors/Totals > Agriculture > Liming > Limestone $CaCO_3$	Liming (CRT Category 3.G) is considered to be insignificant according to Decision 18/CMA.1, Annex, paragraph 32.
CO_2	3. Agriculture	Sectors/Totals > Agriculture > Liming > Dolomite $CaMg(CO_3)_2$	

(1) Clearly indicate any sources and sinks which are considered in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines but are not considered in the submitted inventory. Explain the reason for not reporting these sources and sinks, in order to avoid arbitrary interpretations. An entry should be made for each source/sink category for which "NE" is entered in the sectoral tables.
(2) Indicate omitted source/sink category.

Table A16.2 Sources and sinks reported elsewhere ("IE")[1]

GHG	Source/sink category	Explanation
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Industrial processes and product use > Metal industry > Iron and steel production > Pig iron	CO_2 emissions from pig iron are included in emissions from steel production.
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Waste > Incineration and open burning of waste > Waste incineration > Biogenic > Other	Emissions from 5.C.1.a.ii.1. Industrial solid wastes are included in 1.A.1.a, 1.A.2.c and 1.A.2.g. Emissions from 5.C.1.a.ii.3. Clinical waste are included in 1.A.1.a.
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Waste > Incineration and open burning of waste > Waste incineration > Biogenic > Other	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Waste > Incineration and open burning of waste > Waste incineration > Biogenic > Other	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Waste > Incineration and open burning of waste > Waste incineration > Non-biogenic > Other	Emissions from 5.C.1.b.ii.1. Industrial solid wastes are included in 1.A.1.a, 1.A.2.c and 1.A.2.g. Emissions from 5.C.1.b.ii.3. Clinical Waste are included in 1.A.1.a.
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Waste > Incineration and open burning of waste > Waste incineration > Non-biogenic > Other	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Waste > Incineration and open burning of waste > Waste incineration > Non-biogenic > Other	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Transport > Road transportation > Cars > Biomass	Included 1.A.3.b.v
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Transport > Road transportation > Cars > Biomass	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Transport > Road transportation > Cars > Biomass	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Industrial processes and product use > Chemical industry > Petrochemical and carbon black production > Acrylonitrile	Included in 2.B.8.g.i Petrochemicals
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Industrial processes and product use > Chemical industry > Petrochemical and carbon black production > Ethylene	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Industrial processes and product use > Chemical industry > Petrochemical and carbon black production > Ethylene dichloride and vinyl chloride monomer	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Industrial processes and product use > Metal industry > Magnesium production	Included in 2.C.1.a Steel production
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Feedstocks, reductants and other non-energy use of fuels > Liquid fuels > Secondary fuels > Bitumen	Included in other oil
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Transport > Road transportation > Cars > Diesel oil	Included under 1.A.3.b.v
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Transport > Road transportation > Light duty trucks > Biomass	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Transport > Road transportation > Light duty trucks > Diesel oil	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Transport > Road transportation > Motorcycles > Liquefied petroleum gases (LPG)	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Transport > Road transportation > Motorcycles > Gasoline	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Transport > Road transportation > Heavy duty trucks and buses > Diesel oil	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Transport > Road transportation > Heavy duty trucks and buses > Biomass	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Transport > Road transportation > Heavy duty trucks and buses > Gaseous fuels	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Transport > Road transportation > Light duty trucks > Liquefied petroleum gases (LPG)	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Transport > Road transportation > Light duty trucks > Gasoline	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Transport > Road transportation > Cars > Liquefied petroleum gases (LPG)	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Transport > Road transportation > Motorcycles > Biomass	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Transport > Road transportation > Heavy duty trucks and buses > Liquefied petroleum gases (LPG)	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Transport > Road transportation > Motorcycles > Diesel oil	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Transport > Road transportation > Cars > Gasoline	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Transport > Road transportation > Heavy duty trucks and buses > Diesel oil	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Transport > Road transportation > Cars > Gasoline	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Transport > Road transportation > Heavy duty trucks and buses > Biomass	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Transport > Road transportation > Light duty trucks > Liquefied petroleum gases (LPG)	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Transport > Road transportation > Motorcycles > Gasoline	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Transport > Road transportation > Motorcycles > Biomass	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Transport > Road transportation > Light duty trucks > Diesel oil	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Transport > Road transportation > Light duty trucks > Biomass	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Transport > Road transportation > Motorcycles > Liquefied petroleum gases (LPG)	

Table A16.2 Sources and sinks reported elsewhere ("IE")[(1)] (cont'd)

GHG	Source/sink category	Explanation
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Transport > Road transportation > Light duty trucks > Gasoline	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Transport > Road transportation > Cars > Liquefied petroleum gases (LPG)	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Transport > Road transportation > Motorcycles > Diesel oil	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Transport > Road transportation > Cars > Diesel oil	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Transport > Road transportation > Heavy duty trucks and buses > Liquefied petroleum gases (LPG)	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Transport > Road transportation > Heavy duty trucks and buses > Gaseous fuels	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Transport > Road transportation > Cars > Gasoline	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Transport > Road transportation > Heavy duty trucks and buses > Biomass	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Transport > Road transportation > Motorcycles > Liquefied petroleum gases (LPG)	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Transport > Road transportation > Light duty trucks > Gasoline	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Transport > Road transportation > Cars > Diesel oil	Included under 1.A.3.b.v
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Transport > Road transportation > Motorcycles > Diesel oil	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Transport > Road transportation > Light duty trucks > Diesel oil	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Transport > Road transportation > Motorcycles > Gasoline	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Transport > Road transportation > Heavy duty trucks and buses > Diesel oil	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Transport > Road transportation > Light duty trucks > Liquefied petroleum gases (LPG)	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Transport > Road transportation > Heavy duty trucks and buses > Liquefied petroleum gases (LPG)	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Transport > Road transportation > Light duty trucks > Biomass	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Transport > Road transportation > Heavy duty trucks and buses > Gaseous fuels	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Transport > Road transportation > Cars > Liquefied petroleum gases (LPG)	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Transport > Road transportation > Motorcycles > Biomass	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Feedstocks, reductants and other non-energy use of fuels > Solid fuels > Primary fuels > Anthracite	Included under coke oven coal
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Feedstocks, reductants and other non-energy use of fuels > Liquid fuels > Secondary fuels > Lubricants	Included under other oil
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Manufacturing of machinery > Liquid fuels	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Manufacturing of machinery > Liquid fuels	included in 1.2.A.g.viii
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Manufacturing of machinery > Liquid fuels	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Wood and wood products > Solid fuels	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Textile and leather > Other fossil fuels	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Manufacturing of machinery > Peat	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Textile and leather > Liquid fuels	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Manufacturing of transport equipment > Other fossil fuels	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Construction > Solid fuels	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Textile and leather > Gaseous fuels	included in 1.A.2.g.viii. Other
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Manufacturing of transport equipment > Peat	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Manufacturing of machinery > Other fossil fuels	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Mining (excluding fuels) and quarrying > Other fossil fuels	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Textile and leather > Solid fuels	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Off-road vehicles and other machinery > Gaseous fuels	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Manufacturing of transport equipment > Solid fuels	

Table A16.2 Sources and sinks reported elsewhere ("IE")[1] (cont'd)

GHG	Source/sink category	Explanation
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Construction > Other fossil fuels	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Wood and wood products > Other fossil fuels	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Mining (excluding fuels) and quarrying > Solid fuels	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Manufacturing of transport equipment > Liquid fuels	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Mining (excluding fuels) and quarrying > Gaseous fuels	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Construction > Biomass	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Off-road vehicles and other machinery > Gasoline	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Off-road vehicles and other machinery > Biomass	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Mining (excluding fuels) and quarrying > Liquid fuels	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Manufacturing of transport equipment > Gaseous fuels	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Wood and wood products > Gaseous fuels	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Off-road vehicles and other machinery > Diesel oil	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Off-road vehicles and other machinery > Liquefied petroleum gases (LPG)	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Construction > Liquid fuels	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Wood and wood products > Peat	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Wood and wood products > Biomass	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Manufacturing of machinery > Solid fuels	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Textile and leather > Biomass	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Manufacturing of machinery > Biomass	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Off-road vehicles and other machinery > Other fossil fuels	included in 1.A.2.g.viii. Other
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Manufacturing of machinery > Gaseous fuels	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Mining (excluding fuels) and quarrying > Peat	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Construction > Peat	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Mining (excluding fuels) and quarrying > Biomass	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Construction > Gaseous fuels	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Textile and leather > Peat	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Wood and wood products > Liquid fuels	
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Manufacturing of transport equipment > Biomass	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Manufacturing of machinery > Gaseous fuels	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Off-road vehicles and other machinery > Gaseous fuels	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Mining (excluding fuels) and quarrying > Peat	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Construction > Solid fuels	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Manufacturing of machinery > Other fossil fuels	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Manufacturing of transport equipment > Gaseous fuels	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Textile and leather > Solid fuels	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Manufacturing of machinery > Solid fuels	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Manufacturing of transport equipment > Solid fuels	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Wood and wood products > Peat	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Textile and leather > Peat	

Table A16.2 Sources and sinks reported elsewhere ("IE")[(1)] (cont'd)

GHG	Source/sink category	Explanation
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Off-road vehicles and other machinery > Other fossil fuels	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Manufacturing of machinery > Biomass	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Off-road vehicles and other machinery > Biomass	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Construction > Peat	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Manufacturing of transport equipment > Liquid fuels	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Wood and wood products > Solid fuels	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Manufacturing of transport equipment > Peat	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Mining (excluding fuels) and quarrying > Gaseous fuels	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Manufacturing of transport equipment > Other fossil fuels	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Textile and leather > Biomass	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Off-road vehicles and other machinery > Liquefied petroleum gases (LPG)	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Textile and leather > Liquid fuels	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Textile and leather > Gaseous fuels	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Off-road vehicles and other machinery > Gasoline	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Textile and leather > Other fossil fuels	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Construction > Gaseous fuels	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Manufacturing of transport equipment > Biomass	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Wood and wood products > Gaseous fuels	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Wood and wood products > Liquid fuels	included in 1.A.2.g.viii. Other
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Mining (excluding fuels) and quarrying > Liquid fuels	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Mining (excluding fuels) and quarrying > Biomass	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Off-road vehicles and other machinery > Diesel oil	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Manufacturing of machinery > Peat	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Wood and wood products > Other fossil fuels	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Construction > Liquid fuels	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Mining (excluding fuels) and quarrying > Other fossil fuels	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Wood and wood products > Biomass	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Construction > Biomass	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Construction > Other fossil fuels	
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Mining (excluding fuels) and quarrying > Solid fuels	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Manufacturing of machinery > Peat	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Textile and leather > Other fossil fuels	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Off-road vehicles and other machinery > Biomass	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Wood and wood products > Gaseous fuels	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Manufacturing of machinery > Other fossil fuels	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Wood and wood products > Peat	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Mining (excluding fuels) and quarrying > Liquid fuels	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Off-road vehicles and other machinery > Diesel oil	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Off-road vehicles and other machinery > Liquefied petroleum gases (LPG)	

Table A16.2 Sources and sinks reported elsewhere ("IE")[(1)] (cont'd)

GHG	Source/sink category	Explanation
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Wood and wood products > Solid fuels	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Construction > Gaseous fuels	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Textile and leather > Peat	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Construction > Liquid fuels	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Mining (excluding fuels) and quarrying > Gaseous fuels	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Manufacturing of transport equipment > Liquid fuels	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Off-road vehicles and other machinery > Other fossil fuels	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Manufacturing of machinery > Gaseous fuels	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Mining (excluding fuels) and quarrying > Biomass	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Mining (excluding fuels) and quarrying > Peat	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Textile and leather > Liquid fuels	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Off-road vehicles and other machinery > Gasoline	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Manufacturing of machinery > Solid fuels	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Off-road vehicles and other machinery > Gaseous fuels	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Manufacturing of transport equipment > Biomass	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Manufacturing of transport equipment > Gaseous fuels	included in 1.A.2.g.viii. Other
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Mining (excluding fuels) and quarrying > Solid fuels	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Manufacturing of transport equipment > Peat	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Manufacturing of transport equipment > Solid fuels	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Textile and leather > Biomass	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Mining (excluding fuels) and quarrying > Other fossil fuels	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Textile and leather > Gaseous fuels	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Textile and leather > Solid fuels	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Construction > Biomass	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Wood and wood products > Biomass	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Manufacturing of transport equipment > Other fossil fuels	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Construction > Solid fuels	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Construction > Peat	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Wood and wood products > Other fossil fuels	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Manufacturing of machinery > Biomass	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Construction > Other fossil fuels	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Energy > Fuel combustion activities (sectoral approach) > Manufacturing industries and construction > Other > Wood and wood products > Liquid fuels	
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Waste > Wastewater treatment and discharge > Industrial wastewater	N2O emissions from 5.D.2 are included in 5.D.1

Table A16.2 Sources and sinks reported elsewhere ("IE")(1) (cont'd)

GHG	Source/sink category
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Wetlands > Carbon stock change > Land converted to wetlands > Land converted for peat extraction
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Cropland > Carbon stock change > Land converted to cropland > Grassland converted to cropland
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Other land > Carbon stock change > Land converted to other land > Wetlands Converted to Other Land
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Cropland > Biomass burning (CO_2, CH_4, N_2O) > Cropland remaining cropland > Wildfires
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Settlements > Carbon stock change > Land converted to settlements > Wetlands Converted to Settlements
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Wetlands > Carbon stock change > Land converted to wetlands > Land converted for peat extraction
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Other land > Carbon stock change > Land converted to other land > Forest land converted to other land
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Wetlands > Carbon stock change > Land converted to wetlands > Land converted for peat extraction
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Other land > Carbon stock change > Land converted to other land > Cropland converted to other land
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Cropland > Biomass burning (CO_2, CH_4, N_2O) > Land converted to cropland > Wildfires
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Forest land > Carbon stock change > Land converted to forest land > Cropland converted to forest land
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Settlements > Carbon stock change > Land converted to settlements > Grassland converted to settlements
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Cropland > Carbon stock change > Land converted to cropland > Other land converted to cropland
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Forest land > Carbon stock change > Land converted to forest land > Grassland converted to forest land
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Settlements > Carbon stock change > Land converted to settlements > Other land converted to settlements
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Other land > Carbon stock change > Land converted to other land > Grassland converted to other land
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Forest land > Carbon stock change > Land converted to forest land > Other land converted to forest land
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Cropland > Carbon stock change > Cropland remaining cropland
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Grassland > Carbon stock change > Land converted to grassland > Cropland converted to grassland
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Grassland > Carbon stock change > Land converted to grassland > Other land converted to grassland
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Wetlands > Carbon stock change > Land converted to wetlands > Land converted for peat extraction
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Cropland > Carbon stock change > Land converted to cropland > Wetlands converted to cropland
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Settlements > Carbon stock change > Land converted to settlements > Forest land converted to settlements
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Settlements > Carbon stock change > Land converted to settlements > Cropland converted to settlements
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Memo item > Emissions and subsequent removals from natural disturbances on managed lands
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Cropland > Carbon stock change > Land converted to cropland > Forest land converted to cropland
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Grassland > Carbon stock change > Land converted to grassland > Forest land converted to grassland
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Wetlands > Carbon stock change > Land converted to wetlands > Land converted for peat extraction
CO_2	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Other land > Carbon stock change > Land converted to other land > Settlements converted to other land
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Cropland > Biomass burning (CO_2, CH_4, N_2O) > Cropland remaining cropland > Wildfires
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Memo item > Emissions and subsequent removals from natural disturbances on managed lands
CH_4	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Cropland > Biomass burning (CO_2, CH_4, N_2O) > Land converted to cropland > Wildfires
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Wetlands > Direct & indirect N_2O emissions from N input to managed soil > Land converted to wetlands > Inorganic N fertilizers
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Wetlands > Direct & indirect N_2O emissions from N input to managed soil > Wetlands remaining wetlands > Inorganic N fertilizers
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Wetlands > Direct & indirect N_2O emissions from N input to managed soil > Land converted to wetlands > Inorganic N fertilizers
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Other > Direct & indirect N_2O emissions from N input to managed soil > Inorganic N fertilizers
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Other > Direct & indirect N_2O emissions from N input to managed soil > Organic N fertilizers
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Cropland > Biomass burning (CO_2, CH_4, N_2O) > Land converted to cropland > Wildfires
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Wetlands > Direct & indirect N_2O emissions from N input to managed soil > Wetlands remaining wetlands > Organic N fertilizers
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Settlements > Direct & indirect N_2O emissions from N input to managed soil > Settlements remaining settlements > Organic N fertilizers
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Other > Direct & indirect N_2O emissions from N input to managed soil > Organic N fertilizers
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Wetlands > Direct & indirect N_2O emissions from N input to managed soil > Wetlands remaining wetlands > Inorganic N fertilizers
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Other > Direct & indirect N_2O emissions from N input to managed soil > Inorganic N fertilizers
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Memo item > Emissions and subsequent removals from natural disturbances on managed lands
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Settlements > Direct & indirect N_2O emissions from N input to managed soil > Settlements remaining settlements > Inorganic N fertilizers
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Cropland > Biomass burning (CO_2, CH_4, N_2O) > Cropland remaining cropland > Wildfires
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Wetlands > Direct & indirect N_2O emissions from N input to managed soil > Wetlands remaining wetlands > Organic N fertilizers
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Wetlands > Direct & indirect N_2O emissions from N input to managed soil > Land converted to wetlands > Organic N fertilizers
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Settlements > Direct & indirect N_2O emissions from N input to managed soil > Settlements remaining settlements > Organic N fertilizers
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Wetlands > Direct & indirect N_2O emissions from N input to managed soil > Wetlands remaining wetlands > Organic N fertilizers
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Wetlands > Direct & indirect N_2O emissions from N input to managed soil > Land converted to wetlands > Organic N fertilizers
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Settlements > Direct & indirect N_2O emissions from N input to managed soil > Land converted to settlements > Organic N fertilizers
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Other > Direct & indirect N_2O emissions from N input to managed soil > Organic N fertilizers
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Settlements > Direct & indirect N_2O emissions from N input to managed soil > Land converted to settlements > Organic N fertilizers
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Settlements > Direct & indirect N_2O emissions from N input to managed soil > Settlements remaining settlements > Inorganic N fertilizers
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Settlements > Direct & indirect N_2O emissions from N input to managed soil > Land converted to settlements > Organic N fertilizers
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Wetlands > Direct & indirect N_2O emissions from N input to managed soil > Land converted to wetlands > Inorganic N fertilizers
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Settlements > Direct & indirect N_2O emissions from N input to managed soil > Land converted to settlements > Inorganic N fertilizers
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Wetlands > Direct & indirect N_2O emissions from N input to managed soil > Wetlands remaining wetlands > Inorganic N fertilizers
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Settlements > Direct & indirect N_2O emissions from N input to managed soil > Land converted to settlements > Inorganic N fertilizers
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Wetlands > Direct & indirect N_2O emissions from N input to managed soil > Land converted to wetlands > Organic N fertilizers
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Settlements > Direct & indirect N_2O emissions from N input to managed soil > Settlements remaining settlements > Inorganic N fertilizers
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Other > Direct & indirect N_2O emissions from N input to managed soil > Inorganic N fertilizers
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Settlements > Direct & indirect N_2O emissions from N input to managed soil > Land converted to settlements > Inorganic N fertilizers
N_2O	Sectors/Totals > Land use, land-use change and forestry > Settlements > Direct & indirect N_2O emissions from N input to managed soil > Settlements remaining settlements > Organic N fertilizers

(1) Clearly indicate any sources and sinks in the submitted inventory that are allocated to a sector other than that indicated by the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. Show the sector indicated in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and the sector to which the source or sink is allocated in the submitted inventory. Explain the reason for reporting these sources and sinks in a different sector/category. An entry should be made for each source/sink for which the notation key "IE" (included elsewhere) is used in the sectoral tables.

REFERENCES

Alemdağ, I.S., 1983. Mass Equations and Merchantability Factors for Ontario Softwoods. Canadian Forestry Service, Petawawa National Forestry Institute, Chalk River, Ontario. Information Report PI-X-23.

Alemdağ, I.S., 1984. Total Tree and Merchantable Stem Biomass Equations For Ontario Hardwoods Agriculture Canada, Ministry of State for Forestry, Petawawa National Forestry Institute, Chalk River ON. Information Report PI-X-046.

Asan, Ü., 1999. Climate Change, Carbon Sinks and the Forests of Turkey. Proceedings of the International Conference on Tropical Forests and Climate Change: Status, Issues and Challenges (TFCC'98). pp.157-170.

Asan, Ü., 2006. Final Report for the LULUCF Forestry Group Concerning the Estimation of Net Annual Amount of Carbon Uptake or Release in the Forests of Turkey.

As, N., Koç, H., Doğu, D., Atik, C., Aksu, B., Erdinler, S., 2001. Türkiye'de Yetişen Endüstriyel Öneme Sahip Ağaçların Anatomik, Fiziksel, Mekanik ve Kimyasal Özellikleri. İ.Ü. Orman Fakültesi Dergisi, Seri B, Sayı: 1, p.71-88.

Bekçi, F. P., 2022. A System for the Quality Control of Industrial Processes and Product Use Category Emissions in the National Inventory Report, TurkStat Expertness Thesis, Ankara.

Birler, S., 2010. Türkiye'de Kavak Yetiştirme.

Bouyer, O., Serengil, Y., 2014. Cost and Benefit Assessment of Implementing LULUCF Accounting Rules in Turkey.OGM. Istanbul, Turkey. 84 p. (+ tables in annexes).

Bouyer, O., Serengil, Y., 2016. Carbon Stored in Harvested Wood Products in Turkey and Projections for 2020. Journal of the Faculty of Forestry Istanbul University (JFFIU), 2016, 6(6)1.

Canaveira P, Manso S, Pellis G, Perugini L, De Angelis P, Neves R, Papale D, Paulino J, Pereira T, Pina A, Pita G, Santos E, Scarascia-Mugnozza G, Domingos T, and Chiti T (2018). Biomass Data on Cropland and Grassland in the Mediterranean Region. Final Report for Action A4 of Project MediNet. Available at MediNet Biomass Report (Canaveira et al., 2018). https://d9093529-fca9-49b3-9cb2-

06489a8ffcb3.filesusr.com/ugd/f00191_a896428f3879409bb8cdcf4c65badafe.pdf Access date: 09.04.2026.

Çiçek, T., Kireç ve Kullanımı, 3. Endüstriyel Hammaddeler Sempozyumu, 14-15 Ekim 1999, Izmir, Türkiye, https://api2.maden.org.tr/uploads/portal/resimler/ekler/ede2d63a7c04ebd_ek.pdf, Access date: 14.04.2026.

Durkaya B., Durkaya A., 2008. Turkey's Aboveground Single Tree and Stand BiomassTables, Journal of the Faculty of Forestry Bartin University, 2008, No:4

EMEP, 1999. EMEP/CORINAIR – Emission Inventory Guidebook.

Erden, H., Serengil, Y., 2015. Carbon Stock Changes due to Land Use Conversions between Croplands, Grasslands, Settlements and Wetlands in Turkey. AgroGeoinformatics Conference July 20-24, Istanbul.

FAO, Data on per capita protein consumption http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FBS/visualize, Access date: 19.01.2026.

GDF, TurkStat, Forestry Statistics 2007-2021, 27.12.2022, retrieved from https://www.ogm.gov.tr/tr/e-kutuphane/resmi-istatistikler

GDF, 1956. Forest Legislation (Law No. 6831)

GDF, 2004. Turkish Forest Inventory. GDF Forest Management and Planning Department

GDF, 2005. Turkish Forest Inventory. GDF Forest Management and Planning Department

GDF, 2006. State of Turkey's Forests. 160p.

GDF, 2008a.Turkish Forest Inventory. GDF Forest Management and Planning Department

GDF, 2008b. 2008 Report of Sustainable Forest Management Indicators and Criteria. 147pp.

GDF, 2009a. GDF Strategic Plan (2010-2014).

GDF, 2009b.Turkish Forest Inventory. GDF Forest Management and Planning Department

GDF, 2010a.Turkish Forest Inventory. GDF Forest Management and Planning Department

GDF, 2011.Turkish Forest Inventory. GDF Forest Management and Planning Department

GDF, 2012a.State of Turkey's Forests-2012.GDF Forest Management and Planning Department, 26p.

GDF, 2012b.Turkish Forest Inventory. GDF Forest Management and Planning Department

GDF, 2012c.Forest Fires in 2012b.GDF Fighting with Forest Fires Department

GDF, 2013a. Forest Fires in 2012b. GDF Fighting with Forest Fires Department

GDF, 2013b.Turkish Forest Existance-2013.GDF Forest Management and Planning Department

GDF, 2013c. Turkish Forest Inventory. GDF Forest Management and Planning Department

GDF, 2014a. State of Turkey's Forests -2014.GDF Forest Management and Planning Department

GDF, 2014b.Turkish Forest Inventory. GDF Forest Management and Planning Department

GDF, 2015a. Forest Fires in 2014. GDF Fighting with Forest Fires Department

GDF, 2015b.Turkish Forest Inventory. GDF Forest Management and Planning Department

GDF, 2016a. State of Turkey's Forests -2015.GDF Forest Management and Planning Department

GDF, 2016b. Forest Fires in 2015. GDF Fighting with Forest Fires Department.

GDF, 2016c.Turkish Forest Inventory. GDF Forest Management and Planning Department

GDF, 2017a. Forest Fires in 2016. GDF Fighting with Forest Fires Department.

GDF, 2017b.Turkish Forest Inventory. GDF Forest Management and Planning Department

GDF, 2018a. Forest Fires in 2017. GDF Fighting with Forest Fires Department.

GDF, 2018b.Turkish Forest Inventory. GDF Forest Management and Planning Department

GDF, 2019a. Forest Fires in 2018. GDF Fighting with Forest Fires Department.

GDF, 2019b. Turkish Forest Inventory. GDF Forest Management and Planning Department

GDF, 2020a. Forest Fires in 2020. GDF Fighting with Forest Fires Department.

GDF, 2020b. Turkish Forest Inventory. GDF Forest Management and Planning Department

GDF, 2021a. Forest Fires in 2021. GDF Fighting with Forest Fires Department.

GDF, 2021b. Turkish Forest Inventory. GDF Forest Management and Planning Department

GDF and TurkStat, 2009. Forestry Statistics 2007, TurkStat Publications, Ankara-Türkiye

GDF and TurkStat, 2010. Forestry Statistics 2008, TurkStat Publications, Ankara-Türkiye

GDF and TurkStat, 2011. Forestry Statistics 2009, TurkStat Publications, Ankara-Türkiye

GDF and TurkStat, 2012. Forestry Statistics 2010, TurkStat Publications, Ankara-Türkiye

GDF and TurkStat, 2013. Forestry Statistics 2011, TurkStat Publications, Ankara-Türkiye

GDF and TurkStat, 2014. Forestry Statistics 2012, TurkStat Publications, Ankara-Türkiye

GDF and TurkStat, 2014. Forestry Statistics 2013. Available online at:https://www.ogm.gov.tr/tr/e-kutuphane/resmi-istatistikler

GDF and TurkStat, 2015. Forestry Statistics 2014. Available online at:https://www.ogm.gov.tr/tr/e-kutuphane/resmi-istatistikler

GDF and TurkStat, 2016. Forestry Statistics 2015. Available online at:https://www.ogm.gov.tr/tr/e-kutuphane/resmi-istatistikler

GDF and TurkStat, 2017. Forestry Statistics 2016. Available online at:https://www.ogm.gov.tr/tr/e-kutuphane/resmi-istatistikler

GDF and TurkStat, 2018. Forestry Statistics 2017. Available online at:https://www.ogm.gov.tr/tr/e-kutuphane/resmi-istatistikler

GDF and TurkStat, 2019. Forestry Statistics 2018. Available online at:https://www.ogm.gov.tr/tr/e-kutuphane/resmi-istatistikler

GDF and TurkStat, 2020. Forestry Statistics 2019. Available online at:https://www.ogm.gov.tr/tr/e-kutuphane/resmi-istatistikler

GDF and TurkStat, 2021. Forestry Statistics 2020. Available online at: https://www.ogm.gov.tr/tr/e-kutuphane/resmi-istatistikler

GDF and TurkStat, 2022. Forestry Statistics 2021. Available online at: https://www.ogm.gov.tr/tr/e-kutuphane/resmi-istatistikler

Guneş, Y., Coşkun, A.A., 2008. Trends in Forest Ownership, Forest Resources Tenure and Institutional Arrangements: Are They Contributing to Better Forest Management and Poverty Reduction? A Case Study from Turkey. 20pp.

Gülbaba, G., 2010. DOA Dergisi. Doğu Akdeniz Ormancılık Araştırma Müdürlüğü.

IPCC, 2006. *2006 IPCC Guidelines for Greenhouse Gas Inventories*. Available online at: http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/

IPCC, *2013. 2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands.* Available online at: http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/

IPCC, 2013. *2013 Revised Supplementary Methods and Good Practice Guidance Arising from the Kyoto Protocol*. Available online at: http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/

IPCC, 2019. *2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.* Available online at: http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/

IPCC, 2014. *Climate Change 2014: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.* Available online at: https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/syr/

Karabıyık, S.B. 2014. Biomass Carbon Stock of Turkish Forests: Comparison of Different Calculation Methods, M.Sc. Thesis, Istanbul University, Istanbul/Turkey

Kırnak H., Küsek G., 2006. Enabling Activities For The Preparation Of Turkey's initial National Communication to the UNFCCC - Under the UNDP-GEF Project.

KİSAD, 2024. Lime and Limestone Industry Reports. Kireç Sanayicileri Derneği, Ankara. Available online at: https://www.kirec.org/medya/katalog-m0

Kolář F., Fott P., Svítilová J.,*Emissions of Carbon Dioxide Of Gaseous Fuels Calculated From Their Composition***,** Acta Geodyn. Geomater.Vol.1, No.2 (134), pp. 279-287, 2004, Czech Republic.

Fott, P., Kolar, F., Vacha, D., *Determination of Emission and Oxidation Factors in Monıtoring CO_2 Emissions for Emission Trading Scheme*, Acta Geodynamica et Geomaterialia. Vol.3, No.4 (144), 5-11, 2006, Czech Republic.

Küçük, Ö.,Bilgili, E., 2007. Crown Fuel Load for Young Calabrian Pine (PinusbrutiaTen.) Trees.Vol.7, No.2, ISSN 1303-2399, Journal of Forestry Faculty, Kastamonu University, Kastamonu.

MoEF, Waste Management Action Plan, 2008-2012

MoEUCC, Clinical Waste Bulletin, 2021

MoEUCC, Clinical Waste Bulletin, 2022

MoEUCC, Clinical Waste Bulletin, 2023

MoEUCC, National Waste Management and Action Plan, 2016-2023

MoEUCC, National Air Pollutants Emission Inventory (1990-2024), Available online at: http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/tr/un/clrtap/

MENR, 2024. Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, Energy Balance Tables.

NIR, 2023. Turkish Greenhouse Gas Inventory, 1990 – 2021. National Inventory Report for submission under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

NID, 2024. Turkish Greenhouse Gas Inventory, 1990 – 2022. National Inventory Document for submission under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

NID, 2025. Greenhouse Gas Inventory of Türkiye, 1990 – 2023. National Inventory Document for submission under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Raev, I., Asan, Ü.,Grozev, O., 1997. Accumulation of CO_2 in the Aboveground Biomass of the Forests In Bulgaria And Turkey In The Recent Decades. Proceedings of the XI world Forestry Congress.Vol.1, pp.131-138.

Serengil, Y., Şengönül, K., Uzun, A., Erdem, N., İnan, M., Tekin, H., 2012-2015. Development of a climate change-ecosystem services software to support sustainable land planning works TUBITAK Project 112096.

Soruşbay C., Ergeneman M., 2006. Greenhouse Gas Emissions Resulting from transport sector in Turkey (Inventory Analysis and Projections) – Final Report.

State Planning Organization, Long-term strategy and Eight five-year development plan 2001-2005, Ankara, 2000.

State Planning Organization, 11th development plan 2019-2023, Ankara, 2019.

Şahin, Salih. "Türkiyede Tuğla Kiremit Sanayiinin Genel Görünümü ve Çorum İli Örneği."Gazi Üniversitesi Gazi Eğitim Fakültesi Dergisi 21.2, Ankara, 2001.

TAGEM, 2019. https://www.tarimorman.gov.tr/TAGEM/Haber/344/Ulkesel-Toprak-Bilgi-Sistemi Access date: 31.01.2019.

Tolunay, D., 2011. Total carbon stocks and carbon accumulation in living tree biomass in forest ecosystems of Turkey. Turk J Agric For, Volume: 35, pp.265-279.

Tolunay, D. ve Çömez, A., 2008, Amounts Of Organic Carbon Stored In Forest Floor And Soil In Turkey, National Conference of Atmospheric Pollution and Control of Atmospheric Pollution, 22-25 October 2008, Hatay/Turkey

Tolunay, D., 2013b, The Factors which used for calculate biomass and carbon amount from growing stock of trees in Turkey, Conference of 50. Year of Sectoral Planning of Forestry, 26-28 November 2013, Antalya/Turkey.

Topaç, F.O. and Başkaya, H.S., 2008, *Evsel Nitelikli Arıtma Çamurlarının Bitki Besin Düzeylerinin Değerlendirilmesinde Azot Formlarının Önemi*, in Uludağ Üniversitesi Mühendislik-Mimarlık Fakültesi Dergisi, Cilt 13, Sayı 1, 2008.

TRGM, 1980. Digitized Land Cover Map of 1980.

TRGM, 2000. Corine 2000.

TRGM, 2006. Corine 2006.

TRGM, 2010. STATIP 2010.

TRGM, 2012. Corine 2012.

TTGV, 2006.Greenhouse Gas Emissions Resulting from HFCs, PFCs and SF_6 emissions (Under the UNDP-GEF project) – Final Report (Demirkol M.K. and Dündar A.K).

TurkStat, Annual Industrial Products Database. Available online at: https://data.tuik.gov.tr/

TurkStat, Environmental Statistics, Household Solid Waste Composition and Tendency Survey Results. Available online at: https://data.tuik.gov.tr/

TurkStat, Foreign Trade Statistics Database. Available online at: https://data.tuik.gov.tr/

TurkStat, Manufacturing Industry Establishments Water, Wastewater and Waste Statistics Database. Available online at: https://data.tuik.gov.tr/

TurkStat, Mid-year Population Estimations and Projections Database. Available online at: https://data.tuik.gov.tr/

TurkStat, Municipal Waste Statistics Database. Available online at: https://data.tuik.gov.tr/

TurkStat, Municipal Wastewater Statistics Database. Available online at: https://data.tuik.gov.tr/

TurkStat, National Accounts Database. Available online at: https://data.tuik.gov.tr/

TurkStat, Sectoral Water and Wastewater Statistics Database. Available online at: https://data.tuik.gov.tr/

TurkStat, Waste Disposal and Recovery Facilities Statistics Database. Available online at: https://data.tuik.gov.tr/

Türkçimento, 2024. Product Statistics: Capacity. Türkiye Çimento Müstahsilleri Birliği, Ankara. Available online at: https://www.turkcimento.org.tr/en/statistics/capacity

Türkşeker, 2024. Sugar Production Technology. Türkiye Şeker Fabrikaları A.Ş., Ankara. Available online at: https://www.turkseker.gov.tr/?ModulID=3&MenuID=55

UNFCCC, 2024. Overview of Notation Keys. Background Document BG2-02, Technical Expert Team Training. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Bonn. Available at: https://unfccc.int/resource/tet/bg/bg2-02_Overview_Notation_Keys.pdf, Access date: 08.04.2026.

Uzer, T.İ., 2010. Derivation of Factors for Pollution Loads Discharged to Receiving Bodies by Municipalities. TurkStat Expertness Thesis, Ankara.

Ünal A., 2006. Final Report for the LULUCF Forestry Group Concerning the Estimation of Net Annual Amount of Carbon Uptake or Release in the Forests of Turkey.

Ünsal, Dr. A., Soda Ash and its economy, http://www.metalurji.org.tr/dergi/dergi129/d129_2835.pdf Access date: 17.03.2023.

World Steel Association, 2024. December 2023 Crude Steel Production and 2023 Global Totals. World Steel Association, Brussels. Available online at: https://worldsteel.org/media/press-releases/2024/december-2023-crude-steel-production-and-2023-global-totals/

Zabek, L.M., Prescott, C.E., 2006. Forest Ecology and Management Volume 223, Issues 1–3, pp.291–302.