NATIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY REPORT OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

SUBMISSION UNDER UNFCCC AND THE KYOTO PROTOCOL

REPORTED INVENTORIES 1990-2018

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Executive Summary

ES 1 Vykazování bilancí emisí a propadů skleníkových plynů v České republice

Jakožto jedna ze stran Rámcové Úmluvy OSN o změně klimatu má Česká republika povinnost připravovat a pravidelně aktualizovat národní inventarizace vykazování emisí a propadů skleníkových plynů. Kromě toho z členství v Evropské Unii plynou pro Českou republiku další požadavky, např. plnění povinností specifikovaných v článku 7 Nařízení EU č. 525/2013. Tato verze národní inventarizační zprávy prezentuje úrovně emisí skleníkových plynů pro časovou řadu 1990 až 2018 s důrazem na poslední vykazovaný rok, tedy 2018. Všechny dříve provedené změny ve vykazování jsou i nadále součástí tohoto dokumentu.

Inventarizace emisí a propadů skleníkových plynů byla připravena v souladu s metodickými pokyny Mezivládního panelu pro změnu klimatu: IPCC 2006 Guidelines. Konkrétní využití této metodiky a využití územně specifických postupů je popsáno v jednotlivých kapitolách níže. V případě, že dojde ke zpřesnění metodických postupů, vyvstává v řadě případů potřeba přepočítat vykázané emise v celé časové řadě. Tím se udržuje konzistentní přístup k vykazování emisí.

Národní inventarizační zpráva je připravena podle požadavků metodického pokynu Rámcové Úmluvy OSN o změně klimatu. Nicméně státy Dodatku I Úmluvy, které jsou současně smluvními stranami Kjótského protokolu, mají také povinnost vykazovat další informace specifikované článkem 7.1 Kjótského Protokolu. Pravidla o vykazování těchto informací jsou uvedena v Rozhodnutí 15/CMP.1. Informace vztažené k požadavkům Kjótského Protokolu jsou uvedeny v části 2 tohoto reportu.

Obě části Národní inventarizační zprávy společně s oficiálními tabulkami pro reporting (CRF – Common Reporting Format) jsou každoročně odesílány k 15. březnu Evropské Komisi a k 15. dubnu sekretariátu Rámcové Úmluvy OSN o změně klimatu.

ES 2 Background information on greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories and climate change

As a Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Czech Republic is required to prepare and regularly update national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories. In addition, as a result of membership in the European Union, the Czech Republic must also fulfil its reporting requirements concerning GHG emissions and removals following from the Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 may 2013. This edition of National Inventory Report (NIR) deals with national greenhouse gas inventories for the period 1990 to 2018 with specific accent on the latest year 2018 while keeping track of already performed/planned changes according to the previous versions.

Inventories of emissions and removals of greenhouse gases were prepared in accord with the IPCC methodology: IPCC 2006 Guidelines. Application of this general methodology on country specific circumstances is described in category-specific chapters. When a method used to estimate emissions is improved or when some gaps are identified, a need to recalculate the whole time series may arise in order to maintain consistency. This means that data presented this year can be changed in the next submission.

The National Inventory Report is elaborated in accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines (UNFCCC, 2013). However, Annex I Parties that are also Parties to the Kyoto Protocol are also required to report supplementary information required under Article 7.1 of the Kyoto Protocol that is specified by Decision 15/CPM.1. The information related to KP LULUCF is provided in Part 2 of this report.

The both parts of the National Inventory Report, together with the data output - Common Reporting Format (CRF) Tables, are submitted annually by 15th March to European Commission and by 15th April to UNFCCC.

The structure of this report follows new methodical handbook published by the Secretariat “Revision of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual inventories for Parties included in Annex I to the Convention” (UNFCCC, 2013).

ES 3 Summary of national emission and removal related trends

ES 3.1 GHG inventory

In 2018, the most important GHG in the Czech Republic was CO_2 contributing 82.7% to total national GHG emissions and removals expressed in CO_2 eq., followed by CH_4 9.9% and N_2O 4.6%. PFCs, HFCs, SF_6 and NF_3 contributed for 2.9% to the overall GHG emissions in the country.

Tab. ES 1 provides data on GHG emissions in comparison of overall trend from 1990 to 2018. For overview of GHG emissions and removals by categories please see chapter ES 3.

Tab. ES 1 GHG emission/removal overall trends

	Base year [kt CO_2 eq.]	2018 [kt CO_2 eq.]	Base year %	2018 %	trend
CO_2 emissions without net CO_2 from LULUCF	164 204.21	104 411.21	83.27	81.92	-36.41
CO_2 emissions with net CO_2 from LULUCF	158 433.39	110 164.42	82.73	82.68	-30.47
CH_4 emissions without CH_4 from LULUCF	23 527.89	13 154.94	11.93	10.32	-44.09
CH_4 emissions with CH_4 from LULUCF	23 572.04	13 177.84	12.31	9.89	-44.10
N_2O emissions without N_2O from LULUCF	9 386.21	6 072.34	4.76	4.76	-35.31
N_2O emissions with N_2O from LULUCF	9 426.24	6 090.38	4.92	4.57	-35.39
F-gases	84.24	3 811.10	0.04	2.86	
Total (without LULUCF)	197 202.55	127 449.60			-35.37
Total (with LULUCF)	191 515.91	133 243.75			-30.43
Total (without LULUCF, with indirect)	199 067.16	128 139.42			-35.63
Total (with LULUCF, with indirect)	193 380.53	133 933.57			-30.74

Over the period 1990 - 2018 CO_2 emissions and removals decreased by 30.47%, CH_4 emissions decreased by 44.1% during the same period mainly due to lower emissions from 1 Energy, 3 Agriculture and 5 Waste; N_2O emissions decreased by 35.39% over the same period due to emission reduction in 3 Agriculture and despite increase from the 1.A.3 Transport category. Emissions of HFCs and PFCs increased by orders of magnitude, whereas SF_6 emissions kept steady trend over the whole period.

ES 4 Overview of source and sink category emission estimates and trends, including KP-LULUCF activities

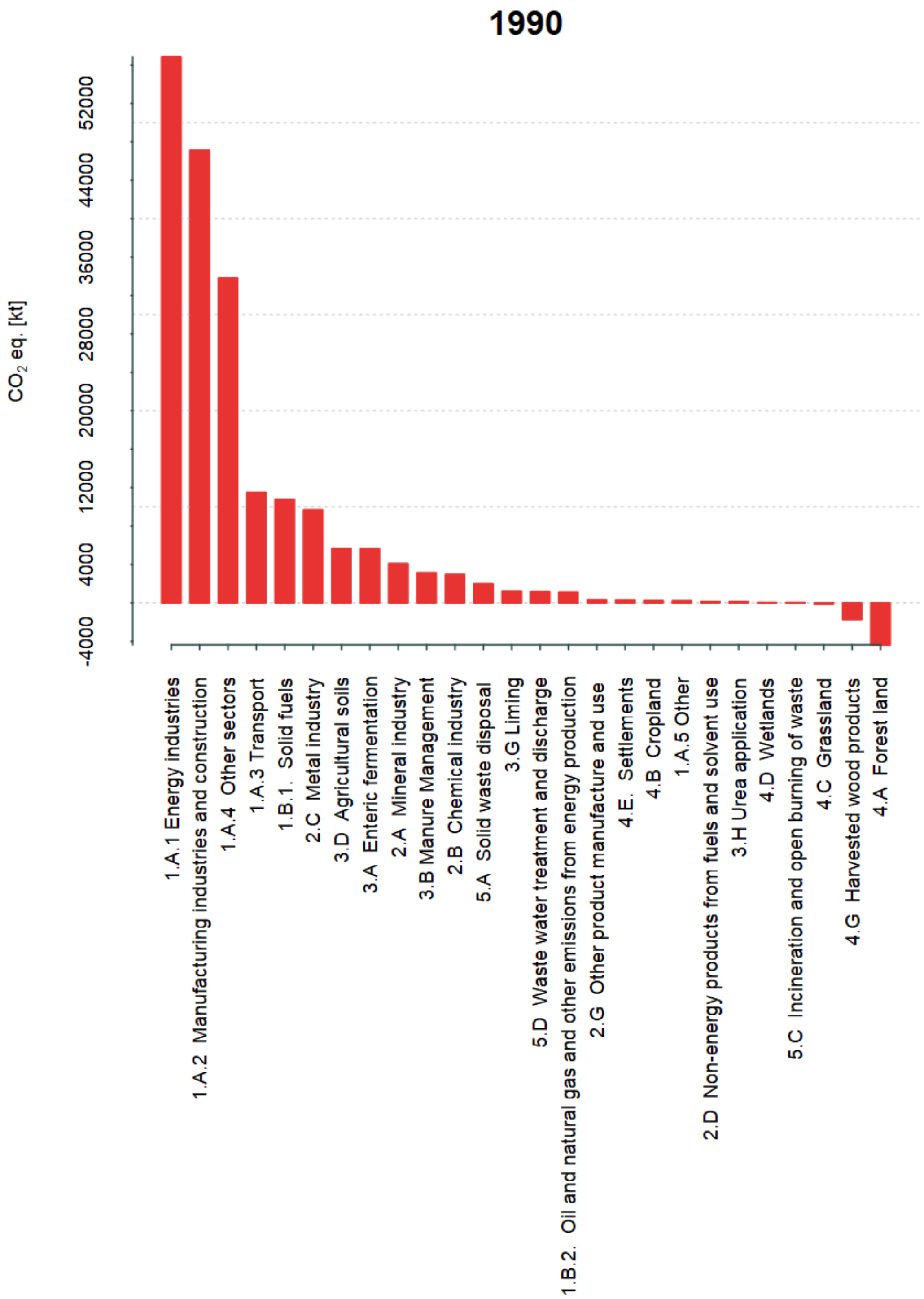


Fig. ES 1 Sources and sinks of greenhouse gases in 1990 (kt CO_2 eq.)

ES 4.1 GHG inventory

Tab. ES 2 Overview of GHG emission/removal trends by CRF categories

	Base year kt CO_2 eq.	2018 kt CO_2 eq.	2018 Total share [%]	2018 Sectoral share [%]	Trend %
1. Energy	161316.31	96875.70	72.71	100.00	-39.95
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	149454.80	93553.78	70.21	96.57	-37.40
1. Energy industries	56855.14	51071.61	38.33	52.72	-10.17
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	47113.14	9958.91	7.47	10.28	-78.86
3. Transport	11484.85	19055.34	14.30	19.67	65.92
4. Other sectors	33807.41	13145.64	9.87	13.57	-61.12
5. Other	194.26	322.28	0.24	0.33	65.90
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	11861.51	3321.92	2.49	3.43	-71.99
1. Solid fuels	10779.39	2713.91	2.04	2.80	-74.82
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	1082.12	608.01	0.46	0.63	-43.81
C. CO_2 transport and storage	NO	NO	NA	NA	0.00
2. Industrial Processes	17113.01	16262.90	12.21	100.00	-4.97
A. Mineral industry	4082.45	3077.63	2.31	18.92	-24.61
B. Chemical industry	2944.23	2047.56	1.54	12.59	-30.46
C. Metal industry	9670.32	6948.64	5.21	42.73	-28.14
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	125.56	154.48	0.12	0.95	23.03
E. Electronic industry	NO,NE	6.64	0.00	0.04	100.00
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes	NO	3736.79	2.80	22.98	100.00
G. Other product manufacture and use	290.46	291.13	0.22	1.79	0.23
H. Other	NO	0.04	NA	NA	100.00
3. Agriculture	15648.71	8606.50	6.46	100.00	-45.00
A. Enteric fermentation	5600.62	3039.43	2.28	35.32	-45.73
B. Manure management	3124.70	1050.44	0.79	12.21	-66.38
C. Rice cultivation	NO	NO	NA	NO	0.00
D. Agricultural soils	5627.23	4229.33	3.17	49.14	-24.84
E. Prescribed burning of savannas	NO	NO	NA	NO	0.00
F. Field burning of agricultural residues	NO	NO	NA	NO	0.00
G. Liming	1187.63	161.37	0.12	1.87	-86.41
H. Urea application	108.53	125.92	0.09	1.46	16.03
I. Other carbon-containing fertilizers	NO	NO	NA	NA	0.00
J. Other	NO	NO	NA	NA	0.00
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry	-5686.64	5794.15	4.35	100.00	-201.89
A. Forest land	-4373.15	7320.36	5.49	126.34	-267.39
B. Cropland	214.82	99.56	0.07	1.72	-53.65
C. Grassland	-110.23	-282.26	-0.21	-4.87	156.05
D. Wetlands	21.73	20.36	0.02	0.35	-6.34
E. Settlements	271.17	124.07	0.09	2.14	-54.25
F. Other land	NO,NA	NO,NA	NA	NO	0.00
G. Harvested wood products	-1712.98	-1488.47	-1.12	-25.69	-13.11
H. Other	NO	NO	NA	NA	0.00
5. Waste	3124.51	5704.49	4.28	100.00	82.57
A. Solid waste disposal	1979.27	3742.72	2.81	65.61	89.10
B. Biological treatment of solid waste	NE,IE	721.07	0.54	12.64	100.00
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	21.25	141.03	0.11	2.47	563.53
D. Waste water treatment and discharge	1123.99	1099.67	0.83	19.28	-2.16
E. Other	NO	NO	NA	NA	0.00
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions without land use, land-use change and forestry	197202.55	127449.60			-35.37
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions with land use, land-use change and forestry	191515.91	133243.75			-30.43
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions, including indirect CO_2, without land use, land-use change and forestry	199067.16	128139.42			-35.63
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions, including indirect CO_2, with land use, land-use change and forestry	193380.53	133933.57			-30.74

In 2018, 96 875.70 kt CO_2 eq., that are 72.71% of national total emissions (including 4 Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry) arose from 1 Energy; 96.57% of these emissions arise from fuel combustion activities. The most important sub-category of 1 Energy with 52.72% of total sectoral emissions in 2018 is 1.A.1 Energy Industries, 1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction responses for 10.28% and 1.A.3 Transport for 19.67% of total sectoral emissions. From 1990 to 2018 emissions from 1 Energy decreased by 39.95%.

2 Industrial Processes is the second largest category with 12.21% of total GHG emissions (including 4 Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry) in 2018 (16 262.9 kt CO_2 eq.); the largest sub-category is 2.C Metal Production with 42.73% of sectoral share. From 1990 to 2018 emissions from 2 Industrial Processes decreased by 4.97%.

3 Agriculture is the third largest category in the Czech Republic with 6.46% share of total GHG emissions (including 4 Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry) in 2018 (8 606.5 kt CO_2 eq.); 49.14% of these emissions arose from 3.D Agricultural Soils. From 1990 to 2018 emissions from 3 Agriculture decreased by 45%.

4 Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry is contributing with 4.35% to the total GHG emissions (5 794.15 kt CO_2 eq.). Subcategory 4.A. Forest Land contributes to these emissions by more than 100%; the total emissions are lowered thanks to the removal in 4.G Harwested Wood Products.

4.28% of the national total GHG emissions (including 4 Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry) in 2018 arose from 5 Waste. 65.6% share of GHG emissions arose from 5.A Solid waste disposal. Emissions from 5 Waste increased from 1990 to 2018 by 82.57% to 5 704.49 kt CO_2 eq.

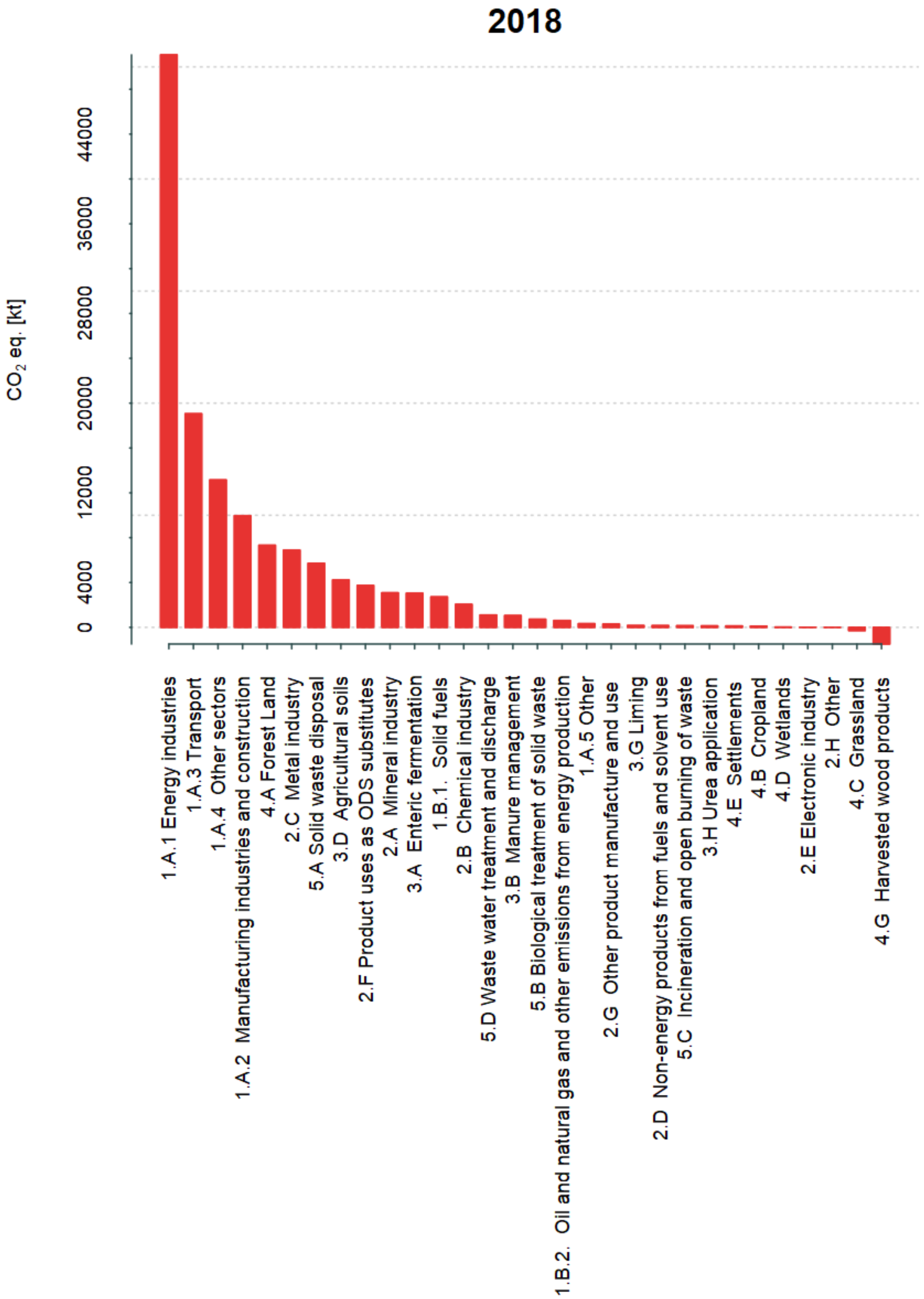


Fig. ES 2 Sources and sinks of greenhouse gases in 2018 (kt CO_2 eq.)

ES 4.2 KP-LULUCF activities

Emission and removals estimates of GHGs for the KP LULUCF activities and HWP contribution for the years 2013-2018 are presented in Tab. ES 3 to Tab. ES 5.

Tab. ES 3 Overview of KP-LULUCF article 3.3 activities

A. Article 3.3 activities	Unit	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
A.1. Afforestation and Reforestation							
CO_2 emissions/removals	Gg	-499.36	-533.38	-548.41	-554.34	-565.38	-538.58
CH_4	Gg	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
N_2O	Gg	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Net CO_2 equivalent emissions/removals	Gg CO_2 eq.	-499.36	-533.38	-548.41	-554.34	-565.38	-538.58
A.2. Deforestation							
CO_2 emissions/removals	Gg	253.69	250.89	197.32	238.13	264.42	150.89
CH_4	Gg	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
N_2O	Gg	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net CO_2 equivalent emissions/removals	Gg CO_2 eq.	254.05	251.20	197.61	238.40	264.66	151.06

**0.00 represents non-zero value lower than 0.005*

Tab. ES 4 Overview of KP-LULUCF article 3.4 activities

B. Article 3.4 activities	Unit	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
B.1. Forest Management							
CO_2 emissions/removals	Gg	-6 333.86	-6 235.81	-5 311.82	-4 239.47	-1882.07	6306.17
CH_4	Gg	1.00	1.16	1.27	0.47	0.55	0.95
N_2O	Gg	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.05
Net CO_2 equivalent emissions/removals	Gg CO_2 eq.	-6292.56	-6187.48	-5259.28	-4219.91	-1859.34	6345.74

Tab. ES 5 Overview of KP-LULUCF estimates of HWP contribution

Harvested Wood Products	Unit	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
HWP contribution							
CO_2 emissions/removals	Gg	-126.90	-96.16	-490.14	-940.84	-1060.46	-1488.47
CH_4	Gg	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
N_2O	Gg	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Net CO_2 equivalent emissions/removals	Gg CO_2 eq.	-126.90	-96.16	-490.14	-904.84	-940.83	-1488.47

ES 5 Other information

ES 5.1 Overview of emission estimates and trends of indirect GHGs and SO_2

Emission estimates of indirect GHGs and SO_2 for the period from 1990 to 2018 are presented in Tab. ES 6.

Tab. ES 6 Indirect GHGs and SO_2 for 1990 to 2018 [kt]

	NO_X	CO	NMVOC	SO_X	NH_3
1990	728.74	2094.52	536.63	1754.55	10.96
1991	693.31	1986.83	481.15	1650.35	10.30
1992	652.39	1961.13	460.72	1381.94	9.73
1993	530.94	1749.93	432.72	1302.88	9.22
1994	438.09	1679.48	417.62	1159.41	8.91
1995	371.10	1612.73	381.86	1058.96	5.99
1996	352.17	1677.10	382.13	914.43	4.46
1997	323.71	1538.12	362.39	694.44	4.88
1998	305.30	1308.14	333.44	425.34	4.79
1999	280.61	1164.13	313.18	231.92	4.85
2000	280.75	1109.73	303.97	233.00	4.82
2001	284.14	1092.26	294.57	228.71	4.82
2002	276.49	1049.12	280.64	223.40	4.95
2003	277.81	1075.04	275.98	218.38	5.14
2004	277.99	1054.30	266.17	215.09	5.03
2005	272.69	966.26	255.96	208.43	5.22
2006	268.08	981.80	257.26	206.72	5.35
2007	266.43	998.13	250.80	212.02	5.71
2008	250.19	934.49	246.50	170.06	6.02
2009	236.17	949.06	247.26	168.72	6.09
2010	230.50	974.98	244.72	163.83	6.12
2011	217.29	916.50	233.43	167.56	6.18
2012	205.27	904.29	227.73	160.16	6.29
2013	190.24	902.86	224.52	145.21	6.34
2014	185.88	877.09	218.67	134.45	6.40
2015	179.61	864.71	216.82	129.33	6.48
2016	170.90	846.11	212.62	115.10	6.66
2017	167.66	846.81	212.91	109.92	6.69
2018	161.45	851.39	210.55	96.51	6.98
Trend %	**-77.84**	**-59.35**	**-60.76**	**-94.50**	**-36.26**
NEC	**286**	**-**	**220**	**265**	**101**

[1]*NEC - National Emission Ceilings according to Directive 2001/81/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2001*

Emissions of indirect greenhouse gases decreased from the period from 1990 to 2018: for NO_X by 77.84%, for CO by 59.35%, for NMVOC by 60.76% and for SO_2 by 94.50%. The most important emission source for indirect greenhouse gases and SO_2 are fuel combustion activities, for details see chapter 9 in Part1: Annual inventory report.

Part 1: Annual inventory submission

1 Introduction

1.1 Background information on GHG inventories and climate change

1.1.1 Climate change

Greenhouse gases (i.e. gases that contribute to the greenhouse effect) have always been present in the atmosphere, but in recent history the concentrations of a number of them are increasing as a result of human activity. Over the past century, the atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O) and halogenated hydrocarbons, i.e. greenhouse gases, have increased as a consequence of human activity. Greenhouse gases prevent the radiation of heat back into space and cause warming of the climate. According to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC, 2014), the atmospheric concentrations of CO_2 have increased by 40%, primarily from fossil fuels emissions and secondarily from net land use change emissions. CH_4 concentrations increased by 150% and N_2O concentrations have risen by 20%, compared with the pre-industrial era. Ground-level ozone also contributes to the greenhouse effect. The amount of ozone formed in the lower atmosphere has increased as a result of emissions of nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide.

Relatively new, man-made greenhouse gases that are entering the atmosphere cause further intensification of the greenhouse effect. These include, in particular, a number of substances containing fluorine (F-gases), among them HFCs (hydrofluorocarbons). HFCs are used instead of ozone-layer-depleting CFCs (freons) in refrigerators and other applications, and their emissions are on rapid increase. Compared with carbon dioxide, all the other greenhouse gases occur at low (CH_4, N_2O) or very low concentrations (F-gases). On the other hand, these substances are more effective (per molecule) as greenhouse gases than carbon dioxide, which is the main greenhouse gas.

The threat of climate change is considered to be one of the most serious environmental problems faced by humankind. The globally averaged land and ocean surface temperature has risen by about 0.85 °C in the period 1880 to 2012 according to the IPCC 5AR. The increase of the average surface temperature of the Earth, together with the increase in the surface temperature of the oceans and the continents, will lead to changes in the hydrologic cycle and to significant changes in the atmospheric circulation, which drives rainfall, wind and temperature on a regional scale. This will increase the risk of extreme weather events, such as hurricanes, typhoons, tornadoes, severe storms, droughts and floods.

In consequence of scientific indications that human activities influence the climate and an increasing public awareness about local and global environmental issues during the middle of the 1980s, climate change became part of the political agenda. The *Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* (IPCC) was established in 1988 and, two years later, it concluded that anthropogenic climate change is a global threat and asked for an international agreement to deal with the problem. The *United Nations* started negotiations to create a *UN Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC), which came into force in 1994. The long-term goal consisted in stabilizing the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere at a level where harmful anthropogenic climate changes are prevented. Since UNFCCC came into force, the Framework Convention has evolved and a Conference of the Parties (COP) is held every year. The most important addition to the Convention was negotiated in 1997 in Kyoto, Japan. The *Kyoto Protocol* established binding obligations for the Annex I countries (including all EU member states and other industrialized countries). Altogether, the emissions of greenhouse gases by these countries should be at least 5% lower during 2008-2012 compared to the base year of 1990 (for fluorinated greenhouse gases, 1995 can be used as a base year). In 2001 the Czech Republic ratified the *Kyoto Protocol* and it came into force on February 16, 2005, even though it has not been ratified by the United States.

Under the *Kyoto Protocol,* the Czech Republic is committed to decrease its emissions of greenhouse gases in the first commitment period, i.e. from 2008 to 2012, by 8% compared to the base year of 1990 (the base year for F-gases is 1995). During the second commitment period (CP2) of Kyoto Protocol, the EU, its member states and Iceland should reduce average annual emissions during 2013 - 2020 by 20% compared to base year.

1.1.2 Greenhouse gas inventories

Annual monitoring of greenhouse gas emissions and removals is one of the obligations following from the *UN Framework Convention on Climate Change* and its *Kyoto Protocol*. In addition, as a result of membership in the European Union, the Czech Republic must also fulfil its reporting requirements concerning GHG emissions and removals following from Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on a mechanism for monitoring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions and for reporting other information at national and Union level relevant to climate change and repealing Decision No 280/2004/EC. This Decision also requires establishing a National Inventory System (NIS) pursuant to the *Kyoto Protocol* (Art. 5.1) from December 2005.

The *Czech Hydrometeorological Institute* (CHMI) was appointed in 1995 by the *Ministry of Environment* (MoE), which is the founder and supervisor of CHMI, to be the institution responsible for compiling GHG inventories. Thereafter, CHMI has been the official provider of Czech greenhouse gas emission data. The role of CHMI was improved following implementation of NIS in 2005, when CHMI was designated by MoE as the coordinating institution of the official national GHG inventory.

The inventory covers anthropogenic emissions of direct greenhouse gases CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFC, PFC, SF_6, NF_3 and indirect greenhouse gases NO_X, CO, NMVOC and SO_2. Indirect means that they do not contribute directly to the greenhouse effect, but that their presence in the atmosphere may influence the climate in various ways. As mentioned above, ozone (O_3) is also a greenhouse gas that is formed by the chemical reactions of its precursors: nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons and/or carbon monoxide.

The obligations of the *Kyoto Protocol* have led to an increased need for international super vision of the emissions reported by the parties. The Kyoto Protocol therefore contains rules for how emissions should be estimated, reported and reviewed. Emissions of the direct greenhouse gases CO_2, N_2O, CH_4, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6 and NF_3 are calculated as CO_2 equivalents and added together to produce a total. Together with the direct greenhouse gases, also the emissions of NO_X, CO, NMVOC and SO_2 are reported to UNFCCC. These gases are not included in the obligations of the Kyoto Protocol. The emission estimates and removals are reported by gas and by source category and refer to 2014. Full time series of emissions and removals from 1990 to 2014 are included in the submission.

Inventories of emissions and removals of greenhouse gases were prepared according to the IPCC methodology: *2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (IPCC, 2006)*; application of this general methodology under country-specific circumstances will be described in the sector-specific chapters. Since this submission the inventory was prepared using new updated methodology. Ale changes were conducted in the whole time-series. Details of specific changes are provided in specific chapters in this report. When a method used to estimate emissions is improved or when some gaps are identified, a need to recalculate the whole time series may arise in order to maintain consistency. This means that data presented this year can change in the next submission.

The 19. Conference of Parties agreed on Decision 24/CP.19 “Revision of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual inventories for Parties included in Annex I to the Convention”, which establishing reporting requirements. This report attempts to follow this methodical handbook.

The current data submission (2020) for the EU contains all the data sets for 1990 - 2018 in the form of the official UNFCCC software called CRF Reporter. Since submission reported in 2015 the CRF Reporter was updated based on the new methodology in scope of different categorization and QWPs. The current version of CRF Reporter is web-based software. Current version of CRF Reporter is adding digits after decimal point during importing of tables, as well as it doesn’t show appropriate notation keys in sum categories. The Party would like to note, that all subcategories are filled up with data, or appropriate notation keys.

1.2 A description of the national inventory arrangements

1.2.1 Institutional, legal and procedural arrangements

The National Inventory System (NIS), as required by the *Kyoto Protocol* (Article 5.1) and by Regulation No. 525/2013/EC, has been in place since 2005. As approved by the *Ministry of Environment* (MoE), which is the single national entity with overall responsibility, the founder of CHMI and its superior institution.

The *Czech Hydrometeorological Institute* (CHMI), under the supervision of the *Ministry of the Environment*, is designated as the coordinating and managing organization responsible for the compilation of the national GHG inventory and reporting its results. The main tasks of CHMI consist in inventory management, general and cross-cutting issues, QA/QC, communication with the relevant UNFCCC and EU bodies, etc. Mrs. Eva Krtková is the responsible person at CHMI.

Sectoral inventories are prepared by sectoral experts from sector-solving institutions, which are coordinated and controlled by CHMI:

- KONEKO marketing Ltd. (KONEKO), Prague, is responsible for compilation of the inventory in sector 1. Energy, for stationary sources including fugitive emissions
- Transport Research Centre (CDV), Brno, is responsible for compilation of the inventory in sector 1. Energy, for mobile sources
- Czech Hydrometeorological Institute (CHMI), Prague, is responsible for compilation of the inventory in sector 2. Industrial Processes and Product Use
- Institute of Forest Ecosystem Research Ltd. (IFER), Jilove u Prahy, is responsible for compilation of the inventory in sectors 3. Agriculture and 4. Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry
- Crop Research Institute (CRI), Prague, is responsible for compilation of the inventory in sector 3. Agriculture
- Global Change Research Institute of the Czech Academy of Sciences (GCRI), Brno, is responsible for compilation of the inventory in sector 4. Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry
- Czech Environmental Information Agency (CENIA), Prague, is responsible for compilation of the inventory in sector 5. Waste.

Official submission of the national GHG Inventory is prepared by CHMI and approved by the *Ministry of Environment*. Moreover, the MoE secures contacts with other relevant governmental bodies, such as the *Czech Statistical Office*, the *Ministry of Industry and Trade* and the *Ministry of Agriculture*. In addition, the MoE provides financial resources for the NIS performance to the CHMI, which annually concludes contracts with sector-solving institutions. In 2019 the national inventory system was enhanced by increased fundign and inclusion of another two organisations, which are newly officially part of the NIS and are supporting the inventory in sectors 3. Agriculture (CRI) and 4. LULUCF (GCRI).

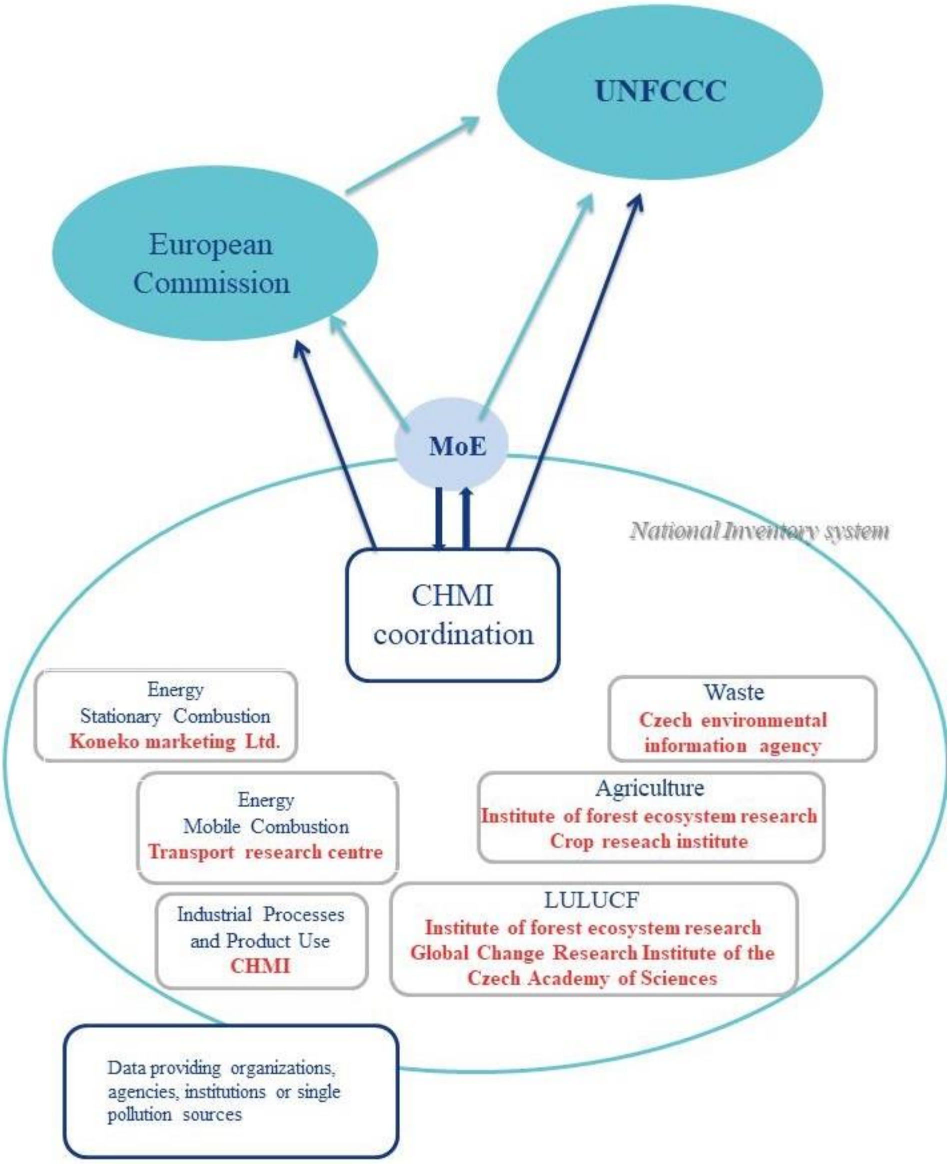


Fig. 1-1 Institutional arrangements of National Inventory System in the Czech Republic

1.2.2 Overview of inventory planning, preparation and management

UNFCCC, the *Kyoto Protocol* and the EU greenhouse gas monitoring mechanism require the Czech Republic to annually submit a *National Inventory Report* (NIR) and *Common Reporting Format* (CRF) tables. The annual submission contains emission estimates for the second but last year, so the 2020 submission contains estimates for the calendar year of 2018. The organisation of the preparation and reporting of the Czech greenhouse gas inventory and the duties of its institutions are detailed in the previous section (1.2.1).

The preparation of the inventory includes the following three stages:

- inventory planning
- inventory preparation
- inventory management.

During the first stage, specific responsibilities are defined and allocated: as mentioned before, CHMI coordinates the national GHG inventory, including the planning period. Within the inventory system, specific responsibilities, “sector-solving institutions”, are defined for the different source categories, as well as for all activities related to the preparation of the inventory, including QA/QC, data management and reporting.

During the second stage, the inventory preparation process, experts from sector-solving institutions collect activity data, emission factors and all the relevant information needed for final estimation of emissions. They also have specific responsibilities regarding the choice of methods, data processing and archiving. As part of the inventory plan, the NIS coordinator approves the methodological choice. Sector-solving institutions are also responsible for performing Quality Control (QC) activities that are incorporated in the QA/QC plan, (see Chapter 1.2.3). All data collected, together with emission estimates, are archived (see below) and documented for future reconstruction of the inventory.

In addition to the actual emission data, the background tables of the CRF are filled in by the sectoral experts, and finally QA/QC procedures, as defined in the QA/QC plan, are performed before the data are submitted to the UNFCCC.

For the inventory management, reliable data management to fulfil the data collecting and reporting requirements is necessary. As mentioned above, data are collected by the experts from the sector solving institutions and the reporting requirements increase rapidly and may change over time. The data and calculation spreadsheets are stored in a central network server at CHMI, which is regularly backed up to ensure data security. The inventory management includes a control system for all documents and data, for records and their archives, as well as documentation on QA/QC activities (see Chapter 1.2.3).

1.2.3 Quality assurance, quality control and verification plan

The QA/QC system is an integrated part of the national system. It ensures that the greenhouse gas inventories and reporting are of high quality and meet the criteria of timeliness, completeness, consistency, comparability, accuracy, transparency and improvement set for the annual inventories of greenhouse gases.

The objective of the national inventory system (NIS) is to produce high-quality GHG inventories. In the context of GHG inventories, high quality provides that both the structures of the national system (i.e. all institutional, legal and procedural arrangements) for estimating GHG emissions and removals and the inventory submissions (i.e. outputs, products) comply with the requirements, principles and elements rising from the UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol, IPCC guidelines and EU GHG monitoring mechanism (Decision of the European Parliament and of the Council no. 525/2013/EC).Annex A5. 4 provides general form for QC procedures which is used in CR by each sectoral expert. Possible findings are examined and if possible corrected or included in Improvement plan for future submissions.

Annuall meetings are held with Slovak National Inventory team in order to discuss the similar difficulties that the both teams are facing while processing their GHG inventories. During the years several general issues were cross-checked, for instance improving the cooperation in the field of QA/QC within the teams. Each year specific sectoral issues are presented and common approach is find to solce them. Since 2017 quatrolateral meetings also with national inventory teams from Hungary and Poland are organised. In 2018 the meeting was focused mainly on Waste issues and was held in Prague.

1.2.3.1 CHMI as a coordinating institution of QA/QC activities

The NIS coordinator (NIS manager) and QA/QC manager from the Czech Hydrometeorological Institute (CHMI) control and facilitate the quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) process and nominate QA/QC guarantors from all sector-solving institutions. NIS coordinator cooperates with the archive administrator on implementation and documentation of all the QA/QC procedures.

The Czech NIS team, which consists of involved experts from CHMI and experts from sector-solving institutions, cooperates in addressing QA/QC issues and in development and improvement of QA/QC plan. QA/QC issues are discussed regularly (about four times in a year) between CHMI experts and sectoral expert on bilateral meetings. At least once a year a joint meeting for all involved experts is organised by CHMI (by NIS coordinator). The work of the Czech inventory team is regularly checked (at least three times per year) by the Ministry of Environment (MoE) at supervisory days. There NIS coordinator provides MoE with information about all QA/QC activities and consults the possibilities for any further improvements. MoE also annually approves the QA/QC plan prepared by CHMI in cooperation with sector-solving institutions.

An electronic quality manual including e.g. guidelines, plans, templates and checklists has been developed by CHMI and is available to all participants of the national inventory system via the Internet (FTP box for NIS). All relevant documentations concerning QA/QC activities are achieved centrally at CHMI.

In addition to consideration of the special requirements of the guidelines concerning greenhouse gas inventories, the development of the inventory quality management system has followed the principles and requirements of the ISO 9001:2015 standard.

The CHMI ISO 9001:2015 working manual encompasses NIS segment, which is obligatory for relevant experts from CHMI and recommended also for experts from sector-solving institutions. NIS segment is developed in the form of flow-charts (diagrams) and consists of three sub-segments: (i) Planning and management of GHG inventories (ii) Preparation of sectoral inventory (iii) Compilation of data and text outputs.

In this way the NIS segment defines the rules for cooperation between CHMI as coordinating institution and the experts from sector-solving institutions. It involves the phase of inventory planning (including QA/QC procedures) and gives instructions for the inventory compilation and for preparation of data and text outputs (CRF Tables, NIR). All main principles mentioned above are incorporated also into the contracts between the CHMI and the sector-solving institutions.

Tab. 1-1 CHMI staff for QA/QC coordination

Person	Activity
Mr. Risto Saarikivi	Coordinator of all QA/QC activities carried out within NIS and QA/QC guarantor of “General and crosscutting issues”
Ms. Eva Krtková	NIS coordinator, inventory compiler and archive administrator

1.2.3.2 Inventory process

The annual inventory process describes at a general level how the inventory is produced by the national system. The quality of the output is ensured by the inventory experts in the course of compilation and reporting, which consist of four main stages: planning, preparation, evaluation and improvement (Fig. 1). The quality control and quality assurance elements are integrated into the production system of the inventory; each stage of the inventory includes the relevant QA/QC procedures.

A clear set of documents is produced on the different work phases of the inventory. The documentation ensures the transparency of the inventory: it enables external evaluation of the inventory and, where necessary, its replication.

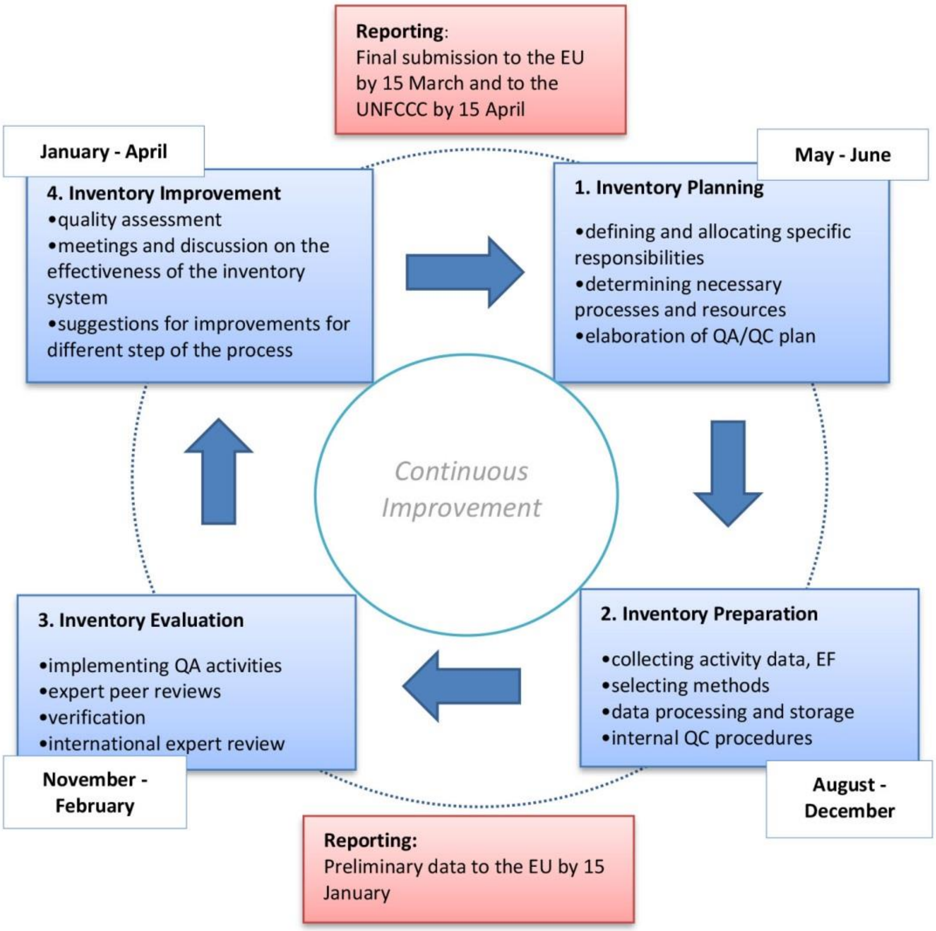


Fig. 1-2 Timeschedule of submissions and QA/QC prodedures

1.2.3.3 Procedures for data acquisition and communication with data suppliers

In general, collection of activity data is based mainly on the official documents of the Czech Statistical Office (CzSO), which are published annually, where the Czech Statistical Yearbook is the most representative example. The Czech Statistical Yearbook is published usually in the late November, but some relevant data tables appear even earlier on the CzSO website. In order to improve the process of data acquisition from CzSO, CHMI and CzSO concluded the Memorandum of understanding (2009), which is focused mainly on prompt delivery of energy statistics data and on closer cooperation on compilation of GHG inventory in this sector.

However for industrial processes, due to the Czech Act on Statistics, production data are not generally available when there are less than 4 enterprises in the whole country. In such cases, inventory compilers have to rely either on specific statistical materials, edited by sectoral associations or, in some cases, the inventory experts have to carry out relevant inquiries. For example, data from chemical industry (including technology specific data) are obtained from contracted external co-operators of CHMI – the Institute of Chemical Technology. Sector specific information concerning the data acquisition including the contact persons are given below, in the chapter ”Sectoral specifications of QA/QC plan”.

The deadline for all data acquisition is 15 November. However, CzSO in some cases carries out data corrections which are presented later. In such cases it is not possible to include corrected data into the output for EU, which is submitted by 15 January and must be considered as a preliminary output of the Czech national GHG inventory. However, practically all corrected data are incorporated into the final submission for UNFCCC by 15 April (which is also resubmitted to EU).

1.2.3.4 Inventory principles – the framework for quality

The starting point for accomplishing a high-quality GHG inventory is consideration of the expectations and requirements directed at the inventory. The inventory principles defined in the UNFCCC and IPCC guidelines, that is, timeliness, completeness, consistency, comparability, accuracy, transparency and improvement, are dimensions of quality for the inventory and form the set of criteria for assessing the output produced by the national inventory system. In addition, the principle of continuous improvement is included.

1.2.3.5 Quality objectives as an integral part of planning the QC and QA procedures

The inventory planning stage includes the setting of quality objectives and elaboration of the QA/QC plan for the coming inventory preparation, compilation and reporting work. The setting of quality objectives is based on the inventory principles. Quality objectives are concrete expressions about the standard that is aimed at in the inventory preparation with regard to the inventory principles. The aim of objectives is to be appropriate and realistic while taking account of the available resources and other conditions in the operating environment. Where possible, quality objectives should be measurable.

The quality objectives regarding all calculation sectors for the 2018 inventory submissions are the following:

1) Continuous improvement
   - Treatment of review feedback is systematic
   - Improvements promised in the National Inventory Report (NIR) are introduced
   - Improvement of the inventory should be systematic. An improvement plan for a longer time horizon focused on gradual implementation of higher tiers for almost all key categories is being developed.
2) Transparency
   - Archiving of the inventory is systematic and complete
   - Internal documentation of calculations supports emission and removal estimates
   - CRF Tables and the National Inventory Report (NIR) include transparent and appropriate descriptions of emission and removal estimates and of their preparation.
3) Consistency
   - The time series are consistent
   - Data have been used in a consistent manner in the inventory.
4) Comparability
   - The methodologies and formats used in the inventory meet comparability requirements.
5) Completeness
   - The inventory covers all the emission sources, sinks and gases
6) Accuracy
   - The estimates are systematically neither greater nor less than the actual emissions or removals
   - The calculation is correct

- Inventory uncertainties are estimated.

7) Timeliness

- High-quality inventory reports reach their recipient (EU/UNFCCC) within the set time.

The quality objectives and the planned general QC and QA procedures regarding all the calculation sectors are recorded as the QA/QC plan. The QA/QC plan specifies the actions, the schedules for the actions and the responsibilities to attain the quality objectives and to provide confidence in the Czech national system's capability and implementation to perform and deliver high-quality inventories. The QA/QC plan is updated annually.

1.2.3.6 Quality control procedures

The QC procedures, which aim at attainment of the quality objectives, are performed by the experts during inventory calculation and compilation according to the QA/QC plan.

The QC procedures used in the Czech GHG inventory comply with the IPCC good practice guidance. General inventory QC checks (IPCC 2006 Guidelines, Table 6.1) include routine checks of the integrity, correctness and completeness of data, identification of errors and deficiencies and documentation and archiving of inventory data and quality control actions. In addition to general QC checks, category-specific QC checks including technical reviews of the source categories, activity data, emission factors and methods are applied on a case-by-case basis focusing on key categories and on categories where significant methodological and data revisions have taken place.

Once the experts have implemented the QC procedures, they complete the QA/QC form for each source/sink category, which provides a record of the procedures performed. Results of the completed QC checks are recorded in the internal documents for the calculation and archived in the expert organisations and at the CHMI (under responsibility of Ms. Eva Krtková). Key findings are summarised in the sector-specific chapters of the NIR.

<u>Specifically, QC procedures in the sectors are organised as described below:</u>

Each sector-solving institution – KONEKO, CDV, CHMI (Industrial processes), IFER, CRI, GCRI and CENIA – will suggest to the NIS coordinator/manager (CHMI, Ms. Eva Krtková) their QA/QC guarantors, responsible for the compliance of all the QA/QC procedures in the given sector with the IPCC 2006 Guidelines and also with the QA/QC plan.

At the basic level of control (Tier 1) individual steps should be controlled according to the Table 6.1 (IPCC 2006). The first step is carried out by the person responsible for the respective sub-sector (auto-control). Then follows the 2nd step carried out by the expert familiar with the topic. The reporting on the realized controls is documented in a special form prepared by CHMI. The completed form with all the records of the carried out checks is, in case of QC, Tier 1, submitted to the NIS coordinating institution – CHMI, together with data outputs: (i) XML file generated by the CRF Reporter, (ii) detailed calculation spreadsheet in MS Excel format, containing, in addition to all calculation steps also all activity data, emission factors and other parameters, as well as further supplementary data necessary for emission determination in the given category. All these files are then submitted to the central archive in CHMI. The records of the carried out QC checks, Tier 2, are submitted later (see the schedule below).

Sectoral QA/QC guarantor, in cooperation with the NIS coordinator, will assess the conditions for Tier 2 in the given sector (e.g. comparison with EU ETS data or with other independent sources). If everything is in order, the sectoral QA/QC guarantor organizes the QC check according to Tier 2.

CHMI, as the NIS coordinating institution, carries out mainly formal control of data outputs in the CRF Reporter, similar to the "*Synthesis and Assessment*" control carried out by the UNFCCC Secretariat. That means that CHMI controls the consistency of time series, and the possible IEF exceedance of the expected intervals (outliers), as well as the completeness and suitability of the use of notation keys and commentaries in CRF Reporter (mainly in case of NE and IE), etc. The calculation files with detailed results are controlled in CHMI only randomly.

In addition, the QC activities directed to the Member States submissions under the European Community GHG Monitoring Mechanism (e.g. completeness checks, consistency checks) produce valuable information on errors and deficiencies that is taken into account before Czech final annual inventory submission to the UNFCCC.

1.2.3.7 Schedule for quality control procedures

In addition to the UNFCCC provisions and obligatory documents the EU member states have to observe the relevant EU legislation, in this case the Decision of the European Parliament and of the Council No. 525/2013/EC concerning a mechanism for monitoring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions and for reporting other information at national and Union level relevant to climate change. Article 7 of the decision sets that the member countries have to submit the results of the respective national inventories, incl. the accompanying text to the European Commission up to 15 January. The schedule of the inventory and the follow-up schedule of QA/QC procedures must respect this.

Tab. 1-2_The schedule of QC activities – Tier 1 of the data output for EU (output deadline 15 January). The output for EU, after further controls (see below) and possible updates is used as the output for UNFCCC (deadline 15 April)

Time period	Activity	Responsible person
15–20 November	Final update of all detailed calculation sheets for the given category using the new data. Auto-control (1st step of QC procedure) carried out by the expert responsible for the given category.	Compiler of the category from the sector-solving institution
21–25 November	2nd step of QC procedure carried out by the expert from the sector-solving institution familiar with the topic	Expert from the sector-solving institution familiar with the topic
26-30 November	Data from the calculation sheets are submitted to the sectoral module of the CRF Reporter and are controlled by the person responsible for the given category and by the expert from the sector-solving institution familiar with the topic.	Compiler of the category and the expert from the sector-solving institution familiar with the topic
1–5 December	Finalization of the QC control of the data output and completion of the control form for the given category	Sectoral QA/QC guarantor
6–10 December	Submission of all sectoral data outputs as well as records of the carried out QC procedures to CHMI	Main compiler of the sector-solving institution
10–15 December	Inventory compiler from CHMI (administrator of CRF Reporter) receives all data files and the records from the sector-solving institution for archiving, carries out the formal control of data in the CRF Reporter. If necessary, the sectoral QA/QC expert is contacted to remedy possible drawbacks.	Inventory compiler from CHMI (Eva Krtková)
16–20 December	Inventory compiler from CHMI (administrator of CRF Reporter) carries out the final control of data in the CRF Reporter and informs on the results the NIS coordinator who carries out independent control and informs MoE on the results.	NIS coordinator (manager) (Eva Krtková)
up to 31 December	CRF Tables submission to MoE for the approval	MoE and Sector coordinating group

Time period	Activity	Responsible person
Up to 15 January	CRF Tables submitted to the European Commission within the reporting procedure pursuant to Article 7of the Decision No. 525/2013/EC	MoE

The reporting pursuant to the Article 7 of the Decision No. 525/2013/EC includes also the text output containing several NIR elements. The text is created in the NIS coordinating institution (CHMI) and the control is carried out by the NIS coordinator. The text is submitted to MoE together with the CRF tables by 31 December.

The prepared output for the European Commission will contain only the QC procedures, Tier 1, realized by 31 December. The final submission for UNFCCC has the deadline by 15 April and thus the EU member states can carry out further controls (e.g. QC, Tier 2), and, if necessary, to further specify the results of their national inventories. The European Commission is informed about the final output for UNFCCC.

As mentioned above the sectoral QA/QC guarantor in cooperation with the NIS coordinator, will assess if the given sector meets the conditions for the application of the QC procedure, Tier 2. This assessment and discussion on the way of application will be carried out by 15 December. QC procedures, Tier 2, are then applied and controlled according to the similar schedule as presented in Table 1, however with the different deadline for the submission of the control results and the record of the carried out control to the coordinating institution, and namely by 15 February. If there are serious drawbacks, the competent representative of the sector-solving institution, together with the NIS coordinator, will consider the possibility of the correction of the data output for the given category prior to the final submission to UNFCCC (and simultaneously EU).

Similar procedure is applied in case of potential drawbacks detected within the control carried out by European Environmental Agency (EEA) on behalf of the European Commission. In this case the January data outputs will be corrected and included into the final submission for UNFCCC.

1.2.3.8 Quality assurance procedures

Quality assurance comprises a planned system of review procedures. The QA reviews are performed after the implementation of QC procedures to the finalised inventory. The inventory QA system comprises reviews and audits to assess the quality of the inventory and the inventory preparation and reporting process, to determine the conformity of the procedures taken and to identify areas where improvements could be made. While QC procedures are carried out annually and for all sectors, QA activities are expected to be performed by individual sectors and not so frequently. Each sector should be reviewed by the QA audit approx. once in three years as far as possible. Besides, QA activities should be focused mainly on key categories.

Peer reviews (QA – procedures) are sector or category-specific projects that are performed by external experts or expert groups. The reviewers should preferably be external experts who are independent of the inventory preparation. The objective of the peer review is to ensure that the inventory results, assumptions and methods are reasonable, as judged by those knowledgeable in the specific field. More detailed information about peer reviews will be given in the sector specific part of this QA/QC plan.

Peer reviews may also based on bilateral collaboration. For example, the Czech and Slovak GHG inventory teams have about once a year meetings to exchange information, experience and views relating to the preparation on the national GHG inventories. This collaboration also provides opportunities for bilateral peer reviews (QA audits). An example of such collaboration is the QA audit focused on General and crosscutting issues and on the Transport, which was carried out by Slovak GHG inventory experts in November 2009. The objectives of this QA review were (i) to judge suitability of General and crosscutting issues (including uncertainty) and to check whether the used national approach for road transport is in line with the IPCC methodology, and (ii) to recommend improvements in both cases. Similar bilateral QA reviews concentrated more on individual sectors are planned for future with the expected frequency a one QA audit for about a third of sectors per year. Further, in later year the cooperation was focused on different subsectors, i. e. Energy in total (2013), Agriculture and LULUCF (2015, 2016), IPPU (2016), uncertainties and other relevant issues.

The annual UNFCCC inventory reviews have similar and even more important impact on improving the quality of the national inventory. Therefore, the Czech team analyses very carefully the comments and recommendations of the international Expert Review Team (ERT) and strives to implement them as far as possible.

1.2.3.9 Implementation of QA/QC procedures in cases of recalculations

The QA/QC procedures described up to date are related particularly to standard situations, where the emission data from previous years remain unchanged and only emissions for the currently processed year are determined. The IPCC methodology requires that, in some cases, the emissions for previous years also be recalculated. These recalculations should be performed when an attempt is made to increase the accuracy by introducing a new methodology for the given category of sources or sinks, when more exact input data has been obtained or when consistent application of control procedures has revealed inadequacies in earlier emission determinations. In addition, recalculation should be performed in response to recommendations of the international inspection teams organized by the bodies of either the UN Framework Convention or the European Commission.

While new data are available roughly ten or eleven months after the end of the monitored year for standard emission determinations for the previous year, reasons for recalculation mostly arise well beforehand. If the methodology is changed during recalculation, the task becomes far more difficult than in standard determination of the previous year, as the new method must be thoroughly studied and tested. In addition, in order to maintain consistency of the time series, the recalculation is generally introduced for the entire time period, i.e. beginning with the reference year 1990. It is thus obvious that the danger of potential errors or omissions is greater in recalculation than in standard determination of the previous year using a well-tried methodology.

For these reasons, in recalculation, greater attention must be paid to QA/QC control mechanisms where, in addition to technical QC control (first step), it is necessary to employ more demanding control procedures (second step) and, where possible, also independent QA control by an expert not participating in the emission inventory in the given sector. While, for standardly performed QA/QC procedures, longer time validity is assumed, planning control procedures for recalculation must be tailored for the specific recalculation by the sector manager in cooperation with the NIS coordinator and QA/QC NIS guarantor.

Specific examples of recalculation are given in the sector-oriented chapters and in Chapter 10.

1.2.3.10 Final approval of the inventory before submission

Regarding the national GHG inventory submission to the UNFCCC (15 April.) the same procedure will be applied as for the corresponding reporting to the EC. The following approval procedure is within the authorization of the Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic. The procedure involves that the report is sent by the Ministry of the Environment, well ahead via email, to the relevant ministries in the Czech Republic (e.g. Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, etc.), organizations (e.g. Czech Environmental Inspectorate, Czech Environmental Information Agency, non-governmental organizations, etc.), as well as to the unions of different producers (e.g. Czech-Moravian Confederation of Trade Unions, Confederation of Industry of the Czech Republic, Association of Chemical Industry of the Czech Republic, Union of Czech and

Moravian Production Co-operatives, Czech Cement Association, etc.) before the official submission to the UNFCCC for their comments and observations. This is the so called proceeding of external comments. Thereafter, comments and observations must be resolved by the Climate Change Department of the Ministry of the Environment in consultation with CHMI. Such procedure is in accordance with the Provision no. 11/06 of the Ministry of the Environment, regarding the procedure for preparation and hand-over of reporting information

1.2.3.11 Sectoral specifications of QA/QC plan

1.2.3.11.1 Energy – stationary combustion

KONEKO, Ltd is a sector-solving institution for this category.

The plan of QA/QC procedures in the company KONEKO Ltd. is based on the internal system of quality control ensuing from the general part of the QA/QC plan for GHG inventory in the Czech Republic and is harmonized with the QA/QC system in the Transport research centre (CDV). As the fundamental/primary data sources for the processing of activity data are based on the energy balance of the Czech Republic the main emphasis is given to a close cooperation with the Czech statistical office (CzSO). This cooperation is based on the contract between CHMI, as the NIS coordinator, and CzSO. CzSO is a state institution established for statistical data processing in the Czech Republic, which has its own control mechanisms and procedures to ensure data quality.

Sectoral guarantor of QA/QC procedures, Vladimír Neužil (KONEKO manager):

- processes and updates the sectoral QA/QC plan
- organizes QC procedure (Tier 1)
- ensures QC procedure (Tier 2) and is responsible for its realization
- is responsible for the submission of all documents and data files for the storing in the coordinating institution
- suggests external experts for QA procedure
- is responsible for the compliance of all QA/QC procedures with the IPCC 2006 Guidelines and QA/QC plan.

Sectoral administrator, AndreaVeselá:

- ensures data input in the CRF Reporter
- carries out auto-control (1st step of QC procedure, Tier 1)
- ensures and is responsible for the storing of documents

The QC procedures at the Tier 1 are related with the processing, manipulation, documentation, storing and transmission of information. The first step of the control (auto-control) is carried out by the expert responsible for the sectoral approach (Vladimír Neužil), followed up by the control carried out by the QA/QC expert familiar with the topic (Andrea Veselá). At this control level (Tier 1) individual steps are controlled according to the table 6.1 (IPCC 2006).

Data transmission to the CRF Reporter is carried out by the data administrator. After data transmission to the CRF Reporter the control of correct data transmission based on the summary values of activity data and emission data is carried out. If there are any discrepancies, the erroneous data are detected and corrected without delay.

QC procedures at the Tier 2 are included upon the suggestion of the QA/QC sectoral guarantor after the consultation with the NIS coordinator. They are aimed mainly at the comparison with independent data sources that are not based on data processing from the CzSO energy balance. The relevant independent sources in the Czech Republic are represented by data published and verified within the EU Emission Trading Scheme (ETS) from the national system REZZO, used for the registration of ambient air pollutants, and based mainly on data collection from individual plants. In addition to emission data the REZZO database includes also activity data, independent of CzSO data. The way how to optimally use the above data sources is determined on the basis of systematic research and is covered in the national inventory improvement plan.

Also external employees of KONEKO familiar with the assessed topic participate in the QC procedures (Tier 2). The cooperation is based on ad hoc contracts ensured by the QA/QC sectoral guarantor. As already mentioned above, also experts from CzSO, closely cooperating with CHMI and KONEKO, take part in the control procedures.

The QA procedures are planned in a way described in the general part of the QA/QC plan, i.e. approximately once in three years.

The QA/QC staff members for this category (Energy – stationary combustion) are given in the following table:

Tab. 1-3 QA/QC staff members for Energy – stationary sources

Person	Activity
Mr. Vladimir Neužil	Sectoral QA/QC guarantor responsible for the compliance of all QA/QC procedures with the IPCC 2006 Guidelines and QA/QC plan
Ms. Andrea Veselá	Emission calculation in stationary sources, auto-control (1st step of QC procedure, Tier 1)
Ms. Barbora Miklová	Control carried out by a colleague familiar with the topic (2nd step of QC procedure, Tier 1)
Ms. Andrea Veselá, Mr. Vladimír Neužil	Control of the correct uploading of data from calculation sheets to the respective module of CRF Reporter
External KONEKO employees (based on contract)	QC procedures, Tier 2
External expert	QA procedure assurance

1.2.3.11.2 Energy – mobile sources

Transport research centre (CDV) is a sector-solving institution for this category.

The plan of QA/QC procedures in CDV is based on the inner quality control procedure system, which is harmonized with the QA/QC system of KONEKO company. Since the transport sector belongs to the energy sector, there is a close co-operation of CDV and KONEKO in the field of energy and fuel consumption data as well as specific energy data used (in MJ/ kg fuel). The KONEKO company, in close co-operation with CzSO, ensures that the transport research centre works with the most updated data about total energy and specific energy consumed.

Routine and consistent checks are performed to ensure data integrity, correctness, completeness and to identify and address errors. Documentation and archivation of all QC activities is carried out within CDV. QC activities include methods such as accuracy checks on data acquisition and calculations, and the use of approved standardised procedures for emission 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. QA and verification is guaranteed in CDV by comparing activity data with world and European databases.

The sectoral expert from CDV is responsible for coordinating the institutional and procedural arrangements for inventory activities, including data collection from CzSO, deciding on emission factors (default or CS) and estimation of emissions from mobile sources. The uncertainty assessment is carried out also by the sectoral export. The last step is documentation and archivation of data.

The responsibilities for completing the QA/QC procedures for mobile sources are divided between the sectoral guarantor, sectoral expert and external expert. The sectoral guarantor of QA/QC procedures for mobile sources (Mr. Roman Ličbínský) is responsible for the sectoral QA/QC plan and the compliance of all QA/QC procedures, provides for the QC procedure and is responsible for its implementation.

The sectoral expert from mobile sources (Mr. Leoš Pelikán) performs the emission calculations for the transport in emission model, provides for data import in the CRF table, provides for and is responsible for the storing of documents, carries out auto-control and control of data consistency, performs the uncertainty calculation, introduces improvements.

External expert (Mrs. Vilma Jandová) controls in detail timeliness, completeness, consistency, comparability and transparency.

The QA/QC staff members for this category (Energy – mobile sources) are given in the following table:

Tab. 1-4 QA/QC staff members for Energy – mobile sources

Person	Activity
Mr. Roman Ličbínský (Head of the infrastructure and environment department)	Sectoral QA/QC guarantor responsible for the compliance of all QA/QC procedures with the IPCC 2006 Guidelines and QA/QC plan.
Mr. Leoš Pelikán	Inventory compiler for transport sector. Calculations of emissions from traffic based on emission model, auto-control (1st step of QC procedure, Tier 1). Uploading data from the detailed emission calculation model to the CRF Reporter, control of the final "implied emission factors", control of data consistency
Ms. Vilma Jandová (Transport yearbook compiler)	Control carried out by a colleague familiar with the topic (2nd step of QC procedure, Tier 1)

1.2.3.11.3 Energy – fugitive emissions

KONEKO, Ltd is a sector-solving institution for this category.

The plan of QA/QC procedures in the KONEKO Ltd. is based on the internal system of quality control resulting from the general part of the QA/QC plan of the GHG inventory in the Czech Republic. As the basic data sources for activity data are taken from the Mining Yearbook and are supplemented and controlled by the data from the source part of the energy balance of the Czech Republic, the main emphasis is given to a close cooperation with the CzSO. This cooperation is ensured by the contract between CHMI as the NIS coordinator, and CzSO. CzSO is a state institution established for the processing of statistical data in the Czech Republic and as such it uses its own control mechanisms and procedures to ensure data quality.

Sectoral guarantor for QA/QC procedures, Vladimír Neužil (KONEKO manager)

- develops and updates the sectoral QA/QC plan
- organizes the QC procedure (Tier 1 and Tier 2) and is responsible for the compliance of all QA/QC procedures with the IPCC 2006 Guidelines and the QA/QC plan
- suggests external experts for QA procedures

- is responsible for the submission of all documents and calculation sheets for the storing in the coordinating institution

Sectoral administrator, Andrea Veselá:

- ensures the uploading of data to CRF Reporter
- carries out auto-control (1st step of QC procedure, Tier 1)
- ensures and is responsible for the storing of documents

QC procedures at Tier 1 are related to the processing, manipulation, documentation, storing and transmission of information. The first step of the control (auto-control) is carried out by the expert responsible for the sectoral approach (AndreaVeselá) and is followed by the control of the QA/QC colleague familiar with the topic (Vladimír Neužil). At this control level (Tier 1), the individual steps are controlled according to the table 6.1 (IPCC 2006).

Data transfer to the CRF Reporter is carried out by the data administrator. After data transmission to the CRF Reporter the control of correct transmission based on the summary values of activity data and emission data is carried out. If there are any discrepancies, the erroneous data are detected and corrected without delay.

The QC procedures at Tier 2 are included on the proposal of the sectoral QA/QC guarantor after the consultation with the NIS coordinator. They are aimed mainly at the comparison with independent data sources. The relevant independent sources in the Czech Republic are represented by data published in the Mining Yearbook, the source part of the energy balance of the Czech Republic, by the separate examinations in the gas industry plants and in the companies, mining the energy raw materials.

The QA procedures are planned as described in the general part of the QA/QC plan, i.e. approx. in three-year cycles.

The QA/QC staff members for this category (1.B Fugitive emissions) are given in the following table:

Tab. 1-5 QA/QC staff members for Energy – fugitive emissions

Person	Activities
Mr. Vladimir Neužil	Sectoral QA/QC guarantor responsible for the compliance of all QA/QC procedures with the IPCC 2006 Guidelines and the QA/QC plan.
Ms. Barbora Miklová	Calculations of fugitive emissions in coal mining, oil and gas industry, auto-control (1st step of QC procedure, Tier 1).
Mr. Vladimír Neužil	Control of an expert familiar with the topic (2nd step of QC procedure, Tier 1) and QC, Tier 2
Ms. Barbora Miklová	Control of the correct data input from calculation sheets to the respective module of CRF Reporter
External expert	Ensuring the QA procedure

1.2.3.11.4 Industrial processes and product use

Czech Hydrometeorological Institute (CHMI) is a sector-solving institution for this category. The guarantor of the QA/QC procedures in this sector is Ms. Markéta Müllerová and Ms. Zuzana Rošková.

The plan of QA/QC procedures is in compliance with NIS general QA/QC plan and is based on the overall CHMI ISO 9001:2015 quality standards, namely process No. 2462 “Sectoral GHG inventory – Industrial processes”. This process consists of two parts (a) 24621 “Data processing and emissions estimates” and (b) 24622 “Update of the National Inventory report”.

The QA/QC system is based on the inner quality control procedure system with inter-sectoral cooperation mainly with KONEKO on the field of non-energy use of fossil fuels in the sectors Chemical Industry and Iron and Steel and with Ministry of the Environment and Czech Accreditation Institute on the field of EU ETS data processing and verification.

The QA/QC system is based on the inner quality control procedure system with inter-sectoral cooperation: As for non-energy use of fossil fuels in 2.B and 2.C the relevant QA/QC procedures at the CHMI are performed in cooperation with KONEKO company. QA/QC procedures in the field of Chemical Industry are performed in co-operation with Dr. Markvart and Prof. Bernauer from the Institute of Chemical Technology (VSCHT), Prague. Besides, close cooperation with the Ministry of the Environment, as a competent authority for EU ETS, and with the Czech Accreditation Institute is developed for the usage of the EU ETS data for implementation of the QC Tier 2 procedures.

Activity data are supplied mostly by state statistical bodies (CzSO, Ministries etc.) which have their own control mechanisms to ensure quality of published data. In the case of EU ETS, the use of data is consulted with appropriate professional association (e.g. Czech Cement Association). In the case of F-gases, different sources of data are used (import/export statistics, direct questionnaire to all importers/exporters, MoE questionnaire on F-gases use) and compared.

The inner quality assurance and quality control procedure consists of the setting of responsible person for emission calculation and quality check. Summary of involved experts is given in the following table. In general, the responsibility is divided between the persons who implement the IPCC methodology and control the results, data consistency and documentation process.

The QA/QC staff members for this category (Industrial processes and solvent and other product use) are given in the following table:

Tab. 1-6 QA/QC staff members for Industrial processes and solvent and other product use

Sector	Emission Estimate and the first step of QC procedure, Tier 1 (auto-control)	QC, Tier 1 (the second step of QC procedure)	QC, Tier 2 – verification
2.A	Ms. Markéta Müllerová	Ms. Eva Krtková	Mr. Gemrich – 2.A.1 Mr. Prokopec – 2.A.2
2.B	Ms. Zuzana Rošková	Ms. Eva Krtková	Mr. Bernauer
2.C	Ms.Eva Krtková	Ms. Markéta Müllerová	Mr.Toman
2.D	Ms. Eva Krtková	Ms. Markéta Müllerová	Mr. Vladimír Neužil
2.E, 2.F, 2.G	Ms. Markéta Müllerová	Ms. Eva Krtková	Mr. Bernauer – 2.G Mr. Martin Beck

1.2.3.11.5 Agriculture

The Institute of Forest Ecosystem Research (IFER) is a sector-solving institution for this category.

The sector specific QA/QC plan for Agriculture is an integral part of the general QA/QC plan. The agricultural greenhouse gas inventory is compiled by the experienced expert from the IFER, including performing auto-control. The sector specific QC was performed by another expert on agriculture (IFER) with help from the sectoral experts from the Czech University of Life Sciences (CULS). The Slovak agricultural experts (SHMI) also participate in discussions concerning inventory improvements.

The procedure of inventory compiling is initiated by IFER where all necessary data, obtained from the Czech Statistical Office (CzSO), are inserted into the excel spreadsheets. The excel files are then checked by other IFER experts. All differences are discussed and if necessary also corrected.

The Czech University of Life Sciences, Faculty of Agrobiology, Food and Natural Resources and the company AGROBIO are other institutes contributing with information used in the sector of agriculture. These data specifically concern cattle breeding. For calculation of CS EF for cattle (Tier 2) some specific parameters, not available from CzSO, are needed. The appropriate values in calculation spreadsheets are updated at IFER replacing the older ones. This work is archived by sector expert (IFER).

The final checked and verified data are transferred into the CRF Reporter. The CRF tables are sent to the NIS coordinator for the final checking and approval. All information used for the preparation of the inventory report is archived by the author and by the NIS coordinator.

The QA/QC staff members for this category (Agriculture) are given in the following table:

Tab. 1-7 QA/QC staff members for Agriculture

Person	Activity
Ms. Jana Beranová (IFER)	Sector QA/QC guarantor Emission estimation in Agriculture sector (1st step of QC procedure, auto-control) Checking of CRF tables and time-series consistency
Mr. Emil Cienciala (IFER)	QC verification of other expert familiar with agricultural problem (2nd step of QC procedure)
Experts from CRI	Consultation of QA/QC procedures and GHG estimation

1.2.3.11.6 LULUCF, KP LULUCF

Institute of Forest Ecosystem Research (IFER) is a sector-solving institution for this category.

The sector specific QA/QC plan for LULUCF is an integral part of the general QA/QC plan. The LULUCF greenhouse gas inventory (including KP reporting) is compiled by an experienced expert from the IFER, including auto-control procedure. The sector specific QC, Tier 1 was prepared by another LULUCF expert team with help from other sectoral experts.

The procedure of inventory compiling is initiated by IFER. IFER collects the required data from the Czech Statistical Office (CzSO), the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre (COSMC) and the Forest Management Institute (FMI). The latter two institutes provide country specific information used for Tier 2 inventory calculation. COSMC provides the annually updated areas for all land-use categories. FMI reports the recent data on forests (harvest, increment, felling, etc.) that are used in the land-use categories involving forest land. The preparatory calculation is mostly performed in excel spreadsheets and in some instances in the specific software application prepared by IFER. All files are then checked by other IFER experts. All differences are discussed and if necessary, appropriate corrections are made. The appropriate values in calculation spreadsheets are updated at IFER replacing the older ones. This work is archived by an IFER expert.

The final data files including the checked and verified data are transferred into the CRF Reporter. The sectoral CRF files are sent to the NIS coordinator for the final checking and approval. All information used for the preparation of the inventory report is archived by the author and by the NIS coordinator.

The QA/QC staff members for this category (LULUCF) are given in the following table:

Tab. 1-8 QA/QC staff members for LULUCF

Person	Activity
Mr. Emil Cienciala (IFER)	Sectoral QA/QC guarantor and expert with overall technical responsibility for the LULUCF inventory Emission estimation in LULUCF sector, 1st step of QC procedure (auto-control) Checking of CRF tables and time-series consistency

Person	Activity
Mr. Ondřej Černý (IFER)	Emission estimation in LULUCF sector, 2nd step of QC procedure
Ms. Jana Beranová (IFER)	Technical verification of emission factors and time series in the LULUCF sector
FMI	Selected data on forests
COSMC	Selected cadastral data
Experts from GCRI	Consultation of QA/QC procedures and GHG estimation

1.2.3.11.7 Waste

CENIA, Czech Environmental Information Agency is a sector-solving institution for this sector.

The sectoral plan of QA/QC procedures is in compliance with the NIS general QA/QC plan. The inner quality assurance and quality control procedure consists of the setting of responsible persons for emission calculation – Mr. Miroslav Havránek and Mr. Risto Saarikivi, who is focusing on waste in more general terms. Mr. Havránek implements the IPCC methodology and Mr. Risto Saarikivi controls the results and their consistency.

Activity data are supplied mostly by state statistical bodies (CzSO, Ministries, CENIA etc.) which have their own control mechanisms to ensure the quality of published data. It is beyond the scope of this sector review to list them all as they are used by the whole NIS.

CRF is regularly filled by Mr. Havránek and Ms. Jana Esterlová, further the consistency between sector worksheets, CRF and NIR are controlled by the sectoral expert (Tier 1 auto-control) and a reviewer from NIS coordination team. Worksheets and all activity data are stored (so far indefinitely) by both NIS coordinator and CENIA. Cross-cutting issues from this sector are discussed regularly with the experts from the relevant sectors (Energy, Agriculture etc.).

Some findings from waste greenhouse gas inventories are published in scientific publications, in papers, articles or in various project reports which gives the additional layer of QA/QC for this particular sector.

The QA/QC staff members for this category (Waste) are given in the following table:

Tab. 1-9 QA/QC staff members for Waste

Person	Activity
Mr. Miroslav Havránek **Ms. Jana Esterlová**	Sector guarantor of QA/QC implementation. 1st step of QC procedure, Tier 1 (auto-control)
Mr. Risto Saarikivi	2nd step of QC procedure, Tier 1 and Tier 2

1.2.3.11.8 Template for documentations of performed QC procedures

For the documentation of the QC procedures the uniform blank with the respective "c*heck-list*" is used. All used templates of the form are attached (see the Annex).

1.2.4 Changes in the national inventory arrangements since previous annual GHG inventory submission

No significant changes were made in the Czech national inventory team and the main pillars of the national inventory system declared in the Czech Republic's Initial Report under the Kyoto Protocol are operational and running.

1.3 Inventory preparation, and data collection, processing and storage

1.3.1 Activity data collection

Collection of activity data is based mainly on the official documents of the *Czech Statistical Office* (CzSO), which are published annually, where the *Czech Statistical Yearbook* is the most representative example. However for industrial processes, because of the *Czech Act on Statistics*, production data are not generally available when there are fewer than 4 enterprises in the whole country. In such cases, inventory compilers have to rely either on specific statistical materials edited by sectoral associations or, in some cases, inventory experts have to carry out the relevant inquiries. In a few cases, the Czech register of individual sources and emissions, called REZZO, is utilized as source of activity data.

Emission estimates from Sector 1.A Fuel Combustion Activities are based on the official Czech Energy Balance, compiled by the *Czech Statistical Office*. Data from the Czech Energy balance are processed both in the Reference Approach (TPES - primary sources data are used) and in the Sectoral Approach (data for fuel transformations and final consumptions). However, in the latter case, some additional data are required (e.g. data on transportation statistics).

Recently data from EU ETS system are used as well. For the purposes of Energy sector are these data used more for control purposes, more detailed information is given in relevant chapter for Energy sector. Furthermore, for the emission estimates in IPPU sectors are EU ETS data used in much higher extend. For some subcategories, e.g. Cement Production or Lime Production is these data used for the complete inventory; in the subcategories is EU ETS data used for improving emission factors and data. These improvements are listed in the Improvement Plan.

Furthermore across different sectors are used specific sectoral associations. In each chapter for subsectors are listed data providers for the specific subsectors.

1.3.2 Data processing and storage

Data Sector 1.A Fuel Combustion Activities are processed by the system of interconnected spreadsheets, compiled in MS Excel following “Worksheets” presented in IPCC 2006 Guidelines, Vol. 2. Workbook. The system is extended by incorporating sheets with modified energy balance: these sheets represent an input data system. This system was recently a bit modified to be more transparent.

Also, in the majority of other sectors, data are processed in a similar way - by using a system of joined spreadsheets taken from the *Workbook* and slightly modified in order to respect national circumstances. The following examples of such cases of processing can be mentioned: agriculture, waste, fugitive emissions. For LULUCF, a specific spreadsheet system is used, respecting the national methodology.

Originally, the calculation spreadsheets related to the individual sectors were stored only in the relevant sector-solving institutions. On the basis of recommendations from the “in-country review” in 2007, a simple system was developed for central archiving, based on storage of documents from institutions participating in the national system in electronic form in a central folder-structured FTP data box located at CHMI. During the subsequent “in-country review” in 2009, this system was evaluated as only partly satisfactory and consequently it was decided to further improve the archiving system using more sophisticated arrangements.

Archiving process scheme

The NIS coordinator is responsible for the administration and functioning of the archive. The archiving system is administered in accordance with the provisions of the Kyoto Protocol and the IPPC methodical recommendations.

The archiving system was updated in 2017. Currently the archive is stored at secure ftp with access only for the inventory coordinator and IT responsible expert. The archiving servers are backed up 3 times on secure servers owned by CHMI.

Material archived by the sector-solving organizations

- Input data in unmodified form
- Files for transformation of original data to calculation sheets (if used)
- Calculation sheets
- Outputs from CRF
- Outputs from QA/QC
- Other relevant documents

Material archived by the coordinator

- All administrative agenda with text outputs (contracts, orders, invoices)
- Important correspondence related to the operation and functioning of NIS
- Outputs from QA/QC
- Other relevant documents

Structural arrangements of the NIS Archive

The archiving system contains and connects 4 individual units.

1) The archive of the sector-solving organization
    - Functionality and administration are based on contracts with the sector-solving organizations
    - Administration is provided by the sectoral organizations
2) Central storage site for sharing material in the context of NIS
    - Storage site accessible at private ftp
    - Administered by the NIS coordinator
    - Contains working materials for current submissions intended for archiving
3) Central closed archive of the NIS Coordinator
    - Internal central archive, administered by the NIS coordinator
    - Contains all the officially archived materials
    - The content of the archive is stored in duplicate on special media designed for data archiving
    - The archive is located in the seat of the coordinator (CHMI – Prague Komořany)
    - Entries in the archive are always performed as of 30 June of the relevant year of submission and a detailed records of them is also archived.
    - Entries in the archive are also performed after the end of re-submissions or during any other unplanned intervention into the database or text part of already archived submissions.
    - Prior to archiving, data for archiving must be checked and authorized by the QA/QC guarantor of the relevant sectoral organization.

4) Central accessible archive

- Mirror image of the central closed archive, available on the internet
- Does not contain sensitive documents, but does contain a complete list of archived files
- Available at http://portal.chmi.cz
- Administered by the NIS coordinator
- Updating corresponds to the entries in the Central closed archive, available a maximum of 3 working days after completion of archiving.

1.4 Brief general description of methodologies (including tiers used) and data sources used

The methods used in the Czech greenhouse gas inventory are consistent with the IPCC methodology, which has been prepared for the purpose of compilation of national inventories of anthropogenic GHG emissions and removals. The updated 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (IPCC, 2006) are used for the inventory since this submission. Depending on the complexity of the calculation and types of emission factors used (generally recommended - *default*, country-specific, site-specific and technology-specific), the approaches described in the IPCC methodology consist of three tiers. Tier 1 is typically characterized by simpler calculations, based on the basic statistical data and on the use of generally recommended emission factors (*default*) of global or continental applicability, tabulated directly in above mentioned methodical manuals.

Tier 2 is based on sophisticated calculation and usually requires more detailed and less accessible statistical data. The emission factors (country-specific or technology-specific) are usually derived using calculations based on more complex studies and better knowledge of the source. Even in these cases, it is sometimes possible to find the necessary parameters for the calculation in IPCC manuals. Procedures in Tier 3 are usually considered to consist in procedures based on the results of direct measurements carried out under local conditions.

Methods of higher tiers should be applied mainly for key categories. Key categories (key source categories) are defined as categories that cumulatively contribute 90% or more to the overall uncertainty either in level or in trend. Apparently, procedures in higher tiers should be more accurate and should better reflect reality. However, they are more demanding in all respects, and especially they are more expensive. An overview of the methods and emission factors used by the Czech Republic for estimation of emissions of greenhouse gases is given in the CRF Table “Summary 3”.

Because of the above-described problems encountered in the application of the methods of higher tiers, these procedures have so far been introduced only for some key categories. For example, for combustion of fuels, country-specific factors are employed only for Brown/Hard Coal, Brown Coal + Lignite, Bituminous Coal, Coking Coal, Gas Works Gas, Refinery Gas, LPG and Natural Gas, while the default emission factors are employed for the rest of the other fuels. For Bituminous Coal, Brown Coal + Lignite and Brown Coal Briquettes are used country specific oxidation factors as well. Similarly, for Industrial Processes, only the Tier 1 method is used for the production of iron and steel. In contrast, the methods of higher tiers and/or country-specific factors are employed far more frequently for other key categories. Chapter 10 describes the “Improvement Plan”, which will also encompass gradual introduction of more sophisticated methods of higher tiers.

All direct GHG emissions can also be expressed in terms of total (or aggregated) values, which are calculated as a sum of the emissions of the individual gases multiplied by the Global Warming Potential values (GWP). GWP correspond to the factor by which the given gas is more effective in absorption of terrestrial radiation than CO_2 (1 for CO_2, 25 for CH_4 and 298 for N_2O). The total amount of F-gases is relatively small compared to CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O; nevertheless their GWP values are larger by 2-4 orders of magnitude. Consequently, total aggregated emissions to be reduced according to the *Kyoto Protocol* are expressed as the equivalent amount of CO_2 with the same radiation absorption effect as the sum of the individual gases.

On the other hand, in preparing this inventory, somewhat less attention was paid to emissions of the precursors NO_X, CO, NMVOC and SO_2, which are covered primarily by the *Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution* (CLRTAP) and are not directly related to the Kyoto Protocol. Their inventories are compiled for the purposes of CLRTAP by NFR (*New Format of Reporting*) by another team at CHMI. Thus emissions of precursors in the GHG inventory (CRF) have been fully taken over and transferred from NFR to CRF. A detailed description of the methodology used to estimate emissions of *precursors* is provided in the *Czech Informative Inventory Report (IIR), Submission under the UNECE/CLRTAP Convention* (submitted annually by 15^{th} February) and shortly in chapter 9 of the NIR.

In September of 2014, the Czech national greenhouse gas inventory was subject to “*centralised review*”. The Czech national inventory team received annual inventory report in April 2015. Since the delay caused by not-fully functioning reporting software occurred in this submission, the recommendations were implemented in the submission to as high extend as possible. Other recommendations are part of the Improvement plan for the future improvement of specific categories.

Methodical aspects are described in a greater detail in sector-oriented Chapters 3 to 8 and in Chapter 10 “Recalculations and Improvements”. Chapter 10 also deals with the reactions of the Czech team to the comments and recommendations of the recent international review organised by UNFCCC.

1.5 Brief description of key categories

The IPCC 2006 Guidelines (IPCC, 2006) provides two approaches of determining the key categories (key sources). Key categories by definition contribute to 95% percent of the overall uncertainty in a level (in emissions per year) or in a trend. Approach 2 follows from this definition, and requires thorough analysis of the uncertainty and use of sophisticated statistical procedures and evaluation of sources in terms of the appropriate characteristics.

Tab. 1-10 Identification of key categories by level assessment (LA) and trend assessment (TA) for 2018 evaluated with LULUCF (Approach 2)

IPCC Source Categories	GHG	Cumulative Total (LA, %)	Cumulative Total (TA, %)	KC type
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	CO_2	30.89	63.98	LA, TA
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	CO_2	42.87	55.26	LA,TA
4.A.1 Forest Land remaining Forest Land	CO_2	51.32	33.94	LA, TA
2.C.1 Iron and Steel Production	CO_2	56.11	95.96	LA
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	60.72	76.47	LA, TA
5.A Solid Waste Disposal on Land	CH_4	64.53	79.71	LA, TA
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	67.97	85.63	LA, TA
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	71.27	68.44	LA, TA
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	CO_2	73.78	18.42	LA, TA
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	CO_2	76.21	45.36	LA, TA
3.D.1 Agricultural Soils, Direct N_2O emissions	N_2O	78.62	95.82	LA
3.A Enteric Fermentation	CH_4	80.81	89.54	LA, TA
1.B.1.a Coal Mining and Handling	CH_4	82.66	72.79	LA, TA
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	84.49	84.45	LA, TA
4.G Harvested wood products	CO_2	85.99	94.50	LA
2.A.1 Cement Production	CO_2	87.19	97.81	LA
2.B.8 Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production	CO_2	88.08	92.10	LA
5.D Wastewater treatment and discharge	CH_4	88.96	94.88	LA
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	89.78	86.85	LA, TA
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	96.64	82.79	TA
5.B Biological treatment of solid waste	CH_4	91.38	87.90	TA
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	CH_4	96.14	88.70	TA
3.G Liming	CO_2	98.41	90.26	TA

Tab. 1-11 Identification of key categories by level assessment (LA) and trend assessment (TA) for 2018 evaluated without LULUCF (Approach 2)

IPCC Source Categories	GHG	Cumulative Total (LA, %)	Cumulative Total (TA, %)	KC type
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	CO_2	34.73	33.68	LA, TA
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	CO_2	48.20	58.66	LA, TA
2.C.1 Iron and Steel Production	CO_2	53.58	90.99	LA
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	58.77	68.69	LA, TA
5.A Solid Waste Disposal on Land	CH_4	63.06	77.42	LA, TA
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	66.91	84.63	LA, TA
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	70.63	64.03	LA, TA
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	CO_2	73.45	20.35	LA, TA
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	CO_2	76.18	46.19	LA,TA
3.D.1 Agricultural Soils, Direct N_2O emissions	N_2O	78.90	94.62	LA
3.A Enteric Fermentation	CH_4	81.36	91.67	LA
1.B.1.a Coal Mining and Handling	CH_4	83.43	73.35	LA, TA
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	85.49	82.91	LA, TA
2.A.1 Cement Production	CO_2	86.84	100.00	LA
2.B.8 Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production	CO_2	87.84	90.28	LA, TA

IPCC Source Categories	GHG	Cumulative Total (LA, %)	Cumulative Total (TA, %)	KC type
5.D Wastewater treatment and discharge	CH_4	88.84	95.69	LA
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	89.76	85.90	LA, TA
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	96.63	80.84	TA
5.B Biological treatment of solid waste	CH_4	91.56	87.17	TA
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	CH_4	96.06	88.04	TA
3.G Liming	CO_2	98.45	88.84	TA
3.B Manure Management	CH_4	95.00	89.56	TA

Tab. 1-12 Identification of key categories by level assessment (LA) and trend assessment (TA) for 2018 evaluated with LULUCF (Approach 1)

IPCC Source Categories	GHG	Cumulative Total (LA, %)	Cumulative Total (TA, %)	KC type
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	CO_2	34.33	57.04	LA,TA
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	CO_2	47.76	47.81	LA, TA
4.A.1 Forest Land remaining Forest Land	CO_2	53.45	27.81	LA, TA
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	58.63	72.28	LA, TA
2.C.1 Iron and Steel Production	CO_2	63.61	65.06	LA, TA
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	67.46	87.37	LA, TA
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	CO_2	70.25	16.78	LA, TA
5.A Solid Waste Disposal on Land	CH_4	72.97	78.95	LA, TA
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	CO_2	75.66	38.17	LA, TA
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	78.35	100.00	LA
3.D.1 Agricultural Soils, Direct N_2O emissions	N_2O	80.69	75.84	LA, TA
3.A Enteric Fermentation	CH_4	82.90	92.50	LA, TA
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	84.95	83.35	LA, TA
1.B.1.a Coal Mining and Handling	CH_4	86.85	68.68	LA, TA
2.A.1 Cement Production	CO_2	88.20	84.90	LA, TA
4.G Harvested wood products	CO_2	89.29	86.14	LA, TA
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	90.19	89.61	LA, TA
2.B.8 Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production	CO_2	90.93	91.89	LA, TA
3.D.2 Agricultural Soils, Indirect N_2O emissions	N_2O	91.66	99.03	LA
5.D Wastewater treatment and discharge	CH_4	92.32	91.23	LA, TA
2.A.2 Lime Production	CO_2	92.86	93.12	LA, TA
5.B Biological treatment of solid waste	CH_4	93.34	93.66	LA, TA
1.A.4 Other sectors - Biomass	CH_4	93.77	96.99	LA
2.B.1 Ammonia Production	CO_2	94.20	96.21	LA
1.B.2.b Natural Gas	CH_4	94.61	90.48	LA, TA
4.A.2 Land converted to Forest Land	CO_2	95.01	96.67	LA
3.B Manure Management	CH_4	95.40	94.72	LA, TA
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	96.61	81.74	TA
3.B Manure Management	N_2O	95.78	88.53	TA
3.G Liming	CO_2	98.60	94.20	TA
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	CH_4	97.05	95.23	TA

Tab. 1-13 Identification of key categories by level assessment (LA) and trend assessment (TA) for 2018 evaluated without LULUCF (Approach 1)

IPCC Source Categories	GHG	Cumulative Total (LA, %)	Cumulative Total (TA, %)	KC type
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	CO_2	37.25	30.70	LA,TA
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	CO_2	51.32	42.25	LA,TA
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	57.23	66.50	LA,TA
2.C.1 Iron and Steel Production	CO_2	62.25	62.17	LA,TA
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	66.65	87.99	LA,TA
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	CO_2	69.86	17.51	LA,TA
5.A Solid Waste Disposal on Land	CH_4	72.97	73.71	LA,TA
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	CO_2	75.87	52.97	LA,TA
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	78.67	100.00	LA

IPCC Source Categories	GHG	Cumulative Total (LA, %)	Cumulative Total (TA, %)	KC type
3.D.1 Agricultural Soils, Direct N_2O emissions	N_2O	80.96	76.78	LA,TA
3.A Enteric Fermentation	CH_4	83.22	82.61	LA,TA
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	85.47	84.52	LA,TA
1.B.1.a Coal Mining and Handling	CH_4	87.65	70.14	LA,TA
2.A.1 Cement Production	CO_2	89.00	86.31	LA,TA
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	89.95	89.04	LA,TA
2.B.8 Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production	CO_2	90.73	92.62	LA,TA
3.D.2 Agricultural Soils, Indirect N_2O emissions	N_2O	91.42	91.00	LA,TA
5.D Wastewater treatment and discharge	CH_4	92.08	91.86	LA,TA
2.A.2 Lime Production	CO_2	92.72	93.33	LA,TA
5.B Biological treatment of solid waste	CH_4	93.30	93.96	LA,TA
1.A.4 Other sectors - Biomass	CH_4	93.87	96.91	LA
2.B.1 Ammonia Production	CO_2	94.39	94.52	LA,TA
1.B.2.b Natural Gas	CH_4	94.90	90.04	LA,TA
3.B Manure Management	CH_4	95.35	96.04	LA
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	96.77	79.71	TA
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	CH_4	97.25	95.03	TA
1.A.1 Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	96.21	95.53	TA

The procedure of the Approach 2 is based on the results of the uncertainty analysis. The key categories were considered to be those whose cumulative contribution is less than 90%. For trend assessment, a similar procedure is used; with the difference that here the decisive quantity is defined as the product of the relative contribution to the total emissions (determined in the previous case) and the absolute value of the relative deviation of the individual trends from the total trend.

For the right identification of key categories, also assessment without consideration of the LULUCF categories was employed. It is obvious from Tab. 1-11 and Tab. 1-13 that no additional *key category* was identified when the LULUCF categories were not considered.

On the whole, 33 (Approach 1) and 25 (Approach 2) key categories were identified either by level assessment or by trend assessment. A summary of the assessed numbers concerning key categories is given in Tab. 1-14. Complete tables for key category analysis are presented in Annex 1 of this report.

Tab. 1-14 Figures for key categories assessed

	Approach 1	Approach 2
Key categories (KC) with LULUCF	31	23
KC identified by LA	27	19
KC identified by TA	26	17
KC identified by LA + TA concurrently	22	13
KC identified by only LA	5	6
KC identified by only TA	4	4
Key Categories (KC) without LULUCF:	27	22
KC identified by LA	24	17
KC identified by TA	24	17
KC identified by LA + TA concurrently	21	12
KC identified by only LA	3	5
KC identified by only TA	3	5

1.6 General uncertainty evaluation, including data on the overall uncertainty for the inventory totals

Uncertainty analysis characterizes the extent (i.e. possible interval) of results for the entire national inventory and for its individual components. Knowledge of the individual and overall uncertainties enables compilers of emission inventories better understanding of the inventory process, which encompasses collection of suitable input data and their evaluation. Uncertainty analysis also help in identifying those categories of emission sources and sinks that contribute most to the overall uncertainty and thus establish priorities for further improvement of the quality of the data.

A method of uncertainty determination based on the error propagation method (Tier 1), using calculation sheets obtained according to the prescribed methodology (IPCC, 2006), has been used in the Czech national inventory for a number of years. The accuracy of the calculation algorithm has been sufficiently verified, uncertainty in the activity data and emission factors for the individual categories are updated every submission.

Experts from CHMI and all the contributing sectoral organizations are participating in this work. The individual experts investigated the uncertainty parameters coming under their field of work and proposed new ones or defended the original ones in discussions. Details are described in relevant subchapters.

Uncertainty analysis of Tier 1, which is presented in this volume of NIR, employs the same source categorization as used in key categories assessment. Actual results of the uncertainty analysis for 2018 after above mentioned revision of the input parameters are given in Annex 2.

Further, uncertainty bases are yearly evaluated for LULUCF, Waste and 1.A.3 Transport, which are then used for the overall uncertainty analysis. Further investigation of uncertainty bases for other sectors will be carried out till the next submission. The procedure is planned in the internal improvement plan of the CHMI for the 2019 (preparation of 2020 submission).

Results of uncertainty assessment were obtained (i) for all sectors including LULUCF and (ii) for comparison also for all sectors without LULUCF. The estimated overall uncertainty in level assessment (case with LULUCF) reached 5.57%. The corresponding uncertainty in trend is 4.68%. For the case without LULUCF the estimated overall uncertainty in level assessment is 3.76% and 2.36% in trend.

The same source categories used in key sources assessment have also been used even in uncertainty analysis. In this way, the uncertainty analysis result was used later Approach 2 key source analysis. The uncertainty analysis is provided in Annex 2 tables.

1.7 General assessment of completeness

CRF Table 9 (Completeness) has been used to give information on the aspect of completeness. This part of the text includes additional information. All the categories of sources and sinks included in the IPCC Guidelines are covered. No additional sources and sinks specific to the Czech Republic have been identified. Both direct GHGs as well as precursor gases are covered by the Czech inventory. The geographic coverage is complete.

Additionally this year was used the ‘completeness’ function of new CRF Reporter. However, it was discovered, that this functionality doesn’t always give proper results, so additional form created by CHMI was used for the completeness checks. Example of this form is given in Annex 5.5 (for Waste sector). Specifically, there are some empty tables reported in this submission, since the CRF Reporter wasn’t able to import specific tables or display information filled in subcategories. This issue is occurring only for categories, which are not occurring in the Czech Republic.

1.7.1 Notation keys

The sources and sinks not considered in the inventory but included in the IPCC Guidelines are clearly indicated and the reasons for this exclusion are explained in Documentation box in CRF Reporter and in relevant chapter of NIR. In addition, the notation keys presented below are used to fill in the blanks in all the CRF Tables. Notation keys are used according to the UNFCCC guidelines on reporting and review (FCCC/CP/2002/8).

Allocations to categories may differ from Party to Party. The main reasons for different category allocations are different allocations in the national statistics, insufficient information on the national statistics, national methods, and the impossibility of disaggregating the reported emission values.

IE (included elsewhere):

"IE" is used for emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases that have been estimated but included elsewhere in the inventory instead of in the expected source/sink category. Where "IE" is used in the inventory, the CRF completeness table (Table 9) indicates where (in the inventory) these emissions or removals have been included. This deviation from the expected category is explained.

NE (not estimated):

"NE" is used for existing emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases that have not been estimated. Where "NE" is used in an inventory for emissions or removals, both the NIR and the CRF completeness table indicate why the emissions or removals have not been estimated. For emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases marked by "NE", check-ups are in progress to establish if they actually are "NO" (not occurring). As part of the improvement programme of the inventory, it is planned that these source or sink categories will be either estimated or allocated to "NO".

Overview of not estimated (NE) categories of sources and sinks and categories included elsewhere (IE) and the relevant explanations are given in CRF Table 9.

2 Trends in greenhouse gas emissions

According to the Kyoto Protocol, Czech national GHG emissions have to decrease by 8% of base year emissions during the five-year commitment period from 2008 to 2012. The Czech Republic has already met its goal, however it is very difficult to separate influences of general decrease in industrial and agricultural production and increase in overall energy-emission efficiency.

For 2013 – 2020 is existing joint commitment of the EU, its MS and Iceland to reduce average annual emissions by 20% compared to base year. Czech Republic has already met this goal as well. However, as it is apparent from the graphs below and also from the sectoral chapters, the emissions in 2018 increased in comparison with previous year (total incl. LULUCF). This increase was caused by the increase in emissions from LULUCF. Please see details in the respective chapter of the NIR.

2.1 Description and interpretation of emission trends for aggregated GHG emissions

Tab. 2-1 presents a summary of GHG emissions excl. bunkers emissions for the period from 1990 to 2018. For CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O the base year is 1990; for F-gases the base year is 1995.

Tab. 2-1 GHG emissions from 1990-2018 excl. bunkers [kt CO_2 eq.]

	CO_2[1]	CH_4[3]	N_2O[3]	HFCs	PFCs	NF_3	SF_6	Total emissions[4]	
								excl. LULUCF	incl. LULUCF
1990	164204.21	23572.04	9426.24				84.24	199067.16	193380.53
1991	148894.13	21992.49	8080.88				84.08	180647.24	171736.31
1992	144619.02	20661.08	7241.18		NO		85.41	174102.60	164517.32
1993	138637.29	19758.55	6496.97				86.56	166435.73	157222.13
1994	132376.14	18641.23	6381.74				87.66	158886.30	151933.62
1995	131608.26	18213.89	6674.60	13.81	0.01	NO	88.68	157963.41	150565.41
1996	134962.55	18082.91	6443.49	70.85	0.68	NO	98.31	160963.08	153197.46
1997	130733.07	17682.57	6419.18	173.86	1.73	NO	96.10	156371.00	149556.10
1998	125317.67	16983.40	6295.72	242.46	1.66	NO	94.98	150176.82	143261.11
1999	116623.43	16248.67	6093.93	299.55	1.10	NO	95.94	140521.88	133372.68
2000	127066.45	15419.91	6515.16	418.11	4.69	NO	108.40	150632.63	142590.22
2001	126957.56	15176.93	6763.42	566.86	9.75	NO	98.82	150628.11	142295.92
2002	123895.62	14758.66	6367.13	699.32	16.39	NO	121.28	146852.29	138896.06
2003	127382.80	14784.52	5908.33	844.30	8.55	NO	144.69	150027.15	143575.72
2004	128113.81	14355.55	6586.18	952.50	12.81	NO	120.61	151067.09	144142.30
2005	125671.94	14725.14	6396.99	1073.89	14.89	NO	111.84	148972.36	141639.54
2006	126449.45	14970.21	6283.98	1350.29	31.09	NO	105.12	150191.52	145189.39
2007	128264.33	14553.15	6352.57	1764.45	29.00	NO	93.79	151980.64	149244.15
2008	122941.37	14657.44	6414.88	2052.56	39.76	NO	88.67	147124.42	141133.04
2009	115193.74	14299.21	5564.77	2121.74	45.44	NO	89.05	138189.66	131121.72
2010	117500.71	14502.47	5444.58	2421.35	48.04	0.15	82.76	140878.15	134638.25
2011	115060.26	14503.81	6062.56	2684.04	8.24	0.59	88.64	139317.19	132045.36
2012	110955.16	14489.07	5919.69	2792.65	6.19	0.89	92.44	135117.65	127684.43
2013	106427.46	13904.61	5693.53	2917.69	4.08	1.41	83.04	129799.09	123010.92
2014	104049.88	13907.60	5796.18	3072.22	3.02	2.37	79.90	127667.10	120997.69
2015	104815.38	13975.54	6199.22	3289.90	1.93	2.15	78.27	129092.80	123280.02
2016	106629.02	13490.50	6517.16	3440.63	1.44	2.15	78.63	130895.42	126211.87
2017	105641.73	13293.89	6434.70	3637.91	1.48	3.33	74.03	129777.01	127461.72
2018	104411.21	13177.84	6090.38	3736.11	1.33	3.11	70.56	128139.42	133933.57

	CO_2[1]	CH_4[3]	N_2O[3]	HFCs	PFCs	NF_3	SF_6	Total emissions[4]	
								excl. LULUCF	incl. LULUCF
%[2)]	-36.41	-44.10	-35.39			NA	-16.24	-35.63	-30.74

Note: Global warming potentials (GWPs) used (100 years time horizon): CH_4 = 25; N_2O = 298; SF_6 = 22 800; NF_3 = 17 200; HFCs and PFCs consist of different substances, therefore GWPs have to be calculated individually depending on substances

[1] GHG emissions excluding emissions/removals from LULUCF

[2] relative to base year

[3] incl. LULUCF

[4] incl.indirect emissions

GHG emissions and removals have significantly decreased in the period 1990 – 1995, mainly driven by the economy transition and pursuing major dropdown in heavy industry activities in the country. The fast decrease has stopped around 158 000 kt CO_2 eq. and continues fluctuating ever since (see Fig. 2-1). From 2010 to 2018 the total GHG emissions (incl. indirect emissions and incl. LULUCF) decreased by approximately 1% or -770.95 kt CO_2 eq. resulting in total emissions of 133 867.3 kt CO_2 eq. The total emissions excluding LULUCF decreased by 9% or -12 805 kt CO_2 eq. The change in the trend between including/excluding LULUCF is caused by huge increase in emissions from LULUCF.

The total GHG emissions and removals in 2018 were -31% below the base year level incl. LULUCF and indirect emissions and -36%, when excl. LULUCF.

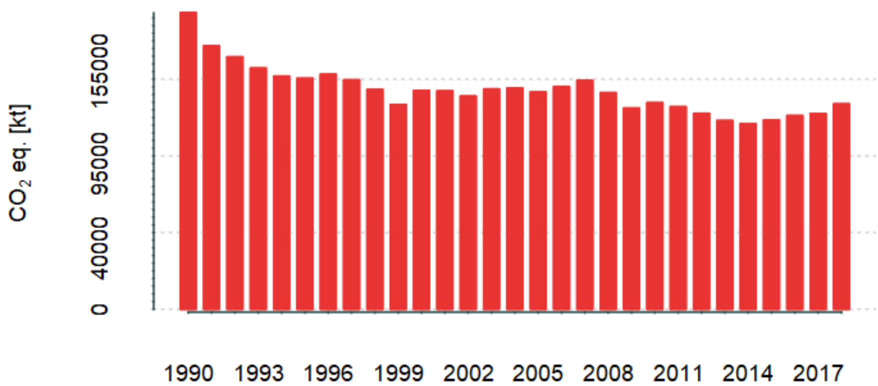
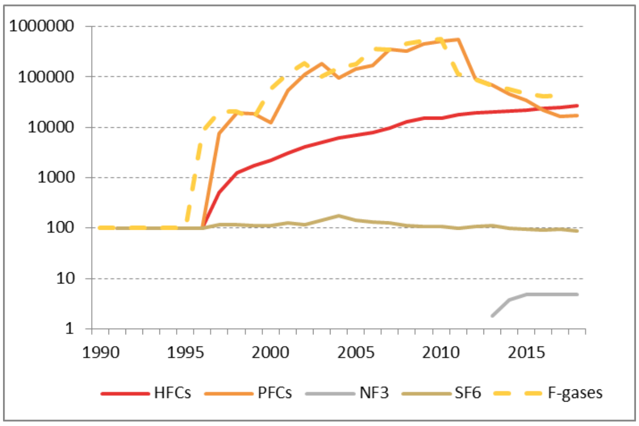


Fig. 2-1 Total trend of GHG emissions, [kt CO_2 eq.]

In 1989 then Czechoslovak economy was one of the centrally planned economies with high level of monopolization. All economic processes were controlled through central planning. For all practical purposes, there was no real market and this situation resulted in an ever deepening economic and technological lag which resulted in high energy and material inefficiency. Since 1989 to the present the economy transformed successfully to a developed market-driven economy. The transformation led to a decline in production, investment in environmental protection, energy efficiency, fuel switch and increasing use of renewable energy. Greenhouse gases emission trend between 2007 and 2009 and supposedly up to present days passed through significant change driven mainly by economic recession.

2.2 Description and interpretation of emission trends by sector

2.2.1 Description and interpretation of emission trends by gas



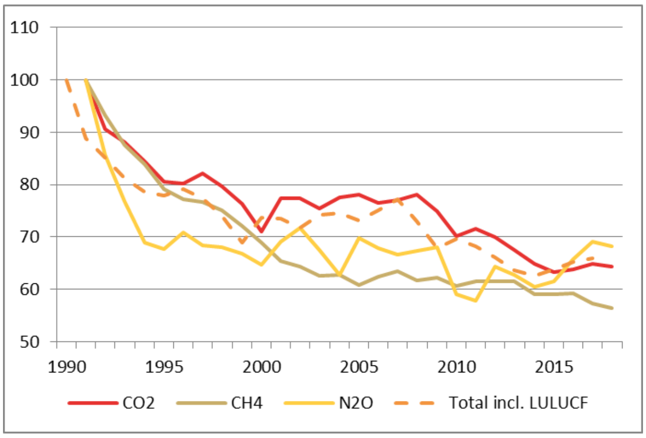


Fig. 2-2 Trend in CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O emissions 1990 - 2018 in index form (base year = 100%) and Trend in HFCs, PFCs (1995 – 2018) and SF_6 (1990 – 2018) actual emissions in index form (base year = 100%)

The major greenhouse gas in the Czech Republic is CO_2, which represents 82% of total GHG emissions and removals in 2018, compared to 83% in the base year (excl. indirect emissions, excl. LULUCF). It is followed by CH_4 (10% in 2018, 12% in the base year), N_2O (5% in 2018, 5% in the base year) and F-gases (3% in 2018, 0.04% in 1990). The trend of individual GHG emissions relative to emissions in the respective base years is presented in Fig. 2-2.

CO₂

CO_2 emissions have been rapidly decreasing in early 90's, after 1994 the emissions have kept at average of 68% of the amount produced in 1990. Inter-annual decrease in CO_2 emissions (excl. LULUCF, exl. indirect emissions) from 2010 to 2018 by 11% results the total decrease of 36% from 1990 to 2018. Quoting in absolute figures, CO_2 emissions and removals decreased from 164 204.21 to 104 344.94 kt CO_2 in the period from 1990 to 2018, mainly due to lower emissions from the 1 Energy category (mainly 1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries & Construction, 1.A.4.a Commercial/Institutional and 1.A.4.b Residential).

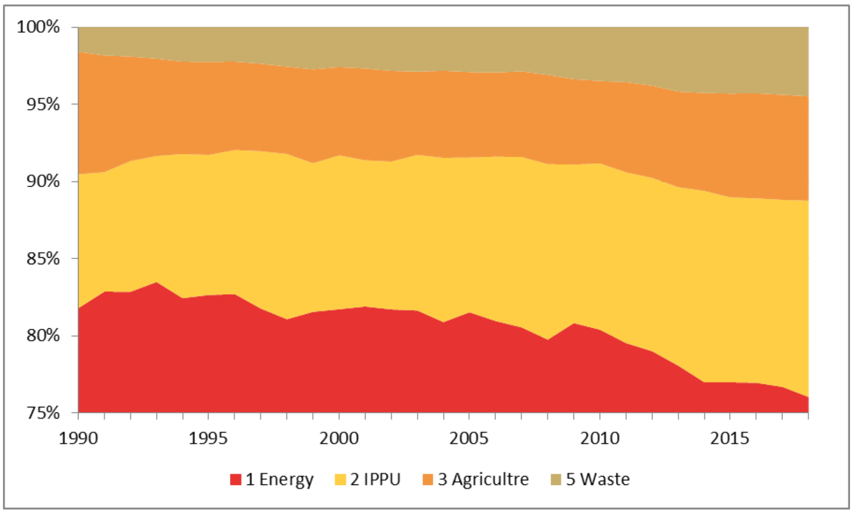


Fig. 2-3 Percentual share of GHGs (Y-axis begins at 80% - part of CO_2 share is hidden)

The main source of CO_2 emissions is fossil fuel combustion; within the 1.A Fuel Combustion category, 1.A.1 Energy Industry and 1.A.4 Other sectors are the most important. CO_2 emissions increased remarkably between 1990 and 2018 from the 1.A.3 Transport category from 11, 484.85 to 19,055.34 kt CO_2 eq.

CH_4

CH_4 emissions share decreased almost steadily during the period from 1990 to 2004, from 2004 methane fluctuated around 60% of its base year emissions. In 2018 CH_4 emissions were 44% below the base year level (incl. LULUCF), mainly due to lower contribution of 1.B Fugitive Emissions from Fuels and emissions from 3 Agriculture and despite increase from the 5 Waste category. The main sources of CH_4 emissions are 1.B Fugitive Emissions from Fuels (solid fuel), 3 Agriculture (3.A Enteric Fermentation and 3.B Manure Management) and 5 Waste (5.A Solid Waste Disposal on Land and 5.D Wastewater Treatment and Discharge).

N_2O

N_2O emissions strongly decreased from 1990 to 1994 by 32% over this period and then shows slow decreasing trend with inter-annual fluctuation. N_2O emissions decreased between 1990 and 2018 from 9 426.24 to 6 090.38 kt CO_2 eq (incl. LULUCF). In 2018 N_2O emissions were 35% below the base year level, mainly due to lower emissions from 3 Agriculture and 2.B Chemical Industry and despite increase from the 1.A.3 Transport category.

The main source of N_2O emission is category 3.D Agricultural Soils (others less important sources are 1.A Fossil Fuel Combustion and 2 Industrial Processes – 2.B Chemical Industry).

HFCs

HFCs actual emissions increased remarkably between 1995 and 2018 from 13.81 to 3 736.11 kt CO_2 eq. The rapid increase of emissions was driven mainly by increased consumption of HFCs in subcategory 2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning. In 2018, HFCs emissions were more than 271-times higher than in the base year 1995.

The main sources of HFCs emissions are 2.F Product Uses as ODS substitutes (specifically above mentioned subcategory 2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning). HFCs and PFCs have not been imported and used before 1995.

PFCs

PFCs emissions rapidly increased between 1995 and 2010. Since 2010, PFCs emissions are decreasing to current level 1.33 kt CO_2 eq. Rapid decrease of emissions is caused by reduced consumption of PFCs.

The main sources of PFCs emissions are 2.E Semiconductor Manufacture and 2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning equipment.

SF_6

SF_6 emissions in 1995 accounted for 88.68 kt CO_2 eq. Between 1995 and 2018 they inter-annually fluctuated with maximum of 144.69 kt CO_2 eq. In 2018 SF_6 reached amount of 70.56 kt, the level was 16% lower than the base year (1995).

The main sources of SF_6 emissions is 2.G Other product manufacture and use.

NF_3

With the technological progress a new gas is used since 2010 in semiconductor manufacturing. NF_3 is a gas, used mainly for manufacturing of LCD displays, solar panels and etching semiconductors. Base year for this gas is 1995. In 2018 the emissions of NF_3 equalled to 3.11 kt CO_2 eq.

2.2.2 Description and interpretation of emission trends by category

Fig. 2-5 presents a summary of GHG emissions by categories for the period from 1990 to 2018:

- Category 1 Energy
- Category 2 Industrial Processes and Product Use
- Category 3 Agriculture
- Category 4 LULUCF
- Category 5 Waste

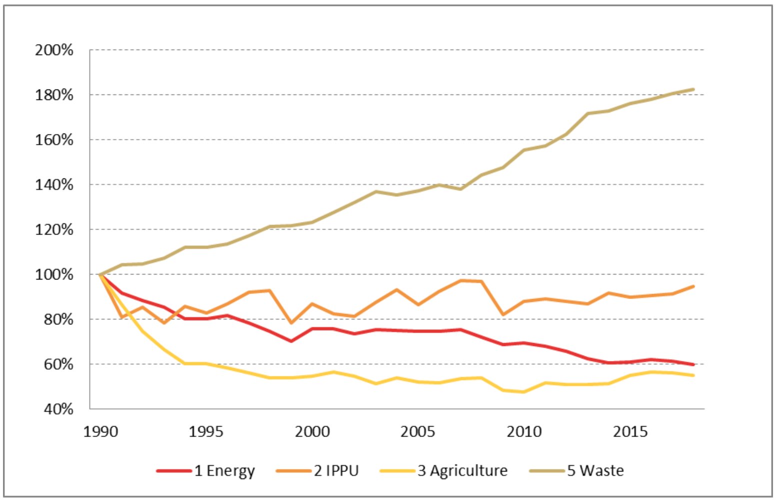


Fig. 2-4 Emission trends in 1990-2018 by categories in index form (base year = 100)

The dominant category is the 1 Energy sector, which caused for 72% of total GHG emissions in 2018 (83% in 1990) excl. LULUCF and indirect emissions, followed by the categories 2 Industrial Processes and Product Use and 3 Agriculture, which caused for 12% and 6% of total GHG emissions in 2018 (9% and 8% in 1990, resp.), 5 Waste category covered 4 % as well as 4 LULUCF category. The trend of GHG emissions by categories is presented in Fig. 2-4 (indexed relative to the base year).

Tab. 2-2 Summary of GHG emissions by category 1990-2018 [kt CO_2 eq.]

	1 Energy	2 IPPU	3 Agriculture	4 LULUCF	5 Waste
1990	161316.31	17113.01	15648.71	-5686.64	3124.51
1991	148335.49	13847.99	13536.24	-8910.93	3266.79
1992	142964.25	14609.67	11684.25	-9585.28	3275.76
1993	137686.29	13451.41	10404.53	-9213.60	3356.73
1994	129782.71	14690.24	9430.26	-6952.68	3503.45
1995	129383.73	14188.95	9442.46	-7398.00	3510.88
1996	131977.81	14886.38	9145.66	-7765.62	3549.21
1997	126745.62	15802.86	8779.71	-6814.90	3665.98
1998	120695.04	15927.05	8430.37	-6915.71	3792.03
1999	113604.42	13406.17	8465.09	-7149.20	3806.09
2000	122160.27	14890.03	8553.86	-8042.42	3853.46
2001	122456.86	14158.91	8888.20	-8332.18	3993.32
2002	119133.36	13956.60	8559.86	-7956.23	4126.98
2003	121632.28	15013.31	8036.65	-6451.43	4285.11
2004	121393.72	15955.68	8463.99	-6924.79	4234.83
2005	120597.29	14827.22	8186.82	-7332.82	4294.58
2006	120708.46	15870.60	8130.78	-5002.13	4371.05
2007	121573.00	16652.13	8378.73	-2736.49	4314.32
2008	116519.27	16607.65	8445.90	-5991.39	4511.55
2009	110924.69	14085.79	7587.69	-7067.94	4621.05
2010	112491.76	15063.17	7483.80	-6239.91	4861.48
2011	110056.97	15298.82	8086.15	-7271.82	4917.13
2012	106041.83	15064.47	8018.54	-7433.22	5077.39
2013	100713.78	14907.93	7989.49	-6788.18	5373.05
2014	97707.07	15696.90	8049.32	-6669.41	5403.39
2015	98813.64	15350.06	8629.03	-5812.77	5511.01
2016	100182.03	15525.91	8859.25	-4683.55	5567.02
2017	99013.34	15610.65	8789.24	-2315.29	5645.77
2018	96875.70	16262.90	8606.50	5794.15	5704.49

	1 Energy	2 IPPU	3 Agriculture	4 LULUCF	5 Waste
[1]%	-2.16	4.18	-2.08	-350.26	1.04
[2]%	-39.95	-4.97	-45.00	201.89	82.57
[1] Difference relative to previous year					
[2] Difference relative to base year					

Tab. 2-3 Overview of trends in categories and subcategories (kt CO_2 eq.)

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2018
Total (net emissions)	191515.91	149128.03	141415.19	140573.09	133660.30	122514.32	133177.47
1. Energy	161316.31	129383.73	122160.27	120597.29	112491.76	98813.64	96875.70
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	149454.80	120078.72	115034.21	114188.17	106700.24	94425.88	93553.78
1. Energy industries	56855.14	61762.46	62061.95	63165.65	62122.33	53690.07	51071.61
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	47113.14	24468.30	23425.64	18844.64	12112.38	9751.37	9958.91
3. Transport	11484.85	10468.51	12119.26	17357.81	16832.27	17531.63	19055.34
4. Other sectors	33807.41	23162.56	17247.42	14546.59	15304.12	13071.99	13145.64
5. Other	194.26	216.88	179.95	273.47	329.14	380.81	322.28
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	11861.51	9305.01	7126.06	6409.12	5791.51	4387.76	3321.92
1. Solid fuels	10779.39	8468.06	6249.66	5513.41	4894.36	3774.33	2713.91
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	1082.12	836.95	876.40	895.71	897.15	613.43	608.01
2. Industrial Processes	17113.01	14188.95	14890.03	14827.22	15063.17	15350.06	16262.90
A. Mineral industry	4082.45	3019.09	3633.37	3345.75	3048.42	2594.89	3077.63
B. Chemical industry	2944.23	2808.20	2937.08	2837.88	2371.07	2070.59	2047.56
C. Metal industry	9670.32	7949.20	7435.43	7103.10	6752.62	6952.50	6948.64
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	125.56	103.75	146.75	133.66	115.27	136.33	154.48
E. Electronic industry	NO,NE	NO,NE	11.17	6.64	41.95	5.30	6.64
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes	NO	13.82	420.20	1083.26	2429.17	3291.42	3736.79
G. Other product manufacture and use	290.46	294.90	306.04	316.93	304.69	299.04	291.13
H. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.04
3. Agriculture	15648.71	9442.46	8553.86	8186.82	7483.80	8629.03	8606.50
A. Enteric fermentation	5600.62	3505.93	2989.01	2798.72	2656.89	2828.21	3039.43
B. Manure management	3124.70	2130.92	1899.11	1696.13	1401.54	1324.21	1050.44
D. Agricultural soils	5627.23	3585.08	3504.92	3553.28	3252.13	4125.09	4229.33
G. Liming	1187.63	111.26	113.21	64.51	61.97	164.41	161.37
H. Urea application	108.53	109.27	47.61	74.17	111.27	187.10	125.92
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry	-5686.64	-7398.00	-8042.42	-7332.82	-6239.91	-5812.77	5794.15
A. Forest land	-4373.15	-6720.81	-6828.20	-5933.34	-4588.67	-5324.55	7320.36
B. Cropland	214.82	235.64	210.83	184.69	188.30	167.19	99.56
C. Grassland	-110.23	-328.80	-413.62	-398.21	-408.02	-335.73	-282.26
D. Wetlands	21.73	9.34	27.39	21.75	35.13	25.66	20.36
E. Settlements	271.17	238.71	237.71	237.36	179.81	143.68	124.07
F. Other land	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA
G. Harvested wood products	-1712.98	-833.54	-1277.73	-1446.15	-1647.57	-490.14	-1488.47
5. Waste	3124.51	3510.88	3853.46	4294.58	4861.48	5511.01	5704.49
A. Solid waste disposal	1979.27	2404.98	2798.38	3058.11	3462.42	3653.77	3742.72
B. Biological treatment of solid waste	NE,IE	NE,IE	NE,IE	60.90	202.65	678.57	721.07
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	21.25	64.92	57.88	124.12	127.29	121.59	141.03
D. Waste water treatment and discharge	1123.99	1040.98	997.20	1051.44	1069.12	1057.08	1099.67
Memo items:							
International bunkers	528.22	562.83	593.83	978.92	965.41	895.11	1248.26
Aviation	528.22	562.83	593.83	978.92	965.41	895.11	1248.26
CO_2 emissions from biomass	6445.39	5790.70	6666.40	8667.97	12354.38	16225.54	16766.07
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites	15558.30	19691.70	24677.97	30258.81	36422.71	41586.48	44559.40
Indirect N_2O	1081.26	551.41	418.41	408.05	351.20	280.93	256.75
Indirect CO_2	1864.62	1437.38	1175.02	1066.46	977.94	789.05	689.82
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions without LULUCF	197202.55	156526.03	149457.61	147905.91	139900.21	128303.74	127449.60
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions with LULUCF	191515.91	149128.03	141415.19	140573.09	133660.30	122490.97	133243.75
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions, including indirect CO_2, without LULUCF	199067.16	157963.41	150632.63	148972.36	140878.15	129092.80	128139.42
Total CO_2 equivalent emissions, including indirect CO_2, with LULUCF	193380.53	150565.41	142590.22	141639.54	134638.25	123280.02	133933.57

Energy (IPCC Category 1)

The trend for GHG emissions from 1 Energy category shows decreasing trend of emissions. They strongly decreased from 1990 to 1994 and then fluctuated by 2002. After 2002 they stayed relatively stable by 2007. In the period 2002 – 2007 emissions kept around 120 000 kt CO_2 eq. Total decrease between 1990 and 2018 is 37%. Between 2016 to 2018 emissions from category 1 Energy slightly decreased by 2%.

From the total 96 875.70 kt CO_2 eq. in 2018 97% comes from 1.A Fuel Combustion, the rest are 1.B Fugitive Emissions from Fuels (mainly Solid Fuels). 1.B Fugitive Emissions from Fuels is the largest source for CH_4, which represented 24% of all CH_4 emissions in 2018. 32% of all CH_4 emissions in 2018 originated from Energy category.

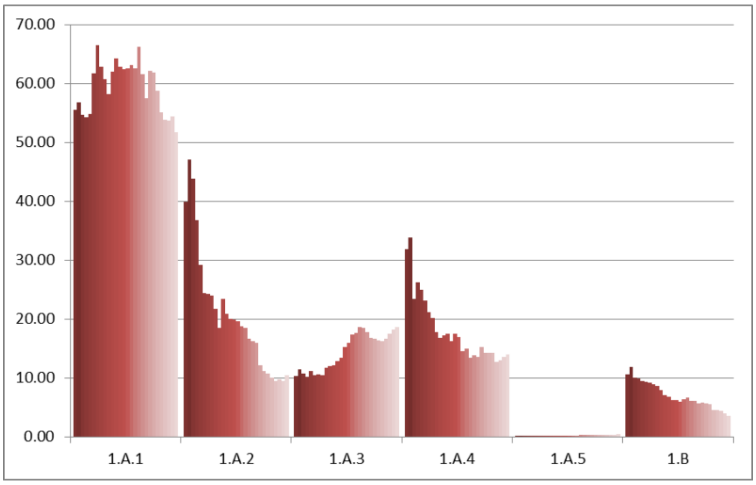


Fig. 2-5 Trends in Energy by categories 1990-2018 (Tg CO_2 eq.)

CO_2 emissions from fossil fuels combustion (category 1.A Energy) are the main source in Czech Republic's inventory with a share of 95% in total emissions from Energy sector. CO_2 emissions from category 1 Energy contributes for 73% to total GHG emissions, CH_4 for 4% and N_2O for 1% in 2018 (excl. LULUCF).

Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPCC Category 2)

GHG emissions from the 2 Industrial Processes and Product Use category fluctuated with decreasing trend during the whole period 1990 to 2018. In early 90's emissions decreased rather rapidly, then reached decade minimum in 1999 and subsequently decreased with total minimum in 2009 (global economic recession). Between 1990 and 2018, emissions from this category decreased by 5%. In 2018 emissions amounted for 16 196.63 kt CO_2 eq.

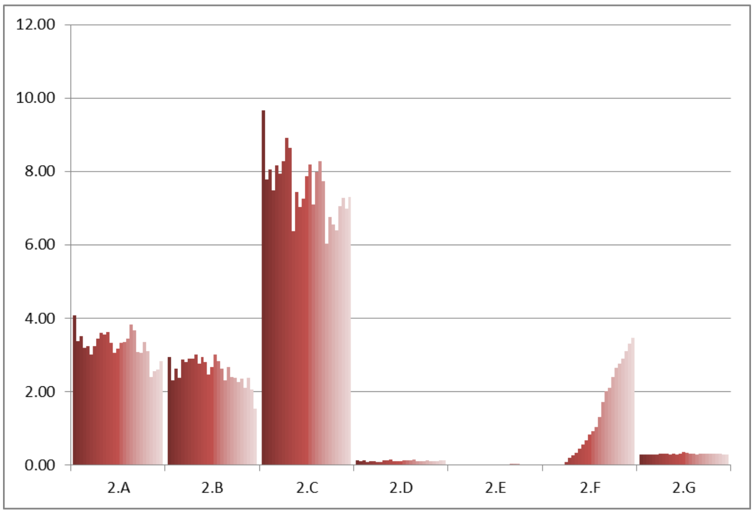


Fig. 2-6 Trends in IPPU by categories 1990-2018 (Tg CO_2 eq.)

The main categories in the 2 Industrial Processes and Product Use category are 2.C Metal Industry (42%), 2.F Product Uses as ODS substitutes (23%), 2.A Mineral Industry (19%) and 2.B Chemical Industry (13%) of the sectoral emissions in 2018 (Fig. 2-6).

The most important GHG of the 2 Industrial Processes and Product Use category was CO_2 with 74% of sectoral emissions, followed by F-gases (23%).

Agriculture (IPCC Category 3)

GHG emissions from the category 3 Agriculture decreased relatively steadily over the period from 1990 to 2003 and then fluctuated. In 2010 emissions reached minimum level which is 53 % below the base year level.

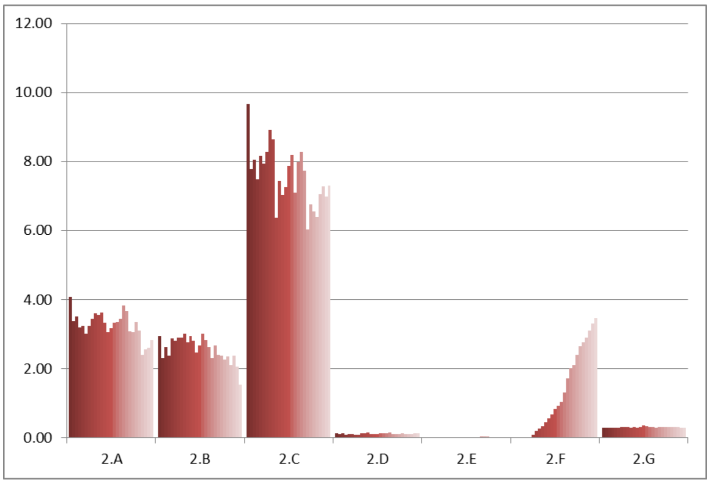


Fig. 2-7 Trends in Agriculture by categories 1990-2018 (Tg CO_2 eq.)

Agriculture amounted to 8 606.5 kt CO_2 eq. in 2018 which corresponds to 6% of national total emissions (excl. indirect emissions, excl. LULUCF). The most important sub-category 3.D Agricultural Soils (N_2O emissions) contributed by 49% to sectoral total in 2018, followed by the 3.A Enteric Fermentation (CH_4 emissions, 35%).

3 Agriculture is the largest source for N_2O and second largest source for CH_4 emissions (78% of total emissions of N_2O and 27% of total emissions of CH_4, excl. LULUCF). However it's emission trend steadily decreases over the whole observed period.

Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (IPCC Category 4)

GHG removals from the 4 Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry category vary through the whole time series with maximum of -9585.28 kt CO_2 eq. in 1992 and minimum in 2017 (-2 315.29 kt CO_2 eq.).

Emissions and removals amounted to 5 794.15 kt CO_2 eq. in 2018, which corresponds to 4% of total national emissions.

LULUCF category is no longer a sink for CO_2. Starting with 2015 the removals decreased and resulted in emissions in 2018. The situation is caused by the extreme drought-induced accelerating bark-beetle outbreak calamity experienced in the Czech forestry in the recent years (since 2015).

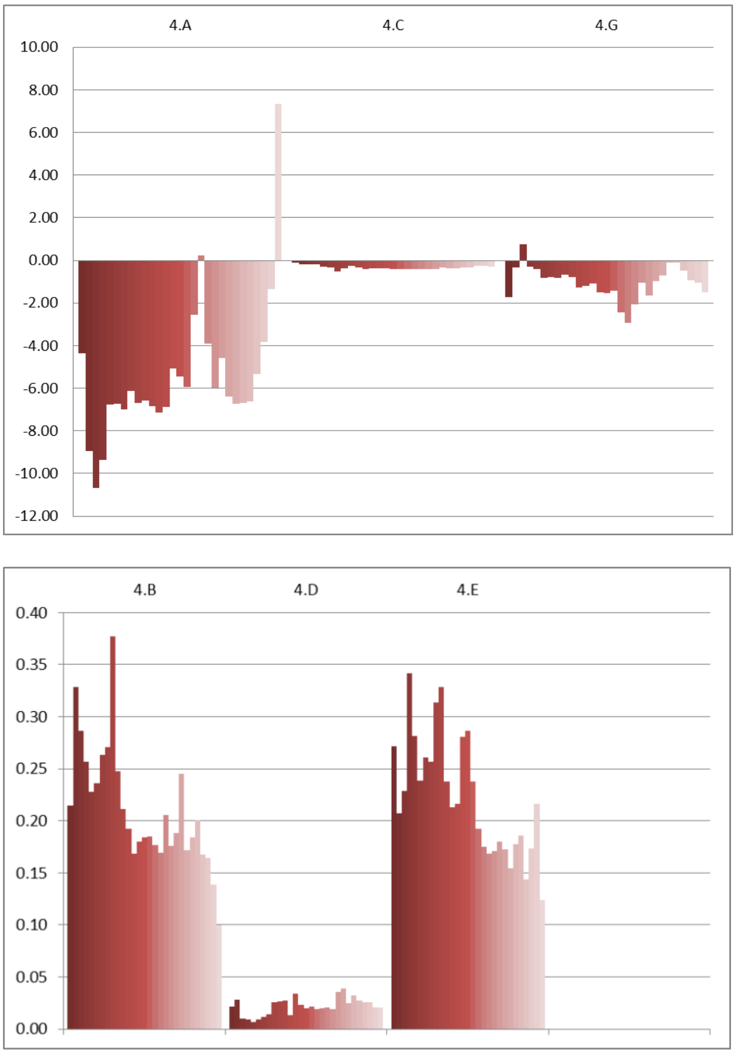


Fig. 2-8 Trends in LULUCF by separate source and sink categories 1990 – 2018 (Tg CO_2 eq.)

Waste (IPCC Category 5)

GHG emissions from category 5 Waste substantially increased during the whole period. In 2018 emissions amounted for 5 704.49 kt CO_2 eq., which is 83% above the base year level. The increase of emissions is mainly due to higher emissions of CH_4 from 5.A Solid Waste Disposal and due higher emissions in 5.C Incineration and open burning of waste. The share of category 5 Waste in total emissions was 4% in 2018.

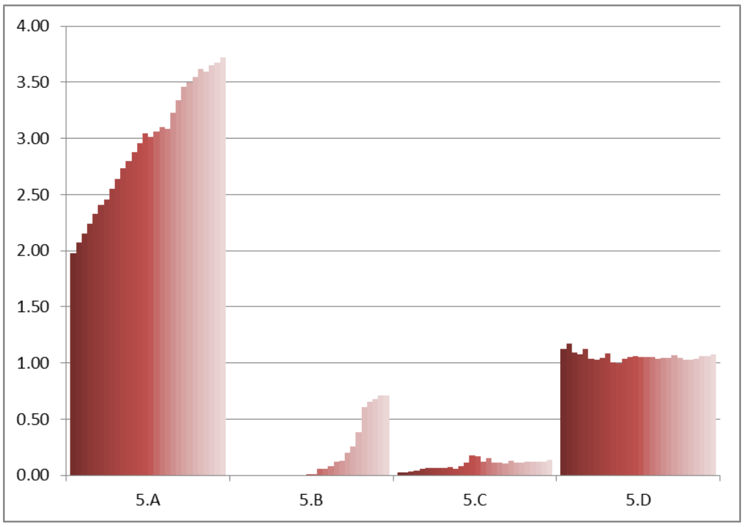


Fig. 2-9 Trends in Waste by categories 1990-2018 (Tg CO_2 eq.)

The main source is solid 5.A Solid Waste Disposal, which accounted for 66% of sectoral emissions in 2018, followed by 5.D Wastewater Treatment and Discharge (19%) and 5.B Biological treatment of solid waste (13%). Trends of the separate sub-categories in Waste sector can be observed on Fig. 2-9.

93% of all emissions from Waste category are CH_4 emissions; CO_2 contributes by 2% and N_2O by 5%.

2.2.3 Description and interpretation of emission trends of indirect greenhouse gases and SO_2

Description of trends of emissions of indirect greenhouse gases is provided in Chapter 9.

2.2.4 Description and interpretation of emission trends for KP-LULUCF inventory

Of the qualifying KP LULUCF activities, emission removals from Forest Management dominate for all years in the reported period from 2013 to 2018. There removals are enhanced by the estimates for Afforestation/Reforestation activities and by the contribution from changes in carbon pools associated with Harvested Wood Products (HWP). On the contrary, Deforestation represents emissions for all years (Tab. 2-4).

Tab. 2-4 Summary of GHG emissions and removals for KP LULUCF activities [kt CO_2 eq.]

Year	Article 3.3 activities		Article 3.4 activities		HWP
	Afforestation and Reforestation	Deforestation	Forest Management	Other Art. 3.4 activities	HWP contribution
2013	-499.36	254.05	-6292.56	NA	-126.9
2014	-533.38	251.20	-6187.48	NA	-96.16
2015	-548.41	197.61	-5259.28	NA	-490.14
2016	-554.34	238.40	-4219.91	NA	-940.84
2017	-565.38	264.66	-1859.34	NA	-1060.46
2018	-538.58	151.06	6345.74	NA	-1488.47
Total*	-3239.45	1356.99	-17472.84	NA	-2432.53

**) Cumulative net emissions and removals for all years of the commitment period reported in the current submission*

3 Energy (CRF Sector 1)

3.1 Overview of sector

The energy sector in the Czech Republic is driven by the combustion of fossil fuels in stationary and mobile sources; however fugitive emissions are also important source of emissions. The two main categories are 1.A Fuel Combustion and 1.B Fugitive Emissions from Fuels.

Activity data are based on the energy balance of the Czech Republic prepared by the Czech Statistical Office (CzSO). Data from the energy balance form the basic framework for processing greenhouse gas emissions from combustion in stationary and mobile sources. Greenhouse gas emissions from stationary sources are calculated from the activity data and the emission factors.

Processing of the activity data is based on the total energy balance of the Czech Republic. The energy balance is prepared by CzSO, and is divided into issues for Solid Fuels, Liquid Fuels, Natural Gas, renewable energy sources and production of heat and electrical energy. Information on the energy balance forms the basis for preparing a database of activity data in the Reference and Sectoral Approaches. The Reference Approach is based on data from the source part of the energy balance; the Sectoral Approach involves processing of data on fuel consumption in a structure corresponding to the requirements of the IPCC categorization.

Default emission factors from the IPCC methodology have been for key categories gradually substituted by country specific emission factors.

Inventories of CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O emissions from subsector 1.A.3 Transport are performed using the CDV model for mobile sources. This model is fully harmonised with activity data from the official CzSO Energy balance mentioned above.

Fugitive emissions in sector 1.B are determined by calculation from activity data and country-specific or default emission factors. The activity data are obtained first of all from the official CzSO energy balance. The sector statistics and annual targeted surveys are used in special cases, when data missing or are insufficient.

3.1.1 Key categories in sector 1 Energy

Combustion processes included in category 1.A make a decisive contribution to total emissions of greenhouse gases. All CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O emissions are derived from the combustion of fossil respectively biofuels and other fuels in stationary and mobile sources.

On the whole, 13 key sources have been identified in sector 1, the most important of which are the first 4 given Tab 3-1. This group of sources contributes 77.5% to total greenhouse gas emissions (without LULUCF).

It is apparent from the table that the first four categories are of fundamental importance for the level of greenhouse gas emissions in the Czech Republic and, of these, the combustion of Solid Fuels constitutes a decisive source. This consists primarily in the combustion of Solid Fuels for the production of electricity and supply of heat. Another important category consists in the combustion of Liquid Fuels in the transport sector and the combustion of Natural Gas has approximately the same importance. This corresponds mostly to the direct production of heat for buildings in the private and public sector and for households. Consequently, increased attention is paid to it.

The results of the inventory, including the activity data, are submitted in the standard CRF format. For direct greenhouse gases, the consumption of fuels and “implied” emission factors are also given. However, for stationary sources, the fuel consumption is given in the CRF format in aggregated structure, i.e. as Solid, Liquid and Gaseous Fuels according to IPCC definition. All the CRF Tables in sector 1.A were appropriately completed for the entire required time interval of 1990 to 2018.

In 1.B Fugitive Emissions from Fuels category, especially 1.B.1.a Coal Mining and Handling was evaluated as a key category (Tab. 3-1). Category 1.B.2.b also was identified as a key category by the latest assessment. Moreover, identifiers placed this category just over the borderline between key and non-key categories.

Tab. 3-1 Overview of key categories in 1 Energy (2018)

Category	Gas	KC A1	KC A2	KC A1[1]	KC A1[2]	KC A2[1]	KC A2[2]	% of total GHG[1]	% of total GHG[2]
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	CO_2	LA,TA	LA, TA	yes	yes	yes	yes	35.33	36.92
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	CO_2	LA, TA	LA,TA	yes	yes	yes	yes	13.82	14.44
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	LA, TA	LA, TA	yes	yes	yes	yes	5.12	5.35
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	LA, TA	LA, TA	yes	yes	yes	yes	3.96	4.14
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	CO_2	LA, TA	LA, TA	yes	yes	yes	yes	2.87	3.00
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	CO_2	LA, TA	LA, TA	yes	yes	yes	yes	2.77	2.90
1.B.1.a Coal Mining and Handling	CH_4	LA, TA	LA, TA	yes	yes	yes	yes	1.95	2.04
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	LA, TA	LA, TA	yes	yes	yes	yes	2.12	2.21
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	LA, TA	LA, TA	yes	yes	yes	yes	0.93	0.97
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	TA	TA	yes	yes	yes	yes	0.26	0.28
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	CH_4	TA	TA	yes	yes	yes	yes	0.22	0.23
1.A.4 Other sectors - Biomass	CH_4	LA		yes	yes			0.45	0.47
1.B.2.b Natural Gas	CH_4	LA, TA		yes	yes			0.43	0.44

KC: key category
[1] including LULUCF
[2] excluding LULUCF

3.1.2 Emissions Trends

CO_2 emissions from the 1.A sector decreased by 36% from 147 Mt CO_2 in 1990 to 92 Mt CO_2 in 2018. Furthermore CO_2 emissions from the 1.B sector decreased by 77% from 458 kt in 1990 to 104 kt in 2018, as well as CH_4 emissions from 1.B sectors decreased by 72% from 456 kt in 1990 to 129 kt in 2018. Fig. 3-1 indicates overall trend in CO_2 and CH_4 emissions in the whole time series for both sectors. Furthermore Fig. 3-1 provides data for trends in 1 Energy for each gas reported in sector.

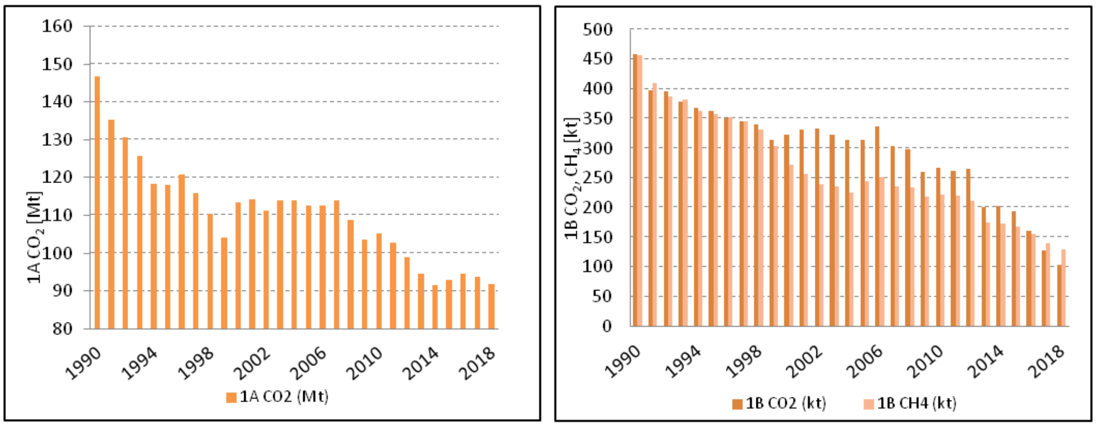


Fig. 3-1 Trend total CO_2 (Sectoral Approach) in 1.A and trend of CO_2 and CH_4 from 1.B sector in period 1990 – 2018

Tab. 3-2 Emissions of greenhouse gases and their trend from 1990 – 2018 from IPCC Category 1 Energy

	CO_2 [kt]	CH_4 [kt]	N_2O [kt]
1990	147 241	531.02	2.68
1991	135 653	477.92	2.46
1992	131 020	449.17	2.40
1993	125 999	440.07	2.30
1994	118 688	416.93	2.25
1995	118 539	406.86	2.26
1996	121 230	402.61	2.29
1997	116 267	392.52	2.23
1998	110 799	369.84	2.18
1999	104 551	336.34	2.17
2000	113 792	307.22	2.31
2001	114 506	292.68	2.13
2002	111 659	273.67	2.12
2003	114 208	270.95	2.18
2004	114 222	260.45	2.21
2005	113 017	276.74	2.22
2006	112 885	286.00	2.26
2007	114 173	268.58	2.30
2008	109 167	267.08	2.26
2009	103 919	254.36	2.17
2010	105 375	258.78	2.17
2011	102 962	257.73	2.19
2012	99 155	249.92	2.14
2013	94 716	214.84	2.10
2014	91 798	211.10	2.12
2015	92 994	206.94	2.17
2016	94 671	194.13	2.21
2017	93 827	181.04	2.21
2018	92 006	168.80	2.18
Trend 1990/2018	**-38%**	**-68%**	**-19%**

3.1.2.1 Emission trends by subcategories

The individual subsectors have different contributions to trends in emissions. Fig. 3-2 illustrates the trends in emissions on the example of CO_2 emissions and the share of CO_2 emissions in different subsectors in 2018.

The greatest increase in emissions was recorded in subsector 1.A.3 Transport between 1990 and 2007, when emissions increased by 160%. In absolute values, this corresponded to an increase from 11 Tg CO_2 in 1990 to 18 Tg in 2007. A slight decrease has been apparent since 2008, while between

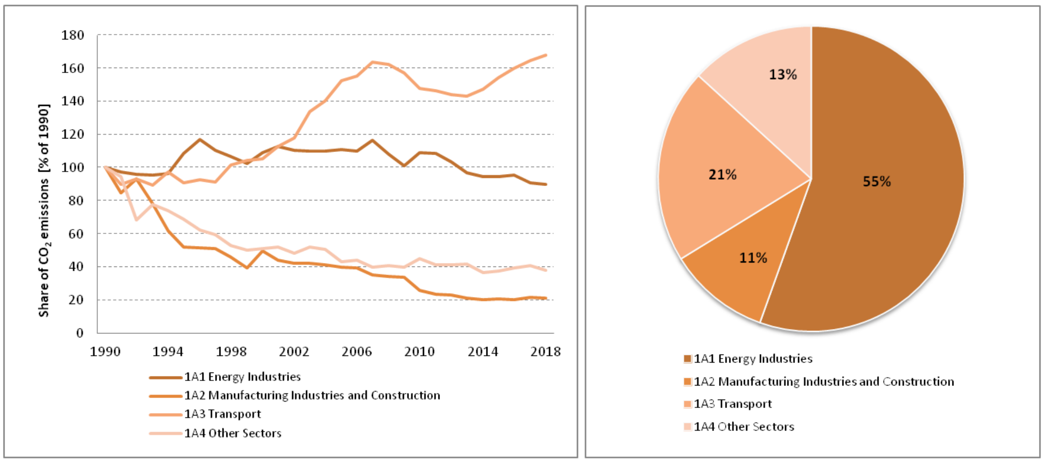


Fig. 3-2 Share and development of CO_2 emissions from 1990 - 2018 in individual sub-sectors; share of CO_2 emissions in individual subsectors in 2018 [kt]

2014 and 2018 is apparent slight increase by 2.3 Tg. Emissions from subsector 1.A.1 Energy Industries are almost constant with slight fluctuations over the entire period; the greatest reduction occurred in subsectors 1.A.2 and 1.A.4 from 47 and 32 Tg CO_2 in 1990 to 10 and 12 Tg CO_2 in 2018, respectively.

Fig. 3-3 demonstrate that the fugitive emissions from Solid fuels also indicate substantial decrease in the whole time-series, i.e. 78% for CO_2 emission and 75% for CH_4 emissions. Fugitive CH_4 emissions from Oil and Natural Gas also indicate decrease for 44% in the time series. Fugitive CO_2 emissions from Oil and Natural Gas indicates increase, however, these emissions are of minor importance in the whole submission.

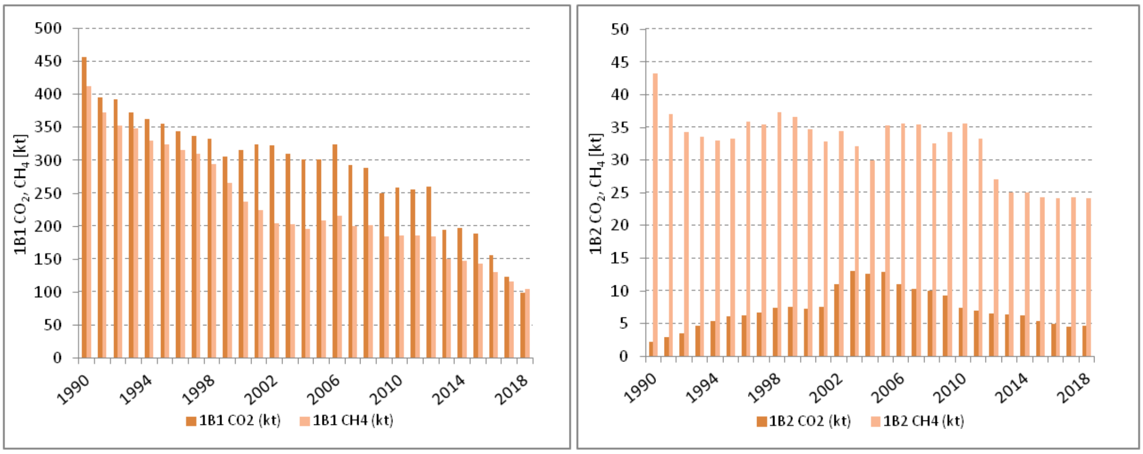


Fig. 3-3 CO_2 and CH_4 trend from the sector Fugitive Emissions from Solid Fuels and from the sector Fugitive Emissions from Oil and Natural Gas

The trends for different subcategories are also presented in Tab. 3-3.

Tab. 3-3 Total GHG emissions in [kt CO_2 equivalent] from 1990 – 2018 by subcategories of Energy

	1	1.A	1.A.1	1.A.2	1.A.3	1.A.4	1.A.5	1.B	1.B.1	1.B.2
1990	161 316	149 455	56 855	47 113	11 485	33 807	194	11 862	10 779	1 082
1991	148 335	137 707	55 476	39 860	10 306	31 909	156	10 628	9 698	931
1992	142 964	132 874	54 650	43 897	10 721	23 406	201	10 090	9 227	863
1993	137 686	127 753	54 321	36 752	10 253	26 239	188	9 933	9 088	845
1994	129 783	120 339	54 842	29 186	11 163	24 933	214	9 444	8 612	832
1995	129 384	120 079	61 762	24 468	10 469	23 163	217	9 305	8 468	837
1996	131 978	122 823	66 518	24 253	10 659	21 183	211	9 155	8 250	905
1997	126 746	117 754	62 809	24 061	10 532	20 154	198	8 991	8 099	892
1998	120 695	112 059	60 678	21 705	11 687	17 816	173	8 636	7 696	940
1999	113 604	105 724	58 225	18 506	11 996	16 829	167	7 881	6 959	922
2000	122 160	115 034	62 062	23 426	12 119	17 247	180	7 126	6 250	876
2001	122 457	115 704	64 245	20 879	12 902	17 517	161	6 752	5 925	828
2002	119 133	112 829	62 799	19 999	13 479	16 310	242	6 305	5 431	873
2003	121 632	115 417	62 449	19 937	15 268	17 519	245	6 215	5 399	816
2004	121 394	115 446	62 568	19 569	16 025	17 010	273	5 947	5 186	762
2005	120 597	114 188	63 166	18 845	17 358	14 547	273	6 409	5 513	896
2006	120 708	114 073	62 615	18 544	17 700	14 956	259	6 635	5 735	900
2007	121 573	115 390	66 264	16 659	18 616	13 504	347	6 183	5 287	897
2008	116 519	110 383	61 533	16 197	18 464	13 812	377	6 136	5 312	825
2009	110 925	105 196	57 462	15 945	17 853	13 572	364	5 729	4 861	868
2010	112 492	106 700	62 122	12 112	16 832	15 304	329	5 792	4 894	897
2011	110 057	104 301	61 884	11 138	16 662	14 229	387	5 756	4 917	839
2012	106 042	100 502	58 755	10 810	16 384	14 236	316	5 540	4 856	684
2013	100 714	96 143	55 168	10 085	16 254	14 325	309	4 571	3 937	634
2014	97 707	93 193	53 790	9 561	16 769	12 755	319	4 514	3 882	632
2015	98 814	94 426	53 690	9 751	17 532	13 072	381	4 388	3 774	613
2016	100 182	96 151	54 456	9 484	18 206	13 598	407	4 031	3 421	610
2017	99 013	95 376	51 771	10 311	18 707	14 123	465	3 637	3 025	612
2018	96 876	93 554	51 072	9 959	19 055	13 146	322	3 322	2 714	608
Total Trend 1990 - 2018	**-40%**	**-37%**	**-10%**	**-79%**	**66%**	**-61%**	**66%**	**-72%**	**-75%**	**-44%**

3.2 Fuel combustion activities (CRF 1.A)

3.2.1 Comparison of the sectoral approach with the reference approach

In addition to the Sectoral approach (SA), used commonly for determination of greenhouse gas emissions from sector 1.A, the IPCC methodology requires also to perform a Reference Approach (RA), whose main objective is to control the estimation of the CO_2 emissions in the Sectoral approach. The calculation does not require a lot of input activity data, since the reference approach requires only the basic values included in the source section of the national energy balance (primary sources) and some additional information. It provides information only on total CO_2 emissions without any further division into consumer sectors.

From 2015 submission onward, it is required to use the Reference Approach in line with IPCC 2006 Guidelines (IPCC, 2006). Main difference between the new reference approach in contrast with the old one, used until now (IPCC 1997), is that instead of the concept of "long-term stored carbon" (stored carbon), used for some non-energy fuels, now a new, broader concept is used - "excluded carbon", which includes not only the stored carbon, but also carbon used and emitted as CO_2 in other sectors, not only in 1.A (most often in sector 2 IPPU). This means that from the total carbon, calculated on the base of apparent domestic consumption (Apparent consumption, AC) is deducted the "excluded carbon". It is mainly the case of carbon contained in fossil fuels used: (i) as raw materials for further treatment in the industry (feedstocks), (ii) as reductants and (iii) as non-energy products.

Overview of materials, containing "excluded carbon" is given inTab. 3-4.

Tab. 3-4 Products used as feedstocks, reductants, and for non-energy products (IPCC, 2006)

Feedstocks	**Naphtha**
	LPG (propane - butane)
	Oils used as feedstocks
	Refinery gas
	Natural gas
	Ethane
Reductants	**Metallurgical coke and petroleum coke**
	Coal and coal tar/pitch
	Natural gas
Non-energy products	**Bitumen**
	Lubricants
	Paraffin waxes
	White spirit

For fuels, which are used in other sectors, than Energy sector – 1.A (i.e. non-energy fuels: for example coke or naphtha), it is necessary to know, what quantity of certain material is used outside 1.A (e.g. like feedstock or reductant).

In the Czech national inventory above mentioned "excluded carbon" is considered for counting in case of the following substances:

- Naphtha
- Bitumen
- Paraffin waxes
- Oils, used for production of hydrogen by partial oxidation (further for ammonia)
- White spirit

In Tab. 3-5 and Tab. 3-6 are reported values, set by the reference approach for the years 1990, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 and a comparison between the reference and sectoral approach for the same years. In Tab. 3-7 is summarized comparison for all time period. In majority of cases relative differences are less than 2%.

Tab. 3-5 Activity data in energy units (TJ), used in reference and sectoral approach for basic groups of fossil fuels

Year	Type of fossil fuels	Apparent Consumption (PJ)	Carbon excluded (PJ)	Reference approach (PJ)	Sectoral approach (PJ)	(RA-SA)/SA (%)
1990	Liquid Fuels	358.56	71.77	286.78	298.26	-3.85
	Solid Fuels	1 315.08	86.73	1 228.36	1 179.22	4.17
	Gaseous Fuels	219.91		219.91	205.43	7.05
	Other Fuels	0.26		0.26	0.26	0.00
	Total	**1 893.81**	**158.50**	**1 735.31**	**1 683.18**	**3.10**
1995	Liquid Fuels	321.29	96.97	224.33	233.08	-3.76
	Solid Fuels	937.64	71.03	904.15	866.61	4.33
	Gaseous Fuels	274.74		274.74	260.80	5.35
	Other Fuels	0.65		0.65	0.65	0.00
	Total	**1 534.33**	**168.00**	**1 403.87**	**1 361.14**	**3.14**
2000	Liquid Fuels	311.43	87.59	223.84	238.42	-6.12
	Solid Fuels	901.78	66.29	835.48	822.67	1.56

Year	Type of fossil fuels	Apparent Consumption (PJ)	Carbon excluded (PJ)	Reference approach (PJ)	Sectoral approach (PJ)	(RA-SA)/SA (%)
	Gaseous Fuels	314.52		314.52	305.05	3.10
	Other Fuels	1.28		1.28	1.28	0.00
	Total	**1 529.00**	**153.88**	**1 375.12**	**1 367.42**	**0.56**
2005	Liquid Fuels	387.46	111.20	276.26	291.96	-5.38
	Solid Fuels	847.06	75.47	771.58	762.94	-1.12
	Gaseous Fuels	323.04		323.04	318.87	-1.29
	Other Fuels	5.69		5.69	5.69	0.00
	Total	**1 563.25**	**186.67**	**1 376.58**	**1 379.46**	**-0.21**
2010	Liquid Fuels	370.03	99.40	270.62	277.31	-2.41
	Solid Fuels	780.51	71.50	709.01	702.25	0.96
	Gaseous Fuels	338.55	3.80	334.75	309.77	8.06
	Other Fuels	5.89		5.89	5.89	0.00
	Total	**1 494.97**	**174.70**	**1 320.27**	**1 295.23**	**1.93**
2015	Liquid Fuels	354.50	81.65	272.86	278.84	-2.15
	Solid Fuels	682.81	75.36	607.45	595.68	1.98
	Gaseous Fuels	272.03	4.02	268.01	263.19	1.83
	Other Fuels	7.07		7.07	7.07	0.00
	Total	**1 316.42**	**161.03**	**1 155.39**	**1 144.78**	**0.93**
2016	Liquid Fuels	330.80	52.58	278.22	278.86	-0.23
	Solid Fuels	685.73	78.26	607.46	598.50	1.50
	Gaseous Fuels	294.46	4.21	290.25	285.65	1.61
	Other Fuels	7.78		7.78	7.78	0.00
	Total	**1 318.76**	**135.05**	**1 183.71**	**1 170.78**	**1.10**
2017	Liquid Fuels	381.44	101.68	279.76	286.84	-2.47
	Solid Fuels	657.77	69.18	588.59	577.92	1.85
	Gaseous Fuels	302.19	3.72	298.46	294.60	1.31
	Other Fuels	8.6		8.63	8.63	0.00
	Total	**1 350.0**	**174.58**	**1 175.45**	**1 167.99**	**0.64**
2018	Liquid Fuels	387.66	102.69	284.97	288.35	-1.17
	Solid Fuels	652.51	72.05	580.46	566.23	2.51
	Gaseous Fuels	286.16	3.74	282.42	278.82	1.29
	Other Fuels	7.28		7.28	7.28	0.00
	Total	**1 333.61**	**178.49**	**1 155.12**	**1 140.68**	**1.27**

Tab. 3-6 Results for CO_2 emissions (kt) according to reference approach and comparison with sectoral approach

Year	Type of fossil fuels	Apparent Consumption (kt CO_2)	Carbon excluded (kt CO_2)	RA (kt CO_2)	SA (kt CO_2)	(RA-SA)/SA (%)
1990	Liquid Fuels	26 351.41	5 392.00	20 959.41	22 196.81	-5.57
	Solid Fuels	126 345.82	9 280.00	117 065.82	113 360.35	3.27
	Gaseous Fuels	11 990.12	0.00	11 990.12	11 200.98	7.05
	Other Fuels	24.04		24.04	24.04	0.00
	Total	**164 711.39**	**14 672.00**	**150 039.39**	**146 782.19**	**2.22**
1995	Liquid Fuels	23 432.31	7 197.00	16 235.31	17 180.98	-5.50
	Solid Fuels	89 857.58	7 600.00	82 257.58	86 592.46	-5.01
	Gaseous Fuels	15 110.05	0.00	15 110.05	14 343.44	5.34
	Other Fuels	59.83		59.83	59.83	0.00
	Total	**128 459.77**	**14 797.00**	**113 662.77**	**118 176.72**	**-3.82**
2000	Liquid Fuels	22 666.97	6 481.00	16 185.97	17 467.23	-7.34
	Solid Fuels	86 604.97	7 093.00	79 511.97	79 108.45	0.51
	Gaseous Fuels	17 297.33	0.00	17 297.33	16 776.79	3.10
	Other Fuels	117.00		117.00	117.00	0.00
	Total	**126 686.27**	**13 574.00**	**113 112.27**	**113 469.47**	**-0.31**
2005	Liquid Fuels	40 081.24	20 040.62	20 040.62	21 486.51	-6.73
	Solid Fuels	146 735.88	73 367.94	73 367.94	73 180.71	0.26

Year	Type of fossil fuels	Apparent Consumption (kt CO_2)	Carbon excluded (kt CO_2)	RA (kt CO_2)	SA (kt CO_2)	(RA-SA)/SA (%)
	Gaseous Fuels	35 529.19	17 764.59	17 764.59	17 535.52	1.31
	Other Fuels	500.73		500.73	500.73	0.00
	Total	**222 847.04**	**111 173.15**	**111 673.88**	**112 703.47**	**-0.91**
2010	Liquid Fuels	27 089.51	7 394.00	19 695.51	20 001.69	-1.53
	Solid Fuels	74 538.66	7 296.00	67 242.66	67 468.09	-0.33
	Gaseous Fuels	18 717.09	210.00	18 507.09	17 126.77	8.06
	Other Fuels	512.00		512.00	512.00	0.00
	Total	**222 847.04**	**111 173.15**	**111 673.88**	**112 703.47**	**-0.91**
2015	Liquid Fuels	26 062.34	6 134.00	19 928.34	20 097.63	-0.84
	Solid Fuels	65 256.37	7 544.72	57 711.65	57 501.66	0.37
	Gaseous Fuels	15 075.90	223.00	14 852.90	14 586.54	1.83
	Other Fuels	614.72		614.72	614.72	0.00
	Total	**107 009.34**	**13 901.72**	**93 107.62**	**92 800.56**	**0.33**
2016	Liquid Fuels	24 274.34	3 980.15	20 294.19	20 167.22	0.63
	Solid Fuels	65 434.26	7 834.41	57 599.85	57 785.17	-0.32
	Gaseous Fuels	16 342.55	233.15	16 109.40	15 854.22	1.61
	Other Fuels	740.28		740.28	702.75	5.34
	Total	**106 791.43**	**12 047.71**	**94 743.71**	**94 509.36**	**0.25**
2017	Liquid Fuels	27 920.06	7 489.68	20 430.38	20 717.28	-1.38
	Solid Fuels	62 962.33	6 928.51	56 033.82	55 989.77	0.08
	Gaseous Fuels	16 759.76	206.53	16 553.24	16 339.36	1.31
	Other Fuels	705.28		705.28	654.02	7.84
	Total	**108 347.43**	**14 624.71**	**93 722.71**	**93 700.43**	**0.02**
2018	Liquid Fuels	28 397.56	7 608.38	20 789.18	20 980.81	-0.91
	Solid Fuels	62 535.39	7 247.67	55 287.72	54 846.46	0.80
	Gaseous Fuels	15 867.30	207.40	15 659.90	15 461.00	1.29
	Other Fuels	614.04		614.04	614.04	0.00
	Total	**107 414.29**	**15 063.44**	**92 350.85**	**91 902.31**	**0.49**

Tab. 3-7 Apparent consumption in energy units (PJ) used in reference and sectoral approach for all fossil fuels and corresponding results for CO_2 emissions (kt)

Year	Appar. cons. (PJ)	Carbon excluded (PJ)	Reference approach (PJ)	Sectoral approach (PJ)	(RA-SA)/SA (%)	Activity data (kt CO_2)	Carbon excluded (kt CO_2)	Reference approach (kt CO_2)	Sectoral approach (kt CO_2)	(RA-SA)/SA (%)
1990	1 893.81	158.50	1 735.31	1 683.18	3.10	164 711	14 672	150 039	146 782	2.22
1991	1 702.60	114.01	1 588.59	1 553.97	2.23	148 050	10 766	137 284	135 255	1.50
1992	1 640.05	120.20	1 519.85	1 520.77	-0.06	140 213	11 327	128 886	130 624	-1.33
1993	1 579.21	108.30	1 470.90	1 465.86	0.34	134 587	10 250	124 337	125 621	-1.02
1994	1 511.07	130.62	1 380.45	1 390.37	-0.71	127 868	12 125	115 742	118 320	-2.18
1995	1 534.33	168.00	1 366.33	1 398.68	-2.31	128 460	14 797	113 663	118 177	-3.82
1996	1 576.49	174.02	1 402.47	1 448.35	-3.17	130 437	15 311	115 126	120 880	-4.76
1997	1 590.39	171.19	1 419.20	1 395.22	1.72	132 258	15 251	117 007	115 923	0.94
1998	1 539.46	167.23	1 372.23	1 343.55	2.13	126 861	14 935	111 926	110 459	1.33
1999	1 422.61	149.06	1 273.55	1 279.23	-0.44	115 339	12 876	102 463	104 237	-1.70
2000	1 529.00	153.88	1 375.12	1 367.42	0.56	126 687	13 574	113 112	113 469	-0.31
2001	1 553.61	151.12	1 402.50	1 387.11	1.11	127 736	13 262	114 474	114 175	0.26
2002	1 536.65	158.75	1 377.90	1 355.78	1.63	126 189	14 023	112 166	111 325	0.76
2003	1 556.65	167.36	1 389.29	1 387.83	0.10	127 991	14 871	113 120	113 885	-0.67
2004	1 526.00	195.49	1 330.50	1 393.07	-4.49	124 463	17 064	107 398	113 908	-5.71
2005	1 563.25	186.67	1 376.58	1 379.46	-0.21	127 706	16 032	111 674	112 703	-0.91
2006	1 591.19	196.80	1 394.38	1 378.89	1.12	130 360	17 090	113 270	112 550	0.64
2007	1 591.26	187.36	1 403.90	1 387.25	1.20	131 342	16 424	114 918	113 870	0.92
2008	1 531.46	192.13	1 339.33	1 334.79	0.34	125 215	16 524	108 691	108 869	-0.16
2009	1 409.26	158.66	1 250.59	1 267.58	-1.34	114 822	13 513	101 309	103 660	-2.27
2010	1 494.97	174.70	1 320.27	1 295.23	1.93	120 857	14 899	105 957	105 109	0.81

Year	Appar. cons. (PJ)	Carbon excluded (PJ)	Reference approach (PJ)	Sectoral approach (PJ)	(RA-SA)/SA (%)	Activity data (kt CO_2)	Carbon excluded (kt CO_2)	Reference approach (kt CO_2)	Sectoral approach (kt CO_2)	(RA-SA)/SA (%)
2011	1 416.12	167.18	1 248.94	1 253.83	-0.39	115 967	14 342	101 626	102 700	-1.05
2012	1 364.67	170.03	1 194.64	1 211.19	-1.37	111 116	14 512	96 604	98 889	-2.31
2013	1 354.73	167.41	1 187.32	1 166.20	1.81	110 090	14 393	95 696	94 515	1.25
2014	1 290.76	180.79	1 109.97	1 125.54	-1.38	104 891	15 384	89 506	91 595	-2.28
2015	1 316.42	161.03	1 155.39	1 144.78	0.93	107 009	13 902	93 108	92 801	0.33
2016	1 318.76	135.05	1 183.71	1 170.78	1.10	106 791	12 048	94 744	94 509	0.25
2017	1 350.03	174.58	1 175.45	1 167.99	0.64	108 347	14 625	93 723	93 700	0.02
2018	1 333.61	178.49	1 155.12	1 140.68	1.27	107 414	15 063	92 351	91 902	0.49

In years 1990, 1994, 1995, 1996, 2004, 2009, 2012 and 2014 is difference between referece and sectoral approach much higher than 2%. These differences are mainly caused by statistical differences (SD), how demonstrate Tab. 3-8. For some years, the ratio between RA and SA did not decrease under 2% even though SD was substracted. This effect can be caused by stock changes which have not been properly reported into CzSO. This assumption is based on the fact that difference between RA and SA for the surrounding years is very low.

Tab. 3-8 Explanation of high differece between reference and sectoral approach

Years	(RA-SA)/SA (%)	Statistical diffrences (SD) [TJ]	Share SD from sectoral approach (%)	(RA-SA)/SA without SD (%)
1990	2.22	63 291.46	3.64	-1.42
1994	-2.18	-15 358.56	-1.06	-1.12
1995	-3.82	-9 473.82	-0.65	-3.17
1996	-4.76	-6 487.39	-0.43	-4.33
2004	-5.71	-14 378.42	-0.98	-4.74
2009	-2.27	-13 980.44	-1.02	-1.25
2012	-2.31	-3 539.80	-0.26	-2.05
2014	-2.28	6 547.97	0.51	-2.79

3.2.2 International bunker fuels

In the Czech Republic, this corresponds only to the storage of Kerosene Jet Fuel for international air transport since the Czech Republic does not have an ocean fleet.

Basic activity data are available in the CzSO energy balance (CzSO, 2019). Tab. 3-9 gives the amount of stored Kerosene Jet Fuel.

Tab. 3-9 Kerosene Jet Fuel in international bunkers

Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
[TJ/year]	7 325	6 020	6 967	5 792	7 208	7 805	5 866	6 759	7 991	7 520	8 234	8 750	7 556	10 163	13 062
Year	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	
[TJ/year]	13 573	14 070	14 763	15644	14288	13387	13271	12367	11931	12248	12412	13250	15016	17309	

3.2.3 Feedstocks and non-energy use of fuels

The methodology (IPCC, 2006) clearly sets the borders between the sectors Energy and Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU). Compared to the previous methodology version (IPCC, 1997), emissions from non-energy use of fuels is reported mainly in sector 2 – IPPU. To prevent double-counting or omission of resources it is necessary to carefully carry out a completeness check of CO_2 emissions in the sectors 1.A (Energy – combustion) and 2 – IPPU, for those kinds of fuels that are used for both energy and non-energy purposes.

Non-energy fuels are divided into three categories:

5) **Raw materials for the chemical industry (Feedstocks)**. These fossil fuels are used in particular in the production of organic compounds and to a lesser extent in the production of inorganic chemicals (e.g. ammonia) and their derivatives. For organic substances normally part of the carbon contained in the feedstock remains largely stored in these products. Typical examples of raw materials are the feedstocks for petrochemical industry (naphtha), natural gas, or different types of oils (e.g. the production of hydrogen for the subsequent production of ammonia by partial oxidation).
6) **Reductants**. Carbon is used as a reductant in metallurgy and inorganic technologies. Unlike the previous case, here when using fossil fuel as a reductant only a very small amount of carbon remains long fixed in the products and the larger part of the carbon is being oxidized during the reduction process. A typical example of a reductant is metallurgical coke.
7) **Non-energy products**. Non-energy products are materials, derived from fuels in refineries or coke plants, which unlike the previous two cases, are used directly for its conventional physical properties, specifically it is about lubricants (lubricating oils and petrolatum), diluents and solvents, bitumen (for covering roads and roofs) and paraffin. In category IPPU emissions of CO_2 and other GHG occur only to a limited extent (e.g. during the oxidation of lubricants and paraffin). Substantial emissions occur during their recovery and during disposal by incineration (in the sector and in Waste).

Emissions from feedstocks in chemical industry are reported in subsector 2.B, from reductants primarily in subsector 2.C and from non-energy products, used mainly for other purposes, than incineration (e.g. lubricating oils) in subsector 2.D.

The energy balance of the Czech Republic in accordance with the Regulation No 1099/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on energy statistics distinguishes various types of fuels in their use for energy and non-energy purposes. Below are listed the different kinds of fuels with a high proportion of non-energy use in the Czech Republic.

Some types of liquid fuels are designed mainly for non-energy use. This is primarily naphtha, for which CzSO indicates, since 2001, that virtually the entire amount is consumed for non-energy purposes by the chemical industry, mainly as petrochemicals (2.B). Less significant is the non-energy use of LPG. Since Naphtha is major feedstock, the emission from sector 2.B.8 Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production is reported in the CRF Table 1.A(d) as arising from this feedstock. Following the recommendation of the 2019 review the emissions from non-energy use od fuels from LPG and Gas/Diesel are reported in the CRF 1AD as well. There is apparent decrease of Ethylene production in 2016 after the accident in 2015 (see also Chapter 4), when the rest of the LPG was used for other petrochemical production.

Another important type of liquid fuels consumed for non-energy purposes of fuels is a group marked as Other Oils. Their most significant share is Other Petroleum Products, which finds application in the production of hydrogen by partial oxidation with steam for subsequent production of ammonia and further part of it is also used as a Solvent Use. In 2018, the consumption of Other Petroleum Products for non-energy purposes (particularly in sub-sectors 2.B, 2.D) was 22.3 PJ. CO_2 produced during ammonia production (2.B.1) is reported in Table 1.A(d) under Other Oil. The rest of the Other Oil used in non-energy use is processed for the Solvents. Following the IPCC 2006 Gls., from Solvent Use (2.D.3) there is no CO_2 produced.

Less important categories are White Spirit and Paraffin Wax, which are indeed only used for non-energy purposes in 2.D and naturally their consumption is small compared to Other Petroleum Products.

The liquid fuels, used specially for non-energy purposes, include also bitumen, whose consumption in 2018 was 21 PJ and lubricants with consumption in 2018 of 9 PJ. While in the case of using bitumen there are no emissions of CO_2 (Stored carbon), in the case of lubricants use, annually a part is oxidized to CO_2 (Reported in 2.D.1) Consequently, CO_2 reported in Table1.A(d) under Lubricants is the CO_2 which is arising in 2.D.1.

Solid fuels for non-energy purposes are mainly used as reductants. These include coke (Coke Oven Coke), from which in 2018 were used 50 PJ in the production of iron and steel (2.C.1). Consequently, CO_2 reported in Table 1.A(d) under Coke Oven Coke is the CO_2 which is arising in 2.C.1 from Metallurgical coke use. In the Other bituminous coal in 2018 were used 8 PJ as non-energy use. Other bituminous coal was used as reductant in 2.C.1 as well.

Natural gas (NG) is in many countries also used as a feedstock. In the Czech Republic it was not until recently, and since 2008 the CzSO indicates that approximately 1% of annual consumption of natural gas in the Czech Republic is used for non-energy purposes in the chemical industry. This non-energy use is reported under 2.B.10.

Fuels for non-energy use are not accounted for into the Sectoral approach in category 1.A. In the Reference approach NEU are deducted from the apparent consumption as excluded carbon (see. Sub-chapter "CO_2 reference approach and comparison with sectoral approach").

In Tab. 3-10 are listed calorific values of the energy balance calculation of CzSO and default emission factors, which were used in the reference approach.

Tab. 3-10 Net calorific values and emission factors of feedstocks

Non-energy Fuels	NCV	EF
	[GJ/kt]	[t CO_2/TJ]
LPG	43 800	65.86[1)]
Naphtha	43 600	73.30
White Spirit	40 193	73.30
Lubricants	40 193	73.30
Bitumen	40 193	80.70
Paraffin Wax	40 193	73.30
Petroleum Coke	39 400	97.50
Other Petroleum Products	39 001	73.30
Refinery Gas	46 023	55.08[1)]
Coke Oven Coke	29 170[2)]	107.00

[1)] *country-specific value*
[2)] *used in blast furnaces*

3.2.4 Methodological issues

The chapter describes procedures, which are applied for emission estimates from combustion sources in general. Each chapter for specific subcategories then contains (if applicable) any specific procedures used for these specific sources.

The data for the whole time series was constructed on the basis of data from the CzSO Questionnaire (CzSO, 2019), where the data on fuel consumption are provided in various ways. Data are available for Solid and Liquid Fuels in mass units (kt p.a.), where the net caloric values of these fuels are also tabulated. The consumption of gaseous fuels derived from fossil fuels is given in TJ p.a. Natural Gas is given in thousand m^3 and the consumption in TJ is also tabulated; however, in this case it is calculated using the gross caloric value. The Energy balance in mass units (kt p.a.) for last reported year (2018) is given in Annex 4, Tables A4-1 – A4-7.

Since 2012 submission net calorific values for Liquid Fuels for the whole time series are available. These are now assumed to be correct (agreed by CzSO) and therefore used for conversion of activity data from natural units to energy units. Except of the official NCV provided by CzSO country specific NCVs are used, for Refinery Gas and LPG.

The principles of preparation of the emission inventory are further specified in detail for the individual phases of data preparation and processing and subsequent utilization of the results of calculations with subsequent data storage.

3.2.4.1 Collection of activity data

In collection of activity data, all the background data are stored at the workplace of the sector compiler, where possible in electronic form. These consist primarily in datasets obtained from CzSO as officially submitted data for drawing up the activity data. The dataset for the last reported year is given in Annex 4, Tables A4-1 – A4-7; similar datasets for the whole time series are stored in the archive of the sectoral expert.

If the data are taken from the Internet, the relevant passages (texts, tables) are stored in separate files with designation of the web site where they were obtained and the date of acquisition.

Data taken from printed documents are suitably cited, the written documents are stored in printed form at the workplace of the sector compiler and, where possible, the relevant passages (texts, tables) are scanned and stored in electronic form.

When the stage is completed, all the stored data are transferred to electronic media (CD, external HD, flash disks, etc.) and stored with the sector compiler; the most important working files that contain data sources, calculation procedures and the final results are submitted in electronic form for storage at the coordination workplace.

In case EU ETS data are used, the original forms are stored in archive of national inventory system coordinator, as well as officially at Ministry of Environment.

3.2.4.2 Conversion of activity data to the CRF format

The activity data are converted from the energy balance to the CRF structure in the EXCEL format. Each working file has a “Title page” as the first sheet. Using interconnected system of excel files was created computational model for emission estimates from the stationary sources in Energy sector.

The Title page shall contain particularly the following information:

- the name and description of the file
- the author of the file
- the date of creation of the file
- the dates of the latest up-dating, in order
- the source of the data employed

- description of transfer of specific data from the source files
- the means of aggregation of the data base employed in conversion
- explanations and comments.

Separate computational files for each kind of fuels are used, which are then interconnected with the final computational files, where are data transferred in the specific subcategories and the computation of emission estimates is carried out. The operational part of the files contains whole computational approach for estimation of CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O emissions, which includes following steps:

- complete division of data about consumption of each kind of fuels from Energy balance provided by CzSO into the structure compatible with CRF Reporter (for purposes of Sectoral and Reference Approaches)
- complete set of NCV for specific kinds of fuels and emission and oxidation factors (if applicable)
- computation of emission estimates
- summation of activity data and emissions for each group of fuels (solid, liquid, gaseous etc.) into specific subcategories

Outputs form the computational model are datasets, which are possible to import into CRF Reporter. All computational sheets are managed in whole time-series and units of input and output values are recorded as well.

3.2.4.3 Calculations of emissions

Original activity data are provided in kilotons. It means that it is necessary to convert these values to energy units – terajoules. For this conversion are used calorific values listed in Annex 5.

Coke Oven Gas, Gas Works Gas and biofuels are given directly in terajoules in the CzSO Questionnaires (CzSO, 2019), however, the data were calculated using the gross calorific values, so it is necessary to recalculate these values to net calorific values.

Natural Gas is provided in the statistic reporting in the CzSO Questionnaire (CzSO, 2019) in thousand m^3 and in TJ; however, the data in TJ is determined using the gross caloric value. Volume reported by CzSO in thousand m^3 is related to the „trade conditions“, i.e. temperature 15°C and pressure 101.3 kPa.

CzSO uses for the conversion between gross and net calorific value coefficient NCV/GCV = 0.9. In 2014 was carried out research in order to develop methodology for determination of precise values of this coefficient. Details concerning the research and methodology of determination of the coefficient NCV/GCV is provided in Annex 5.

It was found (see Annex 5), that the ratio NCV/GCV for natural gas can be very preciously described by linear dependence

$$\frac{NCV}{GCV} = (0.001011 \cdot GCV) + 0.863274$$

where NCV and GCV are expressed in MJ/m^3 in the reference temperatures of 15 ˚C (i.e. trade conditions). However, improved values of the ratio NCV/GCV is not far from the IPCC default value 0.9. For example, to the NCV = 34.533 MJ/m^3 given in the Tab. 3-11 it corresponds the ratio NVC/GCV=0.9021 calculated from the equation above. This equation was used for calculation of NCV from GCV for all time period.

For calculation of CO_2 emissions are used emission factors, which are either provided in the IPCC 2006 Guidelines (IPCC, 2006), or which were determined as country-specific emission factors. Since CO_2 emission factors depend on quality of specific of fuel, the values of emission factors are listed in the specific chapters bellow. Default emission factors from the IPCC methodology have been for key categories gradually substituted by country specific emission factors. Moreover, in case of CO_2 emission factors from lignite (brown coal) and bituminous coal, the previous country-specific emission factors were in this submission refined by using up-to-date national data. Description of used country-specific emission factors including ways of their evaluations is provided in Annex 3.

CH_4 and N_2O emissions from fuel combustion from stationary sources are not among the key categories. Thus contrary to CO_2 emission factors, for CH_4 and N_2O emission factors are used always default values from IPCC 2006 Guidelines (IPCC, 2006). CH_4 and N_2O emission factors are listed in the specific subchapters for specific subcategories.

General CO_2 emission factors and NCV are provided in

Tab. 3-11. With regards that values in following table are used in Czechia companies with obligation to report their emission to Emission Trade System – EU ETS (which is a market-based approach to controlling pollution by providing economic incentives for achieving reductions in the emissions of pollutants), values of country specific EF are expressed as a 5-years mean i.e. mean of years 2014 – 2018. This adjustment decrease inaccuracies in emission reporting to EU ETS, which are caused by time discrepancy (companies will use the values for reporting year 2019).

Tab. 3-11 Net calorific values (NCV), CO_2 emission factors and oxidation factors used in the Czech GHG inventory – 2018

Fuel (IPCC 2006 Guidelines definitions)	NCV [TJ/kt]	CO_2 EF [a] [t CO_2/TJ]	Oxidation factor	CO_2 EF [b] [t CO_2/TJ]
Crude Oil	42.800	73.30	1	73.30
Gas/Diesel Oil	42.600	74.10	1	74.10
Residual Fuel Oil	39.500	77.40	1	77.40
LPG [d]	45.945	65.86	1	65.86
Naphtha	43.600	73.30	1	73.30
Bitumen	40.193	80.70	1	80.70
Lubricants	40.193	73.30	1	73.30
Petroleum Coke	39.400	97.50	1	97.50
Other Oil	39.203	73.30	1	73.30
Coking Coal [d]	29.592	93.53	1	93.53
Other Bituminous Coal [d]	26.373	94.56	0.9707	91.79
Lignite (Brown Coal) [d]	13.492	99.34	0.9846	97.81
Brown Coal Briquettes	23.292	97.50	0.9846[d]	95.99
Coke Oven Coke	29.418	107.00	1	107.00
Coke Oven Gas (TJ/mill. m^3)	16.064 [c]	44.40	1	44.40
Natural Gas (TJ/Gg) [d]	47.919	55.44	1	55.44
Natural Gas (TJ/mill. m^3) [d]	34.533	55.44	1	55.44

a) Emission factor without oxidation factor
b) Resulting emission factor with oxidation factor
c) TJ/mill. m^3, t= 15 °C, p = 101.3 kPa
d) Country specific values of CO_2 EFs and oxidation factors

3.2.5 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

The emission inventory is based on 2 types of data accompanied by different levels of uncertainty:

- Activity data (consumption of individual kinds of fuels)
- Emission factors

Extensive research was carried out in 2012 to obtain new, more accurate values for the uncertainties (CHMI, 2012b). The results are given in chapter 1.6 and Annex 2 furthermore lists source of expert judgement provided for uncertainty analysis for each category.

Activity data

Information on fuel consumption is taken from CzSO (CzSO, 2019).

Uncertainties:

1) on the part of CzSO in collecting and processing the primary data

CzSO does not explicitly state the uncertainties in the published data. However, the uncertainty differs for the individual groups of data – statistical reports from the individual enterprises (economic units with more than 20 employees); consumption by the population is calculated on the basis of models and reports by suppliers of network energy (gas, electricity), production of the individual kinds of fuels (especially automotive fuels) and customs reports (imports, exports); the remainder is calculated so that the fuel consumption is balanced. Each step is accompanied by a different level of uncertainty. Overall the uncertainty in Natural Gas activity data should be lower than uncertainty of Solid Fuels activity data since the Natural Gas is measured more accurately in comparison to for instance coal.

Uncertainties also arise during data processing. CzSO obtains data in mass units – tons per year (1st level of uncertainty). The resultant balance is expressed in energy units – TJ p.a. Recalculation from mass units to energy units must be performed using the fuel calorific value. The determination of these values is accompanied by uncertainties following from the method employed (mostly laboratory expertise) (2nd level of uncertainty). The average fuel calorific value valid for all of the Czech Republic must be determined for each kind of fuel. Because the calorific value differs substantially in dependence on the mine location, it is necessary to determine the average calorific value on the basis of a weighted average – 3rd level of uncertainty.

2) on the part of the sector compiler in interpretation of CzSO data

The sector compiler introduced uncertainty into the processing that can be based on an elementary error in interpreting the data. However, because routine control procedures are employed and no fuel may be missing or calculated twice in the final balance, this uncertainty can be considered to be less than 1% (approx. 0.5%).

Emission factors

For calcualtions were applied

1) Default emission factors

The research carried out in 2012 focused also on the determining of uncertainties of emission factors (CHMI, 2012b). Results are provided in the Tab. 3-12. The uncertainty values for the default emission factors are based on the 2006 Guidelines (IPCC, 2006).

2) Country specific emission factors

The country-specific emission factors were determined on the basis of experimental data and this uncertainty can be estimated at approx. 2.5%.

Tab. 3-12 Uncertainty data from Energy sector (stationary combustion) for uncertainty analysis

Gas	Source category	AD uncertainty [%]	EF uncertainty [%]	Origin of actual level of uncertainty
CO_2	1.A Stationary combustion – Solid Fuels	4	3	E. Krtkova, V. Neuzil, AD and EF unc. in line with 2006 Guidelines
CO_2	1.A Stationary combustion – Gaseous Fuels	3	2.5	E. Krtkova, V. Neuzil, AD and EF unc. in line with 2006 Guidelines
CO_2	1.A Stationary combustion– Liquid Fuels	5	3	E. Krtkova, V. Neuzil, AD and EF unc. in line with 2006 Guidelines
CO_2	1.A Stationary combustion – Other Fuels – 1.A.2	10	15	E. Krtkova, V. Neuzil, AD and EF unc. in line with 2006 Guidelines
CO_2	1.A.3.e Other Transportation	4	3	E. Krtkova, V. Neuzil, AD and EF unc. in line with 2006 Guidelines
CO_2	1.A.5.b Mobile sources in agriculture and forestry	7	3	E. Krtkova, V. Neuzil, AD and EF unc. in line with 2006 Guidelines
CH_4	1.A Stationary combustion – Solid Fuels	5	50	E. Krtkova, V. Neuzil, AD and EF unc. in line with 2006 Guidelines
CH_4	1.A Stationary combustion – Gaseous Fuels	4	50	E. Krtkova, V. Neuzil, AD and EF unc. in line with 2006 Guidelines
CH_4	1.A Stationary combustion – Liquid Fuels	5	50	E. Krtkova, V. Neuzil, AD and EF unc. in line with 2006 Guidelines
CH_4	1.A Stationary combustion – Biomass	8	50	E. Krtkova, V. Neuzil, AD and EF unc. in line with 2006 Guidelines
CH_4	1.A.5.b Mobile sources in agriculture and forestry	7	50	E. Krtkova, V. Neuzil, AD and EF unc. in line with 2006 Guidelines
CH_4	1.A.3.e Other Transportation	4	50	E. Krtkova, V. Neuzil, AD and EF unc. in line with 2006 Guidelines
N_2O	1.A Stationary combustion – Solid Fuels	5	60	E. Krtkova, V. Neuzil, AD and EF unc. in line with 2006 Guidelines
N_2O	1.A Stationary combustion – Gaseous Fuels	4	60	E. Krtkova, V. Neuzil, AD and EF unc. in line with 2006 Guidelines
N_2O	1.A Stationary combustion – Liquid Fuels	5	60	E. Krtkova, V. Neuzil, AD and EF unc. in line with 2006 Guidelines
N_2O	1.A Stationary combustion – Biomass	8	60	E. Krtkova, V. Neuzil, AD and EF unc. in line with 2006 Guidelines
N_2O	1.A Stationary combustion – Other Fuels – 1.A.2	10	60	E. Krtkova, V. Neuzil, AD and EF unc. in line with 2006 Guidelines
N_2O	1.A.3.e Other Transportation	4	60	E. Krtkova, V. Neuzil, AD and EF unc. in line with 2006 Guidelines
N_2O	1.A.5.b Mobile sources in agriculture and forestry	7	60	E. Krtkova, V. Neuzil, AD and EF unc. in line with 2006 Guidelines

Time - series consistency

The time series consistency is regularly monitored by the sector compiler and evaluated as an instrument for revealing potential errors. As the sector compilers create the data time series from external CzSO data, they cannot affect the variation in the time series of activity data during processing.

However, feedback to the primary data processor does exist. If an anomaly is identified in the time series, CzSO is informed about this fact and is requested to provide an explanation.

So far, no means have been found for consistent and systematic verification of the consistency of time series at CzSO and for analysis of the causes of fluctuations. Rather than elementary errors, preliminary analysis indicates that the anomalies are caused solely by the methodology for ordering the statistical data in the energy balance structure. Assignment of the statistical data on fuel consumption to the individual energy balance chapters is performed by the valid methodology according to CZ-NACE (the former Czech equivalent was OKEC – Branch Classification of Economic Activities). The CZ-NACE code is assigned to economic entities on the basis of their Id.No. (Identification Numbers). This can result in substantial inter-annual changes in the individual subcategories.

Example:

The decisive CZ-NACE code for entity A is that for chemical production. He operates a large boiler with a substantial fraction of fuel in the entire 1.A.2.c subsector. The energy production is split off to independent entity B, whose main activity is production and supply of heat. In the final analysis, the reported fuel consumption is shifted from 1.A.2.c to 1.A.1.a.

In the Czech Republic, the 1990's and beginning of the 20th century were a period when a route to rational utilization of means of production was sought and changes in the ownership structure of energy-production facilities were quite frequent. Consequently, consistency of the time series is interrupted in some subcategories. Justification for the exact causes of each such change lies outside the current capabilities of the sector compiler.

Changes in the consistency of time series of emission data must follow changes in activity data. If different anomalies occur, these anomalies are verified and any errors in the determination of the emission data are immediately eliminated.

Other Fuels (CRF 1.A.1.a) - Uncertainties and time-series consistency

The time series comes from two data sources – time-series was reproduced by MIT and data about current incineration comes from ISOH (Information system of waste management). There are no country-specific uncertainties yet, as all the factors but activity data used in the equations are default IPCC factors.

3.2.6 QA/QC and verification

The general QA/QC plan was formulated since the last submission and is presented in the Chapter 1.2.3. The QA/QC procedures applied in the company KONEKO Ltd. are based on the QA/QC plan for GHG inventory in the Czech Republic and are harmonized with the QA/QC system of the CDV. As the basic data sources for the processing of activity data are based on the energy balance of the Czech Republic the main emphasis is given to close cooperation with the Czech statistical office (CzSO). This cooperation is based on the contract between CHMI, as the NIS coordination workplace, and CzSO. CzSO is a state institution established for statistical data processing in the Czech Republic, which has its own control and verification mechanisms and procedures to ensure data quality.

Sectoral guarantor and administrator of QA/QC procedures, Vladimir Neuzil (KONEKO manager):

- processes and updates the sectoral QA/QC plan
- organizes QC procedure
- ensures verification procedures and is responsible for its realization
- is responsible for the submission of all documents and data files for the storing in the coordinating institution suggests external experts for QA procedure
- ensures data input in the CRF Reporter
- carries out auto-control – control of input data and primary computations
- ensures and is responsible for the storing of documents

The QC procedures are related to the processing, manipulation, documentation, storing and transmission of information. The first step of the control is carried out by the expert responsible for the Sectoral

Approach (Vladimir Neuzil), followed up by the control carried out by the QA/QC experts familiar with the topic (Andrea Veselá, external employee of KONEKO). At this control level individual steps are controlled according official QA/QC methodology (IPCC, 2006). To minimize technical errors both in CRF and in NIR we set up automatically connect for values transcription. In this way we connect files of CzSO, all computation files, QA/QC files and files for creation tables for NIR.

Data transmission to the CRF Reporter is accomplished by the data administrator. After data transmission to the CRF Reporter the control of correct data transmission based on the summary values of activity data and emission data is carried out. If there are any discrepancies, the erroneous data are detected and corrected.

Verification procedures are included upon the suggestion of the QA/QC sectoral guarantor after the consultation with the NIS coordinator. They are aimed mainly at the comparison with independent data sources that are not based on data processing from the CzSO energy balance. The relevant independent sources in the Czech Republic are represented by data published and verified within the EU Emission Trading Scheme (ETS), from the national system REZZO, used for the registration of ambient air pollutants, and based mainly on data collection from individual plants. In addition to emission data the REZZO database includes also activity data, independent of CzSO data. The way how to optimally use the above data sources has to be determined on the basis of systematic research and will be covered in the national inventory improvement plan.

External employee of KONEKO (Andrea Veselá) familiar with the assessed topic participate in the QC procedures. The cooperation is based on ad hoc contracts ensured by the QA/QC sectoral guarantor. As already mentioned above, also experts from CzSO, closely cooperating with CHMI and KONEKO, take part in the control procedures.

The QA procedures are planned in a way described in the general part of the QA/QC plan, i.e. approximately once in three years. Submission of year 2015 was detailed controlled by in-country review.

Other QC procedures were performed using data indicators which should have the same course as the reported value. Where these data are available, details of this QC are given in the following figures.

3.2.7 Public electricity and heat production (CRF 1.A.1.a)

This category is divided into 3 sub categories:

- Electricity Generation (CRF 1.A.1.a.i)
- Combined Heat and Power Generation (1.A.1.a.ii)
- Heat Plants (1.A.1.a.iii)

Even though this division is used in the new methodology (IPCC, 2006), since so far no reliable data is available for this detailed classification, in this submission, the reported data is summarized in category CRF 1.A.1.a.i.

3.2.7.1 Category description (CRF 1.A.1.a.i)

The structure of fuels, their consumption, used emission factors and emissions of individual greenhouse gases are shown in the following outline.

1.A.1.a.i, 2018								
Structure of Fuels	Activity	CO_2			CH_4		N_2O	
	data	EF	OxF	Emission	EF	Emission	EF	Emission
	[TJ]	[t CO_2/TJ]	[-]	[kt]	[kg CH_4/TJ]	[kt]	[kg N_2O/TJ]	[kt]

Rafinery Gas	920.46	55.08	1	50.70	1	0.00092	0.1	0.00009
LPG	367.56	65.86	1	24.21	1	0.00037	0.1	0.00004
Heating and Other Gasoil	85.20	74.10	1	6.31	3	0.00026	0.6	0.00005
Fuel Oil - Low Sulphur	237.00	77.40	1	18.34	3	0.00071	0.6	0.00014
Fuel Oil - High Sulphur	39.50	77.40	1	3.06	3	0.00012	0.6	0.00002
Other Bituminous Coal	50 162.24	95.53*)	0.9707*)	4 651.51	1	0.05016	1.5	0.07524
Brown Coal + Lignite	367 684.25	101.20*)	0.9846*)	36 638.36	1	0.36768	1.5	0.55153
Coke	0.31	107.00	1	0.03	1	0.00000	1.5	0.00000
Coal Tars	70.69	80.70	1	5.70	1	0.00007	1.5	0.00011
Brown Coal Briquets	9.57	97.50	0.9846*)	0.92	1	0.00001	1.5	0.00001
Coke Oven Gas	5 512.84	44.40	1	244.77	1	0.00551	0.1	0.00055
Natural Gas	47 471.06	55.45*)	1	2 632.25	1	0.04747	0.1	0.00475
Waste - fossil fraction	2 706.30	91.70	1	248.17	30	0.08119	4	0.01083
Waste - biomass fraction	4 059.44	100.00	1	405.94	30	0.12178	4	0.01624
Wood/Wood Waste	19 412.04	112.00	1	2 174.15	30	0.58236	4	0.07765
Gaseous Biomass	1 614.89	54.60	1	88.17	1	0.00161	0.1	0.00016
Total year 2018**)	**475 266.99**			**44 524.33**		**1.26023**		**0.73741**
Total year 2017	481 707.25			45 066.15		1.30641		0.75016
Index 2018/2017	0.99			0.99		0.96		0.98
Total year 1990	568 774.97			54 584.90		0.61880		0.81167
Index 2018/1990	0.84			0.82		2.04		0.91

*) *Country specific data*
**) *Biomass is not included in Activity data totals*

The origin of the data, the emission factors used and the method of calculating the level of emissions for the individual gases are presented in detail in the following outline.

2018							
Structure of Fuels	**Source of Activity data**	**Emission factors**			**Method used**		
		CO_2	**CH_4**	**N_2O**	**CO_2**	**CH_4**	**N_2O**
Rafinery Gas	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
LPG	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Heating and Other Gasoil	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Fuel Oil - Low Sulphur	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Fuel Oil - High Sulphur	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Other Bituminous Coal	CzSO	CS	D	D	Tier 2	Tier 1	Tier 1
Brown Coal + Lignite	CzSO	CS	D	D	Tier 2	Tier 1	Tier 1
Coke	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Coal Tars	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Brown Coal Briquets	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Coke Oven Gas	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Natural Gas	CzSO	CS	D	D	Tier 2	Tier 1	Tier 1
Waste - fossil fraction	ISOH, MTI	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Waste - biomass fraction	ISOH, MTI	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Wood/Wood Waste	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Gaseous Biomass	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1

The fraction of CO_2 emissions from sector 1.A.1 equalled 52.7 % in 2018 in the whole Energy sector (1.A) – combustion of fuels.

Under source category 1.A.1.a the energy balance includes district heating stations and electricity and heat production of public power stations.

This category encompasses all facilities that produce electric energy and heat supplies, where this production is their main activity and they supply their products to the public mains. Examples include the power plants of the ČEZ Inc. company, DALKIA Inc. power plants and heating plants, Energy United Inc. and a number of others in the individual regions and larger cities in the Czech Republic.

In 2018, the fraction of CO_2 emissions in subsector 1.A.1.a equalled 90% of total CO_2 emissions in sector 1.A.1 .

From the total installed capacity of electricity generation 20.35 GWe in 2018, 11.59 GWe are accounted for thermal power plants:

Nuclear	4 290	MWe
Hydro	2 081	MWe
Solar photovoltaic	2 075	MWe
Wind	316	MWe
Combustible fuels	11 586	MWe
Total capacity	**20 348**	**MWe**

In the final energy balance of CzSO (CzSO, 2019), the consumption of the individual kinds of fuels in this sector is reported in section Transformation Sector under the items:

- Main Activity Producer Electricity Plants
- Main Activity Producer CHP Plants
- Main Activity Producer Heat Plants

The category includes consumption of all kinds of fuels in enterprises covered by the NACE Rev. 2:

35.11 Production of electricity

35.30 Steam and air conditioning supply (production, collection and distribution of steam and hot water for heating, power and other purposes)

The volume of production of electricity and heat and the structure of the sources are shown in the following overview.

Electricity production (GWh)	**88 032**
Main activity producer electricity plants	44 028
Main activity producer CHP plants	35 219
Autoproducer electricity plants	520
Autoproducer CHP plants	8 265
Heat production (TJ)	**118 232**
Main activity producer CHP plants	82 780
Main activity producer heat plants	17 350
Autoproducer CHP plants	8 306
Autoproducer heat plants	9 797

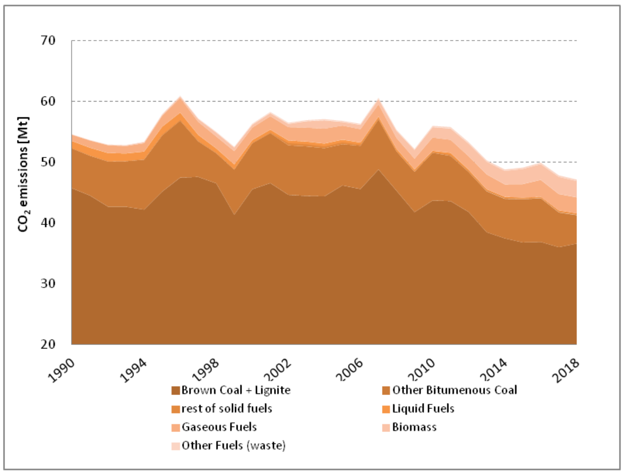


Fig. 3-4 Development of CO_2 emissions in 1.A.1.a category

Fig. 3-4 presents an overview of development of CO_2 emissions in source category 1.A.1.a.

CO_2 emissions indicate stable trend with only a few oscillations in the whole time series. For few years back it can be seen that CO_2 emissions have decreasing trend.

The trend in emissions is mainly shaped by the development and structures of the electricity generation installations involved, since these installations account for the majority of the pertinent emissions. As is clear from the figure, Solid Fuels are the main driving force for emissions in this source category. Brown Coal and Lignite are the most important, with average consumption of 437 PJ, corresponding to 43 123 kt CO_2/year on an average for the whole 1990 – 2018 period. The second largest consumption corresponds to Other Bituminous Coal, with an average consumption of 77 PJ, corresponding to 7 146 kt CO_2/year on an average for the whole 1990 – 2018 period. The remaining Solid Fuels do not correspond to any significant consumption in this category.

Since 2007, the country-specific emission factor for Brown Coal + Lignite has been equal to 26.97 t C/TJ; a country-specific emission factor equal to 25.79 t C/TJ for Other Bituminous Coal and Coking Coal has been used to calculate CO_2 emissions. In 2015 was conducted research in order to update these emission factors. The detailed description of the research is provided in Annex 3. As mentioned above, this means that approximately 95% of the emissions from fuels in this category were determined using country-specific emission factors, i.e. at the level of Tier 2.

Since submission in 2014 country specific oxidation factors for Other Bituminous Coal, Brown Coal and Lignite and Brown Coal Briquettes were applied. The detailed description of the research is given in Annex 3.

Liquid Fuels play a minor role in the electricity supply of the Czech Republic. They are used for auxiliary and supplementary firing in power stations – for instance stabilization of burners. Use of Liquid Fuels has decreased by more than half since 1990.

Natural Gas (NG) also plays a role in this source category. Use of NG does not exhibit a substantially oscillating trend. At the beginning of the period, it shows increasing trend, but later only minor changes were observed, which can be considered insignificant.

The item Other Fuels in Fig. 3-4 represents waste consumption for waste incineration.

3.2.7.2 Methodological issues (CRF 1.A.1.a.i)

The basic methodological approaches were presented in section 3.2.4. In the following text, only specific problems, which are characteristic for the described subsector, will be addressed. This is essentially a waste combustion in the municipal waste incinerators, which simultaneously produce electricity and supply heat - see chapter 3.2.7.2.1.

3.2.7.2.1 Other Fuels (CRF 1.A.1.a.i): Waste Incineration for energy purposes

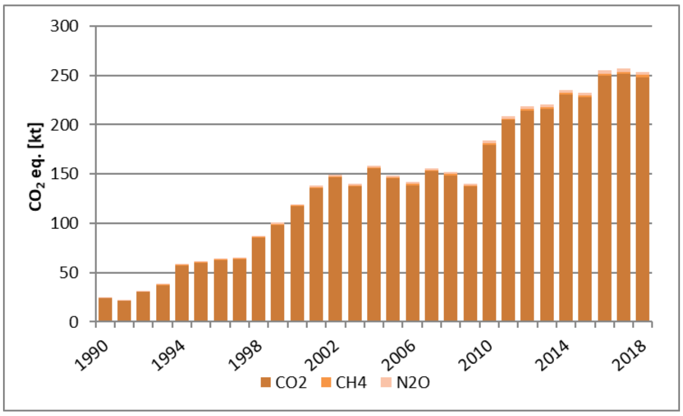


Fig. 3-5 trend of GHG emissions from waste incineration for energy purposes

This category consists of emissions caused by incineration of municipal solid waste for energy purposes. Originally this chapter was part of 5.C Waste Incineration but, based on the suggestion of ICR (in-country review), this chapter was shifted under the energy sector. This chapter is prepared by CENIA, Czech Environmental Information Agency – the organization responsible for the Waste sector.

This category consists of emissions of CO_2 from incinerated fossil carbon in MSW and emissions of methane and N_2O from incineration of MSW as it is shown in Fig. 3-5.

Table 3-13 shows four municipal solid waste (MSW) incineration plants in the Czech Republic. One is located in Prague (ZEVO Malesice), one in Brno (SAKO), one in Liberec (Termizo) and the newest one since 2016 in Plzeň (ZEVO Plzeň, Chotíkov).

Tab. 3-13 Capacity of municipal waste incineration plants in the Czech Republic, 2018

Incinerator (city)	Capacity (kt) 2018
TERMIZO (Liberec)	96
Pražské služby a.s. (Praha)	310
SAKO a.s. (Brno)	224
Plzeňská teplárenská a.s. (Plzeň)	95

There are also several dozen facilities incinerating or co-incinerating industrial and hazardous waste. This waste is reported under 5C.

3.2.7.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency (CRF 1.A.1.a.i)

See chapter 3.2.5.

3.2.7.4 Category-specific QA/QC and verification (CRF 1.A.1.a.i)

Fig. 3-6 shows the correlation of fuel consumption in category 1.A.1.a and total gross electricity and heat production. Total energy production should have a similar trend to total fuels consumption in category 1.A.1.a.

Throughout the whole time period it is possible to see a good correlation between the total fuel consumption and gross energy production. There are minor fluctuations, caused by variation of the ratio between the electricity and the amount of heat produced.

For additional information please see chapter 3.2.6.

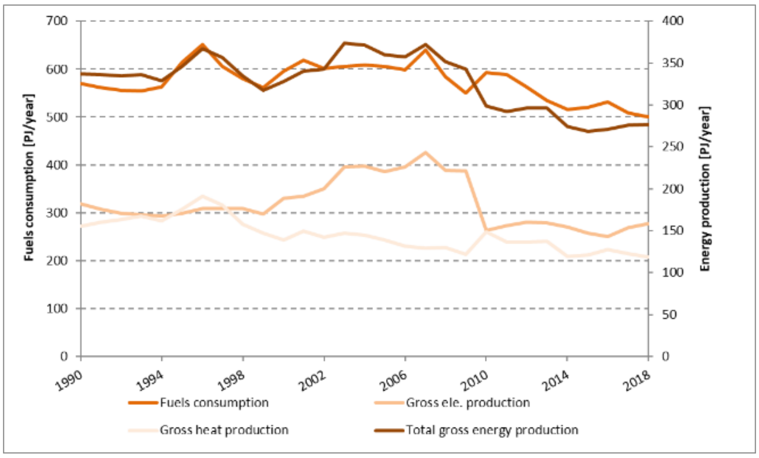


Fig. 3-6 The ratio between the total consumption of fuels from the heat sources in the category 1.A1.a and overall energy production

3.2.7.4.1 Other Fuels (CRF 1.A.1.a.i): Waste Incineration for energy purposes

Waste incineration is reported in the energy but in NIS it is still managed under waste sector and for this particular chapter all relevant QA/QC procedures are described in waste chapter.

3.2.7.5 Category-specific recalculations (CRF 1.A.1.a.i)

No recalculations were done in this section.

3.2.7.6 Category-specific planned improvements (CRF 1.A.1.a.i)

The new methodology includes further subdivision of category 1.A.1.a into:

- 1.A.1.a.i - Electricity Generation
- 1.A.1.a.ii - Combined Heat and Power Generation
- 1.A.1.a.iii - Heat Plants

In the current submission, this detailed division was not applied and all activity data and GHG emissions are included in the category 1.A.1.a.i. Although the materials from CzSO contain information for the distribution of fuel consumption in each subsector, it will be required to verify their credibility and reliability from the point of the trends during the entire time series.

Therefore, for the next submission attention will be paid on the distribution of fuels in the specified subsectors in the detailed division.

Furthermore, attention will be focused on determining the country specific emission factors for other fuels, while considering the significance of the individual types of fuel.

3.2.8 Petroleum Refining (CRF 1.A.1.b)

3.2.8.1 Category description (CRF 1.A.1.b)

The structure of fuels, their consumption, used emission factors and emissions of individual greenhouse gases are shown in the following outline.

1.A.1.b, 2018								
Structure of Fuels	Activity	CO_2			CH_4		N_2O	
	data	EF	OxF	Emission	EF	Emission	EF	Emission
	[TJ]	[t CO_2/TJ]		[kt]	[kg CH_4/TJ]	[kt]	[kg N_2O /TJ]	[kt]
Refinery Gas	5 522.76	55.08*)	1	304.17	1	0.00552	0.1	0.00055
Natural Gas	3 621.07	55.45*)	1	200.79	1	0.00362	0.1	0.00036
Total year 2018	**9 143.83**			**504.96**		**0.00914**		**0.00091**
Total year 2017	9 751.84			538.60		0.00975		0.00098
Index 2018/2017	0.94			0.94		0.94		0.94
Total year 1990	8 705.45			492.56		0.01017		0.00124
Index 2018/1990	1.05			1.03		0.90		0.74

*) *Country specific data*

The origin of the data, emission factors used and the method for calculating the emissions for each gas is shown in details in the following outline.

2018							
Structure of Fuels	Source of Activity data	Emission factors			Method used		
		CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O
Refinery Gas	CzSO	CS	D	D	Tier 2	Tier 1	Tier 1
Natural Gas	CzSO	CS	D	D	Tier 2	Tier 1	Tier 1

This category includes all facilities that process raw petroleum imported into this country as their primary raw material. Domestic petroleum constitutes approximately 2% of the total amount in 2018. All fuels used in the internal refinery processes, internal consumption (reported by companies as “own use”) for production of electricity and heat and heat supplied to the public mains are included in emission calculations in this subcategory. This corresponds primarily to the UNIPETROL RPA Ltd. company in the Czech Republic. The company changed name in the year 2017 from Česká rafinérská Inc. Fugitive CH_4 emissions are included in category 1.B.2.a Fugitive Emissions from Fuels - Oil.

The fraction of CO_2 emissions in subsector 1.A.1.b in CO_2 emissions in sector 1.A.1 equalled 1% in 2018. It contributed 0.6% to CO_2 emissions in the whole Energy sector.

In the CzSO Questionnaire (CzSO, 2019), the consumption of the individual kinds of fuels in this sector is reported under the item:

- Refinery Fuel
- Relevant NACE Rev. 2 code: 19.20 - Manufacture of refined petroleum products

Starting with submission in 2013, the greenhouse gas emissions from combustion of refinery gas are estimated using country-specific emission factor. Detailed description of the research carried out in 2013 is provided in Annex 3 of this NIR. The default emission factors were used for the rest of the liquid fuels. A country-specific emission factor is used also for Natural Gas – see the outlines at the beginning of each subchapter.

Fig. 3-7 shows an overview of emissions trends in source category 1.A.1.b.

No consumption of Solid Fuels occurred in this category.

Liquid Fuels are of the greatest importance and exhibit an increasing trend in the whole period. The fluctuations that have occurred over the years can be explained as resulting from differences in production quantities (see also Fig. 3-8). The maximum production equal to 716 kt CO_2 occurred in 2008, followed by a value of 697 kt CO_2 in 2006. Thereafter, production decreased to the resulting level of 357 kt CO_2 in 2015, resp. 304 kt CO_2 in 2018.

The second greatest role is played by Natural Gas, with emissions in the range between 205 kt CO_2 in 2003 and 360 kt CO_2 in 1997 and resulting with decrease to 201 kt CO_2 in 2018.

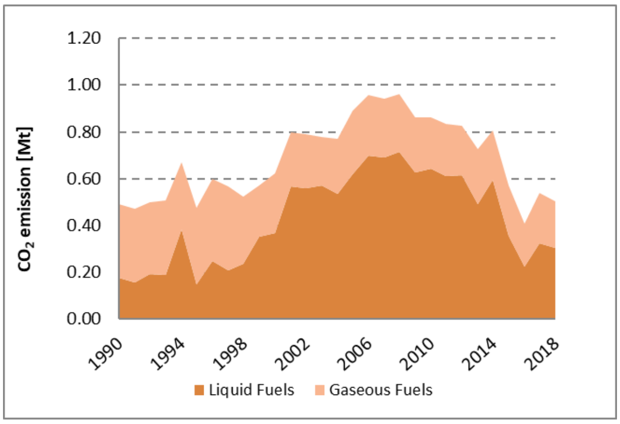


Fig. 3-7 Development of CO_2 emissions in 1.A.1.b category

3.2.8.2 Methodological issues (CRF 1.A.1.b)

Basic methodological approaches were presented in the section 3.2.4. In Chapter 3.2.8. no specific approaches were used for performing QA/QC in category 1.A.1.b.

3.2.8.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency (CRF 1.A.1.b)

See chapter 3.2.5.

3.2.8.4 Category-specific QA/QC and verification (CRF 1.A.1.b)

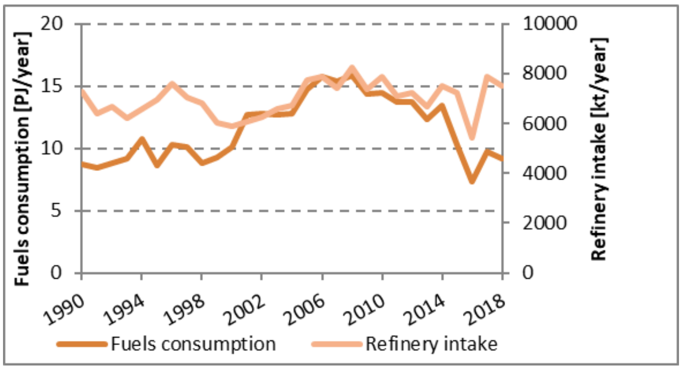


Fig. 3-8 Comparison of fuel consumption in the sector 1.A.1.b and amount of crude oil processed

Fig. 3-8 contains a comparison of fuel consumption in the sector 1.A.1.b with the total amount of crude oil processed in the Czech Republic in the separate years.

From the figure is apparent that since 2000 the relation between the amount of crude oil processed and the amount of fuel used are in line. In the period from 1990 to 2000, it is clear that the specific energy consumption for processing crude oil was lower than at present, and went through certain fluctuations. They were driven by the fact that, in this period the production capacity of both refineries were expanded (Litvinov and Kralupy nad Vltavou) towards deeper crude oil processing (especially using of cracking units since the end of the 90s).

The other QA/QC procedures were performed as described in chapter 3.2.6.

3.2.8.5 Category-specific recalculations (CRF 1.A.1.b)

No recalculations were needed for this subcategory.

3.2.8.6 Category-specific planned improvements (CRF 1.A.1.b)

No further improvements in this subcategory are currently planned.

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

This category is divided into two subcategories:

- Manufacture of Solid Fuels (1.A.1.c.i)
- Other Energy Industries (1.A.1.c.ii)

Given that this division is used in the new methodology (IPCC, 2006) and the fact that there are no precise data for more detailed classification, in this submission, the data is reported as a summary in category CRF 1.A.1.c.ii. Production of briquettes, which would fall under 1.A.1.c.i in the Czech Republic has been terminated and in terms of the share of the emissions, this production had, it was negligible and further accurate data on fuel consumption in this category are now hardly accessible.

3.2.9.1 Category description (CRF 1.A.1.c.ii)

The structure of fuels, their consumption, the emission factors and emissions of various greenhouse gases are shown in the following outline.

1.A.1.c, 2018								
Structure of Fuels	Activity	CO_2			CH_4		N_2O	
	data	EF	OxF	Emission	EF	Emission	EF	Emission
	[TJ]	[t CO_2/TJ]		[kt]	[kg CH_4/TJ]	[kt]	[kg N_2O/TJ]	[kt]
Heating and Other Gasoil	255.60	74.10	1	18.94	3	0.00077	0.6	0.00015
Brown Coal + Lignite	38 745.35	101.20*)	0.9846*)	3 860.83	1	0.03875	1.5	0.05812
Gas Works Gas	15 781.5	99.42*)	1	1 569.03	1	0.01578	0.1	0.00158
Coke Oven Gas	7 177.1	44.40	1	318.66	1	0.00718	0.1	0.00072
Natural Gas	62.8	55.45*)	1	3.48	1	0.00006	0.1	0.00001
Total year 2018	**62 022.39**			**5 770.95**		**0.06253**		**0.06057**
Total year 2017	63 095.64			5 889.15		0.06361		0.06332
Index 2018/2017	0.98			0.98		0.98		0.96
Total year 1990	28 984.58			1 516.42		0.03348		0.00824
Index 2018/1990	2.14			3.81		1.87		7.35

*) *Country specific data*

The table shows that while the index for 2018/1990 of fuel consumption is 2.14, the same index for CO_2 emissions is significantly higher. It is caused by the high proportion of coke oven gas in the fuel structure in 1990, which has a relatively low emission factor. Later, part of coke oven gas was reallocated to other subsectors (1.A.1.a and 1.A.2.a). Even more markedly the high proportion of coke oven gas, combined with relatively low emission factor, compared to other fuels, occurred in N_2O emissions.
The origin of the data, the emission factors used and the method of calculating the level of emissions for each gas is presented in details in the following outline.

2018			
Structure of Fuels	Source of	Emission factors	Method used

	Activity data	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O
Heating and Other Gasoil	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Brown Coal + Lignite	CzSO	CS	D	D	Tier 2	Tier 1	Tier 1
Gas Works Gas	CzSO, CHMI	CS	D	D	Tier 2	Tier 1	Tier 1
Coke Oven Gas	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Natural Gas	CzSO	CS	D	D	Tier 2	Tier 1	Tier 1

This category includes all facilities that process Solid Fuels from mining through coking processes to the production of secondary fuels, such as Brown-Coal Briquettes, Coke Oven Gas or Generator Gas. It also includes fuels for the production of electrical energy and heat for internal consumption (reported by companies as “own use”).

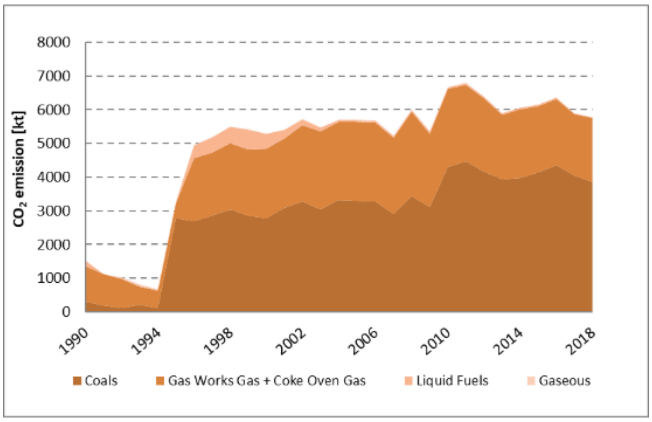


Fig. 3-9 Development of CO2 emissions in 1.A.1.c.ii category

There are a number of companies in the Czech Republic that belong to this category. These are mainly companies performing underground and surface mining of coal and its subsequent processing, located in the vicinity of coal deposits. The category also includes Coke plants and the production of Generator Gas. Other energy industries, such as facilities for extraction of Natural Gas and Petroleum are of minor importance in the Czech Republic.

The fraction of CO_2 emissions in subsector 1.A.1.c in CO_2 emissions in sector 1.A.1 was equalled 8 % in 2018. It contributed only 5% to CO_2 emissions in the whole Energy sector 1.A.

In the CzSO Questionnaire (CzSO, 2019), the consumption of the individual kinds of fuels in this sector is reported in capture Energy Sector under the items:

- Coal Mines
- Oil and Gas Extraction
- Coke Ovens (Energy)
- Gas Works (Energy)
- Patent Fuel Plants (Energy)
- BKB Plants (Energy)
- Non-specified (Energy)

There are embodied the fuels of economic part according to NACE Rev. 2

- 05.10 Mining of Hard Coal
- 05.20 Mining of Lignite
- 06.10 Extraction of Crude Oil
- 06.20 Extraction of Natural Gas
- 19.10 Manufacture of Coke oven products (operation of Coke ovens, production of Coke and Semi-Coke, production of Coke Oven Gas)
- 19.20 Manufacture of refined petroleum products (this class also includes: manufacture of Peat Briquettes, manufacture of Hard-coal and Lignite fuel Briquettes)

Fig. 3-9 provides an overview of emission trends in source category 1.A.1.c. The figure clearly shows the sharp increase in emissions in 1995 – 2012 period. The use of Coal predominated in the whole period followed by the consumption of Gas Works Gas and Coke Oven Gas. There is very low use of Liquid Fuels and Natural Gas in this category.

Sokolovská Uhelná Inc. makes the greatest contribution to the consumption of Solid fuels. The section for processing Brown Coal was established in 1950 and also produced Gas Works Gas and other chemical products. Formally, the existence of this combine ended in 1974 when this facility was moved under the Hnědouhelné doly a briketárny company. Together with this step was established Fuel combine Vřesová. The new combined-cycle power station started to operate in 1996 (http://www.suas.cz).

Between 1990 and 1995, production of Coal Gas, which was distributed in the Czech Republic by Gas Work Vřesová, has been gradually phased out. On Fig. 3-9 can be seen a decline in production of Coal Gas and the starting up of production of Gas Works Gas for the production of electricity and the supply heat. Pipelines used to distribute Coal Gas at that time were converted for Natural Gas and took over the role for its long-distance transport and local distribution. Coke Oven Gas is produced in the Ostrava area where the Coke Plants are operating.

3.2.9.2 Methodological issues (CRF 1.A.1.c.ii)

The fuel consumption in the Vřesová Fuel combine plays a dominant role in fuel consumption in this category. This fuel is used for its own gasification process, as well as for production of technological steam, which enters into the process as a raw material. The produced high-pressure synthesis gas is then purified by acidic components (CO_2 and H_2S) and is used for power generation and supplied heat. From a methodological point of view, the whole combined production is divided into two parts – consumption of produced Gas Work Gas (and associated GHG emissions) for the production of electricity and heat and fuel consumption for technological purposes (input coal to produce technological steam). Not to neglect CO_2 emissions and other greenhouse gases, which are produced from the gasification of pressure gas, it was necessary to replace the consumption of Gas Work Gas in the model with coal, which enters into the process. The emission factor for lignite was used for the calculation of CO_2 and the value of total coal consumption in the technological part of the process was used as the activity data.

The amount of coal that was used for the production of technological steam is not directly accessible from the CzSO energy balance. Data from CHMI REZZO national emission database was used to determine the amount of coal. Since it is only one producer, the data can’t be displayed in the NIR due to confidentiality resons. The amount of coal is in the data calculation of CzSO included in the total fuel consumption in the sector "Transformation - autoproducer heat plants". To avoid double counting of the quantity of coal, the amount was deducted from the other calculations in the model for fuels used in autoproducers.

No other specific approaches were used in this category.

3.2.9.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency (CRF 1.A.1.c.ii)

See chapter 3.2.5.

3.2.9.4 Category-specific QA/QC and verification (CRF 1.A.1.c.ii)

Fig. 3-10 contains a comparison between consumption of lignite in sector 1.A.1.c (data from the REZZO national emission database) and the total amount of lignite, entering the transformation process (gasified coal) in the Czech Republic (data CzSO) in the period 1995-2018.

Apart from the early years, when combined cycle was starting to reach his full power (1995 to 1998), the trends of the two curves are very similar. The minor fluctuations are caused by annual climatic influences, the technological steam is also used as a heating medium in the entire company and its consumption also depends on the average annual temperatures.

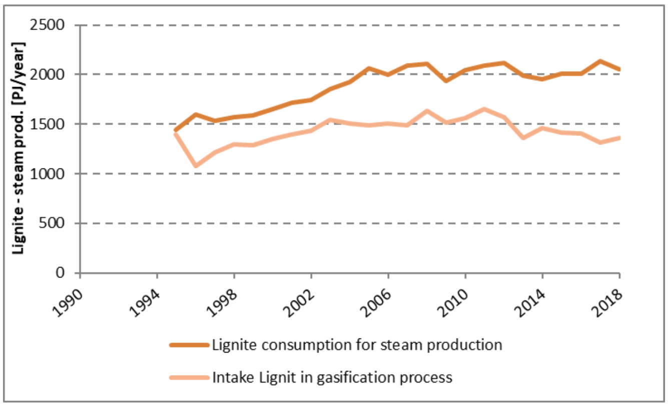


Fig. 3-10 Comparison of lignite consumption for steam production and gasification

As a QA/QC procedure for this part of the calculations was utilized internal expertise of experts from the Department of emissions and sources at CHMI. Other procedures were performed as described in chapter 3.2.6.

3.2.9.5 Category-specific recalculations (CRF 1.A.1.c.ii)

Only two recalculations were done due to the change of the source data (CzSO, 2019) for the year 2017 for Solid Fuels – Brown Coal + Lignite and Natural Gas. See tables below for Solid Fuels (Tab. 3-14) and Natural Gas (Tab. 3-16).

Tab. 3-14 Changes after recalculation in 1.A.1.c.ii for Solid Fuels (Brown coal+Lignite).

Fuel consumption		2017	CH_4 emission		2017
Submission 2019-2017	TJ	62686.29	Submission 2019-2017	kt	0.06269
Submission 2020-2018	TJ	62744.66	Submission 2020-2018	kt	0.06274
Difference	TJ	58.36	Difference	kt	0.00005
	%	0.09		%	0.09
CO_2 emission		2017	N_2O emission		2017
Submission 2019-2017	kt	5859.1	Submission 2019-2017	kt	0.06307
Submission 2020-2018	kt	5864.92	Submission 2020-2018	kt	0.06315
Difference	kt	5.82	Difference	kt	0.00009
	%	0.10		%	0.14

Tab. 3-15 Changes after recalculation in 1.A.1.c.ii for Natural Gas.

Fuel consumption		2017	CH_4 emission		2017
Submission 2019-2017	TJ	82.15	Submission 2019-2017	kt	0.00008
Submission 2020-2018	TJ	95.00	Submission 2020-2018	kt	0.00010
Difference	TJ	12.85	Difference	kt	0.00001
	%	13.53		%	13.88
CO_2 emission		2017	N_2O emission		2017
Submission 2019-2017	kt	4.56	Submission 2019-2017	kt	0.00001
Submission 2020-2018	kt	5.29	Submission 2020-2018	kt	0.00001
Difference	kt	0.73	Difference	kt	0.00001
	%	13.88		%	13.88

3.2.9.6 Category-specific planned improvements (CRF 1.A.1.c.ii)

Currently there are no planned improvements in this category.

3.2.10 Manufacturing industries and construction – Iron and Steel (1.A.2.a)

3.2.10.1 Category description (CRF 1.A.2.a)

The structure of fuels, their consumption, used emission factors and emissions of individual greenhouse gases are shown in the following outline.

1.A.2.a, 2018								
Structure of Fuels	Activity	CO_2			CH_4		N_2O	
	data	EF	OxF	Emission	EF	Emission	EF	Emission
	[TJ]	[t CO_2/TJ]		[kt]	[kg CH_4/TJ]	[kt]	[kg N_2O /TJ]	[kt]
Anthracite	1 522.16	98.30	1	149.63	10	0.01522	1.5	0.00228
Other Bituminous Coal	11.29	93.52*)	0.9707*)	1.03	10	0.00011	1.5	0.00002
Brown Coal + Lignite	463.53	99.42*)	0.9846*)	45.38	10	0.00464	1.5	0.00070
Coke	9 941.93	107.00	1	1 063.79	10	0.09942	1.5	0.01491
Coke Oven Gas	5 308.03	44.40	1	235.68	1	0.00531	0.1	0.00053
Natural Gas	9 458.45	55.45*)	1	524.47	1	0.00946	0.1	0.00095
Wood/Wood Waste	0.72	112.00	1	0.08	30	0.00002	4.0	0.00000
Total year 2018 **)	**26 706.10**			**2 019.96**		**0.13418**		**0.01939**
Total year 2017	26 511.72			2 062.71		0.14196		0.02061
Index 2018/2017	1.01			0.98		0.95		0.94
Total year 1990	155 319.22			14 860.68		1.39496		0.20941
Index 2018/1990	0.17			0.14		0.10		0.09

*) *Country specific data*
**) *Biomass is not included in Activity data totals*

The origin of the data, the emission factors used and the method of calculating the level of emissions for each gas is sown in details in the following outline.

2018							
Structure of Fuels	Source of	Emission factors			Method used		
	Activity data	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O
Anthracite	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Other Bituminous Coal	CzSO	CS	D	D	Tier 2	Tier 1	Tier 1
Brown Coal + Lignite	CzSO	CS	D	D	Tier 2	Tier 1	Tier 1
Coke	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Coke Oven Gas	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Natural Gas	CzSO	CS	D	D	Tier 2	Tier 1	Tier 1
Wood/Wood Waste	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1

This category includes manufacturing in the area of pig iron (blast furnaces), rolling steel, cast iron, steel and alloys and is related only to ferrous metals. In the CzSO Questionnaire (CzSO, 2019), the consumption of the individual kinds of fuels in this sector is reported in section Industry Sector under the item: Iron and Steel. There are embodied the fuels of economic part according to NACE Rev. 2 Iron and steel: NACE Divisions 24.1 – 24.3 and 24.51, 24.52.

The fraction of CO_2 emissions in subsector 1.A.2.a in CO_2 emissions in sector 1.A.2 equalled 21 % in 2018. It contributed only 2% to CO_2 emissions in the whole Energy sector.

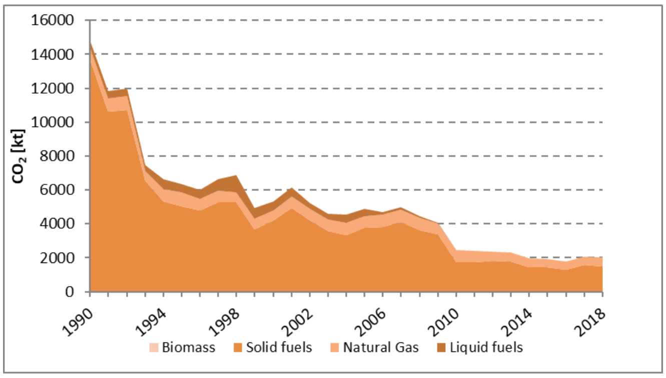


Fig. 3-11 Development of CO_2 emissions in source category 1.A.2.a

Important facility belongs to this category is ArcelorMittal Ostrava, a.s. and Třinecké železárny a.s. Both metallurgical plants include iron ore sinter production, blast furnaces, coke production, iron processing in oxygen converters for steel and casting of steel in electric furnaces and in tandem furnaces. Production of steel using Siemens-Martin process was stopped before 1990.

The graph in Fig. 3-11 shows apparent sharp decline in emissions in the early 90s, which was mainly due to the loss of markets, following the sharp political changes in the country. At the same time, an impact on the emissions was caused by the new legislation on air pollution and other environmental components. Gradual implementation and introduction of new, more stringent requirements for the protection of the environment is reflected in the decrease of emissions since about 1998. On the course of emissions after 2000 the competition of metallurgical plants in countries outside of Europe caused an impact. Minor fluctuations are caused by market demand and to a lesser extent, the necessary restructuring undertaken in individual companies.

Further, from Fig. 3-11 is clear that the main proportion of the CO_2 emissions is due to the use of fossil fuels, which are in this sector completely dominant.

3.2.10.2 Methodological issues (CRF 1.A.2.a)

All CO_2 emissions from metallurgical coke used in blast furnaces are reported under the Industrial processes sector (2.C.1) and estimated from the amount of carbon in the coke (see Chapter 4.4). Most of the blast furnace and converter gas is combusted in the two metallurgical plants (complexes) and only partly is used elsewhere. At present we are not able to identify exactly amount of these gases combusted outside metallurgical complexes. In order to prevent double-counting, we report all CO_2 emissions coming from metallurgical coke under 2.C.1. As a consequence of such approach we do not calculate any CO_2 emissions from blast furnace and converter gas.

3.2.10.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency (CRF 1.A.2.a)

See chapter 3.2.5.

3.2.10.4 Category-specific QA/QC and verification (CRF 1.A.2.a)

As a basic indicators for verification of fuel consumption in the sector of production of pig iron and steel, it is necessary to consider the indicators of the overall production of agglomerates of iron ore and pig iron. This is due to their high energy intensity. Fig. 3-12 shows the relationship between fuel consumption and total production of sinter and iron in mill. tons.

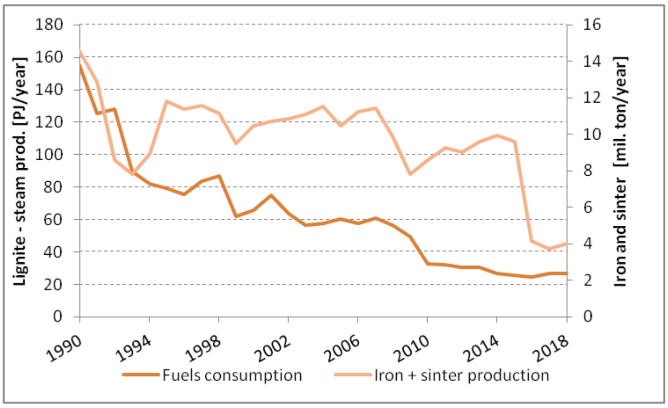


Fig. 3-12 The trend in the manufacture of agglomerates of iron ore and iron, in comparison with the development of fuel consumption in the sector 1.A.2.a

From the graph in Fig. 3-12 is clear that the fuel consumption decreases faster than the actual production. This is due to the gradual reduction of overall energy intensity throughout the metallurgical industry. This trend is particularly evident in the early 90s, when there was a major restructuring of production. This restructuring enabled, after the decline in 1990 and 1993, to return the volume of production almost to the level of 1990, but the decrease in total fuel consumption went further. Additional reductions in energy intensity are evident then until the end of the period.

Generally accepted methods of QA/QC are described in section 3.2.6.

3.2.10.5 Category-specific recalculations (CRF 1.A.2.a)

Based on changes of activity data in CzSO 2019, fuel consumptions of Solid Fuels – Other bituminous coal and Natural Gas for the year 2017 were corrected. See the differences in tables below.

Tab. 3-16 Changes after recalculation in 1.A.2.a for Solid Fuels (Other bituminous coal)

Fuel consumption		2017	CH_4 emission		2017
Submission 2019-2017	TJ	17558.92	Submission 2019-2017	kt	0.13296
Submission 2020-2018	TJ	17560.77	Submission 2020-2018	kt	0.13298
Difference	TJ	1.85	Difference	kt	0.00002
Submission 2019-2017	%	0.01	Submission 2019-2017	%	0.01
CO_2 emission		2017	N_2O emission		2017
Submission 2019-2017	kt	1566.17	Submission 2019-2017	kt	0.01971
Submission 2020-2018	kt	1566.34	Submission 2020-2018	kt	0.01971
Difference	kt	0.17	Difference	kt	0.00001
Submission 2019-2017	%	0.01	Submission 2019-2017	%	0.01

Tab. 3-17 Changes after recalculation in 1.A.2.a for Natural Gas

Fuel consumption		2017	CH_4 emission		2017
Submission 2019-2017	TJ	11322.37	Submission 2019-2017	kt	0.01132
Submission 2020-2018	TJ	8949.94	Submission 2020-2018	kt	0.00895
Difference	TJ	-2372.44	Difference	kt	-0.00237
Submission 2019-2017	%	-26.51	Submission 2019-2017	%	-26.51
CO_2 emission		2017	N_2O emission		2017
Submission 2019-2017	kt	627.95	Submission 2019-2017	kt	0.00113
Submission 2020-2018	kt	496.38	Submission 2020-2018	kt	0.00081
Difference	kt	-131.58	Difference	kt	-0.00024
Submission 2019-2017	%	-26.51	Submission 2019-2017	%	-26.51

3.2.10.6 Category-specific planned improvements (CRF 1.A.2.a)

We are planning to find data making possible to identify portions of both blast furnace and converter gases, which are combusted outside metallurgical complexes (see 3.2.10.2.).

3.2.11 Manufacturing industries and construction – Non-Ferrous Metals (1.A.2.b)

3.2.11.1 Category description (CRF 1.A.2.b)

The structure of fuels, their consumption, used emission factors and emissions of individual greenhouse gases are shown in the following outline.

1.A.2.b, 2018								
Structure of Fuels	Activity	CO_2			CH_4		N_2O	
	data	EF	OxF	Emission	EF	Emission	EF	Emission
	[TJ]	[t CO_2/TJ]		[kt]	[kg CH_4/TJ]	[kt]	[kg N_2O /TJ]	[kt]
Brown Coal + Lignite	10.52	99.42	0.9846	1.03	10	0.00011	1.5	0.00002
Coke	121.58	107.00	1	13.01	10	0.00122	1.5	0.00018
Brown Coal Briquets	0.66	97.50	0.9846*)	0.06	10	0.00001	1.5	0.00000
Natural Gas	2 496.20	55.45*)	1	138.41	1	0.00250	0.1	0.00025
Wood/Wood Waste	5.75	112.00	1	0.64	30	0.00017	4	0.00002

Total year 2018[**)]	**2 628.96**	**152.52**	**0.00400**	**0.00047**
Total year 2017	2 897.41	168.18	0.00438	0.00052
Index 2018/2017	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91
Total year 1990	1 476.34	101.96	0.00572	0.00081
Index 2018/1990	1.78	1.50	0.70	0.58

[*)] Country specific data
[**)] Biomass is not included in Activity data totals

The origin of the data, the emission factors used and the method of calculating the level of emissions for the individual gases are shown in details in the following outline.

2018							
Structure of Fuels	**Source of**	**Emission factors**			**Method used**		
	Activity data	**CO_2**	**CH_4**	**N_2O**	**CO_2**	**CH_4**	**N_2O**
Brown Coal + Lignite	CzSO	CS	D	D	Tier 2	Tier 1	Tier 1
Coke	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Brown Coal Briquets	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Natural Gas	CzSO	CS	D	D	Tier 2	Tier 1	Tier 1
Wood/Wood Waste	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1

This category encompasses combustion processes in various areas of production of non-ferrous metals. In the Czech Republic, this corresponds mainly to foundry processes; primary production of nonferrous metals is not performed on an industrial scale in this country. In the CzSO Questionnaire (CzSO, 2019), the consumption of the individual kinds of fuels in this sector is reported in the section Industry Sector under the item:

Non-Ferrous Metals

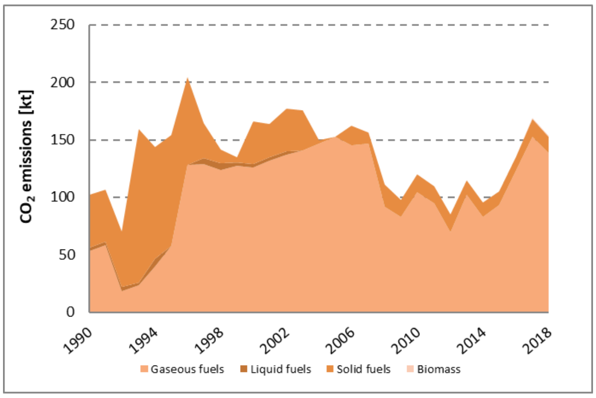


Fig. 3-13 Development of CO_2 emissions in source category 1.A.2.b

There are embodied the fuels of economic part according to NACE Rev. 2

Non-ferrous metals: NACE Divisions 24.4, 24.53, 24.54

Important facility belongs to this category is Kovohutě Příbram. The fraction of CO_2 emissions in subsector 1.A.2.b in CO_2 emissions in sector 1.A.2 equalled 2% in 2018. It contributed only 0.2% to CO_2 emissions in the whole Energy sector.

It can be said that this is one of the sectors that rank according to its emissions of greenhouse gases among the least important in the entire sector Fuel combustion.

The following figure (Fig. 3-13) provides an overview of CO_2 emissions in the various sub-source categories in 1.A.2.b.

The trend of CO_2 emissions corresponds to the trend of consumption of individual types of fuels. After a decline in the early 90s, it is apparent a sharp increase in emissions, which was caused by the recovery in the industry. The recovery of the industry has happened in this sector, especially due to the increase in demand for parts, made of ferrous metals in the emerging automotive industry. Decrease in emissions at the end of the period was caused by the crisis between 2008 and 2012, as well as the reduction of the energy intensity of production. With this is also related a shift from fossil fuels in favour of natural gas. Furthermore, electrical energy is increasingly used for heating the melting furnaces, which has a positive impact on greenhouse gas emissions.

3.2.11.2 Methodological issues (CRF 1.A.2.b)

In this subcategory, specific methodologies are not used - a description of the general procedures - see Section 3.2.4.

3.2.11.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency (CRF 1.A.2.b)

See chapter 3.2.5.

3.2.11.4 Category-specific QA/QC and verification (CRF 1.A.2.b)

In this subcategory, specific methodologies are not used - a description of the general procedures - see Section 3.2.6.

3.2.11.5 Category-specific recalculations (CRF 1.A.2.b)

Based on the change of activity data CzSO 2019 recalculation for Natural Gas consumption in 2017 was done. See the table below.

Tab. 3-18 Changes after recalculation in 1.A.2.b for Natural Gas

Fuel consumption		2017	CH_4 emission		2017
Submission 2019-2017	TJ	2320.17	Submission 2019-2017	kt	0.00232
Submission 2020-2018	TJ	2752.05	Submission 2020-2018	kt	0.00275
Difference	TJ	431.88	Difference	kt	0.00043
Submission 2019-2017	%	15.69	Submission 2019-2017	%	15.69
CO_2 emission		2017	N_2O emission		2017
Submission 2019-2017	kt	128.68	Submission 2019-2017	kt	0.00023
Submission 2020-2018	kt	152.63	Submission 2020-2018	kt	0.00028
Difference	kt	23.95	Difference	kt	0.00004
Submission 2019-2017	%	15.69	Submission 2019-2017	%	15.69

3.2.11.6 Category-specific planned improvements (CRF 1.A.2.b)

Currently there are no planned improvements in this category.

3.2.12 Manufacturing industries and construction – Chemicals (1.A.2.c)

3.2.12.1 Category description (CRF 1.A.2.c)

The structure of fuels, their consumption, used emission factors and emissions of individual greenhouse gases are shown in the following outline.

1.A.2.c, 2018								
Structure of Fuels	Activity	CO_2			CH_4		N_2O	
	data	EF	OxF	Emission	EF	Emission	EF	Emission
	[TJ]	[t CO_2/TJ]		[kt]	[kg CH_4/TJ]	[kt]	[kg N_2O/TJ]	[kt]
LPG	293.65	65.86	1	19.34	1	0.00029	0.1	0.00003
Fuel Oil - Low Sulphur	43.45	77.40	1	3.36	3	0.00013	0.6	0.00003
Other Oil	1 599.04	73.30	1	117.21	3	0.00480	0.6	0.00096
Other Bituminous Coal	1 112.00	94.13*)	0.9707*)	101.60	10	0.01112	1.5	0.00167
Brown Coal + Lignite	10 504.13	99.42*)	0.9846*)	1 028.26	10	0.10504	1.5	0.01576
Coal Tars	137.53	80.70	1	11.10	10	0.00138	1.5	0.00021

Natural Gas	10 264.27	55.45*)	1	569.15	1	0.01026	0.1	0.00103
Wood/Wood Waste	16.55	112.00	1	1.85	30	0.00050	4.0	0.00007
Gaseous Biomass	720.32	54.60	1	39.33	1	0.00072	0.1	0.00007
Total year 2018 **)	**23 954.07**			**1 850.02**		**0.13424**		**0.01981**
Total year 2017	24 208.02			1 878.36		0.13839		0.02037
Index 2018/2017	0.99			0.98		0.97		0.97
Total year 1990	33 576.71			2 996.37		0.26480		0.03975
Index 2018/1990	0.71			0.62		0.51		0.50

**) Country specific data*

***)Biomass is not included in Activity data totals*

The origin of the data, the emission factors used and the method of calculating the level of emissions for the individual gases are shown in details in the following outline.

			2018				
Structure of Fuels	**Source for**		**Emission factors**			**Method used**	
	Activity data	**CO_2**	**CH_4**	**N_2O**	**CO_2**	**CH_4**	**N_2O**
LPG	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Fuel Oil - Low Sulphur	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Other Oil	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Other Bituminous Coal	CzSO	CS	D	D	Tier 2	Tier 1	Tier 1
Brown Coal + Lignite	CzSO	CS	D	D	Tier 2	Tier 1	Tier 1
Coal Tars	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Natural Gas	CzSO	CS	D	D	Tier 2	Tier 1	Tier 1
Wood/Wood Waste	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Gaseous Biomass	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1

This subcategory includes all the processes in the organic and inorganic chemical industry and all related processes, incl. petrochemistry. The petrochemical plants are linked to two major refinery enterprises in Litvinov (Unipetrol RPA, sro) and in Kralupy (Synthos Kralupy as). Due to the historical linkage between the two units, it is very difficult to determine the fuel combusted in the refinery and petrochemical parts of the two plants separately. Furthermore, other major plants for processing organic chemistry products are in operation in the Czech Republic (DEZA a.s. Meziříčí – processing of coal tar, SYNTHESIA a.s. Pardubice - basic organic chemistry) and a number of factories for manufacturing of inorganic products (SPOLANA a.s. Neratovice, SPOLCHEMIE a.s. Ústí nad Labem, PRECHEZA a.s. Přerov and others). The largest plants are also equipped with energy resources, with a significant share of electricity and heat (autoproducers); this results in relatively high consumption of fossil fuels (see Fig 3-14). Heat is generated using abundant natural gas and, to a lesser extent, liquid fuels or, in some cases, electrical energy. In total, the national emission database recorded 1,000 production units that fall within sector 1.A.2.c.

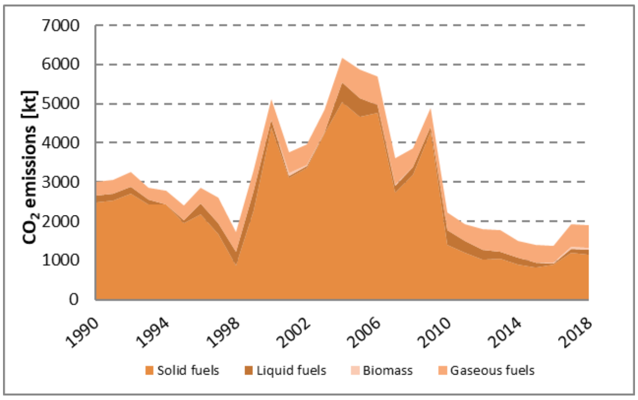


Fig. 3-14 Development of CO_2 emissions in source category 1.A.2.c

In the CzSO Questionnaire (CzSO, 2019), the consumption of the individual kinds of fuels in this sector is reported in the section Industry Sector under the item:

- Chemical (including Petrochemical)

There are embodied the fuels of economic part according to NACE Rev. 2:

Chemicals: NACE Division 20

The fraction of CO_2 emissions in subsector 1.A.2.c in CO_2 emissions in sector 1.A.2 equalled 30% in 2018. It contributed 3% to CO_2 emissions in the whole Energy sector.

The following figure (Fig. 3-14) provides an overview of CO_2 emissions in the sub-category in 1.A.2.c.

The course of CO_2 emissions is not directly related to the volume of chemical production, since it is primarily emissions from burning fossil fuels to produce electricity and heat (autoproducers). For this reason, the development of emissions in time cannot be commented.

3.2.12.2 Methodological issues (CRF 1.A.2.c)

Given that in the IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC, 2006) is used an updated approach to the allocation of feedstocks and non-energy use of fuels into IPPU. The new distribution of liquid fuels is to be considered as category specific methodological issue. This methodological approach is in the same time based on the new reallocation of fuel consumption for energy and non-energy use in the questionnaire from CzSO (2019). The reallocation of feedstocks and non-energy use of fuels in IPPU is in details described in chapter 3.2.3.

Other methodological approaches were applied as in the other subcategories, and their description is provided in chapter 3.2.4.

3.2.12.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency (CRF 1.A.2.c)

See chapter 3.2.5.

3.2.12.4 Category-specific QA/QC and verification (CRF 1.A.2.c)

In this category, no specific QA/QC procedures were used. Given that the fuel consumption in this sector, reported directly, is not related to the production volume of chemicals, there cannot be used the relevant comparison with specific commodities.

Description of the QA/QC procedures is given in chapter 3.2.6.

3.2.12.5 Category-specific recalculations (CRF 1.A.2.c)

Based on the change of activity data in CzSO, data correction for Natural Gas consumption was made, see table below.

Tab. 3-19 Changes after recalculation in 1.A.2.c for Natural Gas

Fuel consumption		**2017**	**CH_4 emission**		**2017**
Submission 2019-2017	TJ	10734.31	**Submission 2019-2017**	kt	0.01073
Submission 2020-2018	TJ	10324.45	**Submission 2020-2018**	kt	0.01032
Difference	TJ	-409.86	**Difference**	kt	-0.00041
Submission 2019-2017	%	-3.97	**Submission 2019-2017**	%	-3.97
CO_2 emission		**2017**	**N_2O emission**		**2017**
Submission 2019-2017	kt	595.34	**Submission 2019-2017**	kt	0.00107
Submission 2020-2018	kt	572.61	**Submission 2020-2018**	kt	0.00103
Difference	kt	-22.73	**Difference**	kt	-0.00004
Submission 2019-2017	%	-3.97	**Submission 2019-2017**	%	-3.97

3.2.12.6 Category-specific planned improvements (CRF 1.A.2.c)

Currently there are no planned improvements in this category.

3.2.13 Manufacturing industries and construction – Pulp, Paper and Print (1.A.2.d)

3.2.13.1 Category description (CRF 1.A.2.d)

The structure of fuels, their consumption, used emission factors and emissions of individual greenhouse gases are shown in the following outline.

1.A.2.d, 2018								
Structure of Fuels	Activity	CO_2			CH_4		N_2O	
	data	EF	OxF	Emission	EF	Emission	EF	Emission
	[TJ]	[t CO_2/TJ]		[kt]	[kg CH_4/TJ]	[kt]	[kg N_2O/TJ]	[kt]
LPG	48.94	65.86	1	3.22	1	0.00005	0.1	0.00000
Fuel Oil - Low Sulphur	86.90	77.40	1	6.73	3	0.00026	0.6	0.00005
Other Bitumenous Coal	3.48	94.13*)	0.9707*)	0.32	10	0.00003	1.5	0.00001
Brown Coal + Lignite	1 363.78	99.42*)	0.9846*)	133.50	10	0.01364	1.5	0.00205
Natural Gas	4 775.92	55.45*)	1	264.82	1	0.00478	0.1	0.00048
Wood/Wood Waste	16 133.55	112.00	1	1 806.96	30	0.48401	4.0	0.06453
Gaseous Biomass	9 018.83	54.60	1	492.43	1	0.00902	0.1	0.00090
Total year 2018 **)	**6 279.03**			**408.59**		**0.51178**		**0.06802**
Total year 2017	6 211.39			400.81		0.52417		0.06972
Index 2018/2017	1.01			1.02		0.98		0.98
Total year 1990	25 900.78			2 285.33		0.18784		0.02890
Index 2018/1990	0.24			0.18		2.72		2.35

*) *Country specific data*
**) *Biomass is not included in Activity data totals*

The origin of the data, the emission factors used and the method of calculating the level of emissions for the individual gases are shown in details in the following outline.

2018							
Structure of Fuels	Source of	Emission factors			Method used		
	Activity data	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O
LPG	CzSO	CS	D	D	Tier 2	Tier 1	Tier 1
Fuel Oil - Low Sulphur	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Other Bitumenous Coal	CzSO	CS	D	D	Tier 2	Tier 1	Tier 1
Brown Coal + Lignite	CzSO	CS	D	D	Tier 2	Tier 1	Tier 1
Natural Gas	CzSO	CS	D	D	Tier 2	Tier 1	Tier 1
Wood/Wood Waste	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Gaseous Biomass	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1

This subcategory includes all manufacturing processes related to the production of paper, cardboard and print in printing plants. There are two primary paper production factories in the Czech Republic (JIP - Papírny Větřní, a. s., Mondi Štětí a.s.) with a high consumption of waste wood from production processes. The other plants select the kind of fuel on the basis of the same criteria as the rest of the processing industry.

In the CzSO Questionnaire (CzSO, 2019), the consumption of the individual kinds of fuels in this sector is reported in the section Industry Sector under the item:

Paper, Pulp and Printing

There are embodied the fuels of economic part according to NACE Rev. 2

Pulp, paper and print: NACE Divisions 17 and 18

The fraction of CO_2 emissions in subsector 1.A.2.d in CO_2 emissions in sector 1.A.2 equalled 4% in 2018. It contributed 0.4% to CO_2 emissions in the whole Energy sector.

From the graph on Fig. 3-15 is clear that at the end of the 90s there was significant substitution, therefore used fossil fuels (primarily lignite) with wood and later biogas. Both biofuels represent waste products from the production of paper and pulp from the two largest plants in the Czech Republic. Following the decline in 2003 and 2004, the consumption of fuels after 2005 was relatively stable, while the share of biofuels further increased.

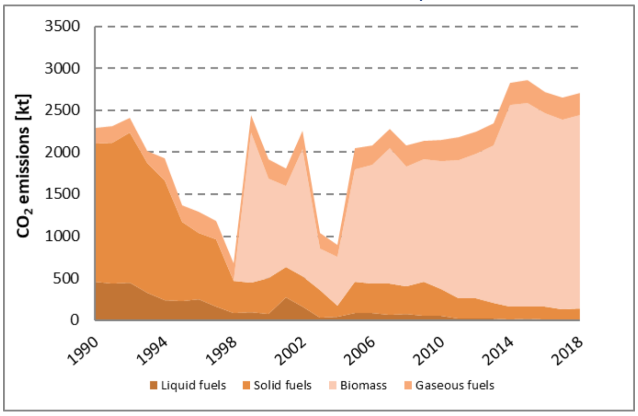


Fig. 3-15 Development of CO_2 emissions in source category 1.A.2.d

Biofuel consumption has a beneficial effect on the production of CO_2, which is included in the balance of greenhouse gases. In Fig. 3-15 is shown the development of CO_2 emissions from fossil fuels only in sector 1.A.2.d.

3.2.13.2 Methodological issues (CRF 1.A.2.d)

No specific methodological approaches were applied in this subcategory, otherwise see chapter 3.2.6.

3.2.13.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency (CRF 1.A.2.d)

See chapter 3.2.5.

3.2.13.4 Category-specific QA/QC and verification (CRF 1.A.2.d)

No specific methods for QA/QC in this category were used - otherwise see chapter 3.2.7.4.

3.2.13.5 Category-specific recalculations (CRF 1.A.2.d)

Based on the change of activity data in CzSO, data correction for Natural Gas consumption was made, see table below.

Tab. 3-20 Changes after recalculation in 1.A.2.d for Natural Gas

Fuel consumption		2017	CH_4 emission		2017
Submission 2019-2017	TJ	4826.69	Submission 2019-2017	kt	0.00483
Submission 2020-2018	TJ	4836.42	Submission 2020-2018	kt	0.00484
Difference	TJ	9.73	Difference	kt	0.00001
Submission 2019-2017	%	0.20	Submission 2019-2017	%	0.20
CO_2 emission		**2017**	**N_2O emission**		**2017**
Submission 2019-2017	kt	267.69	Submission 2019-2017	kt	0.00048
Submission 2020-2018	kt	268.23	Submission 2020-2018	kt	0.00048
Difference	kt	0.54	Difference	kt	0.00001
Submission 2019-2017	%	0.20	Submission 2019-2017	%	0.20

3.2.13.6 Category-specific planned improvements (CRF 1.A.2.d)

Currently there are no planned improvements in this category.

3.2.14 Manufacturing industries and construction – Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco (1.A.2.e)

3.2.14.1 Category description (CRF 1.A.2.e)

The structure of fuels, their consumption, used emission factors and emissions of individual greenhouse gases are shown in the following outline.

1.A.2.e, 2018								
Structure of Fuels	Activity	CO_2			CH_4		N_2O	
	data	EF	OxF	Emission	EF	Emission	EF	Emission
	[TJ]	[t CO_2/TJ]		[kt]	[kg CH_4/TJ]	[kt]	[kg N_2O/TJ]	[kt]
LPG	146.83	65.86	1	9.67	1	0.00015	0.1	0.00001
Heating and Other Gasoil	63.90	74.10	1	4.73	3	0.00019	0.6	0.00004
Fuel Oil - Low Sulphur	43.45	77.40	1	3.36	3	0.00013	0.6	0.00003
Other Bituminous Coal	624.29	94.13*)	0.9707*)	57.04	10	0.00624	1.5	0.00094
Brown Coal + Lignite	1 239.80	99.42*)	0.9846*)	121.37	10	0.01240	1.5	0.00186
Coke	206.81	107.00	1	22.13	10	0.00207	1.5	0.00031
Natural Gas	13 817.70	55.45*)	1	766.18	1	0.01382	0.1	0.00138
Wood/Wood Waste	188.11	112.00	1	21.07	30	0.00564	4.0	0.00075
Gaseous Biomass	7 486.05	54.60	1	408.74	1	0.00749	0.1	0.00075
Total year 2018 **)	**16 142.78**			**984.49**		**0.04813**		**0.00607**
Total year 2017	16 997.01			1 032.34		0.04982		0.00620
Index 2018/2017	0.95			0.95		0.97		0.98
Total year 1990	37 616.46			2 988.18		0.21342		0.03226
Index 2018/1990	0.43			0.33		0.23		0.19

*) *Country specific data*
**) *Biomass is not included in Activity data totals*

The origin of the data, the emission factors used and the method of calculating the level of emissions for the individual gases are shown in details in the following outline.

2018							
Structure of Fuels	Source of Activity data	Emission factors			Method used		
		CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O
LPG	CzSO	CS	D	D	Tier 2	Tier 1	Tier 1
Heating and Other Gasoil	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Fuel Oil - Low Sulphur	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Other Bituminous Coal	CzSO	CS	D	D	Tier 2	Tier 1	Tier 1
Brown Coal + Lignite	CzSO	CS	D	D	Tier 2	Tier 1	Tier 1
Coke	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Natural Gas	CzSO	CS	D	D	Tier 2	Tier 1	Tier 1
Wood/Wood Waste	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Gaseous Biomass	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1

This subcategory includes all manufacturing processes related to the production of foodstuffs, beverages and foodstuff preparations. The subcategory also includes fuel consumption in the tobacco industry. The nature of the production processes permits the use of a relatively high fraction of biofuels, especially towards the end of the period.

In the CzSO Questionnaire (CzSO, 2019), the consumption of the individual kinds of fuels in this sector is reported in the section Industry Sector under the item:

Food, Beverages and Tobacco

There are embodied the fuels of economic part according to NACE Rev. 2

Food processing, beverages and tobacco: NACE Divisions 10, 11 and 12

The fraction of CO_2 emissions in subsector 1.A.2.e in CO_2 emissions in sector 1.A.2 equalled 10% in 2018. It contributed 1 % to CO_2 emissions in the whole Energy sector.

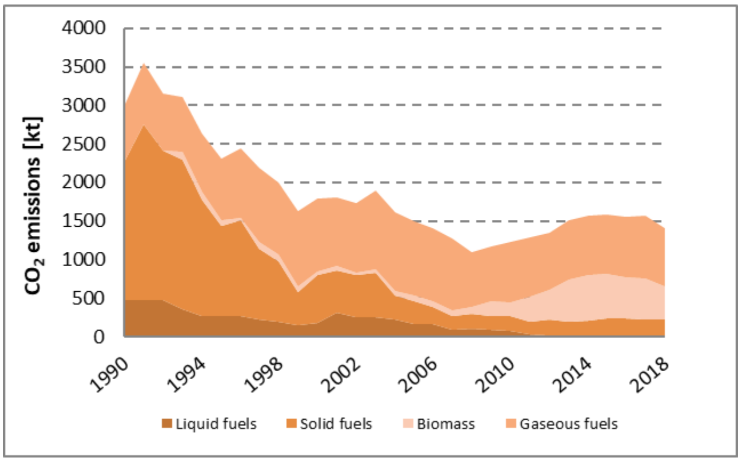


Fig. 3-16 Development of CO_2 emissions from fossil fuels combustion in source category 1.A.2.e

The following figure provides an overview of fuels consumption in the sub-category in 1.A.2.e.

It is obvious from the graph in Fig. 3-16 that natural gas is the dominant fuel over the entire time series with quite balanced consumption. The high share of fossil fuels at the beginning of the period reduced continuously and with replacement of fossil fuels by solid and gaseous biofuels towards the end of this period. The overall amount of fuel consumed decreased until 2008. Since 2008 there has been an increase in fuel consumption, which is covered by increasing consumption of biofuels, in response to the development of the financial crisis in the period at the end of the first decade of the 21st century. Since 2014 the consumption is stable.

Biofuel consumption has a beneficial effect on the production of CO_2, which is included in the balance of greenhouse gases. Fig. 3-16 shows the development of CO_2 emissions from fossil fuels only in sector 1.A.2.e.

3.2.14.2 Methodological issues (CRF 1.A.2.e)

No specific methodological approaches were applied in this subcategory, otherwise see chapter 3.2.6.

3.2.14.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency (CRF 1.A.2.e)

See chapter 3.2.5.

3.2.14.4 Category-specific QA/QC and verification (CRF 1.A.2.e)

No specific methods for QA/QC in this category were used - otherwise see chapter 3.2.7.4.

3.2.14.5 Category-specific recalculations (CRF 1.A.2.e)

Based on the change of activity data in CzSO, data correction for Natural Gas consumption was made, see table below.

Tab. 3-21 Changes after recalculation in 1.A.2.e for Natural Gas

Fuel consumption		2017	CH_4 emission		2017
Submission 2019-2017	TJ	14654.37	Submission 2019-2017	kt	0.01465
Submission 2020-2018	TJ	14686.97	Submission 2020-2018	kt	0.01469
Difference	TJ	32.60	Difference	kt	0.00003
Submission 2019-2017	%	0.22	Submission 2019-2017	%	0.22

CO_2 emission		2017	N_2O emission		2017
Submission 2019-2017	kt	812.75	Submission 2019-2017	kt	0.00147
Submission 2020-2018	kt	814.56	Submission 2020-2018	kt	0.00147
Difference	kt	1.81	Difference	kt	0.00001
Submission 2019-2017	%	0.22	Submission 2019-2017	%	0.22

3.2.14.6 Category-specific planned improvements (CRF 1.A.2.e)

Currently there are no planned improvements in this category.

3.2.15 Manufacturing industries and construction – Non-metallic Minerals (1.A.2.f)

3.2.15.1 Category description (CRF 1.A.2.f)

The structure of fuels, their consumption, used emission factors and emissions of individual greenhouse gases are shown in the following outline.

1.A.2.f, 2018								
Structure of Fuels	Activity	CO_2			CH_4		N_2O	
	data	EF	OxF	Emission	EF	Emission	EF	Emission
	[TJ]	[t CO_2/TJ]		[kt]	[kg CH_4/TJ]	[kt]	[kg N_2O/TJ]	[kt]
LPG	97.88	65.86	1	6.4	1	0.00010	0.1	0.00001
Fuel Oil - Low Sulphur	43.45	77.40	1	3.4	3	0.00013	0.6	0.00003
Fuel Oil - High Sulphur	474.00	77.40	1	36.7	3	0.00142	0.6	0.00028
Antracit	56.36	98.30	1.0	5.5	10	0.00056	1.5	0.00008
Other Bituminous Coal	4 706.96	94.13*)	0.9707*)	430.1	10	0.04707	1.5	0.00706
Brown Coal + Lignite	120.30	99.42*)	0.9846*)	11.8	10	0.00120	1.5	0.00018
Coke	1 017.74	107.00	1	108.9	10	0.01018	1.5	0.00153
Coal Tars	865.36	80.70	1	69.8	10	0.00865	1.5	0.00130
Brown Coal Briquets	1 281.43	97.50	0.9846*)	123.0	10	0.01281	1.5	0.00192
Coke Oven Gas	70.37	44.40	1	3.1	1	0.00007	0.1	0.00001
Natural Gas	23 867.17	55.45*)	1	1 323.4	1	0.02387	0.1	0.00239
Other fuels - liquid	851.98	81,64*)	1	69.6	30	0.02556	4	0.00341
Other fuels - solid	3 718.42	79,69*)	1	296.3	30	0.11155	4	0.01487
Wood/Wood Waste	96.42	112.00	1	10.8	30	0.00289	4	0.00039
Total year 2018 **)	37 171.43			2 488.06		0.24607		0.03345
Total year 2017	39 670.26			2 600.63		0.28930		0.03916
Index 2018/2017	0.94			0.96		0.85		0.85
Total year 1990	59 962.36			4 527.12		0.29373		0.04487
Index 2018/1990	0.62			0.55		0.84		0.75

*) *Country specific data*
**) *Biomass is not included in Activity data totals*

The origin of the data, the emission factors used and the method of calculating the level of emissions for the individual gases are shown in details in the following outline.

2018							
Structure of Fuels	Source of	Emission factors			Method used		
	Activity data	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O
LPG	CzSO	CS	D	D	Tier 2	Tier 1	Tier 1
Fuel Oil - Low Sulphur	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Fuel Oil - High Sulphur	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Antracit	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Other Bituminous Coal	CzSO	CS	D	D	Tier 2	Tier 1	Tier 1
Brown Coal + Lignite	CzSO	CS	D	D	Tier 2	Tier 1	Tier 1
Coke	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Coal Tars	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Brown Coal Briquets	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1

2018							
Structure of Fuels	Source of Activity data	Emission factors			Method used		
		CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O
Coke Oven Gas	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Natural Gas	CzSO	CS	D	D	Tier 2	Tier 1	Tier 1
Other fuels - liquid	ETS	CS	D	D	Tier 2	Tier 1	Tier 1
Other fuels - solid	ETS	CS	D	D	Tier 2	Tier 1	Tier 1
Wood/Wood Waste	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1

Category 1.A.2.f now comprises all industrial processes for the treatment of non-minerals raw materials and products such as cement, lime, burnt building materials and refractory materials, ceramics, glass etc. Category 1.A.2.f was established by dividing the original category into 2 groups, i.e. in 1.A.2.g are included remained sources of greenhouse gases from the category "Manufacturing industries and construction."

The category is characterized by high energy intensity, and for it is also typical consumption "Other fuels", that are burned at the cement works furnaces. The cement kilns in the Czech Republic are the only one facilities (except the industrial waste incinerators reported in sector 5 Waste), in which it is allowed incinerating waste, respectively an alternative fuels made from waste.

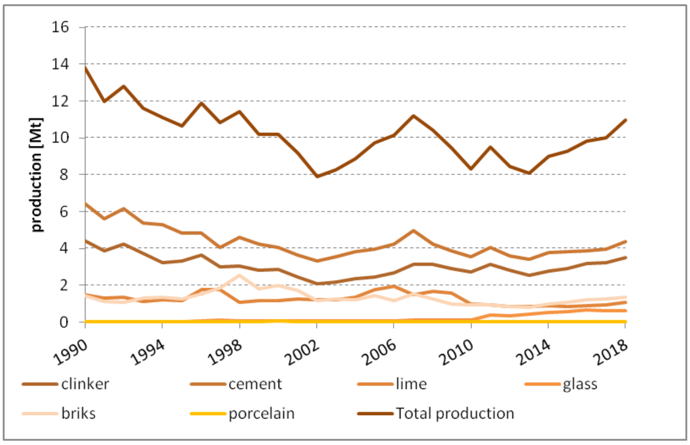


Fig. 3-17 Production of the most important mineral products

In the CzSO Questionnaire (CzSO, 2019), the consumption of the individual kinds of fuels in this sector is reported in the section Industry Sector under the item:

Non-Metallic Minerals

There are embodied the fuels of economic part according to NACE Rev. 2:

NACE Divisions 23

23 Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products

23.1 Manufacture of glass and glass products

23.2 Manufacture of refractory products

23.4 Manufacture of other porcelain and ceramic products

23.5 Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster

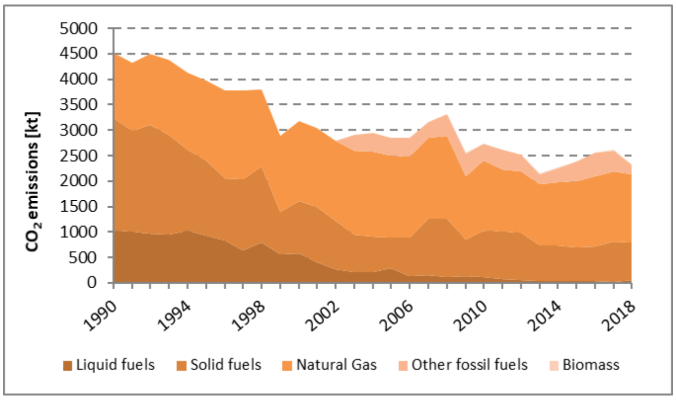


Fig. 3-18 Development of CO_2 emissions in source category 1.A.2.f

The fraction of CO_2 emissions in subsector 1.A.2.f in CO_2 emissions in sector 1.A.2 equalled 21% in 2018. It contributed 3% to CO_2 emissions in the whole Energy sector.

Between the most important businesses are included mainly cement (a total of 5 facilities), which are operated in the northern, central and eastern Bohemia and Central Moravia and lime (a total of 3 facilities) in southern and eastern Bohemia and North Moravia.

Total production of the most important mineral products is shown in the graph on Fig. 3-17.

Fig. 3-18 provides an overview of fuels consumption and CO_2 emissions in the sub-category in 1.A.2.f.

The graph shows the evolution of CO_2 emissions, that has the same pattern as the fuel consumption. The high consumption of fossil fuel at the beginning of the period decreased gradually, and it is evident that the most important fuel in this sector is natural gas. The high consumption of fossil fuels gradually was declining and liquid fuels, from 2002 gradually were replaced by alternative fuels (Other fuels). The increase in fuel consumption between 2005 and 2008, was interrupted by the crisis development of the economy and after some recovery in 2010-2011, followed by another decline. From 2014 was recorded slight increase and from 2016 slight decrease.

3.2.15.2 Methodological issues (CRF 1.A.2.f)

The category of Non-Metallic Minerals reports consumption of alternative fuels (Other fuels). The compilation consumption balance and the determination of the emission factors are different from the procedures used for other fuels, as described in section 3.2.4. The basic source of information is the ETS database, where the emission factors for different types of alternative fuels are available. The resulting processed data on consumption of alternative fuels is further corrected according to the data on the server of the Union of cement and lime manufacturers (www.svcement.cz). The composition and amounts of these alternative fuels vary significantly from year to year. These materials stated as the alternative fuels are used in cement plants as replacements for conventional fossil fuels. For example, it can be: sorted municipal waste (87 t CO_2/TJ), rubber granulate from tires (85 t CO_2/TJ), sawdust (112 t CO_2/TJ), spent oils (74 t CO_2/TJ), rendered fats (37 t CO_2/TJ), etc. Given that the offer and price change every year, their consumption and emission factors using in submissions are not steady. These facts are reflected in IEF. Alternative fuel consumption is shown in Tab. 3-22.

Tab. 3-22 Consumption of alternative fuels in sector 1.A.2.f

[TJ/year]	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Solid fuels	2 424	3 200	3 517	3 398	3 726	5 037	5 537	3 224
Liquid fuels	1 266	1 156	589	1 014	240	557	682	708
Total	3 690	4 356	4 105	4 412	3 966	5 594	6 219	3 932
[TJ/year]	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Solid fuels	3 885	3 055	1 137	3 234	3 576	3 035	5 305	3 718
Liquid fuels	661	394	1 181	18	1 017	2 021	586	852
Total	4 546	3 449	2 318	3 252	4 593	5 056	5 891	4 570

Emission factors for calculating CO_2 emissions vary according to composition of the individual types of fuel (solid, liquid fuels). As a solid alternative fuels are used variety of sorted waste, used tires, animal meal, etc. Among the alternative liquid fuels are included mainly used oils, waste petroleum products, or even rendered fats. The resulting emission factor corresponds to the relative representation of individual types of fuels. In Tab. 3-23 is shown an overview of emission factors used for solid and liquid alternative fuels in different years.

Tab. 3-23 CO_2 emission factors used in the consumption of alternative fuels in sector 1.A.2.f

[t CO_2/TJ]	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Solid fuels	95.48	87.63	44.20	77.21	17.52	40.07	44.04	57.46
Liquid fuels	212.19	279.87	311.37	287.24	291.60	381.19	419.03	274.81
[t CO_2/TJ]	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Solid fuels	51.18	30.50	91.90	1.33	80.65	255.75	356.88	137.07
Liquid fuels	333.26	293.80	105.52	278.19	306.54	197.39	45.78	61.35

For the calculation of CH_4 and N_2O emissions were used default emission factors in line with the IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006), for the entire time series 2003-2018 (Tab. 3-24).

Tab. 3-24 Emission factors for CH_4 and N_2O emissions used in the consumption of alternative fuels sector 1.A.2.f

EF [kg/TJ]	CH_4	N_2O
Solid fuels	30	4
Liquid fuels	30	4

3.2.15.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency (CRF 1.A.2.f)

See chapter 3.2.5.

3.2.15.4 Category-specific QA/QC and verification (CRF 1.A.2.f)

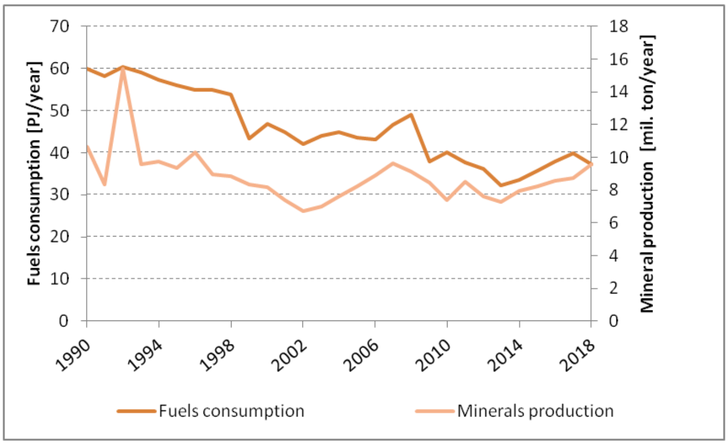


Fig. 3-19 Trends in production of mineral products compared with the development of fuel consumption in the sector 1.A.2.f

As a basic indicator for verification of fuel consumption in the sector of production of pig iron and steel, should be regarded indicators of the overall production of basic goods such as cement, lime, clay tiles and roof tiling or glass and fine ceramics. This is a relatively large mass flows, which also exhibit high energy demands (Fig. 3-19). Comparison of total production and total fuel consumption in the sub sector 1.A.2.f is shown in Fig. 3-19.

The basic trend flow of production of mineral products in total corresponds well with the total fuel consumption. Given that this is a rough comparison, it might be that the minor variations are caused by different specific energy intensities of the individual kinds of mineral products.

Other QA/QC procedures are set out in section 3.2.6.

3.2.15.5 Category-specific recalculations (CRF 1.A.2.f)

Based on changes of activity data in CzSO 2019, fuel consumptions of Solid Fuels – Other bituminous coal for 2016 and Natural Gas consumption for the year 2017 were corrected. See the differences in tables below.

Tab. 3-25 Changes after recalculation in 1.A.2.f for Solid Fuels(Other bituminous coal)

Fuel consumption		2016	CH_4 emission		2016
Submission 2019-2017	TJ	7256.48	Submission 2019-2017	kt	0.07202
Submission 2020-2018	TJ	7252.42	Submission 2020-2018	kt	0.08377
Difference	TJ	-4.06	Difference	kt	-0.00004
Submission 2019-2017	%	-0.06	Submission 2019-2017	%	-0.06
CO_2 emission		2016	N_2O emission		2016
Submission 2019-2017	kt	672.72	Submission 2019-2017	kt	0.01080
Submission 2020-2018	kt	672.35	Submission 2020-2018	kt	0.01079
Difference	kt	-0.37	Difference	kt	-0.00001
Submission 2019-2017	%	-0.06	Submission 2019-2017	%	-0.06

Tab. 3-26 Changes after recalculation in 1.A.2.f for Natural Gas

Fuel consumption		2017	CH_4 emission		2017
Submission 2019-2017	TJ	25022.02	Submission 2019-2017	kt	0.02502
Submission 2020-2018	TJ	25077.69	Submission 2020-2018	kt	0.02508
Difference	TJ	55.67	Difference	kt	0.00006
Submission 2019-2017	%	0.22	Submission 2019-2017	%	0.22
CO_2 emission		2017	N_2O emission		2017
Submission 2019-2017	kt	1387.75	Submission 2019-2017	kt	0.00250
Submission 2020-2018	kt	1390.84	Submission 2020-2018	kt	0.00251
Difference	kt	3.09	Difference	kt	0.00001
Submission 2019-2017	%	0.22	Submission 2019-2017	%	0.22

3.2.15.6 Category-specific planned improvements (CRF 1.A.2.f)

Currently there are no planned improvements in this category.

3.2.16 Manufacturing industries and construction – Other (1.A.2.g)

3.2.16.1 Category description (CRF 1.A.2.g)

The structure of fuels, their consumption, used emission factors and emissions of individual greenhouse gases are shown in the following outline.

1.A.2.g, 2018								
Structure of Fuels	Activity	CO_2			CH_4		N_2O	
	data	EF	OxF	Emission	EF	Emission	EF	Emission
	[TJ]	[t CO_2/TJ]		[kt]	[kg CH_4/TJ]	[kt]	[kg N_2O/TJ]	[kt]
LPG	1 664.03	65.86	1	109.59	1	0.00166	0.1	0.00017
Heating and Other Gasoil	191.70	74.10	1	14.20	3	0.00058	0.6	0.00012
Fuel Oil - Low Sulphur	217.25	77.40	1	16.82	3	0.00065	0.6	0.00013
Anthracite	13.52	98.30	1	1.33	10	0.00014	1.5	0.00002
Other Bitumenous Coal	85.06	94.13*)	0.9707*)	7.77	10	0.00085	1.5	0.00013
Brown Coal + Lignite	667.95	99.42*)	0.9846*)	65.39	10	0.00668	1.5	0.00100
Coke	185.14	107.00	1	19.81	10	0.00185	1.5	0.00028
Brown Coal Briquets	83.91	97.50	0.9846*)	8.05	10	0.00084	1.5	0.00013
Natural Gas	31 033.86	55.45*)	1	1 720.81	1	0.03103	0.1	0.00310
Wood/Wood Waste	9 278.78	112.00	1	1 039.22	30	0.27836	4	0.03712
Gaseous Biomass	314.91	54.60	1	17.19	1	0.00031	0.1	0.00003
Total year 2018)**	**34 142.42**			**1 963.77**		**0.32296**		**0.04222**
Total year 2017	36 008.33			2 070.97		0.34135		0.04474
Index 2018/2017	0.95			0.95		0.95		0.94
Total year 1990	232 304.69			19 063.89		1.80697		0.26619
Index 2018/1990	0.15			0.10		0.18		0.16

*) *Country specific data*
**) *Biomass is not included in Activity data totals*

The origin of the data, the emission factors used and the method of calculating the level of emissions for the individual gases are shown in details in the following outline.

2018							
Structure of Fuels	Source of	Emission factors			Method used		
	Activity data	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O
LPG	CzSO	CS	D	D	Tier 2	Tier 1	Tier 1
Heating and Other Gasoil	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1

2018							
Structure of Fuels	**Source of Activity data**	**Emission factors**			**Method used**		
		CO_2	**CH_4**	**N_2O**	**CO_2**	**CH_4**	**N_2O**
Fuel Oil - Low Sulphur	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Antracit	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Other Bituminous Coal	CzSO	CS	D	D	Tier 2	Tier 1	Tier 1
Brown Coal + Lignite	CzSO	CS	D	D	Tier 2	Tier 1	Tier 1
Coke	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Brown Coal Briquets	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Natural Gas	CzSO	CS	D	D	Tier 2	Tier 1	Tier 1
Wood/Wood Waste	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Gaseous Biomass	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1

This subcategory includes the remaining enterprises in the processing industry not included in subcategories 1.A.2.a to 1.A.2.f. This is an energy-demanding branch with fuel consumption, such as the textile and leather industry, wood processing and subsequent production processes, the entire machine industry, incl. production of means of transport and the construction industry.

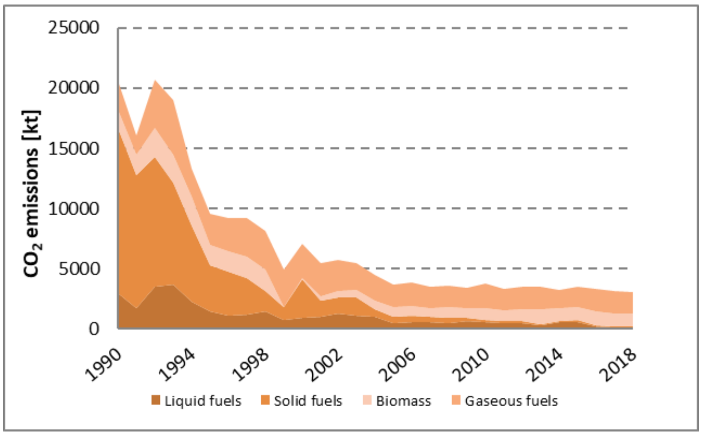


Fig. 3-20 Development of CO_2 emissions in source category 1.A.2.g

In the CzSO Questionnaire (CzSO, 2019), the consumption of the individual kinds of fuels in this sector is reported in the section Industry Sector under the item:

- Transport Equipment
- Machinery
- Mining (excluding fuels) and Quarrying
- Wood and Wood Products
- Construction
- Textiles and Leather
- Non-specified (Industry)

There are embodied the fuels of economic part according to NACE Rev. 2 Other: NACE Divisions 05 – 09, 13 – 16, 21 – 22, 25 – 33 and 41 – 43.

The fraction of CO_2 emissions in subsector 1.A.2.f in CO_2 emissions in sector 1.A.2 equalled 20% in 2018. It contributed 2% to CO_2 emissions in the whole Energy sector. Overall emissions have exhibited a decrease since 1990. At the beginning of the period, Solid Fuels were of major importance, but this has constantly decreased until 2018. Liquid fuels have also constantly decreased in importance since 1990. Natural Gas is also important fuel in this category.

The graph in Fig. 3-20 shows that the beginning of the period was characterised by highly energy-intensive types of industrial processes in this category. Social changes occurring in the Czech Republic in the early 90s resulted in energy-saving measures being introduced by newly privatized enterprises. Together, these influences led to an end to inefficient production and suppression of consumption, particularly of fossil fuels, which were the dominant fuels at the beginning of the period and virtually disappeared by 2005, when they were replaced by biomass. At the same time, the importance of liquid fuels decreased. All this was reflected very significantly by a decline in the CO_2 emissions (and other greenhouse gases). This is the category with the largest relative decrease in CO_2 emissions from 1990 to 2018 (90% decrease).

3.2.16.2 Methodological issues (CRF 1.A.2.g)

Sector specific methodological approaches were not used, the general approaches are given in chapter 3.2.4.

3.2.16.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency (CRF 1.A.2.g)

See chapter 3.2.5.

3.2.16.4 Category-specific QA/QC and verification (CRF 1.A.2.g)

See chapter 3.2.6.

3.2.16.5 Category-specific recalculations (CRF 1.A.2.g)

Based on the changes in activity data from CzSO, 2019, recalculations for Solid Fuels for the years 2016 and 2017 were done and furthermore for consumption of Natural Gas in the year 2017. The changes were made for these specific Solid Fuels: Other bituminous coal in 2016 and for the year 2017 Other bituminous coal, Coke, Brown briquettes, Brown coal+Lignite. The table Tab. 3-27 presents the total consumption of Solid Fuels for years 2016 and 2017.

Tab. 3-27 Changes after recalculation in 1.A.2.g for Solid Fuels in years 2016-2017.

Fuel consumption		**2016**	**2017**
Submission 2019-2017	TJ	1202.00	1128.69
Submission 2020-2018	TJ	1233.03	1132.57
Difference	TJ	31.03	3.88
	%	2.52	0.34
CO_2 emission		**2016**	**2017**
Submission 2019-2017	kt	117.53	111.72
Submission 2020-2018	kt	120.38	112.09
Difference	kt	2.85	0.37
	%	2.36	0.33
CH_4 emission		**2016**	**2017**
Submission 2019-2017	kt	0.01180	0.01129
Submission 2020-2018	kt	0.01211	0.01133
Difference	kt	0.00031	0.00004
	%	2.56	0.34
N_2O emission		**2016**	**2017**
Submission 2018-2016	kt	0.00177	0.00169
Submission 2019-2017	kt	0.00182	0.00170
Difference	kt	0.00005	0.00001
	%	2.57	0.34

Tab. 3-28 Changes after recalculation in 1.A.2.g for Natural Gas

Fuel consumption		**2017**	**CH_4 emission**		**2017**
Submission 2019-2017	TJ	33134.62	**Submission 2019-2017**	kt	0.03314
Submission 2020-2018	TJ	33363.96	**Submission 2020-2018**	kt	0.03336
Difference	TJ	229.34	**Difference**	kt	0.00023
Submission 2019-2017	%	0.69	**Submission 2019-2017**	%	0.69
CO_2 emission		**2017**	**N_2O emission**		**2017**
Submission 2019-2017	kt	1837.69	**Submission 2019-2017**	kt	0.00331
Submission 2020-2018	kt	1850.41	**Submission 2020-2018**	kt	0.00334

Difference	kt	12.72	**Difference**	kt	0.00002
Submission 2019-2017	%	0.69	**Submission 2019-2017**	%	0.69

3.2.16.6 Category-specific planned improvements (CRF 1.A.2.g)

Currently there are no planned improvements in this category.

3.2.17 Transport (1.A.3)

The type of transport modes and vehicle categories, for the purposes of calculations of greenhouse gases emissions, are differed according to a certain vehicle types. A particular category consists of the transport mode, the fuel used and the type of emission standard the particular vehicle must meet (in the road transport). The categories of vehicles are not as detailed for non-road transport.

For road transport are the activity data (AD) calculated with helps of combining Czech Car Registry (CCR) and Database of Technical Control stations (TCS). The result is average traffic performance for each category per year in vehicle kilometres. These data enter to COPERT 5 calculation program (see chapter 3.2.17.3.).

The data required for calculations in other categories (aviation, railway, navigation) are primarily fuel consumption statistics which are provided by the Ministry of Transport of the Czech Republic (transport yearbooks), the Czech Hydrometeorological Institute (research), the Czech Air Navigation Services (yearbooks) and the Czech Statistical Office (CZSO).

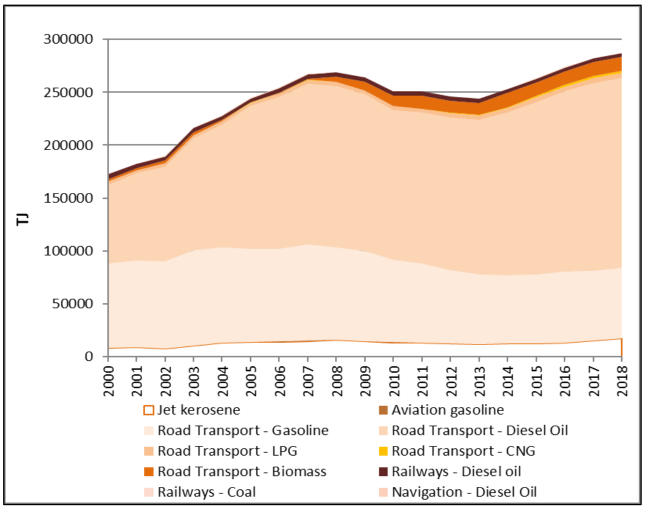


Fig. 3-21 Annual fuel consumption by all modes of transport

The categories of mobile sources are following:

Domestic Aviation (CRF 1.A.3.a)

- airplanes fuelled by aviation gasoline
- airplanes fuelled by jet kerosene

Road Transportation (CRF 1.A.3.b)

- motorcycles conventional, EURO 1 – EURO 5 – gasoline
- passenger cars (PCs) conventional, EURO 1 – EURO 6 – gasoline, diesel, LPG Bifuel, CNG bifuel, Petrol Hybrid
- light duty vehicles (LDVs) conventional, EURO 1 – EURO 6 – gasoline, diesel
- heavy duty diesel vehicles conventional (HDVs), EURO I – EURO VI – gasoline, diesel
- buses conventional, EURO I – EURO VI – diesel, CNG

Railways (CRF 1.A.3.c)

- diesel and steam locomotives

Domestic Navigation (CRF 1.A.3.d)

- ships with diesel engines

3.2.17.1 Methodological issues

The methodology for road transport in the Czech Republic is from 2018 based on COPERT 5 methodology (see 3.2.17.3). Other sectors operate with emission factors in [$g.kg^{-1}$] of fuel not in [$g.TJ^{-1}$] of energy because the country-specific measured data of every greenhouse gas in the internal database are in this unit. The ADs calculated for the CRF Reporter in TJ are affected by CS calorific value (which is variable in different years) of a particular fuel. The fuel consumption entering to the CRF Reporter must be converted from weight to energy units (using the calorific value). So, the time series of IEF depends partially on the trend of calorific values and mostly on EF in [$g.kg^{-1}$]. Emission factors of particular transport subsectors are always given for current submission year. All calorific values used for calculations in the transport sector are presented within the Chapter 3 (Energy).

In the table below are displayed activity data by all modes of transport, and its graphical comparison is shown in Fig. 3-21. Mobile sources used for other purposes than transport (gasoline-powered lawn mowers, chainsaws, construction machinery, etc.) make a smaller contribution to the increasing consumption of gasoline and diesel oil.

Tab. 3-29 Fuel consumption by all modes of transport

Year	Aviation		Road Transport					Railways		Navigation
	Aviation gasoline	Jet kerosene	Gasoline	Diesel oil	LPG	CNG	Biomass	Diesel oil	Coal	Diesel oil
	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ	TJ
2000	44	8256	79846	74321	2849	97	2590	4440	NO	213
2001	88	8774	81704	82492	2895	97	1924	4066	NO	335
2002	131	7576	82564	89451	2941	243	2701	3942	NO	168
2003	131	10187	90177	105860	2986	243	2590	3857	NO	168
2004	131	13097	89869	116053	3124	146	1332	3810	NO	251
2005	88	13610	88219	134996	3216	146	111	3848	14	209
2006	88	14116	87315	144127	3308	146	757	4107	15	257
2007	88	14808	91059	152064	3538	195	1258	4061	13	214
2008	88	15674	87692	152635	3676	244	4602	4501	14	171
2009	88	14332	85491	148037	3400	293	8154	4083	14	215
2010	88	13423	77619	142060	3538	343	9681	3959	15	172
2011	44	13293	74603	142633	3584	392	12565	3869	15	129
2012	88	12384	69494	144171	3951	489	11525	3737	15	215
2013	88	11950	65304	146333	4089	736	11602	3652	16	86
2014	88	12261	64652	153489	4503	1033	13263	3697	43	129
2015	131	12427	65174	163142	4503	1528	12414	3607	43	129
2016	131	13261	67162	170198	4549	2081	12311	3651	41	172
2017	131	15025	66128	177542	4411	2328	12881	3737	41	172
2018	131	17320	66118	180193	4227	2626	12702	3694	27	129

3.2.17.2 Aviation (CRF 1.A.3.a, 1.D.1.a)

Burning processes in air transport are very different from those in land and water transport. This is caused by its operation in a wider range of atmospheric conditions (namely by substantial changes in atmospheric pressure, air temperature, and humidity). These variables are changing vertically with an altitude and horizontally with air masses. The categories 1.A.3.a (emissions of domestic civil aviation) and 1.D.1.a (international civil aviation) are reported with respect to distinctive flight phases: the LTO (Landing/Take-off: 0-3,000 feet) and the Cruise (above 3,000 feet). Emissions from military aircraft are not included in this category but are reported under 1.A.5.b Military: Mobile Combustion.

3.2.17.2.1 Methodological issues

The estimate of aircraft emissions has been carried out on the basis of overall fuel consumption in aviation. It is very important to separate domestic and international flights. CZSO provides fuel consumption for these two categories separately. These are the numbers for "fuel sold" not "fuel used". CDV every year makes its own estimate of fuel used in the Czech Republic by domestic Aviation. Emissions estimates are made on basis of overall fuel consumption by domestic flights. The source of activity data is Transport yearbook published every year by the Ministry of transport. A process of estimating emission is based on fuel consumption of aviation gasoline and jet kerosene obtained from the Czech Statistical Office (CZSO). This fuel consumption is:

- In the case of aviation gasoline methodology considers that all aviation gasoline is used by domestic flights

- In the case of jet kerosene methodology divides jet kerosene consumption between domestic and international flights using the ratio between transport performance in domestic and international aviation calculated on basis of data from Transport yearbook published every year by the Ministry of transport

The important step is to define a ratio between fuel consumption during LTO and Cruise phases of flights (see Tab. 3-30). Emissions are estimated by multiplying the consumption of jet kerosene and aviation gasoline by the ratio of consumption of a flight phase and by emission factors (EF).

Tab. 3-30 Ratio of fuel usage between LTO and Cruise flight mode

Fuel	Flight mode	Ratio
Jet Kerosene	LTO	0.15
	CRUISE	0.85
Aviation gasoline	LTO	0.1
	CRUISE	0.9

Activity data

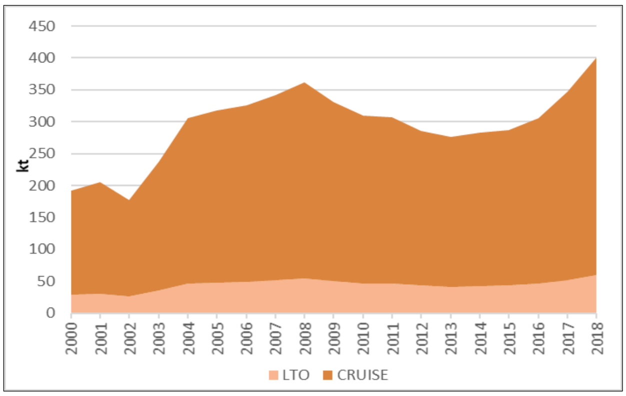


Fig. 3-22 Annual jet kerosene consumption in aviation

Activity data are gained from CZSO and are divided between LTO and Cruise flight mode according to a ratio which is stated in the Tab. 3-30. The total consumption of jet kerosene in the Czech Republic is divided into five categories (Civil Aviation, International Aviation, Army, Industry and Commercial and Public Services). The jet kerosene consumption, as well as relevant emissions from categories Army, Industry, Commercial and Public Services, is not reported in CRF tables in Transport sector 1A3, but in sectors 1A5b, 1A2f and 1A4a respectively. Other two categories (Civil Aviation and International Aviation) are divided on the basis of expert judgment in the whole time period when main criteria are the combination of transport performance of air passengers transport (only a small amount of domestic lines among Czech main airports) and transport performance of air freight transport (MoT, 2018). As you can see in the Tab. 3-31 the regular domestic flights (11 TJ) using kerosene are represented by a very small percentage in the Czech Republic compared to international flights (17 309 TJ). The IEA data (1 299 TJ) include also in the Domestic Aviation category kerosene consumption reported to IEA by CZSO (is in CRF divided into the categories of Army, Industry, Commercial and Public Services which is not used for aviation or transport). Tab. 3-31 shows the distribution of kerosene consumption in the CRF Reporter in comparison with IEA data. As can be seen from the next table, total sums of kerosene (CRF vs. IEA) are identical. Tab. 3-30 displays jet kerosene consumption according to flight mode.

Tab. 3-31 Distribution of the Jet Kerosene consumption in CRF Reporter and IEA data [TJ]

Year	CRF Reporter				IEA data		
	Domestic Aviation (1.A.3.a)	Internat. Aviation (1.D.1.a)	Mobile (aviation component) (1.A.5.b.i)	Total CRF	Internat. Aviation	Domestic Aviation	Total IEA
1990	19	7 325	0	7 344	7 344	0	7 344
1991	20	6 020	0	6 040	6 040	0	6 040
1992	29	6 967	0	6 996	6 996	0	6 996
1993	31	5 792	0	5 823	5 823	0	5 823
1994	49	7 208	0	7 257	7 257	0	7 257
1995	15	7 805	0	7 820	7 820	0	7 820
1996	41	5 866	0	5 907	5 603	304	5 907
1997	54	6 759	0	6 812	5 217	1 595	6 812
1998	50	7 991	0	8 041	4 902	3 139	8 041
1999	48	7 520	0	7 568	5 633	1 935	7 568
2000	22	8 234	0	8 256	6 665	1 591	8 256
2001	24	8 750	0	8 774	6 762	2 012	8 774
2002	19	7 557	770	8 346	6 976	1 370	8 346
2003	24	10 163	556	10 743	8 432	2 311	10 743
2004	35	13 062	685	13 782	12 070	1 712	13 782
2005	37	13 573	728	14 338	13 182	1 156	14 338
2006	46	14 070	563	14 679	14 073	606	14 679
2007	46	14 763	1 126	15 934	14 462	1 472	15 934
2008	31	15 644	1 083	16 757	14 895	1 862	16 757
2009	45	14 288	1 169	15 501	14 246	1 256	15 501
2010	36	13 387	866	14 289	13 120	1 169	14 289
2011	22	13 271	1 516	14 809	12 990	1 819	14 809
2012	17	12 367	736	13 120	12 297	823	13 120
2013	20	11 931	650	12 600	11 864	736	12 600
2014	12	12 248	686	12 947	12 254	693	12 947
2015	15	12 412	1 386	13 813	12 341	1 472	13 813
2016	11	13 250	1 634	14 895	13 250	1 645	14 895
2017	9	15 016	2 122	17 147	14 852	2 295	17 147
2018	11	17 309	1 126	18 446	17 147	1 299	18 446

Tab. 3-32 Jet kerosene consumption according to flight mode

Jet kerosene consumption	Domestic Flights LTO	International Flights LTO	Domestic Flights Cruise	International Flights Cruise
	kt	kt	kt	kt
2000	0.08	28.72	0.43	162.77
2001	0.08	30.67	0.47	173.78
2002	0.07	26.48	0.38	150.08
2003	0.08	35.62	0.47	201.84

Jet kerosene consumption	Domestic Flights LTO	International Flights LTO	Domestic Flights Cruise	International Flights Cruise
	kt	kt	kt	kt
2004	0.12	45.78	0.69	259.40
2005	0.13	47.57	0.73	269.56
2006	0.16	48.74	0.90	276.20
2007	0.16	51.14	0.90	289.80
2008	0.11	54.19	0.60	307.09
2009	0.16	49.49	0.88	280.47
2010	0.12	46.38	0.70	262.80
2011	0.07	45.97	0.42	260.52
2012	0.06	42.84	0.34	242.77
2013	0.07	41.33	0.38	234.21
2014	0.04	42.43	0.24	240.44
2015	0.05	43.00	0.29	243.66
2016	0.04	45.90	0.22	260.10
2017	0.03	52.02	0.18	294.77
2018	0.04	59.96	0.21	339.79

Emission factors

The emission factors for CO_2, N_2O and CH_4 are Tier 1, based on calorific value of fuel (actualized every year by Czech Oil Questionnaire for EEA) and EF (kg/TJ, stated in IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006) for aviation).

Tab. 3-33 Emission factors of CO_2, N_2O and CH_4 from aviation in current year in [g.kg^{-1}] of fuel

Subsector	Fuel type	EF CO_2	EF N_2O	EF CH_4
		[g.kg^{-1}]	[g.kg^{-1}]	[g.kg^{-1}]
Civil Aviation - LTO	Aviation Gasoline	3 065	0.09	0.02
Civil Aviation - Cruise	Aviation Gasoline	3 065	0.09	0.02
Civil Aviation - LTO	Kerosene	3 096	0.09	0.02
Civil Aviation - Cruise	Kerosene	3 096	0.09	0.02

Emissions

CO_2 emissions from air domestic transport make a very small contribution to overall emissions from aviation (about 1%) as it is limited mainly to flights between the three largest cities in the Czech Republic, Prague, Brno and Ostrava. Similar to road transport and consumption of aircraft fuel, this is not monitored centrally by the Czech Statistical Office. Aircraft are fuelled mainly by jet kerosene while the consumption of aviation gasoline and CO_2 emissions from aviation gasoline are limited to small aircrafts used in agriculture and in sports and recreational activities.

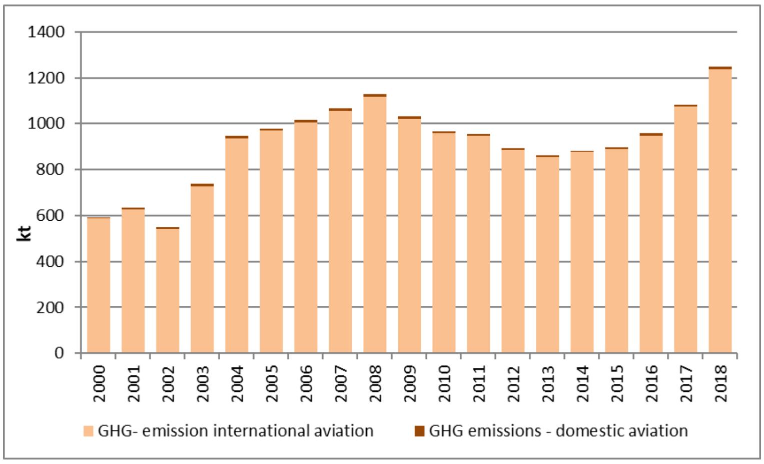


Fig. 3-23 Emissions of CO_2, N_2O and CH_4 from aviation

The total consumption by an army and domestic transport (estimated on the basis of a number of flights, distances between destinations and specific consumption of fuels per the unit distance in the LTO regime and the Cruise itself) was subtracted from the total kerosene consumption. The remaining kerosene consumption is related to an international air transport. Fig. 3-23 shows emissions of GHG from aviation in the Czech Republic.

3.2.17.2.2 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

Uncertainty in civil aviation was calculated according to EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook 2016. The uncertainty given here has been evaluated for all of time series (1990 – 2018) and both flight stages. Combined uncertainties of national emissions within aviation for particular pollutants are given in Tab. 3-34.

Tab. 3-34 Uncertainty data for aviation from uncertainty analysis

IPCC Source Category	Gas	Base year emissions (1990)	2018 year emissions	Activity data uncertainty	Emission factor uncertainty	Combined uncertainty
		kt	kt	%	%	%
1A3aii Civil Aviation-Aviation Gasoline	CO_2	138.1	9.2	4.0	3.9	5.6
1A3aii Civil Aviation-Jet Kerosene	CO_2	1.4	0.8	4.0	3.2	5.1
1D1a International Aviation-Jet Kerosene	CO_2	523.72	1073.65	4.0	3.2	5.1
1A3aii Civil Aviation-Aviation Gasoline	CH_4	0.0010	0.0001	4.0	78.5	78.7
1A3aii Civil Aviation-Jet Kerosene	CH_4	0.00001	0.00001	4.0	78.5	78.6
1D1a International Aviation-Jet Kerosene	CH_4	0.0037	0.0087	4.0	78.5	78.6
1A3aii Civil Aviation-Aviation Gasoline	N_2O	0.0039	0.0003	4.0	110.0	110.1
1A3aii Civil Aviation-Jet Kerosene	N_2O	0.00004	0.00002	4.0	110.0	110.1
1D1a International Aviation-Jet Kerosene	N_2O	0.01	0.03	4.0	110.0	110.1

3.2.17.3 Road Transportation (CRF 1.A.3.b)

This category covers all GHG emissions from motor road traffic in the Czech Republic. It includes all private as well as public transport except agricultural and forestry transports and military transports which are reported in separate categories. Estimations are made for these vehicle categories: passenger cars (PCs), light duty vehicles (LDVs), heavy duty vehicles (HDVs), buses and motorcycles. For calculation purposes, the vehicle categories were broken down by a type of fuel and EURO norms.

3.2.17.3.1 Methodological issues

The appropriate distribution is necessary for assigning of a relevant emission factor. Sector 1A3b Road Transportation is split into four subsectors:

- 1.A.3.b i Passenger Cars
- 1.A.3.b ii Light Duty Vehicles
- 1.A.3.b iii Heavy Duty Vehicles and Buses
- 1.A.3.b iv Mopeds and Motorcycles

Methodology for the calculation of emissions from road transport has been improved in 2018. COPERT 5 has been introduced for this purpose. Also, national ratios of H:C and O:C has been calculated on basis of laboratory analysis (Černý, 2018). These changes improved calculation method for CO_2 to Tier 2, for N_2O and CH_4 to Tier 3. The basis for emission calculations in COPERT 5 are numbers of vehicles, average annual mileage and average total mileage for COPERT categories. Other important variables are:

- CS meteorological information

- EU average information about driver behaviour (trip length, trip duration, average speed on different roads etc.)
- Technical parameters of vehicles (technologies for emissions reduction, A/C in vehicles, tank size, number of axles…)
- Fuel quality and composition of fuel
- Calorific value of fuels (from CZSO)
- H:C and O:C ratios
- Share of fossil fraction in biodiesel
- ETBE content in biogasoline

This is an only brief summary. Full description of COPERT 5 program is possible to find here: https://www.emisia.com/utilities/copert/documentation/. Full methodology of application COPERT 5 in CZ is described in Pelikán, Brich 2017 and Pelikán, Brich 2018.

Activity data

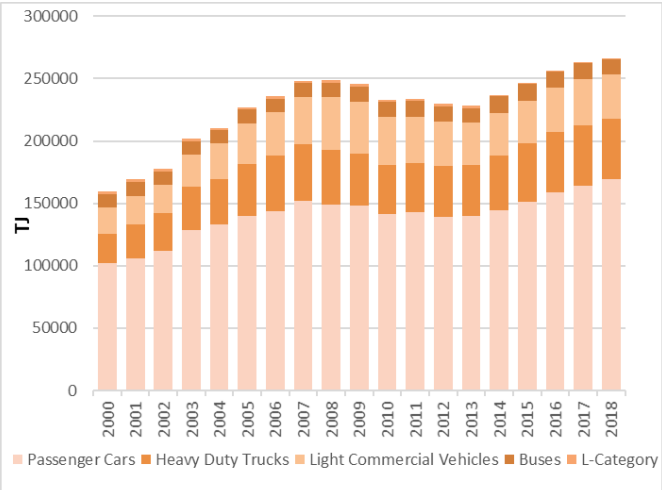


Fig. 3-24 Trend of fuel consumption according fossil fuels by PCs

AD for COPERT program are gained from two large databases - Czech Car Registry (CCR) and database of Technical Control stations (TCS). CCR contains information about numbers and technical details of vehicles registered in particular categories in CZ. TCS define annually traffic performance for a particular car. By combining these two databases is possible to obtain numbers of vehicles, average annual mileage and average total mileage for all of 373 COPERT categories which are relevant in CZ. Results are in full accuracy four years before actual reported year. Reason is that new cars in CZ have to undertake technical control after four years after signing in CCR. To have precise average annual mileage and emissions estimates is necessary to recalculate results 4 years backward repeatedly. This calculation procedure for average annual mileage in Czech conditions was developed by Brich in 2014 and improved in 2019. Methodology was certified by Czech MoT. COPERT uses these AD to calculate fuel consumption in all categories. Fuel consumption in categories is normalized with the help of total fuel consumption provided by CZSO for national level.

Fig. 3-24 shows trends of fuel consumption after 2000. General rising trend of fuel consumption by PCs and LDVs is in line with general trend in whole Europe. There is an obvious influence of economic crisis between 2008 and 2013 to fossil fuels consumption (Tab. 3-35). From 2014 there is a significant increase of fuel consumption of main fossil fuels. In 2017 almost 10 % lower prices of diesel and gasoline influenced increase of fossil fuels consumption. The consumption of gasoline fluctuated around 90 000 TJ from 2002 to 2009, but it has started to decline significantly since 2010. It even reached a value of 64 000 TJ in 2014. This decline is caused especially by the downward trend in an average fuel consumption of modern passenger cars. In 2013 the gasoline consumption decreased to 65 304 TJ. Since then gasoline fuel consumption is fluctuating around this value (2018 – 68 682 TJ). Fuel consumption of diesel growing steadily after 2000. Steep increase has begun after 2013 and was connected to economic growth and growing popularity of diesel PCs. In 2018 diesel consumption reached 180 193 TJ. Trend of increase is less intense compared to previous years.

Till 2008, there was not almost used bioethanol in the Czech Republic, and biodiesel only in a small share. Since 2008 the consumption of gasoline has also included the consumption of bioethanol, which has been added to all gasoline in the amount of 2 % since January 1, 2008. The share of bioethanol as a renewable resource in gasoline reached a value 4.1 % in 2010 and the share of fatty acid methyl esters (FAME) as a renewable resource in diesel oil reached a value 6 % in 2010 and both values will remain unchanged in the coming years. Share of biofuels in fossil fuels is increasing too (6.8 % in 2010 and 8.5 % in 2015). These facts (the reduction in a consumption and an increasing share of bio-components) have a favourable impact on CO_2 emissions. After 2015 can see an increase in consumption of biodiesel. In 2015 were implemented the decrease of taxes for blends with a high percentage of biodiesel, but customers slowly accepted this change. Bioethanol shows no specific long-term trend. Between 2015 and 2018 there were some fluctuations caused by variable ratio between price of petrol and bioethanol.

Tab. 3-35 Fuel consumption within road transport in the Czech Republic

Year	Gasoline TJ	Diesel oil TJ	LPG TJ	CNG TJ	Biodiesel TJ	Bioethanol TJ
2000	79 846	74 321	2 849	97	2 590	0
2001	81 704	82 492	2 895	97	1 924	0
2002	82 564	89 451	2 941	243	2 701	0
2003	90 177	105 860	2 986	243	2 590	0
2004	89 869	116 053	3 124	146	1 332	0
2005	88 219	134 996	3 216	146	111	0
2006	87 315	144 127	3 308	146	703	54
2007	91 059	152 064	3 538	195	1 258	0
2008	87 692	152 635	3 676	244	3 144	1 458
2009	85 491	148 037	3 400	293	5 697	2 457
2010	77 619	142 060	3 538	343	7 251	2 430
2011	74 603	142 633	3 584	392	10 027	2 538
2012	69 494	144 171	3 951	489	9 176	2 349
2013	65 304	146 333	4 089	736	9 361	2 241
2014	64 652	153 489	4 503	1 033	10 509	2 754
2015	65 174	163 142	4 503	1 528	9 768	2 646
2016	67 162	170 198	4 549	2 081	10 286	2 025
2017	66 128	177 542	4 411	2 328	10 397	2 484
2018	66 118	180 193	4 227	2 626	10 137	2 565

CNG buses are used in the Czech Republic from 1994 and using CNG PCs has started after the year 2000. The steep increase of the CNG consumption from 2012 is caused by subsidies from public resources in order to encourage the use of CNG buses especially. Another subsidies were determined for CNG LDVs and which PCs has been used by local authorities. This means stead increase of CNG consumption. Consumption of LPG continuously grows until 2016. After 2016 there is slight decrease most likely caused by low prices of diesel and gasoline.

Emission factors

Emission factors are COPERT based. COPERT methodology is in line with IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006) an EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019. EFs for CO_2 are on Tier 2 level and N_2O, CH_4 on Tier 3 level. Generally, EFs for all GHG are composed from Hot EFs, Cold EFs and they are additionally dependent on vehicle category and driving mode (share of urban, rural, highway driving).

Tab. 3-36 Implied EFs for CO_2 in road transport

CO_2	Gasoline	Diesel Oil	LPG	CNG	Biomass
	t/TJ	t/TJ	t/TJ	t/TJ	t/TJ
2010	70.48	73.36	65.76	56.19	72.03
2011	70.33	73.54	65.76	56.25	72.28
2012	70.33	73.55	65.76	56.37	72.27
2013	70.32	73.55	65.76	56.16	72.32

CO_2	Gasoline	Diesel Oil	LPG	CNG	Biomass
2014	70.14	73.52	65.76	56.06	72.24
2015	70.05	73.56	65.76	55.92	72.22
2016	70.53	73.54	65.76	55.65	72.48
2017	70.52	73.53	65.76	55.65	72.33
2018	71.81	73.94	65.76	55.65	72.28

EFs CO_2 counts with using A/C, SCR and lubricant consumption. Implied EFs are additionally dependent on calorific value of fuel (kg/TJ) - actualized every year form Czech Oil Questionnaire for EEA, and country-specific H:C and O:C ratios (Černý, 2018). In the Tab. 3-36 are shown implied EFs of CO_2 after year 2010.

Tab. 3-37 Implied EFs for CH_4 in road transport

CH_4	Gasoline	Diesel Oil	LPG	CNG	Biomass
	kg/TJ	kg/TJ	kg/TJ	kg/TJ	kg/TJ
2010	16.71	1.78	10.57	54.24	8.42
2011	16.10	1.50	10.43	52.49	6.72
2012	15.14	1.32	10.32	49.71	6.29
2013	13.91	1.09	10.29	48.33	5.43
2014	13.12	1.01	10.06	45.31	5.42
2015	12.02	0.83	10.01	45.93	4.98
2016	11.39	0.70	10.03	43.19	3.75
2017	10.88	0.65	9.92	40.90	4.04
2018	9.99	0.53	9.84	43.61	3.79

In the Tab. 3-37 and Tab. 3-38 are shown implied EFs of CH_4 and N_2O for road transport after year 2010.

Tab. 3-38 Implied EFs for N_2O in road transport

N_2O	Gasoline	Diesel Oil	LPG	CNG	Biomass
	kg/TJ	kg/TJ	kg/TJ	kg/TJ	kg/TJ
2010	1.63	2.28	2.21	1.71	2.65
2011	1.55	2.37	2.09	1.68	2.71
2012	1.45	2.45	2.00	1.56	2.74
2013	1.38	2.51	1.93	1.48	2.79
2014	1.37	2.52	1.88	1.37	2.79
2015	1.27	2.56	1.80	1.35	2.79
2016	1.22	2.59	1.73	1.23	2.84
2017	1.16	2.60	1.65	1.13	2.80
2018	1.04	2.63	1.60	1.24	2.78

CO_2 emissions

Carbon dioxide emissions were calculated on the basis of the total consumption in 373 COPERT vehicle categories which are relevant in CZ. COPERT separately calculate emissions from hot engines, cold engines, emissions originate from A/C and SCR usage (diesel cars) and emissions caused by lubricant consumption during burning processes.

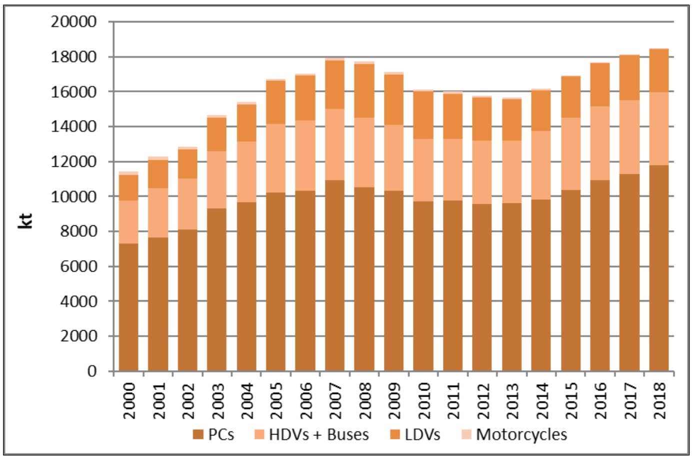


Fig. 3-25 Emissions of CO_2 from road transport according subsectors

A gradually increasing share of transport in total CO_2 emissions in the Czech Republic became evident during the 90´s and this trend continued until 2007. Individual road and freight transport make the greatest contribution to energy consumption in road transport (see Fig. 3-25). It is obvious, according to the methodology of calculation CO_2 emissions described above, that trend in CO_2 emissions copies trend in fuel consumption (see Fig. 3-26). In 2008, for the first time, in emissions of carbon dioxide from road transport, is recorded a decrease, which has started a downward trend continuing until 2014 (Jedlicka et al, 2014). From 2014 till 2018 emissions from road transport grew over 18 000 kt of CO_2. The carbon dioxide emissions trend is primarily a result of the changes in the traffic performance by gasoline and diesel cars. According to the Fig. 3-26 the emissions of CO_2 from road transportation are following the trend of an energy consumption. There are no disproportions. Small fluctuation can be caused by fact, that EFs are calculated on the basis of a slightly variable calorific value of a particular fuel. These values are every year given (by CZSO). Other factor is, that CO_2 emissions are dependent on the ratio between energy consumption of a particular type of fuel.

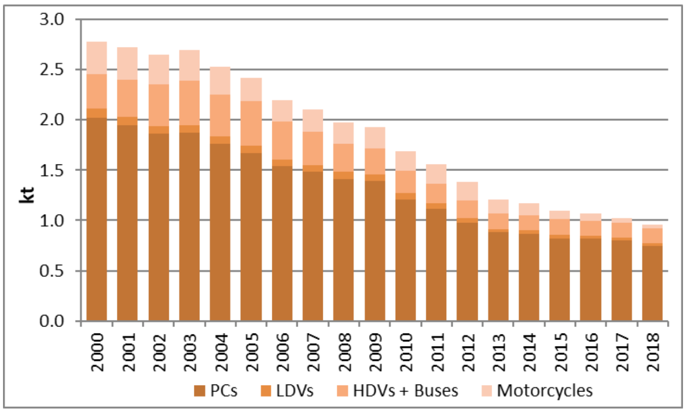


Fig. 3-27 Emissions of CH_4 from road transport according subsectors

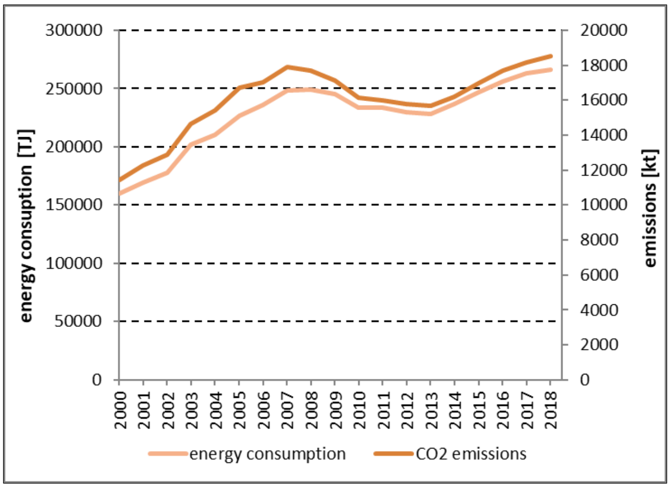


Fig. 3-26 Emissions of CO_2 from road transport according subsectors

CH_4 emissions

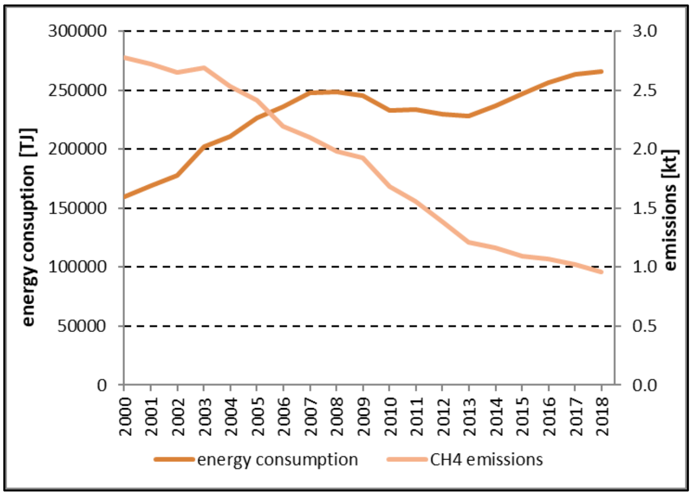


Fig. 3-28 Comparison of energy consumption and CH_4 emissions from road transport

The Czech Republic has been very successful in stabilizing and decreasing methane emissions derived from road transport-related greenhouse gas emissions. Trends in CH_4 emission production according to subcategories are shown in Fig. 3-27. The annual trends in these emissions are constantly decreasing and are very similar to other hydrocarbons emissions, which are limited in accordance with EURO regulations. New vehicles must fulfil substantially higher EURO standards for hydrocarbons than older vehicles (currently the EURO 6 standard for passenger cars and EURO VI for heavy duty vehicles and buses). The greatest problems are associated with a slow renewal of the freight transport fleet. There has been a slight decrease in the number of older trucks in this country and these older vehicles are frequently used in the construction and food industries. The potential problem in CH_4 emissions could be growing share of CNG vehicles (especially busses from 2012). CNG is composed of approx. from 98 % of CH_4. On the other CNG is beneficial for other GHG and pollutants.

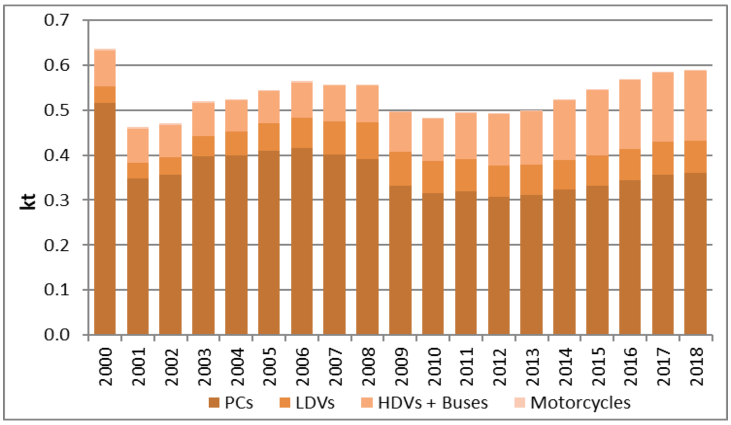


Fig. 3-29 Emissions of N_2O from road transport according subsectors

Fig. 3-28 shows the opposite trend in emission production of CH_4 and energy consumption in road transportation. The continuous decrease started in 1996 when the EURO 2 (II) standard was implemented. The decrease in the following years was intensified by toughening the THC limits in 2005 by the EURO 4 standard. Another cause of the downward trend is an increasing ratio of diesel passenger cars within the car fleet over the past few years, which produce less CH_4. In 2018 increase of energy consumption continues (not so intensively compared to the last years) but CH_4 emissions, thanks to car fleet renewal still decreasing under 1 kt of emissions in 2018.

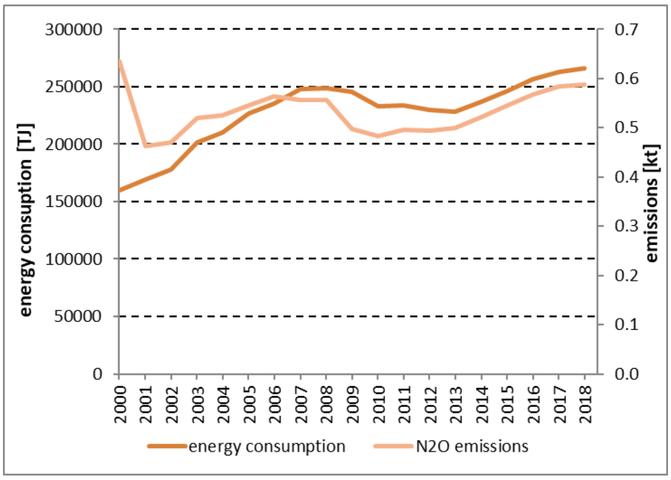


Fig. 3-30 Comparison of energy consumption and N_2O emissions from road transport

N_2O emissions

Trends in N_2O emissions production according to subsectors are shown in Fig. 3-29. Nitrous oxide emissions had been decreased from 2008 similar to carbon dioxide emissions as a consequence of reduced consumption of gasoline and diesel oil. New vehicles exhibit higher emissions compared to older models because they are equipped with 3-way catalytic converters which reduce only NO_X emissions but not N_2O emissions. However, this effect is suppressed in new vehicles as a consequence of a lower fuel consumption. Between 2008 and 2010 the N_2O emissions were decreasing because of economic crisis and lower traffic performance. From 2014 N_2O emissions has been increasing. This fact is caused by a higher consumption of a diesel oil which is influenced by progress in the national economy and by increase in a transportation of goods and material. In 2018 increase of fuel consumption continues but not so intensively as in the last years. N_2O emissions reached almost 0.6 kt in 2018. This increase is mitigated by modernization of car fleet in the Czech Republic.

Road transport was identified as a key source of the N_2O emissions over the past 5 years as the share of vehicles with high N_2O emissions has been increasing in this period. Consequently, N_2O emissions from mobile sources represent higher contribution than CH_4 emissions. In N_2O emissions from mobile sources, the most important source seems to be passenger automobile transport, especially gasoline-fuelled passenger cars with catalysts. Fig. 3-30 shows a similar trend in N_2O emissions from road transport compared to the energy consumption trend. Between years 2006 and 2010 there was more significant decrease in trend on N_2O emissions compared to fuel consumption. This effect could be connected introducing more advanced emission control technologies.

3.2.17.3.2 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

Uncertainty in road transport was calculated according to EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook 2016. The uncertainty given here has been evaluated for all of time series (1990 – 2018) and reported categories. Combined uncertainties of national emissions within road transport for particular pollutants are given in Tab. 3-39.

Tab. 3-39 Uncertainty data for road transport from uncertainty analysis

IPCC Source Category	Gas	Base year emissions (1990)	2018 year emissions	Activity data uncertainty	Emission factor uncertainty	Combined uncertainty
		kt	kt	%	%	%
1A3bi PC-Gasoline	CO_2	3351.4	4518.8	3.0	4.0	5.0
1A3bi PC-Diesel Oil	CO_2	938.0	6900.7	3.0	1.5	3.3
1A3bi PC-LPG	CO_2	0.0	278.0	3.0	3.2	4.4
1A3bi PC-Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	0.0	74.3	3.0	3.2	4.4
1A3bi PC-Biomass	CO_2	0.0	551.2	3.0	2.5	3.9
1A3bi LDV-Gasoline	CO_2	83.9	188.5	3.0	4.0	5.0
1A3bi LDV-Diesel Oil	CO_2	896.8	2310.1	3.0	1.5	3.3
1A3bi LDV-Biomass	CO_2	0.0	135.8	3.0	1.8	3.5
1A3biii HDV-Diesel Oil	CO_2	4819.8	4112.7	3.0	1.5	3.3
1A3biii HDV-Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	0.0	71.8	3.0	3.2	4.4
1A3biii HDV-Biomass	CO_2	0.0	229.5	3.0	1.5	3.3
1A3biv Motorcycles-Gasoline	CO_2	154.9	40.4	3.0	4.0	5.0
1A3biv Motorcycles-Biomass	CO_2	0.0	1.5	3.0	4.0	5.0
1A3bi PC-Gasoline	CH_4	1.919	0.607	3.0	157.0	157.0
1A3bi PC-Diesel Oil	CH_4	0.075	0.027	3.0	101.3	101.3
1A3bi PC-LPG	CH_4	0.0	0.042	3.0	809.8	809.8
1A3bi PC-Gaseous Fuels	CH_4	0.0	0.032	3.0	809.8	809.8
1A3bi PC-Biomass	CH_4	0.000	0.040	3.0	123.0	123.0
1A3bi LDV-Gasoline	CH_4	0.030	0.015	3.0	157.0	157.0
1A3bi LDV-Diesel Oil	CH_4	0.050	0.007	3.0	101.3	101.3
1A3bi LDV-Biomass	CH_4	0.0	0.001	3.0	107.4	107.5
1A3biii HDV-Diesel Oil	CH_4	0.582	0.061	3.0	101.3	101.3
1A3biii HDV-Gaseous Fuels	CH_4	0.0	0.083	3.0	809.8	809.8
1A3biii HDV-Biomass	CH_4	0.0	0.004	3.0	101.3	101.3
1A3biv Motorcycles-Gasoline	CH_4	0.327	0.038	3.0	152.1	152.2
1A3biv Motorcycles-Biomass	CH_4	0.0	0.002	3.0	152.1	152.2
1A3bi PC-Gasoline	N_2O	0.12664	0.06572	3.0	133.8	133.8
1A3bi PC-Diesel Oil	N_2O	0.00053	0.26595	3.0	137.2	137.2
1A3bi PC-LPG	N_2O	0.00000	0.00677	3.0	1266.7	1266.7
1A3bi PC-Gaseous Fuels	N_2O	0.00000	0.00058	3.0	1266.7	1266.7
1A3bi PC-Biomass	N_2O	0.00000	0.02154	3.0	135.8	135.9
1A3bi LDV-Gasoline	N_2O	0.00198	0.00253	3.0	133.8	133.8
1A3bi LDV-Diesel Oil	N_2O	0.00010	0.06349	3.0	137.2	137.2
1A3bi LDV-Biomass	N_2O	0.00000	0.00431	3.0	136.8	136.8
1A3biii HDV-Diesel Oil	N_2O	0.20283	0.14405	3.0	137.2	137.2
1A3biii HDV-Gaseous Fuels	N_2O	0.00000	0.00269	3.0	1266.7	1266.7
1A3biii HDV-Biomass	N_2O	0.00000	0.00941	3.0	97.9	97.9
1A3biv Motorcycles-Gasoline	N_2O	0.00324	0.00070	3.0	156.9	156.9

1A3biv Motorcycles-Biomass	N_2O	0.00000	0.00004	3.0	156.9	156.9

3.2.17.4 Railways (CRF 1.A.3.c)

3.2.17.4.1 Methodological issues

The Czech railway sector is undergoing a long-term modernization process. The aim is to make electricity the main energy source for rail transports. Use of electricity, instead of diesel fuel, to power locomotives has been continually increasing and electricity now provides 86 % of all railway traffic volumes. Energy consumption share of locomotives powered by electricity is 54 %. Railways power stations for generation of traction current are allocated to the stationary component of the energy sector (1.A.1.a) and are not included in the further text. In energy inputs used by trains, diesel fuel is the only energy source that plays a significant role apart from electric power.

Activity data

Regular railway operation uses only diesel oil. Coal is used solely within historical rides and the percentage of its consumption is very small. In general, fuel consumption by railways has a slightly decreasing trend from 2000. The only exception is the period 2006 – 2008. After this, the increase stopped at approx. 85 kt per year because of the economic crisis and replacement of diesel-powered locomotives by electric ones. In 2018 was diesel consumption 86 kt which is slightly less than previous year. Coal started to be used at Czech railways again in 2005 (bituminous coal) for purposes of historical rides. From 2014 has been used lignite too. Total coal consumption reached 1 kt in 2018. This is half of previous year, because in 2018 wasn´t use any lignite but only bituminous coal

Tab. 3-40 Fuel consumption by railways

Diesel Oil consumption [kt]				Coal consumption [kt]			
2000	104.0	**2010**	92.0	**2000**	0.0	**2010**	1.0
2001	97.0	**2011**	90.0	**2001**	0.0	**2011**	1.0
2002	94.0	**2012**	87.0	**2002**	0.0	**2012**	1.0
2003	92.0	**2013**	85.0	**2003**	0.0	**2013**	1.0
2004	91.0	**2014**	86.0	**2004**	0.0	**2014**	2.0
2005	92.0	**2015**	84.0	**2005**	1.0	**2015**	2.0
2006	96.0	**2016**	85.0	**2006**	1.0	**2016**	2.0
2007	95.0	**2017**	87.0	**2007**	1.0	**2017**	2.0
2008	105.0	**2018**	86.0	**2008**	1.0	**2018**	1.0
2009	95.0			**2009**	1.0		

Emission factors

The emission factors for diesel oil and coal for CO_2, N_2O and CH_4 are Tier 1 based on calorific value of fuel (actualized every year by Czech Oil Questionnaire for EEA) and EF [kg.TJ^{-1}] stated in IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006) for railways see Tab. 3-41.

Tab. 3-41 Emission factors of CO_2, N_2O and CH_4 from railways in current year in [g.kg-1] of fuel

Transport type	Fuel type	EF CO_2	EF N_2O	EF CH_4
		[g.kg^{-1}]	[g.kg^{-1}]	[g.kg^{-1}]
Railways	Diesel Oil	3 183	1.2	0.2
Railways	Coal	2 553	0.04	0.05

Emissions

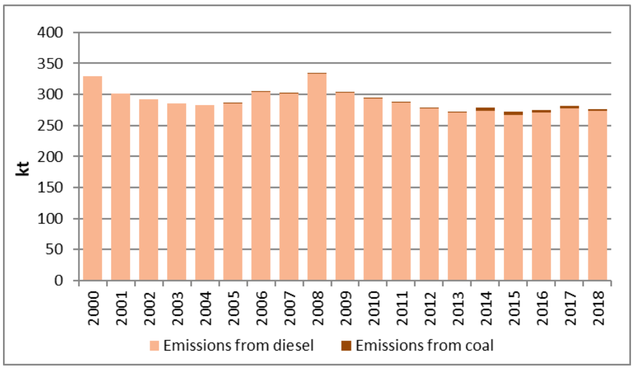


Fig. 3-31 Trend in emissions of CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O from railways

Emissions from railways are strongly dependent on fuel consumption. Emissions of GHG are given in the Fig. 3-31. Sharpest decrease in emissions took place until 1994. This is connected with decrease of freight transport, because of significantly lowest coal mining intensity compared to period before 1989. Next factor is electrification of core network and modernization of rolling stock during these years. In the following years GHG emissions are balanced slightly increasing between 2004 and 2008 in relation to economic growth. After 2008 decrease of emissions was recorded in relation to economic crisis. After 2013 emissions of GHG from railways are oscillating around 270 kt, depending on transport performance on railways in the current year. From 2005 there are some minor emissions from burning coal, which has been started to use for historical rides. In 2018 was emissions of GHG from diesel oil 274 kt and from coal 2.6 kt.

3.2.17.4.2 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

Uncertainties for railways were calculated according to the EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook 2016. The uncertainties given here have been evaluated for all of time series (2000 – 2018) and for all reported categories. Combined uncertainties of national emissions within railways for particular pollutants are given in Tab. 3-42.

Tab. 3-42 Uncertainty data for railways from uncertainty analysis

IPCC Source Category	Gas	Base year emissions (1990)	2018 year emissions	Activity data uncertainty	Emission factor uncertainty	Combined uncertainty
		kt	kt	%	%	%
1A3c Railways-Diesel Oil	CO_2	768.1	273.7	5.0	1.5	5.2
1A3c Railways-Coal	CO_2	0.0	2.6	5.0	14.2	15.0
1A3c Railways-Diesel Oil	CH_4	0.043	0.015	5.0	157.0	157.1
1A3c Railways-Coal	CH_4	0.0	0.0001	5.0	135.0	135.1
1A3c Railways-Diesel Oil	N_2O	0.29648	0.10566	5.0	137.2	137.3
1A3c Railways-Coal	N_2O	0.0	0.00004	5.0	150.0	150.1

3.2.17.5 Domestic Navigation (CRF 1.A.3.d)

3.2.17.5.1 Methodological issues

Primary data on fuels available via the CZSO or other statistics do not allow a proper differentiation into national and international inland navigation on inland waterways in the Czech Republic. Therefore, for the time being, all activity data are allocated to NFR 1.A.3.d ii - National Navigation (Shipping) and to the sub-sector of 1.A.3.d ii (b) - National inland navigation.

Activity data

Fuel consumption by national navigation is very low (see Tab. 3-43). The CZSO provides only data regarding diesel oil consumption within recreational fleet, which basically represent most of fuel consumption by national navigation in the Czech Republic. The Czech merchant fleet doesn´t exist.

Tab. 3-43 Fuel consumption by national navigation

Diesel Oil consumption (kt)			
2000	5	**2010**	4
2001	8	**2011**	3
2002	4	**2012**	5
2003	4	**2013**	2
2004	6	**2014**	3
2005	5	**2015**	3
2006	6	**2016**	4
2007	5	**2017**	4
2008	4	**2018**	3
2009	5		

Emission factors

The emission factors for CO_2, N_2O and CH_4 are Tier 1 based on calorific value of fuel (actualized every year by Czech Oil Questionnaire for EEA) and EF (kg/TJ) stated in IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006) for navigation.

Tab. 3-44 Emission factors of CO_2, N_2O and CH_4 from national navigation in current year in [$g.kg^{-1}$] of fuel

Transport type	Fuel type	EF CO_2 [$g.kg^{-1}$]	EF N_2O [$g.kg^{-1}$]	EF CH_4 [$g.kg^{-1}$]
Water-borne navigation	Diesel Oil	3 183	0.09	0.30

Emissions

Emissions from national inland navigation are strongly dependent on fuel consumption. Values are quite fluctuating because of irregularities in traffic performance on Czech inland waterways. Overall emissions of GHG are given in the Fig. 3-32.

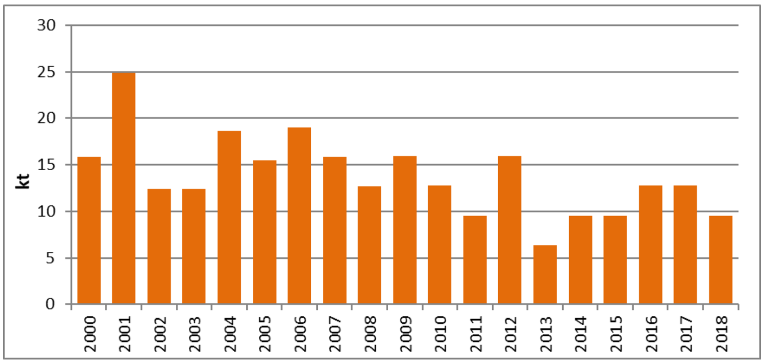


Fig. 3-32 Trend in emissions of CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O from domestic navigation

3.2.17.6 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

Uncertainties for domestic navigation were calculated according to the EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook 2016. The uncertainties given here have been evaluated for all of time series (1990 – 2018) and for all reported categories. Combined uncertainties of national emissions within national navigation for particular pollutants are given in Tab. 3-45.

Tab. 3-45 Uncertainty data for national navigation from uncertainty analysis

IPCC Source Category	Gas	Base year emissions (1990)	2017 year emissions	Activity data uncertainty	Emission factor uncertainty	Combined uncertainty
		kt	kt	%	%	%
1A3dii National navigation-Diesel Oil	CO_2	53.5	9.5	5.0	1.5	5.2
1A3dii National navigation-Diesel Oil	CH_4	0.0051	0.0009	5.0	157.0	157.1
1A3dii National navigation-Diesel Oil	N_2O	0.00144	0.00026	5.0	137.2	137.3

3.2.17.7 Other Transportation (CRF 1.A.3.e)

The consumption of Natural Gas to power compressors for transit gas pipelines is included in this subcategory under mobile combustion sources but it is actually a stationary combustion source. This consumption is reported in the IEA – CzSO (CzSO, 2019) Questionnaire in the Transport Sector section under the item:

- Pipeline Transport

There are embodied the fuels of economic part according to NACE Rev. 2 Pipeline Transport: NACE Divisions 35.22, 49.50.

3.2.17.8 Source-specific QA/QC and verification

QC carried out in the Transport Research Centre (CDV) is based on routine and consistent checks to ensure data integrity, correctness, completeness and to identify and address errors. Documentation and archiving of all QC activities is carried out. QC activities include methods such as accuracy checks on data acquisition and calculations, and the use of approved standardised procedures for emission calculations, measurements, estimating uncertainties, archiving information and reporting. QC activities also include technical reviews of categories, activity data, emission factors, other estimated parameters and methods. QA and verification of activity data is guaranteed in the CDV by comparing activity data with world and European databases and third person checks.

An inventory compiler is responsible for coordinating the institutional and procedural arrangements of inventory activities. These cover data collection from the CzSO, deciding of usage of emissions factors (according to CS or EIG) and estimation of emissions from mobile sources. The uncertainty assessment is carried out by the inventory compiler too. The last step is a documentation and archiving of data. The inventory compiler designs responsibilities for implementation QA/QC procedures among persons not directly involved in the compilation of inventory and among organizations.

A QA/QC plan is a fundamental element of a QA/QC and verification system. The plan of QA/QC procedures in the CDV is based on the inner quality control procedure system, which is harmonised with the QA/QC system of Czech Hydrometeorological Institute (CHMI). Since the transport sector belongs to the energy sector, there has been a close cooperation between CDV and CHMI in the field of energy and fuel consumption data as well as specific energy data used in calculations in units [$MJ.kg^{-1}$] of fuel. The

CHMI in close cooperation with CzSO ensure that the Transport research centre works with the most updated data about total energy and specific energy consumed.

a. QA/QC activities

QC Activities:

- Checking criteria for the selection of activity data, emission factors and other estimated parameters are documented.
- Checking that emissions and removals are calculated correctly.
- Checking that parameters and units are correctly recorded and that appropriate conversion factors are used.
- Checking the integrity of database files.
- Checking for consistency in data between categories.
- Checking that the movement of inventory data among processing steps is correct.
- Checking that uncertainties in emissions and removals are estimated and calculated correctly.
- Checking time series consistency.

QA Activities:

- Checking completeness (confirming that estimates are reported for all categories, all years, all subcategories and confirm that entire category of mobile sources is being covered).
- Trend checks (checking value of implied emission factors and unusual, unexplained trends noticed for activity data or other parameters across the time series)
- Checking of internal documentation and archiving.

b. Responsibilities in CDV

The sectoral guarantor of QA/QC procedures for mobile sources:

- is responsible for the sectoral QA/QC plan and the compliance of all QA/QC procedures,
- provides plan for the QC procedure and is responsible for its implementation.

Inventory compiler of inventory from mobile sources:

- performs the emission calculations from transport in the emission model,
- provides for data import in the NFR table,
- is responsible for the storing of documents,
- carries out auto-control and control of data consistency,
- performs the uncertainty calculation,
- introduces improvements.

The third person check (Mr. Jiri Dufek, MOTRAN RESEARCH , s.r.o.)

- detailed control of timeliness, completeness, consistency, comparability and transparency.

The sectoral guarantor of QA/QC procedures for Agricultural and Forestry non-road mobile sources:

- Martin Dedina (Research Institute of Agricultural Technology)

c. QA/QC procedure in CDV

During every submission, in the beginning of summer, the inventory compiler first receives preliminary activity data from CzSO and makes first calculations which are compared with previous years regarding to a trend in data from last years. If there are some discrepancies, activity data are consulted with CzSO and inaccuracies are corrected. During autumn CzSO provides final activity data. Then final calculations are made. Also the QC is made by the inventory compiler, afterwards by a person responsible for compilation of Transport yearbook in CDV and Mr. Jiri Dufek from MOTRAN RESEARCH. Every error is described, documented and saved. The next quality control is made by an expert in CHMI. Last step of QC are European reviews. The QA is made on activity data by comparing it with databases like Eurostat and IEA. Main discrepancies are consulted with CzSO and explained during reviews Emission estimates are prepared for a submission until 5 February and send to an inventory coordinator. The Stage 1 review questions are processed during the second half of March. The Stage 2 review questions are processed during May and June.

3.2.17.9 Recalculations and improvements

3.2.17.9.1 Source-specific recalculations, including changes made in response to the review process and impact on emission trend

3.2.17.9.1.1 Recalculations due to review process

There was no need to do any recalculation due to review process.

3.2.17.9.1.2 Recalculation due to methodology changes

3.2.17.9.1.2.1 Methodology changes in COPERT 5

There wasrecalculation in all-time series for road transportation due to changes in COPERT methodology. Main reason was updates in program. The second reason was recommendations resulting from the COPERT workshop in Copenhagen (October 2019).

COPERT 5 software developer issued e new version 5.3 in September 2019. Main changes are:

- New Emission Factors for L-Category Mopeds 4-stroke.
- New Emission Factors for L-Category Motorcycles.
- Calculation of the fossil fuel fraction in biodiesel.
- Fixed bug with Petrol Hybrid vehicles. Cold Emissions now are in line with the corresponding PC Petrol vehicles.
- Corrected CH_4 Hot Emission Factor for PC, LCV vehicles.

Because of recommendations resulting from the COPERT workshop calculation setting was changed in parameter mileage degradation from „without regular maintenance“ to „with regular maintenance“. Reason is, that in CZ all cars must undergo regular technical control and pass otherwise they are not allowed to be operate on the road.

Also in the last submission was fossil part of biofuel calculated according to document „Note on fossil carbon content in biofuels“ prepared by Ioannis Sempos. This year, calculation of fossil part of FAME is included in COPERT. ETBE content in biogasoline in COPERT was set to 5.66 %.

3.2.17.9.1.2.2 Activity data methodology changes

Methodology for calculating vehicles stock and annual mean activity is briefly described in chapter 3.2.17.3.1 in section „Activity data“. Until 2019 imported vehicles were distributed between emission standards according to records about first registration in CZ. This was obviously inaccurate and led to the effect that approximately 21 % imported vehicles were assigned to the higher euro standard. For 2020 submission the methodology was actualized and vehicles are assigned to euro standards with the help of the records about first registration in the world. During actualization process were fixed sum minor inaccuracies in vehicle distribution between COPERT categories.

Recalculation tables for the whole time series 1990 – 2017 are given below. It should be taken into consideration, that changes are not caused only by changes in activity data methodology, but also caused by synthetic influence of the following factors:

- Changes in activity data methodology.
- Extensive changes in COPERT made by program developer (see chapter 3.2.17.9.1.2.1) concerning emission factors.
- 2015 – 2017 changes in annual mean activity especially for PCs caused by Czech law. Annual mileage is calculated from data gained during technical control. Technical control is for new private PCs obligatory after 4 years of using a car. At first, we have data about company cars which have much higher annual mileage. When we work with data for the year 2018 the final dataset is for time series 1990 – 2014. 2015 – 2017 are changed because described effect.

Tab. 3-46 Differences in FC and GHG emissions between submissions 2019 and 2020 – Road transportation

Year	FC (TJ)			CO_2 (kt)			CH_4 (kt)			N_2O (kt)		
	2019	2020	diff.	2019	2020	diff.	2019	2020	diff.	2019	2020	diff.
1990	140156.3	140156.3	0.00%	10251.9	10252.6	0.01%	2.98	2.98	0.14%	0.34	0.34	-0.01%
1991	127739.0	127739.0	0.00%	9344.3	9344.8	0.01%	2.75	2.75	0.13%	0.31	0.31	-0.01%
1992	134247.0	134247.0	0.00%	9779.4	9780.4	0.01%	3.32	3.33	0.12%	0.33	0.33	-0.16%
1993	129846.5	129846.4	0.00%	9452.1	9453.3	0.01%	3.04	3.05	0.16%	0.34	0.34	-1.87%
1994	142445.3	142445.1	0.00%	10348.4	10350.2	0.02%	3.34	3.34	0.23%	0.42	0.41	-2.71%
1995	132642.0	132641.6	0.00%	9599.5	9601.8	0.02%	3.20	3.21	0.30%	0.46	0.44	-4.77%
1996	136028.2	136027.7	0.00%	9815.0	9817.9	0.03%	3.35	3.34	-0.12%	0.51	0.49	-3.58%
1997	135599.9	135599.1	0.00%	9743.2	9747.2	0.04%	3.11	3.12	0.17%	0.54	0.51	-5.13%
1998	152006.8	152005.3	0.00%	10939.8	10944.1	0.04%	3.03	3.03	0.19%	0.60	0.56	-6.37%
1999	157124.0	157122.3	0.00%	11264.8	11269.8	0.04%	2.96	2.97	0.32%	0.67	0.63	-6.26%
2000	159705.1	159702.4	0.00%	11407.5	11414.3	0.06%	2.79	2.78	-0.39%	0.69	0.64	-8.04%
2001	169113.7	169110.7	0.00%	12262.6	12267.7	0.04%	2.75	2.72	-1.04%	0.47	0.46	-2.30%
2002	177903.9	177899.1	0.00%	12854.3	12861.3	0.05%	2.72	2.65	-2.44%	0.49	0.47	-3.32%
2003	201861.1	201856.0	0.00%	14638.4	14645.2	0.05%	2.78	2.69	-3.27%	0.54	0.52	-3.72%
2004	210529.3	210523.8	0.00%	15400.4	15404.0	0.02%	2.63	2.53	-3.91%	0.55	0.52	-4.41%
2005	226694.1	226687.6	0.00%	16721.6	16722.2	0.00%	2.53	2.41	-4.59%	0.57	0.55	-4.94%
2006	235661.5	235652.7	0.00%	17031.5	17033.6	0.01%	2.31	2.19	-5.10%	0.60	0.56	-5.73%
2007	248119.7	248113.8	0.00%	17912.6	17916.0	0.02%	2.22	2.10	-5.25%	0.59	0.56	-6.03%
2008	248855.9	248848.4	0.00%	17688.4	17707.4	0.11%	2.07	1.98	-4.21%	0.59	0.56	-6.35%
2009	245383.9	245375.1	0.00%	17106.3	17139.9	0.20%	1.98	1.93	-2.60%	0.53	0.50	-6.61%
2010	233256.1	233241.5	-0.01%	16102.6	16143.5	0.25%	1.73	1.69	-2.64%	0.52	0.48	-7.00%
2011	233794.5	233776.8	-0.01%	15939.1	15993.9	0.34%	1.61	1.56	-3.08%	0.53	0.50	-7.07%
2012	229652.6	229630.3	-0.01%	15728.8	15779.2	0.32%	1.41	1.38	-2.36%	0.54	0.49	-7.87%
2013	228087.0	228064.2	-0.01%	15614.1	15665.0	0.33%	1.24	1.21	-2.77%	0.54	0.50	-8.16%
2014	236960.3	236939.1	-0.01%	16115.1	16173.2	0.36%	1.14	1.17	2.06%	0.57	0.52	-8.05%
2015	246778.2	246761.7	-0.01%	16894.7	16948.1	0.32%	1.06	1.10	3.56%	0.58	0.55	-6.75%
2016	256624.6	256300.1	-0.13%	17614.6	17668.2	0.30%	1.04	1.07	2.86%	0.60	0.57	-5.45%
2017	263562.6	263290.1	-0.10%	18081.8	18137.9	0.31%	0.99	1.03	3.97%	0.61	0.58	-4.93%

Over all emissions in road transportation shows differences between +4 % to -8 %. The highest decrease is for N_2O in 2013 and highest increase is for CH_4 in 2017. CO_2 differences variability is in most years less than +0.3 %. Differences are caused mainly by changes in emission factors in COPERT. This confirms minor changes in CO_2 emissions which are fuel consumption dependent only. Differences are caused partly by changes in emission factors in COPERT and changes in activity data calculation methodology.

Tab. 3-47 Differences in FC and GHG emissions between submissions 2019 and 2020 – PCs

Year	FC (TJ)			CO_2 (kt)			CH_4 (kt)			N_2O (kt)		
	2019	2020	diff.	2019	2020	Diff.	2019	2020	diff.	2019	2020	diff.
1990	59531	59517	-0.02%	4290	4289	-0.02%	1.994	1.994	-0.03%	0.127	0.127	-0.03%
1991	55760	55747	-0.02%	4021	4020	-0.02%	1.866	1.865	-0.03%	0.119	0.119	-0.04%
1992	68050	68040	-0.01%	4897	4896	-0.01%	2.395	2.394	-0.04%	0.158	0.157	-0.31%
1993	66676	66627	-0.07%	4801	4798	-0.07%	2.164	2.161	-0.12%	0.185	0.179	-3.22%
1994	77968	77821	-0.19%	5615	5605	-0.18%	2.399	2.392	-0.30%	0.259	0.249	-4.08%
1995	79167	79069	-0.12%	5695	5689	-0.12%	2.346	2.345	-0.05%	0.326	0.306	-6.23%
1996	86949	86674	-0.32%	6252	6233	-0.30%	2.521	2.493	-1.10%	0.388	0.371	-4.44%
1997	88135	88082	-0.06%	6326	6323	-0.05%	2.321	2.320	-0.08%	0.422	0.396	-6.12%
1998	94004	93950	-0.06%	6748	6745	-0.04%	2.195	2.194	-0.06%	0.466	0.430	-7.71%
1999	100697	100603	-0.09%	7217	7212	-0.07%	2.185	2.183	-0.10%	0.545	0.505	-7.28%
2000	101318	101812	0.49%	7248	7285	0.51%	2.034	2.022	-0.58%	0.565	0.515	-8.80%
2001	106367	106269	-0.09%	7670	7665	-0.06%	1.971	1.951	-1.01%	0.354	0.349	-1.63%
2002	111866	112190	0.29%	8055	8081	0.33%	1.906	1.862	-2.29%	0.364	0.356	-2.16%
2003	128254	128840	0.46%	9259	9305	0.50%	1.927	1.875	-2.66%	0.405	0.397	-2.03%
2004	133278	133148	-0.10%	9677	9670	-0.07%	1.818	1.762	-3.06%	0.410	0.400	-2.58%
2005	139787	139735	-0.04%	10209	10208	-0.01%	1.727	1.671	-3.20%	0.420	0.409	-2.66%
2006	145089	143901	-0.82%	10416	10332	-0.80%	1.598	1.543	-3.48%	0.428	0.414	-3.12%
2007	154819	152370	-1.58%	11115	10941	-1.57%	1.545	1.489	-3.64%	0.414	0.401	-3.03%
2008	152311	148863	-2.26%	10761	10526	-2.18%	1.447	1.414	-2.25%	0.401	0.391	-2.43%
2009	152109	148366	-2.46%	10546	10303	-2.30%	1.404	1.394	-0.71%	0.338	0.331	-1.96%
2010	145050	141295	-2.59%	9978	9740	-2.38%	1.221	1.212	-0.74%	0.322	0.315	-2.18%
2011	145775	142789	-2.05%	9926	9751	-1.77%	1.127	1.117	-0.92%	0.323	0.319	-1.19%
2012	145270	139363	-4.07%	9928	9548	-3.82%	0.990	0.979	-1.12%	0.323	0.308	-4.66%
2013	147348	140086	-4.93%	10067	9596	-4.68%	0.875	0.880	0.55%	0.329	0.311	-5.50%
2014	152317	144506	-5.13%	10331	9828	-4.86%	0.804	0.863	7.37%	0.336	0.323	-3.94%
2015	158909	151503	-4.66%	10840	10358	-4.44%	0.732	0.823	12.48%	0.340	0.332	-2.22%
2016	168096	158793	-5.53%	11526	10925	-5.22%	0.726	0.818	12.69%	0.352	0.345	-2.06%
2017	171772	164455	-4.26%	11755	11293	-3.93%	0.701	0.800	14.05%	0.357	0.356	-0.23%

PCs show differences between +14 % to -9 %. The highest decrease is for N_2O in 2000 and highest increase is for CH_4 in 2017. CO_2 differences variability is in most years between +0.5 % to -5 %. Differences are caused mainly by changes in emission factors in COPERT and partly by changes in activity data calculation methodology.

Tab. 3-48 Differences in FC and GHG emissions between submissions 2019 and 2020 – LDVs

Year	FC (TJ)			CO_2 (kt)			CH_4 (kt)			N_2O (kt)		
	2019	2020	diff.	2019	2020	diff.	2019	2020	diff.	2019	2020	diff.

1990	13281	13279	-0.01%	980.7	980.7	0.00%	0.080	0.080	-0.01%	0.002	0.002	-0.05%
1991	12057	12055	-0.02%	890.3	890.3	-0.01%	0.075	0.075	-0.02%	0.002	0.002	-0.04%
1992	12630	12624	-0.05%	929.2	928.9	-0.03%	0.096	0.096	-0.10%	0.004	0.004	-1.16%
1993	13547	13565	0.14%	994.8	996.4	0.16%	0.101	0.102	0.54%	0.007	0.007	-6.98%
1994	15549	15624	0.48%	1139.1	1144.8	0.50%	0.114	0.116	1.64%	0.014	0.013	-6.90%
1995	14392	14445	0.37%	1049.3	1053.6	0.40%	0.108	0.110	1.32%	0.018	0.017	-9.04%
1996	14826	14979	1.04%	1075.7	1087.3	1.08%	0.107	0.111	3.17%	0.022	0.021	-4.87%
1997	15363	15393	0.19%	1106.8	1109.8	0.27%	0.095	0.096	1.07%	0.026	0.024	-6.55%
1998	19559	19589	0.15%	1414.1	1417.2	0.22%	0.101	0.102	0.99%	0.031	0.029	-6.75%
1999	20148	20179	0.15%	1446.8	1450.1	0.23%	0.096	0.097	1.11%	0.036	0.034	-6.22%
2000	20550	21031	2.34%	1466.3	1502.1	2.45%	0.091	0.091	-0.46%	0.041	0.038	-8.71%
2001	20637	22482	8.94%	1509.6	1645.7	9.02%	0.084	0.083	-1.46%	0.035	0.034	-4.35%
2002	20066	22784	13.55%	1458.9	1658.1	13.65%	0.077	0.074	-3.62%	0.041	0.038	-7.01%
2003	21814	25898	18.72%	1594.2	1894.2	18.82%	0.078	0.074	-4.89%	0.050	0.046	-8.66%
2004	22884	28478	24.45%	1693.1	2108.4	24.53%	0.077	0.072	-5.41%	0.059	0.053	-9.62%
2005	25707	32802	27.60%	1922.5	2453.9	27.64%	0.077	0.072	-6.23%	0.069	0.062	-10.77%
2006	25744	35025	36.05%	1878.0	2555.9	36.09%	0.069	0.064	-7.23%	0.078	0.069	-12.01%
2007	27175	38184	40.51%	1977.7	2779.8	40.56%	0.071	0.066	-7.55%	0.083	0.073	-12.76%
2008	29601	42408	43.27%	2121.5	3043.2	43.44%	0.071	0.067	-6.66%	0.095	0.082	-14.19%
2009	28640	41365	44.43%	2012.3	2912.9	44.76%	0.069	0.065	-5.01%	0.090	0.077	-14.39%
2010	26658	38728	45.28%	1850.3	2696.3	45.72%	0.062	0.059	-5.30%	0.085	0.073	-14.92%
2011	25326	37395	47.65%	1731.1	2566.9	48.29%	0.055	0.053	-4.57%	0.084	0.071	-15.10%
2012	23203	35603	53.44%	1595.7	2458.2	54.05%	0.046	0.044	-4.46%	0.079	0.069	-12.64%
2013	21782	34127	56.68%	1497.5	2355.6	57.30%	0.036	0.036	-1.14%	0.077	0.067	-13.07%
2014	21456	33772	57.40%	1467.1	2319.0	58.06%	0.033	0.035	6.13%	0.077	0.067	-13.45%
2015	22463	34130	51.94%	1549.3	2362.3	52.47%	0.029	0.032	10.44%	0.076	0.067	-12.10%
2016	24079	35321	46.69%	1659.6	2447.1	47.45%	0.027	0.030	13.27%	0.078	0.069	-10.48%
2017	25829	36887	42.81%	1782.8	2558.0	43.48%	0.024	0.028	16.14%	0.080	0.072	-9.76%

LDVs shows differences between +58 % to -15 %. The highest decrease is for N_2O in 2011 and highest increase is for CO_2 in 2014. CH_4 differences variability is in most years between +16 % to -8 %. Differences are caused partly by changes in emission factors and in COPERT and partly by updated AD calculation methodology.

Tab. 3-49 Differences in FC and GHG emissions between submissions 2019 and 2020 – HDVs and Buses

Year	FC (TJ)			CO_2 (kt)			CH_4 (kt)			N_2O (kt)		
	2019	2020	diff.	2019	2020	diff.	2019	2020	diff.	2019	2020	diff.
1990	65190	65190	0.00%	4828	4828	0.00%	0.584	0.584	0.00%	0.203	0.203	0.00%
1991	57961	57961	0.00%	4293	4293	0.00%	0.517	0.517	0.00%	0.183	0.183	0.00%
1992	51086	51086	0.00%	3777	3777	0.00%	0.460	0.460	0.00%	0.163	0.163	0.00%
1993	47305	47306	0.00%	3491	3491	0.01%	0.431	0.431	0.00%	0.147	0.147	0.00%
1994	46336	46339	0.00%	3409	3410	0.02%	0.437	0.437	0.01%	0.144	0.144	0.00%
1995	36475	36476	0.00%	2669	2670	0.04%	0.358	0.358	0.00%	0.111	0.111	0.00%
1996	31537	31541	0.01%	2293	2294	0.07%	0.315	0.315	0.02%	0.093	0.093	0.00%
1997	29386	29386	0.00%	2116	2118	0.08%	0.294	0.294	0.00%	0.084	0.084	0.00%
1998	35885	35885	0.00%	2595	2597	0.07%	0.352	0.352	0.00%	0.095	0.095	0.00%

1999	33939	33939	0.00%	2434	2436	0.09%	0.334	0.334	0.00%	0.084	0.084	0.00%
2000	35679	34628	-2.95%	2540	2468	-2.84%	0.348	0.339	-2.74%	0.083	0.080	-2.93%
2001	39944	38133	-4.54%	2928	2797	-4.47%	0.379	0.363	-4.25%	0.080	0.077	-4.51%
2002	43899	40788	-7.09%	3193	2969	-7.01%	0.441	0.414	-6.14%	0.078	0.073	-6.96%
2003	49672	44925	-9.56%	3634	3289	-9.50%	0.481	0.440	-8.52%	0.081	0.073	-9.31%
2004	52399	46866	-10.56%	3890	3480	-10.53%	0.467	0.420	-9.97%	0.077	0.069	-10.40%
2005	59538	52440	-11.92%	4472	3939	-11.93%	0.502	0.444	-11.63%	0.082	0.072	-11.79%
2006	63203	55090	-12.84%	4624	4031	-12.83%	0.433	0.377	-12.82%	0.090	0.078	-12.83%
2007	64332	55758	-13.33%	4693	4069	-13.31%	0.376	0.325	-13.47%	0.093	0.080	-13.44%
2008	65068	55601	-14.55%	4677	4001	-14.44%	0.334	0.283	-15.15%	0.096	0.081	-15.13%
2009	62715	53526	-14.65%	4418	3780	-14.44%	0.298	0.252	-15.26%	0.103	0.087	-15.36%
2010	59851	51340	-14.22%	4160	3580	-13.94%	0.263	0.222	-15.39%	0.110	0.094	-15.16%
2011	61000	51713	-15.23%	4168	3550	-14.84%	0.238	0.194	-18.70%	0.124	0.103	-17.14%
2012	59565	52868	-11.24%	4098	3652	-10.88%	0.203	0.175	-13.95%	0.131	0.114	-13.07%
2013	57412	52244	-9.00%	3946	3606	-8.63%	0.176	0.152	-13.46%	0.135	0.119	-11.81%
2014	61657	57381	-6.94%	4216	3941	-6.52%	0.167	0.157	-6.27%	0.153	0.131	-14.13%
2015	63776	60133	-5.71%	4397	4162	-5.35%	0.161	0.156	-2.63%	0.166	0.145	-13.01%
2016	62692	61380	-2.09%	4310	4243	-1.56%	0.144	0.151	4.64%	0.169	0.153	-9.39%
2017	63740	61243	-3.92%	4395	4241	-3.51%	0.122	0.145	18.79%	0.174	0.155	-11.15%

HDVs and Buses shows differences between +19% to -19% both for CH_4. The highest decrease is for in 2011 and highest increase is in 2017. CO_2 differences variability is in most years up to + 16 % and N_2O differences mostly up to – 17 %. Differences are caused by changes in activity data calculation methodology.

Tab. 3-50 Differences in FC and GHG emissions between submissions 2019 and 2020 – motorcycles and mopeds

Year	FC (TJ)			CO_2 (kt)			CH_4 (kt)			N_2O (kt)		
	2019	2020	diff.	2019	2020	diff.	2019	2020	diff.	2019	2020	diff.
1990	2155	2171	0.73%	153	155	1.08%	0.322	0.327	1.43%	0.00322	0.00324	0.64%
1991	1962	1976	0.74%	140	141	1.07%	0.293	0.297	1.44%	0.00293	0.00295	0.63%
1992	2481	2498	0.66%	177	178	0.98%	0.370	0.375	1.36%	0.00370	0.00372	0.52%
1993	2319	2349	1.28%	165	168	1.60%	0.346	0.352	1.99%	0.00346	0.00350	1.13%
1994	2592	2661	2.67%	185	190	2.99%	0.386	0.399	3.41%	0.00386	0.00396	2.50%
1995	2607	2652	1.71%	186	190	1.99%	0.388	0.397	2.42%	0.00388	0.00394	1.48%
1996	2716	2833	4.29%	194	203	4.54%	0.403	0.424	5.00%	0.00403	0.00420	4.00%
1997	2716	2739	0.84%	194	196	1.09%	0.402	0.408	1.50%	0.00402	0.00405	0.63%
1998	2559	2582	0.93%	183	185	1.19%	0.378	0.384	1.62%	0.00378	0.00381	0.70%
1999	2340	2401	2.61%	167	172	2.86%	0.344	0.354	3.10%	0.00344	0.00351	2.00%
2000	2158	2232	3.43%	154	160	3.71%	0.314	0.325	3.51%	0.00316	0.00324	2.48%
2001	2165	2227	2.85%	155	159	3.06%	0.314	0.322	2.76%	0.00317	0.00323	1.84%
2002	2072	2137	3.13%	148	153	3.32%	0.296	0.303	2.37%	0.00301	0.00305	1.37%
2003	2121	2193	3.40%	151	157	3.62%	0.298	0.303	1.61%	0.00306	0.00310	1.32%
2004	1969	2031	3.15%	140	145	3.33%	0.273	0.276	1.26%	0.00283	0.00286	0.85%
2005	1663	1711	2.87%	118	122	3.08%	0.225	0.227	1.04%	0.00238	0.00238	0.24%
2006	1626	1637	0.67%	114	115	0.89%	0.211	0.209	-0.83%	0.00232	0.00228	-1.52%
2007	1793	1802	0.48%	126	127	0.65%	0.224	0.220	-1.79%	0.00256	0.00251	-1.97%

Year	FC (TJ)			CO_2 (kt)			CH_4 (kt)			N_2O (kt)		
	2019	2020	diff.	2019	2020	diff.	2019	2020	diff.	2019	2020	diff.
2008	1876	1977	5.38%	130	137	5.64%	0.213	0.214	0.48%	0.00265	0.00266	0.09%
2009	1919	2117	10.31%	130	144	10.70%	0.208	0.216	3.51%	0.00271	0.00279	2.86%
2010	1697	1879	10.67%	114	127	11.07%	0.187	0.194	3.80%	0.00241	0.00248	2.89%
2011	1693	1880	11.08%	113	126	11.55%	0.186	0.194	4.27%	0.00241	0.00249	3.38%
2012	1613	1796	11.32%	108	121	11.81%	0.175	0.183	4.57%	0.00230	0.00237	3.46%
2013	1545	1608	4.06%	103	108	4.36%	0.155	0.140	-9.76%	0.00219	0.00201	-8.37%
2014	1531	1280	-16.36%	101	85	-16.39%	0.140	0.112	-19.49%	0.00216	0.00160	-25.81%
2015	1631	996	-38.93%	108	65	-39.41%	0.137	0.085	-38.28%	0.00229	0.00122	-46.49%
2016	1758	805	-54.23%	119	53	-54.95%	0.139	0.067	-52.17%	0.00245	0.00098	-60.22%
2017	2223	705	-68.28%	149	46	-69.08%	0.139	0.052	-62.30%	0.00310	0.00085	-72.66%

L – Category shows differences between +12 % to -73%. The highest decrease is for N_2O in 2017 and highest increase is for CO_2 in 2012. CH_4 differences variability is in most years between +5 % to -62 %. Differences are caused mainly by changes in emission factors in COPERT and partly to updated AD calculation methodology.

3.2.17.9.1.3 Recalculation due to changes of activity data

Calorific value for diesel oil and gasoline was slightly changed in the years 2016 and 2017, because new information from CZSO.

Tab. 3-51 Changes in calorific values

Year	Gasoline (MJ/kg)		Diesel oil (MJ/kg)	
	2019 submission	2020 submission	2019 submission	2020 submission
2016	44.203	44.192	42.600	42.957
2017	43.400	44.203	42.600	42.957

3.2.17.10 Source-specific planned improvements, including tracking of those identified in the review process

Planned improvement is to update the process of calculation of emissions from domestic and international aviation (enhance methodology of gaining more precise AD and calculation method). Actualized methodology should be finished at the end of 2021.

Next improvement will be to actualized methodology for railways. This should be finished at the end of 2022.

3.2.18 Other Sectors – Commercial/Institutional (1.A.4.a)

3.2.18.1 Category description (CRF 1.A.4.a)

The structure of fuels, their consumption, used emission factors and emissions of individual greenhouse gases are shown in the following outline.

1.A.4.a, 2018								
Structure of Fuels	Activity	CO_2			CH_4		N_2O	
	data	EF	OxF	Emission	EF	Emission	EF	Emission
	[TJ]	[t CO_2/TJ]		[kt]	[kg CH_4/TJ]	[kt]	[kg N_2O/TJ]	[kt]
LPG	367.56	65.86*)	1	24.21	5	0.00184	0.1	0.00004
Other kerosene	85.60	71.90	1	6.15	10	0.00086	0.6	0.00005
Heating and Other Gasoil	42.60	74.10	1	3.16	10	0.00043	0.6	0.00003
Fuel Oil - Low Sulphur	118.50	77.40	1	9.17	10	0.00119	0.6	0.00007
Other Bituminous Coal	51.11	93.89*)	0.9707*)	4.66	10	0.00051	1.5	0.00008
Brown Coal + Lignite	444.64	98.46*)	0.9846*)	43.10	10	0.00445	1.5	0.00067
Coke	47.95	107.00	1	5.13	10	0.00048	1.5	0.00007
Brown Coal Briquets	400.28	97.50	0.9846*)	38.43	10	0.00400	1.5	0.00060
Natural Gas	47 678.76	55.45*)	1	2 643.76	5	0.23839	0.1	0.00477
Wood/Wood Waste	476.54	112.00	1	53.37	300	0.14296	4	0.00477
Gaseous Biomass	872.18	54.60	1	47.62	5	0.00436	0.1	0.00477
Total year 2018 **)	**49 237.01**			**2 777.77**		**0.39946**		**0.01590**
Total year 2017	54 552.12			3 095.41		0.42790		0.00957
Index 2018/2017	0.90			0.90		0.93		1.66
Total year 1990	119 864.09			9 907.15		1.00085		0.10113
Index 2018/1990	0.41			0.28		0.40		0.16

**) Country specific data*

***) Biomass is not included in Activity data totals*

The origin of the data, the emission factors used and the method of calculating the level of emissions for the individual gases are shown in details in the following outline.

2018							
Structure of Fuels	Source of Activity data	Emission factors			Method used		
		CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O
LPG	CzSO	CS	D	D	Tier 2	Tier 1	Tier 1
Other kerosene	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Heating and Other Gasoil	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Fuel Oil - Low Sulphur	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Other Bituminous Coal	CzSO	CS	D	D	Tier 2	Tier 1	Tier 1
Brown Coal + Lignite	CzSO	CS	D	D	Tier 2	Tier 1	Tier 1
Coke	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Brown Coal Briquets	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Natural Gas	CzSO	CS	D	D	Tier 2	Tier 1	Tier 1
Waste - fossil fraction	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Gaseous Biomass	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1

The whole category 1.A.4 includes emissions which are not included in the 1.A.1 and 1.A.2 categories. They can be generally defined as heat production processes for internal consumption.

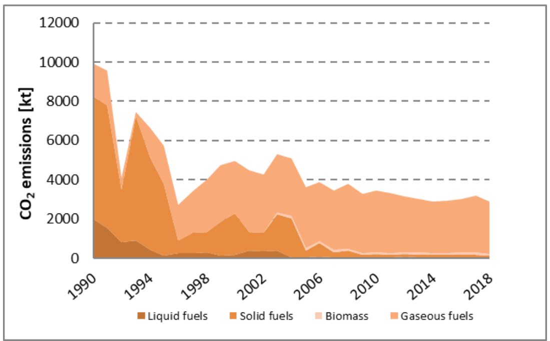


Fig. 3-33 Development of CO_2 emissions in source category 1.A.4.a

The main driving force for CO_2 emissions in category 1.A.4 is energy consumption for purposes of space heating. The fluctuations in consumption then can be ascribed to differences in cold winter periods. The trend of decreasing CO_2 emissions is a result of higher standards for new buildings and of successful execution of energy-efficiency-oriented modernisations of existing buildings. The trend has also been supported by shifting to fuels with lower CO_2 emissions (emission factors). The importance of Solid Fuels at the beginning of the period constantly decreases in time. On the other hand, the consumption of Natural Gas increased during the period as well as Biomass consumption. Liquid Fuels play a minor role in this category.

CO_2 emissions produced in category 1.A.4.a represent in 2018 23% of whole 1.A.4, which is 3% of CO_2 emissions from the Energy sector 1.A.

The 1.A.4.a subcategory includes all combustion sources that utilize heat combustion for heating production halls and operational buildings in institutions, commercial facilities, services and trade.

In the CzSO Questionnaire (CzSO, 2019), the consumption of the individual kinds of fuels in this sector is reported in capture Other sectors under the item:

- Commercial and Public Services
- Non-specified (Other)

Last point is included under 1.A.4.a Commercial/Institutional on the basis of an agreement with CzSO. There are embodied the fuels of economic part according to NACE Rev. 2 Commercial/Institutional: NACE Divisions 35 excluding 1.A.1.a and 1.A.3.e, 36 – 39, 45 – 99 excluding 1.A.3.e and 1.A.5.a.

Fig. 3-33 shows that at the beginning of the period in the subsector 1.A.4.a predominated the consumption of fossil fuels, which was coupled with liquid fuels, and gradually substituted primarily with natural gas. The share of biofuels in this subsector is a minority. The overall decrease in fuel consumption is almost 60%, which resulted in a decrease in CO_2 emissions by about 72%. Higher decrease in emissions than the one in the fuel consumption is determined by the changes in the structure of fuels in favour of natural gas.

Outlier values in the fuel consumption are apparent at the beginning of the time series. This unusual trend will be the subject of detailed revision of the activity data. This aspect is also included in the Improvement plan.

3.2.18.2 Methodological issues (CRF 1.A.4.a)

During processing data for the subsector 1.A.4.a among the used fuels are also included fuels, which are in the questionnaires of CzSO, listed in section "Transport sector". The amount of these fossil fuels is given in Tab. 3-52 in TJ.

Tab. 3-52 Quantities of fuels used in the sector transport in stationary sources

Year	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**
TJ/year	12.7	35.2	33.7	35.9	12.4	12.5	12.2	12.3
Year	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
TJ/year	12.5	37.3	37.3	12.7	35.2	33.7	36.5	38.1
Year	**2018**							
TJ/year	27.54							

According to the communication to CzSO, this is a fuel for heating the buildings of the state-owned company Czech Railways and that is why its combustion was situated in the subsector 1.A.4.a. This is the consumption of bituminous coal and lignite worth 1-2 kt per year. The amount of these fuels in the total balance of 1.A.4.a virtually has no effect.

No other sector-specific methodological issues are applied, the general issues are given in chapter 3.2.4.

3.2.18.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency (CRF 1.A.4.a)

See chapter 3.2.5.

3.2.18.4 Category-specific QA/QC and verification (CRF 1.A.4.a)

See chapter 3.2.6.

3.2.18.5 Category-specific recalculations (CRF 1.A.4.a)

Recalculation was carried out only for Natural Gas in this submission, due to the changes in activity data in CzSO, 2019. CzSO (2019) edited the activity data for the year 2017 for Natural gas.

Tab. 3-53 Changes after recalculation in 1.A.4.a for Natural Gas

Fuel consumption		2017	CH_4 emission		2017
Submission 2019-2017	TJ	50065.53	Submission 2019-2017	kt	0.25033
Submission 2020-2018	TJ	52404.63	Submission 2020-2018	kt	0.26202
Difference	TJ	2339.10	Difference	kt	0.01170
Submission 2019-2017	%	4.46	Submission 2019-2017	%	4.46
CO_2 emission		2017	N_2O emission		2017
Submission 2019-2017	kt	2776.70	Submission 2019-2017	kt	0.00501
Submission 2020-2018	kt	2906.43	Submission 2020-2018	kt	0.00524
Difference	kt	129.73	Difference	kt	0.00023
Submission 2019-2017	%	4.46	Submission 2019-2017	%	4.46

3.2.18.6 Category-specific planned improvements (CRF 1.A.4.a)

Currently there are no planned improvements in this category.

3.2.19 Other Sectors – Residential (1.A.4.b)

3.2.19.1 Category description (CRF 1.A.4.b)

The structure of fuels, their consumption, used emission factors and emissions of individual greenhouse gases are shown in the following outline.

1.A.4.b, 2018								
Structure of Fuels	Activity	CO_2			CH_4		N_2O	
	data	EF	OxF	Emission	EF	Emission	EF	Emission
	[TJ]	[t CO_2/TJ]		[kt]	[kg CH_4/TJ]	[kt]	[kg N_2O/TJ]	[kt]
LPG	2 205.38	65.86*)	1	145.24	5	0.01103	0.1	0.00022
Other Bituminous Coal	9 145.81	93.89*)	0.9707*)	833.57	300	2.74374	1.5	0.01372
Brown Coal + Lignite	24 875.63	96.39*)	0.9846*)	2360.78	300	7.46269	1.5	0.03731
Coke	827.26	107.00	1	88.52	300	0.24818	1.5	0.00124
Brown Coal Briquets	3 282.30	97.50	0.9846*)	315.10	300	0.98469	1.5	0.00492
Natural Gas	78 843.94	55.45*)	1	4371.86	5	0.39422	0.1	0.00788
Wood/Wood Waste	78 824.79	112.00	1	8828.38	300	23.64744	4	0.31530
Charcoal	750.83	112.00	1	84.09	200	0.15017	1	0.00075
Total year 2018 **)	**119 180.31**			**8 115.06**		**35.64215**		**0.38135**
Total year 2017	128 130.73			8 761.65		35.93733		0.37569
Index 2018/2017	0.93			0.93		0.99		1.02
Total year 1990	208 699.35			18 374.86		60.61958		0.41486
Index 2018/1990	0.57			0.44		0.59		0.92

*) *Country specific data*
**) *Biomass is not included in Activity data totals*

The origin of the data, the emission factors used and the method of calculating the level of emissions for the individual gases are shown in details in the following outline.

2018			
Structure of Fuels	Source for	Emission factors	Method used

	Activity data	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O
LPG	CzSO	CS	D	D	Tier 2	Tier 1	Tier 1
Other Bituminous Coal	CzSO	CS	D	D	Tier 2	Tier 1	Tier 1
Brown Coal + Lignite	CzSO	CS	D	D	Tier 2	Tier 1	Tier 1
Coke	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Brown Coal Briquets	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Natural Gas	CzSO	CS	D	D	Tier 2	Tier 1	Tier 1
Wood/Wood Waste	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Charcoal	FAOSTAT	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1

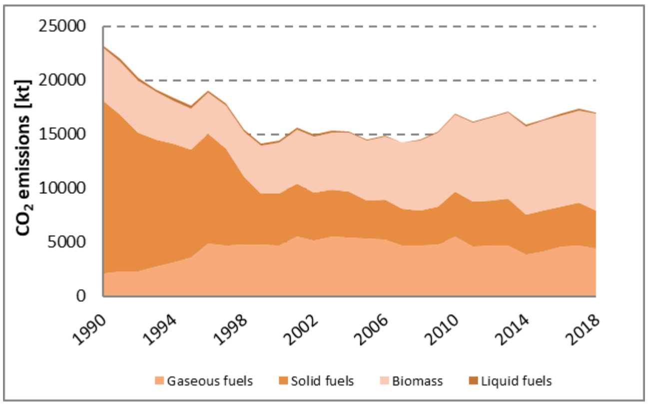


Fig. 3-34 Development of CO_2 emissions in source category 1.A.4.b

Fuel consumption in households is determined on the basis of the results of the statistical study "Energy consumption in households", published in 1997 and 2004 by the Czech Statistical Office according to the PHARE/EUROSTAT method.

In the CzSO Questionnaire (CzSO, 2019), the consumption of the individual kinds of fuels in this sector is reported in capture Other Sector under the item: Residential

The fraction of CO_2 emissions in subsector 1.A.4.b in CO_2 emissions in sector 1.A.4 equalled 67% in 2018. It contributed 9% to CO_2 emissions in the whole Energy sector 1.A.

At the beginning of the period, a majority of households in the Czech Republic used coal as a heating fuel (mainly brown coal + lignite). This habit has changed over time and Natural Gas began to be used more than Solid Fuels. The same trend appears in the institutional sphere. The number of households using biomass for heating (biomass boilers) in the Czech Republic has increased in the last few years. This trend is also apparent in the Fig. 3-34.

The graph shows that at the beginning of the period in the subsector 1.A.4.b dominated consumption of fossil fuels, which have been gradually substituted primarily by natural gas, but also biofuels (in the case of households, it is mainly firewood). The share of liquid fuels (LPG) is negligible. Small annual fluctuations in fuel consumption are to be attributed to the average annual temperatures. Throughout the sector Residential, a slight decrease can be observed in fuel consumption, which was affected by the replacement of old boilers with more modern with higher efficiency and most importantly building insulations, which is controlled by the national programs "Green Savings". Increasing share of biomass has a positive effect on reducing CO_2 emissions, which are included in total greenhouse gas emissions. While the total fuel consumption declines in this subsector generally slightly (only about 10%), CO_2 emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels decreased by about 55%.

3.2.19.2 Methodological issues (CRF 1.A.4.b)

No specific methodological approaches were applied - general approaches are given in section 3.2.4.

3.2.19.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency (CRF 1.A.4.b)

See chapter 3.2.5.

3.2.19.4 Category-specific QA/QC and verification (CRF 1.A.4.b)

See chapter 3.2.6.

3.2.19.5 Category-specific recalculations (CRF 1.A.4.b)

Some recalculations were carried out in this submission due to the activity data changes in CzSO, 2019. There were change in acitivty data (CzSO, 2019) for Liquid fuels, namely LPG, for the years 2008 and 2009. Furthermore, activity data were changed also for biomas, namely charcoal, for the period 2015-2017. See tables below with activity data and emissions.

Tab. 3-54 Changes after recalculation in 1.A.4.b for Liquid Fuels

Fuel consumption		2008	2009
Submission 2019-2017	TJ	1424.31	1194.58
Submission 2020-2018	TJ	781.07	275.67
Difference	TJ	-643.24	-918.91
	%	-82.35	-333.33
CO_2 emission		2008	2009
Submission 2019-2017	kt	69.59	93.80
Submission 2020-2018	kt	51.44	18.15
Difference	kt	-18.15	-75.65
	%	-35.29	-416.67
CH_4 emission		2008	2009
Submission 2019-2017	kt	0.00528	0.00712
Submission 2020-2018	kt	0.00391	0.00138
Difference	kt	-0.00138	-0.00574
	%	-35.29	-416.67
N_2O emission		2008	2009
Submission 2019-2017	kt	0.00011	0.00014
Submission 2020-2018	kt	0.00008	0.00003
Difference	kt	-0.00003	-0.00011
	%	-35.29	-416.67

Tab. 3-55 Changes after recalculation in 1.A.4.b for Biomass

Fuel consumption		2015	2016	2017
Submission 2019-2017	TJ	74108.40	74818.55	76214.23
Submission 2020-2018	TJ	74102.78	75139.29	76568.75
Difference	TJ	-5.62	320.75	354.52
	%	-0.01	0.43	0.46
CO_2 emission		2015	2016	2017
Submission 2019-2017	kt	8300.14	8379.68	8535.99
Submission 2020-2018	kt	8299.51	8415.60	8575.70
Difference	kt	-0.63	35.92	39.71
	%	-0.01	0.43	0.46
CH_4 emission		2015	2016	2017
Submission 2019-2017	kt	22.16148	22.40321	22.82464
Submission 2020-2018	kt	22.16036	22.46736	22.89554
Difference	kt	-0.00112	0.06415	0.07090
	%	-0.01	0.29	0.31
N_2O emission		2015	2016	2017
Submission 2019-2017	kt	0.29430	0.29800	0.30367
Submission 2020-2018	kt	0.29430	0.29832	0.30402
Difference	kt	-0.00001	0.00032	0.00035
	%	-0.002	0.11	0.12

3.2.19.6 Category-specific planned improvements (CRF 1.A.4.b)

Currently there are no planned improvements in this category.

3.2.20 Other Sectors – Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing (1.A.4.c)

The subsector is further divided into:

- Stationary sources – 1.A.4.c.i
- Off-road Vehicles and Other Machinery – 1.A.4.c.ii

The structure of the fuels throughout the subsector 1.A.4.c, their consumption, used emission factors and emissions of individual greenhouse gases are shown in the following outline.

1.A.4.c, 2018								
Structure of Fuels	Activity	CO_2			CH_4		N_2O	
	data	EF	OxF	Emission	EF	Emission	EF	Emission
	[TJ]	[t CO_2/TJ]		[kt]	[kg CH_4/TJ]	[kt]	[kg N_2O/TJ]	[kt]
LPG	275.67	65.86*)	1	18.15	5	0.00138	0.1	0.00003
Gasoline	266.59	69.30	1	18.47	6.90	0.00184	0.6	0.00514
Diesel Oil	13 696.27	74.10	1	1 014.89	5.43	0.07442	0.6	0.06765
Fuel Oil - Low Sulphur	79.00	77.40	1	6.11	10	0.00079	0.6	0.00005
Other Bituminous Coal	21.09	93.89*)	0.9707*)	1.92	300	0.00633	1.5	0.00003
Brown Coal + Lignite	224.40	98.46*)	0.9846*)	21.75	300	0.06732	1.5	0.00034
Coke	8.60	107.00	1	0.92	300	0.00258	1.5	0.00001
Brown Coal Briquets	6.88	97.50	0.9846*)	0.66	300	0.00207	1.5	0.00001
Natural Gas	2 211.69	55.45*)	1	122.64	5	0.01106	0.1	0.00022
Wood/Wood Waste	368.00	112.00	1	41.22	300	0.11040	4	0.00147
Gaseous Biomass	5 251.95	54.60	1	286.76	5	0.02626	0.1	0.00053
Total year 2018 **)	**16 790.20**			**1 205.53**		**0.30444**		**0.07547**
Total year 2017	16 991.14			1 211.64		0.31740		0.07411
Index 2018/2017	0.99			0.99		0.96		1.02
Total year 1990	46 022.87			3 671.66		5.40541		0.08166
Index 2018/1990	0.36			0.33		0.06		0.92

*) *Country specific data*
**) *Biomass is not included in Activity data totals*

The high emission of CH_4 in 1990 is mainly due to the high consumption of other bituminous coal and lignite in the early periods, that have high emission factors (300 kg CH_4/TJ) compared to other fuels. At the end of the period there was a significant decrease in the consumption of solid fossil fuels.

The origin of the data, the emission factors used and the method of calculating the level of emissions for each gas is detailed in the following outline.

2018							
Structure of Fuels	Source for	Emission factors			Method used		
	Activity data	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O
LPG	CzSO	CS	D	D	Tier 2	Tier 1	Tier 1
Gasoline	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Diesel Oil	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Fuel Oil - Low Sulphur	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Other Bituminous Coal	CzSO	CS	D	D	Tier 2	Tier 1	Tier 1
Brown Coal + Lignite	CzSO	CS	D	D	Tier 2	Tier 1	Tier 1
Coke	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Brown Coal Briquets	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Natural Gas	CzSO	CS	D	D	Tier 2	Tier 1	Tier 1
Wood/Wood Waste	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1
Gaseous Biomass	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1

This subcategory includes both combustion at stationary sources for heating buildings, breeding and cultivation halls and other operational facilities. These are areas from the agriculture (crop and livestock production), forest and fishing. In rural areas is also about the very energy-intensive operations, such as greenhouses, drying grain and hops.

In accordance with the IPCC 2006 Gl., data on fuel consumption and emission data are divided into two subcategories, as mentioned above. In rural areas is mainly about fuel consumption for land cultivation and harvesting mechanisms, in forestry are mainly mining mechanisms. The fishing area has minor importance in the Czech Republic and is concentrated almost exclusively on fish farming.

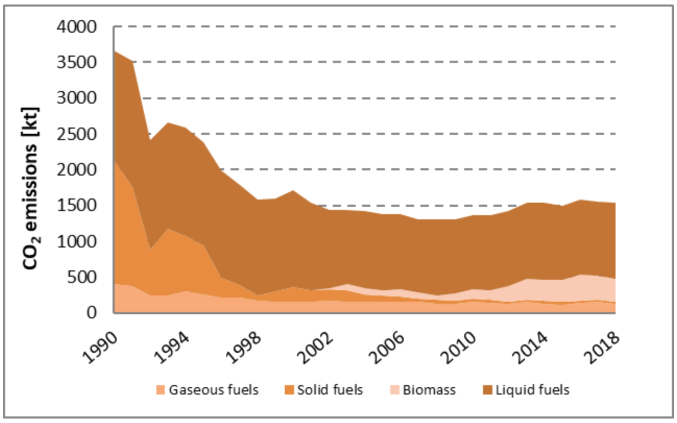


Fig. 3-35 Development of CO_2 emissions in source category 1.A.4.c

In the CzSO Questionnaire (CzSO, 2019), the consumption of the individual kinds of fuels in this sector is reported in capture Industry Sector under the item:

- Agriculture/Forestry
- Fishing

The distribution of fuels is done according to their nature - motor fuels are allocated to the subcategory 1.A.4.c.ii, all other fuels -into subcategory 1.A.4.c.i. This division is subsequently agreed annually with the CzSO during mutual consultation.

There are embodied the fuels of economic part according to NACE Rev. 2 Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries: NACE Divisions 01 – 03.

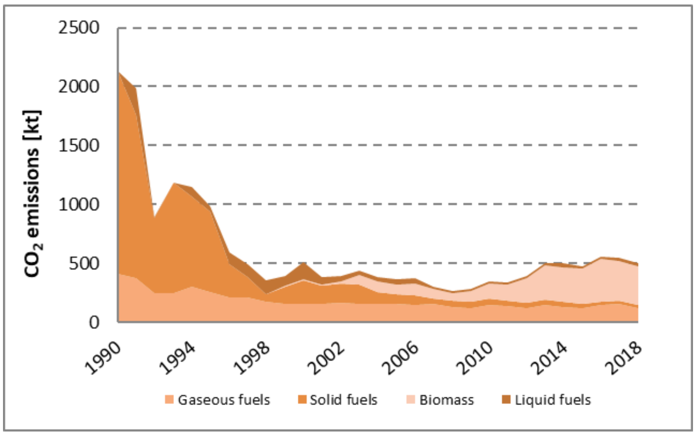


Fig. 3-36 Development of CO_2 emissions in source category 1.A.4.c.i

The fraction of CO_2 emissions in subsector 1.A.4.c in CO_2 emissions in sector 1.A.4 equalled 10% in 2018. It contributed 1% to CO_2 emissions in the whole Energy sector.

Development of fuel consumption and the corresponding CO_2 emissions throughout the subcategory 1.A.4.c are visible on Fig. 3-35.

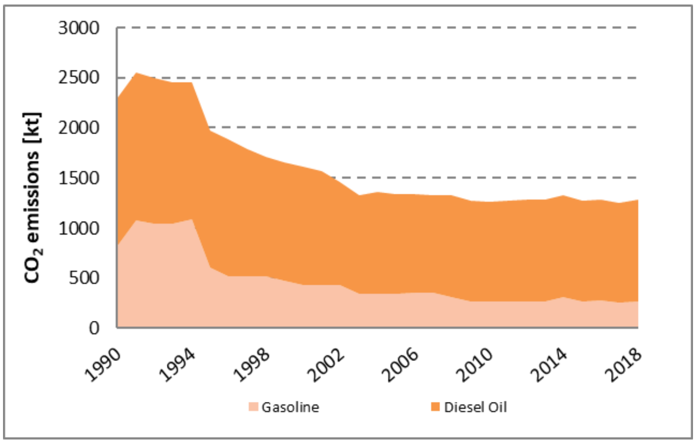


Fig. 3-37 Development of CO_2 emissions in source category 1.A.4.c.ii

From the graph on Fig. 3-36 is evident, that the stake in the entire subsector and in the overall period is for the liquid fuel (as it will be shown later, it is mainly about propellant fuel). At the beginning of the period a significant share is for the fossil fuels, but their consumption during the entire period declines due to the cancelation of the inefficient ways of heating of buildings and process plants. Biofuels are increasingly used until the end of the period.

In the next chart is shown the fuel consumption and the corresponding CO_2 emissions of only stationary sources and in the following graphs (Fig. 3-37) are represented the consumption of fuels in off-road transportation and other mechanisms in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

In the stationary sources decreased decisively consumption of fossil solid and liquid fuels. The role of natural gas throughout the period was virtually stable and at the end of the period is evident an increased use of biofuels, especially biogas, produced in the biogas stations, built on individual agricultural farms.

To the mobile sources and other mechanisms are to a large extent attributed the consumption of diesel fuels, motor gasoline has minor importance, other fuels are virtually absent. During the period, a noticeable decrease in fuel consumption roughly in the first half of the period is observed, which was caused by higher technical level of engines and especially a decline in demand in all subsectors for agricultural products.

3.2.20.1 Methodological issues (CRF 1.A.4.c)

The basic requirement for processing fuel consumption from mobile sources is their division between subsectors 1.A.3 Transport, 1.A.4.c.ii Off-road vehicles and other machinery and 1.A.5 Other. This distribution is done in coordination with CDV. The aim is that no fuel is included in the balance twice, nor that any fuel is omitted. Therefore, the following distribution is performed:

Motor fuels, which are consumed in the subsector 1.A.4.c.ii are used only for off-road vehicles and other mechanisms.

Motor fuels, which are consumed in the subsector 1.A.5 are allocated to 1.A.3. This is the fuel consumption of the army (transport on and off road, kerosene jet fuel consumption for air transport), and consumption in the fields of construction, extraction of fuels and minerals, industry (only areal transport). Furthermore, the consumption of motor fuels for mobile sources in the public sector (ambulance, fire brigade, etc.), both on and off roads as well as the consumption of aviation fuel are included here.

3.2.20.2 Uncertainties and time-series consistency (CRF 1.A.4.c)

See chapter 3.2.5.

3.2.20.3 Category-specific QA/QC and verification (CRF 1.A.4.c)

QA/QC procedures in this subsector must be coordinated with CDV. KONEKO, as the company responsible for processing the entire sector 1.A, performs before each submission distribution of motor fuels between the various subsectors 1.A.3, 1.A.5 and 1.A.4.c.ii. Simultaneously, after processing the data part of the submission, checks whether the predetermined distribution of fuel was properly applied and if it is necessary proposes corrections in order to avoid double counting of fuels, or their omission.

Other QA/QC and verification - see section 3.2.6.

3.2.20.4 Category-specific recalculations (CRF 1.A.4.c)

Recalculation was performed in 1.A.4.c.i Solid fuels, namely Brown Coal Briquets in this submission. This change was caused by updated activity data by CzSO (2019) for the year 2017.

Tab. 3-56 Changes after recalculation in 1.A.4.c.i for Solid Fuels

Fuel consumption		2017	CH_4 emission		2017
Submission 2019-2017	TJ	263.94	**Submission 2019-2017**	kt	0.07918
Submission 2020-2018	TJ	270.03	**Submission 2020-2018**	kt	0.08101

Difference	TJ	6.08	**Difference**	kt	0.00182
Submission 2019-2017	%	2.25	**Submission 2019-2017**	%	2.25
CO_2 emission		**2017**	**N_2O emission**		**2017**
Submission 2019-2017	kt	25.56	**Submission 2019-2017**	kt	0.00040
Submission 2020-2018	kt	26.14	**Submission 2020-2018**	kt	0.00041
Difference	kt	0.58	**Difference**	kt	0.00001
Submission 2019-2017	%	2.23	**Submission 2019-2017**	%	2.25

3.2.20.5 Category-specific planned improvements (CRF 1.A.4.c)

Currently there are no planned improvements in this category.

3.2.21 Other (1.A.5)

The subsector is further divided into:

- Stationary sources – 1.A.5.a (Non specified stationary; Emissions from fuel combustion in stationary sources that are not specified elsewhere)
- Mobile sources – 1.A.5.b (Non specified mobile; Mobile Emissions from vehicles and other machinery, marine and aviation (not included in 1.A.4.c.ii or elsewhere). Includes emissions from fuel delivered for aviation and water-borne navigation to the country's military as well as fuel delivered within that country but used by the militaries of other countries that are not engaged in.)

The structure of fuels throughout the subsector 1.A.5. their consumption, used emission factors and emissions of individual greenhouse gases are shown in the following outline.

1.A.5.b, 2018								
Structure of Fuels	**Activity**	**CO_2**			**CH_4**		**N_2O**	
	data	**EF**	**OxF**	**Emission**	**EF**	**Emission**	**EF**	**Emission**
	[TJ]	**[t CO_2/TJ]**		**[kt]**	**[kg CH_4/TJ]**	**[kt]**	**[kg N_2O TJ]**	**[kt]**
Gasoline	311.02	69.30	1	21.55	6.90*)	0.00215	19.27*)	0.00599
Kerosene Jet Fuel	1 039.20	71.50	1	74.30	14.38*)	0.01495	10.26*)	0.01066
Diesel Oil	2 919.58	74.10	1	216.34	5.43*)	0.01586	4.94*)	0.01442
Total year 2018	**4 269.80**			**312.20**		**0.03296**		**0.03108**
Total year 2017	6 165.82			449.50		0.05441		0.04693
Index 2018/2017	0.69			0.69		0.61		0.66
Total year 1990	2591.59			192.04		0.01349		0.00634
Index 2018/1990	1.65			1.63		2.44		4.90

*) *Country specific data*

The origin of the data, the emission factors used and the method of calculating the level of emissions for each gas is detailed in the following outline.

2018							
Structure of Fuels	**Source of**	**Emission factors**			**Method used**		
	Activity data	**CO_2**	**CH_4**	**N_2O**	**CO_2**	**CH_4**	**N_2O**
Gasoline	CzSO	D	CS	CS	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 2
Kerosene Jet Fuel	CzSO	D	CS	CS	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 2
Diesel Oil	CzSO	D	CS	CS	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 2

Given that all stationary sources have been reported in subsectors 1.A.1., 1.A.2. and 1.A.4., in this subsector (starting with this submission) will be reported only mobile sources, which were not disclosed in the subsectors 1.A.3. and 1.A.4.c.

In accordance with the IPCC 2006 Gl., the subsector 1.A.5.b. is subdivided into:

- 1.A.5.b.i – Mobile (aviation component)

- 1.A.5.b.iii – Mobile (other)

In the subsector 1.A.5.b.i is reported fuel consumption and corresponding emissions of greenhouse gases from aviation, besides the public air transport. This is primarily the consumption of aviation fuels in the army, in state institutions (aerial vehicles from Integrated Rescue System) or private air transport.

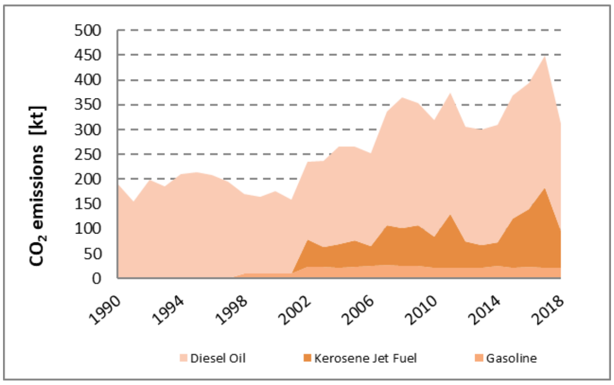


Fig. 3-38 Development of CO_2 emissions in source category 1.A.5.b.

Subsector 1.A.5.b.ii is not exploited in the submission of the Czech Republic, especially as it relates to maritime transport which is not present in the Czech Republic.

Subsector 1.A.5.b.iii is used for the reporting of all remaining fuels (and greenhouse gases) that have not been reported elsewhere; it is mainly the consumption of motor fuels for ground vehicles in the military and in governmental institutions (Integrated Rescue System). Furthermore, it includes the consumption in the fields of construction, mining of fuels and minerals, industry (only areal transport).

The fraction of CO_2 emissions in subsector 1.A.5 in 2018 contributed 0.3% to CO_2 emissions in the whole Energy sector 1.A.

Development of fuel consumption and the corresponding CO_2 emissions throughout the subcategory 1.A.5.b. are seen in Fig. 3-38. Data of Kerosene Jet Fuel and Gasoline before 1998 are not available in sufficient details. Shares of fuels and corresponding emissions before 1998 are reported in the sector 1.A.3. Transport.

The graph on Fig. 3-38 shows that a decisive proportion has diesel oil, another significant share is appertain to kerosene jet fuel (mainly army), the proportion of gasoline is minor.

3.2.21.1 Methodological issues (CRF 1.A.5.b)

The basic requirement for processing fuel consumption by mobile sources is their division between subsectors 1.A.3 Transport and 1.A.4.c.ii and 1.A.5. This distribution is carried out in coordination with CDV. The aim is to ensure that no fuel is included in the balance twice and that no fuel is omitted. Therefore, the following distribution was performed:

Motor fuels which are consumed in subsector 1.A.4.c.ii are used only for off-road vehicles and other mechanisms in the agricultural sector, forestry and fisheries.

Subsector 1.A.5.b.i reports fuels from aviation, which have been reallocated from consumption in 1.A.3 since 1998. This corresponds to the consumption of kerosene jet fuel by the army and aviation in state organizations (aerial rescue equipment). Subsector 1.A.5.b.iii reports motor fuels for ground transport systems, which have been reallocated from consumption in 1.A.3 since 1990. This corresponds to the consumption of motor fuels for mobile sources by the army and the public sector (ambulance, fire brigade, etc.), both on and off road.

3.2.21.2 Uncertainties and time-series consistency (CRF 1.A.5.b)

See chapter 3.2.5.

3.2.21.3 Category-specific QA/QC and verification (CRF 1.A.5.b)

QA/QC procedures in this subsector must be coordinated with CDV. KONEKO, as the company responsible for processing the entire sector 1.A, evaluates the distribution of motor fuels among the various subsectors 1.A.3, 1.A.5 and 1.A.4.c.ii before each submission. Simultaneously, after processing the data portion of the submission, it checks whether the predetermined distribution of fuels was properly applied and, if necessary, proposes corrections in order to avoid double counting of fuels or their omission.

Other QA/QC and verification - see section 3.2.6.

3.2.21.4 Category-specific recalculations (CRF 1.A.5.b)

In this submission is no recalculation for the category 1.A.5.b.

3.2.21.5 Category-specific planned improvements (CRF 1.A.5.b)

Currently there are no planned improvements in this category.

3.3 Fugitive emissions from solid fuels and oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production (CRF 1.B)

Mining, treatment and all handling of fossil fuels are sources of fugitive emissions. In the Czech Republic, CH_4 emissions from underground mining of Hard Coal are significant, while emissions from surface mining of Brown Coal, Oil and Gas production, transmission, storage and distribution are less important.

The current inventory includes CH_4 emissions for the following categories:

- 1.B.1 Solid fuels
- 1.B.2 Oil and Natural Gas

In 1.B Fugitive Emissions from Fuels category, especially 1.B.1.a Coal Mining and Handling was evaluated as a key category (Tab. 3-1). Category 1.B.2 also was identified as a key category by the latest assessment, but only in one from the four tests (LA). Moreover, identifiers placed this category just over the borderline between key and non-key categories.

Development of individual emissions of greenhouse gases in sector 1.B is shown on the graphs in Fig. 3-39.

Sector 1.B is dominated by methane emissions from subcategory 1.B.1. - Solid fuels, while emissions

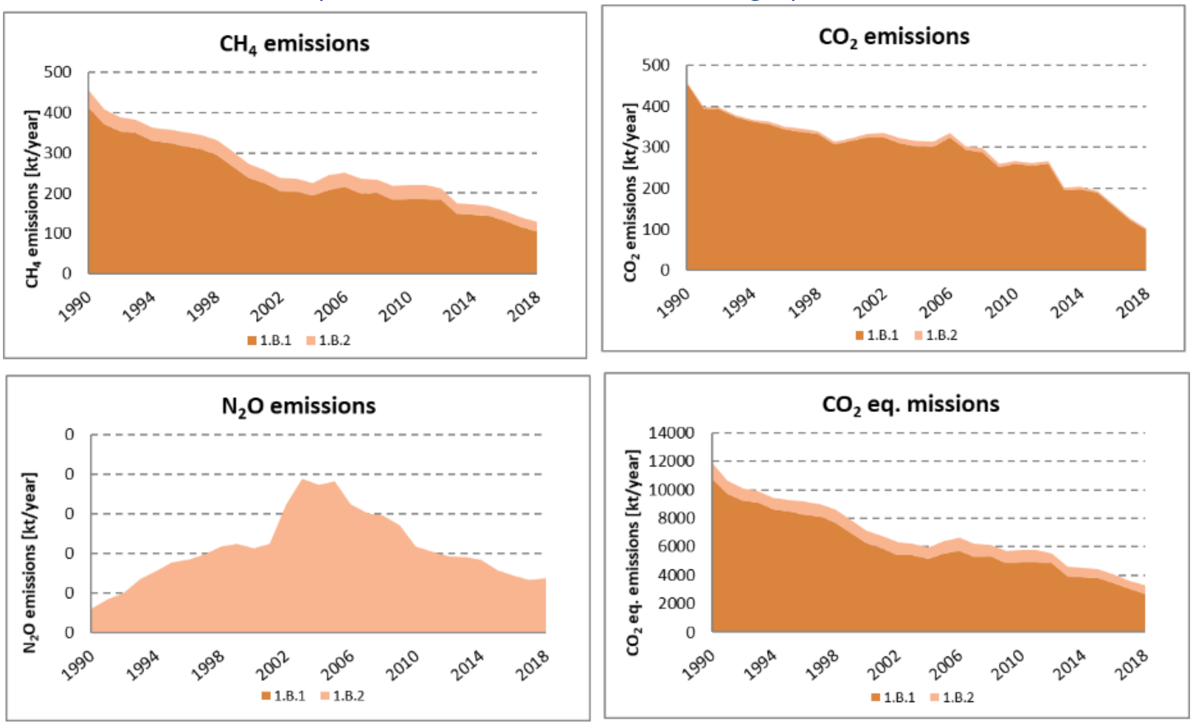


Fig. 3-39 GHG emissions trends from Fugitive emissions from fuels [kt/year]

from sector 1.B.2. - Oil and Natural gas represents on average 15% of the total emissions. CO_2 emissions arise primarily in subcategory 1.B.1 - Solid fuels (share of the subcategory 1.B.2 has low importance- about 2% of total CO_2 emissions). N_2O emissions originate only from the subsector 1.B.2.a - Oil and there are insignificant.

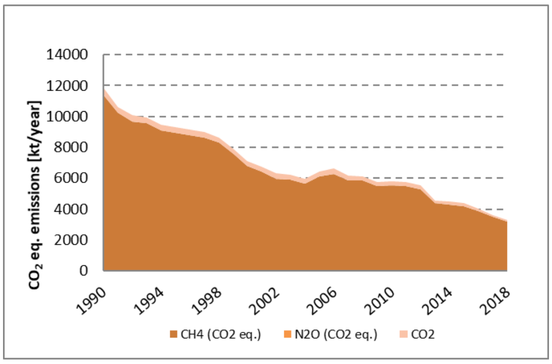


Fig. 3-40 The share of individual GHG emissions from the total emissions, expressed as CO_2 eq. (1.B.)

The importance of individual greenhouse gases from the total emissions, expressed as CO_2 equivalent, is visible from Fig. 3-40.

From the graphs on Fig. 3-39 and Fig. 3-40 is also clear that during the period occurred a significant decrease in GHG emissions across category 1.B. As it is shown below, the decrease was mainly due to a decrease in subcategory 1.B.1. - Solid fuels, in which vital source of emissions is underground mining of hard coal. For 2018, the decrease of total GHG emissions is 78% compared to the 1990 level.

3.3.1 Solid Fuels (CRF 1.B.1)

The category is further divided into the following subcategories according to IPCC 2006 Gl.:

- 1.B.1.a Coal mining and handling
    - 1.B.1.a.1 Underground mines
        - 1.B.1.a1.i Mining
        - 1.B.1.a.1.ii Post-mining seam gas emissions

  - 1.B.1.a.1.iii Abandoned underground mines
- 1.B.1.a.2 Surface mines
  - 1.B.1.a.2.i Mining
  - 1.B.1.a.2.ii Post-mining seam gas emissions
- 1.B.1.b Solid fuel transformation
- 1.B.1.c Other

3.3.1.1 Category description (CRF 1.B.1)

The structure of the sector, corresponding activity data, used emission factors and emissions of individual greenhouse gases are shown in the following outline.

1.B.1, 2018								
Structure of sector		Activity data [Gg]	CH_4 EF [kg CH_4/t]	CH_4 Emission [kt]	CO_2 EF [t CO_2/t]	CO_2 Emission [kt]	N_2O EF [kg N_2O/t]	N_2O Emission [kt]
1.B.1.a	Coal mining/handl.	43 572		104.34	22.7	99.34		NO
1.B.1.a.1	Underground mines	4 381		49.20	22.7	99.34		NA
1.B.1.a.1.i	Mining		8.750	37.63	22.7	99.34	NA	NA
1.B.1.a.1.ii	Post-mining activ.		1.675	7.20	NA	NE	NA	NA
1.B.1.a.1.iii	Abandoned mines		+)	4.37		NE	NA	NA
1.B.1.a.2	Surface mines	39 191		55.14		NE		NA
1.B.1.a.2.i	Mining		1.340	52.52	NA	NE	NA	NA
1.B.1.a.2.ii	Post-mining activ.		0.067	2.63	NA	NE	NA	NA
1.B.1.b	Solid fuel transformation	7.98	30	0.24	NO	NE	NA	NA
Total year 2018				**104.58**		**99.34**		**NA**
Total year 2017				116.08		122.45		NA
Index 2018/2017				0.90		0.81		NA
Total year 1990				412.93		456.24		NA
Index 2018/1990				0.25		0.22		NA

+) Methodology and emission factors are explained in 3.3.1.2.

The origin of the data, the emission factors used and the method of calculating the level of emissions for each gas is shown in detail in the following outline.

2018								
Structure of sector		Source of Activity data	Emission factors CH_4	Emission factors CO_2	Emission factors N_2O	Method used CH_4	Method used CO_2	Method used N_2O
1.B.1.a	Coal mining/handl.	CzSO				Tier 1-2	Tier 1-2	-
1.B.1.a.1	Underground mines	CzSO				Tier 1-2	Tier 1-2	-
1.B.1.a.1.i	Mining	CzSO	CS	CS	NA	Tier 2	Tier 2	-
1.B.1.a.1.ii	Post-mining activ.	CzSO	D	D	NA	Tier 1	Tier 1	-
1.B.1.a.1.iii	Abandoned mines	various+)	D	D	NA	Tier 1	Tier 1	-
1.B.1.a.2	Surface mines	CzSO				Tier 1	Tier 1	-
1.B.1.a.2.i	Mining	CzSO	D	D	NA	Tier 1	Tier 1	-
1.B.1.a.2.ii	Post-mining activ.	CzSO	D	D	NA	Tier 1	Tier 1	-
1.B.1.b	Solid fuel transformation	FAOSTAT	D	D	NA	Tier 1	Tier 1	-

+) Methodology and emission factors are explained in 3.3.1.2.

The source category 1.B.1 Solid Fuels consists of three sub – source categories: source category 1B.1.a Coal mining and Handling, source category 1.B.1.b Coal transformation and source category 1.B.1.c Other.

The main process that emits about 84% of methane emissions from the category 1.B.1 Solid Fuels category is underground mining of Hard Coal in the Ostrava-Karviná area. A lesser source consists in Brown Coal mining by surface methods and post-mining treatment of Hard and Brown Coal. Coal mining (especially Hard Coal mining) is accompanied by an occurrence of methane. Methane, as a product of the coal-formation process, is physically bonded to the coal mass or is present as the free gas in pores and cracks in the coal and in the surrounding rocks.

Besides methane, during mining of coal mass a certain amount of carbon dioxide is released, that accompanies methane in the firedamp. CO_2 is reported only for the underground mining of hard coal, for surface mining of lignite emission factor is not available.

The proportion of subcategory 1.B.2 - Solid fuel transformation in the total emissions of greenhouse gases is quite minor. Subcategory 1.B.1.c - Other is not used, because for reporting the previous subcategories are used.

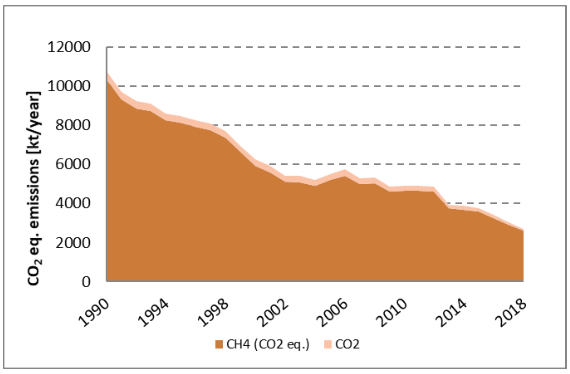


Fig. 3-41 The trend of GHG emissions and the relationship between emissions of CO_2 and CH_4 (1.B.1)

The graph on Fig. 3-41 shows the time trend of total emissions of greenhouse gases in the entire subsector 1.B.1. The chart also demonstrates the share of CO_2 emissions in the total GHG emissions, which on average makes about 4%.The contribution of the individual subsectors to the total emissions of CH_4, depending on the volume of mining from underground mines (hard coal) and surface mines (lignite) in category 1.B.1 is shown on the graph in Fig. 3-42.

The Czech Republic has historically mined and is still mining large volumes of lignite, primarily for energy purposes. Hard coal is used for energy purposes, as well as for the production of metallurgical coke. Hard coal mining, although its volume is about 10% of the total volume, is accompanied by considerably more significant CH_4 emissions than mining of lignite.

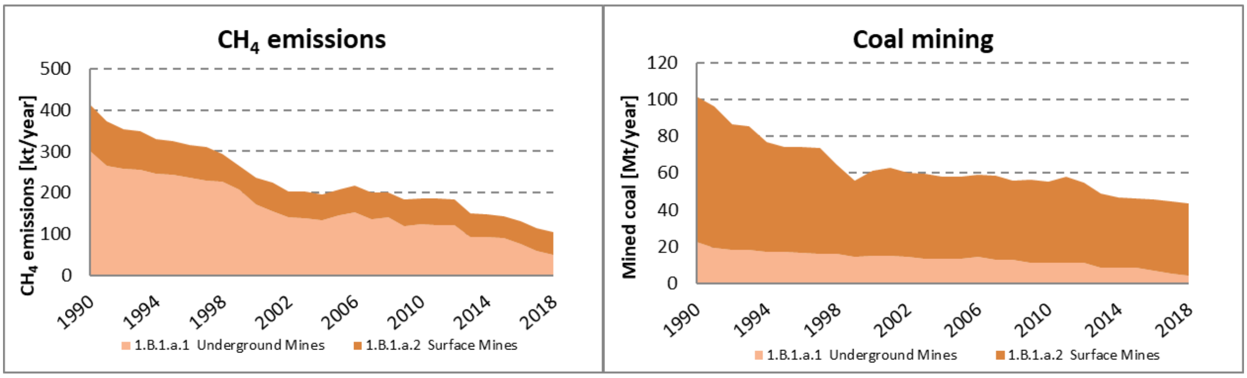


Fig. 3-42 The ratio of methane emissions from Underground mines and Surface mines and the corresponding development of mining of Hard Coal and Lignite (1.B.1)

3.3.1.1.1 Coal Mining and Handling (CRF 1.B.1.a)

In the Czech Republic, mainly Hard Coal is mined in underground mines (i.e. Hard Coal: Coking Coal and Bituminous Coal). Currently, underground mines are in operation in the Ostrava-Karviná coalmining area. In the end of year 2016, the part of Ostrava-Karvinná coalmining area was closed, which results in decreasing of amount of mined Hard Coal and emissions. In the past, Hard Coal was also mined in the icinity of the city of Kladno. These mines were closed in 2003. Brown Coal is mined in only one underground mine in the Northern Bohemia. Emissions from this mine are reported together with surface mining of Brown Coal – Lignite in subcategory 1.B.1.a.2 Surface Mines.

Data for mining of various types of coal are taken from the CzSO report for the IEA/EUROSTAT (the report CZECH_COAL.xls). For control purposes are used data from the miners yearbooks issued by the State Mining Administration and the Employers' Association of Mining and Oil Industries.

Underground Mines (CRF 1.B.1.a.1)

In underground Hard Coal mining, CH_4 is released from the coal mass and from the surrounding rocks into the mine air and must be removed to the surface to prevent formation of dangerous concentrations in the mine.

Underground Mining Activities (1.B.1.a.1.i)

Hard-coal mining is the principal source of fugitive emissions of CH_4. The mine ventilation must be regulated according to the amounts of gas released to keep its concentration on safe level. At the end of 1950's mine gas removal systems were introduced in opening new mines and levels in the Ostrava – Karviná coal-mining area, which permitted separate exhaustion of partial methane released in the mining activity in the mixture containing the mine air. The total amount of methane emitted can be balanced quite accurately from the methane concentrations in the mine air and their total annual volume.

Post-Mining Activities (1.B.1.a.1.ii)

The activity data are the same as in category 1.B.1.a.1.i Mining Activities. It is assumed that the entire mined volume undergoes manipulation during which residual methane is released.

Abandoned underground mines (1.B.1.a.1.iii)

Abandoned underground mines in the Czech Republic are located in Kladno Basin (near Kladno, 30 km northwest of Prague) and in the Ostrava-Karvina coalfield - OKR (North Moravia). In terms of methane emissions are relevant only abandoned mines in OKR. Coal mining in the Kladno Basin was terminated in 2002. In these mines methane was absent, so the methane emissions estimate is made only from OKR mines.

In the Ostrava-Karvina coalfield coal has been extracted for more than two hundred years. Crucial decline of mining in this area started in 1991, but the closure of mines occurred in the 20s of the 20th century.

Ostrava mines have always been significant sources of coal seam gas and in terms of mine safety regulations they were categorized under the mines with greatest threat of occurrence of methane. Methane is observed more than 100 years and reached its peak in the sixties when was the maximum in mining in Ostrava. At that time, exceeded the daily amount of gas is 500 thousand. m^3 CH_4. The gas was discharged from the mines using ventilation with 17 air pits and mine degassing. Amount on the gas in abandoned mines today, after the destruction of almost all pits, is stabilized at around 40 thousand. m^3 CH_4 per day. Based on the amount of methane escaped in recent years and using the international experience, can be forecasted that the gas will continue to be released from the underground spaces in Ostrava for a number of years.

Parts of abandoned mines have CH_4 recovery systems. There is company, which has established mining areas for mining of fire-damp in Ostrava-Karviná area. In the abandoned mines there are automatic suction devices and firedamp stations. Firedamp arises from abandoned mining pits and surface boreholes into abandoned areas. Mined firedamp is used at the place of mining in autonomous cogeneration units (aggregate for electricity energy production with an ignition combustion engine) (http://www.dpb.cz/).

Surface Mines (CRF 1.B.1.a.2)

Surface Mining Activities (1.B.1.a.2.i)

Lignite (Brown Coal) is mined in surface mines in the Czech Republic. Lignite is mined primarily in the Northern Bohemia area. Small parts of very young Lignite mines are located in Southern Moravia.

Prior to the commencement of surface mining in northern Bohemia, where today a decisive amount of lignite in the Czech Republic is mined, there were underground mines. The abundance of methane in these mines has never been a problem. If there was an explosion in the mines, it was caused by swirling of coal dust. Surface mining began in the 50s of the 20th century and in the period after 1990 the underground mines were already not in use.

Post-Mining Activities (1.B.1.a.2.ii)

The activity data are the same as in category 1.B.1.a.2.i Mining Activities. It is assumed that the entire mined volume undergoes treatment during which residual methane is released.

3.3.1.1.2 Solid Fuel Transformation (CRF 1.B.1.b)

Production of Coke from Coking Coal

Fugitive methane emissions from coal treatment prior to the actual coking process are listed under 1.B.1.a.1.ii Post-Mining Activities. Emissions from the actual production of Coke are given under 2. Industry.

Production of briquettes from Brown Coal

Fugitive methane emissions from coal treatment prior to the actual briquetting process are listed under 1.B.1.a.1.ii Post-Mining Activities. CO_2 emissions from the actual production of briquettes are included in subcategory 1.A.2.g.

Production of charcoal

CH_4 emissions from charcoal production were estimated by using EF provided by the Revised 1996 Guidelines (IPCC, 1997); the value of 1000 kg CH_4/TJ of charcoal produced was used. Since there are no available official activity data about charcoal production in the Czech Republic, the un-official data from FAOSTAT statistics were used. The missing data were extrapolated. The default net calorific value 30 MJ/kg (Table 1-13 in Revised 1996 Guidelines) was used to convert activity data to the energy units. Resulting CH_4 emissions please see in the Tab. 3-57. Unfortunately IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC, 2006) don't provide default emissions factors for fugitive emissions from charcoal production. From this reason the emission factor provided in Revised 1996 Guidelines (IPCC, 1997) is still used. Since these emissions are very low national inventory team consider this approach to be relevant in this case.

Tab. 3-57 CH_4 emissions from charcoal production

	1.B.1.b Solid Fuel Transformation		
	Production kt/year	Production TJ/year	CH_4 emissions kt/year
1990	1.00	30.00	0.03
1991	1.00	30.00	0.03
1992	1.00	30.00	0.03
1993	1.00	30.00	0.03
1994	1.00	30.00	0.03
1995	1.00	30.00	0.03

1.B.1.b Solid Fuel Transformation			
	Production kt/year	Production TJ/year	CH_4 emissions kt/year
1996	1.00	30.00	0.03
1997	1.00	30.00	0.03
1998	1.80	54.00	0.05
1999	2.60	78.00	0.08
2000	3.40	102.00	0.10
2001	4.20	126.00	0.13
2002	5.00	150.00	0.15
2003	6.00	180.00	0.18
2004	6.00	180.00	0.18
2005	6.00	180.00	0.18
2006	6.00	180.00	0.18
2007	6.00	180.00	0.18
2008	6.00	180.00	0.18
2009	6.00	180.00	0.18
2010	6.60	198.00	0.20
2011	6.40	192.00	0.19
2012	6.00	180.00	0.18
2013	6.00	180.00	0.18
2014	6.00	180.00	0.18
2015	6.00	180.00	0.18
2016	6.00	180.00	0.18
2017	8.00	240.00	0.24
2018	8.00	240.00	0.24

Fugitive CO_2 emissions are not estimated or are negligible and no known method is available for their determination in this category (notation key NE). Fugitive N_2O emissions are not estimated because, according to the current state of knowledge, these emissions cannot occur (notation key NA) and also IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC, 2006) do not provide default emission factor.

3.3.1.1.3 Other (CRF 1.B.1.c)

No other subcategory of fugitive methane emissions is known in the Czech Republic.

3.3.1.2 Methodological issues

Underground Mines (CRF 1.B.1.a.1)

Underground Mining Activities (1.B.1.a.1.i)

Country specific emission factors were determined for calculation of fugitive methane emissions in underground mines in the second half of the 1990's: the ratio between mining and the volume of methane emissions is given in Tab. 3-58, see (Takla and Nováček, 1997).

Tab. 3-58 Coal mining and CH_4 emissions in the Ostrava - Karvina coal-mining area

	Coal mining [mil. t/year]	CH_4 emissions [mil. m^3/year]	Emission factors [m^3/t]
1960	20.90	348.9	16.7
1970	23.80	589.5	24.7
1975	24.11	523.8	21.7
1980	24.69	505.3	20.5
1985	22.95	479.9	20.9
1990	20.60	381.1	19.0
1995	15.60	270.7	17.4
1996	15.10	276.0	18.3

Total	**167.31**	**3 375.3**	**20.2**
1990 till 1996	50.76	927.8	18.3

Only the values for 1990, 1995 and 1996 were used from this table to determine the emission factors.

The average value of the emission factor of 18.3 m^3/t was recalculated to 12.261 kg/t using a density of methane of 0.67 m^3/kg. This emission factor is used for coal mined in the Ostrava-Karviná coalmining area for years 1990 - 1999. The emission factor set by estimation at 50% of this value was used for the remaining Hard Coal from underground mines in other areas. This is valid for coal with minimum coal gas capacity (coal from the Kladno area to 2002 and coal from the Žacléř area from 1998).

For the period after 2000 were determined new, revised emission factors CH_4/t mined coal.

The management of OKD, a.s. (Ostrava-Karviná mines, joint share company) was contacted since this company monitors in very detail the issues about methane production. In response to a request from the reporting team, the company provided a document in which the total amount of gas released by OKD mines was determined, together with the amount of methane withdrawn by degassing, the amounts of methane used for industrial purposes, venting of methane from degassing and the total amount of methane released into the atmosphere. A summary of the information provided is given in Tab. 3-59.

Tab. 3-59 Methane production from gas absorption of mines and its use

	mil.m^3 CH_4 * year^{-1}				
year	**total amount of gas**	**pumped out by gas absorption**	**industrial use**	**venting from gas absorption into the atmosphere**	**released into the atmosphere - total**
2000	236.7	84.1	77.9	6.2	158.8
2001	210.7	73.9	71.1	4.0	140.8
2002	210.0	81.0	70.3	1.3	130.3
2003	200.6	74.8	72.8	2.0	127.8
2004	194.6	77.1	73.4	3.2	120.7
2005	207.7	73.9	70.3	3.6	137.4
2006	221.1	76.9	75.9	0.8	145.0
2007	194.7	71.5	71.0	0.5	123.7
2008	199.5	68.8	68.5	0.3	131.0

This data was used to calculate the emission factors and to determine the average emission factor, which is used for the period after 2000-2008.

The emission factors given in Tab. 3-60 are used for 2000 – 2008. After 2008, the emission factor calculated as the average value from the values for 2000-2008, i.e. 8.12 t/kt, is used. Research with aim to develop this emission factor was performed in 2011.

Tab. 3-60 Calculation of emission factors from OKD mines for period 2000 onwards

year	OKD mining [kt/year]	CH_4 emissions [t/year]	EF [t CH_4/kt]
2000	11 514	106 396	9.24
2001	11 844	94 336	7.96
2002	12 049	87 301	7.25
2003	11 301	85 626	7.58
2004	10 901	80 869	7.42
2005	10 822	92 058	8.51
2006	11 656	97 150	8.33
2007	10 153	82 879	8.16
2008	10 030	87 770	8.75
2000 - 2008	100 270	814 385	8.12

For years 2000 – 2008 were used emission factors given in Tab. 3-60 for calculation of emission factors from OKD mines. For years onwards 2008 is used average emission factors from the period 2000-2008; 8.12 t/kt of mined hard coal, for period before 1999 the value is same as in previous submission 12.3 t/kt of mined coal (Takla and Nováček, 1997).

This emission factor can be considered as emissions factor on the level Tier II – it is country-specific emission factor, which is applicable for Ostrava-Karviná area.

For other mines in the Czech Republic where hard coal was also mined, the value of 6.7 t/kt was used – the same as in previous submissions. However it is necessary to remind that underground mining in the mines of other areas than OKD is really minor and at the end of the first decade of 21st century was completely stopped.

Country specific emission factors were determined for calculation of fugitive carbon dioxide emissions. An extra study was performed to determine the CO_2 emission factor for underground hard coal mining. Monthly data on the concentrations and amounts of CO_2 were processed for all the exhaust air shafts in the OKD area for 2009, 2010 and for part of 2011. These data yielded an average value of the emission factor, which is related to the volume of mining. The emission factor is equal to 22.75 t CO_2/kt of mined coal and this emission factor is country specific – Tier II level. This value is valid for the OKD area. The author of the study recommended that the determined emission factor for 1990 – 2009 be used. He determined an emission factor 22.68 t CO_2/kt of mined coal for 2010 and it was recommended that this value also be used for the subsequent years. These emission factors were used to extend the data for CO_2 emissions for underground hard coal mining; the values are given in the Tab. 3-61.

Tab. 3-61 Emission factors and emissions from underground mining of hard coal

year	production OKD	emission factor	emission of CO_2
	[kt/year]	[t CO_2/kt]	[kt CO_2/year]
1990	22 371	22.75	456.3
1991	19 461	22.75	395.1
1992	18 481	22.75	392.9
1993	18 297	22.75	373.5
1994	17 376	22.75	362.6
1995	17 169	22.75	356.2
1996	16 532	22.75	343.7
1997	16 069	22.75	337.8
1998	15 863	22.75	332.6
1999	14 419	22.75	306.4
2000	14 855	22.75	315.2
2001	15 138	22.75	324.1
2002	14 470	22.75	323.0
2003	13 643	22.75	309.7
2004	13 302	22.75	301.9
2005	13 252	22.75	300.9
2006	14 292	22.75	324.8
2007	12 895	22.75	293.1
2008	12 662	22.75	287.1
2009	11 001	22.75	250.2
2010	11 435	22.68	259.3
2011	11 265	22.68	255.4
2012	11 440	22.68	259.4
2013	8 594	22.68	194.9
2014	8 680	22.68	196.8
2015	8 314	22.68	188.5
2016	6 900	22.68	156.5
2017	5 400	22.68	122.5

2018	4 381	22.68	99.3

Post-Mining Activities (CRF 1.B.1.a.1.ii)

Methane emissions in the subcategory of Post-Mining Activities are calculated using a uniform emission factor based on the default value of 1.68 kg CH_4/t coal; the activity data are employed at the same level as in subcategory 1.B.1.a.1.i Mining Activities.

Tab. 3-62 Used emissions factors and calculation of CH_4 emissions from underground coal mining – post mines operations in period 1990 - 2018

year	production OKD [kt/year]	emission factor [t CH_4/kt]	emission of CH_4 [kt CH_4/year]
1990	22 371	1.675	37.47
1991	19 461	1.675	32.60
1992	18 481	1.675	30.96
1993	18 297	1.675	30.65
1994	17 376	1.675	29.10
1995	17 169	1.675	28.76
1996	16 532	1.675	27.69
1997	16 069	1.675	26.92
1998	15 863	1.675	26.57
1999	14 419	1.675	24.15
2000	14 855	1.675	24.88
2001	15 138	1.675	25.36
2002	14 470	1.675	24.24
2003	13 643	1.675	22.85
2004	13 302	1.675	22.28
2005	13 252	1.675	22.20
2006	14 292	1.675	23.94
2007	12 895	1.675	21.60
2008	12 662	1.675	21.21
2009	11 001	1.675	18.43
2010	11 435	1.675	19.15
2011	11 265	1.675	18.87
2012	11 440	1.675	19.16
2013	8 594	1.675	14.39
2014	8 680	1.675	14.54
2015	8 314	1.675	13.93
2016	6 900	1.675	11.56
2017	5 400	1.675	9.05
2018	4 381	1.675	7.20

Abandoned underground mines (CRF 1.B.1.a.1.ii)

Calculation of methane emissions from abandoned mines has been carried out in accordance with the methodology IPCC 2006 Gl. at the level Tier 1. For the purposes of this calculation, the number of closed mines in the Ostrava-Karvina coalfield was determined in prescribed intervals (intervals years 1901-1925, 1926-1950, 1951-1975, 1976 – 2000, 2001 to the present). Given that in the Ostrava-Karvina coalfield occur only mines with high amount of the gas, were used values for the percentage of coal mines that are gassy from the column High (IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006): Tab. 4.1.5: TIER 1 – ABANDONED UNDERGROUND MINES, DEFAULT VALUES - PERCENTAGE OF COAL MINES THAT ARE GASSY, page 4.24.), the following:

1901 – 1925: 0%
1926 – 1950: 50%
1951 – 1975: 75%

1976 – 2018: 100%

Emission factors from Table 4.1.6, p. 4.25 were used for calculating the emissions (TABLE 4.1.6: TIER 1 - Abandoned UNDERGROUND MINES - EMISSION FACTOR, MILLION M3 methane/MINE).

Since 2005, total emissions of methane from abandoned mines have gradually decreased in the context of increased degassing of abandoned mines by the Green Gas company (electricity generation at cogeneration units, stationed for on-site extraction of methane). The overall data and the calculation procedure are shown in Tab. 3-63.

Tab. 3-63 Emission of CH_4 on abandoned mines

year	CH_4 emission in period [kt/year]				Calculated emission	Use of CH_4 [%]	Total emissions
	1926 - 1950	1951 - 1975	1976 - 2000	2001 - 2018			
1990	0.46	2.40	0.00		2.86		2.86
1991	0.46	2.36	1.79		4.60		4.60
1992	0.45	2.32	3.96		6.73		6.73
1993	0.45	2.28	7.18		9.90		9.90
1994	0.44	2.24	9.27		11.95		11.95
1995	0.44	2.21	10.49		13.13		13.13
1996	0.43	2.17	10.43		13.04		13.04
1997	0.43	2.14	9.87		12.43		12.43
1998	0.43	2.11	9.38		11.92		11.92
1999	0.42	2.08	9.46		11.96		11.96
2000	0.42	2.05	9.55		12.03		12.03
2001	0.42	2.02	9.19	0	11.63		11.63
2002	0.41	1.99	8.86	0	11.27		11.27
2003	0.41	1.97	8.56	1.18	12.12		12.12
2004	0.41	1.94	8.31	0.97	11.63		11.63
2005	0.40	1.92	8.05	0.85	11.22	5.0	10.66
2006	0.40	1.90	7.84	0.76	10.90	7.5	10.08
2007	0.40	1.87	7.62	0.69	10.59	20.0	8.47
2008	0.40	1.85	7.44	0.64	10.33	25.0	7.75
2009	0.39	1.83	7.26	1.80	11.29	50.0	5.65
2010	0.39	1.81	7.09	1.70	10.99	60.0	4.40
2011	0.39	1.79	6.94	1.61	10.73	70.0	3.22
2012	0.38	1.77	6.79	1.53	10.48	70.0	3.15
2013	0.38	1.76	6.65	1.47	10.25	70.0	3.08
2014	0.38	1.74	6.53	1.41	10.05	70.0	3.02
2015	0.38	1.73	6.41	1.36	9.86	70.0	2.96
2016	0.37	1.71	10.31	1.75	14.13	70.0	4.24
2017	0.37	1.71	10.31	1.75	14.13	70.0	4.24
2018	0.37	1.71	10.31	2.18	14.57	70.0	4.37

Surface Mines (CRF 1.B.1.a.ii)

Total emissions, used activity data and emission factors for proper extraction of lignite (Brown Coal) from surface mines and post-mining related adjustments are presented in the Tab. 3-64.

Tab. 3-64 Used activity data, emissions factors and calculation of CH_4 emissions from surface coal mining and post mines operations in period 1990 - 2018

year	Brown Coal production [kt/year]	Emission factors for activities		Emission of CH_4 [kt CH_4/year]
		mines [t CH_4/kt]	post-mines [t CH_4/kt]	
1990	78 983	1.34	0.067	111.13
1991	76 680	1.34	0.067	107.89
1992	68 084	1.34	0.067	95.79
1993	66 884	1.34	0.067	94.11
1994	59 568	1.34	0.067	83.81
1995	57 163	1.34	0.067	80.43

year	Brown Coal production [kt/year]	Emission factors for activities mines [t CH_4/kt]	post-mines [t CH_4/kt]	Emission of CH_4 [kt CH_4/year]
1996	57 356	1.34	0.067	80.70
1997	57 446	1.34	0.067	80.83
1998	48 619	1.34	0.067	68.41
1999	41 524	1.34	0.067	58.42
2000	46 655	1.34	0.067	65.64
2001	47 960	1.34	0.067	67.48
2002	45 480	1.34	0.067	63.99
2003	46 240	1.34	0.067	65.06
2004	44 498	1.34	0.067	62.61
2005	44 619	1.34	0.067	62.78
2006	44 849	1.34	0.067	63.10
2007	45 664	1.34	0.067	64.25
2008	43 362	1.34	0.067	61.01
2009	45 416	1.34	0.067	63.90
2010	43 774	1.34	0.067	61.59
2011	46 639	1.34	0.067	65.62
2012	43 533	1.34	0.067	61.25
2013	40 385	1.34	0.067	56.82
2014	38 177	1.34	0.067	53.72
2015	38 105	1.34	0.067	53.61
2016	38 528	1.34	0.067	54.21
2017	39 306	1.34	0.067	55.30
2018	39 191	1.34	0.067	55.14

Determination of activity data and emission factors for mining and post-mining treatment is given in the description of the individual activities on surface mines.

Surface Mining Activities (1.B.1.a.2)

Post-Mining Activities (1.B.1.a.2.ii)

Data from the source part of the questionnaire completed in the CzSO Questionnaire (CzSO, 2019), was employed to determine activity data on extraction of Brown Coal and Lignite. The mining yearbooks and other data sources continue to be used only for control purposes.

During surface mining, escaping methane is not related to specific flow of air and thus it is far more difficult to monitor the amount of methane escaping into the air. Consequently, default IPCC emission factors are employed to calculate methane emissions from surface mining and from post-mining treatment (IPCC 2006).

3.3.1.2.1 Solid Fuel Transformation (CRF 1.B.1.b)

Emission calculation was performed for the production of wood charcoal at Tier I, using default emission factors - see chapter 3.3.1.1.2.

CH_4 emissions from charcoal production were estimated by using EF provided by the Revised 1996 Guidelines (IPCC 1997); the value of 1000 kg CH_4/TJ of charcoal produced was used. Since there are no available official activity data about charcoal production in the Czech Republic, the un-official data from FAOSTAT statistics were used. The missing data were extrapolated. The default net calorific value 30 MJ/kg (Table 1-13 in Revised 1996 Guidelines) was used to convert activity data to the energy units. Unfortunately IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006) don't provide default emissions factors for fugitive emissions from charcoal production. From this reason the emission factor provided in Revised 1996 Guidelines (IPCC 1997) is still used. Since these emissions are very low the team consider this approach to be relevant in this case.

3.3.1.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

The inventory methods used in this inventory were consistently employed across the whole reporting period from the base year of 1990 to 2018. The uncertainties in the activity rate result primarily from inaccuracies in weighing of extracted coal. Extensive research concerning new evaluation of uncertainties was performed last year. Uncertainties in determining the activity data were estimated at 4%.

Uncertainties in calculating methane emissions further follow from the emission factors employed. The emission factors for determining emissions from underground mining of hard coal are based on measurement of the methane concentrations in the air ventilated from underground mines in the second half of the 1990's. The uncertainty in the emission factors is considered to be at the level of 12.9%.

The uncertainty in the CO_2 emission factor is considered to be at the level of 25%.

Summary of uncertainty estimates provides Tab. 3-65.

Tab. 3-65 Uncertainty estimates for fugitive emissions from Solid Fuels

Gas	Source category	AD uncertainty [%]	EF uncertainty [%]	Origin of actual level of uncertainty
CO_2	1.B.1.a Coal Mining and Handling	4	25	V. Neuzil, P. Fott, AD unc. in line with 2006 Guidelines, EF unc. expert judgement
CH_4	1.B.1.a Coal Mining and Handling	4	13	V. Neuzil, P. Fott, AD unc. in line with 2006 Guidelines, EF unc. expert judgement

3.3.1.4 Category-specific QA/QC and verification

General quality control and source-specific quality control (Tier 1 and Tier 2), in conformance with the requirements of the QSE handbook and its associated applicable documents, have been performed to the full extent.

QC activities at the level of Tier 1 were performed according to the QA/QC plan by the sector compiler. Routine control was performed in the framework of the following activities:

- activity data employed,
- emission factors employed,
- calculation procedures employed,
- transfer of numerical data from the working set to the CRF Reporter.

During control of the activity data, the CzSO data were compared with the data from the Mining Yearbook. Good agreement was found.

In control of the emission factors employed, the emission factors used in the Czech Republic methodology were compared with the emission factors of Slovakia, Poland and Germany in the context with the default emission factors. It was found that the emission factors employed for calculation of emissions in the Czech Republic methodology correspond, in their range, to the emission factors employed in the other countries.

Furthermore, the correct usage of the methodology at Tier I level for the calculation of CH_4 emissions from abandoned mines and the performance of own calculations were checked. The calculation procedure was consulted with an independent expert from the VSB-Technical University of Ostrava. It was concluded that the input data and the method of calculation are in line with the methodology.

Control that the transfer of numerical data from the working set to the CRF Reporter does not reveal any differences. The final working set in EXCEL format is locked to prevent intentional rewriting of values and archived at the coordination workplace. The protocols on the performed QA/QC procedures are stored too.

3.3.1.5 Category-specific recalculations

No recalculations performed in this submission.

3.3.1.6 Category-specific planned improvements

Given that the issue of emissions from abandoned mines was included in the same time as the transition to new methodology IPCC 2006 Gl., Tier 1 approach was used. Planned improvements assume a change to a higher level, at least Tier II. In terms of the planned improvements, was ensured cooperation with the specialist on the issue of leakage of methane from abandoned mines in the Ostrava-Karvina coalfield.

In the other sub-sectors no improvements are planned at the present.

3.3.2 Oil and Natural Gas (CRF 1.B.2)

The category is divided according to IPCC 2006 Gl. and CRF Reporter into subcategories:

- 1.B.2.a Oil
  - 1.B.2.a.1 Exploration
  - 1.B.2.a.2 Production
  - 1.B.2.a.3 Transport
  - 1.B.2.a.4 Refining/Storage
  - 1.B.2.a.5 Distribution of Oil Products
  - 1.B.2.a.6 Other
- 1.B.2.b Natural Gas
  - 1.B.2.b.1 Exploration
  - 1.B.2.b.2 Production
  - 1.B.2.b.3 Processing
  - 1.B.2.b.4 Transmission and Storage
  - 1.B.2.b.5 Distribution
  - 1.B.2.b.6 Other
- 1.B.2.c Venting and Flaring
  - 1.B.2.c.1 Venting
  - 1.B.2.c.2 Flaring

3.3.2.1 Category description (CRF 1.B.2)

The structure of the sector, the corresponding activity data, the used emission factors and emissions of individual greenhouse gases can be seen on the following outline.

1.B.2, 2018								
Structure of sector		Activity data	CH_4		CO_2		N_2O	
			EF	Emission	EF	Emission	EF	Emission
		[PJ]	[t CH_4/PJ]	[kt]	[t CO_2/PJ]	[kt]	[kg N_2O/PJ]	[kt]
1.B.2.a.1	Exploration	NE						
1.B.2.a.2	Production and Upgr.	4.71	4.7021	0.022	7.576	0.0357	NA	-
1.B.2.a.3	Transport	321.98	0.146	0.047	0.013	0.0043	NA	-
1.B.2.a.4	Refining	321.98	0.134	0.188	NA	-	NA	-
1.B.2.a.5	Distrib. of Oil Prod.	321.98	NA	-	NA	-	NA	-
1.B.2.a.6	Other	NO						
1.B.2.b.1	Exploration	NE						
1.B.2.b.2	Production	7.70	38.14	0.294	+)	0.0001	NA	-
1.B.2.b.3	Processing	NO						
1.B.2.b.4	Transmission and	1 372.06	3.92	5.377	+)	0.0246	NA	-
	Storage	199.41	3.97	0.791	+)	0.0032	NA	-
1.B.2.b.5	Distribution	128.44	126.92	16.302	+)	0.0649	NA	-
1.B.2.b.6	Other	I.E.						
1.B.2.c.1	Venting - Oil	4.71	235.3	1.108	48.7	0.2293	NA	-
1.B.2.c.2	Flaring - Oil	4.71	0.568	0.003	919.9	4.3310	0.015	0.0001
Total year 2018				**24.132**		**4.690**		**0.00007**
Total year 2017				24.312		4.565		0.00007
Index 2018/2017				0.99		1.03		1.03
Total year 1990				43.196		2.202		0.00003
Index 2018/1990				0.56		2.13		2.29

+) As emission factor is used the average annual CO_2 content in natural gas

The origin of the data, the emission factors used and the method of calculating the level of emissions for each gas is shown in details in the following outline.

2018								
Structure of sector		**Source of Activity data**	**Emission factors**			**Method used**		
			CH_4	**CO_2**	**N_2O**	**CH_4**	**CO_2**	**N_2O**
1.B.2.a.1	Exploration	NE						
1.B.2.a.2	Production and Upgrading	CzSO	CS	D	NA	Tier 2	Tier 1	-
1.B.2.a.3	Transport	CzSO	D	D	NA	Tier 1	Tier 1	-
1.B.2.a.4	Refining	CzSO	D	NA	NA	Tier 1	-	-
1.B.2.a.5	Distribution of Oil Products	NA						
1.B.2.a.6	Other	NO						
1.B.2.b.1	Exploration	NO						
1.B.2.b.2	Production	CzSO	CS	CS	NA	Tier 2	Tier 2	-
1.B.2.b.3	Processing	NO						
1.B.2.b.4	Transmission and	CzSO	CS	CS	NA	Tier 2	Tier 2	-
	Storage	ERU	CS	CS	NA	Tier 2	Tier 2	-
1.B.2.b.5	Distribution	ERU	CS	CS	NA	Tier 2	Tier 2	-
1.B.2.b.6	Other	NO						
1.B.2.c.1	Venting - Oil	CzSO	D	D	NA	Tier 1	Tier 1	-
1.B.2.c.2	Flaring - Oil	CzSO	D	D	D	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1

Approximately 94% of emissions are formed in the Czech Republic from gas industry in extraction, storage, transport and distribution of Natural Gas and in its final use. Crude Oil extraction and refining processes are very less important.

Determination of methane emissions from the processes of refining of Crude Oil is based on the recommended (default) emission factors according to the IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006).

Methane emissions from the gas industry were determined using national emission factors based on the specific emission factors for the individual parts of the gas industry system.

The graph in Fig. 3-44 gives an overview of the trend in emissions in this category in the time series since 1990.

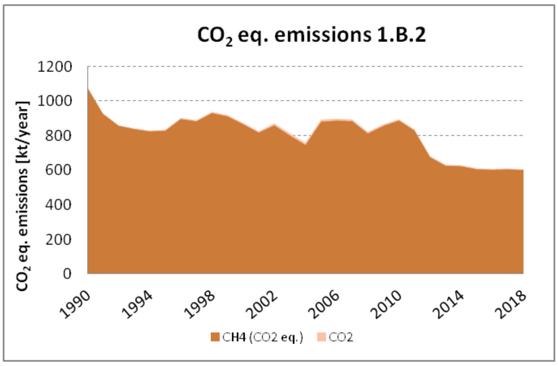


Fig. 3-44 The trend of GHG emissions and the relationship between CO_2 and CH_4 emissions (1.B.2)

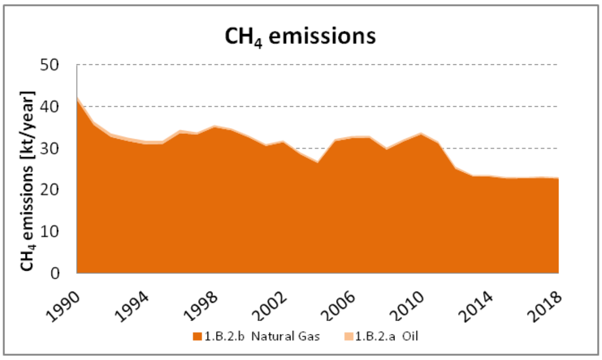


Fig. 3-44 The ratio of methane emissions from subsector Oil (1.B.2.a) and Natural Gas (1.B.2.b)

The graph on Fig. 3-44 shows that the proportion of total CO_2 emissions from the total GHG emissions is negligible (approximately 0.1%).

The contribution of the individual subsectors (Oil and Natural Gas) to the total CH_4 emissions throughout the period in the category 1.B.2 is shown on Fig. 3-44.

As shown on Fig. 3-44 for the amount of CH_4 emissions in sector 1.B.2. Oil and Natural Gas are therefore crucial the emissions, produced in the gas industry.

3.3.2.1.1 Oil (CRF 1.B.2.a)

In subcategory Oil are reported emissions from mining, processing of domestic crude oil and emissions from refining of imported crude oil. The share of domestic crude oil is very small - about 3% (from 0.7 to 4.8%). The time profile of domestic production and imports of crude oil in the Czech Republic is shown on Fig. 3-46.

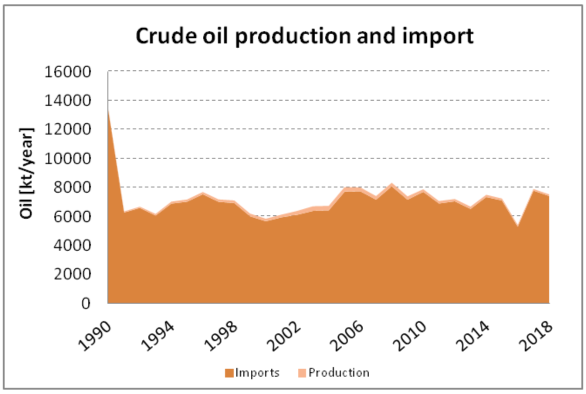


Fig. 3-46 Crude Oil production and import in the CZ in 1990 – 2018

GHG emissions from Crude Oil transport and refining and from Crude Oil production, which is performed in the Czech Republic in combination with mining of Natural Gas, are reported in this category. CO_2 emissions from the refinery resulting from combustion processes (including flaring) are included in 1.A.1.b Crude Oil Refining.

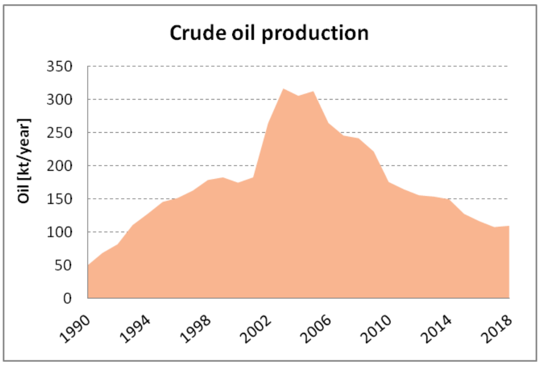


Fig. 3-46 Crude Oil production in the CZ in 1990 – 2018

Exploration (1.B.2.a.iii.1)

Emissions from this subcategory are not estimated, since activity data are not available. Exploration is not regularly performed in the Czech Republic. The statement of MND a.s. (only company with licence for exploration in Czechia) is that they did not perform exploration last several years and this activity is not performed in the Czech Republic, or only completely random.

Production and Upgrading (1.B.2.a.iii.2)

Crude Oil is mined in the Czech Republic in Southern Moravia. The following Fig. 3-46 gives the amount of mined Crude Oil in the territory of the Czech Republic.

The quantity of crude oil extracted in each year depends on the amount of recoverable reserves. From Fig. 3-46 is visible that the maximum extraction was in the period from 2003 to 2006. It is expected that the decline in production until 2018 will continue.

Transport (1.B.2.a.iii.3)

Transport of Crude Oil in the territory of the Czech Republic is performed only in closed systems (pipeline transport – Oil pipeline Družba from Russia and Ingolstat from Germany). Default emission factors were used to calculate fugitive CH_4 and CO_2 emissions in this subsector.

Refining (1.B.2.a.iii.4)

Crude Oil is processed in the territory of the Czech Republic in two main refinery facilities. The total volume of Crude Oil processed in the Czech Republic is presented in Fig. 3-41.

Distribution of Oil Products (1.B.2.a.iii.5)

The final products after processing Crude Oil no longer contain dissolved methane or carbon dioxide and thus fugitive emissions are not considered in this subcategory. For completeness, activity data corresponding to the volume of processed Crude Oil in the individual years were recorded in CRF.

Other (1.B.2.a.iii.6)

No other operations are considered.

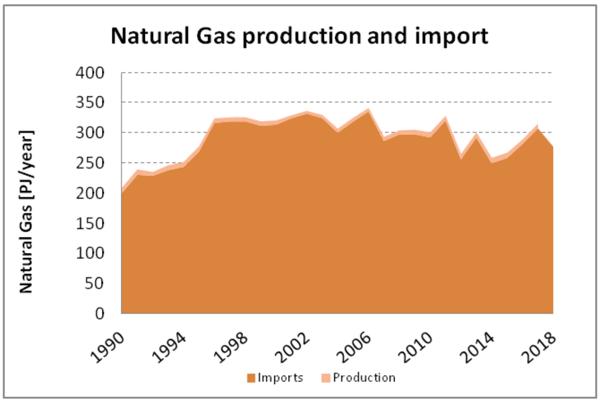


Fig. 3-47 Natural Gas production and import in the CZ in 1990 – 2018

3.3.2.1.2 Natural Gas (CRF 1.B.2.b)

In the subcategory Natural Gas are reported GHG emissions from domestic natural gas production and emissions related to the operation of individual parts of the gas system (import, transit, storage and distribution to end users). The share of the domestic natural gas production is very small - about 1.3% (from 0.7 to 2.1%). The time profile of domestic production and import of natural gas in the Czech Republic is shown on Fig. 3-47.

Exploration (1.B.2.b.iii.1)

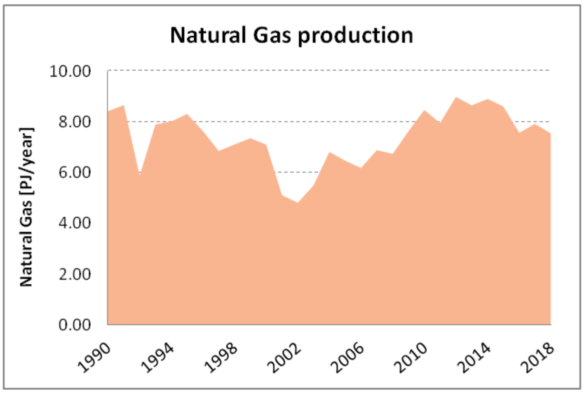


Fig. 3-48 Natural Gas production in the area of CZ in 1990 – 2018

Emissions formed in exploratory boreholes are not reported in this subcategory. This activity is not performed in the Czech Republic, or only completely random.

Production (1.B.2.b.iii.2)

Natural Gas is extracted in the Czech Republic in the area of Southern Moravia, accompanying extraction of Crude Oil, and in Northern Moravia, where it is derived from degassing of hard coal deposits. The following Fig. 3-48 gives the amount of production Natural Gas in the territory of the Czech Republic.

The development of domestic extraction is relatively stable over time. Fluctuations in individual years are due to technical and geological conditions of mining and market demand.

Processing (1.B.2.b.iii.3)

Gas treatments, except for drying, are not performed in the Czech Republic. The drying process is not a source of GHG emissions.

Transmission and Storage (1.B.2.b.iii.4)

The calculation of GHG emissions in this subcategory is carried out in two steps: independently in the first step is carried out an estimation of the emissions for the transit system and high-pressure gas pipelines, and in the second step emissions from underground gas storage facilities are estimated. For each part of the gas system is used a different methodological approach.

A transit gas pipeline runs through the territory of the Czech Republic, transporting Natural Gas from Russia to the countries of Western Europe, with a length of 3 822 km. In addition to this central gas pipeline, a system of high-pressure gas pipelines is in operation in the territory of the Czech Republic, providing supplies of Natural Gas from the transit gas pipeline and underground gas storage areas to centres of consumption. In 2018, the high-pressure gas pipelines had an overall length of 12 859 km.

This subcategory also includes all the technical equipment on high-pressure gas pipelines. On the transit gas pipeline, this consists primarily of compressor stations and transfer stations, while measuring and regulation stations are located on domestic long-distance gas pipelines.

Methane emissions formed during controlled technical discharge of Natural Gas at compressor stations, during inspections and repairs to pipelines and emissions from pipeline accidents are estimated. These emissions are recorded by the gas companies. In addition, escapes of Natural Gas from leaks in the entire pipeline system, including technical equipment, are also evaluated.

Emissions from storage (injection and mining) of Natural Gas in the territory of the Czech Republic are reported in this subcategory. The total turnover (injection and mining) of Natural Gas in underground storage areas corresponded to 5 856 mil. m^3 in 2018.

Distribution (1.B.2.b.iii.5)

Emissions from distribution gas pipelines, with an overall length in 2018 of 65 328 km, and during consumption at the end consumer are reported in this category. The distribution networks are being continuously lengthened and the number of customers is increasing.

Other (1.B.2.b.iii.6)

No additional emissions are reported.

3.3.2.1.3 Venting and Flaring (CRF 1.B.2.c)

In the Czech Republic there is only one deposit, which is in South Moravia. Crude oil extraction takes place there, along with natural gas production.

Tab. 3-82 gives the CH_4 and CO_2 emissions from Venting for domestic production (mining) of Crude Oil; N_2O emissions are not included in this subcategory since no emission factor is available for their calculation. Tab. 3-66 further contains values of emissions CH_4, CO_2 and N_2O from Flaring in domestic production of Crude Oil. From the table it is clear that this is a minor proportion from the total emissions in whole subcategory Oil and Gas (1.B.2.a).

Tab. 3-66 Emissions of CH_4, CO_2 and N_2O from Venting and Flaring in 1990 – 2018

	Venting - emissions [t/year]		Flaring - emissions [t/year]		
	CH_4	CO_2	CH_4	CO_2	N_2O
1990	0.49	0.10	0.001	1.92	0.00003
1991	0.68	0.14	0.002	2.64	0.00004
1992	0.80	0.17	0.002	3.14	0.00005
1993	1.09	0.23	0.003	4.25	0.00007
1994	1.25	0.26	0.003	4.90	0.00008
1995	1.43	0.30	0.003	5.59	0.00009
1996	1.49	0.31	0.004	5.82	0.00009
1997	1.60	0.33	0.004	6.24	0.00010
1998	1.75	0.36	0.004	6.85	0.00011
1999	1.81	0.37	0.004	7.06	0.00011
2000	1.73	0.36	0.004	6.76	0.00011
2001	1.81	0.37	0.004	7.06	0.00011
2002	2.62	0.54	0.006	10.24	0.00016
2003	3.13	0.65	0.008	12.23	0.00019
2004	3.02	0.62	0.007	11.78	0.00019
2005	3.08	0.64	0.007	12.05	0.00019
2006	2.62	0.54	0.006	10.23	0.00016
2007	2.44	0.50	0.006	9.52	0.00015
2008	2.39	0.50	0.006	9.35	0.00015
2009	2.19	0.45	0.005	8.58	0.00014
2010	1.76	0.36	0.004	6.86	0.00011
2011	1.65	0.34	0.004	6.44	0.00010
2012	1.56	0.32	0.004	6.08	0.00010
2013	1.54	0.32	0.004	6.01	0.00010
2014	1.50	0.31	0.004	5.85	0.00009
2015	1.28	0.26	0.003	4.99	0.00008
2016	1.17	0.24	0.003	4.56	0.00007
2017	1.08	0.22	0.003	4.21	0.00007
2018	1.11	0.23	0.003	4.33	0.00007

3.3.2.2 Methodological issues

During the 1990's, Czech refineries have undergone a quite extensive process of innovation and reconstruction, to decrease technical losses of raw materials and final products. Comprehensive verification has been carried out of the seals of the individual fittings, pumps and all the technical equipment. This entire process, which was carried out mainly for economic reasons, also led to a decrease in overall emissions, especially of NMVOCs. Consequently, the emission factors taken from the IPCC Gl. (IPCC, 2006) can be considered to correspond to the current technical condition of refineries in this country. In this connection, it should be pointed out that fugitive emissions from refinery technology couldn't be determined by direct measurements, as they are not connected with specific air outlets or chimneys. Thus, they can be determined only on the basis of professional estimates from balance losses or using emission factors. The resultant emissions of the individual substances were compared with the data in the national emission database and are of the same order of magnitude.

In general, it can be stated that fugitive greenhouse gas emissions occur in this subcategory only in operations in which Crude Oil saturated in carbon dioxide and methane is in contact with the atmosphere. All operations involving Crude Oil in the Czech Republic are hermetically sealed. Thus, fugitive emissions are formed only through leaks in the technical equipment. Following thermal treatment of Crude Oil, the resultant products no longer contain any dissolved gases and no fugitive emissions need be considered in subsequent operations.

3.3.2.2.1 Oil (CRF 1.B.2.a)

CH_4 emissions from Crude Oil transport and refining and from Crude Oil mining, which is performed in the Czech Republic in combination with mining of Natural Gas, are reported in this category. CO_2 emissions from the refinery resulting from combustion processes (including flaring) are included in 1.A.1.b Crude Oil Refining.

Exploration (1.B.2.a.iii.1)

Exploration is not systematically performed in the Czech Republic. For this reason, there are no known procedures for the determination of emissions in this subsector.

Activity data: number of mined boreholes – notation key NE, default emission factors have not been published for CO_2 and CH_4 – notation key NE. N_2O emissions: notation key NA: N_2O emissions are practically not formed in exploratory work.

Production and Upgrading (1.B.2.a.iii.2)

Activity data for determining CH_4 and CO_2 emissions are taken from the CzSO – IEA questionnaires and controlled using data from the Mining Yearbook.

CH_4 emissions are determined as the product of annual Crude Oil mining and the emission factor. The emission factor has a value of 4.746 kg/PJ and was determined on the basis of published data in (Zanat et al.,1997). The emission factor was determined as the sum of the individual emission factors from pumping of raw Crude Oil and from storage of raw Crude Oil. These data were obtained by direct measurement. The resultant emission factor was increased by an estimate of fugitive emissions at mining boreholes (probes).

CO_2 emissions are estimated based on the default emission factor (IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006), Table 4.2.4, Tier 1 Emission factors for fugitive emissions from Oil and Gas operation in developed countries, page 4.52).

EF CO_2: 2.8E-04 Gg per 10^3 m^3 total oil production = 7 576 kg/PJ

For the estimation of N_2O emissions, no emission factor was available.

Transport (1.B.2.a.iii.3)

In this case, the activity data correspond to the total amount of petroleum transported through the territory of the Czech Republic by the pipeline system in the individual years. This amount corresponds to the Total Crude Oil input to refineries. The default emission factors from IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006), Table 4.2.4, Tier 1 Emission factors for fugitive emissions from Oil and Gas operation in developed countries, page 4.52 are employed to calculate the CH_4 and CO_2 emissions.

EF CH_4: 5.4E-06 Gg per 10^3 m^3 oil transported by pipeline = 146 kg/PJ

EF CO_2: 4.9E-07 Gg per 10^3 m^3 oil transported by pipeline = 13 kg/PJ

These emission factors were used to calculate fugitive emissions for the years since 1990.

For the estimation of N_2O emissions, no emission factor was available.

Refining (1.B.2.a.iii.4)

Methane emissions from refining are calculated using IPCC Tier 1 methodology (Table 4.2.4 in IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006)). Emissions are calculated by multiplying the amount of Crude Oil input to refinery by the emission factor. The emission factor value used was 585 kg/PJ.

This emission factor is based on the data from IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006), Table 4.2.4, Tier 1 Emission factors for fugitive emissions from Oil and Gas operation in developed countries, page 4.52

EF CH_4: $2.6x10^{-6}$ to $41.0x10^{-6}$ Gg per 10^3 m^3 oil refined = 585 kg/PJ (average)

The IPCC method does not give any EF for CO_2 or N_2O. Consequently, the notation key NA is used in CRF.

Distribution of Oil Products (1.B.2.a.iii.5)

The available IPCC methodology does not provide any EF for CO_2, CH_4 or N_2O – notation key – NA. The products which originate during oil processing cannot contain CO_2 or CH_4. There isn't known process by which could arise fugitive CO_2 or CH_4 emissions during the distribution of oil products.

Other (1.B.2.a.iii.6)

Activity data: notation key: NO; CH_4, CO_2 and N_2O emissions – notation key NO.

3.3.2.2.2 Natural Gas (CRF 1.B.2.b)

Leakages in the distribution network and household distribution pipes can be considered to constitute the most serious source of emissions. In the 1990's, the distribution network was newly constructed almost entirely from welded plastics and the old pipeline was reconstructed to a major degree in the same manner. Household distribution pipes are subject to strict standards and any poor seals can be identified by the characteristic smell. In addition to safety aspects, all leakages also have an economic impact both for the distribution company and for the end user, so this aspect is carefully monitored and, as soon as possible, immediately remedied. As a whole, the gas distribution in the CR is at a high technical level and it can be stated that all leakages are carefully sought out and eliminated.

As a method was developed in the last few years for determining methane emissions in the gas industry using specific emission factors, this sophisticated method of calculation continues to be used, although, from the standpoint of ref. (IPCC 2006), calculation using default values would probably suffice. Qualified estimation of methane emissions is thus carried out using specific emission factors for the individual parts of the gas industry system (Table 4.2.8. Classification of Gas losses as low, medium or high at selected types of Natural gas facilities, IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006), page 4.71)

The total emission value given corresponds to about 0.3% of the total consumption of Natural Gas in the Czech Republic. The detailed calculation given corresponds to Tier 2.

In general, it can be stated that the determined methane emissions in category 1.B.2 Gas are basically formed in several ways:

- through poor seals in the flanges and joints, fittings, probes in mining and storage fields and other parts of the pipeline system,
- through pipeline perforation,
- through technical discharge of gas into the air,
- through accidents.

Exploration (1.B.2.b.iii.1)

Exploration of Natural gas is not carried out in the Czech republic regularly, but only very randomly and thus the notation key NE is used in the CRF Report for the emissions and activity data.

Production (1.B.2.b.iii.2)

Transmission and Storage (1.B.2.b.iii.4)

Distribution (1.B.2.b.iii.5)

Fugitive methane emissions are calculated in these subcategories using an internal calculation model based on the methodology proposed in 1997 in IGU (Alfeld, 1998). Calculations of emissions are supplemented by data from the national Integrated Pollution Register (IPR) and investigations at individual distribution companies on registered units of Natural Gas.

Tab. 3-67 Model calculation of CH_4 emissions in the Natural Gas sector (2018)

	EF		Activity data		Losses of NG
	value	units	value	units	mil.m^3/year
production	0.2	% vol.	223	mil. m^3	0.44
high pressure pipelines	600	m^3/km.year	12 859	km	7.58
transmission pipelines *)					0.22
compressors **)					0.22
storage ***)					1.18
regulation stations	1 000	m^3/station	4 500	pcs	4.42
distribution network	300	m^3/km.year	48 646	km	14.33
final comsumption	2	m^3/consumer	2 832 110	pcs	5.58
Total					**33.98**
Emissions in Gg (0.67 kg/m^3)					**22.76**

*) *data from IRZ (Integrated Pollution Register of Czech Republic – Czech version of E-PRTR) - company NET4GAS*
**) *data from operating records of leakage Natural Gas - company RWE*
***) *data from operating records of leakage Natural Gas - company RWE Gas Storage*

Emissions calculated in this model are then transformed to the structure of the sectors and subsectors according to the IPCC methodology.

3.3.2.2.3 Venting and Flaring (CRF 1.B.2.c)

The estimations of CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O emissions from venting and flaring in the course of oil production were obtained by using the default EFs provided by the IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006) (see table 4.2.4, pages 4.48 – 4.54). In this case the following EFs were taken:

Venting (Default Weighted Total)

CH_4: 8.7E-03 Gg per 10^3 m^3 total oil production

CO_2: 1.8E-03 Gg per 10^3 m^3 total oil production

N_2O: NA

Flaring (Default Weighted Total)

CH_4: 2.1E-05 Gg per 10^3 m^3 total oil production

CO_2: 3.4E-02 Gg per 10^3 m^3 total oil production

N_2O: 5.4E-07 Gg per 10^3 m^3 total oil production

Owing to the fact that activity data are required in kg/PJ, the value was converted to kg/PJ by using the typical value of density for crude oil of 880 kg/t and value NCV was taken from CzSO questionnaires IAE as a simple average for domestic oil (42 MJ/kg):

Venting

CH_4: 235 390 kg/PJ

CO_2: 48 701 kg/PJ

Flaring

CH_4: 568.2 kg/PJ

CO_2: 919 913 kg/PJ

N_2O: 14.61 kg/PJ

3.3.2.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

The inventory methods used in this inventory were consistently employed across the whole reporting period from the base year of 1990 to 2009. Uncertainties in determining the activity data are estimated at 7%. This estimate is based on the precision of measurement of the volumes of Crude Oil, Crude Oil products and Natural Gas.

The emission factors for determining emissions in extraction of Natural Gas and Crude Oil are based on specific measurements, accompanied by an error of approx. 10%. Emission factors used to determine emissions in transport and distribution of Natural Gas are based on isolated measurements and estimates by experts in the gas industry. The uncertainty in these emission factors is considered to be at the level of 25%. Determination of gas leaks in technical operations, starting-up of compressors and accidents, as appropriate, are evaluated on the basis of calculations with knowledge of the necessary technical parameters, such as the gas pressure, pipeline volume, etc. The uncertainties then correspond to knowledge of these technical parameters – 10%. The other emission factors were taken from the IPCC methodology as default values, considered to have an uncertainty of 80% in this methodology. Overall, the uncertainty in the emission factors in category 1.B.2 Oil and Natural Gas is estimated to equal 75%.

Summary of uncertainty values provides Tab. 3-68.

Tab. 3-68 Uncertainty estimates for fugitive emissions from Oil and Natural Gas

Gas	Source category	AD uncertainty [%]	EF uncertainty [%]	Origin of actual level of uncertainty
CO_2	1.B.2 Oil and Natural Gas	7	75	V. Neuzil, P. Fott, AD and EF unc. in line with 2006 Guidelines
CH_4	1.B.2 Oil and Natural Gas	7	75	V. Neuzil, P. Fott, AD unc. in line with 2006 Guidelines, EF unc. expert judgement

3.3.2.4 Category-specific QA/QC and verification

General quality control and source-specific quality control (Tier 1 and Tier 2), in conformance with the requirements of the QSE handbook and its associated applicable documents, have been performed to the full extent.

QC activities at the level of Tier 1 were performed according to the QA/QC plan by the sector compiler. Routine control was performed in the framework of the following activities:

- activity data employed,
- emission factors employed,
- calculation procedures employed,
- transfer of numerical data from the working set to the CRF Reporter.

In control of the activity data, the CzSO data were compared with the data from the Mining Yearbook (Mining Yearbook, 2018) and with data obtained by an investigation at the individual gas distribution companies. Good agreement was found. In control of the emission factors employed, the emission factors used in the Czech Republic methodology were compared with the emission factors of Slovakia, Poland and Germany in the context with the default emission factors. It was found that the emission factors employed for calculation of emissions in the Czech Republic methodology correspond, in their range, to the emission factors employed in the other countries. Comparison of the emission factors used in the Czech Republic with the emission factors of the surrounding countries corresponds to the level of Tier 2.

Control of the transfer of numerical data from the working set to the CRF Reporter did not reveal any differences.

The final working set in EXCEL format was locked to prevent intentional rewriting of values and archived at the coordination workplace.

The protocols on the performed QA/QC procedures are stored in the archive of the sector compiler.

3.3.2.5 Category-specific recalculations

No recalculations were performed in this submission.

3.3.2.6 Category-specific planned improvements

We are planning obtain activity data for subcategory Exploration 1.B.2.a.iii.1.

3.4 CO_2 transport and storage (CRF 1.C)

Not performed in the Czech Republic.

4 Industrial processes and product use (CRF Sector 2)

The sector of industrial processes of GHG emission inventory includes emissions from technological processes and not from fuel combustion used to supply energy for carrying out these processes. Consistent emphasis is put on the distinction between the emissions from fuel combustion in the Energy sector and the emissions from technological processes and production.

For example, in the production of cement, consideration is given only to emissions derived from the thermal decomposition of mineral raw materials (specifically CO_2 emissions from the decomposition of limestone) and not from fuel used to heat the rotary kiln (considered in category 1.A.2.f). However, the situation in iron and steel production is more complicated. Evaluation of the CO_2 emissions is based on consumption of metallurgical coke in blast furnaces, where coke is used dominantly as a reducing agent (iron is reduced from iron ores), even though the resulting blast furnace gas is also used for energy production, mainly in metallurgical plants.

In 2018, the total aggregate GHG emissions from industrial processes were 16197.51 kt of CO_2 equivalents, which represent increase of 4% compared to the previous year. Emissions decreased by 5% compared to the reference year 1990.

4.1 Overview of sector

4.1.1 General description and key categories identification

The major share of CO_2 emissions in this sector comes from sub-source categories 2.C.1 Iron and Steel Production, 2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning and 2.A Mineral Industry. N_2O emissions coming from 2.B Chemical Industry are less significant. Iron and Steel, Cement Production, F-gases Use in Refrigeration and Air Conditioning, Lime Production and Nitric Acid Production can be considered to be key categories (KC) according to IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006). Tab. 4-1 gives a summary of the main sources of direct greenhouse gases in this sector, shows share of national emissions in 2018 and lists type of key category analysis for key categories.

Tab. 4-1 Overview of key categories in sector Industrial Processes (2018)

Category	Gas	KC A1	KC A2	KC A1[1]	KC A1[2]	KC A2[1]	KC A2[2]	% of total GHG[1]	% of total GHG[2]
2.C.1 Iron and Steel Production	CO_2	LA, TA	LA	yes	yes	yes	yes	5.12	5.35
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	LA	LA, TA	yes	yes	yes	yes	2.77	2.89
2.A.1 Cement Production	CO_2	LA, TA	LA	yes	yes	yes	yes	1.40	1.46
2.B.8 Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production	CO_2	LA, TA	LA	yes	yes	yes	yes	0.76	0.80
2.A.2 Lime Production	CO_2	LA, TA		yes	yes			0.56	0.59
2.B.1 Ammonia Production	CO_2	LA		yes	yes			0.44	0.46

KC: key category
[1] including LULUCF
[2] excluding LULUCF

4.1.2 Emissions trends

This chapter describes the emissions of greenhouse gases in more disaggregated way than chapter 2: Trends in Greenhouse Gas emissions.

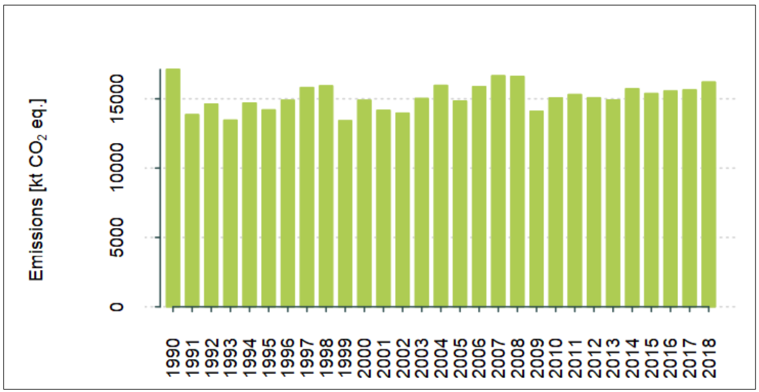


Fig. 4-1 Trend of emissions from IPPU [kt CO_2 eq.]

GHG emissions in this category are driven mainly by economic development, supply and demand of products, where abatement technology is used only in specific cases (e.g. nitric acid production) or the driving force is different (e.g. substitutes to ozone depleting substances). GHG emission trend from Industrial Processes and Product Use from base year 1990 to 2018 is depicted in Fig. 4-1. CO_2 eq. emissions have shown stable trend since 2010 with minor increase in last three years.

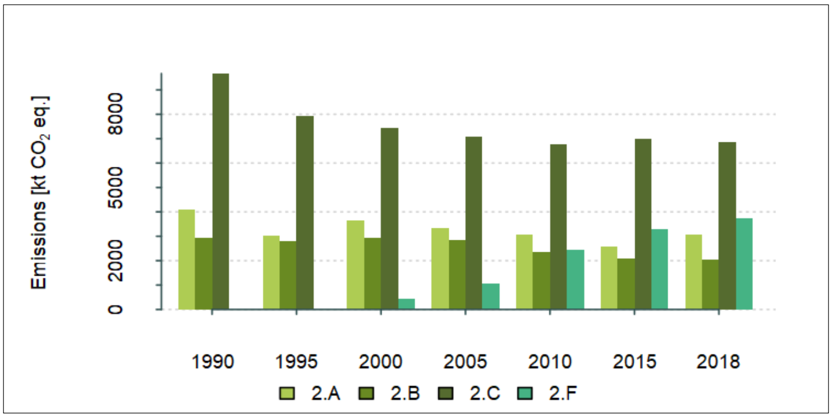


Fig. 4-2 Emissions from principal subcategories of IPPU [kt CO_2 eq.]

GHG emission trends for the principal categories of IPPU are depicted on Fig. 4-2 for years 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2018. Emissions in 2009 and 2010 were rather influenced by the economic crisis. Emissions from category 2.A decreased by 25% compared to 1990. Similar decreasing trend of emissions is observed for categories 2.B and 2.C. Emissions decreased by 30% for 2.B and 29% for 2.C compared to 1990. It can be seen that the emissions of fluorinated greenhouse gases from category 2.F are constantly increasing. A brief description of the relevant category trends is provided for all the categories in the following chapters. Tab. 4-2 lists all categories under IPPU sector with indicated type of emissions.

Tab. 4-2 Overview of categories in sector Industrial Processes and Product Use (2018)

IPCC Category	Emissions							
	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	HFCs	PFCs	SF_6	NF_3	HFC 1234yf
2.A Mineral Industry	x							
2.B Chemical Industry	x	x	x					
2.C Metal Industry	x	x						
2.D Non Energy Products from Fuels and Solvent Use	x							
2.E Electronics Industry					x	x	x	
2.F Product Uses as Substitutes for ODS				x	x			
2.G Other Product Manufacture and Use			x			x		
2.H Other								x

4.2 Mineral Industry (CRF 2.A)

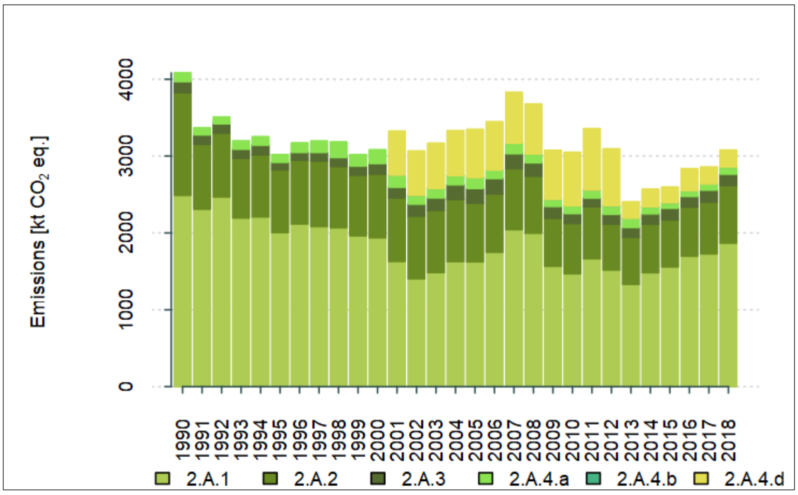


Fig. 4-3 Trend of emissions from 2.A Mineral Industry and share of specific subcategories [kt CO_2]

This category describes GHG emissions from the non-combustion processes from the following categories: 2.A.1 Cement Production, 2.A.2 Lime Production, 2.A.3 Glass Production, 2.A.4 Other Process Uses of Carbonates.

Emission trend for category 2.A Mineral Industry is depicted on Fig. 4-3. The major share 61% belongs to 2.A.1 Cement Production, 24% belongs to 2.A.2 Lime Production, 5% belongs to 2.A.3 Glass Production and 10% to 2.A.4 Other Process Uses of Carbonates.

Tab. 4-3 lists the CO_2 emissions in the individual subcategories in 2.A Mineral Products in 2018.

Tab. 4-3 CO_2 emissions in individual subcategories in 2.A Mineral Products category in 1990 – 2018

	Category 2.A - CO_2 emissions [kt]					
	2.A.1 Cement Production	2.A.2 Lime Production	2.A.3 Glass Production	2.A.4.a Ceramics	2.A.4.b Other use of Soda Ash	2.A.4.d Other
1990	2489.18	1336.65	142.75	113.86	NO	NE,NO
1991	2308.92	844.66	122.40	89.98	NO	NE,NO
1992	2468.42	831.46	120.77	85.36	NO	NE,NO
1993	2194.55	778.67	117.14	105.49	NO	NE,NO
1994	2208.38	806.53	126.65	108.31	NO	NE,NO
1995	2005.01	817.53	96.05	100.49	NO	NE,NO
1996	2116.49	830.73	101.01	123.10	NO	76.00
1997	2083.36	852.73	111.98	146.87	NO	240.63
1998	2067.65	797.00	116.83	200.61	NO	417.31
1999	1962.91	787.47	120.29	145.88	NO	536.94
2000	1936.86	828.53	138.18	177.02	NO	552.77
2001	1628.84	827.06	138.88	156.33	0.10	571.20
2002	1403.48	815.33	155.73	113.01	0.21	576.40
2003	1484.85	808.00	163.47	119.83	0.33	589.07
2004	1626.76	808.73	191.86	118.51	0.44	584.10
2005	1624.53	762.82	190.94	141.15	0.47	625.84
2006	1748.45	758.02	202.02	109.05	0.35	627.62
2007	2043.08	794.07	194.87	135.06	0.50	659.02
2008	1996.15	742.01	175.38	112.43	0.56	648.19
2009	1566.08	625.43	153.46	90.78	0.41	639.40
2010	1469.00	655.77	127.78	100.43	0.86	694.57
2011	1664.53	676.44	113.84	100.31	1.06	800.61
2012	1517.15	597.44	128.09	108.31	1.09	740.32
2013	1331.79	612.99	126.25	116.73	1.03	215.91
2014	1482.73	630.90	135.23	89.94	1.11	229.89
2015	1558.16	611.54	151.96	68.64	1.01	203.58
2016	1697.60	639.82	138.06	70.26	1.01	287.50
2017	1728.27	673.53	155.01	78.97	1.15	218.72
2018	1867.54	749.37	147.68	90.36	0.75	221.92

Tab. 4-4 gives an overview of the emission factors and methodology used for computations of emissions in category 2.A Mineral Products in 2018.

Tab. 4-4 CO_2 emission factors and methodology used for computations of 2018 emissions in category 2.A

IPCC Category	Emission factor CO_2	Unit	Source or type of EF	Methodology
2.A.1 Cement Production	0.53	t CO_2/t sinter	EU ETS	Tier 3
2.A.2 Lime Production	0.76	t CO_2/t CaO	CS	Tier 3
2.A.3 Glass Production	0.12	t CO_2/t Glass	EU ETS	Tier 3
2.A.4.a Ceramics	0.13	t CO_2/tiles thousand m^2	CS (EU ETS)	Tier 3
	0.04	t CO_2/brick unit	CS (EU ETS)	Tier 3
	C	t CO_2/roofing tiles	CS (EU ETS)	Tier 3
2.A.4.b Other Uses of Soda Ash	C	t CO_2/t soda ash	IEF	Tier 3
2.A.4.d Other Flue-gas desulfurisation	0.43	t CO_2/t desulfurated flue-gas	CS (EU ETS)	Tier 3
Mineral wool production	0.25	t CO_2/t mineral wool	Default (IPCC 2006)	Tier 1
Denitrification	0.74	t CO_2/t urea	CS (EU ETS)	Tier 3

The column source or type of EF indicates the way how was the certain emission factor determined. Detailed information for each emission factor is given in the relevant chapters.

4.2.1 Cement Production (CRF 2.A.1)

CO_2 emissions from cement production have decreased since 1990 by 25%. Total CO_2 emissions equal to 1867.54 kt in 2018. The decrease in the emissions during 1990's was caused by the transition from planned economy to market economy. This led to decline in industrial production and consequently to decrease in emissions. Since 2003, the cement production began to recover and production has increased. Decrease in emissions since 2008 was caused by the economic crisis and related construction constraints. Cement production was identified as a key category in this year's submission.

4.2.1.1 Source category description

Cement production is one of the traditional anthropogenic sources of carbon dioxide included in inventories; however, its importance is incomparably smaller than the total combustion of fossil fuels. Approx. 60% of the CO_2 is emitted during transformation of raw materials (mainly decarbonisation of limestone). Process-related CO_2 is emitted during the production of clinker (calcination process) when calcium carbonate ($CaCO_3$) is heated in a cement kiln up to temperatures of about 1 500 °C. During this process, calcium carbonate is converted into lime (CaO - calcium oxide) and carbon dioxide. CO_2 emissions from combustion processes taking place in the cement industry (especially heating of rotary kilns) have been reported in IPCC category 1.A.2.f Limestone (and dolomite). This category contains also small amount of magnesium carbonate ($MgCO_3$) and fossil carbon (C), which will also calcinate or oxidize in the process causing CO_2 emissions.

4.2.1.2 Methodological issues

CO_2 emissions from 2.A.1 Cement Production are calculated according to the Tier 3 methodology described in IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006). This methodology describes an approach based on direct data from individual operators of cement kilns.

Four cement plants operate in the Czech Republic. Information submitted directly by the cement kiln operators is available for years 1990, 1996, 1998 - 2002 and 2005 - 2018. For these years, the emission factor value was derived from CCA (Czech Cement Association) data (activity data about production of clinker) and individual installation data about emissions. For years 1991 - 1995, 1999 - 2001 EFs were interpolated. Since 2010, CO_2 emissions are based on data submitted by the cement kiln operators in the EU ETS system. EU ETS system covers all cement kiln operators in the Czech Republic. The content of calcium/magnesium oxide (CaO/MgO) and composition of the limestone and dolomite are measured and independently verified. These parameters are used for calculation of the CO_2 emissions and, therefore, substantial attention is devoted to their determination.

The methodology used for CO_2 emissions must be in accordance with national legislation (Zákon 383/ 2012 o podmínkách obchodování s povolenkami na emise skleníkových plynů/Act No. 383/2012 Coll., the Greenhouse Gas Emission Allowance Trading Act) and the EU legislation (Commission Decision of 18 July 2007 establishing guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council).

All operating cement plants in the Czech Republic are equipped with dust control technology and the dust is then recycled to the kiln. Use of dolomite or amount of magnesium carbonate in the raw material, as well as fissile carbon (C) content is known, all above mentioned variables are used for emission estimates in the EU ETS system.

Data on cement clinker production is published yearly by the Czech Cement Association (CCA), which associates all Czech cement producers. Clinker production data together with interpolated EFs were used for years without direct data from cement kiln operators (1991 - 1995, 1999 - 2001). IEF, which is calculated based on CO_2 emissions and clinker production, varies during the whole time series from 0.527 to 0.553 t CO_2/t clinker.

Tab. 4-5 introduces the activity data for clinker production, emission factor and CO_2 emissions for the whole time series.

Tab. 4-5 Activity data, CO_2 emission factor and CO_2 emissions in 2.A.1 Cement Production category in 1990 - 2018

	Unit	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Clinker production	[kt]	4 726.0	4 368.0	4 653.0	4 122.0	4 134.0	3 740.0	3 934.0	3 829.0	3 758.0	3 547.0
EF CO_2	[t CO_2/ t clinker]	0.527	0.529	0.531	0.532	0.534	0.536	0.538	0.544	0.550	0.553
CO_2 emissions	[kt]	2 489.2	2 308.9	2 468.4	2 194.6	2 208.4	2 005.0	2 116.5	2 083.4	2 067.7	1 962.9
	Unit	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**
Clinker production	[kt]	3537.0	2954.0	2549.0	2725.0	3017.0	3045.1	3287.7	3837.0	3758.7	2923.2
EF CO_2	[t CO_2/ t clinker]	0.548	0.551	0.551	0.545	0.539	0.533	0.532	0.532	0.531	0.536
CO_2 emissions	[kt]	1936.9	1628.8	1403.5	1484.9	1626.8	1624.5	1748.5	2043.1	1996.1	1566.1
	Unit	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	
Clinker production	[kt]	2748.5	3132.3	2837.6	2472.2	2792.1	2919.2	3188.1	3236.0	3514.3	
EF CO_2	[t CO_2/ t clinker]	0.534	0.531	0.535	0.539	0.531	0.534	0.532	0.534	0.531	
CO_2 emissions	[kt]	1469.0	1664.5	1517.1	1331.8	1482.7	1558.2	1697.6	1728.3	1867.5	

4.2.1.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

In 2012 a research was conducted in order to develop new uncertainty estimates. The uncertainties for this category are based on the IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006). Since Tier 3 method is used for determining emissions in this category the uncertainties were estimated at the level of 2% both for activity data and emission factors. Overall uncertainty data are given in Chapter 1.6.

Time series consistency is ensured as the inventory approaches concerned are employed identically across the whole reporting period from the base year 1990 to 2018.

4.2.1.4 Source-specific QA/QC and verification

The input information and calculations are archived by the sectoral expert and the coordinator of NIS.

Verification is provided by comparison of the activity data obtained from CCA, CzSO, ISPOP and EU ETS. The cement clinker production data provided by CCA, which are used as input activity data for the submission, are compared with data provided by CzSO, ISPOP and data obtained from EU ETS forms. The percentage differences between cement production data for 2018 obtained from CCA and other sources are as follows:

- Difference between the data from CCA and CzSO: -0.03%
- Difference between the data from CCA and ISPOP: -0.02%
- Difference between the data from CCA and EU ETS: -0.02%

In addition to verification of the input data, the inter-annual changes in the implied emission factors are analysed. The EU ETS reports, which have been used for emission estimates since 2010, have been substantiated by independent verifiers.

The quality control was held by fulfilling the QA/QC form presented in Annex 5.

4.2.1.5 Source-specific recalculations, including changes made in response to the review process and impact on emission trend

In this year, no recalculations were performed in this sector.

4.2.1.6 Source-specific planned improvements, including tracking of those identified in the review process

Since the Tier 3 method is used for emission calculations in this category, no significant improvements are planned.

4.2.2 Lime Production (CRF 2.A.2)

CO_2 emissions from lime production have decreased considerably since 1990 by 44%. The decrease in emissions between 1990 and 1991 was caused by the transition from a planned economy to a market economy and closing of lime kilns, together with a decrease in industrial production. Since then, lime production has varied slightly around 1 100 kt/year. In 2012 the production of lime dropped to a minimum for the whole period of 758.07 kt. In 2018, production of lime increased to 985.60 kt which represent increase by 97.56 kt compared to previous year. Lime production was identified as a key category in this year’s submission.

4.2.2.1 Souce category description

From a chemical point of view, lime is calcium oxide. CO_2 is released during calcination. During the production of lime, the limestone is heated up which leads to decomposition (i.e. calcination) of $CaCO_3$/$MgCO_3$ to the lime (CaO, CaO·MgO) and CO_2 is being released into the atmosphere.

4.2.2.2 Methodological issues

Five lime producers operate in the Czech Republic. CO_2 emissions from 2.A.2 Lime Production are calculated according to the Tier 3 methodology described in IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006) since 2010.

CO_2 emissions are based on data submitted by the lime producers in the EU ETS system. The ETS data are available for time period 2010 - 2018 for each process. This data are at the Tier 3 level. Data in EU ETS take into account the actual carbonates present, impurities in the raw material and LKD (LKD is included in the data and thus emission estimates also include LKD). IEF is not constant because emissions reported in EU ETS forms are calculated with the detailed information mentioned above. IEF has varied between 0.788 and 0.758 t CO_2/t $CaCO_3$ since 2010.

EU ETS data are also available for time period 2005 - 2009, but only in the form of total emissions for each plant (including emissions which are reported in the Energy sector) and this is not sufficient for their use for this reporting. Only CO_2 emissions generated in the process of the calcination step of lime treatment are considered in this category. CO_2 emissions from combustion processes (heating of kilns and furnaces) are reported under category 1.A.2.f.

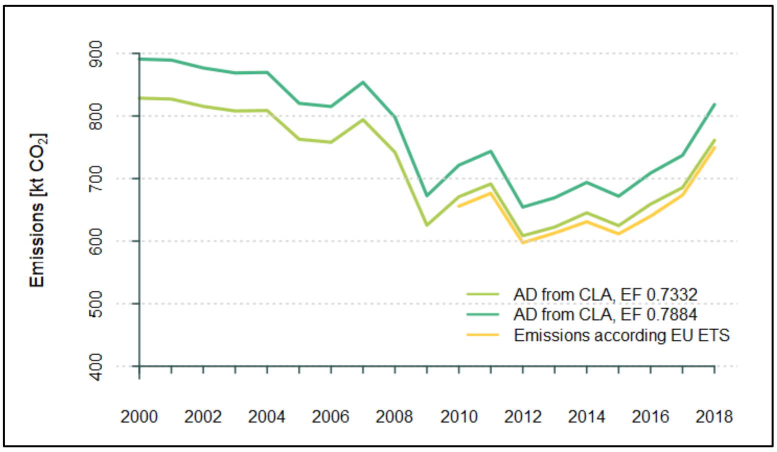


Fig. 4-4 Final emission values [kt CO_2] with applied EF 0.7332 and 0.7884 compared to EU ETS data

For the time period 1990 - 2009, in which EU ETS was not implemented in the Czech Republic, data were kept by CLA (Czech Lime Association) and emissions were calculated by using the Tier 1 method. The national EF, used for time period 1990 - 2009, reflects the production of lime and quick lime (0.7884 t CO_2/t lime) (Vácha, 2004). Furthermore, the average purity (93%) (Vácha, 2004) of the lime produced in the Czech Republic is taken into account, thus applied emission factor is 0.733 t CO_2/t lime. The reason of lower IEF for the time period 1990 – 2009 than IEF for the time period 2010-2018 is in different source of activity data for each time series. On Fig. 4-4 is depicted that emissions would be overestimated if just national EF (without considering purity) was used.

In 2015, research was carried out related to the country-specific emission factor from lime production (Beck, 2015). This research clarified the very small fluctuation of the emission factor (depending on the composition of the limestone) and further successfully defended the connection between Tier 1 data for the 1990 - 2009 period and Tier 3 data for the 2010 - 2014 period. Detailed information about the research is provided in Annex 3.

For the time period 1990 - 2009, the activity data are based on the data from CLA (the Czech Lime Association). These data were considered to be more accurate than the data provided by CzSO, which do not differentiate between lime and hydrated lime (the data from CLA differentiate between lime and hydrated lime). For the 2010 - 2018 time period, the activity data are based on the data from EU ETS, which publishes data on pure lime production. The data are published directly by lime plant operators and thus these data are considered to be on a higher level of accuracy than the data obtained from CLA. Data about the production of lime from the above sources are compared annually during the preparation of emission estimates.

Tab. 4-6 lists activity data for lime production, emission factors and CO_2 emissions for the whole time series.

Tab. 4-6 Activity data, CO_2 emission factor and CO_2 emissions in 2.A.2 Lime Production category in 1990 - 2018

	Unit	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Lime production	[kt]	1 823.0	1 152.0	1 134.0	1 062.0	1 100.0	1 115.0	1 133.0	1 163.0	1 087.0	1 074.0
EF CO_2	[t CO_2/ t $CaCO_3$]	0.733	0.733	0.733	0.733	0.733	0.733	0.733	0.733	0.733	0.733
CO_2 emissions	[kt]	1 336.6	844.7	831.5	778.7	806.5	817.5	830.7	852.7	797.0	787.5
	Unit	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Lime production	[kt]	1130.0	1128.0	1112.0	1102.0	1103.0	1040.4	1033.8	1083.0	1012.0	853.0
EF CO_2	[t CO_2/ t $CaCO_3$]	0.733	0.733	0.733	0.733	0.733	0.733	0.733	0.733	0.733	0.733
CO_2 emissions	[kt]	828.5	827.1	815.3	808.0	808.7	762.8	758.0	794.1	742.0	625.4
	Unit	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Lime production	[kt]	831.7	858.1	758.1	778.0	816.2	800.2	835.8	888.0	985.6	
EF CO_2	[t CO_2/ t $CaCO_3$]	0.788	0.788	0.788	0.788	0.773	0.764	0.766	0.758	0.760	
CO_2 emissions	[kt]	655.8	676.4	597.4	613.0	630.9	611.5	639.8	673.5	749.4	

4.2.2.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

The uncertainties for this category are in line with the IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006). Since activity data are based on the EU ETS for time period 2010 - 2018, which include all the lime producers in the Czech Republic, the uncertainty in the activity data was estimated at the level of 2%.

For time period 1990 - 2009, the country-specific emission factor is used and the uncertainty was estimated to be at the same level as that for the activity data, i.e. 2%. The overall uncertainty data are given in Chapter 1.6.

Time series consistency is ensured as the inventory approaches concerned are employed identically across the whole reporting period from the base year 1990 to 2018.

4.2.2.4 Source-specific QA/QC and verification

The input information and calculations are archived by the sectoral expert and the coordinator of NIS.

Verification is provided by comparison of the activity data obtained from CLA, CzSO and EU ETS. The lime production data obtained from EU ETS forms (input activity data for the submission) are compared with the data provided by CLA and CzSO. The percentage differences between the lime production data for 2018 obtained from EU ETS and other sources are as follows:

- Difference between the data from EU ETS and CLA: 5.32 %
- Difference between the data from EU ETS and CzSO: 9.57%

In addition to verification of the input data, the inter-annual changes in the implied emission factors are analysed. The EU ETS reports, which have been used for emission estimates since 2010, are substantiated by independent verifiers. The emission estimates are compared with the sum of the emissions from technological processes reported by the individual kiln operators. The country-specific emission factor used for emission estimates for 1990 - 2009 was compared with the emission factors used for the calculation by individual operators.

The quality control was held by fulfilling the QA/QC form presented in Annex 5.

4.2.2.5 Source-specific recalculations, including changes made in response to the review process and impact on emission trend

In this year, no recalculations were performed in this sector.

4.2.2.6 Source-specific planned improvements, including tracking of those identified in the review process

Since the Tier 3 method is used for emission calculations in this category, no significant improvements are planned.

4.2.3 Glass Production (CRF 2.A.3)

CO_2 emissions from glass production have increased by 3% since 1990. The production of glass reached a maximum value in 2006, equalling 1750.00 kt. CO_2 emissions from 2.A.3 Glass production equalled 147.68 kt CO_2 in 2018.

4.2.3.1 Source category description

CO_2 emissions from Glass Production (2.A.3) are derived particularly from the decomposition of alkaline carbonates added to glass-making sand.

4.2.3.2 Methodological issues

CO_2 emissions from 2.A.3 Glass Production were calculated according to the Tier 3 methodology described in the IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006) since 2010.

Since 2010, CO_2 emissions have been based on data submitted by the glass producers in the EU ETS. The ETS data are available for the time period 2010 - 2018 for each process. These data are at the Tier 3 level. The activity data for total glass production were obtained from CzSO.

Emissions for 1990 - 2009 were calculated according to Tier 1 methodology with the country specific emission factor. The country specific emission factor was calculated as the average emission factor from data submitted directly by the manufacturers in EU ETS for 2010 - 2018. The country specific emission factor used for emission estimates in 1990 - 2009 equals 0.115 t CO_2/t glass, which indicates that the country specific emission factor is slightly higher than the default emission factor multiplied by cullet ratio 50%, which equals 0.10 t CO_2/t glass. The activity data for the emission estimates were obtained from the Association of the Glass and Ceramic Industry for 1990 - 2009.

Tab. 4-7 lists activity data for glass production, emission factors and CO_2 emissions for the whole time series.

Tab. 4-7 Activity data, CO_2 emission factor and CO_2 emissions in 2.A.3 Glass Production category in 1990 – 2018

	Unit	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Glass production	[kt]	1 236.6	1 060.2	1 046.1	1 014.7	1 097.1	832.0	875.0	970.0	1 012.0	1 042.0

EF CO_2	[t CO_2/ t glass]	0.115	0.115	0.115	0.115	0.115	0.115	0.115	0.115	0.115	0.115
CO_2 emissions	[kt]	142.8	122.4	120.8	117.1	126.7	96.0	101.0	112.0	116.8	120.3
	Unit	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**
Glass production	[kt]	1197.0	1203.0	1349.0	1416.0	1662.0	1654.0	1750.0	1688.0	1519.2	1329.3
EF CO_2	[t CO_2/ t glass]	0.115	0.115	0.115	0.115	0.115	0.115	0.115	0.115	0.115	0.115
CO_2 emissions	[kt]	138.2	138.9	155.7	163.5	191.9	190.9	202.0	194.9	175.4	153.5
	Unit	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	
Glass production	[kt]	1022.5	1055.5	1088.4	1157.6	1119.3	1254.7	1295.3	1194.5	1219.4	
EF CO_2	[t CO_2/ t glass]	0.125	0.108	0.118	0.109	0.121	0.121	0.107	0.130	0.121	
CO_2 emissions	[kt]	127.8	113.8	128.1	126.2	135.2	152.0	138.1	155.0	147.7	

4.2.3.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

Since activity data are based on the EU ETS for time period 2010 - 2018, the uncertainty in the activity data was estimated at the level of 2%.

Time series consistency is ensured as the inventory approaches concerned are employed identically across the whole reporting period from the base year 1990 to 2018.

4.2.3.4 Source-specific QA/QC and verification

The input information and calculations are archived by the sectoral expert and the coordinator of NIS.

Activity data on glass production provided by CzSO were discussed with a representative of the Association of the Glass and Ceramic Industry, who confirmed their reliability. In addition to verification of the input data, the inter-annual changes of the implied emission factors are analysed. The EU ETS reports which are used for emission estimates since 2010 are proved by independent verifiers.

The quality control was held by fulfilling the QA/QC form presented in Annex 5.

4.2.3.5 Source-specific recalculations, including changes made in response to the review process and impact on emission trend

In this year, no recalculations were performed in this sector.

4.2.3.6 Source-specific planned improvements, including tracking of those identified in the review process

Since the Tier 3 method is used for emission calculations in this category, no significant improvements are planned.

4.2.4 Other Process Uses of Carbonates (CRF 2.A.4)

The 2.A.4 category Other Process Uses of Carbonates summarizes, in the Czech Republic, CO_2 emissions from 2.A.4.a Ceramics, 2.A.4.b Other uses of Soda Ash and from 2.A.4.d Other. CO_2 emissions from 2.A.4 Other Process Uses of Carbonates have increased by 175% since 1990.

CO_2 emissions from 2.A.4.a Ceramics equalled to 90.36 kt in 2018. The decrease in emissions from 2015 was caused by changes in methodology of laboratory analysis for emission estimates used by one of the ceramics manufacturers in EU ETS. CO_2 emissions from 2.A.4.b Other Uses of Soda Ash amounted to 0.75 kt CO_2 in 2018. CO_2 emissions from 2.A.4.d Other amounted to 221.92 kt CO_2 in 2018.

4.2.4.1 Source category description

CO_2 emissions from 2.A.4.a Ceramics are derived particularly from the decomposition of alkaline carbonates, fossil and biogenic carbon-based substances included in the raw materials.

CO_2 emissions from 2.A.4.b Other Uses of Soda Ash category come from soda ash use for the Glass production category, soda ash is used in only one other installation. CO_2 emissions from this category are small and insignificant (varied between 0.10 and 1.15 kt CO_2) compared to the other categories.

CO_2 emissions from the 2.A.4.d Other category include emissions from mineral wool production, flue-gas desulphurisation and denitrification. The CRF reporter does not allow separation of these three categories by adding new nodes under 2.A.4.d Other category. Consequently, these three categories are reported collectively.

4.2.4.2 Methodological issues

2.A.4.a Ceramics

CO_2 emissions from 2.A.4.a Ceramics have been calculated according to the Tier 3 methodology described in the IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006) since 2010.

The activity data and emissions are taken directly from EU ETS forms for 2010 - 2018. Emissions for 1990 - 2009 were calculated according to the Tier 1 methodology with the country specific emission factor, which was derived as the average emission factor calculated from EU ETS data for 2010 - 2013. The activity data for production were obtained from CzSO. The calculation is based on the total production of ceramic products (fine ceramics, tiles, roofing tiles, and bricks) and the emission factor value.

2.A.4.b. Other Uses of Soda Ash

In category 2.A.4.b Other Uses of Soda Ash is considered, that for each mole of soda ash used, one mole of CO_2 is emitted, so that the mass of CO_2 emitted from the use of soda ash can be estimated from a consideration of the consumption data and the stoichiometry of the chemical process. The data, considering the amount and purity of the soda ash used, were obtained directly from the installation operator. The activity data for soda ash use and IEF have been reported as C since 2013 because only one manufacturer uses soda ash and thus these data are confidential.

2.A.4.d Other

CO_2 emissions from the 2.A.4.d Other category include emissions from mineral wool production, flue-gas desulphurisation and denitrification by using urea.

Emissions from mineral wool production are estimated according to Tier 1 methodology, using default EF. Activity data about mineral wool production are obtained by CzSO. Activity data are available for time period 2000 - 2002 and 2007 - 2018. CO_2 emissions for time period 2003 - 2006 were interpolated. Data before 2000 are not available but, according a representative of the mineral wool industry, a small amount of production took place before 2000. The total amount of CO_2 emissions before 2000 would be lower than the total amount of emissions in 2000. The total amount of emissions in 2000 is under the threshold of significance and thus emissions before 2000 are reported as NE.

Emissions from flue-gas desulphurization are obtained from EU ETS forms which correspond to Tier 3 methodology with CS EF. CO_2 emissions from sulphur removal were calculated from coal consumption for electricity production, the sulphur content and the effectiveness of sulphur removal units between 1996, when the first sulphur removal units came into operation, and 2005. In 2005, these data were verified by comparison with data from the individual operators, which were collected for EU ETS preparation and cover the years 1999 - 2005. The EU ETS data forms have been used since 2006. The methodology used for estimation of the CO_2 emissions must be in accordance with the national legislation (Zákon č. 383/2012 Sb. Zákon o podmínkách obchodování s povolenkami na emise skleníkových plynů /Act No. 383/2012 Coll. The Act on conditions for trading in greenhouse gas emission allowances) and the EU legislation (Commission Decision of 18 July 2007 establishing guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council).

Denitrification by using urea was introduced in EU ETS for the first time in year 2017. Main purpose of denitrification by using urea is to reduce NOx emissions which are produced during combustion processes. As a reducing agent in the denitrification process is used aqueous urea solution ($CO(NH_2)_2$). Denitrification process can be described using the following equation

$$CO(NH_2)_2 + 2NO + {}^1/_2\,O_2 \rightarrow 2N_2 + CO_2 + 2H_2O$$

It is obvious that as a side effect of this process, CO_2 emissions are emitted. In 2018, 21 facilities (power plants, heating plants and chemical plants) reported CO_2 emissions from denitrification processes. Data (activity data, emission factors and CO_2 emissions) are obtained directly from users of this process and thus methodology used for emission estimates is Tier 3. CO_2 emissions from denitrification amounted to 3.30 kt in 2018; emissions are under the threshold of significance.

These three categories (mineral wool production, flue-gas desulphurization and denitrification) are reported collectively in CRF Reporter. Activity data for this category are reported as C (NK). It is not possible to add up activity data for mineral wool production, flue-gas desulphurization and denitrification because activity data describe completely different type of inputs and thus activity data are reported as C (NK).

Tab. 4-8 lists the CO_2 emissions in the individual subcategories in 2.A.4 Other Process Uses of Carbonates for time period 1990 - 2018.

Tab. 4-8 CO_2 emissions in individual subcategories in 2.A.4 Other Process Uses of Carbonates category in 1990 - 2018

	Category 2.A.4 - CO_2 emissions [kt]				
	2.A.4.a Ceramics	2.A.4.b Other uses of Soda Ash	2.A.4.d Mineral wool production	2.A.4.d Flue-gas desulphurization	2.A.4.d Denitrification
1990	113.86	NO	NE	NO	NO
1991	89.98	NO	NE	NO	NO
1992	85.36	NO	NE	NO	NO
1993	105.49	NO	NE	NO	NO
1994	108.31	NO	NE	NO	NO
1995	100.49	NO	NE	NO	NO
1996	123.10	NO	NE	76.00	NO
1997	146.87	NO	NE	240.63	NO
1998	200.61	NO	NE	417.31	NO
1999	145.88	NO	NE	536.94	NO
2000	177.02	NO	13.08	539.69	NO
2001	156.33	0.10	19.82	551.38	NO
2002	113.01	0.21	25.02	551.38	NO
2003	119.83	0.33	29.03	560.04	NO

Category 2.A.4 - CO_2 emissions [kt]					
	2.A.4.a Ceramics	2.A.4.b Other uses of Soda Ash	2.A.4.d Mineral wool production	2.A.4.d Flue-gas desulphurization	2.A.4.d Denitrification
2004	118.51	0.44	33.04	551.06	NO
2005	141.15	0.47	37.06	588.79	NO
2006	109.05	0.35	41.07	586.55	NO
2007	135.06	0.50	45.08	613.93	NO
2008	112.43	0.56	41.19	607.00	NO
2009	90.78	0.41	39.40	600.00	NO
2010	100.43	0.86	43.57	651.00	NO
2011	100.31	1.06	61.31	739.31	NO
2012	108.31	1.09	41.63	698.70	NO
2013	116.73	1.03	42.83	173.08	NO
2014	89.94	1.11	46.89	183.00	NO
2015	68.64	1.01	47.62	155.96	NO
2016	70.26	1.01	46.00	241.50	NE
2017	78.97	1.15	48.99	167.00	2.72
2018	90.36	0.75	49.78	168.83	3.30

4.2.4.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

The uncertainties for this category are in line with the IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006), i.e. at the level of 5% for the activity data and 10% for the CO_2 emission factor. Overall uncertainty data are given in Chapter 1.6.

For 2.A.4.a Ceramics the time series consistency is ensured as the inventory approaches concerned are employed identically across the whole reporting period from the base year 1990 to 2018.

For 2.A.4.b Other uses of Soda Ash the time series consistency is ensured as the inventory approaches concerned are employed identically across the whole reporting period from 2001, when the use of soda started, to 2018.

For 2.A.4.d Other the time series consistency is ensured as the inventory approaches concerned are employed identically across the whole reporting period for mineral wool production from 2000 to 2018 and for flue-gas desulphurization from 1996 to 2018.

4.2.4.4 Source-specific QA/QC and verification

The input information and calculations are archived by the sectoral expert and the coordinator of NIS.

Data for the emission estimates, except of category 2.A.4.d Mineral wool production, are obtained from EU ETS forms. The EU ETS forms are proved by independent verifiers. In addition to verification of the input data, the inter-annual changes of the implied emission factors are analysed.

The quality control was held by fulfilling the QA/QC form presented in Annex 5.

4.2.4.5 Source-specific recalculations, including changes made in response to the review process and impact on emission trend

Subcategory 2.A.4.d Other was recalculated due to updated activity data for mineral wool production for 2017.

The impact of the recalculation on the total emissions from 2.A.4.d is shown in Tab. 4-9.

Tab. 4-9 Impact of the recalculation in category 2.A.4.d

CO_2 emissions	Unit	2017
Submission 2019	[kt]	218.61
Submission 2020	[kt]	218.72
Difference	[%]	0.05

4.2.4.6 Source-specific planned improvements, including tracking of those identified in the review process

Since the Tier 3 method (except mineral wool production) is used for emission calculations in this category, no significant improvements are planned.

4.3 Chemical Industry (CRF 2.B)

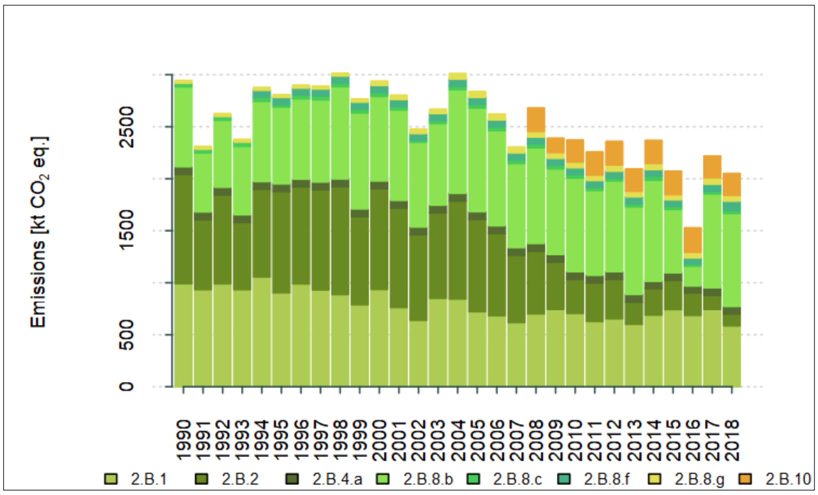


Fig. 4-5 Trend of emissions from 2.B Chemical Industry and share of specific subcategories [kt CO_2 eq.]

From the categories of sources classified under the Chemical industry (2.B), categories Ammonia Production (2.B.1), Nitric Acid Production (2.B.2), Caprolactam (2.B.4.a), Titanium Dioxide Production (2.B.6), Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production (2.B.8) are relevant for the Czech Republic, while Adipic Acid Production (2.B.3), Glyoxal (2.B.4.b), Glyoxylic Acid (2.B.4.c), Carbide Production (2.B.5), Soda Ash Production (2.B.7) and Fluorochemical Production (2.B.9) are not occurring. The subcategory 2.B.10 Other (please specify) includes two subcategories: Other non-energy use in chemical industry and Non selective catalytic reduction.

The major share 52 % belongs to 2.B.8 Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production, 29 % belongs to 2.B.1 Ammonia Production, 10% to 2.B.10 Other, 6% to 2.B.2 Nitric Acid Production and 3% belongs to 2.B.4.a Caprolactam Production.

The emission trend for the category 2.B Chemical Industry is depicted in Fig. 4-5.

Tab. 4-10 lists the exact amount of CO_2 eq. emissions from the individual subcategories in 2.B Chemical Industry for time period 1990 - 2018.

Tab. 4-10 CO_2 eq. emissions in individual subcategories in 2.B Chemical industry category in 1990 - 2018

	Category 2.B - CO_2 eq. emissions [kt]				
	2.B.1 Ammonia Production	2.B.2 Nitric Acid Production	2.B.4.a Caprolactam Production	2.B.8 Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production	2.B.10 Other
1990	990.80	1050.29	74.50	828.63	IE
1991	933.44	673.06	74.50	628.41	IE
1992	989.89	853.90	74.50	706.50	IE

Category 2.B - CO_2 eq. emissions [kt]					
	2.B.1 Ammonia Production	2.B.2 Nitric Acid Production	2.B.4.a Caprolactam Production	2.B.8 Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production	2.B.10 Other
1993	933.98	644.93	74.50	724.17	IE
1994	1055.82	842.51	74.50	903.61	IE
1995	903.19	972.95	74.50	857.57	IE
1996	989.20	932.10	74.50	902.20	IE
1997	931.15	963.55	74.50	919.89	IE
1998	886.50	1036.69	74.50	1015.73	IE
1999	788.90	846.51	74.50	1056.47	IE
2000	936.02	967.79	74.50	958.76	IE
2001	761.75	956.30	74.50	1009.21	IE
2002	638.58	823.26	74.50	939.43	IE
2003	850.60	820.74	74.50	921.55	IE
2004	843.43	942.22	74.50	1149.93	IE
2005	721.70	886.89	74.50	1154.80	IE
2006	683.27	790.51	74.50	1072.27	IE
2007	617.11	646.36	74.50	965.93	IE
2008	700.21	603.31	74.50	1078.11	222.76
2009	744.18	453.58	74.50	979.92	136.47
2010	705.45	326.16	74.50	1054.79	210.17
2011	628.05	369.46	74.50	963.41	220.21
2012	653.79	377.89	74.50	1026.28	224.53
2013	601.13	212.10	74.50	991.29	214.76
2014	689.05	255.52	68.96	1134.14	219.52
2015	741.66	280.18	73.72	751.98	223.06
2016	685.72	216.44	66.59	324.91	233.58
2017	743.75	134.32	73.38	1058.64	206.53
2018	585.60	112.24	73.38	1068.94	207.40

Tab. 4-11 gives an overview of the emission factors used for computations of emissions in category 2.B Chemical Industry for year 2018.

Tab. 4-11 Emission factors used for computations of 2018 emissions in category 2.B

IPCC Category	Emission factor	Unit	Source or type of EF	Methodology
2.B.1 Ammonia Production	3.27	kt CO_2/kt NH_3	CS	Tier 1
2.B.2 Nitric Acid Production	0.65	kg N_2O /t HNO_3	IEF	Tier 3
2.B.4 Caprolactam, Glyoxal and Glyoxilic Acid Production	5.70	kg N_2O/t caprolactam	CS	Tier 1
2.B.8 Petrochemical and Carbon Black production	1.90	t CO_2/t ethylene	Default (IPCC 2006)	Tier 1
	3.00	kg CH_4/t ethylene	Default (IPCC 2006)	Tier 1
	0.29	t CO_2/t VCM	Default (IPCC 2006)	Tier 1
	0.02	t CH_4/t VCM	Default (IPCC 2006)	Tier 1
	C	t CO_2/t carbon black	PS	Tier 3
	0.06	kg CH_4/t carbon black	Default (IPCC 2006)	Tier 1
	C	t CO_2/t styrene	PS	Tier 1
	0.004	t CH_4/t styrene	Default (IPCC 2006)	Tier 1
2.B.10 Other	2.70	t CO_2/t Other	IEF	Tier 1

The column source or type of EF indicates the way how was the certain emission factor determined. Detailed information for each emission factor is given in the relevant chapters.

Following table (Tab. 4-12) contains information about chemical production in the Czech Republic and number of manufactures. It can be seen, that except of nitric acid production, only one manufacturer for each product operates in the Czech Republic and thus due to confidentiality reasons is very difficult to obtain direct information about production and emissions related to the production from manufacturers. Each manufacturer (in the case of the Czech Republic – chemical plants) reports their emissions in EU ETS but only as bulk emissions which is not sufficient for emission estimates because emissions are related to the total emissions from all processes carried out in a plant (other production, combustion processes etc.). For those reasons, Tier 1 methodology is used for emission estimates, except of N_2O emissions from nitric acid production and CO_2 emissions from carbon black production.

Tab. 4-12 Chemical production in the Czech Republic with number of manufacturers

IPCC Category	Number of manufactures
2.B.1 Ammonia Production	1
2.B.2 Nitric Acid Production	3 (4 installation units)
2.B.4 Caprolactam	1
2.B.8.b Ethylene	1
2.B.8.c Ethylene Dichloride and Vinyl Chloride Monomer	1
2.B.8.f Carbon Black	1
2.B.8.g Styrene	1

4.3.1 Ammonia Production (CRF 2.B.1)

The production of ammonia constitutes an important source of CO_2 derived from non-energy use of fuels in the chemical industry. CO_2 emissions from ammonia production in 2018 equalled to 585.60 kt of CO_2, emissions decreased by 41 % compared to 1990 and decreased by 21 % compared to previous year. Emissions in period 2005 - 2018 fluctuate slightly every year with minimum in 2013 and maximum in 2009. Increase of emissions from 2014 was mainly caused by the end of urea production, which has not been produced since 2014. Ammonia production (CO_2 emissions) was identified as a key category in this year's submission.

4.3.1.1 Source category description

Industrial ammonia production is based on the catalytic reaction between nitrogen and hydrogen:

$$N_2 + 3H_2 \rightarrow 2NH_3$$

Nitrogen is obtained by cryogenic rectification of air and hydrogen is prepared using starting materials containing bonded carbon (such as, e.g., Natural Gas, Residual Oil, Heating Oil, etc.). Carbon dioxide is generated in the preparation of these starting materials. In the Czech Republic, hydrogen for ammonia production is derived from residual oil from petroleum refining, which undergoes partial oxidation in the presence of water vapour. In order to increase the hydrogen production, the second step involves conversion of carbon monoxide, which is formed by partial oxidation, in addition to carbon dioxide and hydrogen. The final products of this two-step process are hydrogen and carbon dioxide. The production technology has practically not changed since 1990.

4.3.1.2 Methodological issues

Emissions are calculated from the corresponding amount of ammonia produced, using the default emission factor provided in IPCC 2006 Gl. 3.273 kt CO_2/kt NH_3 (IPCC 2006). This emission factor was obtained from IPCC 2006 Gl., Volume 3, Chapter 3, Table 3.1, corresponding to the total fuel requirement, which is 44.65 GJ (NCV)/t NH_3 (IPCC 2006). Total CO_2 emissions from ammonia production where lowered by CO_2 used in urea production and thus the emissions were calculated using the following equation

$$CO_2\ Emissions = (NH_3\ production * EF) - (CO_2\ consumed\ in\ urea\ production * stochiometric\ coefficient)$$

Urea production decreased to 1.1 kt in 2013. Untill 2013, the urea-related emissions were allocated under the agriculture sector. Since 2014, urea has not been produced in the Czech Republic and emissions are calculated without subtraction of CO_2 consumed in urea production. A potential uncertainty in the emission factor for ammonia would not influence the total sum of CO_2 emissions, because a corresponding amount of oil is not considered in the energy sector. The relevant activity data and corresponding emissions are given in Tab. 4-13. Related CO_2 emissions from ammonia production are reported in Table1.A(d) under Other Oil, which is the feedstock used, as well (please see chapter 3.2.3. for details).

Tab. 4-13 Activity data and CO_2 emissions from ammonia production in 1990 – 2018

	Unit	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Residual fuel oil used for NH_3 product	[TJ]	14 997	14 534	14 985	14 012	15 644	13 812	14 865	13 623	14 044	11 963
Ammonia produced	[kt]	335.86	325.51	335.59	313.8	350.35	309.32	332.91	305.1	314.52	267.91
CO_2 from 2.B.1	[kt]	990.80	933.44	989.89	933.98	1055.82	903.19	989.20	931.15	886.50	788.9
CO_2 consumed in urea production	[kt]	108.48	131.94	108.48	93.09	90.89	109.22	100.42	67.44	142.94	87.96

	Unit	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Residual fuel oil used for NH_3 product	[TJ]	13 690	11 522	10 052	13 084	12 987	11 326	10 802	10 119	11 453	11 793
Ammonia produced	[kt]	306.59	258.04	225.12	293.03	290.84	253.65	241.91	226.62	256.49	264.10
CO_2 from 2.B.1	[kt]	936.02	761.75	638.58	850.60	843.43	721.70	683.27	617.11	700.21	744.18
CO_2 consumed in urea production	[kt]	67.44	82.83	98.22	108.48	108.48	108.48	108.48	124.61	139.27	120.21

	Unit	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Residual fuel oil used for NH_3 product	[TJ]	11 484	10 278	10 659	8 212	9 400	10 118	9 355	10 146	7 989
Ammonia produced	[kt]	257.19	230.18	238.72	183.91	210.53	226.60	209.51	227.24	178.92
CO_2 from 2.B.1	[kt]	705.45	628.05	653.79	601.13	689.05	741.66	685.72	743.75	585.60
CO_2 consumed in urea production	[kt]	136.34	125.34	127.54	0.81	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

4.3.1.3 Uncertainties and time consistency

In 2014, estimates of the uncertainty parameters were verified in the study (Bernauer and Markvart, 2015) which, in addition to an expert opinion, also takes into account data given in the IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006). The uncertainty in the activity data remains unchanged at 5% and the uncertainty in the emission factor (CO_2 EF) was also left at a value of 7%.

Time series consistency is ensured as the above mentioned methodology are employed identically across the whole reporting period from the base year 1990 to 2018.

4.3.1.4 Source-specific QA/QC and verification

The input information and calculations are archived by the sectoral expert and the coordinator of NIS.

During verification, attention is focused on identifying gaps. Attention is also focused on checking sources from inter-sector boundaries (Energy, Industry) that they are neither omitted nor counted twice. Therefore CO_2 emissions from residual oil used for ammonia production are not taken into account in Energy sector. This part of QA/QC procedure is carried out in cooperation with KONEKO marketing, Ltd. (see Chapter 3.6).

The quality control was held by fulfilling the QA/QC form presented in Annex 5.

4.3.1.5 Source-specific recalculations, including changes made in response to the review process and impact on emission trend

In this year, no recalculations were performed in this sector.

4.3.1.6 Source-specific planned improvements, including tracking of those identified in the review process

For future submissions, it is planned that the country specific conditions will be investigated to revise the emission factor used for emission estimates in category 2.B.1. Research will be conducted by cooperation with experts from University of Chemistry and Technology in Prague.

Only one manufacturer is producing ammonia in the Czech Republic. Producer reports emissions related to the Energy activities under EU ETS. Unfortunately, no data reported in EU ETS are related to emissions originating from ammonia production. It is not possible to obtain data related to ammonia production emissions directly from producer due to confidentiality issues and thus data about production obtained from CzSO are used for emission estimates.

4.3.2 Nitric Acid Production (CRF 2.B.2)

The production of nitric acid constitutes one of the most important sources of N_2O in the chemical industry. N_2O emissions from production of nitric acid in 2018 equalled to 0.38 kt N_2O, emissions have decreased by 89 % compared to 1990; the substantial decrease in recent years has been a consequence of the gradual introduction of mitigation technology and improving its effectiveness. In 2018, the production of nitric acid (N_2O emissions) was identified as a key category by trend assessment. In this submission this category was identified as a key source.

4.3.2.1 Source category description

The production of nitric acid is one of the traditional chemical processes in the Czech Republic. It is carried out in three factories, where one of them manufactures more than 60% of the total amount. Nitric acid is produced using the classical method, high-temperature catalytic oxidation of ammonia (Ostwald process) and subsequent absorption of nitrogen oxides in water. Nitrous (dinitrogen) oxide is formed at ammonia oxidation reactor as an unwanted side product. Nitric acid production can be described using the following stoichiometric equations:

a) Ammonia oxidation in the gas phase

$$4NH_3 + 5O_2 \rightarrow 4NO + 6H_2O$$

b) NO oxidation in the gas phase

$$2NO + O_2 \leftrightarrow 2NO_2$$

c) NO_2 absorption in water

$$3NO_2 + H_2O \leftrightarrow 2HNO_3 + NO$$

The nitric acid is manufactured at three pressure levels (at atmospheric pressure, slightly elevated pressure (approx. 0.4 MPa) and at elevated pressure (0.7 - 0.8 MPa)). While production processes prior to 2003 mostly progressed at atmospheric pressure and only to a lesser degree at medium elevated pressure, the process at elevated pressure had predominated since 2004.

All the nitric acid production processes in the Czech Republic are equipped with technologies for removal of nitrogen oxides, NO_X, based on selective or non-selective catalytic reduction. Non-selective catalytic reduction also makes a substantial contribution to removal of N_2O. Since 2004, the technology to reduce N_2O emissions, based on catalytic decomposition of this oxide, has been gradually introduced at units working at elevated pressure. It has been possible to substantially improve the effectiveness of this process in recent years.

4.3.2.2 Methodological issues

Nitrous oxide emissions from 2.B.2 Nitric Acid Production are generated as a by-product in the catalytic process of oxidation of ammonia. It follows from domestic studies (Markvart and Bernauer, 1999, 2000, 2003), describing conditions prior to 2004, that the resulting emission factor depends on the technology employed: higher emission factor values are usually given for processes carried out at normal pressure, while lower values are usually given for medium-pressure processes. Two types of processes were carried out in this country before 2004, at pressures of 0.1 MPa and 0.4 MPa. The amount of nitrous oxide in the exit gases is also affected by the type of process employed to remove nitrogen oxides, NO_X (i.e. NO and NO_2). In this country, the process of Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) is mostly used, which slightly increases the amount of N_2O, and also to a certain degree Non-Selective Catalytic Reduction (NSCR), which also removes N_2O to a considerable degree.

Studies (Markvart and Bernauer, 2000, 2003) recommend the following emission factors for various types of production technology and removal processes that are given in Tab. 4-14. The emission factors for the basic process (without $DENO_X$ technology) are in accord with the principles given in IPPC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006). The effect of the NO_X removal technology on the emission factor for N_2O was evaluated on the basis of the balance calculations presented in studies (Markvart and Bernauer, 2000, 2003).

Tab. 4-14 Emission factors for N_2O recommended by (Markvart and Bernauer, 2000) for 1990 - 2003

Pressure in HNO_3 production	**0.1 MPa**			**0.4 MPa**		
Technology $DENO_X$	--	SCR	NSCR	--	SCR	NSCR
Emission factors N_2O [kg N_2O/t HNO_3]	9.05	9.20	1.80	5.43	5.58	1.09

Collection of activity data for HNO_3 production is difficult, because of the present legislation, which complicates the releasing of statistical data on manufactured products where the number of producers is smaller than (or equal to) three. Therefore, it was necessary to obtain them by questioning/interviewing all three producers in the Czech Republic, see (Markvart and Bernauer, 2000, 2003, 2004).

During 2003, conditions changed substantially as a result of the installation of new technologies operating under higher pressure of 0.7 MPa. At the same time, some older units operating under atmospheric pressure of 0.1 MPa were phased out. These changes in technology were monitored in the study of Markvart and Bernauer (Markvart and Bernauer, 2005). This study presents a slightly modified table of N_2O emission factors, while those for new technologies were obtained from a set of continuous emission measurements lasting several months. Other values are based on several discrete measurements. A table of these technology-specific emission factors is given below.

Tab. 4-15 Emission factors for N_2O recommended by Markvart and Bernauer, for 2004 and thereafter

Pressure in HNO_3 production Technology $DENO_X$	0.1 MPa SCR	0.4 MPa SCR	0.4 MPa NSCR	0.7 MPa SCR
Emission factors N_2O [kg N_2O/t HNO_3]	9.05	4.9	1.09	7.8 [a)]

[a)] *EF without N_2O mitigation.*

In the last quarter of 2005, a new N_2O mitigation unit based on catalytic decomposition of N_2O was experimentally installed for 0.7 MPa technology, and became the most important such unit in the Czech Republic. As a consequence of this technology, the relevant EF decreased from 7.8 to 4.68 kg N_2O/t HNO_3 (100%). Therefore, the mean value in 2005 for the 0.7 MPa technology was equal to 7.02 kg N_2O/t HNO_3 (100%) (Markvart and Bernauer, 2006).

In 2006 - 2018, the mitigation unit described above was utilized in a more effective way. The decrease in the emission factor for 0.7 MPa technology as a result of installation of the N_2O mitigation unit and gradual improvement of the effectiveness is given in Tab. 4-16.

Two high temperature N_2O decomposition catalytic systems were used in the above-mentioned high pressure nitric acid technology (0.7 MPa) in 2009; these systems were more efficient in comparison with the catalytic systems used in previous years. The first system consisting of Raschig rings provided by Heraeus was used in the January - June 2009 period and the measured EF N_2O was 3.10 kg N_2O/t HNO_3 (100%); in the July-November 2009 period, EF N_2O was 3.30 kg N_2O/t HNO_3 (100%). The second system consisting of high temperature N_2O decomposition catalyst developed by YARA company, decreased EF N_2O in the November - December 2009 period to the value 0.95 kg N_2O/t HNO_3 (100%) in a high-pressure nitric plant. The catalytic activity of the high temperature decomposition system has decreased slightly due to both increasing selectivity of the Pt-Rh ammonia oxidation catalyst towards N_2O and slow deactivation of the N_2O decomposition catalyst. Thus, the mean value of EF N_2O for this high pressure nitric acid technology in 2009 was assessed at a value of 2.85 kg N_2O/t HNO_3 (100%) (Tab. 4-16).

The most efficient decomposition catalyst provided by YARA was used in this high pressure nitric acid technology during whole year of 2010. It is expected that, if high temperature N_2O decomposition catalyst (i.e. YARA catalyst) is employed, the EF N_2O would be approximately close to 1.3 kg N_2O/t HNO_3 (100%).

YARA's catalyst, which was also used in 2012, exhibits excellent stability with respect to N_2O conversion and the catalyst efficiency was practically constant during the last three years in the high-pressure (0.7 MPa) nitric acid unit.

Tab. 4-16 Decrease in the emission factor for 0.7 MPa technology due to installation of the N_2O mitigation unit

	2004 [a)]	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
EF [kg N_2O/t HNO_3 (100%)]	7.8	7.02	5.94	4.37	4.82	2.85	1.29	1.30	1.45
Effectiveness of mitigation [%]	-	10.00	23.85	43.97	38.21	63.46	83.46	83.33	81.41
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018			
EF [kg N_2O/t HNO_3 (100%)]	1.65	2.51	2.72	1.78	1.35	0.83			
Effectiveness of mitigation [%]	78.82	67.82	65.13	77.15	82.71	89.35			

[a)] *EF without N_2O mitigation.*

The emission factors used in the Czech Republic are compared with the EFs presented in the IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006) in the Tab. 4-17.

Tab. 4-17 Comparison of emission factors for N_2O from HNO_3 production

Production process	N_2O Emission factor (kg N_2O/t 100% HNO_3)	Reference
Plants with NSCR (all processes) Plants with processed integrated or tailgas N_2O destruction Atmospheric presssure plants (low pressure) Medium pressure combustion plants High pressure plants	2.00 ± 10% 2.50 ± 10% 5.00 ± 10% 7.00 ± 20% 9.00 ± 40%	(IPCC 2006)
Czech Republic Atmospheric pressure plants Medium pressure plants with SCR Medium pressure plants with NSCR High pressure plants SCR (no N_2O decomposition) High pressure plants SCR (with N_2O decomposition)	 9.05 4.90 1.09 7.80 4.82 – 1.29	(Markvart and Bernauer, 2009, 2010)

Tab. 4-18 gives the N_2O emissions from production of nitric acid, including the production values. Since 2013, activity data and emissions have been taken directly from the EU ETS form and thus Tier 3 is the methodology for emission estimates.

Tab. 4-18 Emission trends for HNO_3 production and N_2O emissions in 1990 - 2018

	Production of HNO_3, [kt HNO_3 (100%)]	Emissions of N_2O from HNO_3 production [kt N_2O]	Implied Emission Factor IEF [Mg N_2O/kt HNO_3]
1990	530.00	3.52	6.65
1991	349.56	2.26	6.46
1992	439.39	2.87	6.52
1993	335.95	2.16	6.44
1994	439.79	2.83	6.43
1995	505.32	3.26	6.55
1996	484.80	3.13	6.45
1997	483.10	3.23	6.69
1998	532.50	3.48	6.53
1999	455.00	2.84	6.24
2000	505.00	3.25	6.43
2001	505.08	3.21	6.35
2002	437.14	2.76	6.32
2003	500.58	2.75	5.50
2004	533.73	3.16	5.92
2005	532.21	2.98	5.59
2006	543.11	2.65	4.88
2007	554.22	2.17	3.91
2008	506.96	2.02	3.99
2009	505.17	1.52	3.01
2010	441.70	1.09	2.48
2011	561.82	1.24	2.21
2012	550.46	1.27	2.30
2013	514.94	0.71	1.38
2014	546.77	0.86	1.57
2015	532.15	0.94	1.77
2016	562.66	0.73	1.29
2017	533.95	0.45	0.84
2018	579.34	0.38	0.65

While the slight fluctuations in IEF to 2004 were caused by slow changes in the relative contributions of the individual technologies with various technologically specific emission factors given in Tab. 4-14 and

Tab. 4-15, since 2005 the reduction in IEF has been caused mainly by the gradual increase in the effectiveness of the mitigation units employed for the dominant technology (see Tab. 4-16) to 2010. A further reduction in IEF in 2011 was then caused by an increasing contribution of this dominant technology (0.7 MPa) to 56% of the annual production of HNO_3.

The Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Czech Academy of Science together with the University of Chemistry and Technology (Prague) are studying the high temperature decomposition of N_2O from HNO_3 production by using a structured catalyst with focus on the possible use of the technology on an industrial scale. It follows that the development of technologies used in nitric acid production is still ongoing and possible improvements could be introduced in the future.

4.3.2.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

In 2014, the estimates of the uncertainty parameters were refined on the basis of in the study (Markvart and Bernauer, 2013), which takes into account the data in IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006). The uncertainty in the activity data following adjustment equalled to 4 % and the uncertainty in the average emission factor (N_2O EF) was reduced to 15 % in relation to the increasing number of direct measurements.

Time series consistency is ensured as inventory approaches concerned are employed identically across the whole reporting period from the base year of 1990 to 2018.

4.3.2.4 Source-specific QA/QC and verification

The input information and calculations are archived by the sectoral expert and the coordinator of NIS.

In addition to verification of the input data, the inter-annual changes of the implied emission factors are analysed. The EU ETS reports, which are used for emission estimates are proved by independent verifiers.

The quality control was held by fulfilling the QA/QC form presented in Annex 5.

4.3.2.5 Source-specific recalculations, including changes made in response to the review process and impact on emissions trend

The subcategory 2.B.2 Nitric acid production has corrections in years 2017 and 2018 due to QA/QC.

4.3.2.6 Source-specific planned improvements, including tracking of those identified in the review process

No improvement is planned for the next submission.

4.3.3 Adipic Acid Production (CRF 2.B.3)

Adipic Acid production is not occurring in the Czech Republic.

4.3.4 Caprolactam, Glyoxal and Glyoxylic Acid Production (CRF 2.B.4)

4.3.4.1 Source category description

There is only one facility for production of caprolactam in the Czech Republic. Glyoxal and Glyoxylic Acid are not produced in the Czech Republic. Information provided in this chapter is related to caprolactam production.

Caprolactam is prepared by traditional technology from cyclohexanone and hydroxylamine sulphate, which is prepared by the Rasching process. Cyclohexanone reacts with hydroxylamine sulphate yielding cyclohexanonoxime, from which caprolactam is produced by the Beckmann rearrangement. Then caprolactam is isolated from the reaction mixture by neutralisation with ammonium hydroxide.

4.3.4.2 Methodological issues

There is only one facility for caprolactam production in the Czech Republic. Emission estimates for caprolactam production are based on a series of studies (Markvart and Bernauer, 2004 – 2013) and (Bernauer and Markvart, 2014 - 2016). The facility for caprolactam production provided data on the consumption of ammonia (1177 kg NH_3/hour) and the production capacity (5.4 t caprolactam/hour). Assuming that the conversion of NH_3 to N_2O is routinely 2%, the emission factor 5.7 kg N_2O/t caprolactam was established from the mass balance. The production unit in the facility works at atmospheric pressure and thus the emission factor should be compared with the emission factor for atmospheric burning of ammonia and not with high-pressure burning of ammonia. Emissions of N_2O in the amount 246 t N_2O/year were estimated by using the plant-specific emission factor and working hours per year (8000 hours/year). Due to the lack of activity data, emissions were reported consistently through the time series until 2014. For 2014 - 2016, the activity data have been obtained directly from the producer. Activity data for 2017 and 2018 have not been obtained directly from manufacturer and thus activity data were used same as for years 1990 – 2013.

4.3.4.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

In relation to the relatively insignificant greenhouse gas emissions from category 2.B.4, uncertainties derived from the sources included in this category have no great impact on the overall uncertainty in the determination of GHG emissions in the Czech Republic. Thus, it does not matter greatly that the uncertainty in emissions from these source was determined by an expert estimate.

4.3.4.4 Category-specific QA/QC and verification

The input information and calculations are archived by the sectoral expert and the coordinator of NIS.

In relation to the relatively unimportant greenhouse gas emissions from category 2.B.4, only QC, Tier 1 procedures were used, in accordance with the QA/QC plan.

Data from the EU ETS forms cannot be used for emission estimates because the facility reports all sources of emissions together and thus it is not possible to separate the data for caprolactam. However, according the EU ETS forms of this facility, it can be stated that the emissions from caprolactam production are not greater than the estimated amount of 0.25 kt N_2O used for 1990 - 2013.

4.3.4.5 Category-specific recalculations, including changes made in response to the review process and impact on emission trend

Owning to recommendation from the last review process if there is no data, the value from the caprolactam production was used the same as in the years 1990-2013 in the subcategory 2.B.4.a Caprolactam. The value 43.20 kt comes from series of studies (Bernauer and Markvart) based on the data obtained from manufacturer. The values different from 43.20 kt (for example in years 2014-2016) were obtained directly from manufacturer.

4.3.4.6 Category-specific planned improvements, including tracking of those identified in the review process

No improvement is planned for the next submission. Emissions are estimated according a series of studies (Markvart and Bernauer, 2004 – 2013) and (Bernauer and Markvart, 2014 - 2016). Data from EU ETS forms include only the aggregated amount of emissions, which cannot be linked with specific chemicals.

4.3.5 Carbide Production (CRF 2.B.5)

Carbides are not produced in the Czech Republic.

4.3.6 Titanium Dioxide Production (CRF 2.B.6)

In the Czech Republic titanium dioxide is produced using sulphate route process and as it is stated in the IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006) that this process does not give rise to process greenhouse gas emissions that are of significance.

4.3.7 Soda Ash Production (CRF 2.B.7)

A factory for soda ash production in the Czech Republic was founded in 1905 and the first production of soda ash started in 1907. The factory constituted a monopolist manufacturer of soda in the Czech Republic and Czechoslovakia. Soda was produced by the traditional Solvay process and the product was usually distributed to glass manufacturers. The factory was closed in 1991. Since then, soda has not been produced in the Czech Republic.

4.3.8 Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production (CRF 2.B.8)

This category includes carbon dioxide and methane emissions from the production of ethylene, ethylene dichloride, carbon black and styrene. Total emissions from category 2.B.8 Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production equalled to 1068.94 kt CO_2 eq., emissions have increased by 29 % compared to 1990 and by 229 % compared to year 2016. Decrease of emissions for 2015 and 2016 was caused by an accident in the refinery plant with ethylene unit in August of 2015. The accident resulted in an unplanned shutdown of the petrochemical part of the production plant. The ethylene unit was reconstructed. The production capacity of the unit is now greater than that before the accident and thus emissions from ethylene production increased rapidly compared to previous year. Category 2.B.8 was identified as a key source.

4.3.8.1 Source category description

Ethylene in the Czech Republic is produced by pyrolysis of petroleum fractions, composed of a very wide range from fractions of C3-C4 (propane) to the higher boiling fractions. The ethylene unit contains several pyrolysis furnaces that process raw gas (LPG, ethane and propane) and liquids (HCVD - hydrocracked vacuum distillate, naphtha, and in very limited quantities of diesel fuel). Basically, a thermal, non-catalytic fission in the presence of steam is performed and its major products are ethylene, propylene, benzene and C4 fraction.

1,2-dichloroethane known, also as ethylene dichloride, is produced in the Czech Republic at the same integrated facility as vinyl chloride monomer (VCM), which is subsequently used for PVC production (Bernauer and Markvart, 2016). 1,2-dichloroethane is prepared by oxychlorination of ethylene and is then used as source material for vinyl chloride monomer (VCM) production.

In the Czech Republic, carbon black is produced in one facility by the furnace black process. The input materials for the production are heavy aromatic hydrocarbons.

Styrene is produced in one facility by catalytic alkylation of benzene over ethylbenzene followed by ethylbenzene dehydrogenation. The internal ethylbenzene dehydrogenation operates in a system of 2 reactors in the presence of catalysers (Fe_2O_3-Cr_2O_3-K_2O).

4.3.8.2 Methodological issues

Default emission factors from the IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006) are employed to determine carbon dioxide and methane emissions from the production of carbon black, ethylene, ethylene dichloride and styrene. Related CO_2 emissions from Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production are reported in Table1.A(d) under Naphtha, which is the major feedstock used, as well (please see chapter 3.2.3. for details).

CO_2 and CH_4 emissions from the production of ethylene

Reliable data for the production of ethylene are available from CzSO. The IPCC 2006 Gl. provides a value of 1.73 t CO_2/t ethylene produced (with correction factor 110% for countries of Eastern Europe) and 3 kg CH_4/t ethylene produced as default emission factors (IPCC 2006). In the period 1990 – 2018, CO_2 emissions varied between 184.41 (due to the accident) to 958.85 kt CO_2 and methane emissions varied between 0.29 and 1.51 kt CH_4, detailed values for each year are available in Tab. 4-19.

Tab. 4-19 Emission trends from CO_2 and CH_4 emissions from production of ethylene in 1990 - 2018

	Ethylene Production [kt]	CO_2 Emissions [kt]	CH_4 Emissions [kt]
1990	388.02	738.40	1.16
1991	286.45	545.12	0.86
1992	325.37	619.17	0.98
1993	332.68	633.10	1.00
1994	389.53	741.28	1.17
1995	373.34	710.47	1.12
1996	390.80	743.69	1.17
1997	399.09	759.46	1.20
1998	448.94	854.34	1.35
1999	466.32	887.40	1.40
2000	411.66	783.39	1.23
2001	439.16	835.72	1.32
2002	412.12	784.26	1.24
2003	396.88	755.27	1.19
2004	503.86	958.85	1.51
2005	503.86	958.85	1.51

	Ethylene Production [kt]	CO_2 Emissions [kt]	CH_4 Emissions [kt]
2006	462.14	879.46	1.39
2007	408.55	777.47	1.23
2008	464.73	884.38	1.39
2009	416.10	791.83	1.25
2010	454.97	865.80	1.36
2011	412.07	784.17	1.24
2012	441.08	839.37	1.32
2013	425.62	809.95	1.28
2014	491.50	935.32	1.47
2015	308.44	586.96	0.93
2016	96.91	184.41	0.29
2017	456.10	867.96	1.37
2018	451.55	859.29	1.35

CO_2 and CH_4 emissions from the production of ethylene dichloride and vinyl chloride monomer

The data on production of PVC are obtained from CzSO. While CzSO does not publish information on the amount of VCM, it does give data on the amount of PVC produced, which are practically the same as VCM data. The IPCC 2006 Gl. methodology provides a value of emissions of carbon dioxide 0.294 t CO_2/t VCM produced and for methane 0.0226 kg CH_4/t VMC produced as default emission factors (IPCC 2006). Carbon dioxide emissions varied in the period 1990 - 2018 between 16.68 kt CO_2 and 40.29 kt CO_2. Due to the low emission factors' value, the values of methane emissions varied in the period 1990 – 2018 between 0.001 and 0.003 kt CH_4, which is considered as insignificant value. In 2018, emissions of carbon dioxide equalled to 31.32 kt and methane emissions equalled to 0.0024 kt.

CO_2 and CH_4 emissions from the production of carbon black

Exact information on activity data related to carbon black production is available since 2013; thus, the data for other years were taken from the study (Bernauer and Markvart, 2016). Since 2013, the activity data and CO_2 emissions have been based on data from EU ETS. In the Czech Republic, only one facility is involved in carbon black production and thus the activity data and emissions are reported as confidential C (NK) in the CRF reporter. Data are available for review experts in calculation sheets upon a request. The emission factor taken from the IPCC 2006 Gl. equals to 0.06 kg CH_4/t carbon black produced and 2.62 t CO_2 /t carbon black produced (IPCC 2006). In 2018, emissions of carbon dioxide equalled to 87.92 kt and methane emissions equalled to 0.0020 kt.

CO_2 and CH_4 emissions from the production of styrene

Because of the growing consumption of polystyrene, the production of styrene has gradually increased since 1990. CzSO also does not publish any information on the production of styrene. Thus, the necessary activity data were estimated on the basis of production capacities:

1990 - 1998	70 kt styrene p.a.
1999	80 kt styrene p.a.
2000 - 2003	110 kt styrene p.a.
2004	140 kt styrene p.a.
2005 - 2010	150 kt styrene p.a.
from 2011	exact production from EU ETS forms

These estimates on the amount of styrene produced were based on the data given in the article (Dvořák and Novák, 2010). The emission factor taken from the IPCC 2006 Gl. equals to 0.004 kt CH_4/kt styrene (IPCC 2006). The emission factor for CO_2 emissions is 0.27 kt CO_2/kt styrene (Bernauer and Markvart, 2015) (IPCC 2006). Since 2011, activity data are based on data from EU ETS. In the Czech Republic, only one facility is involved in production of styrene, thus the activity data and emissions are reported as confidential C (NK) in CRF reporter. Data are available for review experts in calculation sheets upon a request. In 2018, emissions of carbon dioxide equalled to 41.18 kt and methane emissions equalled to 0.61 kt.

4.3.8.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

The uncertainties for this category are in line with the IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006), i.e. at the level of 5% for the activity data and 40% for the CO_2 and CH_4 emission factors. Overall uncertainty data are given in Chapter 1.6.

Time series consistency is ensured as inventory approaches concerned are employed identically across the whole reporting period for each subcategory.

4.3.8.4 Source-specific QA/QC and verification

The input information and calculations are archived by the sectoral expert and the coordinator of NIS.

The quality control was held by fulfilling the QA/QC form presented in Annex 5.

4.3.8.5 Source-specific recalculations, including changes made in response to the review process and impact on emission trend

In this year, no recalculations were performed in this sector.

4.3.8.6 Source-specific planned improvements, including tracking of those identified in the review process

No improvements are planned.

4.3.9 Fluorochemical Production (2.B.9)

Fluorinates are not produced in the Czech Republic.

4.3.10 Other (2.B.10)

CO_2 emissions from category 2.B.10, which includes other non-energy use in chemical industry and non-selective catalytic reduction equalled to 207.40 kt CO_2 in 2018.

4.3.10.1 Source category description

Subcategory 2.B.10 Other is divided into two subcategories. The first sub-category includes CO_2 emissions from non-selective catalytic reduction (NSCR) of output gases from nitric acid production; the second one includes emissions for hydrogen production by steam reforming in the petrochemical and chemical industry (excluding hydrogen used for NH_3 production, which is based on other feedstock than NG, see section 4.3.1). Emissions from NSCR are not very significant (about 15 kt of CO_2). Emissions from steam reforming of NG are somewhat more significant (about 200 kt of CO_2)).

4.3.10.2 Methodological issues

Thanks to intensive consultation with experts at CzSO and the University of Chemistry and Technology in Prague (VSCHT), it is now possible to reliably specify emissions from non-energy use and thus reallocate activity data, which are reported under 1.A.2.c in accordance with IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006).

The production of nitric acid in installations with NSCR is obtained from EU ETS forms. Currently, two installation units with NSCR are operating in the Czech Republic. Emissions of CO_2 are calculated by simple Tier 1 methodology, where the production data are multiplied by the emission factor. The emission factor is based on a series of studies (Markvart and Bernauer, 2004 – 2013) and (Bernauer and Markvart, 2014 - 2016). Reduction of oxygen, which is the main source of CO_2 emissions in the NSCR process, can be described by the following reaction

$$CH_4 + 2O_2 \rightarrow CO_2 + 2H_2O$$

The emission factor 103 kg CO_2/1 t HNO_3 was derived for the reaction and was used for emission estimates.

Emissions for hydrogen production by steam reforming in the petrochemical and chemical industry (excluding hydrogen used for NH_3 production) are calculated using the following equation

$$Emissions = (Net\ calorific\ value\ of\ NG * EF\ for\ NG) - emissions\ of\ NSCR$$

The net calorific value of natural gas consumed for non-energy use in the chemical industry is obtained from the Energy Questionnaire - Natural Gas provided by AIE - Eurostat – UNECE. EF for natural gas is calculated on the basis of the NET4GAS Ltd. correlation (see Annex A5.1).

Tab. 4-20 gives an overview of the CO_2 emissions from category 2.B.10 Other. Related CO_2 emissions from 2.B.10 are reported in Table1.A(d) under Natural Gas as well (please see chapter 3.2.3. for details).

Tab. 4-20 Emission trends for category 2.B.10 Other in 2008 - 2018

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Other non-energy use in chemical industry	**CO_2 emissions [kt]**	208.34	123.08	195.74	206.72	210.01	201.33
Non selective catalytic reduction	**CO_2 emissions [kt]**	14.42	13.39	14.42	13.49	14.52	13.43
		2014	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	
Other non-energy use in chemical industry	**CO_2 emissions [kt]**	204.76	208.02	220.49	190.15	191.76	
Non selective catalytic reduction	**CO_2 emissions [kt]**	14.77	15.04	13.09	16.37	15.64	

4.3.10.3 Uncertainties and time consistency

The uncertainty of the activity data and emission factors used for computations of emissions from category 2.B.10 correspond to the uncertainty estimates from the Energy sector, category 1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction. The uncertainties are for this category in line with IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006), i.e. at the level of 3% for the activity data and 2.5% for the emission factor.

Time series consistency is ensured as the inventory approaches concerned are employed identically across the whole reporting period from 2008 to 2018.

4.3.10.4 Source-specific QA/QC and verification

The input information and calculations are archived by the sectoral expert and the coordinator of NIS.

The quality control was held by fulfilling the QA/QC form presented in Annex 5.

4.3.10.5 Source-specific recalculations, including changes made in response to the review process and impact on emission trend

The subcategory 2.B.10 Other has corrections in years 2017 and 2018 due to QA/QC.

4.3.10.6 Source-specific planned improvements, including tracking of those identified in the review process

In further submissions it is planned to investigate the possibility of disaggregating data for non-energy and energy use of NG for the 1990 - 2007 period. CO_2 emissions from NG in the chemical industry were reported for this period under 1.A.2.c.

4.4 Metal Industry (CRF 2.C)

This category includes mainly CO_2 emissions from 2.C.1 Iron and Steel Production; 99.8% of CO_2 emissions arise from 2.C.1. CO_2 emissions from iron and steel are identified as a key category (by both level and trend assessments). A small amount of CH_4 is also emitted.

Ferro-alloys were manufactured in limited amounts in a small production unit in the Czech Republic; this process could constitute an unsubstantial source of CO_2 emissions. Specific data were obtained straight from the operator – there is only one producer of ferrovanadium.

For the production of Lead and Zinc data are also obtained straight from the operators, however there is only one producer of secondary lead and one producer of zinc.

Investigation revealed one smaller production plant, which reported that aluminium was used as a reducing agent; this did not lead to CO_2 emissions. In 2009 this production was stopped.

4.4.1 Iron and Steel Production (CRF 2.C.1)

4.4.1.1 Category description

Iron is produced in the Czech Republic in two large metallurgical facilities located in the cities of Ostrava and Třinec in the Moravian-Silesian Region, in the north-eastern part of the Czech Republic. Both these metallurgical works employ blast furnaces and also lines for the production of steel, coking furnaces and other supplementary technical units. Another large steel plant is located immediately next to the metallurgical works in Ostrava, taking raw iron (in the liquid state) from the nearby blast furnaces (located in the area of the Ostrava metallurgical works).

2.C.1. was identified as key category in this submission by level and trend assessment, both by Approach 1 KC analysis and also approach 2 KC analysis.

4.4.1.2 Methodological issues

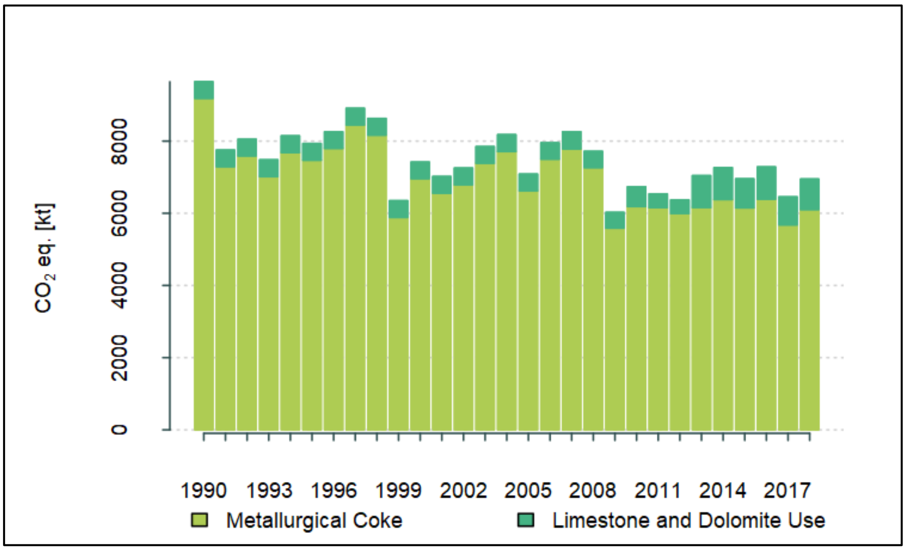


Fig. 4-6 Trend of CO2 emissions in 2.C.1, 1990 – 2018 [kt CO2]

The CO_2 emissions from iron and steel production were calculated using the national approach which can be considered as Tier 2. However, Tier 2 emission estimations based in IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006) include recommendations to also include emissions arising from combustion of Blast Furnace and Oxygen Steel Furnace Gas in other than metallurgical complexes (for instance in Energy category 1.A.1.a). However, it is expected in the Czech Republic that all Blast Furnace and Oxygen Steel Furnace Gases are combusted directly in the metallurgical complexes. This means that the national approach to emission estimations contains a few aspects from Tier 1, as some parts of the equation are available for the computation. An important aspect of the computation is the amount of carbon in the reducing agent (i.e. in metallurgical coke) and thus also the amount of carbon in scrap and in steel. Further, small amount of Bituminous Coal in 2014, 2015 and was also used as reducing agent in the blast furnace, as well as Coal Tar in years 2007 till 2013. Thus, the approach used is considered to be as close to Tier 2 based on IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006) as possible. Details of the amount of reducing agents are given in Tab. 4-21. In the carbon balance the amount of carbon in coke, bituminous coal (in 2014 – 2016) and coal tar (in 2007 - 2013) used in blast furnaces. Further amount of carbon in sinter, pig iron and steel is part of the emission estimation. The total amount of total carbon produced in the process is following equation

$$C_{total} = \left(C_{coke} + C_{bituminous\ coal} + C_{coal\ tar} + C_{scrap} + C_{electrodes}\right) - C_{steel}$$

Coke Oven Gas is not in the official CzSO data reported in transformation processes, so it is used only for warming up, so the emissions are reported under 1.A.2.a. Blast Furnace Gas is used for warming the air for the blast furnace.

99% of produced pig iron is used immediately in the facility for steel production. Iron ore charge for blast furnaces is ensured from three quarters by sintering of sinter fines in our own Sinter Plant and the remaining portion of iron ore charge is formed by pellets, lump ores and also secondary materials. Blast furnace coke is supplied from the neighboring Coke Oven Plant, part of blast furnace coke and liquid fuel is purchased from external sources. Produced hot metal and sinter is used for internal consumption only. Steel is here homogenised, additionally alloyed to the exact chemical composition, heated to the appropriate casting temperature and desulphurized, and modification of inclusions is performed using filled profiles. After this out-of-furnace processing molten steel is sequentially cast on three continuous casters into billets, slabs or small slabs. Finishing lines represents two section-rolling mills and a wire-rod mill, which provide a wide assortment of profiles and wire rod. In the total production of the iron and steel in the Czech Republic, the electric furnaces covers less than 5%. From the total amount of CO_2 emissions about 6% is recycled in the process.

The calculation in IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006) also includes CO_2 emissions from limestone and dolomite used in iron and steel metallurgy. Since the 2015 submission, these emissions have been reported under 2.C.1. Data reported under EU ETS were used for these emissions, i.e. Tier 3. The data for limestone and dolomite are since 2011 available in the EU ETS data. Since no reliable data for limestone and dolomite used before that year is available in the stastics, the extrapolation method was applied for the time series 1990 – 2010 base on the data available for 2011-2018.

The computational approach as well as the parameters used were consulted in general with a representative of The Steel Federation, Inc. Related CO_2 emissions from 2.C.1 are reported in Table1.A(d) under Coke Oven Coke (1990-2018), Other bituminous coal (2014-2018) and Coal Tar as well (2007-2013, 2018) as well(please see chapter 3.2.3. for details).

Tab. 4-21 The activity data and CO_2 emissions in 1990 – 2018

	Coke consumed in blast furnaces [t]	Other Bituminous Coal [t]	Coal Tar	Use of limestone and dolomite	CO_2 from 2.C.1 [kt]
1990	3211	NO	NO	891.04	9642.54
1991	2559	NO	NO	891.03	7750.98
1992	2624	NO	NO	891.03	8049.44
1993	2426	NO	NO	891.04	7479.70
1994	2663	NO	NO	891.03	8143.88
1995	2587	NO	NO	891.04	7930.90
1996	2701	NO	NO	891.05	8257.45
1997	2846	NO	NO	891.01	8907.86
1998	2750	NO	NO	891.05	8625.62
1999	1941	NO	NO	891.08	6346.94
2000	2327	NO	NO	890.88	7418.03
2001	2175	NO	NO	891.20	7016.95
2002	2252	NO	NO	891.16	7251.30
2003	2459	NO	NO	890.29	7846.70
2004	2628	NO	NO	892.15	8176.00
2005	2260	NO	NO	891.06	7084.34
2006	2480	NO	NO	887.65	7952.48
2007	2570	NO	35	897.73	8258.72
2008	2366	NO	59	887.78	7715.56
2009	1801	NO	56	877.45	6022.92
2010	2082	NO	33	927.97	6733.78
2011	2086	NO	26	857.92	6536.30
2012	2007	NO	23	846.47	6368.95
2013	2057	NO	7	1079.53	7041.88
2014	1886	276	NO	1051.93	7241.89
2015	1780	300	NO	947.59	6929.35
2016	1842	319	NO	1039.28	7256.87
2017	1605	278	NO	926.77	6430.08
2018	1735	285	30	1001.44	6923.24

The amounts of blast furnace coke consumed and corresponding emissions are given in Tab. 4-21.

Estimation of CH_4 from metal production is based on the IPCC 2006 Gl. Tier 1 methodology. Default emission factors 0.1 g CH_4 per tonne of coke produced and 0.07 kg CH_4 per tonne of sinter produced were used. In this case, the relevant activity data correspond to the amount of coke produced from the Energy Balances of the CR are given in CRF Tables and official statics data of sinter produced.

Emission estimates of precursors for the relevant subcategories have been transferred from NFR to CRF, as described in previous chapters and in Chapter 9.

4.4.1.3 Uncertainties and time consistency

The uncertainty estimates have so far been based on expert judgment. Their improvement is ongoing and some uncertainty estimates for Iron and steel production have been revised in previous submissions (CHMI, 2012b). The new estimate of EF (CO_2) is now 10%, which is in accordance with the 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006) and is slightly higher than the former value (5%). The estimate for AD (7%) remained unchanged, because this value is in good agreement with the recommendation in the Regulation of Commission (EU) No. 601/2012 (EU, 2012). Further improvement of uncertainty estimates is planned for the next submission.

Consistency of the time series is ensured as the inventory approaches concerned are employed identically across the whole reporting period from the base year of 1990 to 2018.

4.4.1.4 Source-specific QA/QC and verification

The sector-specific QA/QC plan follows from the overall plan described in Chapter 1. The greatest attention was focused on identifying gaps and imperfections using the new reporting software (CRF Reporter), specifically by observing trends in figures and by checking IEFs. Attention was also focused on checking sources from inter-sector boundaries (Energy, Industry) that they are neither omitted nor counted twice. CO_2 emissions from coke used in blast furnaces are not considered in Energy sector (see Chapter 3.2).

Activity data available in the official CzSO materials in relation to QA/QC were independently determined by experts from CHMI and KONEKO and were mutually compared. Experts at CHMI additionally checked most of the calculations carried out by experts at KONEKO and vice versa. For another QA, especially QA of computational approach, is also used former coordinator of National Inventory System.

The quality control was held by fulfilling the QA/QC form presented in Annex 5.

4.4.1.5 Source-specific recalculations, including changes made in response to the review process and impact on emission trend

The emission and oxidation factor for other bituminous coal were updated following the change in the data. The change was carried out for years 2014 – 2017; the impact of recalculation is minus 0.4% or 22 kt (in 2014) and 23 kt (in 2018). Thus this change is for the Czech Republic under the threshold of significance, but brings more accurate emission data in the inventory.

4.4.1.6 Source-specific planned improvements, including tracking of those identified in the review process

In future submissions is planned to investigate data relevant for potential implementation of Tier 3 methodology in this category. Specific steps were already taken in recent years, however the issue need further detailed activity data, which will be discussed with relevant representatives.

4.4.2 Ferroalloys Production (CRF 2.C.2)

4.4.2.1 Source category description

Ferroalloys Production is production of concentrated alloys of iron and or more metals such as silicon, manganese, chromium, molybdenum, vanadium and tungsten. In the Czech Republic is only one producer of ferrovanadium. Therefore, activity data are reported as confidential.

4.4.2.2 Methodological issues

The activity data were obtained straight from the operator, where ferrovanadium is produced. IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006) does not provide emission factors of this type of ferroalloy. However, IPCC 2006 Gl. provides emission factors based on specific share of Si in the ferroalloy. Chemical composition of the ferrovanadium produced in the Czech Republic is known. Using the simple proportion rule, emission factors were calculated for CO_2, as well as for CH_4. This can be considered as conservative approach.

The emissions are under the threshold of significance and can be considered negligible.

Tab. 4-22 Evaluation of emission factors used for 2.C.2 emission estimates

Composition of ferrovanadium		IPCC 2006 Gls. EF		EF CO_2 (1.5% of Si)	EF CH_4 (1.5% of Si)
Vanadium	75-85%	FeSi 45% Si	2.5	0.083333*)	
Aluminum	1.5% max	FeSli 65% Si	3.6	0.083077	0.023077*)
Silicon	1.5% max	FeSi 75%Si	4	0.08	0.02
Carbon	0.25% max.	FeSi90%Si	4.8	0.08	0.018333
Phosphorus	0.08% max.				
Sulfur	0.08% max.				

**)emission factors used for computation*

4.4.2.3 Uncertainties and time consistency

Since default emission factors were used for emission computations, the uncertainty of emission factors were considered default, i.e. provided in table 4.9 in IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006) as 25%. The uncertainty of activity data is estimated on the level of 5%.

4.4.2.4 Source-specific QA/QC and verification

The sector-specific QA/QC plan follows from the overall plan described in Chapter 1. General QC procedures were applied in this sector. The activity data and composition of ferroalloys were discussed with representative of The Steel Federation, Inc.

4.4.2.5 Source-specific recalculations, including changes made in response to the review process and impact on emission trend

No recalculation was performed in this category in current submission.

4.4.2.6 Source-specific planned improvements, including tracking of those identified in the review process

Since the emissions are negligible, no improvement is planned.

4.4.3 Aluminium Production (2.C.3)

Investigation revealed one smaller production plant, which reported that aluminium was used as a reducing agent; this did not lead to CO_2 emissions. In 2009 this production was stopped. Recently, there is only secondary production of aluminium in the Czech Republic. From this reason no greenhouse gases are reported in this category. There is recycling of aluminium. In order to avoid using of F-gases is used cover salts method. The recommendation from FCCC/ARR/2016/CZE, I.13 is not in line with IPCC 2006 Gl. and further not comparable to the reporting of other Annex I Parties. The recommendation is requesting to report CO_2 and PFC emissions from secondary aluminium production in the correct category (2.C.7 Other). There is no guidance for this kind of processes for reporting under 2.C.7. Further, no Annex I Party is reporting such emissions. The inventory team believes, that no greenhouse gases are arising from the processes mentioned.

4.4.4 Lead Production (2.C.5)

4.4.4.1 Source category description

In the Czech Republic there is no primary production of lead, however secondary production and recycling is happening. There is one installation specialised for this production.

4.4.4.2 Methodological issues

Research was performed on potential Lead producers in the Czech Republic. The data were obtained straight from the operator; the data has to be displayed as confidential. The CO_2 emissions were estimated at the level of Tier 1 methodology based on the IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006) using the default CO_2 emission factor 0.2 t CO_2/t of lead. CO_2 emissions in 2018 equalled 10.03 kt.

The emissions are under the threshold of significance.

4.4.4.3 Uncertainties and time consistency

Since default emission factors were used for emission computations, the uncertainties were based in IPCC 2006 Gl. recommendation, i.e. 10% for activity data and 50% for emission factor.

4.4.4.4 Source-specific QA/QC and verification

The sector-specific QA/QC plan follows from the overall plan described in Chapter 1. General QC procedures were applied in this sector. The activity data and composition of ferroalloys were discussed with representative of The Steel Federation, Inc.

4.4.4.5 Source-specific recalculations, including changes made in response to the review process and impact on emission trend

No recalculation was performed in this category in current submission.

4.4.4.6 Source-specific planned improvements, including tracking of those identified in the review process

Since the emissions are negligible, no improvement is planned.

4.4.5 Zinc Production (2.C.6)

4.4.5.1 Source category description

There is no primary production of Zinc in the Czech Republic, however secondary production is occurring. The reported emission are all from secondary production, there is one producer of zinc, which is operating since 1998. Updated activity data from other producer, which was operating during 1990 –

1999 were obtained in this submission. No GHG emissions are arising from the secondary zinc production.

4.4.5.2 Methodological issues

The research of potential Zinc producers in the Czech Republic was performed. Detailed data were obtained straight from the operator, the data has to be displayed as confidential. The CO_2 emissions were estimated on the level Tier 1 methodology based on IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006) using default CO_2 emission factor 1.72 t CO_2/t of zinc. CO_2 emissions in 2018 equalled 0.7 kt, which presents negligible share in the whole inventory.

4.4.5.3 Uncertainties and time consistency

Since default emission factors were used for emission computations, the uncertainties were based in IPCC 2006 Gl. recommendation, i.e. 10% for activity data and 50% for emission factor.

4.4.5.4 Source-specific QA/QC and verification

The sector-specific QA/QC plan follows from the overall plan described in Chapter 1. General QC procedures were applied in this sector.

4.4.5.5 Source-specific recalculations, including changes made in response to the review process and impact on emission trend

Recalculation due to new obtained activity data was performed for 1990 - 1999. The transparency of reporting was increased due to this recalculation. The updated emissions are by 0.5% higher in comparison to the reporting of last submission.

4.4.5.6 Source-specific planned improvements, including tracking of those identified in the review process

Since the emissions are negligible, no improvement is planned.

4.5 Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use (CRF 2.D)

This subcategory includes the emissions from the first use of fossil fuels as products, where their primary use is other than combustion for energy production or use as a reducing agent in industrial processes.

Products reported in this subcategory include Lubricants, Paraffins, Asphalts and Solvents. Emissions from other (secondary) use or disposal of these products are included in the relevant sectors (e.g. Energy, Waste).

Fig. 4-6 shows the share of individual subcategories in 2.D. 83% of 2.D CO_2 emissions are produced from

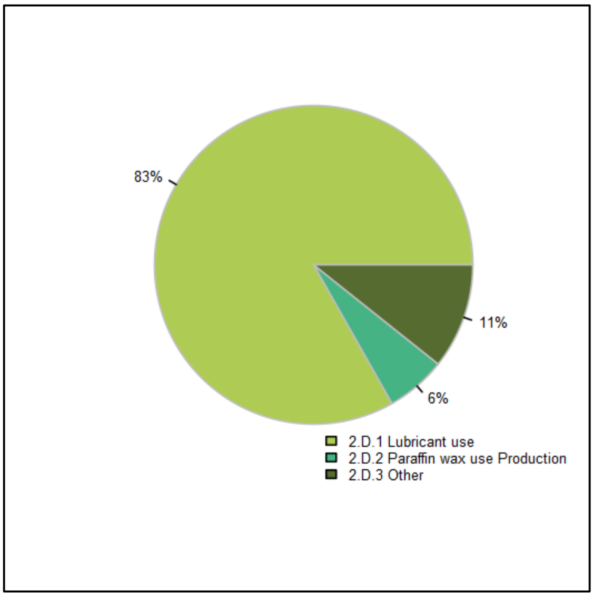


Fig. 4-7 The share of individual subcategories for CO2 emissions in 2.D in 201 [kt CO2]

Lubricant Use, followed by Urea used as catalysts (11%) and the use of Paraffin Wax (6%).

4.5.1 Lubricant Use (2.D.1)

4.5.1.1 Source category description

Lubricants are produced from refining of crude oil in petrochemical installations. There can be distinguished between engine oils and industrial oil or grease.

4.5.1.2 Methodological issues

The activity data are provided by CzSO in the official Energy balance of the Czech Republic. The non-energy use of fuels is also included. The amount of lubricants used for other than energy production is included in this category as activity data.

Tier 1 methodology from the IPCC 2006 Gl. was used for CO_2 emission estimations. The default emission factor 20 kg C/GJ was used; the Oxidised During Use (ODU) factor was used as a default value equal to 0.2. CO_2 emissions from this category in 2018 were equal to 129 kt CO_2. Related CO_2 emissions from 2.D.1 are reported in Table1.A(d) under Lubricants as well (please see chapter 3.2.3. for details).

4.5.1.3 Uncertainties and time consistency

Since the activity data used are from official statics, the suggested 5% uncertainty (IPCC 2006) was applied for this category. Since default ODU factor was used, suggested 50% uncertainty from IPCC 2006 Gl. was applied for emission factor uncertainty.

4.5.1.4 Source-specific QA/QC and verification

Standard QA/QC procedures were applied for this subcategory. Special attention was paid to cross-sectoral issues (Energy x IPPU), so no emissions are omitted, nor counted twice.

4.5.1.5 Source-specific recalculations, including changes made in response to the review process and impact on emission trend

No recalculation performed in this submission.

4.5.1.6 Source-specific planned improvements, including tracking of those identified in the review process

No improvements are planned in this subcategory.

4.5.2 Paraffin Wax Use (2.D.2)

4.5.2.1 Source category description

This category includes use of products separated from fossil fuels called paraffins, waxes or vaseline. From chemical point of view they are mixtures of solid paraffinated hydrocarbons obtained from crude oils. Different types are characterised by point of solidification and amount of oil contained.

4.5.2.2 Methodological issues

Activity data reported in official Energy balance of CzSO as non-energy use are used for emission estimation in this category. Tier 1 methodology from IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006) was used for CO_2 emission estimation. Default emission factor 20 kg C/GJ was used, Oxidised During Use (ODU) factor was used default equal to 0.2. CO_2 emissions in 2018 from this category were equal to 9.4 kt CO_2.

4.5.2.3 Uncertainties and time consistency

Since the activity data used are from official statics, the suggested 5% uncertainty (IPCC 2006) was applied for this category. Since default ODU factor was used, suggested 50% uncertainty from IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006) was applied for emission factor uncertainty.

4.5.2.4 Source-specific QA/QC and verification

Standard QA/QC procedures were applied for this subcategory. Special attention was paid to cross-sectoral issues (Energy x IPPU), so no emissions are omitted, nor counted twice.

4.5.2.5 Source-specific recalculations, including changes made in response to the review process and impact on emission trend

No recalculation performed in this submission.

4.5.2.6 Source-specific planned improvements, including tracking of those identified in the review process

No improvements are planned in this subcategory.

4.5.3 Other (2.D.3)

4.5.3.1 Source category description

Solvent Use

This category includes particularly emissions of NMVOC (ozone precursor) from the use of solvents, which based in IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006) are not considered to be a source of direct CO_2 emissions.

Road Paving With Asphalt

This category includes particularly emissions of ozone precursors in 1990 – 2005 time - series. Based on the IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006) only NMVOC emission should be reported. Data in reporting for the UNECE/CLRTAP inventory in NFR are used. Emissions from Road Paving with Asphalt are not considered to be a source of CO_2 emissions (IPCC 2006).

Urea used as catalyst

IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006) incorporate this category as source of CO_2 emissions. However, based on methodology temissions from this process should be included in Energy sector, 1.A.3. Since the emissions does not arise from fuel combustion, the emissions are covered under IPPU sector.

4.5.3.2 Methodological issues

Solvent Use

The IPCC Gl. (IPCC 2006) uses the CORINAIR methodology (EMEP/CORINAIR Guidelines, 1999) for processing NMVOC emissions in this category. This manual also gives the following conversions for the relevant activities, which can be used in conversion of data from the CORINAIR (i.e. SNAP) structure to the IPCC classification.

Inventory of NMVOC is elaborated annually for the UNECE/CLRTAP inventory in NFR and is also adopted for the National GHG inventory.

Solvent Use activity data are based on the following sources of information:

- statistical information on producers and imports from the Czech Statistical Office,
- REZZO data,
- annual reports of the Association of Coatings Producers and Association of Industrial Distilleries,
- information from the Customs Administration,
- regular monitoring of economic activities and economic developments in the CR, knowledge and monitoring of important operations in the sphere of surface treatments, especially in the area of application of coatings, degreasing and cleaning,
- regular monitoring of investment activities is performed in the CR for technical branches affecting the consumption of solvents and for overall developmental technical trends of all branches of industry,
- monitoring of implementation of BAT in the individual technical branches,
- technical analysis of consumption of solvents in households; NMVOC emissions from households are entirely fugitive and, according to qualified estimates, contribute approximately 16.5% to total NMVOC emissions.

The activity data for Solvent Use were extracted from the official Energy balance. Form the whole amount of non-energy use of Other oil products were extracted the Oil needed for NH_3 production. Sum of the rest of Other Oil and non-energy use of White spirit was considered as the best available data for Solvent Use. This approach was approved with relevant experts from CzSO.

Road Paving With Asphalt

The activity data from last submission were used. Emissions are used from UNECE/CLRTAP inventories.

Urea used as catalyst

Since no detailed data about urea used as catalyst is available, the default approach was used, i.e. the activity level is 1% to 3% of diesel consumption by the vehicle. For the Czech Republic conservative estimate of 2% was used. 2% of the amount of diesel used in road transport was used as activity data. This approach was used for the emission estimates for 1998 – 2018 time series, which was consulted as appropriate time series, when this process can occur. The computational approach presented in Eq. 3.2.2 in IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006) was applied to estimate CO_2 emissions. This approach is clearly conservative approach, since it is taking into account total consumption of diesel. However, exact amount of vehicles using this technology is not known. The data are under investigation. Even using this conservative approach the emissions are under the threshold of significance.

CO_2 emissions in 2018 from this category were equal to 16.5 kt CO_2.

4.5.3.3 Uncertainties and time consistency

Solvent Use

Uncertainty of NMVOC emissions is considered to be quite large, based on IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006) it is considered as 50%. The uncertainty of activity data is considered based on expert judgement as 25%.

Time series consistency is ensured as the inventory approaches concerned are employed identically across the whole reporting period from the base year 1990 to 2018.

Road Paving With Asphalt

Since no CO_2, CH_4 or N_2O emission were estimated in this category, no uncertainties were considered in this category.

Urea used as catalyst

Suggested default range for uncertainty was applied for 2.D.3 category, i.e. 5% for activity data and 5% for emission factor uncertainty. However even though the emission are reported under 2.D.3, the range was applied based on IPCC 2006 Gl. Vol. 2 Energy (IPCC 2006), where methodology for emission estimation from urea used as catalyst is provided.

4.5.3.4 Source-specific QA/QC and verification

Solvent Use

The emission data in this section were taken from the UNECE/CLRTAP inventories in NFR. Annual reports are available on the method of calculation for the individual years since 1998. Following transfer of the emission data to the new CRF Reporter, it was apparent that trends in the emissions did not exhibit any significant deviations.

Road Paving With Asphalt

No specific QA/QC or verification procedures is applied.

Urea used as catalyst

Standard QA/QC procedures were applied for this subcategory. Activity data estimate was discussed with the expert for transport.

4.5.3.5 Source-specific recalculations, including changes made in response to the review process and impact on emission trend

Solvent Use

No recalculations performed in this submission.

Road Paving With Asphalt

No recalculations performed in this submission.

Urea used as catalyst

Due to updated activity data and due to use of COPERT 5 model in 1.A.3 the activity data was consequently updated also for the category 2.D.3 Other – Urea Used as catalyst.

4.5.3.6 Source-specific planned improvements, including tracking of those identified in the review process

Solvent Use

No improvements are planned in this category.

Road Paving With Asphalt

No improvements are planned in this category.

Urea used as catalyst

Further investigation of activity data is planned for the future submissions.

4.6 Electronics Industry (CRF 2.E)

Of the categories of sources classified under the Electronics Industry (2.E), only the Integrated Circuit or Semiconductor (2.E.1) category is relevant for the Czech Republic. This category includes the gases HFC-23, CF_4, C_2F_6, SF_6 and NF_3. According to information obtained from manufactures, SF_6 or other fluorine compounds are not used in category 2.E.3 Photovoltaics.

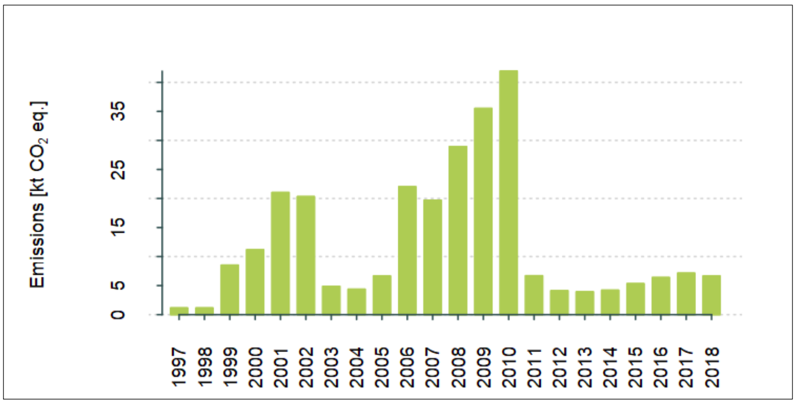


Fig. 4-8 Trend of emissions from 2.E Electronics Industry [kt CO_2 eq.]

The emission trend for the category 2.E Electronics Industry, which also represent the emission trend of subcategory 2.E.1 is depicted in Fig. 4-8 from year 1997, when the use of CF_4 began to 2018. Emissions of F-gases equalled to 6.64 kt CO_2 eq. in 2018. Total emissions of F-gases from 2.E decreased in 2018 by 0.49 kt CO_2 eq. compared to previous year. Tab. 4-23 lists the exact amount of CO_2 eq. emissions from category 2.E.

Tab. 4-23 Emissions from category 2.E. Electronics Industry in time period 1997 - 2018

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Emissions [kt CO_2 eq.]	1.14	1.14	8.51	11.17	21.03	20.32	4.87	4.36	6.64	22.03	19.68
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Emissions [kt CO_2 eq.]	28.94	35.50	41.95	6.69	4.12	3.93	4.20	5.30	6.39	7.13	6.64

Tab. 4-24 gives an overview of the emission factors and methodology used for computations of emissions in category 2.E. Electronics Industry in 2018.

Tab. 4-24 Type of CO_2 emissions factors used for computations of 2018 emissions in category 2.E Electronics Industry

	F-gas reported	Source or type EF	Methodology
2.E.1 Integrated Circuit or Semiconductor	HFC-23, CF_4, C_2F_6, SF_6, NF_3	Default (IPCC 2006)	Tier 2a

4.6.1 Integrated Circuit or Semiconductor (CRF 2.E.1)

4.6.1.1 Source category description

This category includes the gases C_2F_6, CF_4, SF_6, CHF_3 (HFC-23) and NF_3 used by semiconductor manufacturers. These gases are used in the plasma chemical thin layer etching process. The process is based on the reaction between atomic fluorine and the material of the layer. Atomic fluorine is derived from the fluorinated gases mentioned above in the presence of capacity-induced plasma.

Gases SF_6 and NF_3 are currently used for semiconductor manufacturing in the Czech Republic. Consumption of NF_3 has increased since 2010, when the first use of NF_3 for semiconductor manufacturing was recorded. According to the main manufacturer, the fluctuating trend in emissions is linked with the fluctuating consumption of gases for semiconductor manufacturing. The consumption of gases in the current year depends on the planned capacity of production, type of manufactured products and types of etching processes.

4.6.2 Methodological issues

Because of the lack of detailed information, the data about gases C_2F_6, CF_4, SF_6, CHF_3 (HFC-23) and NF_3 are reported for category 2.E.1 Integrated Circuit or Semiconductor. Activity data about consumption of F-gases are available since 1997.

Emissions from this category are calculated using Tier 2a methodology described in IPCC 2006 Gl., Equation 6.2 without using fractions a_i and d_i, which are considered by expert judgement to be negligible and further using Equation 6.3 for estimation of by-product emissions of CF_4 (IPCC 2006). By-product emissions of CF_4 are reported together with regular CF_4 emissions.

The manufacturers of electrical equipment maintain very eco-friendly policies (involving treatment, training of staff, certificate etc.). Operational leakages are not measured (legislation does not force operators to do so) but can be estimated based on stock change. After a consultation with the main operator in the country the leakages are virtually non-existent and depend solely on accidents. Leakages represent less than 100 kg/yr in total. Such a low amount of SF_6 is not required to be reported from the operator into national database "Integrated system of reporting obligations" (*Integrovaný systém plnění ohlašovacích povinností* - ISPOP).

The emission factors employed are summarized in Tab. 4-25. The default emission factors for the gases HFC-23, CF_4, C_2F_6, SF_6 and NF_3 were chosen from IPCC 2006 Gl., Volume 3, Table 6.3 (IPCC 2006).

Tab. 4-25 Emissions factors used for computations of 2018 emissions from 2.E.1 Integrated Circuit or Semiconductor

F-gas	IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006)			
	(1-Ui)	B_{CF4}	B_{C2F6}	B_{C3F8}
HFC-23 (CHF_3)	0.4	0.07	NA	NA
CF_4	0.9	NA	NA	NA
C_2F_6	0.6	0.2	NA	NA
SF_6	0.2	NA	NA	NA
NF_3	0.2	0.09	NA	NA

4.6.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

The uncertainty estimates were based on expert judgment (see IPCC 2006 Gl., Volume 1, Chapter 3 Uncertainties). Improvement of uncertainty estimation is in progress.

Time series consistency is ensured as the inventory approaches concerned are employed identically across the whole reporting period from 1997 when the use of CF_4 began to 2018.

4.6.4 Source -specific QA/QC and verification

The input information and calculations are archived by the sectoral expert and the coordinator of NIS.

Validation was performed by comparing the data obtained directly from manufacturer with data obtained from Custom Office of the Czech Republic, ISPOP and Ministry of the Environment.

The quality control was held by fulfilling the QA/QC form presented in Annex 5.

4.6.5 Source -specific recalculations, including changes made in response to the review process and impact on emission trend

For 2020 submission, due to updated activity data provided directly by the main Czech manufacturer of semiconductors, emissions were recalculated for 2017.

The impact of the recalculation on the total emissions from 2.E is shown in Tab. 4-26.

Tab. 4-26 Impact of the recalculation in category 2.E

Emissions	Unit	2017
Submission 2019	[kt CO_2 eq.]	6.72
Submission 2020	[kt CO_2 eq.]	7.13
Difference	[%]	6.12

Research on SF_6 and other fluorine compound emissions related to the production process of photovoltaics was conducted. According to information obtained from manufactures, SF_6 or any other fluorine compounds are not used in production of photovoltaics in the Czech Republic.

4.6.6 Source -specific planned improvements, including tracking of those identified in the review process

Although the current survey considered factors ai and di in Tier 2a methodology as negligible, it is planned to explore this technology further in more details in future submissions, no later than the introduction of F-gases in the EU ETS trading. Improvement of uncertainty estimation is in progress.

4.7 Product Uses as Substitutes for Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) (CRF 2.F)

This category describes emissions of F-gases from the following categories: 2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning, 2.F.2 Foam Blowing Agents, 2.F.3 Fire Protection, 2.F.4 Aerosols and 2.F.5 Solvents. The base year of using F-gases in the Czech Republic is 1995. The determination of the base year was based on the information from possible emission sources and on fact, that the same base year is determined in neighboring countries with similar composition.

The emission trend for category 2.F is depicted in Fig. 4-9. The major share of 99% in the range of actual emissions for year 2018 corresponds to category 2.F.1. Actual emissions from other categories under 2.F are insignificant compared to category 2.F.1. Actual emissions of F-gases increased from 13.82 kt CO_2 eq. in 1995 to 3736.79 kt CO_2 eq. in 2018. This significant leap forward by orders of magnitude has been driven mainly by substantial increase in the use of HFCs in refrigeration.

Detailed information about actual emissions is given in Tab. 4-27 and in the CRF Tables. The higher level of emissions during the last years could be explained by growth of large users, such as automotive industry and manufacturing of stationary air-conditioning. The vast majority of F-gases remain from production of refrigerators and air conditioners.

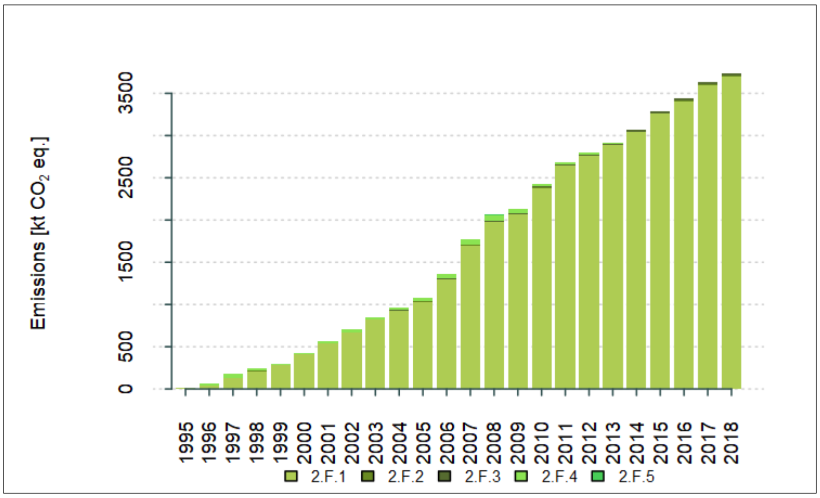


Fig. 4-9 Trend of emissions from 2.F Product Uses as Substitutes for Ozone Depleting Substances and share of specific subcategories [kt CO_2 eq.]

Tab. 4-27 Actual emissions of HFCs and PFCs in 1995 - 2018 [kt CO_2 eq.]

	Category 2.F - emissions of PFCs and HFCs [kt CO_2 eq.]		
	Emissions of PFCs and HFCs	Emissions of HFCs	Emissions of PFCs
1995	13.82	13.81	0.01
1996	71.53	70.85	0.68
1997	174.45	173.86	0.59
1998	242.98	242.46	0.52
1999	300.15	299.27	0.88
2000	420.20	418.11	2.10
2001	570.22	566.86	3.36
2002	702.82	699.32	3.50
2003	851.02	844.30	6.71
2004	961.17	952.50	8.67
2005	1083.26	1073.89	9.37
2006	1360.14	1350.29	9.85
2007	1774.22	1763.77	10.44
2008	2064.28	2052.56	11.72
2009	2132.35	2121.74	10.61
2010	2429.17	2421.35	7.81
2011	2688.43	2682.64	5.80
2012	2797.41	2792.65	4.76
2013	2921.49	2917.69	3.81
2014	3074.78	3072.22	2.56
2015	3291.42	3289.90	1.52
2016	3441.65	3440.63	1.02
2017	3638.72	3637.88	0.84
2018	3736.79	3736.07	0.73

Tab. 4-28 gives an overview of the emission factors and methodology used for computations of emissions in category 2.F Product Uses as Substitutes for Ozone Depleting Substances in 2018.

Tab. 4-28 Type of emissions factors used for computations of 2018 emissions in category 2.F

	Reported emissions	Source or type EF	Methodology
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning	HFCs, PFCs	CS and Default (IPCC 2006)	Tier 2a
2.F.2 Foam Blowing Agents	HFCs	Default (IPCC 2006)	Tier 1a
2.F.3 Fire protection	HFCs, PFCs	Default (IPCC 2006)	Tier 1a
2.F.4 Aerosols	NO	Default (IPCC 2006)	Tier 1a
2.F.5 Solvents	HFCs	Default (IPCC 2006)	Tier 1a

Emissions of F-gases (HFCs, PFCs, SF_6, NF_3) in the Czech Republic are at relatively low level due to the absence of large industrial sources. Furthermore all of the F-gases in the Czech Republic are imported; therefore there are no fugitive emissions from manufacturing. Additionally, there is no production of other fluorinated gases (CFCs, HCFCs, etc.) that could lead to by-product F-gas emissions and there is no primary aluminium and magnesium industry in the Czech Republic.

Currently, the national F-gas inventory is based on the method of actual emissions, according to the IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006). Data about direct import/export, use and destruction for subcategories under 2.F are obtained from following sources:

- ISPOP ("Integrated system of reporting obligations"),
- The F-gas register (Questionnaire on production, import, export, feedstock use and destruction of the substances listed in Annexes I or II of the F-gas regulation),
- The Customs Administration of the Czech Republic.

Collecting of data and preparation of input data for emission estimates is described in more detail in chapter 4.7.1.2. The description in chapter 4.7.1.2 is related to subcategory 2.F.1 but data sources and input data preparation are the same for each subcategory under 2.F.

In 2018 no significant changes occurred in the collection and treatment policies of discarded refrigeration appliances.

Only two companies in Czech Republic are dealing with regeneration of HFC coolants (only one of them reported data for 2018 in the ISPOP database). Companies used privately constructed distilling machinery to process app. 5 t of HFC-134a contaminated with mineral oil fractions. The HFC was collected and stored during previous years. Emissions from this process are not included in the inventory.

The discarded refrigeration appliances contained old refrigerant's media - CFC-12 and HCFC-22, old insulating materials - CFC-11 but also HFCs. According to ISPOP database and F-gas register in the Czech Republic 8.81 t of HFC-134a, 13.81 t of HFC-32, 16.75 t of HFC-125, 2.71 t of HFC-143a were disposed in 2018. Appliances containing HFCs are still being disposed in lower amounts, considering their 6 - 30 year life cycle (IPCC 2006 Gl., Volume 3, Chapter 7, Table 7.9.) which depends on the type of device.

A mixture of retrieved cooling media is being incinerated in specialized facilities. In one case, the retrieved mixture of ODS is exported as a raw material for a different industrial processes than air-conditioning or refrigeration.

4.7.1 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (CRF 2.F.1)

4.7.1.1 Source category description

This category describes emissions of F-gases from the following subcategories: 2.F.1.a Commercial Refrigeration, 2.F.1.b Domestic Refrigeration, 2.F.1.c Industrial Refrigeration, 2.F.1.d Transport Refrigeration, 2.F.1.e Mobile Air Conditioning and 2.F.1.f Stationary Air Conditioning.

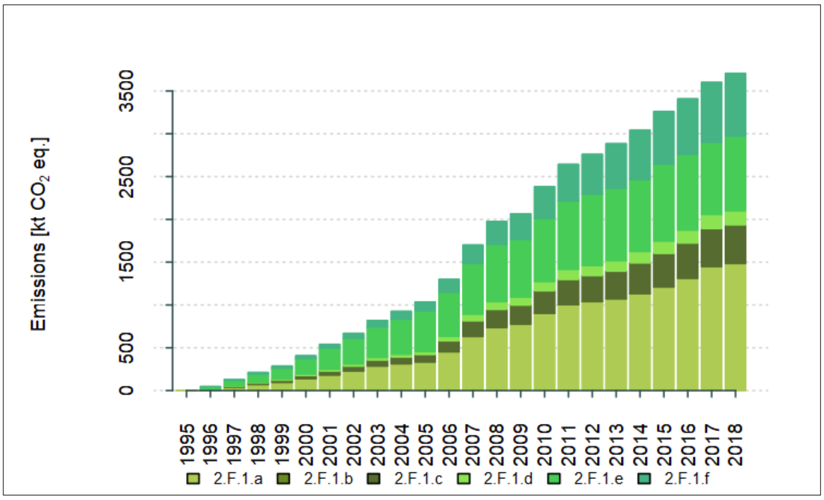


Fig. 4-10 Trend of emissions from 2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air conditioning and share of specific subcategories [kt CO_2 eq.]

The major share 40% in the range of actual emissions for year 2018 belongs to the subcategory 2.F.1.a, share 24% belongs to the subcategory 2.F.1.e, share 20% belongs to the subcategory 2.F.1.f, share 12% belongs to the 2.F.1.c, share 4% belongs to the 2.F.1.d and share 0.05% belongs to the 2.F.1.b. Trend of emissions from 2.F.1 is depicted on Fig. 4-10. Category 2.F.1 was identified as a key category in this submission.

A large number of blends are being used in refrigeration and air conditioning systems. Many blends contain HFCs and/or a limited amount of PFCs in various proportions. The main type of blend used in the Czech Republic for stationary air conditioning/refrigeration is R 410A, a mixture of HFC-32 and HFC-125 in a ratio of 50:50. Blends R-407C and R-507A are used in smaller amounts. R-407C is a mixture of HFC-32, HFC-125 and HFC-134a in a ratio of 23:25:52. R-407C is used mainly in stationary air conditioning. R-507A is a mixture of HFC-125 and HFC-143a in a ratio of 50:50. In 2018, there was significant decrease in use of blend R-404A , which contains HFC-125, HFC-143a and HFC-134a gases in a ratio of 44:52:4. This is consequence of fact, that manufacturers are preparing for limitation of this blend according to EU legislative.

An overview of reported gases under specific subcategory is presented in Tab. 4-29. PFCs have not been used in the Czech Republic for many years, but emissions from previous use of PFCs still occur.

Tab. 4-29 An overview of the F-gases reported under subcategory 2.F.1

Source category	Reported F-gases
2.F.1.a Commercial Refrigeration	HFC-125, HFC-143a, HFC-23, HFC-134a, HFC-227ea, HFC-32, HFC-152a, C_6F_{14}, C_3F_8, C_2F_6
2.F.1.b Domestic Refrigeration	HFC-134a
2.F.1.c Industrial Refrigeration	HFC-32, HFC-125, HFC-134a, HFC-143a
2.F.1.d Transport Refrigeration	HFC-32, HFC-125, HFC-134a, HFC-143a
2.F.1.e Mobile Air Conditioning	HFC-134a
2.F.1.f Stationary Air Conditioning	HFC-32, HFC-125, HFC-134a, HFC-143a

4.7.1.2 Methodological issues

Emissions from all subcategories under 2.F.1, except subcategory 2.F.1.e, are calculated by the Phoenix calculation model. Tier 2a methodology was used for emission estimates in all the subcategories under 2.F.1; the emission factors used for the estimation are in the default ranges proposed by IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006).

2.F.1.a, 2.F.1.b, 2.F.1.c, 2.F.1.d, 2.F.1.f

Emissions from categories 2.F.1.a, 2.F.1.b, 2.F.1.c, 2.F.1.d, 2.F.1.f are calculated by calculation model Phoenix, which was introduced for the first time for submission 2017 – 2015 (Ondrusova, Krtkova 2018).

The calculation model can be divided to four main parts: *input, divider, emission estimates and output*. For input, it is important to update the data on the consumption of F-gases, emission factors and legislative changes. The divider separates the input activity data into sub-applications, where division into the sub-applications is based on expert judgement. The emission estimates are fully automatic and calculate the emissions of refrigerant due to the charging process of new equipment, emissions during lifetime and emissions at the end of lifetime. The output provides information about total emissions under the sub-applications and overall emission trends for category 2.F.1.

INPUT

Input of the model consists of three parts, which are manually updated - activity data, emission factors and legislative measures. Data about direct import/export, use and destruction are obtained from following sources:

- ISPOP ("Integrated system of reporting obligations"),
- The F-gas register (Questionnaire on production, import, export, feedstock use and destruction of the substances listed in Annexes I or II of the F-gas regulation),
- The Customs Administration of the Czech Republic.

ISPOP provides data about import, export, regeneration, destruction and first placing on the market of F-gases considering the EU market. The threshold for submitting data to ISPOP by importers, exporters and users is 0.1 metric tonne of F-gases. The F-gas register provides data about the imported, exported and disposed amounts of F-gases and also contains information about the average specific charge of equipment, amount of imported, exported or disposed equipment and information about specific use of the equipment. Information in the F-gas register is related to the trade between EU countries and non-EU countries and the threshold for submitting data to the F-gas register is more than 1 metric tonne of F-gases. The threshold refers to the sum of F-gases, not each imported/exported gas separately. Customs data provides information about trading between the Czech Republic and the world market. These data provide information about imported/exported products and containers of fluorinated greenhouse gases; information is classified according to the combined nomenclature, which is regularly updated.

The worldwide market is covered in the inventory because the data sources cover trade between the Czech Republic and EU countries and also non-EU countries. In the case of ISPOP, the importers/exporters/users of F-gases also voluntarily report amounts of used F-gases below the threshold, which is 0.1 metric tonne for submitting data into ISPOP. The F-gas register contains data about imported/exported equipment with a charge of F-gases smaller than 3 kg. For example, 25 importers out of 41 reported information related to products with a charge of F-gases less than 3 kg in 2018. The remaining importers submitted data related to equipment charged with 3 kg or more of refrigerant. Data from the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic contains information related to the sum of specific gases imported/exported to/from the Czech Republic; in some cases, the amount is less than 3 kg of a specific gas. Verification of the data by each importer/exporter/user of F-gases in all the data sources is a very important step in the process of inventory preparation, because it is necessary to avoid double counting.

Addition to the stock of specific F-gas is calculated from the data mentioned above. Net consumption in the current year is calculated as import minus export and destruction. The calculation of an addition to the stock of F-gas takes into account the total amount of chemical banked in the previous year, new additions to the stock and subtraction of emissions.

Selection of emission factors should be based on the national information provided by manufacturers, service providers, disposal companies and other organizations. Collecting of such detailed information is very difficult under the current state of administration in the Czech Republic and thus the emission factors are based on the expert judgement and the emission factors are in the default ranges proposed by IPCC 2006 Gl., Table 7.9 (IPCC 2006). Emission factors used for emissions estimates are shown in Tab. 4-30.

Tab. 4-30 Parameters used for emission calculations for category 2.F.1 in calculation model

Source category	Lifetimes [years]	Emission Factors [% of initial charge/year]		End-of-Life emissions [%]	
Factor in equation	(d)	(k)	(x)	($\eta_{rec,d}$)	(p)
		Initial Emissions	Operation Emissions	Recovery Efficiency	Initial Charge Remaining
2.F.1.a Commercial Refrigeration	10.50	3.00	13.00	55.00	70.00
2.F.1.b Domestic Refrigeration	13.50	0.50	3.50	55.00	70.00
2.F.1.c Industrial Refrigeration	17.00	3.00	13.00	55.00	70.00
2.F.1.d Transport Refrigeration	8.50	0.50	20.00	55.00	30.00
2.F.1.f Stationary Air Conditioning	13.50	0.50	6.50	55.00	70.00

DIVIDER

Unfortunately, there is a lack of information about the specific use of gas obtained from the above sources and thus the calculation model must divide input data into sub-applications by a divider. The divider is shown in Tab. 4-31. The percentage share of each gas in the relevant sub-application is currently based on sectoral expert judgement, which is supported by the data obtained from Association of refrigeration and air conditioning.

The calculation model takes into account the phasing out or the phasing down of F-gases depending on the Montreal Protocol and national and regional regulation schedules, e.g. according to Regulation EU No 517/2014, the F-gas HFC-134a cannot be longer used in domestic refrigeration since 2015, which means that the relative share of HFC-134a has been considered to be 0% since 2015.

Tab. 4-31 Distribution of HFCs and PFCs use by application area used for emission calculations in 2018

Reported F-gases	2.F.1.a Commercial Refrigeration	2.F.1.b Domestic Refrigeration	2.F.1.c Industrial Refrigeration	2.F.1.d Transport Refrigeration	2.F.1.f Stationary Air Conditioning
HFC-125	40%	x	15%	5%	40%
HFC-143a	60%	x	15%	5%	20%
HFC-23	100%	x	x	x	x
HFC-134a	60%	0%	15%	5%	20%
HFC-227ea	100%	x	x	x	x
HFC-32	40%	x	15%	5%	40%
HFC-152a	100%	x	x	x	x
C_6F_{14}	100%	x	x	x	x

Reported F-gases	2.F.1.a Commercial Refrigeration	2.F.1.b Domestic Refrigeration	2.F.1.c Industrial Refrigeration	2.F.1.d Transport Refrigeration	2.F.1.f Stationary Air Conditioning
C_3F_8,	100%	x	x	x	x
C_2F_6	100%	x	x	x	x

EMISSION ESTIMATES

Total emissions for individual F-gas are calculated as the sum of emissions from filling of new equipment E_{charge}, emissions during the equipment lifetime $E_{lifetime}$ and emissions at the system end of life $E_{end\ of\ life}$ in accordance with Equation 7.10 described in IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006). Emissions from subcategories under 2.F.1 are calculated using Tier 2a Method (emission-factor approach) described in IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006). The parameters used for emission estimates were established by an expert judgement and Table 7.9 in the input of the calculation model (IPCC 2006). Equations for emission calculation are in accordance with the equations described in the IPCC 2006 Gl. (Equation 7.12, Equation 7.13, and Equation 7.14). Emissions from decommissioning are calculated using Gaussian distribution model with mean at lifetime expectancy. The model takes into account different approach for serviced equipment and newly filled equipment, assuming only half life-expectancy for the serviced equipment, resp. the amount of service-filled gas.

OUTPUT

The output of the model represents an overview of F-gas emissions in sub-applications for the individual gases from 1995 to the latest year of the national inventory reporting and a total overview of emissions from category 2.F.1 (except 2.F.1.e). Tab. 4-32 depicts emissions of F-gases for the individual sub-applications in 2018 and comparison with levels of emissions in 2017 and in the base year.

Tab. 4-32 Emissions of HFCs and PFCs from subcategories under 2.F.1 in 2018 – comparison to levels of emissions in 2017 and 1995

Source sub-application	Emissions of HFCs and PFCs 2018 [kt CO_2 eq.]	Difference 2018 and 2017 [%]	Difference 2018 and 1995 [%]
2.F.1.a Commercial Refrigeration	1484.61	2.52	743273
2.F.1.b Domestic Refrigeration	1.99	-2.17	226883
2.F.1.c Industrial Refrigeration	449.61	1.48	885413
2.F.1.d Transport Refrigeration	164.42	0.43	708789
2.F.1.f Stationary Air Conditioning	727.51	4.14	2330558

In some years notation key NE is used under 2.F.1 for the amount remaining in products at decommissioning and the emissions from the disposal and recovery of C_6F_{14}, HFC-134a and HFC-32 gases. Notation key NE is used in accordance with decision 24/CP.19. Emissions are considered to be insignificant. The level of emissions is below 0.05% of the national total GHG emissions and the CRF reporter does not allow report emissions lower than 1.0E-14. A number lower than 1.0E-14 is rounded off to 0.00 by the CRF reporter. Specific subcategories with notation key NE and the related year are shown in Tab. 4-33.

Tab. 4-33 Subcategories in which is used notation key NE for gases C_6F_{14}, HFC-134a and HFC-32 with related year

Source category	Reported F-gas	Year
2.F.1.a Commercial Refrigeration	C_6F_{14} HFC-134a HFC-32	2016, 2017, 2018 1996 1998, 1999
2.F.1.b Domestic Refrigeration	HFC-134a	1996
2.F.1.c Industrial Refrigeration	HFC-32 HFC-134a	1998, 1999, 2000 1996

Source category	Reported F-gas	Year
	HFC-143a	1996, 1997
2.F.1.d Transport Refrigeration	HFC-32	1998
	HFC-134a	1996
2.F.1.f Stationary Air Conditioning	HFC-32	1998, 1999
	HFC-134a	1996

2.F.1.e

Emissions from subcategory 2.F.1.e are calculated separately from other subcategories under category 2.F.1. The main reason for this separation is the different approach to collecting activity data for the emission estimates. Emissions of HFC-134a from filling new equipment E_{charge}, emissions during the equipment lifetime $E_{lifetime}$, and emissions at the end of life of the system $E_{end\ of\ life}$, are calculated separately. Total emissions are calculated as a sum of emissions from filling new equipment E_{charge}, emissions during lifetime $E_{lifetime}$ and emissions at the end of life of the equipment $E_{end\ of\ life}$. Emission factors used for emission estimates for 2.F.1.e are shown in Tab. 4-34.

Tab. 4-34 Parameters used for emission calculations for subcategory 2.F.1.e

Source category	Lifetimes [years]	Emission Factors [% of initial charge/year]		End-of-Life emissions [%]	
Factor in equation	(d)	(k)	(x)	($\eta_{rec,d}$)	(p)
		Initial Emissions	Operation Emissions	Recovery Efficiency	Initial Charge Remaining
2.F.1.e Mobile air conditioning	Passenger cars 15 Light duty vehicles 13 Heavy duty vehicles 16 Buses 14	0.50	20.00	10.00	30.00

Since 2016, car producers started to use HFC-1234yf as a substitute for HFC-134a in accordance with the Directive 2006/40/EC and thus also emissions of HFC-1234yf were calculated. It was estimated that amount 619.67 t HFC-1234yf was used for filling of new equipment in the Czech Republic in 2018. Emissions from filling were 3.10 t HFC-1234yf. Vehicles with HFC-1234yf started to be part of the Czech car fleet and thus also operation emissions were calculated. It was calculated that operation emissions of HFC-134a amounted to 31.37 t HFC-1234yf in 2018. Unfortunately, CRF Reporter doesn't allow creating node for alternative refrigerant under 2.F.1.e category and thus emissions of HFC-1234yf are reported under category 2.H Other and then emissions are accounted in national inventory.

Emissions from filling new equipment

Data for emission estimates are obtained from the Automotive Industry Association. These data contain the production figures for the Czech automobile industry since 1995. Three car producers (ŠKODA AUTO Inc., Hyundai Motor Manufacturing Czech Ltd. and TPCA), bus producers (SOR Libchavy Ltd., Iveco Czech Republic Inc. and other) and one truck producer (TATRA TRUCKS Inc.) are currently operating in the Czech Republic. Approximately 60% of all new passenger cars are produced by a single manufacturer.

Emissions from filling of new cars are calculated by following steps:

- Data about total production for each producer are obtained from the Automotive Industry Association.

- The initial charge of HFC-134a filled into new equipment is estimated for each producer. The initial charge is not constant through the time series because the calculation takes into account the types of cars produced in a given year. Estimation of the average initial charge for a producer in a given year is based on knowledge of the types of cars produced in the Czech Republic in the given year and the charges for those specific types. The average initial charge decreased over the years from 750 g per unit to 500 g per unit.
- The percentage share of cars equipped with air conditioning through the time series is based on data from the main Czech car bazaar and expert judgement. The percentage share of cars equipped with air conditioning is calculated for each producer separately. . The data from bazaar gives information about amount of cars with and without air conditioning and their year of production. This information is used for determination of trend in percentage share of air conditioned cars.
- In 2016, producers started to use HFC-1234yf as a substitute for HFC-134a in accordance with the preparation of Phase 3 of Directive 2006/40/EC. HFC-134a is filled into cars which are intended for the non-EU market. The share of cars that were intended for the non-EU market was calculated on the basis of data from the producers' yearbooks and these data have been used for emission estimates since 2016.
- The amount of HFC-134a filled into new cars by the producer in a given year is calculated as: *Amount of HFC-134a* $_t$ *= Production* $_t$ ** Average initial charge* $_t$ ** Average percentage share of cars with AC* $_t$. Since 2016, the calculation has also taken into account transition to the use of alternative refrigerant. The total amount of HFC-134a filled into the new cars produced in the Czech Republic is calculated as the sum of the amounts used by each producer.
- The emissions are calculated according Equation 7.12 described in IPCC 2006 Gl. The emission factors are in the default ranges proposed in Table 7.9 IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006).

Emissions from filling of new buses and trucks are calculated by the following steps:

- Data about the total production for each producer are obtained from the Automotive Industry Association.
- The initial charge of HFC-134a filled into new equipment is considered to be 10 kg per bus and 1.2 kg per truck.
- The percentage share of new buses and trucks equipped with AC is linearly interpolated from 50% in 1995 to 100% in 2014; since 2014, it has been assumed that all buses and trucks are manufactured with air conditioning. Unfortunately, there is a lack of detailed information from producers and thus the percentage share is based on expert judgement, which is based on emission estimates in neighbouring countries and the conditions in the Czech Republic.
- The amount of HFC-134a filled into new buses and trucks in a given year is calculated separately as: *Amount of HFC-134a* $_t$ *= Production* $_t$ ** Initial charge* $_t$ ** Percentage share of buses/trucks with AC* $_t$. The total amount of HFC-134a filled into new buses and trucks produced in the Czech Republic is calculated as the sum of the amounts used for filling new buses and trucks.
- Emissions are calculated according Equation 7.12 described in IPCC 2006 Gl. The emission factors are in the default ranges proposed in Table 7.9 IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006).

Emissions during the equipment lifetime

For this submission, new approach of data collection for estimating emissions during equipment lifetime was introduced. Detailed data about vehicles stock in the Czech Republic are obtained from COPERT (software and methodology developed by EMISIA S.A.) for 1995 - 2018. Data from COPERT were provided by the Transport Research Centre (CDV). Data contain information about the numbers of passenger cars, light duty vehicles, heavy duty trucks and buses divided by the fuel type, segment and EURO standard as it is summarized in Tab. 4-35.

Tab. 4-35 Information about vehicles fleet of the Czech Republic obtained from COPERT

Type	Fuel	Segment	Euro standard
Passenger Cars	Petrol Diesel LPG Bifuel CNG Bifuel Petrol Hybrid	Mini Small Medium Large SUV	Conventional ECE 15/00-01 ECE 15/02 ECE 15/03 ECE 15/04 Euro 1 Euro 2 Euro 3 Euro 4 Euro 5 Euro 6 2017 - 2019 Euro 6 up to 2016 PRE ECE
Light Commercial vehicles	Petrol Diesel	N1-I N1-II N1-III	Conventional Euro 1 Euro 2 Euro 3 Euro 4 Euro 5 Euro 6 up to 2016 Euro 6 up to 2017
Heavy duty trucks	Petrol Diesel	Articulated (divided according weight) Rigid (divided according weight)	Conventional Euro I Euro II Euro III Euro IV Euro V Euro VI
Buses	Diesel Biodiesel CNG	Coaches articulated > 18t Coaches standard <= 18t Urban biodiesel buses Urban buses articulated > 18t Urban buses midi <= 15t Urban buses standard 15-18t Urban CNG buses	Conventional EEV Euro I Euro II Euro III Euro IV Euro V Euro VI

Information obtained from COPERT and depicted in the table above is too detailed for the emission estimates of HFC-134a and thus as important input for emission estimates is only taken the type of vehicle (passenger car, light duty vehicle, heavy duty truck and bus) in adequate euro standard (in the case of buses and heavy duty trucks euro standard it's not taken into account).

Operational emissions for cars and light duty vehicles are calculated as follows:

- Number of cars or light duty vehicles in adequate euro standard is obtained from COPERT (e.g. 1 093 835 passenger cars (Euro standard 4) were registered in the Czech Republic in 2018).
- Percentage shares of cars or light duty vehicles equipment with AC in each Euro standard group are based on data from COPERT and expert judgement as it is in following table.

Tab. 4-36 AC shares in Euro standard

Type	AC Share
Conventional	10%
ECE 15/00-01	10%
ECE 15/02	10%

Type	AC Share
ECE 15/03	10%
ECE 15/04	10%
Euro 1	20%
Euro 2	60%
Euro 3	85%
Euro 4	95%
Euro 5	95%
Euro 6 2017 - 2019	95%
Euro 6 up to 2016	95%
Euro 6 up to 2017	95%
PRE ECE	10%

- The number of cars equipped with air conditioning is calculated as total number of cars or light duty vehicles in euro standard multiplied by appropriate percentage share as in Tab. 4-37.
- The specific charge for the year is estimated as 0.7 kg per unit for 1995 - 2005, 0.65 kg per unit for 2006 - 2008 and, since 2009, 0.6 kg per unit. The lower charges are a result of transformation of the car fleet.
- The refrigerant stocks are calculated for cars and light duty vehicles as follows: *HFC-134 stock* $_t$ *= Number of cars or light duty vehicles equipped with air conditioning* $_t$ ** charge* $_t$.
- Emissions are calculated according Equation 7.13 described in IPCC 2006 Gl. The emission factors are in the default ranges proposed in Table 7.9 IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006).

Operation emissions for heavy duty trucks and buses are calculated by the following steps:

- The number of heavy duty trucks and buses for 1995 - 2018 are obtained from COPERT.
- The percentage share of buses equipment with air conditioning is linearly interpolated from 10% in 1995 to 65% in 2018; the percentage share of trucks equipped with air conditioning is linearly interpolated from 50% in 1995 to 94% in 2018. There is a lack of detailed information about percentage shares of heavy duty trucks and buses with air conditioning and thus the percentage share is based on expert judgement, which is based on the emission estimates of neighbouring countries and the conditions in the Czech Republic.
- The specific charge of HFC-134a filled into the equipment is estimated as 10 kg per bus and 1.2 kg per truck.
- The refrigerant stocks are calculated separately for buses and trucks as: *HFC-134 stock* $_t$ *= Number of buses or trucks with air conditioning* $_t$ ** specific charge* $_t$*.*
- The emissions are calculated according Equation 7.13 described in IPCC 2006 Gl. The emission factors are in the default ranges proposed in Table 7.9 IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006).

Emissions at the system end of life

Emissions at the system end of life are calculated by the following steps:

- The number of disposed vehicles (passenger cars, light duty vehicles, heavy duty vehicles and buses) is obtained from the Car Importers Association.
- The average vehicle lifetime is estimated as to 15 years for passenger cars, 13 years for light duty vehicles, 16 years for heavy duty vehicles and 14 years for buses. The estimations are based on information from the Car Importers Association, the Automotive Industry Association and the Ministry of Transport.
- The percentage time series of vehicles with air conditioning are based on data from the main Czech car bazaar and expert judgement and are the same as for the estimation of operational emissions (percentage share for passenger cars and light duty vehicles is simplified in comparing

with the approach used for the estimation of operational emissions mainly due to the fact that data about disposed vehicles are not sorted to Euro standard). The data from bazaar gives information about amount of cars with and without air conditioning and their year of production. This information is used for determination of trend in percentage share of air conditioned cars.

- The specific charge of refrigerant is the same as for the estimation of operational emissions (please see paragraphs above).
- The amount of disposed refrigerant is calculated as: *HFC-134a disposed* $_t$ *= Number of disposed vehicles* $_t$ ** percentage share of cars with air conditioning* $_{t\,\text{–average lifetime}}$ ** charge* $_{t\,\text{–average lifetime}}$
- The emissions are calculated according Equation 7.14 described in IPCC 2006 Gl. The emission factors are in the default ranges proposed in Table 7.9 IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006).

Tab. 4-38 gives the emissions of F-gases from mobile air conditioning units in 2018 and comparison with emission levels in 2017 and in the base year for HFC-134a.

Tab. 4-38 Emissions of HFCs and PFCs from 2.F.1.e in 2018 – comparison to emission levels in 2017 and 1995

Source sub-application	Emissions of HFCs and PFCs 2018 [kt CO_2 eq.]	Difference 2018 and 2017 [%]	Emissions 2018/Emissions 1995 [%]
2.F.1.e Mobile air conditioning	875.09	3.75	6387

4.7.2 Foam Blowing Agents (CRF 2.F.2)

This category includes only emissions from subcategory 2.F.2.a Closed cells. Emissions from following gases are occurring from this category in the Czech Republic: HFC-134a (from stocks, from disposal), HFC-227ea (from stocks), HFC-245fa (from stocks). F-gases were used in the Czech Republic only for producing hard foam. Solely HFC-143a was used regularly for foam blowing. HFC-227ea and HFC-245fa were used occasionally in previous years for testing purposes. Due to high costs, HFCs are being replaced by other hydrocarbons. Total emissions from 2.F.2 amounted to 6.82 kt CO_2 eq. in 2018. Use of HFC for foam blowing was not reported in 2018.

Increased amount of emissions from category 2.F.2 in 2016, 2017 and 2018 was driven by emissions from disposal of HFC-134a. Default product lifetime is 20 years which means that emissions from disposal started to be accounted in inventory since 2015. In 1995, small amount of HFC-134a was used in category 2.F.2 and thus emissions from disposal in 2015 were not so significant. The amount of HFC-134a used in 1996 was approximately 77 times higher than in 1995 and thus emissions from disposal in 2016 are higher comparing to 2015. A similar situation can be observed for emissions from disposal for year 2017 and 2018.

4.7.2.1 Methodological issues

Emissions from this category are calculated by default methodology and EF described in IPCC 2006 Gl., Equation 7.7 for foam blowing (IPCC 2006).

4.7.3 Fire Protection (CRF 2.F.3)

Emissions from following gases are occurring in category 2.F.3 Fire protection: HFC-227ea, HFC-236fa, C_3F_8 (only from stocks and disposal). Total emissions from 2.F.3 amounted to 26.30 kt CO_2 eq. in 2018.

4.7.3.1 Methodological issues

Emissions from this category are calculated on the basis of IPCC 2006 Gl., Equation 7.17 (IPCC 2006). Calculations are based on data concerning production of new equipment and servicing the old equipment. It was revealed in consultations with servicing companies that first-fill leakages are very low and remain below 2 % of the total emissions. Operational leakages are virtually non-existent and depend solely upon activation of fire alarms.

In the equipment servicing process, the original halons are sucked out and usually re-used again. The halons are recycled either with simple filtration or distillation. Re-use of original media without any treatment may also occur. Old types of halons (prohibited in the years before 2000) can no longer be manufactured but some of the mixtures can be reused after regeneration. A major part of new equipment employs HFC-227ea, while some installations are filled with HFC-236fa. Due to reuse of regenerated old halon mixtures, HFCs are being introduced rather slowly.

4.7.4 Aerosols (Propellants and Solvents) (CRF 2.F.4)

The use of HFC-134a in metered dose inhalers was not reported in the Czech Republic in 2018. The emissions from this category were not occurring in 2018. The latest use of HFC-134a in metered dose inhalers was reported in 2015 and thus three years later emissions are not occurring.

4.7.4.1 Methodological issues

Emissions from this category are based on IPCC 2006 Gl., Equation 7.6; EF equals to 50% (default) (IPCC 2006). The consumption of HFC-134a used as a propellant for aerosols decreased during previous years. F-gases as propellants for aerosols are currently being replaced by cheaper propellants, specifically dimethyl ether and other hydrocarbons (butane, isobutane and propane).

4.7.5 Solvents (Non-Aerosol) (CRF 2.F.5)

Only emissions from the use of HFC-245fa are occurring in 2018 in category 2.F.5; emissions of other gases such as HFC-134a, HFC-152a are not occurring from 2014 and 2007 specifically. According to the F-gas expert HFC-245fa is used only as a solvent in this country. Total emissions from 2.F.5 amounted to 0.44 kt CO_2 eq. in 2018.

4.7.5.1 Methodological issues

Emissions from this category are based on IPCC 2006 Gl., equation 7.5; EF equals to 50% (default) (IPCC 2006).

4.7.6 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

The uncertainty estimates were based on expert judgment (see IPCC 2006 Gl., Volume 1, Chapter 3 Uncertainties). The uncertainties for the activity data are at level 37% and 23% for the emission factors. Improvement of uncertainty estimation is in progress.

Time series consistency is ensured as the above mentioned methodologies for all categories under 2.F. are employed identically across the whole reporting period.

4.7.7 Source-specific QA/QC and verification

The input information and calculations are archived by the sectoral experts and the coordinator of NIS.

QA/QC and verification are provided for the activity data, emission factors and emission estimates:

- The activity data for all the subcategories under 2.F, except subcategory 2.F.1.e, are obtained from ISPOP, the F-gas register and the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic. Verification of the activity data is conducted by comparison of the data received from the mentioned sources to ensure that no double counting occurs. Verification of the activity data for subcategory 2.F.1.e is ensured by comparison of the data obtained from COPERT, the Automotive Industry Association and the Car Importers Association. Estimated inputs of HFC-134a used in mobile air conditioning are compared with the data obtained from the latest NIRs for neighbouring countries with similar transportation status. All inputs for emission estimates are checked by external QA/QC staff members.
- Selection of the emission factors for emission estimates is currently based on expert judgement. All the emission factors are default or in the default ranges proposed by IPPC 2006 Gl. For category 2.F.1, the emission factors are verified by comparison with the emission factors for neighbouring countries and for countries with a similar climate and status of refrigeration and air conditioning use.

Quality control was performed by completion of the QA/QC form in Annex 5 by a responsible compiler (autocontrol) and then by QA/QC staff members.

4.7.8 Source-specific recalculations, including changes made in response to the review process and impact on emission trend

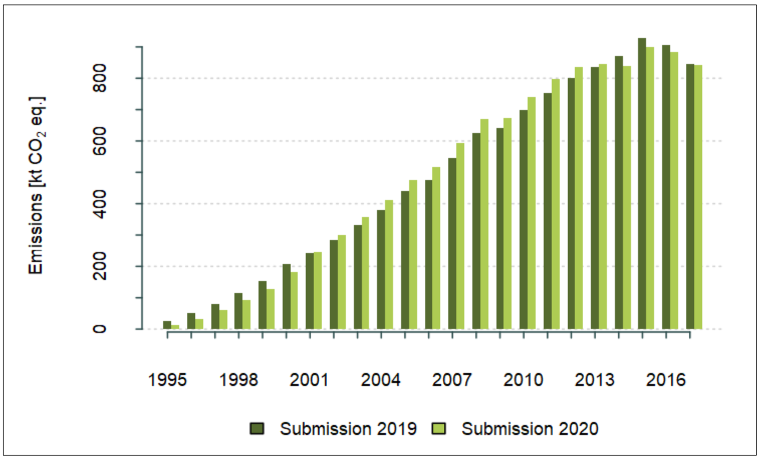


Fig. 4-11 Impact of the recalculation in category 2.F

Subcategory 2.F.1.e Mobile Air Conditioning was recalculated as a result of improvements in methodology changes in the collection of activity data for operation emission estimates from previous submission. The activity data for operation emission estimates are obtained from the COPERT since 2017 submission. The calculation of emissions from filling of new cars was refined on the basis of the information about production of specific models obtained from main Czech car producer for years from 1996 to 2018. The impact of the recalculation on the total emissions for category 2.F is shown in Tab. 4-39. and on Fig. 4-10.

Tab. 4-39 Impact of the recalculation in category 2.F

F-gas emissions	Unit	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Submission 2019	[kt CO_2 eq.]	27.15	88.19	194.14	265.33	325.37	446.61	564.89	685.86	826.78	930.58
Submission 2020	[kt CO_2 eq.]	13.82	71.53	174.45	242.98	300.15	420.20	570.22	702.82	851.02	961.17
Difference	[%]	-49.11	-18.89	-10.14	-8.43	-7.75	-5.91	0.94	2.47	2.93	3.29
F-gas emissions	**Unit**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
Submission 2019	[kt CO_2 eq.]	1046.42	1318.26	1726.28	2021.67	2101.10	2388.88	2643.59	2762.42	2910.40	3107.33
Submission 2020	[kt CO_2 eq.]	1083.26	1360.14	1774.22	2064.28	2132.35	2429.17	2688.43	2797.41	2921.49	3074.78
Difference	[%]	3.52	3.18	2.78	2.11	1.49	1.69	1.70	1.27	0.38	-1.05

F-gas emissions	Unit	2015	2016	2017
Submission 2019	[kt CO_2 eq.]	3319.35	3463.60	3641.60
Submission 2020	[kt CO_2 eq.]	3291.42	3441.65	3638.72
Difference	[%]	-0.84	-0.63	-0.08

4.7.9 Source-specific planned improvements, including tracking of those identified in the review process

In future submission it is planned to investigate the emission factors used under category 2.F.1. Now, emission factors are based on sectoral expert judgement, the opinions of a sectoral expert from another European country and Table 7.9, IPCC 2006 Gl., Volume 3. It is planned to investigate the country - specific conditions and properly document the reasons for our choice, which will lead to improvement in the transparency of our reporting.

4.8 Other Product Manufacture and Use (CRF 2.G)

This category describes GHG emissions from the following categories: 2.G.1 Electrical Equipment, 2.G.2 SF_6 and PFCs from Other Product Use, 2.G.3 N_2O from Product Uses and Category and 2.G.4 Other. Under the 2.G category are reported SF_6 and N_2O emissions.

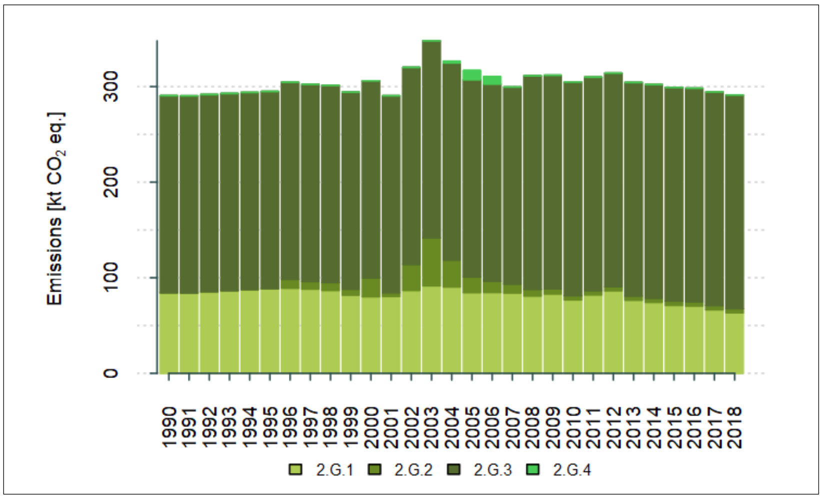


Fig. 4-12 Trend of emissions from 2.G Other Product Manufacture and Use and share of specific subcategories [kt CO_2 eq.]

The emission trend for category 2.G is depicted in Fig. 4-12. The major share of 77% of GHG emissions for year 2018 belongs to category 2.G.3, the share 22% belongs to category 2.G.1 and the share 1% belongs to category 2.G.2. Total GHG emissions from 2.G were lower by 3.24 kt CO_2 eq. in 2018 compared to the previous year.

Tab. 4-40 lists the exact amount of CO_2 emissions from the individual subcategories in 2.G. Other Product Manufacture and Use for the 1990 to 2018 period.

Tab. 4-40 CO_2 eq. emissions in individual subcategories in 2.G Other Product Manufacture and Use category in 1990 - 2018

	Category 2.G - emissions [kt CO_2 eq.]			
	2.G.1 Electrical Equipment	2.G.2 SF_6 and PFCs from Other Product Use	2.G.3 N_2O from Product Uses	2.G.4 Other
1990	84.10	0.14	206.22	NO
1991	83.94	0.14	206.22	NO
1992	85.23	0.18	206.22	NO
1993	86.40	0.16	206.22	NO
1994	87.48	0.18	206.22	NO
1995	88.47	0.21	206.22	NO
1996	89.03	9.28	206.22	NO
1997	88.12	7.98	206.22	NO
1998	86.71	8.27	206.22	NO

	Category 2.G - emissions [kt CO_2 eq.]			
	2.G.1 Electrical Equipment	2.G.2 SF_6 and PFCs from Other Product Use	2.G.3 N_2O from Product Uses	2.G.4 Other
1999	81.76	6.16	206.22	NO
2000	80.09	19.73	206.22	NO
2001	80.47	3.70	206.22	NO
2002	86.72	27.12	206.22	NO
2003	91.59	50.07	206.22	NO
2004	90.36	28.13	206.22	1.89
2005	84.46	16.38	206.22	9.87
2006	84.58	11.77	206.22	7.98
2007	83.96	9.37	206.22	NO
2008	80.91	6.86	223.50	NO
2009	82.99	5.39	223.50	NO
2010	76.84	4.35	223.50	NO
2011	82.03	4.36	223.50	NO
2012	86.31	4.33	223.50	NO
2013	76.50	4.29	223.50	NO
2014	74.28	4.26	223.50	NO
2015	71.08	4.46	223.50	NO
2016	70.41	4.40	223.50	NO
2017	66.48	4.39	223.50	NO
2018	63.34	4.29	223.50	NO

Tab. 4-41 gives an overview of the emission factors and methodology used for computations of emissions in category 2.G for year 2018.

Tab. 4-41 Type of emissions factors used for computations of 2018 emissions in category 2.G Other Product Manufacture and Use

	Reported emissions	Source or type EF	Methodology
2.G.1 Electrical Equipment	SF_6	Default (IPCC 2006)	T1
2.G.2 SF_6 and PFCs from Other Product Use	SF_6	Default (IPCC 2006)	D
2.G.3 N_2O from Product Uses	N_2O	Default (IPCC 2006)	D

4.8.1 Electrical Equipment (2.G.1)

4.8.1.1 Source category description

This subcategory is divided into Medium Voltage (MV) Electrical equipment (< 52 kV) and High Voltage (HV) Electrical Equipment (> 52 kV) containing SF_6. The division into the two groups was based on data from two large and one smaller facility for energy transmission and distribution. According to the data almost 98.4% of the electrical equipment in this country is attributed to HV Electrical Equipment and 1.6% to MV Electrical equipment.

Data about consumption of SF_6 in electrical equipment are obtained from ISPOP, the F-gas register and data from the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic (for more details see chapter 4.7.1). SF_6 for use in electrical equipment is mainly imported as part of the equipment, which is filled below operational amount. First servicing could be then considered as "first fill". Bulk imports are mostly being transferred for the purpose of operational stock-in-trade.

4.8.1.2 Methodological issues

Emissions from this category are calculated in line with IPCC 2006 Gl., specifically Equation 8.1, which is called the Tier 1 method. Emissions for MV Electrical equipment and HV Electrical Equipment were estimated separately using default emission factors (Table 8.2, IPCC 2006 Gl., Volume 3 for MV Switchgear and Table 8.3, IPCC 2006 Gl., Volume 3 for HV Switchgear). The CRF reporter does not allow separation of the subcategory 2.G.1 Electrical equipment into two groups. Emissions of SF_6 from MV Electrical equipment and HV Electrical Equipment are reported collectively.

Operational leakage is not measured (legislation does not force operators to do so) but operators usually distinguish between amount of SF_6 used for servicing or filling to new equipment. According to consultations with the main operator in the country, the leakage is virtually non-existent and depends solely on accidents; leakage usually remains below 100 kg p.a. in total. Such a low amount of SF_6 does not even require the operator to report SF_6 usage in ISPOP.

SF_6 for use in electrical equipment is mainly imported as the part of the equipment which is filled below the operational amount. First servicing is then considered as "first fill". Bulk imports are mostly imported for the purpose of operational stock-in-trade.

4.8.1.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

The uncertainty estimates were based on expert judgment (see IPCC 2006 Gl., Volume 1, Chapter 3 Uncertainties). Improvement of uncertainty estimation is in progress.

Time series consistency is ensured as the inventory approaches concerned are employed identically across the whole reporting period from the base year 1990 to 2018.

4.8.1.4 Source -specific QA/QC and verification

The input information and calculations are archived by the sectoral expert and the coordinator of NIS.

Verification of the activity data for subcategory 2.G.1 is performed by comparison of the data obtained from ISPOP, from the F-gas register and from the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic.

The quality control was held by fulfilling the QA/QC form presented in Annex 5.

4.8.1.5 Source -specific recalculations, including changes made in response to the review process and impact on emission trend

In this year, no recalculations were performed in this sector.

4.8.1.6 Source -specific planned improvements, including tracking of those identified in the review process

In further submissions it is planned to contact other facilities for energy transmission and distribution to verify the current division of activity data into MV and HV electrical equipment or update this division to more accurate version.

4.8.2 SF_6 and PFCs from Other Product Use (CRF 2.G.2)

4.8.2.1 Source category description

This category includes emission estimates from double-glazed sound-proof window (2.G.2.c) and from accelerators use (2.G.2.b).

SF_6 was used for manufacturing sound-proof windows in the Czech Republic during 1996 - 2009. The use of SF_6 for sound-proof windows manufacturing reached a maximum during 2002 - 2004, with the highest consumption in 2003. Higher consumption of SF_6 during these years led to an increase in emissions from manufacturing. Then SF_6 started to be replaced by nitrogen and argon. The lifetime of windows filled with SF_6 is assumed to be 25 years, which means that emissions are now occurring only from stocks.

The survey of other uses of SF_6 was undertaken for submission 2018 - 2016. Category 2.G.2.b Accelerators has been added to the submission. In the Czech Republic, accelerators are used in radiotherapy centres and one accelerator containing SF_6 is used in a research institute (UJV Řež, Tandetron). Data about the total number of accelerators used for radiotherapy treatment is obtained from the Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic. According to the data, hospitals and radiotherapy centres were equipped with 51 accelerators in 2018.

The main shoe producers were contacted to obtain information about the amount of SF_6 used in the production of shoe soles. According the data, SF_6 is not used by shoe manufacturers in the Czech Republic.

4.8.2.2 Methodological issues

SF_6 emissions from soundproof windows

Emissions from this category (Sound-proof glazing) are calculated in line with IPCC 2006 Gl., specifically Equation 8.20, 8.21 and 8.22 (IPCC 2006).

SF_6 emissions from accelerators

Total SF_6 emissions reported in 2.G.2.b Accelerators are calculated as the sum of emissions from medical accelerators and the Tandetron research accelerator. Data about the total number of accelerators used in radiotherapy treatment have been obtained from the Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic since 1990. Unfortunately, the data do not differentiate accelerators using SF_6. To avoid underestimation of emissions, we used a conservative estimate and assume that every medical accelerator uses SF_6. Emissions are calculated according to Tier 1 methodology, Equation 8.18 with default charge factor 0.5 kg and emission factor 2 kg/kg SF_6 (IPCC 2006).

Tandetron is a research particle accelerator. Detailed information about SF_6 was obtained directly from the research institute. According to the research institute, leakages of SF_6 were negligible during the 12 years of operation. During the year, SF_6 can leak into the atmosphere only during regular checks of the installation and this leak is estimated at 6.17 g SF_6 per year.

4.8.2.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

The uncertainty estimates were based on expert judgment (see IPCC 2006 Gl., Volume 1, Chapter 3 Uncertainties). Improvement of uncertainty estimation is in progress.

Time series consistency is ensured as the inventory approaches concerned are employed identically across the whole reporting period from the base year 1990 to 2018.

4.8.2.4 Source-specific QA/QC and verification

The input information and calculations are archived by the sectoral expert and the coordinator of NIS. The quality control was held by fulfilling the QA/QC form presented in Annex 5.

4.8.2.5 Source-specific recalculations, including changes made in response to the review process

In this year, no recalculations were performed in this sector.

4.8.2.6 Source-specific planned improvements, including those in response to the review process

The survey of other uses of SF_6 will continue. For future submissions, it is planned to investigate the use of SF_6 in accelerators in more detail. Unfortunately, due to the current state of data confidentiality in the military sector, it is assumed that data about the consumption of SF_6 in military applications will not be provided to the sectoral expert for emission estimates but effort will be exerted in the survey.

4.8.3 N_2O from Product Uses (CRF 2.G.3)

4.8.3.1 Source category description

This category (2.G.3) includes N_2O emissions from the use of this substance in the food industry (aerosol cans) and in health care (anaesthesia).

4.8.3.2 Methodological issues

The calculation of emissions from this category, are based on IPCC 2006 Gl., Volume 3, Chapter 8, Equation 8.24 (IPCC 2006). These not very significant emissions corresponding to 0.75 kt N_2O were derived from production in the Czech Republic (0.6 kt N_2O) and from import of N_2O (0.15 kt N_2O), see (Markvart and Bernauer, 2010 - 2013 and Bernauer and Markvart 2014 - 2016).

So far, in the Czech Republic, no relevant data have been available to distinguish between N_2O used in anaesthesia and for aerosol cans. Therefore, the existing split (80% for anaesthesia) was based only on a rough estimate.

Data from Customs Office were obtained as an attempt to improve emission estimates from this category. Customs data contain detailed information about imported/exported amount of oxides of nitrogen to/from the Czech Republic by a single importer/exporter for a year 2016 and summary data about import/export for 1993 - 2016. Customs code is related to oxides of nitrogen not only N_2O. According to the data, oxides of nitrogen were imported to the Czech Republic by 26 importers (mainly by companies trading with industrial gases not by end consumer) and exported by 15 companies in 2016. Export of oxides of nitrogen is multiple times higher than import every year. Total stock of nitrogen oxides in 2016 for 1993 - 2016 time series is calculated to -20 kt of oxides of nitrogen. It was concluded that customs data are not suitable for emission estimates of N_2O in category 2.G.3. Firstly, customs data are related to import/export of oxides of nitrogen not only N_2O. Secondly, oxides of nitrogen are imported by companies trading with industrial gases. These companies sell their products to the end users and thus information about possible use is missing. And at the end, the amount of exported oxides of nitrogen is every year higher than the amount of imported oxides of nitrogen and thus total stock is calculated in negative values.

4.8.3.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

The uncertainty estimates were based on expert judgment (see IPCC 2006 Gl., Volume 1, Chapter 3 Uncertainties). Improvement of uncertainty estimation is in progress.

Uncertainties for activity data in this category at the level of 50% were estimated. No uncertainty was determined for the emission factor since we assumed that all the gas is emitted (the emission factor is equal 1 t/t N_2O). Overall uncertainty data are given in Chapter 1.7.

Time series consistency is ensured as the inventory approaches concerned are employed identically across the whole reporting period from the base year 1990 to 2018.

4.8.3.4 Source-specific QA/QC and verification

The input information and calculations are archived by the sectoral expert and the coordinator of NIS.

The quality control was held by fulfilling the QA/QC form presented in Annex 5.

4.8.3.5 Source-specific recalculations, including changes made in response to the review process

In this year, no recalculations were performed in this sector.

4.8.3.6 Source-specific planned improvements, including those in response to the review process

No improvement is planned in this category.

4.8.4 Other (CRF 2.G.4)

4.8.4.1 Source category description

This category includes estimated emissions from the experimental use of SF_6 under laboratory conditions. The experiment started in 2004 and lasted two years, which means that emissions occurred only in 2004 - 2006.

4.8.4.2 Methodological issues

The amount of SF_6 used in the experiments is investigated every year in data obtained from ISPOP, the F-gas register and from the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic. In the data set, research institutes are selected and, if the data contains information about an imported amount of SF_6, the research institutes are contacted for more detailed information.

4.8.4.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

The uncertainty estimates were based on expert judgment (see IPCC 2006 Gl., Volume 1, Chapter 3 Uncertainties). Improvement of uncertainty estimation is in progress.

4.8.4.4 Source-specific QA/QC and verification

The input information and calculations are archived by the sectoral expert and the coordinator of NIS.

The quality control was held by fulfilling the QA/QC form presented in Annex 5.

4.8.4.5 Source-specific recalculations, including changes made in response to the review process

In this year, no recalculations were performed in this sector.

4.8.4.6 Source-specific planned improvements, including those in response to the review process

No improvements are currently planned in this category in next submission.

4.9 Other (CRF 2.H)

Category 2.H other contains emission estimates of HFC-1234yf which is used as alternative refrigerant to HFC 134a in mobile air conditioning systems. Unfortunately, CRF Reporter doesn't allow creating node for alternative refrigerant under 2.F.1.e category and thus emissions of HFC-1234yf are reported under category 2.H Other. Emissions of HFC-1234yf are accounted in national inventory. For more details please see chapter 4.7.1.

4.10 Acknowledgement

The authors would like to thank the Czech Ministry of Environment for providing the EU ETS data and data from the F-gas register and also to CzSO for providing customs data and other statistics used for emission estimates.

The authors would like namely thank to Mr. Beck and Mr. Bernauer for their contribution during the inventory preparation as consultants and for final QC/QA checks and to Mr. Rehacek for his huge contribution to development of F-gases emission estimates in previous years.

The authors would also like to thank representatives of companies that willingly respond to our surveys and therefore help to bring to life these emission estimates.

5 Agriculture (CRF Sector 3)

5.1 Overview of sector

Agricultural land covers 53% and arable land 30% of the area of the country. Czech agriculture is affected by the Communist history of the country, when small farmers were almost eliminated by the collectivization process after World War II. Unfortunately, the period with cooperative ownership without any small family farms lasted far too long and only very few original farmers started managing their farms again in the 1990s. At the present time, 72% of agricultural land is rented and farms smaller than 50 ha occupy only 9% of agricultural land.

The Czech Republic is situated in the cool climate zone (the long term annual average temperature is 7.9 ^{o} C for the 1981-2010 period, CHMI). The level of livestock breeding, manure management and agricultural land management is comparable to that in developed Western European countries.

In 2018 much higher annual temperatures were recorded, the year was about 1.7 ° C warmer than the long-term average. The amount of precipitation was about 25% lower than the long-term annual average, only 522 mm (CHMI). These specific climate conditions affected agriculture in different ways (lower yield of agriculture products including forage crops, lower consumption of fertilizers, increase in concentrate diets in livestock breeding, etc.) and had an impact on GHG emissions from this sector.

Under Czech national conditions, agricultural greenhouse gas emissions consist mainly of emissions from enteric fermentation (CH_4 emissions), manure management (CH_4 and N_2O emissions), agricultural soils (N_2O emissions), urea application and liming (CO_2 emissions). The other IPCC subcategories – rice cultivation, prescribed burning of savannahs, field burning of agricultural residues and “other” – do not occur in the Czech Republic.

Methane emissions are derived from animal breeding. These emissions originate primarily from enteric fermentation (digestive processes), which is manifested most for ungulate animals (mostly cattle in the Czech Republic). Another part of methane emission is derived from manure management, where methane is formed under anaerobic conditions with simultaneous formation of ammonia which, however, is not monitored in the framework of greenhouse gas inventories[1].

Nitrous oxide emissions are formed mainly by nitrification and denitrification processes in manure and soils. The anthropogenic contribution that is determined in the national inventory of greenhouse gases is caused by nitrogenous substances derived from inorganic nitrogen containing fertilizers, manure from animal breeding, sewage sludge application to soils, nitrogen contained in parts of agricultural crops that

[1] *The reporting of ammonia emissions is coordinated and managed by CHMI under the supervision of the Ministry of the Environment. For the national estimation of ammonia emissions from manure management the Tier 2 approach is used according to the 3B Manure management EMEP/EEA Emission Inventory Guidebook (EEA 2019). Ammonia emissions from synthetic fertilizers application are estimated according to the the Tier 2 approach described in the 3.D.Crop production and agricultural soils EMEP/EEA Emission Inventory Guidebook (EEA 2019).*

are returned to the soil and N mineralized in soils. In addition, emissions are also included from storage facilities and manure fertilizer management and indirect emissions derived from atmospheric deposition and from nitrogenous substances leached into water courses and reservoirs.

Carbon oxide emissions are derived from utilizing non-organic fertilizers on agricultural soils based on industrially produced urea and the application of limestone and dolomite to soils.

The NIR submission of 2020 has been updated due to important changes in data inputs (notably AWMS, typical animal weight, the amount of mineral fertilizers applied to farmland, etc.) and corrections of technical errors - double counting of nitrogen emissions from the "Pasture, range and paddock" section. All the changes described below were consulted with a team of experts (Dr. Klír, Dr. Wollnerova) from the Research Institute of Crop Production (CRI), who are newly included in the NIS team of the Czech Republic. CRI experts are responsible for the implementation of the Council Directive of 12 December 1991 on the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources 91/676 / EEC and for EUROSTAT / OECD statistics on nutrient budgets from the agricultural sector. As part of this cooperation, a Czech-specific nitrogen balance model will be developed and tested.

A new research project "Development of the methodologies for reporting and projections of greenhouse gas emissions and removals including projections of usual pollutants" funded by The Technological Agency of the Czech Republic (TACR) started in May 2019. The project addresses two tasks that are directly aimed at improving emission reporting in the Agriculture sector:

1. Evaluation of the possibility of using specific emission factors in estimating greenhouse gas emissions from enteral fermentation

2. Conditions and possible consequences of nitrate balance model implementation in reporting agricultural land emissions.

The experts from CRI and IFER mentioned above participate in this TACR project; the results will be implemented in the sector reporting in 2023 submission at the latest.

5.1.1 Key categories

There are six categories of sources evaluated by the analyses described in IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006) as key categories in Agricultural sector. An overview of sources, including their contribution to aggregate emissions, is given in Tab. 5-1.

Tab. 5-1 Overview of significant categories in this sector (submission 2018), assessed with and without considering LULUCF

Category	Gas	KC A1	KC A2	KC A1[1]	KC A1[2]	KC A2[1]	KC A2[2]	% of total GHG[1]	% of total GHG[2]
3.D.1 Agricultural Soils, Direct N_2O emissions	N_2O	LA, TA	LA	yes	yes	yes	yes	2.40	2.51
3.A Enteric Fermentation	CH_4	LA, TA	LA, TA	yes	yes	yes	yes	2.27	2.37
3.G Liming	CO_2	TA	TA	yes		yes	yes	0.12	0.13
3.B Manure Management	CH_4	LA, TA	TA	yes	yes		yes	0.40	0.42
3.D.2 Agricultural Soils, Indirect N_2O emissions	N_2O	LA		yes	yes			0.75	0.79
3.B Manure Management	N_2O	TA		yes				0.39	0.40

KC: key category
[1] including LULUCF
[2] excluding LULUCF

5.1.2 Quantitative overview

Agriculture is the third largest sector in the Czech Republic producing 6.46% of total GHG emissions incl. LULUCF and indirect emissions in 2018 with 8 606 kt CO_2 eq.; 49% of emissions came from Managed Agricultural Soils, 35% from Enteric Fermentation and 12% from Manure Management. Carbon dioxide emissions from liming and urea application on managed soils contributed 3% to the total agricultural emissions in 2018. The share of emission categories in the total emissions has changed since 2016 when the new AWMS including anaerobic digesters was incorporated into the estimation. While the share of emissions from manure managements decreased, the share of emissions from managed soils increased. The total emissions from Agriculture decreased by about 45% during the 1990 - 2018 period. A quantitative overview and emission trends in the reported period are provided in Tab. 5-2.

Tab. 5-2 Emissions of Agriculture in period 1990-2018 (sorted by categories)

Year	TOTAL	Enteric Fermentation (3.A)	Manure Management (3.B)	Managed soils (3.D)	Liming (3.G)	Urea Application (3.H)
			Unit [kt CO_2 eq.]			
1990	15 649	5 601	3 125	5 627	1 188	109
1991	13 536	5 284	2 986	4 817	316	132
1992	11 684	4 740	2 790	3 936	109	109
1993	10 405	4 111	2 560	3 537	104	93
1994	9 430	3 603	2 249	3 383	104	91
1995	9 442	3 506	2 131	3 585	111	109
1996	9 146	3 472	2 096	3 363	113	100
1997	8 780	3 246	2 015	3 358	93	67
1998	8 430	3 041	1 949	3 206	91	143
1999	8 465	3 112	1 972	3 206	88	88
2000	8 554	2 989	1 899	3 505	113	48
2001	8 888	3 013	1 862	3 830	105	77
2002	8 560	2 950	1 875	3 571	100	64
2003	8 037	2 920	1 863	3 114	79	61
2004	8 464	2 856	1 770	3 691	77	70
2005	8 187	2 799	1 696	3 553	65	74
2006	8 131	2 757	1 670	3 542	78	83
2007	8 379	2 787	1 658	3 732	80	122
2008	8 446	2 819	1 587	3 844	96	100
2009	7 588	2 749	1 448	3 241	65	86
2010	7 484	2 657	1 402	3 252	62	111
2011	8 086	2 664	1 342	3 889	81	111
2012	8 019	2 696	1 329	3 766	117	136
2013	7 989	2 696	1 329	3 702	137	126
2014	8 049	2 752	1 306	3 783	152	57
2015	8 629	2 828	1 324	4 125	164	187
2016	8 859	2 888	1 015	4 578	168	211
2017	8 789	2 939	993	4 574	159	124
2018	8 606	3 039	1 050	4 229	161	126

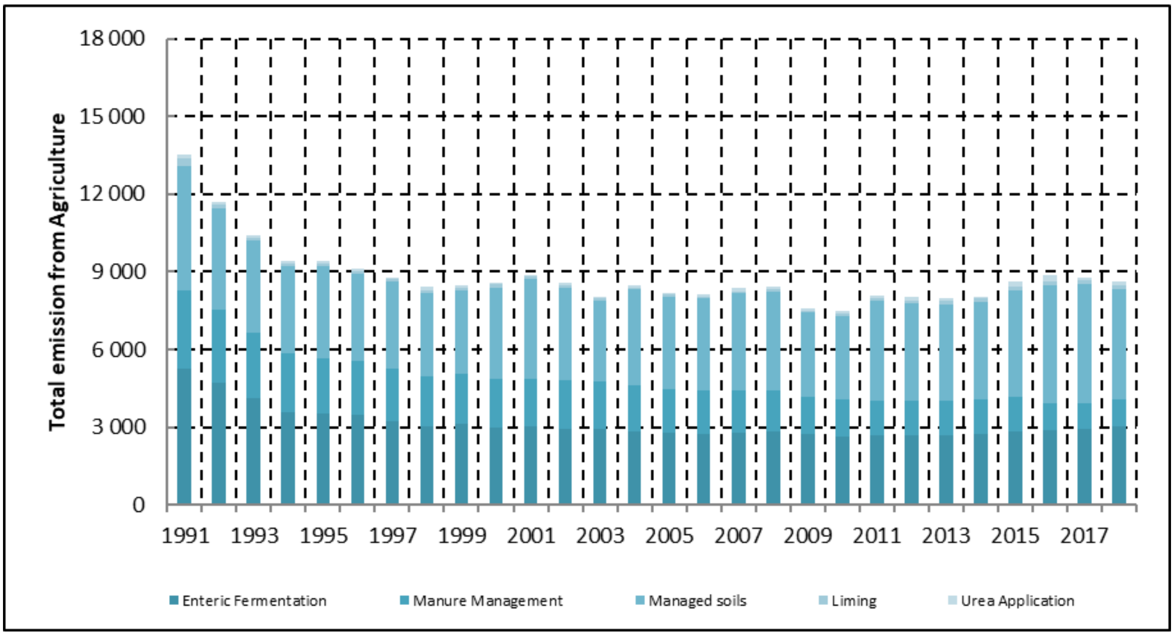


Fig. 5-1 The emission trend of agricultural sector in period 1990-2018 (in Gg CO_2 eq.)

The sum of emissions from agriculture in the Czech Republic culminated in 1990 (100%) and the lowest emissions were estimated in 2010 (48% of the total emission in 1990, decrease by 52%). The reason for the relatively significant decrease after 1990 was a decrease in the number of livestock. The total emissions were relatively stable from 1997 to 2018, fluctuating by ± 10% with the lowest values in 2010. In 2015 and 2016 the consumption of Urea was the highest in the history of NIR. This negative environmental trend ended in 2017 when the consumption decreased. Emission categories expressed in relative shares with respect to 1990 are shown in Tab. 5-3.

Tab. 5-3 Emissions categories expressed in relative shares with respect to 1990 (year 1990 is stated as 100%).

Year	TOTAL	Enteric Fermentation (3.A)	Manure Management (3.B)	Managed soils (3.D)	Liming (3.G)	Urea Application (3.H)
			Relative share [%]			
1990	100	100	100	100	100	100
1995	60	63	68	64	9	101
2000	55	53	61	62	10	44
2005	52	50	54	63	5	68
2010	48	47	45	58	5	103
2015	55	50	42	73	14	172
2016	57	52	32	81	14	194
2017	56	52	32	81	13	115
2018	55	54	34	75	14	116

An overview of the latest recalculations is given in Chapter 10. The methodology used is in accordance with the IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006).

While the total emissions in the 2020 submission are approximately 0.3% lower than in the 2017 submission, there are significant differences in the subcategories within these submissions: 3.B Manure management decreased (- 20%) and 3.D Managed soils (+ 3%) and 3.A Enteric fermentation both increased (+7%). The share of the main categories in the total GHG emissions from the sector has not changed significantly. The reasoning behind the changes is described in the following paragraphs.

5.1.3 General overview of source specific QA/QC and verification

Following the recommendation in the latest in-country review, a sector-specific QA/QC plan was formulated, tightly linked to the corresponding QA/QC plan of the National Inventory System, chapter 1.5. The plan describes the key procedures of inventory compilation, and provides a table of personal responsibilities and a timetable of sector-specific QA/QC procedures. This plan consolidates the quality assurance procedures and facilitates effective quality control of the Agriculture inventory. The Institute of Forest Ecosystem Research (IFER) is the sector-solving institution for this category. Experts (Dr. Klír, Dr. Wollnerova) representing the Crop Research Institute (CRI) joined the team during 2019. These experts were also involved in the QA/QC procedures.

The agricultural greenhouse gas inventory was compiled by an experienced expert from IFER. Direct inputs and independent controlling were performed by experts from CRI (Chapter Manure management and Soil Management).

The Ministry of Agriculture, Czech University of Life Sciences, Institute of Animal Science Prague, Research Institute for Cattle Breeding, Research Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Institute of Agricultural Economicsand Czech Hydrometeorological Institute are additional institutions contributing information used in the sector of Agriculture. Slovak NIR experts responsible for the agricultural sector (Slovak Hydro-meteorological Institute, SHMI) cooperate closely in the inventory methods and potential improvements.

The potential errors and inconsistencies were documented, and corrections were made if necessary. In addition to the official review process, the emission inventory methods and were are internally reviewed by the technical experts involved in the emission inventory of the Agriculture and LULUCF sectors. To comply with QA/QC, it is necessary to check (e.g. comparison of country specific and default value):

- The inclusion of all activity data for animal categories, annual crop production, amount of synthetic fertilizers, sewage sludge, liming and urea applied to managed soils (Czech official statistics, urea production data)
- The consistency of the time-series activity data and emission factors
- The update of national zoo-technical data
- All the emission factors and parameters/fractions employed

QA/QC includes checking of the activity data, emission factors and methods employed. Additionally, the direct communication and exchange of information on activity data, emissions factors and methods was performed with the respective Czech experts responsible for other reporting (Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, Dr. Budnakova in-country reporting of the Ministry of Agriculture, etc.)

All the differences were discussed and, if necessary, also corrected. The procedure of inventory compiling is initiated by IFER, where all the necessary data, obtained from the Czech Statistical Office (CzSO), are inserted into the excel spreadsheets and verified by other IFER experts. Some more specific parameters, which are not available from CzSO, are required to estimate the country-specific emission factors for cattle (Tier 2). The zoo-technical national data (esp. cattle breeding) is supplied by experts from the agricultural institute (see above). The appropriate values in the calculation spreadsheets are updated at IFER, replacing the older values. The verified data is transferred to the CRF Reporter, where the data is once again technically verified. The completeness check of the CRF tables was performed for final time-series approval.

A responsible person (IFER expert) fills in the QA/QC forms, including information from checking and verifying the activity data, CRF data and NIR content separately for the reported emission inventory categories. The QA/QC forms are archived in IFER and CHMI (ftp server). All the information used for the inventory report is archived by the author and by the NIS coordinator. Hence, all the background data and calculations are verifiable.

In May 2019, the new scientific project funded by the Technological Agency of the Czech Republic, was started. The close and open cooperation between all sector experts is an unexpected effect of this project that contributes to the QA/QC procedures.

More precise information about QA/QC procedures is available in relevant subchapters.

5.2 Livestock (CRF 3.1)

The methods for estimating CH_4 and N_2O emissions from enteric fermentation and manure management for livestock require definitions of livestock sub-categories and their annual populations (see Tab. 5-4) and, for higher Tier 2 methods used for cattle, also feed intake and other zoo-technical characteristics. Coordinated livestock characterization was used to ensure consistency across the following source categories for the whole emission inventory. The Czech Statistical Yearbook was the source of population data for the livestock categories. The numbers were confirmed by The Ministry of Agriculture.

Tab. 5-4 Trends of the livestock population in the period 1990-2018 (thousands of heads), (CzSO 2019)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018
Cattle	3 506	2 030	1 574	1 397	1 349	1 407	1 416	1 421	1 416
Swine	4 790	3 867	3 688	2 877	1 909	1 560	1 610	1 491	1 557
Sheep	430	165	84	140	197	232	218	217	219
Poultry	31 981	26 688	30 784	25 372	24 838	22 508	21 314	21 494	23 573
Horses	27	18	24	21	30	33	32	35	35
Goats	41	45	32	13	22	27	27	28	30

Trends in the livestock populations in the key categories (cattle, swine, and poultry) are determining for emissions trends in Agricultural sector. The cattle population in 2018 corresponded to only 40% of the population in 1990 and the swine population in 2018 corresponded to even less - only 33% of the initial population.

5.2.1 Enteric Fermentation (CRF 3.A)

5.2.1.1 Source category description

This chapter describes estimation of CH_4 emissions from enteric fermentation. In 2018, 85% of agricultural CH_4 emissions arose from this source category. This category includes emissions from cattle (dairy and non-dairy), swine, sheep, horses and goats. Camels, llamas, mules, asses and buffaloes are kept in several private farms and ZOOs, but the populations of these non-original livestock are very low (hundreds of head). Their breeding is not very intensive and therefore methane emissions were not estimated for them. Enteric fermentation emissions from poultry were not estimated as the IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006) does not provide a default emission factor for this animal category.

5.2.1.2 Methodological issues

Emissions from enteric fermentation of domestic livestock were calculated by using the Tier 2 (cattle category) and Tier 1 (other livestock) methodologies presented in the IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006) that are linked to the previous methodologies IPCC (1997 and 2000). The contribution of emissions from livestock other than cattle to the total emissions from enteric fermentation was not significant: 4% of the total CH_4 emissions from the enteric fermentation category.

Enteric Fermentation of cattle

As the most important output of the national study (Kolar, Havlikova and Fott, 2004), a system of calculation spreadsheets has been drawn up and used for all the relevant calculations of CH_4 emissions by Tier 2.

The emission factor for methane from fermentation (EF) in kg/head p.a. is proportional to the daily food intake and the conversion factor. It thus holds that:

$$EF_i = GE \cdot \frac{365}{55.65} \cdot Y$$

where the "gross energy intake" (GE, MJ/head/day) is taken as the main feed ration for the given type of cattle (there are 10 subcategories of cattle) and Y is the methane conversion factor, which is considered to be 0.065 for cattle (Table 10.12, Volume 4, IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006)), where a methane conversion factor of zero is assumed for all juveniles consuming only milk (calves categories) – p.10.30 IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006).

Coefficient 55.65 is the energy content of methane and has dimensions of MJ/kg CH_4 . This equation should be solved for each cattle subcategory, denoted by index i.

EF is counted for each cattle category and reported for dairy and non-dairy cattle. The value reported for non-dairy (other) cattle is the weighted average of the results calculated for each "non-dairy" category separately, including calves. Total emissions are the sum of the two products ($EF_{DairyCattle}$*population of dairy cattle + $EF_{NonDairyCattle}$ *population of non-dairy cattle).

There are 10 cattle subcategories in use for which data are available in Czech Statistical Yearbooks (CzSO, 1990–2018):

- Calves younger than 6 months of age (male and female)
- Young bulls and heifers (6 – 12 months of age)
- Bulls and bullocks (1 – 2 years, over 2 years)
- Heifers (1 – 2 years, over 2 years)
- Mature cows (dairy and suckler cows)

In the calculation, it is also very important to distinguish between dairy and suckler cows, where the fraction of suckler cows (ratio of suckler/all cows) gradually increased in the 1990-2018 time period. The share of suckler cows in the population of mature cows increased from 2% to 38% during the reporting period as a result of changes in agricultural policy after 1990.

According to the IPCC methodology (Tier 2, IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006)), the "daily food intake" for each subcategory of cattle is not measured directly, but is calculated from national zoo-technical inputs: weight, weight gain (for growing animals), mature weight, daily milk production including the percentage of fat in milk, pregnancy (% of females that give birth in the year), feeding digestibility (% of energy in feed not extracted) and the feeding situation (stall, pasture).

The national zoo-technical inputs (noted above) were updated by expert from the Czech University of Agriculture in Prague in 2006 and 2011 and were discussed with an expert from the Institute of Animal Science in 2017. Input data in use (Hons and Mudřík, 2003, Mudřík and Havránek, 2006, Kvapilík J. 2017, Stanek, P., 2017 – pers. com.) is given below, Tab. 5-5 and Tab. 5-6. The numbers of grazing days for individual cattle categories are presented in Tab. 5-7.

In 2017, the Czech Statistical Office harmonized the age categories used for cattle with the national legislation. Accordingly, the relevant body weight of calves and young bulls and heifers were updated in the estimation. As a result of harmonisation of nitrogen reporting, the weight of mature cows and heifers increased and the weight of mature bulls decreased (see highlighted values in Tab. 5-5). The body weight data are currently fully harmonized with the Czech legislation.

Tab. 5-5 Weights of individual cattle categories, 1990–2018, in kg

Categories of cattle	1990 – 1994	1995 – 1998	1999 – 2004	2005 – 2009	2010 – 2015	2016	2017	2018
Mature cows (dairy and suckler)	520	540	580	585	590	620	620	650
Heifers > 2 years	485	490	505	510	515	541	541	600
Bulls and bullocks > 2 years	750	780	820	840	850	850	850	800
Heifers 1-2 years	380	385	395	395	390	410	410	470
Bulls 1-2 years	490	510	530	540	560	560	560	560
Heifers 6-12 months*	275	280	285	285	290	299	265*	265
Bulls 6-12 months*	325	330	335	340	350	368	300*	300
Calves female to 6 months*	128	132	133	135	135	139	115*	115
Calves male to 6 months*	128	132	133	135	135	149	115*	115

* Before 2017 the Czech Statistical Office used age categories different from the national legislation (0-8 months, 8-12 months for young categories) and the relevant body weight of calves, young bulls and heifers were used in the estimates. Since 2017 the input data has been adapted to the Czech legislation (0-6 months, 6-12 months). The time series is consistent – the weight data are relevant to the number of heads in the category.

The feeding situation is the most important input to estimation of the Net energy for activity NE_a (Eq. 10.4).

Tab. 5-6 Feeding situation, 1990–2017, in % of time suitable for pasture (time suitable for pasture is consider 180 days of the year, from April to September), otherwise stall is considered

Categories of cattle	1990 – 1994	1995 – 1998	1999 – 2004	2005 – 2009	2010 – 2015	2016	2017*	2018
Dairy cows	10	20	20	22	15	15	15	15
Suckler cows	10	20	20	50	95	95	95	95
Heifers > 2 years	30	30	30	35	50	50	50	50
Bulls > 2 years.	30	40	40	40	25	25	25	25
Heifers 1-2 years	30	40	40	40	50	50	50	50
Bulls 1-2 years	30	40	40	40	25	25	25	25
Heifers 6-12 months	30	40	40	40	50	50	50	50
Bulls 6-12 months	30	40	40	40	50	50	50	50
Calves female to 6 months	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calves male to 6 months	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Percentages of pasture are related only to the summer part of the year (180 days), while only the stall type is used for the rest of the year. The number of grazing days is presented in Tab. 5-7.

Tab. 5-7 Grazing days for individual cattle categories for the entire period, number of days.

Categories of cattle	1990 – 1994	1995 – 1998	1999 – 2004	2005 – 2009	2010 – 2015	2016	2017*	2018
Dairy cows	18	36	36	40	27	27	27	27
Suckler cows	18	36	36	90	171	171	171	171
Heifers > 2 years	54	54	54	63	90	90	90	90
Bulls > 2 years.	54	72	72	72	45	45	45	45
Heifers 1-2 years	54	72	72	72	90	90	90	90
Bulls 1-2 years	54	72	72	72	45	45	45	45
Heifers 6-12 months	54	72	72	72	90	90	90	90
Bulls 6-12 months	54	72	72	72	90	90	90	90
Calves female to 6 months	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calves male to 6 months	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The daily milk production statistics (Tab. 5-8), in which only milk from dairy cows is considered, increased to 23.36 l/day/head in 2018, with an average fat content of 3.86%. A relevant daily milk production of non-dairy cows is 3.5 l/day/head. The activity data of milk production comes from the official statistics (CzSO) and these are verified in the Yearbook of Cattle Breeding in the Czech Republic (annual report).

Tab. 5-8 Milk production of dairy cows (l/day/head) and fat content, %, (1990–2018)

	Dairy cows population [thousands heads]	Daily milk production [liters/day/ head]	Fat content [%]
1990	1206	10.67	4.03
1995	732	11.34	4.02
2000	548	13.55	4.00
2005	438	17.13	3.90
2010	384	18.91	3.86
2015	376	21.92	3.84
2016	373	22.02	3.91
2017	370	22.53	3.89
2018	365	23.36	3.86

As the official statistics, specifically from CzSO, provide population values for cows and other cattle, the resulting EFs in the CRF Tables are defined for the categories of “Dairy cows” and “Non-dairy cattle”.

The weighted average values for the non-dairy cattle feeding situation and pregnancy, in %, were calculated and entered to the CRF tables. The weighted feeding situation is mostly affected by time in the pasture of suckler cows (95%), as well as in the case of pregnancy (90% of suckler cows are pregnant, 0% for the other cattle categories).

The country-specific parameter, digestibility (DE, in %), for cattle was estimated based on existing publications. Considering the individual OMD (organic matter digestibility) values for the most common feed (e.g. corn silage, hay and straw, green fodder – alfalfa and clover, etc.) the average digestibility for cattle was estimated. The estimated average digestibility corresponds to approximately 70% (Koukolová and Homolka 2008 and 2010, Tománková and Homolka 2010, Jančík et al. 2010, Petrikovič et al. 2000, Petrikovič and Sommer 2002, Sommer 1994, Zeman et. al. 2006, Třináctý 2010, Čermák et al. 2008). Dr. Pozdíšek (expert from the Research Institute for Cattle Breeding, Ltd., pers. com.) determined the conservative average digestibility values for 3 basic cattle sub-categories. These digestibility values were employed for the emission estimation:

- Dairy cattle DE = 67%
- Suckler cows DE = 62%
- Other cattle DE = 65%

An overview of the current input data (submission 2020) is presented in Tab. 5-9, and the calculated values are presented in Tab. 5-10.

The sources of input data are as follows:

- CzSO = The Czech Statistical Yearbook
- CS = Country Specific, publicly available data (the Czech legislation, Cattle breeding Yearbook, etc.)
- IPCC GL 2006, default values, Table 10.4 - 10.7, 10.12

For example:

The coefficients (C_{fi}) for calculating the *Net energy for maintenance (N_{EM}) of cattle is the default value from Table 10.4 (IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006)).*

Tab. 5-9 Activity data and input data used for estimation of gross energy intake (GE) and emission factors for all age cattle categories, actual data from 2018,

	Dairy	Suckler	Mature Heifers	Mature Bulls	Heifers 1-2 yr.	Bulls 1-2 yr.	Heifers 6-12 m	Bulls 6-12 m	Calves (F) <0,6 m	Calves (M) <0,6 m
Population (th of heads), CSU*	365	222	77	20	209	106	111	71	129	104
Body weight (kg), CS**	650	650	600	800	470	560	265	300	115	115
Mature weight (kg), CS	650	650	650	800	650	800	650	800	650	800
Av. Weight gain (kg/d), calc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.84	0.70	1.12	0.65	0.80
Av. Daily milk production (l/d), CS	23.36	3.50								
Milk fat content %, CS	3.86	3.86								
Feed digestibility, %, CS	67	62	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Emitting, % of the year, CS	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	35	35
N of day on pasture, % of 180 days, CS	15	95	50	*25*	50	25	50	50	0	0
Pregnancy % year, CS	90	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Protein content, milk, %, CS	3.47	3.47								
Cf_{i}, net energy for maintenance, T 10.4***	0.386	0.386	0.322	0.370	0.322	0.370	0.322	0.370	0.322	0.370
C_a activity coef., stall, T.10.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C_a activity coef., pasture, T. 10.5	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17
$C_{pregnancy}$, net energy for pregnancy, T. 10.7	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Y_m methane conversion factor, T 10.12	0.065	0.065	0.065	0.065	0.065	0.065	0.065	0.065	0.000	0.000
C, net energy for growth, T 10.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.2

Tab. 5-10 Calculated values used for estimation of methane emissions form enteric fermentation, all age cattle categories, actual data from 2018,

	Dairy	Suckler	Mature Heifers	Mature Bulls	Heifers 1-2 yr.	Bulls 1-2 yr.	Heifers 6-12 m	Bulls 6-12 m	Calves (F) <0,6 m	Calves (M) <0,6 m
NEm, net energy for mainten., MJ/day	49.69	49.69	39.04	55.66	32.50	42.59	21.15	26.67	11.31	12.99
NEa, net energy for activity, MJ/day	4.17	4.17	3.27	4.66	2.72	3.57	1.77	2.23	0.95	1.09
NEg, net energy for growth, MJ/day	0	0	0	0	16.64	12.14	8.98	10.42	4.43	3.51
NEl, net energy for lactation, MJ/day	70.41	10.55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEw, net energy for work, MJ/day	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEp, net energy for pregnancy, MJ/day	4.47	4.47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GE, gross energy intake, MJ/day	359.15	220.24	121.78	170.14	184.38	190.75	110.77	135.18	55.94	56.41

REM, ratio of net energy for mainten.	0.52	0.50	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51
REG, ratio of net energy for growth	0.32	0.29	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31
EF, enteric.ferment. kg CH_4/head/year	153.11	93.89	51.92	72.53	78.61	81.32	47.22	57.63	0	0

Details of the calculation are given in the above-mentioned study (Kolar, Havlikova and Fott, 2004) and the results are illustrated in Tab. 5-10. It is obvious that EFs have increased slightly since 1990 because of the increasing weight and milk production for cows and because of the increasing weight and weight gain for other cattle. On the other hand, CH_4 emissions from enteric fermentation of cattle dropped during the 1990-2018 period to about one half of the former values due to the rapid decreases of the numbers of animals kept (Tab. 5-11).

Tab. 5-11 Activity data and methane emissions from enteric fermentation, cattle category (Tier 2, 1990–2018)

	Dairy cattle population [thous.]	Other cattle population [thous.]	EF Dairy cattle kg CH_4/hd/yr	EF Other cattle kg CH_4/hd/yr	Emissions, Dairy cattle [kt CH_4]	Emissions Other cattle [kt CH_4]	Total emissions in category [kt CH_4]
1990	1206	2300	96.68	41.78	116.61	96.10	212.71
1991	1165	2195	93.06	41.91	108.45	91.98	200.43
1992	1006	1943	94.85	43.19	95.44	83.92	179.37
1993	902	1609	95.17	42.92	85.88	69.07	154.95
1994	796	1366	97.17	42.90	77.32	58.59	135.91
1995	732	1298	101.21	45.05	74.11	58.46	132.57
1996	713	1275	102.83	45.43	73.27	57.98	131.25
1997	656	1210	100.99	46.26	66.28	55.96	122.24
1998	598	1103	105.53	46.44	63.09	51.22	114.31
1999	583	1074	110.16	49.30	64.23	52.97	117.19
2000	548	1026	112.61	49.79	61.69	51.08	112.76
2001	529	1053	114.51	50.69	60.62	53.38	114.00
2002	496	1024	118.21	51.74	58.67	52.97	111.64
2003	490	984	120.81	52.12	59.23	51.26	110.50
2004	476	952	123.20	52.05	58.63	49.58	108.21
2005	438	960	125.72	53.18	55.04	51.02	106.07
2006	424	950	126.91	53.22	53.81	50.54	104.35
2007	410	981	128.55	53.63	52.75	52.62	105.37
2008	406	996	130.48	54.38	52.91	54.16	107.08
2009	400	964	131.53	54.37	52.55	52.39	104.94
2010	384	966	132.02	52.35	50.63	50.55	101.19
2011	374	970	134.49	52.91	50.28	51.32	101.59
2012	373	981	137.08	52.86	51.15	51.83	102.98
2013	367	985	137.67	53.16	50.57	52.39	102.96
2014	373	1001	140.54	52.71	52.37	52.76	105.13
2015	376	1031	142.90	52.81	53.75	54.44	108.19
2016	373	1043	146.38	53.80	54.53	56.12	110.65
2017	370	1051	148.05	55.25	54.75	58.09	112.84
2018	365	1050	153.11	57.84	55.96	60.75	116.71

Enteric Fermentation of other livestock (sheep, goats, swine, horses)

Compared to cattle, the contribution of other farm animals to all CH_4 emissions from enteric fermentation is much smaller (4% in 2018). Therefore, CH_4 emissions from enteric fermentation of other farm animals (other than cattle) are estimated using the Tier 1 approach. Because some of the features of keeping livestock in the Czech Republic are like those in the neighbouring countries of Germany and Austria, default EFs for Tier 1 approaches recommended for Developed countries were employed. The Czech Statistical Office (CzSO) publishes data on the numbers of goats, sheep, swine, horses and poultry annually in the Statistical Yearbooks (1990-2018). Considering the rather small numbers in these animal categories, default emission factors (Table 10.10 from IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006)) were used for estimating methane emissions: 8 kg of methane annually per head for sheep, 5 kg of methane for goats, 1.5 kg of methane for swine a8 kg of methane for horses. An overview of methane emission estimated for other livestock in period 1990-2018 is presented in Tab. 5-12.

Tab. 5-12 Methane emissions from enteric fermentation, other livestock (Tier 1, 1990–2018)

	Sheep	Swine	Goats	Horses	Total
	CH_4 Emissions from Enteric fermentation [kt]				
1990	3.44	7.19	0.21	0.49	11.31
1995	1.32	5.80	0.23	0.32	7.67
2000	0.67	5.53	0.16	0.43	6.80
2005	1.12	4.32	0.07	0.38	5.88
2010	1.58	2.86	0.11	0.54	5.09
2015	1.85	2.34	0.13	0.61	4.93
2016	1.75	2.42	0.13	0.58	4.88
2017	1.74	2.24	0.14	0.62	4.74
2018	1.75	2.34	0.15	0.63	4.87

5.2.1.3 Uncertainty and time-series consistency

Uncertainty estimates are based on expert judgment. The uncertainty in the activity data equals 5% and the uncertainty in the emission factor equals 20%. The combined uncertainty, calculated according to IPCC Tier 1 methodology, equals 20.6%.

Several methodological updates were made during the reporting period described in the relevant NIR text. Time series consistency is always preserved. Recalculations due to the methodological updates were carried out for the whole reported period.

Historical overview

Initially, calculations were based on historical studies (Dolejš, 1994) and (Jelínek et al, 1996). In principle, emissions from animal excrements could be calculated according to Tier 1; however, because of tradition and for consistency of the time series, the final values were also calculated according to Tier 2 using the emission factors from above-mentioned studies (Dolejš, 1994; Jelínek et al, 1996). It has been suggested in many reviews organized by UNFCCC that an approach based on historical studies was is obsolete. Moreover, IEFs (implied emission factors) were mostly found as outliers: especially EFs for enteric fermentation in cattle seemed to be substantially underestimated. Details of the historical approach are given in former NIRs (submitted before 2006).

The Czech team accepted critical remarks from the International Expert Review Teams (ERT) and prepared a new concept for calculating CH_4 emissions. This concept, in accordance with the Good Practice implementation plan, was based on the following decisions:

1) Emissions of methane from enteric fermentation by livestock (a key source) come predominantly from cattle. Therefore Tier 2, as described in Good Practice (Good Practice Guidance, 2000) is employed only for cattle.
2) CH_4 emissions from enteric fermentations of other farm animals are estimated by the Tier 1 approach. Because some features of keeping livestock in the Czech Republic are similar those in the neighbouring countries of Germany and Austria, default EFs for Tier 1 approaches recommended for developed countries were employed.

Increased attention was firstly paid to enteric fermentation. It was stated that cooperation with specialized agricultural experts is crucial for obtaining new consistent and comparable data of suitable quality. The relevant nationally specific data for milk production, weight, weight gain for growing animals, type of stabling, etc. was collected by our external experts (Hons and Mudrik, 2003). Moreover, statistical data for sufficiently detailed classification of cattle, which is available in the Czech Republic, was also collected at the same time. Calculation of enteric fermentation of cattle using the Tier 2 approach was described in a study (Kolar, Havlikova and Fott, 2004) for the whole time series since 1990 using the above-mentioned country-specific data. The necessary QA/QC procedures were performed in cooperation with experts from IFER. The nationally specific data like the weight of individual categories of cattle, weight gains in these categories and recent feeding situations were revised in 2006. The new values were estimated in a similar way by our external experts (Mudrik and Havranek, 2006) for the next period.

The national zoo-technical inputs (mainly weight, weight gain, daily milk production including the percentage of fat and the feeding situation) were updated several times in cooperation with experts from the Institute of Animal Sciences. These changes in the activity data and input parameters obviously did not result in changes in emissions for the entire reporting period.

The important revision of cattle weight data (Submission 2018), along with harmonization of this input data with the national legislation, resulted in an increase in the country specific emission factors for enteric fermentation as well as an increase in the total emission by about 2% in the category enteric fermentation.

Before 2017 the Czech Statistical Office used age categories different from the national legislation (the age periods were 0-8 months and 8-12 months for young categories) and the relevant body weight of calves, young bulls and heifers were used in the estimates. Since 2017, the input data has been adapted to the Czech legislation (0-6, 6-12 months). The time series is consistent – the weight data are relevant to the number of heads in the category. This change does not have any significant impact on the emissions from livestock.

5.2.1.4 Source-specific QA/QC and verification

Generally, QA/QC includes checking of activity data, emission factors and methods employed. All the differences are discussed and, if necessary, also corrected. The procedure of inventory compiling is initiated by IFER, where all the necessary data, obtained from the Czech Statistical Office (CzSO), are inserted into the excel spreadsheets and verified by other IFER experts. Some more specific parameters, which are not available from CzSO, are required to estimate the country-specific emission factors for cattle (Tier 2). The zoo-technical national data (esp. cattle breeding) are supplied by experts from agricultural institutes. The appropriate values in the calculation spreadsheets are updated at IFER, replacing the older values. The verified data is transferred to the CRF Reporter, where the data is again technically verified. A completeness check of CRF tables was performed for final time-series approval.

Estimated enteric fermentation emission factor for dairy and other cattle were compared with the default enteric fermentation factors available for the Western Europe region in IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006) (Table 10.11). While the EF for other cattle is comparable with the country specific value (default value = 57, country specific value = 56.03), the EF for dairy cattle is rather different: default value = 117, country specific value = 153.11.

The technical update of specific calculation spreadsheet used for generating input data (EFs, GE, Nex rate) of cattle categories was carried out during the summer of 2018. The complete set of equations was revised. The new system is robust and safe and minimizes the risk of technical errors.

5.2.1.5 Source-specific recalculations, including changes made in response to the review process and impact of emission trends

As a result of validation of the activity data with CRI experts, the body weight of all the animal categories was updated. Harmonization with the Czech legislation and EUROSTAT/OECD reporting has been completed. The change in body weight (increase) was implemented from 2018 for cattle, swine, goats, horses and sheep (see Tab. 5-13 and Tab. 5-28).

Since 2017 the Czech Statistical Office has harmonized the age categories with the national legislation and we accordingly used the relevant body weight of calves in the estimates. It is not possible to estimate the change in total emissions because the change in the age categories simultaneously influence the body weight and number of head in the relevant categories. An overview of the animal weight data used in the 2017-2019 submissions is presented in Tab. 5-13.

Tab. 5-13 Overview of activity data (animal weight) development per individual cattle categories in submissions 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020

Categories of cattle	An. weight 2017 [kg]	An weight 2018 [kg]	An weight 2019 [kg]	An weight 2020 [kg]	National legislation
Mature cows (dairy and suckler)	590	620	620	650	650
Heifers > 2 years	515	541	541	600	600
Bulls and bullocks > 2 years	850	850	850	800	800
Heifers 1-2 years	390	410	410	470	470
Bulls 1-2 years	560	560	560	560	560
Heifers 6-12 months*	290*	290*	265	265	265
Bulls 6-12 months*	350*	368*	300	300	300
Calves female to 6 months*	135*	139*	115	115	115
Calves male to 6 months*	135*	149*	115	115	115

**** Since 2017 the reporting of the Czech Statistical Office harmonized the age categories with the national legislation (i.e. 0-6 months, 6-12 months) the relevant body weights of calves and young bulls and heifers were used in the estimates.**

5.2.1.6 Source-specific planned improvements, including tracking of those identified in the review process

The value of the methane emission factor for enteric fermentation in dairy cattle is significantly larger than the default value recommended by IPCC GL (IPCC 2006). The value is even larger than the value recommended for North America. There is a serious need to validate i) the country specific Tier 2 method used to estimate the value and ii) the country specific inputs into the estimation (Digestibility, for example).

One of the tasks of the new research project mentioned above is aimed directly at evaluation of the possibility of using specific emission factors in estimating greenhouse gas emissions from enteric fermentation. Analysis of NIR reports from neighbouring countries and in-country studies and information are planned for 2020.

5.2.2 Manure Management (CRF 3.B)

This chapter describes the estimation of CH_4 (51% share of emissions from the Manure management category) and direct (24%) and indirect (25%) N_2O emissions from animal Manure Management. The total emissions from manure management (CH_4 and N_2O) equalled 1,050 Gg CO_2 eq. in 2018. For detailed information, see Tab. 5-2.

Good agricultural practices were developed, based on agricultural policies and structures that support the trends in the animal waste management system allocation after the Velvet Revolution (1989) and mainly after the Czech Republic entered the European Union (2004). These procedures include inexpensive and austerity measures, such as the incorporation of relevant proteins in livestock feed, regular cleaning of the stables or proper timing of manure applications to agricultural land in the period when plants absorb the maximum amount of nutrients. These measures may also involve complicated procedures, such as using low-emission techniques for application and storage and suitable livestock housing.

While the total emissions in the 2017 and 2020 submissions yielded approximately the same result (-0.5%), there are significant differences in the share of subcategory 3.B Manure Management. Emissions estimated in this category are currently around 20% lower than in the 2017 submission. There are several reasons for this: the AWMS system was upgraded and further improvements and corrections described in detail below in the text, tables and figures were implemented.

5.2.2.1 Source category description

This emission source covers manure management for domestic livestock. Both nitrous oxide (N_2O) and methane (CH_4) emissions from manure management for livestock (cattle, swine, sheep, horses, goats and poultry) are reported.

Nitrous oxide is produced by the combined nitrification and denitrification processes occurring in the manure. Methane is produced in manure during the decomposition of organic material by anaerobic and facultative bacteria under anaerobic conditions. The amount of emissions is dependent on the amount of organic material in the manure, climatic conditions and manure management. An overview of total emissions from manure management is presented in Tab. 5-14.

During the 1990-2018 period, the emissions from manure management decreased by about 66%. Decreasing emissions from cattle and swine predominated in this trend. The reduction in the cattle population is partly counterbalanced by an increase in cow efficiency (increasing gross energy intake and milk production and milk quality).

Tab. 5-14 Overview of emissions from manure management (1990-2018, kt CO_2 eq)

	Total emissions in category [kt CO_2 eq.]	CH_4 emissions [kt CO_2 eq.]	Direct N_2O emissions [kt CO_2 eq.]	Indirect N_2O emissions [kt CO_2 eq.]
1990	3 125	1 731	792	602
1995	2 131	1 209	525	397
2000	1 899	1 058	483	358
2005	1 696	964	419	313
2010	1 402	771	366	265
2015	1 324	744	333	247
2016	1 015	517	246	252
2017	993	502	243	247
2018	1 050	533	256	261

5.2.2.2 Methodological aspects

5.2.2.2.1 Animal Waste Management Systems

There are four main Manure Management systems defined in the Czech Republic (Klír 2011, Klír 2019) according Table 10.18 (IPCC 2006):

1. Anaerobic digesters
2. Liquid
3. Solid storage
4. Pasture/Range/Paddock

The use of manure in anaerobic digesters is relevant for cattle, swine and poultry manure. Operation of anaerobic digesters began in 2006. The specific structure of Czech animal breeding (mostly in factory farming) made it possible to build anaerobic digesters close to farms to very efficiently consume daily manure production without the need to store the manure. Consumption of manure in anaerobic digesters in the Czech Republic is limited because sources of "biological" input (manure, green biomass etc.) are also limited. The number and capacity of anaerobic digesters has remained at its maximum value since 2015/2016.

Animal waste management systems (AWMS) distinguish N_2O and CH_4 emission estimations in the same way. The system was upgraded based on Klír et al (2011) for goats, horses and sheep. This upgrade concerned the 2014-2018 data series. Update of AWMS for cattle, swine and poultry categories based on Klír, J. (2019) and Nesňal, J. et al. (2018) concerned on the 2016-2018 data series. The amount of manure in liquid and solid forms consumed in anaerobic digesters was derived from a statistical survey.

The previous country specific AWMS system was based on the expert study of Mudrik, Z., Hons P. (2004) and was updated several times by an expert opinion during the reporting period. The last update of this system based on Kvapilik, J., Institute of Animal Science, personal communication) was carried out in 2011. The history and current status of the country-specific distribution is shown in Tab. 5-15, Tab. 5-16 and Tab. 5-17.

Tab. 5-15 Overview of the Czech country specific AWMS, cattle categories, 1990-2018, fraction of manure management system, %.

Dairy cows	Type of AWMS Fraction of Manure Nitrogen per AWMS [%]				
	Anaerobic digesters	Liquid	Daily spread	Solid	PRP
1990	0	25	2	68	5
1995	0	23	1	66	10
2000	0	15	1	74	10
2005	0	26	1	62	11
2010 – 2015	0	27	1	65	7
2016 - now	37	16	0	47	0
Non Dairy cattle (Weighted AVG)					
1990	0	45	1	42	12
1995	0	43	1	39	17
2000	0	44	1	38	17
2005	0	49	1	34	16
2010	0	43	1	32	24
2011 – 2015	0	42	1	32	25
2016 - now	3	9	0	58	30

Tab. 5-16 Overview of the Czech country specific AWMS systems for swine and poultry, 1990-2018, fraction of manure management system, %.

Livestock category	Type of AWMS					
	Anaerobic digesters	Liquid	Daily spread	Solid	PRP	Other
	Fraction of Manure Nitrogen per AWMS [%]					
Swine 1990- 2015	0	76	0	23	0	1
Swine 2016 - now	42	45	0	13	0	0
Poultry 1990-2015		13	0	1	2	84
Poultry 2016 – now	7	3	0	90	0	0

Tab. 5-17 Overview of the Czech country specific AWMS systems for sheep, goats and horses, 1990-2018, fraction of manure management system, %.

Livestock category	Type of AWMS				
	Liquid	Daily spread	Solid	PRP	Other
	Fraction of Manure Nitrogen per AWMS [%]				
Sheep 1990-2013	0	0	2	87	11
Sheep 2014-now	0	0	45	55	0
Horses 1990-2013	0	0	0	96	4
Horses 2014 – now	0	0	42	58	0
Goats 1990-2013	0	0	0	96	4
Goats 2014 – now	0	0	45	55	0

Manure management storage and usage is subject to national Decree No. 377/2013 Coll. This regulation is based on EU regulation No 91/676/EHS from 1991. The manure storage capacity corresponds to the estimated production for 6 months. This does not apply to the storage of solid manure on agricultural land prior to use. Solid manure may be stored on agricultural land at suitable places in a field for a maximum period of 24 months. The company/owner can store manure for fertilizer again on the same agricultural land four years after soil cultivation of the agricultural land. Liquid manure is to be stored in leak-proof tanks or scrub areas in stables. Reservoirs and tanks or areas in the stables must match the capacity of at least four months estimated production of liquid manure or share a minimum of three months estimated production of liquid manure and dung, depending on the climatic conditions of the region. Decree No. 377/2013 Coll. includes five annexes with data for calculating production of manure in a situation where records of the manure management system evidence on individual farm level are not available (e.g. typical animal mass of livestock, N content in excrement, dry mass of excrement, etc.). A farmer can calculate production and control the use of manure according the number of head of livestock.

5.2.2.2.2 Methane emissions (CRF 3.B.1)

CH_4 emissions from manure management were identified as a key source by trend and level assessments (TA, LA) / see Tab. 5-1. The estimation of methane emissions from Manure Management for the Cattle category is performed by the Tier 2 method. Methane emissions in other livestock categories are estimated by the Tier 1 approach.

In relation to the decreasing trend in the animal population (especially cattle and swine), the methane emissions from manure management rapidly decreased during the 1990-201 period. The slow increase begun in 2014 was interrupted by the update of AWMS in 2016. The trend in methane emissions from manure management is presented in Fig. 5-2.

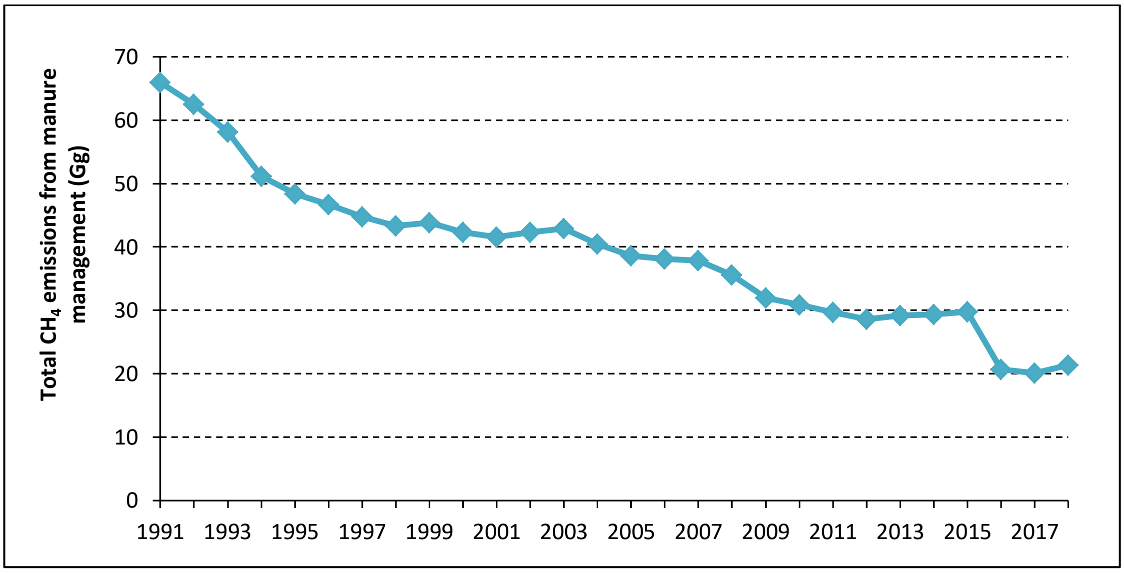


Fig. 5-2 The trend in methane emissions from manure management in period 1990-2018 (in Gg)

Cattle category

The activity data on cattle population distributed by age and gender were obtained from the Czech Statistical Office (CzSO) Yearbook. This is a consistent time series of the number of animals during the entire reported period (1990-2018). Gross energy (GE) values are estimated based on the national study of Kolář *et al*. (2004) and IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006) in the special spreadsheet (more information in the Enteric Fermentation chapter). These GE parameters are reported in CRF as country-specific data for the entire reported period (Tab. 5-18).

Tab. 5-18 Gross Energy (GE, MJ/head/day) of cattle in reported period (1990-2018)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018
Dairy cows	226.8	237.4	264.2	294.9	309.7	335.2	343.4	347.3	359.2
Other cattle	116.0	122.7	132.3	138.6	140.3	140.9	144.0	142.4	148.1

EF is calculated for each cattle category and reported for dairy and non-dairy cattle. The value reported for non-dairy (other) cattle is the weighted average of the results calculated for each “non-dairy” category separately. The total emissions are the sum of two products ($EF_{DairyCattle}$*population of dairy cattle + $EF_{NonDairyCattle}$ *population of non-dairy cattle).

The current updated data of the AWMS distribution were employed for the emission estimation. The other specific parameters for estimation of the emission factors for cattle were obtained (Bo, MCF) from Dämmgen *et al.* (2012). The specific parameters recommended for use by studies in neighbouring countries (Dämmgen *et al.* 2012) are the same as the default values (IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006)) and correspond to the Czech climatic zone. The parameters recommended in Dämmgen *et al.* (2012) were used for the emission estimation (Tab. 5-19). The VS parameters calculated by Dämmgen *et al.* (2012) on the basis of B_0, ASH and MCF values) and EF for estimation of methane emissions are presented in Tab. 5-19 and Tab. 5-20.

Tab. 5-19 Activity data, input data and calculated data used for estimation of methane emission factors for manure management for all age cattle categories, actual data from 2018

	Dairy	Suckler	Mature Heifers	Mature Bulls	Heifers 1-2 yr.	Bulls 1-2 yr.	Heifers 6-12 m	Bulls 6-12 m	Calves (F) <0,6 m	Calves (M) <0,6 m
Population (th of heads), CSU	365	222	77	20	209	106	111	71	129	104
Body weight (kg), CS	650	650	600	800	470	560	265	300	115	115
GE Gross energy, MJ/head/day *	359.1	220.2	121.8	170.1	184.4	190.7	110.8	135.2	55.9	56.4
DE Digestibility of the feed, %, CS	67	62	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
ASH, content of manure as a fraction of dry feed intake, %	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
VS volatile solid excr.per day in dry organic matter *	6.63	4.61	2.37	3.31	3.59	3.71	2.15	2.63	1.09	1.10
MMS, Anaerobic digesters, share, %	37	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0
MMS,Pasture and range, share, %	0	55	0	0	12	0	55	53	52	52
MMS, Liquid system, share, %	16	0	37	19	10	6	9	17	1	1
MMS, Solid storage, share, %	47	45	63	81	78	69	36	30	47	47
Sum of (MCF*MS) *	0.037	0.015	0.076	0.049	0.034	0.024	0.028	0.040	0.018	0.018
B0 the maximum methane production capacity	0.24	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18
Emission factor kg CH_4/head/yr*	14.23	2.94	7.87	7.06	5.33	3.92	2.66	4.65	0.78	0.79

*Calculated value
CS – country specific data
CSU – The Czech Statistical Yearbook
B_o (Table 10A-4, Table 10A-5)
ASH (recommendation p.10.42)

Tab. 5-20 List of parameters for methane emission factor estimation from manure management in the Czech conditions. MCF values, %.

MCF values (IPCC GL, Table 10.17)	Cattle, all age categories
Anaerobic digesters	0%
Liquid system	17%
Daily spread	0.1%
Solid storage	2%
Pasture range and paddock	1%

The equations for determining the emission factors and estimating the methane emissions were taken from IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006)):

1. Eq. 10.22 (IPCC 2006 Gl., p. 10.37) was used to estimate the methane emissions:

$$CH_{4\ emissions}\left[\frac{kt}{year}\right] = \sum\left(\frac{EF \cdot cattle\ population}{10^6}\left[\frac{kg}{kt}\right]\right)$$

2. Eq. 10.24 (IPCC 2006 Gl., p. 10.42) was utilized to estimate the VS parameter:

$$VS = GE \cdot \left[\frac{1 - DE}{100} + (UE \cdot GE)\right] \cdot \frac{1 - ASH}{18.45}$$

3. The methane emission factors were estimated using Eq. 10.23 (IPCC 2006 Gl., p. 10.41) :

$$EF = VS \cdot 365 \cdot B_o \cdot 0.67 \cdot \sum (MCF \cdot MS)$$

An overview of the daily volatile excreted solids (VS, kg dry matter/animal/day), methane emission factor and methane emissions for dairy cattle and non-dairy cattle is presented in Tab. 5-21.

Tab. 5-21 Overview of VS (kg dry matter/head/day), EF (kg CH_4/h/yr) and methane emissions (Gg) from manure management, Cattle category (1990-2017)

	Dairy cows			Other cattle		
	VS [kg DM/head/day]	**EF [kg CH_4/head/yr]**	**Methan Emissions [Gg]**	**VS [kg DM/head/day]**	**EF [kg CH_4/head/yr]**	**Methan Emissions [Gg]**
1990	4.18	13.91	16.78	2.26	7.86	18.09
1991	4.03	13.39	15.60	2.26	7.89	17.31
1992	4.10	13.64	13.73	2.30	8.10	15.75
1993	4.12	13.69	12.35	2.29	8.06	12.97
1994	4.21	13.66	10.87	2.29	8.07	11.03
1995	4.38	13.61	9.97	2.39	8.08	10.49
1996	4.45	10.55	7.51	2.40	8.15	10.40
1997	4.37	8.51	5.59	2.43	8.30	10.04
1998	4.57	8.90	5.32	2.44	8.35	9.21
1999	4.77	9.42	5.50	2.57	8.87	9.53
2000	4.87	11.76	6.44	2.59	8.98	9.21
2001	4.96	12.10	6.41	2.63	9.80	10.32
2002	5.12	15.10	7.49	2.67	10.04	10.28
2003	5.23	17.98	8.82	2.68	10.12	9.95
2004	5.33	18.34	8.73	2.68	10.10	9.63
2005	5.44	18.54	8.12	2.74	10.33	9.97
2006	5.49	18.72	7.94	2.74	10.41	9.88
2007	5.56	18.96	7.78	2.76	10.22	10.02
2008	5.65	19.24	7.80	2.79	10.07	10.04
2009	5.69	19.40	7.75	2.81	9.79	9.44
2010	5.71	20.10	7.71	2.78	9.21	8.89
2011	5.82	20.48	7.66	2.80	9.19	8.92
2012	5.93	20.87	7.79	2.80	9.10	8.93
2013	5.96	20.97	7.70	2.81	9.13	9.00
2014	6.08	21.40	7.98	2.80	9.04	9.05
2015	6.18	20.00	8.27	2.81	9.15	9.44
2016	6.33	13.61	5.07	2.87	3.19	3.33
2017	6.41	13.76	5.09	2.84	3.19	3.36
2018	6.63	14.23	5.20	2.95	3.56	3.74

Other livestock category

The emissions from other farm animals are estimated by the Tier 1 approach. The default EFs for developed countries were employed (Tab. 5-22).

Tab. 5-22 Default methane emission factors used to estimate CH_4 emissions from manure management (Table 10.15 and 10.14 IPCC 2006 Gl.)

Livestock type	EF [kg CH_4/head/yr]
Sheep	0.19
Goats	0.13
Horses	1.56
Swine (weighted average)**	6.3
Market swine (90% of the swine population)	*6.0*
Breeding swine (10% of the swine population)	*9.0*
Poultry	
Broilers	0.02
Other poultry*	0.182

** Emission factor for other poultry is calculated as weighted average of two default EFs for different breeding system (13% wet and 87% dry systems; 0.182 = 1.2 x 0.13 + 0.03 x 0.87).*

*** The emission factor for swine is calculated as the weighted average of two default EFs – for market swine and breeding swine. The share of market swine in animal population was derived from livestock statistics provided by the Czech Statistical Yearbook (CzSO).*

A more detailed description of methane and nitrogen emissions from Manure Management for the poultry category is presented in Tab. 5-23.

Tab. 5-23 Activity data, default emissions factors and emissions estimated for poultry population

Poultry population	Number of heads CZSO, 2018	EF [kg CH_4/h/yr]	CH_4 emissions Gg/year	Nex rate (kg N/1000 kg an./day)	N emissions Gg/year
Poultry	23 573	0.1 (IEF)	2.464		0.172
Broilers	11 283	0.02		1.1	
Other poultry	12 289	0.182 (WA)*			
Wet system 13%		1.2			
Dry system 87%		0.03			
Other poultry	12 289			0.95 (WA)*	
Hens (95%)	11 675			0.96	
Other species (5%)	614			0.83	

** Weighted average calculated from subcategories*

5.2.2.2.3 Nitrous oxide emissions (CRF 3.B.2)

N_2O emissions from manure management were identified as a key source. Tier 2 methodology is used for emission estimation for the cattle category and Tier 1 and 2 for other animals. Emissions are calculated based on N excretion per animal and the animal waste management system. Following the guidelines, all the emissions of N_2O that take place before the manure is applied to soils are reported under manure management. The IPCC Guidelines method for estimating N_2O emissions from manure management entails multiplying the total amount of N excretion (from all animal species/categories) in each type of manure management system by the emission factor for that type of manure management system.

Input data consists of the mass fraction Xi,j of animal excrement in the animal category i (i = dairy cows, other cattle, pigs, …) for various types of excrement management (AWMS - Animal Waste Management System) j (actually: j = liquid manure, solid manure, pasturage, anaerobic digesters). Here, it holds that

Xi, 1 + Xi, 2 + ... + Xi, 6 = 1. For Tier 1, only the values of matrix X for typical means of management of animal excrement in Europe are given. AWMS parameters presented in the IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006) were adapted to the Czech conditions.

A special spreadsheet is used for the calculation in the cattle categories. There are several sources of activity data: population data, annual average excretion rates calculated from daily food intake (GE), share of protein in the feed and in the milk. Input data for the current year (2018) is provided in Tab. 5-26. Eq. 10.32 and Eq. 10.33 (IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006)) were used for calculation of the variables for nitrogen intake and nitrogen retained (milk production and growth). The results were used as an input for Eq. 10.31.

The parameters for estimation of the Nex for cattle were collected from the literature and from personal communications with agricultural experts. The protein content in milk is taken from the literature references (Poustka 2007, Ingr 2003 and Turek 2000) and the protein content in feed (in dry matter) equal 16.5% is also taken from the available references (Zeman - Czech feed standards 12-21%, Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture 18%, Karabcová pers. commun. 16-18%). The Nex rate is estimated for each cattle category, reported for dairy, non-dairy (weighted average) and summarized for all cattle. The sources of input data are presented in Tab. 5-25

To estimate N_2O emissions from manure management, the default emission factors for the different animal waste management systems were taken from Table 10.21 (IPCC 2006 Gl.) see Tab. 5-24.

Tab. 5-24 IPCC default emission factors of animal waste for different AWMS

AWMS	Emission Factor (EF_3) [kg N_2O-N per kg N excreted]
Anaerobic Digesters	0
Daily spread	0
Liquid/Slurry	0.005
Solid Storage	0.005
Other Systems	0.01

Tab. 5-25 Sources of input data used for calculation of Nex for dairy cattle

Input data	Sourse
Protein, milk, %	Annual book of cattle breeding
Protein, feed, %	Task force of reactive nitrogen, 2015
Milk production, l/head	Annual book of cattle breeding
N intake, kg N/head/yr	Calculated, IPCC 2006 Gl., eq 10.32
N milk, kg N/head/yr	Calculated, IPCC 2006 Gl., eq 10.33
N weight gain, kg N/head/yr	Calculated, IPCC 2006 Gl., eq 10.32
N excreted, kg N/head/yr	Calculated, IPCC 2006 Gl., eq 10.31

Tab. 5-26 Activity data, input data and calculated data used for estimation of annual nitrogen excretion rate for all age cattle categories, actual data from 2018

	Dairy	Suckler	Mature Heifers	Mature Bulls	Heifers 1-2 yr.	Bulls 1-2 yr.	Heifers 6-12 m	Bulls 6-12 m	Calves (F) <0,6 m	Calves (M) <0,6 m
Population (th of heads), CSU	365	222	77	20	209	106	111	71	129	104
Body weight (kg), CS	650	650	600	800	470	560	265	300	115	115
GE Gross energy, MJ/head/day *	359.1	220.2	121.8	170.1	184.4	190.7	110.8	135.2	55.9	56.4
Protein content, milk, %, CS	3.47	3.47								

Protein content, feed, %, CS	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5
N intake rate (kg N/head/yr) *	187.58	115.02	63.60	88.86	96.30	99.62	57.85	70.60	29.21	29.46
N milk retention (kg N/head/yr) *	46.37	6.95								
N weight gain (kg N/head/day *	0	0	0	0	6.16	8.16	7.27	13.25	8.36	11.08
Annual N excretion rate * kg N/head/yr*	141.2	108.1	63.6	88.9	90.1	91.5	50.58	57.35	20.86	18.38

*Calculated value
CS – country specific data
CSU –Czech Statistical Yearbook

An overview of the estimated nitrogen excretion value used for calculation of N_2O emissions from manure in cattle category is presented in Tab. 5-27.

Tab. 5-27 The Czech country-specific Nex (nitrogen excretion) values used for estimation of N_2O emissions from manure management (1990-2018) in the cattle category

	Annual Nitrogen excretion rate (Nex) [kg N/head/year]	
	Dairy cattle	Non-dairy cattle
1990	98.29	54.54
1995	102.57	57.41
2000	112.38	61.78
2005	121.68	65.21
2010	126.03	65.93
2015	132.55	66.21
2016	136.12	67.90
2017	136.78	66.90
2018	141.20	70.05

The Nex value for other animal categories is based on the country specific data for Typical Animal Mass (TAM) and Eq. 10.30 and the default excretion rate (Table 10.19, IPCC 2006 Gl.). The relevant input data is available in Tab. 5-28. As a result of validation of the activity data with other reporting, the TAM value for all the animal categories was updated. Harmonization with the Czech legislation and EUROSTAT/OECD reporting was completed by this change. The change in body weight (increase) has been implemented since 2018 for cattle, swine, goats, horses and sheep. The decrease in the average weight in the poultry category was employed for the 2014 -2018 time series.

Tab. 5-28 Input data and nitrogen excretion (Nex) for other animal categories, input data, Submission 2020

Livestock type	Typical animal mass [kg/head] Submission 2019	Typical animal mass [kg/head] Submission 2020	Nex rate [kg N/1000 kg anim. mass/day] T 10.19 IPCC Gl	Annual Nex [kg N /head/yr]
Sheep	49	50	0.85	15.51
Swine	59	63	0.68	15.64
Poultry	2	1.32		
Broilers			1.10	0.53
Other poultry			0.95*	0.46
Horses	498	616	0.26	58.46
Goats	50	50	1.28	23.46

** * The emission factor for other poultry is calculated as the weighted average of two default EFs for two animal category: hens (95%) and other poultry (5%) =(0.96*95+5*0.83)/100.*

A more detailed description of methane and nitrogen emissions from Manure Management for the poultry category is presented in Tab. 5-23.

The emissions are then summed over all the manure management systems. The manure production data for individual AWMS in 2018 is reported in Tab. 5-29. The values are compared with outputs from the 2017 submission (the previous AWMS in use).

Tab. 5-29 Nitrogen production in manure distributed by individual AWMS (kg N/yr), submission 2017 and 2020

AWMS	Nitrogen Production in Manure [kg N/yr], Submission 2017	Nitrogen Production in Manure [kg N/yr], Submission 2020
Anaerobic digesters	0	32 340 508
Liquid systems	60 943 711	26 184 115
Daily spread	1 181 166	0
Solid storage	62 000 042	83 336 330
Pasture range and paddock	23 747 058	25 451 797
Other	9 632 774	0
Totals	157 504 751	167 312 749

5.2.2.2.4 Indirect Emissions from Manure Management (CRF 3.B.2.5)

Indirect emissions result from volatile nitrogen losses that occur primarily in the form of ammonia and NOx. The fraction of excreted organic nitrogen that is mineralized to ammonia nitrogen during manure collection and storage depends primarily on time and, to a lesser degree, temperature. Nitrogen losses begin at the point of excretion in buildings and other animal production areas and continue through on-site management in manure management systems.

Tier 1 calculation of N volatilization in the form of NH_3 and NO_x from manure management systems (MMS) is based on multiplication of the amount of nitrogen excreted (from all the livestock categories) and managed in each MMS by the fraction of volatilized nitrogen (Eq. 10.26). N losses are then summed over all the MMS´s. The Tier 1 method is employed using national nitrogen excretion data, MMS data and default fractions of N losses from MMS due to volatilization (Table 10.22, IPCC 2006 Gl. In order to estimate indirect N_2O emissions from Manure Management, the fraction of nitrogen losses due to volatilization and the default indirect factor EF_4 associated with these losses were employed (Table 11.3, 2006 IPCC Gl.).

In cooperation with the Crop Research Institute, a specific value for the proportion of nitrogen from manure that is leached from the solid management system has been set up. The results of very recent research (Klír et al. 2018) were used for estimation of the country specific $Frac_{leachMS}$ value. The value is 1% of solid manure stored outdoors or in feedlots.

Tier 1 calculation of N losses due to leaching from manure management systems is based on Eq. 10.28, where the amount of N from the solid fraction of annual production of manure per animal is multiplied by the percentage of manged manure nitrogen losses for the livestock category (country specific value) – $Fracl_{eachMS}$.

An overview of indirect and direct N_2O emissions estimated during the period 1990 – 2020 is presented in Tab. 5-30.

Tab. 5-30 Indirect and direct N_2O emissions from manure management, period 1990-2020, Gg N_2O/year

	Indirect N_2O emissions of N from Manure Management			Direct N_2O emissions of N from Manure Management	Total N_2O emissions of N from Manure Management
	Volatilisation Eq.10.27 Gg N_2O/year	Leaching Eq. 10.28 Gg N_2O/year	Total Gg N_2O/year	Gg N_2O/year	Gg N_2O/year
1990	1.99	0.02	2.02	2.66	4.68
1991	1.91	0.02	1.93	2.56	4.49
1992	1.76	0.02	1.78	2.34	4.12
1993	1.59	0.02	1.61	2.11	3.71
1994	1.39	0.02	1.41	1.85	3.26
1995	1.32	0.01	1.33	1.76	3.09
1996	1.32	0.02	1.34	1.78	3.12
1997	1.28	0.01	1.29	1.72	3.01
1998	1.23	0.01	1.24	1.66	2.91
1999	1.24	0.01	1.26	1.69	2.94
2000	1.19	0.01	1.20	1.62	2.82
2001	1.17	0.01	1.18	1.59	2.77
2002	1.16	0.01	1.17	1.58	2.74
2003	1.13	0.01	1.14	1.52	2.65
2004	1.08	0.01	1.09	1.46	2.55
2005	1.04	0.01	1.05	1.41	2.46
2006	1.02	0.01	1.03	1.38	2.41
2007	1.01	0.01	1.02	1.37	2.39
2008	0.98	0.01	0.99	1.35	2.34
2009	0.91	0.01	0.91	1.26	2.18
2010	0.88	0.01	0.89	1.23	2.12
2011	0.84	0.01	0.85	1.16	2.01
2012	0.82	0.01	0.83	1.14	1.98
2013	0.84	0.01	0.85	1.17	2.01
2014	0.81	0.01	0.82	1.10	1.92
2015	0.82	0.01	0.83	1.12	1.95
2016	0.83	0.01	0.85	0.83	1.67
2017	0.82	0.01	0.83	0.82	1.65
2018	0.86	0.01	0.88	0.86	1.74

5.2.2.3 Uncertainty and time-series consistency

Uncertainty estimates are based on expert judgment. The uncertainty in the activity data equals 5%. The uncertainty in the emission factor equals 20% for estimation of the CH_4 emissions and 30% for estimation of the N_2O emissions. The combined uncertainty for CH_4 emissions equals 20.6% and that for N_2O emissions equals 30.41%.

The time series consistency was negatively affected by unequal development of the manure system distribution. The first expert judgement (Mudrík Z., Hons, P 2004) assumed an important decrease in the share of the liquid fraction in the dairy cattle category and decrease in the solid fraction in the non-dairy cattle category caused by a change in the technology of cattle breeding as the early 1990s. This expectation has not been met and, until the 2019 submission, the manure distribution retained its original value. Fig. 5-3). This trend is interrupted by implementation of the new AWMS for the concerned time series in 2016-2018.

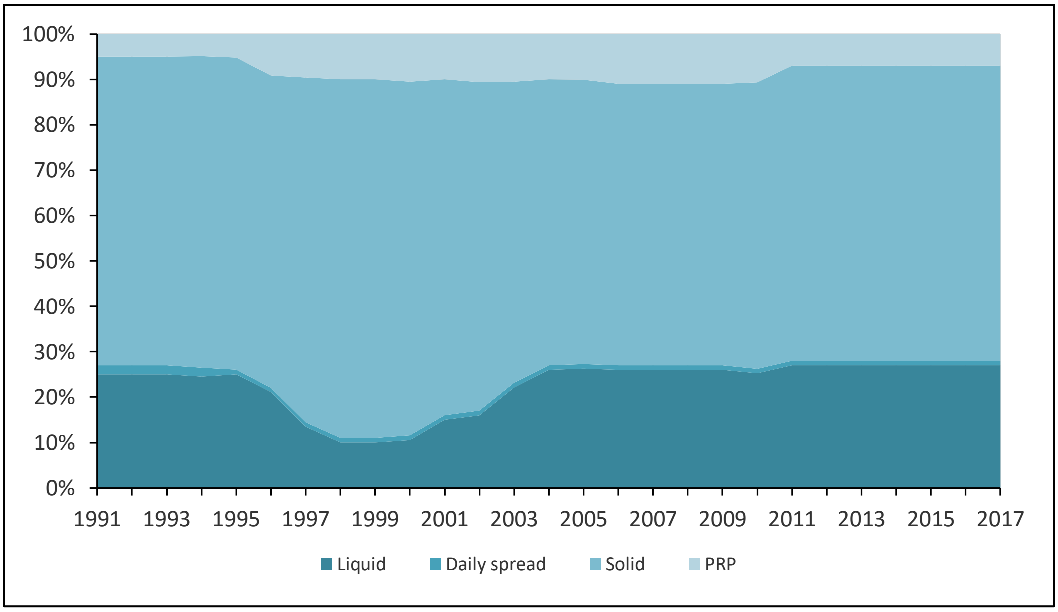


Fig. 5-3 Development of Manure Managements systems share used for calculations, dairy cattle.

Before 2017, the Czech Statistical Office used age categories that differed from the national legislation (age periods of 0-8 months and 8-12 months for young categories) and the relevant body weight of calves, young bulls and heifers were used in the estimates. Since 2017, the input data has been adapted to the Czech legislation (0-6, 6-12 months). The time series is consistent – the weight data are relevant to the number of head in the category. This adoption does not have any significant impact on the emissions from livestock.

5.2.2.4 Source-specific QA/QC and verification

QA/QC includes checking the activity data, emission factors and methods employed. All the differences are discussed and, if necessary, also corrected. The procedure of inventory compiling is initiated by IFER, where all the necessary data, obtained from the Czech Statistical Office (CzSO), are inserted into the excel spreadsheets and verified by other IFER experts. Some more specific parameters, which are not available from CzSO, are required to estimate the country-specific emission factors for cattle (Tier 2). The zoo-technical national data (esp. cattle breeding) is supplied by experts at the agricultural institute (see above). The appropriate values in the calculation spreadsheets are updated at IFER, replacing the older values. The verified data is transferred to the CRF Reporter, where the data is once again technically verified. A completeness check of the CRF tables was performed for final time-series approval.

Special attention was paid to validation of the emission factors estimated by the Tier 2 method and the country-specific animal waste management system.

The emission factor for methane production from manure management is calculated by Tier 2 methods for both cattle categories. The default values (Table 10.14, IPCC 2006 Gl.) are lower than the country specific ones:

Dairy cattle, methane emission factor for manure management:

Default value = 21, country specific value (Submission 2020) = 14.23

Non-dairy cattle, methane emission factor for manure management:

Default value = 6, country specific value (Submission 2020) = 3.56

The values of the country specific emissions factors changed due to the implementation of AWMS.

The Tier 2 procedures used for estimation of nitrogen excretion for cattle do not yield the nitrogen excretion rate for dairy cattle and other cattle, but the rates can be calculated from typical animal mass data and estimated nitrogen excretion. The nitrogen excretion rate for dairy cattle and other cattle was compared with the default Nex rate factors available for the Western Europe region in IPCC 2006 Gl. (Table 10.19). The default values for the both categories are lower than the country specific ones:

Dairy cattle, Nex rate:

Default value= 0.48, country specific value (Submission 2020) = 0.8,

Non-dairy cattle, Nex rate:

Default value= 0.33, country specific value (Submission 2020) = 0.45.

Tier 2 procedures are used for estimation of the VS parameters for cattle. The country specific values were compared with the default value available in IPCC 2006 Gl. (Tables 10A-4 and 10A-5):

Dairy cattle, daily volatile solid excreted (VS):

Default value = 5.10, country specific value (Submission 2020) = 6.63

Non-dairy cattle, daily volatile solid excreted (VS):

Default value = 2.66, country specific value (Submission 2020) = 2.95

The Nex excretions estimated for all livestock categories were compared with the data in Czech Decree No. 377/2103 Coll. The results are presented in Tab. 5-31. Overestimation of N_2O emissions in the Manure Management category is probable.

Tab. 5-31 Comparison of Nitrogen excretion data estimated in NIR (Submission 2020) and information available in the Czech regulation, Decree No. 377/2013 Coll.

Annual Nitrogen excretion rate, comparison			
	Nex, Czech regulation kg N/livestock unit*/year	Nex, Czech regulation, livestock weight from NIR kg N/head/year	Nex , used in NIR Kg N/head/year
Dairy cattle (Tier 2)	84	**109,2**	**136.8**
Other cattle (Tier 2)	69	**89.7**	**66.9**
Swine (Tier 1)	100	**12.6**	**15.6**
Sheep (Tier 1)	50	**7.5**	**15.5**
Goats (Tier 1)	50	**7.5**	**23.4**
Horses (Tier 1)	40	**49.2**	**58.5**
Poultry (Tier 1)	175	**0.35**	**0.49**

* livestock unit = 500 kg

5.2.2.5 Source-specific recalculations, including changes made in response to the review process and impact of emission trend

Most of recalculations for the current NIR submission concerned this category. Changes caused a decrease in the total emissions from Manure Management by about 30% compared with the results of the 2017 submission (before implementation of the new AWMS). The share of GHG emissions from Manure Management in the total emissions from Agriculture decreased by about 3% due to these recalculations.

Overview of changes implemented in category 3.B. in the 2020 submission:

3.B.1. Methane emissions from Manure management – dairy and non-dairy cattle category

An increase in body weight in dairy and some of non-dairy categories was implemented (see Tab. 5-5). The cattle body weight data are now fully harmonized with the Czech legislation. Together with increasing the milk production, the calculated Gross Energy (GE, MJ/head/day) value increased by about 3% (see Tab. 5-18). This change was employed for 2018.

3.B.1. Methane emissions from Manure Management – non-dairy cattle category

The increase in the body weight in non-dairy cattle categories due to harmonizing with the Czech legislation (Decree No. 377/2013) led to an increase in the weighted average of other cattle mass to 420.9 kg per head. Consequently, the higher value (0.18 instead 0.17) of B_0 – maximum methane producing capacity for manure produced by the livestock category was used for the estimation (Table 10 A-5). As a result, the methane emission factor from Manure Management increased from 3.19 to 3.56 (12%) in this category. Correspondingly, CH_4 emissions from manure in non-dairy cattle category increased by 12%. This change was applied for year 2018.

3.B.1. Methane emissions from Manure Management – dairy and non- dairy cattle category

The update of AWMS concerned the 2016 -2018 data series. The MCF value calculated as the weighted average of the manure systems in use decreased by about 38% for dairy cattle and by 65% for non-dairy cattle. Correspondingly, methane emission factors and methane emissions from manure management decreased by about 50%.

3.B.1. Methane emissions from Manure Management - swine

The methane emission factors for manure management of swine were updated. The long-term data in the Czech Statistical Yearbook allows the swine population to be divided into market (90%) and breeding swine (10%). This division allows calculation of the weighted average of the methane emission factor for manure management (Table 10.14, IPCC GL) and use of the value 6.3 instead of 6.0. The recalculation was prepared for the whole time series. Correspondingly, CH_4 emissions from manure in the swine category increased by about 5%.

3.B.2 N_2O emissions from Manure Management

A technical error was found in the calculation of N_2O emissions from Manure Management. The error involved the inclusion of nitrogen from pastures, range and paddock in the calculation of emissions in both Categories 3.B and 3.D. This double counting was eliminated. This change results in a decrease in N_2O emissions from Manure Management by about 15%. Recalculation was carried out for the whole time series.

3.B.2 Direct and indirect N_2O emissions from manure management – Update of AWMS for other livestock categories (horses, goats, sheep)

Based on Klír et al (2011), the update of AWMS for goats, horses and sheep was implemented since 2014. An increase in the direct and indirect N_2O emissions of about 5% was recorded in these categories, while an additional increasing effect occurred in 3.D N_2O emissions from soil management. The starting year of 2014 was confirmed by CRI experts and corresponds to EUROSTAT/OECD reporting.

3 B Direct and indirect N_2O emissions from manure management - Update of AWMS (cattle, swine, poultry)

Based on Klír, J. (2019) and Nesňal, J. et al. (2018) the update of AWMS for the cattle, swine and poultry categories was implemented since 2016. Consumption of manure in liquid and solid form in anaerobic digesters was derived from a statistical survey. The starting year of 2016 was confirmed by CRI experts and corresponds to EUROSTAT/OECD reporting. This important change in AWMS affected the results of 3.B.2 N_2O Emissions from manure, which decreased by 10%.

3.B.2.5. Indirect emissions from Manure Management – N losses due to leaching

In cooperation with the Crop Research Institute, a specific value for the proportion of nitrogen from manure that is leached from the solid management system has been set up. The results of very recent research (Klír et al. 2018) were used to estimate the country specific $Frac_{leach}$ value. The value is 1% of solid manure stored outdoors or in feedlots. The recalculation was prepared for the whole period. Indirect N_2O emissions from manure increased by about 1.5% as a result.

5.2.2.6 Source-specific planned improvements, including tracking of those identified in the review process

The analysis of uncertainties is in progress.

Harmonization with the reporting under UNECE is planned to provide a consistent nitrogen balance approach in estimation of the amount of manure nitrogen produced by livestock in the Czech Republic as the key input information. An informal working group for the national nitrogen balance, nitrogen emission inventories and emission projections were established at the Ministry of Environment. The Czech NIR team participates in this group.

A higher tier method for estimation of nitrous oxide emissions from manure management of swine will be prepared in cooperation with CRI experts and institutions. The annual Nex rate used for the estimation of nitrogen in manure for swine for NIR is higher (+24%) than the value recommended in the relevant legislation in the Czech Republic. Recalculation based on country-specific zootechnical data will be prepared for the next submission (2021 or 2022).

One of the tasks of the new research project mentioned above is aimed directly at improvement of emissions reporting in the Manure Management sector: Conditions and consequences of implementation of the nitrate balance model in the reporting of agricultural land emissions. The results of this project will be implemented in the sector reporting in the 2023 submission at the latest.

5.3 Rice cultivation (CRF 3.C)

At present, no commercial rice cultivation is being carried out in the Czech Republic. The “NO” notation key is reported in the CRF tables.

5.4 Agricultural soils (CRF 3.D)

5.4.1 Source category description

This source category includes the direct and the indirect nitrous oxide emissions from Agricultural soils. Both sub- categories (direct and indirect emissions) are key sources of N_2O soil emissions (Tab. 5-1). Nitrous oxide is produced in agricultural soils as a result of microbial nitrification and denitrification processes. The processes are influenced by the chemical and physical characteristics (availability of mineral N substrates and carbon, soil moisture, temperature and pH). Thus, the addition of mineral nitrogen in the form of synthetic fertilizers, animal manure and other organic nitrogen applied to soils, crop residue/renewal and sewage sludge enhanced the formation of nitrous oxide emissions.

Nitrous oxide emissions from Agricultural managed soils include these subcategories:

- The direct emissions (synthetic fertilizers, animal manure applied to soils, crop residues, sewage sludge and other organic fertilizers applied to soils)
- The emissions from pasture manure (PRP)
- Amount of Nitrogen mineralized in mineral soils considered for Cropland remaining Cropland

- The indirect emissions (atmospheric deposition and nitrogenous substances flushed into water courses and reservoirs – leaching).

An overview of direct and indirect emissions by individual sources is presented in Tab. 5-32.

Tab. 5-32 Direct and indirect N_2O emissions from Agricultural Soils in period 1990-2018 in kt N_2O

Year	Total emissions	Synthtic fertilizersA	Animal manure	Sewage sludgec	Crop residuesd	Mineral. Soil	PRP	Atmosph. deposition	Leaching
1990	18.9	6.6	3.0	0.004	3.9	0.04	0.8	1.4	3.2
1995	12.0	3.6	1.9	0.01	2.9	0.04	0.7	0.8	2.0
2000	11.8	4.1	1.7	0.02	2.5	0.04	0.6	0.8	2.0
2005	11.9	4.6	1.5	0.02	2.3	0.04	0.6	0.8	2.0
2010	10.9	4.2	1.3	0.04	2.0	0.04	0.7	0.8	1.8
2015	13.8	6.2	1.3	0.04	2.3	0.03	0.7	1.0	2.6
2016	15.3	6.4	1.9*	0.04	2.6	0.03	0.7	1.1	2.6
2017	15.4	6.2	1.9*	0.04	2.8	0.03	0.7	1.1	2.6
2018	14.2	5.5	2.0*	0.05	2.5	0.02	0.7	1.0	2.4

- Animal Manure + Digestate are sources of emissions

In 2018, 89% of total N_2O emissions from Agriculture originated from Agricultural Soils, while the rest originated from Manure Management (11%). The trend in N_2O emissions from this category decreased during the 1990-2010 reporting period (the minimum level) and then slowly increased. The emissions from managed soils decreased by about 25% from 1990 to 2018. Tab. 5-32 and Fig. 5-4 show the N_2O emissions from Agricultural soils from the individual sub-categories.

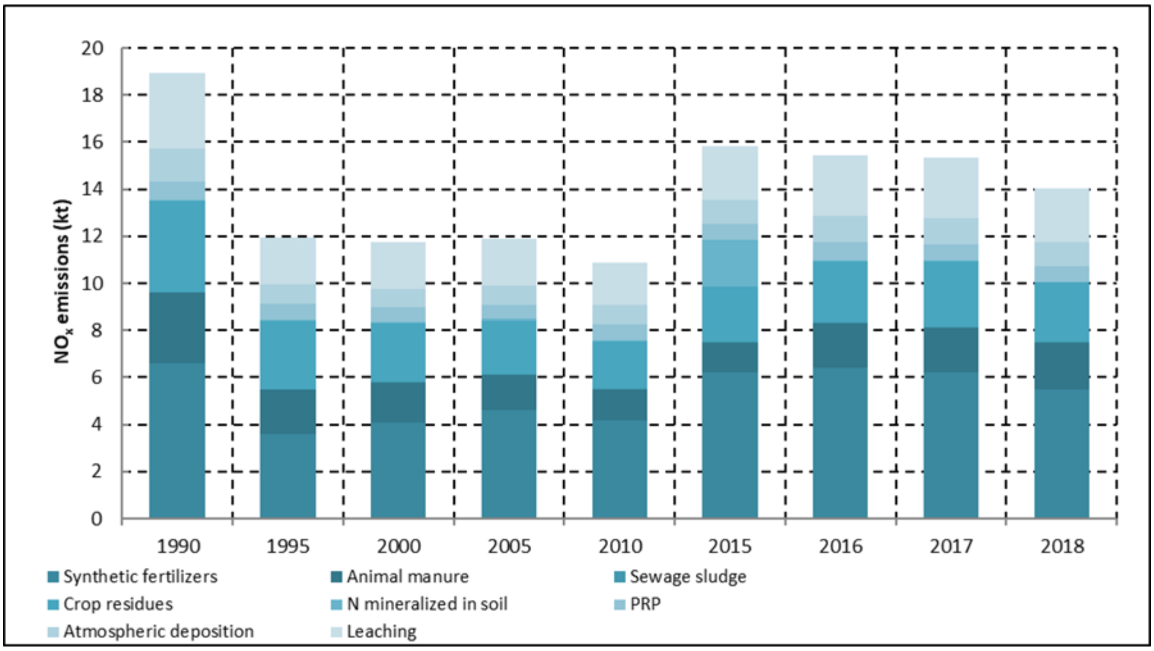


Fig. 5-4 N_2O emissions of Agricultural soils by the individual sub-categories

5.4.2 Methodological aspects

Although agricultural soils are the key source, emissions of N_2O are estimated and analysed using the Tier 1 approach of IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006). A set of interconnected spreadsheets in MS Excel has been used for the relevant calculations for several years. The emissions from nitrogen excreted onto pastures and paddocks by animals are reported under animal production in the CRF table. The nitrogen from manure that is spread daily is consistently included in the manure nitrogen applied to soils.

5.4.2.1 Activity data

The standard calculation of Tier 1 required the following input information:

- The amount of nitrogen applied to the soil in the form of industrial nitrogen fertilizers (CzSO data, Statistical Yearbooks, 1990-2018, Ministry of Agriculture);
- Managed manure nitrogen available for application to the soil (NIR data, Eq.10.34);
- Annual yields (harvest/production area) (CzSO data, Statistical Yearbooks, 1990-2018)
- Annual amount of urine and dung N deposited by grazing animals on PRP (NIR data, eq.11.5)
- Amount of sewage sludge directly applied to agricultural soils (CzSO data, Statistical Yearbooks, 2002-2018, retrospective analysis for the 1990 – 2001 period)
- Amount of N in mineral soils that is mineralised, in association with loss of soil C in the Cropland remaining Cropland category (LULUCF, NIR data)
- Amount of organic nitrogen inputs applied to the soil (digestate), CRI data

5.4.2.2 Direct emissions from managed soils (CRF 3.D.1)

The emission factors used for calculation of direct N_2O emissions are shown in Tab. 5-33. The IPCC default fraction values are used to estimate N_2O emissions.

Tab. 5-33 The emission factors for the estimation of the direct emissions from managed soils (Table 11.1, IPCC 2006 Gl.)

Direct emissions	Synthetic fertilizer	EF_1 = 0.01 kg N_2O-N/kg N
	Animal Waste, digestate	
	Sewage Sludge	
	N-crop residues	
	Mineralized N	
Pasture, range & paddock manure	Cattle, pigs, poultry	EF_3 = 0.02 kg N_2O-N/kg N
	Sheep, others	EF_3 = 0.01 kg N_2O-N/kg N

Synthetic N fertilizers (F_{SN}, CRF 3.D.1.1)

The application of agricultural fertilizers was formerly intense in the Czech Republic but decreased radically after 1990. The activity data is taken from the official statistical offices (CzSO). The amount of nitrogen fertilizers applied in 1990 equalled over 418 kt, which decreased to 180 kt in 1993. From that year, nitrogen consumption has slowly grown to 407 kt in 2016 (the highest value). Hopefully, this negative trend ended in 2017 and 2018 when only 397 kt of fertilizers was applied (2% decreasing), respectively 351 kt (14% decreasing). This trend is presented in Fig. 5-5.

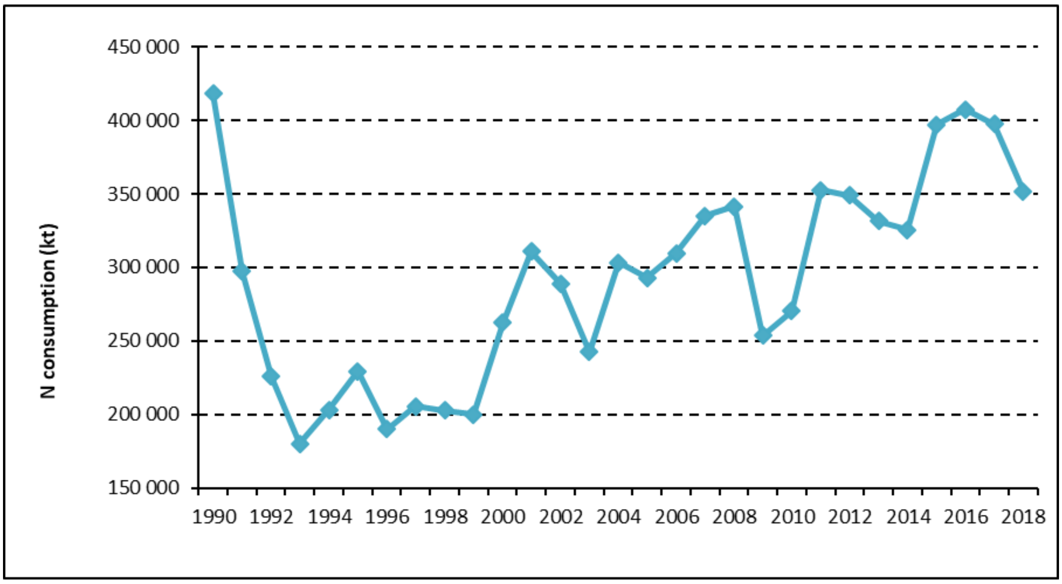


Fig. 5-5 Consumption of N from synthetic fertilizers (kt) during reporting period (1990-2018)

Organic N applied as fertilizer (F_{ON} incl. animal manure and sewage sludge, digestate, CRF 3.D.1.2)

The amount of managed manure nitrogen available for application to manged soils (FAM) is calculated as the product of the annual average N excretion per animal per species and the fraction of the manure management system and (1 –$Frac_{lossMS}$). The default value of the fraction $Frac_{lossMS}$ is given in Table 10.23, Equations 10.34 and 11.4 (IPCC 2006 Gl.).

The data on sewage sludge applied to the soil have been officially available since 2002. The data for the previous period was estimated by statistical methods. Specifically, linear regression was used to estimate the trend from known activity data for 2003 to 2016 (r^2 = 0.62). This trend was used to estimate the missing AD since 1990. The regressed values are not used in the period where AD is available from CzSO. The national specific value of nitrogen content of 3.7% (Černý *et al.* 2009) and default emission factor (EF_1, see Table 11.1., IPCC 2006 Gl.) were employed to estimate the emissions from sewage sludge (FSEW).

Implementation of the new AWMS was also reflected in N_2O emissions from managed soils. The corresponding amount of animal manure available for managed soils has been reduced but, on the other hand, a new source of nitrogen has been added as "Other organic fertilizers applied to the soil" – digestate (F_{OOA}). The change in the activity data applied to the 2016-2018 time series.

Total amount of organic N fertilizer applied to the soil (F_{ON}) is calculated as the sum of F_{AM} + F_{SEW} + F_{OOA}. An overview of activity data inputs is presented in Tab. 5-34.

Tab. 5-34 Activity data inputs to calculation of FON: annual amount of animal manure N, annual amount of sewage sludge N and annual amount of digestate N, period 1990-2018, kt N/yr

Year	FAM (kt N/yr)	FSEW (kt N/yr)	FOOA (kt N/yr)	FON (kt N/yr)
1990	193 663	253		193 916
1995	123 841	656		124 497
2000	110 933	1 059		111 992
2005	98 443	1 275		99 718
2010	85 632	2 244		87 876
2015	81 951	2 333		84 284

Year	FAM (kt N/yr)	FSEW (kt N/yr)	FOOA (kt N/yr)	FON (kt N/yr)
2016	77 843	2 314	44 421	124 578
2017	76 386	2 792	44 421	123 598
2018	80 826	3 289	44 421	128 535

Urine and dung N deposited on pasture by grazing animals (F_{PRP}, CRF 3.D.1.3)

The annual amount of N deposited on pasture, range and paddock soils by grazing animals was estimated using Eq. 11.5 based on the number of animals of each livestock species, the annual average amount of N excreted by each livestock species and the fraction of this N deposited on pasture, range and paddock soils by each livestock species. The data needed for this estimation can be obtained from estimation of the nitrogen content in an animal waste management system and the share of PRP in the relevant livestock category. The trend in development of the total amount of nitrogen from pasture is steady state for the whole reporting period, while the trend in total excreted N decreases rapidly because of substantial changes in the livestock population (Fig. 5-6).

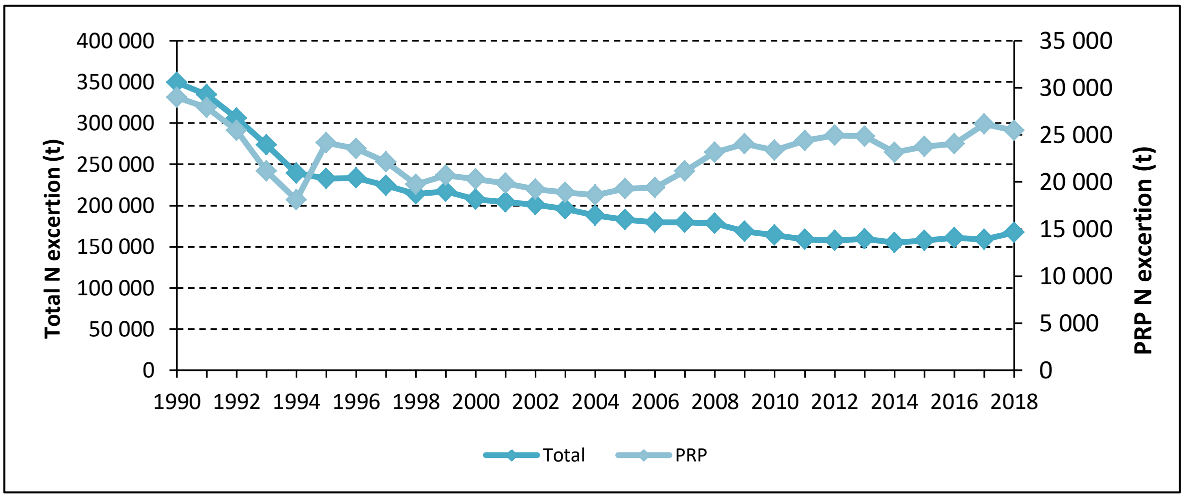


Fig. 5-6 Trend in the total amount of nitrogen excretion and nitrogen excretion from pasture during the reporting period

Two default emission factors (Tab. 5-35) are used to estimate emissions from different animal categories (Table 11.1, IPCC 2006 Gl.). The fraction of livestock N excreted and deposited onto soil during grazing ($Frac_{GRAZ}$) varied from 0.083 in 1990 to 0.152 in 2018.

Tab. 5-35 IPCC default emission factors of pasture, paddock, range (PRP) animal waste management system

	EF_3 [kg N_2O-N per kg N excreted]
PRP (cattle, swine, poultry)	0.02
PRP (sheep, others)	0.01

N-crop residues (F_{CR}, CRF 3.D.1.4)

This category includes the amount of N in crop residues (above-ground and below-ground), including N-fixing crops, returned to soils annually. It also includes the N from N-fixing and non-N-fixing forages mineralised during forage or pasture renewal. This is estimated from crop yield statistics (CzSO) and default factors for above/below-ground residues: yield ratios and residual N contents (see Tab. 5-37). The zero values were applied as the parameters $Frac_{REMOVE}$ and $Frac_{BURN}$ because no survey data is available from experts in the country required on page 11.14 IPCC 2006 Gl.

An overview of the annual yield of agriculture products is presented in Tab. 5-36. The 2018 yield of agricultural products except for pulses was lower compared to the same data for the previous year.

Tab. 5-36 Annual yield of agricultural products (t/ha) during the reporting period

	Grains	Pulses	Potatoes	Sugar beets	Fodder	Soya beans
1990	5.42	2.68	16.00	33.89	6.77	3.67
1995	4.18	2.38	17.04	39.63	6.13	1.29
2000	3.92	2.09	21.32	45.62	5.60	1.25
2005	4.81	2.44	28.08	53.31	6.20	2.04
2010	4.71	1.86	24.56	54.36	6.05	1.69
2015	5.83	2.89	22.26	59.38	5.91	1.64
2016	6.36	2.37	29.88	67.81	7.30	2.64
2017	5.50	2.34	29.42	66.56	9.97	2.41
2018	5.20	2.62	25.50	54.96	8.47	1.66

Tab. 5-37 Default value of input factors used in estimation of FCR, Table 11.2 (IPCC 2006 Gl.), calculated data – Submission 2020

	Grains	Pulses	Potatoes	Sugar beets	Fodder	Soya beans
Dry mater	0.88	0.91	0.22	0.22	---	0.91
R_{AG} calculated	1.26	1.51	0.14	0.12	0.30	1.74
$AG_{DM,}$ calcul.	6.56	3.40	3.61	6.56	2.54	2.89
$Frac_{Remove}$	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NAG	0.006	0.008	0.019	0.019	0.027	0.008
R_{BG}-BIO	0.22	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.40	0.19
N_{BG}	0.009	0.008	0.014	0.014	0.022	0.008

Note: The parameters R_{AG} and AG_{DM} are calculated by using Eq. 11.6 (IPCC 2006 Gl.) and adequate parameters.

Since different crop types vary in residue, yield ratios, renewal time and nitrogen contents, separate calculations are performed for major crop types and then the nitrogen values for all crop types are summed. Crops are segregated into: 1) non-N-fixing grain crops, 2) N-fixing grains and pulses, 3) potatoes, 4) sugar beets, 5) N-fixing forage crops (alfalfa, clover) and 6) soya. Eq. 11.6 is used to estimate N from crop residues and forage/pasture renewal for a Tier 1 approach. The default values of input factors used in the estimation are presented in Tab. 5-37.

Data on crop yield statistics (yields and area harvested, by crop) was obtained from national sources (CzSO). Since yield statistics for many crops are reported as field-dry or fresh weight, a correction factor was employed to estimate dry matter yields where appropriate (Eq. 11.7). The default values for dry matter content from Table 11.2 were employed. Only forage production activity data is presented as dry matter in the CzSO statistics.

Mineralization/Immobilization Associated with Loss/Gain of Soil Organic Matter (F_{SOM}, CRF 3.D.1.5)

The annual amount of N in mineral soils that are mineralised, in association with loss of soil carbon from soil organic matter (F_{SOM}), is a result of changes to land use or management in the category of Cropland remaining Cropland in the Agriculture sector. The annual amount of carbon from mineral soils from Forest land converted to Cropland (CRF Table 4.B.2.1) and Grassland converted to Cropland (CRF Table 4.B.2.2) is estimated in the LULUCF sector.

Eq. 11.8 (IPCC 2006 Gl.) is used to estimate the N mineralised as a consequence of this loss of soil C, where a default value of 10 is used as the C:N ratio in soil organic matter. The LULUCF sector provides relevant activity data on soil carbon stock change in Cropland remaining Cropland (CRF Table 4.B.1). These source data were recalculated in the LULUCF sector for the entire reporting period. Therefore, they also affected the estimates of emissions from N mineralization/immobilization, which were accordingly recalculated for the entire reporting period since 1990.

5.4.2.3 Indirect emissions from managed soils (CRF 3.D.2)

In addition to the direct emissions of N_2O from managed soils that occur through a direct pathway (i.e. directly from the soils to which N is applied), emissions of N_2O also take place through two indirect pathways. The first of these ways is the volatilization of N as NH_3 and oxides of N (NO_x), and the deposition of these gases and their products NH_4^+ and NO_3^- onto soils and the surface of lakes and other waters.

The method for estimating indirect N_2O emissions includes two emission factors (Tab. 5-39): one associated with volatilized and re-deposited N (EF_4), and the second associated with N lost through leaching/runoff (EF_5). The overall value for EF_5 equals 0.0075 kg N_2O-N/kg N leached/ in runoff water. The method also requires values for the fractions of N that are lost through volatilization ($Frac_{GASF}$ and $Frac_{GASM}$) or leaching/runoff ($Frac_{LEACH}$). The default values of these fractions are presented in Tab. Tab. 5-38.

Tab. 5-38 The IPCC default parameters/fractions used for indirect emission estimation (Table 11-3, IPCC 2006 Gl.)

Parameters/Fractions	Default values
$Frac_{GASM}$	0.20
$Frac_{GASF}$	0.10
$Frac_{LEACH-(H)}$	0.30

Tab. 5-39 Emission factors (EFs) for indirect emission estimation

Indirect emissions	Atmospheric Deposition	EF_4 = 0.01 kg N_2O-per kg emitted NH_3 and NO_X
	Nitrogen Leaching	EF_5 = 0.0075 kg N_2O - per kg of leaching N

Volatilization

The N_2O emissions from atmospheric deposition of N volatilized from managed soil are estimated using Equation 11.9. The equation inputs are estimated for direct emissions from managed soils. The inputs are: the annual amount of synthetic fertilizer N applied to soils, the annual amount of manged animal manure and sewage sludge N applied to soils, the annual amount of urine and dung N deposited by grazing animals. The conversion of N_2O-N emissions to N_2O emissions for reporting purposes is performed using factor 44/28.

Leaching/Runoff

The N_2O emissions from leaching and runoff in regions where leaching and runoff occurs are estimated using Equation 11.10. The equation inputs are estimated for direct emissions from managed soils, where FON also includes sewage sludge inputs. The inputs are: annual amount of synthetic fertilizer N applied to soils, annual amount of manged animal manure and sewage sludge N applied to soils, annual amount of urine and dung N deposited by grazing animals, amount of N in Crop residues and annual amount of N mineralised in mineral soils The conversion of N_2O-N emissions to N_2O emissions for reporting purposes is performed using factor 44/28.

An overview of estimated values of indirect emissions is presented in Tab. 5-32.

5.4.3 Uncertainty and time-series consistency

In relation to the consistency of the emission series for N_2O (agricultural soils), it should be mentioned that the emission estimates have been calculated according to the default methodology of IPCC 2006 Gl.

The quantitative overview and emission trends during the 1990-2018 period are shown in Fig. 5-1 and the trend in N_2O emissions from agricultural soils is summarized in Tab. 5-2. During 1990-2018, the total emissions from Agricultural soils decreased by 25% (with minimum in 2010).

Following ERT, the Czech emission inventory team verified the activity data required for this category and found that the previously reported data based on expert judgment of areas could not be confirmed and verified from the official statistics. According to the expert common consensus (I. Skořepová, P. Fott, E. Cienciala and Z. Exnerová), there are no cultivated histosoils on agricultural land in this country and hence also no data for this category. Organic soils mostly occur on forest land and they are reported under the LULUCF sector.

Uncertainty estimates are based on expert judgment. The uncertainty in the activity data for estimation of direct and indirect emissions from agricultural soils equals 20%; this value equals 10% for Pasture, Range and Paddock Manure (PRP). The uncertainty in the emission factor for estimation of direct and indirect emissions from agricultural soils equals 50%; this value equals 100% for estimation of emissions from PRP. The combined uncertainty for the direct and indirect emissions from agricultural soils equals 53.85%; this value equals 100.5% for N_2O emissions from manure management system PRP.

Missing data about the amount of sewage sludge applied to agricultural soils was added to the reported time series thanks to statistical retrospective analysis of the available data about sewage sludge production for the previous submission (see Chapter 5.4.5., NIR 2018).

5.4.4 Source-specific QA/QC and verification

A detailed description of source-specific QA/QC and inventory verification of agriculture is presented in section 5.1.3. Inventory in this subcategory is based on Tier 1 procedures and methods because there is a lack of relevant country specific factors.

For better understanding of how to calculate direct and indirect emissions from Managed soils, the FAO e-learning course: National GHG inventory for agriculture sectors was studied.

As a result of the validation of activity data with CRI experts, the amount of mineral fertilizers used in managed soils has been updated since 2000.

5.4.5 Source-specific recalculations, including changes made in response to the review process and impact of emission trend

The implementation of the new AWMS was also reflected in N_2O emissions from managed soils. The corresponding amount of animal manure available for managed soils has been reduced, but on the other hand a new source of nitrogen has been added as "Other organic fertilizers applied to the soil" - digestate. The result of this change is a 10% increase in N_2O emissions in this category. This change concerned the 2016-2018 time series.

As a result of validation of the activity data with CRI experts, the amount of mineral fertilizers used in managed soils has been updated since 2000. Direct and indirect N_2O emissions increased by about 10-15%, due to the larger amount of inorganic fertilizer consumed in agriculture. The starting year 2000 was confirmed by CRI experts and corresponds to EUROSTAT/OECD reporting.

As a result of validation of the activity data with CRI experts, the body weight of all animal categories was updated. Harmonization with the Czech legislation and EUROSTAT/OECD reporting was finished by this change. The change in body weight (increase) was implemented for cattle, swine, goats, horses and sheep from 2018. The decrease in the average weight in the poultry category was implemented from 2014.

The estimates of the underlying AD from LULUCF (changes in soil carbon under Cropland remaining Cropland) were revised by sectoral experts for the NIR 2020 submission. The revised values do not contain any missing estimates for the reporting period. The changed AD from the LULUCF sector resulted in revised estimates of N_2O in Category 3.D.a.5.

5.4.6 Source-specific planned improvements, including tracking of those identified in the review process

The analysis of uncertainties is in progress.

Harmonization with the reporting under UNECE is planned to provide a consistent nitrogen balance approach in estimation of the amount of manure nitrogen applied to agricultural soils. An informal working group for the national nitrogen balance, nitrogen emission inventories and emission projections was established at the Ministry of the Environment. The Czech NIR team participates in this group.

One of the tasks of the research project mentioned above is aimed directly at improving emission reporting in Manure Management and Soil Management: Conditions and consequences of implementation of the nitrate balance model in reporting of agricultural land emissions. The rresults will be implemented in the sector reporting in the 2023 submission at the latest.

Prescribed burning of savanna (CRF 3.E)

This activity is prohibited by the Czech Legislation (Air Protection Act) and thus prescribed burning of savanna does not occur in the Czech Republic**.**

5.5 Field burning of agricultural residues (CRF 3.F)

This activity is prohibited by the Czech Legislation (Air Protection Act) and thus field burning of agricultural residues does not occur in the Czech Republic.

5.6 Liming (CRF 3.G)

5.6.1 Source category description

Liming is used to reduce soil acidity and improve plant growth in managed systems, particularly agricultural lands and managed forests. Adding carbonates to soils in the form of lime (e.g., limestone or dolomite) leads to CO_2 emissions as the carbonate lime dissolves and releases bicarbonate, which decomposes to CO_2 and water. Liming on all the managed soils is reported under this category, i.e. arable lands, grasslands and forest lands.

5.6.2 Methodological aspects

However, the reactions associated with limestone application also lead to evolution of CO_2, which must be quantified. The activity data is derived from the official national statistics and Green Report of Forestry (see Tab. 5-40). Of the reported total limestone used in agriculture, 95% was ascribed to agricultural soils in cropland (5% to grassland) based on expert judgment (V. Klement, Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture – pers. comm. 2005).

The Czech Statistical Yearbook does not provide data about consumption of limestone and dolomite separately. Based on expert experience the total amount of lime applied to the soil was reported as corresponding to 90% limestone and 10% dolomite.

The new activity data about dolomite consumption were obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture (Mrs. Budňákova) for 2018. These data made it possible to accurately estimate the proportion of limestone and dolomite in consumption in 2018.

The share of liming of forest lands in the total liming in the Czech Republic was the highest in the 2000 – 2002 period, when the value was over 10% and as much as 18% in 2000. In 2018 the liming in forests equalled almost 3.8%.

Tab. 5-40 The limestone and dolomite quantity applied to managed soils (in thousand tons)

Year	Lime applied to Cropland and Grassland [kt]	Lime aplied to the Forest Land [kt]	Total amount of lime [kt]	Share of Limestone [kt]	Share of Dolomite [kt]d
1990	2650	27	2676	2 409	267
1995	248	2	251	226	25
2000	209	47	255	230	26
2005	143	3	145	131	15
2010	135	5	140	126	14
2015	353	18	371	334	37
2016	366	13	379	341	38
2017	345	13	358	322	36
2018	340	13	354	196	158

The quantification followed the Tier 1 method (Eq. 11.12, IPCC 2006 Gl.), with an emission factor of 0.12 t C/t $CaCO_3$ and 0.13 t C/t $CaCMgCO_3$. To convert CO_2–C emissions into CO_2, factor 44/12 was used. Application of agricultural limestone was previously intensive in this country, but decreased radically during the 1990s, then slowly increased from 2010. This increase ended in 2018 when the amount applied was about 2% lower than in 2017 and 8% lower than in 2016. The activity data corresponds to the trend reported for the use of fertilizers, which decreased a lot in the early 1990s (Sálusová *et al.*, 2006).

The application of limestone to agricultural land (incl. forest) in 2018 reached more than 340 thousand tons, while 3.8%, 13 thousand tons, of this amount was applied to forest areas. Total emissions from liming equalled 161.37 kt CO_2 eq.

5.6.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

Uncertainty estimates are based on expert judgment (AD) and default values (EF). The uncertainty in the activity data for estimation of emissions from liming equals 20% and the uncertainty in the emission factor equals 50%. The combined uncertainty of emission estimation from liming equals 53.85%.

5.6.4 Source-specific QA/QC and verification

A detailed description of source-specific QA/QC and inventory verification of agriculture is presented in section 5.1.3.

The share of dolomite use in fertilization of forest land and agricultural land was discussed with experts from Crop Research Institute. Based on this discussion, the new activity data about dolomite consumption were obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture (Mrs. Budňákova) for 2018. These data made it possible to accurately estimate the proportion of limestone and dolomite in consumption in 2018. This change results in a 1.6% increase in CO_2 emissions from liming.

5.6.5 Source-specific recalculations, including changes made in response to the review process and impact of emission trend

No recalculation was performed in this submission.

5.6.6 Source-specific planned improvements, including tracking of those identified in the review process

The analysis of uncertainties is in progress.

5.7 Urea Application (CRF 3.H)

5.7.1 Source category description

Adding urea to soils during fertilization leads to a loss of the CO_2 that was fixed in the industrial production process. Urea is converted into ammonium and hydroxyl ions and bicarbonate in the presence of water and urea enzymes. This source category is included because the CO_2 removal from the atmosphere during urea manufacturing is estimated in the Industrial Processes and Product Use Sector (IPPU Sector).

5.7.2 Methodological issues

Tier 1 and Eq. 11.13 are utilized to estimate CO_2 emissions. Domestic production records for urea were used to obtain an approximate estimate of the amount of urea applied to soils on an annual basis (Tab. 5-36). The default emission factor is 0.20 for carbon emissions from urea applications, which is equivalent to the carbon content of urea on an atomic weight basis. To estimate the total CO_2-C emissions, the product of the amount of urea is multiplied by the emission factor. CO_2-C emissions are converted to CO_2 by multiplying by a factor of 44/12.

Two different data sources were used for the estimation: The first one was the data on urea application from the Czech Statistical Office used from 1990 to 1999. The values of urea application to agricultural land ranged from 92 to 195 thousand tons.

Since 2000, a new source of activity data has been obtained and employed in the inventory estimation. The statistical production data are replaced by more accurate data, corresponding to the real consumption of fertilizers, by the Ministry of Agriculture. These data available from 2000 until 2015 are based on farmers’ fertilizer records and annual nutrient intake from urea. At the beginning of the 21st century, there was an extreme decrease in urea production and its application to farmland as a result of significant restrictions on Czech production and the transition to import policy. Extreme consumption started in 2015 and 2016.

The application of urea to agricultural land in 2018 reached almost 172 kt. This amount (comparable to consumption in 2017) confirmed the declared general goal of the Ministry of Agriculture to reduce the consumption of mineral fertilizers in agriculture in the Czech Republic. This positive trend can also be explained by the dry summer conditions.

Tab. 5-41 Estimated consumption of urea (IPPU) applied to managed soils in Czech Republic during reporting period (MA, 2018)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Consumption of Urea [kt]	148	180	148	127	124	149	137	92
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005

Consumption of Urea [kt]	195	120	65	106	87	83	96	101
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Consumption of Urea [kt]	113	166	137	117	152	151	185	171
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018			
	78	255	287	169	172			

5.7.2.1 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

Uncertainty estimates are based on expert judgment (AD) and default values (EF). The uncertainty in the activity data for estimation of emissions from urea application equals 20%, the uncertainty in the emission factor equals 50%. The combined uncertainty of emission estimation from urea application equals 53.85%.

5.7.3 Source-specific QA/QC and verification

A detailed description of source-specific QA/QC and inventory verification of agriculture is presented in section 5.1.3.

Consumption data was provided by the Ministry of Agriculture and discussed with relevant experts. The amount of urea applied to the soil was confirmed by other entities (Institute of Agricultural Economics and Information, Crop Research Institute).

The same activity data is used for reporting in other national reports (Transboundary convention, EUROSTAT/OECD).

5.7.4 Source-specific recalculations, including changes made in response to the review process and impact of emission trend

No recalculation was performed in this submission.

5.7.5 Source-specific planned improvements, including tracking of those identified in the review process

The analysis of uncertainties is in progress.

5.7.6 Source-specific planned improvements, including tracking of those identified in the review process

The analysis of uncertainties is in progress.

5.8 Acknowledgement

We greatly appreciate support of Martin Dědina, Research Institute of Agricultural Engineering, related to harmonizing the reporting of ammonia emission by using well documented national data. Thanks belong to IFER employee Jan Tumajer for maintenance of the specific calculation spreadsheet (Enteric fermentation). We also thank to Michaela Budňákova from Ministry of Agriculture for providing of activity data (mineral fertilizers, urea consumption, liming) in required quality.

6 Land Use, Land-Use Changes and Forestry (CRF Sector 4)

6.1 Overview of sector

The emission inventory of the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) sector includes emissions and removals of greenhouse gases (GHG) resulting from land use, land-use change and forestry. The inventory was originally based on application of the IPCC Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (IPCC 2003, further also abbreviated as GPG for LULUCF) and the reporting format adopted by the 9th Conference of the Parties (COP) to UNFCCC. The reporting guidelines were revised at the 19th COP in 2013 by decision 24/CP.19. It demands that, starting in 2015, Parties included in Annex I to the Convention should apply the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (IPCC 2006) that are linked to the previously used methods outlined in Chapter 3 of GPG for LULUCF (IPCC 2003). In addition, decision 24/CP.19 encourages the use of the 2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands (IPCC 2014a) in preparing the annual inventories under the Convention due in 2015 and beyond. The current LULUCF reporting is also guided by the 2013 Revised Supplementary Methods and Good Practice Guidance Arising from the Kyoto Protocol (IPCC 2014b). This material is used, together with IPCC (2006), to prepare the assessment and reporting of annual changes in carbon stocks and associated CO_2 emissions and removals from the Harvested Wood Products (HWP contribution), which have been reported under LULUCF since the 2015 NIR submission.

Reporting of the LULUCF sector in the Czech Republic has gradually incorporated the specific requirements on the inventory based on IPCC (2006, 2014a, 2014b). The current inventory of the LULUCF sector uses the recommended reporting structure, including the estimated HWP contribution. In terms of land use representation and land-use change identification required for emission estimation for the LULUCF land use categories, the Czech inventory employs a refined system of land use representation and land-use change identification at the level of the individual cadastral units. Although the Czech LULUCF inventory remains in the process of continuous refinement and consolidation, it represents a solid system for providing information on GHG emissions and removals in the LULUCF sector, as well as for providing additional information on the LULUCF activities required under the Kyoto protocol.

The current inventory includes CO_2 emissions and removals, and emissions of non-CO_2 gases (CH_4, N_2O, NO_X and CO) from biomass burned in forestry and disturbances associated with land-use conversion. The inventory incorporates all major LULUCF land-use categories, namely 4.A Forest Land, 4.B Cropland, 4.C Grassland, 4.D Wetlands, 4.E Settlements and implicitely 4.F Other Land, all linked to the Czech cadastral classification of lands. It also includes the HWP contribution, which is reported under category 4.G Harvested Wood Products. The emissions and/or removals of greenhouse-gases are reported for all the mandatory categories.

The current submission covers the whole reporting period from the base year of 1990 to 2018. The currently reported estimates changed in comparison with the previously reported values as a result of several refinements in methodology, activity data and adopted emission factors affecting emission estimates for some categories that resulted in recalculations for the entire reporting period. The current and previously reported sectoral estimates of greenhouse-gas emissions and removals are shown in Fig. 6-1. The newly implemented improvement and changes led to changed estimates for the individual years compared to the previously reported emission removals: the mean difference for the comparable years

1990-2017 is 5%. For 2018, the most recent reported year, we report significant emissions from the sector, which is due to the extreme drought-induced accelerating bark-beetle outbreak calamity experienced in the Czech forestry in the recent years (since 2015). The data shown in Fig. 6-1 include emissions and removal for all land use categories and estimate of the HWP contribution. Detailed information on the current emission estimates, implemented changes and performed recalculations is provided below for the individual LULUCF categories.

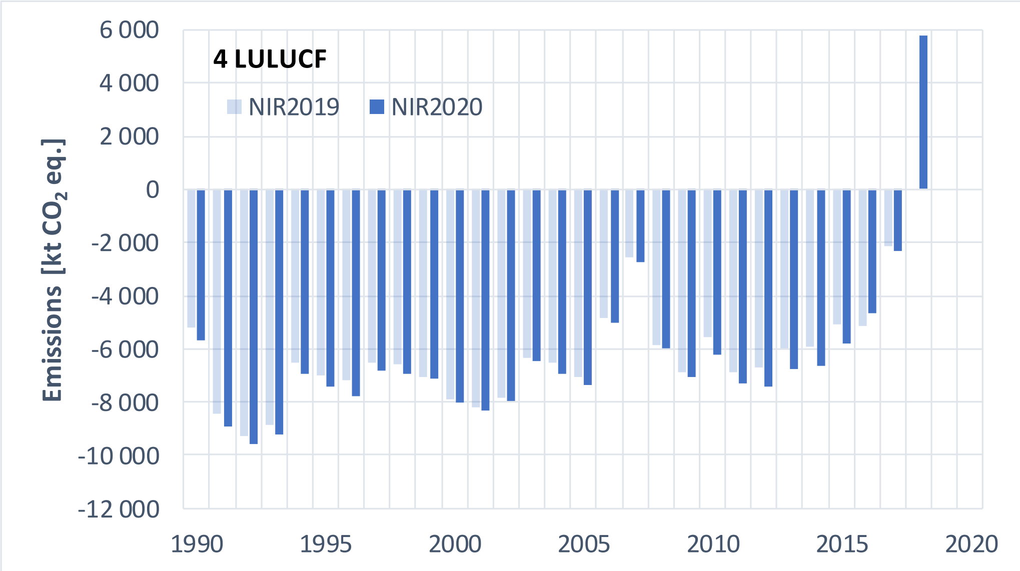


Fig. 6-1 The current and previously reported estimates of emissions for the LULUCF sector. The values are negative, corresponding to net removals of green-house gases, except for year 2018 when the balance turned positive, representing net emissions of green-house gases.

6.1.1 Estimated emissions

Tab. 6-1 provides a summary of the LULUCF GHG estimates for the base year of 1990 and the most recently reported year, 2018. They are listed by the majot LULUCF categories and their sub-categories.

Tab. 6-1 GHG estimates in Sector 4 (LULUCF) and its categories in 1990 (base year) and 2018

Sector/category	Emissions 1990 kt CO_2 eq.	Emissions 2018 kt CO_2 eq.
4 Total LULUCF	-5 687	5 794
4.A Forest Land	-4 373	7 320
4.A.1 Forest Land remaining Forest Land	-4 208	7 858
4.A.2 Land converted to Forest Land	-409	-553
4.B Cropland	215	100
4.B.1 Cropland remaining Cropland	90	54
4.B.2 Land converted to Cropland	124	46
4.C Grassland	-110	-282
4.C.1 Grassland remaining Grassland	48	-79
4.C.2 Land converted to Grassland	-158	-203
4.D Wetlands	22	20
4.D.1 Wetlands remaining Wetlands	(0)	(0)
4.D.2 Land converted to Wetlands	22	20
4.E Settlements	271	124
4.E.1 Settlements remaining Settlements	(0)	(0)
4.E.2 Land converted to Settlements	271	124
4.F Other Land	(0)	(0)
4.G Harvested Wood Products	-1 713	-1 488

Note: Emissions of non-CO_2 gases (CH_4 and N_2O) are also included.

In 2018, the net GHG flux for the LULUCF sector, estimated as the sum of emissions and removals, equalled 5 794 kt CO_2 eq. This represents a net source of GHG gases, for the first time reported for the LULUCF sector in the country. In relation to the estimated emissions in other sectors in the country for the inventory year 2018, these emissions generated from the LULUCF sector represents a contribution of 4.4% on the total GHG emissions in the country. Correspondingly, for the base year of 1990, the total emissions and removals in the LULUCF sector equalled -5 225 Gg CO_2 eq. In relation to the emissions generated in all the other sectors, the inclusion of the LULUCF estimate reduces the total emissions by 3.0% for the base year of 1990. It is important to note that the emissions within the LULUCF sector exhibit high inter-annual variability (Fig. 6-1) and the values shown in Tab. 6-1 should be interpreted with care. The aggregated emisions estimates reported for the major LULUCF categories (i.e., by land use and HPW contribution) are visualized in Fig. 6-2. The entire data series can be found in the corresponding CRF Tables.

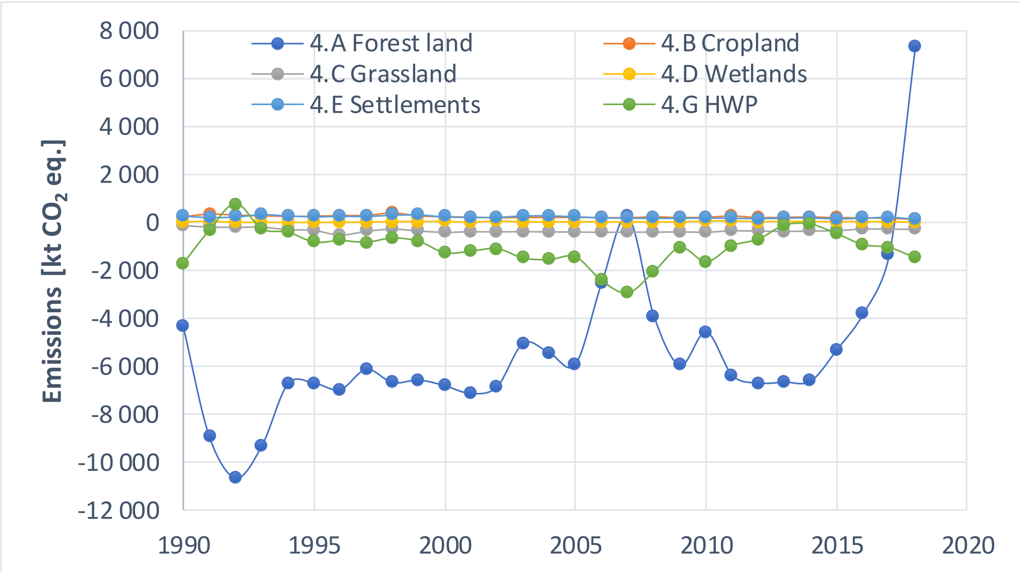


Fig. 6-2 Estimated emissions for the majotr land-use categories and HWP contribution for the entire reporting period 1990 to 2018.

6.1.2 Key categories

Tab. 6-2 Key categories of the LULUCF sector (2018)

Category	Gas	KC A1	KC A2	KC A1[1]	KC A2[1]	% of total GHG[1]
4.A.1 Forest Land remaining Forest Land	CO_2	LA, TA	LA, TA	yes	yes	5.85
4.G Harvested wood products	CO_2	LA, TA	LA	yes	yes	1.11
4.A.2 Land converted to Forest Land	CO_2	LA		yes		0.41

KC: key category
[1] *including LULUCF*

Of the main categories listed in Tab. 6-1, three were identified as key categories according to the IPCC 2006 for 2018. One is 4.A.1 Forest Land remaining Forest Land with a contribution of 5.85%, which is the major LULUCF category identified by both the level and trend assessment (Tab. 6-2). The emissions in this category are mostly determined by changes in the biomass carbon stock. The second is 4.G Harvested wood products, the third is 4.A.2 Land converted to Forest Land. Tab. 6-1 lists key categories evaluated based on the approach 1 (KC A1) and approach 2 (KC A2) specified in IPCC 2006 Guidelines.

6.1.3 Coverage of pools and methodological tiers

The current inventory submission of the LULUCF sector includes all the mandatory categories and carbon pools, as well as emissions related to HWP. The specific information related to methodological tiers and pools included in the category estimates is provided under the individual chapters by the IPCC land use categories (Chapters 6.4 to 6.9) and the category of HWP contribution (Chapter 6.10).

6.2 Information on approaches used for representing land areas and on land-use databases used for the inventory preparation

The reporting format requires the estimation of GHG emissions into the atmosphere by sources and sinks for six land-use categories and, since reporting year 2013, also for the land-unspecific category of Harvested wood products (4.G). The land-use categories are Forest Land, Cropland, Grassland, Wetlands, Settlements and Other Land. Each of these categories is divided into lands remaining in the given category during the inventory year, and lands that are newly converted into the category from a different one. Accordingly, IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006) outline the appropriate methodologies for estimation of green-house gas emissions.

Consistent representation of land areas and identification of land-use changes constitute the key steps in the inventory of the LULUCF sector in accordance with the IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006). The adopted system of land-use representation and land-use change identification was constructed gradually. Since the 2008 NIR submission, this has been exclusively based on the cadastral land use information of the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre (COSMC; www.cuzk.cz). The Czech land-use representation and the land-use change identification system use annually updated COSMC data, elaborated at the level of about 13 thousand individual cadastral units. The system was constructed in several steps, including 1) source data assembly 2) linking land-use definitions 3) identification of land-use change 4) complementing time series. These steps are described below. The result is a system of consistent representation of land areas having the attributes of both Approach 2 and Approach 3 (IPCC 2006), permitting accounting for all land-use transitions in the annual time step. The individual steps are described below.

6.2.1 Source data compilation

The methodology requirements and principles associated with the approaches recommended by the IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006)) imply that, for the reported period of 1990 to 2018, the required land use should be available for the period starting from 1969. Information on land use was obtained from the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre (COSMC), which administers the database of “Aggregate areas of cadastral land categories” (AACLC). The AACLC data were compiled at the level of the individual cadastral units (1992-2018) and individual districts (since 1969). There are over 13 000 cadastral units, the number of which varies due to separation or division for various administrative reasons. In the period from 1992 to 2018, the total number of cadastral units varied between 13 027 and 13 091.

To identify the administrative separation and division of cadastral units within a given year, two approaches were employed. Previous to 2004, the cadastral units were crosschecked by comparing the areas in subsequent years using a threshold of half-hectare difference. Starting in 2004, the explicit change of land use was quantified within and for each year directly by the data provider, i.e., COSMC, at the request of the inventory team. The latter approach does not require reconciliation of individual cadastral units between the consecutive years, as it adopts the addressed land use change information available in the national database of COSMC.

To obtain information on land-use and land-use changes prior to 1993, a complementary data set from COSMC at the level of 76 district units was prepared. It covered the period since 1969 and was required for application of the IPCC default transition time period of 20 years for carbon stock change in soils. The spatial coverage of cadastral and district units is also shown in Fig. 6-3.

6.2.2 Linking land-use definitions

The analysis of land use and land-use change is based on the data from the "Aggregate areas of cadastral land categories" (AACLC), centrally collected and administered by COSMC and regulated by Act No. 265/1992 Coll., on Registration of proprietary and other material rights to real estate, and Act No. 344/1992 Coll., on the real estate cadastre of the Czech Republic (the Cadastral Act), both as amended by later regulations. AACLC distinguishes ten land categories, six of them belonging to land utilized in agriculture (arable land, hop-fields, vineyards, gardens, orchards, grassland) and four under other use (forest land, water surfaces, built-up areas and courtyards, and other land). For the explicitly addressed within-year land use change identification, two additional specific land-use subcategories were distinguished, namely other land – waterlogged soil and other land – unfertile land. The AACLC land use categories and sub-categories of the COSMC database were linked so as to most closely match the default definitions of the six major land-use categories (Forest Land, Cropland, Grassland, Wetlands, Settlements and Other Land) as given by the 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (IPCC 2006). The country-specific definition content of the IPCC land use categories is summarized in Table 6-3 and it can also be found in the respective Chapters 6.4 to 6.9 devoted to each of the major land-use categories.

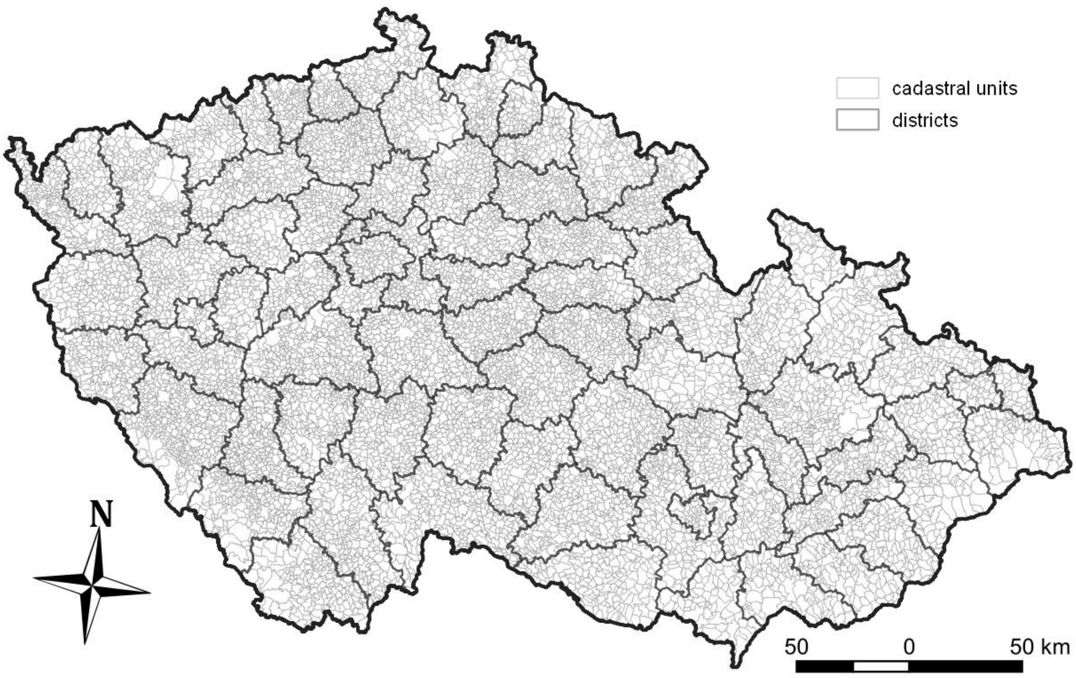


Fig. 6-3 Cadastral units (grey lines; n = 13 077 in 2018) and districts (black lines; n=79), the basis of the Czech land use representation and land use change identification system.

Tab. 6-3 Linking the Czech national cadastral (COSMC) land-use categories to the IPCC land-use categories. COSMC codes in parenthesis combine type of properties and its dominant use.

IPCC land-use category	CRF coding	Czech national cadastral (COSMC) ID code and land-use category
Forest land	4.A	10. Forest land - Land with forest stad and land, where forest stands wete removed to permit their regeneration, forest break and unpaved forest road, not wider than 4 m, and land, where forest stands were temporarily removed due to a decision of state forest administration [Forestry Act 289/1995])
Cropland	4.B	2. Arable land - Land of arable soil according to the Agriculcure Act 3. Hop fields - Land of hop field according to the Agriculcure Act 4. Vineyards - Land of vineyard according to the Agriculcure Act 5. Gardens - Land for permanent and dominant production of vegetable, flowers and other garden products or land with fruit trees and shrubs close to residential and industrial buildings 6. Fruit orchard - Land of fruit orchard according to the Agriculcure Act
Grassland	4.C	7. Permanent grassland - Land of permanent grassland according to the Agriculcure Act
Wetlands	4.D	11. Water area - Land of watercourse and riverbeds, water reservoir, marsh, wetland or swamp (22). Other area – waterlogged area - Land of Other area that is waterlogged (marsh, wetland or swamp)
Settlements	4.E	13. Built-up area and courtyard - Land with building including courtyard, common yard, 14. Other area - Land not classifying under 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11 and 13, such as transport infrastructure, manipulation areas, depot, landfill, photovoltaic power station and others (21). Other area – unfertile land - Land not suited for production and other use
Other land	4.F	NO since 2018 NIR submission, earlier represented by (21) Other area – unfertile land

6.2.3 Land-use change identification

The critical issue of any LULUCF emission inventory is the quantitative determination of land-use change. This inventory adopts two approaches for identifying and quantifying land-use changes on an annual basis: i) until 2003 by balancing the six major land-use areas for each of the individual or integrated cadastral units on use of the subsequent years of the available period and ii) since 2004, using the within-year explicitly addressed land-use conversions registered and estimated by COSMC, the authorized administrator of cadastral information in the country. Although both the approaches are in principle identical, the later approach is more accurate, as it captures virtually all changes within each individual cadastral unit, including theoretically possible bi-directional changes involving the same pair of land use categories within one particular year. In practice, the actual effect of the more advanced, latter approach is not significant under the conditions of the Czech Republic. However, it greatly improves the transparency of the system and the data are basically readily usable as supplied by the data provider (COSMC) without further processing. The resolution of the implemented land use representation and land use change identification system is demonstrated in Fig. 6-4. In the example of the cadastral unit of Kácov (ID 656305), it can be observed that during 2011, two land-use categories lost their land, while the other two increased their area. However, as shown in the table, there were six specific land-use changes involved in these land use changes, where Forest land and Grassland were partly converted to Settlements and Cropland. The latter approach and more detailed data available since 2004 also allowed an explicit estimation of changes associated with the category of Other land representing unfertile land with no specific type of land use, which was considered to be constant until 2003 (Fig. 6-4). All identified land-use transfers estimated at the individual cadastral unit level are summarized by each type of land-use change on an annual basis to be further used for estimation of the associated emissions.

Year (date)	ID CU (Name)	Forest land	Cropland	Grassland	Wetlands	Setttlements	Other land	Total
31-12-2010	661635 (Kácov)	1992637	2627349	1186759	376350	1415821	NO	7598916
31-12-2011	661635 (Kácov)	1979724	2633115	1181825	376350	1427904	NO	7598918
Difference		-12913	5766	-4934	0	12083	-	2

Conversion type	Area (m^2)
Forest land - Cropland	977
Forest land - Settlements	11936
Cropland - Settlements	247
Grassland - Cropland	4897
Grassland - Settlements	38
Settlements - Cropland	139

Fig. 6-4 Example of land-used change identification for 2011 and the cadastral unit 661635 (Kácov) – total difference between years for all land-use categories as well as the specific conversions between concrete land use categories as provided by COSMC. The spatial unit is m^2. Not occurring (NO) noted for Other land.

6.2.4 Complementing time-series

The above described calculation of land-use changes at the level of individual cadastral units was performed for 1993 to 2018, because the data on that spatial resolution has been available only since 1992. For the years preceding 1993, i.e., for land-use change attributed to 1970 to 1992, an identical approach to that described above was used, but with aggregated cadastral input data at the level on the individual districts. Due to the IPCC default time period of 20 years used for reporting the converted land, the source information contains data on land use in the Czech Republic since 1969.

6.2.5 Land use representation and land use change identification system - status and development

Development of the Czech LULUCF land use representation and land use change identification system as described above involved collaboration with the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre (COSMC; www.cuzk.cz), which administers the source information on land use used in the LULUCF emission inventory[2]. Based on internal analysis and the recommendations of COSMC, the current

[2] *The work of the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre (COSMC; www.cuzk.cz) is based on digitalisation of cadastral land use information in the Czech Republic, which is planned to be finalized in 2019. This major reconciliation of land-*

inventory retains exclusively use of the original data on land use without any further corrections and provides explicit information on land use for the basic IPCC land use categories. The inventory team is working in collaboration with COSMC on further consolidation of the system to provide the specific information required for KP LULUCF activities.

6.3 Land- use definitions and the classification systems used and their correspondence to the land use, land-use change and forestry categories

The IPCC land use categories were linked to the Czech cadastral classification system, namely that of "Aggregate areas of cadastral land categories" (AACLC), centrally collected and administered by COSMC, as described in detail in Section 6.2 above. The specific attribution and linking of cadastral land use categories to IPCC land use categories is summarized in Table 6-3 and also provided in the source category description text under the corresponding Sections 6.4 to 6.9 below.

6.3.1 Land-use change – overall trends and annual matrices

The overall trends in the areas of the major land-use categories in the Czech Republic for the 1970 to 2018 period are shown in Fig. 6-5. A largest quantitative change is associated with the Cropland and Grassland land-use categories.

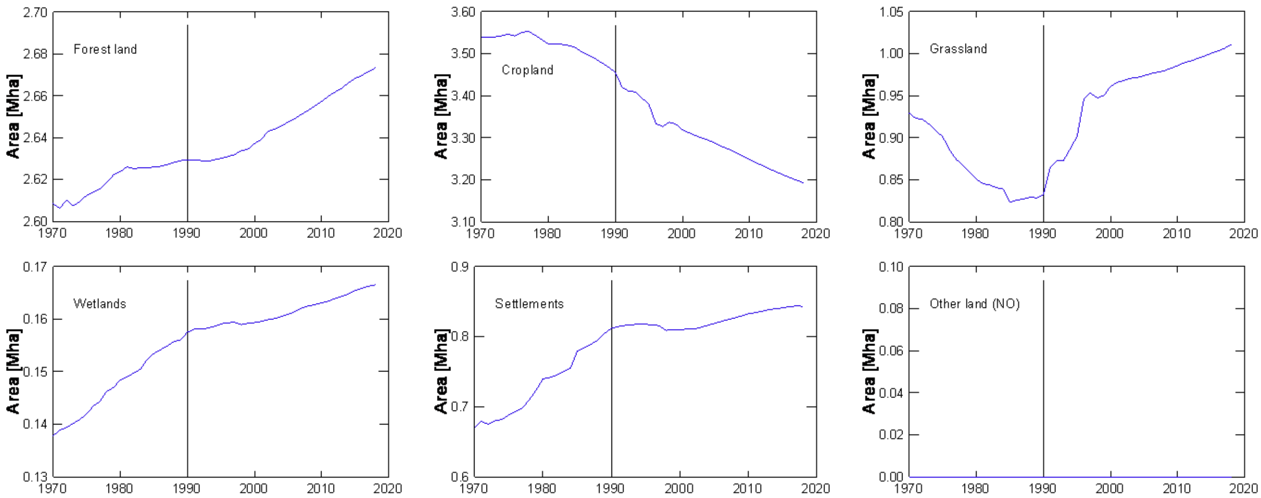


Fig. 6-5 Trends in areas of the six major land-use categories in the Czech Republic between 1970 and 2018 (based on information from the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre).

An insight into the net trends shown in Fig. 6-5 is provided by the analysis of gross land-use changes as described in Section 6.2. Tab. 6-4 shows a product of that analysis (for the base year 1990 and the latest reporting year 2018), namely the areas of land-use change among the major land-use categories in the form of land-use change matrices for the individual years. This is available for all years of the reporting period. It is important to note that the annual totals for the individual years in the matrices do not necessarily correspond to the areas that appear in the CRF Tables, which account for the progressing 20-

use information is in progress and explains the nature of the ongoing area rectifications in the official reports on areas of land and land use categories in the country.

year transition period that began in 1970. This is the recommended assumption of IPCC (2006) for estimation of changes in soil carbon stock.

Tab. 6-4 Land-use matrices describing annual initial and final areas of particular land-use categories and the identified annual land-use conversions among these categories, shown for 1990 and 2018.

	1990	**Initial (1989)**						***Area (kha)***
	Category	Forest land	Cropland	Grassland	Wetlands	Settlements	Other land	
Final (1990)	Forest Land	2628.6	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	**2629.5**
	Cropland	0.0	3454.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	**3455.0**
	Grassland	0.1	8.8	823.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	**832.5**
	Wetlands	0.0	0.4	0.4	155.9	0.8	0.0	**157.5**
	Settlements	0.3	3.7	3.7	0.1	804.1	0.0	**811.9**
	Other Land	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	**0.0**
	Area (kha)	2629.0	3467.9	828.5	156.1	805.0	0.0	**7886.4**

	2018	**Initial (2017)**						***Area (kha)***
	Category	Forest land	Cropland	Grassland	Wetlands	Settlements	Other land	
Final (2018)	Forest Land	2671.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	**2673.4**
	Cropland	0.0	3191.3	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	**3192.6**
	Grassland	0.1	4.3	1004.9	0.0	1.8	0.0	**1011.1**
	Wetlands	0.0	0.2	0.1	166.1	0.2	0.0	**166.6**
	Settlements	0.2	2.6	0.5	0.1	840.1	0.0	**843.4**
	Other Land	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
	Area (kha)	2671.6	3198.8	1006.6	166.3	843.8	0.0	**7887.1**

6.4 Forest Land (CRF 4.A)

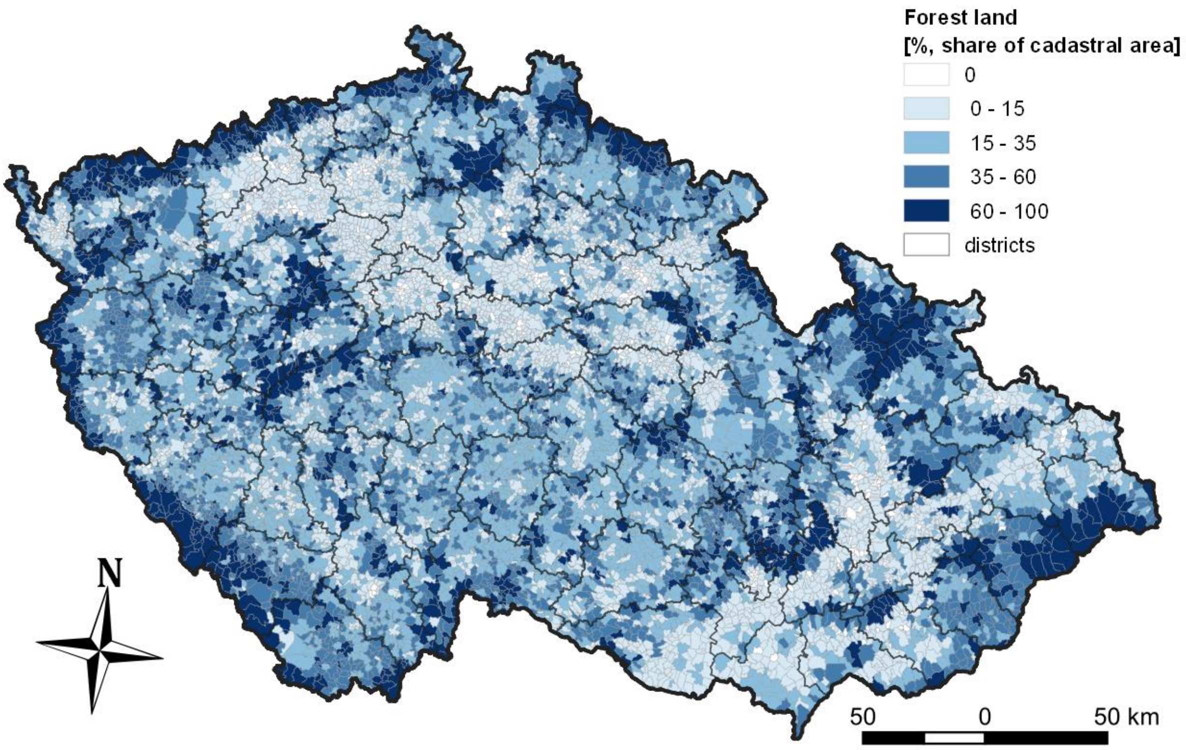


Fig. 6-6 Forest land in the Czech Republic – distribution calculated as a spatial share of the category within individual cadastral units (as of 2018).

6.4.1 Source category description

The Czech Republic is a country with a long forestry tradition. Practically all the forests can be considered to be temperate-zone managed forests under the IPCC definition of forest management (IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006), Volume 4). Within the Czech land use representation and land use change identification system, land use category 4.A Forest land is represented by the forest land (ID 11) category of the Czech cadastral system administered by COSMC. With respect to the definition thresholds of the Marrakesh Accords, forest is defined as land with woody vegetation and with tree crown cover of at least 30%, over an area exceeding 0.05 ha containing trees able to reach a minimum height of 2 m at maturity[3]. As this definition of forest excludes the areas of actually (temporarily) unstocked cadastral forest land, such as forest roads, forest nurseries and land under power transmission lines, these are discounted in all emission estimates involving Forest Land using the annually updated information on the ratio of timberland to cadastral forest land. In this way, the area of cadastral forest land is also linked to the national definition of timberland (Czech Forestry Act 289/1996). These areas and the related activity data on forests on (see more below) are collected as bottom-up process based on the mandatorily elaborated forest management plans (FMP). FMP and/or forest management outlines (for forest properties under 50 ha) serve for overall assessment of forest state, which is mandatorily requested under the Czech Forestry Act (289/1996). In 2018 (1990), the area of Forest Land equalled 2 673 (2 629) th. ha, whereas

[3] These parameters, together with the minimum width of 20 m for linear forest formations, were given in the Czech Initial Report under the Kyoto Protocol

the stocked forest area (timberland) corresponded to 2610 (2 583) thousand ha, representing 97.6 (98.2)% of the cadastral forest land in the Czech Republic. Hence, the temporarily unstocked area, not accounted in forest biomass emission estimates, represents 2.4 (1.8)% of the forest land according to the Czech cadastral data as of 2018 (1990).

Forests (cadastral forest land) currently occupy 33.9% of the area of the country (based on MAF, 2019). The tree species composition is dominated by conifers, which represent 71.5% of the timberland area. The four most important tree species in this country are spruce, pine, beech and oak, which account for 50.0, 16.4, 8.6 and 7.3% of the timberland area, respectively (MAF, 2019). Broadleaved tree species have been favoured in afforestation since 1990. The proportion of broadleaved tree species increased from 21% in 1990 to 27.3% in 2018. The total growing stock (merchantable wood volume) in forests in the country has increased during the reported period from 564 mil. m^3 in 1990 to 703 mil. m^3 (under bark) in 2018 (MAF, 2019).

Several sources of information on forests are available in the Czech Republic. The primary source of activity data on forests used for this emission inventory is the forest taxation data in Forest Management Plans (further denoted as FMP), which are administered centrally by the Forest Management Institute (FMI), Brandýs n. L. and supervised (since 2012) by Czech Forests, s.e. With a forest management plan cycle of 10 years, the annual update of the FMP database is related to 1/10 of the total forest area scattered throughout the country. The information in FMP represents an ongoing national stand-wise type of forest inventory. The auxiliary source of information corresponds to data from the statistical (sample based, tree level) National Forest Inventory (NFI). The first NFI cycle (NFI1) was performed during 2001-2004 by FMI and its aggregated results were released three years later (FMI, 2007). The second NFI cycle (NFI2) ran during the years 2011 to 2015. Its results have been gradually released during 2016 to 2019 (Kučera and Adolt 2019). The other auxiliary statistical information on forests at a county level is provided by the Czech landscape inventory (CzechTerra; www.czechterra.cz). It run as a project funded by the Ministry of Environment (Černý 2009, SP/2d1/93/07) complementing its first cycle (CZT1) in 2008/2009. The second CzechTerra cycle (CZT2) was conducted in 2014/2015 as part of the project funded by the Czech Science Foundation (GA ČR 14-12262S). These results were published by the end of 2015 (Cerny et al. 2015, Cienciala et al. 2015). Some of these data have already been implemented in this emission inventory report. However, the emission inventory is still primarily based on the FMP data, which represent the main continuous data source used for the international reporting on forests in the Czech Republic since 1990 to date. However, wherever feasible, information from the above mentioned inventory programs and/or other sources has also been used, specifically for other carbon pools, such as standing and ground deadwood and litter.

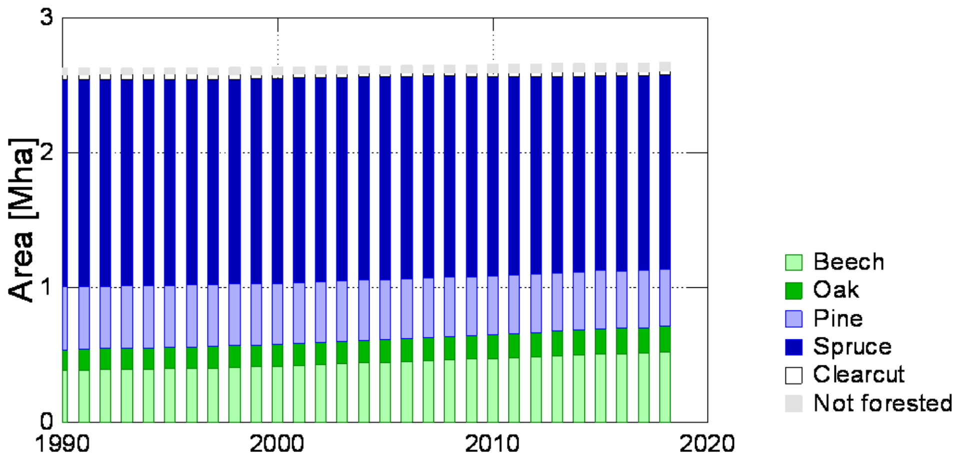


Fig. 6-7 Activity data – area for the four major groups of species and clearcut area during 1990 to 2018 (total area of Forest land shown).

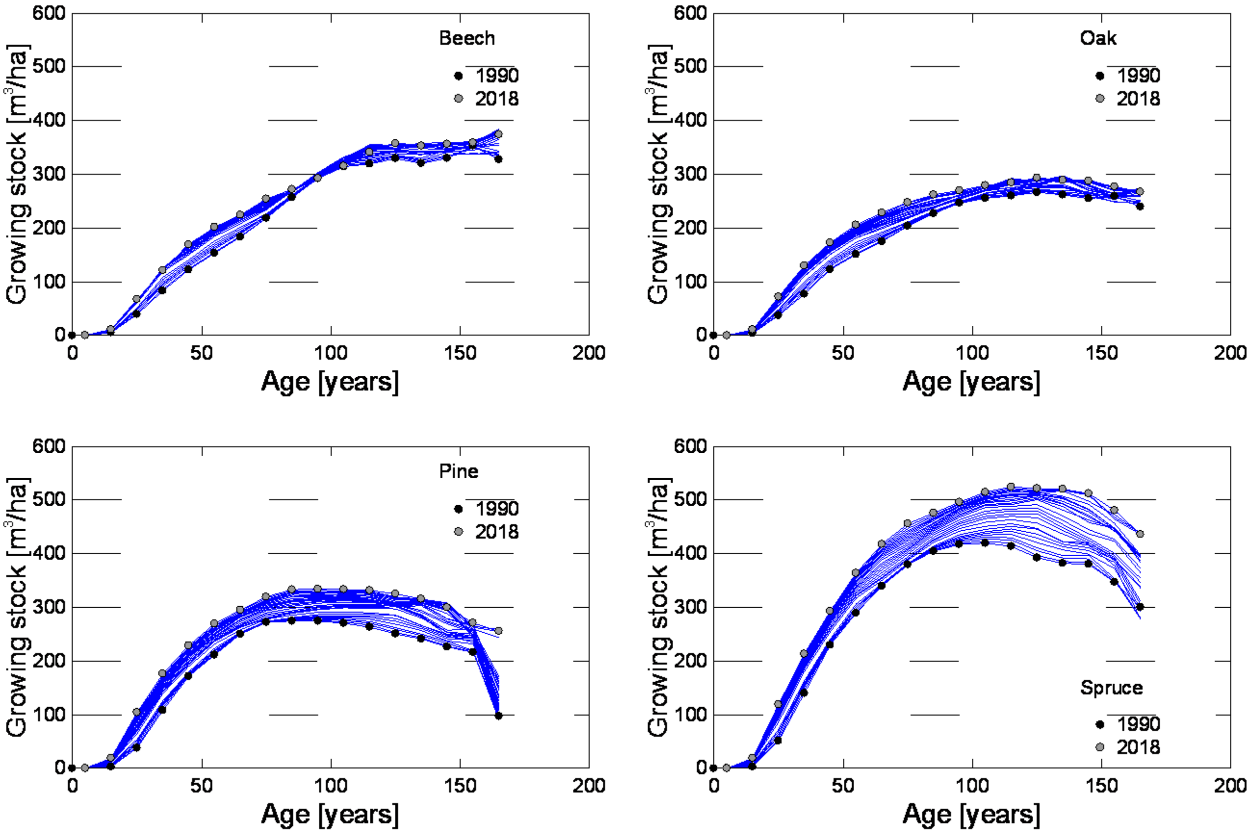


Fig. 6-8 Activity data – mean growing stock volume against stand age for the four major groups of species during 1990 to 2018; each line corresponds to an individual inventory year. The symbols identify only the situation in 1990 and 2018.

The FMP data were aggregated in line with the country-specific approaches at the level of the four major tree species (i-beech: all broadleaved species except oaks, ii-oak: all oak species, iii-pine: pines and larch, iv-spruce: all conifers except pines and larch) and age-classes (10-year intervals). For these categories, growing stock (merchantable volume, defined as tree stem and branch volume under bark with a minimum diameter threshold of 7 cm), the corresponding areas and other auxiliary information were available for each inventory year. It can be observed that the area of broadleaved species has steadily increased during the reporting period, mainly at the expense of spruce (Fig. 6-7). In addition to the four major categories by predominant tree species, clear-cut areas are also distinguished (Fig. 6-7), forming another, specific sub-category of Forest Land. A clear-cut area is defined as a temporarily unstocked area following final or salvage harvest of forest stands. It ceases to exist once it is reforested, which must occur within two years according to the Czech Forestry Act. There is no detectable carbon stock change for this category and it is introduced solely for the purpose of consolidated, transparent and consistent reporting of forest land. In 2018, clear-cut areas represented 1.2% of timberland area within Forest Land.

Fig. 6-8 shows the average growing stock for all tree species groups. It has increased steadily for all tree species groups since 1990 in this country.

The annual harvest volume constitutes the other key information related to forestry. This value is available from the Czech Statistical Office (CzSO). CzSO collects this information on the basis of about 600 country respondents (relevant forest companies and forest owners) and includes commercial harvest and fuel wood, with compensation for the forest areas not covered by the respondents. According to this information, the total drain of merchantable wood from forests increased from 13.3 mil. m^3 in 1990 to 25.7 mil. m^3 (under bark) in 2018. This is the highest ever harvest volume recorded in the country, surpassing the previous all-time high of 19.4 mil. m^3 harvested in the previous year (all data refer to under-bark volumes, MAF 2019). Note, however, that 90% of the harvest volume attained in 2018 is due to the mandatory sanitary fellings in reaction to the accelerating unprecedented bark-beetle outbreak (see below). This calamity is expected to drive the harvest volumes at similar or even higher level for 2019.

The Czech emission inventory also includes the harvest loss, which represents the additional removal of wood and forest residues associated with planned harvest and natural disturbance events. This additinal harvest drain estimate is officially reported by the Czech Statistical Office (CzSO), which become available since 2009 and included since year 2011 in this inventory. It complements the previously employed harvest loss estimates increasing the basic (wood industry) reported harvest by an extra 5 and 15% of the final and salvage logging volumes, respectively (see Section 6.4.2 below). Salvage logging operations are predominantly related to stands affected by windstorms, snow and bark-beetle calamities in this country. On this basis, the Czech emission inventory includes an explicit estimate of disturbance, which includes the categories of natural disasters, pollution, insects and other effects (CzSO, J. Kahuda, personal communication 2013). The actual share of salvage logging is annually reported by CzSO and elsewhere (MAF 2019). In 2018, the applicable volume of total annual harvest drain (incl. harvest loss) reached 27.9 mill. m^3, up from the earlier maximum of 21.5 mill. m^3 estimated for 2017. The total harvest drain applicable for the emission inventory for the entire reporting period since 1990 to 2018 is shown in Fig. 6-8. The information on reported harvest, share of salvage logging, quantity of harvest by disturbance type and applicable additonal harvest drain is also provided in Tab. 6-5. Tab. 6-7 also shows total harvest drain disintegrated by species groups for 1990 and 2018.

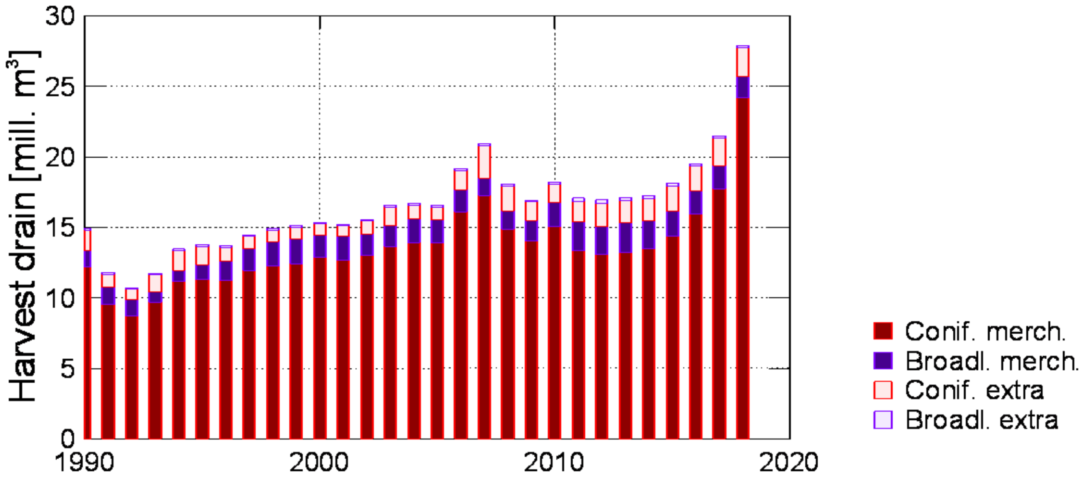


Fig. 6-9 The applicable total annual harvest drain for coniferous (Conif.) and broadleaved (Broadl.) tree species, which includes both the reported quantities of merchantable wood for the two categories (Conif. merch, Broadl. merch.) and the estimated/reported additional harvest drain (Conif. extra, Broadl. extra) for the entire reporting period of 1990 to 2018.

As apparent from Tab. 6-5, the most worrisome disturbance type requiring salvage logging was accelerating instect outbreak in the country in 2018, specifically considering the apparent trend in these data. Also important is damage by abiotic factors, such as wind, snow and other climatic phenomena. On the contrary, a damage attributable to pollutants became less apparent in the two recent decades and compared to late 1980s and early 1990s, when the region sufferd from significant air pollution impacts. The resiudal of that period can be traced in soils, which still remain regionally aciditified and apparently degraded in terms of nutrients (Hruska and Cienciala 2003). In this context, it is also important to note, that causal attribution of factors responsible to declining tree health is complex and the forest management evidence, which is the basis of the infomation in Tab. 6-5, does not discern the underlying factors such as sensitivity to drought or unfavourable soil chemistry, but reports on the final visible phenomena of affected trees (Cienciala et al., 2017). However, it is generally agreed among the experts that the recent inscect outbreak calamity was induced by significant drought conditions combined with above-average temperature (MAF 2019), which has been experienced in the country specifically since 2015 (including). In this context it is important to understand that the inventory team is not in position to conduct any independent verification of the national information on distrurbace type and additional harvest (Tab. 6-5), the information provided centrally by CzSO, as suggested by the latest UNFCCC in-country review.

Tab. 6-5 The reported harvest, total share of salvage logging in the reported harvest, quantity of salvage logging by disturbance type (source data CzSO).and total applicable additional harvest loss (source information IFER, CzSO).

Variable	Unit	Year							
		1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018
Reported base harvest	Mm^{-3}	13.3	14.4	15.5	16.7	16.1	17.6	19.4	25.7
Share of salvage logging	% of reported harvest	71	14	17	39	50	53	61	90
- abiotic/natural	Mm^{-3}	NA	2.39	2.30	4.07	4.39	2.64	4.35	8.38
- pollutants	Mm^{-3}	NA	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02
- insect outbreaks	Mm^{-3}	NA	0.32	0.98	1.79	2.31	4.42	5.85	13.1
- other	Mm^{-3}	NA	0.50	1.22	0.57	1.43	2.31	1.52	1.55
Additional loss (IFER, CzSO)	Mm^{-3}	1.62	0.92	1.04	1.48	2.00	1.90	2.10	2.20
Total harvest removals	Mm^{-3}	14.9	15.4	16.6	18.2	18.2	19.5	21.5	27.9

6.4.2 Methodological issues

Category 4.A Forest Land includes emissions and sinks of CO_2 associated with forests and non-CO_2 gases generated by burning in forests. This category is composed of 4.A.1 Forest Land remaining Forest Land, and 4.A.2 Land converted to Forest Land. The following text describes the major methodological aspects related to emission inventories for both forest sub-categories.

The methods of area identification described in Section 6.1.2 distinguish the areas of forest with no land-use change over the 20 years prior the reporting year. These lands are included in subcategory 4.A.1 Forest Land remaining Forest Land. The other part represents subcategory 4.A.2 Land converted to Forest Land, i.e., the forest areas “in transition” that were converted from other land-use categories over the 20 years prior to the reporting year. The areas of forest subcategories, i.e., 4.A.1 and 4.A.2 accumulated over a 20-year rolling period can be found in the corresponding CRF Tables. The annual matrices of identified land-use and land-use changes are given in Tab 6-3 above.

6.4.2.1 Forest Land remaining Forest Land

Carbon stock change in category 4.A.1 Forest Land remaining Forest Land is given by the sum of changes in living biomass, dead organic matter and soils. The carbon stock change in living biomass was estimated using the default method[4] according to eq. 2.7 of the IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006). This method is based on separate estimation of increments and removals, and their difference.

The reported growing stock of merchantable volume from the database of FMP formed the basis for assessment of the carbon increment (Eqs. 2.9 and 2.10 of IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006)). The key input to calculate the carbon increment is the volume increment (I_v) data. In the Czech Republic, these values

[4] Alternative approaches of the stock-change method (Eq. 2.8; IPCC 2006) were also earlier analyzed (Cienciala et al. 2006a) for this category. However, for several reasons the default method was finally adopted and is discussed in the cited study.

have been traditionally calculated at FMI[5] (FMP database administrator; see also Acknowledgment) and reported to the national and international statistics. The calculation is performed at the level of the individual stands and species using the available growth and yield data and models. The increment data were partly revised in the earlier NIR (2008) to unify two different base information sources (Schwappach, 1923; Černý et al., 1996) for increment estimates and to employ only the latest source across the entire reporting period. This procedure was implemented to comply with the reporting requirements of consistent time series. No change, apart from entering the actual increment for the latest reported year, has been made to the increment in the inventory submissions thereafter (Fig. 6-10).

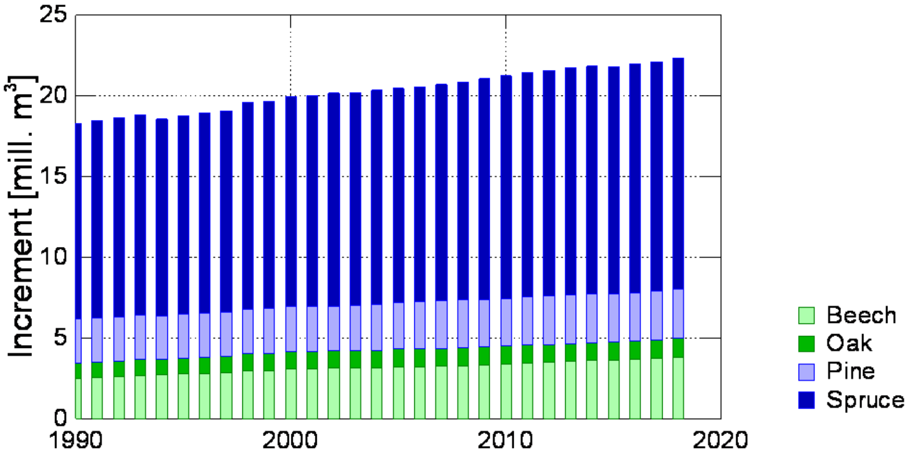


Fig. 6-10 Current annual increment (Increment, mill. m^3 underbark) by the individual tree species groups as used in the reporting period 1990 to 2018 (source data FMI).

The merchantable volume increment (I_v) is converted to the biomass increment (G_{Total}), biomass conversion and expansion factors applicable for increment ($BCEF_i$) using Eqs. 2.9 and 2.10 (AFOLU, 2006) as follows:

$$\Delta C_G = \sum_j (A_j \times G_{Total_j} \times CF_j) \qquad (1)$$

where A_j and CF_j represent the actual stand area (ha) and carbon fraction of dry matter (t C per t dry matter), respectively, for each major tree species type j (beech, oak, pine, spruce), while G_{Total} is calculated for each j as follows:

$$G_{Total} = \sum \{I_V \times BCEF_i \times (1 + R)\} \qquad (2)$$

where R is a root/shoot ratio to include the below-ground component. The total biomass increment is multiplied by the carbon fraction and the applicable forest land area. Tab. 6-6 lists the factors used in the calculation of the biomass carbon stock increment.

[5] *Since 2012, Czech Forests, s.e. has co-supervised the administration of FMP and estimates of the increment are provided on request by the Czech Ministry of Agriculture, which is responsible for the forestry sector including Czech Forests, s.e.*

Tab. 6-6 Input data and factors used in carbon stock increment calculation (1990 and 2018 shown) for beech, oak, pine and spruce species groups, respectively

Variable or conversion factor	Unit	Year 1990	Year 2018
Species group		Beech, Oak, Pine, Spruce	Beech, Oak, Pine, Spruce
Area of forest land remaining forest land (*A*)	kha	381; 156; 466; 1539	525; 191; 425; 1449
Biomass conv. & exp. factor, incr. ($BCEF_i$)	Mg m^{-3}	0.741; 0.862; 0.524; 0.595	0.737; 0.850; 0.526; 0.598
Carbon fraction in biomass (*CF*)	t C/t biomass	0.488; 0.488; 0.508; 0.508	0.488; 0.488; 0.508; 0.508
Root/shoot ratio (*R*)	-	0.234; 0.235; 0.291; 0.209	0.232; 0.231; 0.229; 0.205
Volume increment (I_v)	m^{3}ha^{-1}	6.55; 5.96; 5.84; 7.89	7.31; 6.03; 7.24; 9.94

In Tab.6-6, *A* represents only the areas of 4.A.1 Forest Land remaining Forest Land, updated annually. The applied biomass conversion and expansion factors applicable for the increment ($BCEF_i$) and growing stock volumes ($BCEF_h$) are based on national allometric studies (Cienciala et al., 2006a, 2006b, 2008a) or biomass compilations that include data from the Czech Republic (Wirth et al., 2004, Wutzler et al., 2008). Since the biomass conversion and expansion factors are age-dependent (Lehtonen et al., 2004, 2007), they respect the actual age-class distribution of the dominant tree species. Hence, the species- and age-dependent $BCEF_i$ values shown in TAB. 6-6 represent annually updated weighted means considering the actual volumes of the individual age classes for each of the major tree species. In addition to the allometric equations noted above, the source dendrometrical material used for derivation of the country-specific $BCEF_i$ values consisted in the data from the CzechTerra landscape inventory program (Černý, 2009). The tree level data together with the information on age were used to assess the median $BCEF_i$ values for each age class and major tree species. The adopted carbon fraction (*CF*) in woody biomass currently used for broadleaved and coniferous tree species (Tab. 6-6) represent temperate forest categories as reported by Thimas and Martin (2012). This is in accordance with the values suggested by IPCC (2006), although based on a more extensive literature survey. The ratio of below-ground biomass to aboveground biomass (*R*) was estimated for individual species groups and corresponding actual growing stock volumes based on the recommended values for forests in temperate-zone in Table 4.4 of IPCC (2006). The applicable corresponding values of *R* are listed for 1990 and 2018 in (Tab. 6-6). *R* corresponds well to the available relevant experimental evidence (Černý, 1990; Green et al., 2006), as well as to the evidence apparent from the parameterized allometric equations for the major tree species in Central Europe (Wirth et al., 2004, Wutzler et al., 2008). I_v is the annually updated volume increment estimated per hectare and species group as described above.

The estimation of carbon loss (*L*; eq. 3) in the category 4.A.1 Forest Land remaining Forest Land basically follows Eqs. 2.11, 2.12 and 2.13 (AFOLU, 2006). It uses the annual amount of total harvest removals reported by CzSO for individual tree species in the country as well as the associated harvest loss, which is explicitly nationally reported by CzSO since 2009. Therefore, the total harvest drain (*H*) covers thinning and final cut, the amount of fuel wood, which is reported as an assortment under the conditions of Czech Forestry, as well as the associated harvest loss that is also linked to amount of salvage logging (distrurbances). To include the biomass loss associated with harvest, a fraction F_{HL} was added to the reported harvest volume; it was calculated from the annual harvest data and the share of salvage logging, assuming 5% loss under the planned forest harvest operations and 15% for accidental/salvage harvest. Hence, the harvest volume entering the actual emission calculation (*H* in eq. 3 below) includes correction by the above-described fraction, F_{HL}. This estimate was used to account for harvest loss associated with the reported harvest of merchantable wood volume and share of salvage logging until 2010. Since 2011, however, the newly introduced harvest loss estimate available from CzSO is used exclusively. The calculation of the total carbon drain (*L*; loss of carbon) associated with wood removals follows Eq. 2.12 (AFOLU 2006) as

$$L_{wood\ removals} = H \times BCEF_h \times (1 + R) \times CF \quad (3)$$

where $BCEF_h$ represents the biomass expansion and conversion factor applicable to harvested volumes, derived from national studies or regional compilations that include the data from the Czech Republic as noted and mentioned above. The application of $BCEF_h$ considers the share of the planned harvested volume and the actual salvage logging that was not planned. In the case of planned harvest volumes, the age-dependent $BCEF_h$ values also consider the mean felling age, which is taken from the national reports of the Ministry of Agriculture. For salvage logging, $BCEF_h$ represents the volume-weighted mean of all age classes for the individual dominant tree species, as the actual stand age of those harvested volumes is unknown. The other factors (*CF, R*) are identical to those described under Tab. 6-6. The specific values of the input variables and conversion factors used to calculate *L* are listed in Tab. 6-7.

Tab. 6-7 Specific input data and factors used in calculation of the carbon loss due to harvest (1990 and 2018 shown) for beech, oak, pine and spruce species groups, respectively

Variable or conversion factor	Unit	Year 1990	Year 2018
Species group		Beech, Oak, Pine, Spruce	Beech, Oak, Pine, Spruce
Harvest drain volume (*H*)	Mm^3	0.95; 0.35; 1.49; 12.16	1.27; 0.33; 1.22; 25.1
Biomass expansion factor ($BCEF_h$)	$Mg\ m^{-3}$	0.782; 0.864; 0.524; 0.587	0.732; 0.845; 0.526; 0.594

The impact of disturbances (Eq. 2.14, AFOLU, 2006) is included in full within the total harvest drain volume (*H*). This reflects the country-specific circumstances with commonly spatially inexplicit (i.e., unknown specific area) expression of forest disturbances with spot-wise occurrence of affected trees and groups of trees. Disturbances in the country are, however, mandatorily registered in terms of salvaged wood volumes. Therefore also, the available data on salvage logging from CzSO (and MAF 2019) are traceable using disturbance origin by categories including natural disaster, air pollution, insect and other (Tab. 6-5 above). This information is obligatorily reported by the forestry practice, which must always prioritize salvage logging on account of the planned harvest. In this way, the prescribed (planned) logging volume is commonly composed of planned and salvage logging. Consequently, any salvage felling is flexibly allocated to the desired amount of planned wood removals, and it is thereby accounted for in the reported harvest volumes within Eq. 3. This also includes the occasional events of more significant local salvage loggings, when forest managers may request and receive temporary permissions to increase the planned harvest volumes for the affected forestry districts. Due to the above, no distinction is made in terms of disturbance impact on carbon pools in sense of, e.g., Table 2.1 of IPCC (2006), as disturbance is treated as an integral part (though quantifiable by volume share) of harvest loss in the conditions of the dominantly managed forests in the country (Tab. 6-5 and Fig. 6-8.). Note also that this treatment has no accounting effect on dead organic matter pool, as all aboveground biomass is assumed to be instantaneously oxidized, except the fraction allocated to biomass burning in association with harvest as described below. The uncertainty related to the estimate of additional harvest loss is conservatively assumed to be 30%, which is based on the differences in estimates earlier provided by IFER and that of CzSO representing the nationally repoted data. The mean difference in these estimates tested for the period of 2011-2017 was 29%, with CzSO being more conservative.

Since 2019 NIR inventory submission, stem mortality estimate at the country level (Adolt et al. 2016) was integrated in the emission estimates. Stem mortality represents additional loss of biomass carbon, not included in the harvest estimates. It was assessed based on the two NFI cycles (NFI1 and NFI2), resuting in mean volume mortality per hectare. This inventory used the published aggregated mortality values of 0.16 and 0.34 m^3/ha/year for broadleaed and coniferous tree species, respectively (m^3 under bark as standard for all wood volume units used in the country). These stem mortality estimates were converted to biomass carbon using Eq. 2 (Eq. 2. 10 of IPCC 2006 Gl.) and the set of applicable factors as listed for the individual species groups in tab. 6-6. The resulting quantity due to mortality was treated as additional carbon loss in the gain-loss method used in this inventory for biomass carbon stock change estimation.

The assessment of the net carbon stock change in organic matter (specifically deadwood) for category 4.A.1 was revised in the previous (2018) inventory submission following the Tier 2 stock-difference method according to Eq. 2.8 of IPCC (2006). The requitred activity data for deadwood component were taken from the two statistical inventory programs available in the country as described in Section 6.4.1 above, namely NFI campaigns as of 2001/2004 (NFI1) and 2011/2014 (NFI2), and the Landscape inventory CzechTerra (Cerny et al. 2015, Cienciala et al. 2015, 2016) – campaigns 2008/2009 (CZT1) and 2014/2015 (CZT2). Specifically for deadwood, data included carbon stock in standing dead trees as well as ground dead trees and ther fragments with mean diameter of at least 7 cm. The data are expressed in mean standing deadwood volume and volume of lying deadwood. In CzechTerra, these data were also classified in four categories according to degree of decomposition. These categories are defined as follows: i) basically solid wood; ii) peripheral layers soft, central hard; iii) peripheral layers hard, central soft; iv) totally rotten wood. Based on that, the amount of carbon held in lying deadwood was estimated as the product of the wood volume, density weighted by mean growing stock volume of major tree species (0.433 t/m3), reduction coefficients of 0.8, 0.5, 0.5, 0.2 (Cerny et al., 2002; Carmona et al., 2002) applicable to the above described decomposition categories, respectively, and the carbon fraction in the wood (0.5 t C/t biomass). Since NFI data were expressed in volume units, they were converted to biomass (carbon) weight units using the observed CZT1 volume/biomass ratios. To conctruct the data series for entire reporing period, we used data of NFI1 to represent year 2003, and the average of CZT2 and NFI2 to represent year 2015. Using the estimated trend based on these empirical observations, data for the years between these data points were linearly interpolated, whereas they were accordingly extrapolated beyond that period.

As for litter component, only data of CzechTerra campaign 2008/2009 (CZT1) are available, providing reference mean carbon stock held in litter (11.1 t C/ha; Cienciala et al. 2015). These data are not yet adequate for proving carbon stock change estimates in litter for category 4.A.1, which resorts to using Tier 1 assumption of no change (IPCC 2006) for this category.

The assessment of net carbon stock change in soils for category 4.A.1 followed the Tier 1 (default) assumption of carbon stock changes considered to equal zero (Tier 1, IPCC 2006). This concerns both mineral and organic soils. The organic soils occur only in the areas of the Spruce sub-category on 4.A.1 Forest Land remaining Forest Land. They represent protected peat areas in mountainous regions dominated by spruce stands, with no specific management practices. No such areas occur under the other sub-categories with the predominant species of beech, oak and pine.

With respect to significance of soil carbon pool (requested by L.12 of the last review), the following information is provided. The substantiation of the default (Tier 1) assumption for mineral soil carbon stock on forest land is substantiated by the fact that this pool han not been reported as a key category for no country in the Central-European or temperate region. Additionally, the modeling study Cienciala et al. (2008) analyzed and discussed this issue within country and provides a substantiation for omitting this pool from Kyoto Protocol reporting (see Section 11.3). The adoption of higher tier estimation methods for forest soil carbon stock changes under category 4.A.1. will be possible once the NFI program in the country (FMI 2019) conducts the repeated quantitative forest soil survey. This can be expected at the earliest by mid 20th of this century. However, it can be expected that similarly as for other countries in temperate region, soil carbon stock change estimates will remain insignificant due to generally known small temporal changes of this poll and inherently large uncertainties associated with the sampling needed for country-level estimates.

Emissions in category 4.A.1 Forest Land remaining Forest Land include, in addition to CO_2, also other greenhouse gases (CH_4, CO, N_2O and NO_X) resulting from burning. This encompasses both prescribed fires associated with burning of biomass residues associated with harvest, and also emissions due to wildfires. The emissions from prescribed burning of biomass residues were estimated according to Eq. 2.27 of IPCC (2006) and the emission and combustion factors in Table 2.5 and 2.6, respectively (IPCC 2006). The equation 2.27 reads as

$$L_{fire} = A \times M_B \times C_f \times G_{ef} \times 10^{-3} \qquad (4)$$

where L_{fire} is amount of greenhouse gas emissions from fire in tons of gas considered (CH_4, N_2O), A is area burtn (ha), M_B mass of fuel available for combustion (t/ha), C_f combustion factor (-) and G_{ef} emission factor (g/kg).

Under the conditions in this country, part of the biomass residues is occasionally burned in connection with the final cut. Hence, this practice (prescribed burning) is limited to category 4.A.1 and does not occur in 4.A.2 Land converted to Forest land. There is no official estimate of the biomass fraction burned in forests in the country. The expert judgment employed in this inventory considers that 5% of the biomass residues including bark is burned. This is less than assumed for the inventory years until 2010 (30%) and 2015 (15%), respectively, which corresponds with the trend in current forest management practices in the country. The biomass fraction burned was quantified on the basis of the annually reported amount of final felling volume of broadleaved and coniferous species, $BCEF_h$ and *CF* as applied to harvest removals (above). The amount of biomass burned (dry matter) was estimated as 590 kt in 1990 and 254 kt in 2018. These values, as well as the applicable factors used in Eq. 4 to estimate emissions from fire are listed in Tab. 6-8.

Tab. 6-8 Specific input data and factors used in to estimate emissions of N_2O and CH_4 from prescribed burning in forests (1990 and 2018 shown) according to Eq. (4).

Variable or conversion factor	Unit	Year 1990	Year 2018
Amount of biomass burnt (AxM_B)	kt	590	254
Combustion factor (C_f)	-	0.62	0.62
Emission factor (G_{ef}) for CH_4	g kg^{-1} dry matter burnt	4.7	4.7
Emission factor (G_{ef}) for N_2O	g kg^{-1} dry matter burnt	0.26	0.26

Note that Tab. 6-8 does not show the factor associated with a release of CO_2 in prescribed burning (only CH_4 and N_2O are listed). This is to prevent double counting, as that part of emissions is already included within the harvest loss (Eq. 3). Finally, Table 6-8 also does not list the factors used to estimate gases of CO and NOx, which are complementarily also estimated using Eq. 4 together with emission factor (G_{ef}) equal to 107 and 3.00, respectively.

The emissions of greenhouse gases due to wildfires were estimated on the basis of known areas burned annually by forest fires and the average biomass stock in forests according to Eq. 2.14 (IPCC 2006). The associated amounts of non-CO_2 gases (CH_4, CO, N_2O and NO_X) were estimated according to Eq. 2.27 (IPCC 2006), which is listed above as Eq. 4. The combustion factor (C_f) used was 0.45 (Table 2.6, IPCC 2006), whereas emission factors for individual gasess as well as carbon fraction were identical as those for prescribed burning listed above. The amount of biomass (dry matter) burned in wildfires was estimated as 10.2 kt in 1990 and 37.2 kt in 2018. The most extreme year of the reporting period was 1997, when about 228 kt of biomass was burned due to wildfires on an area of almost 3.5 th. ha. In 1990 and 2018, the reported forest areas under wildfire were 168 and 492 ha, respectively. During the reporting period since 1990, there has been no single year without reported wildfire. The mean annual forest area affected by forest wildfires reached 596 ha during the 1990 to 2018 period. The full time series of forest wildfires in terms of areal extent and number of fires per year is shown in Fig. 6-11. The associated emissions of non-CO_2 gases can be found in the corresponding CRF Tables.

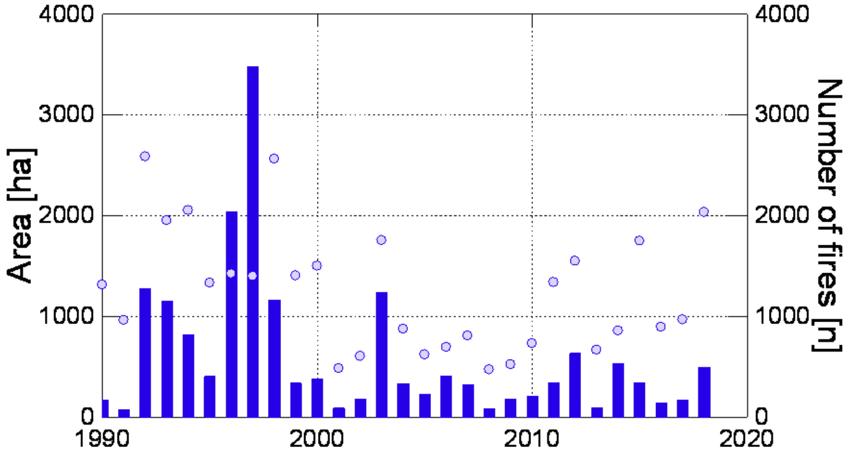


Fig. 6-11 Wildfires on forest land since 1990 – annual area (left; bars) and number of fires per year (right; filled symbol)

There are no direct N_2O emissions from N fertilization on Forest Land, as there is no practice of nitrogen fertilization of forest stands in the Czech Republic. Similarly, non-CO_2 emissions related to drainage of wet forest soils are not reported, as this activity no longer occurs in practice.

6.4.2.2 Land converted to Forest Land

The methods employed to estimate emissions in the 4.A.2 Land converted to Forest Land category are similar to those for the category of Forest Land remaining Forest Land, but they differ in some assumptions, which follow the recommendations of AFOLU (IPCC 2006).

For estimation of the net carbon stock change in living biomass on Land converted to Forest Land according to IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006), the carbon increment is proportional to the extent of afforested areas and the growth of biomass. The revised methodology of land-use change identification (Section 6.2) provides areas of all conversion types updated annually. Land areas are considered to be under conversion for a period of 20 years, according to the default assumption of IPCC (2006). Under the conditions in this country, all newly afforested lands are considered as intensively managed lands under the prescribed forest management rules as specified by the Czech Forestry Act.

Until 2006, the increment applicable to age classes I and II (stand age up to 20 years) was estimated from the actual wood volumes and areas that were available per major species groups. Using the available activity stand level data categorized by species and age classes and the national growth and yield model SILVISIM (Černý, 2005), the wood increment was derived for all the age classes above 20 years. For age class one (1-10 years), the increment was simply calculated from the reported areas and volumes, assuming a mean age of five years. The increment of age class two (11 to 20 years) was estimated from linear interpolation between the increment of age classes I and III. For 2007 and the following years, the increment is derived for individual tree species using the ratio of increments for individual tree species to the total stand increment estimated for the 2000 to 2006 period.

Since the specific species composition of the newly converted land is unknown, the increment estimated for the major tree species was averaged using the weight of actual areas for the individual tree species known from the unchanged (remaining) forest land. Expressed in terms of aboveground biomass, the estimated aggregated mean increment for 2018 was 3.31 t/ha, a value matching well those given for temperate forest systems given as defaults in Table 4.12 of IPCC(2006). The estimation of increments in terms of aboveground biomass is facilitated by the age- and species-dependent $BCEF_i$ values as described in Section 6.2.1 above. The estimated species-specific values of $BCEF_i$ applicable for young trees to 20 years of age were 0.995, 1.247, 0.654 and 0.925 for beech, oak, pine and spruce, respectively. The volume-weighted mean $BCEF_i$ was 0.916 for 2018. The share of below-ground biomass (ratio R) is estimated based on species- and volume-specific values provided in Table 4.4 (IPCC 2006). In 2018, the factor *R* applicable for 4.A.2 Land converted to Forest Land was 0.216.

The carbon loss associated with biomass disturbance in term of management and mortality in the category of Land converted to Forest Land was assumed to be insignificant (zero). This is because the first significant thinning occurs in older age classes, which is implicitly accounted for within the category Forest Land remaining Forest Land. It is also important to note (in response to the previous inventory reviews) that under the conditions in this country, there is no biomass loss due to natural disturbance on the land converted to forest land. It actually represents the land of a newly established forest with tree age of 1 to 20 years. As is also apparent from the national statistics, there is no volume of salvage logging reported for this category, which reflects the actual conditions of forest ecosystems of the age concerned.

The net changes of carbon stock in dead organic matter (DOM) were estimated in accordance with the guidance of the Tier 1 method (IPCC 2006), using available country specific information. This approach assumes that deadwood and litter carbon pools increase linearly from zero to the reference default values for the given country-specific conditions. The changes in DOM were estimated separately for deadwood and litter components. For deadwood, conservative values of the transition period for developing deadwood carbon stock (100 years) and the reference mean carbon stock held in deadwood (as described in Section 6.4.2.1) were used, respectively. For litter, the default (IPCC 2006) period of 20 years was used together with the country-specific estimate of reference mean carbon stock held in litter (11.1 t C/ha; CzechTerra landscape inventory 2009, Cienciala et al. 2015).

The net change of carbon stock in mineral soils was estimated using the country-specific Tier 2/Tier 3 method. This was based on the vector map of topsoil organic carbon content (Macků et al., 2007; Šefrna and Janderková 2007; see Fig. 6-9). The map constructed for forest soils utilized over six thousand soil samples, linking the forest ecosystem units - stand site types and ecological series available in maps 1:5 000 and 1:10 000, as used in the Czech system of forest typology (Macků et al., 2007). This represents the soil organic carbon content to a reference depth of 30 cm, including the upper organic horizon. The carbon content on agricultural soils was prepared so as to match the forest soil map in terms of reference depth and categories of carbon content, although based on interpretation of coarser 1:50 000 and 1:500 000 soil maps (Šefrna and Janderková, 2007). The polygonal source maps were used to obtain the mean carbon content per individual cadastral unit (n = 13 077 in 2018), serving as reference levels of soil carbon stock applicable to forest and agricultural soils. Since agricultural soils include both Cropland and Grassland land-use categories, the bulk soil carbon content obtained from the map was adjusted for the two categories. This was performed by applying a ratio of 0.85 relating the soil carbon content between Cropland and Grassland (J. Šefrna, personal communication 2007) and considering the actual areas of Cropland and Grassland in the individual cadastral units. This system permitted estimation of the soil carbon stock change among categories 4.A Forest Land, 4.B Cropland and 4.C Grassland, as well as 4.E Settlements (derived soil carbon content, see Section 6.8.2). The estimated quantities of carbon stock change at the level of the individual spatial units were entered into 20-year accumulation matrices distributing carbon into fractions over 20 years (IPCC 2006). These quantities, together with the accumulated areas under the specific conversion categories, were used for estimation of emissions and removals of CO_2.

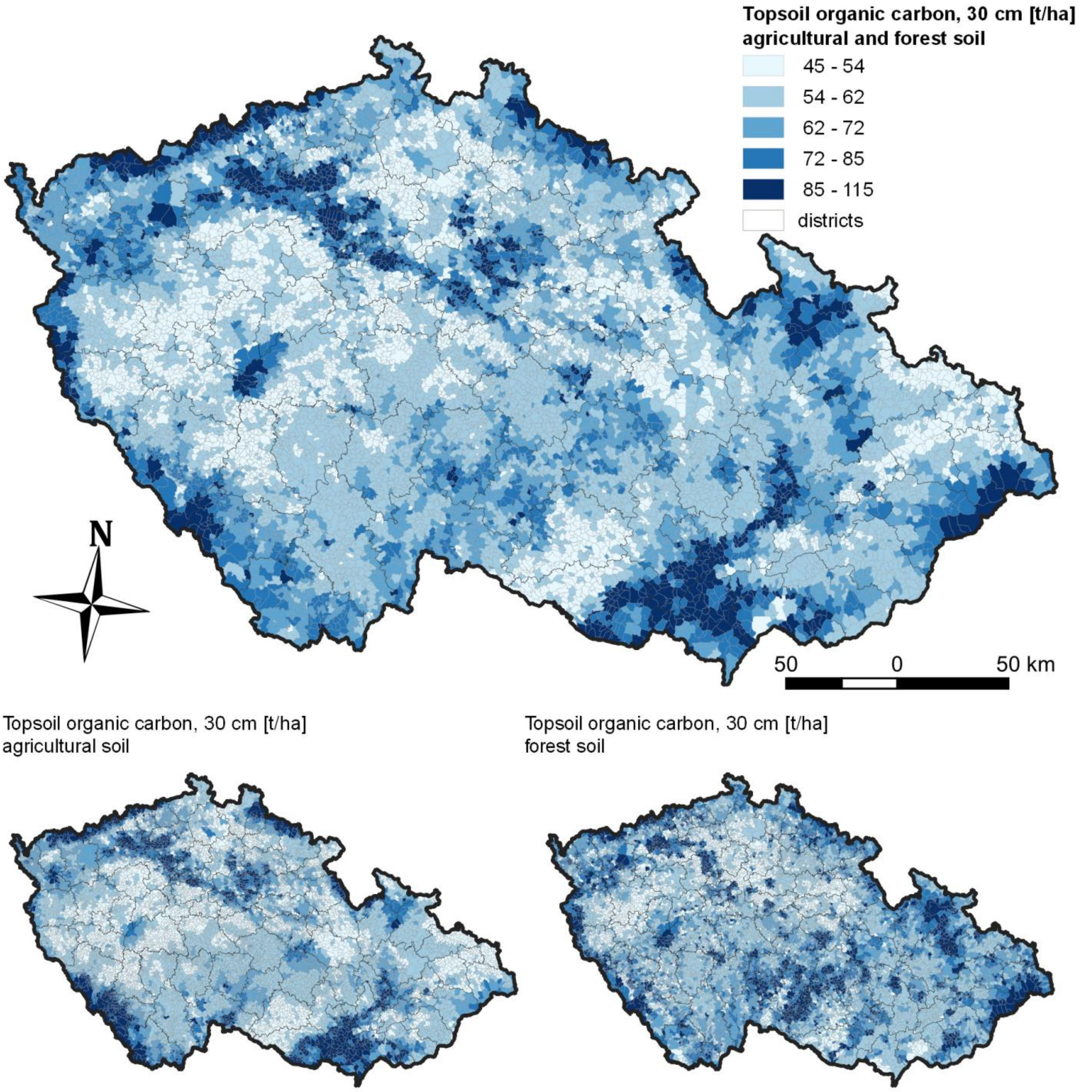


Fig. 6-12 Top - topsoil (30 cm) organic carbon content map adapted from Macků et al. (2007), Šefrna and Janderková (2007); bottom –topsoil carbon content for agricultural (left) and forest (right) soils estimated as cadastral unit means from the source maps. The unit (t/ha) and unit categories are identical for all the maps.

In 2018, the area-weighted mean carbon stock in mineral soil per cadastral unit reached 66.6, 58.5 and 68.2 kg C/ha for Forest land, Cropland and Grassland, respectively.

The net changes in carbon stock in organic soils, occurring only in the sub-category of stands dominated by spruce, were assumed to be insignificant (zero). This is in accordance with the general assumption of the Tier 1 method applicable for forest soils, as no other specific methodology is available for organic soils except for drained ones (IPCC 2006).

Non-CO_2 emissions from burning are not estimated for category 4.A.2 Land converted to Forest Land, as this practice is not employed in this country. The same applies to N_2O emissions from nitrogen fertilization, which is not carried out in this country on forest land.

6.4.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

The methods used in this inventory were consistently employed across the whole reporting period from the base year of 1990 to 2018.

The uncertainty estimation was guided by the Tier 1 methods outlined in IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC, 2006) employing the following equations:

$$U_{total} = \sqrt{U_1^2 + U_2^2 + \ldots + U_n^2} \qquad (4)$$

where U_{total} is the percentage uncertainty in the product of the quantities and U_i denotes the percentage uncertainties with each of the quantities (Eq. 3.1, Volume 1, Chapter 3, IPCC 2006 Gl.).

For the quantities that are combined by addition or subtraction, we used the following equation to estimate the uncertainty:

$$U_{total} = \frac{\sqrt{(U_1 * x_1)^2 + (U_2 * x_2)^2 + \ldots + (U_n * x_n)^2}}{|x_1 + x_2 + \ldots + x_n|} \qquad (5)$$

where U_{total} is the percentage uncertainty of the sum of the quantities, U_i is the percentage uncertainty associated with source/sink *i*, and x_i is the emission/removal estimate for source/sink *i* (Eq. 3.2, Volume 1, Chapter 3, IPCC 2006 Gl.).

It should be noted, however, that Eq. 5 is not well applicable for the LULUCF sector. Summing negative (removals) and positive (emission) members (x_i) in the denominator of equation 5 may produce unrealistically high uncertainties and theoretically lead to division by zero, which is not possible. In this respect, this approach is not correct. In previous inventory reports, we stressed this issue and recommended focusing on individual uncertainty components prior the resulting product of Eq. 5.

The adopted uncertainty values are listed below and/or under the corresponding subchapters of other land use categories. In addition to IPCC (2006), the source information for adjusted uncertainty values was obtained from the recently conducted CzechTerra statistical landscape inventory of the Czech Republic (Černý et al., 2009, Cienciala et al. 2015). Otherwise, the uncertainty estimation utilized primarily the default uncertainty values as recommended by UNFCCC (2005) and IPCC (2006) that concern areas of land use (5%), biomass increment (6%), amount of harvest (20%), carbon fraction in dry wood mass (7%), root/shoot factor (30%) and combustin factors used in calculation of emissions from prescribed (20%) and forest fires (36%), respectively, based on the information in Table 2.6 (IPCC 2006). The uncertainty applicable to *BCEF* was 22%, which was derived from the work of Lehtonen et al. (2007). The uncertainty associated with fractions of unregistered loss of biomass under felling operations was set by expert judgment at 30%. The stem volume mortality estimate is accompanied with uncertainty of 12 % based on Adolt et al. (2016).

The approach of uncertainty combination for individual sub-categories of tree species is based on calculating the mean error estimate from the components of carbon stock increase and carbon stock loss, which are both given in identical mass units of carbon per year. At the same time, we retained the recommended logics of combining uncertainties on the level of the entire land use category or on the level of the entire LULUCF sector according Eq. 5. This is calculated on the basis of CO_2 or CO_2 eq. units and the corresponding uncertainty estimates respect the actual direction of the source and sink categories to be combined.

For 2018, the uncertainty estimates for categories 4.A.1 Forest Land remaining Forest Land and 4.A.2 Land converted to Forest Land using the above described approach reached 72% and 30%, respectively. Correspondingly, the uncertainty for the entire 4.A Forest Land category reached 77%.

6.4.4 Source-specific QA/QC and verification

Following the recommendation of the previous in-country review, a sector-specific QA/QC plan was formulated, tightly linked to the corresponding QA/QC plan of the National Inventory System. The plan describes the key procedures of inventory compilation and provides a table of personal responsibilities and a timetable of sector-specific QA/QC procedures. This plan consolidates the quality assurance procedures and facilitates effective quality control of the LULUCF inventory.

Basically all the calculations are based on the activity data taken from the official national sources, such as the Forest Management Institute and the Ministry of Agriculture, the Czech Statistical Office, the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre (COSMC) and the Ministry of the Environment. Data sources are verifiable and updated annually. The gradual development of survey methods and implementation of information technology, checking procedures and increasing demand on quality result in increasing accuracy of the emission estimates. The QA/QC procedures generally cover the elements listed in Table 6.1 of IPCC 2006 Gl., Volume1, Chapter 6, IPCC 2006).

The input information and calculations are archived by the expert team and the coordinator of NIR. Hence, all the background data and calculations are verifiable.

Apart from official review process, emission inventory methods and results are internally reviewed among the technical experts involved in the emission inventory of the Agriculture and LULUCF sectors. Whenever feasible, the methods are subject to peer-review in case of the cited scientific publications, and expert team reviews within the relevant national research projects.

6.4.5 Source-specific recalculations, including changes made in response to the review process and impact on emission trends

Since the last submission, the emission estimates were recalculated for the entire category of 4.A Forest land and reporting period. The improvements implemented in this inventory submission are listed below.

- Carbon stock change estimates for DOM and litter:
  In response to the issues L.6, L11 and L24, data of the available statistical programs, i.e., NFI1 (2001-2004), NFI2 (2011-2014) and the landscape inventory CzechTerra (CZT 1 2008-2009 and CZT 2 2014-2015), were used to construct trend line and estimate carbon stock change also for the previously missing years of the reporting period. This applies both for standing and lying deadwood components. Hence, this revision resulted in a complete data series for this subcategory. The updated estimates marginally changed emissions in this category, extending the estimates prior 2001 and beyond 2015 using the observed trends.
- Carbon stock change in soil
  In response to the issue L26, the estimates of soil carbon stock change resulting from land converted to other land use categories that involve Settlements were revised. This is due to an identified error in estimates of reference soil carbon stock applicable to the land-use category Settlements. The revised estimates are, similarly as before, grounded on soil carbon data for land-use categories Forest land, Cropland and Grassland. However, the revision includes a correction (using 20 per cent soil carbon loss for paved over areas in line with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (vol. 4, chap. 8, p.8.24)) affecting all soil CSC estimates involving land-use conversions from and to settlements. This applies also to instances of Settlement converted to Forest land,

represented specifically by afforestation of the former mining areas (included within Settlements) in the country.

These improvements and corrections on the total emission estimates for category 4.A Forest Land resulted in marginal differences between the new and previously reported estimates. On average, the emission estimates do not differ as compared to the previously reported estimates as assessed on the comparable period of 1990 to 2017.

6.4.6 Source-specific planned improvements, including those in response to the review process

The current inventory report applicable for 4.A Forest Land includes improved emission estimates for the carbon stock changes on both Land remaining Forest Land land and Land converted to Forest Land. Other improvements in itiated by the inventory team remain under planning. This includes a further refinement in the uncertainty assessment (exploring the Monte-Carlo approaches) and enhancement of QA/QC procedures. Over a longer term, a wider utilization of the data from the statistical inventory programs is planned, including the repeated survey of the Czech National Forest Inventory and CzechTerra landscape inventory.

6.5 Cropland (CRF 4.B)

6.5.1 Source category description

In the Czech Republic, Cropland (Fig. 6-13) is predominantly represented by arable land (92.5% of the category in 2018), while the remaining area includes hop-fields, vineyards, gardens and orchards. These categories correspond to five of the six real estate categories for agricultural land from the database of “Aggregate areas of cadastral land categories” (AACLC), collected and administered by COSMC.

Cropland is spatially the largest land-use category in the country. At the same time, the area of Cropland has constantly been decreasing since the 1970s, with a particularly strong decreasing trend since 1990 (Fig. 6-5). While, in 1990, Cropland represented approx. 44% of the total area of the country, this share decreased to 40.5% in 2018. It can be expected that this trend will continue. The conversion of arable land to grassland is actively promoted by state subsidies. Conversion to grassland concerns mainly lands of less productive regions of alpine and sub-alpine regions. In addition, there is a growing demand for land for infrastructure and settlements.

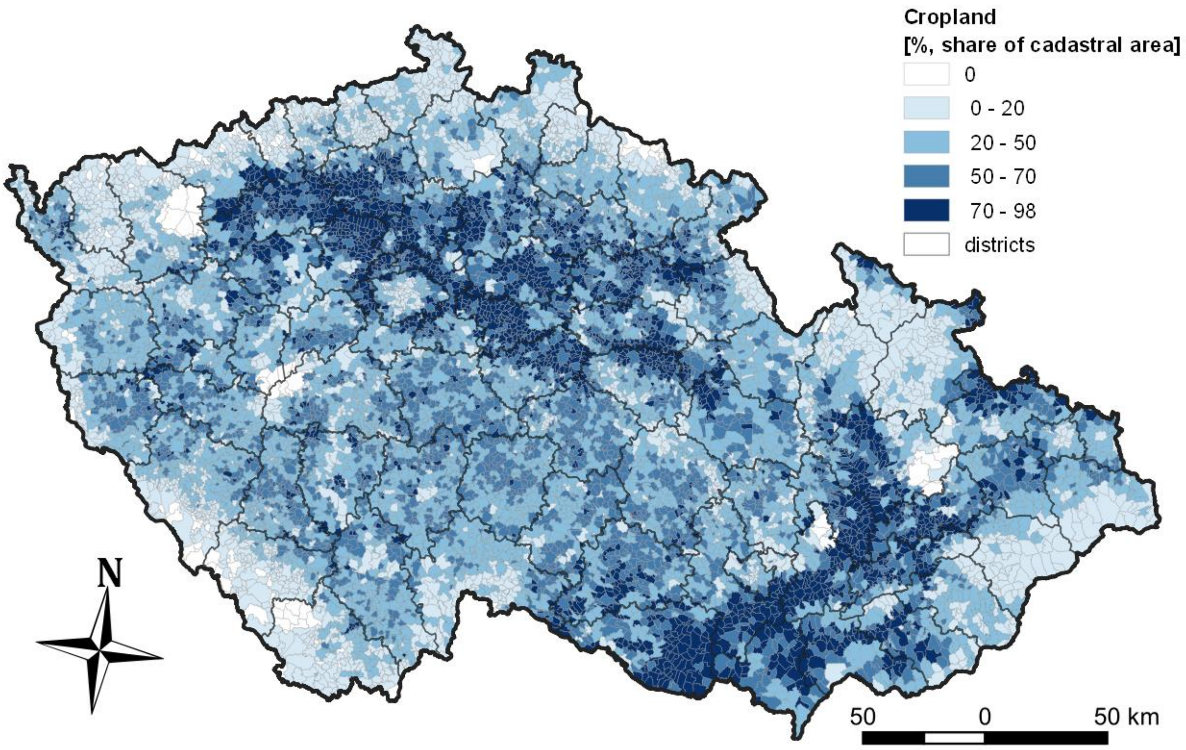


Fig. 6-13 Cropland in the Czech Republic – distribution calculated as a spatial share of the category within individual cadastral units (as of 2018).

6.5.2 Methodological issues

The emission inventory of Cropland concerns sub-categories 4.B.1 Cropland remaining Cropland and 4.B.2 Land converted to Cropland. The emission inventory of Cropland considers changes in living biomass, dead organic matter and soil. In addition, N_2O emissions associated with soil disturbance during land-use conversion to cropland are quantified for this category.

6.5.2.1 Cropland remaining Cropland

For category 4.B.1 Cropland remaining Cropland, the changes in biomass can be estimated only for perennial woody crops. Under the conditions in this country, this is applicable to the categories of vineyards, gardens (one half of the area considered used for perennial vegetation) and orchards. These activity data are shown in Fig. 6-14.

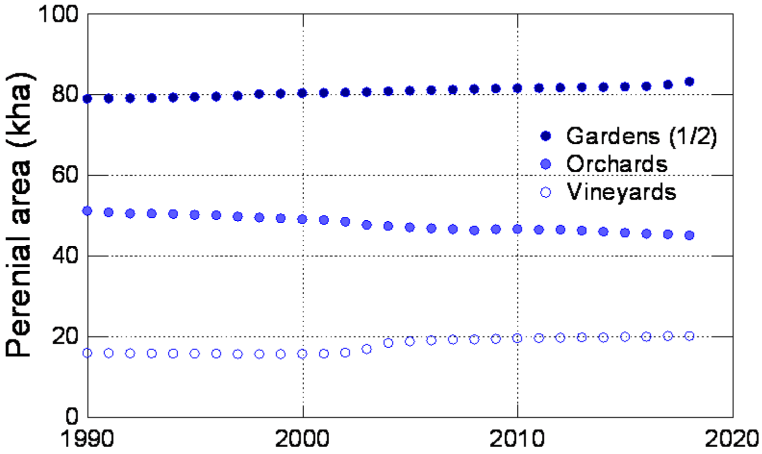


Fig. 6-14 Trend in perennial cropland area in the Czech Republic for the period 1990 to 2018.

To estimate emissions associated with biomass on Cropland, the default factors for the biomass accumulation rate (2.1 t C/ha/year), harvest maturity cycle (30 years) and above-ground biomass carbon stock at harvest (63 t C/ha), Table 5.1 (IPCC 2006) were applied to estimate biomass carbon pool changes for the areas concerned. The estimation can be described by the following Tier 1 equation based on Eqs. 2.7, 2.9, 2.10 of IPCC(2006) as:

$$\begin{aligned} &Annual\ change\ of\ biomass \\ &\quad = (Remaining\ area\ of\ perenial\ cropland \\ &\quad - New\ perenial\ cropland\ area) \times biomass\ accumulation\ rate \\ &\quad - Lost\ perenial\ cropland\ area \times 0.5 \times biomass\ C\ stock\ at\ harvest \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

where the constant of 0.5 multiplied by biomass C stock at harvest gives an average biomass C stock accros the assumed life span of perenials.

The carbon stock change of dead organic matter follows the Tier 1 method asumption of IPCC (2006) that dead wood and litter stocks are not present on Cropland or are at equilibrium. Hence, no change is assumed for this pool.

The carbon stock change in soil in the category Cropland remaining Cropland is given by changes in mineral and organic soils. Organic soils basically do not occur on Cropland; they occur as peatland in mountainous regions on Forest Land. Hence, emissions were estimated for mineral soils. The estimation procedure was revised in the previous NIR submission (NIR 2018) for this category following the recommendation of the last inventory review. It used the country-specific average carbon content on Cropland estimated from the detailed soil carbon maps (Fig. 6-12). Next, the are of cropland was stratified according to specic management activities that determine attribution of appropriate land use, management and input factors as guided by Table 5.5. of IPCC (2006). Seven specific categories were defined for Cropland remaining Cropland. They discern non-perenial and perennial vegetation categories and their specific subtypes and lead the choice of of emission factors. These categories and factors are summarized in Tab. 6-9.

Tab. 6-9 Categories of management activities by vegetation category on Cropland remaining Cropland, attributed land use, tillage (management) and input factors and corresponding areas (1990 and 2018 shown).

Management activity by vegetation category	Land use F_{LU}	Tillage F_{MG}	Input F_I	Area in 1990 (kha)	Area in 2018 (kha)
I. Non-perenial, arable land, no fallow	0.69	1.03	1	2 854.2	2 778.7
II. Non-perenial, arable land, fallow	0.82	1.15	0.92	192.0	25.7
III. Non-perenial, gardens (1/2)	0.69	1.08	0.92	78.9	83.2
IV. Non-perenial, hop fields	0.69	1.08	0.92	11.3	9.9
V. Perenial, gardens (1/2)	1	1.15	0.92	78.9	83.2
VI. Perenial, orchards	1	1.15	0.92	157.7	166.4
VII. Perenial, vineyards	1	1.08	0.92	15.8	20.0

The estimation follows Eq. 2.25 assuming a 20-year default period for time dependence of stock change factors (D) and using country-specific mean value for the reference carbon stock values in cropland mineral soils (59 t C/ha). The national source of activity data required for the adopted categorization of management on cropland is COSMC as for the annually updated areas of basic vegetation categories that determine management activities listed in Tab. 6-9. The assumption was made on share of perennial and nonperenial gardes, which was attributed identically by one half of the reported areal extent of gardens. Next, the share of fallow arable was obtained from the periodic Farm Structure Syrveys conducted in 2016, 2013, 2007, 2005, 2003 and Agricultural Census 2010. These surveys are conducted in the European Union member countries following requirements of EU/EC legislation. In the Czech Republic, the survey is conducted on the basis of the Act No 89/1995 Coll., on the State Statistical Service, as amended; and of the Programme for Statistical Surveys for the year 2016. These data are available at CsSO. Tillage factor (F_{MG}) adopted for arable land (no fallow; Tab. 6-9) was derived on the basis of country-specific share of tillage methods, which were reported in Farm Structure Surveys of 2016 and 2010 (CsSO). It represents the weighted mean of F_{MG} as recommended in Table 5.5 of IPCC (2006) for the share of conventional tillage (66%), low tillage (33%) and zero tillage (direct seeding; 1%). Other factors used correspond to the recommended values of Table 5.5 for the temperate moist region (IPCC 2006).

Until the NIR submission 2014, the Cropland category also included emissions due to liming. Due to the specific trend in lime application in this country, emissions from liming made the former 4.B.1 Cropland remaining Cropland the key category by trend. However, since the 2015 NIR submission, the emissions from liming are excluded from 4.B.1 Cropland remaining Cropland and reported under category 3.G Liming in the sector of Agriculture instead.

Non-CO_2 greenhouse gas emissions from burning (CH_4, N_2O) do not occur in category 4.B.1 Cropland remaining Cropland, as this practice is not implemented on Cropland in this country.

6.5.2.2 Land converted to Cropland

Category 4.B.2 Land converted to Cropland includes land conversions from other land-use categories. Cropland has generally decreased in area since 1990, by far most commonly converted to Grassland. However, the adopted detailed system of land-use representation and land use change identification system is able to detect land conversions in the opposite direction, i.e., to Cropland.

The estimation of carbon stock changes in living biomass in category 4.B.2 Land converted to Cropland was based on quantifying the difference between the carbon stock before and after the conversion, including the estimation of one year of cropland growth (5 t C/ha; Table. 5.9, IPCC 2006), which follows Tier 1 assumptions of IPCC (2006) and the recommended default values for the temperate zone. For biomass carbon stock on Forest Land prior conversion, the annually updated average growing stock volumes, species-specific volume-weighted biomass conversion and expansion factors (*BCEF*), and other factors such as the below-ground biomass ratio were used as described in the 4.A Forest Land category in Section 6.2.1 above. For biomass carbon stock on Grassland prior to the conversion, the default factor of 6.8 t/ha for above-ground and below-ground biomass was used (Table 6.4, IPCC 2006). A biomass content of 0 t/ha was assumed after land conversion to 4.B Cropland.

The estimation of net carbon stock change in dead organic matter concerns land use conversion from Forest Land. In this case, the input information on standing and lying deadwood was obtained from the available statistical inventories in the country: the National Forest Inventory (FMI 2007) and the recently conducted field campaigns (2009 and 2015) of the CzechTerra landscape inventory (Cerny, 2009; Cienciala et al. 2015, 2016; www.czechterra.cz). They provide data on the mean standing deadwood biomass and volume of lying deadwood classified in four categories according to degree of decomposition. These categories are defined as follows: i) basically solid wood; ii) peripheral layers soft, central hard; iii) peripheral layers hard, central soft; iv) totally rotten wood. The amount of carbon held in lying deadwood was estimated as the product of the wood volume, density weighted by mean growing stock volume of major tree species (0.433 t/m^3), reduction coefficients of 0.8, 0.5, 0.5, 0.2 (Cerny et al., 2002; Carmona et al., 2002) applicable to the above described decomposition categories, respectively, and the carbon fraction in the wood (0.5 t C/t biomass). A default, conservative assumption that no deadwood is present following the land use change was adopted in this calculation.

Estimation of the carbon stock change in soils for category 4.B.2 Land converted to Cropland in the Czech Republic concerns mineral soils. The soil carbon stock changes following the conversion from Forest Land Grassland and Settlements were quantified by the country-specific Tier 2/Tier 3 approach and are described in detail in Section 6.4.2.2 above.

The Land converted to Cropland category represents a source of non-CO_2 gases, namely emissions of N_2O due to mineralization. The estimation followed the Tier 1 approach of Eqs. 2.25 and 11.8 (IPCC 2006). Accordingly, direct N_2O emissions were quantified on the basis of the detected changes in mineral soils employing a default emission factor of 0.01 kg N_2O-N/kg N (EF1, IPCC 2006), and C:N ratio of 15. Linked to this, indirect N_2O emissions from atmospheric deposition of N volatized from managed soils were estimated using Eq. 11.10 and the emission factor 0.0075 (EF5, IPCC 2006).

Other non-CO_2 emissions may be related to those from burning. However, this is not an adopted practice in this country and no other non-CO_2 emissions besides those described above are reported in the LULUCF sector.

6.5.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

The methods used in this inventory were consistently employed across the whole reporting period from the base year of 1990 to 2018, and this also applies to the Cropland land use category. The uncertainty estimation was guided by the Tier 1 methods outlined in the IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006) and described in Section 6.4.3. The uncertainty estimation utilized primarily the default uncertainty values as recommended by UNFCCC (2005) and IPCC (2006). The following uncertainty values were used: land use areas 5%, biomass accumulation rate 75%, average above-ground to below-ground biomass ratio *R* (root-shoot-ratio) 68%, average growing stock volume in forests 8%, stock change factor for land use 50%, stock change factor for management regime 5%, reference biomass carbon stock prior and after land-use conversion 75%, average amount of standing deadwood 27%, average amount of lying deadwood 20%, carbon fraction of dry woody matter 7%. The uncertainty applicable to *BCEF* was 22%, which was derived from the work of Lehtonen et al. (2007). Uncertainty associated with reference soil carbon was 10% and uncertainty of array of individual emission factors used for mineral carbon stock change estimation were taken from Table 5.5 of IPCC(2006). The adopted uncertainty associated with the emission factors involved in estimation of direct and indirect N_2O emissions was 250% (Table 11.1., IPCC 2006).

For 2018, using the above uncertainty values, the total estimated uncertainty for category 4.B.1 Cropland remaining Cropland was 33%. The corresponding uncertainty for category 4.B.2 Land converted to

Cropland was 37%. The overall uncertainty for category 4.B Cropland was estimated to be 24%, using absolute values of quantities estimated in the respective emission categories.

6.5.4 Source-specific QA/QC and verification

The emission estimates are based on the activity data taken from the official national sources and follow the recommendations of the IPCC 2006 Gl.(IPCC 2006). The data sources are verifiable and updated annually. All the input information and calculations are archived by the expert team and the coordinator of NIR. Hence, all the background data and calculations are verifiable. Other QA/QC elements were adopted in the same manner as described in Section 6.4.4 above, following the application of the QA/QC plan applicable for the LULUCF sector.

6.5.5 Source-specific recalculations, including changes made in response to the review process and impact on emission trend

Since the last submission, the emission estimates related to soil carbon stock changes were recalucalted for both the categories 4.B.1 Cropland remaining Cropland and 4.B.2 Land converted to Cropland, respectively. These changes resulted in altered emissions for the entire category 4.B Cropland.

- Carbon stock change in soil
  For category 4.B.1, the revised estimates fully respect the 20-year conversion period default for all internal (within Cropland) changes affecting soil carbon, such as changing culture types from orchard to arable land and similar.
  For category 4.B.2, in response to the issue L26, he recalculation of soil carbon stock changes was required due to identified technical error in estimate of soil carbon strock under Settlemens as described in detail in Section 6.4.5.

The effect of these improvements and corrections on the total emission estimates for category 4.B Cropland resulted in differences between the new and previously reported estimates for the individual years. On average, the revised emission estimates quantitatively differ by 65 kt CO_2 eq. as compared to the previously reported estimates as assessed on the comparable period of 28 years (1990 to 2017).

None of the individual emission categories of Cropland qualifies among the key kategories by quantity or trend in this inventory submission.

6.5.6 Source-specific planned improvements, including those in response to the review process

Similarly as for other categories, additional efforts will be exerted to further consolidate the current estimates for Cropland. Specific attention will be paid to estimates of soil carbon stock changes, involving additional activity data and further improving the spatial detail of emission estimation for soil carbon pools on agricultural land. Other improvements are planned for uncertainty estimates of this category.

6.6 Grassland (CRF 4.C)

6.6.1 Source category description

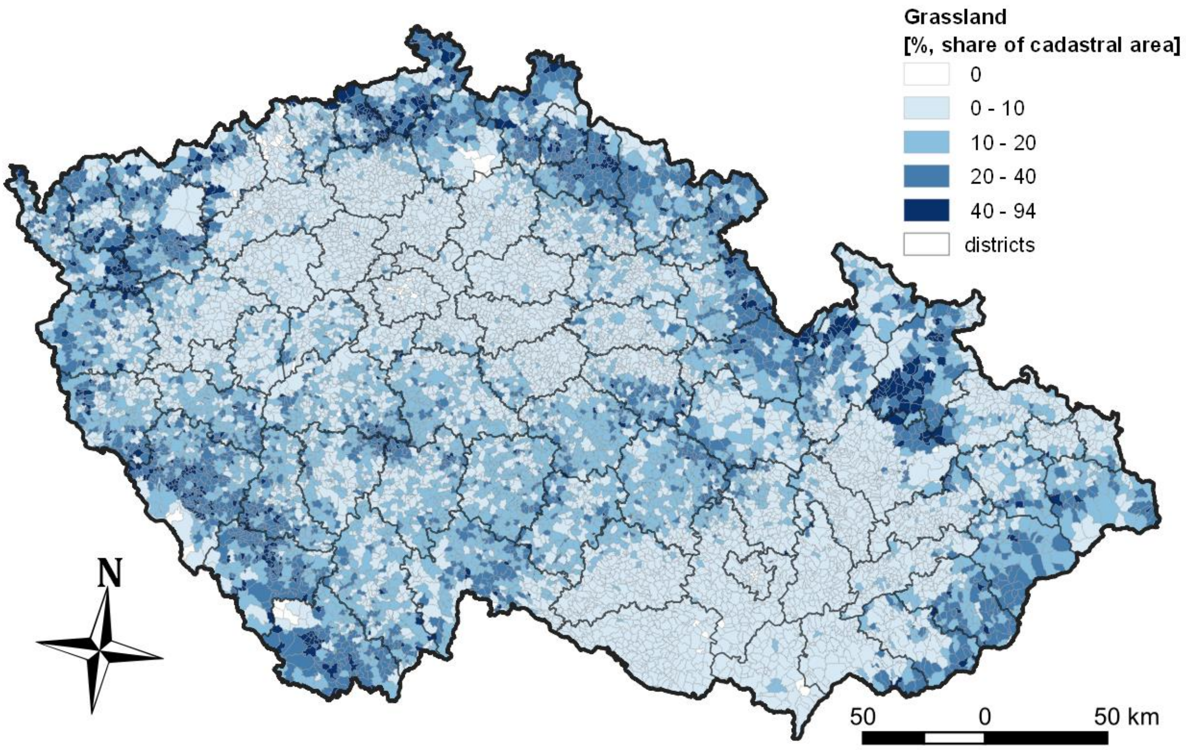


Fig. 6-15 Grassland in the Czech Republic – distribution calculated as a spatial share of the category within individual cadastral units (as of 2018).

Through its spatial share of 12.8% in 2018, the category of Grassland ranks third among land-use categories in the Czech Republic. Its area has been increasing since 1990, specifically in the early 1990s (Fig. 6-5). Grassland as defined in this inventory corresponds to the grassland real estate category, one of the six such categories of agricultural land in the database of "Aggregate areas of cadastral land categories" (AACLC), collected and administered by COSMC. This land is mostly used as pastures for cattle and meadows for growing feed. It is distinctively spread mostly in hilly parts of the country (Fig. 6-15).

The importance of Grassland gradually increase in this country, both for its role in production and for preserving biodiversity in the landscape. According to the national agricultural programs, the spatial share of Grassland should further increase to about 18% of the area of the country. The dominant portion should be converted from Cropland, the share of which is still considered excessive. After implementation of subsidies since 1990, the area of Grassland has increased by 21.5% as of 2018.

6.6.2 Methodological issues

The emission inventory of 4.C Grassland concerns sub-categories 4.C.1 Grassland remaining Grassland and 4.C.2 Land converted to Grassland. The emission inventory of 4.C Grassland considers changes in living biomass, dead organic matter and soil.

6.6.2.1 Grassland remaining Grassland

The assumption of no change in carbon stock held in living biomass was employed for category 4.C.1 Grassland remaining Grassland, in accordance with the Tier 1 approach of IPCC (2006). This is a safe assumption for the conditions in this country and any application of higher tier approaches would not be justified with respect to data requirements and the expected insignificant carbon stock changes.

Similarly as for living biomass, the carbon stocks associated with dead organic matter (DOM), including deadwood and litter, are considered to be at equilibrium, i.e., it is assumed that there are no changes in carbon stocks.

The emissions from changes in soil carbon stock were estimated for category 4.C.1 Grassland remaining Grassland. These are given by changes in mineral and organic soils. Organic soils basically do not occur on Grassland; they occur as peatland in mountainous regions on Forest Land. Hence, emissions were estimated for mineral soils. The estimation procedure was revised in 2018 NIR submission for this category following the recommendations of the last inventory review. It used the country-specific average carbon content on Grassland estimated and derived from the detailed soil carbon maps (Fig. 6-12). Next, the area of grassland was stratified according to specic management activities that determine attribution of appropriate management and input stock change factors as guided by Table 6.2. of IPCC (2006). Four specific categories were defined for Grassland remaining Grassland. These categories and applicable relative stock change factors are summarized in Tab. 6-10.

Tab. 6-10 Categories of management activities by vegetation category on Cropland remaining Cropland, attributed land use, tillage (management) and input factors and corresponding areas (1990 and 2018 shown).

Management categories on grassland	Land use F_{LU}	Management F_{MG}	Input F_I	Area in 1990 (kha)	Area in 2018 (kha)
I.a Permanent grassland – improved	1	1.14	1	324.6	332.2
I.b Permanent grassland – nominally managed	1	1.00	-	324.6	332.2
II. Grassland for rough grazing	1	0.95	-	8.3	230.2
III. Grassland not used for production	1	0.70	-	8.0	9.2

The estimation follows Eq. 2.25 assuming a 20-year default period for time dependence of stock change factors (D) and using country-specific mean value for the reference carbon stock values in mineral soils (68.2 t C/ha). The national source of activity data required for the adopted categorization of grassland is COSMC as for the annually updated grassland areas and management activities listed in Tab. 6-10. Next, the share of permanent grassland, grassland for rough grazing and grassland not used for production was obtained from the periodic Farm Structure Syrveys conducted in 2016 and 2013, and from Agricultural Census conducted in 2010. Data were linearly interpolated for other years of the reporting period. These surveys are prepared in the European Union member countries following requirements of EU/EC legislation. In the Czech Republic, the survey is conducted on the basis of the Act No 89/1995 Coll., on the State Statistical Service, as amended; and of the Programme for Statistical Surveys for the year 2016. These data are available at CsSO. In absence of data supporting division of permanent grassland into nominal and improved management, that land area was eqally divided into these categories (I.a and I.b in Tab. 6-10), being a subject of further investigation. The emission factors used as listed in Tab. 6-10 correspond to the recommended values of Table 6.2 for grassland management in temperate moist region (IPCC 2006).

Until the 2014 NIR submission, the Grassland category also included emissions due to liming. However, similarly as for Cropland, since the 2015 NIR submission the emissions from liming have been reported under category 3.G Liming in the sector of 3 Agriculture instead.

Non-CO_2 greenhouse gas emissions from burning (CH_4, N_2O) do not occur in category 4.C.1 Grassland remaining Grassland, as this practice does not occur on Grassland in this country.

6.6.2.2 Land converted to Grassland

For category 4.C.2 Land converted to Grassland, the estimation is related to carbon stock changes in living biomass, dead organic matter and soils.

For living biomass, the calculation used eq. 2.11 (IPCC 2006) with the assumed carbon content before the conversion of 4.B Cropland set at 5t C/ha (Table 364; IPCC 2006) and that of 4.A Forest Land calculated from the mean growing stock volumes as described in Section 6.5.2.2 above. The biomass carbon content immediately after the conversion was assumed to equal zero and carbon stock from one-year growth of grassland vegetation following the conversion was assumed to be 6.8 t C/ha (Table 6.4; IPCC 2006).

For dead organic matter, emissions are reported due to changes in deadwood and litter that are both relevant for the category 4.C.2 Forest Land converted to Grassland. Apart from the actual areas concerned, the emission estimation is identical to that described in Section 6.5.2.2 (Land converted to Cropland) above.

The estimation of carbon stock change in soils for category 4.C.2 Land converted to Grassland in the Czech Republic is related to the changes in mineral soils. The soil carbon stock changes following the conversion from 4.A Forest Land, 4.B Cropland and 4.E Settlements were quantified by the country-specific Tier 2/Tier 3 approach described in detail in Section 6.4.2.2 above.

6.6.3 Uncertainties and time series consistency

Similarly as for other land-use categories, the methods used in this inventory for Grassland were consistently employed across the whole reporting period from the base year of 1990 to 2018. The uncertainty estimation was guided by the Tier 1 methods outlined in 2006 IPCC Gl. (IPCC 2006) and described in Section 6.4.3. The uncertainty estimation utilized primarily the default uncertainty values as recommended by IPCC (2003, 2006). The following uncertainty values were used: converted land use areas 5%, average growing stock volume in forests prior to conversion 8%, average biomass stock in cropland and grassland prior conversion 75%, biomass carbon stock after land-use conversion 75%, average amount of standing deadwood 27%, average amount of lying deadwood 20%, average above-ground to below-ground biomass ratio *R* (root-shoot-ratio) 68%, stock change factor for land use 40%, stock change factor for management regimes 11 to 40 % (as in Table 6.2 of IPCC (2006)), and reference biomass carbon stock prior to and after land-use conversion 75%. The uncertainty applicable to *BCEF* was 22%, which was derived from the work of Lehtonen et al. (2007).

For 2018, using the above uncertainty values, the total estimated uncertainty for category 4.C.1 Grassland remaining Grassland reached 45%. The corresponding uncertainty for category 4.C.2 Land converted to Grassland reached 136%. The overall combined uncertainty for category 4.C Grassland is 99%.

6.6.4 Source-specific QA/QC and verification

The emission estimates are based on the activity data taken from the official national sources and follow the recommendations of the adopted IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006). Data sources are verifiable and updated annually. All the input information and calculations are archived by the expert team and the coordinator of NIR. Hence, all the background data and calculations are verifiable. Other QA/QC elements were adopted in the same manner as described in Section 6.4.4 above, following the application of the QA/QC plan applicable for the LULUCF sector.

6.6.5 Source-specific recalculations, including changes made in response to the review process and impact on emission trend

Since the last submission, the emission estimates related to soil carbon stock changes were recalucalted for both the categories 4.C.1 Grassland remaining Grassland and 4.B.2 Land converted to Grassland, respectively. These changes resulted in altered emissions for the entire category 4.B Grassland.

- Carbon stock change in soil
  For category 4.C.1, the revised estimates fully respect the 20-year conversion period default for all internal (within Cropland) changes affecting soil carbon, such as changing culture types from improved permanent grassland to grassland not used for production and similar.
  For category 4.C.2, in response to the issue L26, he recalculation of soil carbon stock changes was required due to identified error in estimate of soil carbon strock under Settlemens as described in detail in Section 6.4.5.

These improvements and corrections on the total emission estimates for category 4.C Grassland resulted in differences between the new and previously reported estimates for the individual years. On average, the revised emission estimates quantitatively differ by 19.7% as compared to the previously reported estimates as assessed on the comparable period of 1990 to 2017, i.e., excluding 2018.

None of the individual emission categories of Grassland qualifies among the key kategories by quantity or trend in this inventory submission.

6.6.6 Source-specific planned improvements, including those in response to the review process

Further efforts to consolidate the emission estimates are expected for the category of Grassland. Specific attention will be paid to improving estimates of soil carbon stock changes, involving additional activity data (such as those on likely fire events on grassland), extent of management categories on grassland and more relevant emission factors. A further improvement in uncertainty estimates are also planned in this category.

6.7 Wetlands (CRF 4.D)

6.7.1 Source category description

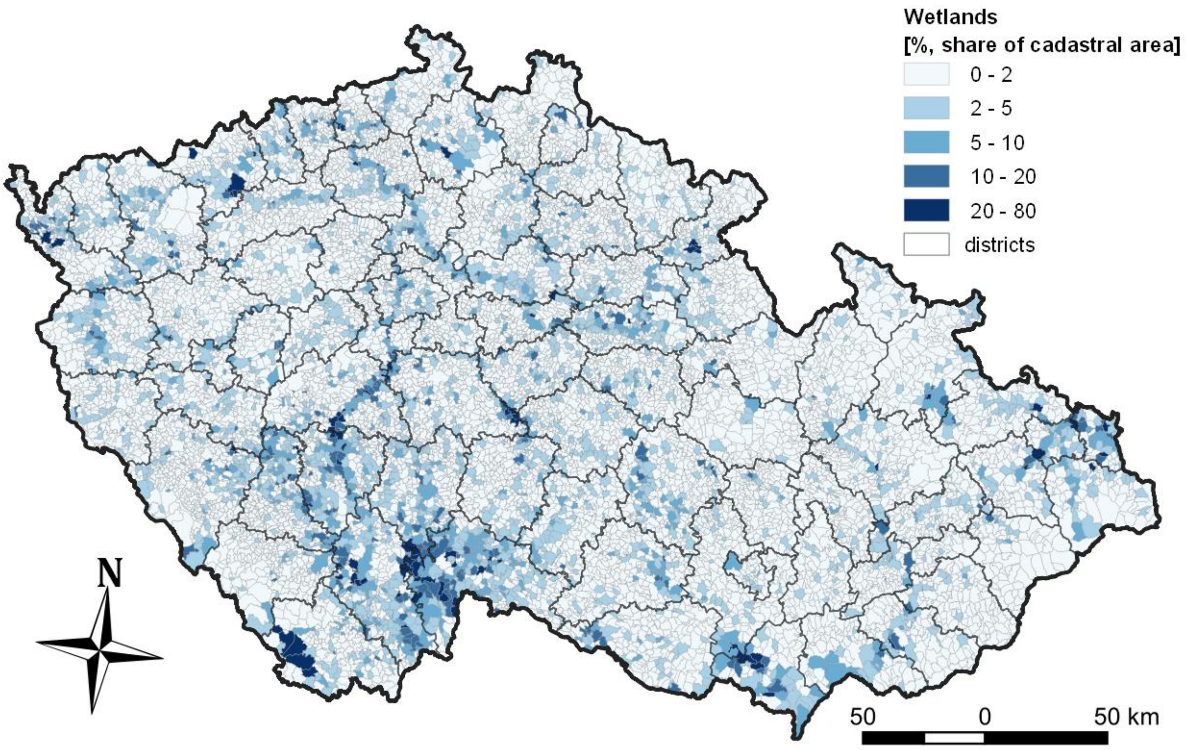


Fig. 6-16 Wetlands – distribution calculated as a spatial share of the category within individual cadastral units (as of 2018).

Category 4.D Wetlands as classified in this emission inventory includes riverbeds and water reservoirs such as lakes and ponds, wetlands and swamps. These areas dominantly correspond to the real estate category of water area (ID 11) of the "Aggregate areas of cadastral land categories" (AACLC), collected and administered by COSMC. Additionally, the water-logged areas classified under AACLC ID 14 "Other lands" are also inlcuded under 4.D Wetlands (Tab. 6-3). The specific land use details of the land use category water area are given in Amendment to Act No. 357/2013 Coll (Act on Cadastre). They include definitions of ponds (artificial water reservoir designed primarily for fish farming with complete and regular discharge), riverbeds natural or modified, artificial riverbeds of watercourse, natural water reservoirs, artificial water reservoirs, wetlands (march, wetland, swamp) and water areas with building. The inventory team makes no futher alteration of the default categorization provided by COSMC. Accodingly, reporting 4.D Wetlands as defined above (in compliance with the national definition of wetland) resorts to subcategory Other wetlands (remaining or land converted to) in the CRF tables.

The area of 4.D Wetlands currently covers 2.1% of the total territory. It has been increasing steadily since 1990 (by 5.7% until 2018) with even a stronger trend earlier (Fig. 6-5). It can be expected that this trend will continue and that the area of Wetlands will increase further. This is mainly due to programs aimed at increasing the water retention capacity of the landscape[6], specifically in relation to adaptation strategies

[6] Based on the land-use history, the growth potential could be considered to be rather large. For example, as of 1990, the category included 50.7 th. ha of ponds, which represented only 28% of their extent during the peak period in the 16th Century (Marek 2002)

proposed to deal with changing climate and associated increase frequency and severity of drought in the Czech landscape (e.g., Trnka *et al*. 2015).

6.7.2 Methodological issues

The emission inventory of sub-category 4.D.1 Wetlands remaining Wetlands can address the areas in which the water table is artificially changed, which correspond to peat-land draining or lands affected by water bodies regulated through human activities (flooded land). Both categories are practically not occurring under the conditions in this country. Peat extraction basically ceased in the country in early 1990s following the Act No. 114/92 on nature protection. Peat for industrial use relies on import nowadays (Belarus), with exception of peat used in balneology. Hence, sub-category 4.D.1 Wetlands remaining Wetlands cannot be attributed to neither to flooded land or peat extraction lands. Hence, all wetland areas are reported under category 4.D.1.3 Other Wetlands remaining Other Wetlands. Corresponsingly, the emissions for 4.D.1 Wetlands remaining Wetlands were not explicitly estimated for this sub-category.

Emission estimates in sub-category 4.D.2 Land converted to Wetlands encompasses conversion from 4.A Forest Land, 4.B Cropland and 4.C Grassland. This corresponds to a very minor land-use change identified in this country, which corresponds to the category of land converted to flooded land. The emissions associated with this type of land-use change are derived from the carbon stock changes in living biomass and, for conversion from Forest land, also deadwood. The emissions were generally estimated using the Tier 1 approach and eq. 2.11 of the 2006 IPCC Guidance for LULUCF, which simply relates the biomass stock before and after the conversion. The corresponding default values were employed: the biomass stock after conversion equalled zero, while the mean biomass stock prior to the conversion in the 4.A Forest Land, 4.B Cropland and 4.C Grassland categories was estimated and/or assumed identically as described above in Sections 6.4.2.2 and 6.5.2.2. The latter section also describes the estimation of emissions related to the deadwood component, which was applied identically in this land use category.

6.7.3 Uncertainties and time series consistency

The methods used in this inventory for Wetlands were consistently employed across the whole reporting period from the base year of 1990 to 2018. Similarly as for the other land-use categories, the uncertainty estimation was guided by the Tier 1 methods outlined in IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006) and described in Section 6.4.3. It utilized primarily the default uncertainty values as recommended by IPCC (2006). The following uncertainty values were used: converted land use areas 5%, average growing stock volume in forests prior conversion 8%, average biomass stock in cropland and grassland prior conversion 75%, biomass carbon stock after land-use conversion 75%, average amount of standing deadwood 27%, average amount of lying deadwood 20%, carbon fraction of dry woody matter 7%, and average above-ground to below-ground biomass ratio *R* (root-shoot-ratio) 68%. The uncertainty applicable to *BCEF* was 22%, which was derived from the work of Lehtonen et al. (2007).

Since the emission estimate concerns only category 4.D.2 Land converted to Wetlands, the uncertainty is estimated for this category. For 2018, the estimated uncertainty for category 4.D.2 was 75%.

6.7.4 Source-specific QA/QC and verification

The emission estimates are based on the activity data taken from the official national sources and follow the recommendations of IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006). Data sources are verifiable and updated annually. All the input information and calculations are archived by the expert team and the coordinator of NIR. Hence, all the background data and calculations are verifiable. Other QA/QC elements were adopted in the same manner as described in Section 6.4.4 above, following the application of the QA/QC plan applicable for the LULUCF sector.

6.7.5 Source-specific recalculations, including changes made in response to the review process and impact on emission trend

The emission estimates for the category 4.D Wetlands were not recalculated. Hence, the reported estimates match those of the previous NIR submission.

None of the individual emission categories of Wetlands qualifies among the key kategories by quantity or trend in this inventory submission.

6.7.6 Source-specific planned improvements, including those in response to the review process

For category of 4.D Wetlands, attention will be paid to further consolidation of the uncertainty assessment.

6.8 Settlements (CRF 4.E)

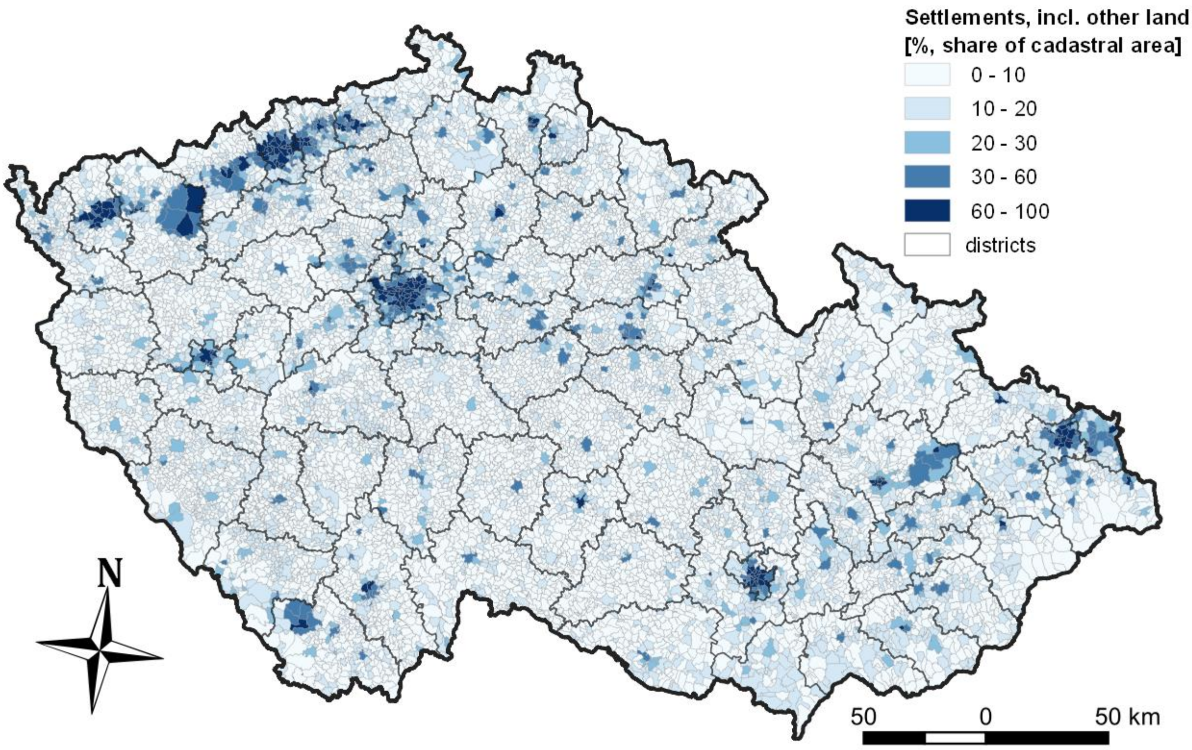


Fig. 6-17 Settlements, incl. other land – distribution calculated as a spatial share of the category within individual cadastral units (as of 2018).

6.8.1 Source category description

Category 4.E Settlements is defined by IPCC (2006) as all developed land, including transportation infrastructure and human settlements. The area definition under category 4.E Settlements was revised previously for the NIR 2013 submission to better match the IPCC (2006) default definition. Earlier, the NIR inventory submission of 2018 incorporated additional change to this category, namely merging the land areas previously attributed under the catgory 4.F Other. This decision was substantiated by the fact that in the conditions of the country, these areas mostly do not remain untouched and may undergo land-use change, hence do not meet the condition of no possible management interventions. This makes land attribution more consistent and transparent, enhancing the ability to track land-use conversions. This solution was also endorsed by the latest in-contry expert review team. In this way, the category 4.E Settlement currently includes two categories of the "Aggregate areas of cadastral land categories" (AACLC) database, collected and administered by COSMC, namely ID 13 "Built-up areas and courtyards" and ID 14 "Other lands". Of the latter AACLC category, all types of land-use as defined in Amendment to Act No. 357/2013 Coll (Act on Cadastre) are covered, including "Unproductive land" that was previously attributed to category 4.F Other Land. The only exception is the water-logged area under ID 14 "Other land", which is included within 4.D Wetlands (see also Tab. 6-3). The category 4.E Settlements also includes all land used for infrastructure, as well as that of industrial zones and city parks. Finally, it also includes all military areas (earlier considered as Grassland) in the country.

The category of Settlements as defined above currently (as of 2018) represents 10.7% of the area of the country. The area of this category has increased since 1990 by about 4%, especially during the most recent years (see Fig. 6-5).

6.8.2 Methodological issues

Following Tier 1 assumption of IPCC (2006), the carbon stocks in biomass, dead organic matter (dead wood and litter) and soil are considered in equilibrium for category 4.E.1 Settlements remaining Settlements. Hence, the emission inventory for this category concerns primarily 4.E.2 Land converted to Settlements.

Correspondingly, emissions quantified for this category are related to sub-category 4.E.2 Land converted to Settlements. Specifically for Forest land converted to Settlements, the emissions result from changes in biomass carbon stock, dead organic matter (DOM) and soil. The biomass carbon stock change was quantified based on eq. 2.11 (IPCC 2006). Changes in DOM were related to the deadwood carbon pool that is considered lost.

The estimate of soil carbon stock changes involving land-use change to Settlements was firstly included in the previous (2019) inventory submission. The reference value of carbon stock pool in Settlements was derived based on the data from the Landstape inventory CzechTerra (CZT). CZT in its remote-sensing component identified proportions of land cover that constitute the land use category Settlements. These proportions of land cover (area of trees, arable land , grass cover as well as the build-up, paved surfaces) were assessed from a sample of 289 625 categorized grid points) and used to construct the reference carbon stock value applicable for 4E1 Settlements. For this, soil carbon pool values of Forest land, Cropland and Grassland at the level of individual cadastral unit (n>13 000) were linked to the specific land cover types and their spatial representation within Settlements, i.e., trees (13.5 %) , arable land (1.7%) and grass cover (34.8%). The remaing part assume 20% soil carbon loss for paved over areas in line with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (vol. 4, chap. 8, p.8.24). The resulting reference carbon stock applicable to Settlements has its area-weighted mean of 59.0 t C/ha, ranging from 49.7 to 86.4 t/ha for individual cadastral areas. These carbon pool values allowed estimation of the associated land-use conversions (categories 4.E.2.1, 4.E.2.2 and 4.E.2.3), for sake of consistency adopting the identical time dependence (IPCC 2006 default) period of 20 year for these soil carbon pool changes similarly as for other land use conversion types.

The corresponding values were employed for emission estimates due to land use conversion: the biomass stock after conversion equalled zero, while the mean biomass stock prior to the conversion was estimated and/or assumed identically as described above in Sections 6.4.2.2 and 6.5.2.2. The latter section describes estimation of the emissions related to the deadwood component, which was employed identically in this land use category. The carbon stock prior conversion was estimated as described in Section 6.4.2. All biomass is assumed to be lost during the conversion, according to the Tier 1 assumption of IPCC(2006). An additional contribution to emissions comes from the deadwood component, using the actual areas of the land use change concerned and carbon pool of deadwood. Finally, soil carbon pool estimates applicable for land use conversions to Settlement used the spatially-specific carbon pool values as described above.

6.8.3 Uncertainties and time series consistency

The methods used in this inventory for 4.E Settlements were consistently employed across the whole reporting period from the base year of 1990 to 2018. The uncertainty estimation was guided by the Tier 1 methods outlined in IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006) and described in Section 6.4.3. It utilized primarily the default uncertainty values as recommended by IPCC (2006). As reported above, uncertainty estimation was revised for this submission, which applies also to this land use category. The following uncertainty values were used: carbon fraction in dry matter 7%, land use areas 3%, reference biomass carbon stock prior and after land-use conversion 75%, average growing stock volume in forests 8%, average amount of standing deadwood 27%, average amount of lying deadwood 20% and average above-ground to below-ground biomass ratio *R* (root-shoot-ratio) 68%. The uncertainty applicable to *BCEF* was 22%,derived from the work of Lehtonen et al. (2007).

The emission estimate concerns only category 4.E.2 Land converted to Settlements; therefore, the uncertainty is estimated only for this category. For 2018, the estimated uncertainty for category 4.E.2 was 80%.

6.8.4 Source-specific QA/QC and verification

The emission estimates are based on the activity data taken from the official national sources and follow the recommendations of the IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006). The data sources are verifiable and updated annually. All the input information and calculations are archived by the expert team and the NIR coordinator. Hence, all the background data and calculations are verifiable. Other QA/QC elements were adopted in the same manner as described in Section 6.5.4 above, following the application of the QA/QC plan applicable for the LULUCF sector.

6.8.5 Source-specific recalculations, including changes made in response to the review process and impact on emission trend

In response to the issue L26, the estimates of soil carbon stock change resulting from land converted to other land use categories that involve Settlements were revised. This is due to an identified error in estimates of reference soil carbon stock applicable to the land-use category Settlements. The revised estimates are, similarly as before, grounded on soil carbon data for land-use categories Forest land, Cropland and Grassland. However, the current revision includes a correction of the technical error when adopting 20 per cent soil carbon loss for paved over areas in line with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (vol. 4, chap. 8, p.8.24). This revision affects all soil CSC estimates involving land-use conversions from and to Settlements.

The effect of this revision for castegory 4.E Settlements The emission estimates decreased by 68.5 % with the properly implemented algorithm relative to the previously reported incorrect estimates.

None of the individual emission categories of Settlements qualifies among the key kategories by quantity or trend in this inventory submission.

6.8.6 Source-specific planned improvements, including those in response to the review process

Further efforts to consolidate the emission estimates are expected for the category of Settlements. The inventory team works on verifying carbon stock change estimates in mineral soils for this category.

6.9 Other Land (CRF 4.F)

6.9.1 Source category description

Since the previous inventory submission (NIR 2018) the IPCC category 4.F Other land is not represented by any land use category within the Czech conditions and the natonal system of land use representation and land use change identificatition. Prior to this submission, category 4.F Other Land represented unmanaged (unmanageable) land areas, matching the IPCC (2006) default definition. These areas were assessed from the database of "Aggregate areas of cadastral land categories" (AACLC), collected and administered by COSMC. It is part of the AACLC "Other lands" category with the specific land use category "Unproductive land" assessed from the 2006 land census of COSMC. Under that definition, the category 4.F. Other land represented 1.3% of the territory of the country. Since 2018 NIR submission, these areas have fully been included under category 4.E Settlements. The reasons for that decision are described in section 6.8.1 above.

6.9.2 Methodological issues

Since the earlier inventory submission (NIR 2018), no areas have been attributed to category 4.F Other land. Hence, no methodological isues are applicable for this category.

6.9.3 Uncertainties and time series consistency

Since the earlier inventory submission (NIR 2018), no areas have been attributed to category 4.F Other land. Hence, no uncertainty estimates and time series consistency issues are applicable for this category.

6.9.4 Source-specific QA/QC and verification

Since the earlier inventory submission (NIR 2018), no areas have been attributed to category 4.F Other land. Hence, no no specific QA/QC and verification issues are applicable for this category.

6.9.5 Source-specific recalculations, including changes made in response to the review process and impact on emission trend

With the recently (NIR 2018) adopted attribution of lands, no emission estimates are applicable for category 4.F Other Land.

6.9.6 Source-specific planned improvements, including those in response to the review process

Since NIR 2018, the inventory team includes the former areas of 4.E Other land within category 4:E Settlements, which improves reporting consistency and transparency, while enhancing the ability to track land-use conversions. No other improvements are planed for category 4.F Other land.

6.10 Harvested Wood Products (CRF 4.G)

6.10.1 Source category description

The contribution of Harvested wood products (HWP), mandatorily included by Decision 2/CMP7 in emission inventories under UNFCCC and KP since the 2015 inventory submission, is also estimated for the Czech emission inventory. Changes in the pool of HWP may represent CO_2 emissions or removals, which are included within the LULUCF sector as a specific category (CRF 4.G) in addition to the six IPCC land use categories. The HWP pool considers primary woody products generated from wood produced in the country. Hence, these emissions originate in land use category 4.A Forest land. The eventual fraction of wood from deforested land, i.e., Forest land converted to any other land use category, is also considered, although it is treated differently (see Section 6.10.2 below).

6.10.2 Methodological issues

The methodology for estimating the contribution of HWP to emissions and removals was based on IPCC (2006) and IPCC (2014b). The latter material was followed to adopt the agreed principles on accounting for HWP, which includes only domestically produced and consumed HWP. The estimation follows the Tier 2 method of first order decay, which is based on Eq. 2.8.5 (IPCC 2014b). This equation considers carbon stock in the particular HWP categories, which is reduced by an exponential decay function using the specific decay constants. The default half-life constants were used for the major HWP categories: 35 years for sawnwood, 25 years for wood-based panels and 2 years for paper and paperboard. The second part of Eq. 2.8.5 (IPCC 2014) adds the material inflow in the particular year and HWP categories.

Tab. 6-11 The HWP activity data (production and trade of sawnwood, wood-based panels and paper and paperboard) for the period 1961-1989. The data for the period 1990 to 2018 are reported in the CRF tables.

	Sawnwood			Wood-based panels			Paper and paperboard		
	Production	Imports	Exports	Production	Imports	Exports	Production	Imports	Exports
Year		[th. m3]			[th. m3]			[th. ton]	
1961	3494.5	161.1	457.0	234.7	31.2	15.5	413.5	6.8	48.8
1962	3499.5	174.0	552.2	266.3	25.1	19.3	429.4	9.6	43.8
1963	3225.3	149.2	571.0	278.6	16.5	22.9	431.7	10.1	53.8
1964	3112.6	166.5	577.6	288.7	21.3	33.4	444.2	5.3	51.2
1965	3123.8	189.6	536.5	321.2	29.6	33.6	459.2	11.8	63.9
1966	3159.9	141.3	553.6	387.2	41.3	46.9	477.8	36.5	69.7
1967	3238.5	139.5	543.7	414.0	43.8	56.4	508.9	56.7	71.3
1968	3132.7	154.6	446.4	426.7	48.0	60.1	524.5	57.6	75.2
1969	3027.8	156.4	458.7	419.0	82.4	52.3	539.1	61.4	76.0
1970	3135.9	142.8	537.8	434.9	87.2	49.0	554.4	77.2	86.8
1971	3308.7	149.3	481.4	521.8	80.1	44.5	567.4	72.2	89.5
1972	3468.7	135.4	505.2	529.6	110.6	49.3	587.9	77.8	92.1
1973	3521.2	129.7	552.9	567.3	99.7	43.9	604.0	79.0	88.6
1974	3611.2	136.3	556.1	574.1	107.2	25.3	618.3	45.5	78.7
1975	3624.6	151.0	589.2	612.3	134.4	30.4	681.4	85.0	105.8
1976	3713.8	206.6	592.9	637.9	139.7	37.2	729.9	82.6	115.0
1977	3771.3	190.9	652.9	726.7	131.6	43.7	746.2	83.2	143.6
1978	3913.8	128.5	751.9	776.1	98.2	43.7	749.5	82.6	228.3
1979	3969.7	108.5	773.6	812.6	79.0	52.4	364.3	82.6	164.5
1980	4103.9	93.7	811.2	829.0	84.1	45.1	775.7	82.6	178.5
1981	4131.4	110.2	827.8	869.8	65.4	36.2	786.2	54.5	175.2
1982	4245.6	99.3	785.8	894.9	54.7	39.0	803.8	51.6	220.2
1983	4287.3	128.5	853.4	957.9	72.4	50.8	805.8	28.4	152.9
1984	4357.3	122.5	852.8	1015.2	36.1	39.4	809.7	29.7	134.9
1985	4350.6	115.6	816.8	997.3	47.3	32.1	823.5	47.2	135.6
1986	4377.3	98.3	945.2	1016.6	50.9	30.4	821.5	40.6	136.1
1987	4323.1	77.2	974.5	1021.6	75.7	32.8	832.6	45.7	100.6
1988	4274.8	56.1	836.9	1034.5	61.4	26.8	828.7	60.9	120.8
1989	4051.4	49.6	805.9	1026.6	125.3	42.5	854.2	70.1	135.0

The activity data (production and trade of sawnwood, wood-based panels and paper and paperboard) were derived and/or directly used from the FAO database on wood production and trade (http://faostat3.fao.org/download/F/FO/E). The data have been available since 1961 as an aggregate for the former Czechoslovakia. Since 1993, when Czechoslovakia was split into the Czech Republic and Slovakia, data have been available specifically for the two countries. To estimate the corresponding share of HWP in the 1961 to 1992 period, the data applicable for Czechoslovakia were multiplied by a country-specific share that was derived for each HWP category from the data reported for each follow-up country in the 1993 to 1997 period (Cienciala and Palán 2014). The conversion factors are used for disaggregated HWP categories as in Table 2.8.1 (IPCC, 2014b). The adopted activity data are reported in the CRF tables (4.Gs2) for the period 1990 to 2018. On request of the last review (issue L.27), we also include these activity data for the period 1961 to 1989.

The fraction corresponding to source material originating from deforested land was estimated based on deforested areas as reported under Act. 3.3 Deforestation of the Kyoto protocol. Although quantitatively insignificant (0.015 and 0.013% in 1990 and 2018, respectively), the HWP contribution of this fraction was estimated using instantaneous oxidation, which is the formal requirement of the IPCC guidelines (IPCC 2014b) for estimation of HWP contribution under Kyoto Protocol. This conservative approach is, for the sake of transparency, adopted for the HWP estimates under the Convention, too.

Tab. 6-12 The country-specific shares applicable for the HWP quantities as given for the former Czechoslovakia in the FAO database, derived from the period 1993-1997

	Production		Import		Export	
Country / HWP category	Czech Republic	Slovakia	Czech Republic	Slovakia	Czech Republic	Slovakia
Sawn wood	0.834	0.166	0.868	0.132	0.723	0.277
Wood-based panels	0.716	0.284	0.719	0.281	0.851	0.149
Paper and paperboard	0.655	0.345	0.772	0.228	0.598	0.402

The resulting estimates of the HWP contribution including domestically produced and used wood for the reporting period 1990 to 2018 are shown in Fig. 6-2. The emissions fluctuate during the reporting period, where the mean contribution reached -1 036 kt CO_2/year. The estimated HWP contribution reached -1 713 and -1 488 kt CO_2 in 1990 and 2018, respectively.

6.10.3 Uncertainties and time series consistency

The uncertainty estimates use the following inputs: roundwood harvest 20%, sawnwood, wood panel and paper products 15%, wood density factors 25%, carbon content in wood products 10%, half-life factors 50%. Using Eq. 4 for combining uncertainties, this gives an approximate uncertainty estimation of 62% for the HWP contribution, which is general for all HWP categories.

Time series consistency is ensured as the inventory approaches and/or assumptions are applied identically across the whole reporting period from the base year of 1990 to 2018.

6.10.4 Source-specific QA/QC and verification

The QA/QC elements were adopted in the same manner as described in Section 6.5.4 above, following the application of the QA/QC plan applicable for LULUCF sector, limited to those elements relevant for this specific land-use category.

6.10.5 Source-specific recalculations, including changes made in response to the review process and impact on emission trend

No recalculations were made for the category 4.G HWP. Hence, the estimates do not differ between the current and the previous submission. The exceptions is year 2017, where the current and previous estimates differ due to more up-to-date information available at the FAO database on wood production and trade, the source of the activity data used for estimation of HWP emission contribution (see section 6.10.1 above).

6.10.6 Source-specific planned improvements, including those in response to the review process

No specific improvements are planned for this category for the next submission.

Acknowledgement

The authors would like to thank Jan Hána, Patrik Pacourek and Miroslav Zeman, Forest Management Institute in Brandýs n. Labem, for compiling the required increment data concerning forests in previous years. We greatly appreciate the assistance of the staff at the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, specifically Petr Kokeš, Petr Souček, David Legner, Zuzana Loulová, Bohumil Janeček and Helena Šandová, related to data on land use areas and advice in related issues. Thanks belong to the former IFER employee Jan Tumajer for revising the HWP part. Some underlying analysis for emission estimates on agricultural land were made with the support of SustES – Adaptation strategies for sustainable ecosystem services and food security under adverse environmental conditions (CZ.02.1.01/0.0/0.0/16_019/0000797).

7 Waste (CRF sector 5)

7.1 Overview of sector

The waste sector comprises emissions from human activities associated with waste management in general. Most human and economic activities result in the production of waste; therefore, performance of this sector is closely connected with the population and the economic state of the country. Most processes in the sector originate in biological or biochemical processes and therefore it takes longer for changes in management practices to be reflected in emissions. An overview of the whole sector is shown in Fig. 7-1.

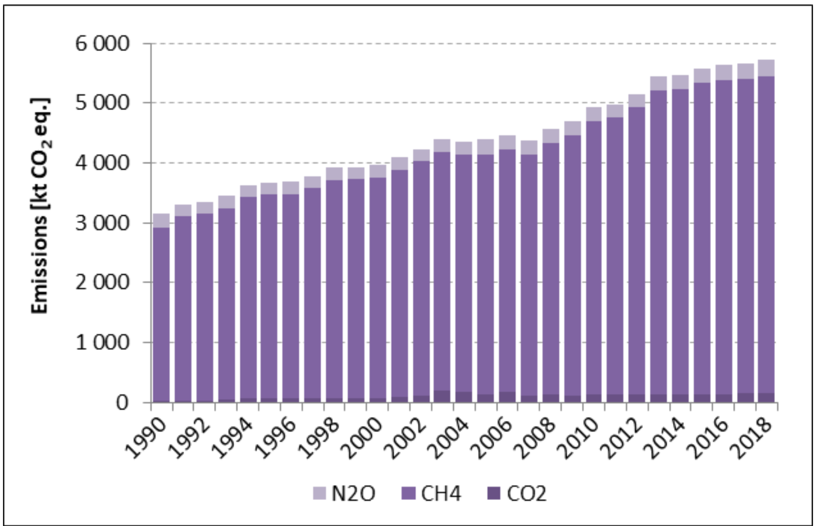


Fig. 7-1 The development of gas emissions from the Waste sector, 1990-2018

This sector encompasses several categories. In 2018, the total GHG emissions from the Waste sector in the Czech Republic were about 5 700 kt CO_2 eq. and almost 97% of these emissions accounted for CH_4. The main source category of this sector is 5.A - Solid Waste Disposal. In 2018, this category emitted approximately 150 kt of CH_4 (see Fig. 7-2), equalling 3 740 kt of CO_2 eq. The second largest source category is 5.D - Wastewater Treatment and Discharge, followed by two additional categories, quantifying emissions from waste incineration (5.C) and from biological treatment of waste (5.B). An additional category quantifying emissions from waste management is the incineration of waste for energy purposes which is, however, reported in category 1.A.1.a Other Fuels.

The Waste sector as a final output sector for all economic activities is very dependent on the state of the economy, the purchasing power of the population and waste management policies. In recent years, there was a slight decline of share of landfilling (although the effect on emissions is delayed due to the time lag in decomposition processes) but in 2018, the trend is no longer continuing. Landfilling is still the most used waste disposal method for solid waste in the Czech Republic. With the decline of share of landfilling there is an increase in other types of waste management, especially composting which has shown remarkable growth in past few years. As the economy of the Czech Republic is also growing, as is industrial production in the country, hence emissions from industrial wastewater are also steadily increasing. The technology of anaerobic digestion is being widely adopted due to subsidies on biogas production and is another growing source category in this sector. Significant categories in this sector are shown in Tab. 7-1. Since 2019, the Waste sector has been quantified and managed by CENIA, Czech Environmental Information Agency (previously by CUEC, Charles University Environmental Center).

Tab. 7-1 The overview of significant source categories in the Waste sector (2018)

Category	Gas	KC A1	KC A2	KC A1[1]	KC A1[2]	KC A2[1]	KC A2[2]	% of total GHG[1]	% of total GHG[2]
5.A Solid Waste Disposal	CH_4	LA, TA	LA, TA	yes	yes	yes	yes	2.80	2.92
5.D Wastewater treatment and discharge	CH_4	LA, TA	LA	yes	yes	yes	yes	0.67	0.70
5.B Biological treatment of solid waste	CH_4	LA, TA	TA	yes	yes	yes	yes	0.49	0.51

KC: key category
[1] *including LULUCF*
[2] *excluding LULUCF*

7.2 Solid Waste Disposal (CRF 5.A)

7.2.1 Managed Waste Disposal Sites (CRF 5.A.1)

7.2.1.1 Source category description

The treatment and the disposal of municipal, industrial and other solid waste could produce significant amounts of methane (CH_4). The decomposition of organic material, derived from biomass sources (e.g. crops, food, textile, wood), is the primary source of CO_2, released from waste. These CO_2 emissions are not included in the national totals, because the carbon is of biogenic origin and the net emissions are accounted for under the land use change and forestry. The methane emissions are released in the case of decomposition without the presence of oxygen. In some solid waste disposal sites (SWDS) the arising methane (landfill gas) is caught by piping in the body of the landfill and then collected. This gas can be used for energy recovery.

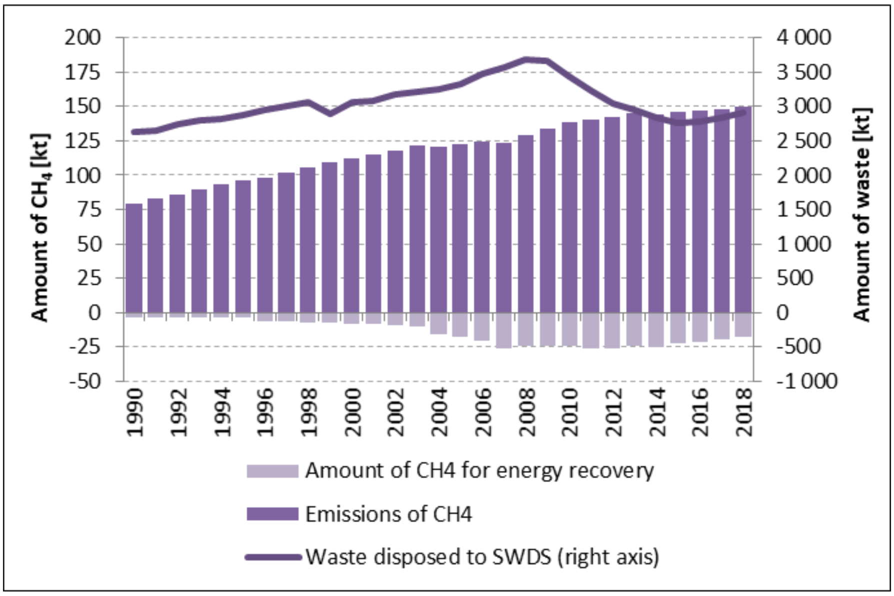


Fig. 7-2 Development of emissions from SWDS and total amount of waste disposed to SWDS 1990-2018

This source category might also produce emissions of other micropollutants, such as non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOCs), as well as smaller amounts of nitrous oxide (N_2O), nitrogen oxides (NO_X) and carbon monoxide (CO). In line with the IPCC 2006 Guidelines (IPCC, 2006), only CH_4 is addressed in this chapter. An overview of this category is shown in Fig. 7-2.

7.2.1.1 Methodological issues

Waste disposal to Solid Waste Disposal Sites (SWDS)

The key activity data for methane quantification from 5.A.1 is the amount of waste disposed in landfills. The annual disposal is given in Tab. 7-2. The data for the annual disposal are obtained from mixed sources, since the application of the FOD (first-order decay) model requires data from 1950 to the present day. These historical data are not available in the country, therefore assumptions about the past had to be used. These assumptions are described in the working paper (Havránek, 2007), but the method can be simply described as intrapolation and extrapolation between points in time; correlation of the waste production with the social product (predecessor of the current GDP, gross domestic product) as a test method was performed (Fig. 7-3). The trends look similar. The higher of the two estimates was used in the quantification.

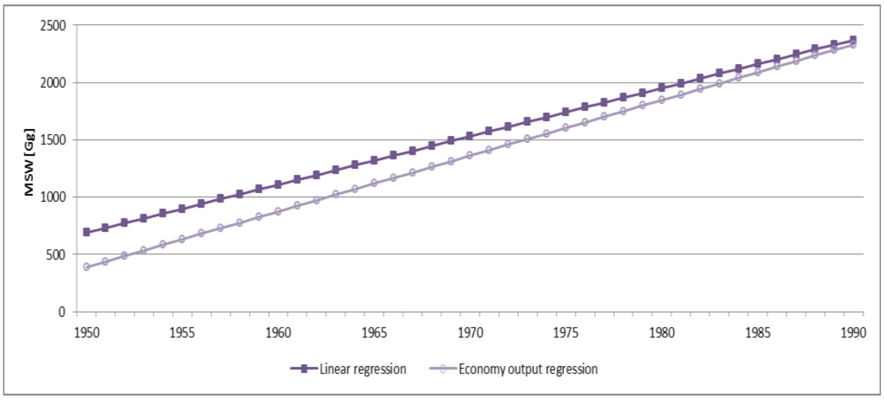


Fig. 7-3 Disposal of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) to SWDS and GDP, Czech Republic, 1950-1990

Tab. 7-2 MSW/IW (municipal solid waste/industrial waste) disposal to SWDS in the Czech Republic [kt], 1990-2018

Year	Waste disposed to SWDS	Year	Waste disposed to SWDS	Year	Waste disposed to SWDS	Year	Waste disposed to SWDS
1990	2 631	**1998**	3 064	**2006**	3 481	**2014**	2 830
1991	2 648	**1999**	2 892	**2007**	3 574	**2015**	2 759
1992	2 744	**2000**	3 063	**2008**	3 684	**2016**	2 783
1993	2 803	**2001**	3 086	**2009**	3 666	**2017**	2 843
1994	2 821	**2002**	3 180	**2010**	3 445	**2018**	2 918
1995	2 881	**2003**	3 212	**2011**	3 241		
1996	2 943	**2004**	3 260	**2012**	3 046		
1997	2 999	**2005**	3 330	**2013**	2 952		

Since 2009, the waste deposited to landfills has decreased slightly, but nowadays there is still percieved growth. A decrease in landfilled waste is a long term target of the Czech national environmental policy.

The data used for present years are based on the public information system (database) on waste management in the Czech Republic (VISOH) and its non public version (ISOH - information system on waste management), both managed by CENIA – the Czech Environmental Information Agency. The system contains bottom up data from around 60 000 respondents, where reporting obligation to this system is based on the national legislation and it is controlled by the Czech Environmental Inspectorate, regional authorities and municipalities. There are statistics about the waste developed by the Czech Statistical Office (CzSO) that are subsequently reported to Eurostat. For the purpose of the inventory we use ISOH data because they are evidence-based and verified by CENIA during reporting procedure. In 2018, CENIA runned a cross comparison on SWDS data from ISOH and CzSO and ISOH data fit better on fees and levies gathered by in the waste management sector and hence are percieved more accurate. Fig. 7-4 and 7-5 show the differences between the data from Eurostat and ISOH for the production of waste and the amount of waste disposed to SWDS in years 2010-2016, both for total amount of waste and for municipal solid waste (MSW).

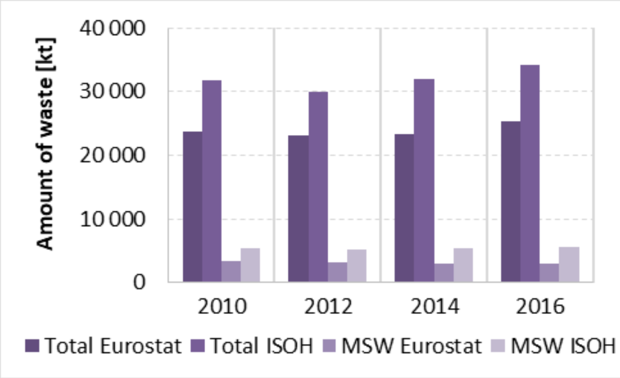


Fig. 7-4 Amount of waste produced in the Czech Republic - comparison of data from Eurostat and ISOH, 2010-2016

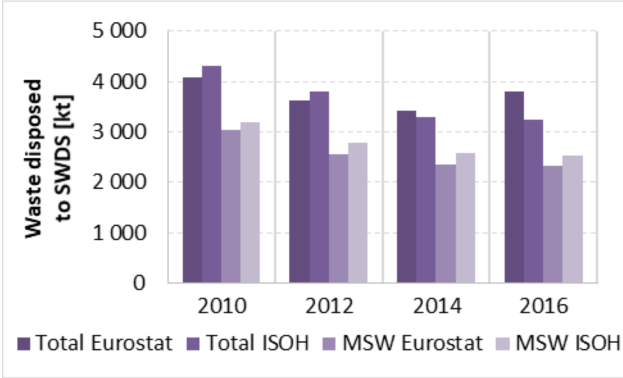


Fig. 7-5 Amount of waste disposed to SWDS in the Czech Republic - comparison of data from Eurostat and ISOH, 2010-2016

As can be seen, the production of waste is always higher from ISOH. The data about the amount of waste disposed to solid waste disposal sites are for MSW in all four years higher from ISOH, but in case of the total is this trend not apparent.

The difference between the data from Eurostat and ISOH is given by different ways of data collection and methodological approaches. ISOH is the official waste database of Ministry of the Environment (MoE) (administrated by CENIA). ISOH gets data straight from waste producers who are required to report their amount of waste produced or treated into this database. So there should be all data on waste management in the Czech Republic. Eurostat gets data from the Czech Statistical Office (CzSO) which uses statistical methods – data collected from a smaller amount of waste producers and the total amount is then counted, based on the collected data. Both of these data sources are official and long-term discussion is made about decreasing the differences between the data from these two sources.

National legislation on landfill management is based on the European legislation. In general, it sets conditions on how landfilling can be done, specifies the relevant actors and state bodies responsible for the administration and control, duties and obligation of all the stakeholders. The main regulations in this area are Act 185/2001 Coll. "Act on waste" and the main directive relevant for the landfilling Decree 294/2005 Coll. "Decree on the conditions for depositing waste in landfills and its use on the surface of the ground". Management of waste is complicated and the full regulative framework can be found on the website of the Ministry of the Environment.

Industrial waste, sludge and dual data

The category 5.A distinguishes diverse categories of waste. Some of them are not included as a special category in ISOH, for example there is no category "industrial waste" (IW). Based on suggestion from Annual Review Report (ARR) we hybridized our data sources on waste in a way that we still use ISOH data which do contain IW data (but do not discern them as such) but we increase them by residual factor from CzSO based on their IW statistics.

The method used for estimation of methane emissions from this source category is the Tier 1 FOD approach (first-order decay model). The first-order decay model assumes gradual decomposition of waste disposed in landfills. The GHG (greenhouse gas) emissions were calculated from the IPCC Spreadsheet for Estimating Methane Emissions from Solid Waste Disposal Sites, which is part of the 2006 Guidelines (IPCC, 2006) referred further to the IPCC model (IPCC, 2006).

Waste composition, sludge, k-rate and Degradable Organic Carbon (DOC)

The waste composition is crucial for emission estimations from SWDS. Several attempts have been made to obtain country-specific data about waste composition (Tab. 7-3). The data for the 1990 – 1995 period are based on the IPCC default values for Eastern Europe, while the data for the 1996 – 2000 and 2002 – 2004 periods are based on intrapolation between data points. The data for 2001 and the 2005-2009 period are based on waste surveys performed in R&D projects dealing with the waste composition. There are no data for the current years and therefore the latest available data were used. An endeavour was made to encourage continuation of waste composition monitoring. In 2018, Ministry of the Environment had funded a new waste composition survey project, that started in 2019. It should bring results in next years.

Tab. 7-3 MSW composition for the Czech Republic used in the quantification (fractions of total, 1950-2018)

	Paper	Food	Textile	Wood and straw	DOC (calculated)
k-*rate*	0.06	0.185	0.06	0.03	
DOC (default)	0.4	0.15	0.24	0.43	
Share of particular waste streams					
1950-1995	0.22	0.30	0.05	0.08	0.176
1996	0.22	0.29	0.05	0.08	0.179
1997	0.23	0.28	0.06	0.08	0.181
1998	0.24	0.27	0.06	0.08	0.184
1999	0.25	0.26	0.07	0.08	0.187
2000	0.26	0.25	0.07	0.08	0.191
2001	0.27	0.23	0.08	0.08	0.195
2002	0.24	0.25	0.08	0.09	0.194
2003	0.22	0.27	0.07	0.11	0.193
2004	0.19	0.30	0.07	0.13	0.192
2005	0.16	0.32	0.07	0.14	0.191
2006	0.16	0.32	0.07	0.14	0.187
2007	0.17	0.32	0.08	0.13	0.193
2008	0.16	0.32	0.07	0.14	0.188
2009-2018*	0.16	0.35	0.08	0.13	0.194

**Since 2009, last available data are used*

As can be seen, the table does not include all possible waste streams which might be deposited in a landfill. The missing item is for example the sludge. This is because the projects from which the expert derived the waste composition did not include any sludge as a part of the waste mixture. However, the inventory team is aware that the research covered only a limited number of landfills. Furthermore, since the practice of sludge deposition is not widespread (if it is used, it is mostly with dirt for covering landfills and not reported as a waste), the researchers did not encounter its deposition. Therefore, sludge is not calculated in the waste mixture, although in reality some small amounts of sludge might end up in landfills. As we are generally using bottom up data, sludge deposited as a waste is included in total amount of waste landfilled, but it is not identified as such. This does not mean that the emissions are underestimated because the mass deposited in landfills does include sludge (the data are bottom-up total mass data for landfills) and the average DOC obtained using the current waste mixture is larger than the default DOC for sludge.

The table also contains the methane generation rate (k-rate) employed. This rate is closely related to the compostion of a particular substance and the available moisture. The IPCC default k-rates for a wet temperate climate were used (the average temperature of the Czech Republic is around 8 °C and the annual precipitation is in long-term average higher than the potential evapotranspiration). The average DOC for a particular waste stream is also based on the IPCC default values for individual categories of waste. The average DOC for each particular year is given in the last column of the table.

Methane correction factor

The methane correction factor (MCF) is a value expressing the overall management of landfills in the country. Better-managed and deeper landfills have higher MCF value. Shallow SWDS ensure that far more oxygen penetrates into the body of the landfill to aerobically decompose DOC. The suggested IPCC values are given in Tab. 7-4.

Tab. 7-5 gives the values used in this inventory. The choice of values is based on the data for recent years (1992+) and expert judgement in the early years of the timeline.

Tab. 7-4 Methane correction values (IPCC, 2006)

	MCF
Unmanaged, shallow	0.4
Unmanaged, deep	0.8
Managed, anaerobic	1.0
Managed, semi-aerobic	0.5
Uncategorised	0.6

Tab. 7-5 MCF values employed, 1950-2018

	MCF
1950 – 1959	0.6
1960 – 1969	0.6
1970 – 1979	0.8
1980 – 1989	0.9
1990 – 2018	1.0

Oxidation factor

As methane moves from the anaerobic zone to the aerobic and semi-aerobic zones close to the landfill surface, part of it becomes oxidized to CO_2. There is no conclusive agreement in the scientific community on the intensity of the oxidation of methane. The oxidation is indeed site-specific and depends on the effects of local conditions (including fissures and cracks, compacting, landfill cover etc.). No representative measurements or estimations of the oxidation factor are available for the Czech Republic. Some studies are quoted in Straka (2001), who mentions a non-zero oxidation factor, but these figures seem to be site-specific and have very high values compared to the default value, perhaps due to specific practices at the site. Therefore, they cannot be used as representative for the whole country. However, the methodology (IPCC, 2006) suggests that an oxidation factor greater than 0.1 should not be used if no site measurements are available (a larger value adds uncertainty). The author used the recommended oxidation factor of 0.1 in the report.

Delay time

When waste is disposed to SWDS, decomposition (and methanogenesis) does not start immediately. The assumption used in the IPCC model is that the reaction starts on the first of January in the year after the deposition, which is equivalent to an average delay time of six months before decay to methane commences. It is good practice to assume an average delay of two to six months. If a value greater than six months is chosen, evidence to support this must be provided. The Czech Republic has no representative country-specific value for the delay time, so the author used a default value of 6 months.

Fraction of methane

This parameter indicates the share (mass) of methane in the total amount of landfill gas (LFG). A value 0.61 was used in previous calculations of methane emissions from SWDS (NIR, 2004). This figure was based on a measurement of a limited number of sites (Straka, 2001). This value is higher than the range of 0.5-0.6 suggested by IPCC. Revision of these values was based on collected data from Ministry of Industry and Trade (MIT, 2005+). MIT receives annual reports from landfills capturing LFG; SWDS report the net calorific value of their captured LFG. This value was compared with the gross calorific value of pure methane and yielded a value of 0.55, which fits well within the IPCC range and is therefore used in the quantification.

Recovered methane

The landfill gas is sometimes collected by a LFG collecting system in the body of the landfill and then used for energy purposes. Based on 2006 IPCC Guidelines (IPCC, 2006), this methane (from LFG), that is being converted to CO_2 and has biogenic origin, is not considered to constitute a GHG emissions and hence recovered methane (R) is substracted from the total emissions. There is no default value for R, so country estimates were used, based on various sources. As mentioned in the previous paragraph, the Ministry of Industry and Trade conducts an annual survey of SWDS. All the energy data about LFG used for energy purposes were collected. An attempt is made to update old estimates as much as possible. Since starting the survey in 2005, it has been possible to provide estimates for the time series between 2003 and 2014. The estimates in Straka (2001) were used for the 1990-1996 period. Linear intrapolation of recovered methane was used for the period between 1996 and 2003. In 2018, almost 70 facilities were recovering LFG in the country. We also encountered a decrease in the recovered amount of CH_4 in recent years. We assume that it might be correlated with decreasing trend in landfilling in past years and time delay, but we are not certain.

Total emissions of methane are based on the equation from the IPCC CH_4 model. The detailed time series from 1950, including the breakdown into individual waste components, are given in the paper by Havránek (2007). The following Tab. 7-6 lists methane emissions from this category.

Tab. 7-6 Methane from SWDS [kt], 1990-2018

	CH_4 generation	CH_4 recovery	CH_4 emission
1990	91	3.25	79.17
1991	95	3.25	82.79
1992	99	3.45	85.97
1993	103	3.45	89.48
1994	107	3.45	92.95
1995	110	3.45	96.20
1996	115	6.03	98.23
1997	120	6.58	102.01
1998	125	7.12	105.69
1999	129	7.67	109.37
2000	133	8.22	111.94
2001	137	8.76	115.15
2002	141	9.31	118.27
2003	145	9.86	121.75
2004	150	15.58	120.55
2005	154	18.00	122.32
2006	158	20.58	124.04
2007	163	25.93	123.35
2008	168	24.58	129.26
2009	173	24.50	133.68
2010	179	24.66	138.50
2011	182	26.59	140.04
2012	184	26.56	141.99
2013	185	24.20	144.88
2014	185	25.72	143.77
2015	185	22.72	146.15
2016	184	21.30	146.84
2017	184	19.38	148.24
2018	184	17.82	149.71

7.2.1.2 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

Overall quantification of the uncertainity for this category is still incomplete. This is considered as a high priority and will be conducted in the following years as soon as budget constraints permit. This category entails the difficulty, that the uncertainty does permeate through the whole waste management period of 1950-2018 and therefore it cannot be correctly quantified by a simple analysis. Combined uncertainty was estimated by the expert judgement based on default factors and activity data uncertainties that are shown in Tab. 7-7.

Tab. 7-7 Uncertainty estimates for 5.A category

Gas	Category	AD uncertainity [%]	EF uncetrainity [%]	Origin of the parameters
CH_4	5.A.1 SWDS	30	40	Combined uncertainty of quantification parameters; expert judgement M. Havránek, verification P. Slavíková (CENIA)

7.2.1.3 Source-specific QA/QC and verification

Quality assurance entails structured checklists of activities, which are dated and signed by the sector reporter and verified by external control of the activity data. The activity data used for this sector are approved by the data producer, who verifies them before they are used for further calculation.

Since the waste sector is fairly small, external QC is not provided; instead, QC is performed by a NIS coordinator and the results are communicated to the sectoral expert.

The activity data from the national agencies and ministries are the subjects of internal QA/QC mechanisms and the NIS team has only limited insights into them. Processes are in place at all state agencies and ministries to ensure that they produce accurate data.

7.2.1.4 Source-specific recalculations, including changes made in response to the review process

One data change was made in this category because the new activity data on recovered energy from landfill gas for the year 2017 is available. This number has influenced the value of the CH_4 generation, recovery and emissions (Tab. 7-6). In response to the review process, the comparison of data from ISOH and from CzSO (Eurostat) is presented.

7.2.1.5 Source-specific planned improvements, including those in response to the review process

In upcomming years we plan to review the F factor (share of methane in LFG, see above) because there is a growing pool of data on which we can base our estimate and also to investigate more the LFG systems on the landfills. We plan to include results of waste composition survey as soon as they become available. We also started a project to further develop methodology to include in calculation small but in terms of completeness significant aspects of waste management systems. One of them is landfills burning that has potential together with the category 5.C to change results of the inventory a bit. We still push for harmonisation of ISOH and CzSO data on waste management.

7.2.2 Unmanaged Waste Disposal Sites (CRF 5.A.2)

This category is not relevant for the Czech Republic.

7.2.3 Uncategorized Waste Disposal Sites (CRF 5.A.3)

This category is not relevant for the Czech Republic.

7.3 Biological Treatment of Solid Waste (CRF 5.B)

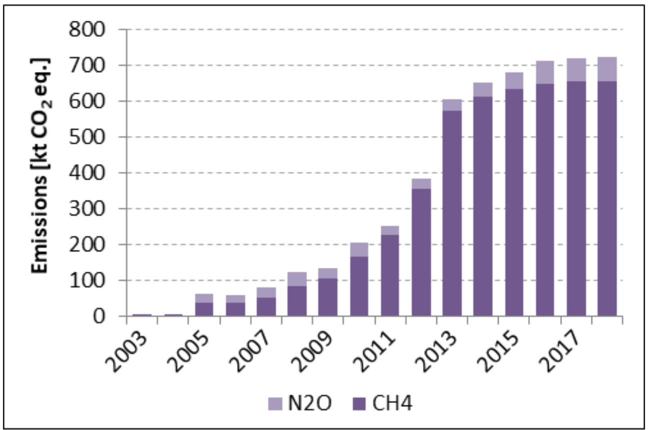


Fig. 7-6 The development of emissions from biological treatment of solid waste, 2003-2018
*2003 and 2004 only anaerobic digestion

The biological treatment of waste includes two categories: 5.B.1 Composting and 5.B.2 Anaerobic digestion. Composting is mostly an aerobic process and thus the production of methane is insignificant. Anaerobic digestion is a process deliberately leading into generation of methane (as a part of biogas). However, it is a controlled process mainly directed towards capturing the produced biogas and thus the emissions from this source category are also relatively small. Anaerobic digestion has greatly increased in recent years. There is an active state support for it (i.e. energy production from biogas). An overall survey of this source category is shown in Fig. 7-6.

7.3.1 Composting (CRF 5.B.1)

7.3.1.1 Source category description

This category quantifies emissions from industrial composting facilities. Emissions from household compost heaps are not estimated because there are no available data on household composting in the Czech Republic. We consider these emissions to be negligible because the compost heaps are usually smaller than the industrial and the amount of biowaste deposited is also small. Nevetheless, they are taken into account and a new methodology is in process, although all these factors will introduce high levels of uncertainty in the results.

7.3.1.2 Methodological issues

This source category quantifies emissions from composting, based on data about the waste management. The composting data are obtained from the ISOH system managed by CENIA (for more details about ISOH, see source category 5.A).

In accordance with IPCC 2006 Gl., composted waste was split into two groups – municipal solid waste (MSW) and other waste. Municipal solid waste is waste from households and corporate waste similar to the household waste. Composted other waste means all waste except the municipal. Both categories use identical emission factor (EF). Fresh (wet) weight data and default EF from IPCC 2006 Gl. are used. Nodata are available for either category before 2005, so further research has been launched to determine the reasons for this. The amount of composted MSW is gradually increasing, especially from the year 2016. Since 2016 all municipalities are obligated to ensure their inhabitants collection of biowaste. To compost more is a long-term aim of the Czech environmental policy. Overall development of the category is shown in Tab. 7-8.

Tab. 7-8 Emissions of GHG (and related parameters) from composting, 2005-2018

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
MSW [kt]	48.8	61.5	79.8	114.4	134.6	144.1	181.9	153.5	202.8	303.1
Other waste [kt]	288.8	222.7	296.4	428.7	221.3	358.2	190.1	228.3	247.0	217.2
Emission factor [kg CH_4/ton]	4									
Emission factor [kg N_2O/ton]	0.24									
Total Composting CH_4 emissions [kt]	1.35	1.14	1.50	2.17	1.42	2.01	1.49	1.53	1.80	2.08
Total Composting N_2O emissions [kt]	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.13	0.09	0.12	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.12
Total composting GHG emissions [kt CO_2 eq.]	57.9	48.7	64.5	93.2	61.0	86.2	63.8	65.5	77.2	89.2
	2015	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**						
MSW [kt]	374.0	583.5	615.1	639.8						
Other waste [kt]	249.4	305.9	283.3	278.9						
Emission factor [kg CH_4/ton]	4									
Emission factor [kg N_2O/ton]	0.24									
Total Composting CH_4 emissions [kt]	2.49	3.56	3.59	3.67						
Total Composting N_2O emissions [kt]	0.15	0.21	0.22	0.22						
Total composting GHG emissions [kt CO_2 eq.]	106.9	152.5	154.1	157.6						

7.3.1.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

This category has a default uncertainty, as only default factors are used. The uncertainty of the reported activity data is estimated to be small (+/- 5%); however, the largest source of uncertainty is not captured by the official data – the uncertainty in household composting.

Time series consistency is ensured as the inventory approaches concerned are employed identically across the whole reporting period from the base year 1990 to 2018. However, the data for composting of waste are available from the year 2005.

7.3.1.4 Source-specific QA/QC and verification

The QA/QC plan for the sector was updated during the year 2016. Quality assurance entails structured checklists of activities, which are dated and signed by the sector reporter and verified by external control of the activity data. The activity data used for this sector are approved by the data producer, who verifies them before they are used for further calculation.

Since the waste sector is fairly small, external QC is not provided; instead, QC is performed by a NIS coordinator and the results are communicated to the sectoral expert.

Activity data from national agencies and ministries are the subjects of internal QA/QC mechanisms and the NIS team has only limited insights into them. Processes are in place at all state agencies and ministries to ensure that they produce accurate data.

7.3.1.5 Source-specific recalculations, including changes made in response to the review process

There were made recalculations of years 2016 and 2017 due to the new available activity data on the amount of the composted waste in categories MSW (municipal solid waste) and Other waste. The total amount and total emissions did not change. In 2016, the data on composting ceased to be available from the public database VISOH but still stayed in ISOH. As the Waste sector has moved to CENIA, which sets up the non public ISOH database, the sector researcher can now draw the data from the ISOH database.

7.3.1.6 Source-specific planned improvements, including those in response to the review process

In 2019, a proposal for a project to develop the methodology for estimation of household composting was submitted and the first works have already begun. Research was initiated to obtain data about composting before 2005, too.

7.3.2 Anaerobic Digestion at Biogas Facilities (CRF 5.B.2)

7.3.2.1 Source category description

Anaerobic digestion (AD) is a process of transformation biowaste into gas (biogas). However, emissions from this category are not the amount of the gas produced (see *Methodological issues*). AD in the Czech Republic has increased from 49 digesting facilities in 2008 to more than 400 facilities in 2018. This rapid increase is fuelled by the increasing availability of the technology and subsidies for energy from biogas produced using AD.

7.3.2.2 Methodological issues

Default emission factors were used for the estimation of the emissions from AD. Since production of the biogas from AD facilities is carefully monitored (thanks to government subsidies), the data on biogas production were used as activity data. The Ministry of Industry and Trade monitors the amount of biogas and additional data, such as calorific value of the produced gas, the energy produced and the total volume of gas. The heating value of methane was used to convert the above-mentioned values to mass units of produced methane. Production does not necessarily mean emission of biogas. IPCC 2006 Gl. states that there could be some leakages but they are usually very small - in controlled AD facilities, focused on energy production, ranging between 0-10 percent. A mean value of 5% for all produced methane was used for estimation of the emissions of biogas from AD.

Since the data about production are used as activity data, all the possible emissions from AD are calculated, not just emissions from digested waste. Some of the material used in AD might not be waste by Czech definition (e.g. agricultural residues, industrial by-products etc.) but they still generate the biogas and it is logical to involve them. An overview of the sector is shown in Tab. 7-9.

Tab. 7-9 Emissions and related parameters from Anaerobic digestion stations, 2003-2018

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of biogas stations [count]	8	10	9	14	21	49	86	115	186	317
Energy [TJ]	142	122	120	325	589	1 129	2 807	4 660	7 547	12 721
Convertsion [TJ/kt]	50.009									
Activity data [kt CH_4] – R	2.84	2.44	2.40	6.50	11.78	22.58	56.13	93.18	150.91	254.37
Emissions CH_4 (default 5%) [kt]	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.32	0.59	1.13	2.81	4.66	7.55	12.72
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018				
Number of biogas stations [count]	388	404	403	404	404	404				
Energy [TJ]	21 040	22 472	22 870	22 357	22 669	22 544				
Convertsion [TJ/kt]	50.009									
Activity data [kt CH_4] – R	420.72	449.36	457.32	447.06	453.30	450.80				
Emissions CH_4 (default 5%) [kt]	21.04	22.47	22.87	22.35	22.66	22.54				

7.3.2.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

The time series are consistent (2003 - 2018), since the same method, factors and the data source are used. Uncertainty in this source category is given by the emission factor (EF) range from -100% to +100%.

Tab. 7-10 Uncertainty estimates for 5.B category

Gas	Category	AD uncertainity [%]	EF uncetrainity [%]	Origin of the parameters
CH_4	5.B.1 Composting	20	NA	AD Expert judgement M. Havránek; EF IPCC default, verification of AD Jiří Valta (CENIA)
N_2O	5.B.1 Composting	20	NA	AD Expert judgement M. Havránek; EF IPCC default, verification of AD Jiří Valta (CENIA)
CH_4	5.B.2 Anaerobic digestion	20	100	AD Expert judgement M. Havránek; EF IPCC default, verification of AD Jiří Valta (CENIA)

7.3.2.4 Source-specific QA/QC and verification

The QA/QC plan for the sector was updated during 2015 and 2016. Quality assurance entails structured checklists of activities, which are dated and signed by the sector reporter and verified by external control of the activity data. The activity data used for this sector are approved by the data producer, who verifies them before they are used for further calculation.

Since the waste sector is fairly small, external QC is not provided; instead, QC is performed by a NIS coordinator and the results are communicated to the sectoral expert.

The activity data from national agencies and ministries are the subjects of internal QA/QC mechanisms and the NIS team has only limited insights into them. Processes are in place at all state agencies and ministries to ensure that they produce accurate data.

7.3.2.5 Source-specific recalculations, including changes made in response to the review process

There was made a recalculation of the year 2017 due to the new available activity data on the amount of CH_4 (biogas) for energy.

7.3.2.6 Source-specific planned improvements, including those in response to the review process

Improvements in this category are planned in terms of reviewing the data sources of emissions before 2003 and verifying the factor for estimating leakages, which is crucial for the whole quantification. This improvement is of moderate priority and has already started to be solved as a part of the same project as improving the methodology for estimating the emissions from composting.

7.4 Incineration and Open Burning of Waste (CRF 5.C)

7.4.1 Waste incineration

This category contains emissions from waste incineration in the Czech Republic. Waste incineration is defined as a combustion of waste in controlled incineration facilities. Modern waste incinerators have tall stacks and specially designed combustion chambers, that ensure high combustion temperatures, long residence times, and efficient waste agitation, while introducing air for more complete combustion.

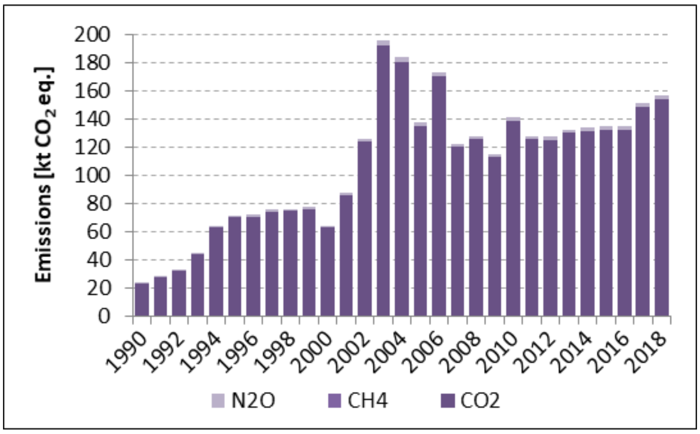


Fig. 7-7 Development of emissions from waste incineration, 1990-2018

The types of waste incinerated include: industrial, hazardous, clinical waste and small amounts of MSW and sewage sludge – all IPCC 2006 Gl. categories. However, in the Czech legislation is not easy to distinguish these categories, some of them are parts of another categories and for example no special category called Industrial waste exist.

This category includes emissions of CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O from these practices.

Waste used as a fuel is included in the Energy sector (1.A.1.a.i). This chapter includes only waste that is not used for energy production. Development of this category is shown in Fig. 7-7.

7.4.1.1 Source category description

There are four MSW incinerators (for energy use) in the country, that are not accounted for this source category and there are dozens of other facilities, incinerating or co-incinerating different kinds of waste.

7.4.1.2 Methodological issues

In this source category only CO_2 emissions resulting from oxidation of the fraction of fossil carbon in the waste (e.g. plastics, rubber, liquid solvents, and waste oil) during incineration are considered in the net emissions and are included in the national CO_2 emissions estimates. In addition, incineration plants produce small amounts of methane and nitrous oxide. All the emissions are reported in category 5.C.1.

As the separation of waste into the IPCC categories is very complicated in the Czech Republic, estimates of emissions are made for a complex category hazardous/industrial waste (H/IW). Biomass is reported under the same category, but the CO_2 emissions are described as an information item and are not included in the national totals.

Estimation of CO_2 emissions from H/IW incineration is based on the Tier 1 approach (IPCC, 2006). This assumes that the total fossil carbon dioxide emissions are dependent on the amount of carbon in the waste, on the fraction of fossil carbon and on the combustion efficiency of the waste incineration. Due to the lack of country-specific data for the necessary parameters, the default data for the calculations were taken from the IPCC 2006 Gl., see Tab. 7-11. To save room in the table, the results are divided into biogenic and non-biogenic waste fractions only for the important gas – CO_2. Methane and nitrous oxide are listed together in the table although they are reported in the UNFCCC reporter separately for the biogenic and fossil waste fractions.

The activity data are based on the VISOH and ISOH database. The system uses categorization of waste management activities and this source category is listed in the ISOH system under D10 – incineration on land. The problem is that the system does not contain data before 2002 and incineration data in VISOH-ISOH have been consistent since 2005 when the new methodology began to be used; hence, estimates obtained from MIT were used prior to that date. MIT issued a special report on the history of incineration in the Czech Republic, which was used to derive data for this category prior to 2005. All waste data that are used for the calculation are in wet weight. To correct this for the carbon content we use factor 0.9 based on the table 2.4 section 2.3 of IPCC 2006 Gl. for other waste. Methane and nitrous oxide emission factors are for wet waste, hence no correction is applied.

Tab. 7-11 H/IW incineration in 1990 – 2018 with the used parameters and results

	Used factors										
Amount of carbon fraction	0.5										
Fossil carbon fraction	0.9										
Combust efficiency fraction	0.995										
C-CO_2 ratio	3.7										
Emission factor [kt CH_4/kt of waste]	5.6E-07										
Emission factor [kt N_2O/kt of waste]	1.0E-04										
	1990	**1995**	**2000**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**
Waste incinerated [kt]	14.10	43.07	38.40	82.34	103.74	73.28	76.45	68.71	84.44	76.65	76.27
Total CO_2 [kt CO_2] Fossil	20.83	63.63	56.73	121.67	153.29	108.27	112.96	101.52	124.77	113.26	112.70
Total CO_2 [kt CO_2] Biogenic	2.31	7.07	6.30	13.52	17.03	12.03	12.55	11.28	13.86	12.58	12.52
Total CH_4 [kt CH_4]	8E-06	2E-05	2E-05	5E-05	6E-05	4E-05	4E-05	4E-05	5E-05	4E-05	4E-05
Total N_2O [kt N_2O]	1E-03	4E-03	4E-03	8E-03	1E-02	7E-03	8E-03	7E-03	8E-03	8E-03	8E-03
	2013	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**					
Waste incinerated [kt]	79.23	80.24	80.66	80.77	90.28	93.56					
Total CO_2 [kt CO_2] Fossil	117.07	118.56	119.19	119.35	133.39	138.24					
Total CO_2 [kt CO_2] Biogenic	13.01	13.17	13.24	13.26	14.82	15.36					
Total CH_4 [kt CH_4]	4E-05	4E-05	5E-05	5E-05	5E-05	5E-05					
Total N_2O [kt N_2O]	8E-03	8E-03	8E-03	8E-03	9E-03	9E-03					

The suggested default emission factors for hazardous waste incineration were 100 kg of N_2O per kt of incinerated HW and 0.56 kg of methane per kt of incinerated HW. The biogenic emissions of CO_2 from this category were estimated in 2016. The approach is based on the default factor for fossil carbon, assuming that the rest of the carbon in the material is non-fossil in origin. The oxidation factor 0.995 is used for H/IW combustion emission quantification. It is suggested that the default factor is 1.0, but this is contradictory to the evidence found in literature and in the bottom ash measurement, where the share of unburnt carbon can be measured, yielding a contradictory oxidation factor implying that all the carbon in the fuel is incinerated. The literature supporting this assumption is reviewed in annex A5.4. The impact on the inventory is negligible; however, a factor of less than 100% is easier to manage in assessing the uncertainty.

7.4.1.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

The activity data comes from two sources; hence there could be an inconsistency due to the different data providers. An effort has been made to tackle this inconsistency by choosing 2005 as the year of change to the new AD (in 2005 an effort was made to harmonise the methodology). However, switching to VISOH-ISOH is a more sustainable solution, as the system has institutional and legislative backing at MoE and provides and will probably continue to provide more reliable data about waste incineration in the future.

Tab. 7-12 Uncertainty estimates for 5.C category

Gas	Category	AD uncertainity [%]	EF uncetrainity [%]	Origin of the parameters
CO_2	5.C.1 Waste incineration	15	5	AD Expert judgement M. Havránek; EF IPCC default
N_2O	5.C.1 Waste incineration	20	70	AD Expert judgement M. Havránek; EF IPCC default
CH_4	5.C.1 Waste incineration	20	80	AD Expert judgement M. Havránek; EF IPCC default

7.4.1.4 Source-specific QA/QC and verification

The QA/QC plan of the National inventory system was used for the whole waste category. For this particular subcategory, bottom-up data provided by the official sources Ministry of Industry and Trade and also the data from VISOH-ISOH were used. However, the inaccuracy or uncertainty of this data is not quantified but is estimated by expert judgment. The compiler cross-checked the data on incineration with the top-down data, produced by other state agencies.

7.4.1.5 Source-specific recalculations, including changes made in response to the review process

In this sector, only one inserting error were found for 2016 CH_4 and N_2O emissions.

7.4.1.6 Source-specific planned improvements, including those in response to the review process

This category is planned to be distinguished into the categories from IPCC Guidelines 2006. The project has been running since 2019. Its issue is to analyze the waste data in detail. This will also hopefully improve the values for years around 2000 when the incineration for energy purposses was beginning in the Czech Republic but there was no legislation about it so the data were reported into improper categories.

7.4.2 Open Burning of Waste (CRF 5.C.2)

Open burning of waste is illegal in this country and this category is not considered to occur. Nonetheless, to verify suspicion that this category does, in fact, occur, currently research is being launched on fringe phenomena like fires in landfills, burning the waste in households and fires in general, where a significant amount of material might be openly burned. This is a medium-priority improvement.

7.5 Wastewater Treatment and Discharge (CRF 5.D)

This source category consists of two sub-categories: 5.D.1. emissions from domestic wastewater treatment and 5.D.2 emissions from industrial waste water treatment. Overall development in this source category is shown in Fig. 7-8. The main drivers of the emissions are population size, industrial production growth and the share of the particular treatment options. In recent years both population and industrial production are growing, hence the trend in past years is upward.

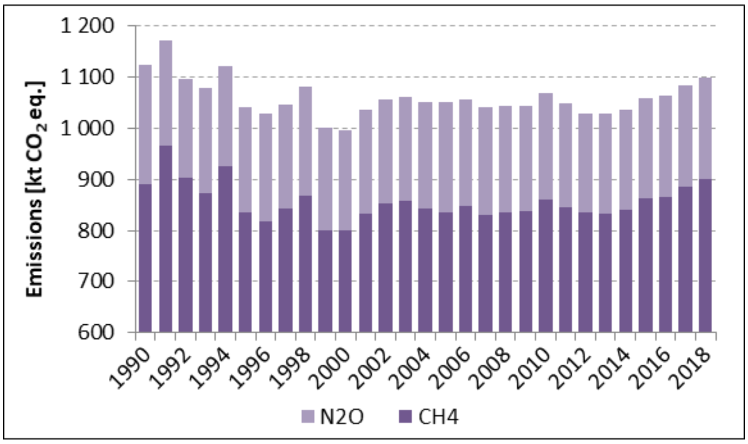


Fig. 7-8 Development of emissions from wastewater treatment and discharge, 1990-2018

7.5.1 Domestic Wastewater Treatment (CRF 5.D.1)

7.5.1.1 Source category description

Treatment of domestic wastewater in the Czech Republic is mostly centralised and more than 85.5 % of the population is connected to the sewage systems. The rest of the population, mainly rural population in small municipalities, has on-site treatment facilities: septic tanks, sump tanks, latrines or household treatment plants. Wastewater treatment plants treat about 97.6 % of all the collected water. Anaerobic technology is being increasingly used to produce biogass from sludge.

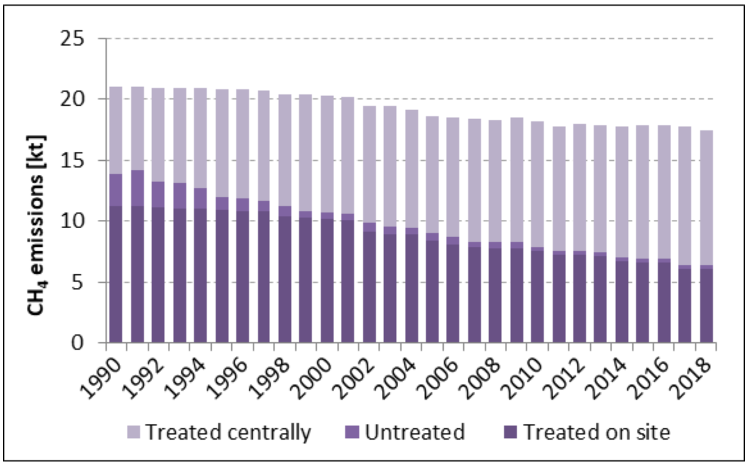


Fig. 7-9 Development of 5.D.1 emission of CH_4 by types of treatment, 1990-2018

This category was recalculated in past years to fully reflect the complexity and pathways that are used to treat wastewater in this country, effectively replacing Tier 1.

7.5.1.2 Methodological issues

The content of organic pollution in the water is the basic factor for determining methane emissions from the wastewater management. The content of organic pollution in municipal wastewater and sludge is given as BOD_5 (the Biochemical Oxygen Demand).

The current IPCC methodology employs BOD for evaluation of municipal wastewater and sludge and Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) for industrial wastewater. The new method is based on default Tier 1 where sludge treatment is not considered; however available data on biogas production from sludge treatment are used to reduce TOW (Total Organic Waste). A scheme of TOW flow is given in the folowing figure (Fig. 7-10).

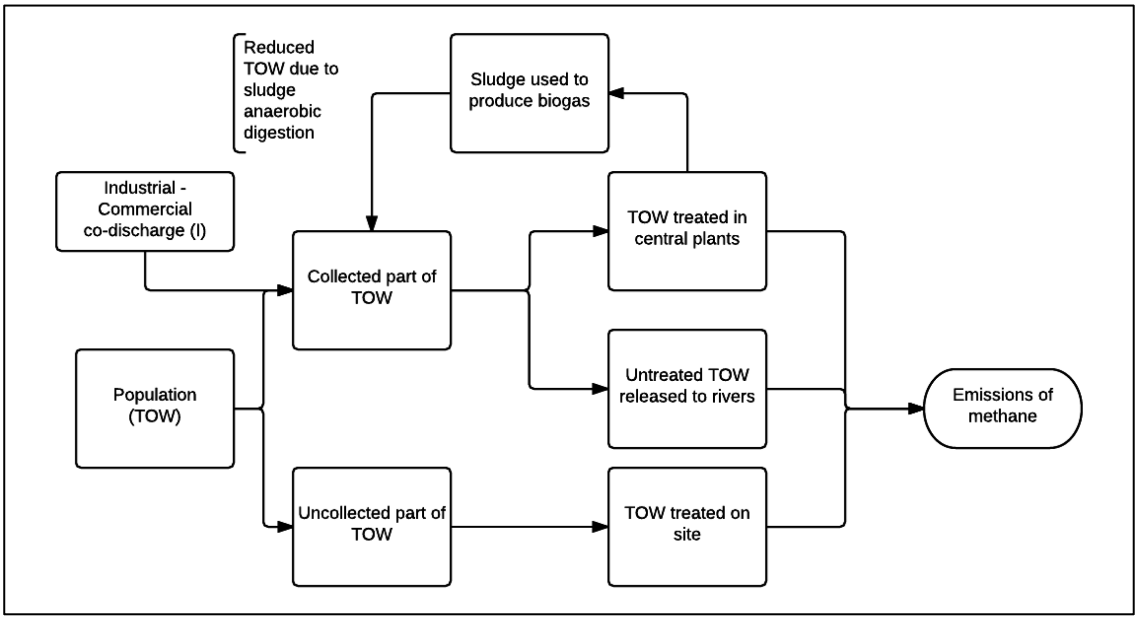


Fig. 7-10 The scheme of total organic waste flow in 5.D.1

The basic activity data (and their sources) for determining emissions from this subcategory are as follows, tabelar overview of these factors is given in Tab. 7-13 to Tab. 7-15:

- The number of inhabitants (source: Czech Statistical Office, CzSO).
- The organic pollution produced per inhabitant (source: IPCC default value).
- The conditions under which the wastewater is treated (source: Czech Statistical Office, with some specific national factors).
- The amount of proteins in the diet of the population (source: FAO).
- The amount of biogas produced from wastewater treatment plants (source: MIT).

The methodological steps as follows:

- Estimation of the total TOW of the country by using the population and default BOD value.
- Split total TOW into two streams, one is corresponding to TOW collected by central wastewater treatment plants and the other to uncollected TOW (mixture of latrines, septic tanks, root treatment plants and household biodisc plants, etc.).
- Uncollected TOW is multiplied by the implied EF based on IPCC 2006 Gl. resulting in methane emissions.
- Collected TOW is multiplied by the default co-discharge correction factor.
- Biogas produced by wastewater treatment plants is converted to the TOW required to produce this biogas and is substracted from collected TOW.
- Collected TOW is divided into two streams - treated TOW and untreated TOW.

- Treated TOW is treated by well managed central treatment plants (default factors) resulting in methane emissions.
- Untreated TOW is discharged into watersheds resulting in methane emissions.
- Methane emissions from all three sources are summed up resulting in emissions from this source category.

Tab. 7-13 Activity data used for 5.D.1 category, 1990-2018

	Total population [thous. pers.]	Sewer connection [%]	Water treated [%]		Total population [thous. pers.]	Sewer connection [%]	Water treated [%]
1990	10 362	72.60	72.60	**2005**	10 234	79.10	94.60
1991	10 308	72.30	69.60	**2006**	10 267	80.00	94.16
1992	10 317	72.70	77.80	**2007**	10 323	80.80	95.80
1993	10 331	72.80	78.90	**2008**	10 429	81.11	95.32
1994	10 336	73.00	82.20	**2009**	10 492	81.30	95.25
1995	10 331	73.20	89.50	**2010**	10 517	81.90	96.20
1996	10 315	73.30	90.30	**2011**	10 497	82.62	96.83
1997	10 304	73.50	90.90	**2012**	10 509	82.54	97.08
1998	10 295	74.40	91.30	**2013**	10 511	82.82	97.39
1999	10 283	74.60	95.00	**2014**	10 525	83.90	96.90
2000	10 273	74.80	94.80	**2015**	10 543	84.20	97.00
2001	10 224	74.90	95.50	**2016**	10 565	84.70	97.30
2002	10 201	77.40	92.60	**2017**	10 590	85.50	97.50
2003	10 202	77.70	94.49	**2018**	10 626	85.50	97.60
2004	10 207	77.90	94.44				

Tab. 7-14 Parameters used for 5.D.1 category, 1990-2018

Used parameters			
B_0 [kg CH_4/kg BOD]	TOW [g BOD/person/day]	Correction factor for industrial co-discharge	NCV of CH_4 [MJ/kg]
0.6	60	1.25	50.009

Tab. 7-15 Methane emissions from 5.D.1 category, 1990-2018

	Uncollected TOW emissions [kt of CH_4]	Untreated TOW emissions [kt of CH_4]	Treated TOW emissions [kt of CH_4]	Biogas reduction (fraction of treated TOW)	Total emissions [kt of CH_4]
MCF	0.3	0.1	0.1		
1990	11.19	2.71	7.18	0.20	21.08
1991	11.26	2.98	6.82	0.20	21.05
1992	11.10	2.19	7.67	0.20	20.96
1993	11.08	2.09	7.80	0.20	20.96
1994	11.00	1.76	8.15	0.20	20.92
1995	10.91	1.04	8.89	0.20	20.85
1996	10.86	0.96	8.97	0.20	20.79
1997	10.76	0.91	9.05	0.20	20.71
1998	10.39	0.88	9.19	0.20	20.45
1999	10.30	0.50	9.58	0.20	20.38
2000	10.20	0.53	9.57	0.20	20.30
2001	10.12	0.45	9.61	0.20	20.18
2002	9.09	0.77	9.61	0.20	19.46
2003	8.97	0.58	9.93	0.19	19.47
2004	8.89	0.57	9.70	0.21	19.16
2005	8.43	0.55	9.65	0.23	18.63

	Uncollected TOW emissions [kt of CH_4]	Untreated TOW emissions [kt of CH_4]	Treated TOW emissions [kt of CH_4]	Biogas reduction (fraction of treated TOW)	Total emissions [kt of CH_4]
MCF	0.3	0.1	0.1		
2006	8.09	0.61	9.78	0.23	18.48
2007	7.81	0.45	10.19	0.22	18.44
2008	7.77	0.50	10.09	0.24	18.35
2009	7.73	0.51	10.22	0.23	18.47
2010	7.50	0.40	10.24	0.25	18.15
2011	7.19	0.33	10.20	0.26	17.73
2012	7.23	0.31	10.40	0.25	17.95
2013	7.12	0.28	10.45	0.25	17.84
2014	6.68	0.34	10.74	0.24	17.76
2015	6.57	0.34	10.93	0.23	17.84
2016	6.37	0.31	11.04	0.23	17.72
2017	6.05	0.29	11.22	0.23	17.56
2018	6.07	0.27	11.08	0.24	17.43

Determination of the N_2O emissions from municipal wastewater is a part of a broader complex of calculations, concerned particularly with the area of agriculture. Tier 1 calculation is based on the number of inhabitants and estimation of the average annual protein consumption, together with a correction for co-discharge from industry. Data and factors used for the estimation of this source subcategory are shown in Tab. 7-16.

Tab. 7-16 Indirect N_2O emissions [kt] and related parameters from 5.D.1 and 5.D.2, 1990-2018

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Proteins [g/capita/day[7]]</th><th>Population [number, thous. pers.]</th><th>Fnpr [kg N/kg protein]</th><th>Fnon-con*</th><th>Find-com*</th><th>N efluent [kg N/yr]</th><th>EF [kg N_2O/kg N]</th><th>Emissions [kt N_2O]</th></tr>
<tr><td>1990</td><td>105.77</td><td>10 362</td><td rowspan="18">0.16</td><td rowspan="18">1.25</td><td rowspan="18">1.25</td><td>100 016 115</td><td rowspan="18">0.005</td><td>0.79</td></tr>
<tr><td>1991</td><td>92.98</td><td>10 308</td><td>87 463 239</td><td>0.69</td></tr>
<tr><td>1992</td><td>87.37</td><td>10 317</td><td>82 258 845</td><td>0.65</td></tr>
<tr><td>1993</td><td>92.75</td><td>10 331</td><td>87 432 447</td><td>0.69</td></tr>
<tr><td>1994</td><td>88.36</td><td>10 336</td><td>83 338 924</td><td>0.65</td></tr>
<tr><td>1995</td><td>93.14</td><td>10 331</td><td>87 801 379</td><td>0.69</td></tr>
<tr><td>1996</td><td>95.59</td><td>10 315</td><td>89 976 569</td><td>0.71</td></tr>
<tr><td>1997</td><td>93.31</td><td>10 304</td><td>87 730 746</td><td>0.69</td></tr>
<tr><td>1998</td><td>96.91</td><td>10 295</td><td>91 038 567</td><td>0.72</td></tr>
<tr><td>1999</td><td>91.40</td><td>10 283</td><td>85 760 989</td><td>0.67</td></tr>
<tr><td>2000</td><td>90.29</td><td>10 273</td><td>84 634 767</td><td>0.66</td></tr>
<tr><td>2001</td><td>92.84</td><td>10 224</td><td>86 615 776</td><td>0.68</td></tr>
<tr><td>2002</td><td>92.97</td><td>10 201</td><td>86 538 394</td><td>0.68</td></tr>
<tr><td>2003</td><td>92.99</td><td>10 202</td><td>86 564 452</td><td>0.68</td></tr>
<tr><td>2004</td><td>96.08</td><td>10 207</td><td>89 487 156</td><td>0.70</td></tr>
<tr><td>2005</td><td>99.33</td><td>10 234</td><td>92 760 403</td><td>0.73</td></tr>
<tr><td>2006</td><td>95.26</td><td>10 267</td><td>89 242 564</td><td>0.70</td></tr>
<tr><td>2007</td><td>95.06</td><td>10 323</td><td>89 541 327</td><td>0.70</td></tr>
</table>

[7] *The latest available data is used for 2014 and 2016;, data for Czechoslovakia are used for 1990-1992.*

	Proteins [g/capita/day[7]]	Population [number, thous. pers.]	Fnpr [kg N/kg protein]	Fnon-con*	Find-com*	N efluent [kg N/yr]	EF [kg N_2O/kg N]	Emissions [kt N_2O]
2008	93.79	10 429				89 260 824		0.70
2009	92.58	10 491				88 631 338		0.70
2010	92.80	10 517				89 060 048		0.70
2011	90.82	10 497				86 989 332		0.68
2012	86.86	10 509				83 296 338		0.65
2013	87.47	10 511				83 892 749		0.66
2014	87.47	10 525				84 005 003		0.66
2015	87.47	10 543				84 149 941		0.66
2016	87.47	10 565				84 328 267		0.66
2017	87.47	10 590				84 521 758		0.66
2018	87.47	10 626				84 816 312		0.67

** Fnpr - Fraction of Nitrogen in Protein*
Fnon-con - Factor for Non-consumed Protein Added to the Wastewater
Find-com - Factor for Industrial and Commercial Co-discharged Protein into the Sewer System

The values of the factors in the table are the default factors. Factor Fnon-con is the average between default factor for developed countries (1.4) and developing countries (1.1) to reflect the nature of the Czech wastewater treatment system in transition. The activity data about the population were obtained from the Czech Statistical Office and the amount of proteins consumed in the Czech Republic was derived from the nutrition statistics of FAO (Faostat, 2019).

7.5.1.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

The uncertainty in this category is high because the data on organic pollution are based on the population alone and the science behind the formation of N_2O is also not robust and varies significantly.

Tab. 7-17 Uncertainty estimates for 5.D.1 category

Gas	Category	AD uncertainity [%]	EF uncertainity [%]	Origin of the parameters
CH_4	5.D.1 Domestic wastewater	21	50	Combined uncertainty of quantification parameters Expert judgement M. Havránek
N_2O	5.D.1 Domestic wastewater	26	50	AD Expert judgement M. Havránek; EF IPCC default

7.5.1.4 Source-specific QA/QC and verification

Quality assurance entails structured checklists of activities, which are dated and signed by the sector reporter and verified by external control of the activity data. Activity data used for this sector are approved by the data producer, who verifies them before they are used for calculation.

Because the waste sector is fairly small, an external subject is not used to provide QC; instead, QC is performed by a NIS coordinator and the results are communicated to the sectoral expert.

Activity data from national agencies and ministries are the subjects of internal QA/QC mechanisms and the NIS team has only limited insights into them. Processes are in place on all state agencies and ministries to ensure that state agencies produce the correct data.

7.5.1.5 Source-specific recalculations, including changes made in response to the review process

Recalculations were made for the years 2015 and 2017. For 2015, there was changed the value for the population because of a previous inserting error but the new computed values are quite similar. For 2017, there is new available data about the methan recovery, that changes the CH_4 emissions.

7.5.1.6 Source-specific planned improvements, including those in response to the review process

It is planned to quantify the uncertainity range in a similar way as in category 5.D.2 using the upper and lower margins of the esimates to estimate the uncertainity in more quantitative terms. This aspect is of moderate importance.

7.5.2 Industrial Wastewater (CRF 5.D.2)

7.5.2.1 Source category description

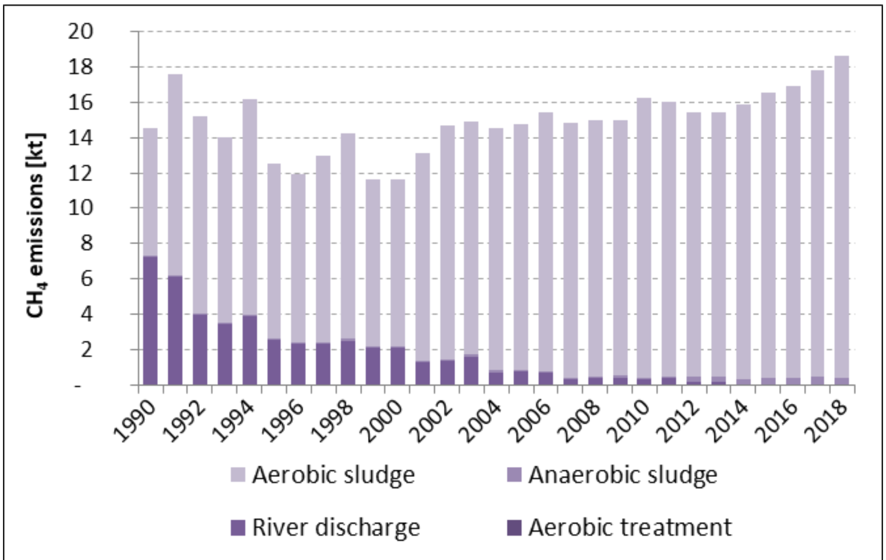


Fig. 7-11 Development of emissions from 5.D.2 by types of emission sources

This source category deals with emissions from the treatment of industrial wastewaters. Most of the industries in the country have their own wastewater treatment systems; however, a significant fraction of industries are part of municipal sewage systems. This does not create a problem, as both categories 5.D.1 and 5.D.2 are based on production statistics not on collection systems. Industrial wastewater (IWW) treatment at bigger companies in the country is mostly managed on spot, utilizing aerobic techniques to treat the water. Anaerobic treatment of sludge is being increasingly used. There is no double counting in the category 5.B, as the data allow division between waste AD and water treatment digestion (and are sufficiently precise to allow division between domestic wastewater and IWW). Separated sludge that is not used for biogas production is treated by a mixture of aerobic treatment options. Development of the category is shown in Fig. 7-11.

7.5.2.2 Methodological issues

This entire category was recalculated last year. The recalculation method is based on Tier 1 of the methodology; however, we used country-specific data to ensure that it is based more on the available statistics. The main activity data for estimation of the methane emissions from this subcategory is determination of the amount of degradable pollution in industrial wastewaters. This part is identical with the previous calculation and was not changed. Specific production of pollution – the amount of pollution per production unit [kg COD / kg product] is used in this source category. This value is then multiplied by the production or the value obtained from the overall amounts of industrial wastewater and from a qualified estimate of their concentrations (in kg COD/m^3). The approach used is based on the IPCC 2006 Gl. The necessary activity data were taken from the annual report of CzSO (Statistical Yearbook) and the other parameters required for the calculation were taken from the 2006 Guidelines (IPCC, 2006). In addition, it was estimated that the amount of sludge equaled 10% of the total pollution in industrial waters (25% was assumed in the Meat and Poultry, Paper and Pulp and Vegetables, Fruits and Juices categories). These estimates are based on Dohanyos and Zábranská (2000); Zábranská (2004), see Tab. 7-18. The fraction of industrial water treated by a particular technology is based on CzSO data on industrial wastewater treatment. Wastewater is divided into two big groups – untreated, which is water that is released into the watershed without treatment (now almost non-existent) and treated water. Treated water is managed in well-maintained aerobic facilities. Sludge separated from IWW is treated aerobically or anaerobically for methane production. Since sludge data is generally unavailable in the country we reverse use of R – recovered methane. Based on R we estimate necessary amount of sludge COD which is subtracted from the total. The effect on the total emissions is identical, but we keep treatment streams separated. Data about R have been obtained on an annual basis from MIT renewable statistics since 2003; data on R prior 2003 are based on expert estimates. The detailed flow of quantification is shown in Fig. 7-12.

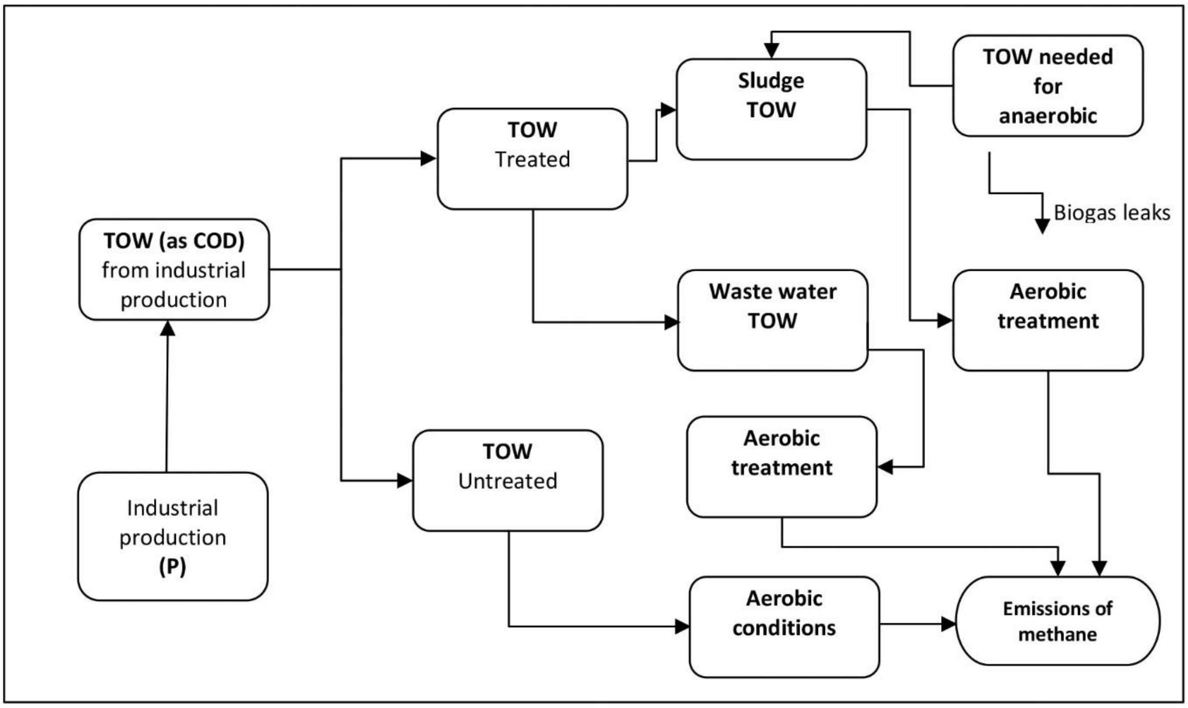


Fig. 7-12 The outline of the total organic waste flow in 5.D.2

Tab. 7-18 Industrial production data and used water generation and COD content factors, 1990-2018

	Alcohol Refining	Dairy Products	Beer & Malt	Meat & Poultry	Organic Chemicals	Petroleum Refineries	Plastics and Resins	Pulp & Paper (combined)	Soap and Detergents	Starch production	Sugar Refining	Vegetable Oils	Vegetables, Fruits & Juices	Wine & Vinegar
COD suggested [kg/m^3]	11	2.7	2.9	4.1	3	1	3.7	9	0.9	10	3.2	0.9	5	1.5
Wastewater [m^3/ton of product]	24	7	6.3	13	67	0.6	0.6	162	3	9	11	3.1	20	23
Industrial production [mil. tonnes]														
1990	0.08	1.33	2.34	0.85	0.27	7.30	0.69	0.71	0.12	0.03	0.57	0.14	0.14	0.05

	Alcohol Refining	Dairy Products	Beer & Malt	Meat & Poultry	Organic Chemicals	Petroleum Refineries	Plastics and Resins	Pulp & Paper (combined)	Soap and Detergents	Starch production	Sugar Refining	Vegetable Oils	Vegetables. Fruits & Juices	Wine & Vinegar
1991	0.09	1.12	2.18	0.78	0.19	6.45	0.55	0.57	0.08	0.02	0.57	0.12	0.14	0.06
1992	0.09	1.06	2.26	0.59	0.21	6.62	0.56	0.56	0.08	0.03	0.53	0.14	0.14	0.05
1993	0.09	1.14	2.12	0.50	0.23	6.21	0.58	0.52	0.05	0.04	0.52	0.09	0.14	0.05
1994	0.08	1.09	2.17	0.46	0.30	7.17	0.73	0.62	0.04	0.03	0.43	0.10	0.13	0.05
1995	0.08	0.91	2.20	0.44	0.30	7.10	0.67	0.49	0.04	0.03	0.51	0.12	0.14	0.05
1996	0.08	0.87	2.21	0.45	0.33	7.08	0.74	0.47	0.05	0.03	0.60	0.12	0.13	0.05
1997	0.07	0.90	2.24	0.46	0.29	7.00	0.80	0.53	0.05	0.03	0.60	0.13	0.13	0.06
1998	0.06	0.96	2.24	0.49	0.31	7.00	0.83	0.59	0.05	0.03	0.49	0.13	0.13	0.06
1999	0.07	0.95	2.20	0.50	0.31	7.00	0.86	0.47	0.05	0.04	0.42	0.13	0.13	0.06
2000	0.07	0.95	2.20	0.50	0.31	7.00	0.86	0.47	0.05	0.04	0.42	0.13	0.13	0.06
2001	0.06	0.85	2.34	0.53	0.22	7.00	0.87	0.60	0.05	0.05	0.48	0.11	0.13	0.06
2002	0.06	0.87	2.46	0.65	0.20	3.54	0.82	0.67	0.06	0.07	0.52	0.10	0.13	0.09
2003	0.06	0.87	2.46	0.65	0.20	3.54	0.82	0.67	0.06	0.07	0.52	0.10	0.13	0.09
2004	0.04	0.98	2.54	0.65	0.15	3.56	1.26	0.71	0.05	0.07	0.53	0.10	0.12	0.08
2005	0.05	0.98	2.54	0.62	0.16	5.24	1.32	0.71	0.04	0.07	0.57	0.10	0.14	0.09
2006	0.06	1.12	2.31	0.67	0.16	-	-	0.75	0.03	0.07	0.49	0.10	0.09	0.08
2007	0.06	1.12	2.36	0.42	0.17	-	1.10	0.75	0.03	0.08	0.38	0.11	0.11	0.06
2008	0.02	1.12	3.28	0.50	0.17	-	0.60	0.76	0.03	0.08	0.42	0.12	0.12	0.06
2009	0.02	1.12	3.28	0.50	0.17	-	0.60	0.76	0.03	0.08	0.42	0.12	0.12	0.06
2010	0.02	1.12	3.28	0.50	0.18	-	0.60	0.83	0.03	0.08	0.42	0.12	0.12	0.06
2011	0.02	1.23	3.28	0.35	0.15	-	0.55	0.83	0.03	0.08	0.57	0.12	0.11	0.06
2012	0.02	1.23	3.28	0.35	0.15	-	0.55	0.83	0.03	0.08	0.57	0.12	0.11	0.06
2013	0.02	1.23	3.28	0.35	0.15	-	0.55	0.83	0.03	0.08	0.57	0.12	0.11	0.06
2014	0.02	1.19	2.76	0.33	0.15	-	1.25	0.88	0.02	0.08	0.56	0.12	0.12	0.06
2015	0.02	1.24	2.88	0.34	0.16	-	1.31	0.92	0.02	0.09	0.59	0.13	0.13	0.07
2016	0.02	1.28	2.97	0.35	0.16	-	1.34	0.95	0.02	0.09	0.60	0.13	0.13	0.07
2017	0.02	1.36	3.16	0.37	0.18	-	1.43	1.01	0.02	0.09	0.64	0.14	0.14	0.07
2018	0.02	1.40	3.26	0.38	0.18	-	1.47	1.04	0.02	0.10	0.66	0.15	0.14	0.07

In accordance with the 2006 Guidelines (IPCC, 2006), the maximum theoretical methane production B_0 was considered to be equal to 0.25 kg CH_4/kg COD. This value is in accordance with the national factors, presented in Dohanyos and Zábranská (2000).

Calculation of the emission factor for wastewater is based on the amount of recovered methane and the qualified estimate of the ratio of the use of individual technologies, during the entire recalculated time series. The MCFs used for quantification are shown in Tab. 7-19.

Tab. 7-19 Used MCF for Industrial waste water treatment

	Sea, river and lake discharge	Aerobic treatment plant (well managed)	Aerobic treatment plant (ill managed)	Anaerobic digester for sludge	Anaerobic reactor	Anaerobic shallow lagoon	Anaerobic deep lagoon
Lower bound	0	0	0.2	0.8	0.8	0	0.8
Default MCF	0.1	0	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.8
Upper bound	0.2	0.1	0.4	1	1	0.3	1

For the quantification, we assume that wastewater, that is treated in wastewater treatment plants (i.e. not released into the watershed), is separated to a wastewater and sludge. Wastewater is treated aerobically. Because the default MCF values were used, this treatment option does not produce any emissions. The sludge is divided into two parts. One is treated anaerobically producing methane (that is recovered) and emissions. The second part of the sludge is treated aerobically resulting also in emissions.

Tab. 7-20 Emissions of CH_4 [kt] from 5.D.2, 1990-2018

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
CH_4 emission	14.5	17.6	15.2	14.0	16.2	12.6	11.9	13.0	14.3	11.7	11.7	13.1	14.7
Recovered CH_4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
	2003	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**
CH_4 emission	14.9	14.6	14.7	15.4	14.8	15.0	15.0	16.3	16.0	15.4	15.4	15.9	16.6
Recovered CH_4	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.4	4.7	4.6	6.6	7.0
	2016	**2017**	**2018**										
CH_4 emission	16.9	17.9	18.6										
Recovered CH_4	8.0	9.2	8.3										

7.5.2.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

The uncertainty in most of the factors (default IPCC values) is determined according to the IPCC 2006 Guidelines. The overall uncertainty assessment (e.g. Monte-Carlo variation of uncertainity ranges) has not been fully quantified yet and it is anticipated that a software tool will be implemented for this purpose in the coming years.

In previous years, an IPCC expert team reviewed the waste sector and suggested and developed new uncertainty ranges that are listed in Tab. 7-21. During the recalculation, all the variables were inserted in the equation as a parameters with lower and upper ranges and central (default where appliable) values. Based on this parametrisation, we were able to estimate the upper and lower boundaries of the emission estimate for this source category, as is shown in Fig. 7-13 (please note log scale in the graph as there is three orders difference). The range now corresponds to the full scale of the uncertainty assesment and indicates the minimum and maximum obtainable values by the distribution of the parameters used in the emission estimates; we foresee that running parametrized Monte Carlo simulation will lower the uncertainity range.

Tab. 7-21 Uncertainty estimates for 5.D.2 category

Gas	Category	AD uncertainity [%]	EF uncetrainity [%]	Origin of the parameters
CH_4	5.D.2 Industrial wastewater	40	50	Combined uncertainty of quantification parameters + IPCC Default values, Expert judgement M. Havránek

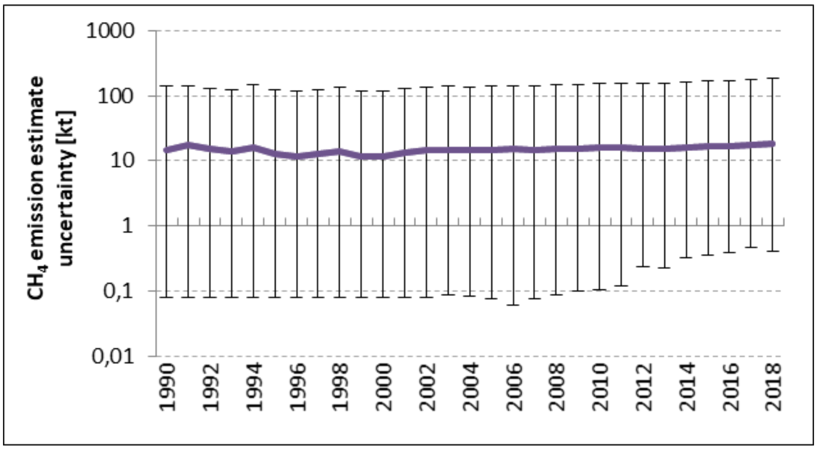


Fig. 7-13 Maximum uncertainty range for 5.D.2, 1990-2018 (log scale)

7.5.2.4 Source-specific QA/QC and verification

Quality assurance entails structured checklists of activities, which are dated and signed by the sector reporter and verified by external control of the activity data. Activity data taken for this sector are approved by the data producer, who verifies them before they are used for calculation.

Because the waste sector is fairly small, we do not use an external subject to provide QC; instead, QC is performed by a NIS coordinator and its results are communicated to the sectoral expert.

Activity data from national agencies and ministries are the subjects of internal QA/QC mechanisms but the NIS team has only limited insights into them.

7.5.2.5 Source-specific recalculations, including changes made in response to the review process

One recalculation was made. For the year 2017, there is new available data about the methane recovery, that changes the CH_4 emissions.

7.5.2.6 Source-specific planned improvements, including those in response to the review process

It is planned to verify the factor TOW derived from production statistics by comparison with real world data as the high uncertainty of this category and scarce data could mean that the top-down and bottom-up approaches will not match. Completing Monte-Carlo analysis of uncertainty in this category is another planned improvement. This activity has moderate priority.

7.6 Other (CRF 5.E)

This category is not relevant for the Czech Republic.

7.7 Long-term storage of carbon (CRF 5.F)

The long-term stored carbon in SWDS is reported as an information item in the Waste sector. Fossil and non-degradable biogenic carbon disposed in SWDS remains stored underground and does not contribute to anthropogenic climate change. The amount of carbon stored in SWDS is estimated by using the FOD model described in 5.A.1 using the same data described there. The results are shown in Tab. 7-22. Reporting format of this category in NIR was harmonised with CRF which requires reporting of kt of CO_2 rather than kt of C.

Tab. 7-22 Long-term stored carbon, 1990-2018, Czech Republic

	Long-term stored carbon [kt CO_2]	Accumulated long-term stored carbon (since 1950) [kt CO_2]
1990	764.52	15558.30
1991	770.00	16328.31
1992	800.96	17129.27
1993	819.98	17949.26
1994	825.79	18775.06
1995	916.63	19691.70
1996	950.10	20641.81
1997	983.00	21624.82
1998	1020.44	22645.27
1999	977.98	23623.25
2000	1054.71	24677.97
2001	1081.95	25759.93
2002	1110.35	26870.29
2003	1116.09	27986.40
2004	1127.13	29113.53
2005	1145.27	30258.81
2006	1177.90	31436.72
2007	1248.13	32684.87
2008	1253.01	33937.89
2009	1281.71	35219.60
2010	1203.09	36422.71
2011	1130.60	37553.31
2012	1061.25	38614.57
2013	1027.89	39642.47
2014	984.65	40627.13
2015	959.34	41586.48
2016	967.89	42554.38
2017	989.39	43541.66
2018	1016.05	44559.40

8 Other (CRF sector 6)

No sector 6 is defined in the Czech inventory.

9 Indirect CO_2 and nitrous oxide emissions

9.1 Description of sources of indirect emissions in GHG inventory

The estimation of indirect CO_2 and N_2O emissions is based on the official Czech inventories for the precursor gases (CO, NMVOC, NH_3 and NO_x) reported under the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP) and the CH_4 emissions reported to the UNFCCC.

A detailed description of the methodology used to estimate these emissions should be available in Czech Informative Report (IIR), Submission under UNECE / CLRTAP Convention. Precursor gases totals correspond under both submissions, the differences between reporting formats (NFR-CRF) are taken into account.

In this chapter, indirect emissions and precursor gases are estimated from all sectors, except Agriculture and LULUCF, i.e. sectors Energy, IPPU and Waste. Tab. 9-1 presents a summary of emissions estimates for precursors and SO_x for the period from 1990 to 2018 and the National Emission Ceiling (NEC) as set out in the 1999 Gothenburg Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone. These reduction targets should be met by 2010 by Parties to the UNECE / CLRTAP Convention signed this Protocol.

Emissions of precursor gases decreased in the period from 1990 to 2018 for NMVOC by 60.76%, for CO by 59.35% and for NO_X by 77.84%. SO_x (reported as SO_2) emissions decreased by 94.50% compared to 1990 level. NH_3 decreased by 36.26% in 2018 compared to the year 1990 (estimated data). Whole time series were recalculated resulting to an increase in NH_3 trend.

Tab. 9-1 Precursor emissions and their trends from 1990 – 2018

	NO_X	NO_X w/o LULUCF	CO	CO w/o LULUCF	NMVOC	SO_X	NH_3
1990	728.74	727.61	2094.52	2054.32	536.63	1754.55	10.96
1991	693.31	692.48	1986.83	1956.97	481.15	1650.35	10.30
1992	652.39	651.43	1961.13	1926.75	460.72	1381.94	9.73
1993	530.94	529.85	1749.93	1711.04	432.72	1302.88	9.22
1994	438.09	436.99	1679.48	1640.34	417.62	1159.41	8.91
1995	371.10	369.66	1612.73	1561.60	381.86	1058.96	5.99
1996	352.17	350.73	1677.10	1625.97	382.13	914.43	4.46
1997	323.71	322.06	1538.12	1479.50	362.39	694.44	4.88
1998	305.30	304.00	1308.14	1261.88	333.44	425.34	4.79
1999	280.61	279.46	1164.13	1123.33	313.18	231.92	4.85
2000	280.75	279.69	1109.73	1072.09	303.97	233.00	4.82
2001	284.14	283.07	1092.26	1053.94	294.57	228.71	4.82
2002	276.49	275.33	1049.12	1007.64	280.64	223.40	4.95
2003	277.81	276.27	1075.04	1020.23	275.98	218.38	5.14
2004	277.99	276.65	1054.30	1006.37	266.17	215.09	5.03
2005	272.69	271.42	966.26	920.78	255.96	208.43	5.22
2006	268.08	266.50	981.80	925.10	257.26	206.72	5.35
2007	266.43	264.39	998.13	925.04	250.80	212.02	5.71
2008	250.19	248.58	934.49	877.22	246.50	170.06	6.02

	NO_X	NO_X w/o LULUCF	CO	CO w/o LULUCF	NMVOC	SO_X	NH_3
2009	236.17	234.81	949.06	900.38	247.26	168.72	6.09
2010	230.50	229.06	974.98	923.53	244.72	163.83	6.12
2011	217.29	216.63	916.50	892.98	233.43	167.56	6.18
2012	205.27	204.54	904.29	878.22	227.73	160.16	6.29
2013	190.24	189.61	902.86	880.20	224.52	145.21	6.34
2014	185.88	185.13	877.09	850.57	218.67	134.45	6.40
2015	179.61	178.80	864.71	835.87	216.82	129.33	6.48
2016	170.90	170.60	846.11	835.37	212.62	115.10	6.66
2017	167.66	167.31	846.81	834.36	212.91	109.92	6.69
2018	161.45	160.87	851.39	830.53	210.55	96.51	6.98
Trend %	**-77.84**	**-77.89**	**-59.35**	**-59.57**	**-60.76**	**-94.50**	**-36.26**
NEC	**286**		**-**		**220**	**265**	**101**

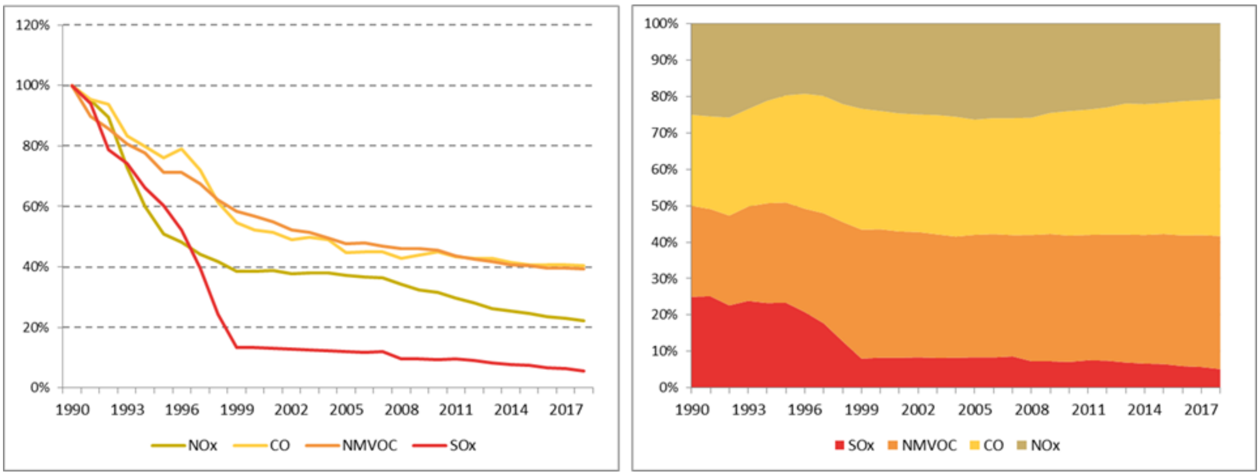


Fig. 9-1 Indexed emissions of precursor gases for 1990-2018 (1990 =100%), [%] (left); Overall trend in percentual share of precursor gases (right)

On Fig. 9-1 can be observed the overall decreasing trend, in percentage of precursor gases, where year 1990 is equal to 100%, further the overall trend in percentual share of total indirect GHG can be examined.

The categories with highest amounts of precursor gases for NO_X are 1.A.3 Transport, 1.A.1 Energy Industries, and 1.A.4 Other sectors; for CO are 1.A.4 Other sectors, 1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction and 1.A.3 Transport; for NMVOC are 1.A.4 Other sectors, 2.D Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use and 1.A.3 Transport; for SO_X are 1.A.1 Energy industries, 1.A.4 Other sectors and 1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction. Total production from the main CRF categories can be seen on Tab. 9-2.

Tab. 9-2 Precursor GHG emissions in sectors of origin for 2018

	NO_X [kt]	CO [kt]	NMVOC [kt]	SO_X [kt]	NH_3 [kt]
Total emissions	**160.87**	**830.53**	**210.55**	**96.51**	**6.98**
1. Energy	158.03	796.51	131.85	94.86	6.50
1A Fuel combustion	157.51	796.42	124.98	91.57	6.50
1A1 Energy Industries	42.20	11.33	5.07	50.02	0.07
1A2 Manufacturing industries and construction	21.34	114.06	1.66	16.62	0.41
1A3 Transport	56.91	81.94	13.97	0.14	1.04
1A4 Other sectors	36.99	588.96	104.27	24.79	4.99
1A5 Other	0.07	0.13	0.01	0.00	0.00

	NO_X [kt]	CO [kt]	NMVOC [kt]	SO_X [kt]	NH_3 [kt]
1B Fugitive emissions from fuels	0.52	0.09	6.87	3.29	0.00
2. Industrial processes and product use	2.72	34.00	73.09	1.64	0.26
2A Mineral industry	0.29	0.00	0.07	0.08	0.09
2B Chemical industry	1.30	0.10	0.77	1.00	0.03
2C Metal industry	1.00	32.59	0.25	0.51	0.00
2D Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	-	0.00	67.85	-	0.00
2G Other product manufacture and use	0.13	1.31	4.15	0.05	0.13
3. Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-
4. LULUCF	0.58	20.86	-	-	-
5.Waste	0.12	0.02	5.60	0.01	0.22

9.2 Production of indirect emissions from precursor gases

9.2.1 Indirect N_2O emissions from nitrogen oxides

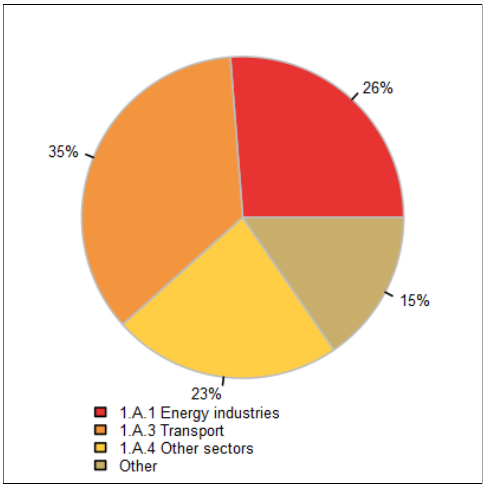


Fig. 9-2 The share of sectors on NOx emissions in 2018

Emissions of NO_X are formed during the combustion of fuels, depending on the temperature of combustion, the content of nitrogen in fuels and the excess of combustion air. NO_X emissions decreased from 727.6 kt to 160.9 kt during the period 1990 - 2018. In 2018, NO_X emissions were 77.9% below the 1990 level. Slightly less than 98% of total NO_X emissions originate from 1.A Fuel combustion, mainly subsectors 1.A.1 Energy industries (26.2%), with subsector 1.A.1a Public electricity and heat production (24.3%); 1.A.3 Transport (35.4%), with 1.A.3.b Road transportation (33.0%) and 1.A.4 Other sectors (23.0%), mainly from 1.A.4.c Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing (9.8%) (Fig.9-2). Hence the indirect N_2O emissions correspondingly decreased from 3.62 kt to 0.86 kt from 1990 to 2018, which is 77.9% less than 1990.

9.2.2 Indirect N_2O from ammonia

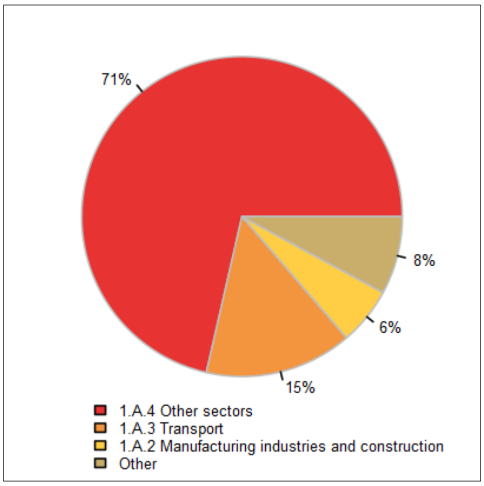


Fig. 9-3 The share of sectors on NO_2 emissions in 2018

Emissions of anthropogenic NH_3 for 2018 are mainly produced from categories: 1.A.4 Other sectors (71.4%), 1.A.3 Transport (14.9%) and 1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction (5.8%). The rest (7.9%) includes sectors 1.B Fugitive emissions from fuels, 2. Industrial processes and product use and 5. Waste (Fig. 9-3). In 2018, emissions of NH_3 were 7.0 kt. The overall trend is decreasing from 1990 to 2018, but the trend curve has a u-shape. From 2000 the emissions have been increasing to present year. Total indirect N_2O emissions from NH_3 in 2018 are 0.09 kt, which is 36.3% less than 1990.

9.2.3 Indirect CO_2 from carbon monoxide

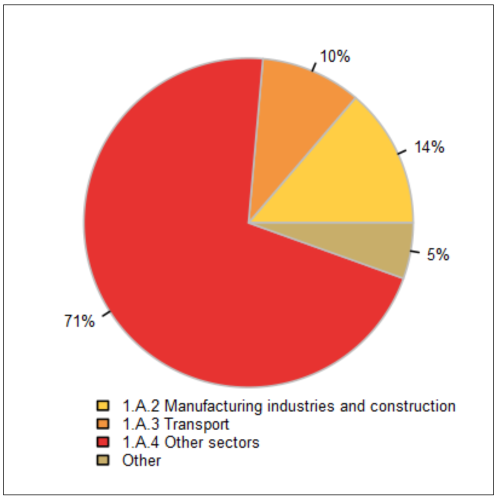


Fig. 9-4 The share of sectors on CO emissions in 2018

Emissions of CO are produced during the combustion of carbon-containing fuels at low temperatures and by insufficient amount of combustion air. CO emissions decreased from 2054.3 kt to 830.5 kt during the period 1990 - 2018. In 2018, CO emissions were 59.6% below the 1990 level. In 2018, slightly below 96% of total CO emissions originated from 1.A Fuel combustion, subsectors 1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction (13.7%); 1.A.3 Transport (9.9%), mostly resulting from 1.A.3.b Road transportation (9.6%) and 1.A.4 Other sectors (70.9%), mainly from 1.A.4.b Residential stationary combustion (67.3%) (Fig.9-4). Further subsector 2.C Metal industry contributes with 3.9% to the total emissions. Total indirect CO_2 emissions from CO in 2018 are 53.6 kt in 2018.

9.2.4 Indirect CO_2 from non-methane volatile organic compounds

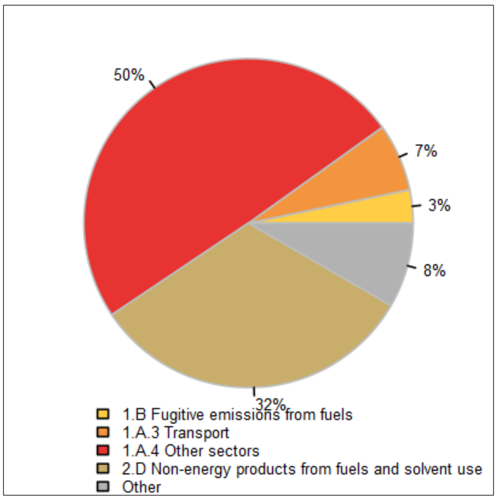


Fig. 9-5 The share of sectors on NMVOC emissions in 2018

Emissions from NMVOC precursor gas decreased from 536.6 kt to 210.6 kt during the period between 1990 and 2018. In 2018, NMVOC emissions were 60.6% below the 1990 level. There are three main emission source categories: firstly 1.A.4 Other sectors (49.5%); mostly resulting from 1.A.4.b Residential stationary combustion (47.3%) and secondly 2.D Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use (32.2%) and 1.A.3 Transportation (6.6%) (Fig. 9-5). The release of NMVOC emissions is partly regulated, but most of these pollutants are released in the form of fugitive emissions and their reduction is difficult. NMVOC emissions are also produced by insufficient combustion of fossil fuels. Total indirect emissions of CO_2 from NMVOC in 2018 are 176.2 kt, which is 64.5% less than 1990.

9.2.4.1 Indirect CO_2 from 2.D Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use

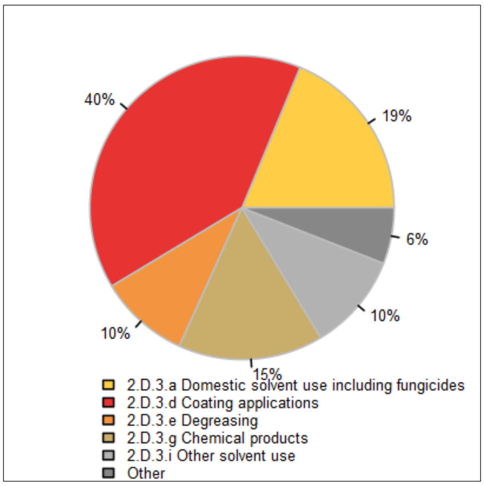


Fig. 9-6 Indirect CO_2 emissions from 2.D Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use in 2018

In 2018, 21.7% of all indirect CO_2 emissions originated from NMVOC emissions from 2.D Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use. The main NMVOC source categories in 2.D Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use are; 2.D.3.d Coating applications (39.9%), 2.D.3.g Chemical products (15.4%), 2.D.3.a Domestic solvent use including fungicides (18.8%), 2.D.3.e Degreasing (9.6%) and 2.D.3.i Other solvent use (10.4%) (Fig. 9-6). The rest are 2.D.3.h Printing, 2.D.3.f Dry cleaning, 2.D.3.b Road paving with asphalt and 2.D.3.c Asphalt roofing together (6.09%). Total indirect emissions of CO_2 from 2.D Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use in 2018 are 149.5 kt.

9.2.5 Indirect CO_2 from methane

CH_4 emissions, used for the calculation of indirect emissions are mainly produced from categories 1.B.1 Solid fuels. For more information on CH_4 emissions, consult respective chapters. Total indirect CO_2 emissions from CH_4 produced in 2018 are 460.1 kt, which is 66.1% less than in 1990.

9.3 Production of indirect CO_2 and N_2O emissions from source categories

Estimations of indirect CO_2 and N_2O for the whole time series for each sector can be observed on Tab. 9-3.

Tab. 9-3 Time series and trend of indirect emissions per sector and total

	Energy		IPPU		Waste		Total	
	CO_2 [kt]	N_2O [kt]	CO_2 [kt]	N_2O [kt]	CO_2 [kt]	N_2O [kt]	CO_2 [kt]	N_2O [kt]
1990	1303.53	3.53	462.66	0.09	98.42	0.001	1864.62	3.62
1991	1176.41	3.36	377.22	0.09	107.08	0.001	1660.72	3.45
1992	1114.74	3.15	353.68	0.09	100.25	0.001	1568.67	3.24
1993	1101.35	2.57	337.94	0.08	97.48	0.002	1536.77	2.65
1994	1047.29	2.12	329.62	0.08	102.73	0.001	1479.63	2.21
1995	1028.86	1.80	316.06	0.05	92.45	0.002	1437.38	1.85
1996	1014.72	1.71	299.04	0.03	90.27	0.001	1404.04	1.74
1997	992.53	1.58	291.36	0.02	92.94	0.001	1376.83	1.60
1998	950.43	1.49	285.94	0.02	95.96	0.001	1332.33	1.52
1999	864.36	1.38	287.55	0.02	88.21	0.001	1240.12	1.40
2000	783.32	1.38	303.76	0.02	87.94	0.001	1175.02	1.40
2001	740.65	1.40	298.54	0.02	91.63	0.001	1130.82	1.42
2002	691.20	1.36	290.33	0.02	93.96	0.001	1075.49	1.38
2003	680.59	1.37	284.67	0.02	94.53	0.001	1059.79	1.39
2004	649.46	1.37	276.63	0.02	92.78	0.001	1018.87	1.39
2005	700.88	1.35	273.76	0.02	91.81	0.002	1066.46	1.37
2006	723.73	1.32	293.58	0.02	93.32	0.002	1110.63	1.34
2007	676.78	1.32	294.19	0.02	91.50	0.002	1062.46	1.34

2008	671.53	1.25	276.70	0.02	91.82	0.002	1040.05	1.27
2009	628.45	1.18	249.90	0.02	92.09	0.002	970.44	1.20
2010	634.61	1.16	248.62	0.02	94.71	0.002	977.94	1.17
2011	630.87	1.10	234.31	0.02	92.93	0.002	958.11	1.12
2012	605.72	1.04	217.87	0.02	91.82	0.002	915.42	1.06
2013	501.99	0.97	221.26	0.02	91.58	0.002	814.84	0.99
2014	495.26	0.95	222.66	0.02	92.50	0.002	810.42	0.97
2015	481.56	0.92	212.83	0.02	94.66	0.003	789.05	0.94
2016	443.78	0.88	222.17	0.02	95.25	0.004	761.20	0.90
2017	402.59	0.87	218.00	0.02	97.42	0.003	718.01	0.89
2018	369.22	0.84	221.43	0.02	99.17	0.003	689.82	0.86
Trend %	**-69.19**	**-76.05**	**-53.22**	**-40.76**	**-1.44**	**180.62**	**-61.69**	**-75.71**

All sectors have a decreasing trend in emissions except Waste sector which has a steady CO_2 trend and increasing N_2O trend compared to 1990. N_2O in Waste sector shows significant percentage increase, but the fluctuations are within the range of 0.003 kt for the whole time series. The increase in NH_3 in Waste is the contributing factor. N_2O in Waste sector peaked in 2016, and has since only slightly decreased.

On Fig. 9-7 is visually presented percentual division of indirect emissions of CO_2 and N_2O between the examined sectors.

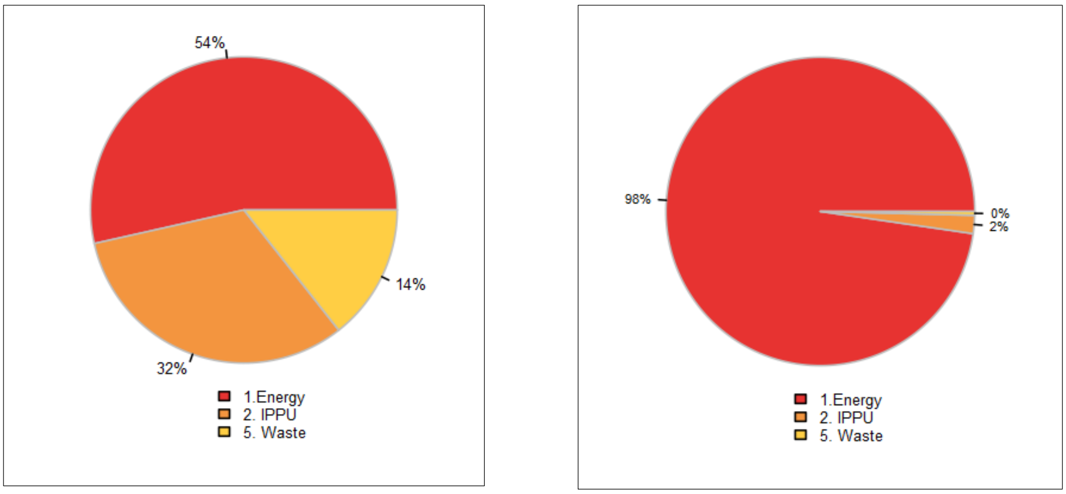


Fig. 9-7 Division of indirect emission of CO_2 (left) and N_2O (right) between the producing sectors for 2018 (in %)

Energy sector covers 53.5% of the total production of indirect CO_2 and 97.7% of the total production of indirect N_2O. 99.7% of the indirect N_2O emissions from Energy are from 1.A Fuel combustion; (34.1%) 1.A.3 Transport, 1.A.1 Energy industries (24.2%) and followed by 1A.4 Other sectors (28.8%).

For sector IPPU, the main category producing indirect CO_2 is 2.D Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use, with its NMVOC production, resulting to 67.5% of the total production from this sector. The most of the remaining emissions from the sector are attributed to category 2.C Metal industry (24.1%).

Indirect N_2O emissions from IPPU are divided between the two categories: 2.B Chemical industry (40.3%) and 2.C Metal industry (29.3%). The total share of IPPU sector from the total production of indirect CO_2 is 32.1% and for the indirect N_2O the share is 1.9%.

Waste sector covers 14.4% of the total production of indirect CO_2 and only 0.4% of the total production of indirect N_2O. Almost all the indirect CO_2 emissions from the Waste sector are emitted from category 5.D Wastewater treatment and discharge (99.9%). The main share of indirect N_2O is produced in category 5.B Biological treatment of solid waste (83.0%) while category 5.C Incineration and open burning of waste produces (17.0%).

9.4 Methodological issues

The above reported data is obtained from the Czech Informative Report (IIR), Submission under UNECE / CLRTAP Convention. The inventory is performed every year, in accordance with the national legislation for the prevention of air polluting and reduction of air pollution from 2012. The inventory combines the direct approach, i.e. the collection of data reported by the sources operators with the data from model calculations based on data, reported by the sources operators or gained within statistical surveys, carried out primarily by CzSO. The results of emission inventories are presented as emission balances processed according to various territorial and sector structures. Further, after obtaining the data, synchronization between the two reporting systems categorization (NFR-CRF) is conducted.

9.4.1 Indirect CO_2 emissions

Indirect emissions of CO_2 were calculated using the default IPCC Tier 1 method. The following equations were used for calculating the indirect emissions, respectively from CO, CH_4 and NMVOC.

$$Emissions_{CO2} = Emissions_{\,CO} \cdot \frac{44}{28}$$

$$Emissions_{CO2} = Emissions_{\,CH4} \cdot \frac{44}{16}$$

$$Emissions_{CO2} = Emissions_{NMVOC} \cdot Percent\ carbon\ in\ NMVOC\ by\ mass \cdot \frac{44}{12}$$

where percent carbon in NMVOC used for sectors Energy, IPPU (except category 2.D) and Waste is the default 60% given in IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006).

For estimation of indirect emissions from NMVOC from category 2.D Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use, it was assumed for years 1990-2018 that the average percent of carbon content is 80% by mass based on IPCC 2006 Gl. This factor was used for subcategories:

- Asphalt roofing
- Road paving

For the other subcategories of 2.D it was assumed for the whole time period that the average carbon content is 60% by mass according to the IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006) and it was used for the following NFR categories:

- Domestic solvent use including fungicides
- Coating applications
- Degreasing
- Dry cleaning
- Chemical products
- Printing
- Other solvent use.

9.4.2 Indirect N_2O emissions

The indirect N_2O emissions from atmospheric deposition of nitrogen other than agriculture and LULUCF sources are estimated based on the amount of nitrogen emitted in the country multiplied with an emission factor, assuming 1% (default) of the nitrogen in the emissions to be converted to N_2O. The calculation method is the IPCC default Tier 1. Indirect N_2O emissions were calculated using equation 7.1 (IPCC 2006, Vol. 1, section 7.3.1.).

9.5 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

In the process of calculation of emission inventories, data provided by the operators of stationary sources of air pollution, statistic data of the Czech Statistical Office (data on fuel consumption, number of vehicles, number of livestock and area of cultivated land) and data from the Population and housing census which was conducted in 2011 (information on household heating) are used. Further, emission factors and other sources of data are applied.

The data, from which the inventory has been compiled, are of varying quality. Emissions of individual point sources set on the basis of measurements are determined with less uncertainty than the emissions calculated on the basis of statistical data. The uncertainty of the emissions from point sources is below 5% (e.g. emissions from large combustion sources), the uncertainty of emission data based on a sophisticated model (e.g. emissions from household heating and exhaust emissions from transport) ranges between 10–15%. The uncertainty of emissions calculated from statistical data and predefined emission factors is estimated according to the methodology of the EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook and ranged from 50 up to 200 % (e.g. emissions from the use of solvents, animal production and non-combustion emissions from transport).

9.6 Source-specific QA/QC and verification

The emission estimates are based on the activity data taken from the Czech Informative Report (IIR), Submission under UNECE / CLRTAP Convention and follow the recommendations and QA/QC procedures of IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC 2006). Source specific QA/QC is conducted in line with the QA/QC plan (Tier 1) of the National Inventory System.

Recalculation of the time series for the gases NOx, CO, NMVOC, SOx and NH3 caused changes to the precursor gas calculation spreadsheet which were checked by sum checks and by using the previous data sets to compare the results. The sum checks were performed for the totals and for the sectors to ensure no data was lost.

Indirect emissions calculation spreadsheet was compared to earlier one from the archive and the spreadsheet equations were checked to be in line with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

9.7 Source-specific recalculations, including changes made in response to the review process and impact on emission trend

Recalculations were made for the whole time series from 1990 to 2018. The highest differences compared to the previous submission are for the years 1991 – 1996 for the indirect CO_2 emissions and 1990-1992 for the indirect N_2O emissions. The trend of the indirect CO_2 emissions difference is slightly decreasing. The trend of the indirect N_2O emissions difference is stagnant, having no significant difference between submissions. The trends and impacts can be observed in the Tab. 9-4.

Tab. 9-4 Recalculation of indirect CO_2 and N_2O total emissions between 1990-2017

Submission	2019-2017		2020-2018		Difference [kt]		Difference [%]	
	CO_2 [kt]	N_2O [kt]	CO_2 [kt]	N_2O [kt]	CO_2 [kt]	N_2O [kt]	CO_2 [%]	N_2O [%]
1990	1 849.32	3.56	1864.62	3.62	15.29	0.06	0.83	1.74
1991	1 631.38	3.38	1660.72	3.45	29.34	0.06	1.80	1.80
1992	1 539.62	3.24	1568.67	3.24	29.05	0.00	1.89	-0.03
1993	1 510.29	2.65	1536.77	2.65	26.48	0.00	1.75	-0.02
1994	1 453.94	2.21	1479.63	2.21	25.69	0.00	1.77	-0.01
1995	1 411.54	1.84	1437.38	1.85	25.84	0.00	1.83	0.03
1996	1 379.95	1.73	1404.04	1.74	24.09	0.00	1.75	0.07
1997	1 355.27	1.60	1376.83	1.60	21.56	0.00	1.59	0.25
1998	1 312.88	1.51	1332.33	1.52	19.45	0.00	1.48	0.28
1999	1 223.90	1.40	1240.12	1.40	16.22	0.00	1.33	0.26
2000	1 161.11	1.40	1175.02	1.40	13.92	0.00	1.20	-0.08
2001	1 118.39	1.42	1130.82	1.42	12.43	0.00	1.11	-0.29
2002	1 065.50	1.39	1075.49	1.38	9.99	-0.01	0.94	-0.86
2003	1 050.72	1.40	1059.79	1.39	9.07	-0.02	0.86	-1.20
2004	1 008.41	1.41	1018.87	1.39	10.46	-0.02	1.04	-1.33
2005	1 055.26	1.39	1066.46	1.37	11.20	-0.02	1.06	-1.61
2006	1 100.05	1.37	1110.63	1.34	10.58	-0.02	0.96	-1.62
2007	1 052.72	1.36	1062.46	1.34	9.74	-0.02	0.93	-1.57
2008	1 030.64	1.29	1040.05	1.27	9.41	-0.02	0.91	-1.45
2009	960.81	1.22	970.44	1.20	9.63	-0.02	1.00	-1.24
2010	968.41	1.19	977.94	1.17	9.53	-0.01	0.98	-1.06
2011	948.12	1.13	958.11	1.12	9.99	-0.01	1.05	-1.15
2012	905.83	1.07	915.42	1.06	9.58	-0.01	1.06	-0.59
2013	805.44	0.99	814.84	0.99	9.40	0.00	1.17	-0.32
2014	801.67	0.96	810.42	0.97	8.75	0.01	1.09	0.73
2015	787.10	0.92	789.05	0.94	1.95	0.02	0.25	1.74
2016	752.22	0.88	761.20	0.90	8.99	0.02	1.19	2.47
2017	708.48	0.86	718.01	0.89	9.53	0.02	1.35	2.53

9.8 Source-specific planned improvements, including in response to the review process

Planned improvements for the future submissions is to continue to provide more detailed examination of the indirect emissions produced from the individual categories.

10 Recalculations and improvements

The driving forces in applying recalculations in the Czech greenhouse gas inventory are provided by the implementation of the guidance given in the IPCC 2006 Gl. (IPCC, 2006) and the recommendations from the UNFCCC inventory reviews. Recalculations of previously submitted inventory data are performed following the above-mentioned IPCC manuals only to improve the GHG inventory.

The driving forces in applying recalculations in the Czech greenhouse gas inventory are provided by the implementation of the guidance given in the IPCC *Good Practice Guidance* reports (IPCC, 2000; IPCC, 2003) and the recommendations from the UNFCCC inventory reviews.

Even though a QA/QC system helps to eliminate potential error sources, it is sometimes necessary to make some revisions (called recalculations) under the following circumstances:

- An emission source was not considered in the previous inventory.
- A source/data supplier has delivered new data. This could be because the previous data were only preliminary data (by estimation, extrapolation) or because the method of data collection has been improved.
- Some errors in data transfer or processing have been identified: wrong data, unit-conversion, software errors, etc.
- Methodological changes - when a new methodology must be applied to fulfil the reporting obligations for one of the following reasons:
    - to decrease uncertainties,
    - an emission source becomes a key source,
    - consistent input data needed for applying the methodology is no longer accessible,
    - input data for more detailed methodology is now available,
    - the methodology is no longer appropriate.

10.1 Explanations and justifications for recalculations, including in response to the review process

10.1.1 Recalculations performed in the submission 2020

10.1.1.1 Recalculation in sector 1.Energy

10.1.1.1.1 Updated activity data due changes in official energy balance

Any extensive updates of activity data have not been carried out by CzSO in the official energy balance. Mostly, the changes are tiny and occur for the years 2016 and 2017. However, in some cases, individual changes are before 2015.

<u>1.A.1 – Energy industries</u>

In the subcategory 1.A.1.c - Manufacture of solid fuels and other energy industries consumption of some solid fuels (lignite) and natural gas was updated for the year 2017. Therefore, the appropriate recalculation was done.

1.A.2 – Manufacturing industries and construction

In the year 2017, the consumption of natural gas was updated in all subcategories (namely: 1.A.2.a; 1.A.2.b; 1.A.2.c; 1.A.2.d; 1.A.2.e; 1.A.2.f; 1.A.2.g).

Consumption of solid fuels was updated in three subcategories: in the year 2017 for the subcategory 1.A.2.a (bituminous coal), in 2016 for the subcategory 1.A.2.f (bituminous coal) and in the subcategory 1.A.2.g for the years 2016 and 2017 (bituminous coal, brown coal briquettes, and coke).

For this reason, the appropriate recalculations were done.

1.A.4 – Other sectors

For the subcategory 1.A.4.a, the consumption of natural gas was updated in the year 2017.

For the subcategory 1.A.4.b, the consumption of liquid fuels (LPG) was updated for 2008 and 2009.

In the subcategory 1.A.4.b, data for production, import and export of biomass (charcoal) for the years 2015, 2016 and 2017 were updated. This data was corrected according to FAOSTAT.

In the subcategory 1.A.4.c.i, the consumption of some solid fuels (brown coal briquets) was updated for the year 2017.

For this reason, the appropriate recalculations were done.

Tab. 10-1 Updated activity data after changes in official energy balance

Sector	Type of fuels	Recalculation in years
1.A.1.c Manufacture of solid fuels and other energy industries	Solid fuels	2017
1.A.1.c Manufacture of solid fuels and other energy industries	Natural gas	2017
1.A.2.a Iron and steel	Natural gas	2017
1.A.2.bNon-ferrous metals	Natural gas	2017
1.A.2.c Chemicals	Natural gas	2017
1.A.2.d Pulp, paper and print	Natural gas	2017
1.A.2.e Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco	Natural gas	2017
1.A.2.f Non-Metalic Minerals	Natural gas	2017
1.A.2.g Non-specified Industry	Natural gas	2017
1.A.2.a Iron and steel	Solid fuels	2017
1.A.2.g Non-specified Industry	Solid fuels	2016 - 2017
1.A.2.f Non-Metalic Minerals	Solid fuels	2016
1.A.4.a. Commercial/Institution	Natural gas	2017
1.A.4.b Residential	Liquid fuels	2008 - 2009
1.A.4.b Residential	Biomass	2015 - 2017
1.A.4.c. Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing/Fish Farms	Solid fuels	2017

10.1.1.1.2 Recalculations in 1.A.3.b Road transport

There was recalculation in the whole time series for road transportation due to changes in COPERT methodology. Main reason was updates in program. Second reason was recommendations resulting from the COPERT workshop in Copenhagen (October 2019). Methodology for calculating activity data (stock and average annual mileage) for COPERT categories was updated. For years 2016 and 2017 calorific value for diesel oil and gasoline was slightly changed. For detailed description of changes see chapter 3.2.17.9.

10.1.1.2 Recalculation in sector 2 Industrial Processes and Product Use

10.1.1.2.1 Mineral Industry (2.A)

The subcategory 2.A.4.d Other was recalculated for 2017 due to updated activity data.

10.1.1.2.2 Chemical Industry (2.B)

Owning to recommendation from the last review process if there is no data, the value from the caprolactam production was used the same as in the years 1990-2013 in the subcategory 2.B.4.a Caprolactam. The value 43.20 kt comes from series of studies (Bernauer and Markvart) based on the data obtained from manufacturer. The values different from 43.20 kt (for example in years 2014-2016) were obtained directly from manufacturer.

The subcategory 2.B.10 Other has corrections in year 2017 due to QA/QC.

10.1.1.2.3 Iron and Steel Production (2.C)

During the QA/QC procedures incorrect emission and oxidation factor for other bituminous coal was discovered. The emission estimates were updated accordingly for 201 – 2017.

10.1.1.2.4 Non-energy Products from Fuels and Solvent Use (2.D)

Following the changes in the official CzSO Energy balance, the activity data were updated in 2.D as well.

10.1.1.2.5 2.E Electronics industry (2.E)

Emissions were recalculated for 2017 due to updated activity data provided by main Czech manufacturer of semiconductors.

10.1.1.2.6 Product Uses as Substitutes for Ozone Depleting Substances (2.F)

Subcategory 2.F.1.e Mobile Air Conditioning was recalculated due to methodology changes in collection of activity data for calculating of HFC – 134a emissions from first fill. For previous submissions, activity data were calculated according to number of produced vehicles in reported year and expert estimation about average amount of refrigerator filled in new cars. For this submission information about production of certain type of cars was obtained from Škoda Auto and TPCA, so it refined estimation of amount of gases filled in new cars for years 1995 – 2017.

10.1.1.3 Recalcualtions in sector 3 Agriculture

The emission estimates for NIR submission 2020 have been updated due to revised activity data (notably AWMS, typical animal weight, the amount of mineral fertilizers applied to farmland etc.) and the corrections of the identified technical errors, namely double counting of nitrogen emissions from the “Pasture, range and paddock” and activity data update from LULUCF (FSOM) that are used for N_2O emissions estimates from agricultural soils. The comparison of the total sectoral estimates from the submissions 2019 and 2020 is shown in Fig.1.

All implemented changes were consulted with the dedicated experts (Dr. Klír, Dr. Wollnerova) from the Crop Research Institute (CRI), which is newly involved in the NIS team of the Czech Republic.

While the total emissions in 2020 NIR submission are approximately 0.3 % lower than in the previous, 2019 NIR submission, there are notable differences for individual sectoral categories: 3.B Manure management decreased (- 20 %), 3.D Managed soils increased (+ 3 %) and 3.A Enteric fermentation increased (+7 %). The share of the main categories on the total GHG emissions from the sector has not significantly changed. The justification for the changes is described in the following paragraphs.

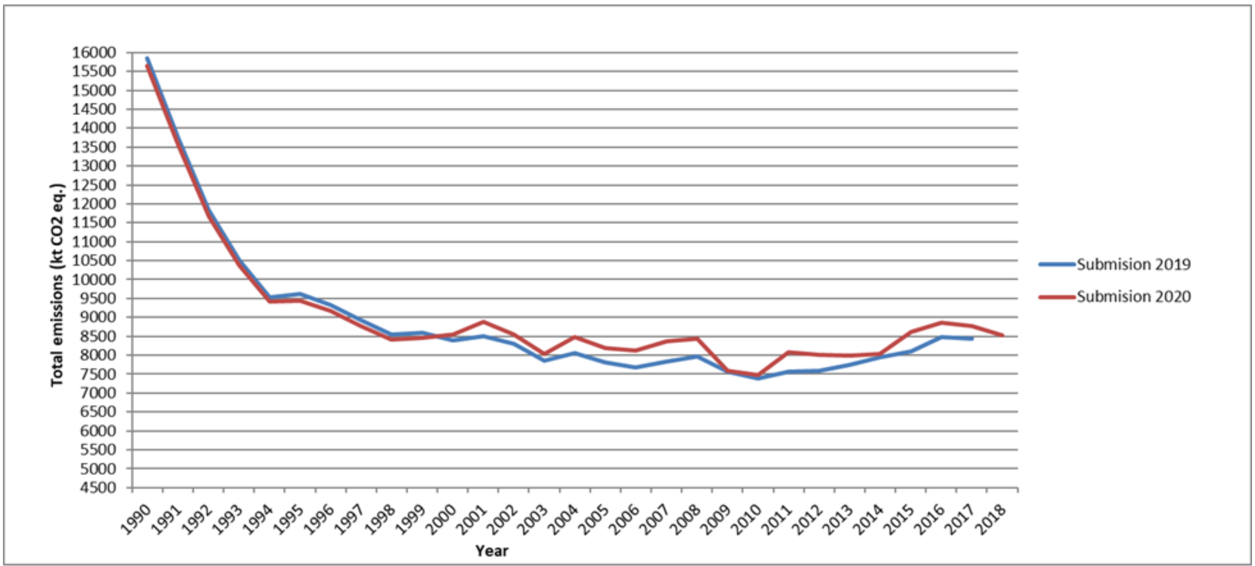


Fig. 10-1 Comparison of the total GHG emissions in kt CO_2 in submission 2019 and submission 2020

10.1.1.3.1 Enteric Fermentation (3.A)

- Activity data update, year 2018

As a result of the validation of activity data with CRI experts, the body weight of several cattle categories (mature cows, heifers, bulls) was updated (tab. 5-13) in the data set of 2018. These activity data are fully harmonized with the Czech legislation and EUROSTAT/OECD reporting.

10.1.1.3.2 Manure Management (3.B.1)

Most of the recalculations for the current NIR submission concerned this category. This revision decreased total emissions from Manure Management by about 20 % in comparison with the 2019 NIR submission (before implementation of the new AWMS). The share of GHG emissions from Manure Management on the total emissions from Agriculture decreased by about 3 % due to these recalculations.

3.B.1. Methane emissions from Manure Management – dairy and non - dairy cattle category

- Activity data update, year 2018

Increase of body weight for dairy and some of non-dairy categories was implemented (see, Tab. 5-13). The cattle body weight data became fully harmonized with the Czech legislation at this moment. Together with increasing milk production, Gross Energy (GE, MJ/head/day) estimate increased by about 3 % (see Tab. 5.18). This change was applied for year 2018.

3.B.1. Methane emissions from Manure Management – non - dairy cattle category

- Methodological update, change in default input data, year 2018

Increase of body weight in non-dairy cattle categories due to harmonizing with the Czech legislation (Directive No 377/2013) caused an increase of weighted average of other cattle mass to 420.9 kg per head. Consequently, the higher value (0.18 instead 0.17) of B0 – maximum methane producing capacity for manure produced by livestock category was used for estimation (Table 10 A-5, IPCC Gl.). As a result, the methane emission factor from Manure Management increased from 3.19 to 3.56 (12 %) in this category. Correspondingly, CH_4 emissions from manure in non-dairy cattle category increased by 12 %. This change was applied for year 2018.

3.B.1. Methane emissions from Manure Management – dairy and non- dairy cattle category

- Methodological update, change in country specific input data, time series 2016-2018

The update of AWMS concerned data series 2016 -2018. MCF value calculated as weighted average of manure systems in use decreased by about 38 % for dairy cattle, and by 65 % for non-dairy cattle. Correspondingly, methane emission factors and methane emissions from manure management decreased by about 50 %.

3.B.1. Methane emissions from Manure Management – swine

- Methodological update, change in default input data, time series 1990 -2018

Methane emission factors for manure management of swine was updated. The long-term data of the Czech Statistical Yearbook allows to split the swine population to market (90 %) and breeding swine

(10 %). This splitting allows calculating weighted average of methane emission factor for manure management (Table 10.14, IPCC GL) and use the value 6.3 instead of 6.0. The recalculation was prepared for the whole time series. Correspondingly, CH_4 emissions from manure in the swine category increased by about 5 %.

10.1.1.3.3 N_2O emissions from Manure management (3.B.2)

3.B.2 Direct and indirect N_2O emissions from manure management

- Technical error, time series 1990-2018

A technical error was found in the calculation of N_2O emissions from Manure Management. The error concerned inclusion of nitrogen from pastures, range and paddock in the calculation of emissions in both Category 3.B and 3.D. This double counting was removed. This change decreased N_2O emissions from Manure Management by about 15 %. The recalculation was prepared for the whole time series.

3.B.2 Direct and indirect N_2O emissions from manure management – Update of AWMS for other livestock categories (horses, goats, sheep)

- Methodological update, change in country specific input data, time series 2014-2018

Based on Klír et al (2011), the update of AWMS for goats, horses and sheep was implemented since 2014. This increased direct and indirect N_2O emissions by about 5 % in these categories, as well as in 3.D N_2O emissions from soil management. This change was endorsed by CRI experts and corresponds to EUROSTAT/OECD reporting

3 B Direct and indirect N_2O emissions from manure management - Update of AWMS (cattle, swine, poultry)

- Methodological update, change in country specific input data, time series 2016-2018

Based on Klír, J. (2019) and Nesňal, J. et al. (2018) the update of AWMS for cattle, swine and poultry categories was implemented since 2016. Consumption of manure in liquid and solid form in anaerobic digesters was derived from statistical survey. This change was endorsed by CRI experts and corresponds to EUROSTAT/OECD reporting. This change in AWMS decreased 3.B2 N_2O Emissions from manure by 10 %.

3.B.2.5. Indirect emissions from Manure management – N losses due to leaching

- Methodological update, change in country specific input data, time series 1990-2018

In cooperation with the Crop Research Institute, a specific value for the proportion of nitrogen from manure that is leached from the solid management system was determined based on the recent research (Klír et al. 2018). This was used for estimation of the country specific Fracleach value. The applicable value is 1 % of solid manure stored outdoors or in feedlots. The recalculation was prepared for the whole period. Indirect N_2O emissions from manure increased by about 1.5 % as a result.

10.1.1.3.4 Emissions from managed soils (3.D)

- Methodological update, change in country specific activity data, time series 2016 - 2018

The implementation of the new AWMS was also reflected in N_2O emissions from managed soils. The corresponding amount of animal manure available for managed soils has been reduced, but on the other hand a new source of nitrogen has been added as "Other organic fertilizers applied to the soil" - digestate. The result of this change is a 10 % increase in N_2O emissions in this category. This change concerned the time series 2016-2018.

- Activity data update, time series 2000 -2018

As a result of the validation of activity data with CRI experts, the amount of mineral fertilizers used in managed soils has been updated since year 2000. Direct and indirect N_2O emissions increased by about 10-15 %, due to the higher amount of inorganic fertilizer consumed in agriculture. This change was endorsed by CRI experts and corresponds with EUROSTAT/OECD reporting.

- Activity data update, year 2018, poultry 2014 --2018

As a result of the validation of activity data with CRI experts, the body weight of all animal categories was updated. Harmonization with the Czech legislation and EUROSTAT/OECD reporting was finished by this change. The change in body weight (increase) was implemented for cattle, swine, goats, horses and sheep since 2018. The decrease of average weight in poultry category was implemented since 2014.

- Methodological update, change in country specific input data, time series 1990-2018

The estimates of the underlying AD from LULUCF (changes in soil carbon under Cropland remaining Cropland) were revised by the LULUCF sectoral experts for the NIR 2020 submission. The revised values do not contain any missing estimates for the reporting period. The changed AD from the LULUCF sector resulted in revised estimates of N_2O in Category 3.D.a.5.

10.1.1.3.5 Liming (3.G)

- Activity data update, year 2018

The new activity data about dolomite consumption were obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture (Mrs. Budňákova) for the year 2018. These data made it possible to accurately estimate the proportion of limestone and dolomite in consumption in 2018. This change results in a 1.6 % increase in CO_2 emissions from liming.

10.1.1.4 Recalculations in sector 4 LULUCF and KP LULUCF Activities

10.1.1.4.1 LULUCF – 4.A.1 Forest Land remaining Forest Land

- Carbon stock change in dead organic matter

- In response to the issues L.6, L11 and L24, data of the available statistical programs, i.e., NFI1 (2001-2004), NFI2 (2011-2014) and the landscape inventory CzechTerra (CZT 1 2008-2009 and CZT 2 2014-2015), were used to construct trend line and estimate carbon stock change also for the previously missing years of the reporting period. This applies both for standing and lying deadwood components. Hence, this revision resulted in a complete data series for this subcategory. The updated estimates marginally changed emissions in this category, extending the estimates prior 2001 and beyond 2015 using the observed trends.

10.1.1.4.2 4.A.2.4 Settlements converted to Forest Land, 4.B.2.4 Settlements converted to Cropland, 4.C.2.4 Settlements converted to Grassland, 4.E.2 Land converted to Settlements

- Carbon stock change estimates for soil

In response to the issue L26, the estimates of soil carbon stock change resulting from land converted to other land use categories that involve Settlements were revised. This is due to an identified error in estimates of reference soil carbon stock applicable to the land-use category Settlements. The revised estimates are, similarly as before, grounded on soil carbon data for land-use categories Forest land, Cropland and Grassland. However, the revision includes a correction (using 20 per cent soil carbon loss for paved over areas in line with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (vol. 4, chap. 8, p.8.24)) affecting all soil CSC estimates involving land-use conversions from and to settlements.

10.1.1.4.3 4.G Harvested Wood Products (HWP)

- HWP contribution

Emission contribution from HWP was recalculated for year 2017 due to the rectified data of wood products at FAO database, the activity data used for the assessment of HWP contribution.

10.1.1.4.4 KP LULUCF: FM - Forest management

- Carbon stock change in dead organic matter

In response to the issues KL.8 and KL.9, data of the available statistical programs, i.e., NFI1 (2001-2004), NFI2 (2011-2014) and the landscape inventory CzechTerra (CZT 1 2008-2009 and CZT 2 2014-2015), were used to construct trend line and estimate carbon stock change also for the previously missing years of the reporting period. This applies both for standing and lying deadwood components. Hence, this revision resulted in a complete data series for this subcategory. The updated estimates marginally changed emissions in this category, extending the estimates prior 2001 and beyond 2015 using the observed trends.

- HWP from land subject to forest management

Emission contribution from HWP was recalculated for year 2017 due to the rectified data of wood products at FAO database, the activity data used for the assessment of HWP contribution.

10.1.1.4.5 KP LULUCF: AR – Afforestation/Reforestation and D - Deforestation

- AR – Carbon stock change in living biomass

Identified by the inventory team, this submission contains a correction to emission estimates related to biomass carbon stock change for AR activity on Wetlands and Settlements. The revision identified an incorrect split of carbon loss between above- and below-ground biomass components in inventory years

2010 to 2017. The effect of this revison for the KP2 reporting years 2013 to 2017 is a marginal increase of sink in AR (by 1.2%).

- AR – Carbon stock change in dead organic matter

Partly in response to issue L.16, newly introduced in the previous inventory submission (NIR 2018) was the species-specific volume-weighted R-factor assigning below-ground biomass based on the carbon-density- and species-specific forest stand values as given in IPCC 2006, Table 4.4. In this inventory submission, R-factor was also implemented for the associated conversions from Forest land. The biomass estimates changed accordingly for the entire time series and concern both FM and AR.

- AR, D - Carbon stock change in soil

In response to the issue L26, the estimates of soil carbon stock change involving Settlements were revised. This is due to an identified technical error in estimates of reference soil carbon stock applicable to the activities. However, the revision includes a correction (using 20 per cent soil carbon loss for paved over areas in line with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (vol. 4, chap. 8, p.8.24) affecting all soil CSC estimates involving land-use conversions from and to Settlements. This implies that also the soil carbon stock estimates for the KP activities AR and D are affected. Specifically, this concerns AR of former Settlements land use category, and D for those instances with Settlements as the target land use category.

10.1.1.5 Recalculations in sector 5 Waste

10.1.1.5.1 5.A Solid Waste Disposal

There was made a recalculation of the year 2017 due to the new activity data on the recovered energy from LFG (landfill gas). The data in NIR 2019 (1990 – 2017) were preliminary. The preliminary value for the energy in LFG was 937 200 GJ and changed to 969 139 GJ. Amount of CH_4 for energy recovery changed from 18.74 kt to 19.38 kt what lead into the change of the methane emissions from 148.8 kt to 148.2 kt.

10.1.1.5.2 5.B Biological Treatment of Solid Waste

In 5.B.1 – Composting, there were made recalculations of years 2016 and 2017 due to the new available activity data on the amount of composted waste in categories MSW (municipal solid waste) and Other waste. (The total amount did not change.)

Tab. 10.1.1.5 – 1 Data changes in composting MSW and other waste 2016 and 2017 [t]

	MSW	Other waste	Total
2016	420 000	469 303	889 303
2016 recalc.	**583 456**	**305 847**	889 303
2017	445 352	453 081	898 433
2017 recalc.	**615 129**	**283 304**	898 433

In 5.B.2 – Anaerobic Digestion at Biogas Facilities, there was made a recalculation of the year 2017 due to the new available activity data on the amount of CH_4 (biogas) for energy. The data in NIR 2019 (1990-2017) was preliminary. The preliminary value for energy in biogas was 22 845 TJ and the new is 22 669TJ. Also an inserting error was made in copying the conversion factor. These lead in a change of CH_4 emissions from 22.393 kt to 22.665 kt.

10.1.1.5.3 5.C Waste Incineration and Open Burning

In this category, two data changes were made probably due to an inserting error. Emissions of CH_4 for 5.C.1 - Hazardous waste in 2016 changed from 8.380E-05 to 4.523E-05 kt and N_2O from 8.039E-03 to 8.077E-03 kt.

10.1.1.5.4 5.D Wastewater Treatment and Discharge

Recalculations were made in both categories 5.D.1 and 5.D.2. In both categories, there are new available activity data on the amount of recovered CH_4 for energy in 2017. In 5.D.1 there was an inserting error for the year 2015 for population. The change of this variable then changed variables: N in effluent, CH_4 emissions and N_2O emissions. The table 10.1.1.5 – 2 shows the AD values that were changed and the most important recalculated values – emissions, that were changed due to them.

Tab. 10.1.1.5 – 2 Recalculations in Wastewater Treatmend and Discharge

	NIR 2019 (1990-2017)	Recalculation
5.D.1 Population (2015)	10 553 843	10 542 942
5.D.1 Emissions of CH_4 [kt] (2015)	17.86	17.84
5.D.1 Emissions of N_2O [kt] (2015)	0.662	0.661
5.D.1 Recovered energy [TJ] (2017)	1 279	1 346
5.D.1 Emissions of CH_4 [kt] (2017)	17.73	17.56
5.D.2 Recovered energy [TJ] (2017)	542	460
5.D.2 Emissions of CH_4 [kt] (2017)	17.52	17.85

10.1.1.6 Recalculations in chapter 9. Indirect CO_2 and nitrous oxide emissions

Recalculations of the precursor gases were carried out for the whole time series from 1990 to 2017 due to update in the official CLRTAP submission. The trends and impacts to indirect CO_2 and N_2O emissions from recalculations can be observed in the Tab. 9-4 in chapter 9.7.

10.2 Implications for emission levels

Tab. 10-1 Implications of recalculations on CO_2 emission levels on example on 2017 emission levels

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Previous submission (CO_2-eq, kt)	Latest submission (CO_2-eq, kt)	Difference (CO_2-eq, kt)	Difference %	Impact of recalculation on total emissions excl. LULUCF%	Impact of recalculation on total emissions incl.LULUCF %
Total National Emissions and Removals	103 403.77	103 321.41	-82.36	-0.08%	-0.08%	0%
1. Energy	93 746.13	93 827.44	81.31	0.09%	0.08%	0%
A. Fuel combustion activities	93 619.11	93 700.43	81.31	0.09%	0.08%	0%
1. Energy industries	51 487.34	51 493.90	6.55	0.01%	0.01%	0%
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	10 325.74	10 214.00	-111.74	-1.08%	-0.11%	0%
3. Transport	18 418.22	18 474.33	56.11	0.30%	0.05%	0%
4. Other sectors	12 938.31	13 068.70	130.39	1.01%	0.12%	0%
5. Other	449.50	449.50	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0%
B. Fugitive Emissions from Fuels	127.02	127.02	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0%
1. Solid fuels	122.45	122.45	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0%
2. Oil and natural gas	4.56	4.56	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0%
C. CO_2 transport and storage	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
2. Industrial processes and product use	11 444.43	11 420.61	-23.82	-0.21%	-0.02%	0%
A. Mineral industry	2 855.54	2 855.65	0.11	0.00%	0.00%	0%
B. Chemical industry	1 980.74	1957.77	-22.96	-1.16%	-0.02%	0%
C. Metal industry	6 465.45	6 456.40	-9.05	-0.14%	-0.01%	0%
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	142.70	141.74	-0.96	-0.67%	0.00%	0%
E. Electronic Industry	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
F. Product Uses as ODS substitutes	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
G. Other product manufacture and use	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
H. Other	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Agriculture	283.32	283.32	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0%
A. Enteric fermentation	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
B. Manure management	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA

C. Rice cultivation	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
D. Agricultural soils	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
E. Prescribed burning of savannahs	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
F. Field burning of agricultural residues	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
G. Liming	159.04	159.04	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0%
H. Urea application	124.28	124.28	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0%
I. Other carbon-containing fertilizer	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
J. Other	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry (net)	-2 203.50	-2 343.35	-139.86	6.35%	-0.13%	0%
A. Forestland	-1 682.17	-1 386.31	295.86	-17.59%	0.28%	0%
B. Cropland	31.27	134.48	103.21	330.03%	0.10%	0%
C. Grassland	-378.79	-268.08	110.71	-29.23%	0.10%	0%
D. Wetlands	20.89	20.96	0.06	0.31%	0.00%	0%
E. Settlements	583.80	216.06	-367.74	-62.99%	-0.35%	0%
F. Other land	NO,NA	NO,NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
G. Harvested wood products	-778.50	-1 060.46	-281.96	36.22%	-0.27%	0%
H. Other	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
5. Waste	133.39	133.39	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0%
A. Solid waste disposal	NO,NE	NO,NE	NA	NA	NA	NA
B. Biological treatment of solid waste			NA	NA	NA	NA
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	133.39	133.39	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0%
D. Waste water treatment and discharge	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
E. Other	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
6. Other (As specified in summary 1.A)	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
Memo items:						
International bunkers	1 073.65	1 073.65	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0%
Aviation	1 073.65	1 073.65	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0%
Navigation	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
Multilateral operations	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
CO_2 emissions from biomass	16 718.07	16 704.26	-13.80	-0.08%	-0.01%	0%
CO_2 captured	NO		NO	NO	NO	NO
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites	43 541.66	43 541.66	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0%
Indirect N_2O	NO		NA	NA	NA	NA
Indirect CO_2	708.48	718.01	9.53	1.35%	0.01%	0%

Tab. 10-2 Implications of recalculations on CH_4 emission levels on example on 2017 emission levels

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Previous submission (CO_2-eq, kt)	Latest submission (CO_2-eq, kt)	Difference (CO_2-eq, kt)	Difference %	Impact of recalculation on total emissions excl. LULUCF%	Impact of recalculation on total emissions incl.LULUCF %
Total National Emissions and Removals	13 548.91	13 293.89	-255.03	-2%	0.00	0.00
1. Energy	4 521.57	4 526.10	4.53	0%	0.00	0.00
A. Fuel combustion activities	1 013.18	1 016.23	3.04	0%	0.00	0.00
1. Energy industries	34.49	34.49	0.00	0%	0.00	0.00
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	37.28	37.23	-0.05	0%	0.00	0.00
3. Transport	25.09	26.07	0.98	4%	0.00	0.00
4. Other sectors	914.95	917.07	2.11	0%	0.00	0.00
5. Other	1.36	1.36	0.00	0%	0.00	0.00
B. Fugitive Emissions from Fuels	3 508.38	3 509.87	1.49	0%	0.00	0.00
1. Solid fuels	2 900.57	2 902.06	1.49	0%	0.00	0.00
2. Oil and natural gas	607.81	607.81	0.00	0%	0.00	0.00
C. CO_2 transport and storage	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
2. Industrial processes and product use	65.12	65.12	0.00	0%	0.00	0.00
A. Mineral industry	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
B. Chemical industry	51.14	51.14	0.00	0%	0.00	0.00
C. Metal industry	13.99	13.99	0.00	0%	0.00	0.00
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	NO,NA	NO,NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
E. Electronic Industry	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
F. Product Uses as ODS substitutes	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
G. Other product manufacture and use	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
H. Other	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Agriculture	3 673.05	3 441.45	-231.60	-6%	0.00	0.00
A. Enteric fermentation	2 939.47	2 939.47	0.00	0%	0.00	0.00
B. Manure management	733.59	501.99	-231.60	-32%	0.00	0.00
C. Rice cultivation	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
D. Agricultural soils	NA,NE	NA,NE	NA	NA	NA	NA
E. Prescribed burning of savannahs	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
F. Field burning of agricultural residues	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
G. Liming	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
H. Urea application	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
I. Other carbon-containing fertilizer	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
J. Other	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry (net)	38.08	13.68	-24.41	-64%	0.00	0.00

A. Forestland	38.08	13.68	-24.41	-64%	0.00	0.00
B. Cropland	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
C. Grassland	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
D. Wetlands	NO	NO,NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
E. Settlements	NO,NA	NO,NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
F. Other land	NO,NA	NO,NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
G. Harvested wood products	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
H. Other	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
5. Waste	5 251.09	5 247.53	-3.55	0%	0.00	0.00
A. Solid waste disposal	3 720.28	3 705.91	-14.37	0%	0.00	0.00
B. Biological treatment of solid waste	649.67	656.47	6.80	1%	0.00	0.00
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	0.00	0.00	0.00	0%	0.00	0.00
D. Waste water treatment and discharge	881.13	885.15	4.02	0%	0.00	0.00
E. Other	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
6. Other (As specified in summary 1.A)	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
Memo items:	13 548.91	13 293.89	-255.03	-2%	0.00	0.00
International bunkers	4 521.57	4 526.10	4.53	0%	0.00	0.00
Aviation	1 013.18	1 016.23	3.04	0%	0.00	0.00
Navigation	34.49	34.49	0.00	0%	0.00	0.00
Multilateral operations	37.28	37.23	-0.05	0%	0.00	0.00
CO_2 emissions from biomass	25.09	26.07	0.98	4%	0.00	0.00
CO_2 captured	914.95	917.07	2.11	0%	0.00	0.00
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites	1.36	1.36	0.00	0%	0.00	0.00
Indirect N_2O	3 508.38	3 509.87	1.49	0%	0.00	0.00
Indirect CO_2	2 900.57	2 902.06	1.49	0%	0.00	0.00

Tab. 10-3 Implications of recalculations on N_2O emission levels on example on 2017 emission levels

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Previous submission (CO_2-eq, kt)	Latest submission (CO_2-eq, kt)	Difference (CO_2-eq, kt)	Difference %	Impact of recalculation on total emissions excl. LULUCF%	Impact of recalculation on total emissions incl.LULUCF %
Total National Emissions and Removals	5 868.20	6 434.70	566.50	10%	0.00	0.00
1. Energy	668.69	659.80	-8.88	-1%	0.00	0.00
A. Fuel combustion activities	668.67	659.78	-8.88	-1%	0.00	0.00
1. Energy industries	242.68	242.71	0.03	0%	0.00	0.00
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	60.05	59.99	-0.06	0%	0.00	0.00
3. Transport	215.24	206.21	-9.04	-4%	0.00	0.00
4. Other sectors	136.71	136.89	0.18	0%	0.00	0.00
5. Other	13.99	13.99	0.00	0%	0.00	0.00
B. Fugitive Emissions from Fuels	0.02	0.02	0.00	0%	0.00	0.00
1. Solid fuels	NO,NA	NO,NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2. Oil and natural gas	0.02	0.02	0.00	0%	0.00	0.00
C. CO_2 transport and storage	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
2. Industrial processes and product use	427.57	431.20	3.62	1%	0.00	0.00
A. Mineral industry	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
B. Chemical industry	204.07	207.70	3.62	2%	0.00	0.00
C. Metal industry	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	NO,NA	NO,NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
E. Electronic Industry	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
F. Product Uses as ODS substitutes	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
G. Other product manufacture and use	223.50	223.50	0.00	0%	0.00	0.00
H. Other	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Agriculture	4 476.61	5 064.46	587.85	13%	0.00	0.00
A. Enteric fermentation	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
B. Manure management	828.68	490.66	-338.02	-41%	0.00	0.00
C. Rice cultivation	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
D. Agricultural soils	3 647.93	4 573.81	925.87	25%	0.00	0.01
E. Prescribed burning of savannahs	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
F. Field burning of agricultural residues	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
G. Liming	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
H. Urea application	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
I. Other carbon-containing fertilizer	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
J. Other	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry (net)	30.48	14.39	-16.09	-53%	0.00	0.00
A. Forestland	25.11	9.02	-16.09	-64%	0.00	0.00
B. Cropland	4.38	4.38	0.00	0%	0.00	0.00
C. Grassland	NO	NO,NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
D. Wetlands	NO	NO,NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
E. Settlements	NO	NO,NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
F. Other land	NO	NO,NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

G. Harvested wood products	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
H. Other	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
5. Waste	264.85	264.85	0.00	0%	0.00	0.00
A. Solid waste disposal	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
B. Biological treatment of solid waste	64.25	64.26	0.00	0%	0.00	0.00
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	2.69	2.69	0.00	0%	0.00	0.00
D. Waste water treatment and discharge	197.90	197.90	0.00	0%	0.00	0.00
E. Other	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
6. Other (As specified in summary 1.A)	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
Memo items:						
International bunkers	9.05	9.05	NA	NA	NA	NA
Aviation	9.05	9.05	NA	NA	NA	NA
Navigation	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
Multilateral operations	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
CO_2 emissions from biomass	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
CO_2 captured	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indirect N_2O	258.71	265.22	6.51	3%	0.00	0.00
Indirect CO_2	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA

Tab. 10-4 Implications of recalculations on F-gases emission levels on example on 2017 emission levels

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Gas (PFC, HFC, NF_3, SF_6, HFC-PFC Mix)	Previous submission (CO_2-eq, kt)	Latest submission (CO_2-eq, kt)	Difference (CO_2-eq, kt)	Difference(1) %	Impact of recalculation on total emissions excluding LULUCF (2) %	Impact of recalculation on total emissions including LULUCF(3) %
F-gases: Total actual Emissions	PFC, HFC, NF_3, SF_6	3719.22	3716.75	-2.47	0%	0%	0%
2.B.9. Flurochemical production		NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.B.10. Other		NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.C.3. Aluminium production		NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.C.4. Magnesium production		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.C.7. Other		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.E.1. Integrated circuit or semiconductor	PFC, NF_3, SF_6	6.72	7.13	0.42	6%	0%	0%
2.E.2. TFT flat panel display		NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.E.3. Photovoltaics		NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.E.4. Heat transfer fluid		NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.E.5. Other (as specified in table 2(II))		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.F.1. Refrigeration and air conditioning	PFC, HFC	3601.88	3598.99	-2.89	0%	0%	0%
2.F.2. Foam blowing agents	HFC	13.21	13.21	0.00	0%	0%	0%
2.F.3. Fire protection	PFC, HFC	24.89	24.89	0.00	0%	0%	0%
2.F.4. Aerosols	HFC	NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.F.5. Solvents	HFC	1.63	1.63	0.00	0%	0%	0%
2.F.6. Other applications		NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.G.1. Electrical equipment	SF_6	66.48	66.48	0.00	0%	0%	0%
2.G.2. SF_6 and PFCs from other product use	SF_6	4.39	4.39	0.00	0%	0%	0%
2.G.4. Other		NO	NO	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.H. Other (please specify)	HFC	0.04	0.04	NA	NA	NA	NA

10.3 Implications for emission trends, including time-series consistency

10.3.1 Implications for emission trend and time-series consistency of CO_2

The influence of the recalculations for the emission trend of CO_2 are illustrated on Fig. 10-2. Both curves are following the same pattern. The CO_2 emissions are higher in recent submission in average by 0.1%, through the whole time period.

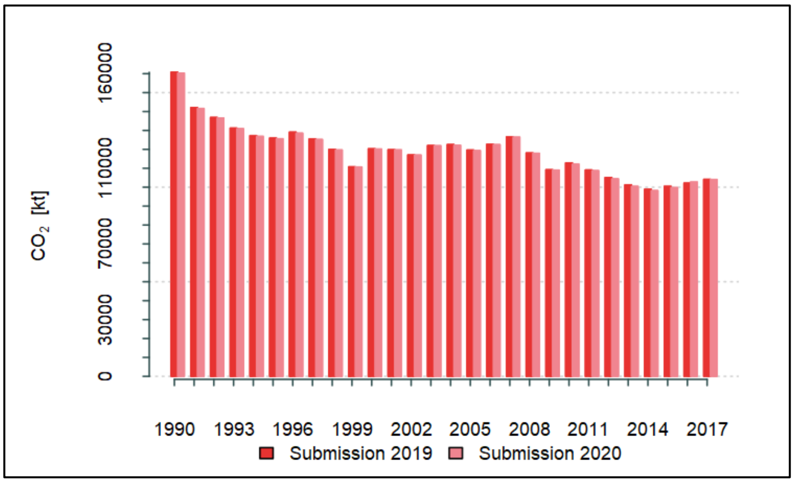


Fig. 10-2 Difference in trends of CO_2 emissions in index form, between the submissions 2019 and 2020, due to recalculations (1990 = 100%)

10.3.2 Implications for emission trend and time-series consistency of CH_4

The influence of the recalculations for the emission trend of CH_4 are illustrated on Fig. 10-3. Both curves are following the same pattern. The CH_4 emission trend is lower in recent submission in average by 0.3%, through the whole time period.

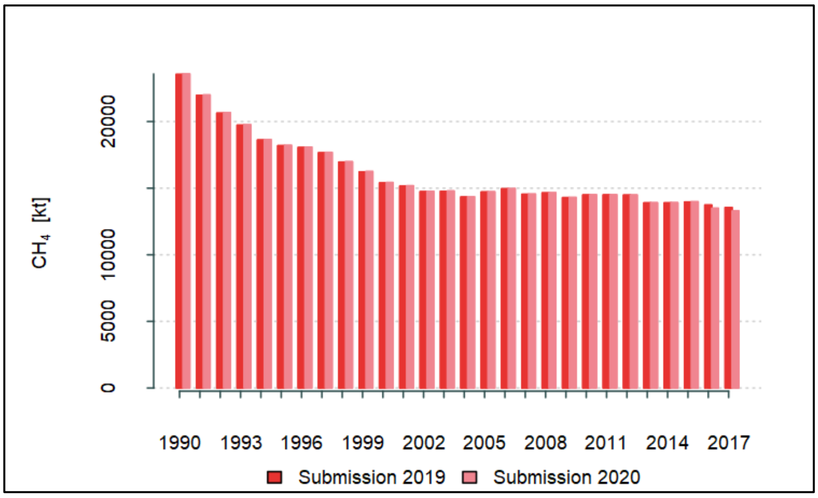


Fig. 10-3 Difference in trends of CH_4 emissions in index form, between the submissions 2019 and 2020, due to recalculations (1990 = 100%)

10.3.3 Implications for emission trend and time-series consistency of N_2O

The influence of the recalculations for the emission trend of N_2O are illustrated on Fig. 10-4. Both curves are following the same pattern. The N_2O emission trend is lower in recent submission in average by 0.9%, through the whole time period.

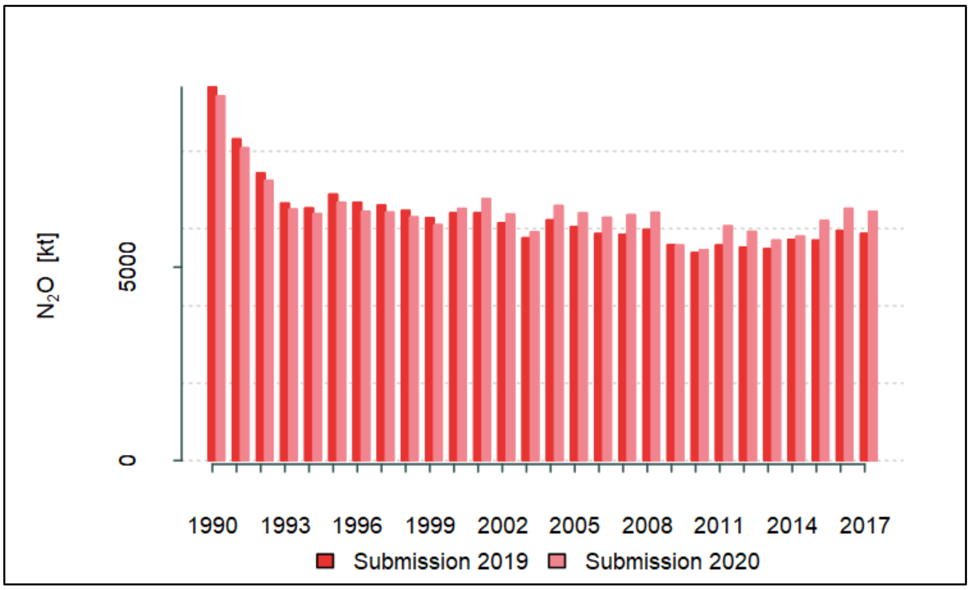


Fig. 10-4 Difference in trends of N_2O emissions in index form, between the submissions 2019 and 2020, due to recalculations (1990 = 100%)

10.3.4 Implications for emission trends and time-series consistency of F-gases and SF_6

The influence of the recalculations for the emission trend of HFCs are illustrated on Fig. 10-5. Both curves are following the same pattern.

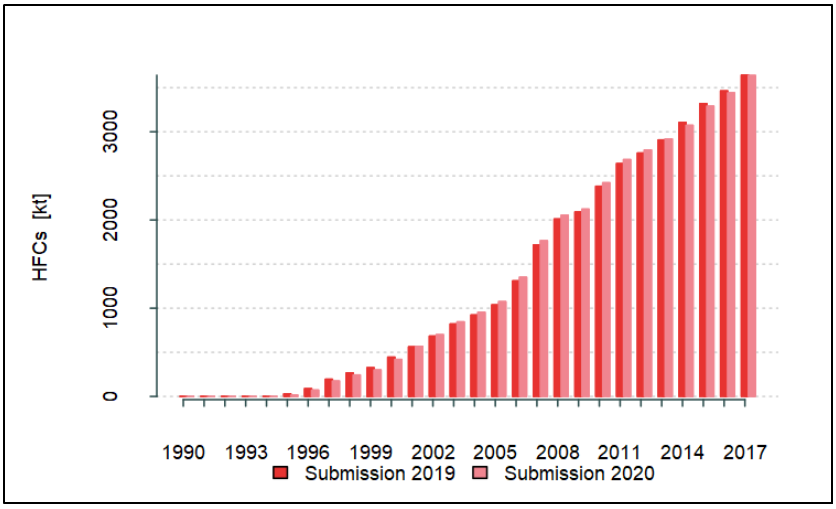


Fig. 10-5 Difference in trends of HFCs emissions in index form, between submission 2019 and 2020, due to recalculations (1990 = 100%)

The influence of the recalculations for the emission trend of PFCs are illustrated on Fig. 10-6. Both curves are following the same pattern.

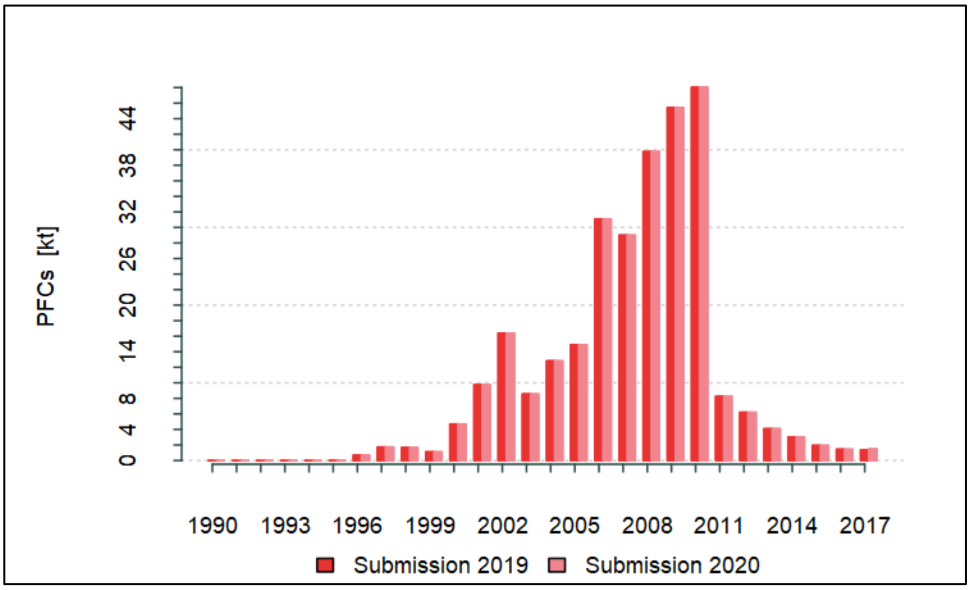


Fig. 10-6 Difference in trends of PFCs emissions in index form, between submission 2019 and 2020, due to recalculations (1990 = 100%)

The influence of the recalculations for the emission trend of SF_6 are illustrated on Fig. 10-7. Both curves are following the same pattern.

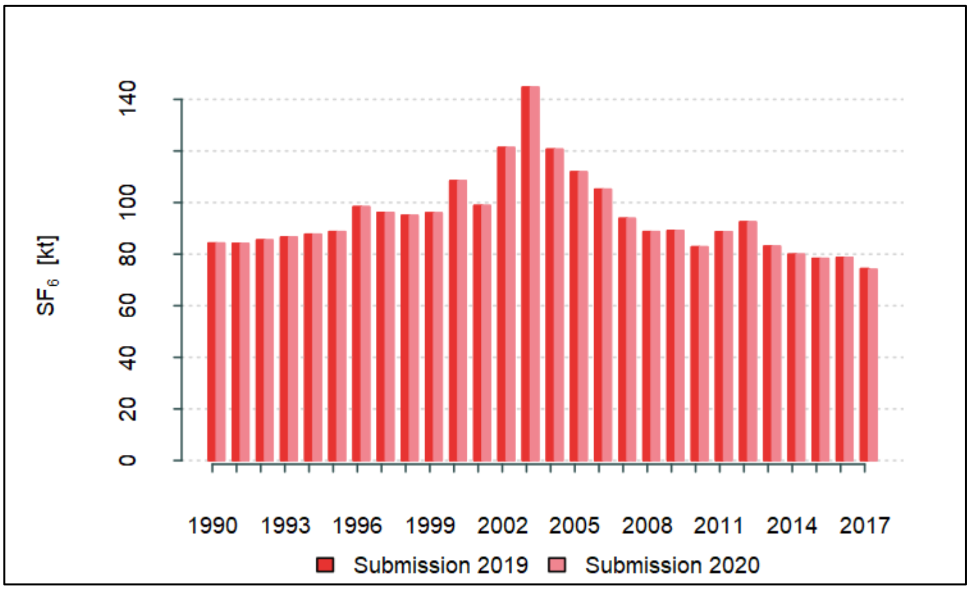


Fig. 10-7 Difference in trends of SF_6 emissions in index form, between submission 2019 and 2020, due to recalculations (1990 = 100%)

10.3.5 Implications for emission trends and time-series consistency of total emissions

The influence of the recalculations for the emission trend of total emissions, including LULUCF are illustrated on Fig. 10-8. Both curves are following the same pattern. The total emissions including LULUCF in trend is higher on average by 0.7% through the whole time period.

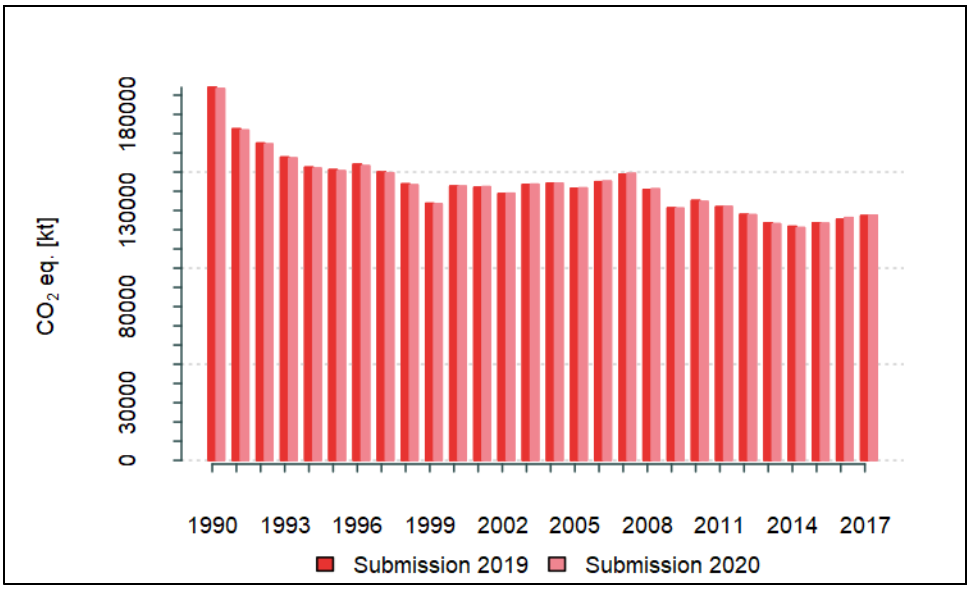


Fig. 10-8 Difference in trends of total emissions including LULUCF in index form, between submission 2019 and 2020, due to recalculations (1990 = 100%)

The influence of the recalculations for the emission trend of total emissions, excluding LULUCF are illustrated on Fig. 10-8. Both curves are following the same pattern. The total emissions excluding LULUCF in trend is higher on average by 0.1% through the whole time period.

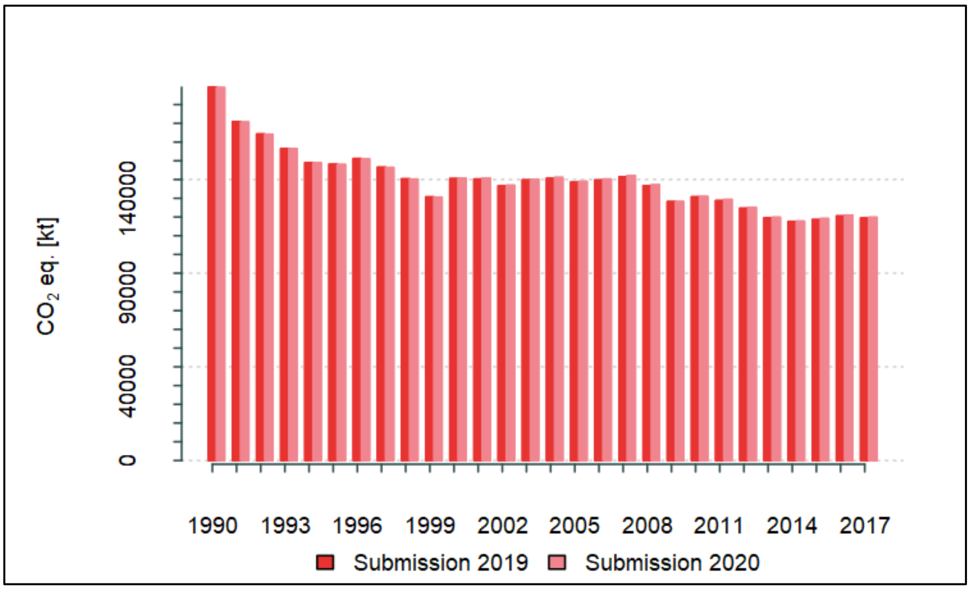


Fig. 10-9 Difference in trends of total emissions excluding LULUCF in index form, between submission 2019 and 2020, due to recalculations (1990 = 100%)

10.4 Planned improvements, including in response to the review process

Each year, the Czech inventory team analyses the findings of ERT (the Expert Review Team) and attempts to improve the quality of the inventory by implementation of the relevant recommendations.

An overview of previous findings and the relevant follow up by the Czech Republic was given in the previous NIRs. In this report, attention is focused on the two last reviews.

In September 2019, the Czech Republic was subject to the desk review. No ‘potential problems’ were formulated, thus no resubmission after the review was carried out.

Further, the ARR was available at the final stage of preparation of this inventory, thus, onlu limited amount of recommendations could have been implemented.

10.4.1 Overview of implemented improvements in the 2020 submission

The following table summarises the main changes and that were performed in 2020 (2018) submissions in comparison with previous submissions.

For changes in methodological descriptions please see Tab. 10-2.

Tab. 10-2 Table of implemented improvements in the 2019 submission

Topic/Category, gas	Description of the change	Reason (motive) of the change	Reference to NIR or CRF Table
Sector: General issues			
Archiving	Revised archiving routines, technicalities of archive improved	In-country review 2017 recommendation	**NIR, chapter 1.3.3**
Key category analysis	Category list updated	In-country review 2017 recommendation	**NIR, chapter 1.5 Annex 1**
Uncertainty analysis	Sectoral uncertainties updated	Improvement suggested by Party	**NIR, chapter 1.6 Annex 2**
Sector: Energy – emissions from combustion			
1.A.2.f	Revision of headlines of recalculation tables	Improvement suggested by Party, UNFCCC recommendation	**NIR, chapter 3**
1.A.2.f	Incorporated more information about alternative fuels.	Improvement suggested by Party, UNFCCC recommendation	**NIR, chapter 3**
Sector: Industrial processes and Other Product Use			
2.C.1	Update of activity data following QA/QC procedures	Improvement suggested by Party	**NIR, chapter 4.4.1**
2.D	Update of activity data due to update of CzSO data	Improvement suggested by Party	**NIR, chapter 4.5**
2.F.1.e	Update of activity data for emission estimates of HFC 134a	Improvement suggested by Party	**NIR, chapter 4.7.1**
2.H	Newly introduced HFO 1234ze emission estimates	Improvement suggested by Party	**NIR, chapter 4.9**
Sector: Agriculture			
3.A	Activity data update, year 2018	Improvement suggested by Party	**NIR, chapter 5.2**
3.B.1	Activity data update, methodological update, change in country specific input data	Improvement suggested by Party	**NIR, chapter 5.2**
3.B.2	Activity datat update, methodological update, change in country specific input data	In-country review 2017 recommendation	**NIR, chapter 5.2**
3.D	Methodological update, change in country specific activity data	Improvement suggested by Party	**NIR, chapter 5.3**
3.G	Activity data update	Improvement suggested by Party	**NIR, chapter 5.4**
Sector: LULUCF			
4.A.1	Revision of carbon stock change estimates for deadwood carbon pool	Change of the methodology after UNFCCC review	**NIR, chapter 6.4**
4.E	Revision of soil carbon pool estimates, which also affect associated land use conversions	Change of the methodology after UNFCCC review	**NIR, chapter 6.8**
Sector: Waste			
5.A.1	Provide explanation of waste categorization AD, including information on industrial waste.	Improvement suggested by Party, UNFCCC recommendation	**NIR, chapter 7.2.1.1**
5.A.1	Compare the two data sources - ISOH database and Eurostat	Improvement suggested by Party, UNFCCC recommendation	**NIR, chapter 7.2.1.1**

5.C.1	Include recalculation explanations for all recalculations in future submissions	Improvement suggested by UNFCCC	NIR, chapter 7.4.1.5

Tab. 10-3 Methodological descriptions in submission 2019

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	DESCRIPTION OF METHODS	RECALCULATIONS	REFERENCE
Total (Net Emissions)	√	√	More detailed information for each recalculation is provided in Table 10-1 and in relevant Chapters of NIR
1. Energy	√	**√**	
A. Fuel Combustion (Sectoral Approach)		√	
1. Energy Industries		√	
2. Manufacturing Industries and Construction		√	
3. Transport	√	√	
4. Other Sectors		√	
5. Other			
B. Fugitive Emissions from Fuels			
1. Solid Fuels			
2. Oil and Natural Gas and Other emissions from Energy Production			
C. CO_2 transport and storage			
2. Industrial Processes	√	**√**	
A. Mineral Industry		√	
B. Chemical Industry		√	
C. Metal Industry		√	
D. Non-energy Products from Fuels and Solvent Use			
E. Electronics Industry		√	
F. Product Uses as Substitutes for ODS	√	√	
G. Other Product Manufacture and Use			
3. Agriculture		**√**	
A. Enteric Fermentation		√	
B. Manure Management		√	
C. Rice Cultivation	NO	NO	
D. Agricultural Soils		√	
E. Prescribed Burning of Savannas	NO	NO	
F. Field Burning of Agricultural Residues	NO	NO	
G. Liming			
H. Urea Application			
I. Other Carbon-containing Fertilizers	NO	NO	
J. Other	NO	NO	
4. Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry		**√**	
A. Forest Land	√	√	
B. Cropland		√	
C. Grassland		√	
D. Wetlands		√	
E. Settlements	√	√	
F. Other Land			
G. Harvested Wood Products		√	
H. Other			
5. Waste		**√**	
A. Solid Waste Disposal		√	
B. Biological treatment of solid waste		√	
C. Incineration and open burning of		√	

waste			
D. Wastewater treatment and discharge		√	
E. Other	NO	NO	
6. Other (as specified in Summary 1.A)	**NO**	**NO**	
KP LULUCF	Not reported in this submission	Not reported in this submission	
Article 3.3 activities			
Afforestation/reforestation			
Deforestation			
Article 3.4 activities			
Forest management			
Cropland management (if elected)			
Grazing land management (if elected)			
Revegetation (if elected)			
Wetland drainage and rewetting (if elected)			
HWP			
Memo Items:			
International Bunkers			
Aviation		√	
Marine			
Multilateral Operations			
CO_2 Emissions from Biomass		√	
CO_2 Captured			
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites			
Indirect N_2O		√	
NIR Chapter	**DESCRIPTION**		**REFERENCE**
	Please tick where the latest NIR includes major changes		**If ticked please provide some more detailed information**
Chapter 1.2 Institutional arrangements			
Chapter 1.6 QA/QC plan			

10.4.2 Improvement plan

Provisional Improvement plan was included in the NIR already last year and in this submission was updated and supplemented. This plan is in accordance with the recommendation of the international Expert Review Team (ERT) and concentrates particularly on introduction the more sophisticated procedures of the higher Tiers. These procedures employ country-specific emission factors and other parameters required for determining greenhouse gas emissions. However, it is rather difficult to obtain the data required for these purposes, especially at the present time, when only limited funds are available for the national inventory. Thus, it is planned to introduce the procedures of the higher Tiers gradually, over a longer time interval. In accordance with the IPCC methodology, emphasis is simultaneously put on Key categories. The following table gives the anticipated timetable for introduction of these procedures. As announced in the last submission, the country-specific emission factor for estimating CO_2 emissions from combustion of Natural Gas has been determined (please see Annex 2). These factors were already employed in this submission (see Chapter 3).

In addition to the planned introduction of the procedures of the higher Tiers in the individual sectors, the Improvement plan also includes a more general aspect. For instance last year have been revised uncertainty estimates. A substantial improvement in this respect has already appeared in this submission (see Chapter 1).

Furthermore Improvement Plan also includes using of EU ETS data for the purposes of national inventory. Substantial effort is put into implementation of this issue. In this submission EU ETS data were used for emission estimates in some subcategories in 2.A Mineral Product (e.g. 2.A.1 Cement Production). EU ETS data would be useful tool for QA/QC procedures also in Energy sector.

With the implementation of this issue could help also MS assistance project (Assistance to MS with KP Reporting) which is now under operation. Issue of implementation of EU ETS data was raised by the Czech Republic. Another issues concerning Energy and IP sector were raised in this assistance project.

Tab. 10-4 Plan of improvements for key categories

Sector	Key Categories (KC)	GHG	% *) GHG	Type of KC	Present situation	Planned improvement	For submission
General	Uncertainty estimates				Basic approach	Improvement of uncertainty estimates, continuous improvements	2020, 2021
1.A.1	Energy industries - Solid Fuels	CO_2	36.9	LA,TA	Activity data in 1.A.1.a. reported under 1.A.1.a.i	Distribution of fuel consumption in each subsector of 1.A.1.a	2021
1.A.3.a **1.D.1.a**	Aviation	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O			Tier 1	Eurocontrol methodology. Emission calculator	12/2021
1.A.3.c	Railways	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O			Tier 1	Tier 2 or higher if possible. New sources of activity data	12/2022
1.A.4	Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	5.35	LA,TA	Activity data fluctuation in 1991 till 1995	Detailed research of data at the beginning of 90s is planned for the future submissions	2021
1.A.4	Other sectors – Solid Fuels	CO_2	4.14	LA, TA	Activity data fluctuation in 1991 till 1995	Detailed research of data at the beginning of 90s is planned for the future submissions	2021
1.B.1.a	Coal Mining and Handling	CH_4	3.00	LA, TA	Tier 1 Abandonment mines	Tier 2 Abandonment mines	2021
1.A.1	Energy industries – Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	2.04	LA, TA	Activity data in 1.A.1.a. reported under 1.A.1.a.i	Distribution of fuel consumption in each subsector of 1.A.1.a	2021
1.B.2.b	Natural Gas	CH_4	2.21	LA,TA	*1.B.2.a.iii.1.* – NE	Collection of activity data	2019-2021
1.A.1	Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	0.44	LA, TA	Activity data in 1.A.1.a. reported under 1.A.1.a.i	Distribution of fuel consumption in each subsector of 1.A.1.a	2021
2.C.1	Iron and Steel Production	CO_2	5.35	LA	Tier 2	Tier 3	2020
2.F.1	2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	HFCs and PFCs	2.89	LA, TA	Emission factors established by an expert judgement and Table 7.9, 2006 IPCC Gl., Vol. 3-2	Improvement of country-specific emission factors	2020, 2021
3	3.B Manure management	N_2O	0.4	LA,TA	Tier 2	Swine, tier 2 method implementation	2021
3	3.B Manure management	N_2O	0.4	LA,TA	Country specific	Update of AWMS distribution scheme	2020
3	3.B Manure management	N_2O	0.4	LA,TA	Tier 2	Harmonization with reporting iunder UNECE	2023
3	3.D.1. Direct emissions from	N_2O	2.51	LA,TA	Tier 2	Harmonization with reporting iunder UNECE	2023

	managed soils						
3	3.D.2 Agricultural Soils, Indirect Emissions	N_2O	0.79	LA	Tier 2	Harmonization with reporting iunder UNECE	2023
5	5.A Solid Waste Disposal	CH_4	2.92	LA, TA	Tier 1	Review of factor F	2023
5	5.B.1 Biological Treatment of Solid Waste - Composting	CH_4		LA, TA	Tier 1	Methodology for emissions from household composts	2023
5	5.B.2 Biological Treatment of Solid Waste – Anaerobic digestion	CH_4		LA, TA	Tier 1	Methodology improvement	2022
5	5.D Wastewater Treatment and Discharge	CH_4	0.70	LA	Tier 1, CS, D	Review of biogas composition	2023

11 Other Information

No other information submitted in 2020.

References

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https://www.czso.cz

Abbreviations

AACLC	Aggregate areas of cadastral land categories
AD	Activity data
APL	Association of Industrial Distilleries (Asociace průmyslových lihovarů)
ARR	Annual Review Report
AVNH	Association of Coatings Producers (Asociace výrobců nátěrových hmot)
AWMS	Animal Waste Management System
BOD(BOD_5)	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
CCA	Czech Cement Association
CCR	Czech Car Registry
CDV	Transport Research Centre (Centrum dopravního výzkumu)
CLA	Czech Lime Association
CENIA	Czech Environmental Information Agency
CNG	Compressed Natural Gas
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
COP	Conference of Parties
COSMC	Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre
CRF	Common Reporting Format
CUEC	Charles University Environment Center
CULS	Czech University of Life Sciences
CzechTerra	Czech Landscape Inventory
CzSO	Czech Statistical Office
ČPS	Czech Gas Association (Český plynárenský svaz)
CRI	Crop Research Institute
DOC	Degradable Organic Carbon
EEA	European Environmental Agency
EF	Emission Factor
EIG	Emission Inventory Guidebook
EMEO/EEA	European Monitoring and Evaluation Programme/Environmetal Protection Agency
ERT	Expert Review Team
ETS	Emission Trading Scheme
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FMI	Forest Management Institute, Brandýs nad Labem
FMP	Forest Management Plans
FOD (model)	First Order Decay (model)
GCRI	Global Change Research Institute of the Czech Academy of Sciences
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GDP	Gross Domectic Product
HDV	Heavy Duty Vehicle
HW	Hazardous Waste
HWP	Harwested Wood Products
CHMI	Czech Hydrometeorological Institute
IEA	International Energy Agency
IFER	Institute of Forest Ecosystem Research (Ústav pro výzkum lesních ekosystémů)

IGU	International Gas Union
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel of Climate Change
IPR	Integrated Pollution Register
ISPOP	Integrated system of mandatory reporting (Integrovaný systém plnění ohlašovacích povinností)
IW	Industrial Waste
IWW	Industrial Wastewater
KP LULUCF	LULUCF activities under Kyoto Protocol
KC	Key Category
ISOH/VISOH	Information system of waste management/Public information system of waste management
LDV	Light Duty Vehicle
LFG	Landfill Gas
LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas
LPIS	Land Parcel Identification System,
LTO	Landing/Taking-off
LULUCF	Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry
MA	Ministry of Agriculture
MCF	Methane Correction Factor
MIT	Ministry of Industry and Trade
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
NACE	Nomenclature Classification of Economic Activities
NCV	Net Calorific Value
NIR	National Inventory Report
NIS	National Inventory System (National system under Kyoto protocol, Art. 5)
OKD, a.s.	Ostrava – Karvina Mines (Ostravsko karvinské doly, a.s.)
OTE	Electricity Market Operator (Operátor trhu s elektřinou, a.s.)
PC	Passenger Car
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
R	Recovered methane
RA	Reference Approach
REZZO	Register of Emissions and Sources of Air Pollution (Registr emisí a zdrojů znečišťování ovzduší)
SA	Sectoral Approach
STC	Technical control stations
SWDS	Solid Waste Disposal Sites
TOW	Total Organic Waste
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNFCCC	United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change
ÚVVP	Institute for Research and Use of Fuels (Ústav pro výzkum a využití paliv)
VŠCHT	University of Chemistry and Technology Prague (Vysoká škola chemicko technologická)
NEC	National Emission Ceilings

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NATIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY REPORT OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

SUBMISSION UNDER UNFCCC AND THE KYOTO PROTOCOL

REPORTED INVENTORIES 1990-2018

Prague

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Part 2: Supplementary Information Required under Article 7, paragraph 1

1 KP LULUCF

This chapter includes information required under KP LULUCF reporting for NIR submission in 2020.

1.1 General Information

The information provided in this chapter follows the requirements set in "Guidelines for the preparation of the information required under Article 7 of the Kyoto Protocol" (Annex to decision 15/CMP.1, FCCC/KP/CMP/2005/8/Add.2) and "Information on land use, land-use change and forestry activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol in annual greenhouse gas inventories" (Annex II to decision 2/CMP.8, FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/13/Add.1).

This is the ordinary annual report on KP LULUCF activities under the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol (further denoted as 2CP) including the years 2013 to 2018.

1.1.1 Definition of forest and any other criteria

For reporting LULUCF activities under Articles 3.3 and 3.4 of the Kyoto Protocol, forest is defined as land with tree crown cover over at least 30% (or equivalent stocking density) and an area of more than 0.05 hectares. Trees should reach a minimum height of 2 meters at maturity. Tree rows less than 20 meters wide are not considered to form a forest.

In the Czech Republic, forests are strongly affected by forest management and the long forestry tradition. Hence, most of the forests should be considered as planted forest, whereas natural forests correspond to only a small fraction of the forest area. This area is under a specific protection and conservation regime based on the categories of Act 114/1992 Col. These categories include forests of different degree of naturalness, ranging from near-natural, natural and virgin forests. Only the latter two categories can be considered as natural and covered 29.1 kha as of 2018 (MAF 2019). All other forest area in the country (ca. 2.67 Mha) is then covered by dominantly planted forest, which is to a various degree affected by forest management interventions.

1.1.2 Elected activities under Article 3, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol

In addition to the mandatory activities of Afforestation/Reforestation (further denoted as AR) and Deforestation (D) under Article 3, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol, the Czech Republic elected the optional activity of Forest Management (FM) under Article 3.4 of the Kyoto Protocol to be included in the accounting for the first commitment period. For 2CP, these activities (AR, D and FM) are mandatory, while the remaining KP LULUCF activities are neither elected nor reported by the Czech Republic. The accounting for KP LULUCF activities will be performed for the entire 2CP at its end.

1.1.3 Implementation and application of activities and elected activities under Article 3.3 and Article 3.4

Due to the close links imposed between the emission inventory under the Convention and under the Kyoto Protocol, most of the methodological approaches are applicable identically for the emission estimates of KP LULUCF activities and for those reported for the LULUCF sector under the Convention. Hence, reference is frequently made to the corresponding methodologies described in Chapter 6 (LULUCF) of the NIR 2019 text, while additional and specific information related to KP LULUCF activities is highlighted here.

The conceptual linkage between the AR, D and FM activities and the reporting based on land use categories under the Convention is as follows:

- **AR activity may represent the following types of land-use conversions:**
  - 4.A.2.1. Cropland converted to Forest Land
  - 4.A.2.2. Grassland converted to Forest Land
  - 4.A.2.3. Wetlands converted to Forest Land
  - 4.A.2.4. Settlements converted to Forest Land
- **D activity may represent the following situations:**
  - 4.B.2.1. Forest land converted to Cropland
  - 4.C.2.1. Forest land converted to Grassland
  - 4.D.2.1. Forest land converted to Wetlands
  - 4.E.2.1. Forest land converted to Settlements
- **FM activities relate to emissions and removals correspondingly as described in category 4.A.1 Forest land remaining Forest land**

In this way, AR activities generally always represent land-use conversion from a land-use category other than Forest Land to the land use category of Forest Land. Similarly, D is an activity when Forest Land is converted to other types of land-use, as shown above. These links are retained consistently for the entire reporting period, similarly as for the adopted methodology. This ensures consistent treatment of the activity data and methodologies across 2CP, as well as for the reporting period under the Convention, i.e., since 1990, and in some applicable instances since 1969. Other details can be found below.

1.1.4 Description of precedence conditions and/or hierarchy among Article 3.4 activities, and how they have been consistently employed in determining how land was classified.

Since only one activity of the listed Article 3.4 activities is reported by the Czech Republic, no precedence conditions and/or hierarchy among Article 3.4 activities are applicable.

1.2 Land-related information

1.2.1 Spatial assessment unit used for determining the area of the units of land under Article 3.3

Land areas associated with LULUCF activities are identified within a geographic boundary encompassing units of land or land subject to multiple activities under article 3.3 and 3.4 activities (i.e. reporting method 1, IPCC 2014). Considering the small area of the country and its specific conditions, there is no applicable stratification that would justify reporting for smaller than a country-level unit. This is also supported by the attributes of the available activity data. However, the land-use representation and land-use change identification system developed for KP and UNFCCC reporting purposes permit a truly detailed spatial assessment and identification of AR and D activities at the level of the individual cadastral units. The system is exclusively based on the annually updated data on land use from the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre (COSMC; www.cuzk.cz) at the level of approximately 13 thousand individual cadastral units (Fig. 1-1). For this submission, the land use representation and land use change identification system was further refined as described in Chapter 6.2.

Specifically for 2018, the areas of AR and D were estimated at the level of 13 077 cadastral units. The mean area of these units that enter the analysis of land-use changes within each of them is 603 ha. The cadastral information on particular land-use categories has a resolution of m^2. The minimum assessment unit for land-use change detection is 0.05 ha. This is linked to the spatial parameters of the forest definition employed in the Czech Republic.

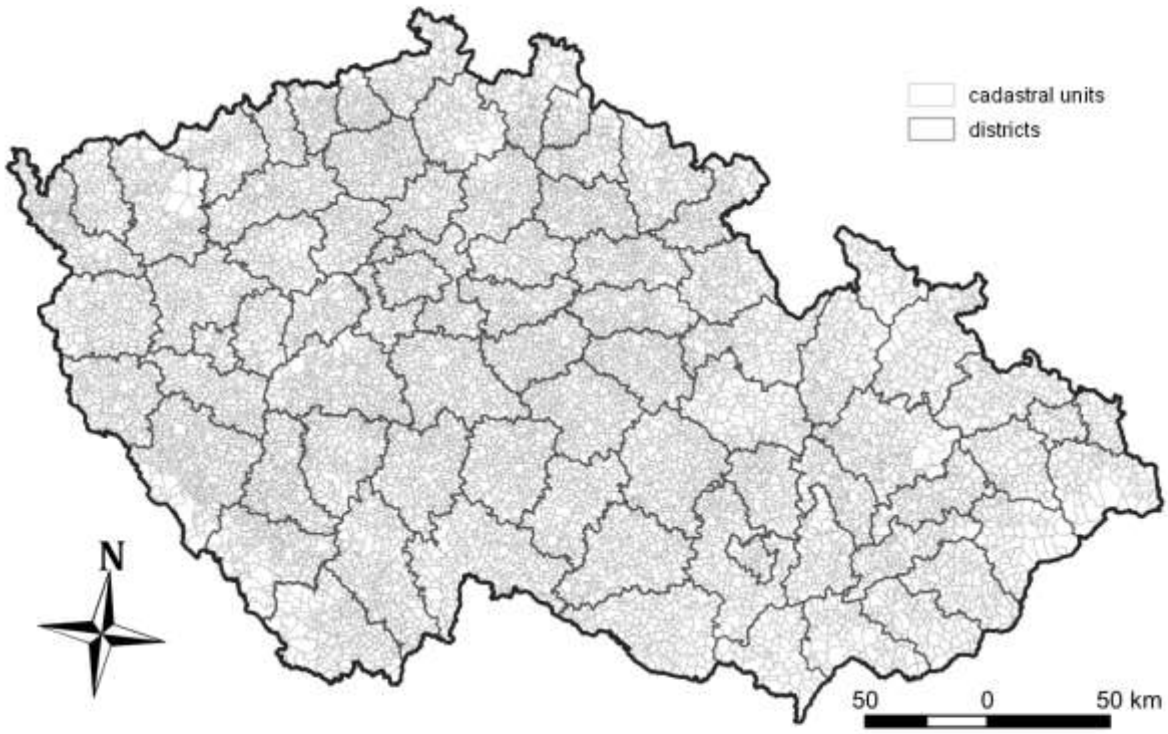

Fig. 1-1: The spatial detail of the land use representation and land-use change identification system used for detecting land use change associated with AR and D activities. In 2018, the areas of AR and D were estimated at the level of 13 077 individual cadastral units.

1.2.2 Methodology used to develop the land transition matrix

The land use representation and land-use change identification system was created in several steps, namely 1) source data assembly 2) linking land-use definitions 3) identification of land-use change 4) complementing time-series. These steps are described in detailed in Section 6.2 above. This results in a system of consistent representation of land areas, ranking as Reporting Method 1 of GPG for LULUCF (IPCC, 2014), having the attributes of both Approach 2 and Approach 3 and permitting accounting for all mandatory land-use transitions in annual time steps.

Tab. 1-1 The identified land-use change from Cropland (C), Grassland (G), Wetlands (W), Settlements (S) and Other Land (O) to Forest Land (F), categorized as AR (kha/year) and land use change from F to land use categories C, G, W, S and O, which represent D (kha/year).

Year	Afforestation/Reforestation (AR, kha/year)						Deforestation (D, kha/year)					
	C to F	G to F	W to F	S to F	O to F	Total	F to C	F to G	F to W	F to S	F to O	Total
1990	0.50	0.36	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.88	0.03	0.08	0.01	0.28	0.00	0.40
1991	1.14	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	1.17	0.01	0.65	0.06	0.13	0.00	0.84
1992	0.15	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.23	0.03	0.20	0.02	0.21	0.00	0.47
1993	0.09	0.11	0.02	0.19	0.00	0.41	0.19	0.07	0.02	0.57	0.00	0.85
1994	0.26	0.29	0.12	0.90	0.00	1.56	0.13	0.08	0.01	0.40	0.00	0.62
1995	0.38	0.35	0.00	0.50	0.00	1.24	0.14	0.07	0.02	0.29	0.00	0.51
1996	0.74	0.41	0.03	0.59	0.00	1.77	0.18	0.32	0.02	0.38	0.00	0.90
1997	0.30	0.44	0.05	0.97	0.00	1.76	0.21	0.17	0.03	0.38	0.00	0.79
1998	0.46	0.67	0.09	2.28	0.00	3.51	0.38	0.39	0.05	0.56	0.00	1.38
1999	0.31	0.40	0.04	0.81	0.00	1.56	0.21	0.08	0.06	0.62	0.00	0.96
2000	0.51	0.54	0.08	2.40	0.00	3.52	0.13	0.14	0.06	0.39	0.00	0.72
2001	0.43	0.49	0.04	1.22	0.00	2.17	0.07	0.10	0.02	0.33	0.00	0.52
2002	0.34	0.77	0.04	3.55	0.00	4.71	0.04	0.07	0.08	0.33	0.00	0.52
2003	0.68	0.60	0.03	0.76	0.00	2.07	0.08	0.13	0.05	0.51	0.00	0.77
2004	0.66	0.80	0.07	0.78	0.00	2.30	0.10	0.07	0.02	0.53	0.00	0.72
2005	0.75	0.93	0.01	0.72	0.00	2.42	0.09	0.09	0.03	0.50	0.00	0.70
2006	1.03	0.62	0.04	0.56	0.00	2.25	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.38	0.00	0.52
2007	0.82	0.56	0.02	1.14	0.00	2.54	0.05	0.07	0.03	0.33	0.00	0.46
2008	0.67	0.49	0.08	1.09	0.00	2.33	0.11	0.05	0.03	0.31	0.00	0.50
2009	0.71	0.67	0.10	1.24	0.00	2.71	0.08	0.12	0.03	0.33	0.00	0.56
2010	1.01	0.63	0.14	1.16	0.00	2.94	0.11	0.09	0.06	0.38	0.00	0.63
2011	0.71	0.62	0.10	1.63	0.00	3.06	0.27	0.18	0.08	0.35	0.00	0.88
2012	0.74	0.70	0.05	1.13	0.00	2.62	0.07	0.11	0.04	0.30	0.00	0.51
2013	0.69	0.57	0.04	1.16	0.00	2.47	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.36	0.00	0.58
2014	0.67	0.43	0.05	2.12	0.00	3.27	0.08	0.09	0.04	0.37	0.00	0.57
2015	0.71	0.48	0.06	1.30	0.00	2.54	0.06	0.09	0.03	0.26	0.00	0.44
2016	0.62	0.42	0.05	0.99	0.00	2.08	0.07	0.09	0.04	0.34	0.00	0.54
2017	0.59	0.43	0.04	1.42	0.00	2.48	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.44	0.00	0.59
2018	0.47	0.42	0.03	1.15	0.00	2.07	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.21	0.00	0.33

The identified annual land use changes among the major land use categories as defined in the Czech emission inventory are shown Tab. 1-1. The mean area of AR activities reached 2.2 kha per year during the 1990 to 2018 period, corresponding to a cumulative area of 64.6 kha. For the same period, the mean area of D reached 0.6 kha per year, which amounts to 18.8 kha for the entire period. The difference between AR and D corresponds to the net increment of cadastral forest land as shown in Fig. 6-4 (main text of the NIR).

Although the system of land-use representation and land-use identification is basically identical for both KP-reporting and Convention reporting, there are some notable differences that have implications for the reported areas of KP activities (Tab. 1-2). These differences are imposed by the specific requirements for the reporting of LULUCF activities under the Kyoto protocol, namely:

i) AR activities that qualify under KP accounting are only those commenced since 1990

ii) AR land must be traced under KP reporting, i.e., it never enters the land registered under FM activity.

To handle this issue in the KP LULUCF reporting, two additional technical sub-categories were introduced for FM reporting. One is “Forest land remaining Forest land in KP reporting”, while the second is “Residual afforested land from before 1990 (in conversion status)”. The entire land qualified as the area under FM activity represents the sum of these two categories.

Tab. 1-2: The forest areas of subcategories by four major tree species (Beech, Oak, Pine, Spruce) and the temporary unstocked areas (clearcut, CA), which altogether form the category 4.A.1 of the Convention reporting. Although not explicitly labelled in this table, until 2009 4.A.1 was identical with the category of Forest Land remaining Forest Land (FLRFL) used in the KP reporting of FM. 4.A.2 represents Land converted to Forest land, remaining in conversion status for a period of 20 years. 4.A.1 and 4.A.2 form the entire category 4.A Forest Land used in the Convention reporting. Residual afforestation (RA) represents the fraction of AR areas afforested prior 1990, which forms part of the FM area (FM = FLRFL+RA), while the AR since 1990 (Art. 3.3) is treated separately and shown in Tab. 1-1 above

Year	Convention and KP LULUCF reporting categories and their areas (kha) since 1990									
	Beech	Oak	Pine	Spruce	CA	4.A.2	4.A	FLRFL	RA	FM
1990	380.9	156.0	466.2	1539.2	40.6	46.6	2629.5	2582.9	45.7	2628.6
1991	384.0	156.6	466.1	1535.0	40.7	46.9	2629.3	2582.4	44.8	2627.2
1992	387.4	157.7	464.7	1534.7	41.9	42.5	2629.1	2586.5	40.3	2626.8
1993	390.0	158.4	462.9	1533.9	41.4	41.9	2628.6	2586.7	39.2	2625.9
1994	393.9	158.6	461.5	1537.3	39.9	38.3	2629.5	2591.2	34.0	2625.2
1995	397.2	159.2	461.6	1537.7	39.0	35.4	2630.1	2594.7	29.9	2624.6
1996	399.9	160.9	460.8	1536.4	38.3	34.7	2631.0	2596.2	27.5	2623.7
1997	403.3	160.9	460.3	1537.2	36.2	33.8	2631.8	2598.0	24.8	2622.8
1998	409.9	161.3	462.9	1532.5	34.0	33.3	2633.8	2600.5	20.8	2621.3
1999	412.7	163.3	458.9	1537.6	32.5	29.5	2634.5	2605.0	15.4	2620.4
2000	417.0	165.3	457.5	1536.6	31.3	29.6	2637.3	2607.7	12.0	2619.7
2001	422.2	166.5	456.2	1535.7	30.0	28.5	2639.2	2610.7	8.7	2619.4
2002	428.1	168.0	454.1	1531.5	28.6	32.7	2643.1	2610.3	8.3	2618.6
2003	435.5	169.6	452.7	1525.2	27.2	33.9	2644.2	2610.3	7.4	2617.6
2004	441.1	170.4	450.3	1521.5	27.0	35.5	2645.7	2610.3	6.6	2616.9
2005	447.2	171.1	448.7	1517.5	26.5	36.3	2647.4	2611.1	5.0	2616.2
2006	451.7	173.0	446.8	1514.1	26.1	37.4	2649.1	2611.7	3.9	2615.6
2007	457.6	174.2	444.8	1509.9	26.2	38.6	2651.2	2612.7	2.5	2615.2
2008	464.6	176.6	442.9	1502.3	27.2	39.5	2653.0	2613.6	1.1	2614.7
2009	471.0	177.8	440.9	1496.7	27.8	41.1	2655.2	2614.1	0.0	2614.1
2010	475.3	179.8	439.5	1491.2	28.3	43.2	2657.4	2613.3	0.0	2613.3
2011	480.2	181.9	437.4	1486.0	29.3	45.0	2659.8	2612.7	0.0	2612.7
2012	486.1	183.5	435.8	1478.9	30.1	47.4	2661.9	2612.2	0.0	2612.2
2013	492.7	185.2	434.2	1471.4	30.7	49.5	2663.7	2611.5	0.0	2611.5
2014	501.2	185.3	431.7	1463.6	33.3	51.2	2666.4	2610.9	0.0	2610.9
2015	506.0	186.2	430.7	1461.4	31.5	52.5	2668.4	2610.4	0.0	2610.4
2016	511.5	187.9	428.3	1458.2	31.1	52.8	2669.9	2609.8	0.0	2609.8
2017	516.7	189.1	426.7	1454.3	31.2	53.5	2671.7	2609.1	0.0	2609.1
2018	525.2	191.1	424.9	1449.4	30.7	52.1	2673.3	2608.8	0.0	2608.8

The Czech inventory system adopts the 20-year default period for preserving lands under conversion status as recommended by IPCC (2006). Therefore, the areas of the sub-category Forest land remaining Forest land in KP reporting are equal to the areas in the category 4.A.1 under Convention reporting until 2009. In KP reporting, the entire area of FM must additionally include the fraction of land afforested prior 1990, which is represented by the second introduced sub-category, i.e., "Residual afforested land from before 1990 (i.e., in conversion status)", which is abbreviated as RA in Tab. 1-2.

Since the reported year 2010, the area of FLRFL became equal to FM and the area of RA became zero. At the same time, the FM area became smaller than that reported under 4.A.1 under the Convention reporting (4.A.1 is not explicitly shown in Tab. 1-2, but it is equal to 4.A - 4.A.2) and hence also the areas of the individual species groups differ under the Convention and KP reporting. This is due to the fact that forest area loss from FM due to D activities is not compensated by any residual areas of formerly (prior 1990) afforested land, and because AR, similarly to D, remain treated separately from FM even after 20 years.

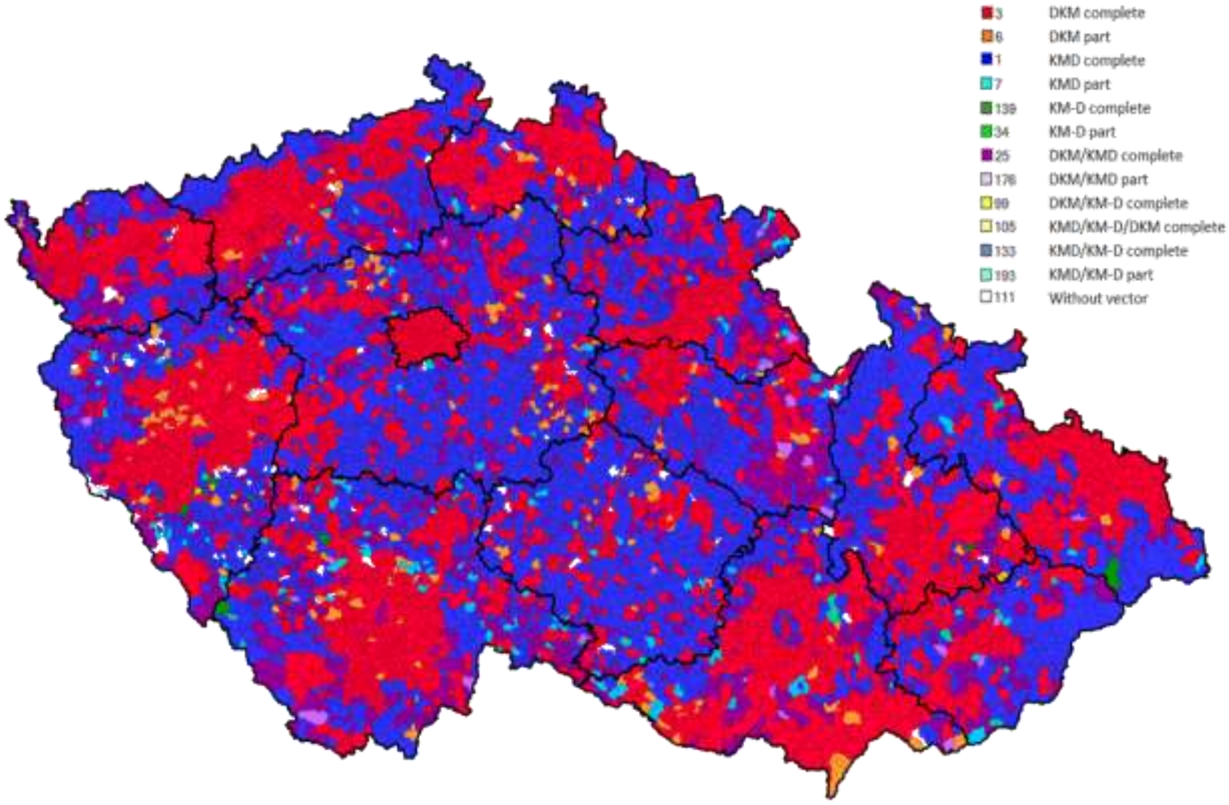

Fig. 1-2: The ongoing digitalization of the Czech cadastral land use information with units identified by categories of source map origin, coordination system and scale (DKM, KMD, KM-D and their combination) and completeness labelled by individual colours. Based on the information of COSMC as of January 2020.

The system of land use, land-use representation and land-use change identification as currently implemented in this inventory represents the most advanced approach achievable within the conditions in the country. It should be understood that it is basically a bottom-up system using detailed information at the level of individual cadastral units (n=13 077 as of 2018). The information as reported in the CRF tables represents sum-up values of the individual cadastral units, involving 10 major land use types of the original categorization and the time span from 1969 to 2018. It should also be noted the reconciled official land use information of COSMC undergoes continuous updating and accuracy improvement due to the progressing digitalization of the original maps. The resulting digital maps are distinguished by the source information and its coordination system. As also noted in section 6.2 of the NIR text (see also Footnote 3), the LULUCF inventory team consults the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre (COSMC; www.cuzk.cz) on the issues related to the information on land areas in the Czech Republic. To illustrate the process of ongoing digitalization of cadastral maps in the county, we include the map of the recent state of the art in this process (Fig. 1.2, based on COSMC). It gives an overview of the national cadastral system under the process of digitalization, with different categories by source map origin, coordination system, scale and completeness labelled by individual colours. Evidently, this gradual digitalization leads to rectified area information on individual cadastral parcels, units and therefore also on the entire country. This also explains the nature of the ongoing area rectifications in the official reports on areas of land and land use categories in the country. In 2017, on a request of the inventory team, COSMC provided a statement commenting the digitalization progress and commenting issues linked to area rectification and origin of the land use changes that are officially reported by COSMC on behalf of the country.

1.2.3 Maps and/or database to identify the geographical locations, and the system of identification codes for the geographical locations

The KP LULUCF reporting of the Czech Republic is based on the annually updated data from the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre (COSMC; www.cuzk.cz) at the level of about 13 thousands individual cadastral units (Fig. 1-1), which represent the Czech cadastral system. At that level, land use change is identifiable, using the standard identification codes and names of the Czech cadastral system and COSMC.

The spatial resolution of the adopted land-use representation and land-use change identification system is depicted in Figs. 11-3 and 11-4, which show the identified units with AR and D activities, respectively, in 2018.

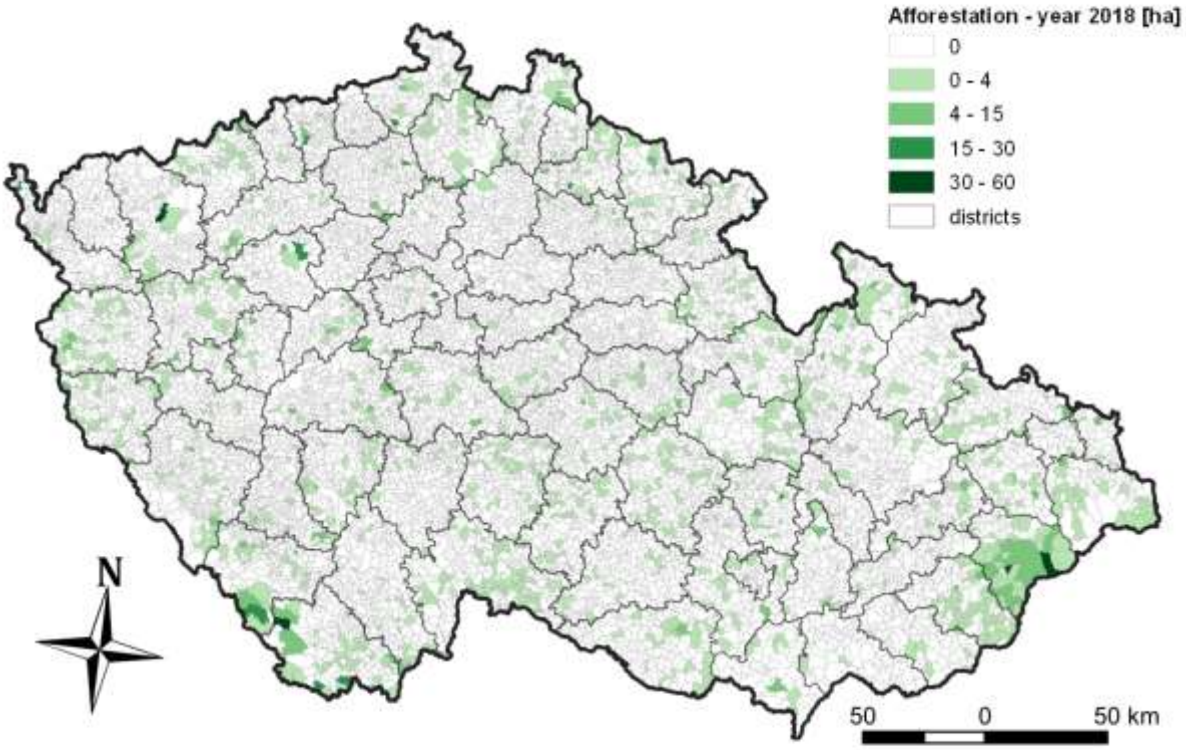

Fig. 1-3: The cadastral units with identified afforestation (AR) activities in 2018.

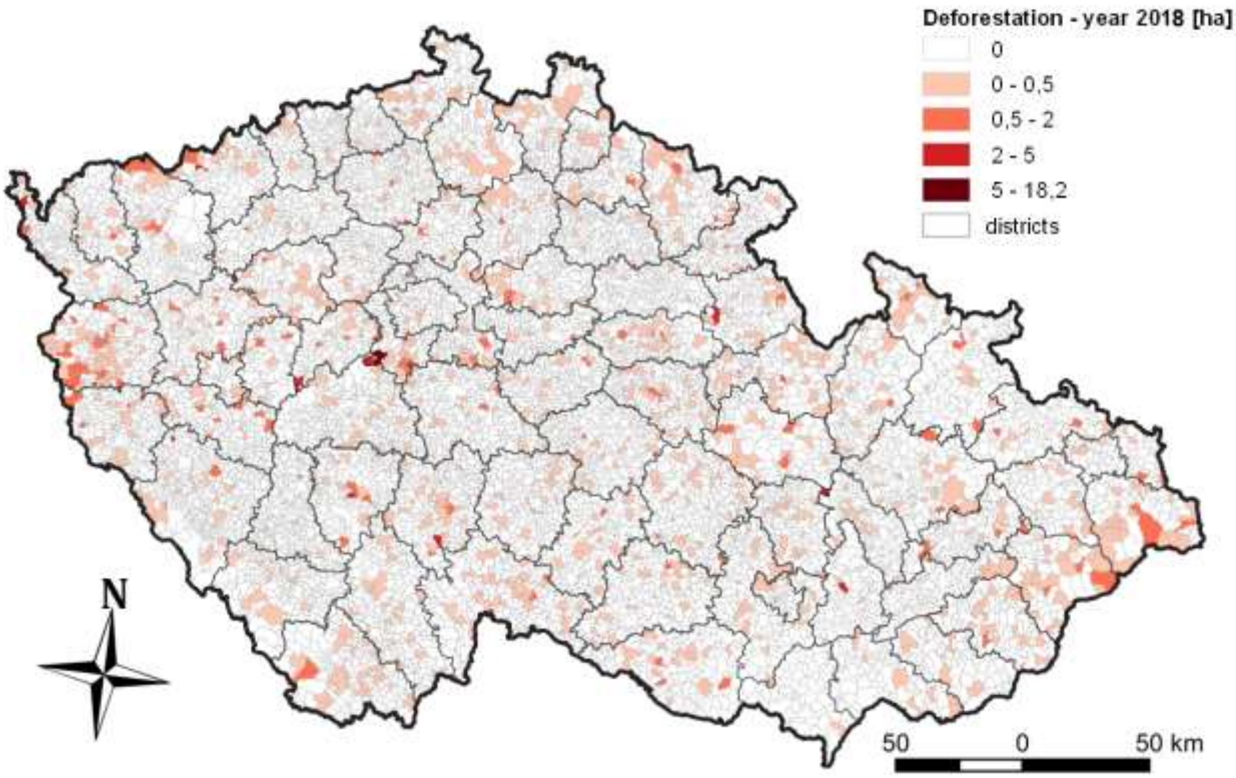

Fig. 1-4: The cadastral units with identified deforestation (D) activities in 2018.

1.2.4 Other items

In response to review issue KL. 7 the inventory team initiated developing a specific analytical method based of available data layes on deforestation and forest land area, which gradually become availalable in line with the progress of digitalization process of land-use data (see Fig. 1-2). The interim working material for the most recent period (since 2009) indicates truly insignificant areas of deforested land that would possibly revert its status from the originally designated land-use category. However, this is a challenging task that requires more effort and collaboration with the source data agency (COSMC) to provide more solid evidence to be included in this report. However, the interim analysis conducted so far indicates that tracking deforested lands would not result into any difference in quantified emission estimates beyond estimation error.

1.3 Activity-specific information

1.3.1 Methods for carbon stock change and GHG emission and removal estimates

1.3.1.1 Description of the methodologies and the underlying assumptions used

Due to efforts to link the emission inventory under the Convention and that under the Kyoto Protocol, most of the methodological approaches are applicable identically for the KP LULUCF activities and the relevant LULUCF categories under the Convention reporting. These are described in detail in Chapter 6 (LULUCF) of the 2019 NIR submission. Hence, reference is often made to these methodologies, while additional and specific information related to Kyoto Protocol LULUCF activities is highlighted here.

For AR activities, the applicable methodology of IPCC (2006) for estimating emissions and removals is given in Section 4.3. Correspondingly, the emissions due to D were estimated based on the IPCC (2006) guidance given in Chapters 5.3, 6.3, 7.3, 8.3 and 9.3. For specific details on the approaches employed, country-specific activity data and factors, Chapter 6 of the NIR 2019 submission should be consulted.

In the KP LULUCF reporting., the emissions and/or removals of CO_2 are quantified for changes in five ecosystem carbon pools, namely above-ground biomass, below-ground biomass, dead wood, litter and soil organic matter. Additionally, the CO_2 emission contribution is estimated for Harvested wood Products (HWP), which may also concern AR and D activities.

Changes in above-ground biomass carbon pool were estimated primarily on the basis of forest taxation data in Forest Management Plans (further denoted as FMP), disaggregated in line with the country-specific approaches at the level of the four major tree species groups, namely beech, oak, pine and spruce (Chapter 6.4 of NIR 2019 – this report).

The attributing of carbon stock change to the below- and above-ground components, required for the reporting under Kyoto Protocol, was determined by root/shoot ratio (*R*). *R* was revised for this inventory submission, reflecting tree species and growing stock volumes as described in NIR chapter 6.4.2.

Apart from adopting age-specific increment data as described in Section 6.4.2, there is no methodological discrepancy for estimating biomass carbon stock changes in new (afforested, young) mature forest stands.

The carbon stock change in dead organic matter, i.e., deadwood and litter carbon pools for AR and D activities, was estimated similarly as described for the corresponding LULUCF categories in Chapters 6.4.2.2 and 6.5.2.2 of NIR 2018. This method uses the latest activity data obtained from the statistical inventory programs available in the country. The only difference between the LULUCF and KP LULUCF approaches is the different area associated with these carbon stock changes under the two reporting bodies. Mineral soil carbon stock estimation follows the methodology of soil carbon stock change estimation resulting from land use change among the land use categories of Forest Land, Cropland Grassland and (newly revized) Settlements, based on the interpreted soil carbon stock maps (Sections 6.4.2.2, and 6.8.2 of the NIR text). Complementarily, for sub-categories involving Wetlands, "NA" was entered in association with the soil carbon pool, as no adopted applicable methodology is listed for this pool in IPCC (2006) for the symmetric types of land-use conversion events.

For the FM activity, which resembles category 4.A.1 Forest Land remaining Forest Land, the implemented estimate of the net carbon stock change in dead organic matter (deadwood) was introduced in 2018 NIR inventory submission based on the Tier 2 stock-difference method according to Eq. 2.8 of IPCC (2006), in response to the review issue KL.5. The methodological details are presented in Section 6.4.2.1 of the NIR text.

The carbon stock change of the soil carbon pool under FM was not estimated and the "NE" notation key is used. This implicitly also applies to the litter carbon pool, which is included in the soil carbon pool due to the YASSO soil model concept, which is used for justification when omitting these carbon pools in Section 11.3.1.2 below.

Additional greenhouse gases (CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O) are reported from biomass burning. Burning is explicitly confined to the activity of FM and thus matches the corresponding estimates under the Convention for the land-use category 4.A.1 Forest Land remaining Forest Land. These emissions are estimated identically as described in Section 6.4.2.1 of the NIR text.

There are no N_2O emissions from N-fertilization and soil drainage, which are therefore not applicable for the reporting period. On the contrary, N_2O emissions are reported for deforestation of Forest land that is converted to Cropland. This estimation is identical to that reported under the Convention and described in NIR, Section 6.5.2.2 for land use category 4.B.2.1.

The estimates for the emission contribution from carbon stock changes in Harvested Wood Products (HWP) are also included in this inventory submission. The methodology and activity data are basically identical to those employed for HWP estimates under the Convention, which is described in Chapter 6.10. The adopted approach also includes information on emissions to HWP changes attributable to areas of D, which are methodologically treated differently (instant oxidation) compared to HWP attributable to FM (first order decay by product sub-categories; Approach B1).

1.3.1.2 Justification for omitting any carbon pool or GHG emissions/removals from activities under Article 3.3 and elected activities under Article 3.4

A justification is provided for for omitting the soil carbon pool and inherently the litter carbon pool from the reporting under FM activity. It is assumed that, under the conditions of current forestry practices in the country and at the country-level scale, forest soils do not represent a net source of CO_2 emissions. Justification for this approach is based on the targeted peer-reviewed modelling analysis performed for the actual circumstances of FM in the country (Cienciala et al., 2008b). It uses the well-established YASSO soil model (Liski et al., 2003, 2005) in combination with the similarly well-known and established EFISCEN forest scenario model (e.g., Karjalainen et al., 2002) and the actual data for forest biomass, growth performance and growing conditions in the country. The analysis shows that, under the adopted sustainable forest management practices implemented in the Czech Republic, the forest soil carbon pool (including litter) does not decrease, i.e., it is not a net source of emissions. The study contains further details on the country-specific model application, definition of scenarios and results related to both biomass and soil carbon pools, including the probable effect of changing climatic conditions. It also contains a discussion that elucidates the aspect of the YASSO model concept of litter input and aggregated output for litter/organic and mineral soil layers and its justification, as well as the reasoning with respect to the Kyoto protocol LULUCF reporting requirements. There is a wealth of literature on YASSO model applications that can be further consulted (www.environment.fi/syke/yasso).

To conclude, the forest soil carbon pool and inherently the litter carbon pool under current forest management practices and growth trends can be assumed not to be a source of emissions. The underlying assumptions will be further verified.

1.3.1.3 Information on whether or not indirect and natural GHG emissions and removals have been factored out

The indirect and natural GHG emissions and removals were not factored out.

1.3.1.4 Changes in data and methods since the previous submission (recalculations)

- Carbon stock change estimates for DOM and litter

In response to the issues KL.8 and KL.9, data of the available statistical programs, i.e., NFI1 (2001-2004), NFI2 (2011-2014) and the landscape inventory CzechTerra (CZT 1 2008-2009 and CZT 2 2014-2015), were used to construct trend line and estimate carbon stock change also for the previously missing years of the reporting period. This applies both for standing and lying deadwood components. Hence, this revision resulted in a complete data series for this subcategory. The updated estimates marginally changed emissions in this category, extending the estimates prior 2001 and beyond 2015 using the observed trends.

- Soil carbon stock change

In response to the issue L26, the estimates of soil carbon stock change resulting from land converted to other land use categories that involve Settlements were revised. This is due to an identified technical error in estimates of reference soil carbon stock applicable to the activities. The revised estimates are, similarly as before, grounded on soil carbon data for land-use categories Forest land, Cropland and Grassland. However, the revision includes the technical correction (using 20 per cent soil carbon loss for paved over areas in line with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (vol. 4, chap. 8, p.8.24)) affecting all soil CSC estimates involving land-use conversions from and to settlements. This implies that also the soil carbon stock estimates for the KP activities AR and D are affected. Specifically, this concerns AR of former Settlements land use category, and D for those instances with Settlements as the target land use category.

1.3.1.5 Uncertainty estimates

The uncertainty estimates were prepared following the methodological guidance of IPCC (2006), which is described in Chapter 6.4.3. It includes the noted issue of combining uncertainties that is considered questionable when uncertainties associated with removals and emissions are to be combined, which may result in a denominator close to or equal to zero (which is not admissible). Since the last revision introduced in the NIR 2012, no other changes have been implemented for the uncertainty estimation in the follow-up NIR submissions.

In 2018, the estimated overall uncertainty for AR activities was 32%. The overall uncertainty for D was 60%. For FM the overall uncertainty equalled 21%.

1.3.1.6 Information on other methodological aspects

Despite efforts to make the reporting of KP LULUCF activities correspond to that under the Convention, there are some aspects that make direct comparison difficult. There are several aspects to be considered when comparing the quantitative estimates of these categories, which relate to different treatment of land areas, i.e., differences in land-based and activity reporting (see Chapter 11.2.2 above).

1.3.1.7 The year of the onset of an activity, if after 2013

Not applicable.

1.4 Article 3.3

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

The annually updated cadastral information from the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre (COSMC; www.cuzk.cz) refers exclusively to intentional, i.e., human-induced interventions into land use. These interventions are thereby reflected in the corresponding records, including the time attribute, collected and summarized at the level of cadastral units and individual years.

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

Since no remote sensing technology is directly involved in the Czech KP LULUCF emission inventory, there is no issue related to distinguishing harvesting or forest disturbance from deforestation. Harvesting and forest disturbance always occur on Forest Land, while deforestation is a permanent cadastral change of land use from Forest Land to other categories of land use.

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

Any deforestation in terms of land use change requires an official administrative decision. Hence, no permanent loss of forest cover may occur prior this approval, which is reflected in cadastral land use. The above also implies that there is no afforestation occurring on previously deforested land through an administrative decision. A temporary loss of forest cover up to an area of 1 ha may occur as part of forest management operations on Forest land (units of land subject to *FM*), which is, however, not qualified as deforestation in terms of Art. 3.3. KP LULUCF activity.

The cadastral information on forest land areas centrally administered by COSMC in combination with the information of mandatory forest planning administered centrally by FMI, Brandýs n.l. provides a clear distinction of two types of land under forest areas temporarily without forest cover, which are not classified as deforested. One type of unstocked forest land is that required for long-term forest activities, such as forest roads and nurseries, where the length of return to forest cover is unspecific but intended by designated land use. In 2018, such areas represented 2.4% of forest land. The second type is clearcut area, which is a result of forest management operations as noted above and an inherent part of forest management evidence and planning. The clearcut area (CA) is also listed in Tab. 1-2 for individual years. In 2018, it represented 1.2 % of forest land. The mandatory period to regenerate/reforest clearcut areas is two years according to the Czech Forestry Act.

1.4.4 Information related to natural disturbances provision under Art. 3.3

The Czech emission inventory of KP LULUCF activities does not employ any provision for natural disturbances for the accounting in 2CP and therefore no additional specific information on this issue is provided.

1.4.5 Information on Harvested wood products under Art. 3.3

As requested by paragraph 26 of Annex to 2/CMP.7, carbon stock changes in the HWP pool are reported and accounted for in the Czech emission inventory. The methodology of estimation is described in Section 11.5.3.5.

However, the estimates of HWP emission contribution also relate to Activities under Art. 3.3. Specifically for Deforestation (D), the emission estimation discerns the contribution of D to the total HWP produced and consumed domestically in order to apply direct oxidation for the associated emissions (IPCC 2014). The share of HWP originating from D is estimated on the basis of an area-based share of land under D and FM for the individual reporting years. This share reached 0.02% in 1990 and 0.01% in 2018, with a maximum of 0.05% in 1998. The mean value for the entire reporting period, as wel as for the KP2 period, was 0.02%, hence 99.98% of HWP products employed for first order decay estimation of HWP emission contribution originates from the areas under FM.

As for Afforestation/Reforestation (AR), due to inadequate tree age it may safely be assumed in the conditions of the country that no harvest has originated from AR activities yet. However, the empirical evidence (data) for this statement are lacking and hence it is formally impossible to separate harvest between AR and FM. Therefore, carbon stock changes in HWP are reported solely under FM (besides the separated and excluded harvest from D as described above) following the recommendation of IPCC 2013 KP Supplement (IPCC 2014), p. 2.118, namely “In case it is not possible to differentiate between the harvest from AR and FM, it is conservative and in line with good practice to assume that all HWP entering the accounting framework originate from FM”.

1.4.6 Information on estimated emissions and removals of activities under Art. 3.3

In 2018, the estimated removals from AR activities reached -539 kt CO_2 eq. The estimated emissions from D equalled 151 kt CO_2 eq. The details can be found in the corresponding CRF Tables of KP LULUCF.

1.5 Article 3.4

1.5.1 Information that demonstrates that activities under Article 3.4 have occurred since 1 January 1990 and are human-induced

The Czech Republic adopted the broad definition (FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.1; IPCC 2014) of FM. It reads “Forest management is a system of practices for stewardship and use of forest land aimed at fulfilling relevant ecological (including biological diversity), economic and social functions of the forest in a sustainable manner.” This decision implies that the entire forest area in the country is subject to FM interventions, as guided by the Forestry Act (No. 289/1995 Coll.).

1.5.2 Information relating to Cropland Management, Grazing Land Management and Revegetation, if elected, for the base year

Not applicable for the Czech Republic.

1.5.3 Information relating to Forest Management

As noted in Section 11.5.1 above, the practice of *FM* is generally guided by the Forestry Act (No. 289/1995 Coll.).

1.5.3.1 Conversion of natural forest to planted forest

The extent of natural forest in the Czech Republic was 29.1 kha as of 2018 (MAF 2019), representing about 0.001% of the forest area in the country. The remnants of natural forest in the country are extremely valuable and under the most strict conservation and protection regime. Hence, no conversion of natural forest to planted forest is permitted and has not occurred under the conditions of the country during the reporting period since 1990.

1.5.3.2 Forest Management Reference Level (FMRL)

FMRL applicable for the Czech Republic was prepared by the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission (JRC), based on elaboration of the results of independent EU modeling groups, coordinated by the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), assisted by the JRC and funded by the European Commission Directorate General of Climate Action (DG CLIM). The adopted value of FMRL with emissions/removals from HWP using the first order decay functions is 4 686 Gg CO_2 eq. A detailed description of the FMRL can be found on https://unfccc.int/bodies/awg-kp/items/5896.php (revised submission of the Czech Republic from 13 September 2011). At the link, the report of the technical assessment of FMRL submission of the Czech Republic is also available.

The approach adopted by JRC in constructing FMRL is based on using two models, namely G4M (Global Forestry Model) from IIASA and EFISCEN (European Forest Information Scenario Model) from the European Forest Institute (EFI). These tools were used to project annual estimates of emissions and removals for forest management until 2020 for the above- and below-ground biomass carbon pools. To estimate the FMRL, the emissions and removals estimated by the models for the time series 2000 to 2020 were calibrated/adjusted using historical data from the Party for the period 2000–2008 as reported in the NIR 2010 submission. The following pools and gases were in cluded in FMRL: above- and below-ground biomass pools, the HWP pool, CO_2 emissions from liming and GHG emissions from biomass burning. Deadwood, litter and soil organic matter were assumed in equilibrium. The HWP contribution as included in FMRL was estimated using the first-order decay function using equation 12.1 from the 2006 IPCC Gl. (IPCC 2006), annual production data as reported at FAO and the recommended (IPCC 2006) specific half lives for product types, including paper and paperboard (2 years), wood panels (25 years and sawnwood (35 years). Other details can be found in the revised submission and technical assessemt documents as referenced above.

1.5.3.3 Technical Corrections of FMRL

No technical correction has been applied to FMRL for the Czech Republic yet. In 2018 and 2019, the inventory team had prioritize its capacity on preparing the new Forest reference level under the EU regulation 2018/841. It is ecxpected that the technical correction of FMRL will be prepared for the next NIR submission. It will reflect the activity data used and currently adopted accounting rules (e.g., exluding emissions from liming). This will also include an information demonstrating consistency between FMRL and the FM reporting and related interpretation.

1.5.3.4 Information related to the natural disturbance provision under Art. 3.4

The Czech emission inventory of KP LULUCF activities does not apply any provision for natural disturbances for the accounting in 2nd Commitment period and therefore no additional specific information on this issue is provided here.

1.5.3.5 Information on Harvested Wood Products under Art. 3.4

The estimates of the HWP emission contribution are predominantly related to activity of FM under Art. 3.4. The contribution of Art. 3.3 activities to HWP is discerned on the basis of the area-based share of land under D and FM for individual reporting years as described in Chapter 11.4.5. The share applicable to FM represents 99.98%, for which the first order decay estimation of the HWP emission contribution is used in accordance with IPCC (2014). The specific methodological details related to HWP under FM are described in Chapter 11.5.5 below.

The estimation of HWP contribution was guided by IPCC (2014) methodologies and the principles of Decision 2/CMP.7. Hence, the method excludes the imported wood (being discerned discern at the source data from FAOSTAT (FAO database) as noted in in the NIR, under 6.10. The HWP in solid waste disposal sites is not included, assumed to be instantaneously oxidized. The input to HWP excludes firewood (and woody residuals) as its carbon stock is accounted for using instantaneous oxidation. HWP originated from deforested land is excluded from the estimate assuming instantaneous oxidation.

With respect to the remaining information required under Decision 2/CMP.8, annex II, the following additional details (apart from the information already given above) are provided:

- Activity data used for HWP estimation (production and trade of sawnwood, wood-based panels and paper and paperboard) were derived and/or directly used from the FAO database on wood production and trade (http://faostat3.fao.org/download/F/FO/E). The data have been available since 1961 as an aggregate for the former Czechoslovakia. when Czechoslovakia was split into the Czech Republic and Slovakia, data have been available specifically for the two countries. To estimate the corresponding share of HWP in the 1961 to 1992 period, the data applicable for Czechoslovakia were multiplied by a country-specific share that was derived for each HWP category from the data reported for each follow-up country in the 1993 to 1997 period (Cienciala and Palán 2014). The activity data for the period 1990 to 2018 are included in the CRF tables, whereas the data for the period 1961 to 1989 are newly included in the NIR (Chaper 6.10.2). The conversion factors used for the disaggregated HWP categoriesg are those as in Table 2.8.1 (IPCC, 2014b). Exports and imports were treated according to Equations 2.8.1 (for industrial roundwood) and 2.8.2 (for wood pulp) of the IPCC KP Supplement (IPCC, 2014b).. The amounts of volume that are accounted for as input to the HWP pool exclude firewood as its carbon stock is accounted for using the instantaneous oxidation method. The data on annual domestic production of the major HPW items, i.e., paper and paperboard, wood-based panels and sawnwood, as used to estimate HWP pool changes are listed in Tab. 1-3. Emissions and removals resulting from changes in HPW pools do not include any imported HWP products.

- Estimation of HWP contribution using first order decay equation (Eq. 2.8.5, IPCC 2014b) include default half-life constants for the major HWP categories: 35 years for sawnwood, 25 years for wood-based panels and 2 years for paper and paperboard

- The FMRL of the Czech Republic is based on a projection representing “business as usual scenario”, inherited emissions occurring during the second commitment period from HWP originating from forests prior to the start of the second commitment period are accounted for.

- All emissions from HWP already accounted for during the 1st Commitment period on the basis of instantaneous oxidation are excluded from accounting in the 2nd Commitment period: this requirement is met by including solely emissions from the non-firewood harvested wood product sub-categories (i.e., sawnwood, wood based panels, as well as paper and paperboard) during the 2nd Commitment period.

Tab. 1-3 Annual domestic production of paper and paperboard, wood-based panels and sawnwood in the country for 1990 to 2018as used for estimation of HWP changes to assess HWP emission contributon.

Year	HWP item		
	Paper and paperboard (t)	Wood-based panels (m^3)	Sawnwood (m^3)
1990	850 961	1 008 014	3 971 349
1991	711 534	695 158	3 018 525
1992	450 355	524 769	2 209 084
1993	643 000	678 000	3 025 000
1994	700 000	715 000	3 155 000
1995	738 000	785 000	3 490 000
1996	714 000	842 000	3 405 000
1997	772 000	960 000	3 393 000
1998	768 000	865 000	3 427 000
1999	770 000	892 000	3 584 000
2000	804 000	921 000	4 106 000
2001	864 000	1 060 000	3 889 000
2002	870 000	1 109 000	3 800 000
2003	950 000	1 345 000	3 805 000
2004	934 000	1 390 000	3 940 000
2005	969 000	1 492 000	4 003 000
2006	1 042 000	1 566 000	5 080 000
2007	1 023 000	1 716 000	5 454 000
2008	932 000	1 681 000	4 636 000
2009	804 786	1 179 000	4 048 000
2010	769 000	1 372 000	4 744 000
2011	775 200	1 305 000	4 454 000
2012	781 000	1 282 000	4 259 000

Year	HWP item		
	Paper and paperboard (t)	Wood-based panels (m^3)	Sawnwood (m^3)
2013	610 900	1 281 000	4 037 000
2014	686 100	1 288 000	3 861 000
2015	740 320	1 292 000	4 150 000
2016	795 000	1 380 000	4 295 000
2017	907 999	1 433 000	4 317 000
2018	843 411	1 498 000	4 550 000

1.5.4 Information on estimated emissions and removals of Forest Management activity under Art. 3.4

For inventory 2018, the estimated emissions from *FM* with (without) HWP contribution reached 6 345 (7 834) kt CO_2 eq. The details can be found in the corresponding CRF Tables of KP LULUCF.

In response to review issue KL.17 we include the following interpretation on significant changes observed in FM estimates. The Czech Forestry experiences most likely the most severe calamity ever since two and half centuries of “modern” planned forestry. There are several reasons for this, the most prominent being drought conditions and above-average temperatures experienced since about 2015 that induced the major bark-beetle outbreak, gradually spreading across entire country and accelerating since then. The result of that is increasing sanitary (unplaned) harvest that reached its maximum in 2017 and was grossly surpassed again in 2018 (consult Sections 6.4.1 and 6.1.1. for additional information). This is also the reason for the reported emission removal that significantly decreased for Forest land (and herewith for FM activity) in 2017. In 2018, this trend accelerated and the entire forestry sector (and FM) generated significant emissions due to the record harvest volumes, which are the decisive determinant of the carbon balance and resulting CO_2 emissions. For 2019 (to be reported in the next, i.e., 2021 NIR submission) we expect even stronger emissions from forestry (and FM), because the harvest levels for 2019 will most likely surpass those reported for 2018. This situation requests immediate response – implementation of well-known adaptation measures that have been proposed in the country to largely increase the resilience of forest ecosystems to extreme climate events and coping better with changing climate. These measures will mean a general decrease of wood production and sink-strength capacity, but in long term it should lead to more stable, diverse forest stands ensuring long-term stability, which would also mean a sustained capacity of forests to act as net sink of CO_2 in the coming decades.

1.5.5 Information on methodology and estimated emission contribution from HWP

The activity and methodology data applicable to estimation of emission contribution from HWP are described in Chapter 6.10 of the current NIR submission. Estimation of the HWP contribution is treated identically under the Convention and KP LULUCF; therefore all details, including source category description, methodological issues, uncertainties and time series consistency, QA/QC and verification as described in Chapter 6.10 of NIR are also fully applicable for KP reporting. Other details can be found in the corresponding CRF tables.

In 2018, the estimated emission contribution from HWP reached -1 448 kt CO_2 eq. The estimates for the entire reporting period since 1990 can be found in the corresponding CRF Tables of KP LULUCF.

1.6 Other information

1.6.1 Key category analysis for Article 3.3 activities and any elected activities under Article 3.4

As stated in CRF KP-LULUCF table "NIR-3", one key category was identified among the KP LULUCF activities, namely FM. Similarly to its associated LULUCF category 4.A.1 Forest land remaining Forest land, it was identified by level assessment. No other activity was identified as key in this NIR submission.

1.6.2 Consistency of FMRL and FM reporting

In response to the review issues KL.11, KL.12, KL.13, KL.14 initiated in the Review of NIR 2017 submission, we reiterate that a technical correction that address consistency of FMRL and FM reporting will be prepared for the next NIR submission (as responded to issue KL.11 in the latest review report on the previous, i.e., NIR 2019 submission).

1.7 Information relating to Article 6

No LULUCF joint implementation project under Art. 6 concerns the Czech Republic..

2 Information on accounting of Kyoto units

2.1 Background information

The information from the national registry on the issue, acquisition, holding, transfer, cancellation, withdrawal and carryover of assigned amount units, removal units, emission reduction units and certified emission reductions in the period from 1st of January 2019 to 31st of December 2019 is provided in standard electronic format in Annex A5.7.

2.2 Summary of information reported in the SEF tables

In its true-up period report submission, the Czech Republic requested to carry over 48,272,014 AAUs to the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol. All other units in the national registry for the first commitment period have been retired.

At the end of the year 2019 no units valid for the second commitment period were in the national registry.

2.3 Discrepancies and notifications

No CDM notifications and non-replacements occurred in 2019.

No invalid units exist as at 31 December 2019.

No discrepant transactions occurred in 2019.

2.4 Publicly accessible information

Non-confidential information in accordance with decision 13/CMP.1, annex, chapter II.E, paragraphs 44–48, is provided in the Public Reports section of the registry website at:

https://ets-registry.webgate.ec.europa.eu/euregistry/CZ/public/reports/publicReports.xhtml

2.5 Calculation of the commitment period reserve (CPR)

The commitment period reserve equals the lower of either 90% of a Party's assigned amount pursuant to Article 3(7bis), (8) and (8bis) or 100% of its most recently reviewed inventory, multiplied by 8. For the purposes of the joint fulfilment, the commitment period reserve applies to the EU, its Member States and Iceland individually.

The calculations of the commitment period reserve for the Czech Republic are as follows.

Method 1: 90 % of assigned amount results in:

0.90 x 520,515,203 = 468,463,683 tonnes of CO_2eq.

Method 2: 100 % of most recently reviewed inventory, taken the 2018 submission as the most recently reviewed inventory, multiplied by 8 results in:

8 x 128,139,419.624 = 1 025,115,357 tonnes CO_2 eq.

The commitment period reserve consequently amount to **468,463,683** tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent.

3 Information on changes in National System

Since 2019 the National Inventory Team obtained higher funding from Ministry of Environment, which is further improving the cooperation with sectoral experts and sectoral institutions. Since 2015 the contracts with relevant sectoral institution were signed for four years. Since previous years the contracts were signed only for one year this step means significant strengthening of National System.

In 2019 the NIS was broathened by including another two organisations, which are supporting the inventory in agriculture and LULUCF sectors. These are Crop Research Institute and Global Change Research Institute of the Czech Academy of Sciences.

Further, the team has undergone a change in a position of IPPU expert. The IPPU is now complied by two experts Markéta Müllerová and Zuzana Rošková, both staff of CHMI.

The Czech National Inventory Team hasn't undergone any furher staffing since last submission, the main pillars of the national inventory system declared in the Czech Republic's Initial Report under the Kyoto Protocol are operational and running.

4 Information on Changes in National Registry

4.1 Previous Review Recommendations

According to document FCCC/ARR/2019/CZE no issues have been identified related to the National Registry and all previous review reccomendations have been resolved. Also the document SIAR/2018/CZ//1 confirms that that previous recommendations have been implemented and included in the annual report.

4.2 Changes to National Registry

The following changes to the national registry of the Czech Republic have therefore occurred in 2019:

Reporting Item	Description
15/CMP.1 annex II.E paragraph 32.(a) Change of name or contact	None
15/CMP.1 annex II.E paragraph 32.(b) Change regarding cooperation arrangement	No change of cooperation arrangement occurred during the reported period.
15/CMP.1 annex II.E paragraph 32.(c) Change to database structure or the capacity of national registry	There have been no new EUCR releases after version 8.2.2 (the production version at the time of the last Chapter 14 submission). No change was therefore required to the database and application backup plan or to the disaster recovery plan. The database model is provided in Annex A. No change to the capacity of the national registry occurred during the reported period.
15/CMP.1 annex II.E paragraph 32.(d) Change regarding conformance to technical standards	No changes have been introduced since version 8.2.2 of the national registry (Annex B). It is to be noted that each release of the registry is subject to both regression testing and tests related to new functionality. These tests also include thorough testing against the DES and are carried out prior to the relevant major release of the version to Production (see Annex B). No other change in the registry's conformance to the technical standards occurred for the reported period.
15/CMP.1 annex II.E paragraph 32.(e) Change to discrepancies procedures	No change of discrepancies procedures occurred during the reported period.

Reporting Item	Description
15/CMP.1 annex II.E paragraph 32.(f) Change regarding security	No changes regarding security occurred during the reported period.
15/CMP.1 annex II.E paragraph 32.(g) Change to list of publicly available information	No change to the list of publicly available information occurred during the reported period.
15/CMP.1 annex II.E paragraph 32.(h) Change of Internet address	No change to the registry internet address during the reported period.
15/CMP.1 annex II.E paragraph 32.(i) Change regarding data integrity measures	No change of data integrity measures occurred during the reported period.
15/CMP.1 annex II.E paragraph 32.(j) Change regarding test results	No change occurred during the reported period.

5 Information on Minimization of Adverse Impact in Accordance with Art. 3, para 14

The Czech Republic strives to implement its Kyoto commitments in a way, which minimizes adverse impacts on developing country Parties, particularly those identified in Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention. The impact of mitigation actions on overall objectives of sustainable development is also given due consideration. As there is no common methodology for reporting of possible adverse impacts on developing country Parties, the information provided is based on the expert judgment of the Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic. More information on EU wide policies is available in chapter 15 of the Annual European Union greenhouse gas inventory 1990–2015 and inventory report 2018 and will be updated in the European Union submission for the year 2019. The table below summarizes how the Party gives priority to selected actions, identified in paragraph 24 of the Annex to Decision 15/CMP.1.

In this inventory report there is only one update in the following table regarding action (a).

Tab 5-1 Actions implementation by party as identified in paragraph 24 of the Annex to Decision 15/CMP.1

Action	Implementation by the Party
(a) The progressive reduction or phasing out of market imperfections, fiscal incentives, tax and duty exemptions and subsidies in all greenhouse-gas-emitting sectors, taking into account the need for energy price reforms to reflect market prices and externalities.	The ongoing liberalization of energy market is in line with EU policies and directives. No significant market distortions have been identified. Consumption taxes for electricity and fossil fuels were harmonized recently. The main instrument addressing externalities is the emission trading under the EU ETS. Introduction of new instruments is subject to economic modelling and regulatory impact assessment. The introduction of carbon tax was proposed and discussed but the government decided to wait for the outcome of proposal for EU wide harmonisation. The government has requested a feasibility and impact analysis to be submitted by the end of 2018. The submission of the analysis was postponed to the end of 2019 and in early 2020 it was dediced that the current government will not follow-up with a legislative proposal on carbon tax.
(b) Removing subsidies associated with the use of environmentally unsound and unsafe technologies.	No subsidies for environmentally unsound and unsafe technologies have been identified.
(c) Cooperating in the technological development of non-energy uses of fossil fuels and supporting developing country Parties to this end.	The Czech Republic does not take part in any such activity.
(d) Cooperating in the development, diffusion, and transfer of less-greenhouse-gas-emitting advanced fossil-fuel technologies, and/or technologies, relating to fossil fuels, that capture and store greenhouse gases, and encouraging their wider use; and facilitating the participation of the least developed countries and other non-Annex I Parties in this effort.	There is currently no ongoing or CCS programme or demonstration project in the Czech Republic. On 31st March 2014 the first open call for applications to fund individual projects within the Programme CZ08 "Pilot Studies and Surveys on CCS Technology (Carbon Capture and Storage)" under the so called Norway Grants. In 2015 4 projects were approved in the first call of the the Programme CZ08. These projects focus on pilot CCS technologies for coal fired power plants, sharing of knowledge and experience, research of high temperature CO_2 sorption from flue gas using carbonate loop and finally preparation of a pilot CCS project in the Czech Republic. New major project „Research center for low-carbon energy technologies" was launched in 2018. It is focused on oxyfuel combustion of various sorts of biomass in a fluidized bed, oxy-gasification of biomass and utilization of the captured CO_2 to produce liquid fuels. The project should be finalized by 2022.

(e) Strengthening the capacity of developing country Parties identified in Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention for improving efficiency in upstream and downstream activities relating to fossil fuels, taking into consideration the need to improve the environmental efficiency of these activities.	The Czech Republic supports technology and capacity development through development assistance. Example of such activities is a project for modernization of powering and control of power plant block connected with establishment of a technical training centre at the University in Ulan Bator, Mongolia.
(f) Assisting developing country Parties which are highly dependent on the export and consumption of fossil fuels in diversifying their economies.	The Czech Republic is cooperating in several bilateral development assistance projects focusing on reduction of fossil fuels dependence and development of renewable energy sources, inter alia: - Developing sustainable, market-driven biogas and solar energy solutions for rural communities in Cambodia - Developing biogas digesters in Cuba - Supporting small enterprises in producing wood biomass fuel, developing geothermal energy and increasing energy efficiency of hospitals in Bosnia and Herzegovina - Modernization of a central district heating system with possible use of alternative heat source in Serbia

NATIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY REPORT OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

SUBMISSION UNDER UNFCCC AND THE KYOTO PROTOCOL

REPORTED INVENTORIES 1990-2018

Prague

April 2020

Czech Hydrometeorological Institute

Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic

Elaborated by institutions involved in National Inventory System:

KONEKO, CHMI, IFER, CENIA, GCRI
with contribution of MoE and OTE

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Annexes to the National Inventory Report

Annex 1 Key Categories

Key Categories were estimated using IPCC 2006 Gl. approach 1 including and excluding LULUCF. Tables A1-1 till A1-4 followed the approach in Tables 4.2 and 4.3 of the IPCC 2006 Gl.

Tab. A1- 1 Spreadsheet for Approach 1 KC IPCC 2006 Gl., 2018 – Level Assessment including LULUCF

IPCC Source Categories	GHG	Latest Year Emission or Removal Estimate (Gg)	ABS Latest Year Emission or Removal Estimate (Gg)	LA, %	Cumulative Total (LA, %)
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	CO_2	47289.83	47289.83	34.33	34.33
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	CO_2	18495.45	18495.45	13.43	47.76
4.A.1 Forest Land remaining Forest Land	CO_2	7835.31	7835.31	5.69	53.45
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	7138.26	7138.26	5.18	58.63
2.C.1 Iron and Steel Production	CO_2	6856.97	6856.97	4.98	63.61
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	5307.27	5307.27	3.85	67.46
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	CO_2	3839.55	3839.55	2.79	70.25
5.A Solid Waste Disposal on Land	CH_4	3742.72	3742.72	2.72	72.97
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	CO_2	3714.54	3714.54	2.70	75.66
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	3702.54	3702.54	2.69	78.35
3.D.1 Agricultural Soils, Direct N_2O emissions	N_2O	3219.29	3219.29	2.34	80.69
3.A Enteric Fermentation	CH_4	3039.43	3039.43	2.21	82.90
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	2836.52	2836.52	2.06	84.95
1.B.1.a Coal Mining and Handling	CH_4	2608.58	2608.58	1.89	86.85
2.A.1 Cement Production	CO_2	1867.54	1867.54	1.36	88.20
4.G Harvested wood products	CO_2	-1488.47	1488.47	1.08	89.29
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	1245.57	1245.57	0.90	90.19
2.B.8 Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production	CO_2	1019.71	1019.71	0.74	90.93
3.D.2 Agricultural Soils, Indirect N_2O emissions	N_2O	1010.04	1010.04	0.73	91.66
5.D Wastewater treatment and discharge	CH_4	901.07	901.07	0.65	92.32
2.A.2 Lime Production	CO_2	749.37	749.37	0.54	92.86
5.B Biological treatment of solid waste	CH_4	655.37	655.37	0.48	93.34
1.A.4 Other sectors - Biomass	CH_4	602.04	602.04	0.44	93.77
2.B.1 Ammonia Production	CO_2	585.60	585.60	0.43	94.20
1.B.2.b Natural Gas	CH_4	569.09	569.09	0.41	94.61
4.A.2 Land converted to Forest Land	CO_2	-552.96	552.96	0.40	95.01
3.B Manure Management	CH_4	532.91	532.91	0.39	95.40
3.B Manure Management	N_2O	517.54	517.54	0.38	95.78
1.A.1 Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	425.73	425.73	0.31	96.09
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Other Fossil Fuels	CO_2	365.87	365.87	0.27	96.35
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	354.73	354.73	0.26	96.61
2.A.4 Other process uses of carbonates	CO_2	313.03	313.03	0.23	96.84
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	CH_4	288.18	288.18	0.21	97.05
1.A.3.c Transport - Railways	CO_2	276.30	276.30	0.20	97.25
1.A.1 Energy industries - Other Fossil Fuels	CO_2	248.17	248.17	0.18	97.43
1.A.5.b Other mobile - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	237.89	237.89	0.17	97.60
2.G.3 N_2O from product uses	N_2O	223.50	223.50	0.16	97.76
2.B.10 Other chemical industry	CO_2	207.40	207.40	0.15	97.91

1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	N_2O	204.98	204.98	0.15	98.06
4.C.2 Land converted to Grassland	CO_2	-202.80	202.80	0.15	98.21
5.D Wastewater treatment and discharge	N_2O	198.59	198.59	0.14	98.35
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	N_2O	175.16	175.16	0.13	98.48
3.G Liming	CO_2	161.37	161.37	0.12	98.60
2.A.3 Glass Production	CO_2	147.68	147.68	0.11	98.70
5.C Incineration and open burning of waste	CO_2	138.24	138.24	0.10	98.80
2.D.1 Lubricant Use	CO_2	128.51	128.51	0.09	98.90
3.H Urea application	CO_2	125.92	125.92	0.09	98.99
4.E.2 Land converted to Settlements	CO_2	124.07	124.07	0.09	99.08
2.B.2 Nitric Acid Production	N_2O	112.24	112.24	0.08	99.16
1.B.1.a Coal Mining and Handling	CO_2	99.34	99.34	0.07	99.23
1.A.4 Other sectors - Biomass	N_2O	95.37	95.37	0.07	99.30
4.C.1 Grassland remaining Grassland	CO_2	-79.46	79.46	0.06	99.36
2.B.4 Caprolactam, glyoxal and glyoxylic acid production	N_2O	73.38	73.38	0.05	99.41
5.B Biological treatment of solid waste	N_2O	65.71	65.71	0.05	99.46
2.G.1 Electrical Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	SF_6	63.34	63.34	0.05	99.51
4.B.1 Cropland remaining Cropland	CO_2	54.03	54.03	0.04	99.55
2.B.8 Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production	CH_4	49.23	49.23	0.04	99.58
4.B.2 Land converted to Cropland	CO_2	43.13	43.13	0.03	99.61
1.A.3.e Transport - Other Transportation	CO_2	32.82	32.82	0.02	99.64
1.A.3.c Transport - Railways	N_2O	31.50	31.50	0.02	99.66
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Biomass	N_2O	31.18	31.18	0.02	99.68
1.A.1 Energy industries - Biomass	N_2O	28.03	28.03	0.02	99.70
1.B.2.c Venting and Flaring	CH_4	27.77	27.77	0.02	99.72
2.F.3 Fire Protection (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	26.27	26.27	0.02	99.74
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	CH_4	23.99	23.99	0.02	99.76
4.A.1 Forest Land remaining Forest Land	CH_4	22.90	22.90	0.02	99.78
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	21.83	21.83	0.02	99.79
4.D.2. Land converted to Wetlands	CO_2	20.36	20.36	0.01	99.81
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Biomass	CH_4	19.73	19.73	0.01	99.82
1.A.1 Energy industries - Biomass	CH_4	17.64	17.64	0.01	99.83
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	N_2O	17.58	17.58	0.01	99.85
2.D.3 Other non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	CO_2	16.53	16.53	0.01	99.86
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	N_2O	16.41	16.41	0.01	99.87
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CH_4	16.09	16.09	0.01	99.88
4.A.1 Forest Land remaining Forest Land	N_2O	15.10	15.10	0.01	99.89
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	CH_4	12.13	12.13	0.01	99.90
2.C.5 Lead Production	CO_2	10.03	10.03	0.01	99.91
2.C.1 Iron and Steel Production	CH_4	10.02	10.02	0.01	99.92
1.A.3.a Transport - Civil Aviation	CO_2	9.96	9.96	0.01	99.92
1.A.3.d Transport - Domestic navigation	CO_2	9.55	9.55	0.01	99.93
2.D.2 Paraffin Wax Use	CO_2	9.43	9.43	0.01	99.94
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	CH_4	9.22	9.22	0.01	99.94
2.F.2 Foam Blowing (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	6.82	6.82	0.00	99.95
1.B.2.a Oil	CH_4	6.43	6.43	0.00	99.95
1.A.5.b Other mobile - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	6.08	6.08	0.00	99.96
1.B.1.b Solid Fuel Transformation	CH_4	5.99	5.99	0.00	99.96
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Other Fossil Fuels	N_2O	5.45	5.45	0.00	99.97
1.B.2.c Venting and Flaring	CO_2	4.56	4.56	0.00	99.97
2.G.2 SF_6 and PFC from other product use (CO_2 eq.)	SF_6	4.29	4.29	0.00	99.97
2.C.2 Ferroalloys Production	CH_4	4.10	4.10	0.00	99.98
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	N_2O	3.84	3.84	0.00	99.98

1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Other Fossil Fuels	CH_4	3.43	3.43	0.00	99.98
1.A.1 Energy industries - Other Fossil Fuels	N_2O	3.23	3.23	0.00	99.98
2.E.1 Integrated Circuit or Semiconductor (CO_2 eq.)	SF_6	2.93	2.93	0.00	99.98
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	N_2O	2.85	2.85	0.00	99.99
5.C Incineration and open burning of waste	N_2O	2.79	2.79	0.00	99.99
4.B.2. Land converted to Cropland	N_2O	2.40	2.40	0.00	99.99
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	CH_4	2.39	2.39	0.00	99.99
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	2.34	2.34	0.00	99.99
1.A.1 Energy industries - Other Fossil Fuels	CH_4	2.03	2.03	0.00	100.00
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	N_2O	1.52	1.52	0.00	100.00
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	CH_4	1.28	1.28	0.00	100.00
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	PFC	0.70	0.70	0.00	100.00
2.C.6 Zinc Production	CO_2	0.67	0.67	0.00	100.00
2.C.2 Ferroalloys Production	CO_2	0.59	0.59	0.00	100.00
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	0.56	0.56	0.00	100.00
1.A.5.b Other mobile - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	0.45	0.45	0.00	100.00
2.F.5 Solvents (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0.44	0.44	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.c Transport - Railways	CH_4	0.38	0.38	0.00	100.00
1.A.1 Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	0.31	0.31	0.00	100.00
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	0.26	0.26	0.00	100.00
1.A.1 Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	0.22	0.22	0.00	100.00
1.B.2.b Natural Gas	CO_2	0.09	0.09	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.a Transport - Civil Aviation	N_2O	0.08	0.08	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.d Transport - Domestic navigation	N_2O	0.08	0.08	0.00	100.00
1.B.2.a Oil	CO_2	0.04	0.04	0.00	100.00
2.F.3 Fire Protection (CO_2 eq.)	PFC	0.03	0.03	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.d Transport - Domestic navigation	CH_4	0.02	0.02	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.e Transport - Other Transportation	N_2O	0.02	0.02	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.e Transport - Other Transportation	CH_4	0.01	0.01	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.a Transport - Civil Aviation	CH_4	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
5.C Incineration and open burning of waste	CH_4	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.E.1 Integrated Circuit or Semiconductor (CO_2 eq.)	NF_3	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.F.4 Aerosols (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

Tab. A1- 2 Spreadsheet for Approach 1 KC IPCC 2006 Gl., 2018 – Trend Assessment including LULUCF

IPCC Source Categories	GHG	Base Year Estimate	Current Year Estimate	Trend Assessment	% contribution to Trend	Cumulative total of contribution to trend
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	CO_2	35635.57	3839.55	0.11	16.78	16.78
4.A.1 Forest Land remaining Forest Land	CO_2	-4093.23	7835.31	0.07	11.03	27.81
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	CO_2	24005.03	3714.54	0.07	10.36	38.17
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	CO_2	10252.56	18495.45	0.06	9.64	47.81
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	CO_2	53719.76	47289.83	0.06	9.23	57.04
2.C.1 Iron and Steel Production	CO_2	9642.54	6856.97	0.05	8.02	65.06
1.B.1.a Coal Mining and Handling	CH_4	10322.40	2608.58	0.02	3.61	68.68
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	4173.90	7138.26	0.02	3.60	72.28
3.D.1 Agricultural Soils, Direct N_2O emissions	N_2O	4281.84	3219.29	0.02	3.56	75.84
5.A Solid Waste Disposal on Land	CH_4	1979.27	3742.72	0.02	3.11	78.95
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	5502.33	354.73	0.02	2.79	81.74

1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	1336.03	2836.52	0.01	1.61	83.35
2.A.1 Cement Production	CO_2	2489.18	1867.54	0.01	1.55	84.90
4.G Harvested wood products	CO_2	-1712.98	-1488.47	0.01	1.24	86.14
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	5685.63	5307.27	0.01	1.23	87.37
3.B Manure Management	N_2O	1393.32	517.54	0.01	1.16	88.53
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	3774.74	1245.57	0.01	1.08	89.61
1.B.2.b Natural Gas	CH_4	1044.93	569.09	0.01	0.87	90.48
5.D Wastewater treatment and discharge	CH_4	889.80	901.07	0.00	0.75	91.23
2.B.8 Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production	CO_2	792.47	1019.71	0.00	0.66	91.89
3.A Enteric Fermentation	CH_4	5600.62	3039.43	0.00	0.61	92.50
2.A.2 Lime Production	CO_2	1336.65	749.37	0.00	0.62	93.12
5.B Biological treatment of solid waste	CH_4	0.00	655.37	0.00	0.55	93.66
3.G Liming	CO_2	1187.63	161.37	0.00	0.53	94.20
3.B Manure Management	CH_4	1731.38	532.91	0.00	0.53	94.72
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	CH_4	1331.86	288.18	0.00	0.51	95.23
1.A.1 Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	1514.04	425.73	0.00	0.49	95.72
2.B.1 Ammonia Production	CO_2	990.80	585.60	0.00	0.49	96.21
4.A.2 Land converted to Forest Land	CO_2	-353.19	-552.96	0.00	0.46	96.67
1.A.4 Other sectors - Biomass	CH_4	324.26	602.04	0.00	0.32	96.99
2.A.4 Other process uses of carbonates	CO_2	113.86	313.03	0.00	0.26	97.25
1.A.3.c Transport - Railways	CO_2	768.15	276.30	0.00	0.23	97.48
1.A.1 Energy industries - Other Fossil Fuels	CO_2	24.04	248.17	0.00	0.19	97.67
2.G.3 N_2O from product uses	N_2O	206.22	223.50	0.00	0.19	97.86
1.B.1.a Coal Mining and Handling	CO_2	456.24	99.34	0.00	0.17	98.03
4.C.2 Land converted to Grassland	CO_2	-158.42	-202.80	0.00	0.17	98.20
5.D Wastewater treatment and discharge	N_2O	234.18	198.59	0.00	0.17	98.37
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	N_2O	99.96	175.16	0.00	0.15	98.51
2.A.3 Glass Production	CO_2	142.75	147.68	0.00	0.12	98.63
5.C Incineration and open burning of waste	CO_2	20.83	138.24	0.00	0.11	98.75
4.E.2 Land converted to Settlements	CO_2	271.17	124.07	0.00	0.10	98.85
2.B.2 Nitric Acid Production	N_2O	1050.29	112.24	0.00	0.09	98.94
3.D.2 Agricultural Soils, Indirect N_2O emissions	N_2O	1345.39	1010.04	0.00	0.09	99.03
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	N_2O	152.87	16.41	0.00	0.07	99.10
1.A.3.a Transport - Civil Aviation	CO_2	139.44	9.96	0.00	0.07	99.17
4.C.1 Grassland remaining Grassland	CO_2	48.18	-79.46	0.00	0.07	99.24
2.B.4 Caprolactam, glyoxal and glyoxylic acid production	N_2O	74.50	73.38	0.00	0.06	99.30
5.B Biological treatment of solid waste	N_2O	0.00	65.71	0.00	0.05	99.35
4.B.1 Cropland remaining Cropland	CO_2	90.37	54.03	0.00	0.04	99.40
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	N_2O	103.30	17.58	0.00	0.04	99.44
3.H Urea application	CO_2	108.53	125.92	0.00	0.04	99.48
1.A.4 Other sectors - Biomass	N_2O	51.50	95.37	0.00	0.04	99.53
2.D.1 Lubricant Use	CO_2	116.13	128.51	0.00	0.04	99.57
2.B.8 Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production	CH_4	36.17	49.23	0.00	0.04	99.61
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	CH_4	85.75	9.22	0.00	0.04	99.65
4.B.2 Land converted to Cropland	CO_2	115.54	43.13	0.00	0.04	99.69
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	N_2O	239.87	204.98	0.00	0.04	99.72
1.A.3.c Transport - Railways	N_2O	88.35	31.50	0.00	0.03	99.75
1.A.3.e Transport - Other Transportation	CO_2	5.42	32.82	0.00	0.02	99.77
1.A.1 Energy industries - Biomass	N_2O	0.48	28.03	0.00	0.02	99.80
1.B.2.c Venting and Flaring	CH_4	12.28	27.77	0.00	0.02	99.82
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	CH_4	74.61	23.99	0.00	0.02	99.84
4.D.2. Land converted to Wetlands	CO_2	21.73	20.36	0.00	0.02	99.86
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Biomass	N_2O	16.60	31.18	0.00	0.02	99.87
1.A.1 Energy industries - Biomass	CH_4	0.30	17.64	0.00	0.01	99.89
4.A.1 Forest Land remaining Forest Land	N_2O	29.11	15.10	0.00	0.01	99.90

1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Biomass	CH_4	10.45	19.73	0.00	0.01	99.91
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CH_4	9.57	16.09	0.00	0.01	99.92
1.A.3.d Transport - Domestic navigation	CO_2	53.52	9.55	0.00	0.01	99.93
1.B.2.a Oil	CH_4	22.69	6.43	0.00	0.01	99.93
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	12.84	0.56	0.00	0.01	99.94
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	21.02	21.83	0.00	0.01	99.95
2.C.5 Lead Production	CO_2	4.04	10.03	0.00	0.01	99.95
4.A.1 Forest Land remaining Forest Land	CH_4	44.15	22.90	0.00	0.01	99.96
2.G.1 Electrical Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	SF_6	84.10	63.34	0.00	0.01	99.96
1.B.2.c Venting and Flaring	CO_2	2.02	4.56	0.00	0.00	99.97
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	9.96	2.34	0.00	0.00	99.97
2.C.2 Ferroalloys Production	CH_4	0.18	4.10	0.00	0.00	99.97
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	5.38	0.26	0.00	0.00	99.98
2.D.2 Paraffin Wax Use	CO_2	9.43	9.43	0.00	0.00	99.98
1.A.1 Energy industries - Other Fossil Fuels	N_2O	0.31	3.23	0.00	0.00	99.98
5.C Incineration and open burning of waste	N_2O	0.42	2.79	0.00	0.00	99.98
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	CH_4	14.03	12.13	0.00	0.00	99.99
4.B.2. Land converted to Cropland	N_2O	8.91	2.40	0.00	0.00	99.99
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	N_2O	2.28	3.84	0.00	0.00	99.99
1.A.1 Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	3.31	0.31	0.00	0.00	99.99
1.A.1 Energy industries - Other Fossil Fuels	CH_4	0.20	2.03	0.00	0.00	99.99
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	N_2O	0.73	1.52	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	CH_4	0.61	1.28	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.B.1.b Solid Fuel Transformation	CH_4	0.75	5.99	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.1 Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	1.42	0.22	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	N_2O	3.11	2.85	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.a Transport - Civil Aviation	N_2O	1.19	0.08	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	CH_4	2.61	2.39	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.C.2 Ferroalloys Production	CO_2	0.03	0.59	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.c Transport - Railways	CH_4	1.08	0.38	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.d Transport - Domestic navigation	N_2O	0.43	0.08	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.B.2.b Natural Gas	CO_2	0.17	0.09	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.C.1 Iron and Steel Production	CH_4	14.84	10.02	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.d Transport - Domestic navigation	CH_4	0.13	0.02	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.B.2.a Oil	CO_2	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.e Transport - Other Transportation	N_2O	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.a Transport - Civil Aviation	CH_4	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.e Transport - Other Transportation	CH_4	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	100.00
5.C Incineration and open burning of waste	CH_4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Other Fossil Fuels	CO_2	0.00	365.87	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Other Fossil Fuels	CH_4	0.00	3.43	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Other Fossil Fuels	N_2O	0.00	5.45	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.5.b Other mobile - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	0.00	237.89	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.5.b Other mobile - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.5.b Other mobile - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	0.00	6.08	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.B.10 Other chemical industry	CO_2	0.00	207.40	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.C.6 Zinc Production	CO_2	0.00	0.67	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.D.3 Other non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	CO_2	0.00	16.53	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.E.1 Integrated Circuit or Semiconductor (CO_2 eq.)	SF_6	0.00	2.93	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.E.1 Integrated Circuit or Semiconductor (CO_2 eq.)	NF_3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning	HFC	0.00	3702.54	0.00	0.00	100.00

Equipment (CO_2 eq.)						
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	PFC	0.00	0.70	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.F.2 Foam Blowing (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0.00	6.82	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.F.3 Fire Protection (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0.00	26.27	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.F.3 Fire Protection (CO_2 eq.)	PFC	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.F.4 Aerosols (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.F.5 Solvents (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.G.2 SF_6 and PFC from other product use (CO_2 eq.)	SF_6	0.00	4.29	0.00	0.00	100.00

Tab. A1- 3 Spreadsheet for Approach 1 KC IPCC 2006 Gl., 2018 – Level Assessment excluding LULUCF

IPCC Source Categories	GHG	Latest Year Emission or Removal Estimate (Gg)	ABS Latest Year Emission or Removal Estimate (Gg)	LA, %	Cumulative Total (LA, %)
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	CO_2	47289.83	47289.83	37.15	37.15
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	CO_2	18495.45	18495.45	14.53	51.68
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	7138.26	7138.26	5.61	57.28
2.C.1 Iron and Steel Production	CO_2	6856.97	6856.97	5.39	62.67
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	5307.27	5307.27	4.17	66.84
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	CO_2	3839.55	3839.55	3.02	69.86
5.A Solid Waste Disposal on Land	CH_4	3742.72	3742.72	2.94	72.80
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	CO_2	3714.54	3714.54	2.92	75.71
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	3702.54	3702.54	2.91	78.62
3.D.1 Agricultural Soils, Direct N_2O emissions	N_2O	3219.29	3219.29	2.53	81.15
3.A Enteric Fermentation	CH_4	3039.43	3039.43	2.39	83.54
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	2836.52	2836.52	2.23	85.77
1.B.1.a Coal Mining and Handling	CH_4	2608.58	2608.58	2.05	87.82
2.A.1 Cement Production	CO_2	1867.54	1867.54	1.47	89.28
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	1245.57	1245.57	0.98	90.26
2.B.8 Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production	CO_2	1019.71	1019.71	0.80	91.06
3.D.2 Agricultural Soils, Indirect N_2O emissions	N_2O	1010.04	1010.04	0.79	91.86
5.D Wastewater treatment and discharge	CH_4	901.07	901.07	0.71	92.56
2.A.2 Lime Production	CO_2	749.37	749.37	0.59	93.15
5.B Biological treatment of solid waste	CH_4	655.37	655.37	0.51	93.67
1.A.4 Other sectors - Biomass	CH_4	602.04	602.04	0.47	94.14
2.B.1 Ammonia Production	CO_2	585.60	585.60	0.46	94.60
1.B.2.b Natural Gas	CH_4	569.09	569.09	0.45	95.05
3.B Manure Management	CH_4	532.91	532.91	0.42	95.47
3.B Manure Management	N_2O	517.54	517.54	0.41	95.87
1.A.1 Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	425.73	425.73	0.33	96.21
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Other Fossil Fuels	CO_2	365.87	365.87	0.29	96.50
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	354.73	354.73	0.28	96.77
2.A.4 Other process uses of carbonates	CO_2	313.03	313.03	0.25	97.02
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	CH_4	288.18	288.18	0.23	97.25
1.A.3.c Transport - Railways	CO_2	276.30	276.30	0.22	97.46
1.A.1 Energy industries - Other Fossil Fuels	CO_2	248.17	248.17	0.19	97.66
1.A.5.b Other mobile - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	237.89	237.89	0.19	97.85
2.G.3 N_2O from product uses	N_2O	223.50	223.50	0.18	98.02
2.B.10 Other chemical industry	CO_2	207.40	207.40	0.16	98.18
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	N_2O	204.98	204.98	0.16	98.34
5.D Wastewater treatment and discharge	N_2O	198.59	198.59	0.16	98.50
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	N_2O	175.16	175.16	0.14	98.64
3.G Liming	CO_2	161.37	161.37	0.13	98.77
2.A.3 Glass Production	CO_2	147.68	147.68	0.12	98.88
5.C Incineration and open burning of waste	CO_2	138.24	138.24	0.11	98.99
2.D.1 Lubricant Use	CO_2	128.51	128.51	0.10	99.09
3.H Urea application	CO_2	125.92	125.92	0.10	99.19
2.B.2 Nitric Acid Production	N_2O	112.24	112.24	0.09	99.28
1.B.1.a Coal Mining and Handling	CO_2	99.34	99.34	0.08	99.36
1.A.4 Other sectors - Biomass	N_2O	95.37	95.37	0.07	99.43
2.B.4 Caprolactam, glyoxal and glyoxylic acid production	N_2O	73.38	73.38	0.06	99.49
5.B Biological treatment of solid waste	N_2O	65.71	65.71	0.05	99.54
2.G.1 Electrical Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	SF_6	63.34	63.34	0.05	99.59
2.B.8 Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production	CH_4	49.23	49.23	0.04	99.63

1.A.3.e Transport - Other Transportation	CO_2	32.82	32.82	0.03	99.65
1.A.3.c Transport - Railways	N_2O	31.50	31.50	0.02	99.68
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Biomass	N_2O	31.18	31.18	0.02	99.70
1.A.1 Energy industries - Biomass	N_2O	28.03	28.03	0.02	99.73
1.B.2.c Venting and Flaring	CH_4	27.77	27.77	0.02	99.75
2.F.3 Fire Protection (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	26.27	26.27	0.02	99.77
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	CH_4	23.99	23.99	0.02	99.79
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	21.83	21.83	0.02	99.80
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Biomass	CH_4	19.73	19.73	0.02	99.82
1.A.1 Energy industries - Biomass	CH_4	17.64	17.64	0.01	99.83
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	N_2O	17.58	17.58	0.01	99.85
2.D.3 Other non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	CO_2	16.53	16.53	0.01	99.86
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	N_2O	16.41	16.41	0.01	99.87
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CH_4	16.09	16.09	0.01	99.89
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	CH_4	12.13	12.13	0.01	99.90
2.C.5 Lead Production	CO_2	10.03	10.03	0.01	99.90
2.C.1 Iron and Steel Production	CH_4	10.02	10.02	0.01	99.91
1.A.3.a Transport - Civil Aviation	CO_2	9.96	9.96	0.01	99.92
1.A.3.d Transport - Domestic navigation	CO_2	9.55	9.55	0.01	99.93
2.D.2 Paraffin Wax Use	CO_2	9.43	9.43	0.01	99.93
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	CH_4	9.22	9.22	0.01	99.94
2.F.2 Foam Blowing (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	6.82	6.82	0.01	99.95
1.B.2.a Oil	CH_4	6.43	6.43	0.01	99.95
1.A.5.b Other mobile - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	6.08	6.08	0.00	99.96
1.B.1.b Solid Fuel Transformation	CH_4	5.99	5.99	0.00	99.96
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Other Fossil Fuels	N_2O	5.45	5.45	0.00	99.97
1.B.2.c Venting and Flaring	CO_2	4.56	4.56	0.00	99.97
2.G.2 SF_6 and PFC from other product use (CO_2 eq.)	SF_6	4.29	4.29	0.00	99.97
2.C.2 Ferroalloys Production	CH_4	4.10	4.10	0.00	99.98
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	N_2O	3.84	3.84	0.00	99.98
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Other Fossil Fuels	CH_4	3.43	3.43	0.00	99.98
1.A.1 Energy industries - Other Fossil Fuels	N_2O	3.23	3.23	0.00	99.98
2.E.1 Integrated Circuit or Semiconductor (CO_2 eq.)	SF_6	2.93	2.93	0.00	99.99
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	N_2O	2.85	2.85	0.00	99.99
5.C Incineration and open burning of waste	N_2O	2.79	2.79	0.00	99.99
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	CH_4	2.39	2.39	0.00	99.99
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	2.34	2.34	0.00	99.99
1.A.1 Energy industries - Other Fossil Fuels	CH_4	2.03	2.03	0.00	100.00
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	N_2O	1.52	1.52	0.00	100.00
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	CH_4	1.28	1.28	0.00	100.00
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	PFC	0.70	0.70	0.00	100.00
2.C.6 Zinc Production	CO_2	0.67	0.67	0.00	100.00
2.C.2 Ferroalloys Production	CO_2	0.59	0.59	0.00	100.00
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	0.56	0.56	0.00	100.00
1.A.5.b Other mobile - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	0.45	0.45	0.00	100.00
2.F.5 Solvents (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0.44	0.44	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.c Transport - Railways	CH_4	0.38	0.38	0.00	100.00
1.A.1 Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	0.31	0.31	0.00	100.00
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction -	CH_4	0.26	0.26	0.00	100.00

Liquid Fuels					
1.A.1 Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	0.22	0.22	0.00	100.00
1.B.2.b Natural Gas	CO_2	0.09	0.09	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.a Transport - Civil Aviation	N_2O	0.08	0.08	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.d Transport - Domestic navigation	N_2O	0.08	0.08	0.00	100.00
1.B.2.a Oil	CO_2	0.04	0.04	0.00	100.00
2.F.3 Fire Protection (CO_2 eq.)	PFC	0.03	0.03	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.d Transport - Domestic navigation	CH_4	0.02	0.02	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.e Transport - Other Transportation	N_2O	0.02	0.02	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.e Transport - Other Transportation	CH_4	0.01	0.01	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.a Transport - Civil Aviation	CH_4	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
5.C Incineration and open burning of waste	CH_4	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.E.1 Integrated Circuit or Semiconductor (CO_2 eq.)	NF_3	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.F.4 Aerosols (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

Tab. A1- 4 Spreadsheet for Approach 1 KC IPCC 2006 Gl., 2018 – Trend Assessment excluding LULUCF

IPCC Source Categories	GHG	Base Year Estimate	Current Year Estimate	Trend Assessment	% contribution to Trend	Cumulative total of contribution to trend
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	CO_2	35635.57	3839.55	0.09	17.51	17.51
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	CO_2	53719.76	47289.83	0.07	13.19	30.70
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	CO_2	10252.56	18495.45	0.06	11.55	42.25
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	CO_2	24005.03	3714.54	0.06	10.72	52.97
2.C.1 Iron and Steel Production	CO_2	9642.54	6856.97	0.05	9.20	62.17
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	4173.90	7138.26	0.02	4.33	66.50
1.B.1.a Coal Mining and Handling	CH_4	10322.40	2608.58	0.02	3.65	70.14
5.A Solid Waste Disposal on Land	CH_4	1979.27	3742.72	0.02	3.57	73.71
3.D.1 Agricultural Soils, Direct N_2O emissions	N_2O	4281.84	3219.29	0.02	3.07	76.78
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	5502.33	354.73	0.02	2.93	79.71
3.A Enteric Fermentation	CH_4	5600.62	3039.43	0.02	2.90	82.61
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	1336.03	2836.52	0.01	1.91	84.52
2.A.1 Cement Production	CO_2	2489.18	1867.54	0.01	1.78	86.31
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	5685.63	5307.27	0.01	1.68	87.99
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	3774.74	1245.57	0.01	1.05	89.04
1.B.2.b Natural Gas	CH_4	1044.93	569.09	0.01	1.00	90.04
3.D.2 Agricultural Soils, Indirect N_2O emissions	N_2O	1345.39	1010.04	0.01	0.96	91.00
5.D Wastewater treatment and discharge	CH_4	889.80	901.07	0.00	0.86	91.86
2.B.8 Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production	CO_2	792.47	1019.71	0.00	0.76	92.62
2.A.2 Lime Production	CO_2	1336.65	749.37	0.00	0.71	93.33
5.B Biological treatment of solid waste	CH_4	0.00	655.37	0.00	0.63	93.96
2.B.1 Ammonia Production	CO_2	990.80	585.60	0.00	0.56	94.52
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	CH_4	1331.86	288.18	0.00	0.52	95.03
1.A.1 Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	1514.04	425.73	0.00	0.49	95.53
3.B Manure Management	CH_4	1731.38	532.91	0.00	0.51	96.04
3.B Manure Management	N_2O	1393.32	517.54	0.00	0.49	96.53
1.A.4 Other sectors - Biomass	CH_4	324.26	602.04	0.00	0.38	96.91
2.A.4 Other process uses of carbonates	CO_2	113.86	313.03	0.00	0.30	97.21
1.A.3.c Transport - Railways	CO_2	768.15	276.30	0.00	0.26	97.47
1.A.1 Energy industries - Other Fossil Fuels	CO_2	24.04	248.17	0.00	0.22	97.70
2.G.3 N_2O from product uses	N_2O	206.22	223.50	0.00	0.21	97.91
5.D Wastewater treatment and discharge	N_2O	234.18	198.59	0.00	0.19	98.10
1.B.1.a Coal Mining and Handling	CO_2	456.24	99.34	0.00	0.18	98.28
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	N_2O	99.96	175.16	0.00	0.17	98.44
3.G Liming	CO_2	1187.63	161.37	0.00	0.15	98.60
2.A.3 Glass Production	CO_2	142.75	147.68	0.00	0.14	98.73
5.C Incineration and open burning of waste	CO_2	20.83	138.24	0.00	0.13	98.86
3.H Urea application	CO_2	108.53	125.92	0.00	0.12	98.98
2.B.2 Nitric Acid Production	N_2O	1050.29	112.24	0.00	0.11	99.09
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	N_2O	152.87	16.41	0.00	0.08	99.17
1.A.3.a Transport - Civil Aviation	CO_2	139.44	9.96	0.00	0.07	99.24
2.B.4 Caprolactam, glyoxal and glyoxylic acid production	N_2O	74.50	73.38	0.00	0.07	99.31
5.B Biological treatment of solid waste	N_2O	0.00	65.71	0.00	0.06	99.37
2.G.1 Electrical Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	SF_6	84.10	63.34	0.00	0.06	99.43
2.D.1 Lubricant Use	CO_2	116.13	128.51	0.00	0.05	99.49
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	N_2O	239.87	204.98	0.00	0.05	99.54
1.A.4 Other sectors - Biomass	N_2O	51.50	95.37	0.00	0.05	99.59
2.B.8 Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production	CH_4	36.17	49.23	0.00	0.05	99.64
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	N_2O	103.30	17.58	0.00	0.04	99.68
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	CH_4	85.75	9.22	0.00	0.04	99.72
1.A.3.c Transport - Railways	N_2O	88.35	31.50	0.00	0.03	99.75

1.A.3.e Transport - Other Transportation	CO_2	5.42	32.82	0.00	0.03	99.78
1.A.1 Energy industries - Biomass	N_2O	0.48	28.03	0.00	0.03	99.81
1.B.2.c Venting and Flaring	CH_4	12.28	27.77	0.00	0.03	99.83
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	CH_4	74.61	23.99	0.00	0.02	99.86
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Biomass	N_2O	16.60	31.18	0.00	0.02	99.88
1.A.1 Energy industries - Biomass	CH_4	0.30	17.64	0.00	0.02	99.89
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Biomass	CH_4	10.45	19.73	0.00	0.01	99.91
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CH_4	9.57	16.09	0.00	0.01	99.92
1.A.3.d Transport - Domestic navigation	CO_2	53.52	9.55	0.00	0.01	99.92
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	21.02	21.83	0.00	0.01	99.93
1.B.2.a Oil	CH_4	22.69	6.43	0.00	0.01	99.94
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	12.84	0.56	0.00	0.01	99.95
2.C.5 Lead Production	CO_2	4.04	10.03	0.00	0.01	99.95
1.B.2.c Venting and Flaring	CO_2	2.02	4.56	0.00	0.00	99.96
2.G.2 SF_6 and PFC from other product use (CO_2 eq.)	SF_6	0.00	4.29	0.00	0.00	99.96
2.C.2 Ferroalloys Production	CH_4	0.18	4.10	0.00	0.00	99.97
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	9.96	2.34	0.00	0.00	99.97
2.D.2 Paraffin Wax Use	CO_2	9.43	9.43	0.00	0.00	99.97
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	CH_4	14.03	12.13	0.00	0.00	99.98
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	5.38	0.26	0.00	0.00	99.98
1.A.1 Energy industries - Other Fossil Fuels	N_2O	0.31	3.23	0.00	0.00	99.98
5.C Incineration and open burning of waste	N_2O	0.42	2.79	0.00	0.00	99.99
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	N_2O	2.28	3.84	0.00	0.00	99.99
1.A.1 Energy industries - Other Fossil Fuels	CH_4	0.20	2.03	0.00	0.00	99.99
1.A.1 Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	3.31	0.31	0.00	0.00	99.99
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	N_2O	0.73	1.52	0.00	0.00	99.99
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	CH_4	0.61	1.28	0.00	0.00	99.99
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	N_2O	3.11	2.85	0.00	0.00	99.99
1.B.1.b Solid Fuel Transformation	CH_4	0.75	5.99	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	CH_4	2.61	2.39	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.1 Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	1.42	0.22	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.a Transport - Civil Aviation	N_2O	1.19	0.08	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.C.1 Iron and Steel Production	CH_4	14.84	10.02	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.C.2 Ferroalloys Production	CO_2	0.03	0.59	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.F.5 Solvents (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.c Transport - Railways	CH_4	1.08	0.38	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.d Transport - Domestic navigation	N_2O	0.43	0.08	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.B.2.b Natural Gas	CO_2	0.17	0.09	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.d Transport - Domestic navigation	CH_4	0.13	0.02	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.B.2.a Oil	CO_2	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.e Transport - Other Transportation	N_2O	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.a Transport - Civil Aviation	CH_4	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.e Transport - Other Transportation	CH_4	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	100.00
5.C Incineration and open burning of waste	CH_4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Other Fossil Fuels	CO_2	0.00	365.87	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Other Fossil Fuels	CH_4	0	3.43	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Other Fossil Fuels	N_2O	0	5.45	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.5.b Other mobile - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	0.00	237.89	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.5.b Other mobile - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	0	0.45	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.5.b Other mobile - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	0	6.08	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.B.10 Other chemical industry	CO_2	0	207.40	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.C.6 Zinc Production	CO_2	0	0.67	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.D.3 Other non-energy products from fuels and	CO_2	0	16.53	0.00	0.00	100.00

solvent use						
2.E.1 Integrated Circuit or Semiconductor (CO_2 eq.)	SF_6	0	2.93	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.E.1 Integrated Circuit or Semiconductor (CO_2 eq.)	NF_3	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0	3702.54	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	PFC	0	0.70	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.F.2 Foam Blowing (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0	6.82	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.F.3 Fire Protection (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0	26.27	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.F.3 Fire Protection (CO_2 eq.)	PFC	0	0.03	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.F.4 Aerosols (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

Tab. A1- 5 Spreadsheet for Approach 1 KC IPCC 2006 Gl., 1990 – Level Assessment including LULUCF

IPCC Source Categories	GHG	Base Year Estimate	Base Year Estimate (Abs)	Level Assessment	Cumulative Total (LA)
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	CO_2	53719.76	53719.76	26.34	26.34
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	CO_2	35635.57	35635.57	17.47	43.81
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	CO_2	24005.03	24005.03	11.77	55.58
1.B.1.a Coal Mining and Handling	CH_4	10322.40	10322.40	5.06	60.64
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	CO_2	10252.56	10252.56	5.03	65.67
2.C.1 Iron and Steel Production	CO_2	9642.54	9642.54	4.73	70.40
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	5685.63	5685.63	2.79	73.19
3.A Enteric Fermentation	CH_4	5600.62	5600.62	2.75	75.93
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	5502.33	5502.33	2.70	78.63
3.D.1 Agricultural Soils, Direct N_2O emissions	N_2O	4281.84	4281.84	2.10	80.73
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	4173.90	4173.90	2.05	82.78
4.A.1 Forest Land remaining Forest Land	CO_2	-4093.23	4093.23	2.01	84.78
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	3774.74	3774.74	1.85	86.64
2.A.1 Cement Production	CO_2	2489.18	2489.18	1.22	87.86
5.A Solid Waste Disposal on Land	CH_4	1979.27	1979.27	0.97	88.83
3.B Manure Management	CH_4	1731.38	1731.38	0.85	89.68
4.G Harvested wood products	CO_2	-1712.98	1712.98	0.84	90.52
1.A.1 Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	1514.04	1514.04	0.74	91.26
3.B Manure Management	N_2O	1393.32	1393.32	0.68	91.94
3.D.2 Agricultural Soils, Indirect N_2O emissions	N_2O	1345.39	1345.39	0.66	92.60
2.A.2 Lime Production	CO_2	1336.65	1336.65	0.66	93.26
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	1336.03	1336.03	0.66	93.91
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	CH_4	1331.86	1331.86	0.65	94.56
3.G Liming	CO_2	1187.63	1187.63	0.58	95.15
2.B.2 Nitric Acid Production	N_2O	1050.29	1050.29	0.51	95.66
1.B.2.b Natural Gas	CH_4	1044.93	1044.93	0.51	96.17
2.B.1 Ammonia Production	CO_2	990.80	990.80	0.49	96.66
5.D Wastewater treatment and discharge	CH_4	889.80	889.80	0.44	97.10
2.B.8 Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production	CO_2	792.47	792.47	0.39	97.48
1.A.3.c Transport - Railways	CO_2	768.15	768.15	0.38	97.86
1.B.1.a Coal Mining and Handling	CO_2	456.24	456.24	0.22	98.08
4.A.2 Land converted to Forest Land	CO_2	-353.19	353.19	0.17	98.26
1.A.4 Other sectors - Biomass	CH_4	324.26	324.26	0.16	98.42
4.E.2 Land converted to Settlements	CO_2	271.17	271.17	0.13	98.55
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	N_2O	239.87	239.87	0.12	98.67
5.D Wastewater treatment and discharge	N_2O	234.18	234.18	0.11	98.78
2.G.3 N_2O from product uses	N_2O	206.22	206.22	0.10	98.88
4.C.2 Land converted to Grassland	CO_2	-158.42	158.42	0.08	98.96
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	N_2O	152.87	152.87	0.07	99.04
2.A.3 Glass Production	CO_2	142.75	142.75	0.07	99.11
1.A.3.a Transport - Civil Aviation	CO_2	139.44	139.44	0.07	99.17
2.D.1 Lubricant Use	CO_2	116.13	116.13	0.06	99.23
4.B.2 Land converted to Cropland	CO_2	115.54	115.54	0.06	99.29
2.A.4 Other process uses of carbonates	CO_2	113.86	113.86	0.06	99.34
3.H Urea application	CO_2	108.53	108.53	0.05	99.40
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	N_2O	103.30	103.30	0.05	99.45
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	N_2O	99.96	99.96	0.05	99.50
4.B.1 Cropland remaining Cropland	CO_2	90.37	90.37	0.04	99.54
1.A.3.c Transport - Railways	N_2O	88.35	88.35	0.04	99.58
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	CH_4	85.75	85.75	0.04	99.63
2.G.1 Electrical Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	SF_6	84.10	84.10	0.04	99.67
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	CH_4	74.61	74.61	0.04	99.70
2.B.4 Caprolactam, glyoxal and glyoxylic acid production	N_2O	74.50	74.50	0.04	99.74
1.A.3.d Transport - Domestic navigation	CO_2	53.52	53.52	0.03	99.77
1.A.4 Other sectors - Biomass	N_2O	51.50	51.50	0.03	99.79

4.C.1 Grassland remaining Grassland	CO_2	48.18	48.18	0.02	99.82
4.A.1 Forest Land remaining Forest Land	CH_4	44.15	44.15	0.02	99.84
2.B.8 Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production	CH_4	36.17	36.17	0.02	99.86
4.A.1 Forest Land remaining Forest Land	N_2O	29.11	29.11	0.01	99.87
1.A.1 Energy industries - Other Fossil Fuels	CO_2	24.04	24.04	0.01	99.88
1.B.2.a Oil	CH_4	22.69	22.69	0.01	99.89
4.D.2. Land converted to Wetlands	CO_2	21.73	21.73	0.01	99.90
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	21.02	21.02	0.01	99.91
5.C Incineration and open burning of waste	CO_2	20.83	20.83	0.01	99.92
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Biomass	N_2O	16.60	16.60	0.01	99.93
2.C.1 Iron and Steel Production	CH_4	14.84	14.84	0.01	99.94
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	CH_4	14.03	14.03	0.01	99.95
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	12.84	12.84	0.01	99.95
1.B.2.c Venting and Flaring	CH_4	12.28	12.28	0.01	99.96
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Biomass	CH_4	10.45	10.45	0.01	99.96
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	9.96	9.96	0.00	99.97
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CH_4	9.57	9.57	0.00	99.97
2.D.2 Paraffin Wax Use	CO_2	9.43	9.43	0.00	99.98
4.B.2. Land converted to Cropland	N_2O	8.91	8.91	0.00	99.98
1.A.3.e Transport - Other Transportation	CO_2	5.42	5.42	0.00	99.98
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	5.38	5.38	0.00	99.99
2.C.5 Lead Production	CO_2	4.04	4.04	0.00	99.99
1.A.1 Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	3.31	3.31	0.00	99.99
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	N_2O	3.11	3.11	0.00	99.99
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	CH_4	2.61	2.61	0.00	99.99
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	N_2O	2.28	2.28	0.00	99.99
1.B.2.c Venting and Flaring	CO_2	2.02	2.02	0.00	100.00
1.A.1 Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	1.42	1.42	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.a Transport - Civil Aviation	N_2O	1.19	1.19	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.c Transport - Railways	CH_4	1.08	1.08	0.00	100.00
1.B.1.b Solid Fuel Transformation	CH_4	0.75	0.75	0.00	100.00
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	N_2O	0.73	0.73	0.00	100.00
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	CH_4	0.61	0.61	0.00	100.00
1.A.1 Energy industries - Biomass	N_2O	0.48	0.48	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.d Transport - Domestic navigation	N_2O	0.43	0.43	0.00	100.00
5.C Incineration and open burning of waste	N_2O	0.42	0.42	0.00	100.00
1.A.1 Energy industries - Other Fossil Fuels	N_2O	0.31	0.31	0.00	100.00
1.A.1 Energy industries - Biomass	CH_4	0.30	0.30	0.00	100.00
1.A.1 Energy industries - Other Fossil Fuels	CH_4	0.20	0.20	0.00	100.00
2.C.2 Ferroalloys Production	CH_4	0.18	0.18	0.00	100.00
1.B.2.b Natural Gas	CO_2	0.17	0.17	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.d Transport - Domestic navigation	CH_4	0.13	0.13	0.00	100.00
2.C.2 Ferroalloys Production	CO_2	0.03	0.03	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.a Transport - Civil Aviation	CH_4	0.02	0.02	0.00	100.00
1.B.2.a Oil	CO_2	0.02	0.02	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.e Transport - Other Transportation	N_2O	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.e Transport - Other Transportation	CH_4	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
5.C Incineration and open burning of waste	CH_4	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Other Fossil Fuels	CO_2	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Other Fossil Fuels	CH_4	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Other Fossil Fuels	N_2O	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.5.b Other mobile - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.5.b Other mobile - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.5.b Other mobile - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.B.10 Other chemical industry	CO_2	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

2.C.6 Zinc Production	CO_2	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.D.3 Other non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	CO_2	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.E.1 Integrated Circuit or Semiconductor (CO_2 eq.)	SF_6	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.E.1 Integrated Circuit or Semiconductor (CO_2 eq.)	NF_3	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	PFC	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.F.2 Foam Blowing (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.F.3 Fire Protection (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.F.3 Fire Protection (CO_2 eq.)	PFC	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.F.4 Aerosols (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.F.5 Solvents (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.G.2 SF_6 and PFC from other product use (CO_2 eq.)	SF_6	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
5.B Biological treatment of solid waste	CH_4	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
5.B Biological treatment of solid waste	N_2O	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

Tab. A1- 6 Spreadsheet for Approach 1 KC IPCC 2006 Gl., 1990 – Level Assessment excluding LULUCF

IPCC Source Categories	GHG	Base Year Estimate	Base Year Estimate (Abs)	Level Assessment	Cumulative Total (LA)
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	CO_2	53719.76	53719.76	27.27	27.27
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	CO_2	35635.57	35635.57	18.09	45.36
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	CO_2	24005.03	24005.03	12.19	57.54
1.B.1.a Coal Mining and Handling	CH_4	10322.40	10322.40	5.24	62.78
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	CO_2	10252.56	10252.56	5.20	67.99
2.C.1 Iron and Steel Production	CO_2	9642.54	9642.54	4.89	72.88
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	5685.63	5685.63	2.89	75.77
3.A Enteric Fermentation	CH_4	5600.62	5600.62	2.84	78.61
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	5502.33	5502.33	2.79	81.40
3.D.1 Agricultural Soils, Direct N_2O emissions	N_2O	4281.84	4281.84	2.17	83.58
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	4173.90	4173.90	2.12	85.70
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	3774.74	3774.74	1.92	87.61
2.A.1 Cement Production	CO_2	2489.18	2489.18	1.26	88.88
5.A Solid Waste Disposal on Land	CH_4	1979.27	1979.27	1.00	89.88
3.B Manure Management	CH_4	1731.38	1731.38	0.88	90.76
1.A.1 Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	1514.04	1514.04	0.77	91.53
3.B Manure Management	N_2O	1393.32	1393.32	0.71	92.24
3.D.2 Agricultural Soils, Indirect N_2O emissions	N_2O	1345.39	1345.39	0.68	92.92
2.A.2 Lime Production	CO_2	1336.65	1336.65	0.68	93.60
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	1336.03	1336.03	0.68	94.28
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	CH_4	1331.86	1331.86	0.68	94.95
3.G Liming	CO_2	1187.63	1187.63	0.60	95.55
2.B.2 Nitric Acid Production	N_2O	1050.29	1050.29	0.53	96.09
1.B.2.b Natural Gas	CH_4	1044.93	1044.93	0.53	96.62
2.B.1 Ammonia Production	CO_2	990.80	990.80	0.50	97.12
5.D Wastewater treatment and discharge	CH_4	889.80	889.80	0.45	97.57
2.B.8 Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production	CO_2	792.47	792.47	0.40	97.97
1.A.3.c Transport - Railways	CO_2	768.15	768.15	0.39	98.36
1.B.1.a Coal Mining and Handling	CO_2	456.24	456.24	0.23	98.60
1.A.4 Other sectors - Biomass	CH_4	324.26	324.26	0.16	98.76
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	N_2O	239.87	239.87	0.12	98.88
5.D Wastewater treatment and discharge	N_2O	234.18	234.18	0.12	99.00
2.G.3 N_2O from product uses	N_2O	206.22	206.22	0.10	99.11
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	N_2O	152.87	152.87	0.08	99.18
2.A.3 Glass Production	CO_2	142.75	142.75	0.07	99.26
1.A.3.a Transport - Civil Aviation	CO_2	139.44	139.44	0.07	99.33
2.D.1 Lubricant Use	CO_2	116.13	116.13	0.06	99.39
2.A.4 Other process uses of carbonates	CO_2	113.86	113.86	0.06	99.44
3.H Urea application	CO_2	108.53	108.53	0.06	99.50
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	N_2O	103.30	103.30	0.05	99.55
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	N_2O	99.96	99.96	0.05	99.60
1.A.3.c Transport - Railways	N_2O	88.35	88.35	0.04	99.65
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	CH_4	85.75	85.75	0.04	99.69
2.G.1 Electrical Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	SF_6	84.10	84.10	0.04	99.73
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	CH_4	74.61	74.61	0.04	99.77
2.B.4 Caprolactam, glyoxal and glyoxylic acid production	N_2O	74.50	74.50	0.04	99.81
1.A.3.d Transport - Domestic navigation	CO_2	53.52	53.52	0.03	99.84
1.A.4 Other sectors - Biomass	N_2O	51.50	51.50	0.03	99.86
2.B.8 Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production	CH_4	36.17	36.17	0.02	99.88
1.A.1 Energy industries - Other Fossil Fuels	CO_2	24.04	24.04	0.01	99.89
1.B.2.a Oil	CH_4	22.69	22.69	0.01	99.90
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	21.02	21.02	0.01	99.91
5.C Incineration and open burning of waste	CO_2	20.83	20.83	0.01	99.93
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Biomass	N_2O	16.60	16.60	0.01	99.93
2.C.1 Iron and Steel Production	CH_4	14.84	14.84	0.01	99.94
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	CH_4	14.03	14.03	0.01	99.95
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	12.84	12.84	0.01	99.96

1.B.2.c Venting and Flaring	CH_4	12.28	12.28	0.01	99.96
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Biomass	CH_4	10.45	10.45	0.01	99.97
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	9.96	9.96	0.01	99.97
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CH_4	9.57	9.57	0.00	99.98
2.D.2 Paraffin Wax Use	CO_2	9.43	9.43	0.00	99.98
1.A.3.e Transport - Other Transportation	CO_2	5.42	5.42	0.00	99.98
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	5.38	5.38	0.00	99.99
2.C.5 Lead Production	CO_2	4.04	4.04	0.00	99.99
1.A.1 Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	3.31	3.31	0.00	99.99
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	N_2O	3.11	3.11	0.00	99.99
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	CH_4	2.61	2.61	0.00	99.99
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	N_2O	2.28	2.28	0.00	99.99
1.B.2.c Venting and Flaring	CO_2	2.02	2.02	0.00	100.00
1.A.1 Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	1.42	1.42	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.a Transport - Civil Aviation	N_2O	1.19	1.19	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.c Transport - Railways	CH_4	1.08	1.08	0.00	100.00
1.B.1.b Solid Fuel Transformation	CH_4	0.75	0.75	0.00	100.00
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	N_2O	0.73	0.73	0.00	100.00
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	CH_4	0.61	0.61	0.00	100.00
1.A.1 Energy industries - Biomass	N_2O	0.48	0.48	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.d Transport - Domestic navigation	N_2O	0.43	0.43	0.00	100.00
5.C Incineration and open burning of waste	N_2O	0.42	0.42	0.00	100.00
1.A.1 Energy industries - Other Fossil Fuels	N_2O	0.31	0.31	0.00	100.00
1.A.1 Energy industries - Biomass	CH_4	0.30	0.30	0.00	100.00
1.A.1 Energy industries - Other Fossil Fuels	CH_4	0.20	0.20	0.00	100.00
2.C.2 Ferroalloys Production	CH_4	0.18	0.18	0.00	100.00
1.B.2.b Natural Gas	CO_2	0.17	0.17	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.d Transport - Domestic navigation	CH_4	0.13	0.13	0.00	100.00
2.C.2 Ferroalloys Production	CO_2	0.03	0.03	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.a Transport - Civil Aviation	CH_4	0.02	0.02	0.00	100.00
1.B.2.a Oil	CO_2	0.02	0.02	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.e Transport - Other Transportation	N_2O	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.3.e Transport - Other Transportation	CH_4	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
5.C Incineration and open burning of waste	CH_4	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Other Fossil Fuels	CO_2	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Other Fossil Fuels	CH_4	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Other Fossil Fuels	N_2O	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.5.b Other mobile - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.5.b Other mobile - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
1.A.5.b Other mobile - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.B.10 Other chemical industry	CO_2	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.C.6 Zinc Production	CO_2	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.D.3 Other non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	CO_2	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.E.1 Integrated Circuit or Semiconductor (CO_2 eq.)	SF_6	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.E.1 Integrated Circuit or Semiconductor (CO_2 eq.)	NF_3	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	PFC	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.F.2 Foam Blowing (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.F.3 Fire Protection (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.F.3 Fire Protection (CO_2 eq.)	PFC	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.F.4 Aerosols (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.F.5 Solvents (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
2.G.2 SF_6 and PFC from other product use (CO_2 eq.)	SF_6	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
5.B Biological treatment of solid waste	CH_4	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
5.B Biological treatment of solid waste	N_2O	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

Tab. A1- 7 Spreadsheet for Approach 2 KC IPCC 2006 Gl., 2018 – Level Assessment including LULUCF

IPCC Source Categories	GHG	Latest Year Estimate	Latest Year Estimate (Abs)	Combined Uncertainty	LA for category	L*U (unc.amount)	LA_A2	Cumulative fraction of total emissions	Cumulative fraction of uncertainty	Cumulative Total (LA)
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	CO_2	47289.83	47289.83	5.00	34.33	2364.49	30.89	34.33	0.10	30.89
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	CO_2	18495.45	18495.45	4.06	13.43	751.35	11.97	13.43	0.08	42.87
4.A.1 Forest Land remaining Forest Land	CO_2	7835.31	7835.31	73.44	5.69	5754.11	8.45	5.69	1.43	51.32
2.C.1 Iron and Steel Production	CO_2	6856.97	6856.97	12.21	4.98	837.00	4.79	4.98	0.24	56.11
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	7138.26	7138.26	3.91	5.18	278.76	4.61	5.18	0.08	60.72
5.A Solid Waste Disposal on Land	CH_4	3742.72	3742.72	63.70	2.72	2384.09	3.81	2.72	1.24	64.53
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	5307.27	5307.27	3.91	3.85	207.26	3.43	3.85	0.08	67.97
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	3702.54	3702.54	43.57	2.69	1613.05	3.31	2.69	0.85	71.27
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	CO_2	3839.55	3839.55	5.00	2.79	191.98	2.51	2.79	0.10	73.78
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	CO_2	3714.54	3714.54	5.00	2.70	185.73	2.43	2.70	0.10	76.21
3.D.1 Agricultural Soils, Direct N_2O emissions	N_2O	3219.29	3219.29	20.62	2.34	663.67	2.42	2.34	0.40	78.62
3.A Enteric Fermentation	CH_4	3039.43	3039.43	15.81	2.21	480.58	2.19	2.21	0.31	80.81
1.B.1.a Coal Mining and Handling	CH_4	2608.58	2608.58	13.60	1.89	354.81	1.84	1.89	0.27	82.66
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	2836.52	2836.52	3.91	2.06	110.77	1.83	2.06	0.08	84.49
4.G Harvested wood products	CO_2	-1488.47	1488.47	62.00	1.08	922.85	1.50	1.08	1.21	85.99
2.A.1 Cement Production	CO_2	1868	1868	3	1	53	1.19	1.36	0.06	87.19
2.B.8 Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production	CO_2	1020	1020	40	1	411	0.89	0.74	0.79	88.08
5.D Wastewater treatment and discharge	CH_4	901	901	58	1	526	0.89	0.65	1.14	88.96
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	1246	1246	6	1	73	0.82	0.90	0.11	89.78
3.D.2 Agricultural Soils, Indirect N_2O emissions	N_2O	1010	1010	30	1	307	0.82	0.73	0.59	90.60
5.B Biological treatment of solid waste	CH_4	655	655	91	0	598	0.78	0.48	1.78	91.38
1.B.2.b Natural Gas	CH_4	569	569	75	0	429	0.62	0.41	1.47	92.00
1.A.4 Other sectors - Biomass	CH_4	602	602	51	0	305	0.56	0.44	0.99	92.57
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	N_2O	175	175	397	0	696	0.54	0.13	7.74	93.11
2.A.2 Lime Production	CO_2	749	749	3	1	21	0.48	0.54	0.06	93.59
3.B Manure Management	N_2O	518	518	40	0	209	0.45	0.38	0.79	94.04
4.A.2 Land converted to Forest Land	CO_2	-553	553	30	0	168	0.45	0.40	0.59	94.49
3.B Manure Management	CH_4	533	533	22	0	119	0.41	0.39	0.44	94.90
2.B.1 Ammonia Production	CO_2	586	586	9	0	50	0.40	0.43	0.17	95.29
4.C.2 Land converted to Grassland	CO_2	-203	203	136	0	276	0.30	0.15	2.66	95.59
1.A.1 Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	426	426	6	0	25	0.28	0.31	0.11	95.87
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	CH_4	288	288	50	0	145	0.27	0.21	0.98	96.14
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Other Fossil Fuels	CO_2	366	366	18	0	66	0.27	0.27	0.35	96.41

1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	355	355	6	0	21	0.23	0.26	0.11	96.64
2.A.4 Other process uses of carbonates	CO_2	313	313	11	0	35	0.22	0.23	0.22	96.86
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	N_2O	205	205	60	0	123	0.20	0.15	1.17	97.06
2.G.3 N_2O from product uses	N_2O	224	224	44	0	97	0.20	0.16	0.85	97.26
1.A.1 Energy industries - Other Fossil Fuels	CO_2	248	248	28	0	70	0.20	0.18	0.55	97.46
5.D Wastewater treatment and discharge	N_2O	199	199	56	0	112	0.19	0.14	1.10	97.65
1.A.3.c Transport - Railways	CO_2	276	276	9	0	26	0.19	0.20	0.18	97.84
1.A.5.b Other mobile - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	238	238	6	0	14	0.16	0.17	0.11	98.00
4.E.2 Land converted to Settlements	CO_2	124	124	90	0	112	0.15	0.09	1.76	98.14
2.B.10 Other chemical industry	CO_2	207	207	4	0	8	0.13	0.15	0.08	98.28
3.G Liming	CO_2	161	161	30	0	49	0.13	0.12	0.59	98.41
2.D.1 Lubricant Use	CO_2	129	129	50	0	65	0.12	0.09	0.98	98.53
3.H Urea application	CO_2	126	126	52	0	66	0.12	0.09	1.02	98.65
5.C Incineration and open burning of waste	CO_2	138	138	16	0	22	0.10	0.10	0.31	98.75
2.A.3 Glass Production	CO_2	148	148	5	0	8	0.10	0.11	0.10	98.85
1.A.4 Other sectors - Biomass	N_2O	95	95	61	0	58	0.10	0.07	1.18	98.94
2.B.2 Nitric Acid Production	N_2O	112	112	16	0	17	0.08	0.08	0.30	99.02
1.B.1.a Coal Mining and Handling	CO_2	99	99	25	0	25	0.08	0.07	0.49	99.10
4.C.1 Grassland remaining Grassland	CO_2	-79	79	45	0	36	0.07	0.06	0.87	99.17
2.B.4 Caprolactam, glyoxal and glyoxylic acid production	N_2O	73	73	40	0	30	0.06	0.05	0.79	99.23
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	CH_4	24	24	283	0	68	0.06	0.02	5.52	99.29
2.G.1 Electrical Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	SF_6	63	63	44	0	28	0.06	0.05	0.85	99.35
1.A.3.c Transport - Railways	N_2O	31	31	144	0	45	0.05	0.02	2.80	99.40
4.B.1 Cropland remaining Cropland	CO_2	54	54	33	0	18	0.04	0.04	0.63	99.44
2.B.8 Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production	CH_4	49	49	40	0	20	0.04	0.04	0.79	99.48
5.B Biological treatment of solid waste	N_2O	66	66	5	0	3	0.04	0.05	0.10	99.53
4.B.2 Land converted to Cropland	CO_2	43	43	37	0	16	0.04	0.03	0.72	99.56
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Biomass	N_2O	31	31	61	0	19	0.03	0.02	1.18	99.59
1.A.1 Energy industries - Biomass	N_2O	28	28	61	0	17	0.03	0.02	1.18	99.62
1.B.2.c Venting and Flaring	CH_4	28	28	50	0	14	0.03	0.02	0.98	99.65
2.F.3 Fire Protection (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	26	26	42	0	11	0.02	0.02	0.82	99.67
4.D.2. Land converted to Wetlands	CO_2	20	20	75	0	15	0.02	0.01	1.46	99.69
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	22	22	60	0	13	0.02	0.02	1.17	99.72
1.A.3.e Transport - Other Transportation	CO_2	33	33	5	0	2	0.02	0.02	0.10	99.74
4.A.1 Forest Land remaining Forest Land	CH_4	23	23	37	0	9	0.02	0.02	0.73	99.76
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Biomass	CH_4	20	20	51	0	10	0.02	0.01	0.99	99.77
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	N_2O	18	18	60	0	11	0.02	0.01	1.17	99.79
1.A.1 Energy industries - Biomass	CH_4	18	18	51	0	9	0.02	0.01	0.99	99.81
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	N_2O	16	16	60	0	10	0.02	0.01	1.17	99.82
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CH_4	16	16	50	0	8	0.02	0.01	0.98	99.84
4.A.1 Forest Land remaining Forest Land	N_2O	15	15	37	0	6	0.01	0.01	0.73	99.85
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	CH_4	12	12	50	0	6	0.01	0.01	0.98	99.86

2.D.3 Other non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	CO_2	17	17	7	0	1	0.01	0.01	0.14	99.88
2.C.5 Lead Production	CO_2	10	10	51	0	5	0.01	0.01	0.99	99.88
2.D.2 Paraffin Wax Use	CO_2	9	9	50	0	5	0.01	0.01	0.98	99.89
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	CH_4	9	9	50	0	5	0.01	0.01	0.98	99.90
2.C.1 Iron and Steel Production	CH_4	10	10	31	0	3	0.01	0.01	0.60	99.91
1.B.2.a Oil	CH_4	6	6	75	0	5	0.01	0.00	1.47	99.92
1.A.3.a Transport - Civil Aviation	CO_2	10	10	5	0	1	0.01	0.01	0.10	99.92
1.A.3.d Transport - Domestic navigation	CO_2	10	10	5	0	0	0.01	0.01	0.10	99.93
1.B.1.b Solid Fuel Transformation	CH_4	6	6	64	0	4	0.01	0.00	1.25	99.94
1.A.5.b Other mobile - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	6	6	60	0	4	0.01	0.00	1.17	99.94
2.F.2 Foam Blowing (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	7	7	42	0	3	0.01	0.00	0.82	99.95
4.B.2. Land converted to Cropland	N_2O	2	2	279	0	7	0.01	0.00	5.43	99.95
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Other Fossil Fuels	N_2O	5	5	61	0	3	0.01	0.00	1.19	99.96
1.B.2.c Venting and Flaring	CO_2	5	5	50	0	2	0.00	0.00	0.98	99.96
2.G.2 SF_6 and PFC from other product use (CO_2 eq.)	SF_6	4	4	44	0	2	0.00	0.00	0.85	99.97
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	N_2O	4	4	60	0	2	0.00	0.00	1.17	99.97
1.A.1 Energy industries - Other Fossil Fuels	N_2O	3	3	73	0	2	0.00	0.00	1.42	99.97
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Other Fossil Fuels	CH_4	3	3	51	0	2	0.00	0.00	0.99	99.98
2.C.2 Ferroalloys Production	CH_4	4	4	25	0	1	0.00	0.00	0.50	99.98
5.C Incineration and open burning of waste	N_2O	3	3	73	0	2	0.00	0.00	1.42	99.98
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	N_2O	3	3	60	0	2	0.00	0.00	1.17	99.99
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	CH_4	2	2	50	0	1	0.00	0.00	0.98	99.99
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	2	2	50	0	1	0.00	0.00	0.98	99.99
2.E.1 Integrated Circuit or Semiconductor (CO_2 eq.)	SF_6	3	3	15	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.30	99.99
1.A.1 Energy industries - Other Fossil Fuels	CH_4	2	2	54	0	1	0.00	0.00	1.05	100.00
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	N_2O	2	2	60	0	1	0.00	0.00	1.17	100.00
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	CH_4	1	1	50	0	1	0.00	0.00	0.98	100.00
2.C.6 Zinc Production	CO_2	1	1	51	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.99	100.00
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	PFC	1	1	44	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.85	100.00
1.A.3.c Transport - Railways	CH_4	0	0	146	0	1	0.00	0.00	2.85	100.00
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	1	1	60	0	0	0.00	0.00	1.17	100.00
2.C.2 Ferroalloys Production	CO_2	1	1	25	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.50	100.00
1.A.5.b Other mobile - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	0	0	50	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.98	100.00
2.F.5 Solvents (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0	0	42	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.82	100.00
1.A.1 Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	0	0	60	0	0	0.00	0.00	1.17	100.00
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	0	0	50	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.98	100.00
1.A.1 Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	0	0	50	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.98	100.00
1.A.3.d Transport - Domestic navigation	N_2O	0	0	137	0	0	0.00	0.00	2.68	100.00
1.A.3.a Transport - Civil Aviation	N_2O	0	0	110	0	0	0.00	0.00	2.15	100.00
1.B.2.b Natural Gas	CO_2	0	0	75	0	0	0.00	0.00	1.47	100.00
1.B.2.a Oil	CO_2	0	0	75	0	0	0.00	0.00	1.47	100.00

1.A.3.d Transport - Domestic navigation	CH_4	0	0	157	0	0	0.00	0.00	3.06	100.00
2.F.3 Fire Protection (CO_2 eq.)	PFC	0	0	42	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.82	100.00
1.A.3.e Transport - Other Transportation	N_2O	0	0	60	0	0	0.00	0.00	1.17	100.00
1.A.3.e Transport - Other Transportation	CH_4	0	0	50	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.98	100.00
1.A.3.a Transport - Civil Aviation	CH_4	0	0	79	0	0	0.00	0.00	1.53	100.00
5.C Incineration and open burning of waste	CH_4	0	0	82	0	0	0.00	0.00	1.61	100.00
2.E.1 Integrated Circuit or Semiconductor (CO_2 eq.)	NF_3	0	0	15	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.30	100.00
2.F.4 Aerosols (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0	0	42	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.82	100.00

Tab. A1- 8 Spreadsheet for Approach 2 KC IPCC 2006 Gl., 2018 – Level Assessment excluding LULUCF

IPCC Source Categories	GHG	Latest Year Estimate	Latest Year Estimate (Abs)	Combined Uncertainty	LA for category	L*U (unc.amount)	LA_A2	Cumulative fraction of total emissions	Cumulative fraction of uncertainty	Cumulative Total (LA)
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	CO_2	47290	47290	5	34	2364	35	37.15	0.12	34.73
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	CO_2	18495	18495	4	13	751	13	14.53	0.10	48.20
2.C.1 Iron and Steel Production	CO_2	6857	6857	12	5	837	5	5.39	0.29	53.58
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	7138	7138	4	5	279	5	5.61	0.09	58.77
5.A Solid Waste Disposal on Land	CH_4	3743	3743	64	3	2384	4	2.94	1.52	63.06
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	5307	5307	4	4	207	4	4.17	0.09	66.91
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	3703	3703	44	3	1613	4	2.91	1.04	70.63
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	CO_2	3840	3840	5	3	192	3	3.02	0.12	73.45
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	CO_2	3715	3715	5	3	186	3	2.92	0.12	76.18
3.D.1 Agricultural Soils, Direct N_2O emissions	N_2O	3219	3219	21	2	664	3	2.53	0.49	78.90
3.A Enteric Fermentation	CH_4	3039	3039	16	2	481	2	2.39	0.38	81.36
1.B.1.a Coal Mining and Handling	CH_4	2609	2609	14	2	355	2	2.05	0.32	83.43
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	2837	2837	4	2	111	2	2.23	0.09	85.49
2.A.1 Cement Production	CO_2	1868	1868	3	1	53	1	1.47	0.07	86.84
2.B.8 Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production	CO_2	1020	1020	40	1	411	1	0.80	0.96	87.84
5.D Wastewater treatment and discharge	CH_4	901	901	58	1	526	1	0.71	1.39	88.84
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	1246	1246	6	1	73	1	0.98	0.14	89.76
3.D.2 Agricultural Soils, Indirect N_2O emissions	N_2O	1010	1010	30	1	307	1	0.79	0.72	90.68
5.B Biological treatment of solid waste	CH_4	655	655	91	0	598	1	0.51	2.18	91.56
1.B.2.b Natural Gas	CH_4	569	569	75	0	429	1	0.45	1.80	92.25
1.A.4 Other sectors - Biomass	CH_4	602	602	51	0	305	1	0.47	1.21	92.89
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	N_2O	175	175	397	0	696	1	0.14	9.47	93.50
2.A.2 Lime Production	CO_2	749	749	3	1	21	1	0.59	0.07	94.04
3.B Manure Management	N_2O	518	518	40	0	209	1	0.41	0.96	94.54
3.B Manure Management	CH_4	533	533	22	0	119	0	0.42	0.53	95.00
2.B.1 Ammonia Production	CO_2	586	586	9	0	50	0	0.46	0.21	95.45
1.A.1 Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	426	426	6	0	25	0	0.33	0.14	95.76
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	CH_4	288	288	50	0	145	0	0.23	1.20	96.06
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Other Fossil Fuels	CO_2	366	366	18	0	66	0	0.29	0.43	96.37
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	355	355	6	0	21	0	0.28	0.14	96.63
2.A.4 Other process uses of carbonates	CO_2	313	313	11	0	35	0	0.25	0.27	96.87
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	N_2O	205	205	60	0	123	0	0.16	1.43	97.10
2.G.3 N_2O from product uses	N_2O	224	224	44	0	97	0	0.18	1.04	97.33
1.A.1 Energy industries - Other Fossil Fuels	CO_2	248	248	28	0	70	0	0.19	0.67	97.55
5.D Wastewater treatment and discharge	N_2O	199	199	56	0	112	0	0.16	1.34	97.77
1.A.3.c Transport - Railways	CO_2	276	276	9	0	26	0	0.22	0.22	97.98
1.A.5.b Other mobile - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	238	238	6	0	14	0	0.19	0.14	98.15
2.B.10 Other chemical industry	CO_2	207	207	4	0	8	0	0.16	0.09	98.30
3.G Liming	CO_2	161	161	30	0	49	0	0.13	0.72	98.45
2.D.1 Lubricant Use	CO_2	129	129	50	0	65	0	0.10	1.20	98.59
3.H Urea application	CO_2	126	126	52	0	66	0	0.10	1.24	98.72
5.C Incineration and open burning of waste	CO_2	138	138	16	0	22	0	0.11	0.38	98.83
2.A.3 Glass Production	CO_2	148	148	5	0	8	0	0.12	0.13	98.94
1.A.4 Other sectors - Biomass	N_2O	95	95	61	0	58	0	0.07	1.44	99.05
2.B.2 Nitric Acid Production	N_2O	112	112	16	0	17	0	0.09	0.37	99.14
1.B.1.a Coal Mining and Handling	CO_2	99	99	25	0	25	0	0.08	0.60	99.23
2.B.4 Caprolactam, glyoxal and glyoxylic	N_2O	73	73	40	0	30	0	0.06	0.96	99.30

acid production										
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	CH_4	24	24	283	0	68	0	0.02	6.75	99.36
2.G.1 Electrical Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	SF_6	63	63	44	0	28	0	0.05	1.04	99.43
1.A.3.c Transport - Railways	N_2O	31	31	144	0	45	0	0.02	3.42	99.48
2.B.8 Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production	CH_4	49	49	40	0	20	0	0.04	0.96	99.53
5.B Biological treatment of solid waste	N_2O	66	66	5	0	3	0	0.05	0.12	99.58
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Biomass	N_2O	31	31	61	0	19	0	0.02	1.44	99.61
1.A.1 Energy industries - Biomass	N_2O	28	28	61	0	17	0	0.02	1.44	99.64
1.B.2.c Venting and Flaring	CH_4	28	28	50	0	14	0	0.02	1.20	99.67
2.F.3 Fire Protection (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	26	26	42	0	11	0	0.02	1.00	99.70
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	22	22	60	0	13	0	0.02	1.43	99.72
1.A.3.e Transport - Other Transportation	CO_2	33	33	5	0	2	0	0.03	0.12	99.75
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Biomass	CH_4	20	20	51	0	10	0	0.02	1.21	99.77
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	N_2O	18	18	60	0	11	0	0.01	1.43	99.79
1.A.1 Energy industries - Biomass	CH_4	18	18	51	0	9	0	0.01	1.21	99.81
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	N_2O	16	16	60	0	10	0	0.01	1.43	99.82
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CH_4	16	16	50	0	8	0	0.01	1.19	99.84
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	CH_4	12	12	50	0	6	0	0.01	1.20	99.85
2.D.3 Other non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	CO_2	17	17	7	0	1	0	0.01	0.17	99.87
2.C.5 Lead Production	CO_2	10	10	51	0	5	0	0.01	1.22	99.88
2.D.2 Paraffin Wax Use	CO_2	9	9	50	0	5	0	0.01	1.20	99.89
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	CH_4	9	9	50	0	5	0	0.01	1.20	99.90
2.C.1 Iron and Steel Production	CH_4	10	10	31	0	3	0	0.01	0.73	99.91
1.B.2.a Oil	CH_4	6	6	75	0	5	0	0.01	1.80	99.91
1.A.3.a Transport - Civil Aviation	CO_2	10	10	5	0	1	0	0.01	0.13	99.92
1.A.3.d Transport - Domestic navigation	CO_2	10	10	5	0	0	0	0.01	0.12	99.93
1.B.1.b Solid Fuel Transformation	CH_4	6	6	64	0	4	0	0.00	1.53	99.93
1.A.5.b Other mobile - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	6	6	60	0	4	0	0.00	1.43	99.94
2.F.2 Foam Blowing (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	7	7	42	0	3	0	0.01	1.00	99.95
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Other Fossil Fuels	N_2O	5	5	61	0	3	0	0.00	1.45	99.95
1.B.2.c Venting and Flaring	CO_2	5	5	50	0	2	0	0.00	1.20	99.96
2.G.2 SF_6 and PFC from other product use (CO_2 eq.)	SF_6	4	4	44	0	2	0	0.00	1.04	99.96
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	N_2O	4	4	60	0	2	0	0.00	1.43	99.97
1.A.1 Energy industries - Other Fossil Fuels	N_2O	3	3	73	0	2	0	0.00	1.74	99.97
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Other Fossil Fuels	CH_4	3	3	51	0	2	0	0.00	1.22	99.98
2.C.2 Ferroalloys Production	CH_4	4	4	25	0	1	0	0.00	0.61	99.98
5.C Incineration and open burning of waste	N_2O	3	3	73	0	2	0	0.00	1.74	99.98
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	N_2O	3	3	60	0	2	0	0.00	1.43	99.99
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	CH_4	2	2	50	0	1	0	0.00	1.19	99.99
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	2	2	50	0	1	0	0.00	1.20	99.99
2.E.1 Integrated Circuit or Semiconductor (CO_2 eq.)	SF_6	3	3	15	0	0	0	0.00	0.36	99.99
1.A.1 Energy industries - Other Fossil Fuels	CH_4	2	2	54	0	1	0	0.00	1.28	99.99
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	N_2O	2	2	60	0	1	0	0.00	1.43	100.00
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	CH_4	1	1	50	0	1	0	0.00	1.19	100.00
2.C.6 Zinc Production	CO_2	1	1	51	0	0	0	0.00	1.22	100.00
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	PFC	1	1	44	0	0	0	0.00	1.04	100.00
1.A.3.c Transport - Railways	CH_4	0	0	146	0	1	0	0.00	3.48	100.00
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	1	1	60	0	0	0	0.00	1.43	100.00
2.C.2 Ferroalloys Production	CO_2	1	1	25	0	0	0	0.00	0.61	100.00
1.A.5.b Other mobile - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	0	0	50	0	0	0	0.00	1.20	100.00
2.F.5 Solvents (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0	0	42	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	100.00
1.A.1 Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	0	0	60	0	0	0	0.00	1.43	100.00
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	0	0	50	0	0	0	0.00	1.20	100.00
1.A.1 Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	0	0	50	0	0	0	0.00	1.20	100.00

1.A.3.d Transport - Domestic navigation	N_2O	0	0	137	0	0	0	0.00	3.27	100.00
1.A.3.a Transport - Civil Aviation	N_2O	0	0	110	0	0	0	0.00	2.62	100.00
1.B.2.b Natural Gas	CO_2	0	0	75	0	0	0	0.00	1.80	100.00
1.B.2.a Oil	CO_2	0	0	75	0	0	0	0.00	1.80	100.00
1.A.3.d Transport - Domestic navigation	CH_4	0	0	157	0	0	0	0.00	3.74	100.00
2.F.3 Fire Protection (CO_2 eq.)	PFC	0	0	42	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	100.00
1.A.3.e Transport - Other Transportation	N_2O	0	0	60	0	0	0	0.00	1.43	100.00
1.A.3.e Transport - Other Transportation	CH_4	0	0	50	0	0	0	0.00	1.20	100.00
1.A.3.a Transport - Civil Aviation	CH_4	0	0	79	0	0	0	0.00	1.87	100.00
5.C Incineration and open burning of waste	CH_4	0	0	82	0	0	0	0.00	1.97	100.00
2.E.1 Integrated Circuit or Semiconductor (CO_2 eq.)	NF_3	0	0	15	0	0	0	0.00	0.36	0.00
2.F.4 Aerosols (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0	0	42	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	0.00

Tab. A1- 9 Spreadsheet for Approach 2 KC IPCC 2006 Gl., 2018 – Trend Assessment including LULUCF

IPCC Source Categories	GHG	Base Year Estimate (Abs)	Current Year Estimate (Abs)	Combined Uncertainty	TA_A 1	Uncerta in ammount BY	Uncerta in ammount CY	BY uncerta in total	CY uncerta in total	Level A 2 assessment	Trend A2 Assessment	% contribution to Trend	Cumulative fraction of uncertainty (BY)	Cumulative Total (TA)
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	CO_2	35636	3840	5	17	1782	192	37417	4032	3	21	18	0.95	18.42
4.A.1 Forest Land remaining Forest Land	CO_2	-4093	7835	73	11	-3006	5754	-7099	13589	9	17	16	29.46	33.94
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	CO_2	24005	3715	5	10	1200	186	25205	3900	3	13	11	30.38	45.36
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	CO_2	10253	18495	4	10	416	751	10669	19247	13	11	10	34.11	55.26
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	CO_2	53720	47290	5	9	2686	2364	56406	49654	32	10	9	45.82	63.98
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0	3703	44	0	0	1613	0	5316	3	5	4	53.81	68.44
1.B.1.a Coal Mining and Handling	CH_4	10322	2609	14	4	1404	355	11726	2963	2	5	4	55.57	72.79
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	4174	7138	4	4	163	279	4337	7417	5	4	4	56.95	76.47
5.A Solid Waste Disposal on Land	CH_4	1979	3743	64	3	1261	2384	3240	6127	4	4	3	68.77	79.71
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	5502	355	6	3	321	21	5823	375	0	3	3	68.87	82.79
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	1336	2837	4	2	52	111	1388	2947	2	2	2	69.42	84.45
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	5686	5307	4	1	222	207	5908	5515	4	1	1	70.44	85.63
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	3775	1246	6	1	220	73	3995	1318	1	1	1	70.80	86.85
5.B Biological treatment of solid waste	CH_4	0	655	91	1	0	598	0	1254	1	1	1	73.77	87.90
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	CH_4	1332	288	50	1	668	145	2000	433	0	1	1	74.48	88.70
3.A Enteric Fermentation	CH_4	5601	3039	16	1	886	481	6486	3520	2	1	1	76.87	89.54
3.G Liming	CO_2	1188	161	30	1	361	49	1549	210	0	1	1	77.11	90.26
3.B Manure Management	CH_4	1731	533	22	1	387	119	2119	652	0	1	1	77.70	90.95
2.B.2 Nitric Acid Production	N_2O	1050	112	16	0	163	17	1213	130	0	1	1	77.79	91.55
2.B.8	CO_2	792	1020	40	1	319	411	1112	1431	1	1	1	79.82	92.10

Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production														
1.A.1 Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	1514	426	6	0	88	25	1602	451	0	1	1	79.95	92.66
3.B Manure Management	N_2O	1393	518	40	1	562	209	1955	726	0	1	1	80.98	93.19
1.A.4 Other sectors - Biomass	CH_4	324	602	51	0	164	305	488	907	1	1	0	82.49	93.66
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	N_2O	100	175	397	0	397	696	497	871	1	0	0	85.94	94.10
4.G Harvested wood products	CO_2	-1713	-1488	62	1	-1062	-923	-2775	-2411	-2	0	0	81.36	94.50
5.D Wastewater treatment and discharge	CH_4	890	901	58	1	519	526	1409	1427	1	0	0	83.97	94.88
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Other Fossil Fuels	CO_2	0	366	18	0	0	66	0	432	0	0	0	84.30	95.24
4.A.2 Land converted to Forest Land	CO_2	-353	-553	30	0	-107	-168	-461	-721	0	0	0	83.46	95.57
3.D.1 Agricultural Soils, Direct N_2O emissions	N_2O	4282	3219	21	4	883	664	5165	3883	3	0	0	86.75	95.82
2.C.1 Iron and Steel Production	CO_2	9643	6857	12	8	1177	837	10820	7694	5	0	0	90.90	95.96
1.A.1 Energy industries - Other Fossil Fuels	CO_2	24	248	28	0	7	70	31	318	0	0	0	91.25	96.21
1.A.3.c Transport - Railways	CO_2	768	276	9	0	71	26	839	302	0	0	0	91.37	96.44
1.B.1.a Coal Mining and Handling	CO_2	456	99	25	0	116	25	572	124	0	0	0	91.50	96.67
2.A.4 Other process uses of carbonates	CO_2	114	313	11	0	13	35	127	348	0	0	0	91.67	96.89
1.A.5.b Other mobile - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	0	238	6	0	0	14	0	252	0	0	0	91.74	97.10
1.B.2.b Natural Gas	CH_4	1045	569	75	1	787	429	1832	998	1	0	0	93.87	97.33
4.C.2 Land converted to Grassland	CO_2	-158	-203	136	0	-216	-276	-374	-479	0	0	0	92.50	97.51
2.B.10 Other chemical industry	CO_2	0	207	4	0	0	8	0	215	0	0	0	92.54	97.70
2.A.1 Cement Production	CO_2	2489	1868	3	2	70	53	2560	1920	1	0	0	92.80	97.81
2.A.2 Lime Production	CO_2	1337	749	3	1	38	21	1374	771	1	0	0	92.90	97.97
4.C.1 Grassland remaining Grassland	CO_2	48	-79	45	0	22	-36	70	-115	0	0	0	92.73	98.10
5.C Incineration and open burning of waste	CO_2	21	138	16	0	3	22	24	160	0	0	0	92.83	98.22
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction -	N_2O	153	16	60	0	92	10	245	26	0	0	0	92.88	98.35

Solid Fuels														
3.D.2 Agricultural Soils, Indirect N_2O emissions	N_2O	1345	1010	30	0	409	307	1755	1317	1	0	0	94.41	98.43
2.G.3 N_2O from product uses	N_2O	206	224	44	0	90	97	296	321	0	0	0	94.89	98.52
4.E.2 Land converted to Settlements	CO_2	271	124	90	0	245	112	516	236	0	0	0	95.44	98.63
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	CH_4	75	24	283	0	211	68	286	92	0	0	0	95.78	98.72
2.B.1 Ammonia Production	CO_2	991	586	9	0	85	50	1076	636	0	0	0	96.03	98.81
1.A.4 Other sectors - Biomass	N_2O	51	95	61	0	31	58	83	153	0	0	0	96.32	98.89
1.A.3.a Transport - Civil Aviation	CO_2	139	10	5	0	7	1	147	10	0	0	0	96.32	98.97
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	N_2O	103	18	60	0	62	11	165	28	0	0	0	96.37	99.04
3.H Urea application	CO_2	109	126	52	0	57	66	165	192	0	0	0	96.70	99.10
2.D.1 Lubricant Use	CO_2	116	129	50	0	58	65	174	193	0	0	0	97.02	99.16
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	CH_4	86	9	50	0	43	5	129	14	0	0	0	97.04	99.23
1.A.3.c Transport - Railways	N_2O	88	31	144	0	127	45	215	77	0	0	0	97.26	99.29
5.B Biological treatment of solid waste	N_2O	0	66	5	0	0	3	0	69	0	0	0	97.28	99.35
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	N_2O	240	205	60	0	144	123	384	328	0	0	0	97.89	99.40
5.D Wastewater treatment and discharge	N_2O	234	199	56	0	132	112	366	311	0	0	0	98.44	99.44
2.A.3 Glass Production	CO_2	143	148	5	0	8	8	150	156	0	0	0	98.48	99.49
4.B.2 Land converted to Cropland	CO_2	116	43	37	0	43	16	158	59	0	0	0	98.56	99.53
1.A.1 Energy industries - Biomass	N_2O	0	28	61	0	0	17	1	45	0	0	0	98.65	99.57
2.F.3 Fire Protection (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0	26	42	0	0	11	0	37	0	0	0	98.70	99.60
2.B.8 Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production	CH_4	36	49	40	0	15	20	51	69	0	0	0	98.80	99.63
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Biomass	N_2O	17	31	61	0	10	19	27	50	0	0	0	98.89	99.65
2.B.4 Caprolactam, glyoxal and glyoxylic acid production	N_2O	75	73	40	0	30	30	105	103	0	0	0	99.04	99.68
1.A.3.e Transport - Other Transportation	CO_2	5	33	5	0	0	2	6	34	0	0	0	99.05	99.70

1.B.2.c Venting and Flaring	CH_4	12	28	50	0	6	14	18	42	0	0	0	99.12	99.73
1.A.3.d Transport - Domestic navigation	CO_2	54	10	5	0	3	0	56	10	0	0	0	99.12	99.75
1.A.1 Energy industries - Biomass	CH_4	0	18	51	0	0	9	0	27	0	0	0	99.16	99.77
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Biomass	CH_4	10	20	51	0	5	10	16	30	0	0	0	99.21	99.79
2.D.3 Other non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	CO_2	0	17	7	0	0	1	0	18	0	0	0	99.22	99.80
1.B.2.a Oil	CH_4	23	6	75	0	17	5	40	11	0	0	0	99.24	99.82
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CH_4	10	16	50	0	5	8	14	24	0	0	0	99.28	99.83
4.B.2. Land converted to Cropland	N_2O	9	2	279	0	25	7	34	9	0	0	0	99.32	99.84
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	13	1	60	0	8	0	21	1	0	0	0	99.32	99.85
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	21	22	60	0	13	13	34	35	0	0	0	99.38	99.86
2.C.5 Lead Production	CO_2	4	10	51	0	2	5	6	15	0	0	0	99.41	99.87
4.B.1 Cropland remaining Cropland	CO_2	90	54	33	0	29	18	120	72	0	0	0	99.50	99.88
4.A.1 Forest Land remaining Forest Land	CH_4	44	23	37	0	16	9	61	31	0	0	0	99.54	99.89
1.A.5.b Other mobile - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	0	6	60	0	0	4	0	10	0	0	0	99.56	99.90
4.D.2. Land converted to Wetlands	CO_2	22	20	75	0	16	15	38	36	0	0	0	99.63	99.91
2.F.2 Foam Blowing (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0	7	42	0	0	3	0	10	0	0	0	99.65	99.91
1.B.1.b Solid Fuel Transformation	CH_4	1	6	64	0	0	4	1	10	0	0	0	99.67	99.92
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Other Fossil Fuels	N_2O	0	5	61	0	0	3	0	9	0	0	0	99.68	99.93
2.G.1 Electrical Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	SF_6	84	63	44	0	37	28	121	91	0	0	0	99.82	99.94
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	10	2	50	0	5	1	15	4	0	0	0	99.82	99.94
4.A.1 Forest Land remaining Forest Land	N_2O	29	15	37	0	11	6	40	21	0	0	0	99.85	99.95
2.G.2 SF_6 and PFC from other product use (CO_2 eq.)	SF_6	0	4	44	0	0	2	0	6	0	0	0	99.86	99.95
1.A.1 Energy	N_2	0	3	73	0	0	2	1	6	0	0	0	99.87	99.96

industries - Other Fossil Fuels	O													
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Other Fossil Fuels	CH_4	0	3	51	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	99.88	99.96
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	5	0	50	0	3	0	8	0	0	0	0	99.88	99.97
2.C.2 Ferroalloys Production	CH_4	0	4	25	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	99.89	99.97
1.B.2.c Venting and Flaring	CO_2	2	5	50	0	1	2	3	7	0	0	0	99.90	99.97
2.D.2 Paraffin Wax Use	CO_2	9	9	50	0	5	5	14	14	0	0	0	99.92	99.98
5.C Incineration and open burning of waste	N_2O	0	3	73	0	0	2	1	5	0	0	0	99.93	99.98
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	CH_4	14	12	50	0	7	6	21	18	0	0	0	99.96	99.98
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	N_2O	2	4	60	0	1	2	4	6	0	0	0	99.97	99.99
2.E.1 Integrated Circuit or Semiconductor (CO_2 eq.)	SF_6	0	3	15	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	99.98	99.99
1.A.1 Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	3	0	60	0	2	0	5	1	0	0	0	99.98	99.99
1.A.1 Energy industries - Other Fossil Fuels	CH_4	0	2	54	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	99.98	99.99
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	N_2O	1	2	60	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	99.99	100.00
1.A.3.a Transport - Civil Aviation	N_2O	1	0	110	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	99.99	100.00
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	CH_4	1	1	50	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	99.99	100.00
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	N_2O	3	3	60	0	2	2	5	5	0	0	0	100	100
1.A.1 Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	1	0	50	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	100	100
2.C.6 Zinc Production	CO_2	0	1	51	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	100	100
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	PFC	0	1	44	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	100	100
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	CH_4	3	2	50	0	1	1	4	4	0	0	0	100	100
1.A.3.c Transport - Railways	CH_4	1	0	146	0	2	1	3	1	0	0	0	100	100

2.C.2 Ferroalloys Production	CO_2	0	1	25	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	100	100
1.A.5.b Other mobile - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	100	100
2.F.5 Solvents (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	100	100
1.A.3.d Transport - Domestic navigation	N_2O	0	0	137	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	100	100
1.A.3.d Transport - Domestic navigation	CH_4	0	0	157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
2.C.1 Iron and Steel Production	CH_4	15	10	31	0	5	3	19	13	0	0	0	100	100
1.B.2.a Oil	CO_2	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
2.F.3 Fire Protection (CO_2 eq.)	PFC	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
1.B.2.b Natural Gas	CO_2	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
1.A.3.a Transport - Civil Aviation	CH_4	0	0	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
1.A.3.e Transport - Other Transportation	N_2O	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
1.A.3.e Transport - Other Transportation	CH_4	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
5.C Incineration and open burning of waste	CH_4	0	0	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
2.E.1 Integrated Circuit or Semiconductor (CO_2 eq.)	NF_3	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
2.F.4 Aerosols (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100

Tab. A1- 10 Spreadsheet for Approach 2 KC IPCC 2006 Gl., 2016 – Trend Assessment excluding LULUCF

IPCC Source Categories	GHG	Base Year Estimate (Abs)	Current Year Estimate (Abs)	Combined Uncertainty	TA_A1	Uncerta in ammount BY	Uncerta in ammount CY	BY uncerta in total	CY uncerta in total	Level A 2 assessment	Trend A2 Assessment	% contribution to Trend	Cumulative fraction of uncertainty (BY)	Cumulative Total (TA)
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	CO_2	35635.6	3839.5	5.0	16.8	1781.8	192.0	37417.3	4031.5	2.8	21.8	20.3	1.2	20.3
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	CO_2	53719.8	47289.8	5.0	9.2	2686.0	2364.5	56405.7	49654.3	34.7	14.3	13.3	16.3	33.7
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	CO_2	24005.0	3714.5	5.0	10.4	1200.3	185.7	25205.3	3900.3	2.7	13.4	12.5	17.5	46.2
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	CO_2	10252.6	18495.5	4.1	9.6	416.5	751.4	10669.1	19246.8	13.5	13.4	12.5	22.3	58.7
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0.0	3702.5	43.6	0.0	0.0	1613.0	0.0	5315.6	3.7	5.8	5.4	32.6	64.0
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	4173.9	7138.3	3.9	3.6	163.0	278.8	4336.9	7417.0	5.2	5.0	4.7	34.4	68.7
1.B.1.a Coal Mining and Handling	CH_4	10322.4	2608.6	13.6	3.6	1404.0	354.8	11726.4	2963.4	2.1	5.0	4.7	36.7	73.4
5.A Solid Waste Disposal on Land	CH_4	1979.3	3742.7	63.7	3.1	1260.8	2384.1	3240.1	6126.8	4.3	4.4	4.1	51.9	77.4
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	5502.3	354.7	5.8	2.8	320.8	20.7	5823.2	375.4	0.3	3.7	3.4	52.0	80.8
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	1336.0	2836.5	3.9	1.6	52.2	110.8	1388.2	2947.3	2.1	2.2	2.1	52.7	82.9
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	5685.6	5307.3	3.9	1.2	222.0	207.3	5907.7	5514.5	3.9	1.8	1.7	54.1	84.6
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	3774.7	1245.6	5.8	1.1	220.1	72.6	3994.8	1318.2	0.9	1.4	1.3	54.5	85.9
5.B Biological treatment of solid waste	CH_4	0.0	655.4	91.3	0.5	0.0	598.3	0.0	1253.6	0.9	1.4	1.3	58.3	87.2
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	CH_4	1331.9	288.2	50.2	0.5	668.1	144.5	1999.9	432.7	0.3	0.9	0.9	59.3	88.0
3.G Liming	CO_2	1187.6	161.4	30.4	0.5	361.2	49.1	1548.8	210.4	0.1	0.9	0.8	59.6	88.8
3.B Manure Management	CH_4	1731.4	532.9	22.4	0.5	387.1	119.2	2118.5	652.1	0.5	0.8	0.7	60.3	89.6
2.B.8 Petrochemical and	CO_2	792.5	1019.7	40.3	0.7	319.5	411.1	1111.9	1430.8	1.0	0.8	0.7	63.0	90.3

Carbon Black Production														
2.C.1 Iron and Steel Production	CO_2	9642.5	6857.0	12.2	8.0	1177.0	837.0	10819.6	7694.0	5.4	0.8	0.7	68.3	91.0
3.A Enteric Fermentation	CH_4	5600.6	3039.4	15.8	0.6	885.5	480.6	6486.2	3520.0	2.5	0.7	0.7	71.4	91.7
2.B.2 Nitric Acid Production	N_2O	1050.3	112.2	15.5	0.1	163.0	17.4	1213.3	129.7	0.1	0.7	0.7	71.5	92.3
1.A.4 Other sectors - Biomass	CH_4	324.3	602.0	50.6	0.3	164.2	304.8	488.4	906.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	73.4	92.9
1.A.1 Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	1514.0	425.7	5.8	0.5	88.3	24.8	1602.3	450.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	73.6	93.5
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	N_2O	100.0	175.2	397.2	0.1	397.0	695.7	497.0	870.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	78.0	94.1
3.D.1 Agricultural Soils, Direct N_2O emissions	N_2O	4281.8	3219.3	20.6	3.6	882.7	663.7	5164.6	3883.0	2.7	0.6	0.6	82.3	94.6
3.B Manure Management	N_2O	1393.3	517.5	40.3	1.2	561.7	208.6	1955.0	726.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	83.6	95.2
5.D Wastewater treatment and discharge	CH_4	889.8	901.1	58.4	0.7	519.5	526.1	1409.3	1427.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	87.0	95.7
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Other Fossil Fuels	CO_2	0.0	365.9	18.0	0.0	0.0	66.0	0.0	431.8	0.3	0.5	0.4	87.4	96.1
1.A.1 Energy industries - Other Fossil Fuels	CO_2	24.0	248.2	28.3	0.2	6.8	70.2	30.8	318.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	87.8	96.4
2.A.4 Other process uses of carbonates	CO_2	113.9	313.0	11.2	0.3	12.7	35.0	126.6	348.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	88.1	96.7
1.A.5.b Other mobile - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	0.0	237.9	5.8	0.0	0.0	13.9	0.0	251.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	88.2	96.9
1.B.1.a Coal Mining and Handling	CO_2	456.2	99.3	25.3	0.2	115.5	25.2	571.8	124.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	88.3	97.2
1.A.3.c Transport - Railways	CO_2	768.1	276.3	9.3	0.2	71.3	25.6	839.4	301.9	0.2	0.3	0.2	88.5	97.4
2.B.10 Other chemical industry	CO_2	0.0	207.4	3.9	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	215.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	88.5	97.7
1.B.2.b Natural Gas	CH_4	1044.9	569.1	75.3	0.9	787.1	428.7	1832.0	997.8	0.7	0.2	0.2	91.3	97.8
3.D.2 Agricultural Soils, Indirect N_2O emissions	N_2O	1345.4	1010.0	30.4	0.1	409.2	307.2	1754.6	1317.2	0.9	0.2	0.2	93.2	98.0
5.C Incineration and open burning of waste	CO_2	20.8	138.2	15.8	0.1	3.3	21.9	24.1	160.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	93.4	98.2
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	N_2O	152.9	16.4	60.1	0.1	91.9	9.9	244.8	26.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	93.4	98.3

2.G.3 N_2O from product uses	N_2O	206.2	223.5	43.6	0.2	89.8	97.4	296.1	320.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	94.1	98.4
2.A.2 Lime Production	CO_2	1336.6	749.4	2.8	0.6	37.8	21.2	1374.5	770.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	94.2	98.6
1.A.4 Other sectors - Biomass	N_2O	51.5	95.4	60.5	0.0	31.2	57.7	82.7	153.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	94.6	98.7
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	CH_4	74.6	24.0	283.3	0.0	211.4	68.0	286.0	92.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	95.0	98.8
3.H Urea application	CO_2	108.5	125.9	52.2	0.0	56.7	65.7	165.2	191.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	95.4	98.8
1.A.3.a Transport - Civil Aviation	CO_2	139.4	10.0	5.4	0.1	7.5	0.5	146.9	10.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	95.4	98.9
2.D.1 Lubricant Use	CO_2	116.1	128.5	50.2	0.0	58.4	64.6	174.5	193.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	95.8	99.0
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	N_2O	239.9	205.0	60.1	0.0	144.2	123.3	384.1	328.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	96.6	99.1
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	N_2O	103.3	17.6	60.1	0.0	62.1	10.6	165.4	28.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	96.7	99.2
5.D Wastewater treatment and discharge	N_2O	234.2	198.6	56.4	0.2	132.0	111.9	366.2	310.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	97.4	99.2
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	CH_4	85.7	9.2	50.2	0.0	43.0	4.6	128.8	13.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	97.4	99.3
5.B Biological treatment of solid waste	N_2O	0.0	65.7	5.0	0.1	0.0	3.3	0.0	69.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	97.5	99.4
1.A.3.c Transport - Railways	N_2O	88.4	31.5	143.7	0.0	126.9	45.3	215.3	76.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	97.7	99.4
2.A.3 Glass Production	CO_2	142.8	147.7	5.4	0.1	7.7	8.0	150.4	155.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	97.8	99.5
1.A.1 Energy industries - Biomass	N_2O	0.5	28.0	60.5	0.0	0.3	17.0	0.8	45.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.9	99.5
2.F.3 Fire Protection (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0.0	26.3	41.9	0.0	0.0	11.0	0.0	37.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.0	99.6
2.B.8 Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production	CH_4	36.2	49.2	40.3	0.0	14.6	19.8	50.7	69.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.1	99.6
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Biomass	N_2O	16.6	31.2	60.5	0.0	10.1	18.9	26.7	50.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.2	99.7
1.A.3.e Transport - Other Transportation	CO_2	5.4	32.8	5.0	0.0	0.3	1.6	5.7	34.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.2	99.7
1.B.2.c Venting and Flaring	CH_4	12.3	27.8	50.5	0.0	6.2	14.0	18.5	41.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.3	99.7
1.A.3.d Transport - Domestic navigation	CO_2	53.5	9.5	5.2	0.0	2.8	0.5	56.3	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.3	99.7
1.A.1 Energy industries - Biomass	CH_4	0.3	17.6	50.6	0.0	0.2	8.9	0.5	26.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.4	99.8
1.A.2 Manufacturi	CH_4	10.4	19.7	50.6	0.0	5.3	10.0	15.7	29.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.4	99.8

ng industries and construction - Biomass														
2.D.3 Other non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	CO_2	0.0	16.5	7.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	17.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.4	99.8
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CH_4	9.6	16.1	50.1	0.0	4.8	8.1	14.4	24.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.5	99.8
1.B.2.a Oil	CH_4	22.7	6.4	75.3	0.0	17.1	4.8	39.8	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.5	99.8
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	21.0	21.8	60.2	0.0	12.7	13.1	33.7	35.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.6	99.8
2.G.1 Electrical Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	SF_6	84.1	63.3	43.6	0.0	36.6	27.6	120.7	90.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	98.8	99.9
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	12.8	0.6	60.2	0.0	7.7	0.3	20.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.8	99.9
2.C.5 Lead Production	CO_2	4.0	10.0	51.0	0.0	2.1	5.1	6.1	15.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.8	99.9
1.A.5.b Other mobile - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	0.0	6.1	60.2	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.8	99.9
2.F.2 Foam Blowing (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0.0	6.8	41.9	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.9	99.9
1.B.1.b Solid Fuel Transformation	CH_4	0.8	6.0	64.0	0.0	0.5	3.8	1.2	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.9	99.9
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Other Fossil Fuels	N_2O	0.0	5.4	60.8	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.9	99.9
2.G.2 SF_6 and PFC from other product use (CO_2 eq.)	SF_6	0.0	4.3	43.6	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.9	99.9
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	10.0	2.3	50.2	0.0	5.0	1.2	15.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.9	99.9
1.A.1 Energy industries - Other Fossil Fuels	N_2O	0.3	3.2	72.8	0.0	0.2	2.3	0.5	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.9	99.9
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Other Fossil Fuels	CH_4	0.0	3.4	51.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.0	99.9
2.D.2 Paraffin Wax Use	CO_2	9.4	9.4	50.2	0.0	4.7	4.7	14.2	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.0	99.9
2.C.2 Ferroalloys Production	CH_4	0.2	4.1	25.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.0	100.0
1.B.2.c Venting and Flaring	CO_2	2.0	4.6	50.5	0.0	1.0	2.3	3.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.0	100.0
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction	CH_4	5.4	0.3	50.2	0.0	2.7	0.1	8.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.0	100.0

- Liquid Fuels													
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	CH_4	14.0	12.1	50.2	0.0	7.0	6.1	21.1	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.1	100.0
5.C Incineration and open burning of waste	N_2O	0.4	2.8	72.8	0.0	0.3	2.0	0.7	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.1	100.0
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	N_2O	2.3	3.8	60.1	0.0	1.4	2.3	3.7	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.1	100.0
2.E.1 Integrated Circuit or Semiconductor (CO_2 eq.)	SF_6	0.0	2.9	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.1	100.0
1.A.1 Energy industries - Other Fossil Fuels	CH_4	0.2	2.0	53.9	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.3	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.1	100.0
1.A.1 Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	3.3	0.3	60.2	0.0	2.0	0.2	5.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.1	100.0
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	N_2O	0.7	1.5	60.1	0.0	0.4	0.9	1.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.1	100.0
1.A.3.a Transport - Civil Aviation	N_2O	1.2	0.1	110.1	0.0	1.3	0.1	2.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.1	100.0
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	N_2O	3.1	2.9	60.1	0.0	1.9	1.7	5.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.1	100.0
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	CH_4	0.6	1.3	50.1	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.1	100.0
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	CH_4	2.6	2.4	50.1	0.0	1.3	1.2	3.9	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.1	100.0
1.A.1 Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	1.4	0.2	50.2	0.0	0.7	0.1	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.1	100.0
2.C.6 Zinc Production	CO_2	0.0	0.7	51.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.1	100.0
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	PFC	0.0	0.7	43.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.1	100.0
1.A.3.c Transport - Railways	CH_4	1.1	0.4	146.1	0.0	1.6	0.6	2.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.1	100.0
2.C.2 Ferroalloys Production	CO_2	0.0	0.6	25.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.1	100.0
1.A.5.b Other mobile - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	0.0	0.5	50.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.1	100.0
2.F.5 Solvents (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0.0	0.4	41.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.1	100.0
2.C.1 Iron and Steel Production	CH_4	14.8	10.0	30.8	0.0	4.6	3.1	19.4	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.2	100.0
1.A.3.d Transport - Domestic navigation	N_2O	0.4	0.1	137.3	0.0	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.2	100.0

1.A.3.d Transport - Domestic navigation	CH_4	0.1	0.0	157.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.2	100.0
1.B.2.a Oil	CO_2	0.0	0.0	75.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.2	100.0
2.F.3 Fire Protection (CO_2 eq.)	PFC	0.0	0.0	41.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.2	100.0
1.B.2.b Natural Gas	CO_2	0.2	0.1	75.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.2	100.0
1.A.3.a Transport - Civil Aviation	CH_4	0.0	0.0	78.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.2	100.0
1.A.3.e Transport - Other Transportation	N_2O	0.0	0.0	60.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.2	100.0
1.A.3.e Transport - Other Transportation	CH_4	0.0	0.0	50.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.2	100.0
5.C Incineration and open burning of waste	CH_4	0.0	0.0	82.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.2	100.0
2.E.1 Integrated Circuit or Semiconductor (CO_2 eq.)	NF_3	0.0	0.0	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.2	100.0
2.A.1 Cement Production	CO_2	2489.2	1867.5	2.8	1.6	70.4	52.8	2559.6	1920.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	99.5	100.0
2.B.1 Ammonia Production	CO_2	990.8	585.6	8.6	0.5	85.2	50.4	1076.0	636.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	99.8	100.0
2.B.4 Caprolactam, glyoxal and glyoxylic acid production	N_2O	74.5	73.4	40.3	0.1	30.0	29.6	104.5	103.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
2.F.4 Aerosols (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0.0	0.0	41.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0

Annex 2 Assessment of uncertainty

Tab. A2 - 1 Uncertainty analysis (Tier 1), first part of Table 3.3 of IPCC 2006 Gl. incl. LULUCF

Input DATA					
IPCC Source Category	Gas	Base year emissions (1990) abs	Year t emissions (2015) abs	Activity data uncertainty	Emission factor uncertainty
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	CO_2	53719.76	47289.83	4.00	3.00
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	CH_4	14.03	12.13	4.00	50.00
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	N_2O	239.87	204.98	4.00	60.00
1.A.1 Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	1514.04	425.73	5.00	3.00
1.A.1 Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	1.42	0.22	5.00	50.00
1.A.1 Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	3.31	0.31	5.00	60.00
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	1336.03	2836.52	3.00	2.50
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	CH_4	0.61	1.28	3.00	50.00
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	N_2O	0.73	1.52	3.00	60.00
1.A.1 Energy industries - Biomass	CH_4	0.30	17.64	8.00	50.00
1.A.1 Energy industries - Biomass	N_2O	0.48	28.03	8.00	60.00
1.A.1 Energy industries - Other Fossil Fuels	CO_2	24.04	248.17	20.00	20.00
1.A.1 Energy industries - Other Fossil Fuels	CH_4	0.20	2.03	20.00	50.00
1.A.1 Energy industries - Other Fossil Fuels	N_2O	0.31	3.23	20.00	70.00
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	CO_2	35635.57	3839.55	4.00	3.00
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	CH_4	85.75	9.22	4.00	50.00
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	N_2O	152.87	16.41	4.00	60.00
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	5502.33	354.73	5.00	3.00
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	5.38	0.26	5.00	50.00
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	12.84	0.56	5.00	60.00
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	5685.63	5307.27	3.00	2.50
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	CH_4	2.61	2.39	3.00	50.00
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	N_2O	3.11	2.85	3.00	60.00
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Biomass	CH_4	10.45	19.73	8.00	50.00
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Biomass	N_2O	16.60	31.18	8.00	60.00
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Other Fossil Fuels	CO_2	0.00	365.87	10.00	15.00
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Other Fossil Fuels	CH_4	0.00	3.43	10.00	50.00
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Other Fossil Fuels	N_2O	0.00	5.45	10.00	60.00
1.A.3.a Transport - Civil Aviation	CO_2	139.44	9.96	4.00	3.57
1.A.3.a Transport - Civil Aviation	CH_4	0.02	0.00	4.00	78.50
1.A.3.a Transport - Civil Aviation	N_2O	1.19	0.08	4.00	110.00
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	CO_2	10252.56	18495.45	3.00	2.74
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	CH_4	74.61	23.99	4.00	283.32

1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	N_2O	99.96	175.16	3.00	397.18
1.A.3.c Transport - Railways	CO_2	768.15	276.30	5.00	7.82
1.A.3.c Transport - Railways	CH_4	1.08	0.38	5.00	146.00
1.A.3.c Transport - Railways	N_2O	88.35	31.50	5.00	143.59
1.A.3.d Transport - Domestic navigation	CO_2	53.52	9.55	5.00	1.48
1.A.3.d Transport - Domestic navigation	CH_4	0.13	0.02	5.00	157.00
1.A.3.d Transport - Domestic navigation	N_2O	0.43	0.08	5.00	137.18
1.A.3.e Transport - Other Transportation	CO_2	5.42	32.82	4.00	3.00
1.A.3.e Transport - Other Transportation	CH_4	0.00	0.01	4.00	50.00
1.A.3.e Transport - Other Transportation	N_2O	0.00	0.02	4.00	60.00
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	CO_2	24005.03	3714.54	4.00	3.00
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	CH_4	1331.86	288.18	4.00	50.00
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	N_2O	103.30	17.58	4.00	60.00
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	3774.74	1245.57	5.00	3.00
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	9.96	2.34	5.00	50.00
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	21.02	21.83	5.00	60.00
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	4173.90	7138.26	3.00	2.50
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CH_4	9.57	16.09	3.00	50.00
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	N_2O	2.28	3.84	3.00	60.00
1.A.4 Other sectors - Biomass	CH_4	324.26	602.04	8.00	50.00
1.A.4 Other sectors - Biomass	N_2O	51.50	95.37	8.00	60.00
1.A.5.b Other mobile - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	0.00	237.89	5.00	3.00
1.A.5.b Other mobile - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	0.00	0.45	5.00	50.00
1.A.5.b Other mobile - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	0.00	6.08	5.00	60.00
1.B.1.a Coal Mining and Handling	CO_2	456.24	99.34	4.00	25.00
1.B.1.a Coal Mining and Handling	CH_4	10322.40	2608.58	4.00	13.00
1.B.1.b Solid Fuel Transformation	CH_4	0.75	5.99	40.00	50.00
1.B.2.a Oil	CO_2	0.02	0.04	7.00	75.00
1.B.2.a Oil	CH_4	22.69	6.43	7.00	75.00
1.B.2.b Natural Gas	CO_2	0.17	0.09	7.00	75.00
1.B.2.b Natural Gas	CH_4	1044.93	569.09	7.00	75.00
1.B.2.c Venting and Flaring	CO_2	2.02	4.56	7.00	50.00
1.B.2.c Venting and Flaring	CH_4	12.28	27.77	7.00	50.00
2.A.1 Cement Production	CO_2	2489.18	1867.54	2.00	2.00
2.A.2 Lime Production	CO_2	1336.65	749.37	2.00	2.00
2.A.3 Glass Production	CO_2	142.75	147.68	5.00	2.00
2.A.4 Other process uses of carbonates	CO_2	113.86	313.03	5.00	10.00
2.B.1 Ammonia Production	CO_2	990.80	585.60	5.00	7.00
2.B.2 Nitric Acid Production	N_2O	1050.29	112.24	4.00	15.00
2.B.4 Caprolactam, glyoxal and glyoxylic acid production	N_2O	74.50	73.38	5.00	40.00
2.B.8 Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production	CO_2	792.47	1019.71	5.00	40.00
2.B.8 Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production	CH_4	36.17	49.23	5.00	40.00
2.B.10 Other chemical industry	CO_2	0.00	207.40	3.00	2.50
2.C.1 Iron and Steel Production	CO_2	9642.54	6856.97	7.00	10.00
2.C.1 Iron and Steel Production	CH_4	14.84	10.02	7.00	30.00
2.C.2 Ferroalloys Production	CO_2	0.03	0.59	5.00	25.00
2.C.2 Ferroalloys Production	CH_4	0.18	4.10	5.00	25.00
2.C.5 Lead Production	CO_2	4.04	10.03	10.00	50.00
2.C.6 Zinc Production	CO_2	0.00	0.67	10.00	50.00
2.D.1 Lubricant Use	CO_2	116.13	128.51	5.00	50.00
2.D.2 Paraffin Wax Use	CO_2	9.43	9.43	5.00	50.00
2.D.3 Other non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	CO_2	0.00	16.53	5.00	5.00
2.E.1 Integrated Circuit or Semiconductor (CO_2 eq.)	SF_6	0.00	2.93	3.00	15.00
2.E.1 Integrated Circuit or Semiconductor (CO_2 eq.)	NF_3	0.00	0.00	3.00	15.00
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0.00	3702.54	37.00	23.00
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	PFC	0.00	0.70	37.00	23.00
2.F.2 Foam Blowing (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0.00	6.82	35.00	23.00
2.F.3 Fire Protection (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0.00	26.27	35.00	23.00

2.F.3 Fire Protection (CO_2 eq.)	PFC	0.00	0.03	35.00	23.00
2.F.4 Aerosols (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0.00	0.00	35.00	23.00
2.F.5 Solvents (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0.00	0.44	35.00	23.00
2.G.1 Electrical Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	SF_6	84.10	63.34	37.00	23.00
2.G.2 SF_6 and PFC from other product use (CO_2 eq.)	SF_6	0.00	4.29	37.00	23.00
2.G.3 N_2O from product uses	N_2O	206.22	223.50	37.00	23.00
3.A Enteric Fermentation	CH_4	5600.62	3039.43	5.00	15.00
3.B Manure Management	CH_4	1731.38	532.91	10.00	20.00
3.B Manure Management	N_2O	1393.32	517.54	5.00	40.00
3.D.1 Agricultural Soils, Direct N_2O emissions	N_2O	4281.84	3219.29	5.00	20.00
3.D.2 Agricultural Soils, Indirect N_2O emissions	N_2O	1345.39	1010.04	5.00	30.00
3.G Liming	CO_2	1187.63	161.37	5.00	30.00
3.H Urea application	CO_2	108.53	125.92	15.00	50.00
4.A.1 Forest Land remaining Forest Land	CO_2	-4093.23	7835.31	20.00	70.66
4.A.1 Forest Land remaining Forest Land	CH_4	44.15	22.90	20.00	31.45
4.A.1 Forest Land remaining Forest Land	N_2O	29.11	15.10	20.00	31.45
4.A.2 Land converted to Forest Land	CO_2	-353.19	-552.96	0.00	30.42
4.B.1 Cropland remaining Cropland	CO_2	90.37	54.03	0.00	32.51
4.B.2 Land converted to Cropland	CO_2	115.54	43.13	0.00	36.98
4.B.2. Land converted to Cropland	N_2O	8.91	2.40	0.00	278.58
4.C.1 Grassland remaining Grassland	CO_2	48.18	-79.46	0.00	44.76
4.C.2 Land converted to Grassland	CO_2	-158.42	-202.80	0.00	136.32
4.D.2. Land converted to Wetlands	CO_2	21.73	20.36	0.00	74.96
4.E.2 Land converted to Settlements	CO_2	271.17	124.07	0.00	90.27
4.G Harvested wood products	CO_2	-1712.98	-1488.47	0.00	62.00
5.A Solid Waste Disposal on Land	CH_4	1979.27	3742.72	0.00	63.70
5.B Biological treatment of solid waste	CH_4	0.00	655.37	5.00	91.15
5.B Biological treatment of solid waste	N_2O	0.00	65.71	5.00	0.60
5.C Incineration and open burning of waste	CO_2	20.83	138.24	15.00	5.00
5.C Incineration and open burning of waste	CH_4	0.00	0.00	20.00	80.00
5.C Incineration and open burning of waste	N_2O	0.42	2.79	20.00	70.00
5.D Wastewater treatment and discharge	CH_4	889.80	901.07	30.14	50.00
5.D Wastewater treatment and discharge	N_2O	234.18	198.59	26.00	50.00

Tab. A2 - 2 Uncertainty analysis (Tier 1), second part of Table 3.3 of IPCC 2006 Gl. incl. LULUCF

		Uncertainty of Emissions		
IPCC Source Category	Gas	Combined uncertainty	Uncertain ammount	Combined uncertainty as % of total national emissions in year t
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	CO_2	5.00	2364.49	1.8265
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	CH_4	50.16	6.08	0.0047
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	N_2O	60.13	123.26	0.0952
1.A.1 Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	5.83	24.82	0.0192
1.A.1 Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	50.25	0.11	0.0001
1.A.1 Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	60.21	0.19	0.0001
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	3.91	110.77	0.0856
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	CH_4	50.09	0.64	0.0005
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	N_2O	60.07	0.92	0.0007
1.A.1 Energy industries - Biomass	CH_4	50.64	8.93	0.0069
1.A.1 Energy industries - Biomass	N_2O	60.53	16.96	0.0131
1.A.1 Energy industries - Other Fossil Fuels	CO_2	28.28	70.19	0.0542
1.A.1 Energy industries - Other Fossil Fuels	CH_4	53.85	1.09	0.0008
1.A.1 Energy industries - Other Fossil Fuels	N_2O	72.80	2.35	0.0018
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	CO_2	5.00	191.98	0.1483
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	CH_4	50.16	4.63	0.0036
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	N_2O	60.13	9.87	0.0076
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	5.83	20.68	0.0160

1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	50.25	0.13	0.0001
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	60.21	0.34	0.0003
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	3.91	207.26	0.1601
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	CH_4	50.09	1.20	0.0009
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	N_2O	60.07	1.71	0.0013
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Biomass	CH_4	50.64	9.99	0.0077
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Biomass	N_2O	60.53	18.87	0.0146
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Other Fossil Fuels	CO_2	18.03	65.96	0.0510
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Other Fossil Fuels	CH_4	50.99	1.75	0.0014
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Other Fossil Fuels	N_2O	60.83	3.31	0.0026
1.A.3.a Transport - Civil Aviation	CO_2	5.36	0.53	0.0004
1.A.3.a Transport - Civil Aviation	CH_4	78.60	0.00	0.0000
1.A.3.a Transport - Civil Aviation	N_2O	110.07	0.09	0.0001
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	CO_2	4.06	751.35	0.5804
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	CH_4	283.35	67.98	0.0525
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	N_2O	397.19	695.74	0.5374
1.A.3.c Transport - Railways	CO_2	9.28	25.64	0.0198
1.A.3.c Transport - Railways	CH_4	146.09	0.56	0.0004
1.A.3.c Transport - Railways	N_2O	143.68	45.25	0.0350
1.A.3.d Transport - Domestic navigation	CO_2	5.22	0.50	0.0004
1.A.3.d Transport - Domestic navigation	CH_4	157.08	0.04	0.0000
1.A.3.d Transport - Domestic navigation	N_2O	137.27	0.11	0.0001
1.A.3.e Transport - Other Transportation	CO_2	5.00	1.64	0.0013
1.A.3.e Transport - Other Transportation	CH_4	50.16	0.01	0.0000
1.A.3.e Transport - Other Transportation	N_2O	60.13	0.01	0.0000
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	CO_2	5.00	185.73	0.1435
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	CH_4	50.16	144.55	0.1117
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	N_2O	60.13	10.57	0.0082
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	5.83	72.63	0.0561
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	50.25	1.18	0.0009
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	60.21	13.15	0.0102
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	3.91	278.76	0.2153
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CH_4	50.09	8.06	0.0062
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	N_2O	60.07	2.30	0.0018
1.A.4 Other sectors - Biomass	CH_4	50.64	304.85	0.2355
1.A.4 Other sectors - Biomass	N_2O	60.53	57.73	0.0446
1.A.5.b Other mobile - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	5.83	13.87	0.0107
1.A.5.b Other mobile - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	50.25	0.23	0.0002
1.A.5.b Other mobile - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	60.21	3.66	0.0028
1.B.1.a Coal Mining and Handling	CO_2	25.32	25.15	0.0194
1.B.1.a Coal Mining and Handling	CH_4	13.60	354.81	0.2741
1.B.1.b Solid Fuel Transformation	CH_4	64.03	3.83	0.0030
1.B.2.a Oil	CO_2	75.33	0.03	0.0000
1.B.2.a Oil	CH_4	75.33	4.85	0.0037
1.B.2.b Natural Gas	CO_2	75.33	0.07	0.0001
1.B.2.b Natural Gas	CH_4	75.33	428.67	0.3311
1.B.2.c Venting and Flaring	CO_2	50.49	2.30	0.0018
1.B.2.c Venting and Flaring	CH_4	50.49	14.02	0.0108
2.A.1 Cement Production	CO_2	2.83	52.82	0.0408
2.A.2 Lime Production	CO_2	2.83	21.20	0.0164
2.A.3 Glass Production	CO_2	5.39	7.95	0.0061
2.A.4 Other process uses of carbonates	CO_2	11.18	35.00	0.0270

2.B.1 Ammonia Production	CO_2	8.60	50.38	0.0389
2.B.2 Nitric Acid Production	N_2O	15.52	17.42	0.0135
2.B.4 Caprolactam, glyoxal and glyoxylic acid production	N_2O	40.31	29.58	0.0228
2.B.8 Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production	CO_2	40.31	411.06	0.3175
2.B.8 Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production	CH_4	40.31	19.84	0.0153
2.B.10 Other chemical industry	CO_2	3.91	8.10	0.0063
2.C.1 Iron and Steel Production	CO_2	12.21	837.00	0.6466
2.C.1 Iron and Steel Production	CH_4	30.81	3.09	0.0024
2.C.2 Ferroalloys Production	CO_2	25.50	0.15	0.0001
2.C.2 Ferroalloys Production	CH_4	25.50	1.04	0.0008
2.C.5 Lead Production	CO_2	50.99	5.11	0.0039
2.C.6 Zinc Production	CO_2	50.99	0.34	0.0003
2.D.1 Lubricant Use	CO_2	50.25	64.58	0.0499
2.D.2 Paraffin Wax Use	CO_2	50.25	4.74	0.0037
2.D.3 Other non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	CO_2	7.07	1.17	0.0009
2.E.1 Integrated Circuit or Semiconductor (CO_2 eq.)	SF_6	15.30	0.45	0.0003
2.E.1 Integrated Circuit or Semiconductor (CO_2 eq.)	NF_3	15.30	0.00	0.0000
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	43.57	1613.05	1.2460
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	PFC	43.57	0.30	0.0002
2.F.2 Foam Blowing (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	41.88	2.86	0.0022
2.F.3 Fire Protection (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	41.88	11.00	0.0085
2.F.3 Fire Protection (CO_2 eq.)	PFC	41.88	0.01	0.0000
2.F.4 Aerosols (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	41.88	0.00	0.0000
2.F.5 Solvents (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	41.88	0.18	0.0001
2.G.1 Electrical Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	SF_6	43.57	27.59	0.0213
2.G.2 SF_6 and PFC from other product use (CO_2 eq.)	SF_6	43.57	1.87	0.0014
2.G.3 N_2O from product uses	N_2O	43.57	97.37	0.0752
3.A Enteric Fermentation	CH_4	15.81	480.58	0.3712
3.B Manure Management	CH_4	22.36	119.16	0.0920
3.B Manure Management	N_2O	40.31	208.63	0.1612
3.D.1 Agricultural Soils, Direct N_2O emissions	N_2O	20.62	663.67	0.5127
3.D.2 Agricultural Soils, Indirect N_2O emissions	N_2O	30.41	307.19	0.2373
3.G Liming	CO_2	30.41	49.08	0.0379
3.H Urea application	CO_2	52.20	65.73	0.0508
4.A.1 Forest Land remaining Forest Land	CO_2	73.44	5754.11	4.4449
4.A.1 Forest Land remaining Forest Land	CH_4	37.27	8.54	0.0066
4.A.1 Forest Land remaining Forest Land	N_2O	37.27	5.63	0.0043
4.A.2 Land converted to Forest Land	CO_2	30.42	-168.21	-0.1299
4.B.1 Cropland remaining Cropland	CO_2	32.5054	17.5621	0.0136
4.B.2 Land converted to Cropland	CO_2	36.98	15.95	0.01
4.B.2. Land converted to Cropland	N_2O	278.58	6.69	0.01
4.C.1 Grassland remaining Grassland	CO_2	44.76	-35.56	-0.03
4.C.2 Land converted to Grassland	CO_2	136.32	-276.46	-0.21
4.D.2. Land converted to Wetlands	CO_2	74.96	15.26	0.01
4.E.2 Land converted to Settlements	CO_2	90.27	112.00	0.09
4.G Harvested wood products	CO_2	62.00	-922.85	-0.71
5.A Solid Waste Disposal on Land	CH_4	63.70	2384.09	1.84
5.B Biological treatment of solid waste	CH_4	91.29	598.27	0.46
5.B Biological treatment of solid waste	N_2O	5.04	3.31	0.00
5.C Incineration and open burning of waste	CO_2	15.81	21.86	0.02
5.C Incineration and open burning of waste	CH_4	82.46	0.00	0.00
5.C Incineration and open burning of waste	N_2O	72.80	2.03	0.00
5.D Wastewater treatment and discharge	CH_4	58.38	526.08	0.41
5.D Wastewater treatment and discharge	N_2O	56.36	111.92	0.0865
		Level uncertainty =	**17770.89**	**5.57**

Tab. A2 - 3 Uncertainty analysis (Tier 1), third part of Table 3.3 of IPCC 2006 Gl. incl. LULUCF

		Uncertainty of Trend				
IPCC Source Category	Gas	Type A sensitivity	Type B sensitivity	Uncertainty in trend in national emissions introduced by EF uncertainty	Uncertainty in trend in national emissions introduced by AD uncertainty	Uncertainty introduced into the trend in total national emissions
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	CO_2	0.0560	0.2491	0.17	1.4092	1.4192
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	CH_4	0.0000	0.0001	0.00	0.0004	0.0008
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	N_2O	0.0002	0.0011	0.01	0.0061	0.0144
1.A.1 Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	-0.0032	0.0022	-0.01	0.0159	0.0185
1.A.1 Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000	0.0002
1.A.1 Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000	0.0006
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	0.0101	0.0149	0.03	0.0634	0.0683
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	CH_4	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000	0.0002
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	N_2O	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000	0.0003
1.A.1 Energy industries - Biomass	CH_4	0.0001	0.0001	0.00	0.0011	0.0047
1.A.1 Energy industries - Biomass	N_2O	0.0001	0.0001	0.01	0.0017	0.0089
1.A.1 Energy industries - Other Fossil Fuels	CO_2	0.0012	0.0013	0.02	0.0370	0.0443
1.A.1 Energy industries - Other Fossil Fuels	CH_4	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0003	0.0006
1.A.1 Energy industries - Other Fossil Fuels	N_2O	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0005	0.0012
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	CO_2	-0.1076	0.0202	-0.32	0.1144	0.3425
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	CH_4	-0.0003	0.0000	-0.01	0.0003	0.0130
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	N_2O	-0.0005	0.0001	-0.03	0.0005	0.0278
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	-0.0179	0.0019	-0.05	0.0132	0.0553
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000	0.0009
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000	0.0026
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	0.0075	0.0280	0.02	0.1186	0.1201
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	CH_4	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0001	0.0002
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	N_2O	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0001	0.0002
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Biomass	CH_4	0.0001	0.0001	0.00	0.0012	0.0035
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Biomass	N_2O	0.0001	0.0002	0.01	0.0019	0.0065
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Other Fossil Fuels	CO_2	0.0019	0.0019	0.03	0.0273	0.0397
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Other Fossil Fuels	CH_4	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0003	0.0009
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Other Fossil Fuels	N_2O	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0004	0.0018
1.A.3.a Transport - Civil Aviation	CO_2	-0.0004	0.0001	0.00	0.0003	0.0016
1.A.3.a Transport - Civil Aviation	CH_4	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000	0.0000
1.A.3.a Transport - Civil Aviation	N_2O	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000	0.0004
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	CO_2	0.0606	0.0974	0.17	0.4134	0.4454
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	CH_4	-0.0001	0.0001	-0.04	0.0007	0.0401
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	N_2O	0.0006	0.0009	0.22	0.0039	0.2239
1.A.3.c Transport - Railways	CO_2	-0.0013	0.0015	-0.01	0.0103	0.0145

1.A.3.c Transport - Railways	CH_4	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000	0.0003
1.A.3.c Transport - Railways	N_2O	-0.0002	0.0002	-0.02	0.0012	0.0218
1.A.3.d Transport - Domestic navigation	CO_2	-0.0001	0.0001	0.00	0.0004	0.0004
1.A.3.d Transport - Domestic navigation	CH_4	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000	0.0001
1.A.3.d Transport - Domestic navigation	N_2O	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000	0.0002
1.A.3.e Transport - Other Transportation	CO_2	0.0002	0.0002	0.00	0.0010	0.0011
1.A.3.e Transport - Other Transportation	CH_4	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000	0.0000
1.A.3.e Transport - Other Transportation	N_2O	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000	0.0000
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	CO_2	-0.0666	0.0196	-0.20	0.1107	0.2284
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	CH_4	-0.0033	0.0015	-0.16	0.0086	0.1636
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	N_2O	-0.0003	0.0001	-0.02	0.0005	0.0167
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	-0.0070	0.0066	-0.02	0.0464	0.0509
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0001	0.0012
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	0.0000	0.0001	0.00	0.0008	0.0025
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	0.0226	0.0376	0.06	0.1595	0.1693
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CH_4	0.0001	0.0001	0.00	0.0004	0.0025
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	N_2O	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0001	0.0007
1.A.4 Other sectors - Biomass	CH_4	0.0020	0.0032	0.10	0.0359	0.1066
1.A.4 Other sectors - Biomass	N_2O	0.0003	0.0005	0.02	0.0057	0.0199
1.A.5.b Other mobile - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	0.0013	0.0013	0.00	0.0089	0.0096
1.A.5.b Other mobile - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000	0.0001
1.A.5.b Other mobile - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0002	0.0019
1.B.1.a Coal Mining and Handling	CO_2	-0.0011	0.0005	-0.03	0.0030	0.0280
1.B.1.a Coal Mining and Handling	CH_4	-0.0233	0.0137	-0.30	0.0777	0.3131
1.B.1.b Solid Fuel Transformation	CH_4	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0018	0.0023
1.B.2.a Oil	CO_2	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000	0.0000
1.B.2.a Oil	CH_4	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0003	0.0036
1.B.2.b Natural Gas	CO_2	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000	0.0000
1.B.2.b Natural Gas	CH_4	-0.0008	0.0030	-0.06	0.0297	0.0640
1.B.2.c Venting and Flaring	CO_2	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0002	0.0009
1.B.2.c Venting and Flaring	CH_4	0.0001	0.0001	0.01	0.0014	0.0053
2.A.1 Cement Production	CO_2	0.0009	0.0098	0.00	0.0278	0.0279
2.A.2 Lime Production	CO_2	-0.0009	0.0039	0.00	0.0112	0.0113
2.A.3 Glass Production	CO_2	0.0003	0.0008	0.00	0.0055	0.0055
2.A.4 Other process uses of carbonates	CO_2	0.0012	0.0016	0.01	0.0117	0.0170
2.B.1 Ammonia Production	CO_2	-0.0005	0.0031	0.00	0.0218	0.0221
2.B.2 Nitric Acid Production	N_2O	-0.0032	0.0006	-0.05	0.0033	0.0478
2.B.4 Caprolactam, glyoxal and glyoxylic acid production	N_2O	0.0001	0.0004	0.00	0.0027	0.0055
2.B.8 Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production	CO_2	0.0025	0.0054	0.10	0.0380	0.1079
2.B.8 Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production	CH_4	0.0001	0.0003	0.01	0.0018	0.0055
2.B.10 Other chemical industry	CO_2	0.0011	0.0011	0.00	0.0046	0.0054
2.C.1 Iron and Steel Production	CO_2	0.0015	0.0361	0.01	0.3576	0.3579
2.C.1 Iron and Steel Production	CH_4	0.0000	0.0001	0.00	0.0005	0.0005
2.C.2 Ferroalloys Production	CO_2	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000	0.0001
2.C.2 Ferroalloys Production	CH_4	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0002	0.0005
2.C.5 Lead Production	CO_2	0.0000	0.0001	0.00	0.0007	0.0021
2.C.6 Zinc Production	CO_2	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000	0.0002
2.D.1 Lubricant Use	CO_2	0.0003	0.0007	0.01	0.0048	0.0138
2.D.2 Paraffin Wax Use	CO_2	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0004	0.0009
2.D.3 Other non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	CO_2	0.0001	0.0001	0.00	0.0006	0.0008
2.E.1 Integrated Circuit or Semiconductor (CO_2 eq.)	SF_6	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0001	0.0002
2.E.1 Integrated Circuit or Semiconductor (CO_2 eq.)	NF_3	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000	0.0000
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0.0195	0.0195	0.45	1.0206	1.1149
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	PFC	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0002	0.0002

2.F.2 Foam Blowing (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0018	0.0020
2.F.3 Fire Protection (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0.0001	0.0001	0.00	0.0069	0.0076
2.F.3 Fire Protection (CO_2 eq.)	PFC	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000	0.0000
2.F.4 Aerosols (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000	0.0000
2.F.5 Solvents (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0001	0.0001
2.G.1 Electrical Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	SF_6	0.0000	0.0003	0.00	0.0175	0.0175
2.G.2 SF_6 and PFC from other product use (CO_2 eq.)	SF_6	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0012	0.0013
2.G.3 N_2O from product uses	N_2O	0.0004	0.0012	0.01	0.0616	0.0624
3.A Enteric Fermentation	CH_4	-0.0041	0.0160	-0.06	0.1132	0.1289
3.B Manure Management	CH_4	-0.0034	0.0028	-0.07	0.0397	0.0790
3.B Manure Management	N_2O	-0.0023	0.0027	-0.09	0.0193	0.0932
3.D.1 Agricultural Soils, Direct N_2O emissions	N_2O	0.0016	0.0170	0.03	0.1199	0.1240
3.D.2 Agricultural Soils, Indirect N_2O emissions	N_2O	0.0005	0.0053	0.01	0.0376	0.0404
3.G Liming	CO_2	-0.0034	0.0009	-0.10	0.0060	0.1027
3.H Urea application	CO_2	0.0003	0.0007	0.01	0.0141	0.0196
4.A.1 Forest Land remaining Forest Land	CO_2	0.0560	0.0413	3.96	1.1675	4.1253
4.A.1 Forest Land remaining Forest Land	CH_4	0.0000	0.0001	0.00	0.0034	0.0036
4.A.1 Forest Land remaining Forest Land	N_2O	0.0000	0.0001	0.00	0.0023	0.0024
4.A.2 Land converted to Forest Land	CO_2	-0.0016	-0.0029	-0.05	0.0000	0.0500
4.B.1 Cropland remaining Cropland	CO_2	0.0000	0.0003	0.00	0.0000	0.0013
4.B.2 Land converted to Cropland	CO_2	-0.0002	0.0002	-0.01	0.00	0.01
4.B.2. Land converted to Cropland	N_2O	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.01
4.C.1 Grassland remaining Grassland	CO_2	0.00	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.03
4.C.2 Land converted to Grassland	CO_2	0.00	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.07
4.D.2. Land converted to Wetlands	CO_2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.E.2 Land converted to Settlements	CO_2	0.00	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.03
4.G Harvested wood products	CO_2	0.00	-0.01	-0.10	0.00	0.10
5.A Solid Waste Disposal on Land	CH_4	0.01	0.02	0.80	0.00	0.80
5.B Biological treatment of solid waste	CH_4	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.02	0.32
5.B Biological treatment of solid waste	N_2O	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.C Incineration and open burning of waste	CO_2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02
5.C Incineration and open burning of waste	CH_4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.C Incineration and open burning of waste	N_2O	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.D Wastewater treatment and discharge	CH_4	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.20	0.22
5.D Wastewater treatment and discharge	N_2O	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.04
					Trend uncertainty =	**4.68**

Tab. A2 - 4 Uncertainty analysis (Tier 1), first part of Table 3.3 of IPCC 2006 Gl. excl. LULUCF

Input DATA					
IPCC Source Category	**Gas**	**Base year emissions (1990) abs**	**Year t emissions (2015) abs**	**Activity data uncertainty**	**Emission factor uncertainty**
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	CO_2	53719.76	47289.83	4	3
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	CH_4	14.03	12.13	4	50
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	N_2O	239.87	204.98	4	60
1.A.1 Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	1514.04	425.73	5	3
1.A.1 Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	1.42	0.22	5	50
1.A.1 Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	3.31	0.31	5	60
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	1336.03	2836.52	3	3
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	CH_4	0.61	1.28	3	50

1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	N_2O	0.73	1.52	3	60
1.A.1 Energy industries - Biomass	CH_4	0.30	17.64	8	50
1.A.1 Energy industries - Biomass	N_2O	0.48	28.03	8	60
1.A.1 Energy industries - Other Fossil Fuels	CO_2	24.04	248.17	20	20
1.A.1 Energy industries - Other Fossil Fuels	CH_4	0.20	2.03	20	50
1.A.1 Energy industries - Other Fossil Fuels	N_2O	0.31	3.23	20	70
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	CO_2	35635.57	3839.55	4	3
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	CH_4	85.75	9.22	4	50
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	N_2O	152.87	16.41	4	60
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	5502.33	354.73	5	3
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	5.38	0.26	5	50
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	12.84	0.56	5	60
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	5685.63	5307.27	3	3
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	CH_4	2.61	2.39	3	50
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	N_2O	3.11	2.85	3	60
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Biomass	CH_4	10.45	19.73	8	50
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Biomass	N_2O	16.60	31.18	8	60
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Other Fossil Fuels	CO_2	0.00	365.87	10	15
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Other Fossil Fuels	CH_4	0.00	3.43	10	50
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Other Fossil Fuels	N_2O	0.00	5.45	10	60
1.A.3.a Transport - Civil Aviation	CO_2	139.44	9.96	4	4
1.A.3.a Transport - Civil Aviation	CH_4	0.02	0.00	4	79
1.A.3.a Transport - Civil Aviation	N_2O	1.19	0.08	4	110
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	CO_2	10252.56	18495.45	3	3
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	CH_4	74.61	23.99	4	283
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	N_2O	99.96	175.16	3	397
1.A.3.c Transport - Railways	CO_2	768.15	276.30	5	8
1.A.3.c Transport - Railways	CH_4	1.08	0.38	5	146
1.A.3.c Transport - Railways	N_2O	88.35	31.50	5	144
1.A.3.d Transport - Domestic navigation	CO_2	53.52	9.55	5	1
1.A.3.d Transport - Domestic navigation	CH_4	0.13	0.02	5	157
1.A.3.d Transport - Domestic navigation	N_2O	0.43	0.08	5	137
1.A.3.e Transport - Other Transportation	CO_2	5.42	32.82	4	3
1.A.3.e Transport - Other Transportation	CH_4	0.00	0.01	4	50
1.A.3.e Transport - Other Transportation	N_2O	0.00	0.02	4	60
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	CO_2	24005.03	3714.54	4	3
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	CH_4	1331.86	288.18	4	50
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	N_2O	103.30	17.58	4	60
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	3774.74	1245.57	5	3
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	9.96	2.34	5	50
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	21.02	21.83	5	60
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	4173.90	7138.26	3	3
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CH_4	9.57	16.09	3	50
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	N_2O	2.28	3.84	3	60
1.A.4 Other sectors - Biomass	CH_4	324.26	602.04	8	50
1.A.4 Other sectors - Biomass	N_2O	51.50	95.37	8	60
1.A.5.b Other mobile - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	0.00	237.89	5	3
1.A.5.b Other mobile - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	0.00	0.45	5	50

1.A.5.b Other mobile - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	0.00	6.08	5	60
1.B.1.a Coal Mining and Handling	CO_2	456.24	99.34	4	25
1.B.1.a Coal Mining and Handling	CH_4	10322.40	2608.58	4	13
1.B.1.b Solid Fuel Transformation	CH_4	0.75	5.99	40	50
1.B.2.a Oil	CO_2	0.02	0.04	7	75
1.B.2.a Oil	CH_4	22.69	6.43	7	75
1.B.2.b Natural Gas	CO_2	0.17	0.09	7	75
1.B.2.b Natural Gas	CH_4	1044.93	569.09	7	75
1.B.2.c Venting and Flaring	CO_2	2.02	4.56	7	50
1.B.2.c Venting and Flaring	CH_4	12.28	27.77	7	50
2.A.1 Cement Production	CO_2	2489.18	1867.54	2	2
2.A.2 Lime Production	CO_2	1336.65	749.37	2	2
2.A.3 Glass Production	CO_2	142.75	147.68	5	2
2.A.4 Other process uses of carbonates	CO_2	113.86	313.03	5	10
2.B.1 Ammonia Production	CO_2	990.80	585.60	5	7
2.B.2 Nitric Acid Production	N_2O	1050.29	112.24	4	15
2.B.4 Caprolactam, glyoxal and glyoxylic acid production	N_2O	74.50	73.38	5	40
2.B.8 Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production	CO_2	792.47	1019.71	5	40
2.B.8 Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production	CH_4	36.17	49.23	5	40
2.B.10 Other chemical industry	CO_2	0.00	207.40	3	3
2.C.1 Iron and Steel Production	CO_2	9642.54	6856.97	7	10
2.C.1 Iron and Steel Production	CH_4	14.84	10.02	7	30
2.C.2 Ferroalloys Production	CO_2	0.03	0.59	5	25
2.C.2 Ferroalloys Production	CH_4	0.18	4.10	5	25
2.C.5 Lead Production	CO_2	4.04	10.03	10	50
2.C.6 Zinc Production	CO_2	0.00	0.67	10	50
2.D.1 Lubricant Use	CO_2	116.13	128.51	5	50
2.D.2 Paraffin Wax Use	CO_2	9.43	9.43	5	50
2.D.3 Other non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	CO_2	0.00	16.53	5	5
2.E.1 Integrated Circuit or Semiconductor (CO_2 eq.)	SF_6	0.00	2.93	3	15
2.E.1 Integrated Circuit or Semiconductor (CO_2 eq.)	NF_3	0.00	0.00	3	15
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0.00	3702.54	37	23
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	PFC	0.00	0.70	37	23
2.F.2 Foam Blowing (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0.00	6.82	35	23
2.F.3 Fire Protection (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0.00	26.27	35	23
2.F.3 Fire Protection (CO_2 eq.)	PFC	0.00	0.03	35	23
2.F.4 Aerosols (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0.00	0.00	35	23
2.F.5 Solvents (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0.00	0.44	35	23
2.G.1 Electrical Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	SF_6	84.10	63.34	37	23
2.G.2 SF_6 and PFC from other product use (CO_2 eq.)	SF_6	0.00	4.29	37	23
2.G.3 N_2O from product uses	N_2O	206.22	223.50	37	23
3.A Enteric Fermentation	CH_4	5600.62	3039.43	5	15
3.B Manure Management	CH_4	1731.38	532.91	10	20
3.B Manure Management	N_2O	1393.32	517.54	5	40
3.D.1 Agricultural Soils, Direct N_2O emissions	N_2O	4281.84	3219.29	5	20
3.D.2 Agricultural Soils, Indirect N_2O emissions	N_2O	1345.39	1010.04	5	30
3.G Liming	CO_2	1187.63	161.37	5	30
3.H Urea application	CO_2	108.53	125.92	15	50
5.A Solid Waste Disposal on Land	CH_4	1979.27	3742.72	0	64
5.B Biological treatment of solid waste	CH_4	0.00	655.37	5	91
5.B Biological treatment of solid waste	N_2O	0.00	65.71	5	1
5.C Incineration and open burning of waste	CO_2	20.83	138.24	15	5
5.C Incineration and open burning of waste	CH_4	0.00	0.00	20	80
5.C Incineration and open burning of waste	N_2O	0.42	2.79	20	70
5.D Wastewater treatment and discharge	CH_4	889.80	901.07	30	50
5.D Wastewater treatment and discharge	N_2O	234.18	198.59	26	50

Tab. A2 - 5 Uncertainty analysis (Tier 1), second part of Table 3.3 of IPCC 2006 Gl. excl. LULUCF

		Uncertainty of Emissions		
IPCC Source Category	Gas	Combined uncertainty	Uncertain ammount	Combined uncertainty as % of total national emissions in year t
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	CO_2	5.00	2364.49	2.0981
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	CH_4	50.16	6.08	0.0054
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	N_2O	60.13	123.26	0.1094
1.A.1 Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	5.83	24.82	0.0220
1.A.1 Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	50.25	0.11	0.0001
1.A.1 Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	60.21	0.19	0.0002
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	3.91	110.77	0.0983
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	CH_4	50.09	0.64	0.0006
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	N_2O	60.07	0.92	0.0008
1.A.1 Energy industries - Biomass	CH_4	50.64	8.93	0.0079
1.A.1 Energy industries - Biomass	N_2O	60.53	16.96	0.0151
1.A.1 Energy industries - Other Fossil Fuels	CO_2	28.28	70.19	0.0623
1.A.1 Energy industries - Other Fossil Fuels	CH_4	53.85	1.09	0.0010
1.A.1 Energy industries - Other Fossil Fuels	N_2O	72.80	2.35	0.0021
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	CO_2	5.00	191.98	0.1703
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	CH_4	50.16	4.63	0.0041
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	N_2O	60.13	9.87	0.0088
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	5.83	20.68	0.0184
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	50.25	0.13	0.0001
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	60.21	0.34	0.0003
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	3.91	207.26	0.1839
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	CH_4	50.09	1.20	0.0011
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	N_2O	60.07	1.71	0.0015
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Biomass	CH_4	50.64	9.99	0.0089
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Biomass	N_2O	60.53	18.87	0.0167
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Other Fossil Fuels	CO_2	18.03	65.96	0.0585
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Other Fossil Fuels	CH_4	50.99	1.75	0.0016
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Other Fossil Fuels	N_2O	60.83	3.31	0.0029
1.A.3.a Transport - Civil Aviation	CO_2	5.36	0.53	0.0005
1.A.3.a Transport - Civil Aviation	CH_4	78.60	0.00	0.0000
1.A.3.a Transport - Civil Aviation	N_2O	110.07	0.09	0.0001
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	CO_2	4.06	751.35	0.6667
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	CH_4	283.35	67.98	0.0603
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	N_2O	397.19	695.74	0.6173
1.A.3.c Transport - Railways	CO_2	9.28	25.64	0.0228
1.A.3.c Transport - Railways	CH_4	146.09	0.56	0.0005
1.A.3.c Transport - Railways	N_2O	143.68	45.25	0.0402
1.A.3.d Transport - Domestic navigation	CO_2	5.22	0.50	0.0004
1.A.3.d Transport - Domestic navigation	CH_4	157.08	0.04	0.0000
1.A.3.d Transport - Domestic navigation	N_2O	137.27	0.11	0.0001
1.A.3.e Transport - Other Transportation	CO_2	5.00	1.64	0.0015
1.A.3.e Transport - Other Transportation	CH_4	50.16	0.01	0.0000
1.A.3.e Transport - Other Transportation	N_2O	60.13	0.01	0.0000
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	CO_2	5.00	185.73	0.1648
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	CH_4	50.16	144.55	0.1283
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	N_2O	60.13	10.57	0.0094
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	5.83	72.63	0.0644
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	50.25	1.18	0.0010

1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	60.21	13.15	0.0117
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	3.91	278.76	0.2473
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CH_4	50.09	8.06	0.0072
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	N_2O	60.07	2.30	0.0020
1.A.4 Other sectors - Biomass	CH_4	50.64	304.85	0.2705
1.A.4 Other sectors - Biomass	N_2O	60.53	57.73	0.0512
1.A.5.b Other mobile - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	5.83	13.87	0.0123
1.A.5.b Other mobile - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	50.25	0.23	0.0002
1.A.5.b Other mobile - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	60.21	3.66	0.0032
1.B.1.a Coal Mining and Handling	CO_2	25.32	25.15	0.0223
1.B.1.a Coal Mining and Handling	CH_4	13.60	354.81	0.3148
1.B.1.b Solid Fuel Transformation	CH_4	64.03	3.83	0.0034
1.B.2.a Oil	CO_2	75.33	0.03	0.0000
1.B.2.a Oil	CH_4	75.33	4.85	0.0043
1.B.2.b Natural Gas	CO_2	75.33	0.07	0.0001
1.B.2.b Natural Gas	CH_4	75.33	428.67	0.3804
1.B.2.c Venting and Flaring	CO_2	50.49	2.30	0.0020
1.B.2.c Venting and Flaring	CH_4	50.49	14.02	0.0124
2.A.1 Cement Production	CO_2	2.83	52.82	0.0469
2.A.2 Lime Production	CO_2	2.83	21.20	0.0188
2.A.3 Glass Production	CO_2	5.39	7.95	0.0071
2.A.4 Other process uses of carbonates	CO_2	11.18	35.00	0.0311
2.B.1 Ammonia Production	CO_2	8.60	50.38	0.0447
2.B.2 Nitric Acid Production	N_2O	15.52	17.42	0.0155
2.B.4 Caprolactam, glyoxal and glyoxylic acid production	N_2O	40.31	29.58	0.0262
2.B.8 Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production	CO_2	40.31	411.06	0.3647
2.B.8 Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production	CH_4	40.31	19.84	0.0176
2.B.10 Other chemical industry	CO_2	3.91	8.10	0.0072
2.C.1 Iron and Steel Production	CO_2	12.21	837.00	0.7427
2.C.1 Iron and Steel Production	CH_4	30.81	3.09	0.0027
2.C.2 Ferroalloys Production	CO_2	25.50	0.15	0.0001
2.C.2 Ferroalloys Production	CH_4	25.50	1.04	0.0009
2.C.5 Lead Production	CO_2	50.99	5.11	0.0045
2.C.6 Zinc Production	CO_2	50.99	0.34	0.0003
2.D.1 Lubricant Use	CO_2	50.25	64.58	0.0573
2.D.2 Paraffin Wax Use	CO_2	50.25	4.74	0.0042
2.D.3 Other non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	CO_2	7.07	1.17	0.0010
2.E.1 Integrated Circuit or Semiconductor (CO_2 eq.)	SF_6	15.30	0.45	0.0004
2.E.1 Integrated Circuit or Semiconductor (CO_2 eq.)	NF_3	15.30	0.00	0.0000
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	43.57	1613.05	1.4313
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	PFC	43.57	0.30	0.0003
2.F.2 Foam Blowing (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	41.88	2.86	0.0025
2.F.3 Fire Protection (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	41.88	11.00	0.0098
2.F.3 Fire Protection (CO_2 eq.)	PFC	41.88	0.01	0.0000
2.F.4 Aerosols (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	41.88	0.00	0.0000
2.F.5 Solvents (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	41.88	0.18	0.0002
2.G.1 Electrical Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	SF_6	43.57	27.59	0.0245
2.G.2 SF_6 and PFC from other product use (CO_2 eq.)	SF_6	43.5660	1.8696	0.0017
2.G.3 N_2O from product uses	N_2O	43.5660	97.3701	0.0864
3.A Enteric Fermentation	CH_4	15.8114	480.5766	0.4264
3.B Manure Management	CH_4	22.3607	119.1615	0.1057
3.B Manure Management	N_2O	40.3113	208.6255	0.1851
3.D.1 Agricultural Soils, Direct N_2O emissions	N_2O	20.6155	663.6740	0.5889
3.D.2 Agricultural Soils, Indirect N_2O emissions	N_2O	30.4138	307.1909	0.2726
3.G Liming	CO_2	30.4138	49.0785	0.0435
3.H Urea application	CO_2	52.2015	65.7339	0.0583
5.A Solid Waste Disposal on Land	CH_4	63.6993	2384.0852	2.1154
5.B Biological treatment of solid waste	CH_4	91.2874	598.2692	0.5309
5.B Biological treatment of solid waste	N_2O	5.0359	3.3089	0.0029
5.C Incineration and open burning of waste	CO_2	15.8114	21.8575	0.0194
5.C Incineration and open burning of waste	CH_4	82.4621	0.0011	0.0000
5.C Incineration and open burning of waste	N_2O	72.8011	2.0297	0.0018

5.D Wastewater treatment and discharge	CH_4	58.3835	526.0788	0.4668
5.D Wastewater treatment and discharge	N_2O	56.3560	111.9182	0.0993
		Level uncertainty =	**9987.1794**	**3.76**

Tab. A2 - 6 Uncertainty analysis (Tier 1), third part of Table 3.3 of IPCC 2006 Gl. excl. LULUCF

		Uncertainty of Trend				
IPCC Source Category	**Gas**	**Type A sensitivity**	**Type B sensitivity**	**Uncertainty in trend in national emissions introduced by EF uncertainty**	**Uncertainty in trend in national emissions introduced by AD uncertainty**	**Uncertainty introduced into the trend in total national emissions**
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	CO_2	0.0743	0.2658	0.2230	1.5034	1.5199
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	CH_4	0.0000	0.0001	0.0009	0.0004	0.0010
1.A.1 Energy industries - Solid Fuels	N_2O	0.0003	0.0012	0.0179	0.0065	0.0190
1.A.1 Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	-0.0030	0.0024	-0.0090	0.0169	0.0192
1.A.1 Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	0.0000	0.0000	-0.0002	0.0000	0.0002
1.A.1 Energy industries - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	0.0000	0.0000	-0.0006	0.0000	0.0006
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	0.0112	0.0159	0.0280	0.0676	0.0732
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	CH_4	0.0000	0.0000	0.0003	0.0000	0.0003
1.A.1 Energy industries - Gaseous Fuels	N_2O	0.0000	0.0000	0.0004	0.0000	0.0004
1.A.1 Energy industries - Biomass	CH_4	0.0001	0.0001	0.0049	0.0011	0.0050
1.A.1 Energy industries - Biomass	N_2O	0.0002	0.0002	0.0093	0.0018	0.0095
1.A.1 Energy industries - Other Fossil Fuels	CO_2	0.0013	0.0014	0.0262	0.0394	0.0473
1.A.1 Energy industries - Other Fossil Fuels	CH_4	0.0000	0.0000	0.0005	0.0003	0.0006
1.A.1 Energy industries - Other Fossil Fuels	N_2O	0.0000	0.0000	0.0012	0.0005	0.0013
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	CO_2	-0.1051	0.0216	-0.3152	0.1221	0.3380
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	CH_4	-0.0003	0.0001	-0.0127	0.0003	0.0127
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Solid Fuels	N_2O	-0.0005	0.0001	-0.0271	0.0005	0.0271
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	-0.0176	0.0020	-0.0528	0.0141	0.0546
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	0.0000	0.0000	-0.0009	0.0000	0.0009
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	0.0000	0.0000	-0.0026	0.0000	0.0026
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	0.0096	0.0298	0.0240	0.1265	0.1288
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	CH_4	0.0000	0.0000	0.0002	0.0001	0.0002
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Gaseous Fuels	N_2O	0.0000	0.0000	0.0003	0.0001	0.0003
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Biomass	CH_4	0.0001	0.0001	0.0037	0.0013	0.0039
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Biomass	N_2O	0.0001	0.0002	0.0070	0.0020	0.0072
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Other Fossil Fuels	CO_2	0.0021	0.0021	0.0308	0.0291	0.0424
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Other Fossil Fuels	CH_4	0.0000	0.0000	0.0010	0.0003	0.0010
1.A.2 Manufacturing industries and construction - Other Fossil Fuels	N_2O	0.0000	0.0000	0.0018	0.0004	0.0019
1.A.3.a Transport - Civil Aviation	CO_2	-0.0004	0.0001	-0.0016	0.0003	0.0016
1.A.3.a Transport - Civil Aviation	CH_4	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1.A.3.a Transport - Civil Aviation	N_2O	0.0000	0.0000	-0.0004	0.0000	0.0004

1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	CO_2	0.0674	0.1039	0.1846	0.4410	0.4781
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	CH_4	-0.0001	0.0001	-0.0370	0.0008	0.0371
1.A.3.b Transport - Road transportation	N_2O	0.0006	0.0010	0.2497	0.0042	0.2497
1.A.3.c Transport - Railways	CO_2	-0.0012	0.0016	-0.0092	0.0110	0.0143
1.A.3.c Transport - Railways	CH_4	0.0000	0.0000	-0.0002	0.0000	0.0002
1.A.3.c Transport - Railways	N_2O	-0.0001	0.0002	-0.0197	0.0013	0.0198
1.A.3.d Transport - Domestic navigation	CO_2	-0.0001	0.0001	-0.0002	0.0004	0.0004
1.A.3.d Transport - Domestic navigation	CH_4	0.0000	0.0000	-0.0001	0.0000	0.0001
1.A.3.d Transport - Domestic navigation	N_2O	0.0000	0.0000	-0.0002	0.0000	0.0002
1.A.3.e Transport - Other Transportation	CO_2	0.0002	0.0002	0.0005	0.0010	0.0012
1.A.3.e Transport - Other Transportation	CH_4	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1.A.3.e Transport - Other Transportation	N_2O	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	CO_2	-0.0645	0.0209	-0.1935	0.1181	0.2266
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	CH_4	-0.0031	0.0016	-0.1561	0.0092	0.1563
1.A.4 Other sectors - Solid Fuels	N_2O	-0.0003	0.0001	-0.0161	0.0006	0.0161
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	-0.0064	0.0070	-0.0193	0.0495	0.0531
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	0.0000	0.0000	-0.0011	0.0001	0.0011
1.A.4 Other sectors - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	0.0000	0.0001	0.0029	0.0009	0.0030
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	0.0253	0.0401	0.0631	0.1702	0.1815
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CH_4	0.0001	0.0001	0.0028	0.0004	0.0028
1.A.4 Other sectors - Gaseous Fuels	N_2O	0.0000	0.0000	0.0008	0.0001	0.0008
1.A.4 Other sectors - Biomass	CH_4	0.0022	0.0034	0.1115	0.0383	0.1179
1.A.4 Other sectors - Biomass	N_2O	0.0004	0.0005	0.0212	0.0061	0.0220
1.A.5.b Other mobile - Liquid Fuels	CO_2	0.0013	0.0013	0.0040	0.0095	0.0103
1.A.5.b Other mobile - Liquid Fuels	CH_4	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0001
1.A.5.b Other mobile - Liquid Fuels	N_2O	0.0000	0.0000	0.0021	0.0002	0.0021
1.B.1.a Coal Mining and Handling	CO_2	-0.0011	0.0006	-0.0266	0.0032	0.0268
1.B.1.a Coal Mining and Handling	CH_4	-0.0221	0.0147	-0.2869	0.0829	0.2987
1.B.1.b Solid Fuel Transformation	CH_4	0.0000	0.0000	0.0015	0.0019	0.0025
1.B.2.a Oil	CO_2	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1.B.2.a Oil	CH_4	0.0000	0.0000	-0.0033	0.0004	0.0034
1.B.2.b Natural Gas	CO_2	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1.B.2.b Natural Gas	CH_4	-0.0005	0.0032	-0.0391	0.0317	0.0503
1.B.2.c Venting and Flaring	CO_2	0.0000	0.0000	0.0009	0.0003	0.0010
1.B.2.c Venting and Flaring	CH_4	0.0001	0.0002	0.0056	0.0015	0.0058
2.A.1 Cement Production	CO_2	0.0016	0.0105	0.0033	0.0297	0.0299
2.A.2 Lime Production	CO_2	-0.0005	0.0042	-0.0011	0.0119	0.0120
2.A.3 Glass Production	CO_2	0.0003	0.0008	0.0006	0.0059	0.0059
2.A.4 Other process uses of carbonates	CO_2	0.0014	0.0018	0.0135	0.0124	0.0184
2.B.1 Ammonia Production	CO_2	-0.0002	0.0033	-0.0016	0.0233	0.0233
2.B.2 Nitric Acid Production	N_2O	-0.0031	0.0006	-0.0466	0.0036	0.0467
2.B.4 Caprolactam, glyoxal and glyoxylic acid production	N_2O	0.0001	0.0004	0.0059	0.0029	0.0066
2.B.8 Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production	CO_2	0.0029	0.0057	0.1164	0.0405	0.1232
2.B.8 Petrochemical and Carbon Black Production	CH_4	0.0001	0.0003	0.0059	0.0020	0.0062
2.B.10 Other chemical industry	CO_2	0.0012	0.0012	0.0029	0.0049	0.0057
2.C.1 Iron and Steel Production	CO_2	0.0042	0.0385	0.0421	0.3815	0.3838
2.C.1 Iron and Steel Production	CH_4	0.0000	0.0001	0.0001	0.0006	0.0006
2.C.2 Ferroalloys Production	CO_2	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0001
2.C.2 Ferroalloys Production	CH_4	0.0000	0.0000	0.0006	0.0002	0.0006

2.C.5 Lead Production	CO_2	0.0000	0.0001	0.0021	0.0008	0.0022
2.C.6 Zinc Production	CO_2	0.0000	0.0000	0.0002	0.0001	0.0002
2.D.1 Lubricant Use	CO_2	0.0003	0.0007	0.0154	0.0051	0.0163
2.D.2 Paraffin Wax Use	CO_2	0.0000	0.0001	0.0010	0.0004	0.0010
2.D.3 Other non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	CO_2	0.0001	0.0001	0.0005	0.0007	0.0008
2.E.1 Integrated Circuit or Semiconductor (CO_2 eq.)	SF_6	0.0000	0.0000	0.0002	0.0001	0.0003
2.E.1 Integrated Circuit or Semiconductor (CO_2 eq.)	NF_3	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0.0208	0.0208	0.4786	1.0888	1.1894
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	PFC	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002
2.F.2 Foam Blowing (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0.0000	0.0000	0.0009	0.0019	0.0021
2.F.3 Fire Protection (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0.0001	0.0001	0.0034	0.0073	0.0081
2.F.3 Fire Protection (CO_2 eq.)	PFC	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
2.F.4 Aerosols (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
2.F.5 Solvents (CO_2 eq.)	HFC	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
2.G.1 Electrical Equipment (CO_2 eq.)	SF_6	0.0001	0.0004	0.0013	0.0186	0.0187
2.G.2 SF_6 and PFC from other product use (CO_2 eq.)	SF_6	0.0000	0.0000	0.0006	0.0013	0.0014
2.G.3 N_2O from product uses	N_2O	0.0005	0.0013	0.0120	0.0657	0.0668
3.A Enteric Fermentation	CH_4	-0.0029	0.0171	-0.0428	0.1208	0.1281
3.B Manure Management	CH_4	-0.0032	0.0030	-0.0634	0.0424	0.0762
3.B Manure Management	N_2O	-0.0021	0.0029	-0.0820	0.0206	0.0846
3.D.1 Agricultural Soils, Direct N_2O emissions	N_2O	0.0029	0.0181	0.0570	0.1279	0.1401
3.D.2 Agricultural Soils, Indirect N_2O emissions	N_2O	0.0009	0.0057	0.0266	0.0401	0.0482
3.G Liming	CO_2	-0.0033	0.0009	-0.0996	0.0064	0.0998
3.H Urea application	CO_2	0.0003	0.0007	0.0161	0.0150	0.0220
5.A Solid Waste Disposal on Land	CH_4	0.0140	0.0210	0.8910	0.0000	0.8910
5.B Biological treatment of solid waste	CH_4	0.0037	0.0037	0.3357	0.0260	0.3367
5.B Biological treatment of solid waste	N_2O	0.0004	0.0004	0.0002	0.0026	0.0026
5.C Incineration and open burning of waste	CO_2	0.0007	0.0008	0.0035	0.0165	0.0169
5.C Incineration and open burning of waste	CH_4	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
5.C Incineration and open burning of waste	N_2O	0.0000	0.0000	0.0010	0.0004	0.0011
5.D Wastewater treatment and discharge	CH_4	0.0019	0.0051	0.0948	0.2159	0.2358
5.D Wastewater treatment and discharge	N_2O	0.0003	0.0011	0.0141	0.0410	0.0434
					Trend uncertainty =	**2.36**

Annex 3 Detailed methodological descriptions for individual sources or sink categories

A3. 1 Updates of the country specific emission and oxidation factors for determination of CO_2 emissions from combustion of bituminous coal and lignite (brown coal) in the Czech Republic

1. Introduction

Emissions of CO_2, produced during the combustion of solid fuels, have in the Czech Republic a very significant contribution to the overall emissions of greenhouse gases. Emissions of CO_2 are according to the IPCC methodology determined as a product of the consumption of fuels, expressed as amount of energy contained in the fuels determined on the basis of net calorific value (TJ), emission factor for CO_2 (t CO_2/TJ) and oxidation factor. In the met

hodology for GHG inventory, IPCC provides default emission factors for CO_2, for the individual types of fuels (IPCC,1997 and 2006).

The default emission factors, tabulated in IPCC methodology were determined as middle values on the basis of many calorimetric and analytical tests of individual types of fuels. It is necessary to remember that the used data for determination of this emission factors has predominantly American origin and further comes from the 80s. For the needs of current national inventory, where the nature of the various types of fuels may be different, the default emission factors are not necessary sufficiently satisfactory.

Hence, the new versions of the IPCC methodology (IPCC, 2000 and 2006) recommends to all countries, where emissions of CO_2 from combustion of solid fuels is a so called key category, to check and update the emission factors of CO_2 for calculation of emissions of CO_2 on the basis of national data. In the Czech Republic, where the main part of the CO_2 emissions from solid fuels comes from the combustion of lignite (brown coal) and bituminous coal, it is significant to determine country specific emission factors for these two types of fuels.

The default emission factors for lignite (brown coal) and bituminous coal, provided in the older and newer version of the IPCC methodology, practically do not differ. In the recommended values for oxidation factor, however a substantial change appeared: while the older version (IPCC, 1997) reported default value of oxidation factor 0.98, new version (IPCC, 2006) provides default value of 1, which is the maximum possible and considering the solid fuels, in practice unreachable. In the IPCC methodology this change was introduced, because the authors of the new version were aware that these values are for solid fuels so geographically and technologically specific, that it could be difficult to generalize them. Default value of 1 was chosen as a conservative estimate, preventing possible underestimation of emission determination. Therefore a country, which wants to prevent possible overestimation of the emissions of CO_2 from combustion of solid fuels, has to determine representative country specific values of oxidation factor for individual types of solid fuels, on the basis of local data.

For determination of the country specific emission factors it is necessary to obtain data about the carbon content in given type of fuel and its net calorific value.

The factor for the carbon content (CC) is for the individual types of solid fuels defined as the ratio of weight of the carbon and the amount of energy in this fuel of the mass m

$$CC = m \cdot \frac{w_c}{m} \cdot Q_i = \frac{w_c}{Q_i} \quad \text{(A3-1)}$$

where wc is the fraction of mass of carbon in the fuel and Q_i is its net calorific value. It is important to notice, that all variables in the equation (A3-1) are related to the fuel (carbon) with its current water content in the supplied fuel, i.e. in the state, when it is determined the quantity (i.e. mass): raw - index ^{r} .

As the calorific value is expressed in MJ/kg (=TJ/kt), carbon content in% mass (C^r = 100*w_C) and CC in t C/TJ, it is possible to rewrite the previous equation to:

$$CC\left[t\,\frac{C}{TJ}\right] = \frac{10 \cdot C^r[\%]}{Q_i^r\left[\frac{MJ}{kg}\right]} \quad \text{(A3-2)}$$

The emission factor for CO_2 (t CO_2/TJ) is obtained by multiplying by the ratio of the molar weight of carbon dioxide and carbon

$$EF(CO_2) = CC \cdot 3.664 \quad \text{(A3-3)}$$

IPCC methodology provides the following default factors for carbon content CC:

Lignite (brown coal): 27.6 (t C/TJ)

Bituminous coal: 25.8 (t C/TJ)

In the Czech national inventory these emission factors were used until 2006. On the basis of the recommendation of international expert review team (ERT) of UNFCCC, during the review conducted in February 2007, it was decided to use for lignite (brown coal) and bituminous coal factors for CC values 25.43 and 27.27 (t C/TJ), which can be found in the national study from 1999 (Fott, 1999) and are pertaining to the state of the coal in the Czech Republic in the 90s. For determination of the oxidation factor the necessary data was not available, therefore for all solid fuels was used the default value of 0.98 from 1996 Guidelines, for the whole time series from 1990 to 2012 (2006 Guidelines come into force from the current year 2013).

In the last years related to the implementation of the emission trading within EU ETS, the operators of the bigger plants combusting coal began to systematically address the laboratory determined emission factors for different types of coal, combusted in these plants according to the prescribed requirements of the European Directive 82/2003 EC including the relevant guidelines, regarding the methodology of monitoring. Some operators gradually extended this assessment also by the determination of oxidation factors, whose values depend not only on the type of coal, but also on the nature of the combustion source.

Data from the coal analysis from 1999 naturally was not so extensive. Further the coal base in the beginning of the 90s in the Czech Republic largely changed - production in less efficient mines have been gradually phased out and the in the existing mines now often is extracted on different places for example, in deeper coal layers. For these reasons, the research team of the Czech national inventory decided in the frame of its improvement plan to revise the emission factors, used until now and to determine new oxidation factors. Detailed description of the used approach, input data and discussion of the reached results, can be found in the study of authors E. Krtková, P. Fott and V. Neužil, prepared for publication in scientific journal. In the further text of this Annex clarification of the principle of the used method is reported and the reached results from the above mentioned paper are presented.

2. Revision and updating of nationally specific emission factors

In the last years, lignite (brown coal) is extracted mostly in the North Bohemia (Mostecko), where is the most significant brown coal area in the Czech Republic, and to a lesser extent in the West Bohemian region (Sokolovsko). Bituminous coal is currently quarried only in Ostrava-Karvina district, in the large coalfield, whose greater part is situated in the neighboring country Poland. Lignite (brown coal) is in the Czech Republic extracted from the surface mines, while bituminous coal is extracted from the underground mines.

Overview of data sets for updating emission factors

Set “ČEZ“

The most extensive collection of data with the results of chemical analyzes, including calorific values, gained the national inventory team from the company ČEZ, which operates most of the coal-fired power plants in CR, burning in particular energy (pulverized) lignite (brown coal). The set contains 29 samples of bituminous energy (pulverized) coal and 146 samples of lignite (brown coal), mainly energy one and to a lesser extent also sorted one - 25 samples and this is mostly from North Bohemian region, and in to a lesser extent from West Bohemian region.

Set “Dalkia”

Except from the company ČEZ, the research team received extended set of relevant coal data from the company Dalkia, which operates particularly power and heat plants, combusting mostly bituminous energy coal in the east part of the Czech Republic and with a lesser extent lignite (brown coal). The set “Dalkia” contains analyzes mostly of bituminous coal (143 samples) and 36 samples of lignite (brown coal).

Combined set of aggregated data

In order to evaluate the parameters, required for determining of country specific emission factors, the primary data was aggregated as it follows: aggregated items from the above mentioned sets (“ČEZ” and “Dalkia”) were acquired as average of calorific value and the percentage of carbon content from six to twelve analyzed samples (i.e. analysis of monthly collected samples).

Combined set was extended by 3 aggregated items (yearly average for 2012) by lignite (brown coal) from West Bohemian region (Sokolovská uhelná).

The combined set included three major operators of combustion sources in the Czech Republic and contains of 37 aggregated items altogether, from which 19 from the set “ČEZ”, 15 from set “Dalkia”, three were obtained as described in the previous paragraph. This set contains 23 aggregated items of lignite (brown coal) (from which 4 from set “Dalkia”) and 14 for bituminous coal (3 items come from the set “ČEZ”, the rest 11 items are from the set “Dalkia”). 18 aggregated items for lignite (brown coal) come from a larger North Bohemian region, 5 items of lignite (brown coal) – from smaller West Bohemian region.

The range of the net calorific value for lignite (brown coal) is, from this set, between 9.9 and 18.5 MJ/kg, while the range of the net calorific value for black coal is between (16.2 and 26.4 MJ/kg).

Set “ETS”

The set contains data from the ETS database created in CHMI, to which have been saved certified forms, filled by the operators of energy installations in the Czech Republic under the ETS. These forms, containing data for 2011, were provided to CHMI from the Ministry of Environment. For the processing there were taken into account only those installations whose annual emissions exceeded 50 kt CO_2 and which, in accordance with monitoring guidelines of EU, determined emission factors from the laboratory data. In this way there were processed 34 sources, combusting lignite (brown coal) and 13 – combusting bituminous coal.

The range of net calorific value for lignite (brown coal) was in this case between 10.4 and 18.8 MJ/kg, while for bituminous coal - was between 17.1 and 26.8 MJ/kg.

The procedure for evaluating of the emission factors

In the above mentioned article from 1999 (Fott, 1999) it was demonstrated linear correlation between the carbon content C^r [%] in the coal and its calorific value Q_i^r [MJ/kg].

$$C^r = a \cdot Q_i^r + b \qquad \text{(A3-4)}$$

with a correlation coefficient r^2 higher than 0.99. This correlation equation fits for bituminous and lignite (brown coal), therefore both types of coal can be described by one equation (i.e. a single pair of parameters a, b).

Taking into account the equation (A3-2), dependence between the carbon content CC (t C/TJ) and the calorific value Q_i^r [MJ/kg] is obtained.

$$CC = 10 \cdot \left(a + \frac{b}{Q_i^r}\right) \qquad \text{(A3-5)}$$

In this way a country specific parameters a, b were evaluated in equation (A3-4), (A3-5) instead of two separate values of country specific factor for lignite (brown coal) and for bituminous coal.

This procedure was applied also on current data. For the process there were used the two most representative sets: combined set of aggregated data, hereinafter referred as “Comb” and “ETS”.

On Fig. A3 1 it can be seen, that for the combined data set “Comb” a correlation between carbon content and net calorific value can be described for both types of coal with a regression line (see equation (A3-4)) with parameters a = 2.4142 and b = 4.0291, while the correlation coefficient value r^2 = 0.997 is close to one.

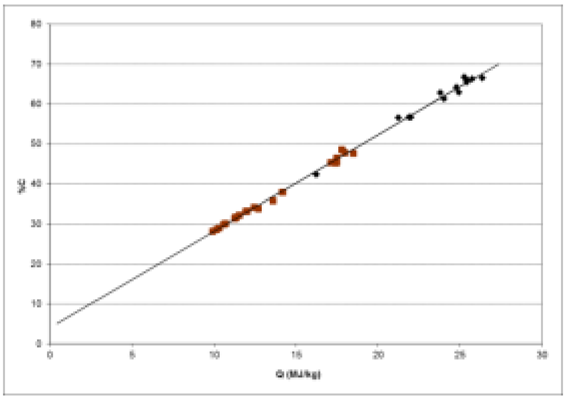

Fig. A3 1 Combined set of aggregated data “Comb”. Correlation between carbon content (%C) and net calorific value for lignite (brown coal) (indicated with brown squares) and bituminous coal (indicated with black squares)

In terms of the uncertainty of emission determination, it is necessary to assess the extent to which the carbon content factor values differ from the values determined by the curve (5). This is graphically illustrated on Fig. A3 2. Numerically, the difference between the individual points from the calculated curve can be characterized with the mean relative error, which is 1.14% for lignite (brown coal) and 1.30% for bituminous coal. Nevertheless, the mean relative error of any kind of coal does not exceed 3%. Therefore, the uncertainty of the carbon content factors and thus the uncertainty of CO_2 emission factors can be considered as acceptable.

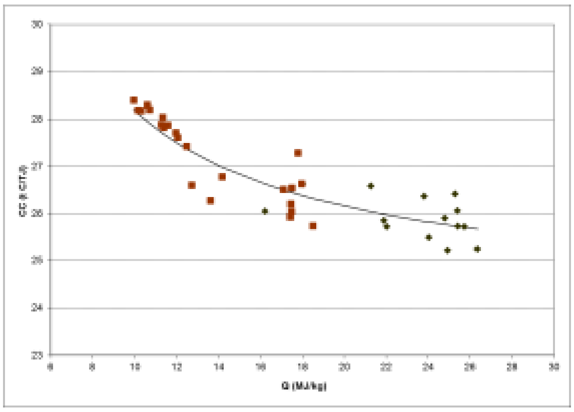

Fig. A3 2 Combined set of aggregated data "Comb". Correlation between the factor of carbon content CC and net calorific value for brown coal (indicated as brown squares) and black coal (indicated as black squares), found through the eq. A3-5.

In the set "ETS" values Q_i^r and factors for CC were available, but the carbon content in percentages was not given. Therefore the parameters a, b were assessed with non-liner regression, using the equation (A3-5). In this way the parameters a = 2.4211 and b = 3.9539 were determined. In this case the mean relative error for lignite (brown coal) was equal to 1.59% and for bituminous coal was equal to 1.73%.

The parameters a, b, evaluated from the both sets are very similar. However, statistical indicators characterizing uncertainty are in the case of set "ETS" somewhat higher, than for the combined set.

3. Determination of country specific oxidation factors

Formula for calculation of oxidation factor from analytical data

Oxidation factor from analytical data is calculated using the following formula.

$$OF = 1 - \frac{A}{C \cdot \left(\frac{1}{C,out - 1}\right)} = 1 - \frac{A \cdot C,out}{C \cdot (1 - C,out)}$$

where OF is oxidation factor (with value somewhat lower than 1), A is the mass fraction of ash, C is the mass fraction of carbon and C,out is the mass fraction of carbon on the exit of the combustion device (the mass fractions are values in the interval between 0 and 1, e.g. 40% corresponds to mass fraction of 0.4). In case, that on the exit both forms of ash are present (slag and dry ash), C,out is calculated as weighted average of the fraction of non-combusted carbon in both forms of ash.

Sets of data used for determination of oxidation factors and their processing

Set “ČEZ”

This is the set “ČEZ”, which is described above, containing 146 samples of lignite (brown coal) and 29 samples of bituminous coal. This set contains also all data occurring in the resulting equation (A3-6), used for the calculation of oxidation factor.

Results from the processed data from the set “ČEZ” are these values of oxidation factors:

OF for lignite (brown coal): 0.9857

OF for bituminous coal: 0.9696

Set “Dalkia”

As a matter of fact the set “Dalkia” is that described above. The set contains analysis of mostly bituminous coal (143 samples). Representative value in case of the bituminous coal from the set “Dalkia” is 0.9719.

OF for lignite (brown coal) was possible to be obtained from the set “Dalkia”, using only the part of the samples, combusted at not so important combustion installations (i.e. with relatively low emissions). From these was calculated average (0.979) considered only as approximate value for comparison purposes.

Set “ETS”

The set contains data from the ETS database, created in CHMI (see above), into which have been saved proven forms, provided by the energy operators, falling under ETS. For processing there were taken into account only these plants (installations), whose emissions exceeded 50 kt and where the indicated oxidation factors were identified based on chemical analysis. In this way were processed 10 sources combusting bituminous coal and 18 sources, combusting lignite (brown coal). From the set “ETS” were calculated the following representative values of OF for bituminous and lignite (brown coal).

Resulting values of OF from set “ETS” are:

OF for lignite (brown coal): 0.9835

OF for bituminous coal: 0.9708

For lignite (brown coal) was taken as the most representative current country value for OF, the value of **OF = 0.9846** determined as average of the two average values from sets “ČEZ” and “ETS”:

$$OF = \frac{0.9857 + 0.9835}{2} = 0.9846$$

For bituminous coal was taken as the most representative current country value for OF, the value of **OF = 0.9707** determined as average of the three average values from sets “ČEZ”, “Dalkia” and “ETS”:

$$OF = \frac{0.9696 + 0.9719 + 0.9708}{3} = 0.9707$$

4. The method of determining carbon dioxide emissions, using country specific parameters

Carbon dioxide emissions for specific category sources is determined as a product of consumed fuel, expressed as the amount of energy contained in the fuel defined on the basis of calorific value (TJ), emission factor for CO_2 (t CO_2/TJ) and oxidation factor. CzSO provides annual fuel consumption for each category of sources, both in weight units and in energy units determined using the net calorific value. The national inventory research team uses this data as an input activity data.

For determination of the CO_2 emission factor it is necessary to define appropriate emission and oxidation factor for individual categories and for the whole time series. Regarding the updating of the country specific emission factors, the research team decided to determine them as an average of two values: emission factor, calculated using the eq. A3-5, using the parameters **a = 2.4142** and **b = 4.0291**, determined from the combined file “Comb” and emission factor calculated using the parameters **a =2.4211** and **b = 3.9539**, calculated from the file “ETS”. The reason for this decision is the very good correspondence of the relevant curves calculated from equation (A3-5) of these two representative sets.

In the case of the oxidation factors the research team decided to use till 2010 so far used oxidation factor of 0.98 and from year 2011 the newly determined country specific oxidation factor presented in section 3. The reason for this decision is the fact that the current values were determined, based on data recorded between 2011 and 2012, while the data for the previous years was not available. However, the newly established oxidation factors suggest that so far used value 0.98 corresponds better to reality than the default value of 1 pursuant to 2006 Guidelines.

Examples of setting of CO_2 emission factors, 2013

a) Lignite (brown coal)

In tab. 3-11, chapter “Energy” is provided average calorific value of 13.409 MJ/kg, CC factor is calculated as:

$$\frac{10 \cdot \left(\frac{2.4142 + 4.0291}{13.409}\right) + 10 \cdot \left(\frac{2.4211 + 3.9539}{13.409}\right)}{2} = \frac{27.147 + 27.160}{2} = 27.153 \ \frac{t\,C}{TJ}$$

To this corresponds emission factor for CO_2

$$27.153 \cdot 3.664 = 99.489 \ \frac{t\,CO_2}{TJ}$$

27.153 • 3.664= 99.489 t CO_2/TJ. Resultant emission factor for CO_2 including the oxidation factor has a value of.

$$99.489 \cdot 0.9846 = 97.957 \frac{t\,CO_2}{TJ}$$

b) Bituminous coal

In tab. 3-11, chapter “Energy” is provided average calorific value of 25.502 MJ/kg, CC factor is calculated as:

$$\frac{10 \cdot \left(\frac{2.4142 + 4.0291}{25.502}\right) + 10 \cdot \left(\frac{2.4211 + 3.9539}{25.502}\right)}{2} = \frac{25.722 + 25.761}{2} = 25.742 \ \frac{t\,C}{TJ}$$

To this corresponds emission factor for CO_2

$$25.742 \cdot 3.664 = 94.317 \frac{t\,CO_2}{TJ}$$

Resultant emission factor for CO_2 including the oxidation factor has a value of

$$94.317 \cdot 0.9707 = 91.554 \frac{t\,CO_2}{TJ}$$

A3. 2 Country specific CO_2 emission factor for LPG

In order to enhance the accuracy of emission estimates from Energy sector the research with aim to develop country specific emission factor for LPG was carried out last year. LPG is the mixture of propane and butane and other C2 – C5 hydrocarbons and is available in two versions – summer and winter mixture. The basic qualitative parameters are available in the official Czech Standard ČSN EN ISO 4256. These parameters are given in Tab. A3 - 1.

Tab. A3 - 1 Qualitative parameters of LPG – summer and winter mixture

PARAMETER*)	summer mixture	winter mixture
C2-hydrocarbons and inerts -%, max.	7	7
C3- hydrocarbons -%, min.	30	55
C4- hydrocarbons -%	30 - 60	15 - 40
C5-and higher hydrocarbons -%, max.	3	2
Unsaturated hydrocarbons -%, max.	60	65
Hydrogen sulfide - $mg.kg^{-1}$, max.	0.2	0.2
Content of sulphur - $mg.kg^{-1}$, max.	200	200

**)% in the table mean mass percents*

For the determination of country specific emission factor is necessary to obtain data about composition of LPG, which is distributed in the territory of the Czech Republic. These data were obtained from the Česká rafinérská, a.s., which is the major distributor of the LPG in the CR. The quality of distributed LPG is based on the above mentioned official standard (ČSN EN ISO 4256) and so also the data provided by Česká rafinérská, a.s. are in line with this standard. The specific composition is listed in Tab. A3 - 2.

Tab. A3 - 2 Composition of LPG distributed in the Czech Republic (in mass percents)

Composition	summer mixture	winter mixture
C2+inerts	0.2	0.1
propane	38.5	58.7
propylene	7.2	4.5
iso-butane	25.6	27.9
n-butane	15.7	5.9
sum of butens	12.2	2.8
C5 and higher	0.6	0.1
Ratio of the production of summer : winter mixture = circa 1 : 1.1		

This elementary composition of LPG (given in Tab. A2-2) was used for the calculations of country specific emission factor (based on the carbon content in each component). At first carbon emission factors related to the mass of LPG (kg C/kg LPG) were computed. For the summer mixture is the carbon emission factor equal to 0.8287 kg C/kg; for winter mixture 0.8232 kg C/kg. Final value computed using weighted average taking in consideration the summer : winter mixture ratio is equal to 0.8258 kg C/kg.

The net calorific value related to the mass (MJ/kg) was computed using equation A2-2. For the summer mixture is net calorific value equal to 45.853 MJ/kg; for the winter mixture to 46.029 MJ/kg. Final value computed using weighted average taking in consideration the summer : winter mixture ratio is equal to 45.945 MJ/kg. This net calorific value was also used for the conversion of activity data from kilotons to TJ.

Final emission factor was determined using equation A3-7

$$\frac{1000 \cdot 0.8258}{45.945} = 17.974 \; \frac{t\,C}{TJ} \qquad \text{(A3-6)}$$

This value is in very good agreement with the value 17.9 t C/TJ determined in Harmelen and Koch (2002); corresponded net calorific value is 45.5 MJ/kg (Harmelen and Koch, 2002), which is also in a good agreement with the value determined as Czech country specific.

Tab. A3 – 3 indicates comparison of the newly developed country specific CO_2 emission factor and the default one provided either in Revised 1996 Guidelines (IPCC, 1997) or in 2006 Guidelines (IPCC, 2006). It is necessary to keep in mind, that 2006 Guidelines states the range of default emission factors, which for LPG is 16.8 – 17.9 t C/TJ. It is apparent that default emission factors slightly underestimate the emission estimates. The country specific emission factor does not fit into the default interval, which also supports this conclusion. Since country specific emission factor was evaluated based on the specific composition of LPG distributed in the Czech Republic, the newly developed emission factor will evaluate the emission estimates more accurate than the default emission factor.

Tab. A3 - 3 Comparison of country specific CO_2 and default emission factors for LPG

	[t C/TJ]	[t CO_2/TJ]
Revised 1996 Guidelines	17.2	63.07
2006 Guidelines	17.2	63.1
CO_2 country specific emission factor for CR	17.97	65.90

Based on the composition of LPG was also net calorific value computed, which agreed better to the specific conditions of CR then the net calorific value presented in CzSO questionnaire. The updated net calorific value was used for the computation of fuel consumption in TJ; the value 45 945 kJ/kg was used (conversion from kt to TJ).

A3. 3 Country specific CO_2 emission factor for Refinery Gas

Another improvement concerning emission factor from combustion of Refinery Gas was accomplished in 2013. Refinery gas is defined as non-condensable gas obtained during distillation of crude oil or treatment id oil products in refineries. It consists mainly of hydrogen, methane, ethane and olefins (IPCC, 2006).

Refinery Gas in CR is also used mainly by Česká rafinérská, a.s. This company is also included in the EU ETS and in terms of this obligation also carries out the analyses of molar composition of Refinery Gas. These analyses were provided to the inventory team for the purposes of the development of country specific CO_2 emission factor from combustion of Refinery Gas. These analyses obtain the information about content of hydrogen, content of CO_2, content of CO, content of methane, ethane, propane, iso-butane, n-butane, butenes, iso-pentanes, n-pentanes, ethylene, propylene, C6 and higher hydrocarbons, content of oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen sulphide and water in the Refinery Gas. The analyses are available for the 2008 – 2012 in the time step 3 – 4 days.

It is apparent that the available analyses are sufficiently detailed, so it allowed the inventory to team to develop country specific emission factor for the Czech Republic. The approach of 'carbon content in the fuel', which was fully attested in case of determination of country specific emission factor from combustion of Natural Gas (Krtková et al., 2014), was also used for determination of Refinery Gas emission factor. Based on the molar composition of the gas mixture the country specific emission factors for years 2008 – 2012 were determined. For the years before the average value of the 2008 – 2012 values was used. The table below shows the used values.

Tab. A3 - 4 Country specific carbon emission factors from combustion of Refinery Gas (t C/TJ)

1990 - 2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
15.03	15.06	14.93	14.58	15.24	15.34

All values in the table lies within the default range 13.1 – 18.8 t C/TJ specified in the 2006 Guidelines and further more are close to the default value 15.7 t C/TJ (IPCC, 2006). However, the previously used default value provided by the 1996 Guidelines (IPCC, 1997) was somewhat higher, 18. 2 t C/TJ.

Also net calorific value of Refinery Gas was computed based on the available analyses of the molar composition. CzSO has updated this value based on the request of the inventory team. The updated value is 46.023 MJ/kg. This value was used for the whole time series.

A3. 4 Country specific CO_2 emission factor for Natural Gas combustion

Extensive research was carried out in 2012 with aim to develop the country-specific emission factor for Natural Gas combustion (CHMI, 2012b). This research was part of a project of The Technical Assistance of the Green Savings programme. Final evaluation of the CO_2 emission factor for Natural Gas combustion is based on its correlation with the net calorific value. Detailed description of the research is given in the following paragraphs.

Complete description of this research will be published in Greenhouse Gas Measurement & Management journal, the manuscript is entitled Carbon dioxide emissions from natural gas combustion – country specific emission factors for the Czech Republic (Krtková et al., 2014).

The net calorific value of Natural Gas can be computed on the basis of the molar composition according to:

$$Qm = \sum wi \bullet Qmi \quad (A3\text{-}8)$$

$$Qv = Qm \bullet d \quad (A3\text{-}9)$$

where Q_m [MJ/kg] is the net calorific value of Natural Gas related to its mass, w [kg/kg] is the mass fraction, Q_{mi} [MJ/kg] is the net calorific value of different components of Natural Gas related to their mass, Q_v [MJ/m^3] is the net calorific values of Natural Gas related to its volume and d [kg/m^3] is its density.

Tab. A3 - 5 lists the net calorific values of the basic components of Natural Gas.

Tab. A3 - 5 Net calorific values of the basic components of Natural Gas (ČSN EN ISO 6976, 2006)

Net calorific values of basic components of Natural Gas [MJ/kg]	
methane	50.035
ethane	47.52
propane	46.34
iso-butane	45.57
n-butane	45.72
iso-pentane	45.25
n-pentane	45.35
sum C>6 (like heptane)	44.93

The carbon emission factor for Natural Gas related to its energy content (CEF_{TJ} [t C/TJ]) is computed according to

$$CEFTJ = CEF_m/Q_m \quad (A3\text{-}10)$$

where CEF_m is carbon emission factor related to the mass.

Carbon dioxide emission factor (EF (CO_2) [t CO_2/TJ]) is then calculated

$$EF (CO_2) = CEFTJ \bullet M_{CO2}/M_C \quad (A3\text{-}11)$$

where M_{CO_2} and M_C are the molecular weight of carbon dioxide and atomic weight of carbon, respectively.

A similar method (to the one described here) of computing EF (CO_2) and Q_v for 10 characteristic samples of Natural Gas was used in the article (Čapla and Havlát, 2006). Samples 1 – 4 were chosen based on their place of origin: sample 1 – Natural Gas from Russian gas fields distributed in Czech Republic in 2001; sample 2 – Natural Gas from Norwegian gas fields in the North Sea; sample 3 – Natural Gas coming from Dutch gas fields; sample 4 – Natural Gas mined in Southern Moravia. Samples 5 – 10 represented the composition of the Natural Gas distributed in the Czech Republic in 2005 – 2006.

This rather representative dataset was used to determine the regression curve, which was similar to the line

$$EF\ (CO_2) = 0.269 \bullet (Qv/3.6)^2 - 2.988 \bullet (Qv/3.6) + 59.212 \qquad \text{(A3-12)}$$

which was tightly fit to all 10 points (correlation coefficient $R^2 = 0.999$). In this correlation expression Q_v represents the net calorific value related to the volume under “trade conditions” (101.3 kPa, 15° C).

The calculations of the regression curve for the samples 5 – 10 indicated in particularly close range of Qv: 34.11 – 34.27 MJ/m^3. The lowest net calorific value (31.31 MJ/m^3) was determined for sample number 3 (Dutch field) and the highest (38.28 MJ/m^3) for Norwegian gas type. The low net calorific value of Dutch Natural Gas is caused by relatively high content of nitrogen; the high net calorific value of the Norwegian Natural Gas is a result of the higher content of C2, C3 and C4 hydrocarbons (especially ethane).

The above-described methodology was tested on a relatively small dataset. To obtain sufficiently reliable correlation, this methodology had to be tested on a dataset which would provide composition of Natural Gas in sufficient time series. In cooperation with CzSO a dataset comprising analyses of Natural Gas composition was obtained. These analyses are continuously evaluated in the laboratory of NET4GAS, Ltd. Daily average values on the Natural Gas composition from the first day in the month were available for evaluation of the CO_2 emission factor. The dataset of these analyses began on 1st January 2007 and the last data are from 1st September 2011. Furthermore data for 1st February 2012 were also available. The report on each analysis contains data on the molar composition of the Natural Gas, physical characteristics and conditions during which the analysis was performed. Overall, 58 analyses were available. Fig. A3 3 depicts the trend of net calorific values in time.

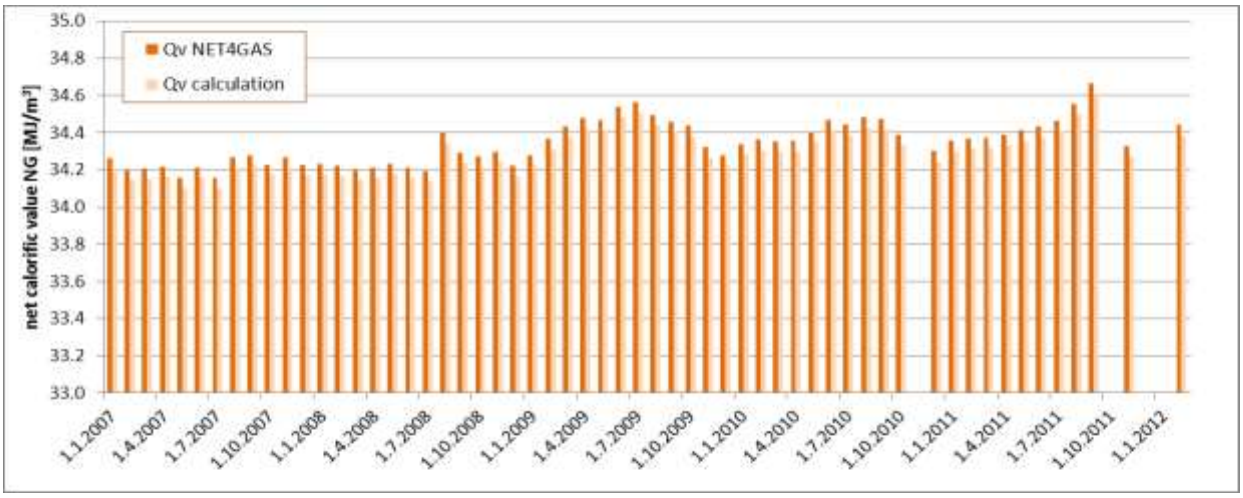

Fig. A3 3 Net calorific values given in NET4GAS Ltd. reports and net calorific values calculated on the basis of composition of Natural Gas in 1.1.2007 – 1.2.2012 (both values are given at 15°C)

The figure indicates a good match between the two depicted values; the deviation is almost constant and reaches an average value of 0.16%. The deviation is probably caused by the fact that the measured values correspond to the non-state gas behaviour; however the calculation is based on the assumption of ideal gas behaviour. For this reason, the net calorific values from the NET4GAS Ltd. reports were used for calculation of the emission factor. The reports contain data related to the reference temperature 20° C; thus, it was necessary to recalculate net calorific values and densities for 15° C.

The results of the calculations are depicted in Fig.A2- 2. This figure also contains computation of the correlation

$$EF\ (CO_2) = 0.787 \bullet Qv + 28.21 \qquad (A3\text{-}13)$$

where Q_v [MJ/m^3] is the net calorific value of Natural Gas at “trade conditions”: temperature 15°C and pressure of 101.3 kPa.

These findings were compared with the results obtained during preparation of this research. First, the data about analyses of Natural Gas obtained from RWE Transgas were used for comparison. This dataset contains data from 2003, 2004 and 2009 and evaluation of these data resulted in the correlation

$$EF\ (CO_2) = 0.6876 \bullet Qv + 31.619 \qquad (A3\text{-}14)$$

The second source for comparison is the paper of Čapla and Havlát (2006), where the correlation resulted in equation (A3-13).

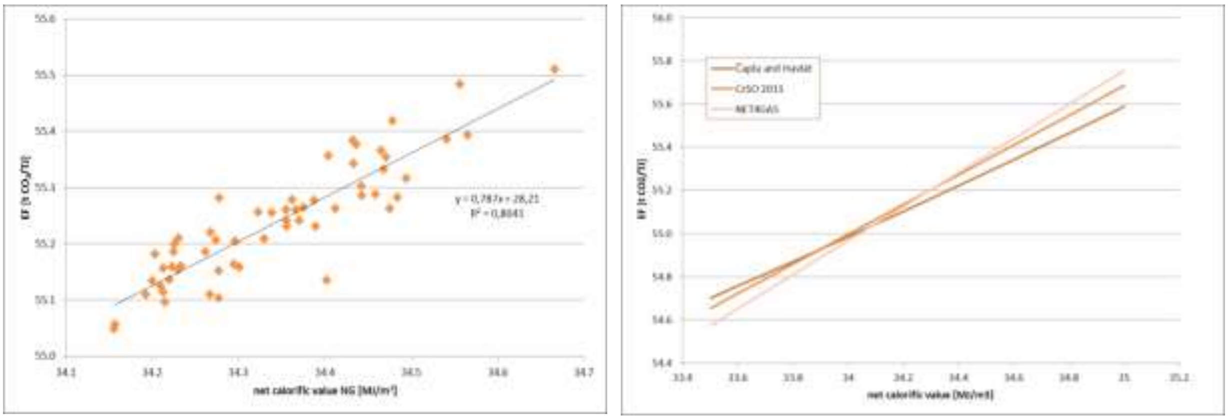

Fig. A3 4 Correlation of EF [t CO_2/TJ] and net calorific value of Natural Gas and Comparison of three approaches used for calculation

Fig. A3- 4 indicates good correlation between all three approaches in the region of 34.1 – 34.3 MJ/m^3, where the deviation between the results is 0.3% in maximum.

Each year in its energy balance, the Czech Statistical Office reports the average value of net calorific value of Natural Gas. Fig. A3- 4 indicates the trend of these calorific values. It is apparent that NCV is continuously slightly increasing.

The dark line in Fig. A2- 4 indicates the lowest net calorific value determined in the dataset provided by NET4GAS Ltd in 2007 - 2012. For the period of 2007 towards all the net calorific values are lower than 34.1 MJ/m^3. For this reason, it is more accurate to use the correlation obtained from the dataset representing the data before this year, i.e. the correlation evaluated by Čapla and Havlát (2006).

Fig. A3- 5 depicts the correlation curve combined on the basis of both correlations. It is given for the whole range of net calorific values, which was identified in Natural Gas in the Czech Republic in the 1990 - 2010 period. The value 34.1 MJ/m^3 is depicted by the dashed line.

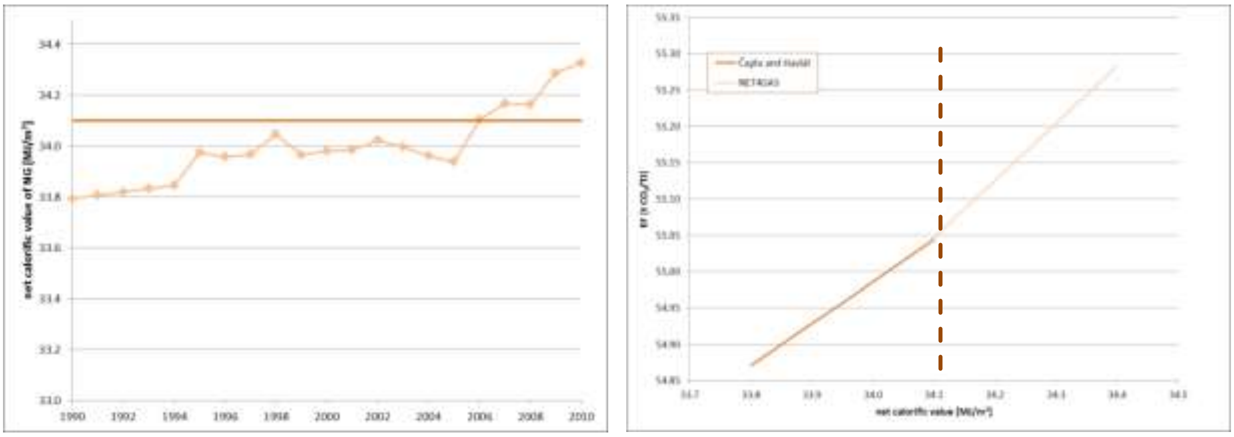

Fig. A3 5 Trend in Natural Gas NCV 1990 – 2010 and Correlation between NCV and EF combined from two approaches – Čapla and Havlát (NCV lower than 34.1 MJ/m^3) and computed correlation on the basis of NET4GAS dataset (NCV higher than 34.1 MJ/m^3)

Evaluation of CO_2 emission factors for Natural Gas combustion is based on the computational approach described above. There are two correlation relations; each of them is used for a different range of net calorific values. As depicted in Fig. A2- 5, both correlations follow each other closely. Tab A3 - 6 lists all the calculated emission factors for both correlations; the recommended values are in bold.

Tab. A3 - 6 Comparison of both recommended correlations

year	Average net calorific value of NG reported by CzSO	EF CO_2 calculated on the basis of Čapla and Havlát correlation (eq. A2-5)	EF CO_2 calculated on the basis of NET4GAS, Ltd. dataset correlation (eq. A2-6)
	[MJ/m^3]	[t CO_2/TJ]	[t CO_2/TJ]
1990	33.794	**54.87**	*54.81*
1991	33.807	**54.87**	*54.82*
1992	33.820	**54.88**	*54.83*
1993	33.832	**54.89**	*54.84*
1994	33.845	**54.90**	*54.85*
1995	33.975	**54.97**	*54.95*
1996	33.957	**54.96**	*54.93*
1997	33.966	**54.97**	*54.94*
1998	34.046	**55.01**	*55.00*
1999	33.965	**54.97**	*54.94*
2000	33.980	**54.97**	*54.95*
2001	33.986	**54.98**	*54.96*
2002	34.023	**55.00**	*54.99*
2003	33.997	**54.98**	*54.97*
2004	33.962	**54.96**	*54.94*
2005	33.938	**54.95**	*54.92*
2006	34.105	*55.05*	**55.05**
2007	34.167	*55.08*	**55.10**
2008	34.164	*55.08*	**55.10**
2009	34.288	*55.16*	**55.19**
2010	34.328	*55.18*	**55.23**

The deviations between the two calculations are less than 0.15%. The values written in bold were used for recalculation of CO_2 emissions from Natural Gas combustion for the 1990 – 2010 time series (held in 2013 submission). Former submissions employed the default emission factor 56.1 t CO_2/TJ, which overestimated the CO_2 emissions from Natural Gas combustion, especially at the beginning of the nineteen nineties (about 2.4% in 1990).

For years 2011 and 2012 the correlation relation based on the NET4GAS, Ltd. dataset was used (eq. A3-13):

$$EF\ (CO_2) = 0.787 \bullet Qv + 28.21 \qquad \text{(A3-15)}$$

The availability of analyses of the Natural Gas composition should be ensured in the coming years. The validity of equation (A2-7) will be continuously tested using new data, and if necessary, the correlation equation will be modified to fit the new data as best as possible.

Starting with submission 2013 updated emission factors are be used for all categories in 1A Energy for the whole time series.

For other detailed discussion of methodology and data for estimating CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion please see the discussion of methodology in Chapter 3.4 and in the Annex 4.

A3. 5 Country specific CO_2 emission factor for Lime Production

Emissions of GHG from lime production are classified into two different categories. The first category relates to the combustion processes, ongoing in the production of lime, and emissions from it are reported in sector "Energy" in the Czech National Inventory Report. In the second category are included emissions from decomposition of carbonates, of decomposition of organic carbon, contained in the raw material, used for the production of lime. These emissions are described in sector "Industrial processes", in subsector 'Mineral industry'. The following calculations apply only to the second category of emissions.

Production of lime is based on heating limestone, during which decomposition (calcination) of carbonates, contained in limestone, occurs and carbon dioxide is released. In limestone mainly calcium carbonate and magnesium carbonate mixture is present in range of 75.0 to 98.5% of weight, of which the magnesium carbonate is 0.5 to 15.0% of weight. Detailed chemical composition and the division into classes of limestone, according to the national standards are shown in Tab. A3 - 7 (ČSN, 1992).

Tab. A3 - 7 Division of limestone, according to chemical composition

Chemical composition in% weight		Quality class							
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
$CaCO_3$ + $MgCO_3$	min	98.5	97.5	96.0	95.0	93.0	85.0	80.0	75.0
from which $MgCO_3$	min	0.5	0.8	2.0	4.0	6.0	10.0	15.0	
SiO_2	max	0.3	0.8	1.5	3.0	4.5	6.0	8.0	18.0
Al_2O_3 + Fe_2O_3	max	0.2	0.4	0.8	2.0	3.5	5.0	6.0	6.0
from which Fe_2O_3	max	0.03	0.1	0.03	1.0	2.0	2.5	2.5	
MnO	max	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03				
SO_3	max	0.08	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	2.0

The composition of limestone is closely associated with the emission factor. As calcium carbonate and magnesium carbonate have a different emission factors, the ratio between the two emission factors is reflected in the resulting emission factor. Emission factor derived from $CaCO_3$ or $MgCO_3$ is defined as emission factor of method A. This method is based on the input materials in the process of lime production. Further emission factor can be determined for outgoing materials or for CaO and MgO in lime. This procedure is called method B. Emission factors from method A and B are described in Tab. A3-8 (Commission Regulation (EU) № 601/2012).

Tab. A3 - 8 Emission factors for method A and B

Method	Material	EF [t CO_2/ t material]
A (input)	$CaCO_3$	0.440
	$MgCO_3$	0.522
B (output)	CaO	0.785
	MgO	1.092

Additional ingredients (other carbonates and organic carbon), which occur in limestone in very small quantities, may also be a source of emissions. These small amounts will affect to a minor extent the total emission factor; therefore for the inventory of GHG can be considered as negligible.

Thus the most significant impact on the emission factor has the composition of the input material, which subsequently is reflected in the composition of lime. Therefore we can affirm that, it is inessential, if we calculate from the composition of the input material (Method A) or the composition of the output material (Method B), both ways would lead to the same emission factor for the given process.

The best way to do that is to observe the relation between the emission factor and mass in % of $MgCO_3$ in the input material (Method A). This dependence can be observed on Fig. A3-6.

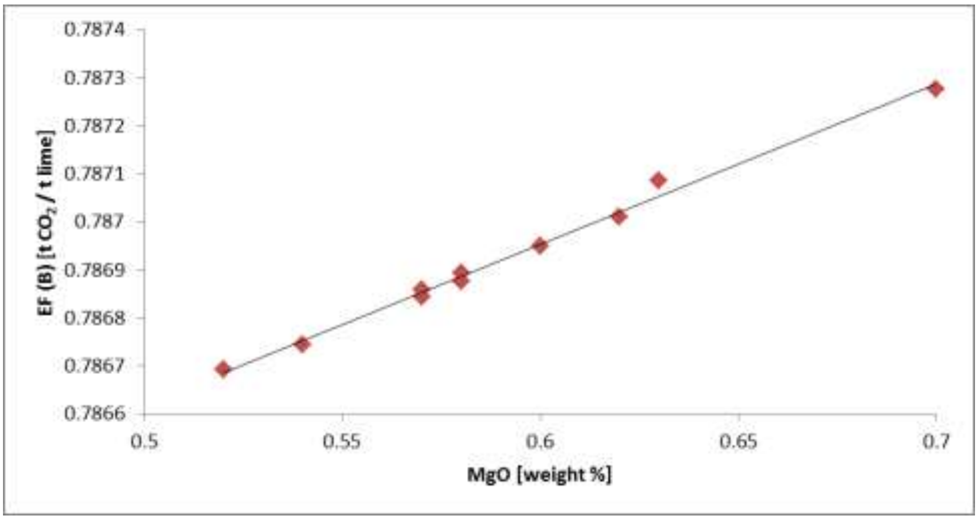

Fig. A3 6 Correlation between emission factor and mass representation of $MgCO_3$ in input material

Dependence between emission factor and output material (weight% MgO) occurs naturally, even when using method B, as you can see on Fig. A3 - 7.

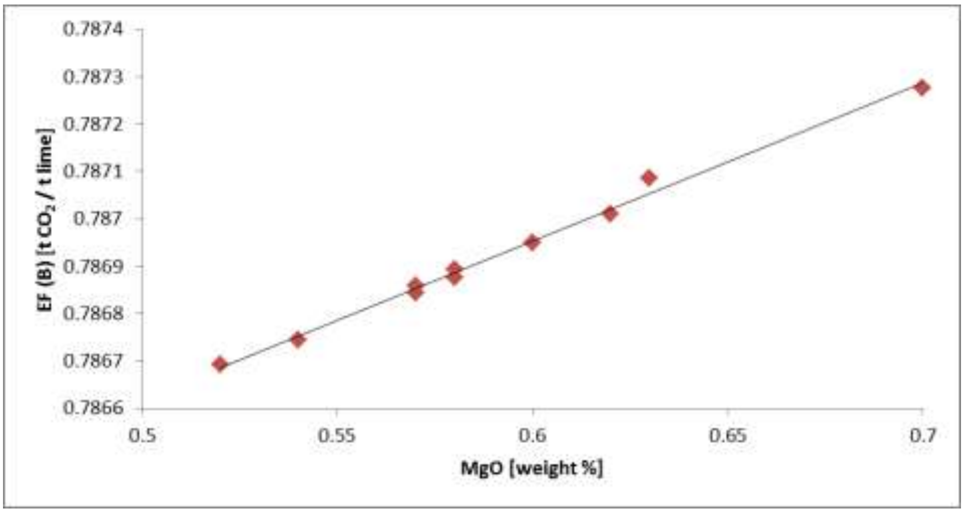

Fig. A3 7 Correlation of emission factor in mass representation of MgO in output material

As Fig. A3 - 6 and A3 - 7 shows, the emission factor varies with the amount of MgCO3 or MgO only very slightly. Limestone, which is processed in the Czech Republic, is supplied to the lime plants from the same source and the composition of it for the individual sources does not change much with time. These facts reveal that, similarly, the emission factor for lime production will move only within a narrow range, which will have a small impact on the calculation of the emissions. As it is evident from Fig. A3 – 6 the emissions calculated, using Tier 1 approach, which adopts country specific emission factor (Vacha, 2004), are only very slightly overestimated compared to emissions from the ETS, which are obtained by measuring or Tier 3 approach.

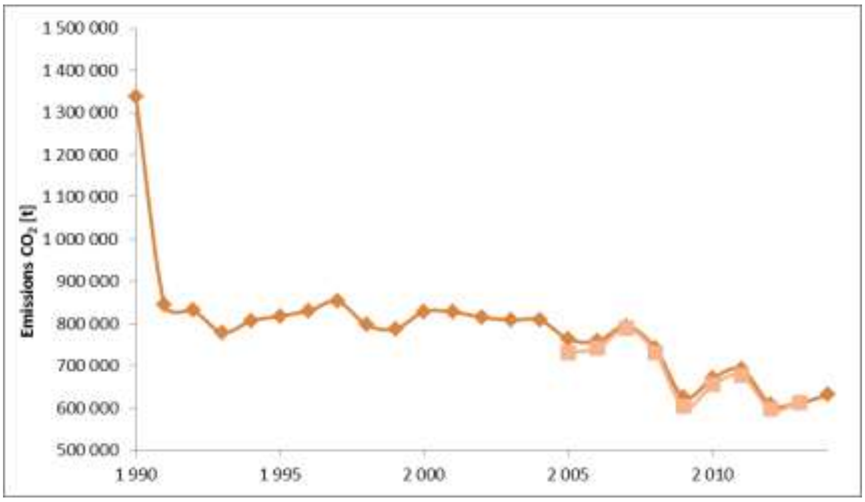

Fig. A3 8 Development of emissions of CO_2 from production of lime in CR for period 1990 – 2014

Figure A3 - 7 shows oscillating weighted total emission factor derived from the ETS which fluctuates near the country specific emission factor values. From Fig.A3 9 it is observed that there could be a slight decrease in the emission factor since 2009, but it will be rather an incidental drop. For the period 1990 - 2004, for which ETS data are not available, the emission factors could be calculated as the average of the available data from the ETS. The average of these values is 0.7885 t CO_2/t lime and it differs from the country specific emission factor only by one ten-thousandth. For this reason, for this time period it is considered to keep the country specific emission factor.

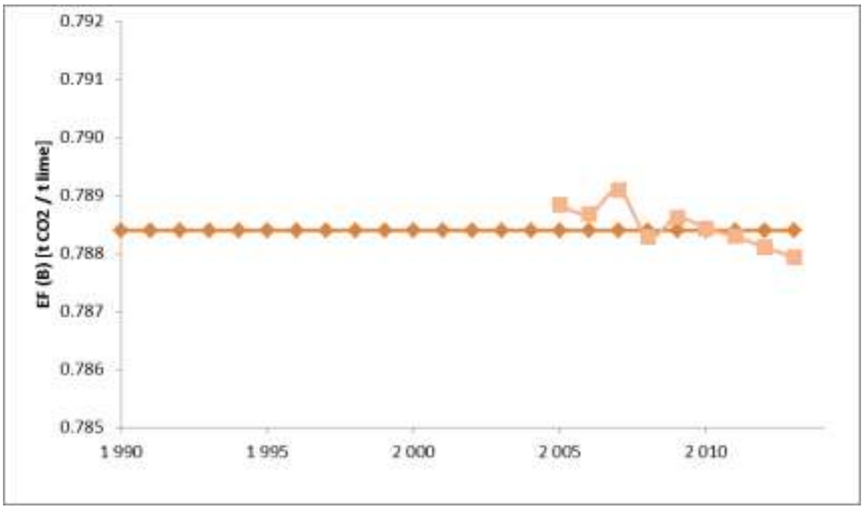

Fig. A3 9 Development of EF for production of lime in CR for period 1990 - 2014 (method B)

Since the composition of limestone from 1990 to the present has not changed significantly, the emission factor does not undergo any major change. Therefore for the period 1990 - 2009 the country specific emission factor (0.7884 t CO_2/t lime; Vacha, 2004) can be used and for the remaining period 2010-2014 will be applied emission factors derived from the ETS.

Due to the very small variation of $MgCO_3$ content in limestone, the emission factor changes slightly over time. We can use as an emission factor for the period 1990-2009 the proposed country specific, which is equal to 0.7884 t CO_2/t lime (Method B) and activity data for emission calculations utilize the Czech Statistical Office and Czech Lime Association. Since 2010 it is possible to use ETS data that have greater accuracy than the country specific EF together with data from the CSO and CLA.

Annex 4 The national energy balance for the most recent inventory year

Following tables present energy balance for the Czech Republic for 2018.

Tab. A4 - 1 Energy balance for solid fuels 2018

SOLID FUELS	Coking Coal [kt/year]	Sub Bituminous Coal [kt/year]	Lignite/Brown Coal [kt/year]	Coke Oven Coke [kt/year]	Coal Tar [kt/year]
Indigenous Production	2 240	2 141	39 191	2 542	196
Total Imports (Balance)	2420	1 318	184.885	262	268
Total Exports (Balance)	1146	803	837.852	631	4
International Marine Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0
Stock Changes (National Territory)	-81	224	242.782	28	-3
Inland Consumption (Calculated)	3433	3 062	38 794	2 200	456
Statistical Differences	133	-215	42	-56	-7
Transformation Sector	3300	2 705	35 397	1 831	68
Main Activity Producer Electricity Plants	0	0	6 219	0	0
Main Activity Producer CHP Plants	0	2 375	25 423	0	0
Main Activity Producer Heat Plants	0	8	92	0	-3
Autoproducer Electricity Plants	0	0	0	0	456
Autoproducer CHP Plants	0	38	2 023	0	-7
Autoproducer Heat Plants	0	0	29	0	68
Patent Fuel Plants (Transformation)	0	0	0	0	0
Coke Ovens (Transformation)	3300	0	0	96	0
BKB Plants (Transformation)	0	0	249	0	0
Gas Works (Transformation)	0	0	1 362	0	0
Blast Furnaces (Transformation)	0	285	0	1 735	0
Coal Liquefaction Plants (Transformation)	0	0	0	0	0
Non-specified (Transformation)	0	0	0	0	0
Energy Sector	0	0	819	0	0
Own Use in Electricity, CHP and Heat Plants	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Mines	0	0	819	0	0
Patent Fuel Plants (Energy)	0	0	0	0	0
Coke Ovens (Energy)	0	0	0	0	0
BKB Plants (Energy)	0	0	0	0	0
Gas Works (Energy)	0	0	0	0	0
Blast Furnaces (Energy)	0	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Refineries	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Liquefaction Plants (Energy)	0	0	0	0	0
Non-specified (Energy)	0	0	0	0	0
Distribution Losses	0	25	98	0	0
Total Final Consumption	0	547	2 438	425	394
Total Non-Energy Use	0	1	0	0	371
Final Energy Consumption	0	546	2 438	425	24
Industry Sector	0	210	1 065	393	24
Iron and Steel	0	0	34	341	0
Chemical (including Petrochemical)	0	36	779	0	3
Non-Ferrous Metals	0	0	1	4	0
Non-Metallic Minerals	0	151	9	35	21
Transport Equipment	0	0	18	0	0
Machinery	0	0	20	5	0
Mining and Quarrying	0	1	0	0	0
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	0	20	92	7	0
Paper, Pulp and Printing	0	0	101	0	0
Wood and Wood Products	0	0	0	1	0
Construction	0	1	2	0	0
Textiles and Leather	0	0	5	0	0
Non-specified (Industry)	0	0	4	0	0
Transport Sector	0	1	0	0	0
Other Sectors	0	335	1 373	32	0
Commercial and Public Services	0	2	30	2	0
Residential	0	332	1 328	30	0

SOLID FUELS	Coking Coal [kt/year]	Sub Bituminous Coal [kt/year]	Lignite/Brown Coal [kt/year]	Coke Oven Coke [kt/year]	Coal Tar [kt/year]
Agriculture/Forestry	0	1	15	0	0
Fishing	0	0	0	0	0
Non-specified (Other)	0	0	0	0	0

Tab. A4 - 2 Energy balance for solid fuels 2018

SOLID FUELS	BKB-PB [kt/year]	Gas Works Gas [TJ/year]	Coke Oven Gas [TJ/year]	Blast Furnace Gas [TJ/year]	Other Recovered Gases [TJ/year]
Indigenous Production	145	13 932	20 673	19 796	5 982
Total Imports (Balance)	236	0	0	0	0
Total Exports (Balance)	126	0	0	0	0
International Marine Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0
Stock Changes (National Territory)	-2	0	0	0	0
Inland Consumption (Calculated)	253	13 932	20 673	19 796	5 982
Statistical Differences	5	62	34	-254	74
Transformation Sector	0	13 502	6 199	7 565	1 258
Main Activity Producer Electricity Plants	0	0	0	0	0
Main Activity Producer CHP Plants	0	0	6 199	7 565	510
Main Activity Producer Heat Plants	0	0	0	0	0
Autoproducer Electricity Plants	0	0	0	0	0
Autoproducer CHP Plants	0	13 502	0	0	747
Autoproducer Heat Plants	0	0	0	0	0
Patent Fuel Plants (Transformation)	0	0	0	0	0
Coke Ovens (Transformation)	0	0	0	0	0
BKB Plants (Transformation)	0	0	0	0	0
Gas Works (Transformation)	0	0	0	0	0
Blast Furnaces (Transformation)	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Liquefaction Plants (Transformation)	0	0	0	0	0
Non-specified (Transformation)	0	0	0	0	0
Energy Sector	0	367	8 071	6 232	1 198
Own Use in Electricity, CHP and Heat Plants	0	0	0	0	2
Coal Mines	0	367	0	0	1 197
Patent Fuel Plants (Energy)	0	0	0	0	0
Coke Ovens (Energy)	0	0	8 071	2 264	0
BKB Plants (Energy)	0	0	0	0	0
Gas Works (Energy)	0	0	0	0	0
Blast Furnaces (Energy)	0	0	0	3 968	0
Petroleum Refineries	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Liquefaction Plants (Energy)	0	0	0	0	0
Non-specified (Energy)	0	0	0	0	0
Distribution Losses	1	0	321	819	71
Total Final Consumption	246	0	6 048	5 435	3 381
Total Non-Energy Use	0	0	0	0	792
Final Energy Consumption	246	0	6 048	5 435	2 588
Industry Sector	62	0	6 048	5 435	2 588
Iron and Steel	0	0	5 969	5 435	1 123
Chemical (including Petrochemical)	0	0	0	0	1 419
Non-Ferrous Metals	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Metallic Minerals	58	0	79	0	47
Transport Equipment	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery	0	0	0	0	0
Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	0	0	0	0	0
Paper, Pulp and Printing	0	0	0	0	0
Wood and Wood Products	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	4	0	0	0	0
Textiles and Leather	0	0	0	0	0
Non-specified (Industry)	0	0	0	0	0
Transport Sector	0	0	0	0	0
Other Sectors	184	0	0	0	0
Commercial and Public Services	20	0	0	0	0
Residential	164	0	0	0	0
Agriculture/Forestry	0	0	0	0	0
Fishing	0	0	0	0	0
Non-specified (Other)	0	0	0	0	0

Tab. A4 - 3 Energy balance for Crude Oil, Refinery Gas and Additives/Oxygenates for 2018

LIQUID FUELS	Crude Oil [kt/year]	Refinery Feedstocks [kt/year]	Additives Oxygenates [kt/year]
Indigenous Production	110		89
From Other Sources			373
From Other Sources - Solid fuels			
From Other Sources - Natural Gas			
From Other Sources - Renewables			350
Backflows		75	
Primary Product Receipts			
Refinery Gross Output			
Inputs of Recycled Products			
Refinery Fuel			
Total Imports (Balance)	7 439	11	12
Total Exports (Balance)	22		
International Marine Bunkers			
Interproduct Transfers			
Products Transferred		137	
Direct Use			350
Stock Changes (National Territory)	-4	-6	0
Refinery Intake (Calculated)	7 523	217	124
Gross Inland Deliveries (Calculated)	0		
Statistical Differences	0	0	0
Gross Inland Deliveries (Observed)	0	0	
Refinery Intake (Observed)	7 523	217	124

Tab. A4 - 4 Energy balance for liquid fuels 2018

LIQUID FUELS	Refinery Gas [kt/year]		LPG [kt/year]		Naphtha [kt/year]		Motor Gasoline [kt/year]		Biogasoline [kt/year]		Aviation Gasoline [kt/year]	
Refinery Gross Output	140		356		930		1398		121		0	
Refinery Fuel	120		0		0		0		0		0	
Total Imports (Balance)	0		231		89		716		11		3	
Total Exports (Balance)	0		134		45		567		32		0	
International Marine Bunkers	0		0		0		0		0		0	
Stock Changes (National Territory)	0		0		-18		-64		-5		0	
Gross Inland Deliveries (Calculated)	20		453		956		1604		95		3	
Statistical Differences	0		0		0		0		0		0	
Gross Inland Deliveries (Observed)	20		453		956		1604		95		3	
Refinery Intake (Observed)	0		0		0		0		0		0	
Non-energy use in Petrochemical industry	0		237		956		0		0		0	
	Energy Use	Non Energy Use	Energy Use	Non Energy Use	Energy Use	Non Energy Use	Energy Use	Non Energy Use	Energy Use	Non Energy Use	Energy Use	Non Energ y Use
Transformation Sector	20	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Main Activity Producer Electricity Plants												
Autoproducer Electricity Plants												
Main Activity Producer CHP Plants	20		8									
Autoproducer CHP Plants												
Main Activity Producer Heat Plants												
Autoproducer Heat Plants			3									
Gas Works (Transformation)												
For Blended Natural Gas												
Coke Ovens (Transformation)												
Blast Furnaces (Transformation)												
Petrochemical Industry												
Patent Fuel Plants (Transformation)												
Non-specified (Transformation)												
Energy Sector	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Mines												
Oil and Gas Extraction												
Coke Ovens (Energy)												
Blast Furnaces (Energy)												
Gas Works (Energy)												
Own Use in Electricity, CHP and Heat Plants												
Non-specified (Energy)												
Distribution Losses												
Total Final Consumption	0	0	200	242	0	956	1604	0	95	0	3	0
Transport Sector	0	0	92	0	0	0	1604	0	95	0	3	0
International Aviation												
Domestic Aviation											3	
Road			92				1604		95			
Rail												
Domestic Navigation												
Pipeline Transport												
Non-specified (Transport)												
Industry Sector	0	0	46	242	0	956	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iron and Steel												
Chemical (including Petrochemical)			6	242		956						
NonFerrous Metals												
NonMetallic Minerals			2									
Transport Equipment			1									
Machinery			4									
Mining and Quarrying												
Food, Beverages and Tobacco			3									
Paper, Pulp and Printing			1									
Wood and Wood Products												
Construction			3									
Textiles and Leather			1									
Non-specified (Industry)			25									
Other Sectors	0	0	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial and Public Services			8									
Residential			48									
Agriculture/Forestry			6									
Fishing												
Non-specified (Other)												

Tab. A4 - 5 Energy balance for liquid fuels 2018

LIQUID FUELS	Kerosene Type Jet Fuel [kt/year]		Other Kerosene [kt/year]		Transport Diesel [kt/year]		Biodiesel [kt/year]		Heating and Other Gasoil [kt/year]		Residual Fuel Oil [kt/year]	
Refinery Gross Output	181		0		3152		0		124		137	
Refinery Fuel	0		0		0		0		0		0	
Total Imports (Balance)	254		2		2405		103		5		2	
Total Exports (Balance)	4		0		809		50		33		137	
International Marine Bunkers	0		0		0		0		0		0	
Stock Changes (National Territory)	0		0		-113		-2		-1		32	
Gross Inland Deliveries (Calculated)	431		2		4865		280		94		35	
Statistical Differences	5		0		0		0		-2		0	
Gross Inland Deliveries (Observed)	426		2		4865		280		96		35	
Refinery Intake (Observed)	0		0		0		0		0		0	
Non-energy use in Petrochemical industry	0		0		0		0		0		0	
	Energy Use	Non Energy Use	Energy Use	Non Energy Use	Energy Use	Non Energy Use	Energy Use	Non Energy Use	Energy Use	Non Energy Use	Energy Use	Non Energy Use
Transformation Sector	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	8	0
Main Activity Producer Electricity Plants											4	0
Autoproducer Electricity Plants									1		0	0
Main Activity Producer CHP Plants									1		1	0
Autoproducer CHP Plants									1		0	0
Main Activity Producer Heat Plants									1		2	0
Autoproducer Heat Plants											1	0
Gas Works (Transformation)											0	0
For Blended Natural Gas											0	0
Coke Ovens (Transformation)											0	0
Blast Furnaces (Transformation)											0	0
Petrochemical Industry											0	0
Patent Fuel Plants (Transformation)											0	0
Non-specified (Transformation)											0	0
Energy Sector	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Mines					6						0	0
Oil and Gas Extraction											0	0
Coke Ovens (Energy)											0	0
Blast Furnaces (Energy)											0	0
Gas Works (Energy)											0	0
Own Use in Electricity, CHP and Heat Plants											0	0
Non-specified (Energy)											0	0
Distribution Losses											0	0
Total Final Consumption	426	0	2	0	4859	0	280	0	92	0	36	0
Transport Sector	426	0	0	0	4478	0	280	0	86	0	0	0
International Aviation	396										0	0
Domestic Aviation	30										0	0
Road					4475		274				0	0
Rail							6		86		0	0
Domestic Navigation					3						0	0
Pipeline Transport											0	0
Non-specified (Transport)											0	0
Industry Sector	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	4	0	22	0
Iron and Steel											0	0
Chemical (including Petrochemical)										0	1	0
Non-Ferrous Metals											0	0
Non-Metallic Minerals											13	0
Transport Equipment											0	0
Machinery									1		1	0
Mining and Quarrying											1	0
Food, Beverages and Tobacco									1		1	0
Paper, Pulp and Printing											2	0
Wood and Wood Products									1		2	0
Construction					43				1		1	0
Textiles and Leather											0	0
Non-specified (Industry)					2						0	0
Other Sectors	0	0	2	0	336	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
Commercial and Public Services					9				1		3	0
Residential											0	0
Agriculture/Forestry					319				1		2	0
Fishing											0	0
Non-specified (Other)			2		8						0	0

Tab. A4 - 6 Energy balance for liquid fuels 2018

LIQUID FUELS	White Spirit SBP [kt/year]	Lubricants [kt/year]	Bitumen [kt/year]	Paraffin Wax [kt/year]	Petroleum Coke [kt/year]	Other Products [kt/year]
Refinery Gross Output	0	95	566	11	89	699
Refinery Fuel	0	0	0	0	89	0
Total Imports (Balance)	17	206	307	16	8	130
Total Exports (Balance)	0	66	355	11	2	102
International Marine Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stock Changes (National Territory)	1	-2	-1	0	0	23
Gross Inland Deliveries (Calculated)	17	218	517	16	6	611
Statistical Differences	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gross Inland Deliveries (Observed)	17	218	517	16	6	611
Refinery Intake (Observed)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-energy use in Petrochemical industry	0	0	0	0	0	445

LIQUID FUELS	White Spirit SBP [kt/year]		Lubricants [kt/year]		Bitumen [kt/year]		Paraffin Wax [kt/year]		Petroleum Coke [kt/year]		Other Products [kt/year]	
	Energy Use	Non Energy Use	Energy Use	Non Energy Use	Energy Use	Non Energy Use	Energy Use	Non Energy Use	Energy Use	Non Energy Use	Energy Use	Non Energy Use
Transformation Sector	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75
Main Activity Producer Electricity Plants												
Autoproducer Electricity Plants												
Main Activity Producer CHP Plants												
Autoproducer CHP Plants												
Main Activity Producer Heat Plants												
Autoproducer Heat Plants												
Gas Works (Transformation)												
For Blended Natural Gas												
Coke Ovens (Transformation)												
Blast Furnaces (Transformation)												
Petrochemical Industry												75
Patent Fuel Plants (Transformation)												
Non-specified (Transformation)												
Energy Sector	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Mines												
Oil and Gas Extraction												
Coke Ovens (Energy)												
Blast Furnaces (Energy)												
Gas Works (Energy)												
Own Use in Electricity, CHP and Heat Plants												
Non-specified (Energy)												
Distribution Losses												
Total Final Consumption	0	17	0	218	0	517	0	16	0	6	41	495
Transport Sector	0	0	0	171	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Aviation												
Domestic Aviation												
Road				160								
Rail				17								
Domestic Navigation												
Pipeline Transport												
Non-specified (Transport)												
Industry Sector	0	17	0	47	0	517	0	16	0	6	41	495
Iron and Steel										1		
Chemical (including Petrochemical)		1									41	495
Non-Ferrous Metals										1		
Non-Metallic Minerals										1		
Transport Equipment												
Machinery										2		
Mining and Quarrying												
Food, Beverages and Tobacco												
Paper, Pulp and Printing												
Wood and Wood Products												
Construction						517						
Textiles and Leather												
Non-specified (Industry)		16		47				16		1		
Other Sectors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial and Public Services												
Residential												
Agriculture/Forestry												
Fishing												
Non-specified (Other)												

Tab. A4 - 7 Energy balance for Natural Gas 2018 [TJ] in GCV

Indigenous Production	8 355
Associated Gas	5 315
Non-Associated Gas	0
Colliery Gas	3 040
From Other Sources	0
Total Imports (Balance)	307 194
Total Exports (Balance)	0
International Marine Bunkers	0
Stock Changes (National Territory)	1 676
Inland Consumption (Calculated)	317 225
Statistical Differences	0
Inland Consumption (Observed)	317 225
Recoverable Gas	0
Opening Stock Level (National Territory)	87 035
Closing Stock Level (National Territory)	85 359
Opening stock level (Held abroad)	5 125
Closing stock level (Held abroad)	3 164
Memo:	
Gas Vented	0
Gas Flared	0
Memo: Cushion Gas	
Cushion Gas Closing Stock Level	45 822
Memo: From other sources	
From Other Sources - Oil	0
From Other Sources - Coal	0
From Other Sources - Renewables	0

Transformation Sector	64 594
Main Activity Producer Electricity Plants	13 013
Autoproducer Electricity Plants	14
Main Activity Producer CHP Plants	21 149
Autoproducer CHP Plants	2 348
Main Activity Producer Heat Plants	18 464
Autoproducer Heat Plants	9 607
Gas Works (Transformation)	0
Coke Ovens (Transformation)	0
Blast Furnaces (Transformation)	0
Gas-to-Liquids (GTL) Plants (Transformation)	0
Non-specified (Transformation)	0
Energy Sector	4 076
Coal Mines	0
Oil and Gas Extraction	62
Petroleum Refineries	4 014
Coke Ovens (Energy)	0
Blast Furnaces (Energy)	0
Gas Works (Energy)	0
Own Use in Electricity, CHP and Heat Plants	0
Liquefaction (LNG)/Regasification Plants	0
Gas-to-Liquids (GTL) Plants (Energy)	0
Non-specified (Energy)	0
Distribution Losses	4 076
Transport Sector	3 478
Road	2 827
of which Biogas	0
Pipeline Transport	651
Non-specified (Transport)	0
Industry Sector	94 144
Iron and Steel	9 303
Chemical (including Petrochemical)	10 096
Non-Ferrous Metals	2 455
Non-Metallic Minerals	23 476
Transport Equipment	7 256
Machinery	10 666
Mining and Quarrying	2 121
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	13 591
Paper, Pulp and Printing	4 698
Wood and Wood Products	635
Construction	3 502
Textiles and Leather	2 272
Non-specified (Industry)	4 072
Other Sectors	142 711
Commercial and Public Services	51 460
Residential	87 404
Agriculture/Forestry	2 445
Fishing	7
Non-specified (Other)	1 395

Annex 5 Any additional information, as applicable

Information provided in A5.1 – A5.2 are related to emission estimation in Energy sector.

A5.1 Improved ratio NCV/GCV for Natural Gas

Default ratio NCV/GCV for natural gas according to the IPCC methodology (IPCC 2006) is equal to 0.9

For more accurate determination of the ratio, data set NET4GAS was used. This data set contains, among other values, NCV and GCV in MJ/m^3 for reference temperature of 20˚C, for each month and for the time period of 5 years (1997 to 2011). All monthly values for NCV and GCV were recalculated for temperature of 15 ˚C (i.e. trading conditions), and further it was determined annual average of the monthly values for NCV and GCV and their ratio NCV/GCV, see Tab. A5-1.

Tab. A5 1 Annual average NCV, GCV and their ratio (determined and calculated using correlation)

MJ/m^3	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Average	Standard deviation	%Standard deviation
NCV, 15 ˚C	34.2236	34.2498	34.4267	34.3921	34.4469	34.3478	0.0927	0.27%
GCV, 15 ˚C	37.9572	37.9841	38.1724	38.1363	38.1942	38.0888	0.0986	0.26%
Ratio NCV/GCV	0.90164	0.90169	0.90187	0.90182	0.90189	0.90178	0.0001	0.01%
0.001011*GCV + 0.863274 [a)]	0.90165	0.90168	0.90187	0.90183	0.90189			

[a)] *Precise calculation of the ratio NCV/GCV*

As CzSO reports mainly yearly gross calorific values for natural gas (GCV), while data expressing net calorific value (NCV) is needed, correlation for the calculation of NCV from known values for GCV, reported every year from CzSO, was determined by linear regression, see. Fig. A5-1

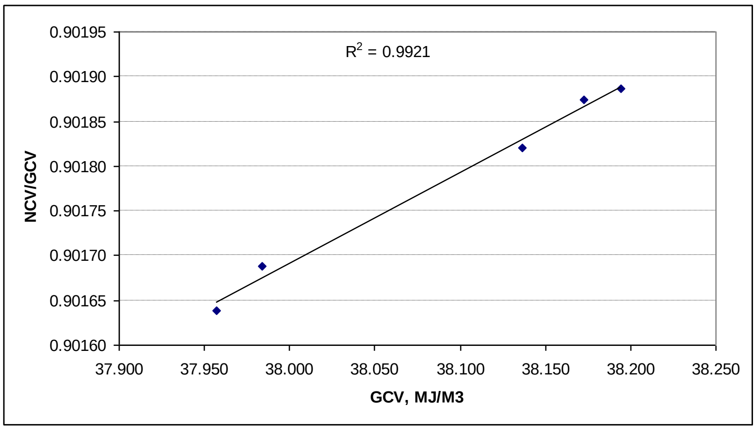

Fig. A5 1 Regression line corresponds with the data shown in Tab. A5-1.

The resulting equation for exact calculation of NCV from known values for GCV is:

NCV = (0.001011 * GCV + 0.863274) * GCV (A5 – 1)

where NCV and GCV are expressed in MJ/m^3 in the reference temperatures of 15 ˚C (i.e. trading conditions)

A5.2 Improved ratio NCV/GCV for coke oven gas

Recommended ratio NCV/GCV for coke oven gas according to the CzSO is equal to 0.9

For more accurate determination of the ratio, the data set obtained from the one of the significant coke producer in the Czech Republic, was mostly used. This data set uses calculation sheets developed by CHMI for determination of emission factors for CO_2, density and NCV for gaseous fuels, calculated from its composition, etc.

This calculation sheet uses for calculation of NCV and GCV for fuels in gaseous state, calorific value and GCV, based on the weight of the individual components that are listed in regulation ČSN 38 5509 (DIN 1872), so it enables also the calculation of the ratio NCV/GCV.

Unlike in natural gas, in industrially produced fuels NCV and GCV are usually provided in reference temperature of 0˚C (273.15 K), i.e. in "normal conditions". The same is used in the above mentioned data set. Default ratio NCV/GCV does not depend on the reference temperature, because recalculation coefficients for different reference temperatures in the ratio NCV/GCV are canceled out. The ratio NCV/GCV is calculated for each month in 2010, i.e. 12 times, from which the ratio, standard deviation and its relative value are calculated.

Results are presented in Tab. A5-2.

Tab. A5 2 Annual averages of NCV, GCV under normal condition (i.e. 0˚C) and their ratio

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
NCV. MJ/Nm^3	16.935	17.108	16.847	16.040	16.459	17.210	17.162	
GCV, MJ/NM^3	19.053	19.251	18.953	18.059	18.530	19.342	19.270	
NCV/GCV	0.8888	0.8886	0.8889	0.8882	0.8883	0.8898	0.8906	
Month	8	9	10	11	12	Average	Standard deviation	%
NVC. MJ/Nm^3	17.177	16.832	17.056	17.218	17.312	16.946	0.353	2.1%
GCV, MJ/NM^3	19.309	18.925	19.183	19.357	19.443	19.056	0.386	2.0%
NCV/GCV	0.8896	0.8894	0.8891	0.8895	0.8904	0.8893	0.0007	0.1%

Average value of the ratio NCV/GCV is **0.8893** (precisely 0.88926).

In addition to this, a control calculation was conducted, based on the data obtained from another significant coke producer. Due to the incompleteness of the data in comparison with the dataset mentioned above, the ratio NCV/GCV was determined from the average of 4 values (January, April, July, October) and the value is 0.8861, which is relatively close to the more precisely identified value above.

A5.3 Net calorific values of individual types of fuels in the period 1990-2014

Net Calorific Values (NCV) of each individual fossil fuel in the period 1990-2014 used in the Energy sector were taken from the standard CzSO Questionnaires (IEA/OECD, Eurostat, UN Questionnaires). For liquid fuels, CzSO provides for each year one net calorific value for all sectors, while for solid fuels, generally indicates three values: for 1A1, 1A2 and 1A4 which were used in the sectoral approach. In Table A5- 3 are shown for clarity aggregated values, calculated as a weighted average of these three values.

In case of solid and liquid fuels are calorific values expressed in kJ/kg. For natural gas CzSO presents primarily Gross Calorific Values (GCV) in kJ/m^3 (volume related to the trading conditions: 15 ° C and 101.3 kPa). Conversion GCV to NCV, derived in the Czech Hydrometeorological Institute in cooperation with KONEKO, is shown in this Annex above. For the COG (Coke Oven Gas) CzSO presents activity data directly in energy units TJ related to GCV (marked as TJ_{Gross}), but without GCV values for individual years. Conversion to TJ related to NCV (marked as TJ_{Net}), which is required for the calculation of emissions with respect to the definition of emission factors, also appears in this Annex. It is visible that the ratio NCV/GCV = 0.8893 is equal to the ratio TJ_{Net}/TJ_{Gross}.

In Table A5-3 are shown the net calorific values of solid and liquid fuels in the period 1990 - 2018. The symbol "NO" means, as in CRF, that the fuel was not used, “NE” symbol indicates that the value of NCV has not been estimated. Table A5-3 provides definitions of fuels used by CzSO. In most cases, these definitions of fuel are identical to the definitions of IPCC (IPCC 2006). It is noted, however, that fuels marked as "Fuel oil - high sulfur" and "Fuel oil - low sulfur" in the table, according to the terminology of CzSO, fall according to the IPCC under "Residual Fuel Oil". Similarly fuels marked as "Road diesel" and "Heating and other gas oil" are covered by the IPCC under " Gas/Diesel Oil ".

Tab. A5 3a Net calorific values for fossil fuels

NCV [kJ/kg]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Anthracite	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Bituminous Coal	19 559	19 372	21 420	21 633	21 704	21 888	22 025
Coking Coal	28 413	27 178	28 419	28 467	28 467	28 466	28 464
Lignite	12 083	12 068	12 050	12 082	12 213	12 494	12 610
Coke Oven Coke	27 167	27 177	27 426	27 375	27 215	27 216	27 218
Coal Tar	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
BKB	22 868	23 058	21 854	22 922	23 136	22 941	22 918
Crude Oil	41 646	41 646	41 650	41 652	41 652	41 652	41 650
Refinery gas	46 023	46 023	46 023	46 023	46 023	46 023	46 023
LPG	45 945	45 945	45 945	45 945	45 945	45 945	45 945
Naphtha	43 300	43 300	43 300	43 300	43 300	43 352	43 416
Motor gasoline	43 340	43 332	43 342	43 340	43 308	43 320	43 320
Aviation gasoline	43 836	43 836	43 836	43 836	43 836	43 836	43 836
Biogasoline	27 000	27 000	27 000	27 000	27 000	27 000	27 000
Kerosene Jet Fuel	43 454	43 454	43 454	43 454	43 454	43 445	43 433
Other kerosene	42 800	42 800	42 800	42 800	42 800	42 800	42 800
Road diesel	42 485	42 473	42 490	42 502	42 517	42 506	42 528
Heating and other gas oil	42 300	42 300	42 300	42 300	42 300	42 279	42 310
Biodiesel	37 000	37 000	37 000	37 000	37 000	37 000	37 000
Fuel Oil - low sulphur	38 850	38 850	38 850	38 850	38 850	38 825	37 041
Fuel Oil - high sulphur	40 700	40 700	40 700	40 700	40 700	40 863	40 804
Residential Fuel Oil	40 576	40 589	40 619	40 626	40 635	40 738	40 258
Petroleum coke	37 500	37 500	37 500	37 500	37 500	37 500	37 500
Other products*)	40 193	40 193	40 193	40 193	40 193	41 530	39 373

**) The same values of NCV as for Other products are reported by CzSO also for White spirit and SPB, Paraffin waxes, Lubricants and Bitumen*

Tab. A5 3b Net calorific values for fossil fuels

NCV [kJ/kg]	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Anthracite	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	32 000	32 000
Bituminous Coal	22 332	23 812	24 065	21 719	22 210	23 121	23 432
Coking Coal	28 608	28 608	28 537	28 392	28 596	28 752	28 971
Lignite	12 115	12 115	12 824	12 484	12 444	12 442	12 420
Coke Oven Coke	28 225	28 230	28 688	28 013	28 502	28 542	28 562
Coal Tar	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	36 979	36 979
BKB	22 924	24 080	24 620	24 912	24 243	23 803	25 505
Crude Oil	41 650	41 622	41 628	41 543	41 889	41 483	41 991
Refinery gas	46 023	46 023	46 023	46 023	46 023	46 023	46 023
LPG	45 945	45 945	45 945	45 945	45 945	45 945	45 945
Naphtha	43 391	43 709	43 686	43 669	42 837	42 858	42 940
Motor gasoline	43 300	43 300	43 300	43 300	43 300	43 300	43 300
Aviation gasoline	43 800	43 800	43 800	43 800	43 800	43 800	43 793
Biogasoline	27 000	27 000	27 000	27 000	27 000	27 000	27 000
Kerosene Jet Fuel	43 116	43 000	43 000	43 000	42 800	42 800	42 800
Other kerosene	42 800	42 800	42 800	42 800	42 800	42 800	42 800
Road diesel	42 552	42 555	42 686	42 691	41 920	41 940	41 929
Heating and other gas oil	42 300	42 300	42 412	42 461	41 764	41 748	41 711
Biodiesel	37 000	37 000	37 000	37 000	37 000	37 000	37 000
Fuel Oil - low sulphur	38 784	38 890	39 639	39 694	39 286	39 313	40 000
Fuel Oil - high sulphur	40 783	40 775	40 917	40 893	39 636	40 316	40 371
Residential Fuel Oil	40 595	40 538	40 544	40 659	39 511	39 670	40 182
Petroleum coke	37 500	37 500	37 500	37 500	37 500	37 500	37 500
Other products*)	39 392	38 387	39 290	39 398	40 754	40 711	40 660

**) The same values of NCV as for Other products are reported by CzSO also for White spirit and SPB, Paraffin waxes, Lubricants and Bitumen*

Tab. A5 3c Net calorific values for fossil fuels

NCV [kJ/kg]	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anthracite	32 000	32 000	30 941	30 000	30 000	30 000	30 000
Bituminous Coal	23 294	22 332	22 388	23 445	23 413	22 659	23 578
Coking Coal	28 745	28 818	29 148	29 279	29 326	29 381	29 385
Lignite	12 607	12 687	12 797	12 455	12 616	12 482	12 649
Coke Oven Coke	28 024	27 870	28 622	28 312	28 344	28 590	27 888
Coal Tar	18 846	37 336	36 341	37 000	37 000	37 161	36 936
BKB	24 025	22 948	23 643	23 528	22 059	22 203	20 732
Crude Oil	41 980	41 980	41 986	42 259	42 357	42 353	42 400
Refinery gas	46 023	46 023	46 023	46 023	46 023	46 023	46 023
LPG	45 945	45 945	45 945	45 945	45 945	45 945	45 945
Naphtha	42 841	42 841	42 841	43 935	43 951	43 947	43 961
Motor gasoline	43 300	43 300	43 817	43 800	43 839	44 165	44 235
Aviation gasoline	43 790	43 790	43 790	43 790	43 790	43 790	43 790
Biogasoline	27 000	27 000	27 000	27 000	27 000	27 000	27 000
Kerosene Jet Fuel	42 800	42 800	43 300	43 300	43 300	43 300	43 300
Other kerosene	42 800	42 800	42 800	42 800	42 800	42 800	42 800
Road diesel	41 873	41 829	42 779	42 749	42 870	42 976	43 037
Heating and other gas oil	41 718	41 800	42 600	42 600	42 600	42 600	42 600
Biodiesel	37 000	37 000	37 000	37 000	37 000	37 000	37 000
Fuel oil - low sulphur	39 584	39 538	39 599	41 484	39 718	39 700	39 696
Fuel oil - high sulphur	40 519	39 869	39 663	39 758	39 700	39 695	39 489
Residential Fuel Oil	39 997	39 686	39 628	40 594	39 710	39 698	39 603
Petroleum coke	37 500	37 500	37 500	37 500	37 500	37 500	37 500
Other products*)	40 820	40 894	39 300	39 300	40 000	40 074	39 821

**) The same values of NCV as for Other products are reported by CzSO also for White spirit and SPB, Paraffin waxes, Lubricants and Bitumen*

Tab. A5 3d Net calorific values for fossil fuels

NCV [kJ/kg]	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Anthracite	29 809	28 170	28 944	28 756	28 476	27 976	28 393
Bituminous Coal	23 009	23 274	22 790	22 274	21 485	21 915	20 288
Coking Coal	29 207	29 373	29 244	29 468	29 536	29 509	29 580
Lignite	12 072	12 067	12 000	11 996	11 938	11 955	11 515
Coke Oven Coke	27 774	28 160	28 465	28 594	28 775	28 776	29 145
Coal Tar	36 995	38 000	37 750	36 738	36 801	35 124	36 474
BKB	19 500	19 500	19 500	19 500	19 793	20 005	20 008
Crude Oil	42 370	42 392	42 400	42 400	42 400	42 400	42 400
Refinery gas	46 023	46 023	46 023	46 023	46 023	46 023	46 023
LPG	45 945	45 945	45 945	45 945	45 945	45 945	45 945
Naphtha	43 971	43 993	43 600	43 600	43 600	43 600	43 600
Motor gasoline	44 308	44 302	44 315	44 433	44 487	44 203	44 400
Aviation gasoline	43 790	43 790	43 790	43 790	43 790	43 790	43 790
Biogasoline	27 000	27 000	27 000	27 000	27 000	27 000	27 000
Kerosene Jet Fuel	43 300	43 300	43 300	43 300	43 300	43 300	43 300
Other kerosene	42 800	42 800	42 800	42 800	42 800	42 800	42 800
Road diesel	42 985	42 958	42 962	42 991	42 943	42 957	42 940
Heating and other gas oil	42 600	42 600	42 600	42 600	42 600	42 600	42 600
Biodiesel	37 000	37 000	37 000	37 000	37 000	37 000	37 000
Fuel oil - low sulphur	39 522	39 436	39 439	39 500	39 500	39 500	39 500
Fuel oil - high sulphur	39 427	39 581	39 500	39 500	39 500	39 500	39 500
Residential Fuel Oil	39 482	39 509	39 475	39 500	39 500	39 500	39 500
Petroleum coke	37 500	38 500	38 500	38 500	38 500	39 400	39 400
Other products*)	40 189	40 354	40 179	39 910	39 438	39 220	39 203

**) The same values of NCV as for Other products are reported by CzSO also for White spirit and SPB, Paraffin waxes, Lubricants and Bitumen*

Tab. A5 3e Net calorific values for fossil fuels

NCV [kJ/kg]	2018
Anthracite	28 000
Bituminous Coal	21 056
Coking Coal	29 592
Lignite	11 587
Coke Oven Coke	28 971
Coal Tar	36 216
BKB	21 959
Crude Oil	42 800
Refinery gas	46 023
LPG	45 945
Naphtha	43 600
Motor gasoline	44 432
Aviation gasoline	43 790
Biogasoline	27 000
Kerosene Jet Fuel	43 300
Other kerosene	42 800
Road diesel	42 935
Heating and other gas oil	42 600
Biodiesel	37 000
Fuel oil - low sulphur	39 500
Fuel oil - high sulphur	39 500
Residential Fuel Oil	39 500
Petroleum coke	39 400
Other products*)	39 001

**) The same values of NCV as for Other products are reported by CzSO also for White spirit and SPB, Paraffin waxes, Lubricants and Bitumen*

Tab. A5 4 Net calorific values for Natural Gas

NCV [MJ/m3]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Natural Gas	33 436	33 431	33 458	33 908	33 962	34 037	34 008	34 020	34 104
NCV [MJ/m^3]	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**
Natural Gas	34 021	34 035	34 041	34 079	34 052	34 015	34 029	34 165	34 234
NCV [MJ/m^3]	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Natural Gas	34 228	34 263	34 405	34 371	34 295	34 424	34 489	34 497	34 597
NCV [MJ/m^3]	2017	2018							
Natural Gas	34 547	34 533							

***) 15 °C, 101.3 kPa*

A5.4 Oxidation factor for waste incineration (CRF Sector 5.C)

In the sector 5C equation for CO_2 estimation apply OFj – oxidation factor how much carbon from total carbon content is actually oxidized. Official methodology IPCC 2006 suggested new oxidation factor for waste incineration. Change of the factor in previous methodologies is shown in Tab. A5 5a.

Tab. A5 5a Overview of oxidation factors in IPCC methodology

Methodology	IPCC 1996	GPG 2000	IPCC 2006
Name	NA	EFi	OFj
Value	NA (effectively 1)	MSW: 0.95 CW: 0.95 ISW: NA HW: 0.995	MSW: 1.00 CW: 1.00 ISW: 1.00 HW: 1.00

OF set to 1 (or 100%) actually means that all carbon in fuel is incinerated. This is safe assumption that might not lead to underestimation of emission from the source category, but it will make much harder to correctly estimate uncertainty however. We argue that using less than 100% as oxidation gives much better starting point should we do proper uncertainty assessment that is planned for next submission. Also there is an existence of various measurement showing unburned carbon in bottom ash of the waste incinerator.

Tab. A5 5b Selected studies focusing of carbon in bottom ash

Study	Value of TOC in bottom ash	Note
Rendek E. et al 2006a	3.74 – 0.88 (wt %)	5 WI facilities
Ferrari S. et al 2001	17.3 - 6.0 g/kg	11 WI facilities
Van Zomeren , A., Comans R.N.J., 2009	29.4- 19.8 g/kg	3 WWI
Rendek E. et al, 2006b	1.5 (wt %)	Sample mix
Bjurström H., 2014	3.9 (wt %)	Multiple samples, averaged
Straka P. et al., 2014	0.64 – 22.06 (wt %)	10 facilites

National studies are limited (only one focused on unburnt carbon from biomaterials), however all the studies show that OFj is less than 1. Overview of reviewed studies is in Tab A5 5b. Please note that studies in table did reviewed several facilities an/or samples from various places. They do show consistently, that oxidation of carbon in waste (fossil or organic) is not 100%. We argue that by using default factor methodology suggest we would overestimate real emission from waste incineration, hence are using factors presented in particular chapters in NIR to produce results that have managed uncertainty of estimate.

Related references

André van Zomeren, Rob N.J. Comans, Carbon speciation in municipal solid waste incinerator (MSWI) bottom ash in relation to facilitated metal leaching, Waste Management, Volume 29, Issue 7, July 2009, Pages 2059-2064, ISSN 0956-053X, http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.wasman.2009.01.005.

Eva Rendek, Gaëlle Ducom, Patrick Germain, Assessment of MSWI bottom ash organic carbon behavior: A biophysicochemical approach, Chemosphere, Volume 67, Issue 8, April 2007, Pages 1582-1587, ISSN 0045-6535, http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chemosphere.2006.11.054.

Eva Rendek, Gaëlle Ducom, Patrick Germain, Carbon dioxide sequestration in municipal solid waste incinerator (MSWI) bottom ash, Journal of Hazardous Materials, Volume 128, Issue 1, 16 January 2006, Pages 73-79, ISSN 0304-3894, http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jhazmat.2005.07.033.

H. Bjurström, B.B. Lind, A. Lagerkvist, Unburned carbon in combustion residues from solid biofuels, Fuel, Volume 117, Part A, 30 January 2014, Pages 890-899, ISSN 0016-2361, http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.fuel.2013.10.020.

Pavel Straka, Jana Náhunková, Margit Žaloudková, Analysis of unburned carbon in industrial ashes from biomass combustion by thermogravimetric method using Boudouard reaction, Thermochimica Acta, Volume 575, 10 January 2014, Pages 188-194, ISSN 0040-6031, http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tca.2013.10.033.

Stefano Ferrari, Hasan Belevi, Peter Baccini, Chemical speciation of carbon in municipal solid waste incinerator residues, Waste Management, Volume 22, Issue 3, June 2002, Pages 303-314, ISSN 0956-053X, http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0956-053X(01)00049-6.

A5. 5 General quality control protocol used in NIS

The following table shows general QC form for NIR, which is used for QC procedures in each specific sector. The QC form follows the guidance provided in IPCC 2006 Gl.

Detailed checklist for Inventory Document

(NIR)

Reviewed documents: (e.g. relevant chapter in NIR)

Responsible compiler of reviewed category: ...

Persons, who carried out the controls: autocontrol – ..., control – ...

Date of finalization of control:

Instructions for filling

This form should be fulfilled after finalizing the whole chapter of the NIR. This form should be fulfilled in line with QA/QC plan. In case when it is not clear how to solve founded discrepancies the worker responsible for control should problematic issues discuss with the sector compiler and if needed with other relevant experts.

The table should be fulfilled according to each listed item. In the form can be added additional issues which are characteristic for the relevant chapter.

Checklist for Inventory Document

Activities	Task completed	
	Name	Date
Tables and Figures		
All numbers in tables match numbers in spreadsheets		
Check that all tables have correct number of significant digits		
Check alignment in columns and labels		
Check that table formatting is consistent		
Check that all tables and figures are updated with new data and referenced in the text		
Check table and figure titles for accuracy and consistency with content		
Check that figure formatting is consistent		
Check that coloring of figures is consistent		
Other (specify)		
Equations		
Check for consistency in equation formatting		
Check that variables used in equations are defined following the equation		
Other (specify)		
References		
Check consistency of references		
Check that in text citations and references match		
Other (specify)		

General Format		
All acronyms and abbreviations are spelled out first time and not subsequent times throughout each chapter		
All headings, titles and subheadings are kept the same as the original structure		
All fonts in the text are consistent		
All highlighting, notes and comments are removed from the final document		
Size, style and indenting of bullets are consistent		
Spell check is complete		
Check the consistency in names and numbering of CRF categories		
Other (specify)		
Other Issues		
Check that each section is updated with current year (or most recent year that inventory report includes)		
Check that the most recent relevant IPCC methodology is used		
Check that all sections and subchapters follow the provided structure		
Other (specify)		

Notes or comments:

—

The following table shows QC form for general technical control (Tier 1). The QC form follows the guidance provided in IPCC 2006 Gl.

QC form for general technical control

QC (Tier 1)

Source category/ removals: (e.g. 2A Mineral Products)

Reviewed documents: (e.g. CRF Reporter, computational spreadsheet for 2A, relevant chapter in NIR)

Responsible compiler of reviewed category: ...

Persons, who carried out the controls: autocontrol – ..., control – ...

Date of finalization of control:

Instructions for filling

This form should be completed for each source/sink category and provides a record of the checks which were carried out and possible consequent corrections. This form should be fulfilled in line with QA/QC plan. In case when it is not clear how to solve founded discrepancies the worker responsible for control should discuss the problematic issues with the sector compiler and if needed with other relevant experts.

The first part of the form summarizes results of the controls (once completed) and highlights all significant findings or actions. The second part should be fulfilled according to each listed item. Some explanations of items are given below the checklist. For particular categories not all checks (items) will be applicable - these items are then noted as not relevant (n.r.) or not available (n.a.). This way no check and no row should be left blank or deleted. On the contrary, rows for additional checks that are relevant to the source/sink category can be added to the form.

Summary of control results

Overview of findings and corrections:

description of findings

Suggested corrections, which should be realized in the next submission:

description of suggested corrections

Issues remaining after the corrections:

description of remaining issues

QC form for general and technical control (QC, Tier 1)

	Item	Checked completed			Corrective action		
		Date	Individual (first initial, last name)	Errors (Y/N)	Date	Individual (first initial, last name)	Supporting documents
Input data QC							
1	Cross-check activity data from each category (either measurements or parameters used in calculations) for transcription error (errors between the source of data and spreadsheets).						
2	Check that units are properly labelled in calculation sheets.						
3	Check that units are correctly carried through from beginning to end of calculations.						
4	Check that conversion factors are correct.						
5	Check that temporal and spatial adjustment factors are used correctly.						
6	Cross-check activity data between calculation spreadsheets and **CRF** tables (and if needed in **NIR**).						
7	Other (please specify)						
Calculation							
8	Reproduce a set of emissions and removals calculations.						
9	Use a simple approximation method that gives similar results to the original and more complex calculation to ensure that there is no data input error or calculation error.						
10	Identify parameters (e.g., activity data, 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.						
11	Check that emissions and removals data are correctly aggregated from lower reporting levels to higher reporting levels when preparing summaries (also in **CRF** tables)						

12	Check that emissions and removals data are correctly transcribed between different intermediate products, including calculation spreasheets, **CRF** tables and **NIR**						
13	Other (please specify)						
Database files							
14	Confirm that the appropriate data processing steps are correctly represented in the database.						
15	Confirm that data relationships are correctly represented in the database.						
16	Ensure that data fields are properly labelled and have the correct design specifications.						
17	Ensure that adequate documentation of database and model structure and operation are archived.						
18	Other (please specify)						
Consistency							
19	Check for temporal consistency in time series input data for each category.						
20	Check for consistency in the algorithm/method used for calculations throughout the time series.						
21	Check methodological and data changes resulting in recalculations.						
22	Check that the effects of mitigation activities have been appropriately reflected in time series calculations.						
23	Other (please specify)						
Completeness							
24	Confirm that estimates are reported for all categories and for all years from the appropriate base year to the period of the current inventory.						
25	For subcategories, confirm that entire category is being covered.						
26	Provide clear definition of 'Other' type categories (**NIR** and spreadsheets)						
27	Check that known data gaps that result in incomplete estimates are documented, including a qualitative evaluation of the importance of the estimate in relation to total emissions (e.g., subcategories classified as 'not estimated').						
28	Other (please specify)						
Trend QC							
29	For each category, current inventory estimates should be compared to previous estimates, if available.						
30	If there are significant changes from expected trends, re-check estimates and explain any differences.						
31	Check value of implied emission factors (aggregate emissions divided by activity data) across time series.						
32	Do any years show outliers that are not explained?						
33	If they remain static across time series, are changes in emissions or removals being captured?						
34	Check if there are any unusual and unexplained trends noticed for activity data or other parameters across the time series.						
35	Other (please specify)						
Data documentation (NIR + DATA)							
36	Check of data file (e.g. importing tables) from the view of completeness						
37	Confirm that bibliographical data references are properly cited in the internal documentation						
38	Check of the references on source of input data in the spreadsheets						
39	Check that all references in spreadsheets are documented						
40	Check of completeness of references on the sources of input data in the computational spreadsheets						
41	Random check of referred materials, if they really contains referred data						

42	Check that assumptions and criteria for the selection of activity data, emission factors and other estimation parameters are properly recorded and archived.							
43	Check that the changes in data or methodology (e.g. recalculations) are described and documented							
44	Check that quotes are realized uniformly							
45	Other (please specify)							

Explanations of some items:

5. Spatial adjustment factors refer to factors used to adjust average data, obtained from one or more locations within the Member State to national average data.

22. Check that effects of actions/activities taken to avoid or minimize environmental damage are considered and reflected in time series.

General notes to controls

description

Notes for each parts and founded issues

notes which are needed to add in order to finish adequate control

The following table shows QC form for category – specific technical control (QC Tier 2). The QC form follows the guidance provided in IPCC 2006 Gl.

QC form for category-specific technical control

QC (Tier 2)

Source category/ removals: (e.g. 2A Mineral Products)

Reviewed documents: (e.g. CRF Reporter, computational spreadsheet for 2A, relevant chapter in NIR)

Responsible compiler of reviewed category: ...

Persons, who carried out the controls: autocontrol – ..., control – ...

Date of finalization of control:

Instructions for filling

This form should be completed for key categories or categories where significant methodological and data revision have taken place and provides a record of the checks which were carried out and possible consequent corrections. This form should be fulfilled in line with QA/QC plan. In case when it is not clear how to solve founded discrepancies the worker responsible for control should problematic issues discuss with the sector compiler and if needed with other relevant experts.

The first part of the form summarizes results of the controls (once completed) and highlights all significant findings or actions. The second part should be fulfilled according to each listed item. Some explanations of items are given below the checklist. For particular categories not all checks (items) will be applicable - these items are then noted as not relevant (n.r.) or not available (n.a.). This way no check and no row should be left blank or deleted. On the contrary, rows for additional checks that are relevant to the source/sink category can be added to the form.

Summary of control results

Overview of findings and corrections:

description of findings

Suggested corrections, which should be realized in the next submission:

description of suggested corrections

Issues remaining after the corrections:

description of remaining issues

QC form for category-specific and technical control (QC, Tier 2)

Item		Checked completed			Corrective action		
		Date	Individual (first initial, last name)	Errors (Y/N)	Date	Individual (first initial, last name)	Supporting documents
EMISSION DATA QUALITY CHECKS							
1	Are emission comparisons for historical data source performed						
2	Are emission comparisons for significant sub-source categories performed						
3	If applicable, are checks against independent estimates or estimates based on alternative methods performed						
4	Are reference calculations performed						
5	Is completeness check performed						
6	Other (detailed checks)						
EMISSION FACTOR QUALITY CHECKS							
IPCC default emission factors							
7	Are the national conditions comparable to the context of the IPCC default emission factors study						
8	Are default IPCC factors compared with site or plant-level factors						
Country-specific emission factors							
QC on models							
9	Are the model assumptions appropriate and applicable to the GHG inventory methods and national circumstances						
10	Are the extrapolations/interpolations appropriate and applicable to the GHG inventory methods and national circumstances						
11	Are the calibration-based modifications appropriate and applicable to the GHG inventory methods and national circumstances						

12	Are the data characteristics appropriate and applicable to the GHG inventory methods and national circumstances						
13	Are the model documentation (including descriptions, assumptions, rationale, and scientific evidence and references supporting the approach and parameters used for modelling) available						
14	Are model validation steps performed by model developers and data suppliers						
15	Are QA/QC procedures performed by model developers and data suppliers						
16	Are the responses to these results documented						
17	Are plans to periodically evaluate and update or replace assumptions with appropriate new measurements prepared						
18	Is there completeness in relation to the IPCC source/sink categories						
	Comparisons						
19	Are country-specific factors compared with IPCC default factors						
20	Is comparison between countries, including historical trends, min and max value, base and most recent year value, IEF performed						
21	If applicable, is comparison to plant-level emission factors performed						
22	Other (detailed checks)						
ACTIVITY DATA QUALITY CHECKS							
	National level activity data						
23	Are alternative activity data sets based on independent data available						
24	Were comparisons with independently compiled data sets performed						
25	Were the national data compared with extrapolated samples or partial data at sub-national level						
26	Was a historical trend check performed						
27	Are any sharp increases/decreases detected and checked for calculation errors						
28	Are any sharp increases/decreases explained and documented						
	Site-specific activity data						
29	Are there any inconsistencies between the sites						
30	If yes, was a QC check performed to identify the cause of the inconsistency (errors, different measurement techniques or real differences in emissions, operating conditions or technology)						
31	Are the activity data compared between different reference sources and geographic scales (national production statistics vs. aggregated activity data)						
32	Are the differences explained						
33	If applicable, is a comparison between bottom up (site-specific) and top down (national level) account balance performed						
34	Are large differences explained						
35	Other (please specify)						
CALCULATION RELATED QUALITY CHECKS							
36	Are checks of the calculation algorithm (duplications, unit conversion, calculation errors) performed						
37	Are the calculations reproducible						
38	Are all calculation procedures recorded						
39	Other (please specify)						

Explanations of some items:

3. For example comparisons can be made to similar statistics prepared by FAO (for agriculture), IEA (for energy) etc.

8. Compare IPCC default emission factors with site or plant-level factor to determine their representativeness relative to actual sources in the country. This check is good practice even if data are only available for a small percentage of sites or plants.

18. If the model computes and comprises all data covered/required by the IPCC category.

19. Comparison should be made, taking into consideration the characteristics and properties on which the default factors are based. The intent is to determine whether country-specific factors are reasonable, given the similarities or differences between the national category and the "average" category, represented by the default.

25. For example, if national production data are being used to calculate the inventory, it may also be possible to obtain plant-specific production or capacity data for a subset of the total population of plants. The effectiveness of this check depends on how representative the sub-sample is of the national population, and how well the extrapolation technique captures the national population.

General notes to controls

description

Notes for each parts and founded issues

notes which are needed to add in order to finish adequate control

A5. 6Completeness check form used for controlling of data in CRF Reporter

Following table is presenting example of form used for completeness evaluation for all sectors. The table contain also comments by expert in case the completeness function is not working properly. Following shortcuts have been used:

COMPLETED	C
PARTLY COMPLETED	P
INCOMPLETE	I
MISSING	M

Tab. A5 – 6 Completeness check for Waste sector (2015)

Waste		15 May check	19 October check	Comment by expert
5	Waste	i	p	complete
5.A	Solid waste disposal	c	p	complete
5.A.1	Managed waste disposal sites	c	p	complete
5.A.1.a	Anaerobic	c	p	complete
5.A.1.b	Semi-aerobic	c	c	
5.A.2	Unmanaged waste disposal sites	c	c	
5.A.3	Uncategorised waste disposal sites	c	c	
5.B	Biological treatment of solid waste	c	p	complete
5.B.1	Composting	c	p	complete
5.B.1.a	Municipal solid waste	c	c	
5.B.1.b	Other	c	i	complete
5.B.2	Anaerobic digestion at biogas facilities	c	p	complete
5.B.2.a	Municipal solid waste	c	p	complete
5.B.2.b	Other	c	i	complete
5.C	Incineration and open burning of waste	c	p	complete
5.C.1	Waste incineration	c	p	complete
5.C.1.1	Biogenic	c	p	complete
5.C.1.1.a	Municipal solid waste	c	p	complete
5.C.1.1.b	Other	c	i	complete
5.C.1.2	Non-biogenic	c	p	complete
5.C.1.2.a	Municipal solid waste	c	p	complete
5.C.1.2.b	Other	c	c	
	Hazardous waste		c	
5.C.2	Open burning of waste	c	c	
5.C.2.1	Biogenic	c	c	
5.C.2.1.a	Municipal solid waste	c	c	
5.C.2.1.b	Other	c	i	complete
5.C.2.2	Non-biogenic	c	c	
5.C.2.2.a	Municipal solid waste	c	c	
5.C.2.2.b	Other	c	i	complete
5.D	Wastewater treatment and discharge	i	p	complete
5.D.1	Domestic wastewater treatment and discharge	c	c	
5.D.2	Industrial waste water and discharge	c	p	complete
5.D.3	Other	i	i	complete
5.E	Other	c	i	complete
5.F	Memo Items	c	p	complete
5.F.1	Long-term Storage of C in Waste Disposal Sites	c	c	
5.F.2	Annual Change in Total Long-term C Storage	c	c	
5.F.3	Annual Change in Total Long-term C Storage in HWP Waste	c	p	complete

The following tables shows categories that are not estimated (NE) including relevant explanations of the reasons. Categories that are included elsewhere (IE) are shown in similar way.

A5. 7 Additional information to be considered as part of the annual inventory submission and the supplementary information required under Article 7, paragraph 1, of the Kyoto Protocol or other useful reference information

Standard electronic format (SEF) tables

SEF Table 1

Party	Czech Republic
Submission year	2020
Reported year	2019
Commitment period	2

Table 1. Total quantities of Kyoto Protocol units by account type at beginning of reported year

	Account type	Unit type					
		AAUs	ERUs	RMUs	CERs	tCERs	lCERs
1	Party holding accounts	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
2	Entity holding accounts	NO	NO	NO	19 649	NO	NO
3	Retirement account	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
4	Previous period surplus reserve account	NO					
5	Article 3.3/3.4 net source cancellation accounts	NO	NO	NO	NO		
6	Non-compliance cancellation account	NO	NO	NO	NO		
7	Voluntary cancellation account	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
8	Cancellation account for remaining units after carry-over	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
9	Article 3.1 ter and quater ambition increase cancellation account	NO					
10	Article 3.7 ter cancellation account	NO					
11	tCER cancellation account for expiry					NO	
12	lCER cancellation account for expiry						NO
13	lCER cancellation account for reversal of storage						NO
14	lCER cancellation account for non-submission of certification report						NO
15	tCER replacement account for expiry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
16	lCER replacement account for expiry	NO	NO	NO	NO		
17	lCER replacement account for reversal of storage	NO	NO	NO	NO		NO
18	lCER replacement account for non-submission of certification report	NO	NO	NO	NO		NO
	Total	NO	NO	NO	19 649	NO	NO

SEF Table 2A

Party Czech Republic
Submission year 2020
Reported year 2019
Commitment period 2

Table 2 (a). Annual internal transactions

	Transaction type	Additions						Subtractions					
		Unit type						Unit type					
		AAUs	ERUs	RMUs	CERs	tCERs	lCERs	AAUs	ERUs	RMUs	CERs	tCERs	lCERs
	Article 6 issuance and conversion												
1	Party-verified projects		NO					NO		NO			
2	Independently verified projects		NO					NO		NO			
	Article 3.3 and 3.4 issuance or cancellation												
3	3.3 Afforestation and reforestation			NO				NO	NO	NO	NO		
4	3.3 Deforestation			NO				NO	NO	NO	NO		
5	3.4 Forest management			NO				NO	NO	NO	NO		
6	3.4 Cropland management			NO				NO	NO	NO	NO		
7	3.4 Grazing land management			NO				NO	NO	NO	NO		
8	3.4 Revegetation			NO				NO	NO	NO	NO		
9	3.4 Wetlands drainage and management			NO				NO	NO	NO	NO		
	Article 12 afforestation and reforestation												
10	Replacement of expired tCERs							NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
11	Replacement of expired lCERs							NO	NO	NO	NO		
12	Replacement for reversal of storage							NO	NO	NO	NO		NO
13	Cancellation for reversal of storage												NO
14	Replacement for non-submission of certification report							NO	NO	NO	NO		NO
15	Cancellation for non-submission of certification report												NO
	Other cancelation												
16	Voluntary cancellation							NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
17	Article 3.1 ter and quater ambition increase cancellation							NO					
	Sub-total		NO	NO				NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

	Transaction type	Retirement					
		Unit type					
		AAUs	ERUs	RMUs	CERs	tCERs	lCERs
1	Retirement	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
2	Retirement from PPSR	NO					
	Total	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

SEF Table 2BCDE

Party Czech Republic
Submission year 2020
Reported year 2019
Commitment period 2

Table 2 (b). Total annual external transactions

		Additions						Subtractions					
		Unit type						Unit type					
		AAUs	ERUs	RMUs	CERs	tCERs	lCERs	AAUs	ERUs	RMUs	CERs	tCERs	lCERs
	Total transfers and acquisitions												
	Sub-total	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

Table 2 (c). Annual transactions between PPSR accounts

		Additions						Subtractions					
		Unit type						Unit type					
		AAUs	ERUs	RMUs	CERs	tCERs	lCERs	AAUs	ERUs	RMUs	CERs	tCERs	lCERs
	Transfers and acquisitions between PPSR accounts												
	Sub-total	NO						NO					

Table 2 (d). Share of proceeds transactions under decision 1/CMP.8, paragraph 21 - Adaptation fund

		Amount transferred or converted						Amount contributed as SoP to the adaptation fund					
		AAUs	ERUs	RMUs	CERs	tCERs	lCERs	AAUs	ERUs	RMUs	CERs	tCERs	lCERs
1	First international transfers of AAUs	NO						NO					
2	Issuance of ERU from party-verified projects		NO						NO				
3	Issuance of independently verified ERUs		NO						NO				

Table 2 (e). Total annual transactions

1	**Total (Sum of sub-totals in table 2a and table 2b)**	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

SEF Table 3

Party Czech Republic
Submission year 2020
Reported year 2019
Commitment period 2

Table 3. Annual expiry, cancellation and replacement

	Transaction or event type	Requirement to replace or cancel			Replacement						Cancellation					
		Unit type			Unit type						Unit type					
		tCERs	lCERs	CERs	AAUs	ERUs	RMUs	CERs	tCERs	lCERs	AAUs	ERUs	RMUs	CERs	tCERs	lCERs
	Temporary CERs															
1	Expired in retirement and replacement accounts	NO			NO	NO	NO	NO	NO							
2	Expired in holding accounts	NO													NO	
	Long-term CERs															
3	Expired in retirement and replacement accounts		NO		NO	NO	NO	NO								
4	Expired in holding accounts		NO													NO
5	Subject to reversal of storage		NO		NO	NO	NO	NO		NO						NO
6	Subject to non-submission of certification Report		NO		NO	NO	NO	NO		NO						NO
	Carbon Capture and Storage CERs															
7	Subject to net reversal of storage			NO							NO	NO	NO	NO		
8	Subject to non-submission of certification report			NO							NO	NO	NO	NO		
	Total	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

SEF Table 4

Party Czech Republic
Submission year 2020
Reported year 2019
Commitment period 2

Table 4. Total quantities of Kyoto Protocol units by account type at end of reported year

	Account type	Unit type					
		AAUs	ERUs	RMUs	CERs	tCERs	lCERs
1	Party holding accounts	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
2	Entity holding accounts	NO	NO	NO	19 649	NO	NO
3	Retirement account	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
4	Previous period surplus reserve account	NO					
5	Article 3.3/3.4 net source cancellation accounts	NO	NO	NO	NO		
6	Non-compliance cancellation account	NO	NO	NO	NO		
7	Voluntary cancellation account	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
8	Cancellation account for remaining units after carry-over	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
9	Article 3.1 ter and quater ambition increase cancellation account	NO					
10	Article 3.7 ter cancellation account	NO					
11	tCER cancellation account for expiry					NO	
12	lCER cancellation account for expiry						NO
13	lCER cancellation account for reversal of storage						NO
14	lCER cancellation account for non-submission of certification report						NO
15	tCER replacement account for expiry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
16	lCER replacement account for expiry	NO	NO	NO	NO		
17	lCER replacement account for reversal of storage	NO	NO	NO	NO		NO
18	lCER replacement account for non-submission of certification report	NO	NO	NO	NO		NO
	Total	NO	NO	NO	19 649	NO	NO

SEF Table 5ABCDE

Party	Czech Republic
Submission year	2020
Reported year	2019
Commitment period	2

Table 5 (a). Summary information on additions and subtractions

		Additions						Subtractions					
		Unit type						Unit type					
		AAUs	ERUs	RMUs	CERs	tCERs	ICERs	AAUs	ERUs	RMUs	CERs	tCERs	ICERs
1	Assigned amount units issued	NO											
2	Article 3 paragraph 7 ter cancellations							NO					
3	Cancellation following increase in ambition							NO					
4	Cancellation of remaining units after carry over							NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
5	Non-compliance cancellation							NO	NO	NO	NO		
6	Carry-over		NO		NO				NO		NO		
7	Carry-over to PPSR	NO						NO					
	Total	NO	NO		NO			NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

Table 5 (b). Summary information on annual transactions

		Additions						Subtractions					
		Unit type						Unit type					
		AAUs	ERUs	RMUs	CERs	tCERs	ICERs	AAUs	ERUs	RMUs	CERs	tCERs	ICERs
1	Year 1 (2013)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
2	Year 2 (2014)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
3	Year 3 (2015)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
4	Year 4 (2016)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
5	Year 5 (2017)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
6	Year 6 (2018)	NO	NO	NO	32 898	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	13 249	NO	NO
7	Year 7 (2019)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
8	Year 8 (2020)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
9	Year 2021	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
10	Year 2022	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
11	Year 2023	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
	Total	NO	NO	NO	32 898	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	13 249	NO	NO

Table 5 (c). Summary information on annual transactions between PPSR accounts

		Additions						Subtractions					
		Unit type						Unit type					
		AAUs	ERUs	RMUs	CERs	tCERs	ICERs	AAUs	ERUs	RMUs	CERs	tCERs	ICERs
1	Year 1 (2013)	NO						NO					
2	Year 2 (2014)	NO						NO					
3	Year 3 (2015)	NO						NO					
4	Year 4 (2016)	NO						NO					
5	Year 5 (2017)	NO						NO					
6	Year 6 (2018)	NO						NO					
7	Year 7 (2019)	NO						NO					
8	Year 8 (2020)	NO						NO					
9	Year 2021	NO						NO					
10	Year 2022	NO						NO					
11	Year 2023	NO						NO					
	Total	NO						NO					

Table 5 (d). Summary information on expiry, cancellation and replacement

		Requirement to replace or cancel			Replacement						Cancellation					
		Unit type			Unit type						Unit type					
		tCERs	ICERs	CERs	AAUs	ERUs	RMUs	CERs	tCERs	ICERs	AAUs	ERUs	RMUs	CERs	tCERs	ICERs
1	Year 1 (2013)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
2	Year 2 (2014)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
3	Year 3 (2015)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
4	Year 4 (2016)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
5	Year 5 (2017)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
6	Year 6 (2018)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
7	Year 7 (2019)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
8	Year 8 (2020)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
9	Year 2021	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
10	Year 2022	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
11	Year 2023	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
	Total	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

Table 5 (e). Summary information on retirement

		Retirement					
		Unit type					
	Year	AAUs	ERUs	RMUs	CERs	tCERs	ICERs
1	Year 1 (2013)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
2	Year 2 (2014)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
3	Year 3 (2015)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
4	Year 4 (2016)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
5	Year 5 (2017)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
6	Year 6 (2018)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
7	Year 7 (2019)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
8	Year 8 (2020)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
9	Year 2021	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
10	Year 2022	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
11	Year 2023	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
	Total	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

SEF Table 6ABC

Party	Czech Republic
Submission year	2020
Reported year	2019
Commitment period	2

Table 6 (a). Memo item: Corrective transactions relating to additions and subtractions

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

Table 6 (b). Memo item: Corrective transactions relating to replacement

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

Table 6 (c). Memo item: Corrective transactions relating to retirement

	Retirement					
	Unit type					
	AAUs	ERUs	RMUs	CERs	tCERs	lCERs

Fig. A7 1 Annex A – CP2 SEF Tables

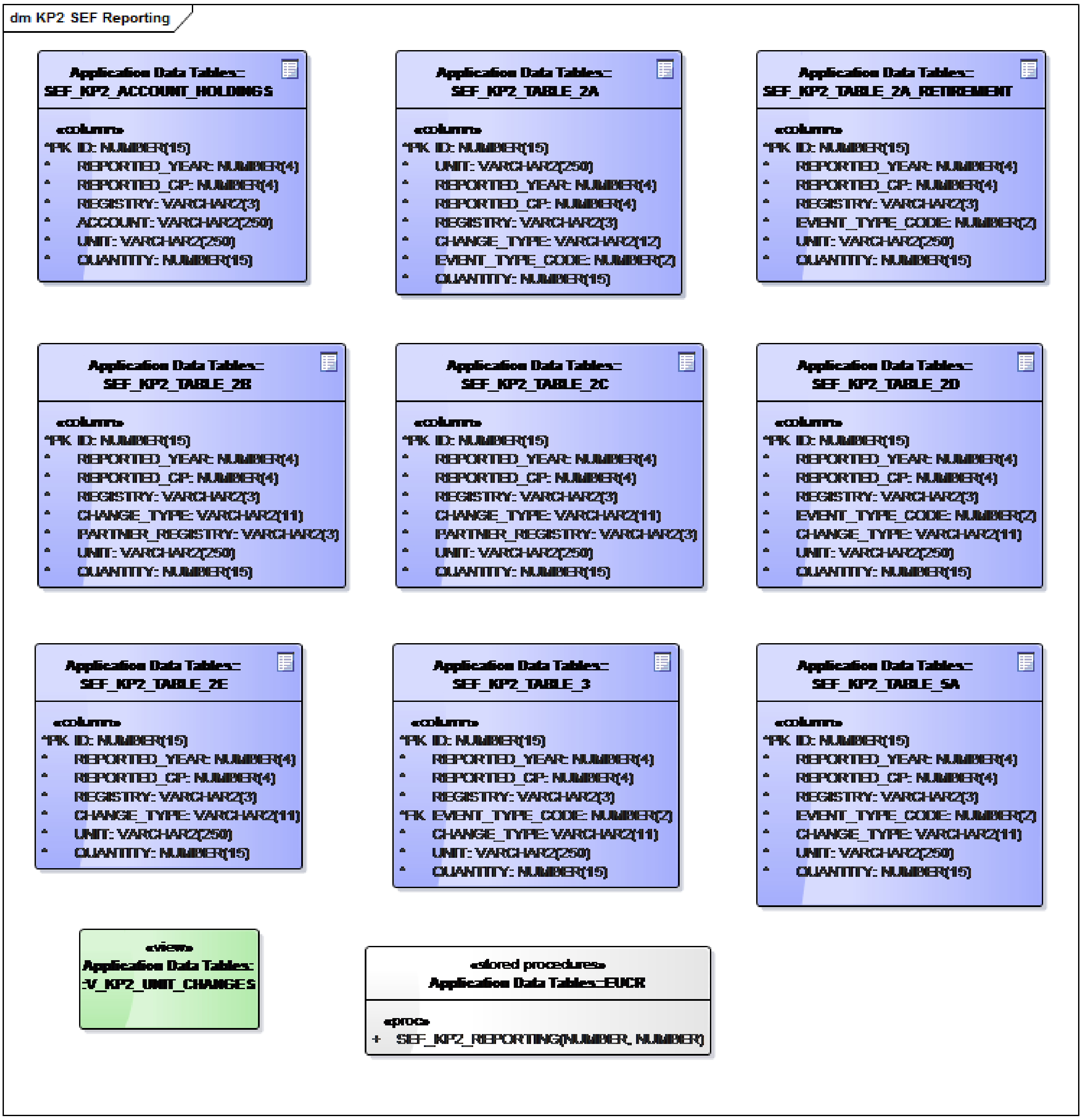

Fig. A7 2 Annex A - CSEUR