联合国

气候变化框架公约

Distr.
GENERAL

FCCC/CP/2005/5/Add.2
30 March 2006
CHINESE
Original: ENGLISH

缔约方会议

缔约方会议第十一届会议报告会议于 2005 年 11 月 28 日至 12 月 10 日在蒙特利尔举行

增　　编

第二部分：缔约方会议第十一届会议采取的行动

目　录

缔约方会议通过的决定

GE. 06-60914 (C)　　180406　　210406

第 14/CP.11 号决定

土地利用、土地利用的变化和林业通用报告格式表

缔约方会议，

回顾《公约》第四条第 1 款、第十条第 2 款和第十二条第 1 款，

进一步回顾缔约方会议第 18/CP.8 号和第 13/CP.9 号决定，

1. 通过本决定附件所载的通用报告格式表及其说明，以便利提供关于土地利用、土地利用变化和林业的年度清单信息；

2. 决定《公约》附件一所列各缔约方均采用这些表格来提供 2007 年及以后年度应提交的年度清单；

3. 请秘书处把这些表格及其说明和由于第 13/CP.9 号决定而在技术上所作的修改内容列入第 18/CP.8 号决定通过的“《公约》附件一所列缔约方国家信息通报编制指南，第一部分：《气候公约》年度清单报告指南”，并在附属科学技术咨询机构第二十五届会议(2006 年 11 月)之前编写一份载有经过更新的《气候公约》年度清单报告指南的文件。

附　件

通用报告格式表及其说明

关于通用报告格式的说明

1. 通用报告格式是国家清单报告的组成部分。设计这个格式，是为了确保《公约》附件一所列缔约方(附件一缔约方)以标准格式报告定量数据，并便利比较附件一缔约方的清单数据。与任何非定量信息有关的细节应在国家清单报告中提供。

2. 通用报告格式中提供的信息目的在于提高清单的可比性和透明度，其途径除其他外包括便利对照比较附件一缔约方的活动数据和隐含排放系数或碳储存量变化系数，并易于找出清单中可能存在的差错、误解和缺漏。

3. 如报告指南所述，[1] 通用报告格式包括从修订的 1996 年《气专委国家温室气体清单指南》(气专委指南)中摘出的概要报告和部门报告表格，加上新近制定的分部门背景数据表格，以及其他符合《1996 年气专委指南订正》和气专委《良好做法指导意见和国家温室气体清单的不确定性管理》的表格。

4. 有些部门背景表格要求计算隐含排放系数或碳储存量变化系数。这些是附件一缔约方排放或清除量估计数和总计活动数据二者之间自上而下的比率。隐含排放系数或碳储存量变化系数仅仅用于比较。它们不一定是原始排放估计中实际使用的排放/清除系数，除非这只是用于计算隐含排放系数或碳储存量变化系数时以同样的总计活动数据为基础的简单乘法运算。

5. 与修订的 1996 年气专委指南相一致，备忘项，如来自国际海运和航空舱载燃料的排放量估计数、生物质 CO_2 排放量和多边作业排放量，应在适当的表格中填报，不列入国别的总数。

6. 在需要提供特定部门/类别的全面详细资料时，附件一缔约方应使用表格之下的文件资料框具体指明国家清单报告的有关章节。

---

[1] 关于通用报告格式表的说明将编为 FCCC/SBSTA/2004/8 号文件所载“《公约》附件一所列缔约方国家信息通报编制指南第一部分：《气候公约》年度清单报告指南”的一部分。本说明中凡提及“报告指南”之处，均指此类指南。

7. 附件一缔约方应填写所有要求填报排放量或清除量估计数、活动数据或排放系数的单元格。在没有填写数据的情况下，应当使用报告指南第 28 段所述的标记符号。

8. 在类别“其他”之下的部门背景表格中，可增加一个标明具体国别类别的空行。这些类别将被自动纳入部门报告表格。

9. 附件一缔约方应在额外信息框中填入数据。如果所要求的信息因附件一缔约方所用方法学层级而不适合，应在对应的单元格中填写标记符号“NA”。

10. 表格的顺序以及栏、行和单元格名称不应改动，否则会造成数据汇编的复杂化。对源和汇类别现有划分的任何增补信息应酌情在“其他”之下提供。

11. 为了简化表格的结构和明确说明每个表格的具体报告要求，只有需要附件一缔约方填写的单元格才留空。浅灰色阴影单元格表示要用秘书处提供的软件填报。然而，选择不使用软件填报通用报告格式的附件一缔约方则需要填写这些单元格。

12. 如同目前版本的通用报告格式一样，对于估计不会收到任何信息的单元格一律使用深灰色阴影。

13. 在土地利用、土地利用的变化和林业部门背景数据表格中，应该将碳的增减情况分别列出，但因所使用的方法而在技术不可能将增减信息分开的情况除外。

14. 各附件一缔约方应按照上述报告指南第 18 段的规定，通报按《蒙特利尔议定书》未予管制的所有温室气体人为源排放量和汇清除量排列的国家温室气体清单。

15. 根据修订的 1996 年气专委指南的规定，为提供报告的目的，清除量始终采用负号标记(-)，排放量始终采用正号标记(+)。将碳储存量的净变化转换成 CO_2 时使用 44/12 乘以 C, 并把 CO_2 净清除量的标记改为负号(-)，把 CO_2 净排放量的标记改为正号(+)。

TABLE 5 SECTORAL REPORT FOR LAND USE, LAND-USE CHANGE AND FORESTRY
(Sheet 1 of 1)

Year
Submission
Country

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Net CO_2 emissions/ removals[1), (2)]	CH_4 [(2)]	N_2O [(2)]	NO_X	CO	NMVOC
	(Gg)					
Total Land-Use Categories						
A. Forest Land						
1. Forest Land remaining Forest Land						
2. Land converted to Forest Land						
B. Cropland						
1. Cropland remaining Cropland						
2. Land converted to Cropland						
C. Grassland						
1. Grassland remaining Grassland						
2. Land converted to Grassland						
D. Wetlands						
1. Wetlands remaining Wetlands [(3)]						
2. Land converted to Wetlands						
E. Settlements						
1. Settlements remaining Settlements [(3)]						
2. Land converted to Settlements						
F. Other Land						
1. Other Land remaining Other Land [(4)]						
2. Land converted to Other Land						
G. Other *(please specify)* [(5)]						
Harvested Wood Products [(6)]						
Information items[(7)]						
Forest Land converted to other Land-Use Categories						
Grassland converted to other Land-Use Categories						

[1]According to the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, for the purposes of reporting, the signs for removals are always negative (-) and for

[2] For each land-use category and sub-category, this table CO_2 emissions and removals shown in tables 5.A to 5.F, and CH_4 and N_2O emissions showing in tables 5(I) to

[3] Parties may decide not to prepare estimates for these categories contained in appendices 3a.3 and 3a.4 of the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF, although

[4] This land-use category is to allow the total of identified land area to match the

[5] The total for category 5.G Other includes items specified only under category 5.G in this table as well as sources and sinks specified in category

[6]Parties may decide not to prepare estimates for this category contained in appendix 3a.1 of the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF, although they may do so if they

[7]These items are listed for information only and will not be added to the totals, because they are already included in

Documentation

• Parties should provide detailed explanations on the Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry sector in Chapter 7: Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (CRF sector 5) of the NIR. provide references to relevant sections of the NIR if any additional information and/or further details are needed to understand the

• If estimates are reported under 5.G Other, use this documentation box to provide information regarding activities covered under this category and to provide reference to the section information can be

TABLE 5.A SECTORAL BACKGROUND DATA FOR LAND USE, LAND-USE CHANGE AND FORESTRY Year

Forest Land Submission

(Sheet 1 of 1) Country

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES		ACTIVITY DATA		IMPLIED CARBON-STOCK-CHANGE FACTORS						CHANGES IN CARBON STOCK						
				Carbon stock change in living biomass per area (3) (4)			Net carbon stock change in dead organic matter per area(4)	Net carbon stock change in soils per area (4)		Carbon stock change in living biomass(3) (4)			Net carbon stock change in dead organic matter(4)	Net carbon stock change in soils (4) (6)		Net CO_2 emissions/ removals (8) (9)
Land-Use Category	Sub-division(1)	Area(2) (kha)	Area of organic soil(2) (kha)	Gains	Losses	Net change		Mineral soils (5)	Organic soils	Gains	Losses	Net change		Mineral soils	Organic soils (7)	
				(Mg C/ha)						(Gg C)						(Gg)
A. Total Forest Land																
1. Forest Land remaining Forest Land																
2. Land converted to Forest Land(10)																
2.1 Cropland converted to Forest Land																
2.2 Grassland converted to Forest Land																
2.3 Wetlands converted to Forest Land																
2.4 Settlements converted to Forest Land																
2.5 Other Land converted to Forest Land																

[1] Land categories may be further divided according to climate zone, management system, soil type, vegetation type, tree species, ecological zone or national land classification.

[2] The total area of the subcategories, in accordance with the sub-division used, should be entered here. For lands converted to Forest Land report the cumulative area remaining in the category in the reporting year.

[3] Carbon stock gains and losses should be listed separately except in cases where, due to the methods used, it is technically impossible to separate information on gains and losses.

[4] The signs for estimates of gains in carbon stocks are positive (+) and of losses in carbon stocks are negative (-).

[5] Implied carbon-stock-change factors for mineral soils are calculated by dividing the net C stock change estimate for mineral soil by the difference between the area and the area of organic soil.

[6] When Parties are estimating fluxes for organic soils but cannot separate these fluxes from mineral soils, these fluxes should be reported under mineral soils.

[7] The value reported for organic soils is estimated as a flux. For consistency with other entries in this column, these fluxes should be expressed in the unit required in this column, i.e. in Gg C.

[8] According to the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, for the purposes of reporting, the signs for removals are always negative (-) and for emissions positive (+). Net changes in carbon stocks are converted to CO_2 by multiplying C by 44/12 and changing the sign for net CO_2 removals to be negative (-) and for net CO_2 emissions to be positive (+). Note that carbon stock changes in a single pool are not necessarily equal to emissions or removals, because some carbon stock changes result from carbon transfers among pools rather than exchanges with the atmosphere.

[9] Where Parties directly estimate emissions and removals rather than carbon stock changes, they may report emissions/removals directly in this column and use notation keys in the stock change columns.

[10] A Party may report aggregate estimates for all conversions of land to forest land when data are not available to report them separately. A Party should specify in the documentation box which types of land conversion are included. Separate estimates for grassland conversion should be provided in table 5 as an information item.

Documentation box:
Parties should provide detailed explanations on the Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry sector in Chapter 7: Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (CRF sector 5) of the NIR. Use this documentation box to provide references to relevant sections of the NIR if any additional information and/or further details are needed to understand the content of this table.

TABLE 5.B SECTORAL BACKGROUND DATA FOR LAND USE, LAND-USE CHANGE AND FORESTRY Year

Cropland Submission

(Sheet 1 of 1) Country

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES		ACTIVITY DATA		IMPLIED CARBON-STOCK-CHANGE FACTORS						CHANGES IN CARBON STOCK						Net CO_2 emissions/ removals (10) (11)
				Carbon stock change in living biomass per area (3) (4)			Net carbon stock change in dead organic matter per area(4)	Net carbon stock change in soils per area (4)		Carbon stock change in living biomass(3), (4), (6)			Net carbon stock change in dead organic matter(4) (7)	Net carbon stock change in soils (4)(8)		
Land-Use Category	Sub-division (1)	Area(2) (kha)	Area of organic soil (kha)(2)	Gains	Losses	Net change		Mineral soils (5)	Organic soils	Gains	Losses	Net change		Mineral soils	Organic soils (9)	
				(Mg C/ha)						(Gg C)						(Gg)
B. Total Cropland																
1. Cropland remaining Cropland																
2. Land converted to Cropland(12)																
2.1 Forest Land converted to Cropland																
2.2 Grassland converted to Cropland																
2.3 Wetlands converted to Cropland																
2.4 Settlements converted to Cropland																
2.5 Other Land converted to Cropland																

(1) Land categories may be further divided according to climate zone, management system, soil type, vegetation type, tree species, ecological zone or national land classification.

(2) The total area of the subcategories, in accordance with the sub-division used, should be entered here. For lands converted to Cropland report the cumulative area remaining in the category in the reporting year.

(3) Carbon stock gains and losses should be listed separately except in cases where, due to the methods used, it is technically impossible to separate information on gains and losses.

(4) The signs for estimates of gains in carbon stocks are positive (+) and of losses in carbon stocks are negative (-).

(5) Implied carbon-stock-change factors for mineral soils are calculated by dividing the net C stock change estimate for mineral soil by the difference between the area and the area of organic soil.

(6) For category 5.B.1 Cropland remaining Cropland this column only includes changes in perennial woody biomass.

(7) No reporting on dead organic matter pools is required for category 5.B.1. Cropland remaining Cropland.

(8) When Parties are estimating fluxes for organic soils but cannot separate these fluxes from mineral soils, these fluxes should be reported under mineral soils.

(9) The value reported for organic soils is estimated as a flux. For consistency with other entries in this column, these fluxes should be expressed in the unit required in this column, i.e. in Gg C.

(10) According to the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, for the purposes of reporting, the signs for removals are always negative (-) and for emissions positive (+). Net changes in carbon stocks are converted to CO_2 by multiplying C by 44/12 and changing the sign for net CO_2 removals to be negative (-) and for net CO_2 emissions to be positive (+). Note that carbon stock changes in a single pool are not necessarily equal to emissions or removals, because some carbon stock changes result from carbon transfers among pools rather than exchanges with the atmosphere.

(11) Where Parties directly estimate emissions and removals rather than carbon stock changes, they may report emissions/removals directly in this column and use notation keys in the stock change columns.

(12) A Party may report aggregate estimates for all land conversions to cropland, when data are not available to report them separately. A Party should specify in the documentation box which types of land conversion are included. Separate estimates for forest land and grassland conversion should be provided in table 5 as an information item.

Documentation box:
Parties should provide detailed explanations on the Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry sector in Chapter 7: Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (CRF sector 5) of the NIR. Use this documentation box to provide references to relevant sections of the NIR if any additional information and/or further details are needed to understand the content of this table.

TABLE 5.C SECTORAL BACKGROUND DATA FOR LAND USE, LAND-USE CHANGE AND FORESTRY Year

Grassland Submission

(Sheet 1 of 1) Country

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES		ACTIVITY DATA		IMPLIED CARBON-STOCK-CHANGE FACTORS						CHANGES IN CARBON STOCK						Net CO_2 emissions/ removals (10) (11)
Land-Use Category	Sub-division (1)	Area (2) (kha)	Area of organic soil (kha) (2)	Carbon stock change in living biomass per area (3) (4)			Net carbon stock change in dead organic matter per area (4)	Net carbon stock change in soils per area (4)		Carbon stock change in living biomass (3) (4) (6)			Net carbon stock change in dead organic matter (4) (7)	Net carbon stock change in soils (4) (8)		
				Gains	Losses	Net change		Mineral soils (5)	Organic soils	Gains	Losses	Net change		Mineral soils	Organic soils (9)	
				(Mg C/ha)						(Gg C)						(Gg)
C. Total Grassland																
1. Grassland remaining Grassland																
2. Land converted to Grassland (12)																
2.1 Forest Land converted to Grassland																
2.2 Cropland converted to Grassland																
2.3 Wetlands converted to Grassland																
2.4 Settlements converted to Grassland																
2.5 Other Land converted to Grassland																

(1) Land categories may be further divided according to climate zone, management system, soil type, vegetation type, tree species, ecological zone or national land classification.

(2) The total area of the subcategories, in accordance with the sub-division used, should be entered here. For lands converted to Grassland report the cumulative area remaining in the category in the reporting year.

(3) Carbon stock gains and losses should be listed separately except in cases where, due to the methods used, it is technically impossible to separate information on gains and losses.

(4) The signs for estimates of gains in carbon stocks are positive (+) and of losses in carbon stocks are negative (-).

(5) Implied carbon-stock-change factors for mineral soils are calculated by dividing the net C stock change estimate for mineral soil by the difference between the area and the area of organic soil.

(6) For category 5.C.1 Grassland remaining Grassland this column only includes changes in perennial woody biomass.

(7) No reporting on dead organic matter pools is required for category 5.C.1 Grassland remaining Grassland.

(8) When Parties are estimating fluxes for organic soils but cannot separate these fluxes from mineral soils, these fluxes should be reported under mineral soils.

(9) The value reported for organic soils is estimated as a flux. For consistency with other entries in this column, these fluxes should be expressed in the unit required in this column, i.e. in Gg C.

(10) According to the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, for the purposes of reporting, the signs for removals are always negative (-) and for emissions positive (+). Net changes in carbon stocks are converted to CO_2 by multiplying C by 44/12 and changing the sign for net CO_2 removals to be negative (-) and for net CO_2 emissions to be positive (+). Note that carbon stock changes in a single pool are not necessarily equal to emissions or removals, because some carbon stock changes result from carbon transfers among pools rather than exchanges with the atmosphere.

(11) Where Parties directly estimate emissions and removals rather than carbon stock changes, they may report emissions/removals directly in this column and use notation keys in the stock change columns.

(12) A Party may report aggregate estimates for all land conversions to grassland, when data are not available to report them separately. A Party should specify in the documentation box which types of land conversion are included. Separate estimates for forest land conversion should be provided in table 5 as an information item.

Documentation box:
Parties should provide detailed explanations on the Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry sector in Chapter 7: Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (CRF sector 5) of the NIR. Use this documentation box to provide references to relevant sections of the NIR if any additional information and/or further details are needed to understand the content of this table.

TABLE 5.D SECTORAL BACKGROUND DATA FOR LAND USE, LAND-USE CHANGE AND FORESTRY Year

Wetlands Submission

(Sheet 1 of 1) Country

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES		ACTIVITY DATA	IMPLIED CARBON-STOCK-CHANGE FACTORS					CHANGES IN CARBON STOCK					Net CO_2 emissions/ removals [5] [6]
Land-Use Category	Sub-division [1]	Area[2] (kha)	Carbon stock change in living biomass per area [3] [4]			Net carbon stock change in dead organic matter per area[4]	Net carbon stock change in soils per area [4]	Carbon stock change in living biomass[3] [4]			Net carbon stock change in dead organic matter[4]	Net carbon stock change in soils [4]	
			Gains	Losses	Net change			Gains	Losses	Net change			
			(Mg C/ha)					(Gg C)					(Gg)
D. Total Wetlands													
1. Wetlands remaining Wetlands [7]													
2. Land converted to Wetlands [8]													
2.1 Forest Land converted to Wetlands													
2.2 Cropland converted to Wetlands													
2.3 Grassland converted to Wetlands													
2.4 Settlements converted to Wetlands													
2.5 Other Land converted to Wetlands													

(1) Land categories may be further divided according to climate zone, management system, soil type, vegetation type, tree species, ecological zone or national land classification.

(2) The total area of the subcategories, in accordance with the sub-division used, should be entered here. For lands converted to Wetlands report the cumulative area remaining in the category in the reporting year.

(3) Carbon stock gains and losses should be listed separately except in cases where, due to the methods used, it is technically impossible to separate information on gains and losses.

(4) The signs for estimates of gains in carbon stocks are positive (+) and of losses in carbon stocks are negative (-).

(5) According to the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, for the purposes of reporting, the signs for removals are always negative (-) and for emissions positive (+). Net changes in carbon stocks are converted to CO_2 by multiplying C by 44/12 and changing the sign for net CO_2 removals to be negative (-) and for net CO_2 emissions to be positive (+). Note that carbon stock changes in a single pool are not necessarily equal to emissions or removals, because some carbon stock changes result from carbon transfers among pools rather than exchanges with the atmosphere.

(6) Where Parties directly estimate emissions and removals rather than carbon stock changes, they may report emissions/removals directly in this column and use notation keys in the stock change columns.

(7) Parties may decide not to prepare estimates for this category contained in appendix 3a.3 of the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF, although they may do so if they wish.

(8) A Party may report aggregate estimates for all land conversions to wetlands, when data are not available to report them separately. A Party should specify in the documentation box which types of land conversion are included. Separate estimates for forest land and grassland conversion should be provided in table 5 as an information item.

Documentation box:
Parties should provide detailed explanations on the Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry in Chapter 7: Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (CRF sector 5) of the NIR. Use this documentation box to provide references to relevant sections of the NIR if any additional information and/or further details are needed to understand the content of this table.

TABLE 5.E SECTORAL BACKGROUND DATA FOR LAND USE, LAND-USE CHANGE AND FORESTRY

Settlements

(Sheet 1 of 1)

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES		ACTIVITY DATA	IMPLIED CARBON-STOCK-CHANGE FACTORS					CHANGES IN CARBON STOCK					Net CO_2 emissions/ removals [6] [7]
Land-Use Category	Sub-division [1]	Area[2] (kha)	Carbon stock change in living biomass per area [3] [4]			Net carbon stock change in dead organic matter per area[4]	Net carbon stock change in soils per area [4]	Carbon stock change in living biomass[3], [4] [5]			Net carbon stock change in dead organic matter[4]	Net carbon stock change in soils [4]	
			Gains	Losses	Net change			Gains	Losses	Net change			
			(Mg C/ha)					(Gg C)					(Gg)
E. Total Settlements													
1. Settlements remaining Settlements [8]													
2. Land converted to Settlements[9]													
2.1 Forest Land converted to Settlements													
2.2 Cropland converted to Settlements													
2.3 Grassland converted to Settlements													
2.4 Wetlands converted to Settlements													
2.5 Other Land converted to Settlements													

(1) Land categories may be further divided according to climate zone, management system, soil type, vegetation type, tree species, ecological zone or national land classification.

(2) The total area of the subcategories, in accordance with the sub-division used, should be entered here. For lands converted to Settlements report the cumulative area remaining in the category in the reporting year.

(3) Carbon stock gains and losses should be listed separately except in cases where, due to the methods used, it is technically impossible to separate information on gains and losses.

(4) The signs for estimates of gains in carbon stocks are positive (+) and of losses in carbon stocks are negative (-).

(5) For category 5.E.1 Settlements remaining Settlements this column only includes changes in perennial woody biomass.

(6) According to the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, for the purposes of reporting, the signs for removals are always negative (-) and for emissions positive (+). Net changes in carbon stocks are converted to CO_2 by multiplying C by 44/12 and changing the sign for net CO_2 removals to be negative (-) and for net CO_2 emissions to be positive (+). Note that carbon stock changes in a single pool are not necessarily equal to emissions or removals, because some carbon stock changes result from carbon transfers among pools rather than exchanges with the atmosphere.

(7) Where Parties directly estimate emissions and removals rather than carbon stock changes, they may report emissions/removals directly in this column and use notation keys in the stock change columns.

(8) Parties may decide not to prepare estimates for this category contained in appendix 3a.4 of the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF, although they may do so if they wish.

(9) A Party may report aggregate estimates for all land conversions to settlements, when data are not available to report them separately. A Party should specify in the documentation box which types of land conversion are included. Separate estimates for forest land and grassland conversion should be provided in table 5 as an information item.

Documentation box:
Parties should provide detailed explanations on the Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry sector in Chapter 7: Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (CRF sector 5) of the NIR. Use this documentation box to provide references to relevant sections of the NIR if any additional information and/or further details are needed to understand the content of this table.

TABLE 5.F SECTORAL BACKGROUND DATA FOR LAND USE, LAND-USE CHANGE AND FORESTRY

Other land

(Sheet 1 of 1)

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES		ACTIVITY DATA	IMPLIED CARBON-STOCK-CHANGE FACTORS					CHANGES IN CARBON STOCK					Net CO_2 emissions/ removals [5] [6]
Land-Use Category	Sub-division[1]	Area[2] (kha)	Carbon stock change in living biomass per area [3] [4]			Net carbon stock change in dead organic matter per area[4]	Net carbon stock change in soils per area [4]	Carbon stock change in living biomass[3], [4]			Net carbon stock change in dead organic matter[4]	Net carbon stock change in soils [4]	
			Gains	Losses	Net change			Gains	Losses	Net change			
			(Mg C/ha)					(Gg C)					(Gg)
F. Total Other Land													
1. Other Land remaining Other Land [7]													
2. Land converted to Other Land [8]													
2.1 Forest Land converted to Other Land													
2.2 Cropland converted to Other Land													
2.3 Grassland converted to Other Land													
2.4 Wetlands converted to Other Land													
2.5 Settlements converted to Other Land													

(1) Land categories may be further divided according to climate zone, management system, soil type, vegetation type, tree species, ecological zone or national land classification.
(2) The total area of the subcategories, in accordance with the sub-division used, should be entered here. For lands converted to Other Land report the cumulative area remaining in the category in the reporting year.
(3) Carbon stock gains and losses should be listed separately except in cases where, due to the methods used, it is technically impossible to separate information on gains and losses.
(4) The signs for estimates of gains in carbon stocks are positive (+) and of losses in carbon stocks are negative (-).
(5) According to the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, for the purposes of reporting, the signs for removals are always negative (-) and for emissions positive (+). Net changes in carbon stocks are converted to CO_2 by multiplying C by 44/12 and changing the sign for net CO_2 removals to be negative (-) and for net CO_2 emissions to be positive (+). Note that carbon stock changes in a single pool are not necessarily equal to emissions or removals, because some carbon stock changes result from carbon transfers among pools rather than exchanges with the atmosphere.
(6) Where Parties directly estimate emissions and removals rather than carbon stock changes, they may report emissions/removals directly in this column and use notation keys in the stock change columns.
(7) This land-use category is to allow the total of identified land area to match the national area.
(8) A Party may report aggregate estimates for all land conversions to other land, when data are not available to report them separately. A Party should specify in the documentation box which types of land conversion are included. Separate estimates for forest land and grassland conversion should be provided in table 5 as an information item.

Documentation box: Parties should provide detailed explanations on the Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry sector in Chapter 7: Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (CRF sector 5) of the NIR. Use this documentation box to provide references to relevant sections of the NIR if any additional information and/or further details are needed to understand the content of this table.

TABLE 5 (I) SECTORAL BACKGROUND DATA FOR LAND USE, LAND-USE CHANGE AND FORESTRY Year

Direct N_2O emissions from N fertilization[(1)] of Forest Land and Other Submission

(Sheet 1 of 1) Country

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	ACTIVITY DATA	IMPLIED EMISSION FACTORS	EMISSIONS [(4)]
Land-Use Category [(2)]	**Total amount of fertilizer applied (Gg N/yr)**	**N_2O-N emissions per unit of fertilizer (kg N_2O-N/kg N)[(3)]**	**N_2O (Gg)**
Total for all Land Use Categories			
A. Forest Land [(5) (6)]			
1. Forest Land remaining Forest Land			
2. Land converted to Forest Land			
G. Other *(please specify)*			

[(1)] Direct N_2O emissions from fertilization are estimated using equations 3.2.17 and 3.2.18 of the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF based on the amounts of fertilizers applied to forest land.

[(2)] N_2O emissions from N fertilization of cropland and grassland are reported in the Agriculture sector; therefore only Forest land is included in this table.

[(3)] In the calculation of the implied emission factor, N_2O emissions are converted to N_2O-N by multiplying by 28/44.

[(4)] Emissions are reported with a positive sign.

[(5)] If a Party is not able to separate the fertilizer applied to forest land from that applied to agriculture, it may report all N_2O emissions from fertilization in the Agriculture sector. This should be explicitly indicated in the documentation box.

[(6)] A Party may report aggregate estimates for all N fertilization on forest land in the category Forest Land remaining Forest Land when data are not available to report Forest Land remaining Forest Land and Land converted to Forest Land separately.

Documentation box:
Parties should provide detailed explanations on the Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry sector in Chapter 7: Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (CRF sector 5) of the NIR. Use this documentation box to provide references to relevant sections of the NIR if any additional information and/or further details are needed to understand the content of this table.

TABLE 5 (II) SECTORAL BACKGROUND DATA FOR LAND USE, LAND-USE CHANGE AND FORESTRY Year

Non-CO_2 emissions from drainage of soils and wetlands[1] Submission
(Sheet 1 of 1) Country

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES		ACTIVITY DATA	IMPLIED EMISSION FACTORS		EMISSIONS [5]	
Land-Use Category [2]	Sub-division [3]	Area (kha)	N_2O-N per area [4] (kg N_2O-N/ha)	CH_4 per area (kg CH_4/ha)	N_2O (Gg)	CH_4 (Gg)
Total all Land-Use Categories						
A. Forest Land [6]						
Organic Soil						
Mineral Soil						
D. Wetlands						
Peatland [7]						
Flooded Lands [7]						
G. Other (please specify)						

[1] Parties may decide not to prepare estimates for these categories contained in appendices 3a.2 and 3a.3 of the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF, although they may do so if they wish.

[2] N_2O emissions from drained cropland and grassland soils are covered in the Agriculture tables of the CRF under Cultivation of Histosols.

[3] A Party should report further disaggregations of drained soils corresponding to the methods used. Tier 1 disaggregates soils into "nutrient rich" and "nutrient poor" areas, whereas higher-tier methods can further disaggregate into different peatland types, soil fertility or tree species.

[4] In the calculation of the implied emission factor, N_2O emissions are converted to N_2O-N by multiplying by 28/44.

[5] Emissions are reported with a positive sign.

[6] In table 5, these emissions will be added to 5.A.1 Forest Land remaining Forest Land.

[7] In table 5, these emissions will be added to 5.D.2 Land converted to Wetlands.

Documentation box:
Parties should provide detailed explanations on the Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry sector in Chapter 7: Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (CRF sector 5) of the NIR. Use this documentation box to provide references to relevant sections of the NIR if any additional information and/or further details are needed to understand the content of this table.

TABLE 5 (III) SECTORAL BACKGROUND DATA FOR LAND USE, LAND-USE CHANGE AND FORESTRY Year

N_2O emissions from disturbance associated with land-use conversion to cropland [1] Submission

(Sheet 1 of 1) Country

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	ACTIVITY DATA	IMPLIED EMISSION FACTORS	EMISSIONS [4]
Land-Use Category [2]	**Land area converted (kha)**	**N_2O-N emissions per area converted[3] (kg N_2O-N/ha)**	**N_2O (Gg)**
Total all Land-Use Categories [5]			
B. Cropland			
2. Lands converted to Cropland [6]			
Organic Soils			
Mineral Soils			
2.1 Forest Land converted to Cropland			
Organic Soils			
Mineral Soils			
2.2 Grassland converted to Cropland			
Organic Soils			
Mineral Soils			
2.3 Wetlands converted to Cropland [7]			
Organic Soils			
Mineral Soils			
2.5 Other Land converted to Cropland			
Organic Soils			
Mineral Soils			
G. Other *(please specify)*			

[1] Methodologies for N_2O emissions from disturbance associated with land-use conversion are based on equations 3.3.14 and 3.3.15 of the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF. N_2O emissions from fertilization in the preceding land use and new land use should not be reported.

[2] According to the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF, N_2O emissions from disturbance of soils are only relevant for land conversions to cropland. N_2O emissions from Cropland remaining Cropland are included in the Agriculture sector of the good practice guidance. The good practice guidance provides methodologies only for mineral soils.

[3] In the calculation of the implied emission factor, N_2O emissions are converted to N_2O-N by multiplying by 28/44.

[4] Emissions are reported with a positive sign.

[5] Parties can separate between organic and mineral soils, if they have data available.

[6] If activity data cannot be disaggregated to all initial land uses, Parties may report some initial land uses aggregated under Other Land converted to Cropland (indicate in the documentation box what this category includes).

[7] Parties should avoid double counting with N_2O emissions from drainage and from cultivation of organic soils reported in Agriculture under Cultivation of Histosols.

Documentation box:
Parties should provide detailed explanations on the Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry sector in Chapter 7: Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (CRF Sector 5) of the NIR. Use this documentation box to provide references to relevant sections of the NIR if any additional information and/or further details are needed to understand the content of this table.

TABLE 5 (IV) SECTORAL BACKGROUND DATA FOR LAND USE, LAND-USE CHANGE AND FORESTRY Year
CO_2 emissions from agricultural lime application[1] Submission
(Sheet 1 of 1) Country

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	ACTIVITY DATA	IMPLIED EMISSION FACTORS	EMISSIONS [3]
Land-Use Category	**Total amount of lime applied (Mg/yr)**	**CO_2-C per unit of lime [2] (Mg CO_2-C /Mg)**	**CO_2 (Gg)**
Total all Land-Use Categories [4], [5], [6]			
B. Cropland [6] [7]			
Limestone $CaCO_3$			
Dolomite $CaMg(CO_3)_2$			
C. Grassland [6][8]			
Limestone $CaCO_3$			
Dolomite $CaMg(CO_3)_2$			
G. Other *(please specify)* [6] [9]			

[1] CO_2 emissions from agricultural lime application are addressed in equations 3.3.6 and 3.4.11 of the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF.
[2] The implied emission factor is expressed in unit of carbon to faciliate comparison with published emission factors.
[3] Emissions are reported with a positive sign.
[4] If Parties are not able to separate liming application for different land-use categories, they should include liming for all land-use categories in the category 5.G Other.
[5] Parties that are able to provide data for lime application to forest land should provide this information under 5.G Other and specify in the documentation box that forest land application is included in this category.
[6] A Party may report aggregate estimates for total lime applications when data are not available for limestone and dolomite.
[7] In table 5, these CO_2 emissions will be added to 5.B.1 Cropland remaining Cropland.
[8] In table 5, these CO_2 emissions will be added to 5.C.1 Grassland remaining Grassland.
[9] If a Party has data broken down to limestone and dolomite at national level, it can report these data under 5.G Other.

Documentation box:
Parties should provide detailed explanations on the Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry sector in Chapter 7: Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (CRF sector 5) of the NIR. Use this documentation box to provide references to relevant sections of the NIR if any additional information and/or further details are needed to understand the content of this table.

TABLE 5 (V) SECTORAL BACKGROUND DATA FOR LAND USE, LAND-USE CHANGE AND FORESTRY Year

Biomass Burning [1] Submission

(Sheet 1 of 1) Country

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	ACTIVITY DATA			IMPLIED EMISSION FACTOR			EMISSIONS [5]		
	Description[3]	Unit	Values	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	CO_2 [4]	CH_4	N_2O
Land-Use Category[2]	(ha or kg dm)			(Mg/activity data unit)			(Gg)		
Total for Land-Use Categories									
A. Forest Land									
1. Forest land remaining Forest Land									
Controlled Burning									
Wildfires									
2. Land converted to Forest Land									
Controlled Burning									
Wildfires									
B. Cropland									
1. Cropland remaining Cropland[6]									
Controlled Burning									
Wildfires									
2. Land converted to Cropland									
Controlled Burning									
Wildfires									
2.1. Forest Land converted to Cropland									
Controlled Burning									
Wildfires									
C. Grassland									
1. Grassland remaining Grassland [7]									
Controlled Burning									
Wildfires									
2. Land converted to Grassland									
Controlled Burning									
Wildfires									
2.1. Forest Land converted to Grassland									
Controlled Burning									
Wildfires									

D. Wetlands									
1. Wetlands remaining Wetlands [8]									
Controlled Burning									
Wildfires									
2. Land converted to Wetlands									
Controlled Burning									
Wildfires									
2.1. Forest Land converted to Wetlands									
Controlled Burning									
Wildfires									
E. Settlements [8]									
F. Other Land [9]									
G. Other (please specify)									

[1] Methodological guidance on burning can be found in sections 3.2.1.4 and 3.4.1.3 of the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF.

[2] Parties should report both controlled/prescribed burning and wildfires emissions, where appropriate, in a separate manner.

[3] For each category activity data should be selected between area burned or biomass burned. Units for area will be ha and for biomass burned kg dm. The implied emission factor will refer to the selected activity data with an automatic change in the units.

[4] If CO_2 emissions from biomass burning are not already included in tables 5.A - 5.F, they should be reported here. This should be clearly documented in the documentation box and in the NIR. Double counting should be avoided. Parties that include all carbon stock changes in the carbon stock tables (5.A, 5.B, 5.C, 5.D, 5.E and 5.F), should report IE (included elsewhere) in this column.

[5] Emissions are reported with a positive sign.

[6] In-situ above-ground woody biomass burning is reported here. Agricultural residue burning is reported in the Agriculture sector.

[7] Includes only emissions from controlled biomass burning on grasslands outside the tropics (prescribed savanna burning is reported under the Agriculture sector).

[8] Parties may decide not to prepare estimates for these categories contained in appendices 3a.2, 3a.3 and 3a.4 of the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF, although they may do so if they wish.

[9] This land-use category is to allow the total of identified land area to match the national area.

Documentation box: Parties should provide detailed explanations on the Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry sector in Chapter 7: Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (CRF sector 5) of the NIR. Use this documentation box to provide references to relevant sections of the NIR if any additional information and/or further details are needed to understand the content of this table.

SUMMARY 2 SUMMARY REPORT FOR CO_2 EQUIVALENT EMISSIONS
(Sheet 1 of 1)

Year
Submission
Country

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	CO_2 [1]	CH_4	N_2O	HFCs [2]	PFCs [2]	SF_6 [2]	Total
	CO_2 equivalent (Gg)						
Total (Net Emissions) [1]							
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							
2. Industrial Processes							
A. Mineral Products							
B. Chemical Industry							
C. Metal Production							
D. Other Production							
E. Production of Halocarbons and SF_6							
F. Consumption of Halocarbons and SF_6 [2]							
G. Other							
3. Solvent and Other Product Use							
4. Agriculture							
A. Enteric Fermentation							
B. Manure Management							
C. Rice Cultivation							
D. Agricultural Soils[3]							
E. Prescribed Burning of Savannas							
F. Field Burning of Agricultural Residues							
G. Other							

5. Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry[1]							
A. Forest Land							
B. Cropland							
C. Grassland							
D. Wetlands							
E. Settlements							
F. Other Land							
G. Other							
6. Waste							
A. Solid Waste Disposal on Land							
B. Waste-water Handling							
C. Waste Incineration							
D. Other							
7. Other ***(as specified in Summary 1.A)***							

Memo Items: [4]							
International Bunkers							
Aviation							
Marine							
Multilateral Operations							
CO_2 Emissions from Biomass							

Total CO_2 Equivalent Emissions without Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	
Total CO_2 Equivalent Emissions with Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	

[1] For CO_2 from Land Use, Land-use Change and Forestry the net emissions/removals are to be reported. For the purposes of reporting, the signs for removals are always negative (-) and for emissions positive (+).

[2] Actual emissions should be included in the national totals. If no actual emissions were reported, potential emissions should be included.

[3] Parties which previously reported CO_2 from soils in the Agriculture sector should note this in the NIR.

[4] See footnote 8 to table Summary 1.A.

TABLE 8(a) RECALCULATION - RECALCULATED DATA

Year

(Sheet 1 of 4) Recalculated year:

Submission

Country

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES		CO_2						CH_4						N_2O					
		Previous submission	Latest submission	Difference	Difference[1]	Impact of recalculation on total emissions excluding LULUCF [2]	Impact of recalculation on total emissions including LULUCF[3]	Previous submission	Latest submission	Difference	Difference[1]	Impact of recalculation on total emissions excluding LULUCF [2]	Impact of recalculation on total emissions including LULUCF[3]	Previous submission	Latest submission	Difference	Difference[1]	Impact of recalculation on total emissions excluding LULUCF [2]	Impact of recalculation on total emissions including LULUCF[3]
		CO_2 equivalent (Gg)			(%)			CO_2 equivalent (Gg)			(%)			CO_2 equivalent (Gg)			(%)		
Total National Emissions and Removals																			
1. Energy																			
1.A.	Fuel Combustion Activities																		
1.A.1.	Energy Industries																		
1.A.2.	Manufacturing Industries and Construction																		
1.A.3.	Transport																		
1.A.4.	Other Sectors																		
1.A.5.	Other																		
1.B.	Fugitive Emissions from Fuels																		
1.B.1.	Solid fuel																		
1.B.2.	Oil and Natural Gas																		
2. Industrial Processes																			
2.A.	Mineral Products																		
2.B.	Chemical Industry																		
2.C.	Metal Production																		
2.D.	Other Production																		
2.G.	Other																		

Note: All footnotes for this table are given at the end of the table on sheet 4.

TABLE 8(a) RECALCULATION - RECALCULATED DATA

(Sheet 2 of 4) Recalculated year:

Year

Submission

Country

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES		CO_2						CH_4						N_2O					
		Previous submission	Latest submission	Difference	Difference[1]	Impact of recalculation on total emissions excluding LULUCF [2]	Impact of recalculation on total emissions including LULUCF[3]	Previous submission	Latest submission	Difference	Difference[1]	Impact of recalculation on total emissions excluding LULUCF [2]	Impact of recalculation on total emissions including LULUCF[3]	Previous submission	Latest submission	Difference	Difference [1]	Impact of recalculation on total emissions excluding LULUCF [2]	Impact of recalculation on total emissions including LULUCF[3]
		CO_2 equivalent (Gg)			(%)			CO_2 equivalent (Gg)			(%)			CO_2 equivalent (Gg)			(%)		
Total National Emissions and Removals																			
3. Solvent and Other Product Use																			
4. Agriculture																			
4.A.	Enteric Fermentation																		
4.B.	Manure Management																		
4.C.	Rice Cultivation																		
4.D.	Agricultural Soils [4]																		
4.E.	Prescribed Burning of Savannas																		
4.F.	Field Burning of Agricultural Residues																		
4.G.	Other																		
5. Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (net)[5]																			
5.A.	Forest Land																		
5.B.	Cropland																		
5.C.	Grassland																		
5.D.	Wetlands																		
5.E.	Settlements																		
5.F.	Other Land																		
5.G.	Other																		

Note: All footnotes for this table are given at the end of the table on sheet 4.

TABLE 8(a) RECALCULATION - RECALCULATED DATA
(Sheet 3 of 4) Recalculated year:

Year
Submission
Country

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	CO_2						CH_4						N_2O					
	Previous submission	Latest submission	Difference	Difference[1]	Impact of recalculation on total emissions excluding LULUCF [2]	Impact of recalculation on total emissions including LULUCF[3]	Previous submission	Latest submission	Difference	Difference[1]	Impact of recalculation on total emissions excluding LULUCF [2]	Impact of recalculation on total emissions including LULUCF[3]	Previous submission	Latest submission	Difference	Difference[1]	Impact of recalculation on total emissions excluding LULUCF [2]	Impact of recalculation on total emissions including LULUCF[3]
	CO_2 equivalent (Gg)			(%)			CO_2 equivalent (Gg)			(%)			CO_2 equivalent (Gg)			(%)		
6. Waste																		
6.A. Solid Waste Disposal on Land																		
6.B. Waste-water Handling																		
6.C. Waste Incineration																		
6.D. Other																		
7. Other ***(as specified in Summary 1.A)***																		
Memo Items:																		
International Bunkers																		
Multilateral Operations																		
CO_2 Emissions from Biomass																		

Note: All footnotes for this table are given at the end of the table on sheet 4.

TABLE 8(a) RECALCULATION - RECALCULATED DATA
(Sheet 4 of 4) **Recalculated year:**

Year
Submission
Country

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES		HFCs						PFCs						SF_6					
		Previous submission	Latest submission	Difference	Difference[1]	Impact of recalculation on total emissions excluding LULUCF [2]	Impact of recalculation on total emissions including LULUCF[3]	Previous submission	Latest submission	Difference	Difference[1]	Impact of recalculation on total emissions excluding LULUCF [2]	Impact of recalculation on total emissions including LULUCF[3]	Previous submission	Latest submission	Difference	Difference[1]	Impact of recalculation on total emissions excluding LULUCF [2]	Impact of recalculation on total emissions including LULUCF[3]
		CO_2 equivalent (Gg)			(%)			CO_2 equivalent (Gg)			(%)			CO_2 equivalent (Gg)			(%)		
Total Acutal Emissions																			
2.C.3.	Aluminium Production																		
2.E.	Production of Halocarbons and SF_6																		
2.F.	Consumption of Halocarbons and SF_6																		
2.G.	Other																		
Potential Emissions from Consumption of HFCs/PFCs and SF_6																			

	Previous submission	Latest submission	Difference	Difference[1]
	CO_2 equivalent (Gg)			(%)
Total CO_2 Equivalent Emissions with Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry				
Total CO_2 Equivalent Emissions without Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry				

(1) Estimate the percentage change due to recalculation with respect to the previous submission (percentage change = 100 x [(LS-PS)/PS], where LS = latest submission and PS = previous submission. All cases of recalculation of the estimate of the source/sink category should be addressed and explained in table 8(b).

(2) Total emissions refer to total aggregate GHG emissions expressed in terms of CO_2 equivalent, excluding GHGs from the LULUCF sector. The impact of the recalculation on the total emissions is calculated as follows: impact of recalculation (%) = 100 x [(source (LS) - source (PS))/total emissions (LS)], where LS = latest submission, PS = previous submission.

(3) Total emissions refer to total aggregate GHG emissions expressed in terms of CO_2 equivalent, including GHGs from the LULUCF sector. The impact of the recalculation on the total emissions is calculated as follows: impact of recalculation (%) = 100 x [(source (LS) - source (PS))/total emissions (LS)], where LS = latest submission, PS = previous submission.

(4) Parties which previously reported CO_2 from soils in the Agriculture sector should note this in the NIR.

(5) Net CO_2 emissions/removals to be reported.

Documentation box:
Parties should provide detailed information on recalculations in Chapter 10: Recalculations and Improvements, and in the relevant sections of Chapters 3 to 9 (see section 2.5 of each of Chapters 3 - 9) of the NIR. Use this documentation box to provide references to relevant sections of the NIR if any additional information and further details are needed to understand the content of this table.

TABLE 8(b) RECALCULATION - EXPLANATORY INFORMATION
(Sheet 1 of 1)

Year
Submission
Country

Specify the sector and source/sink category[1] where changes in estimates have occurred:		GHG	RECALCULATION DUE TO				
			CHANGES IN:			Addition/removal/ reallocation of source/sink categories	Other changes in data (e.g. statistical or editorial changes, correction of errors)
			Methods [2]	Emission factors [2]	Activity data [2]		

[1] Enter the identification code of the source/sink category (e.g. 1.B.1) in the first column and the name of the category (e.g. Fugitive Emissions from Solid Fuels) in the second column of the table. Note that the source categories entered in this table should match those used in table 8(a).
[2] Explain changes in methods, emission factors and activity data that have resulted in recalculation of the estimate of the source/sink as indicated in table 8(a). Include changes in the assumptions and coefficients in the Methods column.

Documentation box:
Parties should provide the full information on recalculations in Chapter 10: Recalculations and Improvements, and in the relevant sections of Chapters 3 to 9 (see section 2.5 of each of Chapters 3 to 9) of the NIR. Use this documentation box to provide references to relevant sections of the NIR if any additional information and further details are needed to understand the content of this table. References should point particularly to the sections of the NIR in which justifications of the changes as to improvements in the accuracy, completeness and consistency of the inventory are reported.

TABLE 10 EMISSIONS TRENDS Year

CO_2 Submission

(Sheet 1 of 5) Country

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[(1)]	1990	(Years 1991 to latest reported year)	Change from base to latest reported year
	(Gg)			%
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				
2. Industrial Processes				
A. Mineral Products				
B. Chemical Industry				
C. Metal Production				
D. Other Production				
E. Production of Halocarbons and SF_6				
F. Consumption of Halocarbons and SF_6				
G. Other				
3. Solvent and Other Product Use				
4. Agriculture				
A. Enteric Fermentation				
B. Manure Management				
C. Rice Cultivation				
D. Agricultural Soils				
E. Prescribed Burning of Savannas				
F. Field Burning of Agricultural Residues				
G. Other				

5. Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry[(2)]				
A. Forest Land				
B. Cropland				
C. Grassland				
D. Wetlands				
E. Settlements				
F. Other Land				
G. Other				
6. Waste				
A. Solid Waste Disposal on Land				
B. Waste-water Handling				
C. Waste Incineration				
D. Other				
7. Other *(as specified in Summary 1.A)*				
Total CO_2 emissions including net CO_2 from LULUCF				
Total CO_2 emissions excluding net CO_2 from LULUCF				
Memo Items:				
International Bunkers				
Aviation				
Marine				
Multilateral Operations				
CO_2 Emissions from Biomass				

Note: All footnotes for this table are given at the end of the table on sheet 5.

TABLE 10 EMISSIONS TRENDS Year

CH_4 Submission

(Sheet 2 of 5) Country

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[(1)]	1990	(Years 1991 to latest reported year)	Change from base to latest reported year
	(Gg)			%
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				
2. Industrial Processes				
A. Mineral Products				
B. Chemical Industry				
C. Metal Production				
D. Other Production				
E. Production of Halocarbons and SF_6				
F. Consumption of Halocarbons and SF_6				
G. Other				
3. Solvent and Other Product Use				
4. Agriculture				
A. Enteric Fermentation				
B. Manure Management				
C. Rice Cultivation				
D. Agricultural Soils				
E. Prescribed Burning of Savannas				
F. Field Burning of Agricultural Residues				
G. Other				

5. Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry				
A. Forest Land				
B. Cropland				
C. Grassland				
D. Wetlands				
E. Settlements				
F. Other Land				
G. Other				
6. Waste				
A. Solid Waste Disposal on Land				
B. Waste-water Handling				
C. Waste Incineration				
D. Other				
7. Other *(as specified in Summary 1.A)*				
Total CH_4 emissions including CH_4 from LULUCF				
Total CH_4 emissions excluding CH_4 from LULUCF				
Memo Items:				
International Bunkers				
Aviation				
Marine				
Multilateral Operations				
CO_2 Emissions from Biomass				

Note: All footnotes for this table are given at the end of the table on sheet 5.

TABLE 10 EMISSIONS TRENDS Year

N_2O Submission

(Sheet 3 of 5) Country

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[(1)]	1990	(Years 1991 to latest reported year)	Change from base to latest reported year
	(Gg)			%
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				
2. Industrial Processes				
A. Mineral Products				
B. Chemical Industry				
C. Metal Production				
D. Other Production				
E. Production of Halocarbons and SF_6				
F. Consumption of Halocarbons and SF_6				
G. Other				
3. Solvent and Other Product Use				
4. Agriculture				
A. Enteric Fermentation				
B. Manure Management				
C. Rice Cultivation				
D. Agricultural Soils				
E. Prescribed Burning of Savannas				
F. Field Burning of Agricultural Residues				
G. Other				

5. Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry				
A. Forest Land				
B. Cropland				
C. Grassland				
D. Wetlands				
E. Settlements				
F. Other Land				
G. Other				
6. Waste				
A. Solid Waste Disposal on Land				
B. Waste-water Handling				
C. Waste Incineration				
D. Other				
7. Other *(as specified in Summary 1.A)*				
Total N_2O emissions including N_2O from LULUCF				
Total N_2O emissions excluding N_2O from LULUCF				
Memo Items:				
International Bunkers				
Aviation				
Marine				
Multilateral Operations				
CO_2 Emissions from Biomass				

Note: All footnotes for this table are given at the end of the table on sheet 5.

TABLE 10 EMISSION TRENDS
HFCs, PFCs and SF_6
(Sheet 4 of 5)

Year
Submission
Country

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[1]	1990	(Years 1991 to latest reported year)	Change from base to latest reported year
	(Gg)			%
Emissions of HFCs[3] - (Gg CO_2 equivalent)				
HFC-23				
HFC-32				
HFC-41				
HFC-43-10mee				
HFC-125				
HFC-134				
HFC-134a				
HFC-152a				
HFC-143				
HFC-143a				
HFC-227ea				
HFC-236fa				
HFC-245ca				
Unspecified mix of listed HFCs[4] - (Gg CO_2 equivalent)				
Emissions of PFCs[3] - (Gg CO_2 equivalent)				
CF_4				
C_2F_6				
C_3F_8				
C_4F_{10}				
c-C_4F_8				
C_5F_{12}				
C_6F_{14}				
Unspecified mix of listed PFCs[4] - (Gg CO_2 equivalent)				
Emissions of SF_6[3] - (Gg CO_2 equivalent)				
SF_6				

Note: All footnotes for this table are given at the end of the table on sheet 5.

TABLE 10 EMISSION TRENDS
SUMMARY
(Sheet 5 of 5)

Year
Submission
Country

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS	Base year[(1)]	1990	(Years 1991 to latest reported year)	Change from base to latest reported year
	CO_2 equivalent (Gg)			(%)
CO_2 emissions including net CO_2 from LULUCF				
CO_2 emissions excluding net CO_2 from LULUCF				
CH_4 emissions including CH_4 from LULUCF				
CH_4 emissions excluding CH_4 from LULUCF				
N_2O emissions including N_2O from LULUCF				
N_2O emissions excluding N_2O from LULUCF				
HFCs				
PFCs				
SF_6				
Total (including LULUCF)				
Total (excluding LULUCF)				

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[1]	1990	(Years 1991 to latest reported year)	Change from base to latest reported year
	CO_2 equivalent (Gg)			(%)
1.				
2. Industrial				
3. Solvent and Other Product				
4.				
5. Land Use, Land-Use Change and[5]				
6. Waste				
7.				
Total (including LULUCF)[5]				

[1] The column "Base year" should be filled in only by those Parties with economies in transition that use a base year different from 1990 in accordance relevant decisions of the COP. For these Parties, this different base year is used to calculate the percentage change in the final column of this

[2] Fill in net emissions/removals as reported in table Summary 1.A. For the purposes of reporting, the signs for removals are always negative (-) a positive (+).

[3] Enter actual emissions estimates. If only potential emissions estimates are available, these should be reported in this table and an indication for this documentation box. Only in these rows are the emissions expressed as CO_2 equivalent emissions.

[4] In accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines, HFC and PFC emissions should be reported for each relevant chemical. However, if it report values for each chemical (i.e. mixtures, confidential data, lack of disaggregation), this row could be used for reporting aggregate figures for HF respectively. Note that the unit used for this row is Gg CO_2 equivalent and that appropriate notation keys should be entered in the cells for the indi

[5] Includes net CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O from LULUCF.

Documentation box:
• Parties should provide detailed explanations on emissions trends in Chapter 2: Trends in Greenhouse Gas Emissions and, as appropriate, in Chapters 3 - 9 of the NIR. Use this documentation box to provide references to relevant sections of the NIR if any additional information and furthe to understand the content of this table.
• Use the documentation box to provide explanations if potential emissions are

第 15/CP.11 号决定

与《京都议定书》第五条 2 款之下的调整有关的问题

缔约方会议，

忆及第 21/CP.7 和 20/CP.9 号决定，

审议了附属科学技术咨询机构有关完成关于调整的技术指南的建议，

1. 决定将本决定下文附件所载关于《京都议定书》第五条第 2 款之下调整的方法的技术指导意见纳入第 21/CP.7 号决定所附决定草案-/CMP.1(第五条第 2 款)附件[1]；

2. 建议作为《京都议定书》缔约方会议的《公约》缔约方会议第一届会议通过下文所载决定草案-/CMP.1[2] (与《京都议定书》第五条第 2 款之下的调整有关的问题)，取代第 20/CP.9 号决定所附决定草案-/CMP.1(关于《京都议定书》第五条第 2 款规定的调整所需方法的技术指导意见)。

---

[1] 载有关于《京都议定书》第五条第 2 款之下调整的方法的技术指导意见的附件未列入本文件。在通过第 15/CP.11 号决定之后，该技术指导意见(原载于 FCCC/SBSTA/2005/4/Add.1 号文件)被列入了第 21/CP.7 号决定所附决定草案的附件。这一决定草案已由《议定书》/《公约》缔约方会议通过，编号为第 20/CMP.1 号决定(FCCC/ KP/ CMP/2005/8/Add.3)。

[2] 《议定书》/《公约》缔约方会议未加修正通过了这一决定草案，编号为 21/CMP.1 号决定(FCCC/KP/CMP/2005/8/Add.3)。

决定草案-/CMP.1

与《京都议定书》第五条第 2 款之下的调整有关的问题

作为《京都议定书》缔约方会议的《公约》缔约方会议，

审议了第 21/CP.7 号、第 23/CP.7 号、第 20/CP.9 号和第-/CP.11 号决定(与《京都议定书》第五条第 2 款之下的调整有关的问题)，

1. 请根据《京都议定书》第八条进行审评的指南(第 23/CP.7 号决定)第 36 至 42 段规定的主任审评员集体审议以下各项并提出有关建议：

(a) 设法改进专家审评组连贯一致地适用技术指导意见，特别是确保调整估计数的稳妥性；

(b) 编拟和定期更新技术指导意见附录一所列清单审评资源中的信息；

(c) 设法确保以共同的方法适用技术指导意见第 55 段的规定，并在认为必要时设法限定在这方面给予专家审评组的灵活度；

(d) 酌情在承诺期报告开始之前和之后视需要更新技术指导意见附录三所列稳妥性系数表，包括各表不确定性范围的基本构建和结构；

2. 请秘书处将主任审评员集体审议产生的任何建议纳入《京都议定书》第八条之下审评指南的第 40 段所述年度报告，送交附属科学技术咨询机构审议；

3. 请附属科学技术咨询机构在审议上文第 2 段所述报告之后，按照上文第 1 段(c)和(d)分段所述主任审评员的建议采取任何适当行动；

4. 请秘书处按照主任审评员的集体建议定期更新技术指导意见附录一所列清单审评资源中的信息；

5. 请秘书处将审评报告包含的调整信息及其他有关信息存档，并为专家审评组方便查询作出安排；

6. 决定，关于根据技术指导意第 12 段回溯适用的任何调整，只有对审评所涉清单年度适用的调整才与第 22/CP.7 号决定所附决定草案-/CMP.1(《京都议定书》第七条要求的信息的编制指南)第 3 段(e)分段规定的资格要求相关。

2005 年 11 月 28 日
第 1 次全体会议

-- -- -- -- --