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CONFERENCIA DE LAS PARTES

**INFORME DE LA CONFERENCIA DE LAS PARTES SOBRE
SU 11º PERÍODO DE SESIONES, CELEBRADO EN MONTREAL
DEL 28 DE NOVIEMBRE AL 10 DE DICIEMBRE DE 2005**

Adición

**SEGUNDA PARTE: MEDIDAS ADOPTADAS POR LA CONFERENCIA
DE LAS PARTES EN SU 11º PERÍODO DE SESIONES**

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Decisiones adoptadas por la Conferencia de las Partes

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Decisión 14/CP.11

Cuadros del formulario común para los informes sobre uso de la tierra, cambio de uso de la tierra y silvicultura

La Conferencia de las Partes,

Recordando el artículo 4, párrafo 1, el artículo 10, párrafo 2, y el artículo 12, párrafo 1, de la Convención,

Recordando asimismo sus decisiones 18/CP.8 y 13/CP.9,

1. *Aprueba* los cuadros del formulario común para los informes y sus notas, que figuran en el anexo de la presente decisión, donde se ha de presentar la información de los inventarios anuales sobre uso de la tierra, cambio de uso de la tierra y silvicultura;
2. *Decide* que cada Parte del anexo I de la Convención deberá utilizar estos cuadros para la presentación del inventario anual previsto para 2007 y en lo sucesivo;
3. *Pide* a la secretaría que incorpore estos cuadros y sus notas y las modificaciones técnicas que deriven de la decisión 13/CP.9 en las "Directrices para la preparación de las comunicaciones nacionales de las Partes incluidas en el anexo I de la Convención, primera parte: directrices de la Convención Marco para la presentación de informes sobre los inventarios anuales", aprobadas en la decisión 18/CP.8, y que prepare, antes del 25º período de sesiones del OSACT (noviembre de 2006), un documento único en el que figuren las directrices actualizadas de la Convención Marco para la presentación de informes sobre los inventarios anuales.

ANEXO

Cuadros del formulario común para los informes y sus notas

Notas sobre el formulario común para los informes

1. El formulario común para los informes (FCI) forma parte integrante de la presentación del inventario nacional. Tiene por finalidad permitir que las Partes del anexo I de la Convención comuniquen los datos cuantitativos en un formulario normalizado y facilitar la comparación de los datos entre los inventarios de dichas Partes. Los detalles relativos a cualquier información de carácter no cuantitativo deben proporcionarse en el informe del inventario nacional (IIN).
2. La información presentada en el FCI tiene por objeto aumentar la comparabilidad y la transparencia de los inventarios al facilitar, entre otras cosas, la comparación de los datos de actividad y los factores de emisión implícitos (FEI) o los factores de variación de las reservas de carbono entre las Partes del anexo I y la identificación de los posibles errores, confusiones u omisiones de los inventarios.
3. Como se indica en las directrices para la presentación de informes¹, el FCI consta de cuadros de resumen y cuadros de datos sectoriales extraídos de las Directrices del Grupo Intergubernamental de Expertos sobre el Cambio Climático (IPCC) para los inventarios nacionales de gases de efecto invernadero, versión revisada en 1996 (las Directrices del IPCC, versión revisada en 1996), además de nuevos cuadros de datos sectoriales de base y otros cuadros que se ajustan a las Directrices del IPCC, versión revisada en 1996, y a la orientación del IPCC sobre las buenas prácticas y la gestión de la incertidumbre en los inventarios nacionales de gases de efecto invernadero.
4. Para algunos cuadros de datos sectoriales de base habrá que calcular los FEI o los factores de variación de las reservas de carbono. Estos son coeficientes de niveles máximos a mínimos entre la estimación de las emisiones o absorciones y los datos globales de actividad comunicados por las Partes del anexo I. Los FEI o los factores de variación de las reservas de carbono se utilizan exclusivamente con fines de comparación. No tienen que ser por fuerza los factores de emisión y absorción que de hecho se hayan utilizado en la estimación inicial de las emisiones, a menos que ésta haya sido una simple multiplicación basada en los mismos datos globales de actividad utilizados para calcular los FEI o los factores de variación de las reservas de carbono.
5. En consonancia con las Directrices del IPCC, versión revisada en 1996, las partidas promemoria, como las estimaciones de las emisiones procedentes de combustibles del transporte aéreo y marítimo internacional, las emisiones de CO₂ procedentes de la biomasa y las emisiones debidas a operaciones multilaterales, se deberán notificar en los cuadros correspondientes, pero no se incluirán en los totales nacionales.

¹ Las notas sobre el formulario común para los informes formarán parte de las "Directrices para la preparación de las comunicaciones nacionales de las Partes incluidas en el anexo I de la Convención, primera parte: directrices de la Convención Marco para la presentación de informes sobre los inventarios anuales", que figuran en el documento FCCC/SBSTA/2004/8. En las presentes notas, toda alusión a las "directrices para la presentación de informes" se refiere a esas directrices.

6. Las Partes del anexo I deberán utilizar los cuadros de documentación que figuran al pie de los cuadros para remitir a las secciones específicas del IIN en las que se facilite información pormenorizada sobre un sector o categoría de fuente determinado.
7. Las Partes del anexo I deberán llenar todas las casillas en las que se pidan estimaciones de las emisiones o absorciones, datos de actividad o factores de emisión. Cuando no se proporcionen datos, deberán utilizarse las claves de notación que figuran en el párrafo 28 de las directrices para la presentación de informes.
8. En los cuadros sectoriales de base, bajo la categoría "Other", un renglón sin ninguna indicación significa que pueden añadirse categorías específicas del país. Estas categorías se incluirán automáticamente en los cuadros de datos sectoriales.
9. Las Partes del anexo I deberán completar los datos en los cuadros de información adicional. Cuando la información solicitada no resulte pertinente debido al nivel metodológico utilizado por la Parte del anexo I, se llenarán las casillas correspondientes utilizando el indicador "NA".
10. En los cuadros no se deberá modificar ni el orden ni la notación de las columnas, filas o casillas, porque ello complicaría la compilación de los datos. Toda adición al desglose dado de las categorías de fuentes y sumideros se deberá indicar bajo "Other", si procede.
11. Para simplificar la presentación de los cuadros e indicar claramente la información concreta que debe proporcionarse en cada uno de ellos, sólo se han dejado en blanco las casillas que tienen que llenar las Partes del anexo I. El sombreado tenue de algunas casillas indica que esas casillas se llenarán con el programa informático que proporcionará la secretaría. Sin embargo, las Partes del anexo I que prefieran no utilizar ningún programa informático para llenar el FCI tendrán que llenar también estas casillas.
12. Al igual que en el actual FCI, se ha utilizado el sombreado oscuro para las casillas que no deben contener ninguna información.
13. El aumento y la disminución del carbono deberán figurar en listas aparte en los cuadros de datos sectoriales de base sobre uso de la tierra, cambio de uso de la tierra y silvicultura (UTS), salvo en los casos en que, debido a los métodos utilizados, sea técnicamente imposible separar la información sobre el aumento y la disminución.
14. De conformidad con el párrafo 18 de las directrices, cada Parte del anexo I presentará un inventario nacional de las emisiones antropógenas por las fuentes y la absorción antropógena por los sumideros de todos los gases de efecto invernadero no controlados por el Protocolo de Montreal.
15. Conforme a las Directrices del IPCC, versión revisada en 1996, a los efectos de la notificación el signo de las absorciones siempre es negativo (-) y el de las emisiones es positivo (+). Las variaciones netas de las reservas de carbono se convierten en CO₂ multiplicando C por 44/12 e invirtiendo el signo de manera que las absorciones netas de CO₂ sean negativas (-) y las emisiones netas de CO₂ sean positivas (+).

Tables of the common reporting format for land use, land-use change and forestry and related tables (tables Summary 2, table 8 (a) (recalculations) and table 10 (trends))

Year
 Submission
 Country

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

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Net CO ₂ emissions/ removals ^{(1), (2)}	CH ₄ ⁽²⁾	N ₂ O ⁽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⁾						
<i>Harvested Wood Products⁽⁶⁾</i>						
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 emissions positive (+).
- ⁽²⁾ For each land-use category and sub-category, this table sums net CO₂ emissions and removals shown in tables 5.A to 5.F, and the CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O emissions showing in tables 5(I) to 5(V).
- ⁽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 they may do so if they wish.
- ⁽⁴⁾ This land-use category is to allow the total of identified land area to match the national area.
- ⁽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 5.G in tables 5(I) to 5(V).
- ⁽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 wish and report in this row.
- ⁽⁷⁾ These items are listed for information only and will not be added to the totals, because they are already included in subcategories 5.A.2 to 5.F.2.

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.
- 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 in the NIR where background information can be found.

- ⁽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 CO₂ by multiplying C by 44/12 and changing the sign for net CO₂ removals to be negative (-) and for net CO₂ 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.

- ⁽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 CO₂ by multiplying C by 44/12 and changing the sign for net CO₂ removals to be negative (-) and for net CO₂ 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.

- ⁽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 CO₂ by multiplying C by 44/12 and changing the sign for net CO₂ removals to be negative (-) and for net CO₂ 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.

- ⁽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 CO₂ by multiplying C by 44/12 and changing the sign for net CO₂ removals to be negative (-) and for net CO₂ 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.

- ⁽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 CO₂ by multiplying C by 44/12 and changing the sign for net CO₂ removals to be negative (-) and for net CO₂ 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 CO₂ by multiplying C by 44/12 and changing the sign for net CO₂ removals to be negative (-) and for net CO₂ 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
Direct N₂O emissions from N fertilization⁽¹⁾ of Forest Land and Other
(Sheet 1 of 1)

Year
 Submission
 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 ₂ O-N emissions per unit of fertilizer (kg N ₂ O-N/kg N) ⁽³⁾	N ₂ O (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 N₂O 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⁾ N₂O 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, N₂O emissions are converted to N₂O-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 N₂O 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-CO₂ emissions from drainage of soils and wetlands⁽¹⁾
(Sheet 1 of 1)

Submission
Country

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES		ACTIVITY DATA	IMPLIED EMISSION FACTORS		EMISSIONS ⁽⁵⁾	
Land-Use Category ⁽²⁾	Sub-division ⁽³⁾	Area	N ₂ O-N per area ⁽⁴⁾	CH ₄ per area	N ₂ O	CH ₄
		(kha)	(kg N ₂ O-N/ha)	(kg CH ₄ /ha)	(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⁾ N₂O 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, N₂O emissions are converted to N₂O-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
N₂O emissions from disturbance associated with land-use conversion to cropland ⁽¹⁾
 (Sheet 1 of 1)

Year
Submission
Country

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	ACTIVITY DATA	IMPLIED EMISSION FACTORS	EMISSIONS ⁽⁴⁾
Land-Use Category ⁽²⁾	Land area converted (kha)	N ₂ O-N emissions per area converted ⁽³⁾ (kg N ₂ O-N/ha)	N ₂ O (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 N₂O 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. N₂O 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, N₂O emissions from disturbance of soils are only relevant for land conversions to cropland. N₂O 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, N₂O emissions are converted to N₂O-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 N₂O 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
CO₂ emissions from agricultural lime application⁽¹⁾
 (Sheet 1 of 1)

Year
 Submission
 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⁾ CO₂ 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 facilitate 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 CO₂ emissions will be added to 5.B.1 Cropland remaining Cropland.

⁽⁸⁾ In table 5, these CO₂ 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

Biomass Burning ⁽¹⁾

(Sheet 1 of 1)

Year
Submission
Country

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	ACTIVITY DATA			IMPLIED EMISSION FACTOR			EMISSIONS ⁽⁵⁾		
	Description ⁽³⁾	Unit	Values	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	CO ₂ ⁽⁴⁾	CH ₄	N ₂ O
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									
<i>Controlled Burning</i>									
<i>Wildfires</i>									
2. Land converted to Forest Land									
<i>Controlled Burning</i>									
<i>Wildfires</i>									
B. Cropland									
1. Cropland remaining Cropland ⁽⁶⁾									
<i>Controlled Burning</i>									
<i>Wildfires</i>									
2. Land converted to Cropland									
<i>Controlled Burning</i>									
<i>Wildfires</i>									
2.1. Forest Land converted to Cropland									
<i>Controlled Burning</i>									
<i>Wildfires</i>									
C. Grassland									
1. Grassland remaining Grassland ⁽⁷⁾									
<i>Controlled Burning</i>									
<i>Wildfires</i>									
2. Land converted to Grassland									
<i>Controlled Burning</i>									
<i>Wildfires</i>									
2.1. Forest Land converted to Grassland									
<i>Controlled Burning</i>									
<i>Wildfires</i>									

D. Wetlands									
1. Wetlands remaining Wetlands ⁽⁸⁾									
<i>Controlled Burning</i>									
<i>Wildfires</i>									
2. Land converted to Wetlands									
<i>Controlled Burning</i>									
<i>Wildfires</i>									
2.1. Forest Land converted to Wetlands									
<i>Controlled Burning</i>									
<i>Wildfires</i>									
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 CO₂ 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.

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SUMMARY 2 SUMMARY REPORT FOR CO₂ EQUIVALENT EMISSIONS
 (Sheet 1 of 1)

Year
 Submission
 Country

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	CO ₂ ⁽¹⁾	CH ₄	N ₂ O	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							
CO₂ 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 CO₂ 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 CO₂ 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

(Sheet 1 of 4) Recalculated year:

Year
Submission
Country

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	CO ₂						CH ₄						N ₂ O					
	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 ₂ O					
	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.

Year
Submission
Country

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

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	CO ₂						CH ₄						N ₂ O					
	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 Bankers																		
Multilateral Operations																		
CO₂ 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 Actual 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																																					
<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th>Previous submission</th> <th>Latest submission</th> <th>Difference</th> <th>Difference⁽¹⁾</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="3">CO₂ equivalent (Gg)</th> <th>(%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total CO₂ Equivalent Emissions with Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total CO₂ Equivalent Emissions without Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>																				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				
	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 = $100 \times [(LS-PS)/PS]$, 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 CO₂ equivalent, excluding GHGs from the LULUCF sector. The impact of the recalculation on the total emissions is calculated as follows: impact of recalculation (%) = $100 \times [(source (LS) - source (PS))/total\ emissions (LS)]$, where LS = latest submission, PS = previous submission.
- ⁽³⁾ Total emissions refer to total aggregate GHG emissions expressed in terms of CO₂ equivalent, including GHGs from the LULUCF sector. The impact of the recalculation on the total emissions is calculated as follows: impact of recalculation (%) = $100 \times [(source (LS) - source (PS))/total\ emissions (LS)]$, where LS = latest submission, PS = previous submission.
- ⁽⁴⁾ Parties which previously reported CO₂ from soils in the Agriculture sector should note this in the NIR.
- ⁽⁵⁾ Net CO₂ 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
CO₂
 (Sheet 1 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)			%
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 I.A)				
Total CO₂ emissions including net CO₂ from LULUCF				
Total CO₂ emissions excluding net CO₂ from LULUCF				
Memo Items:				
International Bunkers				
Aviation				
Marine				
Multilateral Operations				
CO₂ Emissions from Biomass				

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

TABLE 10 EMISSIONS TRENDS
CH₄
 (Sheet 2 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)			%
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				
CO₂ Emissions from Biomass				

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

TABLE 10 EMISSIONS TRENDS
N₂O
(Sheet 3 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)			%
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 ₂ O emissions including N ₂ O from LULUCF				
Total N ₂ O emissions excluding N ₂ O from LULUCF				
Memo Items:				
International Bunkers				
Aviation				
Marine				
Multilateral Operations				
CO₂ 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 SF₆
 (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 CO₂ 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 CO₂ equivalent)				
CF ₄				
C ₂ F ₆				
C ₃ F ₈				
C ₄ F ₁₀				
c-C ₄ F ₈				
C ₅ F ₁₂				
C ₆ F ₁₄				
Unspecified mix of listed PFCs ⁽⁴⁾ - (Gg CO ₂ equivalent)				
Emissions of SF₆⁽³⁾ - (Gg CO₂ 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 ₂ O emissions including N ₂ O from LULUCF				
N ₂ O emissions excluding N ₂ O 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. Energy				
2. Industrial Processes				
3. Solvent and Other Product Use				
4. Agriculture				
5. Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry ⁽⁵⁾				
6. Waste				
7. Other				
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 with the 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 table.

⁽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 (-) and for emissions 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 be provided in the documentation box. Only in these rows are the emissions expressed as CO₂ equivalent emissions.

⁽⁴⁾ In accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines, HFC and PFC emissions should be reported for each relevant chemical. However, if it is not possible to report values for each chemical (i.e. mixtures, confidential data, lack of disaggregation), this row could be used for reporting aggregate figures for HFCs and PFCs, respectively. Note that the unit used for this row is Gg of CO₂ equivalent and that appropriate notation keys should be entered in the cells for the individual chemicals.

⁽⁵⁾ Includes net CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O from LULUCF.

<p>Documentation box:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parties should provide detailed explanations on emissions trends in Chapter 2: Trends in Greenhouse Gas Emissions and, as appropriate, in the corresponding 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. Use the documentation box to provide explanations if potential emissions are reported.
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Decisión 15/CP.11

Cuestiones relacionadas con los ajustes previstos en el párrafo 2 del artículo 5 del Protocolo de Kyoto

La Conferencia de las Partes,

Recordando sus decisiones 21/CP.7 y 20/CP.9,

Habiendo examinado las recomendaciones pertinentes del Órgano Subsidiario de Asesoramiento Científico y Tecnológico acerca de la finalización de la orientación técnica sobre los ajustes,

1. *Decide* incorporar la orientación técnica sobre las metodologías para los ajustes previstos en el párrafo 2 del artículo 5 del Protocolo de Kyoto, que figura en el anexo de la presente decisión, en el anexo del proyecto de decisión -/CMP.1 (art. 5.2) adjunto a la decisión 21/CP.7¹;

2. *Recomienda* que la Conferencia de las Partes en calidad de reunión de las Partes en el Protocolo de Kyoto, en su primer período de sesiones, adopte el proyecto de decisión -/CMP.1 (Cuestiones relacionadas con los ajustes previstos en el párrafo 2 del artículo 5 del Protocolo de Kyoto), que figura a continuación², en sustitución del proyecto de decisión -/CMP.1 (Orientación técnica sobre las metodologías para los ajustes previstos en el párrafo 2 del artículo 5 del Protocolo de Kyoto) adjunto al proyecto de decisión 20/CP.9.

¹ El anexo en el que figura la orientación técnica sobre las metodologías para los ajustes previstos en el párrafo 2 del artículo 5 del Protocolo de Kyoto no se reproduce en el presente documento. Tras la aprobación de la decisión 15/CP.11, la orientación técnica (que inicialmente figuraba en el documento FCCC/SBSTA/2005/4/Add.1) se incorporó al anexo del proyecto de decisión adjunto a la decisión 21/CP.7. Ese proyecto de decisión fue aprobado por la CP/RP como decisión 20/CMP.1 (FCCC/KP/CMP/2005/8/Add.3).

² Este proyecto de decisión fue aprobado sin enmiendas por la CP/RP como decisión 21/CMP.1 (FCCC/KP/CMP/2005/8/Add.3).

Proyecto de decisión -/CMP.1

Cuestiones relacionadas con los ajustes previstos en el párrafo 2 del artículo 5 del Protocolo de Kyoto

La Conferencia de las Partes en calidad de reunión de las Partes en el Protocolo de Kyoto,

Habiendo examinado las decisiones 21/CP.7, 23/CP.7, 20/CP.9 y -/CP.11 (Cuestiones relacionadas con los ajustes previstos en el párrafo 2 del artículo 5 del Protocolo de Kyoto),

1. *Pide* que los examinadores principales, según se definen en los párrafos 36 a 42 de las directrices para el examen previsto en el artículo 8 del Protocolo de Kyoto (decisión 23/CP.7), examinen colectivamente los aspectos siguientes y hagan recomendaciones al respecto:

a) Los medios de lograr una aplicación más coherente, por los equipos de expertos, de la orientación técnica, especialmente en lo que se refiere a la prudencia en el ajuste de las estimaciones;

b) La ampliación y actualización periódica de la información en la lista de los recursos para el examen de los inventarios que figura en el apéndice I de la orientación técnica;

c) Los medios de asegurar un criterio común en la aplicación de las disposiciones del párrafo 57 de la orientación técnica y de limitar la flexibilidad otorgada a los equipos de expertos en este sentido, si se considera necesario;

d) La actualización, según corresponda, antes del comienzo de la presentación de informes para el período de compromiso y posteriormente cuando sea necesario, de los cuadros de coeficientes de ajuste prudente que figuran en el apéndice III de la orientación técnica, incluida la construcción y estructura en que se sustentan las bandas de incertidumbre de dicho cuadro;

2. *Pide* a la secretaría que incluya las recomendaciones derivadas del estudio colectivo de los examinadores principales en su informe anual, mencionado en el párrafo 40 de las directrices para el examen previsto en el artículo 8 del Protocolo de Kyoto, para que las examine el Órgano Subsidiario de Asesoramiento Científico y Tecnológico;

3. *Pide* al Órgano Subsidiario de Asesoramiento Científico y Tecnológico que, tras el examen del informe mencionado en el párrafo 2, adopte las medidas apropiadas con arreglo a las recomendaciones de los examinadores principales mencionadas en los apartados c) y d) del párrafo 1;

4. *Pide* a la secretaría que, siguiendo la recomendación colectiva de los examinadores principales, actualice periódicamente la información de los recursos para el examen de los inventarios que se enumeran en el apéndice I de la orientación técnica;

5. *Pide* a la secretaría que archive la información sobre los ajustes que figure en los informes de examen y toda otra información pertinente y que la ponga a disposición de los equipos de expertos y facilite el acceso de éstos a ella;

6. *Decide* que, en lo que respecta a los ajustes que se introduzcan retroactivamente con arreglo a lo dispuesto en el párrafo 12 de la orientación técnica, sólo el ajuste introducido para el año de inventario que se examine será pertinente para el requisito de admisibilidad expuesto en el apartado e) del párrafo 3 del proyecto de decisión -/CMP.1 (Directrices para la preparación de la información solicitada en el artículo 7 del Protocolo de Kyoto) adjunto a la decisión 22/CP.7.

*Primera sesión plenaria,
28 de noviembre de 2005.*
