

The Norwegian emissions inventory

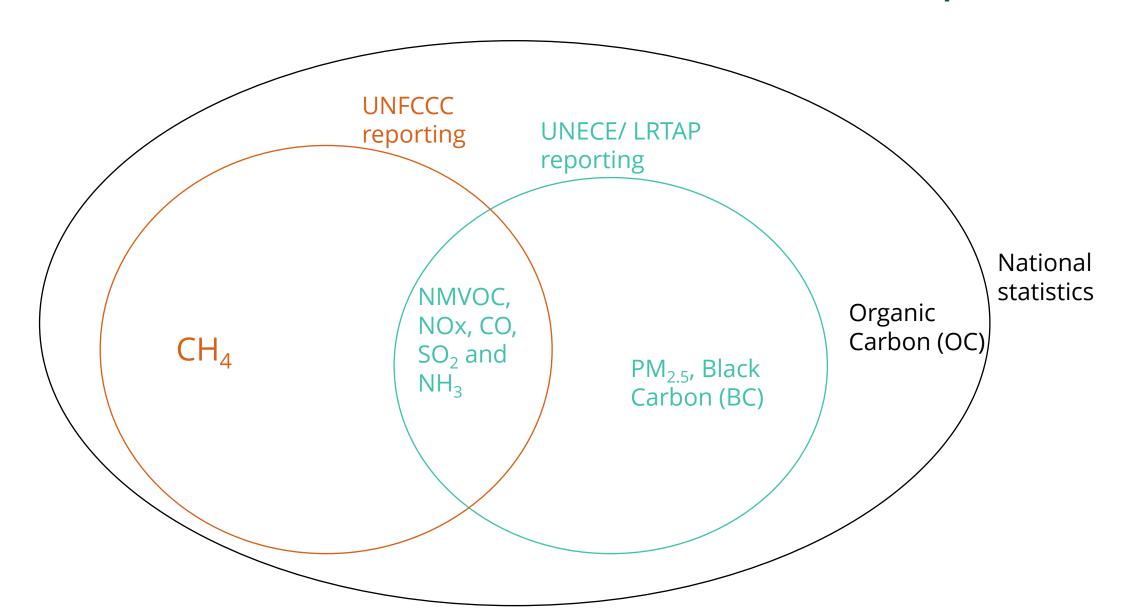
Methodologies for SLCFs inventory

Inventory in Norway

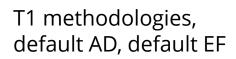
- Cooperation between Statistics Norway, the Norwegian Environment Agency and Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy Research (LULUCF).
- National emission inventory developed first in the 90s.
- Norway reports emissions to UNFCCC, UNECE/LRTAP, Arctic council and EU.



Which SLCFs are estimated and reported?



Inventory, a long-term improvment process



90s

Advanced models, T2/T3 methodologies, reported data from plants, CS or PS EF

2022

Key categories have been prioritized and new methodologies have been developed based on:

- Guidebooks and guidelines, international models
- Reporting from industries, including reporting under EU-ETS
- Scandinavian projects (peer to peer review, *practices exchange, emissions measurements*, etc.)
- Emission measurements to develop **specific EF** or **models**



Methane

• CH₄ emissions are estimated with the use of the **IPCC guidelines** (1996, 2006, 2019)

ENERGY

AD: Energy balance

EF: CS, D

IPPU

AD: Reported activity data from the plants

EF: PS, D

Agriculture

AD: Statistics and surveys

EF: CS, D

Waste

AD: Statistics and reported activity data

EF: CS, D

D: default, CS: Country Specific, PS: Plant Specific



BC and other SLCFs

• Emissions from PM_{2.5}, NOx, CO, NMVOC, SO₂ and NH₃ are estimated based on the **EMEP guidebooks** (CORINAIR, ..., 2019)

ENERGY

AD: Energy balance

EF: CS, D

IPPU

AD: Reported activity data from the plants

EF: CS, PS, D

Agriculture

AD: Statistics and surveys

EF: CS, D

Waste

AD: Statistics and reported activity data

EF: CS, D

D: default, CS: Country Specific, PS: Plant Specific



Methodological issues

- Data Collection:
 - Energy balance
 - Norwegian authorities give emission permits to industrial plants (air), wastewater treatment plants (water) which have to report emissions and activity data.
 - Annual surveys sent to farmers: activity data and practices (Norwegian Agriculture Agency)
- Time series consistency
 - Emissions are **recalculated** for the whole time series for any changes



Methodological issues – QA/QC

- Specific procedures within and between the different institutions involved in the inventory production:
 - Checks of emission factors and activity data and their documentation
 - Check of reported activity and emission data
 - Check of emission estimations
- Review process
 - Peer to peer
 - UNFCCC, EU
 - LRTAP



BC / OC

- Mainly based on estimated fractions of PM_{2.5} inventory
- BC/OC inventory has been developed in 2013, based on the work done by IIASA
- Norway used specific EF for:
 - wood burning
 - Flaring

 Some EF have been revised with the EMEP/EEA guidebook (from the 2013 version)



References

- IIASA: <u>Kupiainen, K. and Z. Klimont (2004)</u>. <u>Primary Emissions of Submicron and Carbonaceous Particles in Europe and the Potential for their Control., International, (IIASA)</u>. and
- <u>Kupiainen, K. and Z. Klimont (2007). "Primary emissions of fine carbonaceous particles in Europe." Atmospheric Environment 41(10): 2156-2170</u>
- Wood Burning: <u>Seljeskog, M., F. Goile, et al. (2013)</u>. <u>Particle emission factors for woodstove firing in Norway</u>. <u>Trondheim, SINTEF Energi AS</u>
- Flairing: McEwen, J. D. N. and M. R. Johnson (2012). "Black Carbon Particulate Matter Emission Factors for Buoyancy Driven Associated Gas Flares." Journal of the Air & Waste Management Association 62(3): 307-321.



References

- Statistics Norway: <u>Aasestad, K. (2013): Emissions of black carbon and organic carbon in Norway 1990-2011 Statistics Norway</u>
- The Norwegian National Inventory Report
- The Norwegian Informative Inventory Report

