CGER-REPORT

ISSN 1341-4356

CGER-I084-2008

National Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report of JAPAN

May, 2008

Ministry of the Environment, Japan
Greenhouse Gas Inventory Office of Japan (GIO), CGER, NIES

Center for Global Environmental Research

National Institute for Environmental Studies, Japan

National Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report of JAPAN (2008)

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Foreword

On the basis of Article 4 and 12 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), all Parties to the Convention are required to submit national inventories of greenhouse gas emissions and removals to the Secretariat of the Convention. Therefore, the inventories on emissions and removals of greenhouse gases and precursors are reported in the Common Reporting Format (CRF) and in this National Inventory Report, in accordance with UNFCCC Inventory Reporting Guidelines (FCCC/SBTA/2006/9).

This Report presents Japan’s institutional arrangement for the inventory preparation, the estimation methods of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from sources and sinks, the trends in emissions and removals for greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide (CO_2); methane (CH_4); nitrous oxide (N_2O); hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); perfluorocarbons (PFCs); and sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6)) and precursors (nitrogen oxides (NO_X), carbon monoxide (CO), non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC), and sulfur dioxide (SO_2)).

The structure of this report is fully in line with the recommended structure indicated in the Annex I of UNFCCC Inventory Reporting Guidelines (FCCC/SBSTA/2006/9).

The Executive Summary focuses on the latest trends in emissions and removals of greenhouse gases in Japan. Chapter 1 deals with background information on greenhouse gas inventories, the institutional arrangement for the inventory preparation, summary of the estimation methodology, key source category analysis, QA/QC plan, and results of uncertainty assessment. Chapter 2 describes the latest information on trends in emissions and removals of greenhouse gases in Japan. Chapters 3 to 8 provide the detailed estimation methods for emissions and removals respectively, described in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines*. Chapter 9 comprises current status of reporting of the emissions from sources not covered by IPCC guidelines. Chapter 10 provides the explanations on improvement and recalculation (data revision, addition of new source, etc.) from since the previous submission.

Annex offers additional information to assist further understanding of Japan’s inventory. The background data submitted to the secretariat provides the complete process of estimating Japan’s inventory.

For the latest updates or changes in data, refer to the web-site (URL: www-gio.nies.go.jp) of the Greenhouse Gas Inventory Office of Japan (GIO).

May, 2008
Climate Change Policy Division
Global Environment Bureau
Ministry of the Environment

Preface

The Kyoto Protocol accepted by Japan in June 2002 targets the reduction of six greenhouse gases (GHGs): carbon dioxide (CO_2); methane (CH_4); nitrous oxide (N_2O); hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); perfluorocarbons (PFCs); and sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6). Quantified targets for reductions in emissions of greenhouse gases have been set for each of the Annex I parties. The target given to Japan for the first commitment period (five years from 2008 to 2012) is to reduce average emissions of greenhouse gases by six percent from the base year (1990 for carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide, and 1995 for HFCs, PFCs, and sulfur hexafluoride). At the same time, the Annex I parties were required to improve the accuracy of their emission estimates, and to prepare a national system for the estimation of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of the aforementioned greenhouse gases by one year before the beginning of the commitment period (2007). The GHGs inventories have been therefore important data for Japan in reporting its achievement of the Kyoto Protocol's commitment. In 2006, Japan submitted the Report on Japan's Assigned Amount pursuant to Article 3, Paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol to the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and in 2007, the Report was approved by the Compliance Committee under the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties (COP/MOP).

Estimation of GHGs emissions has started in Japan since the latter half of the 1980s. Since 1992, with the cooperation of ministries, the Ministry of the Environment (previously named as the Environment Agency) has estimated carbon dioxide emissions and has submitted annual reports to the Council of Ministers for Global Environmental Conservation every year. The Government also publicizes total emissions of greenhouse gases in Japan.

The GHGs inventory including this report represents the combined knowledge of over 70 experts in a range of fields from universities, industrial bodies, regional governments, relevant government departments and agencies, and relevant research institutes, who are members of the Committee for the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Estimation Methods established in November 1999 and has been often held since then.

In compiling GHGs inventories, the Greenhouse Gas Inventory Office of Japan (GIO) would like to acknowledge not just the work of the Committee members in seeking to develop the methodology, but those experts who provided the latest scientific knowledge, the industrial bodies and government departments and agencies that provided the data necessary for compiling the inventories, and the Mitsubishi UFJ Research and Consulting and the Suuri Keikaku Co. Ltd. who provided immeasurable assistance in compiling the inventories. We would like to express our gratitude to the Climate Change Policy Division of the Global Environment Bureau of the Ministry of the Environment for their efforts and support to the establishment of GIO in July 2002.

My appreciation also extends to Mr Kiyoto TANABE, a GIO researcher who polished contents of this report; Ms. Masako WHITE, our secretary who conducted relevant administrative duties including the liaison with the Convention Secretariat; and Ms. Tamaki SAKANO who proofread this report.

May, 2008

野尻幸宏

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Reference Information

Executive Summary of National GHGs Inventory Report of Japan 2008

E.S.1. Background Information on Greenhouse Gas Inventories and Climate Change

This National Inventory Report comprises the inventory of the emissions and removals of greenhouse gases, indirect greenhouse gases and SO_2 in Japan for fiscal 1990 through to 2006[1], on the basis of Article 4 and 12 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Estimation methodologies of greenhouse gas inventories should be in line with the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* (hereafter, *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines*) which was developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). In 2000, the *Good Practice and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2000)* (hereafter, *the Good Practice Guidance (2000)*) was published. The Guidance presents the methods for choosing methodologies appropriate to the circumstances of each country and quantitative methods for evaluating uncertainty. Parties are required to seek to apply the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* to their inventory reporting from 2001 and afterward.

For the submission of Japan’s inventories, the trial use of the *UNFCCC Reporting Guidelines on Annual Inventories* (FCCC/SBSTA/2006/9) has been determined by the Conference of the Parties, and the inventory will be reported in accordance with this guideline. For the preparation of the LULUCF inventory, the *IPCC Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry* (hereafter, *LULUCF-GPG*) was published in 2003, and parties are required to seek to apply the *LULUCF-GPG* to their inventory reporting from 2005 and afterward.

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[1] “Fiscal” is used because CO_2 is the primary GHGs emissions and estimated on the fiscal year basis; from April of the year to March of the next year.

E.S.2. Summary of National Emission and Removal Related Trends

Total greenhouse gas emission in fiscal year 2006 (the sum of emissions of each type of greenhouse gas multiplied by its global warming potential [GWP][2]; except for carbon dioxide removals) was 1,340 million tons (in CO_2 equivalents), an increase by 10.7% from FY1990. Removals of carbon dioxide in FY2006 were 91.5 million tons[3], a decrease by 0.5% from FY1990. Compared to emissions in the base year under the Kyoto Protocol (FY1990 for emissions of CO_2, CH_4, N_2O; FY1995 for emissions of HFCs, PFCs, and SF_6), it increased by 6.2%.

It should be noted that actual emissions of HFCs, PFCs and SF_6 in the period from 1990 to 1994 have not been estimated (NE)[4].

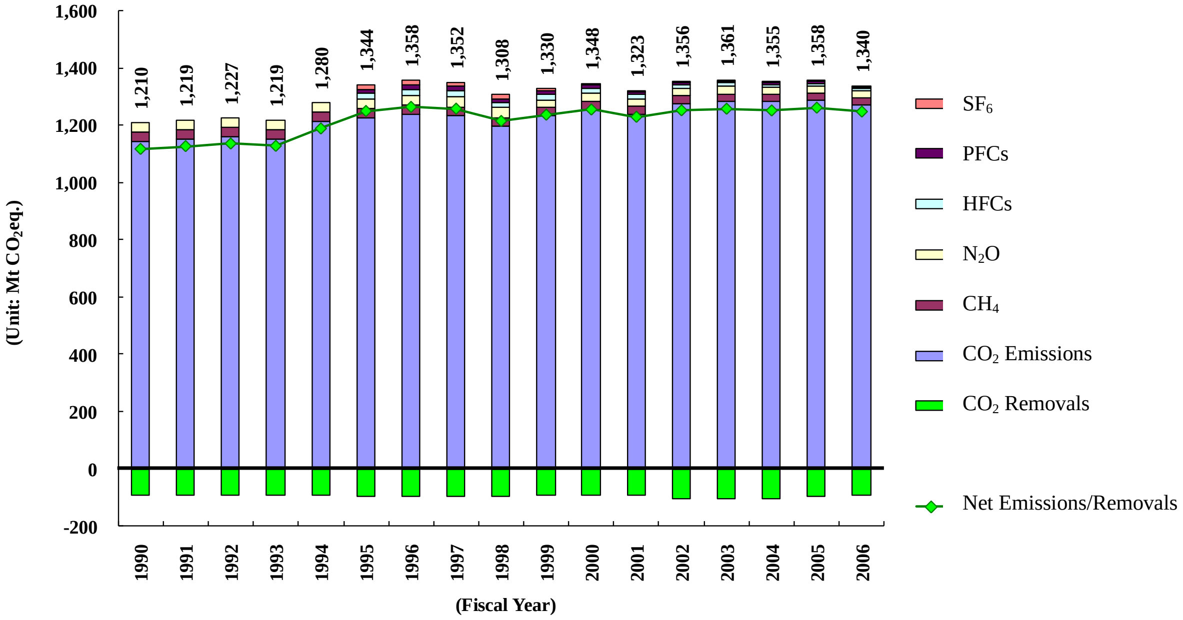

Figure 1 Trends in emission and removals of greenhouse gases in Japan

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[2] Global Warming Potential (GWP): It is the coefficients that indicate degrees of greenhouse gas effects caused by greenhouse gases converted into the proportion of equivalent degrees of CO_2. The coefficients are subjected to the *Second National Assessment Report* (1995) issued by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

[3] In the inventory submitted under the FCCC, removals by forest planted before 1990 are contained. Therefore, this value do not correspond to 13 Mt indicated in the annex of Decision 16/CMP.1 (Land use, land-use change and forestry） adopted in COP/MOP1.

[4] Potential emissions are reported in CRF for 1990-1994.

Table 1 Trends in emission and removals of greenhouse gases in Japan

[Mt CO_2 eq.]	GWP	Base year of KP	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
CO_2 without LULUCF	1	1,144.1	1,144.2	1,153.6	1,161.8	1,154.6	1,214.5	1,228.1	1,241.1	1,236.8	1,200.5	1,235.8
CO_2 with LULUCF	1	NA	-92.0	-90.9	-90.0	-90.3	-90.0	-93.4	-93.3	-93.2	-92.7	-92.6
CH_4	21	33.4	33.5	33.2	33.0	32.7	32.0	31.0	30.3	29.2	28.4	27.7
N_2O	310	32.6	32.7	32.2	32.3	32.0	33.2	33.5	34.6	35.2	33.8	27.4
HFCs	HFC-134a：1,300 etc.	20.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20.2	19.8	19.8	19.3	19.8
PFCs	PFC-14：6,500 etc.	14.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14.3	14.9	16.1	13.2	10.5
SF_6	23,900	16.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16.9	17.5	14.8	13.4	9.1
Gross Total (excluding LULUCF)		1,261.3	1,210.2	1,218.9	1,227.0	1,219.1	1,279.5	1,343.9	1,358.2	1,351.9	1,308.5	1,330.2
Net Total (including LULUCF)		NA	1,118.4	1,128.2	1,137.2	1,129.0	1,189.6	1,250.6	1,265.0	1,258.8	1,215.8	1,237.7

[Mt CO_2 eq.]	GWP	Base year of KP	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Emission increase from the base year of KP	Emission increase from 1990 (2006)	Emission increase from previous year (2006)
CO_2 Emissions	1	1,144.1	1,256.7	1,240.7	1,278.6	1,286.2	1,284.4	1,290.6	1,273.6	11.3%	11.3%	-1.3%
Removals	1	NA	-92.7	-92.5	-102.6	-102.5	-102.3	-95.9	-91.5	NA	-0.5%	-4.6%
CH_4	21	33.4	27.0	26.2	25.3	24.8	24.4	24.0	23.7	-29.1%	-29.3%	-1.3%
N_2O	310	32.6	29.9	26.5	26.1	25.9	26.0	25.6	25.6	-21.6%	-21.9%	0.0%
HFCs	HFC-134a：1,300 etc.	20.2	18.6	15.8	13.1	12.5	8.3	7.3	6.6	-67.3%	-	-8.8%
PFCs	PFC-14：6,500 etc.	14.0	9.3	7.8	7.1	6.8	7.0	6.5	6.3	-55.0%	-	-2.6%
SF_6	23,900	16.9	6.9	5.7	5.4	4.8	4.6	4.2	4.3	-74.3%	-	2.9%
Gross Total (excluding LULUCF)		1,261.3	1,348.3	1,322.7	1,355.5	1,361.0	1,354.7	1,358.1	1,340.1	6.2%	10.7%	-1.3%
Net Total (including LULUCF)		NA	1,255.7	1,230.3	1,253.0	1,258.5	1,252.5	1,262.2	1,248.6	-	11.6%	-1.1%

*NA: Not Applicable

* CH_4 and N_2O emissions in Table 1 include emissions from Land-Use Change and Forestry based on the estimation method decided by the UNFCCC. On the contrary, since emissions from Land-Use Change and Forestry are regarded as RMU (removal unit) according to Article 3.3 of the Kyoto Protocol, they are not included in GHG emissions based on Kyoto Protocol (refer annex 8 table 1).

E.S.3. Overview of Source and Sink Category Emission Estimates and Trends

The breakdown of emissions and removals of greenhouse gases in FY2006 by sector[5] shows that the Energy sector accounted for 89.1%, followed by Industrial processes at 5.4%, Solvents and other product use at 0.02%, Agriculture at 2.0% and Waste at 3.3% of total annual greenhouse gas emissions.

Removals by Land-use land use change and forestry in FY2006 were equivalent to 6.8% of total annual greenhouse gas emissions.

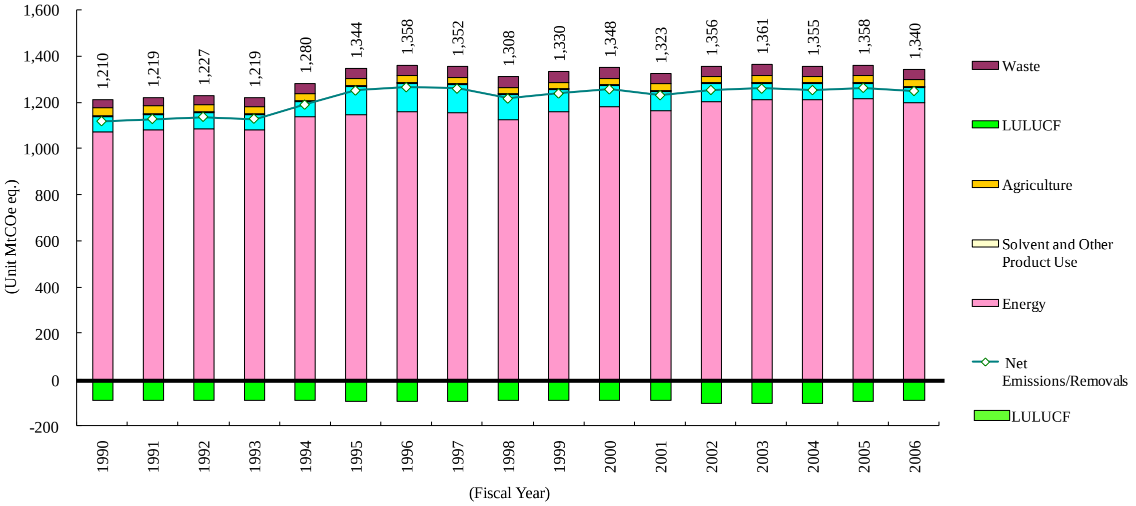

Figure 2 Trends in emissions and removals of greenhouse gases in each category

Table2 Trends in emissions and removals of greenhouse gases in each category

[Mt CO_2 eq.]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Energy	1,069.6	1,077.1	1,084.1	1,077.8	1,133.2	1,145.8	1,157.8	1,154.0	1,123.4	1,158.5
Industrial Processes	70.9	71.8	71.3	70.4	72.7	124.2	125.8	123.1	111.0	97.9
Solvent and Other Product Use	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Agriculture	32.2	32.1	32.1	32.0	31.5	30.9	30.2	29.5	29.1	28.7
Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry	-91.8	-90.7	-89.8	-90.1	-89.9	-93.3	-93.2	-93.1	-92.6	-92.5
Waste	37.2	37.5	39.1	38.5	41.7	42.6	44.0	44.9	44.6	44.8
Net Emissions/Removals	1,118.4	1,128.2	1,137.2	1,129.0	1,189.6	1,250.6	1,265.0	1,258.8	1,215.8	1,237.7
Emissions	1,210.2	1,218.9	1,227.0	1,219.1	1,279.5	1,343.9	1,358.2	1,351.9	1,308.5	1,330.2

[Mt CO_2 eq.]	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Energy	1,177.4	1,163.5	1,202.6	1,207.6	1,207.7	1,212.1	1,194.7
Industrial Processes	96.5	85.7	79.6	77.8	74.4	73.3	72.9
Solvent and Other Product Use	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Agriculture	28.4	28.1	27.9	27.7	27.6	27.4	27.4
Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry	-92.6	-92.4	-102.5	-102.5	-102.2	-95.9	-91.5
Waste	45.7	45.0	45.1	47.5	44.7	44.9	44.8
Net Emissions/Removals	1,255.7	1,230.3	1,253.0	1,258.5	1,252.5	1,262.2	1,248.6
Emissions	1,348.3	1,322.7	1,355.5	1,361.0	1,354.7	1,358.1	1,340.1

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[5] It implies “Category” indicated in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* and *CRF*.

E.S.4. Other Information (Indirect Greenhouse Gases and SO_2)

Under UNFCCC, it is required to report emissions of indirect greenhouse gases (NO_X, CO and NMVOC) and SO_2, other than 6 types of greenhouse gases (CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs and SF_6) which are not controlled by the Kyoto Protocol. Emission trends of these gases are indicated below.

Nitrogen oxide (NO_X) emissions in FY2006 were 1,944Gg, a decrease by 4.7% compared to FY1990, and by 2.6% compared to the previous year.

Carbon monoxide (CO) emissions in FY2006 were 2,961 Gg, a decrease by 34.2% compared to FY1990, and by 1.8% compared to the previous year.

Non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC) emissions in FY2006 were 1,643 Gg, a decrease by 15.2% compared to FY1990, and a decrease by 3.0% compared to the previous year.

Sulfur dioxide (SO_2) emissions in FY2006 were 840 Gg, a decrease by 17.2% compared to FY1990, and by 4.0% compared to the previous year.

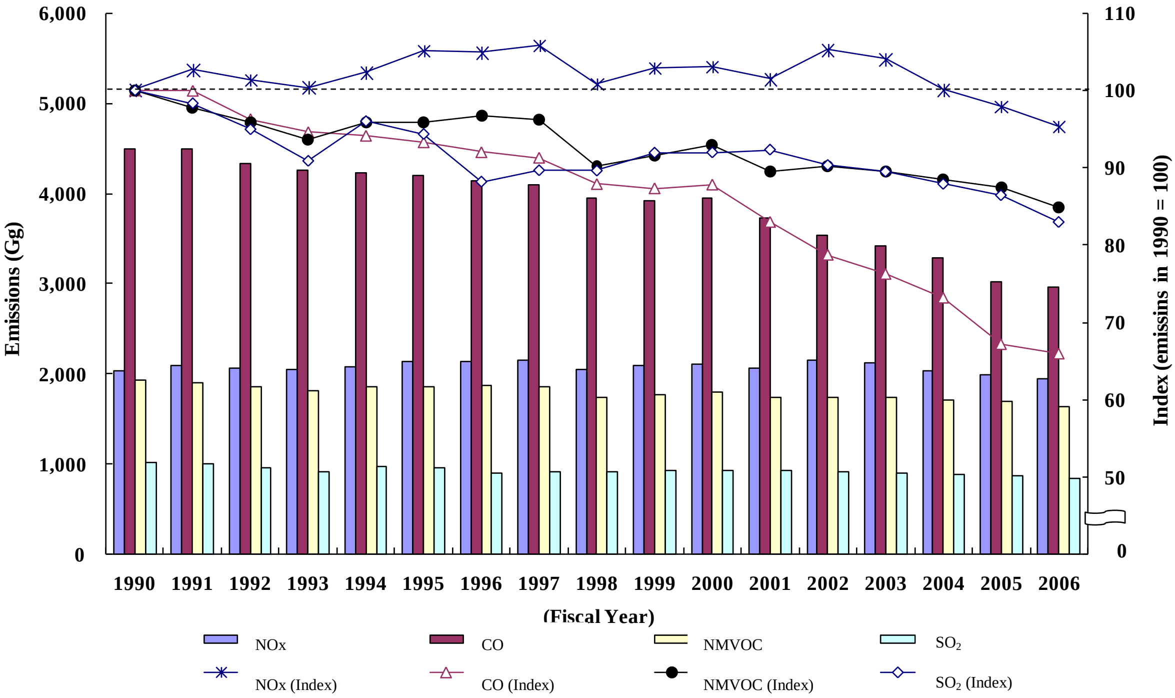

Figure 3 Trends in Emissions of Indirect Greenhouse Gases and SO_2

Chapter 1 Introduction

1.1. Background Information on Greenhouse Gas Inventories

This National Inventory Report comprises the inventory of the emissions and removals of greenhouse gases, indirect greenhouse gases and SO_2 in Japan for fiscal 1990 through to 2005[1], on the basis of Article 4 and 12 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Estimation methodologies of greenhouse gas inventories should be in line with the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* (hereafter, *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines*) which was developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). In 2000, the *Good Practice and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2000)* (hereafter, *the Good Practice Guidance (2000)*) was published. The Guidance presents the methods for choosing methodologies appropriate to the circumstances of each country and quantitative methods for evaluating uncertainty. Parties are required to seek to apply the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* to their inventory reporting from 2001 and after ward.

For the submission of Japan’s inventories, the trial use of the *UNFCCC Reporting Guidelines on Annual Inventories* (FCCC/SBSTA/2006/9) has been determined by the Conference of the Parties, and the inventory will be reported in accordance with this guideline. For the preparation of the LULUCF inventory, the *IPCC Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry* (hereafter, *LULUCF-GPG*) was published in 2003, and parties are required to seek to apply the *LULUCF-GPG* to their inventory reporting from 2005 and after ward.

1.2. A Description of the Institutional Arrangement for Inventory Preparation

Japan’s national system has been set up in accordance with the guidelines for national systems under Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Kyoto Protocol (decision 19/CMP.1) and can perform the general and specific functions required by the guidelines for national systems.

The Ministry of Environment is the designated single national entity responsible for compilation and submission of the inventory. The Greenhouse Gas Inventory Office of Japan (GIO) from the Centre for Global Environmental Research of the National Institute for Environmental Studies is responsible for the calculations, inventory compilation and the archiving of all data. Other official bodies such as Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and the Japan Forestry Agency are also involved in the preparation of the inventory and have defined and allocated specific responsibilities for the inventory development process. The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Labour and the Forestry Agency are responsible for providing relevant parameters for inventory preparation such as activity data (AD) and emission factors (EFs).The Japan Committee for Greenhouse Gases Emissions Estimation Methods is responsible for the selection of methods for the estimation of emissions. It also undertakes quality assurance of the inventory. Overall, Japan has ensured sufficient capacity for timely performance of the functions relating to inventory preparation.

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[1] “Fiscal” is used because CO_2 is the primary GHGs emissions and estimated on the fiscal year basis; from April of the year to March of the next year.

The relevant ministries, governmental agencies and organizations concerned provide data for emission factors, activity data, etc., through the ways such as the publication of relevant statistics. They also offer assistance for the preparation of inventory, for example, by providing information necessary for the assessment of uncertainty. List of the relevant ministries, governmental agencies and organizations is presented below.

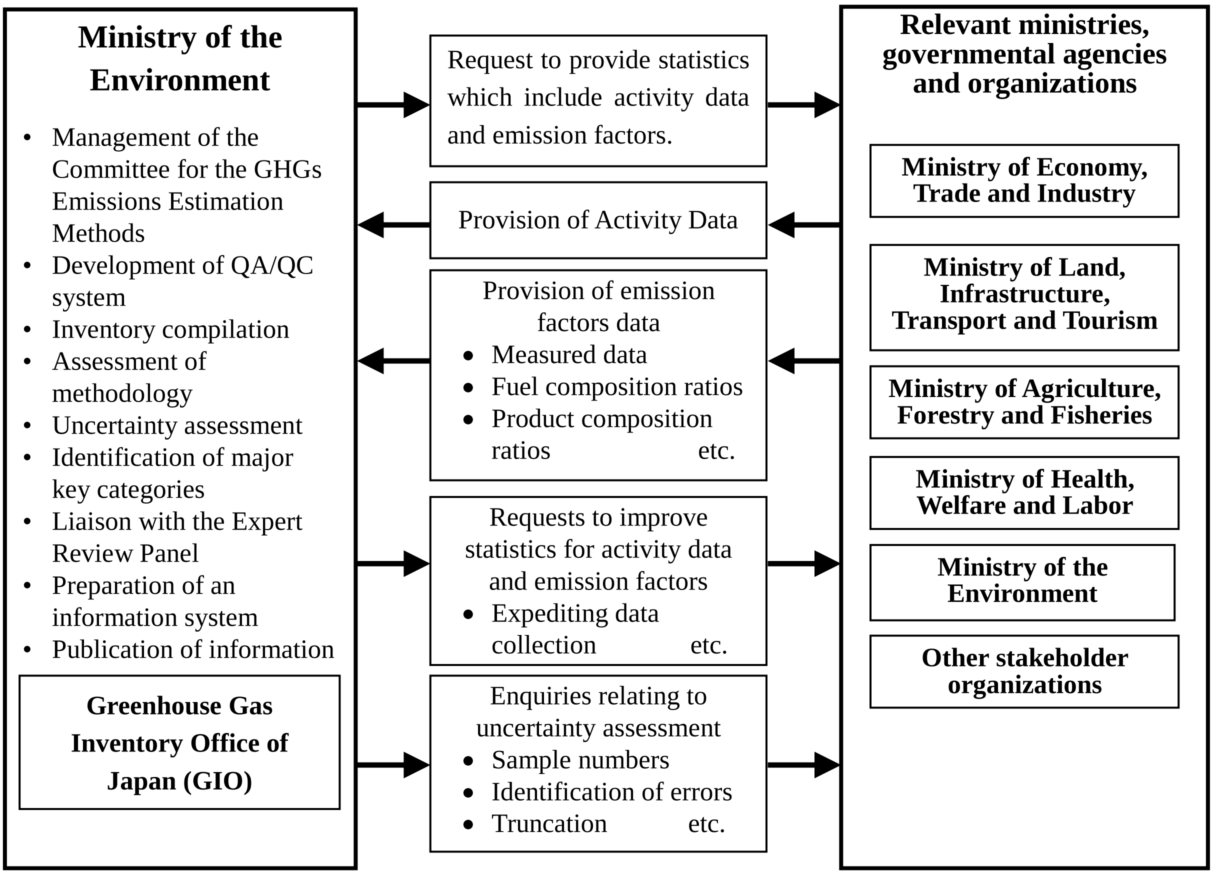

Figure 1-1 Institutional arrangement for the inventory preparation in Japan

Table 1-1 List of the relevant ministries

		Major data or statistics
Relevant ministries	Ministry of the Environment	Research of Air Pollutant Emissions from Stationary Sources / volume of waste in landfill / volume of incinerated waste / number of people per *johkasou* facility / volume of human waste treated at human waste treatment facilities
	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	General Energy Statistics / Yearbook of Production, Supply and Demand of Petroleum, Coal and Coke / Yearbook of Iron and Steel, Non-ferrous Metals, and Fabricated Metals Statistics / Yearbook of Chemical Industry Statistics / Yearbook of Ceramics and Building Materials Statistics / Census of Manufactures / General outlook on electric power supply and demand
	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	Annual of Land Transport Statistics / Survey on Transport Energy / Statistical Yearbook of Motor Vehicle Transport / Survey on Current State of Land Use,Survey on Current State of Urban Park Development / Sewage Statistics
	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Crop Statistics / Livestock Statistics / Vegetable Production and Shipment Statistics / World Census of Agriculture and Forestry / Statistics of Arable and Planted Land Area / Handbook of Forest and Forestry Statistics / Table of Food Supply and Demand
	Ministry of Health, Welfare and Labor	Statistics of Production by Pharmaceutical Industry / Water Works Statistics
Relevant Organizations	Federation of Electric Power Companies	Amount of Fuel Used by Pressurized Fluidized Bed Boilers
	Japan Coal Energy Center	Coal Production
	Japan Cement Association	Amount of clinker production / Amount of waste input to in raw material processing / Amount of RPF incineration
	Japan Iron and Steel Federation	Emissions from Coke Oven Covers, Desulfurization Towers, and Desulfurization Recycling Towers
	Japan Paper Association	Amount of final disposal of industrial waste / Amount of RPF incineration
	local public entity	Carbon Content of Waste by Composition

1.3. Brief Description of the Process of Inventory Preparation

Japan has compiled an inventory by following the steps shown in Figure1-2, in order to ensure and maintain the quality control for such as the completeness, accuracy and consistency of data.

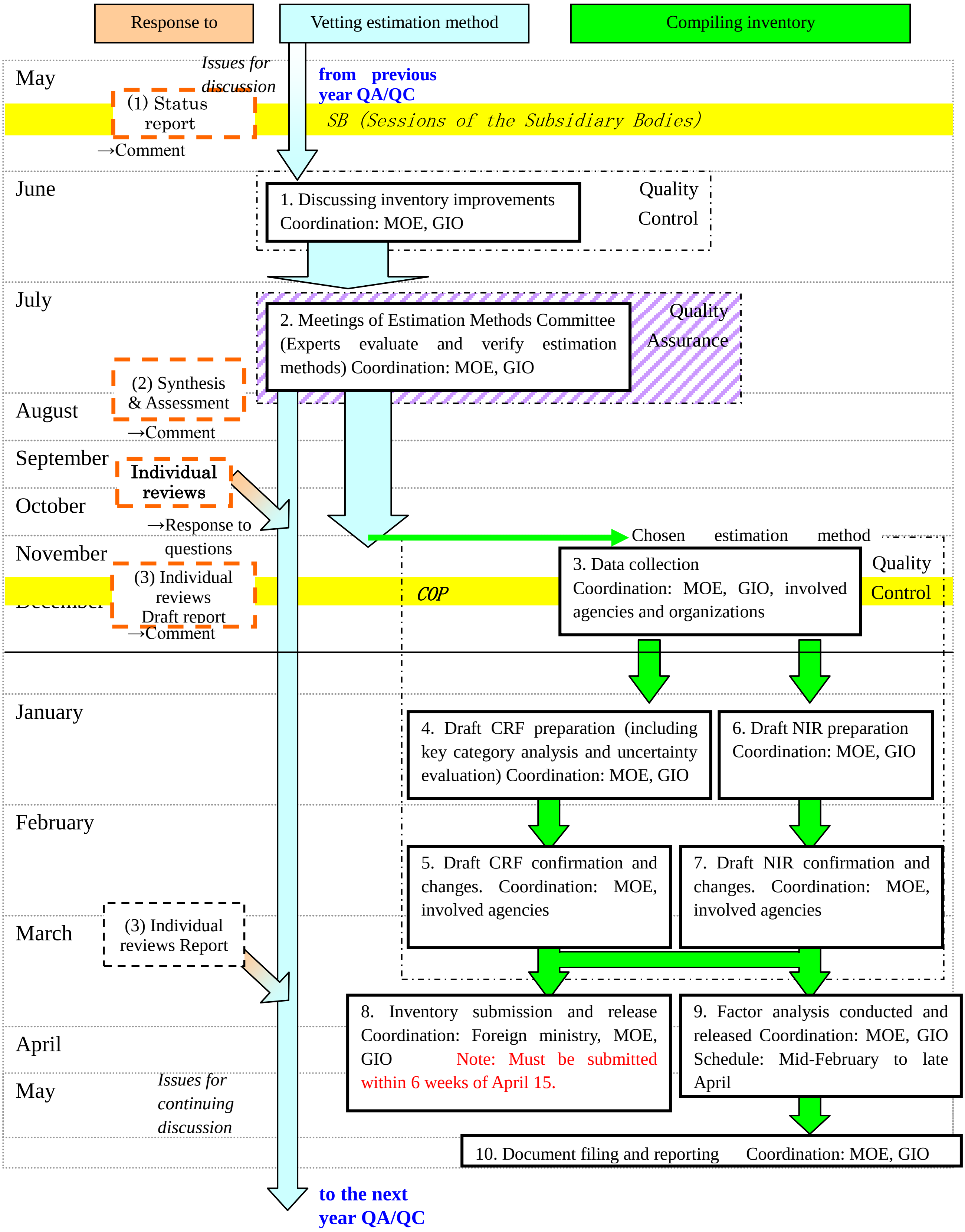

Figure 1-2 Process of the inventory compilation

Submission of inventory to the UNFCCC secretariat is due on April 15th every year.[2] Dates overlapping between different steps are due to the fact that Japan implements more than one step contemporaneously to enhance working efficiency. Step numbers given below correspond to Figure 1-2. Refer to Annex 6 for more detailed processes.

1） *Review of previous inventories (Step 1)*

Japan bases its considerations on further improvement areas identified during inventory reviews under the UNFCCC, on results of deliberations by the Committee for the Greenhouse Gases Emissions Estimation Methods, and on other needed corrections[3] discovered in the inventory compilation process, and incorporates these into its inventory. When this results in changes to the inventory, those changes are shown in the NIR to assure transparency ("Chapter 10 : Recalculations and Improvements").

2） *Expert review of previous inventories (Committee for the Greenhouse Gases Emissions Estimation Methods) (Step 2)*

The Ministry of the Environment holds meetings of the Committee for the Greenhouse Gases Emissions Estimation Methods (below, "Committee") to deliberate on inventory estimation methods for each year and on issues requiring specialized assessment and deliberation. Japanese experts in a broad range of fields conduct the discussions.

In addition to the incorporation of discussion results into the inventory, the documents used by the Committee for especially noteworthy matters are released as Annex of NIR which helps improve inventory completeness and transparency. Committee meetings have been held every year since 1999 in conjunction with advances in international negotiations and enhancement of the domestic regime through legislation.

3） *Data Collection (Step 3)*

Most statistics for preparing Japan's inventory are gathered from government sources available commercially. Data not found in these sources are obtained from government agencies and relevant organizations. Japan's data gathering process is described below.

4） *Compilation of Draft CRF (Step 4)*

In Japan the JNGI files, which comprise activity data input files, emission factor input files, and estimation files, are used to estimate GHG emissions and removals (see Figures 2 and 3). The activity data input files and emission factor input files are linked to the estimation files, which are in turn linked to the CRF Reporter transfer file. The CRF Reporter transfer file has the same structure as the CRF Reporter input sheet, so that entering data into the activity data input files and the emission factor input files automatically updates the emissions and removals estimates, and the CRF Reporter

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[2] Annex I Parties have to submit their inventories within 6 weeks from the submission date, which is April 15th, to be eligible to participate in the Kyoto mechanism.

[3] GIO keeps a corrections list and records the information to address needed corrections discovered when working on the inventory.

transfer file. After the CRF Reporter transfer file data are entered into the CRF Reporter input sheet, the CRF Reporter is compiled to prepare the CRF.

In Japan, GIO performs key category analyses every year, and results are shown in NIR submitted every year to the UNFCCC secretariat (the results are found in “1.5 Brief Description of Key Categories” and “Annex 1 : Key categories”). GIO performs an uncertainty assessment every year using the method shown in *GPG (2000)* (Tier 1). The assessment method and results are shown in the NIR submitted to the UNFCCC secretariat every year (the assessment method is in “Annex 7 Uncertainty Assessment Method” and the results are in “1.7 : General Uncertainty Evaluation, including Data on the Overall Uncertainty for the Inventory Totals” and “Annex 7 Uncertainty Assessment Method”).

5） Check the accuracy of Draft CRF (Step 5)

As a QC activity, after completion of Step 4, CRF electronic files (estimation files, CRF link files, CRF files) and the in-country documents that give calculated values for CRF emissions/removals are sent to the relevant government agencies to have them check the content. When data are secret, they are sent for checking only to the government agencies which submitted them.

6） Compilation of Draft NIR (Step 6)

Japan has prepared an NIR every year since 2003. Since 2004, the structure set forth in Annex I of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on the annual inventories (FCCC/SBSTA/2004/8) has been followed.

There are two stages of NIR preparation: (1) deciding the preparation policy and (2) writing the NIR. Specifically, in (1), the Ministry of the Environment and GIO decide on corrections to the text and additional documents after performing Step 1. In (2), because the report structure is the same every year, GIO starts with the previous year’s NIR and prepares the new report by updating it with the latest data and making textual changes and additions.

7） Check the accuracy of Draft NIR (Step 7)

As a QC activity, after completion of Step 6 the computer NIR files are sent to the relevant government agencies to have them confirm and correct the text.

8） Submitting and Releasing the Inventory (Step 8)

Upon completion of the CRF and NIR, the inventory is submitted to the UNFCCC secretariat, and the electronic files (CRF files, estimation files, and NIR files, excluding secret data) are posted on the GIO website (http://www-gio.nies.go.jp/index-j.html).

9） Factor Analysis (Step 9)

GIO analyzes the factor of greenhouse gas emission changes for each sector (factor analysis), and prepares documents (factor analysis documents) on the results. These documents are posted on the Ministry of the Environment’s website along with information on emission and removals.

10） Documentation, Archiving and Reporting

Japan documents the information needed to prepare its inventory, and as a rule keeps the documents in the GIO. Information considered especially important is released by appending it to the NIR. The following documents are archived.

- Inventory correction lists (electronic files)
- Committee documents and minutes (electronic files and hard copies)
- Commercially available government statistics (hard copies)
- Data input files used when collecting data (electronic files)
- Verification files (electronic files)
- Requested corrections to CRT and NIR drafts (electronic files, emails, etc.)

11） Review Response

Respond appropriately each time reviews are conducted. GIO holds documents on the state of responses.

1.4. Brief General Description of Methodologies and Data Sources Used

The methodology used in estimation of GHG emissions or removals is basically in accordance with the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines*, the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* and *the LULUCF-GPG*. However, Japan's country-specific methodologies were used for "4.C. methane emissions from rice cultivation" etc., in order to reflect the actual situations of emissions in Japan.

Basically, actual measurements or estimates based on researches conducted in Japan were used for the emissions factors. However, the default values given in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines*, the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* and *LULUCF-GPG* were used for categories from which emissions were thought to be quite low (such as "1.B.2.a.ii fugitive emissions from fuel (oil and natural gas")), and emission sources for which the reality of emissions is unsure (such as " 4.D.3. indirect emissions from soil in agricultural land").

1.5. Brief Description of Key Categories

Key categories were assessed in accordance with the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* and *LULUCF-GPG* (Tier 1, Tier 2 level assessment and trend assessment, and qualitative analysis).

The assessment using these methods (Tier 1 Level Assessment, Tier 1 Trend Assessment, Tier 2 Level Assessment and Tier 2 Trend Assessment) resulted in the following table 1-2 of 37 sources and sinks, which were determined as Japan's key categories in fiscal 2006. Refer to Annex 1 for more detailed results.

Table 1-2 Japan’s key source categories in FY2006

	A IPCC Category		B Direct GHGs	L1	T1	L2	T2
#1	1A Stationary Combustion	Solid Fuels	CO_2	#1	#2	#4	#8
#2	1A Stationary Combustion	Liquid Fuels	CO_2	#2	#1	#9	#10
#3	1A3 Mobile Combustion	b. Road Transportation	CO_2	#3	#4	#7	
#4	1A Stationary Combustion	Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	#4	#3		
#5	5A Forest Land	1. Forest Land remaining Forest Land	CO_2	#5	#19	#6	
#6	6C Waste Incineration		CO_2	#6	#7	#3	#6
#7	2A Mineral Product	1. Cement Production	CO_2	#7	#9	#8	#15
#8	1A3 Mobile Combustion	d. Navigation	CO_2	#8			
#9	2A Mineral Product	3. Limestone and Dolomite Use	CO_2	#9		#14	
#10	1A3 Mobile Combustion	a. Civil Aviation	CO_2	#10	#13		
#11	2A Mineral Product	2. Lime Production	CO_2	#11		#23	
#12	5E Settlements	2. Land converted to Settlements	CO_2	#12	#17	#21	#23
#13	4A Enteric Fermentation		CH_4	#13			
#14	4C Rice Cultivation		CH_4			#22	
#15	6A Solid Waste Disposal on Land		CH_4		#12	#18	#12
#16	4B Manure Management		N_2O			#11	#22
#17	1A Stationary Combustion		N_2O			#20	#20
#18	4D Agricultural Soils	1. Direct Soil Emissions	N_2O			#5	#9
#19	2F(a) Consumption of Halocarbons and SF_6	1. Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment	HFCs		#15	#16	#11
#20	2F(a) Consumption of Halocarbons and SF_6	7. Semiconductor Manufacture	PFCs			#12	
#21	4D Agricultural Soils	3. Indirect Emissions	N_2O			#15	
#22	6C Waste Incineration		N_2O			#10	#17
#23	1A3 Mobile Combustion	b. Road Transportation	N_2O			#13	#13
#24	4B Manure Management		CH_4			#17	#24
#25	2F(a) Consumption of Halocarbons and SF_6	5. Solvents	PFCs		#8		#4
#26	2E Production of Halocarbons and SF_6	2. Fugitive Emissions	SF_6		#14	#19	#5
#27	5A Forest Land	2. Land converted to Forest Land	CO_2		#11		#19
#28	6B Wastewater Handling		N_2O			#24	
#29	5C Grassland	2. Land converted to Grassland	CO_2		#16		#16
#30	2B Chemical Industry	3. Adipic Acid	N_2O		#10		#21
#31	2E Production of Halocarbons and SF_6	1. By-product Emissions (Production of HCFC-22)	HFCs		#5		#14
#32	2F(a) Consumption of Halocarbons and SF_6	8. Electrical Equipment	SF_6		#6		#2
#33	5B Cropland	2. Land converted to Cropland	CO_2				#18
#34	5F Other Land	2. Land converted to Other Land	CO_2			#1	#1
#35	1A3 Mobile Combustion	a. Civil Aviation	N_2O			#2	#3
#36	1A3 Mobile Combustion	d. Navigation	N_2O			#25	
#37	1B Fugitive Emission	1a i. Coal Mining and Handling (under gr.)	CH_4		#18		#7

N.B. Figures recorded in the Level and Trend columns indicate the ranking of individual level and trend assessments.

1.6. Information on the QA/QC Plan including Verification and Treatment of Confidentiality Issues

Japan has implemented QC activities, such as checking estimation accuracy and archiving documents, in each step of the inventory compilation process in accordance with *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* to manage the quality of inventories. In Japan, the inventory preparation procedures conducted by the MOE (including the GIO and private-sector companies commissioned for the job), which is the agency involved in inventory preparation, as well as by other related agencies and organizations, are considered to be QC procedures.

The process of evaluating and verifying assessment methods by Japanese experts conducted within the Committee for the Greenhouse Gases Emissions Estimation Methods (1.3.2 Step 2: Expert review of previous inventories [Committee for the Greenhouse Gases Emissions Estimation Methods]) is considered to be a quality assurance (QA) activity in which outside experts not involved in inventory preparation conduct external reviews, thereby evaluating and verifying data quality in view of scientific findings and data availability.

1.7. General Uncertainty Evaluation, including Data on the Overall Uncertainty for the Inventory Totals

Total net emissions in Japan for fiscal 2006 were approximately 1,249 million tons (carbon dioxide equivalents). Uncertainty of total emissions has been assessed at 2% and uncertainty introduced into the trend in total national emissions has been assessed at 2%. Refer Annex 7 for details of assessment method and precise results.

Table 1-3 Uncertainty of Japan's Total Emissions

IPCC Category	GHGs	Emissions / Removals [Gg CO_2eq.] A	[%]	Combined Uncertainty [%] 1) B	rank	Combined uncertainty as % of total national emissions C	rank
1A. Fuel Combustion (CO_2)	CO_2	1,185,873.6	95.0%	1%	10	0.68%	3
1A. Fuel Combustion (Stationary:CH_4,N_2O)	CH_4、N_2O	5,128.7	0.4%	30%	2	0.12%	7
1A. Fuel Combustion (Transport:CH_4,N_2O)	CH_4、N_2O	3,237.7	0.3%	352%	1	0.91%	1
1B. Fugitive Emissions from Fuels	CO_2、CH_4、N_2O	462.4	0.0%	19%	6	0.01%	8
2. Industrial Processes (CO_2,CH_4,N_2O)	CO_2、CH_4、N_2O	55,642.8	4.5%	7%	8	0.33%	5
2. Industrial Processes (HFCs,PFCs,SF_6)	HFCs、PFCs、SF_6	17,289.7	1.4%	20%	5	0.28%	6
3. Solvent & other Product Use	N_2O	266.4	0.0%	5%	9	0.00%	9
4. Agriculture	CH_4、N_2O	27,368.2	2.2%	26%	3	0.57%	4
5. LULUCF	CO_2、CH_4、N_2O	▲ 91,500.9	-7.3%	19%	7	-1.38%	10
6. Waste	CO_2、CH_4、N_2O	44,811.2	3.6%	23%	4	0.81%	2
Total Emissions	(D)	1,248,579.7	100.0%	(E) 2) **2%**			

1.8. General Assessment of the Completeness

In this inventory, emissions from some categories are not estimated and reported as "NE". The FY2005 report dealt with categories reported as not estimated (NE) by examining the possibilities of GHG emissions and newly estimating the emissions in many of the categories which were thought to be highly in need of estimation improvement, such as categories whose emissions were expected to be large.

Source categories reported as NE in this year's report include those whose emissions are thought to be very small, those whose emissions are unknown, and those for which emission estimation methods have not been developed. In accordance with Japan's QA/QC plan, discussions will be held on emission possibilities, emission estimation, and other matters pertaining to these categories. See Annex 5 for a list of not-estimated emission source categories.

Due to the many categories in which it is difficult to obtain past activity data for 1990–1994 actual emissions of HFCs, PFCs, and SF_6, such sources are reported as NE.

Chapter 2 Trends in GHGs Emissions and Removals

2.1. Description and Interpretation of Emission and Removal Trends for Aggregate Greenhouse Gases

2.1.1. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals

Total greenhouse gas emission in fiscal 2006[1] (the sum of emissions of CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, and SF_6 converted to CO_2 equivalents by multiplying its global warming potential [GWP][2] respectively; excluding for carbon dioxide removals) was 1,340 million tons (in CO_2 equivalents), an increase by 10.7% compared to emissions (CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, excluding carbon dioxide removals) in FY1990. Compared to emissions in the base year under the Kyoto Protocol (FY1990 for emissions of CO_2, CH_4, N_2O; FY1995 for emissions of HFCs, PFCs, and SF_6), it increased by 6.2%.

It should be noted that actual emissions of HFCs, PFCs, and SF_6 in the period from 1990 to 1994, have not been estimated (NE)[3].

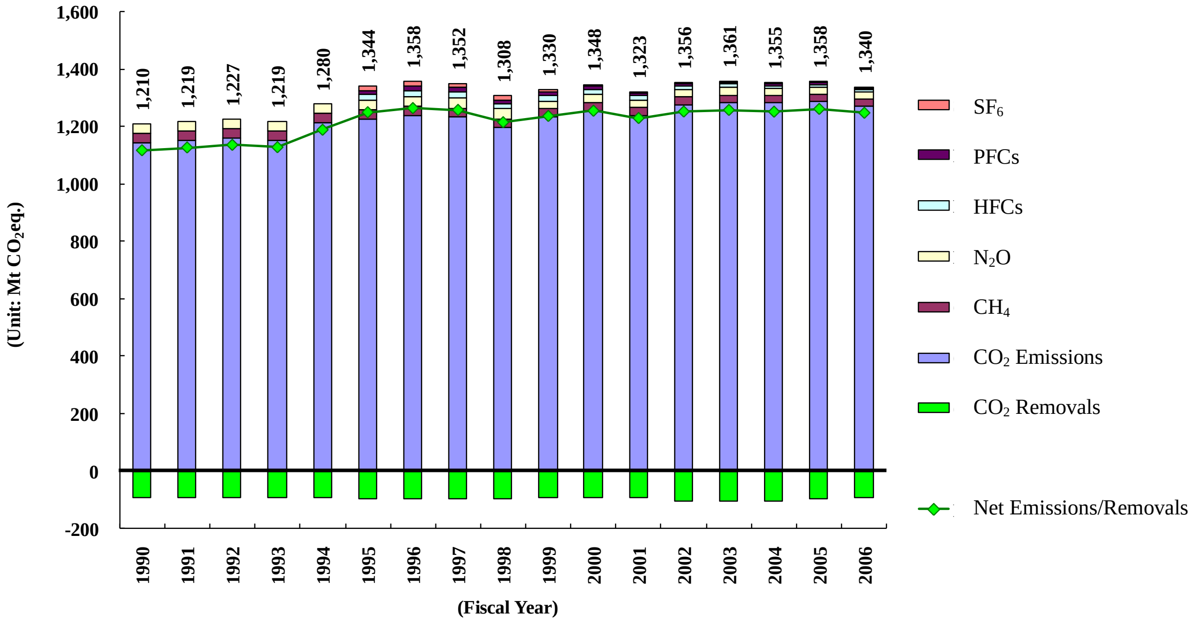

Figure 2-1 Trends in emission and removals of greenhouse gases in Japan

Emissions of carbon dioxide in FY2006 were 1,274 million tons (without LULUCF), comprising 95.0% of the total. It represents an increase by 11.3% from fiscal 1990, and a decrease by 1.3% in comparison with the previous year. Removals of CO_2 in FY2006 were 91.5 million tons[4], equivalent to 6.8% of total annual greenhouse gas emissions. It represents a decrease by 0.5% from FY1990, and a

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[1] "Fiscal" is used because CO_2 is the primary GHGs emissions and estimated on the fiscal year basis; from April of the year to March of the next year.

[2] Global Warming Potential (GWP): It is the coefficients that indicate degrees of greenhouse gas effects caused by greenhouse gases converted into the proportion of equivalent degrees of CO_2. The coefficients are subjected to the *Second National Assessment Report* (1995) issued by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

[3] Potential emissions are reported in CRF for 1990-1994.

[4] In the inventory submitted under the FCCC, removals by forest planted before 1990 are contained. Therefore, this value do not correspond to 13 Mt indicated in the annex of Decision 16/CMP.1 (Land use, land-use change and forestry) adopted in COP/MOP1.

decrease by 4.6% in comparison with the previous year. Emissions in FY2006 of CH_4 were 23.7 million tons (in CO_2 eq.), comprising 1.8% of total emissions. The value represents a reduction by 29.3% from FY1990 and 1.3% in comparison with the previous year. Emissions in FY2006 of N_2O were 25.6 million tons (in CO_2 eq.), comprising 1.9% of total emissions. The value represents a reduction by 21.9% from FY1990, and a decrease by 0.04% in comparison with the previous year.

Emissions in CY2006 of HFCs were 6.6 million tons (in CO_2 eq.), comprising 0.5% of total emissions. The value represents a reduction by 67.3% on CY1995, and 8.8% in comparison with the previous year. Emissions in CY2006 of PFCs were 6.3 million tons (in CO_2 eq.), comprising 0.5% of total emissions. The value represents a reduction by 55.8% from CY1995, and a decrease by 2.6% in comparison with the previous year. Emissions in CY2006 of SF_6 were 4.3 million tons (in CO_2 eq.), comprising 0.3% of total emissions. The value represents a reduction by 74.3% on CY1995, and a increase by 2.9% in comparison with the previous year.

Table 2-1 Trends in emissions and removals of greenhouse gas in Japan

[Mt CO_2 eq.]	GWP	Base year of KP	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
CO_2 without LULUCF	1	1,144.1	1,144.2	1,153.6	1,161.8	1,154.6	1,214.5	1,228.1	1,241.1	1,236.8	1,200.5	1,235.8
CO_2 with LULUCF	1	NA	-92.0	-90.9	-90.0	-90.3	-90.0	-93.4	-93.3	-93.2	-92.7	-92.6
CH_4	21	33.4	33.5	33.2	33.0	32.7	32.0	31.0	30.3	29.2	28.4	27.7
N_2O	310	32.6	32.7	32.2	32.3	32.0	33.2	33.5	34.6	35.2	33.8	27.4
HFCs	HFC-134a：1,300 etc.	20.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20.2	19.8	19.8	19.3	19.8
PFCs	PFC-14：6,500 etc.	14.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14.3	14.9	16.1	13.2	10.5
SF_6	23,900	16.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16.9	17.5	14.8	13.4	9.1
Gross Total (excluding LULUCF)		1,261.3	1,210.2	1,218.9	1,227.0	1,219.1	1,279.5	1,343.9	1,358.2	1,351.9	1,308.5	1,330.2
Net Total (including LULUCF)		NA	1,118.4	1,128.2	1,137.2	1,129.0	1,189.6	1,250.6	1,265.0	1,258.8	1,215.8	1,237.7

[Mt CO_2 eq.]	GWP	Base year of KP	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Emission increase from the base year of KP	Emission increase from 1990 (2006)	Emission increase from previous year (2006)
CO_2 Emissions	1	1,144.1	1,256.7	1,240.7	1,278.6	1,286.2	1,284.4	1,290.6	1,273.6	11.3%	11.3%	-1.3%
Removals	1	NA	-92.7	-92.5	-102.6	-102.5	-102.3	-95.9	-91.5	NA	-0.5%	-4.6%
CH_4	21	33.4	27.0	26.2	25.3	24.8	24.4	24.0	23.7	-29.1%	-29.3%	-1.3%
N_2O	310	32.6	29.9	26.5	26.1	25.9	26.0	25.6	25.6	-21.6%	-21.9%	0.0%
HFCs	HFC-134a：1,300 etc.	20.2	18.6	15.8	13.1	12.5	8.3	7.3	6.6	-67.3%	-	-8.8%
PFCs	PFC-14：6,500 etc.	14.0	9.3	7.8	7.1	6.8	7.0	6.5	6.3	-55.0%	-	-2.6%
SF_6	23,900	16.9	6.9	5.7	5.4	4.8	4.6	4.2	4.3	-74.3%	-	2.9%
Gross Total (excluding LULUCF)		1,261.3	1,348.3	1,322.7	1,355.5	1,361.0	1,354.7	1,358.1	1,340.1	6.2%	10.7%	-1.3%
Net Total (including LULUCF)		NA	1,255.7	1,230.3	1,253.0	1,258.5	1,252.5	1,262.2	1,248.6	-	11.6%	-1.1%

* NA: Not Applicable

2.1.2. CO_2 Emissions Per Capita

Total carbon dioxide emissions in fiscal 2006 were 1,274 million tons, giving an emission of 9.97 tons per capita. Compared to fiscal 1990, it represents an increase of 11.3% in total carbon dioxide emissions, and an increase of 9.4% in carbon dioxide emissions per capita. Carbon dioxide emissions compared to the previous year decreased by 1.3% in total emissions and by 1.3% per capita.

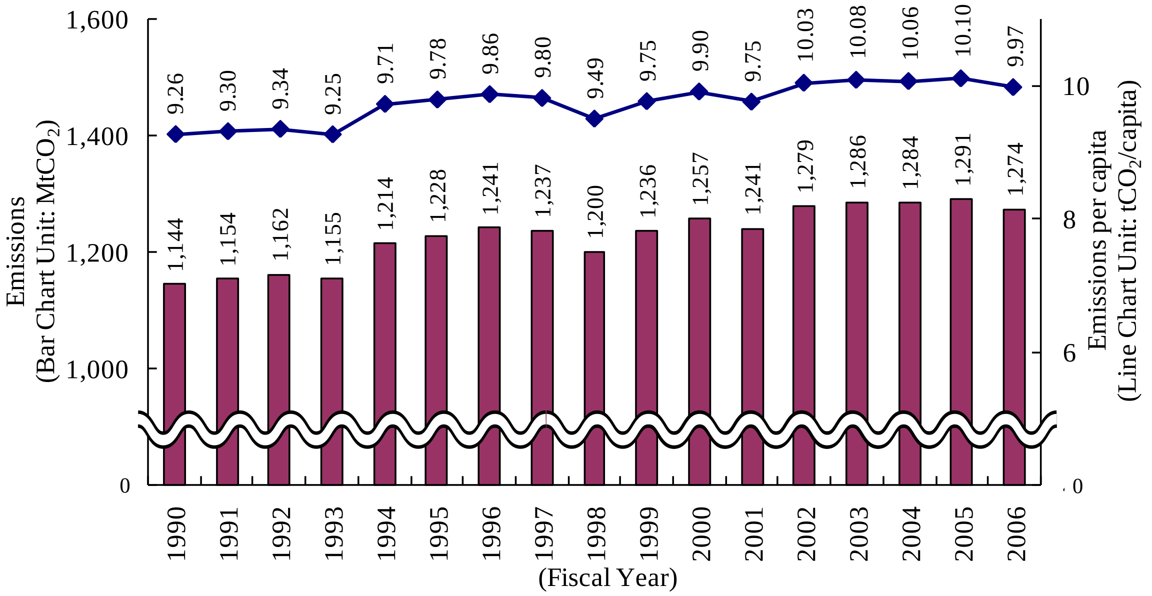

Figure 2-2 Trends in total CO_2 emissions and CO_2 emissions per capita

Source of population: Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications Japan, *Population Census*

MPMHAPTJ, *Annual Report on Current Population Estimates*

2.1.3. CO_2 Emissions Per Unit of GDP

Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP in fiscal 2006 were 2,270 tons/billion yen, resulting in a decrease by 7.2% since fiscal 1990, and a decrease by 3.8% from the previous year.

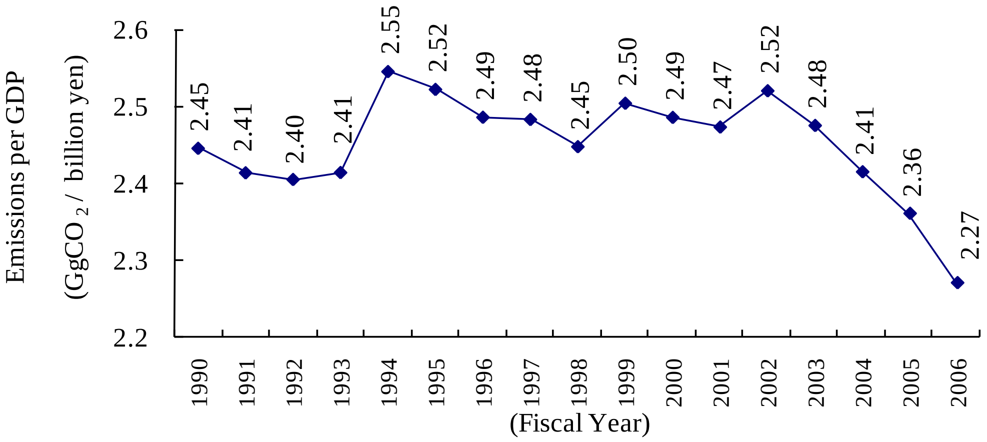

Figure 2-3 Trends in CO_2 emissions per unit of GDP

Source of GDP: website of Economic and Social Research Institute (Preliminary Estimates of National Expenditure Oct-Dec.2004, Fixed-based)

2.2. Description and Interpretation of Emission and Removal Trends by Gas

2.2.1. CO_2

CO_2 emissions in FY2006 were 1,274 million tons[5], comprising 95.0% of the total. It represents an increase by 11.3% from fiscal 1990, and a decrease by 1.3% in comparison with the previous year.

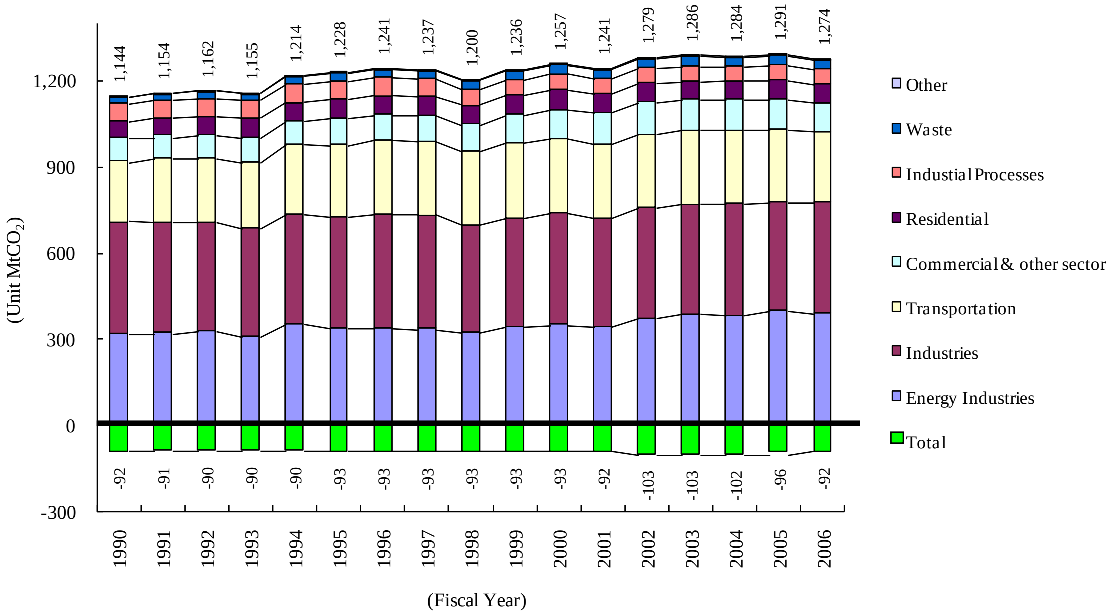

Figure 2-4 Trends in CO_2 emissions

The breakdown of CO_2 emissions in FY2006 shows that carbon dioxide emitted in association with the Fuel combustion accounted for 93.1% of the total, carbon dioxide from the Industrial processes accounted for 4.2%, and carbon dioxide from the Waste sector accounted for 2.7%.The Industries account for 30.4% of emissions of CO_2 from the Fuel combustion, making it the single largest source of emissions followed by the Energy industries sector at 30.4% and the Transport sector at 19.4%.

Fluctuations in emissions by sector show that CO_2 emissions from the Fuel combustion in the Energy industries sector, which accounts for about 30% of CO_2 emissions, increased by 21.8% compared to FY1990, and decreased by 2.6% compared to the previous year. CO_2 emissions from the Fuel combustion in the industries decreased by 0.5% compared to FY1990, and increased by 1.2% compared to the previous year. CO_2 emissions from the Fuel combustion in the transportation increased by 16.9% compared to FY1990, and decreased by 1.1% compared to the previous year. CO_2 emissions from the Fuel combustion in the commercial and other sector increased by 19.9% compared to FY1990, and decreased by 6.4% compared to the previous year. CO_2 emissions from the Fuel combustion in the residential sector increased by 12.2% compared to FY1990, and decreased by 6.2% compared to the previous year.

Removals of CO_2 in FY2006 were 91.5 million tons[4], equivalent to 7.2% of total annual CO_2 emissions. It represents a decrease by 0.5% from FY1990, and a decrease by 4.6% in comparison with the previous year.

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[5] CO_2 associated with LULUCF sector is excluded

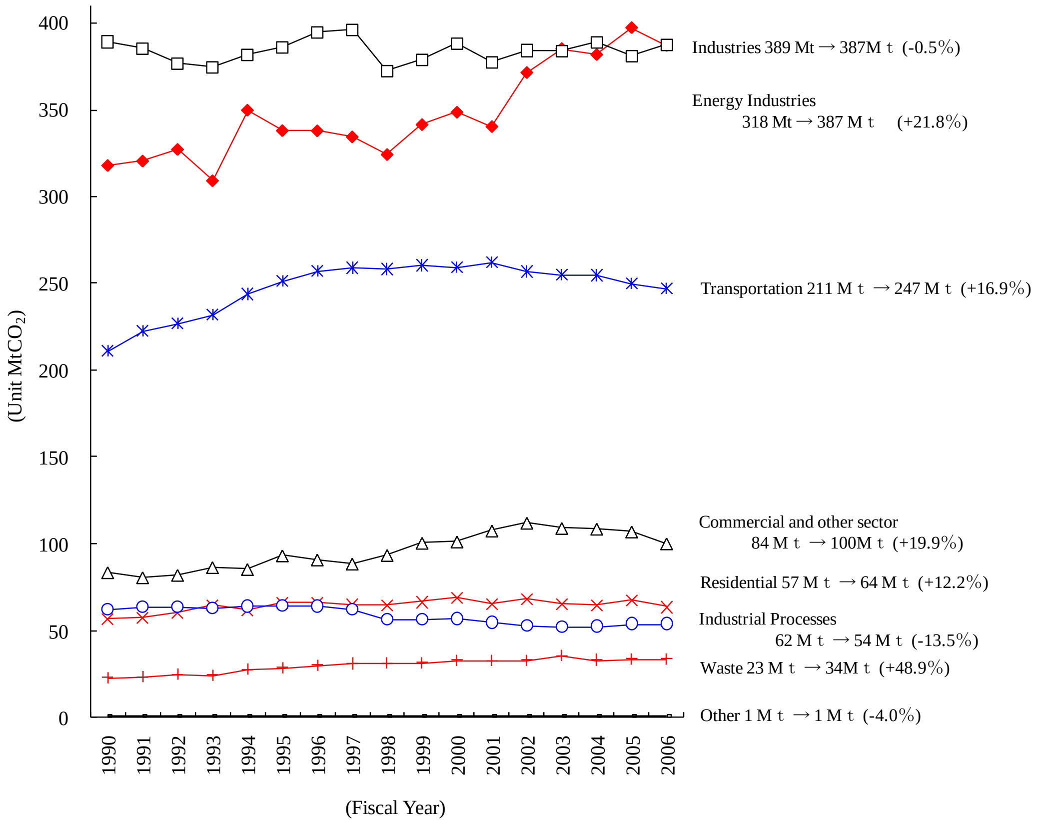

Figure 2-5 Trends in CO$_2$ emissions in each sector

Table 2-2 Trends in CO$_2$ emissions and removals in each sector

[Gg CO$_2$]

Category	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
1A. Fuel Combustion	1,059,143.74	1,135,267.37	1,166,918.18	1,203,100.64	1,185,873.63
Energy Industry	317,760.48	337,867.69	348,484.03	397,271.54	387,049.16
Public Electricity & Heat Production	290,580.91	308,318.77	321,787.98	370,382.40	362,822.45
Petroleum Refining	15,893.24	16,956.42	17,284.55	16,448.17	16,444.18
Manufacture of Solid Fuel and Other Energy Industry	11,286.33	12,592.50	9,411.50	10,440.97	7,782.52
Industries	389,060.87	385,771.55	388,152.84	380,532.06	387,291.60
Manufacturing Industries &	367,681.17	366,245.96	372,043.44	367,263.38	373,821.30
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	21,379.70	19,525.59	16,109.39	13,268.68	13,470.30
Transport	211,053.69	251,161.43	259,204.38	249,605.21	246,802.13
Civil Aviation	7,162.41	10,278.29	10,677.13	10,798.82	11,178.23
Road Transportation	189,227.88	225,376.35	232,955.34	225,193.40	221,895.10
Railways	932.45	819.36	707.28	643.71	645.30
Navigation	13,730.95	14,687.42	14,864.63	12,969.28	13,083.49
Commercial and Residential	140,261.54	159,597.72	170,216.40	174,798.75	163,764.84
Commercial & other sector	83,593.24	93,277.36	101,258.12	107,023.99	100,202.08
Residential	56,668.29	66,320.36	68,958.28	67,774.76	63,562.76
Other	1,007.16	868.98	860.53	893.08	965.91
1B. Fugitive Emissions from Fuel	36.62	50.92	36.03	37.60	35.89
2. Industrial Processes	62,318.39	64,264.52	56,877.08	53,905.64	53,885.01
Mineral Products	57,448.33	59,381.83	52,450.67	50,479.01	50,514.30
Chemical Industry	4,513.97	4,525.47	4,177.99	3,184.71	3,200.36
Metal Production	356.09	357.22	248.42	241.93	170.36
5. LULUCF	-92,046.24	-93,413.61	-92,680.03	-95,926.36	-91,544.01
6. Waste	22,698.63	28,470.23	32,904.33	33,547.52	33,800.17
Total (including LULUCF)	1,052,151.14	1,134,639.42	1,164,055.59	1,194,665.05	1,182,050.70
Total (excluding LULUCF)	1,144,197.38	1,228,053.03	1,256,735.63	1,290,591.41	1,273,594.71

2.2.2. CH_4

Methane emissions in FY2006 were 23.7 million tons (in CO_2 eq.), comprising 1.8% of total emissions. The value represents a reduction by 29.3% from FY1990 and 1.3% in comparison with the previous year.

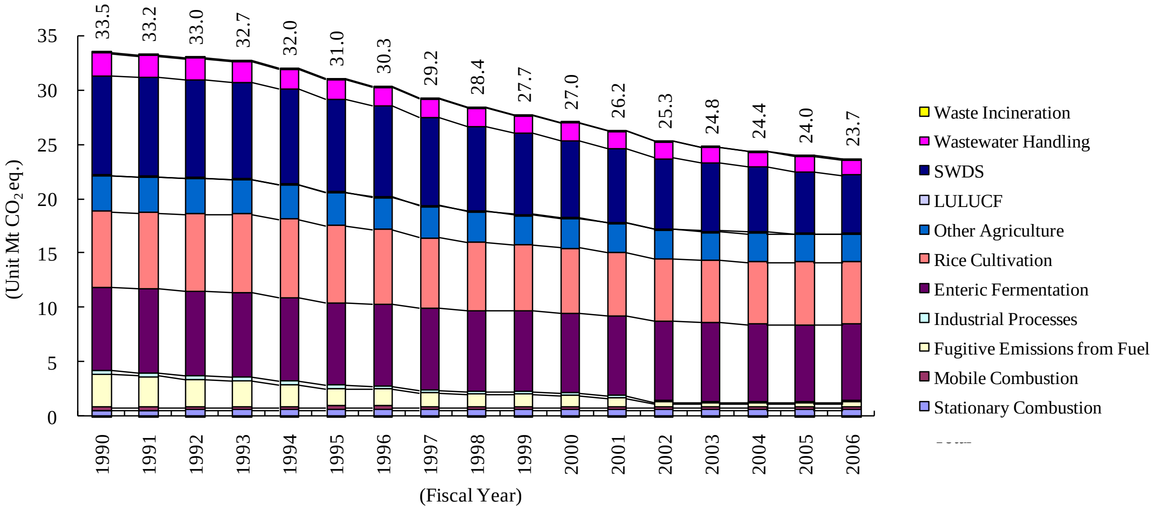

Figure 2-6 Trends in CH_4 emissions

The breakdown of methane emissions in FY2006 shows that methane emitted from enteric fermentation in livestock accounted for 30% of the total, making it the single largest source of emissions. It is followed by methane emissions from rice cultivation at 24%, and methane emissions from SWDS (Solid Waste Disposal Site) at 23%.

Table 2-3 Trends in CH_4 emissions

[Gg CO_2eq.]

Category	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
1A. Fuel Combustion	829.64	901.44	891.54	811.56	841.48
1A1. Energy Industries	18.37	23.02	31.01	31.65	33.70
1A2. Industries	307.45	316.34	294.32	281.43	293.10
1A3. Transport	296.16	306.23	296.29	243.94	234.31
1A4. Residential / Institutional	207.12	254.95	269.36	253.82	279.53
1B. Fugitive Emissions from Fuels	3,037.14	1,609.87	1,045.92	409.52	426.35
1B1. Solid Fuels	2,806.43	1,344.68	769.13	73.56	68.12
1B2. Oil & Natural Gas	230.71	265.19	276.79	335.96	358.24
2. Industrial Processes	357.58	322.37	181.23	133.78	133.03
4. Agriculture	17,894.84	17,718.38	16,056.13	15,418.93	15,351.61
4A. Enteric Fermentation	7,641.73	7,575.17	7,346.98	7,043.20	7,035.23
4B. Manure Management	3,120.57	2,895.37	2,644.16	2,499.04	2,471.35
4C. Rice Cultivation	7,002.78	7,126.61	5,956.45	5,774.68	5,742.87
4F. Field Burning of Agricultural Residue	129.77	121.22	108.54	102.01	102.17
5. LULUCF	99.33	70.56	46.90	36.00	26.13
6. Waste	11,266.33	10,412.11	8,804.88	7,156.18	6,884.87
6A. SWDS	9,083.92	8,487.14	7,091.89	5,667.35	5,392.22
6B. Wastewater Handling	2,119.61	1,859.63	1,636.85	1,405.88	1,409.28
6C. Waste Incineration	62.80	65.34	76.13	82.95	83.37
Total (including LULUCF)	33,484.87	31,034.72	27,026.59	23,965.96	23,663.48
Total (excluding LULUCF)	33,385.53	30,964.16	26,979.69	23,929.96	23,637.35

2.2.3. N_2O

N_2O emissions in FY2006 were 25.6 million tons (in CO_2 eq.), comprising 1.9% of total emissions. The value represents a reduction by 21.9% from FY1990, and a decrease by 0.04% in comparison with the previous year. In March 1999, N_2O abatement equipment came on stream in the adipic acid production plant, causing a sharp decline in emissions from the Industrial processes during the period from FY1998 to FY1999. In FY2000, N_2O emissions increased because of a decrease in operational rate of the abatement equipment. In 2001, N_2O emissions decreased with resuming the normal operation of the equipment.

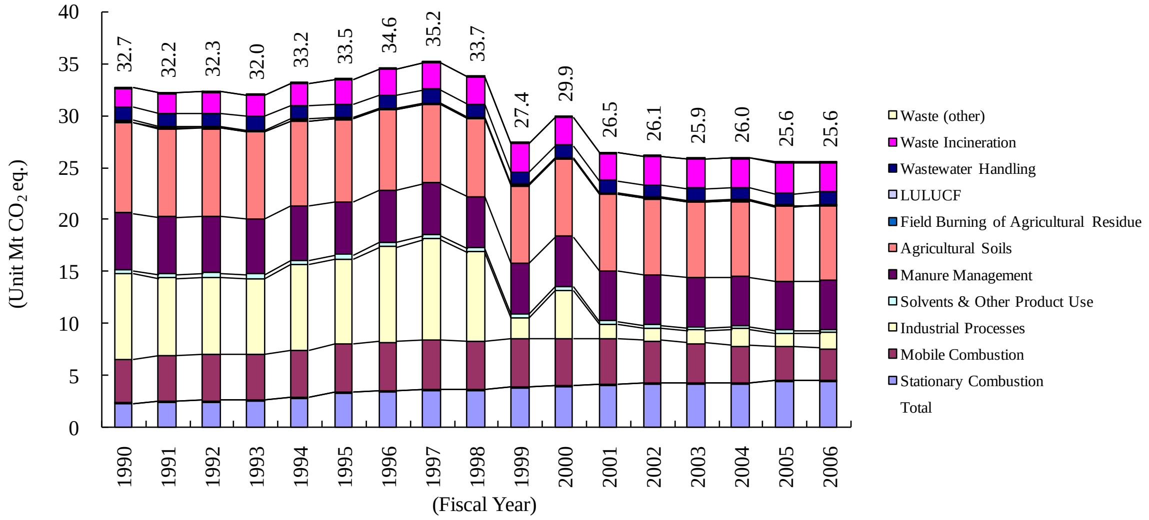

Figure 2-7 Trends in N_2O emissions

The breakdown of nitrous oxide emissions in FY2006 shows that emissions from agricultural soils for 28% of the total, making it the single largest source of emissions. It is followed by emissions from manure management accounted at 19%, and emissions from fuel combustion in stationary sources of 18%.

Table 2-4 Trends in N_2O emissions

[Gg CO_2eq.]

Category	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
1A. Fuel Combustion	6,536.20	7,941.90	8,491.03	7,749.59	7,524.83
1A1. Energy Industries	545.63	1,033.30	1,262.55	1,429.71	1,426.60
1A2. Industries	1,495.92	1,903.48	2,285.06	2,713.48	2,733.11
1A3. Transport	4,204.15	4,649.77	4,563.08	3,229.93	3,003.34
1A4. Residential / Institutional	272.31	336.05	361.59	357.62	342.52
1B. Fugitive Emissions from Fuels	0.11	0.16	0.11	0.12	0.11
2. Industrial Processes	8,266.95	8,212.71	4,690.09	1,299.94	1,624.72
3. Solvent & Other Product Use	287.07	437.58	340.99	266.41	266.41
4. Agriculture	14,323.00	13,136.08	12,352.69	12,024.11	12,016.57
4B. Manure Management	5,543.05	5,111.81	4,844.14	4,720.62	4,733.21
4D. Agricultural Soils	8,676.03	7,935.56	7,427.37	7,230.32	7,209.78
4F. Field Burning of Agricultural Residue	103.92	88.70	81.18	73.18	73.58
5. LULUCF	103.29	62.80	34.09	19.87	16.96
6. Waste	3,220.16	3,713.74	4,016.15	4,226.12	4,126.18
6B. Wastewater Handling	1,289.37	1,246.87	1,213.62	1,168.61	1,177.81
6C. Waste Incineration	1,910.66	2,450.63	2,783.87	3,037.38	2,924.81
6D. Waste (other)	20.12	16.24	18.66	20.13	23.55
Total (including LULUCF)	32,736.78	33,504.95	29,925.15	25,586.16	25,575.79
Total (excluding LULUCF)	32,633.50	33,442.15	29,891.06	25,566.29	25,558.83

2.2.4. HFCs

Emissions of HFCs in 2006[6] were 6.6 million tons (in CO_2 eq.), comprising 0.5% of total emissions. The value represents a reduction by 67.3% on CY1995, and 8.8% in comparison with the previous year.

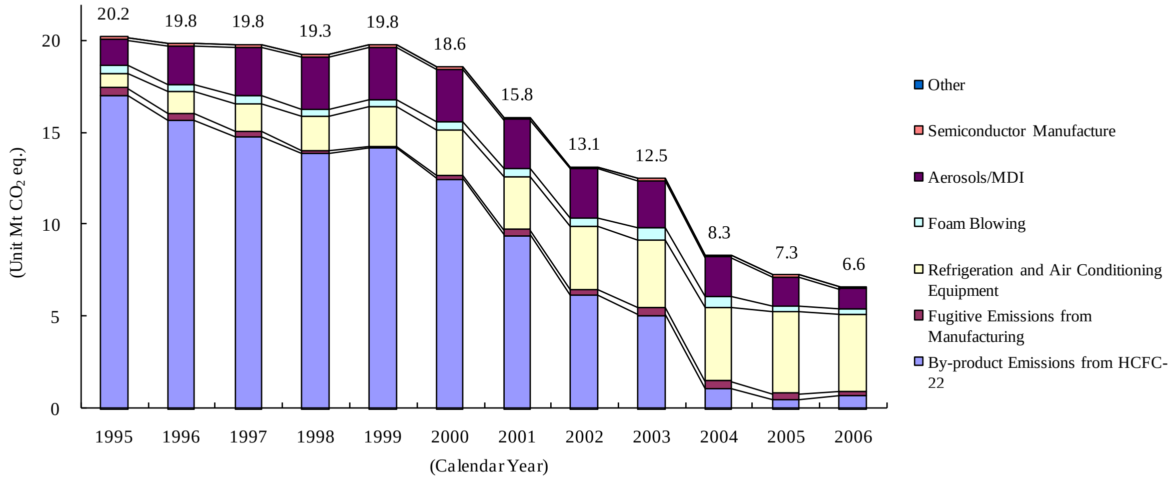

Figure 2-8 Trends in HFCs emissions

The breakdown of HFCs emissions in 2006 shows that emissions from refrigerants of refrigeration and air conditioning equipment accounted for 63% of the total, followed by emissions from aerosols / MDI at 16%, and by-product HFC-23 emission during production of HCFC-22 at 10%.

Table 2-5 Trends in HFCs emissions

[Gg CO_2eq.]

Category	1995	2000	2004	2005	2006
2E. Productions of F-gas	17,442.52	12,654.54	1,466.82	809.92	931.80
2E1. By-product Emissions from Production of HCFC-22	17,023.50	12,474.54	1,050.66	487.89	682.70
2E2. Fugitive Emissions	419.02	180.00	416.16	322.03	249.10
2F. Consumption of F-gas	2,769.29	5,931.46	6,882.97	6,449.76	5,686.21
2F1. Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment	807.13	2,499.52	4,011.57	4,406.51	4,200.53
2F2. Foam Blowing	451.76	440.31	590.64	347.70	300.87
2F4. Aerosols/MDI	1,365.00	2,834.22	2,150.98	1,573.63	1,056.97
2F7. Semiconductor Manufacture	145.40	157.41	129.78	121.93	127.84
2F9. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	20,211.80	18,586.00	8,349.79	7,259.68	6,618.01

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[6] Emissions of calendar year basis are adopted for HFCs, PFCs and SF_6.

2.2.5. PFCs

PFCs emissions in 2006 were 6.3 million tons (in CO_2 eq.), comprising 0.5% of total emissions. The value represents a reduction by 55.8% from CY1995, and a decrease by 2.6% in comparison with the previous year.

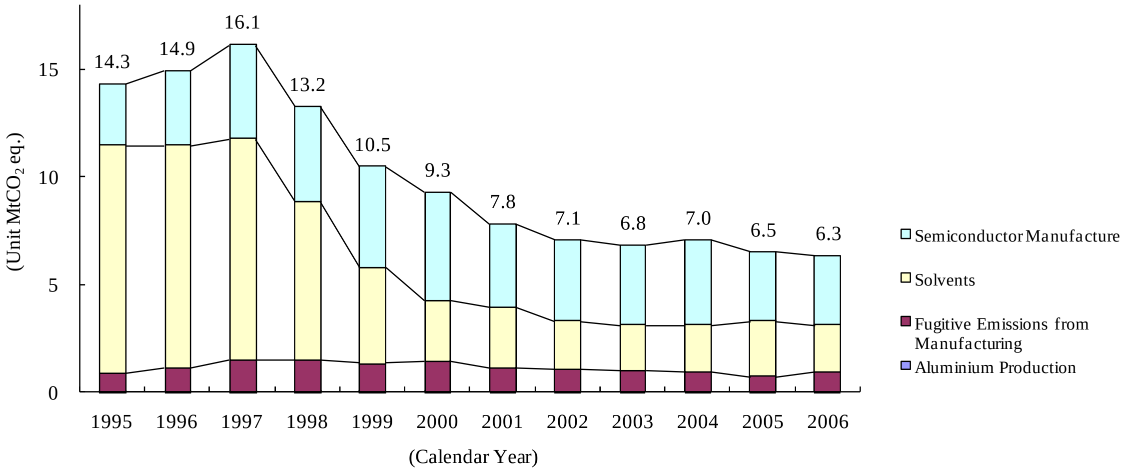

Figure 2-9 Trends in PFCs emissions

The breakdown of PFCs emissions in 2006 shows that emission from semiconductor manufacture accounted for 51% of the total, followed by emissions from solvents in washing metals etc. at 35%, and fugitive emissions from manufacturing at 13%.

Table 2-6 Trends in PFCs emissions

[Gg CO_2eq.]

Category	1995	2000	2004	2005	2006
2C3. Aluminium Production	69.73	17.78	14.79	14.80	14.82
2E2. Fugitive Emissions	762.85	1,359.00	866.84	706.72	864.84
2F. Consumption of F-gas	13,469.35	7,894.20	6,164.55	5,768.00	5,443.46
2F5. Solvents	10,612.00	2,841.90	2,259.46	2,549.19	2,220.15
2F7. Semiconductor Manufacture	2,857.35	5,052.30	3,905.09	3,218.81	3,223.31
Total	14,301.93	9,270.99	7,046.19	6,489.53	6,323.13

2.2.6. SF_6

Emissions of SF_6 in 2006 were 4.3 million tons (in CO_2 eq.), comprising 0.3% of total emissions. The value represents a reduction by 74.3% on CY1995, and an increase by 2.9% in comparison with the previous year.

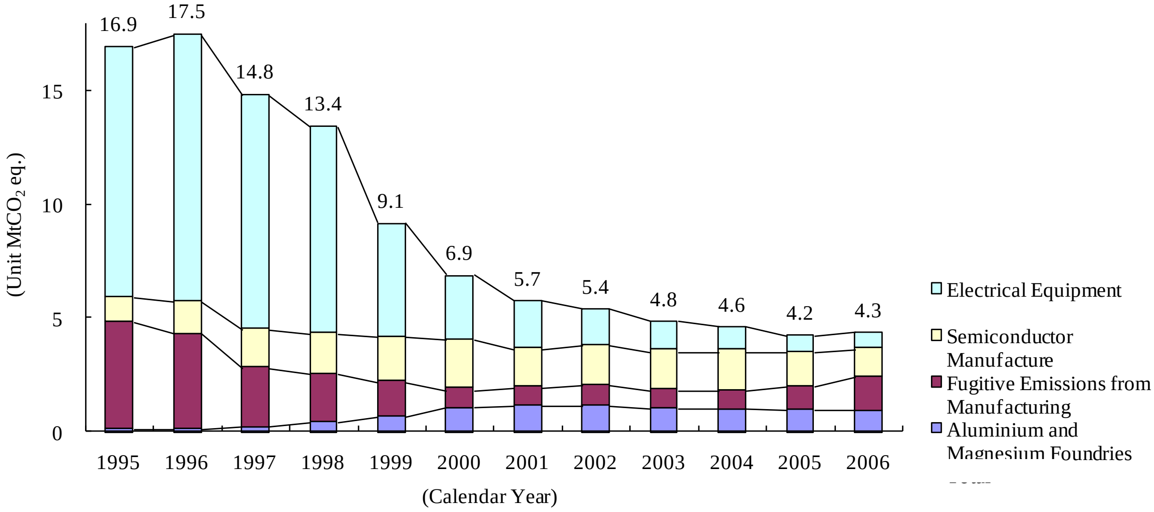

Figure 2-10 Trends in SF_6 emissions

The breakdown of SF_6 emissions in 2006 shows that emissions from semiconductor manufacture accounted for 35%, followed by emissions from the fugitive emissions at 29%, and emissions from Magnesium Foundries at 21%.

Table 2-7 Trends in SF_6 emissions

[Gg CO_2eq.]

Category	1995	2000	2004	2005	2006
2C4. SF_6 Used in Aluminium and Magnesium Foun	119.50	1,027.70	966.76	956.00	908.20
2E2. Fugitive Emissions	4,708.30	896.25	872.35	1,046.82	1,508.09
2F. Consumption of F-gas	12,100.99	4,935.17	2,742.77	2,225.07	1,932.29
2F7. Semiconductor Manufacture	1,099.82	2,141.26	1,784.38	1,529.58	1,256.80
2F8. Electrical Equipment	11,001.17	2,793.91	958.39	695.49	675.49
Total	16,928.79	6,859.12	4,581.87	4,227.89	4,348.58

2.3. Description and Interpretation of Emission and Removal Trends by Categories

The breakdown of emissions and removals of greenhouse gases in FY2006 by sector[7] shows that the Energy sector accounted for 89.2%, followed by Industrial processes at 5.4%, Solvents and other product use at 0.02%, Agriculture at 2.0% and Waste at 3.3% of total annual greenhouse gas emissions.

Removals by Land Use, Land Use change and forestry in FY2006 were equivalent to 6.8% of total annual greenhouse gas emissions.

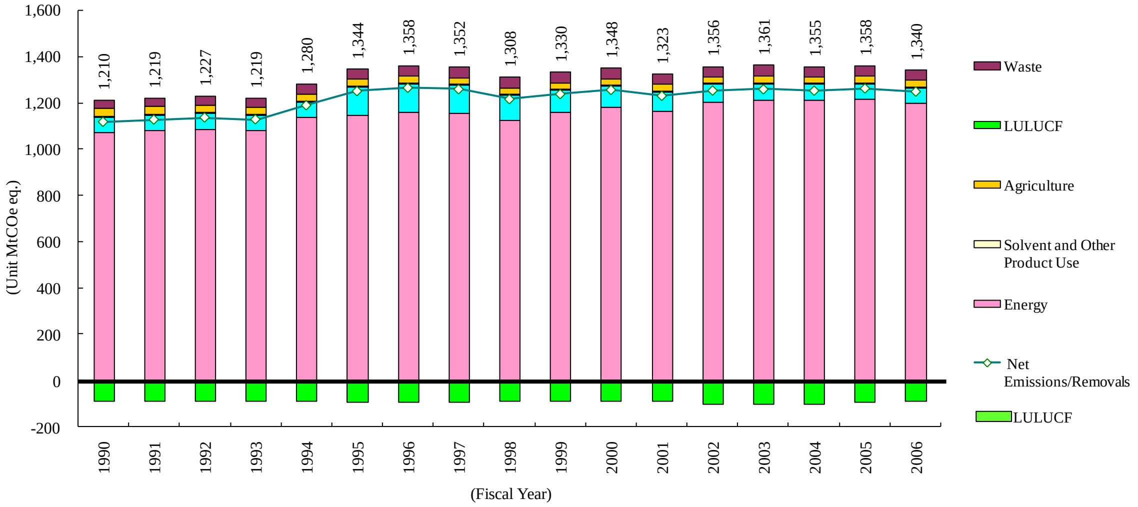

Figure 2-11 Trends in emissions and removals of greenhouse gases in each category

Table 2-8 Trends in emissions and removals of greenhouse gases in each category

[Mt CO_2 eq.]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Energy	1,069.6	1,077.1	1,084.1	1,077.8	1,133.2	1,145.8	1,157.8	1,154.0	1,123.4	1,158.5
Industrial Processes	70.9	71.8	71.3	70.4	72.7	124.2	125.8	123.1	111.0	97.9
Solvent and Other Product Use	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Agriculture	32.2	32.1	32.1	32.0	31.5	30.9	30.2	29.5	29.1	28.7
Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry	-91.8	-90.7	-89.8	-90.1	-89.9	-93.3	-93.2	-93.1	-92.6	-92.5
Waste	37.2	37.5	39.1	38.5	41.7	42.6	44.0	44.9	44.6	44.8
Net Emissions/Removals	1,118.4	1,128.2	1,137.2	1,129.0	1,189.6	1,250.6	1,265.0	1,258.8	1,215.8	1,237.7
Emissions	1,210.2	1,218.9	1,227.0	1,219.1	1,279.5	1,343.9	1,358.2	1,351.9	1,308.5	1,330.2

[Mt CO_2 eq.]	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Energy	1,177.4	1,163.5	1,202.6	1,207.6	1,207.7	1,212.1	1,194.7
Industrial Processes	96.5	85.7	79.6	77.8	74.4	73.3	72.9
Solvent and Other Product Use	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Agriculture	28.4	28.1	27.9	27.7	27.6	27.4	27.4
Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry	-92.6	-92.4	-102.5	-102.5	-102.2	-95.9	-91.5
Waste	45.7	45.0	45.1	47.5	44.7	44.9	44.8
Net Emissions/Removals	1,255.7	1,230.3	1,253.0	1,258.5	1,252.5	1,262.2	1,248.6
Emissions	1,348.3	1,322.7	1,355.5	1,361.0	1,354.7	1,358.1	1,340.1

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[7] It implies “Category” indicated in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* and *CRF*.

2.3.1. Energy

Emissions from the Energy sector in FY2006 were 1,195 million tons (in CO_2 equivalents), an increase by 11.7% compared to FY1990, and a decrease by 1.4% in comparison with the previous year.

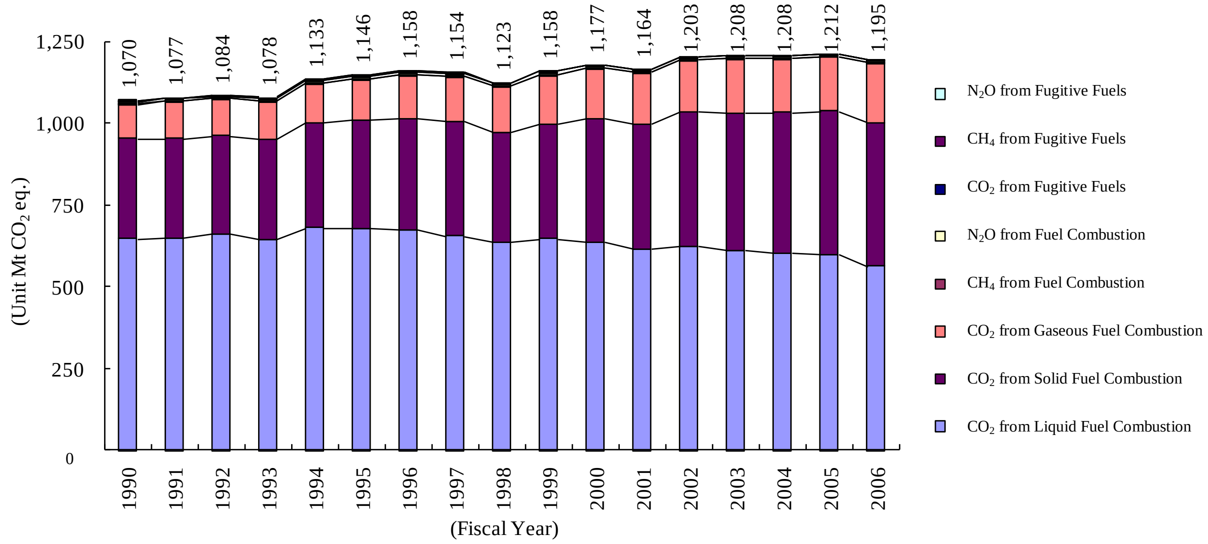

Figure 2-12 Trends in GHGs emissions from the Energy sector

The breakdown of emissions of greenhouse gases from the Energy sector in FY2006 shows that CO_2 emissions from liquid fuel account for 47%, making it the single largest source of emissions followed by the CO_2 emissions from solid fuel at 37% and the CO_2 emissions from Gaseous fuel at 16%.

Table 2-9 Trends in GHGs emissions from the Energy sector

[Gg CO_2eq.]

Source Category	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
1A. Fuel Combustion	1,066,509.58	1,144,110.70	1,176,300.75	1,211,661.79	1,194,239.95
Liquid Euel CO_2	646,222.68	677,348.51	635,120.51	598,010.74	562,296.46
Solid Fuel CO_2	308,620.23	331,720.90	376,536.79	438,252.87	437,041.97
Gaseous Fuel CO_2	104,300.83	126,197.95	155,260.89	166,837.03	186,535.20
CH_4	829.64	901.44	891.54	811.56	841.48
N_2O	6,536.20	7,941.90	8,491.03	7,749.59	7,524.83
1B. Fugitive Emissions from Fuel	3,073.88	1,660.95	1,082.06	447.24	462.36
CO_2	36.62	50.92	36.03	37.60	35.89
CH_4	3,037.14	1,609.87	1,045.92	409.52	426.35
N_2O	0.11	0.16	0.11	0.12	0.11
Total	1,069,583.46	1,145,771.65	1,177,382.80	1,212,109.03	1,194,702.30

2.3.2. Industrial Processes

Emissions from the Industrial processes sector in FY2006 were 72.9 million tons (in CO_2 equivalents), an increase by 2.8% compared to FY1990, and a decrease by 0.5% in comparison with the previous year.

It should be noted that actual emissions of HFCs, PFCs, and sulfur hexafluoride have not been estimated (NE) through 1990 to 1994.

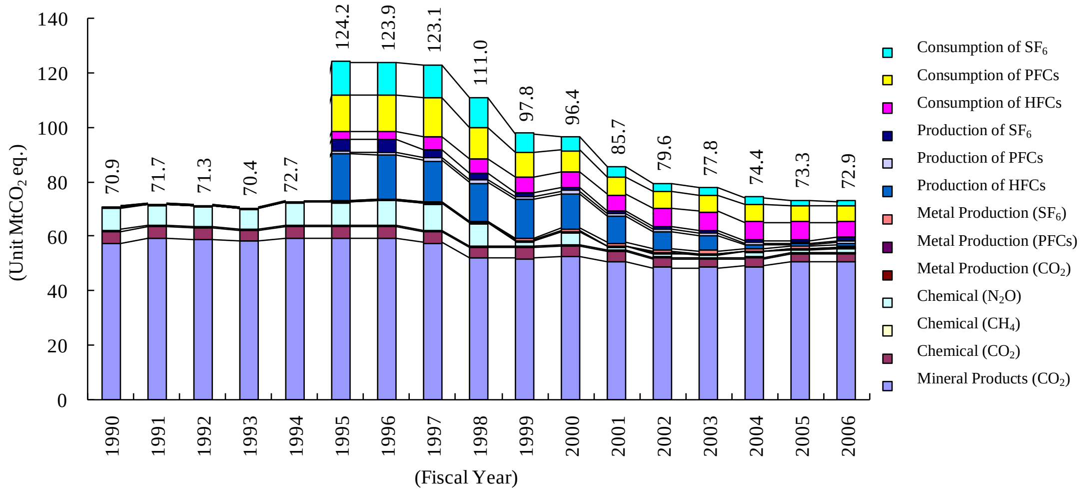

Figure 2-13 Trends in GHGs emissions from the Industrial processes sector

The breakdown of emissions of greenhouse gases from the Industrial processes sector in FY2006 shows that emissions from mineral products, such as CO_2 emissions from the limestone in cement production account for 69%, making it the single largest source of emissions followed by the emissions from the consumption of HFCs (2.F.) at 8% and the consumption of PFCs (2.F.) at 7%.

Table 2-10 Trends in GHGs emissions in the Industrial processes sector

[Gg CO_2eq.]

Category	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
2A. Mineral Products (CO_2)	57,448.33	59,381.83	52,450.67	50,479.01	50,514.30
2B. Chemical Industry	13,119.14	13,042.62	9,032.47	4,601.54	4,940.95
CO_2	4,513.97	4,525.47	4,177.99	3,184.71	3,200.36
CH_4	338.22	304.45	164.40	116.89	115.87
N_2O	8,266.95	8,212.71	4,690.09	1,299.94	1,624.72
2C. Metal Production	356.09	564.37	1,310.74	1,229.62	1,110.54
CO_2	356.09	357.22	248.42	241.93	170.36
PFCs	NE	69.73	17.78	14.80	14.82
SF_6	NE	119.50	1,027.70	956.00	908.20
2E. Production of F-gas	NE	22,913.67	14,909.79	2,563.46	3,304.73
HFCs	NE	17,442.52	12,654.54	809.92	931.80
PFCs	NE	762.85	1,359.00	706.72	864.84
SF_6	NE	4,708.30	896.25	1,046.82	1,508.09
2F. Consumption of F-gas	NE	28,339.63	18,760.84	14,442.83	13,061.97
HFCs	NE	2,769.29	5,931.46	6,449.76	5,686.21
PFCs	NE	13,469.35	7,894.20	5,768.00	5,443.46
SF_6	NE	12,100.99	4,935.17	2,225.07	1,932.29
Total	70,923.56	124,242.12	96,464.51	73,316.45	72,932.48

2.3.3. Solvent and Other Product Use

Emissions from the Solvents and other product use in FY2006 were 266 thousand tons (in CO_2 equivalents), a decrease by 7.2% on FY1990, and a same in comparison with the previous year. The only substance included in calculations in this sector is laughing gas (nitrous oxide) used as a general anesthetic in hospitals.

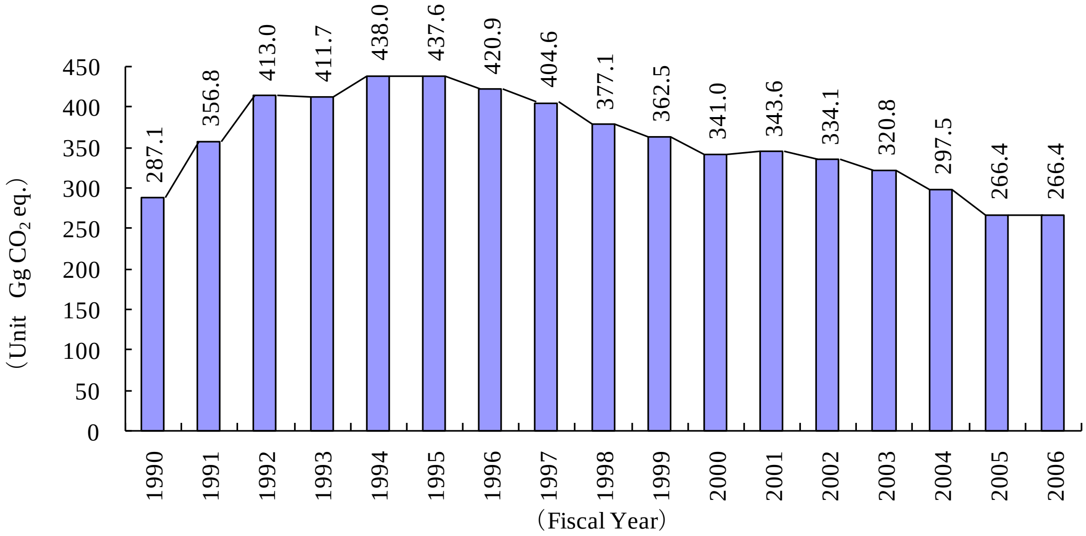

Figure 2-14　　Trends in GHGs emissions from the Solvent and other product use sector

2.3.4. Agriculture

Emissions from the Agriculture in FY2006 were 27.4 million tons (in CO_2 equivalents), a decrease by 15.1% compared to FY1990, and by 0.6% in comparison with the previous year.

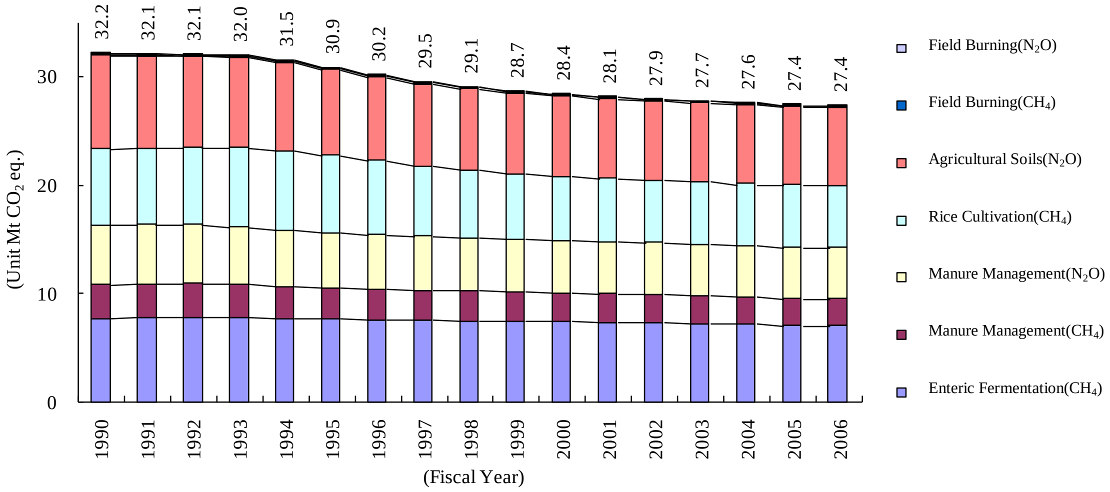

Figure 2-15　　Trends in GHGs emissions from the Agriculture sector

The breakdown of emissions of greenhouse gases from the Agriculture in FY2006 shows that N_2O emissions from agricultural soils due to the nitrogen-based fertilizers for 26%, making it the single largest source followed by CH_4 emissions from enteric fermentation at 26%, and CH_4 emissions from rice cultivation at 21%.

Table 2-11 Trends in GHGs emissions from the Agriculture sector

[Gg CO_2eq.]

Category	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
4A. Enteric Fermentation(CH_4)	7,641.73	7,575.17	7,346.98	7,043.20	7,035.23
4B. Manure Management	8,663.62	8,007.18	7,488.29	7,219.65	7,204.56
CH_4	3,120.57	2,895.37	2,644.16	2,499.04	2,471.35
N_2O	5,543.05	5,111.81	4,844.14	4,720.62	4,733.21
4C. Rice Cultivation(CH_4)	7,002.78	7,126.61	5,956.45	5,774.68	5,742.87
4D. Agricultural Soils (N_2O)	8,676.03	7,935.56	7,427.37	7,230.32	7,209.78
4F. Field Burning of Agricultural Residues	233.69	209.92	189.71	175.19	175.75
CH_4	129.77	121.22	108.54	102.01	102.17
N_2O	103.92	88.70	81.18	73.18	73.58
Total	32,217.84	30,854.45	28,408.81	27,443.04	27,368.18

2.3.5. Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry

Net Removals (including CH_4 and N_2O emissions) in the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) in fiscal 2006 was 91.5 million tons (in CO_2 equivalents), a decrease by 0.4% on FY1990, and a decrease by 4.6% in comparison with the previous year.

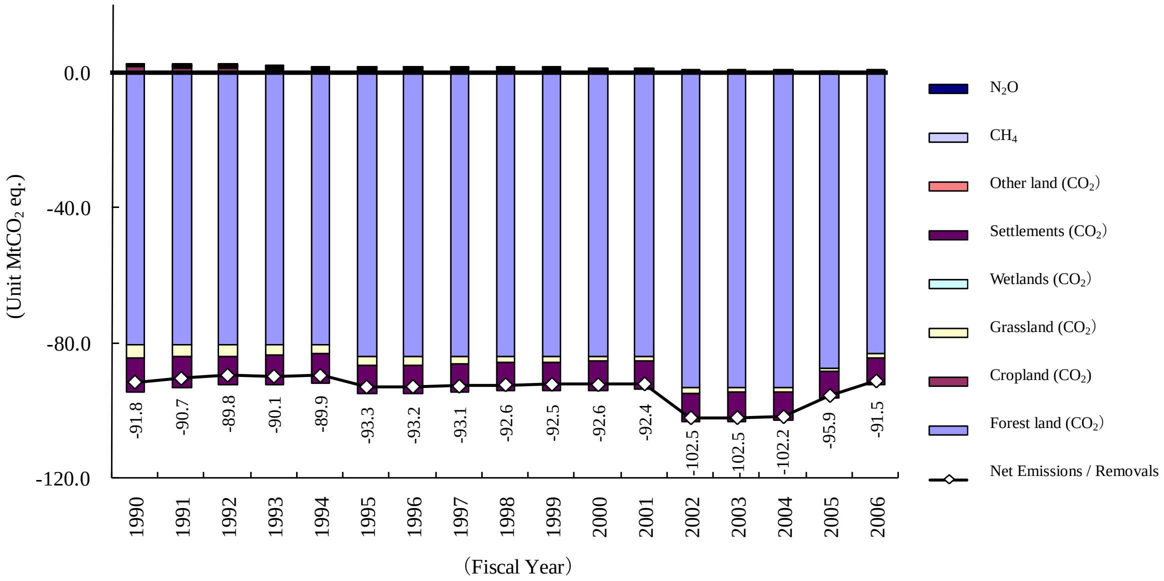

Figure 2-16 Trends in emissions and removals of GHGs from the LULUCF sector

The breakdown of emissions and removals of greenhouse gases from the LULUCF in FY2006 shows that CO_2 removals to forest was 83.4 million tons, accounting for 91% of total removals of LULUCF sector.

Table 2-12 Trends in emissions and removals of GHGs from the LULUCF sector

[Gg CO_2eq.]

Category	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
5A. Forest land	-80,750.17	-84,346.25	-84,034.03	-87,490.31	-83,385.90
CO_2	-80,759.32	-84,355.78	-84,042.57	-87,500.38	-83,388.63
CH_4	8.31	8.66	7.75	9.14	2.48
N_2O	0.84	0.88	0.79	0.93	0.25
5B. Cropland	2,062.65	1,021.17	563.03	281.17	323.75
CO_2	1,945.52	959.91	531.59	263.44	307.27
CH_4	21.72	5.10	1.91	1.37	1.97
N_2O	95.41	56.16	29.53	16.35	14.51
5C. Grassland	-3,952.24	-2,511.60	-1,630.65	-1,226.31	-1,138.41
CO_2	-3,955.60	-2,512.45	-1,630.97	-1,226.55	-1,138.75
CH_4	3.06	0.77	0.29	0.21	0.31
N_2O	0.31	0.08	0.03	0.02	0.03
5D. Wetlands	283.23	354.91	410.89	138.09	182.79
CO_2	281.78	350.03	404.57	136.95	181.39
CH_4	1.32	4.43	5.74	1.04	1.27
N_2O	0.13	0.45	0.58	0.11	0.13
5E. Settlements	-9,933.24	-8,327.73	-8,431.12	-7,825.15	-7,794.79
CO_2	-9,993.41	-8,373.82	-8,433.45	-7,845.93	-7,808.61
CH_4	54.63	41.84	0.00	18.87	12.54
N_2O	5.54	4.25	2.33	1.92	1.27
5F. Other land	446.14	529.26	499.89	252.01	311.64
CO_2	434.80	518.50	490.80	246.11	303.31
CH_4	10.30	9.77	8.25	5.36	7.56
N_2O	1.05	0.99	0.84	0.54	0.77
Total	-91,843.62	-93,280.25	-92,621.99	-95,870.49	-91,500.92

2.3.6. Waste

Emissions from the Waste in FY2006 were 44.8 million tons (in CO_2 equivalents), an increase by 20.6% compared to FY1990, and a decrease by 0.3% in comparison with the previous year.

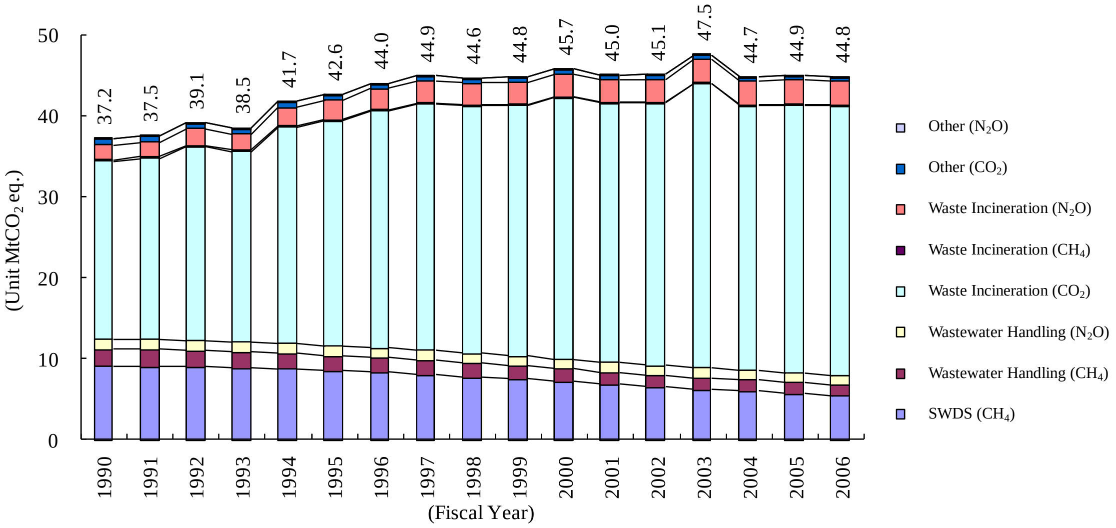

Figure 2-17 Trends in GHGs emissions from the Waste sector

The breakdown of GHGs emissions from the Waste in FY2006 shows that CO_2 emissions from waste derived from petrochemicals such as waste plastics and waste oil incineration, accounting for 74%, making it the single largest source of emissions. It is followed by CH_4 emissions from solid waste disposal sites at 12%, and N_2O emissions from combustion of waste (including waste products derived from substances other than fossil fuels) at 7%.

Table 2-13 Trends in GHGs emissions from the Waste sector

[Gg CO_2eq.]

Category	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
6A. SWDS (CH_4)	9,083.92	8,487.14	7,091.89	5,667.35	5,392.22
6B. Wastewater Handling	3,408.98	3,106.50	2,850.47	2,574.49	2,587.09
CH_4	2,119.61	1,859.63	1,636.85	1,405.88	1,409.28
N_2O	1,289.37	1,246.87	1,213.62	1,168.61	1,177.81
6C. Waste Incineration	23,969.26	30,318.37	35,108.42	36,161.04	36,287.16
CO_2	21,995.80	27,802.40	32,248.42	33,040.71	33,278.97
CH_4	62.80	65.34	76.13	82.95	83.37
N_2O	1,910.66	2,450.63	2,783.87	3,037.38	2,924.81
6D. Other	722.95	684.06	674.57	526.94	544.74
CO_2	702.83	667.83	655.91	506.81	521.20
N_2O	20.12	16.24	18.66	20.13	23.55
Total	37,185.11	42,596.07	45,725.36	44,929.82	44,811.21

2.4. Description and Interpretation of Emission Trends for Indirect Greenhouse Gases and SO_2

Under UNFCCC, it is required to report emissions of indirect greenhouse gases (NO_X, CO and NMVOC) and SO_2, other than 6 types of greenhouse gases (CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs and SF_6) which are not controlled by the Kyoto Protocol. Emission trends of these gases are indicated below.

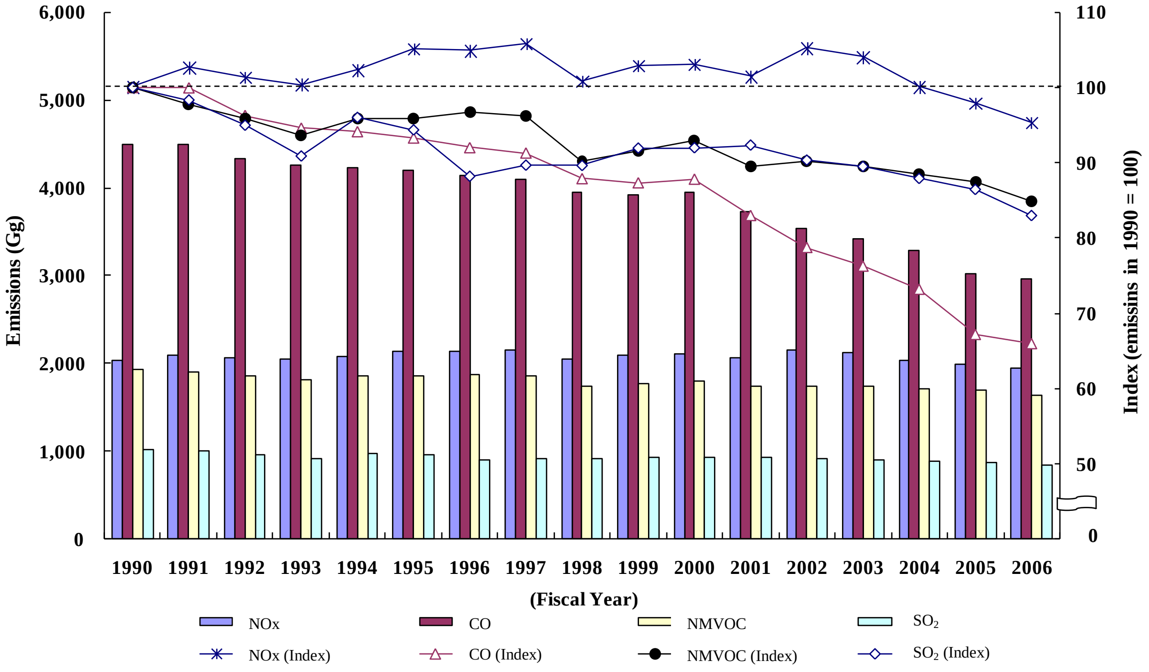

Figure 2-18 Trends in Emissions of Indirect Greenhouse Gases and SO_2

Nitrogen oxide (NO_X) emissions in FY2006 were 1,944Gg, a decrease by 4.7% compared to FY1990, and by 2.6% compared to the previous year.

Carbon monoxide (CO) emissions in FY2006 were 2,961 Gg, a decrease by 34.2% compared to FY1990, and a decrease by 1.8% compared to the previous year.

Non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC) emissions in FY2006 were 1,643 Gg, a decrease by 15.2% compared to FY1990, and a decrease by 3.0% compared to the previous year.

Sulfur dioxide (SO_2) emissions in FY2006were 840 Gg, a decrease by 17.1% compared to FY1990, and a decrease by 4.0% compared to the previous year.

References

IPCC, Second Assessment Report, 1995

Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications Japan, Population Census

Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications Japan, Annual Report on Current Population Estimates

Ministry of the Environment Committee for the Greenhouse Gases Emissions Estimation Methods, GHGs Estimation Methods Committee Report , February 2006

Economic and Social Research Institute (http://www.esri.cao.go.jp/jp/sna/qe044-2/gdemenujb.html)

Chapter 3 Energy (CRF sector 1)

3.1. Overview of Sector

Emissions from the energy sector consist of two main categories: fuel combustion and fugitive emissions from fuels. Fuel combustion includes emissions released into the atmosphere when fossil fuels (e.g., coal, oil products, and natural gas) are combusted. Fugitive emissions are intentional or unintentional releases of gases from fossil fuels from anthropogenic activities.

In Japan, fossil fuels are used to produce energy for a wide variety of purposes (e.g., production, transportation, and consumption of energy products) andCO_2, CH_4, N_2O, NO_x (nitrogen oxide), CO (carbon monoxide), and NMVOC (non-methane hydrocarbons) are emitted in the process.

In 2006, GHG emissions from energy sector accounted to 1,194,702 Gg-CO_2, and represented 89.2% of the Japan’s total GHG emissions. The emissions from energy sector had increased by 11.7% compare to 1990.

3.2. Fuel Combustion (1.A.)

This category covers GHG emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and natural gas.

This section includes GHG emissions from five sources: Energy Industries (1.A.1)—emissions from power generation and heat supply; Manufacturing Industries and Construction (1.A.2)—emissions from the manufacturing industry and construction; Transport (1.A.3)—emissions from aviation, railways, road transport, and shipping; Other Sectors (1.A.4)—emissions from commercial/institutional, residential, and agriculture/forestry/fishing sources; and Other (1.A.5)—emissions from the other sector.

In 2006, emissions from fuel combustion were 1,194,240 Gg-CO_2, and represented 89.1% of GHG of the Japan’s total GHG emissions. The emissions had increased by 12.0% compared to 1990.

3.2.1. Energy Industries (1.A.1.)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

This source category provides methods estimating CO_2 emissions from Public Electricity and Heat Production (1.A.1.a), Petroleum Refining (1.A.1.b), and Manufacture of Solid Fuels and Other Energy Industries (1.A.1.c).

b） Methodological Issues

The estimation methods, activity data, emission factors, and other parameters used in the Energy Industry (1.A.1), Manufacturing Industry and Construction (1.A.2), Other Sectors (1.A.4), and Other (1.A.5) are basically common. Therefore, the estimation method and data used for all of them is summarized in this section.

【CO_2】

●***Estimation Method***

Tier 1 Sectoral Approach has been used in accordance with the decision tree of the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* (Page 2.10, Fig. 2.1) to calculate emissions. Country-specific emission factors are used for all types of fuel.

$$E = \sum_{ij} \left[\left(A_{ij} - N_{ij} \right) * GCV_i * 10^{-3} * EF_i * OF_i \right] * 44/12$$

E : CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion [tCO_2]
A : Energy consumption [t, kl, m^3]
N : Non-energy product use of fossil fuels [t, kl, m^3]
GCV : Gross calorific value [MJ/kg, MJ/l, MJ/m^3]
EF : Carbon content of the fuel [tC/TJ]
OF : Oxidation factor
i : Type of energy
j : Sector

●*Emission Factors*

➢ *Carbon emission factors*

The carbon content of fuels expressed as the unit of calorific value (Gross Calorific Value) was used for carbon emission factors. Most of them are country-specific values.

Emission factors were developed based on three different concepts; (a) Energy sources other than Blast Furnace Gas (BFG) and Town gas, (b) BFG, and (c) Town gas.

(a) Energy sources other than Blast Furnace Gas (BFG) and Town gas: Emission factors are based on the carbon content of each fuel type.

(b) BFG: During iron and steel production process, in the blast furnace and L.D. converter, the amount of energy and carbon contained in coke and PCI coal which are injected to the processes and these contained in BFG and LDG which are calculated should be theoretically balanced. Since the composition of BFG is unstable, emission factors for BFG was established with annually calculated value in order to keep carbon balance in blast furnace and L.D. converter during the iron and steel production process.

(c) Town gas: Town gas is produced from the mixture of raw materials and air dilution. In order to calculate town gas emission factors, total carbon contained in fossil fuel used as raw materials was divided by the total calorific value of produced town gas.

Table3-1 provides the emission factors for CO_2 by fuel types.

Table 3-1 Emission factors for fuel combustion

Fuel		Code	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2004	2005	2006
Coal	Steel Making Coal	$110	tC/TJ	24.51	24.51	24.51	24.51	24.51	24.51
	Coking Coal	$111	tC/TJ	24.51	24.51	24.51	24.51	24.51	24.51
	PCI Coal	$112	tC/TJ	24.51	24.51	24.51	24.51	24.51	24.51
	Imported Steam Coal	$130	tC/TJ	24.71	24.71	24.71	24.71	24.71	24.71
	Imported Coal : for general use	$131	tC/TJ	24.71	24.71	24.71	24.71	24.71	24.71
	Imported Coal : for power generation	$132	tC/TJ	24.71	24.71	24.71	24.71	24.71	24.71
	Indigenous Steam Coal	$135	tC/TJ	24.90	24.90	24.90	24.90	24.90	24.90
	Underground	$136	tC/TJ	24.90	24.90	24.90	24.90	24.90	24.90
	Open Pit	$137	tC/TJ	24.90	24.90	24.90	24.90	24.90	24.90
	Hard Coal, Anthracite & Lignite	$140	tC/TJ	25.46	25.46	25.46	25.46	25.46	25.46
Coal Products	Coke	$161	tC/TJ	29.38	29.38	29.38	29.38	29.38	29.38
	Coal Tar	$162	tC/TJ	20.90	20.90	20.90	20.90	20.90	20.90
	Coal Briquette	$163	tC/TJ	29.38	29.38	29.38	29.38	29.38	29.38
	Coke Oven Gas	$171	tC/TJ	10.99	10.99	10.99	10.99	10.99	10.99
	Blast Furnace Gas	$172	tC/TJ	27.28	26.91	26.60	26.55	26.48	26.38
	Converter Furnace Gas	$173	tC/TJ	38.44	38.44	38.44	38.44	38.44	38.44
Oil	Crude Oil for Refinery	$210	tC/TJ	18.66	18.66	18.66	18.66	18.66	18.66
	Crude Oil for Power Generation	$220	tC/TJ	18.66	18.66	18.66	18.66	18.66	18.66
	Bituminous Mixture Fuel	$221	tC/TJ	19.96	19.96	19.96	19.96	19.96	19.96
	Natural Gas Liquid & Condensate	$230	tC/TJ	18.40	18.40	18.40	18.40	18.40	18.40
Oil Products	Slack Gasoline	$271	tC/TJ	18.17	18.17	18.17	18.17	18.17	18.17
	Slack Kerosene	$272	tC/TJ	18.51	18.51	18.51	18.51	18.51	18.51
	Slack Diesel Oil or Gas Oil	$273	tC/TJ	18.73	18.73	18.73	18.73	18.73	18.73
	Slack Fuel Oil	$274	tC/TJ	19.54	19.54	19.54	19.54	19.54	19.54
	Cracked Gasoline	$275	tC/TJ	18.17	18.17	18.17	18.17	18.17	18.17
	Cracked Diesel Oil or Gas Oil	$276	tC/TJ	18.73	18.73	18.73	18.73	18.73	18.73
	Feedstock Oil for Refinery and Mixing	$277	tC/TJ	18.66	18.66	18.66	18.66	18.66	18.66
	Naphtha	$281	tC/TJ	18.17	18.17	18.17	18.17	18.17	18.17
	Reformed Material Oil	$282	tC/TJ	18.29	18.29	18.29	18.29	18.29	18.29
	Gasoline	$310	tC/TJ	18.29	18.29	18.29	18.29	18.29	18.29
	Premium Gasoline	$311	tC/TJ	18.29	18.29	18.29	18.29	18.29	18.29
	Regular Gasoline	$312	tC/TJ	18.29	18.29	18.29	18.29	18.29	18.29
	Jet Fuel	$320	tC/TJ	18.31	18.31	18.31	18.31	18.31	18.31
	Kerosene	$330	tC/TJ	18.51	18.51	18.51	18.51	18.51	18.51
	Gas Oil or Diesel Oil	$340	tC/TJ	18.73	18.73	18.73	18.73	18.73	18.73
	Fuel Oil A	$351	tC/TJ	18.90	18.90	18.90	18.90	18.90	18.90
	Fuel Oil C	$355	tC/TJ	19.54	19.54	19.54	19.54	19.54	19.54
	Heating Oil B	$356	tC/TJ	19.22	19.22	19.22	19.22	19.22	19.22
	Heating Oil C	$357	tC/TJ	19.54	19.54	19.54	19.54	19.54	19.54
	Heating Oil C for Power Generation	$358	tC/TJ	19.54	19.54	19.54	19.54	19.54	19.54
	Lublicating Oil	$365	tC/TJ	19.22	19.22	19.22	19.22	19.22	19.22
	Asphalt	$371	tC/TJ	20.77	20.77	20.77	20.77	20.77	20.77
	Non Asphalt Heavy Oil Products	$372	tC/TJ	20.77	20.77	20.77	20.77	20.77	20.77
	Oil Coke	$375	tC/TJ	25.35	25.35	25.35	25.35	25.35	25.35
	Galvanic Furnace Gas	$376	tC/TJ	38.44	38.44	38.44	38.44	38.44	38.44
	Refinary Gas	$380	tC/TJ	14.15	14.15	14.15	14.15	14.15	14.15
	Liquified Petroleum Gas	$390	tC/TJ	16.32	16.32	16.32	16.32	16.32	16.32
Natural Gas	Liquefied Natural Gas	$410	tC/TJ	13.47	13.47	13.47	13.47	13.47	13.47
	Indigenous Natural Gas	$420	tC/TJ	13.90	13.90	13.90	13.90	13.90	13.90
	Indigenous Natural Gas	$421	tC/TJ	13.90	13.90	13.90	13.90	13.90	13.90
	Coal Mining Gas	$422	tC/TJ	13.47	13.47	13.47	13.47	13.47	13.47
	Off-gas from Crude Oil	$423	tC/TJ	13.90	13.90	13.90	13.90	13.90	13.90
Town Gas	Town Gas	$450	tC/TJ	14.04	13.99	13.80	13.68	13.65	13.60
	Town Gas	$460	tC/TJ	14.04	13.99	13.80	13.68	13.65	13.60
	Small Scale Town Gas	$470	tC/TJ	16.32	16.32	16.32	16.32	16.32	16.32

(a)Energy sources other than Blast Furnace Gas (BFG) and Town gas

Adequacy assessment was conducted for emission factors which were used in the inventories submitted in 2005 based on the following 3 criteria.

- Comparison with theoretical upper and lower limit
- Comparison with default values indicated in 1996 revised IPCC guidelines
- Carbon balance assessment for energy group with Energy Balance Table (*General Energy Statistics*).

Emissions factors assessed as adequate continue to be used in this inventory, and the ones assessed as inadequate were substituted by the values given in Ministry of the Environment, committee for the Greenhouse gases Emissions Estimation Methods, in its *GHGs Estimation Methods Committee Report Part 1*, August 2002.

(b) BEG and (c) Town gas

Values for these fuels are established with annually calculated values based on the carbon balance of their production processes. For more details, refer to Annex 2 of this report.

➢ ***Oxidation factor***

For each type of energy, country-specific oxidation factors were established considering the actual conditions of fuel combustion in Japan based on survey on related industrial groups, manufacturing corporations and experts.

Gaseous Fuels

Every result of measurement of soot concentration of boiler to generate powers in 2004 for gaseous fuels combustion shows that no soot was emitted; therefore, it is considered that gaseous fuels are completely combusted. The results of questionnaires also show that gaseous fuels are completely combusted. Hence, oxidation factor for gaseous fuels combustion was set to 1.0.

Table 3-2 Data of gaseous fuel combustion

Fired condition	Provider	Survey
Complete combustion	The Federation for Electric Power Companies Japan (FEPC)	measurement of soot concentration of boiler to generate powers in 2004

Liquid Fuels (Petroleum Fuels)

Carbon contained in liquid fuel is considered to be almost completely combusted; however, unburned fuel loss, about 0.5%, may occur depending on its fired condition. Because the data of actual measurement was not available, considering meticulous combustion management and smoke treatment in Japan, oxidation factor for liquid fuels combustion was set to 1.0.

Solid Fuels

Oxidation factor for solid fuels varies depending on fired condition, type of furnace, and coal property; therefore, it is quite difficult to obtain representational data set of actual measurement of unburned fuel loss. Meanwhile, almost all the unburned carbon generated during combustion in furnace is considered to be contained in coal ash. Coal ash is effectively utilized or landfilled. Carbon contained in coal ash which is used as raw material of cement is oxidized to carbon dioxide and emitted into the atmosphere during calcinations processes.

Average oxidation factor from 1990 to 2003 considering unburned carbon oxidized in firing process of coal ash eventually is 0.996, expressed as 3 significant digits. 2 significant digits are considered to be adequate in the view of other coefficients' accuracy; therefore, oxidation factor for solid fuels is set to 1.0 rounding off to two significant digits.

●*Activity Data*

The data given in the *General Energy Statistics* compiled by the Agency for Natural Resources and Energy were used for the activity data. *General Energy Statistics* macroscopically determines the forms into which the coal, oil, and other energy sources imported into or produced in Japan are converted. It also identifies the sector in which the energy sources were consumed, and in what forms, to give an overview of Japan's energy supply and demand. *General Energy Statistics* provides a comprehensive overview of domestic energy supply and demand, with energy sources and sectors arranged in a matrix.

For the activity data for energy industries, the data reported in the following sectors in the *General Energy Statistics* were used: "Power Generation, General Electric Utilities" [#2110] which reports energy consumption associated with electric power generation by electric power suppliers, and "Power Generation, Independent Power Producing" [#2150]; "District Heat Supply" [#2350] which provides energy consumption associated with heat energy and cold energy by thermal energy suppliers; "Own use, General Electric Utilities" [#2911] which reports energy consumption associated with captive (own) use of energy industries; "Own use, Independent Power Producing" [#2912]; "Own use, District Heat Supply" [#2913]; "Own use, Oil Refinery" [#2916]; "Own use, Town Gas" [#2914]; "Own Use, Steel Coke" [#2915]; and "Own use, Other Conversion" [#2917] (Numbers in parentheses indicate corresponding sector numbers in the *General Energy Statistics*).

Table 3-3 shows the correspondence between sectors of Japan's Energy Balance Table from the *General Energy Statistics* and those of the CRF.

Table 3-3 Correspondence between sectors of Japan's Energy Balance Table and of the CRF (1.A.1)

CRF			Japan's Energy Balance Table	
1A1		Energy Industries		
	1A1a	Public Electricity and Heat Production	Power Genertion, General Electric Utilities	#2110
			Own use, General Electric Utilities	#2911
			Power Genertion, Independent Power Producing	#2150
			Own use, Independent Power Producing	#2912
			District Heat Supply	#2350
			Own use, District Heat Supply	#2913
	1A1b	Petroleum Refining	Own use, Oil Refinary	#2916
	1A1c	Manufacture of Solid Fuels and Other Energy Industries	Own use, Town Gas	#2914
			Own use, Steel Coke	#2915
			Own use, Other Conversion	#2917

➢ *Gross calorific value*

Gross calorific values used in Japan's Energy Balance Table (*General Energy Statistics*) are adopted. Table 3-4 shows trends in gross calorific value for each fuel type. Japan's Energy Balance Table

(*General Energy Statistics*) is adopting actual calorific values based on calculation based on annual official statistics for some fuel types which can be recalculated. For other fuel types which cannot be recalculated and whose composition is stable, standard calorific values based on relevant official statistics and document are adopted. The standard calorific value is revised once every 5 years.

Table 3-4 Trends in gross calorific value of each fuel type

Fuel		Code	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Coal	Steel Making Coal	$110	MJ/kg	31.81	30.53	29.10	29.10	29.10
	Coking Coal	$111	MJ/kg	31.81	30.53	29.10	29.10	29.10
	PCI Coal	$112	MJ/kg	31.81	30.53	28.20	28.20	28.20
	Imported Steam Coal	$130	MJ/kg	25.95	25.95	26.60	25.70	25.70
	Imported Coal : for general use	$131	MJ/kg	25.95	25.95	26.60	25.70	25.70
	Imported Coal : for power generation	$132	MJ/kg	24.92	26.13	26.39	25.49	25.62
	Indigenous Steam Coal	$135	MJ/kg	24.28	24.28	22.50	22.50	22.50
	Underground	$136	MJ/kg	24.28	24.28	23.20	23.20	23.20
	Open Pit	$137	MJ/kg	18.70	18.70	18.70	18.70	18.70
	Hard Coal, Anthracite & Lignite	$140	MJ/kg	27.21	27.21	27.20	26.90	26.90
Coal Products	Coke	$161	MJ/kg	30.14	30.14	30.10	29.40	29.40
	Coal Tar	$162	MJ/kg	37.26	37.26	37.26	37.26	37.26
	Coal Briquette	$163	MJ/kg	23.90	23.90	23.90	23.90	23.90
	Coke Oven Gas	$171	MJ/m^{3}N	21.51	21.57	21.27	21.42	21.38
	Blast Furnace Gas	$172	MJ/m^{3}N	3.51	3.59	3.64	3.41	3.41
	Converter Furnace Gas	$173	MJ/m^{3}N	8.37	8.37	8.41	8.41	8.41
Oil	Crude Oil for Refinery	$210	MJ/l	38.34	38.27	38.22	38.12	38.12
	Crude Oil for Power Generation	$220	MJ/l	39.05	39.15	39.59	38.50	39.26
	Bituminous Mixture Fuel	$221	MJ/kg	30.06	30.31	29.86	22.44	22.44
	Natural Gas Liquid & Condensate	$230	MJ/l	35.74	35.51	35.41	35.03	35.01
Oil Products	Slack Gasoline	$271	MJ/l	33.63	33.63	33.57	33.55	33.55
	Slack Kerosene	$272	MJ/l	36.78	36.79	36.76	36.74	36.74
	Slack Diesel Oil or Gas Oil	$273	MJ/l	38.56	38.59	38.58	38.57	38.56
	Slack Fuel Oil	$274	MJ/l	41.82	41.77	41.79	41.77	41.78
	Cracked Gasoline	$275	MJ/l	33.63	33.63	33.57	33.55	33.55
	Cracked Diesel Oil or Gas Oil	$276	MJ/l	38.56	38.59	38.58	38.57	38.56
	Feedstock Oil for Refinery and Mixing	$277	MJ/l	38.34	38.27	38.22	38.12	38.12
	Naphtha	$281	MJ/l	33.63	33.63	33.57	33.55	33.55
	Reformed Material Oil	$282	MJ/l	35.09	35.09	35.09	35.09	35.09
	Gasoline	$310	MJ/l	34.57	34.61	34.60	34.59	34.58
	Premium Gasoline	$311	MJ/l	35.09	35.09	35.09	35.09	35.09
	Regular Gasoline	$312	MJ/l	34.48	34.48	34.48	34.48	34.48
	Jet Fuel	$320	MJ/l	36.42	36.42	36.70	36.70	36.70
	Kerosene	$330	MJ/l	36.78	36.79	36.76	36.74	36.74
	Gas Oil or Diesel Oil	$340	MJ/l	38.11	38.09	38.18	37.76	37.86
	Fuel Oil A	$351	MJ/l	39.74	39.61	39.33	39.08	39.97
	Fuel Oil C	$355	MJ/l	42.68	42.18	41.97	42.26	42.24
	Heating Oil B	$356	MJ/l	40.19	40.19	40.40	40.40	40.40
	Heating Oil C	$357	MJ/l	42.68	42.18	41.97	42.26	42.24
	Heating Oil C for Power Generation	$358	MJ/l	41.06	41.12	41.33	40.52	40.41
	Lublicating Oil	$365	MJ/l	40.19	40.19	40.20	40.20	40.20
	Asphalt	$371	MJ/kg	41.64	41.15	40.95	41.23	41.21
	Non Asphalt Heavy Oil Products	$372	MJ/kg	41.64	41.15	40.95	41.23	41.21
	Oil Coke	$375	MJ/kg	35.58	35.58	35.60	29.90	29.90
	Galvanic Furnace Gas	$376	MJ/m^{3}N	8.37	8.37	8.41	8.41	8.41
	Refinary Gas	$380	MJ/m^{3}N	39.35	39.35	44.90	44.90	44.90
	Liquified Petroleum Gas	$390	MJ/kg	50.23	50.23	50.20	50.80	50.80
Natural Gas	Liquefied Natural Gas	$410	MJ/kg	54.60	54.57	54.55	54.57	54.53
	Indigenous Natural Gas	$420	MJ/m^{3}N	42.09	42.39	42.55	42.87	43.57
	Indigenous Natura l Gas	$421	MJ/m^{3}N	42.09	42.39	42.55	42.87	43.57
	Coal Mining Gas	$422	MJ/m^{3}N	36.00	36.00	16.70	16.70	16.70
	Off-gas from Crude Oil	$423	MJ/m^{3}N	42.09	42.39	42.55	42.87	43.57
Town Gas	Town Gas	$450	MJ/m^{3}N	41.86	41.86	41.10	44.80	44.80
	Town Gas	$460	MJ/m^{3}N	41.86	41.86	41.10	44.80	44.80
	Small Scale Town Gas	$470	MJ/m^{3}N	100.50	100.50	100.50	100.50	100.50

【CH_4, N_2O】

●*Estimation Method*

Because it is possible to use fuel-specific, sector-specific and furnace-specific activity data, and also to set country-specific emission factors for Japan, Tier 2 country-specific emission factors were used to calculate emissions in accordance with the *1996 Revised IPCC Guidelines* and *Good Practice Guidance* (2000). However, in residential and other sectors in which activity data for different furnace types cannot be used, Tier 1 IPCC default emission factors were used.

Emissions were calculated by multiplying fuel-specific, furnace-specific and sector-specific activity data by fuel-specific and furnace-specific emission factors.

$$E = \sum \left(EF_{ij} \times A_{ijk} \right)$$

E	: Emissions from combustion of fuel by stationary sources ($kgCH_4$, kgN_2O)
EF_{ij}	: Emission factor for fuel type i, furnace type j ($kgCH_4/TJ$, kgN_2O/TJ)
A_{ijk}	: Fuel consumption for fuel type i, furnace type j, sector k (TJ)
i	: Fuel type
j	: Furnace type
k	: Sector

●*Emission Factors*

Based on data obtained from surveys conducted in Japan (Table 3-6), chimney flue CH_4, N_2O and O_2 concentrations, and the theoretical (dry) exhaust gas volumes, theoretical air volumes, and higher heating values shown in Table 3-5 were employed to establish emission factors for each kind of facility using the combustion calculation formula. For CH_4 and N_2O emissions from electric arc furnaces, combustion calculation was carried out using measurement results for CH_4 and N_2O concentrations in exhaust gas, dry exhaust gas volume per unit time, and calorific value per unit time.

Emission factors for each kind of facility were averaged after dividing facilities according to fuel and furnace types, and CH_4 and N_2O emission factors were established (Table 3-7, Table 3-8). Anomalous values were excluded according to t-testing or expert opinion when calculating average values.

Table 3-5 Theoretical exhaust gas and air volumes, higher heating value for different fuels

Fuel type	Fixed unit	Theoretical exhaust gas volume (dry)	Higher heating value	Theoretical air volume	Remarks
		m^3_N/l,kg,m^3N	kJ/l,kg,m^3N,kWh	m^3_N/l,kg,m^3N	
Heavy oil A	l	8.900	39,100	9.500	1
Heavy oil B	l	9.300	40,400	9.900	1
Heavy oil C	l	9.500	41,700	10.100	1
Diesel oil	l	8.800	38,200	9.400	1
Kerosene	l	8.400	36,700	9.100	1
Crude oil	l	8.747	38,200	9.340	1
Naphtha	l	7.550	34,100	8.400	1
Other liquid fuels	l	9.288	37,850	9.687	2
Other liquid fuels (heavy)	l	9.064	37,674	9.453	2
Other liquid fuels (light)	l	9.419	35,761	9.824	2
Steam coal	kg	7.210	26,600	7.800	1
Coke	kg	7.220	30,100	7.300	1
Harvested wood	kg	3.450	14,367	3.720	2
Charcoal	kg	7.600	30,500	7.730	3
Other solid fuels	kg	7.000	33,141	7.000	2
Town gas	m^3	9.850	46,047	10.949	2
Coke oven gas (COG)	m^3	4.500	21,100	4.800	1
Blast furnace gas (BFG)	m^3	1.460	3,410	0.626	1
Liquefied natural gas (LNG)	kg	11.766	54,500	13.093	1
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	kg	11.051	50,200	12.045	1
Linz-Donawitz (LD) gas	m^3	2.200	8,410	1.500	1
Refinery gas (offgas)	m^3	11.200	44,900	12.400	1
Other gaseous fuels	m^3	4.587	28,465	4.096	2
Other gaseous fuels (petroleum)	m^3	7.889	40,307	7.045	2
Other gaseous fuels (steel)	m^3	2.812	19,097	2.511	2
Other gaseous fuels (mining)	m^3	3.396	38,177	3.032	2
Other gaseous fuels (other)	m^3	4.839	23,400	4.321	2
Pulping waste liquor	kg	3.245	13,898	3.499	2
Electricity	kWh		3,600		1

Note 1: Theoretical exhaust gas and air volumes are the standard values given in the Ministry of the Environment's *Research of Air Pollutant Emissions from Stationary Sources* (hereafter MAP Survey), except for town gas, LNG and LPG, for which values calculated from constituent data were used. For town gas, the constituents of town gas 13A were considered to be representative. Regarding higher heating value, standard calorific values given in General Energy Statistics were used for items marked 1, and standard values given in the MAP Survey (based on the 1992 survey) for items marked 2 in the Remarks column. The higher heating value for steam coal (imported) was used for the higher heating value of steam coal. The item marked 3 in the Remarks column was set by the 2005 Committee based on reference materials etc.

Table 3-6 References for measurement data used in establishment of emission factors

	References
1	Hokkaido Prefecture, *Report of GHG Emissions Intensity from Stationary Combustion*, 1991
2	Hyogo Prefecture, *Report of GHG Emissions Intensity from Stationary Combustion*, 1991
3	Osaka Prefecture, *Study of GHG Emissions Intensity from Stationary Combustion*, 1991
4	Hokkaido Prefecture, *Report of GHG Emissions Intensity from Stationary Combustion*, 1992
5	Hyogo Prefecture, *Report of GHG Emissions Intensity from Stationary Combustion*, 1992
6	City of Kitakyusyu, *Report of GHG Emissions Intensity from Stationary Combustion*, 1992
7	Hyogo Prefecture, *Study of GHG Emission Factors from Stationary Combustion*, 1993
8	Hyogo Prefecture, *Report of GHG Emissions Intensity from Stationary Combustion*, 1994
9	Kanagawa Prefecture, *Study of GHG Emission Factors from Stationary Combustion*, 1995
10	Niigata Prefecture, *Study of GHG Emission Factors from Stationary Combustion*, 1995
11	Osaka Prefecture, *Study of GHG Emission Factors from Stationary Combustion*, 1995
12	Hiroshima Prefecture, *Study of GHG Emission Factors from Stationary Combustion*, 1995
13	Fukuoka Prefecture, *Report of GHG Emission Factors from Stationary Combustion*, 1995
14	City of Osaka, *Study of GHG Emission Factors from Stationary Combustion*, 1995
15	City of Kobe, *Study of GHG Emission Factors from Stationary Combustion*, 1995
16	Hokkaido Prefecture, *Study of GHG Emission Factors from Stationary Combustion*, 1996
17	Ishikawa Prefecture, *Study of GHG Emission Factors from Stationary Combustion*, 1996
18	Kyoto Prefecture, *Study of GHG Emission Factors from Stationary Combustion*, 1996
19	Osaka Prefecture, *Study of GHG Emission Factors from Stationary Combustion*, 1996
20	Hyogo Prefecture, *Study of GHG Emission Factors from Stationary Combustion*, 1996
21	Hiroshima Prefecture, *Study of GHG Emission Factors from Stationary Combustion*, 1996
22	Fukuoka Prefecture, *Report of GHG Emission Factors from Stationary Combustion*, 1996
23	Kyoto Prefecture, *Report of GHG Emission Factors from Stationary Combustion*, 1997
24	Hyogo Prefecture, *Study of GHG Emission Factors from Stationary Combustion*, 1997
25	Fukuoka Prefecture, *Report of GHG Emission Factors from Stationary Combustion*, 1997
26	Japan Sociality Atmospheric Environment, *Reports on Greenhouse gas emissions estimation methodology*, 1996
27	Osaka Prefecture, *Study of GHG Emission Factors from Stationary Combustion*, 1999
28	Hyogo Prefecture, *Report of GHG Emission Factors from Stationary Combustion*, 2000
29	The Institute of Applied Energy, *Report for Trend of Fuel Quality in Lowering Environmental Atmospheric Quality*, 2000
30	Measurement Data prepared by Committee for the Greenhouse Gases Emissions Estimation Methods in FY1999
31	Data prepared by the Federation of Electric Power Companies of Japan
32	IPCC, *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines (Reference Manual)*, 1997

Table 3-7 CH_4 emission factors for different fuels and furnaces (unit: kg-CH_4/TJ)

Furnace type	Fuel type	Emission factor	Remarks
Boiler	Heavy oils B and C, crude oil	0.10	Average of 9 facilities
Boiler	Heavy oil A, diesel oil, kerosene, naphtha, other liquid fuels	0.25	Average of 2 facilities
Boiler	Gaseous fuel	0.22	Average of 5 facilities
Boiler	Steam coal, coke, other solid fuels	0.13	Average of 7 facilities
Boiler	Harvested wood, charcoal	72	Average of 4 facilities
Boiler	Pulping waste liquor	4.3	Average of 2 facilities
Sintering furnace for smelting of metals (except copper, lead, zinc)	Solid fuel, liquid fuel, gaseous fuel	30	Average of 6 facilities
Palletizing furnace (steel and non-ferrous metal)	Solid fuel, liquid fuel, gaseous fuel	1.6	Average of 2 facilities
Metal rolling furnace, metal treating furnace, metal forging furnace	Liquid fuel, gaseous fuel	0.42	Average of 11 facilities
Petroleum and gas furnaces	Liquid fuel, gaseous fuel	0.15	Average of 27 facilities
Catalytic regenerator	Coke, carbon	0.054	Average of 11 facilities
Brick kiln, ceramic kiln, and other kiln	Solid fuel, liquid fuel, gaseous fuel	1.5	Average of 2 facilities
Aggregate drying kiln, cement raw material drying kiln, brick raw material drying kiln	Solid fuel, liquid fuel, gaseous fuel	27	Average of 6 facilities
Other drying kilns	Solid fuel, liquid fuel, gaseous fuel	6.1	Average of 8 facilities
Electric arc furnace	Electricity	13	Average of 6 facilities
Other industrial furnaces	Solid fuel	13	Average of 14 facilities
Other industrial furnaces	Liquid fuel	0.79	Average of 14 facilities
Other industrial furnaces	Gaseous fuel	2.1	Average of 6 facilities
Gas turbine	Liquid fuel, gaseous fuel	0.75	Average of 11 facilities
Diesel engine	Liquid fuel, gaseous fuel	0.67	Average of 8 facilities
Gas engine, petrol engine	Liquid fuel, gaseous fuel	54	Average of 6 facilities
Household equipment	Solid fuel	290	IPCC default value converted to higher heating value
Household equipment	Liquid fuel	9.5	IPCC default value converted to higher heating value
Household equipment	Gaseous fuel	4.5	IPCC default value converted to higher heating value
Household equipment	Biomass fuel	290	IPCC default value converted to higher heating value

Table 3-8 N_2O emission factors for different fuels and furnaces (unit: kg-N_2O/TJ)

Furnace type	Fuel type	Emission factor	Remarks
Boiler	Heavy oils B and C, crude oil	0.21	Average of 10 facilities
Boiler	Heavy oil A, diesel oil, kerosene, naphtha, other liquid fuels	0.18	Average of 2 facilities
Boiler	Gaseous fuel	0.16	Average of 5 facilities
Boiler (other than fluidized bed boilers)	Solid fuel	0.83	Average of 9 facilities
Normal pressure fluidized bed boiler	Solid fuel	53	Average of 11 facilities
Pressurized fluidized bed boiler	Steam coal	5.2	Data from 1 facility
Boiler	Pulping waste liquor	0.17	Average of 2 facilities
Blast furnace	Coke oven gas, blast furnace gas, other gaseous fuel	0.050	Average of 2 facilities
Petroleum furnace, gas furnace	Liquid fuel, gaseous fuel	0.20	Average of 27 facilities
Catalytic regenerator	Coke, carbon	7.3	Average of 12 facilities
Electric arc furnace	Electricity	3.3	Average of 6 facilities
Coke oven	Town gas, coke oven gas, blast furnace gas, converter gas, offgas, other gaseous fuels	0.15	Average of 3 facilities
Other industrial furnace	Solid fuel	1.1	Average of 20 facilities
Other industrial furnace	Liquid fuel	1.7	Average of 31 facilities
Other industrial furnace	Gaseous fuel	1.1	Average of 18 facilities
Gas turbine	Liquid fuel, gaseous fuel	0.54	Average of 12 facilities
Diesel engine	Liquid fuel, gaseous fuel	2.1	Average of 9 facilities
Gas engine, petrol engine	Liquid fuel, gaseous fuel	0.83	Average of 7 facilities
Household equipment	Solid fuel	1.3	IPCC default value converted to higher heating value
Household equipment	Liquid fuel	0.57	IPCC default value converted to higher heating value
Household equipment	Gaseous fuel	0.090	IPCC default value converted to higher heating value
Household equipment	Biomass fuel	3.8	IPCC default value converted to higher heating value

●*Activity Data*

Fuel consumption by each sector (Energy Conversion, Industry, Commercial & Others), and Residential) for each type of fuels as presented in the *General Energy Statistics* was further divided among different furnace types proportionally to fuel consumption data in the MAP survey to obtain the activity data for each sector, each fuel type and each furnace type.

Because stationary combustion fuel consumption data for the different types of furnace is not available in the General Energy Statistics, data from the MAP Survey, which provides details on fuel consumption for different types of furnace and fuel, was used to estimate fuel consumption for different furnace types.

Outline of the MAP Survey

The MAP Survey is a statistical survey conducted to (1) promote reasonable and effective atmospheric environmental policy, (2) obtain information on current activities within the context of the Air Pollutant Control Law (e.g., the current status of regulation of stationary sources that emit soot and smoke in facilities that are registered to a local government and in facilities that emit ordinary soot or particular soot, and the current status of air pollutant control), (3) develop the submitted data on facilities emitting soot and smoke, and (4) estimate the amounts of air pollutant emissions from facilities that emit soot and smoke. This survey is conducted with survey questionnaires. The response sheets and this survey's explanations are distributed to target facilities mentioned above. Complete enumeration surveys, in the form of the *MAP Survey*, were carried out in fiscal 1992, 1995, 1996, and 1999, in relation to all facilities emitting soot and smoke.

The procedure for calculating activity data is as follows:

1) Fuel consumption data from the MAP Survey is collated respectively for each fuel type, furnace type and sector.

2) The percentage of fuel consumption accounted for by each furnace type is calculated for each fuel type and sector.

3) Fuel consumption for different fuel types and sectors provided in the General Energy Statistics is multiplied by the percentage calculated in (2) to obtain fuel-specific, furnace-specific, and sector-specific activity data.

$$A_{ijk} = A_{EBik} \times w_{ijk}$$

A_{ijk} : Activity data for fuel type i, furnace type j, sector k (TJ)
A_{EBik} : Fuel consumption for fuel type i, sector k from General Energy Statistics (TJ)
w_{ijk} : Ratio of furnace type j associated with consumption of fuel type i in sector k
i : Fuel type
j : Furnace type
k : Sector

$$w_{ijk} = A_{MAPijk} \diagup \sum_{m} A_{MAPimk}$$

A_{MAPijk} : Fuel consumption for fuel type i, furnace type j, sector k according to MAP Survey (TJ)

4) MAP Survey fuel-specific, furnace-specific, and sector-specific fuel consumption is used as activity data for the consumption of fuels (such as charcoal) not included in the General Energy Statistics, and furnaces for which General Energy Statistics fuel consumption data cannot be used (in specific terms, electricity consumption of electric arc furnaces and carbon fuels of catalytic regenerators).

5) In the residential sector, fuel consumption for different fuel types provided in the General Energy Statistics is used as activity data.

For years in which exhaustive MAP surveys were not carried out, the percentages of fuel consumption accounted for by each furnace type were interpolated using the data obtained in the years exhaustive survey carried out.

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

●*Uncertainties*

【CO_2】

Carbon-Hydrogen ratio of hydrocarbons is strongly correlating with calorific value in theory, then, standard deviation of sample data of each fuel's calorific value are used for uncertainty assessment of emission factors based on assumption that deviation of carbon content and that of calorific value is equal. The uncertainty of energy consumption in TJ given in the *General Energy Statistics* was assessed based on the given statistical error of solid fuels, liquid fuels, and gaseous fuels. As a result, the uncertainty for emissions was determined to be 1% for CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion. A summary of uncertainty assessment methods is provided in Annex 7.

【CH_4, N_2O】

The uncertainties for emission factors were evaluated on the basis of applied statistical procedures, expert judgment, and default data for each energy type. The uncertainties of activity data were estimated by using standard deviation and the percentage of data collection indicated in MAP Survey. The uncertainties for emissions from fuel combustion were estimated to be 47% for CH_4 emissions and 33% for N_2O emissions. A summary of uncertainty assessment methods are provided in Annex 7.

●*Time-series Consistency*

The same carbon emission factors have been used from FY 1990 to the current year as discussed in the Emission Factors section, with the exception of blast furnace gas and town gas. These emission factors have been calculated by a consistent estimation method in all time series.

The emission factors for CH_4 and N_2O have been calculated by a consistent estimation method since FY 1990.

The activity data was used from data in *General Energy Statistics* in all time series, and the statistics are made by a consistent estimation method in all time series.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

Tier 1 QC activities have been conducted in accordance with the *Good Practice Guidance (2000).* The QC activities focus on the verification of the parameters for activity data and emission factors and the archive of reference materials. Details of the QA/QC activities are provided in Annex 6.1.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O the emissions in FY 2005 were recalculated because of the revision of the values in FY 2005 reported in the *General Energy Statistics* which were used as the basis for activity data in the category of *1.A. Fuel Combustion Activities*.

f） Source-specific Planned Improvements

- The use of fuel consumption data in the MAP Survey for FY 2002 onward is prohibited for any purposes other than the original one specified for the Map Survey, while that is not the case with the data in the MAP Survey for FY 1999 and earlier years. Therefore, for emission estimation after FY 2000, the ratio of each furnace type associated with consumption of each fuel type in each sector estimated based on the data in FY 1999 was used. It is currently under consideration by the government whether an arrangement should be made to enable use of the data in the MAP Survey for FY 2002 onward.

3.2.2. Manufacturing Industries and Other Energy Industries (1.A.2)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

This category provides the estimation methods for determining CO_2 emissions from Iron and Steel (1.A.2.a); Non-ferrous Metals (1.A.2.b); Chemicals (1.A.2.c); Pulp, Paper, and Print (1.A.2.d); Food Processing, Beverages, and Tobacco (1.A.2.e); and Other (1.A.2.f).

b） Methodological Issues

●***Estimation Method***

See Section 3.2.1 (1.A.1).

●***Emission Factors***

See Section 3.2.1 (1.A.1).

●***Activity Data***

The data presented in *General Energy Statistics* were used for activity data, as was the case for the Energy Industry (1.A.1).

Activity data for manufacturing industry sectors were calculated by totaling energy consumption from production activities in factories and offices (final energy consumption), energy consumption related to non-utility power generation for use in one’s own factories and offices (non-utility power generation), and energy consumption related to steam production for use in own factories and offices (industrial steam) shown in *General Energy Statistics*. Because the energy consumption for production activities in factories and offices contained a certain amount used as raw materials (non-energy use), this amount was subtracted.

The non-utility power generation and industrial steam generation sectors are included in the energy conversion sector in *General Energy Statistics*. However, the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories allocates CO_2 emissions from energy consumption for power or steam generation to the sectors generating that power or steam. As such, these CO_2 emissions are added to those from each industry in the final energy consumption sector and are provided in 1.A.2.

Table 3-9 shows correspondence between sectors of Japan’s Energy Balance Table and of the CRF (1.A.2).

Table 3-9 Correspondence between sectors of Japan’s Energy Balance Table and of the CRF (1.A.2)

CRF			Japan's Energy Balance Table	
1A2		Manufacturing Industries and Construction		
	1A2a	Iron and Steel	Auto: Iron & Steel	#2217
			Steam Generation: Iron & Steel	#2307
			Final Energy Consumption, Iron & Steel	#6580
			Non-Energy, Iron & Steel	#9680
	1A2b	Non-Ferrous Metals	Auto: Non-Ferrous Metal	#2218
			Steam Generation: Non-Ferrous Metal	#2308
			Final Energy Consumption, Non-Ferrous Metal	#6590
			Non-Energy, Non-Ferrous Metal	#9690
	1A2c	Chemicals	Auto: Chemical Textiles	#2212
			Steam Generation: Chemical Textiles	#2302
			Final Energy Consumption, Chemical Textiles	#6530
			Non-Energy, Chemical Textiles	#9630
			Auto: Chemical	#2214
			Steam Generation: Chemical	#2304
			Final Energy Consumption, Chemical	#6550
			Non-Energy, Chemical	#9650
	1A2d	Pulp, Paper and Print	Auto: Pulp & Paper	#2211
			Steam Generation: Pulp & Paper	#2301
			Final Energy Consumption, Pulp & Paper	#6520
			Non-Energy, Pulp & Paper	#9620
	1A2e	Food Processing, Beverages and Tobacco	Final Energy Consumption, Food	#6510
			Non-Energy, Non-Manufacturing Industry (Food)	#9610
	1A2f	Other		
		Construction	Final Energy Consumption, Construction	#6150
			Non-Energy, Non-Manufacturing Industry (Construction)	#9610
		Oil Products	Auto: Oil products	#2213
			Steam Generation: Oil products	#2303
			Final Energy Consumption, Oil products	#6540
			Non-Energy, Oil products	#9640
		Glass Wares	Auto: Glass Wares	#2215
			Steam Generation: Glass Wares	#2305
			Final Energy Consumption, Glass Wares	#6560
			Non-Energy, Glass Wares	#9660
		Cement&Ceramics	Auto: Cement & Ceramics	#2216
			Steam Generation: Cement & Ceramics	#2306
			Final Energy Consumption, Cement & Ceramics	#6570
			Non-Energy, Cement & Ceramics	#9670
		Machinery	Auto: Machinery & Others	#2219
			Steam Generation: Machinery & Others	#2309
			Final Energy Consumption, Machinery	#6600
			Non-Energy, Machinery	#9700
		Duplication Adjustment	Auto: Duplication Adjustment	#2220
			Steam Generation: Duplication Adjustment	#2310
			Final Energy Consumption, Duplication Adjustment	#6700
			Non-Energy, Duplication Adjustment	#9710
		Other Industries & SMEs	Auto: Others	#2250
			Final Energy Consumption, Other Industries & SMEs	#6900
			Non-Energy, Other Industries & SMEs	#9720

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

See Section 3.2.1 c).

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

Tier 1 QC activities have been conducted in accordance with the *Good Practice Guidance (2000).* The QC activities focus on the verification of the parameters for activity data and emission factors and the archive of reference materials. Details of the QA/QC activities are provided in Annex 6.1.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

See Section 3.2.1 e).

f） Source-specific Planned Improvements

See Section 3.2.1 f).

3.2.3. Mobile Combustion (1.A.3.:CO_2)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

This category provides the methods used to estimate CO_2 emissions from Civil Aviation (1.A.3.a), Road Transportation (1.A.3.b), Railways (1.A.3.c), and Navigation (1.A.3.d).

b） Methodological Issues

●***Estimation Method***

See Section 3.2.1 b).

●***Emission Factors***

See Section 3.2.1 b).

●***Activity Data***

The data given in the *General Energy Statistics* were used for activity data.

Values subtracting final energy consumption reported under ‘Non-energy’ [#9850] from energy consumption reported under ‘Civil Aviation’ [#8140] [#8540], ‘Road Transportation’ [#8110] [#8510] [#8115] [#8190] [#8590], ‘Railways’ [#8120] [#8520] and ‘Navigation’ [#8130] [#8530]in Japan’s Energy Balance Table (*General Energy Statistics*) are used for activity data. Because energy consumption reported under ‘Non-energy’ was used for the purposes other than combustion and was considered not emitting CO_2, these values were deducted.

Table 3-10 Correspondence between sectors of Japan’s Energy Balance Table and of the CRF (1.A.3)

CRF			Japan's Energy Balance Table	
1A3		Transport		
	1A3a	Civil Aviation	Final Energy Consumption, Passenger Air	#8140
			Final Energy Consumption, Freight Air	#8540
			Non-Energy, Transportation (Air)	#9850
	1A3b	Road Transportation	Final Energy Consumption, Passenger Car	#8110
			Final Energy Consumption, Freight Freight, Truck & Lorry	#8510
			Final Energy Consumption, Passenger Bus	#8115
			Final Energy Consumption, Passenger, Transportation fraction estimation error	#8190
			Final Energy Consumption, Freight, Transportation fraction estimation error.	#8590
			Non-Energy, Transportation (Car, Truck & Lorry, Bus)	#9850
	1A3c	Railways	Final Energy Consumption, Passenger Rail	#8120
			Final Energy Consumption, Freight Rail	#8520
			Non-Energy, Transportation (Rail)	#9850
	1A3d	Navigation	Final Energy Consumption, Passenger Ship	#8130
			Final Energy Consumption, Freight Ship	#8530
			Non-Energy, Transportation	#9850
	1A3e	Other Transportation	-	-

c） *Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency*

See Section 3.2.1 c).

d） *Source-specific QA/QC and Verification*

Tier 1 QC activities have been conducted in accordance with the *Good Practice Guidance (2000).* The QC activities focus on the verification of the parameters for activity data and emission factors and the archive of reference materials. Details of the QA/QC activities are provided in Annex 6.1.

e） *Source-specific Recalculations*

See Section 3.2.1 e).

f） *Source-specific Planned Improvements*

See Section 3.2.1 f).

3.2.4. Mobile Combustion (1.A.3.:CH_4 , N_2O)

This section provides the estimation methods for CH_4 and N_2O emissions from Mobile Combustion from Civil Aviation (1.A.3.a), Road Transportation (1.A.3.b), Railways (1.A.3.c), and Navigation (1.A.3.d).

3.2.4.1. Civil Aviation (1.A.3.a.)

a） *Source/Sink Category Description*

This section provides the estimation methods for CH_4 and N_2O emissions from energy consumption in civil aviation. Greenhouse gases associated with the domestic operation of Japanese airliners are mainly emitted from jet fuels. In addition, a small amount of aviation gasoline used by light aircraft and helicopters is also a source of methane and nitrous oxide emission.

b） Methodological Issues

●Estimation Method

Emissions have been calculated using the Tier 2a method for jet fuel and the Tier 1 for aviation gasoline, in accordance with Decision Tree of the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* (Page 2.58, Fig. 2.7).

Methane and nitrous oxide emissions associated with landing and take-off (LTO) of domestic airliners using jet fuel
= Emission factor per LTO 1 cycle per domestic airliner × Number of LTO cycles of aircraft in domestic routes

Methane and nitrous oxide emissions from domestic airliner during cruising using jet fuel
= Emission factor associated with jet fuel consumption × Jet fuel consumption by aircraft during cruising in domestic routes

Methane and nitrous oxide emission associated with flight of gasoline-powered domestic aircraft
= Emission factor associated with consumption of aviation gasoline × Consumption of aviation gasoline by aircraft in domestic routes

●Emission Factors

➢ Jet fuel

The default values given in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* are used for emission factors for methane and nitrous oxide for LTO. The values used for emission factors for methane and nitrous oxide for cruising were calculated by converting the default values given in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* into kg-CH_4/l using the specific gravity of jet fuel (0.78 t/kl). The following table provides the emission factors for methane and nitrous oxide at LTO and cruising.

➢ Aviation gasoline

The default values given in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* are used for emission factors for methane and nitrous oxide.

Table 3-11 Methane and nitrous oxide emission factors for aircraft

		CH_4	N_2O
jet aircraft (Jet fuel)	During takeoff and landing*	0.3 [kg-CH_4/LTO]	0.1 [kg-N_2O/LTO]
	During flight	0 [kg-CH_4/kl]	0.078 [kg-N_2O/kl]
Other than jet aircraft (Aviation gasoline)	-	0.06 [g-CH_4/MJ]	0.0009 [g-N_2O/MJ]

* LTO=Landing/takeoff cycle

Source: Ministry of the Environment, *Results of Review of Greenhouse Gases Emissions Estimations Part 3* (August 2002)
Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, Volume 3, Table I-47

(Refer to *1-EF-2006.xls¥airplane* for detail on the calculation process.)

●Activity Data

➢ Jet fuel

The number of takeoffs and landings given in the *Statistical Yearbook of Air Transport* of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism is used as activity data at takeoff and landing. Fuel Consumption for takeoff and landing was calculated by multiplying fuel consumption for one takeoff or landing given in the IPCC/OECD guidelines, by the number of takeoffs and landings given above.

Fuel consumption for cruising was estimated by subtracting the amount of jet fuel consumed at takeoff and landing, from total jet fuel consumption calculated from the *Statistical Yearbook of Air Transport* of Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

➢ ***Aviation gasoline***

Consumption (converted into net calorific value) of gasoline in airplane sector taken from the *General Energy Statistics* of the Agency for Natural Resources and Energy was used for activity data.

Table 3-12 Activity Data associated with emissions from aircraft

Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
number of LTO cycle	LTO	430,654	532,279	667,559	715,767	742,123
Jet fuel comsumption of Cruise	kl	2,330,514	3,223,547	3,537,205	3,543,856	3,675,250
Gasoline comsumption	kl	5,345	6,029	4,287	7,662	8,157

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

●***Uncertainties***

As the uncertainty of emission factors, default values given in the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* (200% for CH_4 and 10,000% for N_2O) were applied. The uncertainty of activity data was 10%; determined as a standard value by the Committee for the Greenhouse Gas Emission Estimation Methods. As a result, the uncertainties for the emissions were determined to be 200% for CH_4 and 10000% for N_2O. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

●***Time-series Consistency***

Emission factors were used same values from FY 1990 to FY 2006. Activity data for jet fuel from the *Statistical Yearbook of Air Transport* and aviation gasoline from the *General Energy Statistics* have been used consistently from FY 1990 to FY2006.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

Tier 1 QC activities have been conducted in accordance with the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* methods. Tier 1 QC activities focus on the verification of the parameters for activity data and emission factors and the archive of reference materials. QA/QC activities are summarized in Annex 6.1.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

No recalculations were performed.

f） Source-specific Planned Improvements

No improvements are planed.

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

Emissions from automobiles in Japan are calculated for the following vehicle categories:

Table 3-13 Reporting categories and definitions of emissions from automobiles

Vehicle Type	Definition	Fuel type for emission reporting			
		Gasoline	Diesel	LPG	LNG
Light passenger vehicle	Light vehicle used for transportation of people.	○	—	—	—
Light cargo truck	Light vehicle used for transportation of cargo	○	—	—	—
Passenger vehicle	Regular passenger vehicle or small vehicle used for transportation of people, with a capacity of 10 persons or less.	○	○	○	—
Bus	Regular passenger vehicle or small vehicle used for transportation of people, with a capacity of 11 persons or more.	○	○	—	—
Small cargo truck	Small vehicle used for transportation of cargo.	○	○	—	—
Regular cargo truck	Regular vehicle used for transportation of cargo.	○	○	—	—
Special-purpose vehicle	Regular, small or light vehicle used for special purposes, including flushers, advertising vans, hearses, and others.	○	○	—	—
NPG vehicle	Any of the above vehicles that use natural gas as fuel.	—	—	—	○
Motorcycle	Two-wheeled vehicle	○	—	—	—

Different estimation methods are used for the categories of Light Passenger Vehicles, Light Cargo Trucks, Passenger Vehicles, Buses, Small Cargo Trucks, Regular Cargo Trucks, and Special-purpose Vehicles (3.2.4.2.a), Natural gas-powered Vehicles (3.2.4.2.b), and Motorcycles (3.2.4.2.c). Thus, they are described in the following sections.

3.2.4.2.a. Light Passenger Vehicles, Light Cargo Trucks, Passenger Vehicles, Buses, Small Cargo Trucks, Regular Cargo Trucks, and Special-purpose Vehicles

a） Source/Sink Category Description

This section provides the estimation methods for CH_4 and N_2O emissions from light passenger vehicles, light cargo trucks, passenger vehicles, buses, small cargo trucks, regular cargo trucks, and special-purpose vehicles.

b） Methodological Issues

●*Estimation Method*

Emissions have been calculated distance travel per type of vehicle by emission factors using the Tier 3 method, in accordance with Decision Tree of the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* (Page 2.45, Fig. 2.5). The country-specific emission factors were used for some category of vehicle, and the default emission factors were used for the other category of vehicle. The activity data was estimated by using running mileage and fuel efficiency which were provided from the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism's *Statistical Yearbook of Motor Vehicle Transport*. (Refer to *1A3-car-2005.xls* for details on the calculation process).

●*Emission Factors*

Emission factors for methane and nitrous oxide have been established for each type of fuel in each category of vehicle, using the data shown in table 3-13. "JAMA data": the emission factors were calculated using driving mode test data provided by Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association, Inc.(JAMA)[1]. "Measured data" were using actual Japanese data. The method used to establish

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[1] JAMA data were provided by test mode. The emission factors were calculated using "combined driving mode".

emission factors was to take a weighted average of the emission factors estimated for each class of running speed, using the proportion of mileage by each class of running speed given in the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism’s *Road Transport Census*. The emission factors reflect the actual motor vehicle operation in Japan because the proportion of mileage by each class of running speed during congestion was applied. “1996GL” and “GPG(2000)” mean the emission factors were established using the default values in IPCC guidelines.

Detailed method for the determination of the emission factors are described in the *Greenhouse Gases Estimation Methods Committee Report – Transportation* (Ministry of Environment; February, 2006).

Table 3-14 Data source of the emission factors of vehicle

Vehicle Type	Gasoline engine		Diesel engin	
	CH_4	N_2O	CH_4	N_2O
Light passenger vehicle	JAMA data	JAMA data		
Light cargo truck	JAMA data	JAMA data		
Passenger vehicle	JAMA data	JAMA data	JAMA data	JAMA data
Bus	1996GL	GPG(2000)	Measured data	1996GL
Small cargo truck	JAMA data	JAMA data	Measured data	JAMA data
Regular cargo truck	1996GL	GPG(2000)	Measured data	JAMA data
Special-purpose vehicle	1996GL	GPG(2000)	Measured data	1996GL

Table 3-15 Methane emission factors for road transportation

Fuel	Vehicle Type	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Gasoline	Light Vehicle	gCH_4/km	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.007	0.007
	Passenger Vehicle (including LPG)	gCH_4/km	0.015	0.015	0.014	0.011	0.011
	Light Cargo Truck	gCH_4/km	0.020	0.020	0.019	0.014	0.013
	Small Cargo Truck	gCH_4/km	0.022	0.021	0.021	0.016	0.015
	Regular Cargo Truck	gCH_4/km	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035
	Bus	gCH_4/km	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035
	Special Vehicle	gCH_4/km	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035
Diesel	Passenger Vehicle	gCH_4/km	0.011	0.012	0.012	0.013	0.013
	Small Cargo Truck	gCH_4/km	0.0088	0.0091	0.0079	0.0076	0.0076
	Regular Cargo Truck	gCH_4/km	0.017	0.016	0.015	0.015	0.015
	Bus	gCH_4/km	0.019	0.018	0.017	0.017	0.017
	Special Vehicle	gCH_4/km	0.017	0.015	0.013	0.013	0.013

“Combined driving mode” = “10.15 driving mode” ×0.88 + “11 driving mode” ×0.12. “10.15 driving mode” is a hot start driving mode and “11 driving mode” is a cold start driving mode.

Table 3-16 Nitrous oxide emission factors for road transportation

Fuel	Vehicle Type	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Gasoline	Light Vehicle	gN$_2$O/km	0.015	0.015	0.014	0.010	0.009
	Passenger Vehicle (including LPG)	gN$_2$O/km	0.024	0.024	0.020	0.012	0.011
	Light Cargo Truck	gN$_2$O/km	0.024	0.024	0.022	0.013	0.012
	Small Cargo Truck	gN$_2$O/km	0.020	0.021	0.021	0.014	0.012
	Regular Cargo Truck	gN$_2$O/km	0.039	0.041	0.039	0.038	0.035
	Bus	gN$_2$O/km	0.045	0.046	0.044	0.041	0.043
	Special Vehicle	gN$_2$O/km	0.039	0.042	0.037	0.030	0.030
Diesel	Passenger Vehicle	gN$_2$O/km	0.006	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.004
	Small Cargo Truck	gN$_2$O/km	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.008	0.008
	Regular Cargo Truck	gN$_2$O/km	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.014	0.014
	Bus	gN$_2$O/km	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025
	Special Vehicle	gN$_2$O/km	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025

●***Activity Data***

Estimates of annual running mileage by each category of vehicle and by each type of fuel have been used as activity data. The method of estimating activity data was to multiply the proportion of running mileage for each fuel, which was calculated from fuel consumption and fuel efficiency, by the running distance for each category of vehicle given in the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism's *Statistical Yearbook of Motor Vehicle Transport.*

Table 3-17 Distance traveled per type of vehicle

vehicle type	fuel type	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Light vehicle	Gasolin	10^6 vehicles km	15,281	39,386	70,055	102,601	108,721
Passenger vehicle	Gasolin	10^6 vehicles km	289,697	323,022	363,991	372,663	366,782
	Diesel Oil	10^6 vehicles km	42,252	66,787	58,832	30,902	24,799
	LPG	10^6 vehicles km	18,368	17,192	15,382	13,971	13,807
Bus	Gasolin	10^6 vehicles km	95	32	21	46	54
	Diesel Oil	10^6 vehicles km	7,016	6,736	6,598	6,605	6,601
Light cargo truck	Gasolin	10^6 vehicles km	85,336	84,534	74,914	73,789	73,409
Small cargo truck + Cargo passenger truck	Gasolin	10^6 vehicles km	36,981	25,892	24,988	26,597	27,096
	Diesel Oil	10^6 vehicles km	55,428	62,032	57,221	41,674	39,100
Regular cargo truck	Gasolin	10^6 vehicles km	447	361	331	741	880
	Diesel Oil	10^6 vehicles km	66,434	78,086	82,693	78,866	79,873
Special vehicle	Gasolin	10^6 vehicles km	827	851	1,584	1,556	1,603
	Diesel Oil	10^6 vehicles km	10,420	15,373	19,115	18,869	19,887

●***N_2O emissions from gasoline vehicle in Japan***

"Japan 1978 Emission Regulation" was stipulated in 1978, and 3 way catalyst have stated to install to gasoline automobiles in Japan. Then, N_2O emissions per mileage (km) were increased. Until around 1986 when automobile installed 3 way catalyst became widely used, N_2O emissions per mileage (km) kept to increase.Until 1997, new emission regulation on automobile has not stipulated, then, N_2O emissions per mileage (km) were stable from 1986 to 1997.From 1997, Low Emission Vehicle were started to sell. From 2000, "Japan 2000 Emission Regulation" was stipulated, and N_2O emissions per mileage (km) were stated to decrease with installation of Close coupled Catalytic Converter. After 1997, trend of N_2O emissions per mileage (km) was decreasing.

c) Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

●***Uncertainties***

As the uncertainty of emission factors for the CH_4 and N_2O emissions from all types of vehicles, default values given in the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* (40% for CH_4 and 50% for N_2O) were applied. For the uncertainty for activity data, 50% for standard values determined by the Committee for the Greenhouse Gas Emission Estimation Methods was applied. As a result, the uncertainties of the emission from all road transportation including natural gas-powered vehicles and motorcycles were determined to be 64% for CH_4 and 71% for N_2O. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

●***Time-series Consistency***

Emission factors were used same values from FY 1990 to FY 2006. Activity data have been estimated using the data in the *Statistical Yearbook of Motor Vehicle Transport*, in a consistent estimation method from FY 1990 onward.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

Tier 1 QC activities have been conducted in accordance with the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* methods.Tier 1 QC activities focus on the verification of the parameters for activity data and emission factors and the archive of reference materials. QA/QC activities are summarized in Annex 6.1.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

Because the estimating method of the emission factor for light vehicles changed between FY 2001 and FY 2004, the emissions from FY 2001 to FY 2004 for CH_4 and N_2O were revised.

f） Source-specific Planned Improvements

For some types of vehicle, it is needed to discuss whether more suitable emission factors (i.e., those that are more representative of Japan's circumstances) should be established on the basis of actual measurements, because the default values presented in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* and *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* are currently used.

3.2.4.2.b. Natural gas-powered vehicles

a） Source/Sink Category Description

This section provides the estimation methods for CH_4 and N_2O emissions from natural gas-powered vehicles.

b） Methodological Issues

●***Estimation Method***

Emissions were calculated by multiplying the distance traveled per type of natural gas-powered vehicle by the emission factor for the type of vehicle.

●***Emission Factors***

Methene Emission factors for natural gas-powered light cargo trucks, small cargo trucks, light vehicle and passenger vehicle were determined using JAMA data and the same method used for the same type of gasoline or diesel powered vehicles.

Methene and nitrous oxide emission factors for regular cargo trucks and nitrous oxide emission factors for the vehicles mentioned above were determined using the average of the emission factors established for each travel speed category based on the actual measurements taken in Japan, weighted by the percentage of distance traveled for each travel speed category reported in the *Road Transport Census* (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism).

In the absence of actual measurement data in Japan, emission factors for bus and special vehicles were determined by adjusting the emissions factors for small and regular cargo trucks as necessary, taking the characteristics of each type of vehicle into consideration.

Table 3-18 Methane and nitrous oxide emission factors for natural gas-powered vehicles

Type	Calculation Method for Emission Factor		Average Emission Factor	
	Methane	Nitrous Oxide	Methane [$g\text{-}CH_4/km$]	Nitrous Oxide [$g\text{-}N_2O/km$]
Small cargo truck	JAMA data	Determined based on actual measurements	0.020	0.0002
Passenger vehicle	JAMA data	Used the emission factors for small cargo truck, taking the specifications of each type of vehicle into account.	0.013	0.0002
light passenger vehicle, light cargo truck	JAMA data		0.013	
Regular cargo truck	Determined based on actual measurements		0.366	0.0128
Special-purpose vehicle	Determined from the percentage of distance traveled per travel speed category which was adjusted by the emission factor per travel speed category for regular cargo trucks, taking travel patterns of natural gas-powered special-purpose vehicles into consideration.		0.414	0.0145
Bus	Determined from the emission factor for regular cargo truck which was adjusted by the ratio of equivalent inertia weight, taking vehicle weight into consideration.		1.098	0.0384

●***Activity Data***

Annual distance traveled per type of vehicle was determined by multiplying the number of natural gas-powered vehicles by the annual distance traveled per vehicle. The number of these vehicles was taken from the number of registered natural gas-powered vehicles per type in data compiled by the Japan Gas Association. For the annual distance traveled per type of vehicle, the value specific to the natural gas-powered vehicles could not be determined. As a result, the calculation of activity data used the annual distance traveled per vehicle for all fuel types which had been determined from the distance traveled per type of vehicle and the number of registered vehicles per type reported in the *Statistical Yearbook of Motor Vehicle Transport*.

Table 3-19 Annual distance traveled by natural gas-powered vehicles per type of vehicle.

vehicle type	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Passenger vehicle	1,000 vehicle-km	54	104	6,516	13,528	13,891
Bus	1,000 vehicle-km	0	1,860	18,743	53,936	58,650
Truck	1,000 vehicle-km	91	2,459	77,394	384,460	459,274
Small cargo truck	1,000 vehicle-km	184	8,088	32,426	57,045	62,118
Light vehicle	1,000 vehicle-km	0	498	19,217	68,750	77,266
Garbage vehicle	1,000 vehicle-km	0	300	6,955	38,816	43,664

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

●***Uncertainties***

The uncertainty of emission factors for both CH_4 and N_2O were determined as 1000% by expert judgment. The uncertainty of activity data was 50%; determined as a standard value by the 2002 Committee for the Greenhouse Gas Emission Estimation Methods. As a result, the uncertainties of the emissions were determined to be 1001% for CH_4 and N_2O in common. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

●***Time-series Consistency***

Emission factors were used same values from FY 1990 to FY 2006. Activity data were estimated by using the data in the *Statistical Yearbook of Motor Vehicle Transport* and the *Natural Gas Mining Association Data*, in the same estimation method consistently from FY 1990 to FY 2006.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

Tier 1 QC activities have been conducted in accordance with the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* methods.Tier 1 QC activities focus on the verification of the parameters for activity data and emission factors and the archive of reference materials. QA/QC activities are summarized in Annex 6.1.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

No recalculations were performed.

f） Source-specific Planned Improvements

To set more precise emission factors that better reflect actual conditions, it is needed to stock much more data on the annual distance traveled per type of vehicle and improve the estimation methods used.

3.2.4.2.c. Motorcycles

a） Source/Sink Category Description

This section provides the estimation methods for CH_4 and N_2O emissions from motorcycles.

b） Methodological Issues

●Estimation Method

Emissions from motorcycles were estimated based on the method developed in Japan by the Ministry of Environment for the estimation of emissions from vehicles not subject to the PRTR (Pollutant Release and Transfer Register) Program. The emissions were calculated for two emission sources of “Hot start” and “Increment for cold start”, using the equations below. For details of the calculation method, see the *Greenhouse Gases Estimation Methods Committee Report – Transportation* (February, 2006).

Methane and nitrous oxide emissions from hot-starting of motorcycles
= Emission factor for vehicle-km per type of motorcycle × Total annual distance traveled by motorcycles per type

Methane emissions from increment at cold starting of motorcycles
= Emission factor per start per type × Number of engine start-ups per year by each type of motorcycle

●Emission Factors

➢ Hot start

The THC (Total HydroCarbon) emission factor for hot starts, derived from the actual measurement data in Japan, was multiplied by the ratio of the methane emission factor to the THC emission factor, obtained from actual measurements. The THC emission factors for motorcycles were established for each category of vehicle type, stroke, and unregulated/regulated status. Accordingly, the emission factor per travel speed was determined for each type of motorcycle by apportioning the number of motorcycles in operation to these categories based on the estimated component ratio. For nitrous oxide, the default emission factor for *US Motorcycles/European Motorcycles* given in the *Revised*

1996 IPCC Guidelines [0.002(gN_2O/km)]is used.

➢ *Increment for cold start*

The emission factor was determined for each type of motorcycle by multiplying the THC emission factor for cold-start increment, derived from the actual measurement data in Japan, by the methane and THC emission factors for hot start, and apportioning the results based the ownership component ratio. No emission factor is set for nitrous oxide because the increment for cold start for nitrous oxide is assumed to be included in the default emission factor for hot start

Table 3-20 CH_4 emission factors for motorcycles

Fuel	Vehicle Type	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
two-wheel vehicle (hot start)	Small motor vehicle:	gCH_4/km	0.111	0.111	0.094	0.055	0.048
	(travel speed 20-25km)	gCH_4/km	0.097	0.097	0.082	0.047	0.041
	(travel speed 25-30km)	gCH_4/km	0.097	0.097	0.082	0.047	0.041
	(travel speed 30-40km)	gCH_4/km	0.113	0.113	0.096	0.058	0.051
	(travel speed 40-50km)	gCH_4/km	0.159	0.159	0.140	0.093	0.084
	Small motor vehicle:	gCH_4/km	0.124	0.124	0.111	0.056	0.046
	(travel speed 20-25km)	gCH_4/km	0.107	0.107	0.096	0.049	0.041
	(travel speed 25-30km)	gCH_4/km	0.095	0.095	0.086	0.045	0.038
	(travel speed 30-40km)	gCH_4/km	0.084	0.084	0.076	0.041	0.035
	(travel speed 40-50km)	gCH_4/km	0.084	0.084	0.076	0.041	0.035
	(travel speed 50-60km)	gCH_4/km	0.084	0.084	0.076	0.041	0.034
	(travel speed 60-80km)	gCH_4/km	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.007	0.007
	Light two-wheel vehicle	gCH_4/km	0.245	0.245	0.204	0.084	0.068
	(travel speed 20-25km)	gCH_4/km	0.212	0.212	0.177	0.073	0.060
	(travel speed 25-30km)	gCH_4/km	0.188	0.188	0.157	0.066	0.054
	(travel speed 30-40km)	gCH_4/km	0.161	0.161	0.134	0.056	0.046
	(travel speed 40-50km)	gCH_4/km	0.133	0.133	0.111	0.047	0.039
	(travel speed 50-60km)	gCH_4/km	0.111	0.111	0.092	0.039	0.032
	(travel speed 60-80km)	gCH_4/km	0.085	0.085	0.071	0.030	0.025
	Small two-wheel vehicle	gCH_4/km	0.182	0.182	0.167	0.092	0.078
	(travel speed 20-25km)	gCH_4/km	0.160	0.160	0.147	0.081	0.069
	(travel speed 25-30km)	gCH_4/km	0.143	0.143	0.132	0.073	0.062
	(travel speed 30-40km)	gCH_4/km	0.124	0.124	0.113	0.063	0.054
	(travel speed 40-50km)	gCH_4/km	0.101	0.101	0.093	0.053	0.046
	(travel speed 50-60km)	gCH_4/km	0.080	0.080	0.074	0.044	0.038
	(travel speed 60-80km)	gCH_4/km	0.049	0.049	0.046	0.029	0.026
Gasoline two-wheel vehicle (cold start)	Small motor vehicle: first kind controlled by regulation	gCH_4/number of time			0.043	0.036	0.033
	Small motor vehicle: first kind	gCH_4/number of time	0.039	0.039	0.039	0.039	0.039
	Small motor vehicle: second kind	gCH_4/number of time			0.004	0.005	0.005
	Small motor vehicle: second kind	gCH_4/number of time	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012
	Light two-wheel vehicle controlled by regulation	gCH_4/number of time			0.022	0.022	0.022
	Light two-wheel vehicle uncontrolled by	gCH_4/number of time	0.016	0.016	0.016	0.015	0.015
	Small two-wheel vehicle controlled by regulation	gCH_4/number of time			0.033	0.033	0.033
	Small two-wheel vehicle uncontrolled by	gCH_4/number of time	0.043	0.043	0.043	0.043	0.043

●*Activity Data*

➢ *Hot start*

Based on the motorcycle operation data in the *Road Transport Census*, annual distance traveled was determined for each type of motorcycle and travel speed category using the ratio of total distance traveled per type, obtained from sources including the *Survey of Motorcycle Market Trends* and the ratio of distance traveled per travel speed category, estimated from the *Road Transport Census*. In the determination of the activity data for this source, the rate of reduction of motorcycle operation due to rain or snow as well as increases in the ownership and the distance traveled during the years outside the survey were taken into consideration.

- ***Increment for cold start:***

The annual number of engine startups (times/year) per type of motorcycle was determined by the following formula:

Number of engine startups
$= (\text{Expected operation of new motorcycle in number of days in year})_{\text{type}} \times (\text{Operation factor})_{\text{elapsed years}} \times (\text{Reduction rate of operation due to rain and snow})_{\text{prefecture}} \times (\text{Average number of startups per day})_{\text{type}} \times (\text{Number of motorcycles owned})_{\text{type, prefecture, elapsed years}}$

●*Completeness*

- ***Biomass fuels***

Currently, since very little ethanol fuel exists in Japan, there are very few ethanol-powered vehicles. For that reason, the emissions of methane and nitrous oxide associated with the use of vehicles using biomass as fuel has been reported as “NO”.

- ***Other (Methanol)***

The number of methanol vehicles owned in Japan was only 62 at the end of February 2004 (data obtained from the Organization for the Promotion of Low Emission Vehicles). Therefore activity data is negligible, and has not been reported, as it is assumed that the emissions are also negligible.

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

●*Uncertainties*

As the uncertainty of emission factors, default values given in the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* (40% for CH_4 and 50% for N_2O) were applied. The uncertainty of activity data was 50%; this was determined as a standard value by the 2002 Committee for the Greenhouse Gas Emission Estimation Methods. As a result, the uncertainties of the emissions were determined to be 64% for CH4 and 71% for N2O. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

●*Time-series Consistency*

Emission factors were used same values from FY 1990 to FY 2006. Activity data were estimated using the data in the *Statistical Yearbook of Motor Vehicle Transport* and Natural Gas Mining Association data, in a consistent estimation method from FY 1990 to FY 2006.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

Tier 1 QC activities have been conducted in accordance with the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* methods.Tier 1 QC activities focus on the verification of the parameters for activity data and emission factors and the archive of reference materials. QA/QC activities are summarized in Annex 6.1.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

The activity data of 2005 were revised because of the update of statistics; hence, the emissions for CH_4 and N_2O from FY 2001 to FY 2005 were revised.

f）Source-specific Planned Improvements

- There is a need to stock much more the data of annual distance traveled per type of vehicle in order to set more precise emission factors than the actual condition.
- To set much more accurate activity data, the data from four-wheeled vehicles is needed to be replaced with the data from two-wheeled vehicles.

3.2.4.3. Railways (1.A.3.c.)

a）Source/Sink Category Description

This section provides the estimation methods for CH_4 and N_2O emissions from railways. Emissions from railways come mainly from diesel-engine locomotives that use light oil. In addition, there are small amounts of emissions from coal-fired steam locomotives.

b）Methodological Issues

●*Estimation Method*

This source of emissions is not a key source category, and emissions were calculated by multiplying the default emission factor given in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* by fuel consumption on a calorific basis.

The *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* does not provide a decision tree for a calculation method for this source.

Methane and nitrous oxide emissions from diesel locomotives
= Emission factor for diesel engines in railways × Annual consumption of light oil by diesel locomotives

Methane and nitrous oxide emissions from steam locomotives
= Emission factor for coal in rail transportation × Annual consumption of coal by steam locomotives

●*Emission Factors*

For emission factors for diesel-powered locomotives, the default value shown in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* under *Diesel engines – Railways* was used after the conversion to a per-liter value using the calorific value of light oil.

For emission factors for steam locomotives, the default value shown in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* under *Coal – Railways* was used after the conversion to a per-weight value using the calorific value of imported steam coal.

The following table gives the default values from the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines*.

Table 3-21 Default values for railway emission factors

	Diesel Locomotives	Steam Locomotives
Methane emission factor	0.004 [g-CH_4/MJ]	10 [kg-CH_4/TJ]
Nitrous oxide emission factor	0.03 [g-N_2O/MJ]	1.4 [kg-N_2O/TJ]

Source: *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines*, Vol. 3, p. 1.91, Table 1-49; p. 1.35, Table 1-7; and p. 1.36, Table 1-8

●*Activity Data*

For the consumption of light oil by diesel locomotives, light oil consumption in the railway sector shown in the *General Energy Statistics* compiled by the Agency for National Resources and Energy was used as the activity data.

Coal consumption by steam locomotives was considered to be the value shown in the Statistical Yearbook of Railway Transport (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism) in the table "*Cost of Consumption of Operating Electricity, Fuel and Oil*" under *Cost under the Other fuel – Cost.* The cost-based value was divided by the coal price for each year (for imported steam coal) shown in the *Directory of Energy and Economic Statistics* to estimate the coal consumption.

The default emission factor given in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines*, etc., is expressed in net calorific value. Therefore, in order to apply this emission factor, the calorific value, which is generally expressed as gross calorific value in Japan's energy statistics, is converted into the net calorific value.

Table 3-22 Activity Data associated with emissions from railways

Fuel type	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Diesel oil	kl	356,224	313,235	269,711	249,805	248,211
Coal	kt	17	19	28	13	13

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

●Uncertainties

The uncertainties for emission factors were determined to be 5.0% for CH_4 and 5.0% for N_2O in accordance with the Committee for the Greenhouse Gas Emission Estimation Methods. For the uncertainty of activity data from diesel-engine locomotive, 10% given in the *Statistical Yearbook of Railway Transport*, was applied. For the uncertainty of activity data from coal-fired steam locomotives, 105% aggregated by the values given in the *Statistical Yearbook of Railway Transport* and the *Directory of Energy and Economics Statistics*, was applied. As a result, the uncertainties of the emissions were determined to be 11% for CH_4 and N_2O from diesel-engine locomotives and 101% for CH_4 and N_2O from coal-fired steam locomotives. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

●Time-series Consistency

Emission factors were used same values from FY 1990 to FY 2006. The data given in the *General Energy Statistics* for diesel-engine locomotives were used as a activity data consistently from FY 1990 to FY2006. Activity data for coal-fired steam locomotives were calculated using the data in the *Statistical Yearbook of Railway Transport* and the *Directory of Energy and Economics Statistics*, in a consistent estimation method in all time-series.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

Tier 1 QC activities have been conducted in accordance with the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* methods.Tier 1 QC activities focus on the verification of the parameters for activity data and emission factors and the archive of reference materials. QA/QC activities are summarized in Annex 6.1.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

The emissions of CH_4 and N_2O from coal-fired steam locomotives were revised from FY 1990 to FY 2005, because the amount of coal consumption, which is used as the activity data, was revised from FY1990 to FY 2005.

f）Source-specific Planned Improvements

For the emission factor for diesel engine-railways, it is needed to discuss whether more suitable emission factors (i.e., those that better reflect Japan's circumstances) should be established on the basis of actual measurements, because the default values presented in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* and *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* are currently used.

3.2.4.4. Navigation (1.A.3.d.)

a）Source/Sink Category Description

This section provides the estimation methods for CH_4 and N_2O emissions from navigation. Ships emit methane and nitrous oxide through the use of light oil and fuel oils A, B and C during their navigation.

b）Methodological Issues

- ***Estimation Method***

Emissions were calculated using the default values for methane and nitrous oxide given in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines*, in accordance with Decision Tree of the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* (Page 2.52, Fig. 2.6).

Methane and nitrous oxide emissions associated with navigation of domestic vessels
= Emission factors for light oil and fuel oils A, B and C relating to domestic vessels × Consumption of each type of fuel by domestic vessels

- ***Emission Factors***

The default values for Ocean-Going Ships (diesel engines) given in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* were converted to emission factor per liter using the calorific value for each type of fuel (gas oil, heating oils A, B and C). The following gives the default values from the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines*.

Table 3-23 Default emission factors for navigation

	Value
Methane Emission Factor	0.007 [g-CH_4/MJ]
Nitrous Oxide Emission Factor	0.002 [g-N_2O/MJ]

Source: *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* Vol. 3, page 1.90, Table 1-48

- ***Activity Data***

Consumption of each fuel type in internal navigation sector taken from the *General Energy Statistics* of the Agency for Natural Resources and Energy was used for activity data.

The default emission factor given in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines*, etc., is expressed in net calorific value. Therefore, in order to apply this emission factor, gross calorific value, which is generally adopted in Japan's energy statistics, is first converted into net calorific value, and then it is used for the conversion to the liter-based emissions factor.

Table 3-24 Activity Data associated with emissions from ships

Fuel type	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Diesel oil	1000kl	133	208	204	195	195
Heavy oil (A)	1000kl	1,602	1,625	1,728	1,324	1,247
Heavy oil (B)	1000kl	526	215	152	63	58
Heavy oil (C)	1000kl	2,446	3,002	3,055	2,873	2,960

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

●*Uncertainties*

As the uncertainty of emission factors, default values given in the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* (200% for CH_4 and 1,000% for N_2O) were applied. The uncertainty of activity data was 13%. This was a precision value (95% confidence interval) provided in the *Statistical Yearbook of Coastwise Vessel Transport* that was an original statistic of the *General Energy Statistics*. As a result, the uncertainties of the emissions were determined to be 64% for CH_4 and 71% for N_2O. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

●*Time-series Consistency*

Emission factors were used same values from FY 1990 to FY 2006. The activity data given in the *General Energy Statistics* were used as the activity data for navigation consistently from FY 1990 to FY2006.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

Tier 1 QC activities have been conducted in accordance with the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* methods.Tier 1 QC activities focus on the verification of the parameters for activity data and emission factors and the archive of reference materials. QA/QC activities are summarized in Annex 6.1.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

No recalculations were performed.

f） Source-specific Planned Improvements

For the emission factor for navigation, it is needed to discuss to set more suitable factors (i.e., those that better reflect Japan’s circumstances) that are based on actual measurements, because the default values presented in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* are currently used.

3.2.5. Other Sources (1.A.4)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

This category provides the estimation methods for CO_2 emissions from Commercial /Institutional (1.A.4.a), Residential (1.A.4.b) and Agriculture / Forestry / Fisheries (1.A.4.c).

b） Methodological Issues

●*Estimation Method*

See Section 3.2.1 b).

●*Emission Factors*

See Section 3.2.1 b).

●*Activity Data*

The data given in the *General Energy Statistics* compiled by the Agency for Natural Resources and

Energy were used for activity data as well energy industry (1.A.1).

Activity data for each sub-category are the values for final energy consumption in Commercial/Institutional (7500), Residential (7100), and Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries (6110) sector in *General Energy Statistics*. Because the energy consumption above includes the amount of Non-energy use which was used for purposes other than combustion, these values were deducted from the energy consumption in each category.

Table 3-25 Correspondence between sectors of Japan’s Energy Balance Table and of the CRF (1.A.4)

CRF			Japan's Energy Balance Table	
1A4		Other Sectors		
	1A4a	Commercial/Institutional	Final Energy Consumption, Commercial & Others	#7500
			Non-Energy, ResCom & others (Commercial & Others)	#9800
	1A4b	Residential	Final Energy Consumption, Residential	#7100
			Non-Energy, ResCom & others (Residential)	#9800
	1A4c	Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries	Final Energy Consumption, Agruculture, Forestry & Fishery	#6110
			Non-Energy, Non-Manufacturing Industry (Agruculture, Forestry & Fishery)	#9610

c） *Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency*

See Section 3.2.1 c).

d） *Source-specific QA/QC and Verification*

Tier 1 QC activities have been conducted in accordance with the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)*. The QC activities focus on the verification of the parameters for activity data and emission factors and the archive of reference materials. Details of the QA/QC activities are provided in Annex 6.1

e） *Source-specific Recalculations*

See Section 3.2.1 e).

f） *Source-specific Planned Improvements*

See Section 3.2.1 f).

3.2.6. Other (1.A.5)

a） *Source/Sink Category Description*

This category provides the estimation methods for determining CO_2 emissions from the mining industry.

b） *Methodological Issues*

●***Estimation Method***
See Section 3.2.1 b).

●***Emission Factors***
See Section 3.2.1 b).

●***Activity Data***
The data given in the *General Energy Statistics* compiled by the Agency for Natural Resources and Energy were used for activity data.

The fuel consumption reported under ‘Mining’ [#6120] in *General Energy Statistics* are used for activity data. Because energy consumption reported under ‘Non-energy’ which was used for the purposes other than combustion is included the fuel consumption, these values were deducted.

Table 3-26 Correspondence between sectors of Japan’s Energy Balance Table and of the CRF (1.A.5)

CRF			Japan's Energy Balance Table	
1A5		Other		
	1A5a	Stationary	Final Energy Consumption, Mining	#6120
			Non-Energy, Non-Manufacturing Industry (Mining)	#9610
	1A5b	Mobile	-	-

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

See Section 3.2.1 c).

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

Tier 1 QC activities have been conducted in accordance with the *Good Practice Guidance (2000).* The QC activities focus on the verification of the parameters for activity data and emission factors and the archive of reference materials. Details of the QA/QC activities are provided in Annex 6.1

e） Source-specific Recalculations

See Section 3.2.1 e).

f） Source-specific Planned Improvements

See Section 3.2.1 f).

3.2.7. Comparison of Sectoral and Reference Approaches

This comparison is documented and described in Annex 4.

3.2.8. International Bunker Fuels

a） Source/Sink Category Description

This sector provides the estimation methods for determining CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O emissions from the fuel consumed for international marine and air transportation.

Exclusion of emissions from bunker fuels used for international marine and air transport from the national totals has been reported in a memo item.

b） Methodological Issues

●***Estimation Method***

Emissions of carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide from this source are derived by multiplying the consumption of each type of fuel handled by bonds by the emission factor. (Refer to *bunker-2006.xls* for details of the calculation process.)

●***Emission Factors***

【CO_2】

The emission factors used for carbon dioxide are the same as those for the energy sectors, fuel combustion (CO_2) in energy sectors (Refer to Section 3.2.1).

【CH_4, N_2O】

Default values given in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* are used for methane and nitrous oxide emission factors.

Table 3-27 Emission factors for methane and nitrous oxide from international bunkers

Transport mode	Type of fuel	CH_4 emission factor	N_2O emission factor
Aircraft	Jet fuel	0.002 [g CH_4/MJ] [a]	0.1 [kg N_2O/t] [b]
Shipping	Heavy oil A	0.007 [g CH_4/MJ] [c]	0.002 [g N_2O/MJ] [c]
	Heavy oil B	0.007 [g CH_4/MJ] [c]	0.002 [g N_2O/MJ] [c]
	Heavy oil C	0.007 [g CH_4/MJ] [c]	0.002 [g N_2O/MJ] [c]
	Diesel oil	0.007 [g CH_4/MJ] [c]	0.002 [g N_2O/MJ] [c]
	Kerosene	0.007 [g CH_4/MJ] [c]	0.002 [g N_2O/MJ] [c]

a. *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* Vol. 3, Table 1-47

b. 〃 Table 1-52

c. 〃 Table 1-48

●*Activity Data*

Totals for bonded imports and bonded exports given in the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry's *Yearbook of Mineral Resources and Petroleum Products Statistics* (former *Yearbook of Production, Supply and Demand of Petroleum, Coal and Coke)* are used for emissions of carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide from the relevant source.

A and B in the diagram below correspond to the items under bonded exports and bonded imports, respectively, in the *Yearbook of Mineral Resources and Petroleum Products Statistics* (former *Yearbook of Production, Supply and Demand of Petroleum, Coal and Coke*). C equals to the sum of A and B and it is used as the activity data for this source of emissions. This is considered to be approximately equivalent to the amount of the fuels sold in Japan for the international aviation and the marine transport.

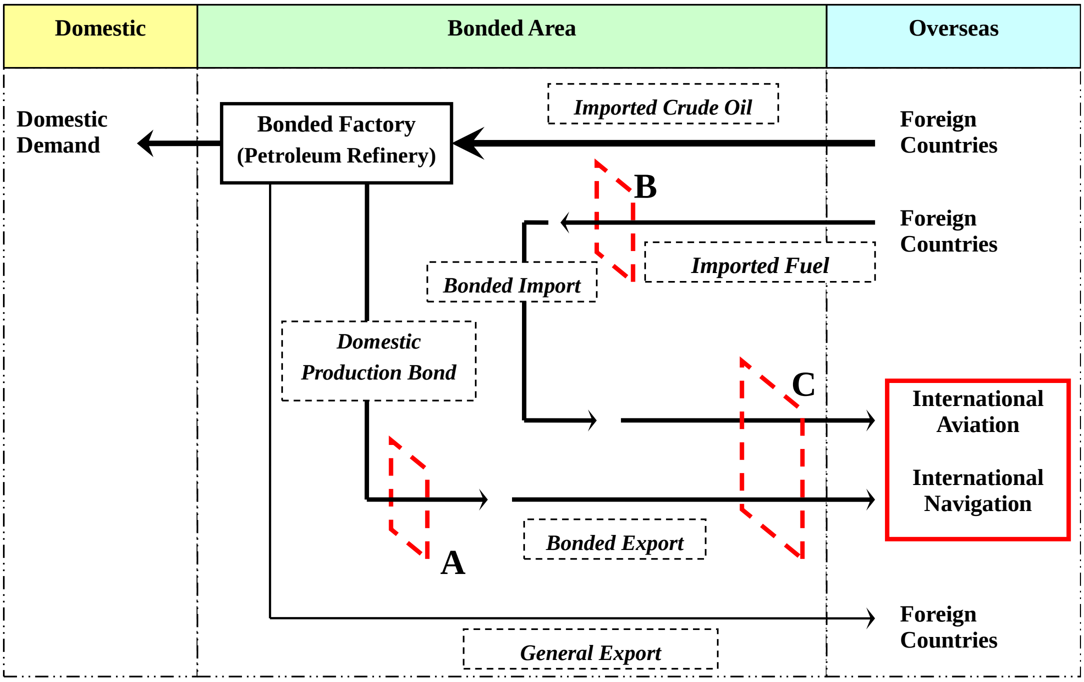

Figure 3-1 Activity data for international bunkers

It is assumed that jet fuel is used by aircraft, while heavy oil A, B, C, diesel oil and kerosene are used by vessels. Heavy oil A, B, and C are used for propulsion of international water-borne vessels. Diesel oil and kerosene are used only for fuels of private power generator (eg. heating).

【CO_2】

The kiloliter-based consumption data given in the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry's *Yearbook of Mineral Resources and Petroleum Products Statistics* (former *Yearbook of Production, Supply and Demand of Petroleum, Coal and Coke)* is converted to a Joule-based data using the standard calorific values given in the Agency for Natural Resources and Energy's *General Energy Statistics*.

【CH_4, N_2O】

The *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* provide a default emission factor that is based on net calorific values. Therefore, activity data in gross calorific values are converted to net calorific values by multiplying them by 0.95.

In addition, regarding activity data of N_2O from an international aviation, the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* provide a default emission factor in weight units. In order to adapt the activity data to this unit, the kiloliter-based consumption data is multiplied by the density identified by the Petroleum Association of Japan for nitrous oxide from aircraft (0.78 [g/cm^3]).

c） Other issues

The desk review report in 2004 indicated that there was a significant difference between bunker AD reported in the CRF (table 1.C) and bunker consumption data reported to the International Energy Agency (IEA). The followings explain the causes for the difference.

➢ Error of data

The ERT in 2004 used the following IEA energy balances for analysis.

- Data for 2000-2001: " ENERGY BALANCES OF OECD COUNTRIES 2000-2001」 II 94-95"
- Data for 2002-2003: " ENERGY BALANCES OF OECD COUNTRIES 2002-2003」 II 94-95"

After the publication of the data, it was found out that there were some errors in data of 2000 and 2001 submitted to IEA, including omission of full counting of imported bunker fuel and errors in the values of exported diesel oil. In March 2006, Japan reported the revision of these errors and the errors have been corrected since then.

➢ Difference of fuel types reported as "bunker"

Up to Japan's national greenhouse gas inventories submitted in May 2004, Japan reported the bonded imports and exports of heavy oil A, B, and C as marine bunker. In IEA energy balance, marine bunker reported includes bonded diesel oil, kerosene and lubricant, other than bonded heavy oil A, B and C. This difference causes the variation between inventory data and IEA data.

Japan revised the estimation method in the inventory submitted in August 2004 and has reported bonded diesel oil and kerosene consumption as marine bunker since then[2].

➢ *Errors of density and conversion factor*

Data for the IEA energy balance need to be reported in the metric-ton unit. Japan calculates and reports to IEA values in metric-ton by multiplying the volume of fuel combustion given in the *Yearbook of Mineral Resources and Petroleum Products Statistics* by the density of each fuel type given in the *information of petroleum*, Sekiyu –Tsushin. IEA converts the values in metric ton into tons of oil equivalent (TOE) by using conversion factors. Given that the values are expressed in net calorific-based value equivalent, one can judge that the conversion factors used in IEA are net calorific value.

Conversion of a unit to TOE by using information given in the inventory can be conducted by multiplying the volume of fuel consumption by gross calorific-based values.

This difference in the conversion process causes the variation between IEA energy balance and Japans energy statistics for inventory preparation.

Glossary

Bonded Jet Fuel

Under the Tariff Law, aircrafts (Japanese and non-Japanese) flying international routes are deemed to be “overseas return aircraft”, and the fuel they consume is tariff-free, subject to the completion of the required procedures. The application of this legislation means that if fuel is refined from crude oil imported to Japanese refinery, both the crude oil import tariff and the petroleum tax are waived. Similarly, if fuel has been imported as a product, the product import tariff is waived. The foregoing is termed as “bonded jet fuel”.

Bonded Fuel Oil

Vessels that ply voyages between Japan and other countries are deemed to be “foreign trade vessels”, under the Tariff Law. The majority of their fuel is consumed outside Japanese territorial waters, and, therefore both tariffs and the petroleum tax are waived. The foregoing is termed as “bonded fuel oil”.

Bonded Export

The demand for fuel supplied to aircrafts (Japanese and non-Japanese) flying international routes and ships (Japanese and non-Japanese) that ply foreign ocean routes is termed as “bonded demand”. Jet fuel is supplied to aircrafts while fuel oil is supplied to ships. Of these bonded demand, the fuel supplied from products that was produced from crude oil is counted as bonded exports by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

Bonded imports (Bond to Bond)

Fuel products that are imported from foreign countries, landed in a bonded area and supplied from the bonded area to bonded demand without going through domestic customs, is counted as bonded imports by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

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[2] Lubricant is not included because lubricant is not combusted by use.

3.2.9. Feedstocks and Non-Energy Use of Fuels

In the method used to estimate GHG emissions from fuel combustion (1.A.), the energy consumption in the category of Non-energy use (#9500) in *General Energy Statistics* was deducted from the total energy consumption, because these amounts of fuel was used as feedstocks without combustion and oxidation process.

The Non-energy category is used provided that the use corresponds to either of the following two requirements: (1) Consumption which can be confirmed as clearly being employed for non-energy uses by official statistics, such as surveys of feedstocks inputs according to *Current Survey of Energy Consumption* which is the data source of *General Energy Statistics*; and (2) Products which are from the outset produced for the purpose of non-energy use.
(However, that portion which is confirmed from official statistics such as *Current Survey of Energy Consumption* as having been employed for energy uses is treated as energy consumption and excluded from non-energy use.)

CO_2 emissions from combustion and oxidation in the process of production, use and abandonment of the amount of feedstocks and non-energy use which were deducted from 1.A are separately reported in the following sectors. As described 3.2.11, emissions from the incineration of waste oil used as energy are reported not under the energy sector but the waste sector (6.C).

- Ammonia Production（2.B.1）
- Silicon Carbide Production（2.B.4）
- Calcium Carbide Production（2.B.4）
- Ethylene Production（2.B.5）
- Use of Electric Arc Furnaces in Steel Production（2.C.1）
- Wastes Incineration (waste oil and waste plastics)（6.C）
- Emissions from the Decomposition of Petroleum-Derived Surfactants（6.D）

3.2.10. CO_2 capture from flue gases and subsequent CO_2 storage

The amount of CO_2 capture from flue gases and subsequent CO_2 storage was not estimated in Japan.

3.2.11. Country Specific Issues

In Japan, GHGs emissions from waste used as energy are reported under waste sector considering actual waste management condition in Japan. The detail is documented and described in Chapter 8.

3.3. Fugitive Emissions from Fuels (1.B.)

The Fugitive Emissions sector consists of intentional and unintentional emissions of CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O from unburned fossil fuels during their mining, production, processing, refining, transportation, storage, and distribution.

There are two main source categories in this sector: Solid Fuels (1.B.1), emissions from coal mining and handling, and Oil and Natural Gas (1.B.2), emissions from the oil and natural gas industries. The main source of emissions from solid fuels is methane contained in coal bed, whereas fugitive emissions, venting, flaring, volatilization, and accidents are the main emission sources in the oil and natural gas industries.

In 2006, GHG emissions from fugitive emission from fuels were 462 Gg-CO_2 and accounted for 0.03 % of the Japan’s total GHG emissions from the energy sector. The emissions had decreased by 85 % compared to 1990.

3.3.1. Solid Fuels (1.B.1.)

3.3.1.1. Coal Mining and Handling (1.B.1.a.)

3.3.1.1.a. Underground Mines (1.B.1.a.i.)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

Coal contains methane that formed during the coalification process. Most will have been naturally released from the ground surface before mine development, but mining releases the methane remaining in coal beds into the atmosphere.

The number of operational coal mines in Japan decreased and coal production has decreased greatly as well. As a result, the amount of the CH_4 emissions from coal has shown a yearly decrease.

b） Methodological Issues

●***Estimation Method***

➢ ***Mining Activities***

Emissions from mining activities were drawn from actual measurements obtained from individual coal mines, in accordance with Decision Tree of the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* (Page 2.72, Fig. 2.10). (Refer to *1B1-2008.xls* for the calculation process.)

➢ ***Post-Mining Activities***

Emissions from post-mining activities were calculated using the Tier 1 method, which uses default emission factors in accordance with Decision Tree of the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* (Page 2.73, Fig. 2.11). (Refer to *1B1-2008.xls* for the calculation process.)

●***Emission Factors***

➢ ***Mining Activities***

The emission factor for mining activities was established by dividing the emissions of methane gas identified in a survey by Japan Coal Energy Center (J-COAL), by the production volume of coal from underground mining given in the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry *Yearbook of Production,* *Supply and Demand of Petroleum, Coal and Coke*.

Table 3-28 Emission factors for mining activities – Underground mines

Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	Reference
Coal Production of Underground Mines	kt	6,775	5,622	2,364	738	745	Surveyed by J-COAL
CH_4 Total Emissions	$1000m^3$	181,358	80,928	48,110	2,781	2,258	Surveyed by J-COAL
CH_4 Total Emissions	Gg-CH_4	121.5	54.2	32.2	1.9	1.5	=CH_4 [$1000m^3$] / 1000 X 0.67 [$Gg/10^6m^3$]
Emission Factor	kg-CH_4/t	17.9	9.6	13.6	2.5	2.0	CH_4 Total Emissions

➢ *Post-Mining Activities*

Due to the lack of data for emissions from post-mining activities in Japan, emission factors were calculated by converting the median value (2.45 m^3/t) of the default values (0.9 – 4.0 m^3/t) given in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* by the density of methane, 0.67 (thousand t/10^6 m^3) at 20°C and 1 atmosphere.

●*Activity Data*

➢ *Mining Activities*

The CH_4 emissions for mining activities were given the emissions of methane gas identified in a survey by Japan Coal Energy Center (J-COAL).

➢ *Post-Mining Activities*

The value used for activity data for underground mining and post-mining activities was derived by subtracting the open-cut mining production from the total coal production as given in the *Yearbook of Production, Supply and Demand of Petroleum, Coal and Coke* and *Yearbook of Mineral Resources and Petroleum Products Statistics* prepared by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and the data provided by Japan Coal Energy Center.

Table 3-29 Trends in coal production

Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Total Coal Production	t	7,980	6,317	2,974	1,249	1,351
Surface Mines	t	1,205	695	610	511	607
Underground Mines	t	6,775	5,622	2,364	738	745

c） *Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency*

●*Uncertainties*

Uncertainty for CH_4 emissions from mining activities was calculated to be 5% based on the values of measurement error and error of gas flow velocity fluctuation.

Uncertainty for CH_4 emissions from post-mining activities was 5%, which is the value of the default data in *Good Practice Guidance (2000)*. A summary of uncertainty assessment methods is provided in Annex 7.

●*Time-series Consistency*

The emissions data for CH_4 from mining activities in underground mines have been derived from *Japan Coal Energy Center* statistics consistently since FY 1990. Coal production and the production on surface mines were provided by the *Japan Coal Energy Center* from FY 1990 to FY 2000; thereafter they have been provided by the *Yearbook of Production, Supply and Demand of Petroleum*, because the data survey by the *Japan Coal Energy Center* is no longer conducted. Total coal production data from both of these sources have been used in a consistent estimation method since 1990.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

Tier 1 QC activities have been conducted in accordance with the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)*. The QC activities focus on the verification of the parameters for activity data and emission factors and the archive of reference materials. Details of the QA/QC activities are provided in Annex 6.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

There have been no recalculations to emissions from this source category.

f） Source-specific Planned Improvements

The two underground coal mines in Japan are both undersea mines with coal faces at an increasing distance from land, which means that considerable time is required for unloading. As such, post-mining emissions are estimated as almost non-existent, and CH_4 emissions from post-mining processes are thought to be very small (in other words, recovered during mining). If sufficient data on CH_4 emissions from post-mining processes is obtained in the future, an emission factor should be established.

3.3.1.1.b. Surface Mines (1.B.1.a.ii.)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

This category provides the estimation methods for fugitive emissions of CH_4 occur during the coal mining and post-mining activities on surface mines.

Although a reporting column is provided for carbon dioxide emissions associated with coal mining, in the absence of a default emission factor, emissions from this source were reported as “NE”. Coal mining exists in Japan, and, depending on the carbon dioxide concentration in the coal being mined, the carbon dioxide may be released into the atmosphere during mining activity. Although it is believed that coal beds in Japan do not contain carbon dioxide at a concentration level that is higher than that in the atmosphere, emissions cannot be calculated because of the absence of actual measurements. Because of the absence as well of a default value for carbon dioxide emissions associated with coal mining, emissions from this source are not reported.

b） Methodological Issues

●*Estimation Method*

➢ *Mining Activities*

Methane emissions were calculated using the Tier 1 method and the default emission factor in accordance with Decision Tree of the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* (Page 2.71, Fig. 2.9). (Refer to *1B1-2008.xls* for the calculation process.)

➢ *Post-Mining Activities*

Methane emissions were calculated using the Tier 1 method and the default emission factor in accordance with Decision Tree or the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* (Page 2.73, Fig. 2.11). (Refer to *1B1-2008.xls* for the calculation process.)

Both were calculated by multiplying the amount of coal mined from open-cut mining by the relevant emission factors.

●*Emission Factors*

➢ *Mining Activities*

A value (0.77 [kg-CH_4/t-coal]) was used as the emission factor for mining activities. It was derived by converting the median (1.15 [m^3/t]) of the default values given in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* (0.3–2.0 [m^3/t]), using the concentration of methane at one atmospheric pressure and 20°C (0.67 [Gg/10^6m^3]).

➢ *Post-Mining Activities*

A value (0.067 [kg-CH_4/t-coal]) was used as emission factor for post-mining activities. It was derived by converting the median (0.1 [m^3/t]) of the default values given in the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines (0–0.2 [m^3/t]), using the concentration of methane at 1 atmospheric pressure and 20°C (0.67 [Gg/10^6m^3]).

●*Activity Data*

The figure for the open-cut production given in the *Yearbook of Production, Supply and Demand of Petroleum, Coal and Coke* and the *Yearbook of Mineral Resources and Petroleum Products Statistics* prepared by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and the data provided by the Japan Coal Energy Center were used as the activity data for mining and post-mining activities (Table 3-29).

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

●*Uncertainties*

The uncertainties for emission factors were applied 200% of default data indicated in the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)*. The uncertainty of activity data was 10%; this was determined as a standard value by the Committee for the Greenhouse Gas Emission Estimation Methods.. As a result, the uncertainties for emissions were estimated to 200% for CH_4 from surface mines. Summary of uncertainty assessment methods are provided in Annex 7.

●*Time-series Consistency*

Coal production and the production for surface mines were provided by the *Japan Coal Energy Center* from FY 1990 to FY 2000; thereafter they have been provided by the *Yearbook of Production, Supply and Demand of Petroleum*, because the data survey by the *Japan Coal Energy Center* is no longer conducted. Total coal production data from both of these sources have been used in a consistent estimation method since 1990.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

Tier 1 QC activities have been conducted in accordance with the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)*. The QC activities focus on the verification of the parameters for activity data and emission factors and the archive of reference materials. Details of the QA/QC activities are provided in Annex 6.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

There have been no recalculations to emissions from this source category.

f） *Source-specific Planned Improvements*

There are no major planned improvements in this source category.

3.3.1.2. Solid Fuel Transformation (1.B.1.b.)

In Japan, the production of briquettes is believed to meet the description of the activity of conversion to solid fuel. The process of coal briquette production includes introducing water to coal, and squeeze-drying it. Therefore, the process is not thought to involve any chemical reactions, but the emission of carbon dioxide, methane or nitrous oxide cannot be denied. However, as no actual measurements have been taken, however, it is not presently possible to calculate emissions. Carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide emissions associated with the conversion to solid were reported as “NE” in the absence of default values.

3.3.2. Oil and Natural Gas (1.B.2.)

3.3.2.1. Oil (1.B.2.a.)

3.3.2.1.a. Exploration (1.B.2.a.i.)

a） *Source/Sink Category Description*

This category provides the estimation methods for fugitive emissions of CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O occur during the exploratory drilling of oil and gas fields and pre-production tests.

b） *Methodological Issues*

●***Estimation Method***

Carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide emissions associated with oil exploration and pre-production testing was calculated using the Tier 1 Method in accordance with the Decision Tree of *Good Practice Guidance (2000)*. Emissions were calculated by multiplying the number of exploratory wells, and the number of wells tested for oil and gas during pre-production testing, by their respective emission factors.

●***Emission Factors***

The emission factors from the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* for drilling and testing wells were used.

Table 3-30 Emission factors for exploratory and testing wells [Gg/number of wells]

	CH_4	CO_2	N_2O
Drilling	4.3×10^{-7}	2.8×10^{-8}	0
Testing	2.7×10^{-4}	5.7×10^{-3}	6.8×10^{-8}

Source: Good Practice Guide (2000), p. 2.86, Table 2.16

●***Activity Data***

➢ ***Drilling***

The data given in the *Natural Gas Data Year Book* compiled by the Natural Gas Mining Association were used for exploratory wells.

➢ ***Testing***

It was not possible to readily ascertain statistically the number of wells in which oil and gas testing had been carried out, and even where such tests are conducted, not all wells are successful. For that reason, the number of wells tested for oil and gas used the median values of the number of exploratory wells and the number of successful wells shown in the *Natural Gas Data Year Book.*

For both oil and gas, the calendar year values were used as the data for the most recent year.

Table 3-31 Trends in the number of exploratory wells and those tested for oil and gas

Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Number of Wells Drilled	wells	8	7	7	10	7
Number of Wells Succeeded	wells	1	3	4	5	2
Number of Wells Tested	wells	5	5	6	8	5

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

●*Uncertainties*

Because all emission factors for exploration of oil and natural gas were the default values in *Good Practice Guidance (2000)*, the uncertainties for emission factors were assessed based on default values (25%) described in *Good Practice Guidance (2000)*. The uncertainty of activity data was 10%; this was determined as a standard value by the Committee for the Greenhouse Gas Emission Estimation Methods. The uncertainties for emissions were estimated to be 27% each for the fugitive emissions of CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O that occur during the exploration of oil and natural gas. A summary of uncertainty assessment methods are provided in Annex 7.

●*Time-series Consistency*

Emission factors have used consistent values from FY 1990 to FY 2006. Activity data have been calculated by using annual data from the *Natural Gas Data Year Book* and a consistent estimation method from FY 1990 to FY 2006.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

Tier 1 QC activities have been conducted in accordance with the *Good Practice Guidance (2000).* The QC activities focus on the verification of the parameters for activity data and emission factors and the archive of reference materials. Details of the QA/QC activities are provided in Annex 6.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

The emissions in FY 2000 and FY 2005 were recalculated because of the revision of the values in FY 2000 and FY 2005 reported in the *Natural Gas Yearbook* which was used as the basis for activity data in this category.

f） Source-specific Planned Improvements

There have been no major planned improvements in this source category.

3.3.2.1.b. Production (1.B.2.a.ii.)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

This category provides the estimation methods for fugitive emissions of CO_2 and CH_4 occur during production of crude oil, as well as when measuring instruments are lowered into oil wells during inspection of operating oil fields.

b） *Methodological Issues*

●*Estimation Method*

Emissions relating to fugitive emissions from petroleum production and servicing of oilfield production wells were calculated using the Tier 1 method in accordance with Decision Tree of the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* (Page 2.81, Fig. 2.13). Emissions were calculated by multiplying the amount of crude oil production by the emission factor. (Refer to *1B2-2008.xls¥1B2a ii Production* for details of the calculation process.)

●*Emission Factors*

➢ *Production*

The default value for conventional crude oil given in the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* was used for the emission factor of fugitive emissions from petroleum production. (The median of the default values was used for methane).

Table 3-32 EF for fugitive emissions from petroleum production [Gg/10^3kl]

		CH_4 1)	CO_2	N_2O 2)
Conventional Oil	Fugitive emissions	1.45×10^{-3}	2.7×10^{-4}	0

Source: *GPG (2000)* Table 2.16
1) The default value is 1.4×10^{-3} – 1.5×10^{-3}
2) Excluded from calculations, as the default value is 0 (zero)

➢ *Servicing*

The default value given in the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* was used as the emission factor for fugitive emissions from servicing of petroleum production wells.

Table 3-33 EF for fugitive emissions from servicing of petroleum production wells

[Gg/number of wells]

	CH_4	CO_2	N_2O 1)
Production Well (Servicing)	6.4×10^{-5}	4.8×10^{-7}	0

Source: *GPG (2000)* Table 2.16
1) Excluded from calculations, as the default value is 0 (zero)

●*Activity Data*

➢ *Production*

The values for production of crude oil in Japan given in the METI's *Yearbook of Production, Supply and Demand of Petroleum, Coal and Coke* and the *Yearbook of Mineral Resources and Petroleum Products Statistics* were used as the activity data for fugitive emissions from production. However, condensates were not included.

➢ *Servicing*

Because the number of oil wells and natural gas wells cannot be separated for the entire time series, the total fugitive emissions from servicing of oil and natural gas wells are reported in the subcategory *1.B.2.b.i. Exploration* and is so, servicing of oil wells is included there.

c） *Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency*

●*Uncertainties*

As the uncertainty of emission factors, default values given in the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)*

(25% for CO_2 and 25% for CH_4) were applied. The uncertainty of activity data was 5%; this was determined as a standard value by the Committee for the Greenhouse Gas Emission Estimation Methods. As a result, the uncertainties for the emissions were determined to be 25% for CO_2 and for CH_4. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

●***Time-series Consistency***

Emission factors have been used consistent values from FY 1990 to FY 2006. Activity data have been calculated using annual data from the *Yearbook of Production, Supply and Demand of Petroleum, Coal and Coke* and the *Yearbook of Mineral Resources and Petroleum Products Statistics*, in a consistent estimation method from FY 1990 to FY 2006.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

Tier 1 QC activities have been conducted in accordance with the *Good Practice Guidance (2000).* The QC activities focus on the verification of the parameters for activity data and emission factors and the archive of reference materials. Details of the QA/QC activities are provided in Annex 6.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

There have been no recalculations to emissions from this source category.

f） Source-specific Planned Improvements

The emission factors for fugitive emissions from oil production were applied to the default data in *Good Practice Guidance (2000).* However, because the compositions of oil from overseas oilfields and oil from Japan are different, the factors may not accurately reflect national circumstances.

3.3.2.1.c. Transport (1.B.2.a.iii.)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

This category provides the estimation methods for fugitive emissions of CO_2 and CH_4 occur during the transportation of crude oil and condensate through pipelines, tank trucks, and tank cars to refineries.

b） Methodological Issues

●***Estimation Method***

Emissions relating to fugitive emissions associated with transport were calculated using the Tier 1 method in accordance with Decision Tree of the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* (Page 2.81, Fig. 2.13). Emissions were calculated by multiplying the amount of crude oil or condensate production by the emission factors. (Refer to *1B2-2008.xls¥1B2a iii Transport* for details of the calculation process.)

●***Emission Factors***

The default values given in the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* were used as the emission factors.

Table 3-34 Emission factors for transportation of crude oil and condensate [Gg/10^3kl]

	CH_4	CO_2	N_2O 1)
Transportation of crude oil	2.5×10^{-5}	2.3×10^{-6}	0
Transportation of condensate	1.1×10^{-4}	7.2×10^{-6}	0

Source: *GPG (2000)* Table 2.16

1) Excluded from calculations, as the default value is 0 (zero)

●***Activity Data***

The values for production of oil in Japan given in the METI's *Yearbook of Production, Supply and Demand of Petroleum, Coal and Coke* and the *Yearbook of Mineral Resources and Petroleum Products Statistics* were used as the activity data for fugitive emissions from transport.

Table 3-35 Production of crude oil and condensate in Japan

Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Oil Production excluding condensate	kl	420,415	622,679	385,565	370,423	329,234
Condensate Production	kl	234,111	242,859	375,488	540,507	575,898
Oil Production	kl	654,526	865,538	761,053	910,930	905,132

c）Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

●***Uncertainties***

As the uncertainty of emission factors, default values given in the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* (25% for CO_2 and 25% for CH_4) were applied. The uncertainty of activity data was 5%; this was determined as a standard value by the Committee for the Greenhouse Gas Emission Estimation Methods. As a result, the uncertainties for the emissions were determined to be 25% for CO_2 and for CH_4.The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

●***Time-series Consistency***

Emission factors have been used consistent values from FY 1990 to FY 2006. Activity data have been calculated using annual data from the *Yearbook of Production, Supply and Demand of Petroleum, Coal and Coke* and the *Yearbook of Mineral Resources and Petroleum Products Statistics*, in a consistent estimation method from FY 1990 to FY 2006.

d）Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

Tier 1 QC activities have been conducted in accordance with the *Good Practice Guidance (2000).* The QC activities focus on the verification of the parameters for activity data and emission factors and the archive of reference materials. Details of the QA/QC activities are provided in Annex 6.

e）Source-specific Recalculations

There have been no recalculations to emissions from this source category.

f）Source-specific Planned Improvements

The uncertainties for emission factors of fugitive emissions of CO_2 and CH_4 from transportation of condensates were applied to the default data in *Good Practice Guidance (2000).* Therefore, the values may not accurately reflect national circumstances.

3.3.2.1.d. Refining / Storage (1.B.2.a.iv.)

a）Source/Sink Category Description

This category provides the estimation methods for fugitive emissions of CH_4 occur when crude oil is refined or stored at oil refineries.

CO_2 emissions from this source were reported as "NE". Refining / Storage activities exist in Japan and extremely small amount of CO_2 may be released into the atmosphere from the activities if CO_2 is included in crude oil. Because there is no examples of actual measurements of the CO_2 content of crude oil as well as a default value, CO_2 emissions from this source were not estimated.

b） Methodological Issues

●Estimation Method

➢ Oil Refining

Emissions relating to fugitive emissions from refining were calculated using the Tier 1 method in accordance with Decision Tree the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* (Page 2.82, Fig. 2.14).

➢ Oil Storage

Emissions relating to fugitive emissions from storage should be calculated using the Tier 1 method in accordance with Decision Tree of the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* (Page 2.82, Fig.2.14), but as the country-specific emission factor is available for this emissions source, it was applied to the inventories instead. (Refer to *1B2-2008.xls¥1B2a iii Refining_Storage* for details of the calculation process.)

●Emission Factors

➢ Oil Refining

With respect to the emissions factors for the fugitive emissions during the refining processes, the amount of methane emitted during crude oil refining processes was considered to be negligible because fugitive emission of methane was unlikely to occur in Japan during crude oil refining at normal operation. For that reason, the lower limit of the default values shown in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* was adopted.

Table 3-36 Emission factor during refining of crude oil

Emission Factor [kg-CH_4/PJ]	
Oil Refining	90[1)]

Source: *GPG (2000)* Table 2.16

1) The default value is 90–1,400

➢ Oil Storage

Oil is stored in either corn-roof tanks or floating-roof tanks. All oil storage in Japan adopts floating-roof tanks, which means that fugitive methane emissions are considered to be very small. If fugitive methane emissions were to occur, they could only occur by vaporization of oil left on the exposed wall wet with oil when the floating roof descends as the stored oil is removed; thus, the amount of fugitive methane emissions would be small.

The Petroleum Association of Japan has conducted experiments relating to the evaporation of methane from tank walls by modeling the floating-roof tank to calculate estimates of methane emissions.

The emission factor associated with storage of crude oil is a value derived by converting the estimates of the Petroleum Association (0.007 Gg/year as at 1998) to a net calorific value and dividing it by the relevant activity data.

Table 3-37 Assumptions for calculation of emission factor during oil storage

Methane Emissions [kg-CH_4/year]	Input of Crude Oil to Oil Refining Industry		Emission Factor [kg-CH_4/PJ]
	[PJ: Gross Calorific Value] 1)	[PJ: Net Calorific Value]2)	
7,000	9,921	9,424.95	0.7427

1) Agency for Natural Resources and Energy, *General Energy Statistics*

2) Net Calorific Value = Gross Calorific Value ×0.95

●***Activity Data***

The value used for activity data during refining and storing was the converted net calorific values of NGL and refined crude oil in petroleum refining industry taken from the *General Energy Statistics* compiled by the Agency for Natural Resources and Energy.

Table 3-38 Amount of crude and NGL refined in Japan

Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Oil and LGL Refined	PJ:NCV	7,732	8,907	8,898	8,822	8,456

c） *Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency*

●***Uncertainties***

The uncertainties for emission factors were applied 25% of default data indicated in the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)*. The uncertainty for activity data was evaluated to be 0.9% by combing the uncertainty of crude oil and LNG indicated in the *General Energy Statistics*. As a result, the uncertainties for emissions were determined to 25% for CH_4 emissions from the source. Summary of uncertainty assessment methods are provided in Annex 7.

●***Time-series Consistency***

Emission factors have been used consistent values from FY 1990 to FY 2006. Activity data have been calculated using annual data from the *General Energy Statistics,* in a consistent estimation method from FY 1990 to FY 2006.

d） *Source-specific QA/QC and Verification*

Tier 1 QC activities have been conducted in accordance with the *Good Practice Guidance (2000).* The QC activities focus on the verification of the parameters for activity data and emission factors and the archive of reference materials. Details of the QA/QC activities are provided in Annex 6.

e） *Source-specific Recalculations*

The emissions in FY 2005 were recalculated because of the revision of the values in FY 2005 reported in the *General Energy Statistics* which were used as the basis for activity data in the category of 1.B.2.a.iv.

f） *Source-specific Planned Improvements*

Although the level of CH_4 emitted is probably negligible, there are no examples of measurement for developing country-specific emission factors. It will be necessary to do an actual measurement or to collect data from a related industry to set a new emission factor.

3.3.2.1.e. Distribution of Oil Products (1.B.2.a.v.)

Petroleum products are distributed in Japan, and where carbon dioxide and methane are dissolved, it is conceivable that either or both will be emitted as a result of the relevant activity. The level of carbon dioxide or methane emitted by the activity is probably negligible, in light of the composition of the petroleum products, but because there are no examples of measurement of the carbon dioxide or methane content of petroleum products, it is not currently possible to calculate emissions. Emissions were reported as “NE” in the absence of the default emission factors.

3.3.2.2. Natural Gas (1.B.2.b.)

3.3.2.2.a. Exploration (1.B.2.b.i.)

There is test drillings of oil and gas fields in Japan, and it is conceivable that the activity could give rise to emissions of carbon dioxide, methane, or nitrous oxide. It is difficult, however, to distinguish between oilfields and gas fields prior to test drilling, Emissions were reported as “IE” because the calculation was combined with the subcategory of *1.B.2.a.i. Fugitive Emissions Associated with Oil Exploration.*

3.3.2.2.b. Production / Processing (1.B.2.b.ii.)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

This category provides the estimation methods for CO_2 and CH_4 emissions from fugitive emissions of the production of natural gas and processing of natural gas, such as adjusting its constituent elements, and servicing natural gas production wells.

b） Methodological Issues

●***Estimation Method***

Fugitive emissions of the production of natural gas and processing of natural gas, such as adjusting its constituent elements, and servicing natural gas production wells was calculated using the Tier 1 method, and in accordance with Decision Tree of the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* (Page 2.80, Fig. 2.12) (Refer to *1B2-2008.xls¥1B2b i Production_Processing* for detail on the calculation process.).

Fugitive emissions during natural gas production and conditioning processes were estimated by multiplying the amount of natural gas production by their respective emission factors. Fugitive emissions during gas field inspections were calculated by multiplying the number of production wells by the emission factor.

●***Emission Factors***

➢ ***Production***

The default values given in the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* were used for the emission factors of fugitive emissions during the production of natural gas. (The median of the default values was used for methane).

Table 3-39 Emission factors of fugitive emissions during production of natural gas

[Gg/10^6 m^3]

		CH_4 1)	CO_2	N_2O 2)
Natural Gas Production	Fugitive Emissions	2.75×10^{-3}	9.5×10^{-5}	0

Source: *GPG (2000)* Table 2.16

1) The default values are $2.6\times10^{-3} – 2.9\times10^{-3}$

2) Excluded from calculations, as the default value is 0 (zero)

- ***Processing***

The default values given in the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* for the emission factors of fugitive emissions during processing of natural gas were used. (The median of the default values was used for methane).

Table 3-40 Emission factors during processing of natural gas [$Gg/10^6\ m^3$]

		CH_4 1)	CO_2	N_2O 2)
Processing of Natural Gas	Processing in general (General treatment plant, Sweet Gas Plants)	8.8×10^{-4}	2.7×10^{-5}	0

Source: *GPG (2000)* Table 2.16
1) The default values are 6.9×10^{-4} – 10.7×10^{-4}
2) Excluded from calculations, as the default value is 0 (zero)

- ***Servicing***

The default values for fugitive emissions during servicing of natural gas production wells given in the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* were used.

Table 3-41Emission factors during servicing of natural gas production wells

[Gg/number of wells]

	CH_4	CO_2	N_2O 1)
Production Well (Servicing)	6.4×10^{-5}	4.8×10^{-7}	0

Source: *GPG (2000)* Table 2.16
1) Excluded from calculations, as the default value is 0 (zero)

- ***Activity Data***

- ***Production and Processing***

The production volume of natural gas in Japan given by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry in its *Yearbook of Production, Supply and Demand of Petroleum, Coal and Coke* and the *Yearbook of Mineral Resources and Petroleum Products Statistics* was used as the activity data during its production and processing.

- ***Servicing***

Because the number of oil wells and natural gas wells cannot be separated for the entire time series, the total fugitive emissions from servicing of oil and natural gas wells are reported here. The number of oil/natural gas wells shown in the *Natural Gas Data Year Book* published by the Japan Natural Gas Association was used.

Table 3-42 Natural gas production and the number of producing and capable wells

Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Natural Gas Production	$10^6 m^3$	2,066	2,237	2,499	3,140	3,408
Number of Producing and Capable Wells	wells	1,230	1,205	1,137	1,115	1,126

c) Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

- ***Uncertainties***

As the uncertainty of emission factors for the CO_2 and CH_4 emissions from fugitive emissions of the production of natural gas, default values given in the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* (25% for CO_2 and 25% for CH_4) were applied. The uncertainty of activity data was 5%; this was determined as a standard value by the Committee for the Greenhouse Gas Emission Estimation Methods. As a result, the uncertainties for the emissions were determined to be 25% for CO_2 and for CH_4.

As the uncertainty of emission factors for the CO_2 and CH_4 emissions from fugitive emissions of the processing of natural gas, default values given in the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* (25% for CO_2 and 25% for CH_4) were applied. The uncertainty of activity data was 5%; this was determined as a standard value by the Committee for the Greenhouse Gas Emission Estimation Methods. As a result, the uncertainties for the emissions were determined to be 27% for CO_2 and for CH_4.

The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

●***Time-series Consistency***

Emission factors have used consistent values from FY 1990 to FY 2006. Activity data have been calculated by using annual data on the production volume of natural gas from the *Yearbook of Production, Supply and Demand of Petroleum, Coal and Coke* and the *Yearbook of Mineral Resources and Petroleum Products Statistics* and on the number of oil/natural gas wells from the *Natural Gas Data Year Book.* A consistent estimation method has been used from FY 1990 to FY 2006.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

Tier 1 QC activities have been conducted in accordance with the *Good Practice Guidance (2000).* The QC activities focus on the verification of the parameters for activity data and emission factors and the archive of reference materials. Details of the QA/QC activities are provided in Annex 6.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

The emissions in FY 2005 were recalculated because of the revision of the values in FY 2005 reported in the *Natural Gas Data Year Book* which were used as the basis for activity data in the category.

f） Source-specific Planned Improvements

The uncertainties for the emission factors of fugitive emissions from the production of natural gas and processing of natural gas were applied to the default data presented in the *Good Practice Guidance (2000).* Because the compositions of natural gas from overseas oil or gas fields and that from Japan differ, the values may not accurately reflect national circumstances of Japan.

3.3.2.2.c. Transmission (1.B.2.b.iii.)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

This category provides the estimation methods for CH_4 emissions in conjunction with transmission of domestically produced natural gas are the release of gas when relocating and building pipelines, and the release of gas used to operate pressure regulators.

Emissions from CO_2 in this source are reported as “NA.” Approximately 90% of town gas is based on LNG and is free of carbon dioxide. However, domestically produced natural gas from some of Japan’s natural gas formations contains CO_2. Because nearly all of this CO_2 is removed at natural gas production plants before the gas is sent to pipelines, the natural gas provided by town gas suppliers likely contains hardly any CO_2. Emission of CO_2 removed at natural gas production plants is assigned to natural gas production and processing (1.B.2.b.ii).

b） Methodological Issues

●*Estimation Method*

Total natural gas pipeline length is multiplied by a Japan-specific emission factor to calculate CH_4 emissions occurring in conjunction with releases by pipeline construction and relocation, and releases of gas used to operate pressure regulators.

●*Emission Factors*

The amount of CH_4 emitted from a 1-km length of domestic natural gas pipeline over a 1-y period is defined as the emission factor, and is set by dividing the CH_4 emission amount by pipeline length. Due to the insufficiency of past data, it was decided to use a uniform emission factor that was set using FY2004 data for 1990 and subsequent years. Data were provided by the Japan Natural Gas Association.

i) Gas Releases Due To Pipeline Relocation

The equation below was used as the basis for calculating the CH_4 amount released when in-pipe pressure is reduced for relocating gas pipelines. Further, after relocation work is complete it is necessary to flush the pipeline with natural gas, which is released before introduction into the pipeline. The amount of CH_4 is determined by measuring with a gas meter or calculating it using means such as pipeline pressure when introducing the gas. These were calculated for each pipeline relocation and the annual cumulative total determined.

CH_4 emission amount = volume of pipe section with reduced pressure × pressure before reduction (absolute pressure) / atmospheric pressure (absolute pressure) × CH_4 content (CH_4 per Nm^3)

ii) Gas Releases Due To Pipeline Installation

After installation work is complete, it is necessary to flush the pipeline with natural gas, which is released before introduction into the pipeline. The amount of methane is determined by measuring with a gas meter or calculating it using means such as pipeline pressure when gas is introduced, and their annual cumulative total determined.

iii)Release of Gas for Operating Pressure Regulators

Calculated as follows from the amount of natural gas used in accordance with specifications of pressure regulators for reducing gas supply pressure.

CH_4 emission amount = amount used according to pressure regulator specifications × number of regulators installed × methane content (CH_4 per Nm^3)

Table 3-43 FY2004 CH_4 emissions as a concomitant of natural gas transmission

	Amount of gas used (Nm^3/day)	Number of work	Number of establishment	Amount of gas releases (k-Nm^3)	CH_4 conversion factor (t-CH_4/kNm^3)	CH_4 releases (t-CH_4)
Pipeline Relocation & Installation		77		843	0.645	544
Gas for Operating Pressure Regulators	19		48	333	0.643	215
Total						759

➢ *Total Pipeline Length*

We used 2,090 km as the total length of natural gas pipeline of the main association members covered by an FY2004 study by the Japan Natural Gas Association, which is the pipeline whose emissions are of concern here.

Emission factor = CH_4 release amount / total pipeline length
＝759 t-CH_4 / 2090 km
＝0.363 t-CH_4/km

●***Activity Data***

The length of natural gas pipeline laid in Japan given by the Japan Natural Gas Association in its *Natural Gas Data Year Book* was used as the activity data of the length of natural gas pipeline laid.

Table 3-44 Length of natural gas pipeline installation

Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Natural Gas Pipeline length	km	1,984	2,195	2,434	2,721	2,903

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

●***Uncertainties***

As the uncertainty of emission factors, default values given in the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* (25% for CH_4) were applied. The uncertainty of activity data was 10%; this was determined as a standard value by the Committee for the Greenhouse Gas Emission Estimation Methods. As a result, the uncertainties for the emissions were determined to be 27% for CH_4. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

●***Time-series Consistency***

Emission factors have been used consistent values from FY 1990 to FY 2006. Activity data have been calculated using annual data from the *Natural Gas Data Year Book*, in a consistent estimation method from FY 1990 to FY 2006.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

Tier 1 QC activities have been conducted in accordance with the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)*. The QC activities focus on the verification of the parameters for activity data and emission factors and the archive of reference materials. Details of the QA/QC activities are provided in Annex 6.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

There have been no recalculations to emissions from this source category.

f） Source-specific Planned Improvements

There have been no major planned improvements in this source category.

3.3.2.2.d. Distribution (1.B.2.b.iv.-)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

This category provides the estimation methods for CH_4 emitted from the normal operation of LNG receiving terminals, town gas production facilities, and satellite terminals.

In Japan, liquefied petroleum gas, coal, coke, naphtha, crude oil, and natural gas are refined and blended at gas plants into gas, which, after being conditioned to produce a certain calorific value, is supplied to urban areas through gas lines. Such gas fuel is called “town gas”, of which 93% is

LNG-based.

Japan reports the emissions associated with the production of town gas (Natural Gas Supplies) in the category of *1.B.2.b. Natural Gas Distribution*. The town gas production is accounted for in this category, even though it may not meet the definition in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* exactly, because of the lack of a category more appropriate for reporting of emissions from town gas production.

Emissions from CO_2 in this source are reported as “NA.”. Approximately 90% of town gas is based on LNG and is free of carbon dioxide. However, domestically produced natural gas from some of Japan’s natural gas formations contains CO_2. Because nearly all of this CO_2 is removed at natural gas production plants before the gas is sent to pipelines, the natural gas provided by town gas suppliers likely contains hardly any CO_2. Emission of CO_2 removed at natural gas production plants is assigned to natural gas production and processing (1.B.2.b.ii).

b） Methodological Issues

●Estimation Method

➢ LNG Receiving Terminals, Town Gas Production Facilities, and Satellite Terminals (Natural Gas Supplies)

Some of the main emission sources are gas samples taken for analysis and residual gas emitted at times such as regular maintenance of manufacturing facilities. The Tier 1 method is employed in accordance with the *Good Practice Guidance* (2000) decision tree (page 2.82, Fig. 2.14). However, because it is possible to use a Japan-specific emission factor, the amounts of liquefied natural gas and natural gas used as town gas feedstock were multiplied by a Japan-specific emission factor to obtain emissions.

➢ Town Gas Supply Networks

CH_4 emissions from high-pressure pipelines and from medium- and low-pressure pipelines and holders are calculated by multiplying the total length of city gas pipeline by the emission factor. CH_4 emissions from service pipes are calculated by multiplying the number of users by the emission coefficient.

●Emission Factors

➢ LNG Receiving Terminals, Town Gas Production Facilities, and Satellite Terminals (Natural Gas Supplies)

The emission factor was calculated by dividing emission of methane during the normal operation of LNG receiving terminals, town gas production facilities, and satellite terminals in Japan, as well as during regular maintenance or construction, by the calorific value (905.41 [kg-CH_4/PJ]) of the raw material input (LNG, natural gas).

➢ Town Gas Supply Networks

Emission sources in the supply of domestically produced town gas are (i) high-pressure pipelines, (ii) medium- and low-pressure pipelines and holders, and (iii) service pipes. FY2004 data were used to calculate CH_4 emissions for each of the minor categories of each of the emission sources shown in Table 3-45. The emission factor for high-pressure pipelines and for medium- and low-pressure pipelines and holders was set using the CH_4 amount emitted from 1 km of the town gas pipeline length during 1 y, while that for service pipes was set using the CH_4 amount emitted from 1000 users' homes during 1 y.

Table 3-45 CH_4 emissions from town gas pipelines and emission factors (Established by FY2004 data)

Emission Sources		CH_4 emissions (t/y) 1)	Source sizes	Emission factors
High-pressure pipelines	New pipeline installation Pipeline relocation	180	Total high-pressure pipeline 1799 km	0.100 t-CH_4/km
Medium- and low-pressure pipelines and holders	Construction and demolition Fugitive emissions Burner and other inspections Holder construction and overhauling	93	Total medium- and low-pressure pipeline 226,016 km	0.411 kg-CH_4/km
Service pipes	Installing service pipes Post-installation purging Removal Changing meters Fugitive emissions, etc. Rounds for opening valves and regular maintenance Equipment repairs (Especially high emissions when doing work at user sites (homes))	19	User homes 27,298,000	0.696 kg-CH_4/1000 homes

1) Data of Japan Gas Association members covered by FY2004 survey.

●***Activity Data***

➢ ***LNG Receiving Terminals, Town Gas Production Facilities, and Satellite Terminals (Natural Gas Supplies)***

The amounts of LNG and natural gas shown in *General Energy Statistics* (Agency for Natural Resources and Energy) as used as raw material for town gas.

Table 3-46 Liquefied natural gas used as material for town gas

Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
LNG Consumption with Town Gas Production	PJ	464	676	864	1,230	1,373
Natural Gas Consumption with Town Gas Production	PJ	40	48	61	86	118

➢ ***Town gas supply networks***

Estimates use the high-pressure pipeline length, total medium- and low-pressure pipeline length, and number of users given in the *Gas Industry Yearbook* of the Agency for Natural Resources and Energy Gas Market Division.

Table 3-47 High-pressure pipeline length, total medium- and low-pressure pipeline length, and number of users

Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
High-pressure pipeline length	km	1,067	1,281	1,443	1,898	1,973
total medium- and low-pressure pipeline length	km	180,239	197,474	214,312	230,430	233,741
number of users	10^3 houses	21,334	23,580	25,858	27,619	27,936

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

●*Uncertainties*

Although CH_4 emission factor of natural gas supplies is country-specific, the uncertainty of emission factor is the default value (25%) given in the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* because the application of statistical treatment was considered to be unsuitable. The uncertainty of activity data was determined to be 8.7% by combing of the uncertainty of LNG and natural gas presented in *General Energy Statistics*. The uncertainties for emissions were estimated to be 26% for CH_4 emissions from natural gas supplies.

The uncertainties for emission factors of town gas supply network were the default values presented in *Good Practice Guidance (2000)*. For the uncertainty for activity data, the value preset by the Committee for Greenhouse Gas Emission Estimation Methods was applied. The uncertainties for emissions were estimated to be 27% for CH_4 emissions from town gas supply network. A summary of uncertainty assessment methods are provided in Annex 7.

●*Time-series Consistency*

Emission factors have used consistent values from FY 1990 to FY 2006. Activity data have been calculated using annual data on LNG and natural gas consumption and town gas production from *General Energy Statistics* and data on the town gas supply network from the *Gas Industry Yearbook*. A consistent estimation method has been used from FY 1990 to FY 2006.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

Tier 1 QC activities have been conducted in accordance with the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)*. The QC activities focus on the verification of the parameters for activity data and emission factors and the archive of reference materials. Details of the QA/QC activities are provided in Annex 6.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

The emissions in FY 2005 were recalculated because of the revision of the values in FY 2005 reported in the *General Energy Statistics* and the *Gas Industry Yearbook* which were used as the basis for activity data in this category.

f） Source-specific Planned Improvements

- The emission factor of estimated CH_4 emissions from natural gas supplies is taken from actual measurement data for FY 1998. However, because the collection rate of CH_4 has improved, the emission factor may, in fact, be lower.

3.3.2.2.e. At industrial plants and power station / in residential and commercial sectors (1.B.2.b. v.)

Activity that may be assumed to come under this category in Japan is the use of town gas and other gaseous fuels, and it is conceivable that carbon dioxide or methane could escape to the atmosphere in association with the use of such fuels. The amount would be very small, but since there is no actual measurements have ever been taken, it is not currently possible to calculate emissions.

Emissions for this category were reported as “NE” in the absence of default emission factors for these sources even though the CRF provides spaces for reporting fugitive emissions of methane and carbon dioxide at factories and power plants as well as at home and business.

3.3.2.3. Venting and Flaring (1.B.2.c.)

Fugitive emissions of carbon dioxide and methane occur from venting during oil field development, crude oil transportation, refining processes, and product transportation in the petroleum industry and as well as during gas field development, natural gas production, transportation, and processing in natural gas industry.

Flaring during the above processes also emits carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide.

3.3.2.3.a. Venting (Oil) (1.B.2.c.-venting i.)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

This category provides the estimation methods for CO_2 and CH_4 from venting in the petroleum industry.

b） Methodological Issues

●***Estimation Method***

Emissions from venting in the petroleum industry were calculated using the Tier 1 Method in accordance with the Decision Tree of *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* (Page 2.81, Fig. 2.13) by multiplying the amount of crude oil production by the default emission factors.

●***Emission Factors***

The default values for conventional oil given in the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* were used for the emission factors of oilfield venting. (The median of the default values was used for methane).

Table 3-48 Emission factors of oilfield venting

		CH_4 1)	CO_2	N_2O 2)
Conventional Oil	Venting valves [Gg/1000 m^3]	1.38×10^{-3}	1.2×10^{-5}	0

Source: *GPG (2000)* Table 2.16

1) The default values are 6.2×10^{-5} - 270×10^{-5}

2) Excluded from calculations, as the default value is 0 (zero)

●***Activity Data***

The production volume of oil in Japan given by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry in its *Yearbook of Production, Supply and Demand of Petroleum, Coal and Coke* and the *Yearbook of Mineral Resources and Petroleum Products Statistics* was used as the activity data of fugitive emissions from oilfield venting (see Table 3-35).

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

●*Uncertainties*

As the uncertainty of emission factors, default values given in the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* (25% for CO_2 and CH_4) were applied. The uncertainty of activity data was 5%; this was determined as a standard value by the Committee for the Greenhouse Gas Emission Estimation Methods. As a result, the uncertainties for the emissions were determined to be 25% for CO_2 and N_2O. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

●*Time-series Consistency*

Emission factors have been used consistent values from FY 1990 to FY 2006. Activity data have been calculated using annual data from the *Yearbook of Production, Supply and Demand of Petroleum, Coal and Coke* and the *Yearbook of Mineral Resources and Petroleum Products Statistics*, in a consistent estimation method from FY 1990 to FY 2006.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

Tier 1 QC activities have been conducted in accordance with the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)*. The QC activities focus on the verification of the parameters for activity data and emission factors and the archive of reference materials. Details of the QA/QC activities are provided in Annex 6.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

There have been no recalculations to emissions from this source category.

f） Source-specific Planned Improvements

There have been no major planned improvements in this source category.

3.3.2.3.b. Venting (Gas) (1.B.2.c.-venting ii.)

Carbon dioxide and methane emissions from venting in the natural gas industry were considered only for the amount during transportation because. *Good Practice Guidance* (2000) provides emissions factors only for transportation. Intentional CO_2 emissions from natural gas pipelines are reported as “NA” because CO_2 emissions during Transmission of natural gas are considered as “NA” (1.B.2.b.iii.) Intentional CH_4 emissions from natural gas pipelines are reported as “IE” because they are included in emissions during natural gas transmission (1.B.2.b.iii).

3.3.2.3.c. Venting (Oil and Gas) (1.B.2.c.-venting iii.)

Statistical data are reported for two categories of petroleum and natural gas in Japan. As a result, fugitive emissions from venting in the combined petroleum and natural gas industries were reported as “IE” since they were accounted for respectively in the emissions from venting in the petroleum industry (1.B.2.c.i) and the natural gas industry (1.B.2.c.ii.)

3.3.2.3.d. Flaring (Oil) (1.B.2.c.-flaring i.)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

This category provides the estimation methods for CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O from flaring in the petroleum industry.

b） Methodological Issues

●*Estimation Method*

Carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide emissions from flaring in the petroleum industry were calculated using the Tier 1 Method in accordance with the Decision Tree of *Good Practice Guidance (2000)*, by multiplying the amount of crude oil production in Japan by the default emissions factors.

●*Emission Factors*

In the absence of actual measurement data or country-specific emission factors in Japan, the default values shown in *Good Practice Guidance* (2000) were used. It should be noted that the median values were used for methane emissions.

Table 3-49 Emission factors for flaring in the oil industry

		CH_4 1)	CO_2	N_2O
Flaring (Conventional Oil)	$Gg/10^3\ m^3$	1.38×10^{-4}	6.7×10^{-2}	6.4×10^{-7}

Source: Good Practice Guidance (2000), Table 2.16

1) Default value: 0.05×10^{-4} to 2.7×10^{-4}

●*Activity Data*

For the calculation of activity data for this emission source, the amounts of crude oil production shown in the *Yearbook of Production, Supply and Demand of Petroleum, Coal and Coke* and the *Yearbook of Natural Resources and Petroleum Products*, both published by Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, were used. The production of condensate was excluded from the calculation (see Table 3-35).

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

●*Uncertainties*

As the uncertainty of emission factors, default values given in the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* (25% for CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O) were applied. The uncertainty of activity data was 5%; this was determined as a standard value by the Committee for the Greenhouse Gas Emission Estimation Methods. As a result, the uncertainties for the emissions were determined to be 25% for CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

●*Time-series Consistency*

Emission factors have been used consistent values from FY 1990 to FY 2006. Activity data have been calculated using annual data from the *Yearbook of Production, Supply and Demand of Petroleum, Coal and Coke* and the *Yearbook of Mineral Resources and Petroleum Products Statistics*, in a consistent estimation method from FY 1990 to FY 2006.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

Tier 1 QC activities have been conducted in accordance with the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)*. The QC activities focus on the verification of the parameters for activity data and emission factors and the archive of reference materials. Details of the QA/QC activities are provided in Annex 6.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

There have been no recalculations to emissions from this source category.

f） Source-specific Planned Improvements

There have been no major planned improvements in this source category.

3.3.2.3.e. Flaring (Natural Gas) (1.B.2.c.-flaring ii.)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

This category provides the estimation methods for CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O from flaring in the natural gas industry.

b） Methodological Issues

●*Estimation Method*

Carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide emissions associated with flaring in the natural gas industry were calculated using the Tier 1 Method in accordance with the Decision Tree of *Good Practice Guidance (2000)*. Emissions were calculated by multiplying the amount of production of natural gas by the emission factors. The total emissions associated with flaring both during gas production and processing were reported as the emissions from flaring in the natural gas industry.

●*Emission Factors*

Table 3-50 Emission factors for flaring in the natural gas industry

		Units	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O
Flaring in the natural gas industry	Gas production	$Gg/10^6m^3$	1.8×10^{-3}	1.1×10^{-5}	2.1×10^{-8}
	Gas processing	$Gg/10^6m^3$	2.1×10^{-3}	1.3×10^{-5}	2.5×10^{-8}

Source: *Good Practice Guidance* (2000), Table 2.16

●*Activity Data*

For the calculation of activity data for this emission source, the amounts of domestic production of natural gas shown in the *Yearbook of Production, Supply and Demand of Petroleum, Coal and Coke* and the *Yearbook of Natural Resources and Petroleum Products*, both published by Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, were used (see Table 3-42).

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

●*Uncertainties*

As the uncertainty of emission factors, default values given in the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* (25% for CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O) were applied. The uncertainty of activity data was 5%; this was determined as a standard value by the Committee for the Greenhouse Gas Emission Estimation Methods. As a result, the uncertainties for the emissions were determined to be 25% for CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

●*Time-series Consistency*

Emission factors have been used consistent values from FY 1990 to FY 2006. Activity data have been calculated using annual data from the *Yearbook of Production, Supply and Demand of Petroleum, Coal and Coke* and the *Yearbook of Mineral Resources and Petroleum Products Statistics*, in a consistent estimation method from FY 1990 to FY 2006.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

Tier 1 QC activities have been conducted in accordance with the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)*. The QC activities focus on the verification of the parameters for activity data and emission factors and the archive of reference materials. Details of the QA/QC activities are provided in Annex 6.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

There have been no recalculations to emissions from this source category.

f） Source-specific Planned Improvements

There have been no major planned improvements in this source category.

3.3.2.3.f. Venting (Oil and Gas) (1.B.2.c.-flaring iii.)

Statistical data are reported for two categories of petroleum and natural gas in Japan. As a result, fugitive emissions from flaring in the combined petroleum and natural gas industries were reported as “IE” since they were accounted for respectively in the emissions from flaring in the petroleum industry (1.B.2.c.i) and the natural gas industry (1.B.2.c.ii.)

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Chapter 4 Industrial Processes (CRF sector 2)

4.1. Overview of Sector

Chemical reactions in industrial processes produce atmospheric GHG emissions. This chapter describes the methodologies of estimating industrial process emissions shown in Table 4-1.

In 2006, total GHG emissions from the industrial processes sector amounted to approximately 72,932 Gg-CO_2 equivalent, accounting for 5.4% of national total emissions (excluding LULUCF) in Japan.

Table 4-1 Emission source categories in the industrial process sector

Categories				CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	HFCs	PFCs	SF_6
2.A. Mineral products	2.A.1.	Cement production		○					
	2.A.2.	Lime production		○					
	2.A.3.	Limestone and Dolomite use		○					
	2.A.4.	Soda ash production and use		○					
	2.A.5.	Asphalt roofing		NE					
	2.A.6.	Road paving with asphalt		NE					
	2.A.7.	Other		IE,NO	NA,NO	NA,NO			
2.B. Chemical industry	2.B.1.	Ammonia production		○	NE	NA			
	2.B.2.	Nitric acid production				○			
	2.B.3.	Adipic acid production		NE		○			
	2.B.4.	Silicon carbide production		○	○				
		Calcium carbide production		○	NA				
	2.B.5.	Carbon black			○				
		Ethylene		○	○	NA			
		Dichloroethane			○				
		Styrene			○				
		Methanol			NO				
		Coke		IE	○	NA			
2.C. Metal production	2.C.1.	Iron and steel		IE	NA				
		Pig iron		IE	NA				
		Sintered steel		IE	IE				
		Coke		IE	IE				
		Other (electric furnace)		○	○				
	2.C.2.	Ferroalloys production		IE	○				
	2.C.3.	Aluminum production		IE	NE			○	
	2.C.4.	SF_6 used in Aluminum and Magnesium foundries	Aluminum						NO
			Magnesium						○
	2.C.5.	Other		NO					
2.D. Other production	2.D.1.	Pulp and Paper							
	2.D.2.	Food and Drink		IE					
2.E. Production of halocarbons and SF_6	2.E.1.	By-product emissions in production of HCFC-22					○		
	2.E.2.	Fugitive emissions					○	○	○

Categories						CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	HFCs	PFCs	SF_6
2.F. Consumption of halocarbons and SF_6	2.F.1.	Refrigeration and air conditioning equipment	Domestic Refrigeration		Manufacturing				○	NO	NO
					Stock, Disposal				IE	NO	NO
			Commercial Refrigeration		Manufacturing				○	NO	NO
					Stock, Disposal				IE	NE	NO
			Transport Refrigeration		Manufacturing				IE	NO	NO
					Stock, Disposal				IE	NE	NO
			Industrial Refrigeration		Manufacturing				IE	NO	NO
					Stock, Disposal				IE	NE	NO
			Stationary Air-Conditioning		Manufacturing				○	NO	NO
					Stock, Disposal				IE	NO	NO
			Mobile Air-Conditioning		Manufacturing				○	NO	NO
					Stock, Disposal				IE	NE	NO
	2.F.2.	Foam blowing	Hard Foam	Urethane Foam	Manufacturing				○	NO	NO
					Stock				○	NO	NO
					Disposal				IE	NO	NO
				Polyethylene Foam	Manufacturing				○	NO	NO
					Stock, Disposal				NO	NO	NO
				Polystyrene Foam	Manufacturing				○	NO	NO
					Stock				○	NO	NO
					Disposal				IE	NO	NO
				Phenol Foam					NO	NO	NO
			Soft Foam						NO	NO	NO
	2.F.3.	Fire extinguishers			Manufacturing				NO	NO	NO
					Stock				NE	NO	NO
					Disposal				NO	NO	NO
	2.F.4.	Aerosols/metered dose inhalers	Aerosols		Manufacturing				○	NO	NO
					Stock				○	NO	NO
					Disposal				IE	NO	NO
			Metered Dose Inhalers		Manufacturing				○	NO	NO
					Stock				○	NO	NO
					Disposal				IE	NO	NO
	2.F.5.	Solvents			Manufacturing				IE	IE	NO
					Stock				IE	○	NO
					Disposal				IE	IE	NO
	2.F.6.	Other applications using ODS substitutes							NE	NA	NA
	2.F.7.	Semiconductor manufacture			Manufacturing				IE	IE	IE
					Stock				○	○	○
					Disposal				NA	NA	NA
	2.F.8	Electrical equipment			Manufacturing						○
					Stock						○
					Disposal						IE
	2.F.9	Other (for research, healthcare, etc.)							NA	NE	NE

4.2. Mineral Products (2.A.)

4.2.1. Cement Production (2.A.1.)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

CO_2 is emitted by the calcination of limestone, the main component of which is calcium carbonate, during the production of clinker, an intermediate product of cement.

CO_2 emission mechanism of the cement production process

$$CaCO_3 \rightarrow CaO + CO_2$$

b） Methodological Issues

- ***Estimation Method***

Following the *GPG (2000)* decision tree, the CO_2 emissions from this source was estimated by multiplying the amount of clinker produced by an emission factor.

CO_2 emissions (t-CO_2) from cement production

= emission factor (t-CO_2/t-clinker) × clinker production (t) × cement kiln dust correction coefficient

● *Emission Factors*

Multiplying the CaO content of clinker by the molecular weight ratio of CaO and CO_2 (0.785) yields the emission factor. Because Japan's cement industry takes in large amounts of waste and byproducts from other industries and recycles them as substitute raw materials for cement production, clinker contains CaO from sources other than carbonates. This CaO does not go through the limestone calcination stage and so does not emit CO_2 during the clinker production process. For that reason, emission factors were determined by estimating the CaO content of clinker from carbonates, by subtracting CaO originating from waste and other sources from total CaO content of clinker. Japan assumes 1.00 for the cement kiln dust (CKD) correction coefficient because it is deemed likely that all CKD is recovered and used again as an input.

The emission factors for CO_2 emitted from cement production were calculated using the following procedure.

1 Estimate dry weight of waste and other materials input in raw material processing.
2 Estimate the amount and content of CaO from waste and other materials in clinker.
3 Estimate the CaO content of clinker, excluding the CaO from waste and other materials.
4 Determine the clinker emission factor.

Emission factors of CO_2 emissions from cement production
= [(CaO content of clinker) – (CaO content of clinker from waste and other materials)] × 0.785

CaO content of clinker from waste and other materials
= dry weight of inputs of waste and other materials × CaO content of waste and other materials
÷ clinker production volume

➢ *Estimating dry weight of waste and other materials input in raw material processing*

The following seven types of waste and other materials were chosen for this calculation: coal ash (incineration residue), blast furnace slag (water granulated), blast furnace slag (slow-cooled), steelmaking slag, nonferrous slag, coal ash (from dust collectors), and particulates/dust (these waste account for over 90% of the CaO from waste and other materials). Waste amounts (emission-based) and the content percentages of each waste and other material were determined from studies by the Cement Association of Japan (only for 2000 and thereafter).

➢ *Estimating the amount and content of CaO from waste and other materials in clinker*

The dry weights of each type of waste and other materials found above are multiplied by the CaO content for each type as found by the Cement Association, thereby calculating the total CaO amount in clinker derived from waste and other materials. This is divided by clinker production volume to find the CaO content from waste and other materials in clinker. Because data for 1990 to 1999 are unavailable, averages for 2000 through 2003 were used.

➢ *Estimating the CaO content of clinker, excluding the CaO from waste and other materials*

CaO content in waste and other materials is subtracted from the average CaO content of clinker as determined by the Cement Association, which yields the proportion of CaO in clinker that is used to set emission factors.

Table 4-2 Emission factors of CO_2 from cement production

Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
CaO content in clinker	%	65.9	65.9	66.0	65.9	65.9
Waste Origin CaO content in clinker	%	2.5	2.5	2.9	1.8	1.8
CaO content in clinker except waste origin CaO	%	63.4	63.4	63.1	64.0	64.1
CO_2/CaO		0.785	0.785	0.785	0.785	0.785
EF	t/CO_2	0.498	0.498	0.495	0.502	0.503

- ***Activity Data***

Cement Association provides the data for amount of clinker produced. Because there is no statistics on clinker production from 1990 to 1999, an estimation is made for past (1990–1999) clinker production using the average values of the 2000–2003 ratios of clinker production (Cement Association data) and limestone consumption (Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Yearbook of Ceramics and Building Materials Statistics).

Limestone consumption data for FY1993 to FY2003 given in the Yearbook of Ceramics and Building Materials Statistics include limestone consumption for cement hardening agents, which is not included in statistics for 1992 and previous years. For this reason, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry has estimated the data for 1990–1992 limestone consumption including cement hardening agent.

To make the corrections, a connection coefficient (0.99) was used to calculate FY1990–FY1992 cement production including hardening agent raw material (cement production ÷ 0.99), and the result was multiplied by the ratio of limestone consumption to cement production (limestone consumption ÷ cement production) to calculate limestone consumption.

Table 4-3 Clinker production

Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Consumption of Limestone	kt (dry)	89,366	97,311	81,376	-	-
Clinker Production (actual performance)	kt			69,528	63,003	62,404
Clinker Production / Consumption of Limestone		0.853	0.853			
Clinker Production afrer correction	kt	76,253	83,032	69,528	63,003	62,404

* Clinker Production / Consumption of Limestone 1990-1999 is the average value 2000-2003

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

- ***Uncertainty***

For the uncertainty of CO_2 emission factor from cement production, the value given in the *GPG (2000)* was applied. For the uncertainty of activity data, the standard value of 10% given by the Committee for the Greenhouse Gas Emission Estimation Methods was used. As a result, the uncertainty of emissions was estimated to be 10%. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

- ***Time-series Consistency***

CO_2 emissions from cement production from 1990 to 1999 is estimated using estimated activity data and emission factors based on values produced by the Cement Association. For years after 2000, the methodology described in the sections above is consistently applied using the data provided by

Cement Association.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

Tier 1 QC activities have been conducted in accordance with the *GPG (2000)*. Tier 1 QC activities focus on the verification of the parameters for activity data and emission factors and the archive of reference materials. QA/QC activities are summarized in Annex 6.1.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

There have been no source-specific recalculations.

4.2.2. Lime Production (2.A.2.)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

CO_2 is emitted during the calcination of limestone ($CaCO_3$) and other materials used as raw material to produce quicklime.

CO_2 generation mechanism of quicklime production process

$$CaCO_3 \rightarrow CaO + CO_2$$

$$MgCO_3 \rightarrow MgO + CO_2$$

b） Methodological Issues

● *Estimation Method*

CO_2 emissions are calculated according to the Tier 1 method in *GPG (2000)* in which amounts of quicklime and dolomitic quicklime produced are multiplied by default emission factors.

CO_2 emissions (Gg-CO_2) generated by use of raw materials in quicklime production

= raw material-specific emission factor (Gg-CO_2/t) × amount of quicklime and dolomitic quicklime produced)

● *Emission Factors*

The default emission factor for high calcium lime and dolomitic lime given in *GPG (2000)* were used.

Table 4-4 Basic parameters for the calculation of emission factors for lime production

Lime Type	Stoichiometric Ratio	Range of CaO Content (%)	Range of MgO Content (%)	Default Value for CaO/CaO-MgO Content	Default Emission Factor（kg-CO_2/t）
High Calcium Lime	0.79	93-98	0.3-2.5	0.95	750
Dolomitic Lime	0.91	55-57	38-41	0.95 or 0.85	860

Source: *GPG (2000)* page 3.22 Table 3.4

● *Activity Data*

The volume of quicklime produced according to the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry's Yearbook of Chemical Industries Statistics was used as activity data for CO_2 emissions associated with the manufacture of quicklime (high calcium lime). The volume of dolomitic quicklime produced according to the Japan Lime Association's Demand Outlook by Application was used as activity data for dolomitic quicklime.

Table 4-5　Production values of quicklime and dolomitic quicklime

Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Quicklime Production	kt	9,030	7,813	8,038	8,868	9,146
Dolomitic lime Production	kt	696	572	499	665	720

c）Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

- ***Uncertainty***

The uncertainty for quicklime and dolomitic lime was estimated.　The uncertainty of 15% as given in the *GPG (2000)* was used for emission factors for both types of lime.　For the uncertainty of activity data, the standard value given by the Committee for the Greenhouse Gas Emission Estimation Methods was used (5% for quicklime, 10% for dolomitic lime).　As a result, the uncertainty of quicklime was estimated to be 16% and dolomitic lime was estimated to be 18%.　The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

- ***Time-series consistency***

Quicklime and dolomitic lime production statistics have been provided by Yearbook of Chemical Industries Statistics (Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry) and Japan Lime Association's Demand Outlook by Application, respectively, for all years.　The emission factors are constant for all years.　Therefore, CO_2 emission from lime production has been estimated in a consistent manner throughout the time-series.

d）Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

See section 4.2.1. d）.

e）Source-specific Recalculations

There have been no source-specific recalculations.

4.2.3. Limestone and Dolomite Use (2.A.3.)

a）Source/Sink Category Description

Limestone contains $CaCO_3$ and minute amounts of $MgCO_3$, and dolomite contains $CaCO_3$ and $MgCO_3$. The use of limestone and dolomite releases CO_2 derived from $CaCO_3$ and $MgCO_3$.

CO_2 generating mechanism of limestone and dolomite use

$$CaCO_3 \rightarrow CaO + CO_2$$

$$MgCO_3 \rightarrow MgO + CO_2$$

b）Methodological Issues

- ***Estimation Method***

The volumes of limestone and dolomite used in iron and steel production and as raw materials in soda-lime glass are multiplied by the emission factors to calculate emissions.

● *Emission Factors*

➢ *Limestone*

The emission factors of limestone used in manufacturing steel and soda-lime glass are calculated by adding the value obtained when multiplying the molecular weight ratio of CO_2 and $CaCO_3$ by the percentage of CaO that can be extracted from limestone (55.4%, the median value of the "54.8% to 56.0%" given in The Story of Lime [Japan Lime Association]) and the value obtained when multiplying the molecular weight ratio of CO_2 and $MgCO_3$ by the percentage of MgO that can be extracted from limestone (0.5%, the median value of the "0.0% to 1.0%" given in The Story of Lime [Japan Lime Association]).

$CaCO_3 \rightarrow CaO + CO_2$
$MgCO_3 \rightarrow MgO + CO_2$

- Proportion of CaO extractable from limestone: 55.4 %[a]
- Proportion of MgO extractable from limestone: 0.5 %[b]
- Molecular weight of $CaCO_3$ (primary constituent of limestone) : 100.0869[c]
- Molecular weight of $MgCO_3$: 84.3139[c]
- Molecular weight of CaO: 56.0774[c]
- Molecular weight of MgO: 40.3044[c]
- Molecular weight of CO_2: 44.0095[c]

・$CaCO_3$content = proportion of CaO extractable from limestone × molecular weight of $CaCO_3$ / molecular weight of CaO
= (55.4% × 100.0869) / 56.0774 × 100 = 98.88%
・$MgCO_3$content = proportion of MgO extractable from limestone × molecular weight of $MgCO_3$ / molecular weight of MgO
= 0.5% × 84.3139 / 40.3044 = 1.05%

○Emission factor = (molecular weight of CO_2 / molecular weight of $CaCO_3$ × $CaCO_3$ content)
+ (molecular weight of CO_2 / molecular weight of $MgCO_3$ × $MgCO_3$ content)
＝44.0095 / 100.0869*0.9888+44.0095/84.3139*0.0105
＝0.4348＋0.0055＝0.4402 ［t-CO_2/t］
＝440 ［kg-CO_2/t］

Sources)
a. Median of 54.8% to 56.0%: Japan Lime Association, The Story of Lime
b. Median of 0.0% to 1.0%: Japan Lime Association, The Story of Lime
c. IUPAC "Atomic Weights of the Elements 1999"
(http://www.chem.qmul.ac.uk/iupac/AtWt/AtWt9.html)

➢ *Dolomite*

The emission factor of dolomite is calculated by adding the value obtained when multiplying the molecular weight ratio of CO_2 and $CaCO_3$ by the percentage of CaO that can be extracted from dolomite (34.5%, the median value of the 33.1% to 35.85% range given in The Story of Lime [Japan Lime Association]) and the value obtained when multiplying the molecular weight ratio of CO_2 and $MgCO_3$ by the percentage of MgO that can be extracted from dolomite (18.3%, the median value of the 17.2% to 19.5% range given in The Story of Lime [Japan Lime Association]).

$CaCO_3 \rightarrow CaO + CO_2$
$MgCO_3 \rightarrow MgO + CO_2$

- Proportion of CaO extractable from dolomite: 34.5％
  (Median value of the 33.1% to 35.85% range given in *The Story of Lime* [Japan Lime Association])
- Proportion of MgO extractable from dolomite: 18.3%18.3％
  (Median value of the 17.2% to 19.5% range given in The Story of Lime [Japan Lime Association])
- Molecular weight of $CaCO_3$ (major constituent of dolomite): 100.0872

・Molecular weight of $MgCO_3$ (major constituent of dolomite): 84.3142
・Molecular weight of CaO: 56.0774
・Molecular weight of MgO: 40.3044

・$CaCO_3$ content = proportion of CaO extractable from dolomite × molecular weight of $CaCO_3$ / molecular weight of CaO
= 34.5% × 100.0872 / 56.0774
= 61.53%
・$MgCO_3$ content = proportion of MgO extractable from dolomite × molecular weight of $MgCO_3$ / molecular weight of MgO
= 18.3% × 84.3142 / 40.3044
= 38.39%
・Molecular weight of CO_2: 44.0098
○Emission factor = molecular weight of CO_2 / molecular weight of $CaCO_3$ × $CaCO_3$ content
+ molecular weight of CO_2 / molecular weight of $MgCO_3$ × $MgCO_3$ content
＝ 44.0098 / 100.0872×0.6153＋44.0098 / 84.3142×0.3839
＝ 0.2706＋0.2004
＝ 0.4709
＝ 471（kg-CO_2/t）

- ***Activity Data***

The activity of limestone and dolomite sold for use in steel refining and soda glass given in the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry’s Yearbook of Minerals and Nonferrous Metals Statistics and Yearbook of Mineral Resources and Petroleum Products Statistics are used as activity data for CO_2 emissions from limestone and dolomite use.

Table 4-6 Amounts of limestone and dolomite sold for use in steel refining and soda glass

Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Limestone (steel/ smelting)	kt	22,375	22,371	22,902	23,971	24,057
Limestone (soda glass)	kt	1,846	1,946	1,722	997	1,067
Dolomite (steel/ smelting)	kt	1,619	771	438	396	442
Dolomite (soda glass)	kt	228	197	177	154	143

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

- ***Uncertainty***

The uncertainty of emission factors for limestone and dolomite were estimated using expert judgment. The uncertainty of emission factors for limestone and dolomite were determined to be 16.4%, 3.5% respectively. The standard value given by the Committee for the Greenhouse Gas Emission Estimation Methods was used to estimate uncertainty of activity data. The uncertainty for activity data were estimated as 4.8% and 3.9% for limestone and dolomite, respectively, and the uncertainty for emissions were estimated as 17% and 5%, respectively. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

- ***Time-series consistency***

For activity data, the same sources are used throughout the time series. The emission factor is constant throughout the time series. Therefore, CO_2 emission from limestone and dolomite production has been estimated in a consistent manner throughout the time-series.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

See section 4.2.1. d）.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

There have been no source-specific recalculations.

f） Source-specific Planned Improvements

The amount of carbon that remains in steel and soda glass, if any, should be evaluated so that the need for developing a product based emission factor can be determined. Also, there is a possibility that the limestone consumption figures provided by the Petroleum Products Statistics may overestimate actual consumption due to statistical technicality.

4.2.4. Soda Ash Production and Use (2.A.4.)

4.2.4.1. Soda Ash Production (2.A.4.-)

In Japan, the ammonium chloride soda process is used to produce soda ash (Na_2CO_3). The soda ash production process involves calcinating limestone and coke in a lime kiln, which emits CO_2. Almost all lime-derived CO_2 is stored in the product.

In the soda ash production process, purchased CO_2 is sometimes input through a pipeline, but because these CO_2 emissions are from the ammonia industry, they are already included in “Ammonia Production (2.B.1)”. Also, the coke consumed is listed as that for heating in the Yearbook of the Current Survey of Energy Consumption, and thus CO_2 emissions from coke are already counted under “Fuel Combustion (1.A)”. Therefore all emissions from this source are already included in other categories, and are reported as “IE”. Coke is input as a heat-source and CO_2 source.

The *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* offer a method to calculate CO_2 emissions from calcinating trona ($Na_2CO_3 \cdot NaHCO_3 \cdot 2H_2O$), but these emissions are not estimated because in Japan soda ash has never been manufactured by trona calcination.

4.2.4.2. Soda Ash Use (2.A.4.-)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

CO_2 is released during the use of soda ash (Na_2CO_3).

b） Methodological Issues

● *Estimation Method*

CO_2 emissions from soda ash use are calculated according to the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* by multiplying the amount of soda ash consumed by the default emission factor.

● *Emission Factors*

Because Japan does not have its own measured data or emission factor, the default value (0.415 $t\text{-}CO_2/t\text{-}Na_2CO_3$) in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* (vol. 3 p. 2.13) is used.

● *Activity Data*

Activity data are the total of (1) shipping totals from Japan Soda Industry Association data, (2) imports and exports of soda ash from trade statistics, and (3) imports and exports of other sodium sesquicarbonate from trade statistics.

Table 4-7 Soda ash use

Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Soda Ash Shipping	kt	1,098	977	634	427	440
Soda Ash Imported	kt	0.00	8.25	53.12	131.13	103.66
Other Disodium Carbonate Imported	kt	308	299	360	303	251

c）Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

- ***Uncertainty***

For the uncertainty of the emission factor from soda ash use, the limestone and dolomite use value of was applied as it is a similar source category as soda ash. For the uncertainty of activity data, 6.3% uncertainty was estimated as a result of combining the uncertainty of soda ash shipping, soda ash imported, and other disodium carbonate imported. As a result, the uncertainty of CO_2 emissions from soda ash use was estimated as 16%. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

- ***Time-series consistency***

For activity data, the same sources are used throughout the time series. The emission factor is constant throughout the time series. Therefore, CO_2 emission from soda ash use has been estimated in a consistent manner throughout the time-series.

d）Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

See section 4.2.1. d）.

e）Source-specific Recalculations

There have been no source-specific recalculations.

f）Source-specific Planned Improvements

Not all soda ash use may result in CO_2 emissions.

4.2.5. Asphalt Roofing (2.A.5.)

Asphalt roofing is manufactured in Japan, but information on the manufacturing process and activity data is inadequate, and it is not possible to definitively conclude that carbon dioxide is not emitted from the manufacture of asphalt roofing. Emissions have also never been actually measured, and as no default emission value is available, it is not currently possible to calculate emissions. Therefore, it has been reported as “NE”.

4.2.6. Road Paving with Asphalt (2.A.6.)

Roads in Japan are paved with asphalt, but almost no CO_2 are thought to be emitted in the process. It is not possible, however, to be completely definitive about the emissions. Emissions have also never been actually measured, and as no default emission value is available, it is not currently possible to calculate emissions. Therefore, it has been reported as “NE”.

4.3. Chemical Industry (2.B.)

4.3.1. Ammonia Production (2.B.1.)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

1） CO_2

CO_2 is emitted when hydrocarbon feedstock in ammonia production is broken down to make H_2 feedstock.

CO_2 generating mechanism of ammonia production

$$0.88CH_4 + 1.26\text{air} + 1.24H_2O \rightarrow 0.88CO_2 + N_2 + 3H_2$$

Ammonia synthesis

$$N_2 + 3H_2 \rightarrow 2NH_3$$

2） CH_4

Emission of CH_4 from the ammonia production has been confirmed by actual measurements. As there are not any sufficient examples enough to enable the establishment of an emission factor, it is not currently possible to calculate emission levels. The *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* also do not give a default emission factor. Therefore, CH_4 was reported as “NE”.

3） N_2O

Emission of N_2O from the ammonia production is not theoretically conceivable, and given that even in actual measurements the emission factor for N_2O is below the limits of measurement, N_2O was reported as “NA”.

b） Methodological Issues

● *Estimation Method*

CO_2 emissions are calculated by multiplying the amount of fuels consumed as ammonia feedstock by emission factors.

● *Emission Factors*

For each feedstock listed in, the emission factors used to calculate CO_2 emissions from the fuel combustion sector are used (see Chapter 3).

● *Activity Data*

The fixed units (including weight and volume) for the fuel types in the table below, which are from the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry’s Yearbook of the Current Survey of Energy Consumption, were converted using the calorific values in the Agency for Natural Resources and Energy’s General Energy Statistics, and results were used as activity data. Consumption data on some fuel types are confidential.

Table 4-8 Emission factors and calorific values of feedstocks used when producing ammonia

Feedstock	Emission Factors (Gg-C/TJ)	(sources)	Calorific value		(Units)
			1990	2005	
Naphtha	18.2	1992 carbon emission factor	33.5	33.6	MJ/l
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	16.3	1992 carbon emission factor	50.2	50.8	MJ/kg
Petroleum-derived hydrocarbon gases (petrochemical offgases)	14.2	1992 carbon emission factor	39.3	44.9	MJ/m^3
Natural gas	13.9	Kainou (2003)	41.0	43.5	MJ/m^3
Coal (thermal coal, imports)	24.7	1992 carbon emission factor	26.0	25.7	MJ/kg
Petroleum coke	25.4	1992 carbon emission factor	35.6	29.9	MJ/kg
Liquefied natural gas (LNG)	13.5	1992 carbon emission factor	54.4	54.6	MJ/kg
Coke oven gas (COG)	11.0	Kainou (2003)	20.1	21.1	MJ/m^3

Table 4-9 Amount of feedstocks used for ammonia production

Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Naphtha	kl	189,714	477,539	406,958	92,453	80,008
LPG	t	226,593	45,932	5,991	0	0
Off gas	10^3m^3	C	230,972	240,200	147,502	139,479
Natural Gas	10^3m^3	C	100,468	86,873	77,299	70,113
Coal	t	C	209,839	726	1,239	1,066
Oil Coke	t	C	273,125	420,862	353,983	363,462
LNG	t	C	46,501	23,395	165,606	182,226
COG	10^3m^3	C	35,860	55,333	0	0

- ***Point to Note***

Fuel consumption in this category has been deducted from energy sector activity data (see Chapter 3).

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

- ***Uncertainty***

The uncertainty of each fuel was estimated. For the uncertainty of emission factors, the values given in Chapter 3 were applied. The standard value given by the Committee for the Greenhouse Gas Emission Estimation Methods was used. As a result, the uncertainty of emissions from the fuels are of the following: naphtha 7%; LPG 6%; hydrocarbon gas 22%; natural gas 7%; coal (steam coal, imported coal) 7%; petroleum coke 23%; LNG 10%; and COG 25%. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

- ***Time-series Consistency***

For activity data, the same sources are used throughout the time series. The emission factor is constant throughout the time series. Therefore, CO_2 emission from ammonia production has been estimated in a consistent manner throughout the time-series.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

See section 4.2.1. d）.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

Activity data for 2005 was updated to reflect the newly published 2005FY data in the Yearbook of the Current Survey of Energy Consumption (2006). Calendar year data was used in the previous submission.

4.3.2. Nitric Acid Production (2.B.2.)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

N_2O is emitted by nitric acid (HNO_3) production.

N_2O generating mechanism of nitric acid production generates N_2O

$$4NH_3 + 5O_2 \rightarrow 4NO + 6H_2O$$
$$2NO + H_2O \rightarrow 2NO_2$$
$$3NO_2 + H_2O \rightarrow 2HNO_3 + NO \quad (\rightarrow N_2O)$$

b） Methodological Issues

- ***Estimation Method***

N_2O emissions were estimated by multiplying the nitric acid production volume by an emission factor, based on the method given in *GPG (2000)* (page 3.31, Equation 3.9). Because emissions data for individual factories is confidential information, nitric acid production volume and emission factors were set for Japan's total production. Due to the current lack of data on the amount of N_2O destroyed, the equation has no term for destruction.

N_2O emissions (kg-N_2O) from nitric acid production

= emission factor [kg-N_2O/t] × nitric acid production volume [t]

- ***Emission Factors***

Because data for individual factories are confidential, emission factors were set by using each factory's nitric acid production volume to find the weighted average of each factory's emission factor, based on measurements made at the 10 nitric acid producing factories in Japan.

Table 4-10 N_2O emission factors for nitric acid production

Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
EF for Nitric Acid Production	kg-N_2O/t	3.50	3.51	3.92	4.18	3.34

- ***Activity Data***

Production volumes of nitric acid (converted at 98%) are directly provided by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

Table 4-11 Amount of Nitric acid production

Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Nitric Acid Production	t	705,600	701,460	655,645	602,348	682,680

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

- ***Uncertainty***

The uncertainty of the emission factor was estimated using 95% confidence interval of emission factors. For the uncertainty of activity data, the standard value of 5% given by the Committee for the Greenhouse Gas Emission Estimation Methods was used. As a result, the uncertainty of emissions was estimated as 46%. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

- ***Time-series Consistency***

Emissions throughout the time series are estimated using the activity data and emission factors provided by Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry in a consistent manner.

d）Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

See section 4.2.1. d）.

e）Source-specific Recalculations

There have been no source-specific recalculations.

4.3.3. Adipic Acid Production (2.B.3.)

a）Source/Sink Category Description

N_2O is emitted in the adipic acid ($C_6H_{10}O_4$) production process through the reaction of cyclohexanone, cyclohexanol, and nitric acid.

b）Methodological Issues

- ***Estimation Method***

Emissions were estimated using the N_2O generation rates, N_2O decomposition volume, and adipic acid production volume of the relevant operating sites, in accordance with the *GPG (2000)* decision tree (Page 3.32, Fig. 3.4).

N_2O emissions from adipic acid production

$$= [N_2O \text{ generation rate} \times (1 - N_2O \text{ generation rate} \times \text{decomposition unit operating rate})] \times \text{adipic acid production rate}$$

- ***Emission Factors***

Values calculated using the above equation has been used as the emission factors. Parameters were established by the following methods. Relevant data used in estimation is confidential.

- ***Rate of generation of nitrous oxide***

Actual measurement data provided from the sole producer of adipic acid as an end product in Japan.

- ***Rate of decomposition of nitrous oxide***

The figure used is the result of measurement of the rate of decomposition of nitrous oxide in the operating site.

- ***Operating rate of decomposition unit***

A full-scale survey on the number of hours operated is conducted annually for N_2O decomposition units and adipic acid production plants. The operating rate is based on this survey.

Calculation of operating ratio of decomposition unit

Operating ratio of decomposition unit (%)
= Number of hours worked of decomposition unit
/ Number of hours worked of adipic acid production plants × 100 (%)

Number of hours of decomposition unit in operation:
Hours starting from the beginning of feeding the entire volume of N_2O gases till the end of feeding
Number of hours of adipic acid production plants in operation:
Hours starting from the beginning of feeding materials till the end of feeding

- ***Activity Data***

The activity data for nitrous oxide emissions associated with the manufacture of adipic acid is the amount of adipic acid produced which is provided to the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry by the manufacturer. Relevant data used in estimation is confidential.

- ***Point to Note***

From 1990 to 1997, N_2O emissions from adipic acid production increased gradually. However, N_2O decomposition was installed in adipic acid production plants in May 1999, the emissions since then have decreased dramatically. There was a temporary growth of the emissions in 2000 due to the low operating ratio of N_2O decomposition units caused by a breakdown of the decomposition units.

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

- ***Uncertainty***

The uncertainty of the emission factor for adipic acid was estimated by combining the uncertainty of the generation rate, emission factor, and the operating rate. As a result, the uncertainty of the emission factor was estimated as 9%. 2% uncertainty given by the *GPG (2000)* was applied for activity data. As a result, the uncertainty for adipic acid was estimated as 9%. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

- ***Time-series Consistency***

Activity data and emission factors are provided by producer of adipic acid are used to estimate emissions throughout the time series in a consistent manner.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

See section 4.2.1. d）.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

There have been no source-specific recalculations.

4.3.4. Carbide Production (2.B.4.)

4.3.4.1. Silicon Carbide (2.B.4.-)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

1） CO_2

CO_2 is emitted by the use of petroleum coke as a raw material in the production of silicon carbide.

CO_2 generating mechanism of the silicon carbide production process

$SIO_2 + 3C \rightarrow SiC + 2CO \rightarrow 2CO_2$

2） CH_4

In Japan, silicon carbide is produced in electric arc furnaces, and it is believed that CH_4 is generated from the oxidation of coke, which is used as a reducing agent in silicon carbide production.

b） Methodological Issues

1） CO_2

● Estimation Method

Emissions are calculated by multiplying the amount of petroleum coke used as silicon carbide feedstock by an emission factor.

● Emission Factors

Because Japan does not have measured data or emission factor data, the default value 2.3 [t-CO_2/t] for silicon carbide production in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* (vol. 3 p. 2.21) is used.

● Activity Data

The activity data for CO_2 emissions from silicon carbide production is the amount of petroleum coke consumed, which is provided by Japan’s only silicon carbide production facility. The data is confidential.

2） CH_4

● Estimation Method

Emissions were calculated by multiplying an emission factor based on actual figures obtained in Japan by the energy consumption of electric arc furnaces. This is the same method used for calculating CH_4 emissions in the Fuel Combustion Sector (1.A. Solid Fuels).

● Emission Factors

The emission factor of energy consumption from electric arc furnaces (12.8 kg-CH_4/TJ) was determined by using the formula for calculating fuel combustion and actual data from Japanese measurement surveys of CH_4 concentrations in gas ducts, concentrations of O_2 and theoretical flue gas amounts (dry), theoretical air demand, and high calorific values. See Chapter 3 3.1.2 Stationary Combustion (1.A.1., 1.A.2., 1.A.4.: CH_4 and N_2O)

● Activity Data

Energy consumption amounts included in the "electric furnace" category for the iron and steel industries of the General Energy Statistics were used.

Table 4-12 Energy consumption from electric arc furnaces (for carbide)

Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Furnaces (for Carbide)	TJ	1,576	4,277	2,454	2,454	2,454

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

- ***Uncertainty***

1） CO_2

For the uncertainty of the CO_2 emission factor, 100% was applied as provided by the *GPG (2000)* for a similar category. For the uncertainty of activity data, the standard value of 10% given by the Committee for the Greenhouse Gas Emission Estimation Methods was used. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

2） CH_4

The uncertainty of the CH_4 emission factor and activity data were estimated as 163％ and 5%, respectively, as estimated in Chapter 3. The uncertainty for emissions is estimated as 163%. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

- ***Time-series Consistency***

For CO_2 and CH_4 activity data, the same sources are used throughout the time series. The emission factors for both gases are constant throughout the time series. Therefore, CO_2 and CH_4 emissions from silicon carbide have been estimated in a consistent manner throughout the time-series.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

See section 4.2.1. d）.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

There have been no source-specific recalculations.

f） Source-specific Planned Improvements

The default CO_2 emission factor used for this source may not reflect Japan’s national circumstances. For CH_4, because the use of consumption data in the MAP Survey for FY 2002 onward is prohibited for purposes other than the original purpose specified for the Map Survey, the 1999 data have been substituted for 2000 and onward. Although this has very little impact on the total emissions, a method should be developed to estimate the recent years.

4.3.4.2. Calcium Carbide (2.B.4.-)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

1） CO_2

CO_2 is generated in the process of making the quicklime used in calcium carbide production. CO_2 is also emitted by CO combustion when making calcium carbide. Further, calcium carbide is made to react with water, producing calcium hydroxide (slaked lime) and acetylene, and CO_2 is generated when the acetylene is used.

CO_2 generator mechanism of the calcium carbide production process

(Production)

$$CaCO_3 \rightarrow CaO + CO_2$$

$$CaO + 3C \rightarrow CaC_2 + CO\ (\rightarrow CO_2)$$

(Use)

$$CaC_2 + 2H_2O \rightarrow Ca(OH)_2 + C_2H_2 \rightarrow 2CO_2$$

2） CH_4

Byproduct gases (mainly CO) generated in carbide reactions include a small amount of CH_4, all of which is recovered and burned as fuel, with none being emitted outside the system. Therefore emissions from this source are reported as “NA”.

b） Methodological Issues

Estimation Method

CO_2 emissions are calculated by multiplying calcium carbide production by the default emission factor, based on the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines*.

CO_2 emissions in conjunction with calcium carbide production and consumption

= ∑(emission factors of CO_2 from limestone, from reducing agent, and use)

× calcium carbide production volume

Emission Factors

Because Japan does not have its own measured data or emission factors, this inventory uses the default values given in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* for the emission factors of CO_2 from limestone, from reducing agent, and use.

Table 4-13 Emission factors of CO_2 generated by calcium carbide production and consumption

Units	From limestone in production	From reducing agent in production	From use
t-CO_2/t	0.76	1.09	1.1

Source: *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines*, vol. 3, p. 2.22.

Activity Data

Calcium carbide production data provided by the Carbide Industry Association are used as the calcium carbide production volume. The data are confidential.

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

Uncertainty

For the uncertainty of the CO_2 emission factor, 100% was applied as provided by the *GPG (2000)* for a similar category. For the uncertainty of activity data, the standard value of 10% given by the Committee for the Greenhouse Gas Emission Estimation Methods was used. As a result, the uncertainty for CO_2 emissions from calcium carbide was estimated as 100%. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

Time-series Consistency

For activity data, the same sources are used throughout the time series. The emission factor is constant throughout the time series. Therefore, CO_2 emission from calcium carbide has been estimated in a consistent manner throughout the time-series.

d）Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

See section 4.2.1. d）.

e）Source-specific Recalculations

There have been no source-specific recalculations.

4.3.5. Other (2.B.5.)

4.3.5.1. Carbon Black (2.B.5.-)

a）Source/Sink Category Description

Carbon black is made by breaking down acetylene, natural gas, oil mist, and other feedstocks by incomplete combustion at 1,300°C or higher. The CH_4 in the tail gas (offgas) emitted from the carbon black production process is released into the atmosphere.

b）Methodological Issues

- ***Estimation Method***

CH_4 emissions from carbon black production are calculated by multiplying the carbon black production volume by Japan's emission factor, in accordance with the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines*.

- ***Emission Factors***

Five major companies, providing 96% of domestic production, recover methane generated in the carbon black production processes and use it in recovery furnaces and flare stacks. Therefore, there are no emissions during normal operation. The emission factor was established by estimating emissions of methane during routine inspections and the boiler inspection carried out by the five major domestic producers, deriving from weighted averages and using production volumes of carbon black. The emission factor is 0.35 [kg-CH_4/t].

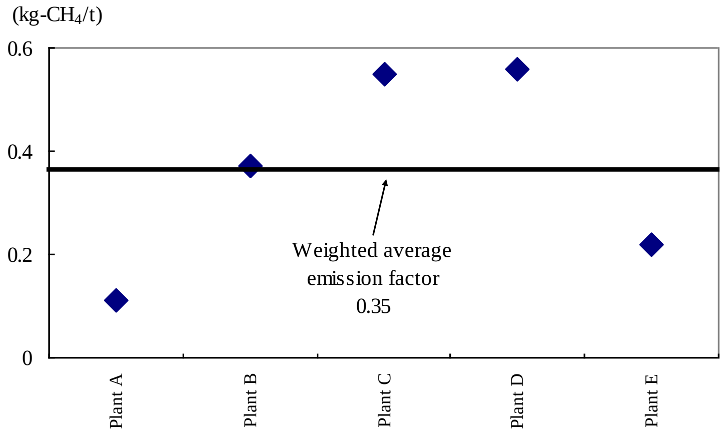

Figure 4-1 CH_4 Emission factor for carbon black production

Source: Data provided by the Carbon Black Association

Table 4-14 Methane emissions and carbon black production by five main domestic producers

	Carbon black production [t/year]	Methane emissions [kg-CH_4/year]	Emission factor [kg-CH_4/t]
Total from five main companies	701,079	246,067	0.35

Source: Data provided by the Carbon Black Association (1998 actual results)

- ***Activity Data***

Carbon black production volumes given in the Yearbook of Chemical Industries Statistics compiled by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry were used for activity data for methane emissions associated with the manufacture of carbon black.

Table 4-15 Carbon black production volume

Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Carbon Black Production	t	792,722	758,536	771,875	805,461	832,470

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

- ***Uncertainty***

The uncertainty for the emission factor for carbon black was calculated by finding the 95% confidence interval of emission factors. The estimated uncertainty was 54.8%. For the uncertainty of activity data, the standard value of 5% given by the Committee for the Greenhouse Gas Emission Estimation Methods was used. As a result, the uncertainty of carbon black production emissions was estimated at 55%. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

- ***Time-series Consistency***

For activity data, the same sources are used throughout the time series. The emission factor is constant throughout the time series. Therefore, CH_4 emissions from carbon black production have been estimated in a consistent manner throughout the time-series.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

See section 4.2.1. d）.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

There have been no source-specific recalculations.

f） Source-specific Planned Improvements

The possibility of double counting with CH_4 from furnaces in the Energy sector should be investigated.

4.3.5.2. Ethylene (2.B.5.-)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

1） CO_2, CH_4

CO_2 is emitted when it is separated in the ethylene production process. CH_4 is emitted by naphtha cracking through stream cracking in the ethylene production process.

2） N_2O

There is almost no nitrogen in naphtha, the raw material in ethylene production, and the ethylene production process takes place under conditions that are almost completely devoid of oxygen. Emissions are reported as “NA” in accordance with the judgment of experts that in principle there are no N_2O emissions.

b） Methodological Issues

● *Estimation Method*

CH_4 and CO_2 emissions from ethylene production were calculated by multiplying ethylene production by a Japan-specific emission factor, in accordance with the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines*.

● *Emission Factors*

➢ *CH_4*

Estimates of volume of exhaust gas from flare stacks at operational startup and shutdown at operating sites in Japan (assuming that 98% of the volume that enters is combusted), and measured volume of exhaust gas from naphtha cracking furnace and furnaces heated by re-cycled gas, were divided by the production volume to calculate emission factors for each company. The weighted average of production from each company was then applied to establish the emission factor. The emission factor is 0.015 [kg-CH_4/t].

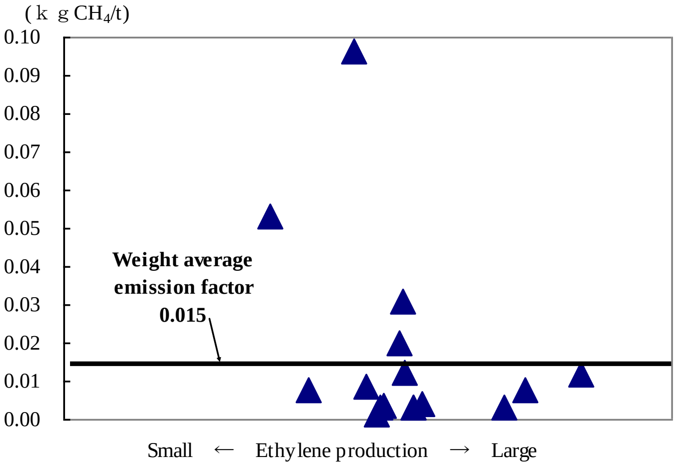

Figure 4-2 Emission factor for methane from manufacturing ethylene

Source: Data provided by the Japan Petrochemical Industry Association

➢ *CO_2*

Emission factors for a normal operation and an unsteady operation at operating sites in Japan were established using actual measurement data recorded in FY2000. The emission factor was set, assuming that all carbon dioxide refined in the naphtha-cracking sector is emitted, which was a pre-condition in establishing the emission factor. This emission factor is confidential.

● *Activity Data*

Ethylene production volumes from the Yearbook of Chemical Industries Statistics compiled by the

Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry were used as activity data for emissions of methane and carbon dioxide from ethylene production.

Table 4-16 Ethylene production volume

Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Ethylene Production	kt	5,966	6,951	7,566	7,549	7,661

c） *Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency*

- ***Uncertainty***

The uncertainty for both CO_2 and CH_4 emission factors for ethylene were calculated by finding the 95% confidence interval of emission factors. The estimated uncertainty was 77.2%. For the uncertainty of activity data, the standard value of 5% given by the Committee for the Greenhouse Gas Emission Estimation Methods was used. As a result, the uncertainty for both CO_2 and CH_4 were estimated at 77.6%. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

- ***Time-series Consistency***

For activity data, the same sources are used throughout the time series. The emission factor is constant throughout the time series. Therefore, CO_2 and CH_4 emissions from ethylene production have been estimated in a consistent manner throughout the time-series.

d） *Source-specific QA/QC and Verification*

See section 4.2.1. d）.

e） *Source-specific Recalculations*

There have been no source-specific recalculations.

f） *Source-specific Planned Improvements*

The country specific CO_2 emission factor has been developed under the assumption that all CO_2 separated during the ethylene production process escapes into the atmosphere. Therefore, the emission factor may be an overestimation.

The country specific CH_4 emission factor has been estimated from measurements of emissions from flare stacks/ethylene cracking furnaces (naphtha cracking furnace)/ regeneration gas furnaces which may also include energy emissions. If necessary, the energy emissions and process emissions should be split.

4.3.5.3. 1,2-Dichloroethane (2.B.5.-)

a） *Source/Sink Category Description*

1,2-dichloroethane is made by reacting ethylene (C_2H_4) and chorine (Cl_2). The product then passes through washing, refining, and thermolysis processes to become a vinyl chloride monomer (C_2H_3Cl). A very small amount of CH_4 is contained in the exhaust gases of the reaction, and of the washing and refining processes.

b） *Methodological Issues*

- ***Estimation Method***

CH_4 emissions from 1,2-dichloroethane production are calculated by multiplying production volume by a Japan-specific emission factor, in accordance with the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines*.

● *Emission Factors*

The concentration of methane in waste gas from three member companies of the Vinyl Environmental Council (representing approximately 70% of total 1,2-dichloroethane production in Japan) was measured, and weighted averages were calculated to establish the emission factor. The emission factor is 0.0050 [kg-CH_4/t].

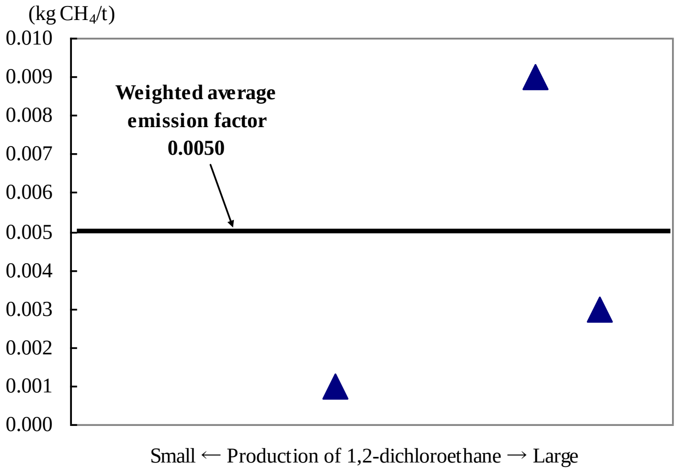

Figure 4-3 Methane emission factors for 1,2-dichloroethane production

Source: Data provided by the Vinyl Environmental Council

● *Activity Data*

Dichloroethane production volumes from the Yearbook of Chemical Industries Statistics compiled by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry were used as activity data for methane emissions from 1,2-dichloroethane production.

Table 4-17 Ethylene dichloride (1,2-dichloroethane) production volume

Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Ethylene dichloride Production	kt	2,683	3,014	3,346	3,639	3,511

c) *Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency*

● *Uncertainty*

The uncertainty of the CH_4 emission factor for 1,2-dichloroethane production were estimated by finding the 95% confidence interval using expert judgment. The uncertainty was estimated as 100.7%. For the uncertainty of activity data, the standard value of 5% given by the Committee for the Greenhouse Gas Emission Estimation Methods was used. As a result, the uncertainty of 1,2-dichloroethane production was estimated as 101%. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

● *Time-series Consistency*

For activity data, the same sources are used throughout the time series. The emission factor is constant throughout the time series. Therefore, CO_2 and CH_4 emissions from 1,2-Dichloroethane production have been estimated in a consistent manner throughout the time-series.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

See section 4.2.1. d）.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

There have been no source-specific recalculations.

4.3.5.4. Styrene (2.B.5.-)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

CH_4 is emitted in the styrene production process.

b） Methodological Issues

● Estimation Method

CH_4 emissions from styrene production were calculated by multiplying styrene production volume by a Japan-specific emission factor, based on the method given in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines*.

● Emission Factors

Estimates of volume of exhaust gas from flare stacks at operational startup and shutdown at operating sites in Japan (assuming that 98% of the volume that enters is combusted), and measured volume of waste gas from heating furnaces, were divided by the production volume to calculate emission factors for each company. The weighted average of production from each company was then applied to establish the emission factor. The emission factor is 0.031 [kg-CO_2/t].

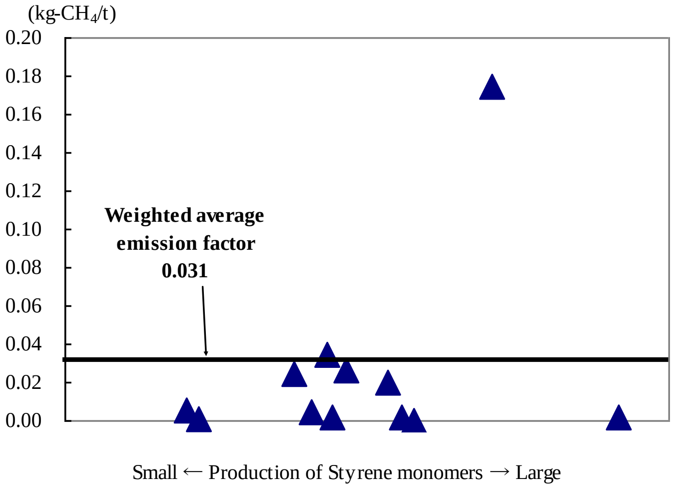

Figure 4-4 Methane emission factors for styrene production

Source: Data provided by the Japan Petrochemical Industry Association

● Activity Data

Styrene monomer production volumes from the Yearbook of Chemical Industries Statistics compiled by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry were used as activity data for methane emissions from styrene production.

Table 4-18 Styrene (monomer) production volume

Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Styrene Production	kt	2,227	2,952	3,020	3,375	3,373

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

● Uncertainty

The uncertainty for the CH_4 emission factor for styrene production was estimated by finding the 95% confidence interval of emission factors. The estimated uncertainty was 113.2%. For the uncertainty of activity data, the standard value of 5% given by the Committee for the Greenhouse Gas Emission Estimation Methods was used. As a result, the uncertainty for was estimated as 113%. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

● Time-series Consistency

For activity data, the same sources are used throughout the time series. The emission factor is constant throughout the time series. Therefore, CH_4 emissions from styrene production have been estimated in a consistent manner throughout the time-series.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

See section 4.2.1. d）.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

There have been no source-specific recalculations.

f） Source-specific Planned Improvements

The country specific CH_4 emission factor has been estimated from measurements of emissions from flare stacks/styrene cracking furnaces (naphtha cracking furnace)/ regeneration gas furnaces which may also include energy emissions. If necessary, the energy emissions and process emissions should be split.

4.3.5.5. Methanol (2.B.5.-)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

CH_4 is emitted in the production of methanol.

b） Methodological Issues

● Estimation Method

CH_4 emissions from methanol production are calculated using the method given in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines*.

According to industry organizations, the production (synthesis) of methanol stopped in Japan in 1995 due to the price difference with overseas methanol. Since then all methanol has been imported, and methanol production plants disappeared from Japan in about 1995. According to the Yearbook of Chemical Industries Statistics, beginning in 1997 there was also no production of refined methanol. Because the methanol refining process merely dewaters the synthesized methanol, in principle no CH_4 is generated.

Accordingly, from 1990 to 1995, emissions are reported using the production volumes in industry organization statistics. For 1996 and thereafter, the report is “NO” because it is assumed that methanol has not been produced (synthesized) since 1995.

- ***Emission Factors***

The default value for methanol given in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* was used. The emission factor is 2 [kg-CH_4/t] (Refer to *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* Vol. 2 p 2.22, Table 2-9).

- ***Activity Data***

Production volumes of methanol (on calendar year basis) given in Methanol Supply and Demand published by the Methanol and Formalin Association were used as activity data for methane emissions from methanol production.

Table 4-19 Methanol production volume

Item	Unit	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Methanol Production	t	83,851	76,772	23,043	45,426	40,662	75,498

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

- ***Uncertainty***

The uncertainty is not estimated.

- ***Time-series Consistency***

For activity data, the same sources are used throughout the time series. The emission factor is constant throughout the time series. Therefore, CH_4 emissions from methanol production have been estimated in a consistent manner throughout the time-series.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

See section 4.2.1. d）.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

There have been no source-specific recalculations.

4.3.5.6. Coke (2.B.5.-)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

1） CO_2

This category is reported as “IE” because the emissions of CO_2 from coke production are included in the coal products and production section of the Fuel Combustion Sector (1.A.).

2） CH_4

CH_4 is emitted in coke production.

3） N_2O

We have no measurements of the concentration of N_2O in the gas leaking from coking furnace lids, but N_2O emissions from this source are reported as “NA,” the reason being that experts say that N_2O

is likely not produced because the reducing atmosphere in a coke oven is normally at least 1,000°C.

b）Methodological Issues

● *Estimation Method*

CH_4 emissions from coke production were calculated by multiplying coke production volume by a Japan-specific emission factor, based on the method given in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines*.

● *Emission Factors*

Methane emissions from coke production come from two sources: methane in combustion exhaust gas that leaks between the carbonization chamber and the combustion chamber, and methane emitted from the coking furnace lid, the desulfurization tower, or the desulfurization recycling tower, in the carbonization process.

➢ *Combustion exhaust gas*

The production volume of coke was used in conjunction with the concentration of methane in the exhaust gas from coking furnaces operated by five companies at seven operating sites (surveyed by the Japan Iron and Steel Federation) to derive a weighted average, which was established as the emission factor. The emission factor is 0.089 [kg-CH_4/t].

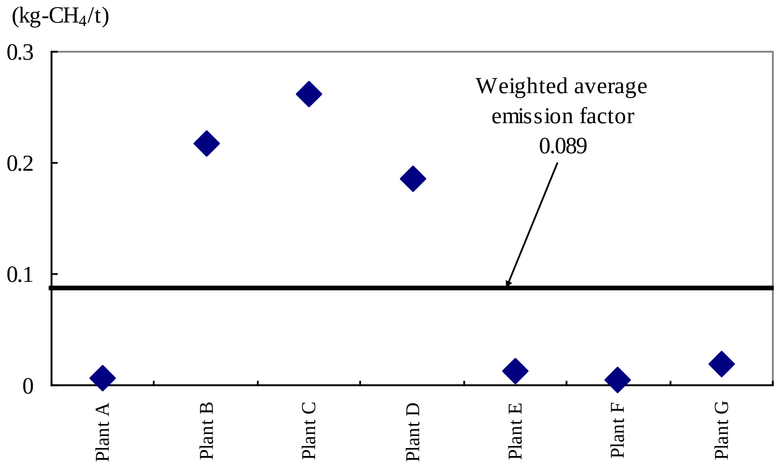

Figure 4-5　Emission factors for methane in combustion exhaust gas from coking furnaces

Source: Data provided by the Japan Iron and Steel Federation

➢ *Coking furnace lid, desulfurization tower, and desulfurization recycling tower*

The Japan Iron and Steel Federation has had a voluntary plan in place since fiscal 1997 to manage noxious atmospheric pollutants, and methane emissions have been estimated from emissions of other substances from the lid of coking furnaces. The emission factor has been established by taking a weighted average using this data and the volume of production of coke.

Table 4-20 Emission factor of methane from coking furnace lids, desulfurization towers, and desulfurization recycling towers

Fiscal year	CH_4 emission factors [kg-CH_4/t]	Notes
1990-1996	0.238	Emission factor change is assumed to be small. 1995 data is used for year with no data.
1997-1999	0.180	It is assumed that values for 1998 and 1999 are about the same as those of 1997.
2000	0.101	Actual results.
2001	0.062	Actual results.
2002	0.052	Actual results.
2003	0.042	Actual results.
2004	0.054	Actual results.
2005	0.043	Actual results.
2006	0.039	Actual results.

Source: Japan Iron and Steel Federation data

➢ *Methane emission factor for coke production*

The aforementioned Combustion Exhaust Gas and Coking Furnace Lids, Desulfurization Towers, and Desulfurization Recycling Towers have been added, and the resulting figure has been used as the emission factor.

● *Activity Data*

As the activity of CH_4 emissions from coke production the inventory used the coke production volume given in the Yearbook of Production, Supply and Demand of Petroleum, Coal and Coke and the Yearbook of Mineral Resources and Petroleum Products Statistics compiled by the Ministry of Economy, Industry and Trade.

Table 4-21 Coke production volume

Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Coke Production	kt	47,338	42,279	38,511	38,009	38,720

● *Completeness*

The SBDT[1] (Table 2(I).A-Gs2) in the CRF requires emissions of carbon dioxide and methane from coke production to be reported as a sub-category of 2.C.1. Steel Manufacture, but coke is also manufactured in Japan in industries other than the steel industry. The emissions have therefore been counted in this category.

c） *Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency*

● *Uncertainty*

For the uncertainty of the emission factor for coke production, the uncertainty of fuel combustion emissions from the coking furnace and coking furnace lids were estimated separately. The uncertainty of fuel combustion emissions from the coking furnace and coking furnace lids was estimated as 98.5% and 61.8%, respectively. For the uncertainty of activity data, the standard value of 5% given by the Committee for the Greenhouse Gas Emission Estimation Methods was used. The

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[1] SBDT: Sectoral Background Data Table

uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

- ***Time-series Consistency***

For activity data, the same sources are used throughout the time series. The emission factor is based on the information provided by The Japan Iron and Steel Federation estimated using a consistent methodology throughout the time series. Therefore, CH_4 emissions from coke production have been estimated in a consistent manner throughout the time-series.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

See section 4.2.1. d）.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

2004 and 2005 data have been recalculated to reflect the new data provided by Japan Iron and Steel Federation. The previous inventory used the 2003 emission factor for 2004 and 2005.

4.4. Metal Production (2.C.)

4.4.1. Iron and Steel Production (2.C.1.)

4.4.1.1. Steel (2.C.1.-)

1） CO_2

Coke oxidizes when it is used as a reduction agent in the steel production, and carbon dioxide is generated. The volume of coke used has been included under consumption of fuel in Fuel Combustion Sector (1.A.), and the carbon dioxide generated through the oxidization of coke used as a reducing agent has already been calculated under Fuel Combustion Sector (1.A.), too. Therefore, it has been reported as “IE”.

4.4.1.2. Pig Iron (2.C.1.-)

1） CO_2

Carbon dioxide generated from pig iron production is emitted when coke is used as a reduction agent. The amount of coke used has been included under consumption of fuel in Fuel Combustion Sector (1.A.), and the carbon dioxide generated through the oxidization of coke used as a reducing agent has already been calculated under Fuel Combustion Sector (1.A.), too. Therefore, it has been reported as “IE”.

2） CH_4

It is not theoretically possible that methane will be generated in association with the pig iron production, and it has been confirmed that methane is not emitted from actual measurements. Therefore, emissions have been reported as “NA”.

4.4.1.3. Sinter (2.C.1.-)

1） CO_2

CO_2 generated when making sinter is all generated by the combustion of coke fines; these emissions come under the Fuel Combustion Sector (1.A.). As they are already calculated in this sector, they are reported as “IE”.

CO_2 emissions from limestone and dolomite used when making sinter are counted under “4.1.3. Limestone and Dolomite Use”.

2） CH_4

CH_4 generated when making sinter is all generated by the combustion of coke fines; these emissions come under the Fuel Combustion Sector (1.A.). As they are already calculated in this sector, they are reported as “IE”.

4.4.1.4. Coke (2.C.1.-)

1） CO_2

Coke is mainly produced in iron and steel production in Japan. This category is reported as “IE” because the emissions of CO_2 from coke production are included in the coal products and production section of the Fuel Combustion Sector (1.A.).

2） CH_4

Emissions of methane were calculated at 4.2.5.6. Coke (2.B.5.-), and have been reported as “IE”.

4.4.1.5. Use of Electric Arc Furnaces in Steel Production (2.C.1.-)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

CO_2 is emitted from carbon electrodes when using electric arc furnaces to make steel. CH_4 is also emitted from electric arc furnaces.

b） Methodological Issues

1） CO_2

- ***Estimation Method***

CO_2 emissions from arc furnaces for steel production are estimated by amount of carbon calculated by weight of production and import of carbon electrodes minus weight of export of carbon electrodes. This difference of the carbon is assumed to be diffused to atmosphere as CO_2. The carbon include in electric furnaces gas given in the General Energy Statistics are subtracted from the CO_2 emission in this source since this emission are included in category 1.A fuel combustion.

- ***Activity Data***

Production of carbon electrodes given in Yearbook of Ceramics and Building Materials Statistics compiled by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, and import and export of carbon electrodes given in Trade Statistics of Japan, Ministry of Finance are used.

Table 4-22 CO_2 emission from carbon electrodes of furnaces

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
#A Import	t	12,341	18,463	11,363	15,075	13,893
#B Domestic production	t	211,933	186,143	184,728	216,061	219,149
#C Export	t	87,108	92,812	107,998	138,409	149,330
#D Electric furnaces gas	t	39,983	14,300	20,293	26,700	37,217
Domestic consumptions (#A+#B-#C-#D)	t	97,184	97,493	67,800	66,028	46,495
CO_2 emissions	Gg-CO_2	356	357	248	242	170

2） CH_4

● *Estimation Method*

Emissions were calculated by multiplying an emission factor based on actual figures obtained in Japan by the energy consumption of electric arc furnaces. This is the same method used for calculating CH_4 emissions in the Fuel Combustion Sector (1.A. Solid Fuels).

● *Emission Factors*

The emission factor of energy consumption from electric arc furnaces (12.8 kg-CH_4/TJ) was determined by using the Japanese measurement surveys. (See Chapter 3 3.1.2 and Chapter 4 4.2.4.1)

● *Activity Data*

Energy consumption amounts included in the "electric furnace" category for the iron and steel industries of the General Energy Statistics were used.

Table 4-23 Energy consumption from electric arc furnaces

Consumption	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Furnaces	TJ	57,564	55,986	52,457	52,747	55,051

c） *Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency*

1） CO_2

● *Uncertainty*

Because all CO_2 from electric arc furnaces are assumed to escape in the atmosphere, no emission factor has been set. Therefore, the uncertainty for activity data is also the uncertainty for emissions. As a result of combining the uncertainties of the parameters for activity data, the uncertainty was estimated as 4.5%. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

● *Time-series Consistency*

For activity data (emissions), the same sources are used throughout the time series. Therefore, CO_2 emissions from electric arc furnaces have been estimated in a consistent manner throughout the time-series.

2） CH_4

● *Uncertainty*

The uncertainty for emission factor has been estimated as 163% and the uncertainty for activity data has been estimated as 5% (see chapter 3). As a result, the uncertainty for CH_4 emissions has been estimated as 163%. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

- ***Time-series Consistency***

For activity data, the same sources are used throughout the time series. The emission factor is constant throughout the time series. Therefore, CH_4 emissions from electric arc furnaces in steel production have been estimated in a consistent manner throughout the time-series.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

See section 4.2.1. d）.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

Activity data for 2005 was updated to reflect the newly published 2005FY data in the Yearbook of Ceramics and Building Materials Statistics (2006). Calendar year data was used in the previous submission. CH_4 emissions in FY 2005 were recalculated because of the revision of the values in FY 2005 reported in the General Energy Statistics.

4.4.2. Ferroalloys Production (2.C.2.)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

1） CO_2

Ferroalloys are produced in Japan, and the carbon dioxide that is generated in association with the ferroalloys production is emitted as a result of the oxidization of coke used as a reducing agent. Consumption of coke is included in consumption of fuel under Fuel Combustion Sector (1.A.), and carbon dioxide generated as a consequence of the oxidization of coke used as a reduction agent has already been calculated under Fuel Combustion Sector (1.A.). Residual carbon in the ferroalloys is oxidized when the ferroalloys are used in the production of steel, and are released to the atmosphere as carbon dioxide. Therefore, it has been reported as “IE”.

2） CH_4

Ferroalloys are manufactured in Japan in electric arc furnaces, small-scale blast furnaces, and Thermit furnaces. Methane generated in association with ferroalloy production is thought to be generated when the oxidization of coke, a reduction agent, takes place.

b） Methodological Issues

- ***Estimation Method***

Methane emissions from ferroalloy production were calculated by multiplying an emission factor based on actual figures obtained in Japan by the energy consumption of electric arc furnaces. This is the same method used for calculating CH_4 emissions in the Fuel Combustion Sector (1.A. Solid Fuels).

- ***Emission Factors***

The value for the emission factor of electric arc furnaces (12.8 kg-CH_4/TJ) was used because these furnaces produce ferroalloys.

- ***Activity Data***

Energy consumption amounts included in the "ferroalloy" category for the iron and steel industries of the General Energy Statistics were used.

Table 4-24 Energy consumption from ferroalloy production

Consumption	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Furnaces (for Ferroalloy)	TJ	14,456	10,699	10,181	10,072	8,783

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

- ***Uncertainty***

The uncertainty for emission factor has been estimated as 163% and the uncertainty for activity data has been estimated as 5% (see chapter 3). As a result, the uncertainty for CH_4 emissions has been estimated as 163%. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

- ***Time-series Consistency***

For activity data, the same sources are used throughout the time series. The emission factor is constant throughout the time series. Therefore, CH_4 emissions from furnaces for ferroalloy have been estimated in a consistent manner throughout the time-series.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

See section 4.2.1. d）.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

There have been no source-specific recalculations.

4.4.3. Aluminium Production (2.C.3.)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

1） CO_2

Aluminum refining is conducted in Japan. Carbon dioxide generated in association with aluminum smelting is emitted in conjunction with the oxidization of the anode paste used as a reducing agent. Consumption of coke, the main ingredient in the anode paste has been included in fuel consumption under Fuel Combustion Sector (1.A.), and the carbon dioxide that is generated by the oxidization of coke used as a reducing agent has already been calculated under Fuel Combustion Sector (1.A.). Therefore, it has been reported as “IE”.

2） CH_4

Aluminum refining is conducted in Japan. There is a small amount of hydrogen in the pitch that act as a raw material for the anode paste used in aluminum smelting. Theoretically, therefore, it is possible that methane could be generated. As there is no actual data on emissions, however, it is not possible to calculate emissions. There is also no emission factor offered in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines*, and no data on the hydrogen content of pitch. As it is not possible to estimate an emission factor, emissions have been reported as “NE”.

3） PFCs

PFCs are emitted during aluminum refining.

b） Methodological Issues

- ***Estimation Method***

Estimating emissions involved multiplying the production volume of primary aluminum refining by Japan-specific emission factors calculated using the equation prescribed in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines*.

- ***Emission Factors***

The equation prescribed in the Tier 1b method of the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* was used to determine emission factors, which appear in the table below.

Table 4-25 PFCs emission factor of aluminum production

Item	Unit	1995	2000	2004	2005	2006
PFC-14 (CF_4)	kgPFC-14/t	0.542	0.369	0.310	0.307	0.303
PFC-116 (C_2F_6)	kgPFC-116/t	0.054	0.037	0.031	0.031	0.030

Source: Documents of Group for prevention of global warming, Chemical and Bio Sub-Group, Industrial Structure Council, METI

- ***Activity Data***

As the activity data for PFC emissions in conjunction with aluminum refining we used the aluminum production volumes given in the Yearbook of Minerals and Non-Ferrous Metals Statistics compiled by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. Japan’s primary aluminum production is small, at about 0.03% of world production.

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

- ***Uncertainty***

For the uncertainty of the emission factor, 33% was applied, according to the *GPG (2000)* default value. For the uncertainty of the activity data, 5% was applied, according to the value set by the Committee for Greenhouse Gas Estimation Methods. As a result, the uncertainty of the emissions was determined to be 33%. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

- ***Time-series Consistency***

Emissions from 1990 to 1994 have not been estimated due to the lack of data. For years after 1995, The Chemical and Bio Sub-Group, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry annually collects and estimates F gas emissions.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

The data collected and estimated by the Chemical and Bio Sub-Group, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry is verified by the Committee for Greenhouse Gas Estimation Methods and is used in the inventory.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

There have been no source-specific recalculations.

4.4.4. SF_6 Used in Aluminium and Magnesium Foundries (2.C.4.)

4.4.4.1. Aluminium

Emission from this source was reported as “NO” as it was been confirmed that Japan had no record of the use of SF_6 in aluminum forging processes.

4.4.4.2. Magnesium

a） Source/Sink Category Description

SF_6 is emitted in magnesium foundries.

b） Methodological Issues

The data that has been reported is given in documentation prepared by the Chemical and Bio Sub-Group of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry’s Industrial Structure Council, for emissions of SF_6 used in magnesium foundries. The associated indices are given in the table below.

Table 4-26 Indices related to SF_6 used in magnesium foundries

Item	Unit	1995	2000	2004	2005	2006
Consumption of SF_6	t	5	43	40	40	38
Molten Magnesium	t	1,840	14,231	20,782	21,200	26,518

Source: Documents of Group for prevention of global warming, Chemical and Bio Sub-Group, Industrial Structure Council, METI

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

● ***Uncertainty***

For the uncertainty of the emission factor, 0% was applied, due to the fact that the amount of emissions is equal to the amount of magnesium used. For the uncertainty of the activity data, 5% was applied, according to the value set by the Committee for Greenhouse Gas Estimation Methods. As a result, the uncertainty of the emissions was determined to be 5%. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

● ***Time-series Consistency***

See section 4.4.3. c）.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

See section 4.4.3. d）.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

There have been no source-specific recalculations.

4.5. Other Production (2.D.)

4.5.1. Pulp and Paper (2.D.1.)

(According to the CRF, it is required to report on emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO_X), carbon monoxide (CO), non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC), and sulfur dioxide (SO_2).)

4.5.2. Food and Drink (2.D.2.)

Foods and drinks are manufactured in Japan, and because carbon dioxide is used in the manufacturing process (frozen carbon dioxide and raw material for carbonated drinks, etc.), it is conceivable that carbon dioxide is emitted into the atmosphere in the course of manufacturing. The carbon dioxide used in the process of manufacturing foods and drinks, however, is a by-product gas of petrochemical products, and as such emissions have already been incorporated into Fuel Combustion Sector (1.A.), they have been reported as “IE”.

4.6. Production of Halocarbons and SF_6 (2.E.)

4.6.1. By-product Emissions: Production of HCFC-22 (2.E.1.-)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

HFC-23 is generated as a by-product of HCFC-22 production.

b） Methodological Issues

- ***Estimation Method***

Estimating emissions involved subtracting the recovery and destruction amount of by-product HFC-23 (measured data) from the amount of by-product HFC-23 generated at HCFC-22 production plants in Japan. The amount of by-product HFC-23 was estimated by multiplying the production of HCFC-22 by the generation rate of HFC-23 (obtained from the results of composition analysis of interior of a reactor).

Emissions of by-product HFC-23 associated with the production of HCFC-22

Emissions of HFC-23 = Production of HCFC-22 (t) ×Rate of generation of HFC-23 (%)
- Amount of recovery and destruction (t)

Table 4-27   Indices related to By-product Emissions of HFC-23: Production of HCFC-22

Item	Unit	1995	2000	2004	2005	2006
Production of HCFC-22	t	81,000	95,271	61,900	65,715	65,905
Rate of generation of HFC-23	%	2.13%	1.70%	1.94%	1.90%	1.94%
Emission rate for production	%	1.79%	1.11%	0.14%	0.06%	0.09%
Emissions	t	1,455	1,066	90*	42	58
	$MtCO_2$eq.	17.02	12.47	1.05	0.49	0.68

Source: Documents of Group for prevention of global warming, Chemical and Bio Sub-Group, Industrial Structure Council, METI

*Emissions were decreased because all manufacturing facilities had been equipped with a destruction unit.

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

- ***Uncertainty***

For the uncertainty of the emission factor, 2% was applied, according to the *GL (2006)* default value. For the uncertainty of the activity data, 5% was applied, according to the value set by the Committee for Greenhouse Gas Estimation Methods. As a result, the uncertainty of the emissions was determined to be 5%. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

- ***Time-series Consistency***

See section 4.4.3. c）.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

See section 4.4.3. d）.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

There have been no source-specific recalculations.

4.6.2. Fugitive Emissions (2.E.2.)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

HFCs, PFCs, SF_6 are emitted as fugitive emissions during their manufacture.

b） Methodological Issues

- ***Estimation Method***

Emissions were estimated based on the mass balance of measurement data at each of HFCs, PFCs, SF_6 manufacturing plants in Japan. Fugitive emissions in production from this source category were reported by subtracting the amount of production from the amount of HFCs, PFCs, SF_6 generated at each gas manufacturing facility. Emissions of HFCs for each year were given by the Japan Fluorocarbon Manufactures Association and of PFCs and SF_6 by Japan Chemical Industry Association.

The associated indices are given in the table below.

Table 4-28 Indices related to fugitive emissions from HFCs production

	Unit	1995	2000	2004	2005	2006
production of HFCs	t	27,906	29,423	49,552	52,273	43,427
emissions	t	322	146	251	208	177
	MtCO_2eq.	0.419	0.180	0.416	0.322	0.249

Source: Documents of Group for prevention of global warming, Chemical and Bio Sub-Group, Industrial Structure Council, METI

Table 4-29 Indices related to fugitive emissions from PFCs production

	Unit	1995	2000	2004	2005	2006
production of PFCs	t	1,207	2,336	2,905	3,000	3,251
emissions	t	107	181	110	89	111
	MtCO_2eq.	0.763	1.359	0.867	0.707	0.865

Source: Documents of Group for prevention of global warming, Chemical and Bio Sub-Group, Industrial Structure Council, METI

Table 4-30 Indices related to fugitive emissions from SF_6 production

	Unit	1995	2000	2004	2005	2006
production of SF_6	t	2,392	1,556	1,895	2,504	2,813
emissions	t	197.0	37.5	36.5	43.8	63.1
	$MtCO_2$eq.	4.708	0.896	0.872	1.047	1.508

Source: Documents of Group for prevention of global warming, Chemical and Bio Sub-Group, Industrial Structure Council, METI

c） *Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency*

- ***Uncertainty***

For the uncertainties of the emission factors, 100% was applied for all HFCs, PFCs and SF_6, according to the *GPG (2000)* default value. For the uncertainties of the activity data, 10% was applied for all HFCs, PFCs and SF_6, according to the value set by the Committee for Greenhouse Gas Estimation Methods. As a result, the uncertainties of the emissions for all HFCs, PFCs and SF_6 were determined to be 100%. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

- ***Time-series Consistency***

See section 4.4.3. c）.

d） *Source-specific QA/QC and Verification*

See section 4.4.3. d）.

e） *Source-specific Recalculations*

As a result of reviewing previous data, emissions of PFCs and SF_6 were recalculated. PFCs emissions were recalculated for years 1999 to 2005, and SF_6 emissions were recalculated for years 1997 to 2005.

4.7. Consumption of Halocarbons and SF_6 (2.F.)

4.7.1. Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment (2.F.1.)

4.7.1.1. Domestic Refrigeration (2.F.1.-)

a） *Source/Sink Category Description*

1） *HFCs*

HFCs are emitted from the production and use (including failure of devices) of domestic refrigeration.

2） *PFCs*

Emission from this source in the “production” category was reported as “NO” as Japan had no record of their use in the production of the products. With respect to household refrigerators, emission was also reported as “NO” in the “use” and “disposal” categories, because it was unlikely that PFCs were used in imported products or refrigerant was refilled.

b） *Methodological Issues*

- ***Estimation Method***

The collected volume of HFC under regulation was subtracted from 1) fugitive refrigerant ratio from production, 2) fugitive refrigerant ratio from use (including failure of devices), and 3) refrigerant contained at the time of disposal, separately, based on production and shipment volumes and refrigerant contained. Then, all there were combined.

Emissions from use and disposal were estimated by summing up the values calculated for each year of production of devices.

Emissions of HFCs from Domestic Refrigeration

HFC emissions = total refrigerant contained from manufacturing × fugitive refrigerant ratio from production
+ ∑ (number of operated devices containing HFC × refrigerant contained per operated device ×fugitive refrigerant ratio from use)
+ ∑ (number of disposed devices containing HFC × refrigerant contained per disposed device - collected volume of HFC

The associated indices are given in the table below.

Table 4-31 Indices related to emissions of HFCs from domestic refrigeration

	Unit	1995	2000	2004	2005	2006
Total HFC Charged in the year	t	520	590	157	33	11
Fugitive refrigerant ratio	%	1.00%	1.00%	0.25%	0.17%	0.05%
Number of operated devices	1,000 devices	7,829	33,213	43,320	41,795	39,754
Refrigerant charged	g	150	125	125	125	125
Operational fugitive ratio	%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Disposed device	1,000 devices	0	177	1,379	1,839	2,314
Collected volume of HFC	t/year	―	―	35	55	55
Emissions	t	8.7	40	150	184	241
	$MtCO_2$eq.	0.011	0.052	0.195	0.240	0.313

Source: Documents of Group for prevention of global warming, Chemical and Bio Sub-Group, Industrial Structure Council, METI

*: Calculated from current data

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

● Uncertainty

For the uncertainties of the emission factors, 50% was applied for all production, use and disposal, according to the values used in a similar category. For the uncertainties of the activity data, 40% was applied for all production, use and disposal, according to the value set by the Committee for Greenhouse Gas Estimation Methods. As a result, the uncertainties of the emissions for all production, use and disposal were determined to be 64%. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

● Time-series Consistency

See section 4.4.3. c）.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

See section 4.4.3. d）.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

As a result of reviewing previous data, emissions of HFCs for years 1996 to 2005 were recalculated.

4.7.1.2.   Commercial Refrigeration (2.F.1.-)

4.7.1.2.a. Commercial Refrigeration

a） Source/Sink Category Description

1） HFCs

HFCs are emitted from the manufacturing, operation, maintenance, accidents, and disposal of commercial refrigeration.

2） PFCs

Emission from this source in the “production” category was reported as “NO” as Japan had no record of their use in the production of the products. It is possible that refrigerant containing PFCs was used in imported products, or mixed refrigerant containing PFCs was used as refill. These amounts, however, were believed to be negligible. As a result, emissions in the “use” and “disposal” categories were reported as “NE”.

b） Methodological Issues

- ***Estimation Method***

In accordance with the IPCC Guidelines, emissions of each species of F-gases from 1) manufacturing, 2) operation, 3) maintenance, 4) accident and 5) disposal are estimated for devices below.

centrifugal refrigerating machine, screw refrigerating machine, refrigerator-freezer unit, transport refrigerator-freezer unit, separately placed showcase, built-in showcase, ice making machinery, water fountain, commercial refrigerator-freezer, all-in-one air conditioning system, gas heat pump, chilling unit

Emissions of HFCs from Commercial Refrigeration

Methods below are applied to each type of device and refrigerant (HFCs)
1) manufacturing
Emissions from manufacturing = Σ (number of device produced × volume of refrigerant contained
× fugitive refrigerant ratio from manufacturing)
2) operation
Emissions from operation = Σ (number of device charged refrigerant in place produced
× volume of refrigerant contained × fugitive refrigerant ratio from operation)
3) maintenance
Emissions from maintenance = Σ (number of devices operated × volume of refrigerant contained
× fugitive refrigerant ratio from maintenance)
4) accident
Emissions from accident = Σ (number of devices operated × volume of refrigerant contained
× incidence rate of all refrigerant released)
5) disposal
(a) until 2001
Emissions from disposal = Σ {number of devices disposal × volume of refrigerant contained
× (1-collect rate) }
(b) from 2002 onward
Emissions from disposal = Σ (number of devices disposal × average volume of refrigerant contained)
-volume collected

* “number of devices operated” and “number of devices disposal” are estimated with volume of shipment and lifetime of device

The associated indices are given in the table below.

Table 4-32 Indices related to emissions of HFCs from commercial refrigeration

	Unit	1995	2000	2004	2005	2006
number of device produced	1,000	223	386	1,384	1,421	1,524
volume of refrigerant charged	g/device	321	544	3,852	3,826	3,786
fugitive refrigerant ratio	%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
number of device charged refrigerant in	1,000	9	35	844	926	932
volume of refrigerant	g/device	723	1,049	5,095	5,261	5,397
fugitive refrigerant ratio	%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%
number of devices operated	1,000	377	1,985	5,484	6,670	7,838
fugitive refrigerant ratio	%	24%	14%	13%	18%	18%
incidence rate of all	%	0.10%	0.12%	0.19%	0.19%	0.19%
number of devices disposal	1,000	0	19	115	179	217
collected volume of HFC	t/year	0	0	139.6	182.9	182.9
Emissions	t	7.1	67	341	513	652
	$MtCO_2eq.$	0.009	0.113	0.587	0.878	1.113

Source: Documents of Group for prevention of global warming, Chemical and Bio Sub-Group, Industrial Structure Council, METI

* From 2002 onward, “number of device charged refrigerant in place produced” and “fugitive refrigerant ratio from operation” are increase because of device becoming larger with increasing commercial package AC device.

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

● Uncertainty

See section4.7.1.1. c）.

● Time-series Consistency

See section 4.4.3. c）.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

See section 4.4.3. d）.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

As a result of reviewing previous data, emissions of HFCs for years 1999 to 2005 were recalculated.

4.7.1.2.b. Automatic Vending machine

a） Source/Sink Category Description

1） HFCs

HFCs are emitted from manufacturing, accident, and disposal of automatic vending machines.

2） PFCs

Emission from this source in the “production” category was reported as “NO” as Japan had no record of their use in the production of the products. It is possible that refrigerant containing PFCs was used in imported products, or mixed refrigerant containing PFCs was used as refill. These amounts, however, were believed to be negligible. As a result, emissions in the “use” and “disposal” categories were reported as “NE”.

b） Methodological Issues

● Estimation Method

Emissions of F-gases from 1) manufacturing, 2) accident and 3) disposal are estimated.

Emissions of HFCs from Automatic Vender machine

Methods below are applied to each type of device and refrigerant (HFCs)

1) manufacturing

Emissions from manufacturing = Σ (number of device produced × volume of refrigerant contained × fugitive refrigerant ratio from manufacturing)

2) accident

Emissions from accident = Σ (number of devices operated × volume of refrigerant contained × incidence rate × average fugitive rate in accident)

3) disposal

(a) until 2001

Emissions from disposal = Σ {number of devices disposal × volume of refrigerant contained × (1-collect rate) }

(b) from 2002 onward

Emissions from disposal = Σ (number of devices disposal × average volume of refrigerant contained) -volume collected

The associated indices are given in the table below.

Table 4-33 Indices related to emissions of HFCs from automatic vender machines

	Unit	1995	2000	2004	2005	2006
number of device produced	1,000	0	272	350	355	338
volume of refrigerant	g	0	300	220	220	219
fugitive refrigerant ratio	%	-	-	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
number of devices operated	1,000	0	284	1,643	1,999	2,337
incidence rate	%	-	0.00%	0.35%	0.34%	0.33%
fugitive refrigerant ratio	%	-	0%	20%	20%	20%
fugitive refrigerant ratio	%	-	0.00%	0.57%	0.53%	0.50%
number of devices disposal	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Emissions	t	0.00	0.33	0.53	0.57	0.60
	MtCO$_2$eq.	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.001

Source: Documents of Group for prevention of global warming, Chemical and Bio Sub-Group, Industrial Structure Council, METI

* Accident on devise charged with HFCs were almost never occurred in 1999 and 2000, then, reported as 0. After 2001 onward, accident occurred are considered with estimation.

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

● Uncertainty

See section4.7.1.1. c）.

● Time-series Consistency

See section 4.4.3. c）.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

See section 4.4.3. d）.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

There have been no source-specific recalculations.

4.7.1.3. Transport Refrigeration (2.F.1.-)

1） HFCs

Emission was reported as “IE” since HFCs in this category had been included in the total reported in 4.6.1.2. Commercial Refrigeration and Air-conditioning Equipment section.

2） HFCs

Emission from this source in the “production” category was reported as “NO” as Japan had no record of their use in the production of the products. It is possible that refrigerant containing PFCs was used in imported products, or that mixed refrigerant containing PFCs was used as refill. These amounts, however, are believed to be negligible. As a result, emissions in the “use” and “disposal” categories were reported as “NE”.

4.7.1.4. Industrial Refrigeration (2.F.1.-)

1） HFCs

HFCs emissions have been reported as “IE”, as they are included in 4.6.1.2. Commercial Refrigeration (2F1-).

2） PFCs

Emission from this source in the “production” category was reported as “NO” as Japan had no record of their use in the production of the products. It is possible that refrigerant containing PFCs was used in imported products, or that mixed refrigerant containing PFCs was used as refill. These amounts, however, are believed to be negligible. As a result, emissions in the “use” and “disposal” categories were reported as “NE”.

4.7.1.5. Stationary Air-Conditioning (Household) (2.F.1.-)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

1） HFCs

HFCs are emitted from the manufacturing, operation, accident, and disposal of household stationary air-conditioning.

2） PFCs

Emission from this source in the “production” category was reported as “NO” as Japan had no record of their use in the production of the products. It is possible that refrigerant containing PFCs was used in imported products, or that mixed refrigerant containing PFCs was used as refill. These amounts, however, were believed to be negligible. As a result, emissions in the “use” and “disposal” categories were reported as “NE”.

b） Methodological Issues

- ***Estimation Method***

In accordance with the IPCC Guidelines, emissions of each species of F-gases from 1) manufacturing, 2) operation, 3) accident and 4) disposal are estimated for devices below.

Emissions of HFCs from Stationary Air-Conditioning (Household)

1) manufacturing
Emissions from manufacturing = Σ (number of device produced × volume of refrigerant contained
× fugitive refrigerant ratio from manufacturing)
2) operation
Emissions from operation = Σ (number of device for shipment
× volume of refrigerant contained × fugitive refrigerant ratio from operation)
3) accident
Emissions from accident =Σ (number of devices operated × volume of refrigerant contained × incidence rate)

4) disposal
(a) until 2001
Emissions from disposal = Σ {number of devices disposal × volume of refrigerant contained
× (1-collect rate) }
(b) from 2002 onward
Emissions from disposal = Σ (number of devices disposal × average volume of refrigerant contained)
- volume collected

* "number of devices operated" and "number of devices disposal" are estimated with volume of shipment and lifetime of device

The associated indices are given in the table below.

Table 4-34 Indices related to emissions of HFCs(R-410a) from stationary air-conditioning (household)

	Unit	1995	2000	2004	2005	2006
number of device produced	1,000	0	1,077	4,546	4,007	4,209
volume of refrigerant	G	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
fugitive refrigerant ratio	%	0	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
fugitive refrigerant ratio	%	0	2%	2%	2%	2%
number of devices operated	1,000	0	1,728	18,825	26,225	33,291
incidence rate of all	%	0	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
fugitive refrigerant ratio	%	1	79%	79%	79%	79%
collected volume of HFC	t/year	-	-	4.9	10.5	10.5
Emissions	t	0	27	184	219	254
	$MtCO_2$eq.	0.000	0.046	0.317	0.377	0.438

Source: Documents of Group for prevention of global warming, Chemical and Bio Sub-Group, Industrial Structure Council, METI

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

- ***Uncertainty***

See section4.7.1.1. c）.

- ***Time-series Consistency***

See section 4.4.3. c）.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

See section 4.4.3. d）.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

As a result of reviewing previous data, emissions of HFCs for the year 2005 were recalculated.

4.7.1.6. Mobile Air-Conditioning (Car Air Conditioners) (2.F.1.-)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

1） HFCs

HFCs are emitted from manufacturing, operation, maintenance, and accident of mobile air-conditioning.

2） PFCs

Emission from this source in the "production" category was reported as "NO" as Japan had no record of their use in the production of the products. It is possible that refrigerant containing PFCs was used in imported products, or that mixed refrigerant containing PFCs was used as refill. These amounts, however, were believed to be negligible. As a result, emissions in the "use" and "disposal" categories were reported as "NE".

b） Methodological Issues

● Estimation Method

In accordance with the IPCC Guidelines, emissions of each species of F-gases from 1) manufacturing, 2) operation, 3) maintenance, 4) accident and 5) disposal are estimated.

Emissions of HFCs from Mobile Air-Conditioning (Car Air Conditioners)

Methods below are applied to each type of cars

1) manufacturing
Emissions from manufacturing = Σ (number of device produced×volume of refrigerant contained ×fugitive refrigerant ratio from manufacturing)
2) operation
Emissions from operation = Σ (number of cars ×volume of refrigerant contained×fugitive refrigerant ratio from operation)
3) maintenance
Emissions from maintenance =Σ (number of cars operated×volume of refrigerant contained ×fugitive refrigerant ratio from maintenance)
4) accident
Emissions from accident =Σ (number of cars in complete collapse×volume of refrigerant contained)

5) disposal
(a) until 2001
Emissions from disposal =Σ {number of cars disposal×volume of refrigerant contained ×(1-collect rate) }
(b) from 2002 onward
Emissions from disposal =Σ (number of cars disposal×average volume of refrigerant contained) -volume collected

* "number of devices operated" and "number of devices disposal" are estimated with volume of shipment and lifetime of device

Table 4-35 Indices related to emissions of HFC-134a from car air conditioners

	Unit	1995	2000	2004	2005	2006
number of cars produced	1,000	9,745	9,761	10,129	10,407	11,074
fugitive refrigerant ratio	g	4	4	4	3	3
number of cars operated	1,000	15,655	42,374	57,746	60,364	62,013
volume of refrigerant charged	g	700	615	553	548	536
fugitive refrigerant volume	g	15	15	15	10	10
accident incidence	%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
fugitive refrigerant ratio	%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%
number of cars in	1,000	50	136	185	193	198
average volume of refrigerant	g	681	610	539	522	507
number of cars disposal	1,000	116	789	1,756	2,121	1,471
average volume of refrigerant	g	676	593	538	522	484
collected volume of	t/year	-	-	349	531	577
Emissions	t	605	1,759	2,240	2,239	1,796
	$MtCO_2$eq.	0.787	2.287	2.912	2.910	2.335

Source: Documents of Group for prevention of global warming, Chemical and Bio Sub-Group, Industrial Structure Council, METI

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

● Uncertainty

See section4.7.1.1. c）.

● Time-series Consistency

See section 4.4.3. c）.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

See section 4.4.3. d）.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

As a result of reviewing previous data, emissions of HFCs for the year 2005 were recalculated.

4.7.2. Foam Blowing (2.F.2.)

4.7.2.1. Hard Foam (2.F.2.-)

4.7.2.1.a. Urethane Foam (HFC-134a)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

HFC-134a is emitted as a result of foam blowing agent use.

b） Methodological Issues

● Estimation Method

In accordance with the IPCC Guidelines (closed-cell foams), emissions were calculated assuming that 10% of the emission from foam blowing agents used each year occurred within the first year after production, with the remainder emitted over 20 years at the rate of 4.5% per year. Because the breakdown of HFC emissions by types (HFC-134a, HFC-245fa and HFC-365mfc) included in the total HFC emissions is indicated in the documents of the Chemical and Bio Subgroup of the Industrial

Structure Council, only HFC-134a for which the value for the Global Warming Potential (GWP) was found was estimated. The amount of foam blowing agents used each year was provided by the Japan Urethane Foam Association, Japan Urethane Raw Materials Association.

It is difficult to separate the emission "use" from that at the time of "disposal" because urethane foams were disposed of at various times. Accordingly, the emissions in both the "use" and "disposal" categories were combined and reported under the "use" category, while the emission in the "disposal" category was reported as "IE".

Urethane-related HFC-134a emissions

HFC-134a emissions = Amount of HFC-134a used [t] × Leakage during foam blowing [%]
+ Total amount used to the previous year [t] × Percentage of annual emission during use [%]
= (Emission during production) + (Emission during use)

Table 4-36 Indices related to emissions of HFC-134a from urethane foam

	Unit	1995	2000	2004	2005	2006
HFC-134a Use	t	0	167	190	224	259
Leakage during foam blowing	%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
Annual emissions rate	%	5%	5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%
Emissions within the	t	0	17	19	22	26
Emissions during use	t	0	0	35	44	54
Emissions	t	0	17	54	66	80
Emissions during production	MtCO$_2$eq.	0.000	0.022	0.025	0.029	0.034
Emissions during use	MtCO$_2$eq.	0.000	0.000	0.046	0.057	0.070
Emissions	MtCO$_2$eq.	0.000	0.022	0.070	0.086	0.103

Source: For HFC-134a Use, leakage during foam blowing, and annual emissions rate during use, Documents of Group for prevention of global warming, Chemical and Bio Sub-Group, Industrial Structure Council, METI

*: The amount of HFC-134a used in 1995-1999 was zero.

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

- ***Uncertainty***

For the uncertainties of the emission factors, 50% was applied for both production and use, according to the values used in the similar category. For the uncertainties of the activity data, 50% was applied for both production and use, according to *GPG (2000)* default value. As a result, the uncertainties of the emissions for both production and use were determined to be 71%. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

- ***Time-series Consistency***

See section 4.4.3. c）.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

See section 4.4.3. d）.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

There have been no source-specific recalculations.

4.7.2.1.b. High Expanded Polyethylene Foam

a） Source/Sink Category Description

HFC-134a is emitted as a result of foam blowing agent use.

b） Methodological Issues

- ***Estimation Method***

In accordance with the IPCC Guidelines (open-cell foams), emissions were calculated assuming that all of the emissions from foam blowing agents used occurred at the time of production. The amount of the emissions from foam blowing agents used each year was provided by the High Expanded Polyethylene Foam Industry Association.

Table 4-37 Indices related to emissions of HFC-134a from polyethylene foam

	Unit	1995	2000	2004	2005	2006
HFC-134a Use	t	346	322	254	128	120
Emissions	t	346	322	254	128	120
	$MtCO_2$eq.	0.450	0.419	0.330	0.166	0.156

Source: Documents of Group for prevention of global warming, Chemical and Bio Sub-Group, Industrial Structure Council, METI

Table 4-38 Indices related to emissions of HFC-152a from polyethylene foam

	Unit	1995	2000	2004	2005	2006
HFC-152a Use	t	14	0	0	0	0
Emissions	t	14	0	0	0	0
	$MtCO_2$eq.	1.960	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Source: Documents of Group for prevention of global warming, Chemical and Bio Sub-Group, Industrial Structure Council, METI

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

- ***Uncertainty***

See section 4.7.2.1.a.

- ***Time-series Consistency***

See section 4.4.3. c）.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

See section 4.4.3. d）.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

There have been no source-specific recalculations.

4.7.2.1.c. Extruded Polystyrene Foam （HFC-134a）(2.F.2.-)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

HFC-134a is emitted as a result of foam blowing agent use.

b） Methodological Issues

- ***Estimation Method***

Emissions were calculated assuming that 25% of the emission of foam blowing agents occurs within the first year after production, with the remainder emitted over 30 years at the rate of 2.5% per year.

The amount of the emissions from foam blowing agents used each year was provided by the Extruded Polystyrene Foam Industry Association. This assumption is consistent with the IPCC Good Practice Guidance and the estimating method under PRTR for the amount of transferred HCFC at polystyrene foam production sites.

It is difficult to separate the emission "use" from that at the time of "disposal" because heat insulation material is disposed at various times such as the renovation and dismantle of buildings, and in a time of disaster. Since disposed polystyrene foam is considered to be emitting HFCs as well as that in use, these emissions are combined and reported under "use", while the emissions from "disposal" was reported as "IE".

Extruded polystyrene foam-related HFC-134a emissions

HFC-134a emissions =

Amount of HFC-134a used in particular year [t] × Leakage during foam blowing 25%

+ Total amount used in the past up to the previous year [t] × Annual emission rate during use [%]

Table 4-39 Indices related to emissions of HFC-134a from polystyrene foam

	Unit	1995	2000	2004	2005	2006
HFC-134a Use	t	0	0	129	7	1
Foam Productization rate	%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%
Annual emission rate	%	-	-	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
Emissions during production	t	0	0	129	7	1
Emissions during use	t	0	0	17	30	31
Emissions	t	0	0	146	74	32
Emissions during production	$MtCO_2eq.$	0.00	0.00	0.168	0.008	0.002
Emission during use	$MtCO_2eq.$	0.00	0.00	0.022	0.039	0.040
Emissions	$MtCO_2eq.$	0.00	0.00	0.190	0.047	0.041

Source: For HFC-134a Use, foam productization rate, and annual emissions rate during use, Documents of Group for prevention of global warming, Chemical and Bio Sub-Group, Industrial Structure Council, METI

The amount of HFC-134a used in 1995-2000 was zero.

c） *Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency*

- ***Uncertainty***

See section 4.7.2.1.a.

- ***Time-series Consistency***

See section 4.4.3. c）.

d） *Source-specific QA/QC and Verification*

See section 4.4.3. d）.

e） *Source-specific Recalculations*

There have been no source-specific recalculations.

4.7.2.2. Soft Foam (2.F.2.-)

All foam using HFCs for forming is hard foam. Emissions have therefore been reported as "NO".

4.7.3. Fire Extinguishers (2.F.3.)

HFC-23 and HFC-227ea are used for the productions of fire extinguishers. However, as of 2004, only HFC-227ea is filled in the bottles for fire extinguishing equipments, and each company purchases HFC-23 fire extinguishers that HFC-23 is already filled in the bottles.

HFCs emission from this category was reported as “NO” by expert judgment since HFC-227ea was very small amount, 0.0007(t) (= 700g) when emission from production in FY2004 was estimated.

Concerning emission in use, emission in 1995 was reported as no emissions, and the emission from 1996 onward was reported as “NE”, but will be reviewed from now on since HFC filled fire extinguishers were not in the market as of 1995, and it is considered that Japan had no record of their use.

Concerning the emission at the time of disposal of fire extinguishers, is reported as “NO” because the use of HFC for fire extinguishers has been just started, also the expected lifetime of buildings is 30-40 years, so it is unlikely to be disposed as of present time,

PFCs and SF_6 Emission from this category were reported as “NO” as Japan had no record of their use.

4.7.4. Aerosols/Metered Dose Inhalers (2.F.4.)

4.7.4.1. Aerosols (2.F.4.-)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

HFCs are emitted from the manufacture and use of aerosols.

b） Methodological Issues

● ***Estimation Method***

In accordance with the IPCC Guidelines, emissions were calculated on the assumption that 50% of the emission from the amount of aerosol filled in the products (potential emissions) occurred in the year of production, with the remaining 50% emitted in the following year. Fugitive emissions from manufacturing is considered to the balance of the amount used for production and the actual measurement amount filled in the products, and it is included in the emissions. The amount used for production and the amount filled in the products were the data provided by the Aerosol Industry Association of Japan (AIAJ). HFC is considered to be actually remained in disposed aerosols on some level. However, the amount of emission at the time of “disposal” was reported as “IE” since it is included in the calculation for the “use” category.

F-gas （HFC-134a, HFC-152a） emissions associated with the manufacturing of Aerosol

F-gas emissions in year n = Fugitive emissions during manufacturing (t)
＋ F-gas potential emissions in year (n-1) × 50（%）
＋ F-gas potential emissions in year n × 50（%）

Fugitive emissions during manufacturing = F-gas consumed during manufacturing in year n
- F-gas potential emissions

The associated indices are given in the table below.

Table 4-40 Indices related to emissions of HFC-134a from aerosols

	Unit	1994	1995	2000	2004	2005	2006
Potential Emissions	t	800	1,300	2,044	1,162	604	361
Fugitive emissions*	t	-	-	80.2	39.6	24.9	14.0
emissions in the year	t	400	650	1,022	581	302	180
remaining	t	400	650	1,022	581	302	180
emissions	t	-	1,050	2,137	1,420	908	497
	$MtCO_2$eq.	-	1.365	2.778	1.845	1.181	0.646

※ under investigation

Source: Documents of Group for prevention of global warming, Chemical and Bio Sub-Group, Industrial Structure Council, METI

* Fugitive emissions from 1994 to 1997 are concluded in potential emissions.

Table 4-41 Indices related to emissions of HFC-152a from aerosols

	Unit	1995	2000	2004	2005	2006
Potential Emissions	t	-	34	1,077	1,300	1,438
Fugitive emissions*	t	-	1.1	23.3	28.9	40.6
emissions in the year	t	-	17	538	650	719
remaining	t	-	17	538	650	719
emissions	t	-	18	838	1,217	1,409
	$MtCO_2$eq.	-	0.003	0.117	0.170	0.197

Source: Documents of Group for prevention of global warming, Chemical and Bio Sub-Group, Industrial Structure Council, METI

c） *Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency*

- ***Uncertainty***

For the uncertainties of the emission factors, 0% was applied for all production, use and disposal, due to the fact that the amount of emissions is equal to the amount of aerosols used. For the uncertainties of the activity data, 40% was applied for all production, use and disposal, according to the value set by the Committee for Greenhouse Gas Estimation Methods. As a result, the uncertainties of the emissions for all production, use and disposal were determined to be 40%. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

- ***Time-series Consistency***

See section 4.4.3. c）.

d） *Source-specific QA/QC and Verification*

See section 4.4.3. d）.

e） *Source-specific Recalculations*

There have been no source-specific recalculations.

4.7.4.2. Metered Dose Inhalers (2.F.4.-)

a） *Source/Sink Category Description*

HFCs are emitted from the use and disposal of metered dose inhalers.

b） Methodological Issues

● Estimation Method

In accordance with the IPCC Guidelines, emissions were calculated on the assumption that from the amount used each year, 50% of the emission occurred in the year of production, with the remaining 50% emitted in the following year.

The amount of purchased gas, the amount of the use of domestically produced MDI, and the use of imported MDI, and the amount of disposal of MDI were provided by the Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Associations of Japan (FPMAJ). FPMAJ estimates the amount of HFC included mainly in destructed MDI because of defective products.

F-gas（HFC-134a, HFC-227ea）emissions associated with the manufacturing of MDI

F-gas emissions in year n = Fugitive emissions during manufacturing (t)
＋ F-gas potential emissions in year (n-1) × 50（%）
＋ F-gas potential emissions in year n × 50（%）
- amount of disposal of F-gas contained in MDI

Potential emissions of F-gas = F-gas contained in domestic produced MDI + F-gas contained in imported MDI

The associated indices are given in the table below.

Table 4-42　Indices related to emissions of HFC-134a from MDI

	Unit	1995	2000	2004	2005	2006
Purchases of F-gas	t	-	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.0
Usage of domestic MDI	t	-	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.9
Usage of imported MDI	t	-	42	57	71	69
Amount of destroyed	t	-	0.2	2.2	1.9	0.3
Emissions	t	-	37	51	63	70
	$MtCO_2$eq.	-	0.048	0.066	0.082	0.091

Source: Documents of Group for prevention of global warming, Chemical and Bio Sub-Group, Industrial Structure Council, METI

Table 4-43　Indices related to emissions of HFC-227ea from MDI

	Unit	1995	2000	2004	2005	2006
Purchases of F-gas	t	-	0.0	52.3	42.8	41.2
Usage of domestic MDI	t	-	0.0	48.3	41.0	39.4
Usage of imported MDI	t	-	3.6	3.5	2.1	1.4
Amount of destroyed	t	-	0.0	2.2	0.6	1.5
Emissions	t	-	1.8	42.3	48.7	42.3
	$MtCO_2$eq.	-	0.005	0.123	0.141	0.123

Source: Documents of Group for prevention of global warming, Chemical and Bio Sub-Group, Industrial Structure Council, METI

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

● Uncertainty

For the uncertainties of the emission factors, 0% was applied for all production, use and disposal, due to the fact that the amount of emissions is equal to the amount of MDI used.　For the uncertainties of the activity data, 40% was applied for all production, use and disposal, according to the value set by the Committee for Greenhouse Gas Estimation Methods. As a result, the uncertainties of the emissions for all production, use and disposal were determined to be 40%. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

- ***Time-series Consistency***

See section 4.4.3. c）.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

See section 4.4.3. d）.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

As a result of reviewing previous data, emissions of HFC-227ea for the years 2000 to 2005 were recalculated.

4.7.5. Solvents (2.F.5.)

The figures that have been reported for this source are given in a documentation prepared by the Chemical and Bio Sub-Group of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry’s Industrial Structure Council for PFCs emissions associated with the use of solvents, washing, and etc. HFCs used as solvents are dealt as confidential data, then, these data are reported together with PFCs. Assuming that the total amount of liquid PFC shipment was used in cleaners and for cleaning purposes each year, the entire amount was reported in the “use” category as the amount of emission. The liquids PFC used were C_5F_{12}（PFC-41-12）and C_6F_{14}（PFC-51-14）. Emission during production was reported as “IE” as it was believed to be included in “Fugitive Emissions (2.E.2)”. Emission at the time of disposal was reported as “IE” on the assumption, from the point of view of conservativeness, that the entire amount including that disposed of, was emitted during use, because of the difficulty in determining the status of the disposal of PFCs; any disposal was not identified in 1995. The associated indices are given in the table below.

Table 4-44 Indices related to emissions of PFCs etc. from solvents

	Unit	1995	2000	2004	2005	2006
emissions	$MtCO_2eq.$	10.612	2.842	2.259	2.549	2.220

Source: Documents of Group for prevention of global warming, Chemical and Bio Sub-Group, Industrial Structure Council, METI

4.7.6. Other applications using ODS substitutes (2.F.6.)

Emission from this category was reported as “NE” since there is no actual data on emissions.

4.7.7. Semiconductors (2.F.7.)

4.7.7.1. Semiconductors

a） Source/Sink Category Description

HFCs, PFCs and SF_6, are emitted from the manufacture of semiconductors.

b） Methodological Issues

- ***Estimation Method***

Methods of emissions from semiconductors are in line with IPCC guidelines. These emissions are estimated with purchase of F-gases, process supply rate, use rate of F-gas, removal rate, by-product generation ratio and removal ratio for by-products. Calculation on removal equipment is based on installation/or not, removal ratio of each technology.

In addition, regarding to treatment of 10% as residue of process supply rate, these emissions are reported in this category in case of recharging of 90% and shipment. In cases of shipment after decomposition of residual 10% or cleansing containment shell, these emissions are reported in “2.E.2. Production of Halocarbons and SF_6”. In case of release to atmosphere, these emissions are almost reported in “2.E.2”.

Japan Electronics and Information Technology Industries Association (JEITA) data are used of mass of F-gases purchased.

Emissions from manufacturing (during F-gas charging to containment shell for shipment) are already reported in “2.E.2. Production of Halocarbons and SF_6”, then, are reported as “IE” for this category. Emissions from disposal can not be generated theoretically, therefore are reported as “NA”.

F-gas emissions in Semiconductor Manufacturing

Methods below are applied for each F-gas

(i) HFC-23, PFCs(PFC-14, PFC-116, PFC-218, PFC-c318), SF_6 emissions
F-gas emissions = purchases of F-gas (t) × process supply rate (%) × (1-use rate of F-gas)
× (1-fraction of F-gas destroyed (%)
× installation fraction of removal equipment (%))
(ii) by-produced PFC-14 emissions
by produced PFC-14 emissions = purchases of PFC (t) × process supply rate (%)
× by-produced rate (%)
× (1-fraction of F-gas destroyed (%)
×installation fraction of removal equipment (%))

Relevant indices are shown in Table below.

Table 4-45 Indices related to emissions of F-gas from manufacturing of semiconductors

	Unit	1995	2000	2004	2005	2006
PFC-14 purchased	t	313.0	299.9	235.4	231.5	232.9
PFC-116 purchased	t	209.5	561.2	434.5	393.2	355.6
PFC-218 purchased	t	0.0	9.9	159.2	181.8	189.2
PFC-c318 purchased	t	0.6	38.6	21.8	24.8	28.3
HFC-23 purchased	t	47.8	49.4	41.9	42.1	48.6
SF_6 purchased	t	90.8	131.9	104.6	96.8	85.8
process supply rate	%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
use rate of PFC	%	20%-80% (depending on kind of F-gases)				
fraction of F-gas destroyed	%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
CF_4 by-produced rate	%	C_2F_6（PFC-116）:10%、C_3F_8（PFC-218）:20%				
by-produced CF_4 removal rate	%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
HFC-23 emissions	t	12.4	13.3	10.8	10.1	10.6
	$MtCO_2$eq.	0.145	0.155	0.126	0.118	0.125
PFCs emissions	t	371.0	601.8	476.7	396.8	399.7
	$MtCO_2$eq.	2.758	4.820	3.713	3.064	3.059
SF_6 emissions	t	40.8	57.5	43.6	38.0	31.7
	$MtCO_2$eq.	0.976	1.375	1.041	0.908	0.757

Source: Documents of Group for prevention of global warming, Chemical and Bio Sub-Group, Industrial Structure Council, METI

*: use rate of PFC is default value of IPCC guidelines.

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

● *Uncertainty*

For the uncertainties of the emission factors, 50% was applied for all HFCs, PFCs and SF_6, according to the values used in the similar category. For the uncertainties of the activity data, 40% was applied for all HFCs, PFCs and SF_6, according to the value set by the Committee for Greenhouse Gas Estimation Methods. As a result, the uncertainties of the emissions for all HFCs, PFCs and SF_6 were determined to be 64%. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

● *Time-series Consistency*

See section 4.4.3. c）.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

See section 4.4.3. d）.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

There have been no source-specific recalculations.

4.7.7.2. Liquid Crystals

a） Source/Sink Category Description

HFCs, PFCs and SF_6, are emitted from the manufacture of liquid crystals.

b） Methodological Issues

● *Estimation Method*

Same methods applied to semiconductors are also applied to emissions from manufacturing of liquid crystals. World LCD Industry Cooperation Committee (WLICC) have been established voluntary action plan to reduce PFCs emissions and conducted reducing PFC emissions. In these activities, it should be applied IPCC methods.

Table 4-46 Indices related to emissions of F-gas from manufacturing of liquid crystals

	Unit	1995	2000	2004	2005	2006
PFC-14 purchased	t	20.7	47.3	65.0	77.8	86.5
PFC-116 purchased	t	0.4	2.7	9.3	9.9	8.7
PFC-c318 purchased	t	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	1.2
HFC-23 purchased	t	0.1	0.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
SF_6 purchased	t	11.5	85.3	101.0	101.4	106.5
use rate of PFC	%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
fraction of F-gas destroyed	%	20%-80% (depending on kind of F-gases)				
CF_4 by-produced rate	%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
by-produced CF_4 removal rate	%	C_2F_6（PFC-116）: 10%				
Desellection Efficiency of CF_4	%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
HFC-23 emissions	t	0.3	1.9	3.5	3.5	3.2
	$MtCO_2$eq.	0.000	0.002	0.004	0.003	0.003
PFCs emissions	t	15.2	35.1	28.7	22.9	24.4
	$MtCO_2$eq.	0.099	0.233	0.192	0.155	0.164
SF_6 emissions	t	5.2	32.1	31.1	26.0	20.9
	$MtCO_2$eq.	0.124	0.766	0.743	0.622	0.500

Source: Documents of Group for prevention of global warming, Chemical and Bio Sub-Group, Industrial Structure Council, METI

*: use rate of PFC is default value of IPCC guidelines.

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

- ***Uncertainty***

See section 4.7.7.1. .

- ***Time-series Consistency***

See section 4.4.3. c） .

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

See section 4.4.3. d） .

e） Source-specific Recalculations

There have been no source-specific recalculations.

4.7.8. Electrical Equipment (2.F.8.)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

SF_6 are emitted during the manufacture and use of electrical equipment.

b） Methodological Issues

- ***Estimation Method***

Emissions from producing electrical equipment were calculated by multiplying the amount of SF_6 purchased by assembly fugitive rate. Emissions from the use of electrical equipment were calculated based on the fugitive rate during the use of electrical equipment. Emissions from the inspection and disposal of electrical equipment were obtained by actual measurements of SF_6.

In CRF, the emission was reported as “IE” after including the emission from disposal into the use of electrical equipment.

SF_6 emissions from the production of electrical equipment

SF_6 Emissions from the production of electrical equipment ＝ SF_6 purchased（t）×assembly fugitive rate（%）

SF_6 emission from the use of electrical equipment

SF_6 emission from the use of electrical equipment

＝ Stocks of SF_6 × rate of emitted SF_6 to the environment during the use of electrical equipment (0.1%)

SF_6 emission from the inspection of electrical equipment

SF_6 emission from the inspection of electrical equipment＝ actual measurement of SF_6

SF_6 emission from the disposal of electrical equipment

SF_6 emission from the disposal of electrical equipment ＝ actual measurement of SF_6

The associated indices are given in the table below.

Table 4-47 Indices related to emissions of SF_6 from electrical equipment assembly

	Unit	1995	2000	2004	2005	2006
SF_6 purchsed	t	1,380	649	557	629	595
SF_6 charged to electrical equipment	t	1,464	450	469	582	527
stocks in other than electrical equipment	t	-	105	61	29	54
assembly fugitive rate	%	29.0%	14.6%	5.0%	2.8%	2.4%
emissions	t	400	94.9	27.7	17.9	14.6
	$MtCO_2$eq.	9.560	2.268	0.662	0.428	0.348

Source: Documents of Group for prevention of global warming, Chemical and Bio Sub-Group, Industrial Structure Council, METI

Table 4-48 Indices related to emissions of SF_6 during the use of electrical equipment

	Unit	1995	2000	2004	2005	2006
stocks of SF_6	t	6,300	8,000	8,600	8,700	8,800
operational fugitive rate	%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
emissions	t	60	22	12	11	14
	$MtCO_2$eq.	1.441	0.526	0.296	0.268	0.327

Source: Documents of Group for prevention of global warming, Chemical and Bio Sub-Group, Industrial Structure Council, METI

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

● Uncertainty

For the uncertainties of the emission factors, 30% was applied for production, and 50% was applied for use and disposal, according to the *GPG (2000)* default value. For the uncertainties of the activity data, 40% was applied for all production, use and disposal, according to the value set by the Committee for Greenhouse Gas Estimation Methods. As a result, the uncertainty of the emissions for production was determined to be 50%, and 64% for use and disposal. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

● Time-series Consistency

See section 4.4.3. c）.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

See section 4.4.3. d）.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

There have been no source-specific recalculations.

References

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Methanol and Formalin Association, Methanol Supply and Demand

Chapter 5 Solvent and Other Product Use (CRF sector 3)

5.1. Overview of Sector

Emissions of CO_2, N_2O, and NMVOC are generated following the solvent and other product use. In this chapter, emissions due to the following product uses are estimated:

- Paint solvents
- Degreasing and dry-cleaning
- Chemical products
- Other products (e.g. anesthesia)

In 2006, total GHG emissions from the solvent and other product use sector amounted to approximately 266 Gg-CO_2 equivalent, accounting for 0.02% of national total emissions (excluding LULUCF) in Japan.

5.2. Paint Application (3.A.)

Paint solvents are used in Japan, but their application is basically restricted only to mixing and they are assumed not to take part in chemical reactions. Therefore, they do not generate CO_2 or N_2O. They have been reported as “NA.”

5.3. Degreasing and Dry-Cleaning (3.B.)

1） CO_2

Degreasing and dry-cleaning are practiced in Japan.

Degreasing is defined as, “washing processes that do not involve chemical reactions”, and it is assumed that it does not generate CO_2. Although the CO_2 emissions may occur in association with washing methods involving dry ice or carbonic gas, such methods are not thought to be used in Japan.

There are no processes in dry-cleaning in which chemical reactions may occur, and it is basically assumed that it does not generate CO_2. However washing methods using liquefied carbonic gas are being used experimentally in research facilities and it is not possible to completely negate the possibility of CO_2 emissions.

As a result, these activities have been reported as “NE” due to the fact that there are no sufficient data available on the actual condition of emissions from degreasing and dry-cleaning and the absence of a default emission factor prevents any calculations from being performed.

2） N_2O

Degreasing and dry-cleaning are practiced in Japan, but degreasing is defined as, ‘washing processes that do not involve chemical reactions’, and there are no processes in dry-cleaning in which chemical reactions may occur. Therefore, it is assumed that N_2O is not generated. In Japan, there are also no methods which have the potential to emit N_2O used for degreasing or dry-cleaning, and they have therefore been reported as “NA”.

5.4. Chemical Products, Manufacture and Processing (3.C.)

(The Common Reporting Format (CRF) requires that emissions of NMVOC should be reported.)

5.5. Other (3.D.)

5.5.1. Use of Nitrous Oxide for Anesthesia (3.D.-)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

Nitrous oxide is emitted during anesthetics (laughing gas) use. Only N_2O is used as a general anesthetic in Japan, and CO_2 is not used. Therefore, CO_2 emissions have been reported as “NA”.

b） Methodological Issues

- ***Estimation Method***

In relation to emissions of N_2O from use of anesthetics, the actual amount of N_2O shipped as an anesthetic by pharmaceutical manufacturers or import traders has been reported.

- ***Emission Factors***

It is assumed that all of the N_2O used as a medical gas escapes into the atmosphere. Therefore, no emission factor has been established.

- ***Activity Data***

The number and volume of shipments of N_2O for anesthetics (on calendar year basis) is given in the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare’s Statistics of Production by Pharmaceutical Industry.

Table 5-1 Volume of shipments of general anesthetics on calendar year basis

Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2004	2005	2006
Laughing gas	kg	926,030	1,411,534	1,099,979	959,816	859,389	859,389

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

- ***Uncertainty***

Because all N_2O used for anesthetics are assumed to escape in the atmosphere, no emission factor has been set. Therefore, the uncertainty for activity data is also the uncertainty for emissions. As Statistics of Production by Pharmaceutical Industry is a designated statistic based on statistical law, 5% uncertainty was given to this emission source.

- ***Time-series Consistency***

The volumes of shipments are taken from the Statistics of Production by Pharmaceutical Industry in a consistent manner throughout the time series.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

Tier 1 QC activities have been conducted in accordance with the GPG (2000). Tier 1 QC activities focus on the verification of the parameters for activity data and emission factors and the archive of reference materials. QA/QC activities are summarized in Annex 6.1.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

The value for 2005 was updated because the most recent Statistics of Production by Pharmaceutical Industry gave shipment volume for 2005.

f） Source-specific Planned Improvements

It is necessary to understand the emission process of N_2O from anesthetics.

5.5.2. Fire Extinguishers (3.D.-)

1） CO_2

Many types of fire extinguishers in Japan are filled with CO_2, which is emitted into the atmosphere when a fire extinguisher is used. All of the CO_2 with which the fire extinguishers are filled, however, is the by-product gas generated from petrochemicals or petroleum refining. Such emissions are included in the calculation of Chapter 1, section 1.A.1.b. Petroleum Refining, and therefore, have been reported as “IE”.

2） N_2O

There are fire extinguishers used in Japan that are filled with nitrogen gas. When such fire extinguishers are used, there is a possibility that the emitted nitrogen gas may engage in a series of chemical reactions which generate N_2O. There is still no sufficient data on the reality of N_2O emissions associated with the use of fire extinguishers filled with nitrogen gas, and it is not currently possible to calculate emissions. There is also no default emission factor. Hence, it is reported as “NE”.

5.5.3. Aerosol Cans (3.D.-)

1） CO_2

Aerosol products, which fills spray cans with carbon dioxide, are manufactured in Japan. It is assumed that the CO_2 could be emitted to the atmosphere when the aerosol products are used. However, because the CO_2 used in the aerosol industry is a by-product gas of petrochemical products, these emissions are counted in the Combustion of Fuel sector (1.A.), and have been reported as “IE”.

2） N_2O

Aerosol products manufactured in Japan do not use N_2O. In principle, no N_2O is emitted, too, and it has been reported as “NA”.

References

Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare’s *Statistics of Production by Pharmaceutical Industry*

Ministry of the Environment Committee for the Greenhouse Gases Emissions Estimation Methods, *Review of Greenhouse Gases Emissions Estimation Methods Part 2,* August 2002

Chapter 6 Agriculture (CRF sector 4)

6.1. Overview of Sector

Greenhouse gas emissions from the agricultural sector are calculated in five categories: 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D, and 4F. In 4A: Enteric Fermentation, methane gas generated and emitted by cattle, buffalo, sheep, goats, horses, and swine as the result of enteric fermentation is reported. In 4B: Manure Management, methane and nitrous oxide generated by treatment of manure excreted by cattle, buffalo, sheep, goats, horses, swine and poultry are reported. In 4C: Rice Cultivation, methane emissions from paddy fields (continuously flooded and intermittently flooded) cultivated for rice production are reported. In 4D: Agricultural Soils, methane and nitrous oxide emitted directly and indirectly from agricultural soil as well as pastures, ranges, and paddocks manure are reported. There is NO emission reported for 4E: Prescribed Burning of Savannas, since Japan has no emission source in this category, while methane and nitrous oxide (as well as carbon monoxide) emissions from field burning of grains, legumes, root crops, and sugar cane during agricultural activities are reported in 4F: Field Burning of Agricultural Residues.

The Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines require emissions from the agricultural sector to be reported as a three-year average. The Japanese inventory uses the year before and the year after the relevant year to report a three-year average for emissions.

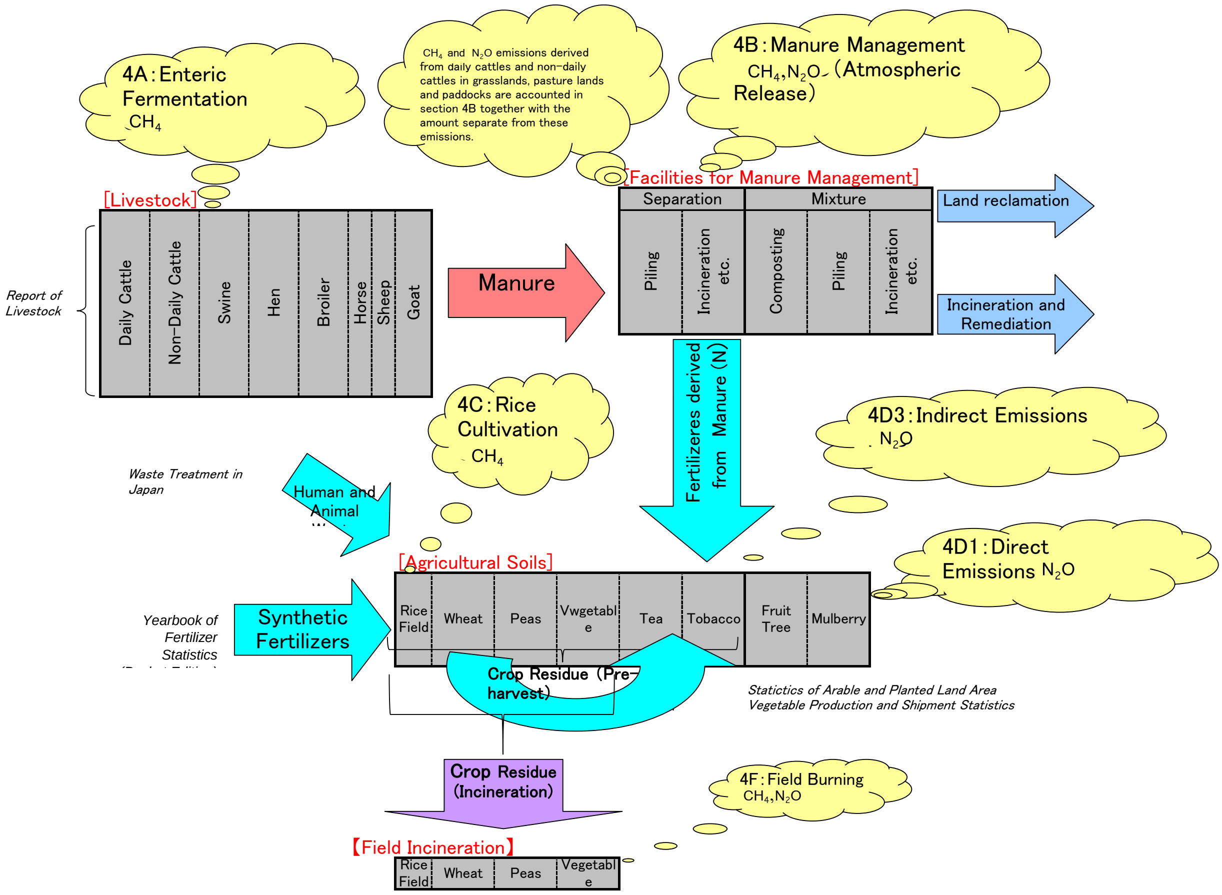

Fig. 6-1 Relationships among the categories in the agricultural sector

GHG emissions in the Agricultural Sector in FY 2006 were 27,368 Gg-CO_2, comprising 2.0% of total emissions. The value represents a reduction by15.1% from FY 1990.

6.2. Enteric Fermentation (4.A.)

Cattle, buffalo, sheep, and goats are ruminant animals. Methane, a product of the fermentation, from the activity of microbes residing in their enteric cavity digesting (fermenting) fibers of grass is released into to the atmosphere. Horses and swine generate methane in enteric fermentation, which is also released into the atmosphere. These methane emissions are calculated and reported in the *Enteric Fermentation (4.A.)* section.

GHG emissions from Enteric Fermentation in FY 2006 were 7,035Gg-CO_2, comprising 0.5% of total emissions. The Value represents a reduction by7.9% from FY 1990.

6.2.1. Cattle (4.A.1.)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

This section provides the estimation methods for CH_4 emissions from enteric fermentation in Cattle.

b） Methodological Issues

●*Estimation Method*

In accordance with Decision Tree of the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* (Page 4.24 Fig. 4.2), calculations for dairy and non-dairy cattle should be performed using the Tier 2 method. The Tier 2 method requires the total energy intake of livestock to be multiplied by the methane conversion factor to derive the emission factor, but it has been in practice in Japan on livestock-related research to use volume of dry matter intake. It is considered that, by applying the results of previous researches, the estimation method using volume of dry matter intake provides more accurate data. For that reason, a technique similar to the Tier 2 Method but specific to Japan was used for the calculation of methane emissions associated with enteric fermentation by cattle. The emissions were calculated by multiplying the cattle population (dairy and non-dairy) by the emission factors established based on their dry matter intake.

As cattle begin to eat normal feed at the age of five to six months, the calculation of the methane emissions associated with enteric fermentation includes cattle aged five months or older.

To reflect the actual situation of emissions in Japan, categorization of cattle is defined as shown below, and the estimation of methane emissions is conducted by type and age. (Refer to *4A-CH_4-2007.xls* for details of the calculation process.)

Table 6-1 Categorization and assumptions underlying calculation of methane emissions associated with enteric fermentation in cattle

Animal type		Assumptions for Calculation of Emissions
Dairy cattle	Lactating	－
	Non-lactating	－
	Heifers (under 2 years old, excluding 5- and 6-month olds)	Calculation excludes 6/24 of the population which was assumed to be 6 months or younger; therefore actually covering only 18/24 of the population 2 years or younger.
	Heifers (5 to 6 months old)	Calculation covers 5- and 6-month olds comprising 2/24 of the population under 2 years old.
Non-dairy cattle	Breeding cows (1 year and older)	－
	Breeding cows (under 1 year, excluding 5- and 6-month olds)	Calculation excludes 6/12 of the population which was assumed to be 6 months or younger; therefore covering 6/12 of the population under 1 year old.
	Breeding cows (5 and 6 months old)	Calculation covers 5- and 6-month olds comprising 2/12 of the population under 1 year old.
	Japanese cattle (1 year and older)	－
	Japanese cattle (under 1 year, excluding 5- and 6-month olds)	Calculation excludes 6/12 of the population which was assumed to be 6 months or younger; therefore covering 6/12 of the population under 1 year old.
	Japanese cattle (5 to 6 months old)	Calculation covers 5- and 6-month olds comprising 2/12 of the population under 1 year old.
	Dairy breeds (excluding 5- and 6-month olds)	Calculation excludes 6/24 of the population which was assumed to be 6 months or younger; therefore covering 18/24 of the population under 2 year old.
	Dairy breeds (5 to 6 months old)	Calculation covers 5- and 6-month olds comprising 2/24 of the population under 2 years old.

●*Emission Factors*

The emission factor for methane associated with enteric fermentation in cattle has been established on the basis of breath testing of ruminant livestock in Japan; it is based on the measured data for volume of methane generated from dry matter intake.

Results of measurements have made it clear that it is possible to estimate methane from enteric fermentation in ruminant livestock using the equation given below, which uses dry matter intake as the explanatory variable.[1]

Equation for estimating methane emissions associated with enteric fermentation in ruminant livestock

$$Y = -17.766 + 42.793\,X - 0.849X^2$$

Y : Volume of methane generated [l / day]

X : Dry matter intake [kg/day]

Average dry matter intake estimated from *Japan Feed Standards* compiled by the Japan Livestock Industry Association is applied to the above equation to establish emission factors. The dry matter intake was calculated by substituting fat-adjusted milk yield, body weight, and weight gain per day into the equation established for each type of cattle. Data for the fat-adjusted milk yield was obtained from the *Statistics on Milk and Dairy Products* (Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry; MAFF) and the *Statistics on Livestock* (MAFF), and those for the fat content from the *Statistics of*

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[1] Shibata, Terada, Kurihara, Nishida and Iwasaki; "Estimation of Methane Production in Ruminants": Animal Sciences and Technology, Vol.64, No.8, August 1993

Livestock Production Costs (MAFF). Both sets of the data are updated on a yearly basis. Data for body weight and weight gain per day were obtained from the table of weight by age (months) for each type of cattle included at the back of the *Japanese Feeding Standards* (Japan Livestock Industry Association).

Formula of CH_4 Emission Factor of Enteric Fermentation (kg-CH_4/head)
＝(Methane generated [L/day/head]) / (Volume of 1 mol) × (molecular weight of methane) × (no. of days in year)
＝Y／22.4 (l/mol)×0.016 (kg/mol)×365or 366（day）

●***Activity Data***

The values used for activity data for this source are calculated by using the herd size for each type of livestock at 1 February in each year, recorded by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in its *Livestock Statistics*.

Table 6-2 activity data associated with enteric fermentation by cattle (Single year)

Item			Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007
Dairy Cattle		Lactating	1000 head	1,082	1,035	971	900	871	*871*
		Dry	1000 head	332	299	249	231	221	*221*
		Heifer: Under Two Year, over six month	1000 head	491	445	379	379	375	*375*
		Heifer: Five and six month	1000 head	55	49	42	42	42	*42*
Non-Dairy Cattle	Breeding Cows	One Year and Over	1000 head	679	646	612	593	607	*607*
		Under One Year, over six month	1000 head	17	13	12	14	14	*14*
		Fiveand six month	1000 head	6	4	4	5	5	*5*
	fattening cattle	Wagyu cattle (M): One Year and Over	1000 head	368	412	385	374	392	*392*
		Wagyu cattle (M): Under One Year, over six month	1000 head	125	133	114	119	118	*118*
		Wagyu cattle (M): Fiveand six month	1000 head	42	44	38	40	39	*39*
		Wagyu cattle (F): One Year and Over	1000 head	197	265	246	291	291	*291*
		Wagyu cattle (F): Under One Year, over six month	1000 head	102	105	93	89	94	*94*
		Wagyu cattle (F): Fiveand six month	1000 head	34	35	31	30	31	*31*
		Dairy breed: Over six month	1000 head	805	808	845	789	798	*798*
		Dairy breed: Five and six month	1000 head	89	90	94	88	89	*89*

** Data for 2007 are substituted by data for 2006*

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

●***Uncertainties***

An uncertainty assessment was conducted for the categories indicated in Table 6-2, there were 4 categories for dairy cattle and 11 categories for non-dairy cattle. The uncertainties for emission factors were calculated by finding the 95% confidence interval in accordance with the equation indicated in the section *Emission Factors*. The standard error given in *Livestock Statistics* are used for the uncertainty of the activity data, but statistical error for cattle is not described. Therefore, the value given in Livestock Statistics for hens was applied instead (0.67%). As a result, the uncertainties of the emissions were determined to be 15% for dairy cattle and 19% for non-dairy cattle. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

●***Time-series Consistency***

Emission factors were calculated consistently from FY 1990 onward by the method mentioned in the section on Emission Factors. Activity data were calculated consistently from FY 1989 onward from the data in Livestock Statistics.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

Tier 1 QC activities have been conducted in accordance with the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* methods. Tier 1 QC activities focus on the verification of the parameters for activity data and emission factors and the archive of reference materials. QA/QC activities are summarized in Annex 6.1.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

In the agricultural sector, a 3-year average has been used. Thus, cause of revision and update of the activity data for FY 2006, the emissions for FY 2005 were revised accordingly.

Dairy cattle weight, which is one of important parameters for calculating the dry matter intake used in estimations of emission factors for dairy cattle, was revised in FY 2006 since FY 1999 onward. For the values for FY 2000 through FY 2005, the value for FY 1999 had been used. However, because the value for FY 2006 was released, the values for FY 2000 through FY 2005 were calculated by interpolation between FY 1999 and FY 2006. Therefore, the emissions from FY 1998 to FY 2005 have therefore been revised. (A 3-year average was used for the agricultural sector.)

f） Source-specific Planned Improvements

The *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* suggests that emission factors be calculated by multiplying the total country-specific gross energy intake by the CH_4 conversion factor. However, Japan estimates the emission factor by multiplying the volume of dry-matter by the CH_4 conversion factor, and the difference that may arise as a result of these two different estimating methods needs to be reviewed.

6.2.2. Buffalo, Sheep, Goats, Horses & Swine (4.A.2., 4.A.3., 4.A.4., 4.A.6., 4.A.8.)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

This section provides the estimation methods for CH_4 emissions from enteric fermentation in Buffalo, Sheep, Goats, Horses and Swine.

b） Methodological Issues

●*Estimation Method*

Methane emissions associated with enteric fermentation by buffalo, sheep, goats, swine, and horses were calculated using the Tier 1 Method in accordance with the Decision Tree of the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)*.

●*Emission Factors*

The emission factor for methane associated with sheep and goats has been established in the same way as for cattle, based on the emissions of methane estimated from dry matter intake. The emission factor for swine has been established on the basis of results of research conducted in Japan. The emission factor used for horses is the default value given in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines*.

Table 6-3 Emission factors for CH_4 associated with enteric fermentation in sheep, goats, horses and swine

Animal type	Dry Matter Intake [kg]	CH_4 Generation factor [kg/year/head][a]
Sheep, goats	0.8	4.1
Swine[b]	―	1.1
Horses[c]	―	18.0
Buffalo[c]	―	55.0

a: Calculated by the formula: (Methane generated [L/day/head]) / (Volume of 1 mol) × (molecular weight of methane) × (no. of days in year)

b: Mamoru Saito, *Methane emissions from fattening swine and expectant swine*, Japan Society of Animal Science, *Animal Science Journal*, 59: pp 773–778 (1988)

c: *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines*

- ***Activity Data***

The values used for activity data for swine are the herd size at 1 February in each year, as recorded by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in its *Livestock Statistics*. The values used for activity data for sheep, goats and horses are the herd size for each type of livestock indicated in the "*FAOSTAT Data base*". For buffalo, the number of buffalo in breeding as shown in the *Statistics on Livestock in Okinawa Prefecture* was used.

Table 6-4 Activity data associated with enteric fermentation by buffalo, sheep, goats, swine, and horses

Type of animal	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007
Sheep	1000 head	31	20	10	11	11	*11*
Goats	1000 head	35	30	35	34	34	*34*
Swine	1000 head	11,335	9,900	9,788	9,620	9,759	*9,759*
Horse	1000 head	23	29	25	25	25	*25*
Buffalo	1000 head	0.21	0.12	0.10	0.08	0.08	*0.08*

** Data for 2007 are substituted by data for 2006*

c）Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

- ***Uncertainties***

An uncertainty assessment was conducted by each livestock category. The uncertainties for emission factors were applied 50% of default data given in the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)*. As the uncertainty for activity data, 0.41% for swine given in the *Livestock Statistic* was applied to swine, and 0.67% for hens given in the *Livestock Statistics* was applied to other livestock. As a result, the uncertainties of the emissions were determined to be 50% for each livestock. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

- ***Time-series Consistency***

For emission factors, same values were used consistently from FY 1990 to FY 2007. Activity data for swine applied the data given in the *Livestock Statistics*; those for sheep, goats and horses applied the data given in FAO statistics; and those for buffalo applied the data given in the *Livestock Statistics of Okinawa*, consistently since FY 1989.

d）Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

Refer to section "6.2.1. Cattle ".

e）Source-specific Recalculations

In the agricultural sector, a 3-year average has been used. Thus, cause of revision and update of the activity data for FY 2006, the emissions for FY 2005 were revised accordingly.

f） Source-specific Planned Improvements

Although the default emission factor in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* or the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* has been used for some livestock categories, there is a need to discuss whether it is possible to establish country-specific emission factors for Japan.

6.2.3. Poultry (4.A.9.)

It is conceivable that methane is emitted from enteric fermentation in poultry, but the Japanese literature offers no data on emission factors, and neither the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* nor the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* offer default emission factors. Therefore, this category has been reported as “NE”.

In addition, poultry other than hens and broiler are not covered by official statistics, suggesting that they may be assumed to be negligible.

6.2.4. Camels and Llamas, Mules and Asses (4.A.5., 4.A.7.)

Japan reported “NO” in this subcategory as it was unlikely that these animals were raised for agricultural purposes.

6.2.5. Other (4.A.10.)

The only livestock that are bred in Japan are cattle, sheep, goats, horses, swine and poultry. Therefore, this category has been reported as “NO”.

6.3. Manure Management (4.B.)

Livestock manure generates methane when its organic content is converted to methane gas through methane fermentation, or when methane from enteric fermentation dissolved in manure is released by aeration or agitation. In manure management, N_2O is produced mainly by microorganism via nitrification and denitrification processes.

CH_4 and N_2O emissions from manure management in FY 2006 are 2,471Gg-CO_2 and 4,733Gg-CO_2, comprising 0.2% and 0.4% of total emissions, respectively. The value represents a reduction by 20.8% and 14.6% from FY 1990, respectively.

6.3.1. Cattle, Swine and Poultry (4.B.1., 4.B.8., 4.B.9.)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

This section provides the estimation methods for CH_4 and N_2O emissions for manure management from cattle, swine and poultry. The estimations for cattle were conducted separately for “shedded” and “pastured” cattle, and both values were summed up.

b） Methodological Issues

i) Calculation of Emissions (Cattle, Swine and Poultry in shed and barn)

●***Estimation Method***

Methane emissions associated with the treatment of manure excreted by cattle in a shed and barn (dairy and non-dairy), swine, and poultry (layers and broilers) were calculated by multiplying the volume of organic matter contained in manure from each type of livestock by the emission factor for each type of treatment method.

$$E = \sum \left(EF_n \times A_n \right)$$

E: Methane emissions associated with the management of manure excreted by cattle, swine and poultry (g-CH_4)
EF_n: Emission factor for treatment method n (g-CH_4/g-Organic matter);
A_n: Amount of organic matter contained in manure treated by method n (g-Organic matter).

Nitrous oxide emissions associated with the management of manure excreted by cattle (dairy and non-dairy), swine, and poultry (layers and broilers) were calculated by multiplying the amount of nitrogen contained in manure of each type of animal by the emission factor for each type of treatment method.

$$E = \sum \left(EF_n \times A_n \right) \times 44/28$$

E: Nitrous oxide emission associated with management of manure excreted by cattle, swine and poultry (g-N_2O)
EF_n: Emission factor for treatment method n (g-N_2O/g-N);
A_n: Amount of nitrogen contained in manure treated by method n (g-N)

●***Emission Factors***

Emission factors for methane and nitrous oxide associated with Animal Waste Management System (hereafter, AWMS) of dairy cattle, non-dairy cattle, swine, hens, and broilers have been established for each treating method of for each type of livestock, on the basis of the results of research carried out in Japan after reviewing its validity in accordance with the decision tree shown in Figure 6-2. Actual values are given in the following tables.

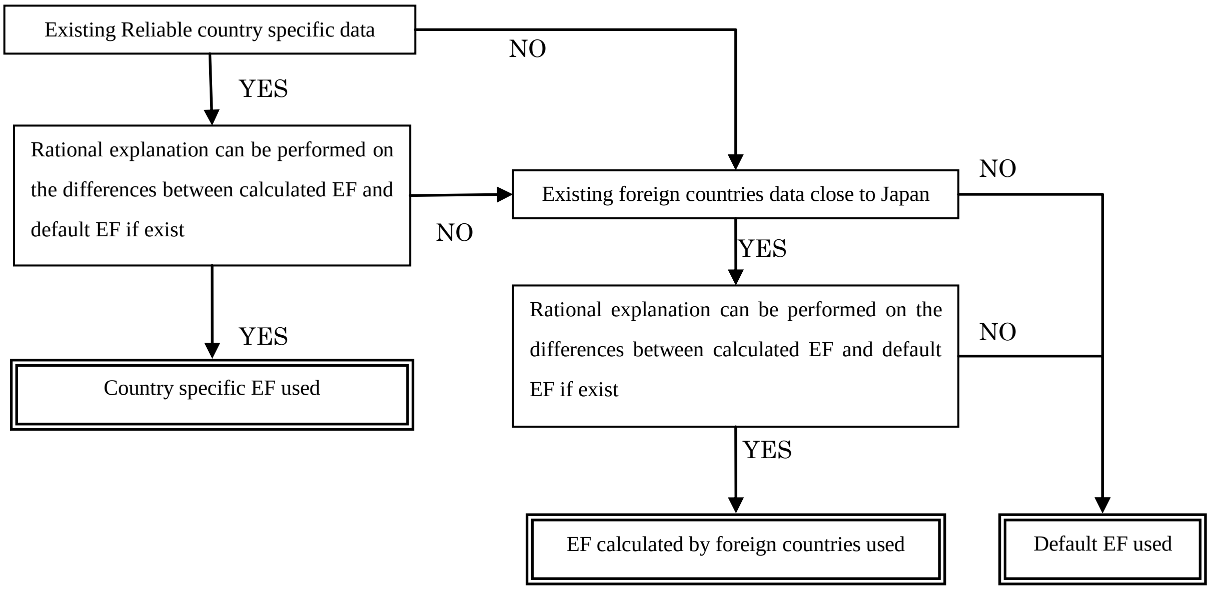

Figure 6-2 Decision tree for determination of EF

Table 6-5 CH_4 Emission factors for each method of treating manure from cattle, Swine, Hen & Broiler

treating method		Daily Cattle		Non-daily cattle		Swine		Hen, Broiler	
12. Pit storage		3.90 %	D	3.00 %	D	8.7 %	D	―	―
13. Sunlight drying		0.20 %	J	0.20 %	J	0.20 %	J	0.20 %	J
14. Other	13a. Thermal drying	0 %	Z	0 %	Z	0 %	Z	0 %	Z
	13b. Composting (feces)	0.044 %	D	0.034 %	D	0.097 %	D	0.14 %	J
	13c. Deposition	3.80 %	J	0.13 %	J	0.16 %	J	0.14 %	J
	13d. Incineration	0.4 %	O	0.4 %	O	0.4 %	O	0.4 %	O
	13e. Composting (feces and urine mixed)	0.044 %	D	0.034 %	D	0.097 %	D	―	―
	13f. Wastewater management	0.0087%	D	0.0067%	D	0.019%	D	―	―

Table 6-6 N_2O Emission factors for each method of treating manure from cattle, Swine Hen & Broiler

treating method		Daily Cattle		Non-daily cattle		Swine		Hen, Broiler	
12. Pit storage		0.10 %							D
13. Sunlight drying		2.0 %							J
14. Other	13a. Thermal drying	2.0 %							J
	13b. Composting (feces)	0.25 %							J
	13c. Deposition	2.40 %	J	1.60 %	J	2.50 %	J	2.0 %	D
	13d. Incineration	0.1 %							O
	13e. Composting (feces and urine mixed)	2.0 %							D
	13f. Wastewater management	5.0 %							J

D: Default value of IPCC Guideline

J: Established by data of Japan

O: Established by data of other countries

Z: Emission can not occur because of mechanism

* Manure excreted by hen and broiler was categorized as feces since it contains a very small amount of urine.

References

【CH4】

Treatment Categories		reference
11 Liquid Systems		GPG（2000）
12 Solid Storage ＆Drylot		Ishibashi, Hashiguchi, Koseki: Development of greenhouse gas emission reduction technology on livestock industry
13 Other	13a. Thermal Drying	Japan Livestock Technology Association, GHGs emissions control in livestock Summary, March 2002
	13b. Compsting	[Other than poultry]: GPG（2000） [Poultry]: Takashi Osada, Yasuyuki Fukumoto, Tadashi Tamura, Makoto Shiraihi, Makoto Ishibashi（2005）：Greenhouse gas generation from livestock waste composting,Non-CO_2 Greenhouse Gases (NCGG-4),Proceedings of the Fourth International Symposium NCGG-4,105-111
	13c. Piling	Same as above (poultry)
	13d. Incineration	Japan Livestock Technology Association, GHGs emissions control in livestock Summary, March 2002 IPCC（1995）：IPCC1995Report；Agricultural Options for Mitigation of Greenhouse Gas Emissions,747-771
	13e. Liquid Composting	GPG(2000)
	13f. Purification	GPG(2000)

【N2O】

Treatment Categories		reference
11 Liquid Systems		reviced 1996 IPCC Guideline, GPG（2000）
12 Solid Storage ＆Drylot		reviced 1996 IPCC Guideline, GPG(2000)
13 Other	13a. Thermal Drying	reviced 1996 IPCC Guideline, GPG（2000）
	13b. Compsting	Takeshi Osada,Kazutaka Kuroda,Michihiro Yonaga(2000):Determination of nitrous oxide,methane,and ammonia emissions from a swine waste composting process,J Mater Cycles Waste Manag(2000) 2,51-56
	13c. Piling	[Other than poultry]: Takashi Osada, Yasuyuki Fukumoto, Tadashi Tamura, Makoto Shiraihi, Makoto Ishibashi（2005）：Greenhouse gas generation from livestock waste composting,Non-CO2 Greenhouse Gases (NCGG-4),Proceedings of the Fourth International Symposium NCGG-4,105-111 [Poultry]: GPG(2000)
	13d. Incineration	Japan Livestock Technology Association, GHGs emissions control in livestock Summary, March 2002
	13e. Liquid Composting	GPG（2000）
	13f. Purification	Takashi Osada（2003）：Nitrous Oxide Emission from Purification of Liquid Portion of Swine Wastewater,Greenhouse Gas Control Technologies,J.Gale and Y.Kaya(Eds.)

●***Activity Data***

The values used for the activity data for emissions of methane and nitrous oxide associated with management of livestock excretion from dairy cattle, non-dairy cattle, swine, hens and broilers, are estimates of the volume of organic matter and the volume of nitrogen excreted annually by various types of livestock, respectively.

Total annual volumes of organic matter and nitrogen excreted by domestic livestock were calculated by multiplying the population of each type of animal by the amount of manure per head. The volume of organic matter was allocated to each category of manure management by multiplying the total volume by the percentage of manure treated separately and the percentage per treatment method.

Estimating activity data for CH_4 (volume of organic matter excreted)

Volume of organic matter excreted [Gg] ＝ Livestock herd or flock size [1000 head] × volume of feces or urine excreted [t/head/year] × proportion of organic matter in feces or urine [%] × proportions of feces and urine separated [%] × share of each treating method [%]

Source:
Livestock herd/flock: MAFF, *Livestock Statistics*
Volume of feces or urine excreted: Japan Livestock Technology Association, *GHGs emissions control in livestock Summary*, March 2002
Proportion of organic matter in feces or urine: Same as above
Proportions of feces or urine separated: Same as above
Share of each treating method: Japan Livestock Technology Association, *GHGs emissions control in livestock Part4*, March 1999

Estimating activity data for N_2O (volume of nitrogen excreted by each type of livestock)

Volume of nitrogen excreted [Gg] ＝ Livestock herd or flock size [1000 head] × volume of feces or urine excreted [t/head/year] × nitrogen content in feces or urine [%] × proportion of feces and urine separated [%] × share of each treating method [%]

Source:
Nitrogen content in feces or urine: Japan Livestock Technology Association, *GHGs emissions control in livestock Summary*, March 2002
Other elements of the equation are same as for methane.

➢ ***Cattle population***

In order to avoid duplication with the cattle under grazing, the cattle population was calculated by subtracting activity data for grazing cattle determined by the formula, “Grazing population × Number of grazing days (190 days) / Number of days in year (365 or 366 days)”, from the total population of dairy and non-dairy cattle.

Table 6-7 Feces and urine excreted, by type of livestock

Type of livestock	Annual amount of feces excreted [t/head/year]	Annual amount of urine excreted [t/head/year]
Dairy Cattle	12.6	3.72
Non-Dairy Cattle	6.77	2.49
Swine	0.808	1.5
Hen	0.0441	—
Broiler	0.0474	—

Source: Japan Livestock Technology Association, *GHGs emissions control in livestock Summary*, March 2002

Table 6-8 Organic matter and nitrogen content in manure, by type of livestock（wet base）

Type of livestock	Organic matter content		Nitrogen content	
	Feces	Urine	Feces	Urine
Dairy Cattle	16%	0.5%	0.4%	0.8%
Non-Dairy Cattle	18%	0.5%	0.4%	0.8%
Swine	20%	0.5%	1.0%	0.5%
Hen	15%	—	2.0%	—
Broiler	15%	—	2.0%	—

Source: Japan Livestock Technology Association, *GHGs emissions control in livestock Summary*, March 2002

Table 6-9 Proportion of separated and mixed treatment of manure, by type of livestock

Type of livestock	Separated	Mixed
Dairy Cattle	60%	40%
Non-Dairy Cattle	7%	93%
Swine	70%	30%
Hen	100%	—
Broiler	100%	—

Source: Japan Livestock Technology Association, *GHGs emissions control in livestock Summary*, March 2002

Table 6-10 Percentage of manure by type of animal

State of Manure (Separated or Mixed)		Treating method	Dairy Cattle	Non-Dairy Cattle	Swine	Hen	Broiler
Separated	Feces	Sunlight drying	2.8%	1.5%	7.0%	30.0%	15.0%
		Thermal drying	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	3.0%	0.0%
		Composting	9.0%	11.0%	62.0%	42.0%	5.1%
		Deposition	88.0%	87.0%	29.6%	23.0%	66.9%
		Incineration	0.2%	0.5%	0.7%	2.0%	13.0%
	Urine	Composting	1.5%	9.0%	10.0%	－	－
		Wastewater management	2.5%	2.0%	45.0%	－	－
		Pit storage	96.0%	89.0%	45.0%	－	－
Mixed		Sunlight drying	4.7%	3.4%	6.0%	－	－
		Thermal drying	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	－	－
		Composting	20.0%	22.0%	29.0%	－	－
		Deposition	14.0%	74.0%	20.0%	－	－
		Wastewater management	0.3%	0.0%	22.0%	－	－
		Pit storage	61.0%	0.6%	23.0%	－	－

Source: Japan Livestock Technology Association, *GHGs emissions control in livestock Part4*, March 1999

●***Completeness***

Poultry other than hens and broiler are not covered by official statistics, and they are assumed to be negligible. Therefore, only hens and broiler are considered as estimation target from poultry.

●***Climate Regions***

In the Tier 1 method, the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* requires that emissions be calculated using herd size by climate regions.

In accordance with the climate categories given in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines*, Japan should be divided into temperate and cool zones. The average temperature over all prefectures in Japan is around 15 ºC. This figure is almost the same as the threshold given in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines*. Therefore, emissions have been calculated on the assumption that all of Japan falls into the temperate zone, without a need to categorize regions into temperate or cool zone.

ii) Calculation of Emissions (Cattle under grazing)

Organic matter contained in manure excreted by livestock during grazing (i.e. dung and urine deposited onto grazing and watering grounds by the grazing livestock) is converted to methane through the methane fermentation process, and emitted into the atmosphere. The nitrogen-containing manure also generates ammonium ions, which in turn generates nitrous oxide in the process of oxidation under aerobic conditions.

Emissions in this category are reported for cattle grazing owing to the unavailability of statistics and other information regarding the grazing of other animals. Emissions from grazing cattle are reported in not 4D but 4B.

●*Estimation Method*

For methane and nitrous oxide emitted from pasture, range, and paddock manure, the amount of emissions was calculated for cattle by multiplying the Japan-specific emission factors by the total grazing population in accordance with the Decision Tree in the *Good Practice Guide (2000)* (page 4.55, Fig. 4.7).

●*Emission Factors*

Data for the amounts (g) of methane and nitrous oxide emitted from manure excreted per head of cattle per day were used as the emission factors. The data were established by multiplying the model output value of carbon content in manure excreted by grazing cattle during the grazing period by the actual measurement values of methane and nitrous oxide generated per amount of carbon contained in the manure of the grazing cattle.

The amount of carbon contained in the manure of the grazing cattle was calculated by a growth model of grazing cattle based on grass production, quality of grass, climatic conditions, and age in days of grazing cattle.

Table 6-11 Emission factors for animal production

GHGs	Emission Factors	Unit
CH_4	3.67	[g CH_4/head/day]
N_2O	0.32	[g N_2O-N/head/day]

Source: Japan Livestock Technology Association, *GHGs emissions control in livestock Part6, March 2001*

●*Activity Data*

Activity data was determined by multiplying the grazing population by the duration of the grazing period. The grazing population was derived from the total grazing population in both public and private pastures reported in the *2004 Livestock Statistics*. For the grazing population in prior years, the percentage of the average grazing population (= Grazing population reported in the *Livestock Statistics* / Total population raised) as in 2003FY and 2004FY was determined first, and then the grazing population for each fiscal year was calculated on the assumption that the percentage was the same in all fiscal years.

The duration of 190 days was established for the grazing period, using the values for seasonal grazing (average grazing period: 172.8 days; the number of pastures 623) and year-round grazing (assumed grazing period: 365 days; the number of pastures 61) indicated in the *Report on National Factual Survey of Cattle Pastures (2000)*, and averaging the grazing days weighted by the number of pastures.

Table 6-12 Trends in the population of grazing cattle

Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007
Amount of grazing daily cattle	head	302,219	281,603	252,088	245,100	236,500	*236,500*
Amount of grazing non-daily cattle	head	99,723	103,150	99,769	116,300	98,500	*98,500*

** Data for 2007 are substituted by data for 2006*

iii)Reporting in Common Reporting Format (CRF)

In the CRF, with regard to CH_4 emissions from this category, it is required to report emissions by each livestock. However, for N_2O emissions from this category, it is required to report emissions by AWMS (11. Anaerobic Lagoons、12. Liquid Systems、13. Solid Storage and Dry Lot、14. Other).

For cattle, swine, and poultry, Japan’s country-specific manure management categories and the implementation rates of the management categories have been established for each type of animal. For details, see Table 6-11 below.

The current CRF divides the reporting categories into Anaerobic Lagoons, Liquid Systems, Solid Storage and Dry Lots, and Other. In Japan, however, composting is widely practiced, particularly with respect to domestic livestock feces. Consequently the composting-related subcategories of “Piling” and “Composting” have been established under the Other category. Additional subcategories of “Thermal drying” and “Incineration”, which are practiced for the purposes of volume reduction and easier handling of dung, have been also included in the Other category. Urine undergoes purification treatment as sewage with high concentrations of pollutants. Accordingly, a subcategory of “Purification” has been added to the CRF category of Other.

Composting is widely practiced in Japan because, among other things: (1) it is essential for Japanese livestock farmers to facilitate transportation and handling, because the lack of space required for the on-site reduction of manure makes it necessary to direct the manure for uses outside their farms; and (2) compost is in considerably higher demand as a fertilizer for various crops than is slurry or liquid manure in Japan where fertilizers tend to be lost by heavy rain and the expectations of the protection of water quality, prevention of odor, and sanitary management are high.

“11. Anaerobic Lagoons” have been reported as “NO”. Because there are quite small number of livestock farmers who has enough area of field to spread manure, and it is assumed that there are no livestock farmers who use anaerobic lagoons. There are cases when manure is spread to fields in Japan, but even in these cases, stirring is conducted before the spreading. Therefore, there are no anaerobic manure management systems.

Table 6-13 Correspondence between the Japanese and CRF manure management categories

Japan			CRF	Description of Treatment
Manure treatment		Manure management category		
Separate treatment	Feces	Sun drying	13. Solid Storage and Dry Lot	Dried under sunlight to facilitate handling (for storage and odor prevention).
		Thermal drying	14. Other (a. Thermal drying)	Dried by heat to facilitate handling.
		Composting	14. Other (b. Composting)	Fermented for several days to several weeks with forced aeration and agitation in lidded or closed tanks.
		Piling	14. Other (c. Piling)	Piled on compost bed or in shed to ferment for several months with occasional turning.
		Incineration	14. Other (d. Incineration)	For volume reduction or disposal, and use as an energy source (e.g. chicken manure boiler).
	Urine	Composting	14. Other (e. Composting (liquid))	Treated in an aeration storage tank.
		Purification	14. Other (f. Purification)	Separate pollutants using aerobic microbes, such as activated sludge.
		Storage	12. Liquid systems	Stored in a storage tank.
Mixed treatment		Sun drying	13. Solid Storage and Dry Lot	Dried under sunlight to facilitate handling.
		Thermal drying	14. Other (a. Thermal drying)	Dried by heat to facilitate handling.
		Composting	14. Other (e. Composting (liquid))	Solids are fermented for several days to several weeks with forced aeration and agitation in lidded or closed tank. Liquids are treated in an aeration storage tank.
		Piling	14. Other (c. Piling)	Piled on compost bed or in shed to ferment for several months with occasional turning.
		Purification	14. Other (f. Purification)	Separate pollutants using aerobic microbes, such as activated sludge.
		Storage	12. Liquid systems	Stored in a storage tank (e.g. slurry storage).

iv) Nitrogen in Livestock Manure Applied to Agricultural Soil

At present, calculation of the percentages of manure-derived organic fertilizer application in *4.D.2.: Indirect Emissions* uses the total nitrogen content of livestock manure less the amount of volatilization into the atmosphere and the amount treated by “Incineration” and “Purification” treatments through which nitrogen is completely eliminated. The portion disposed of in landfill as waste was also subtracted from the total nitrogen content in livestock manure. Buffalo, sheep, goats, and horses are excluded from the calculation because they produce very small amounts of manure and details of their management in Japan are unknown.

●*Estimation Method*

The percentage of application of manure-derived organic fertilizers was calculated by subtracting the nitrogen contents in the livestock manure disposed of in the “direct final disposal”, the nitrogen volatized as nitrous oxide, the nitrogen volatilized as ammonia and nitrogen oxides, and the nitrogen eliminated by the “incineration” and “purification”, from the total nitrogen contained in livestock manure excreted in a shed and barn.

$$N_D = N_{all} - N_{N2O} - N_{NH3+NOx} - N_{inc+waa} - N_{waste}$$

$N_{D:}$	Amount of nitrogen in manure-derived fertilizer applied to agricultural soil (kg-N)
$N_{all:}$	Total amount of nitrogen excreted by livestock (deposited in shed and barn) (kg-N)
$N_{N2O:}$	Nitrogen in livestock manure volatilized as nitrous oxide (deposited in shed and barn) (kg-N)
$N_{NH3+NOx:}$	Nitrogen in manure volatilized as NH_3 and NO_X (deposited in shed and barn) (kg-NH_3-N + NO_X-N)
$N_{inc+waa:}$	Nitrogen eliminated by “incineration” and “purification(deposited in shed and barn) (kg-N)
$N_{waste:}$	Amount of nitrogen in manure that is disposed of in the “final direct disposal” (kg-N)

Source: Japan Livestock Technology Association, *GHGs emissions control in livestock Summary*, March 2002

- ***Amount of N_2O volatilized into the atmosphere***

The amount of N_2O volatilized into the atmosphere was determined from the calculation results of nitrous oxide emissions from livestock manure.

- ***Amount volatilized as ammonia and nitrogen oxides***

The amount of nitrogen that is volatilized as ammonia and nitrogen oxides from livestock manure was calculated by multiplying the nitrogen excreted by each type of animal by the percentage of nitrogen that is volatilized as ammonia and nitrogen oxides from manure of each type of animal. Because the percentage of nitrogen that is volatilized as nitrogen oxides is unknown, the percentages of the volatilization of ammonia and nitrogen oxides from manure were determined together with the percentage volatilized as ammonia based on the data in the *Estimated Volatilization of Ammonia from Livestock Manure* in the *Control of Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Livestock: Summary* (Japan Livestock Technology Association).

Table 6-14 Estimated percentage of volatilized ammonia from livestock manure

Type of Animal	Value
Dairy and non-dairy cattle	10%
Swine	20%
Layers and broilers	30%

- ***Nitrogen eliminated by incineration or purification***

The amount was determined from the values of nitrogen disposed of through incineration and purification processes in manure management.

- ***Nitrogen in manure disposed of in direct final disposal***

Livestock manure disposed of in landfill as waste is either treated before disposal (“treated disposal”) or sent directly to landfill untreated (“direct final disposal”).

Because the manure that is disposed of in “direct final disposal” is detained as a mixture of dung and urine prior to the disposal in landfill, a portion of manure held under the Storage subcategory in the Mixed Treatment category was deemed to have been disposed of in “direct final disposal” (note: manure of layers and broilers was deemed to have been treated under the “Feces - Piling” subcategory. The amount of manure that is disposed of in “treated disposal” is negligible and its treatment method is unknown; therefore, manure that is treated before final disposal was included in the calculation of the manure disposed in the “direct final disposal”.

For the amount of nitrogen in manure disposed of in “direct final disposal,” the total amounts of manure disposed in the “direct final disposal” and “treated disposal” shown in the *Report on the Survey for Research on the Wide-range Movement of Wastes and the State of Cyclical Use of Wastes* were apportioned to the volume of dung and urine of cattle and swine that was treated under the Storage subcategory of the Mixed Treatment category and the volume of manure of layers and broilers that was treated under the “Feces - Piling” of feces subcategory. The amounts that had been apportioned to the cattle and swine were further apportioned to dung and urine. Finally, the amounts of nitrogen content were calculated by multiplying the apportioned amounts by the nitrogen content in each of dung and urine of each type of animal (Table 6-6).

Nitrogen content in livestock manure disposed in the direct final disposal
= Volume disposed of per type of animal and feces/urine × Nitrogen content in feces/urine of the type of animal

Table 6-15 Nitrogen in livestock manure applied to agricultural soil

Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007
the amount of N in animal manure（N_{all}）	tN	763,882	713,759	677,417	654,381	663,310	663,344
the amount of N_2O-N released from animal(except Incineration method and Wastewater manage method)（N_{N2O}）	tN	9,308	8,687	8,200	7,917	8,026	8,027
the amount of NH_3-N and Nox-N released from animal manure（$N_{NH3+Nox}$）	tN	139,990	130,297	124,022	119,597	121,930	121,934
the amount of N vanished by Incineration method and Wastewater manage method（$N_{inc+waa}$）	tN	61,037	53,041	51,005	49,888	50,651	50,652
the amount of N vanished by buryying in the ground.（N_{waste}）	tN	15,869	13,792	12,946	13,989	14,172	14,171
the amount of N used as fertilizer（N_D）	tN	537,678	507,943	481,244	462,990	468,530	468,561

c） *Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency*

●*Uncertainties*

An uncertainty assessment was conducted for individual livestock categories. For cattle, uncertainty assessments were conducted separately for “shedded” and “pastured” cattle and both uncertainties combined. For the uncertainties of the emission factors for livestock, excluding pastured cattle, the values given in the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* and the values calculated by expert judgment in accordance with the decision tree for uncertainty assessment, were applied.

For the uncertainties of emission factors for pastured cattle, the values calculated by expert judgment were applied in accordance with the decision tree for uncertainty assessment. For the uncertainties of the activity data, 0.41% (the standard error for swine given in *Livestock Statistics*) was applied to swine, and 0.67% (the standard error for hens given in *Livestock Statistics*) was applied to cattle (excluding pastured cattle), hens, and broilers. For the uncertainty of activity data for pastured cattle, 50% indicated in the Committee for the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Estimation Methods was applied.

As a result, the uncertainties of the emissions for CH_4 and N_2O were determined to be 77% and 97% for dairy cattle, 73% and 125% for non-dairy cattle, 106% and 75% for Swine, 73% and 103% for Poultry, respectively. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

●***Time-series Consistency***

Emission factors were calculated consistently from FY 1989 onward by the method mentioned in the section on *Emission Factors*. Activity data were calculated consistently from FY 1989 onward from the data in *Livestock Statistics*.

d）Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

Tier 1 QC activities have been conducted in accordance with the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* methods. Tier 1 QC activities focus on the verification of the parameters for activity data and emission factors and the archive of reference materials. For some country specific emission factors, there were significant differences between the default emission factor. In the case, the factors of differences were analysed. QA/QC activities are summarised in Annex 6.1.

e）Source-specific Recalculations

In the agricultural sector, a 3-year average has been used. Thus, cause of revision and update of the activity data for FY 2006, the emissions for FY 2005 were revised accordingly.

f）Source-specific Planned Improvements

As research on actual emissions has been conducted by the organizations and agencies concerned, a review of emission factors will be implemented when the new data are obtained.

6.3.2. Buffalo, Sheep, Goats & Horses (4.B.2., 4.B.3., 4.B.4., 4.B.6.)

a）Source/Sink Category Description

This section provides the estimation methods for CH_4 and N_2O emissions for manure management from Buffalo, Sheep, Goats and Horses.

b）Methodological Issues

1）CH_4

●***Estimation Method***

Methane emissions associated with the management of manure excreted by buffalo, sheep, goats, and horses were calculated using the Tier 1 method in accordance with the Decision Tree of the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* (Page 4.33, Fig. 4.3).

Methane emissions associated with manure management (kg-CH_4)
= Emission factor for animal (kg-CH_4/year/head) × Population of the animal

●***Emission Factors***

The emission factors for methane associated with a management of manure from sheep, goats and horses are the default values for temperate zones in industrialized nations, given in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines*. For buffalo, the default value given for the temperate zone in Asia was used.

Table 6-16 Emission factors for sheep, goats and horses

Type of livestock	Emission Factors [kg CH_4/head/year]	reference
Sheep	0.28	*Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* Vol. 2 p. 4.6 Table 4-4
Goats	0.18	
Horses	2.08	
Buffalo	2.0	*Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines*, Vol. 3, p. 4.13, Table 4-6

●***Activity Data***

Calculation of activity data for sheep, goats and horses used the values shown in the FAO statistics published on the FAO website. Data for buffalo in the calculation used the population of buffalo listed in the *Statistics on Livestock in Okinawa Prefecture* (Table 6-4).

2） N_2O

●***Estimation Method***

N_2O emissions associated with a management of the manure of sheep, goats and horses have been calculated, using the Tier 1 method in accordance with Decision Tree of the Good Practice Guidance (2000) (Page 4.41, Fig. 4.4) (Refer to 4B-CH_4-2007.xls for details of the calculation process.)

Nitrous oxide emission associated with livestock manure (kg-N_2O)
= Emission factor per manure management category of each type of animal [kg-N_2O-N/kg-N]) × Nitrogen content of manure [kg-N/head] × Percentage of manure management category × Population of livestock [head]

●***Emission Factors***

The emission factors for N_2O associated with a management of manure from sheep, goats and horses are the default values for temperate zones in Asia & Far East, given in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines*.

Table 6-17 Emission factors for buffalo, sheep, goats and horses [kg-N_2O-N/kg-N]

Manure Management Category	Emission Factor [kg-N_2O-N/ kg-N]
11. Anaerobic Lagoons	0.1%
12. Liquid Systems	0.1%
13. Solid Storage and Dry Lot	2.0%
14. Other a. Thermal Drying	0.0%
14. Other b. Composting	0.0%
14. Other c. Piling	0.0%
14. Other d. Incineration	0.0%
14. Other e. Liquid Composting	0.0%
14. Other f. Purification	0.0%
14. Other g. Daily Spread	0.0%
14. Other h. Pasture, Range, and Paddock	2.0%
14. Other i. Used as Fuel	0.0%
14. Other j. Other System	0.5%

Source: *Revised 1966 IPCC Guidelines*, Vol. 3, page 4.121, Table B-1

●***Activity Data***

In order to determine the activity data for buffalo, sheep, goats, and horses, first, the total nitrogen was calculated by multiplying the population of each type of animal by the nitrogen content of manure per head of animal. Then, the amount of nitrogen per manure management category was calculated by multiplying the total nitrogen by the percentage of each management category. For the nitrogen contents of manure and the percentage of each manure management category, the default values given in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* were used. For the population size per type of livestock, the same values used in the calculation of methane emissions were used.

Table 6-18 Amounts of nitrogen in manure excreted by buffalo, sheep, goats, and horses [kg-N/head/year]

Type of Animal	Emission Factor [kg-N/head/year]
Sheep	12
Goats*	40
Horses*	40
Buffalo*	40

Source: *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines*, Vol. 3, page 4.99, Table 4-20, 1

* Value for “Other animals” was used.

Table 6-19 Percentage of each manure management category for buffalo, sheep, goats, and horses

Treatment Category	Percentage of Treatment			
	Buffalo	Sheep	Goats	Horses
11. Anaerobic Lagoons	0%	0%	0%	0%
12. Liquid Systems	0%	0%	0%	0%
13. Solid Storage and Dry Lot	14%	0%	0%	0%
14. Other a. Thermal Drying	0%	0%	0%	0%
14. Other b. Composting	0%	0%	0%	0%
14. Other c. Piling	0%	0%	0%	0%
14. Other d. Incineration	0%	0%	0%	0%
14. Other e. Liquid Composting	0%	0%	0%	0%
14. Other f. Purification	0%	0%	0%	0%
14. Other g. Daily Spread	16%	0%	0%	0%
14. Other h. Pasture, Range and Paddock	29%	83%	95%	95%
14. Other i. Used as Fuel	40%	0%	0%	0%
14. Other j. Other system	0%	17%	5%	5%

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

●Uncertainties

An uncertainty assessment was conducted for individual livestock categories. With respect to the uncertainties for emission factors for CH_4 and N_2O from each livestock, 100%—the concerned or similar sources given in the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)*—were applied in accordance with the decision tree for uncertainty assessment. For the uncertainty of the activity data in each livestock, 0.67%—the estimate for cattle given in the *Livestock Statistics*—was applied as the uncertainty of similar sources. As a result, the uncertainties of the emissions were determined to be 100% for each livestock. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

●Time-series Consistency

For emission factors, same values were used consistently from FY 1989 to FY 2007. Activity data were calculated consistently from FY 1989 onward from the data in FAO statistics.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

Tier 1 QC activities have been conducted in accordance with the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* methods. Tier 1 QC activities focus on the verification of the parameters for activity data and emission factors and the archive of reference materials. QA/QC activities are summarized in Annex 6.1.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

No recalculations were performed.

f） Source-specific Planned Improvements

There is a need to discuss whether Japan’s country-specific emission factors will be established on the basis of actual measurements.

6.3.3. Camels and Llamas, Mules and Asses (4.B.5., 4.B.7.)

Japan reported “NO” in this section as these animals were not likely to be raised for agricultural purposes.

6.3.4. Other (4.B.10.)

The only livestock that are bred in Japan are cattle, buffalo, sheep, goats, horses, swine and poultry. Therefore, this category has been reported as “NO”.

6.4. Rice Cultivation (4.C.)

Methane is generated under anaerobic conditions by the action of microbes. Therefore, paddy fields provide favorable conditions for methane generation.

Intermittently and continuously flooded paddy fields are targeted in this category. In Japan, Rice cultivation is practiced mainly on intermittently flooded paddy field.

CH_4 emissions from Rice Cultivation in FY 2006 are 5,743Gg-CO_2, comprising 0.4% of total emissions. The value represents a reduction by18.0% from FY 1990.

6.4.1. Intermittently Flooded (Single Aeration) (4.C.1.-)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

This section provides the estimation methods for CH_4 emissions from intermittently flooded rice cultivation.

●***Water management regime in Japanese paddy fields***

The general practice of intermittent flooding (single aeration) by paddy farmers in Japan is different in nature from the intermittently flooded paddy field (complex drainage of ponded water) concept in the *IPCC Guidelines*. The diagram below presents the outline.

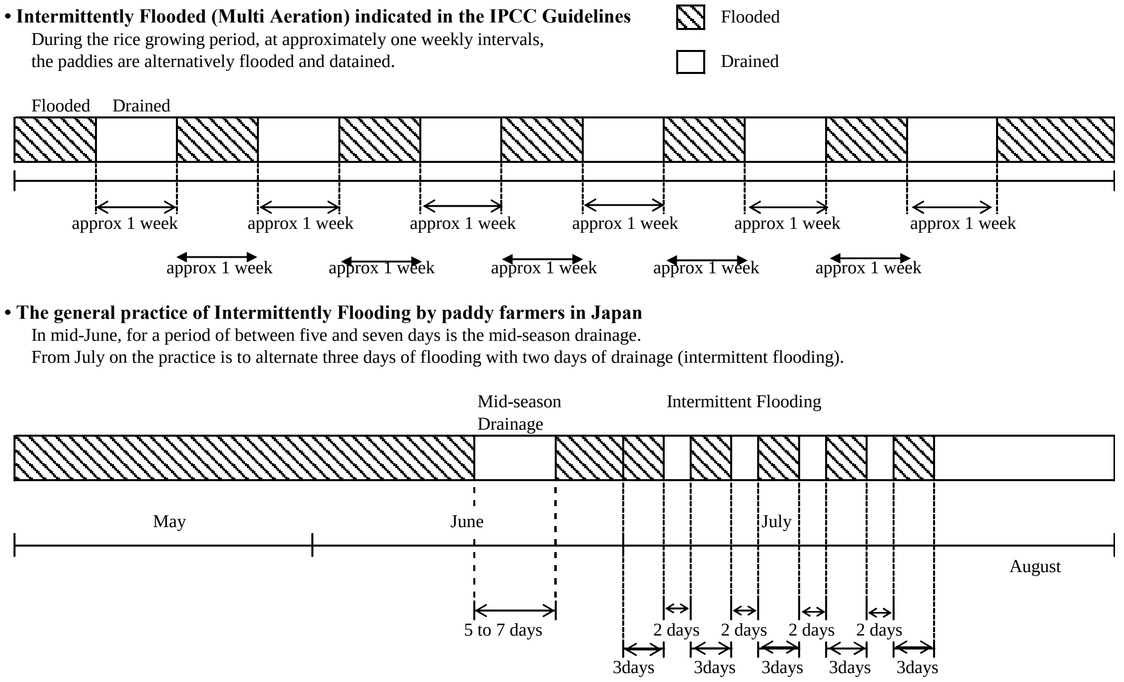

Figure 6-3 Comparison of water management regime in Japan and intermittent flooding (single aeration) indicated in the *IPCC Guidelines*

b) Methodological Issues

●Estimation Method

Methane emissions from intermittently flooded paddy fields (single aeration) were calculated by taking the overall usage of organic fertilizers into account, since the actual measurements of emission factors per soil type for each type of organic fertilizer application existed.

The amount of methane generated per type of soil for each method of organic matter management was calculated by multiplying the area of intermittently flooded paddy fields by the “amount of methane generated per type of soil per unit area for each management method”, “percentage of the area of each type of soil”, and “percentage of each management method”.

Methane emission from intermittently flooded paddy fields (single aeration) (kg-CH_4)

$$= \sum (\text{Emission factor for organic matter management method } n \text{ for soil type } m \ [\text{kg-CH}_4/\text{m}^2] \times \text{Area of paddy fields } [\text{m}^2] \times \text{Percentage of intermittently flooded paddy field} \times \text{Percentage of soil type } m \times \text{Percentage of organic matter management method } n)$$

●Emission Factors

The following table summarizes the emission factors established for each category of this source.

The established emission factors are based on actual measurements of five soil types, with and without straw amendment. Actual data on soil types subject to composting is not available, but the methane emission of composted soil is 1.2 to 1.3 times more than that of un-composted soil. Therefore, the emission factor for composted soil, by soil type, was established as 1.25 times larger than the value for un-composted soil.

Table 6-20 Methane emission factor for intermittently flooded paddy fields (single aeration)

Type of soil	Straw amendment [gCH_4/m^2/year]	Various compost amendment [gCH_4/m^2/year]	No-amendment [gCH_4/m^2/year]
Andosol	8.50	7.59	6.07
Yellow soil	21.4	14.6	11.7
Lowland soil	19.1	15.3	12.2
Gley soil	17.8	13.8	11.0
Peat soil	26.8	20.5	16.4

Source: Haruo Tsuruta, *Emission Rates of Methane from Rice Paddy Fields and Nitrous Oxide from Fertilized Upland Fields Estimated from Intensive Field Measurement for Three Years (1992-1994) All Over Japan*

●*Activity Data*

It is assumed that intermittently flooded paddy fields (single aeration) comprise some 98% of planted paddy area and constantly flooded paddies[2] comprise the remaining 2%.

The method of establishing activity data for emissions of methane from intermittently flooded paddy fields (single aeration) was to multiply the planted paddy area given in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in *Statistics of Cultivated and Planted area*, by the proportion of area by each soil types, and then by the proportion subject to organic mulch management.

Table 6-21 Proportion of Japan's surface area represented by specific soil types

Type of soil		Proportion of Japan's surface area
Andosol	Andosol, moist andosol, andosol gley soil	11.9%
Yellow soil	Brown forest soil, gray ground soil, gley ground soil, yellow soil, dark red soil	9.4%
Lowland soil	Brown lowland soil, grey lowland soil	41.5%
Gley soil	Gley soil, strong gley soil	30.8%
Peat soil	Black peat, peat soil	6.4%
Total		100.0%

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, *Basic Survey of Ground Strength*

Table 6-22 Proportion of organic mulch management in Japan

Organic amendment	Proportion
Straw amendment	60%
Various compost amendment	20%
No-amendment	20%

Source: Survey conducted by MAFF

Table 6-23 Area of paddy fields

Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007
Area of paddy field	kha	2,055	2,106	1,763	1,702	1,684	1,669

Source: *Statistics of Cultivated and Planted Area* (MAFF)

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

●*Uncertainties*

The uncertainties for CH_4 emissions from intermittently flooded (multi aeration) paddy fields are assessed with respect to each organic mulch management regime (straw amendment, various compost

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[2] *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines*, vol.2 Workbook, p4.18, Table 4.9

amendment and no-amendment), because the uncertainty assessment methods differ for each management regime.

For the uncertainties of the emission factors the values given in the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* or the values calculated by expert judgment were applied in accordance with the decision tree for uncertainty assessment. For the uncertainty of the activity data, 0.33% for area of paddy fields given in the *Statistics of Cultivated and Planted Area* was applied.

As a result, the uncertainties of the emissions were determined to be 32% for straw amendment, 32% for no-amendment and 46% for various compost amendment. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

●***Time-series Consistency***

Emission factors were used same values from FY 1989 to FY 2007. Paddy field areas, which were the basis of activity data, applied values provided by the *Statistics of Cultivated and Planted Area* consistently from FY 1989 onward.
For other basic factors for activity data, same values were used from FY 1989 to FY 2007.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

Tier 1 QC activities have been conducted in accordance with the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* methods. Tier 1 QC activities focus on the verification of the parameters for activity data and emission factors and the archive of reference materials. QA/QC activities are summarized in Annex 6.1.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

In the agricultural sector, a 3-year average has been used. Thus, cause of revision and update of the activity data for FY 2006, the emissions for FY 2005 were revised accordingly.

f） Source-specific Planned Improvements

The emission factors of each soil for each compost amendment and the organic-matter management ratio are needed to promote further research.

6.4.2. Continuously Flooded (4.C.1.-)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

This section provides the estimation methods for CH_4 emissions from continuously flooded rice cultivation.

b） Methodological Issues

●***Estimation Method***

Methane emissions from continuously flooded paddies have been calculated by using country-specific emission factors for different soil types and for different organic amendments, in accordance with Decision Tree of the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* (Page 4.79, Fig. 4.9). (Refer to *4C-*CH_4*-2007.xls¥ Continuously Flooded* for details of the calculation process.)

●***Emission Factors***

Research results[3] in Japan indicate that emissions of methane from intermittently flooded paddy fields are 42% to 45% less than those from continuously flooded paddy fields. This knowledge formed the basis for the establishment of an emission factor for methane from constantly flooded paddy fields: divide the nominal emission factor for intermittently flooded paddy fields by 0.565 (1-0.435).

Table 6-24 Emission factor for methane from constantly flooded paddy fields

Type of paddy field	Emission Factors [$gCH_4/m^2/year$]
Intermittently flooded paddy fields (mid-season drainage)	15.98*
Constantly flooded paddy fields	28.29

* : 3.4.C.1 Implied emission factor for intermittently flooded paddy fields (single aeration)

●***Activity Data***

It is assumed that intermittently flooded paddy fields (single aeration) comprise some 98% of planted paddy area and constantly flooded paddies comprise the remaining 2%.

The method of establishing activity data for emissions of methane from constantly flooded paddy fields was to multiply the planted paddy area given in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in *Statistics of Cultivated and Planted area*, by 2%.

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

●***Uncertainties***

The uncertainties for emission factors were calculated from the uncertainties of each parameter decided by expert judgment. For the uncertainty for activity data, 0.33% of standard error for area of paddy field given in the *Statistics of Cultivated and Planted Area* was applied. As a result, the uncertainty of the emissions was determined to be 116%. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

●***Time-series Consistency***

Refer to section *6.4.1. Intermittently Flooded*.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

Refer to section *6.4.1. Intermittently Flooded*.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

Refer to section "6.4.1. Intermittently Flooded".

f） Source-specific Planned Improvements

Japan's CH_4 emission ratio of "Intermittently Flooded / Continuously Flooded" are measured on only one site; therefore, further data collection is regarded as necessary.

6.4.3. Rainfed & Deep Water (4.C.2., 4.C.3.)

As indicated in the IRRI (International Rice Research Institute) *World Rice Statistics 1993–94*, rain-fed paddy fields and wet bed methods do not exist in Japan. Therefore, this category has been

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[3] Kazuyuki Yagi, *Establishment of GHGs reduction model*, Incorporated foundation, Society for the Study of Agricultural Technology: "A Report on an Investigation of how to quantify the amount of Greenhouse Gases Emissions reduced in 2000F.Y. " p.27

reported as “NO”.

6.4.4. Other (4.C.4.)

Just as indicated in the IRRI (International Rice Research Institute) *World Rice Statistics 1993-94*, a possible source of emissions in this category is upland crop paddies, but since upland crop paddies are not flooded, like the soil of fields, they are acidic and do not become anaerobic. The bacteria that generate methane are definitely anaerobic, and unless the soil is maintained in an anaerobic state, there will be no generation of methane. As generation of methane is not feasible, this category was reported as “NA”.

6.5. Agricultural Soils (4.D.)

This section provides the estimation methods for N_2O direct emissions from soils (by applied synthetic fertilizers, organic fertilizers, crop residue and plowing of organic soil), and for N_2O indirect emissions (by atmospheric deposition and nitrogen leaching and run-off).

●***Direct Emissions (N_2O)***

Application of synthetic fertilizers, organic fertilizers, or use of crop residues for soil amendment generates ammonium ions in the soil. The soil emits nitrous oxide in the process of oxidizing the ammonium ions into nitrate-nitrogen under aerobic conditions. N_2O is emitted via denitrification of nitrate. Nitrous oxide is generated when organic soil containing nitrogen is plowed.

●***Indirect Emissions (N_2O)***

Nitrogen compounds such as ammonia, that volatilize and are released into the atmosphere from synthetic fertilizers applied to agricultural soils and organic material derived from livestock manure are deposited on soil as the results of various actions, including turbulent diffusion, molecular diffusion, effect of electrostatic forces, chemical reactions, plant respiration, and being washed put of the air by rain. In this section, the amount of nitrous oxide generated by microbe activity on the deposited nitrogen compounds was calculated.

Nitrous oxide is generated by the action of microbes on nitrogen that leaches or runs off as nitrate from synthetic fertilizers and manure-derived materials applied to agricultural soil.

N_2O emissions from agricultural soils in FY 2006 are 7,210Gg-CO_2, comprising 0.5% of total emissions. The value represents a reduction by 16.9% from FY 1990.

6.5.1. Direct Soil Emissions (4.D.1.)

6.5.1.1. Synthetic Fertilizers (4.D.1.-)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

This section provides the estimation methods for N_2O emissions by the application of synthetic fertilizers.

b） Methodological Issues

●***Methodology for Estimating Emissions / Removals of GHGs***

Nitrous oxide emissions associated with the application of synthetic fertilizer to farmland soil (field lands) were calculated, using country-specific emission factors, and in accordance with Decision Tree of the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* (Page. 4.55 Fig. 4.7) (Refer to *4D-N_2O-2007.xls¥S-Fertilizer(dry)* for details on the calculation process).

Nitrous oxide emissions associated with the application of synthetic fertilizer in agricultural soil (upland fields) (kg-N_2O)

= Emission factor [kg-N_2O-N/kg-N] × Amount of nitrogen contained in synthetic fertilizer applied in upland farming [kg-N] × 44/28

- ***Emission Factors***

Emission factors for nitrous oxide associated with the application of synthetic fertilizers to farmland soil (field lands) were established based on actual data measurement conducted in Japan. The emission factor is also used for organic Fertilizer

Emission factors for nitrous oxide associated with the application of synthetic fertilizers and organic fertilizers was defined as the same value, because there was no the significant difference between emission factors of synthetic fertilizers and organic fertilizers, analyzing data on N_2O emissions from Japanese agricultural fields.

Comparing emission factors among various crops, it was identified that emission factor of tea was significantly higher and emission factor of rice was significantly lower than that of other crop. Thus, three emission factors were defined (for rice, tea and other crops). Emission factor of Japan is lower than that of default value in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines*. It is the reason that the volcanic ash soil that is widely distributed in Japan releases little N_2O emissions.

Table 6-25 N_2O emission factor for synthetic fertilizer to agricultural soil

Crop species	Emission Factor（kgN_2O-N/kgN）
Paddy rice	0.31 %
Tea	2.9 %
Other species	0.62 %

（Reference）Akiyama, H., Yagi, K., and Yan, X. (2006): Direct N_2O emissions and estimate of N_2O emission factors from Japanese agricultural soils. In program and Abstracts of the International Workshop on Monsoon Asia Agricultural Greenhouse Gas Emissions, March 7-9, 2006, Tsukuba, Japan, pp. 27.

Akiyama, H., Yagi, K., and Yan, X. (2006): Direct N_2O emissions and estimate of N_2O emission factors from agricultural soils in Japan: summary of available data. original paper under preparation.

- ***Activity Data***

Activity data for nitrous oxide emission associated with the application of synthetic fertilizers to agricultural soils was demand for nitrogenous fertilizer divided to each crop. All demand for nitrogenous fertilizer was divided to each crop by value calculated by multiplying the area of cultivation for each type of crop by the volume of nitrogen applied per unit area for each type of crop.

Activity data for N_2O emissions from the application of synthetic fertilizers to dry fields

Volume of nitrogen-based fertilizer applied to agricultural soil of each crop field [t]
＝ Demand for nitrogenous fertilizer [t] × (Area of each crop field [ha] × Amount of nitrogenous fertilizer used in each crop field [kg/10a]) / (Σ Area of each crop field [ha] × Amount of nitrogenous fertilizer used in each crop field [kg/10a])

Table 6-26 Demand for nitrogenous fertilizer

Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007
Demand for Nitrogenous Fertilizer	tN	611,955	527,517	487,406	471,190	*471,190*	*471,190*

** Data for 2006 and 2007 are substituted by data for 2005*

Table 6-27 Amount of synthetic fertilizers application per area by each type of crop (other than rice）

Type of crop	Amount of application [kg N/10a]
Vegetables	21.27
Fruit	14.70
Tea	48.50
Potatoes	12.70
Pulse	3.10
Feed crops	10.00
Sweet potato	6.20
Wheat	10.00
Coarse cereal (including Buckwheat)	4.12
Mulberries	16.20
Industrial crops	22.90
Tobacco	15.40

Table 6-28 Amount of synthetic fertilizers application per area (rice)

Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007
Amount of synthetic fertilizers application per area (rice)	kg-N/10a	9.65	8.71	7.34	6.62	6.46	*6.46*

** Data for 2007 are substituted by data for 2006*

Table 6-29 Area of cropping by each type of crop

Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007
Vegetables*	ha	620,100	564,400	524,900	476,300	471,200	*471,200*
Rice	ha	2,055,000	2,106,000	1,763,000	1,702,000	1,684,000	1,669,000
Fruit*	ha	346,300	314,900	286,200	265,400	261,800	*261,800*
Tea	ha	58,500	53,700	50,400	48,700	48,500	48,200
Potatoes*	ha	115,800	104,400	94,600	86,900	86,600	*86,600*
Pulse*	ha	256,600	155,500	191,800	193,900	194,500	*194,500*
Feed crops	ha	1,096,000	1,013,000	1,026,000	1,030,000	1,018,000	1,012,000
Sweet potato	ha	60,600	49,400	43,400	40,800	40,800	40,700
Wheat	ha	366,400	210,200	236,600	268,300	272,100	264,000
Coarse cereal (including Buckwheat)*	ha	29,600	23,400	38,400	45,900	46,100	*46,100*
Mulberries	ha	59,500	26,300	5,880	2,998	2,665	*2,665*
Industrial crops	ha	142,900	124,500	116,300	110,300	109,300	109,600
Tobacco*	ha	30,000	26,400	24,000	19,100	18,500	*18,500*

** Data for 2007 are substituted by data for 2006*

data	references
Demand for nitrogenous fertilizer	*Yearbook of Fertilizer Statistics (Pocket Edition)*
Amount of synthetic fertilizers application per area (rice)	*Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries: "Reserch of agricultural management"*
Amount of synthetic fertilizers application per area by each type of crop (other than rice）	*Establishment of GHGs reduction model, Incorporated foundation, Society for the Study of Agricultural Technology, A Report on an Investigation of how to quantify the amount of Greenhouse Gases Emissions reduced in 2000F.Y.*
Area of cropping: Vegetables, rice, Fruit, Tea, Pulse, Feed crops, Sweet potato, Wheat, Buckwheat, Mulberries(-2001), Industrial crops	*MAFF, Statistics of Cultivated and Planted Area* *Note: The values of “Vegetable” is excluded “Potatoes”, “Industrial crops” is excluded “Tea” and “Tobacco”*
Area of cropping: Potatoes	*MAFF, Vegetable Production and Shipment Statistics*
Area of cropping: Tobacco	*JT Survey*
Mulberries(2002-)	*MAFF Survey*

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

●***Uncertainties***

N_2O emissions by the application of synthetic fertilizers were estimated for each crop species. Thus, the uncertainties of N_2O emissions by the application of synthetic fertilizers were also calculated for each crop species and then finally combined as total uncertainties. The uncertainties for the emission factors were calculated by combining the uncertainties of parameters, estimated by expert judgment or using sample standard deviations. As a result, the uncertainties for emission factors were determined to be 220.0% for paddy rice, 157.5% for tea, 181.7% for other crops. For the uncertainty for activity data, 0.33% for paddy rice, 0.3% for vegetables, 0.5% for industrial crops and 0.27% for other crops given in the Statistics of Cultivated and Planted Area and the Vegetable Production and Shipment Statistics was applied. As a result, the uncertainties of the emissions were determined to be 60%. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

●***Time-series Consistency***

For emission factors, same values were used consistently from FY 1989 to FY 2007. Demand of synthetic fertilizers in the *Yearbook of Fertilizer Statistic* was used consistently from FY 1989 to FY 2007, as fundamental data for the activity data. Crop field areas per species in the *Statistics of Cultivated and Planted Area*, which disaggregated activity data, were used consistently from FY 1989 to FY 2007. For amount of applied synthetic fertilizers per area of paddy field, the data given in the *Statistical Survey on Farm Management and Economy* were used consistently from FY 1989 to FY 2007. For other basic data for activity data, same values were used consistently from FY 1989 to FY 2007.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

Tier 1 QC activities have been conducted in accordance with the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* methods. Tier 1 QC activities focus on the verification of the parameters for activity data and emission factors and the archive of reference materials. QA/QC activities are summarized in Annex 6.1.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

In the agricultural sector, a 3-year average has been used. Thus, cause of revision and update of the activity data for FY 2006, the emissions for FY 2005 were revised accordingly.

f） Source-specific Planned Improvements

The same emission factor has been used for synthetic and organic fertilizers. Thus, it is a needed to discuss whether it is possible to obtain separate emission factors for these two types of fertilizer.

6.5.1.2. Organic Fertilizer (Application of Animal Waste) (4.D.1.-)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

This section provides the estimation methods for N_2O emissions by application of organic fertilizer.

b） Methodological Issues

●***Estimation Method***

Emissions of nitrous oxide associated with the application of organic fertilizer (livestock and other compost and barnyard manure) to agricultural soils have been calculated using the country-specific emission factors, in accordance with Decision Tree of the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* (Page 4.55,

Fig. 4.7).

(Refer to *4D-N_2O-2007.xls¥ AnimalWaste* for detail on the calculation process.)

Calculation of N_2O emissions from the application of organic fertilizers to agricultural soils

Volume of N_2O emissions from the application of livestock manure（kg-N_2O-N）
＝Σ Type of crop ｛Emission factor by type of crop（kg-N_2O-N/kg-N）
×Volume of nitrogen applied, by type of crop（kg N）｝

●***Emission Factors***

The same country specific emission factor used for synthetic fertilizer is used.

●***Activity Data***

Activity data for nitrous oxide emission associated with the application of organic fertilizers to agricultural soils was derived by multiplying the area of cultivation for each type of crop, by the volume of nitrogen applied per unit area for each type of crop.

Volume of nitrogen applied, by type of crop（kg-N）
＝ Area of cultivated land by type of crop（ha）
×Volume of nitrogen as organic fertilizer applied per unit area, by type of crop（kg-N/10a）×10

Table 6-30 Amount of nitrogen as organic fertilizers application per area by each type of crop

Type of crop	Amount of application [kg N/10a]
Vegetables	23.62
Rice	3.2
Fruit	10.90
Tea	43.66
Potatoes	7.94
Pulse	6.24
Feed crops	10.00
Sweet potato	8.85
Wheat	5.70
Coarse cereal (including Buckwheat)	1.81
Mulberries	0.00
Industrial crops	3.96
Tobacco	11.41

Data	Source
Volume of nitrogen applied per unit area, by type of crop	*Establishment of GHGs reduction model, Incorporated foundation, Society for the Study of Agricultural Technology, A Report on an Investigation of how to quantify the amount of Greenhouse Gases Emissions reduced in 2000F.Y.*

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

●***Uncertainties***

An uncertainty assessment was conducted by the same method as in *6.5.1.1. Synthetic Fertilizers*. As a result, the uncertainty of the emissions was determined to be 70%. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

●***Time-series Consistency***

For emission factors, same values were used consistently from FY 1989 to FY 2007. Activity data were calculated using the data in the *Statistics of Cultivated and Planted Area*, in a consistent estimation method from FY 1989 to FY 2007.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

Tier 1 QC activities have been conducted in accordance with the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* methods. Tier 1 QC activities focus on the verification of the parameters for activity data and emission factors and the archive of reference materials. QA/QC activities are summarized in Annex 6.1.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

In the agricultural sector, a 3-year average has been used. Thus, cause of revision and update of the activity data for FY 2006, the emissions for FY 2005 were revised accordingly.

f） Source-specific Planned Improvements

Refer to section *6.5.1.1. Direct Emissions (Synthetic Fertilizers)*.

6.5.1.3. N-fixing Crops (4.D.1.-)

Nitrous oxide emissions from N-fixing crops have been included in either synthetic fertilizers or organic fertilizers (it is difficult to list them separately), and, therefore, it was reported as “IE”.

6.5.1.4. Crop Residue (4.D.1.-)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

This section provides the estimation methods for N_2O emissions by application of crop residue.

b） Methodological Issues

●***Estimation Method***

Nitrous oxide emissions associated with the application of crop residues to agricultural soils were calculated by multiplying the default emissions factors given in the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines by the nitrogen input through the use of crop residues for soil amendment.

Nitrous oxide emission associated with the use of crop residues for soil amendment (kgN_2O)

= Default emission factor [kg-N_2O-N/kg-N] × Nitrogen input through the use of crop residues for soil amendment [kg-N]

●***Emission Factors***

The default emission factor, 0.0125 [kg-N_2O-N/kg-N], shown in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* and the *Good Practice Guidelines (2000)* was used.

●***Activity Data***

[Crops other than rye and oats (for grain)]

The estimated amount of nitrogen contained in crop residues used for soil amendment was calculated by multiplying a value (which was obtained from multiplying Japan’s country-specific “nitrogen content of non-harvest aboveground portion” of a crop (unit: kg/10 a) by the cultivated area for each crop) by the percentage of crop residue less the percentage burned in the field (0.1, the default value in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines*).

Wherever any crop has no available data with respect to nitrogen content of the non-harvest aboveground portion, the value for a similar type of crop was used. Furthermore, the same values were adopted for all fiscal years. For crops cultivated for use as animal feed and fertilizers, the area used for fodder was excluded. On the assumption that field burning is not practiced in Japan, crops which were not included in the calculation for the Field Burning of Crop Residues (4.F) category were excluded from the multiplication by the "percentage less the percentage burned in field."

Amount of nitrogen in crop residue plowed into soil (kg-N) (other than rye and oats)
= $\sum_{crop}$\{Nitrogen content of non-harvest aboveground portion [kg/10 a] × Cultivated area per crop [ha] × (1 – Percentage burned in field)\}

Data	Source
Nitrogen content of non-harvest aboveground portion by crop	*New Trends in Technology for Efficient Use of Nutrients – Nutritional Balance of Crops in Japan* (Owa, 1996; 1996 Sixth Kanto-Tokai Agricultural Study Session on Soil Management Technologies for Agricultural Production in Harmony with Environment; National Agriculture and Bio-oriented Research Organization)
Percentage burned in field	*Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines*
Cultivated area of vegetables	*Vegetable Production and Shipment Statistics* (MAFF)
Cultivated area of crops other than vegetables	*Statistics of Cultivated and Planted Area* (MAFF)

[Rye and oats (for grain)]

In accordance with the default technique described in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* and the *Good Practice Guide (2000)*, the amount of nitrogen applied to soil by plowing in crop residues was determined by multiplying the annual production of each type of crop by the default value of each of the percentage of residues in the production of each crop, the average percentage of dry matter in the residues, the percentage less the percentage burned in the field, and the nitrogen content in the residues.

Nitrogen plowed into soil with crop residues (kg-N) (rye and oats)
= (Annual crop yield) × (Proportion of residue to crop yield) × (Average proportion of dry matter in crop residue) × (1 – Proportion burned in field) × Nitrogen content

The production volumes of rye and oats were calculated by multiplying the planted area by the yield per unit area. The planted area was divided into the area used for grain, for green crops and for others. However, the available statistics were not reported the category of rye for grain, (the survey has been discontinued since 1992 production) and therefore the value of the "total planted area" less the "area planted for green crops" taken from the available statistics was used as the area cultivated for grain expediently, even though the planted area in this report covers the planting for grain only.

Table 6-31 Yields of rye and oats per unit area

Crop	Yield per unit area	Note
Rye	424 [kg/10 a]	Data determined by specialists based on the results of rye cultivation tests in
Oats	223 [kg/10 a]	Data available only up to FY 1994. The 1994 figures were used for all fiscal 994 since the data were available for major prefectures only for these years.

Table 6-32 Proportion of residue to crop production, average proportion of dry matter in crop residues, nitrogen content

Crop	Proportion of residue	Average proportion of dry matter in residue	Nitrogen content	Proportion burned in field
Rye	2.84	0.90	0.0048	0.10
Oats	2.23	0.92	0.0070	0.10
Source	Determined by specialists	*Good Practice Guidelines (2000)*, p. 4.58, Table 4.16		*Revised 1996 Guidelines*, Vol. 3, p. 4.83

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

●*Uncertainties*

Because the estimation methods for rye and oats differ from those for other crops, the uncertainties were calculated independently for rye and oats and for other crops. Finally, these uncertainties were combined as total uncertainty.

The uncertainties of emission factors for crops other than rye and oats were assessed for each crop by combining the uncertainties for each parameter calculated by expert judgment and given for standard values in the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)*. The uncertainties for emission factors for rye and oats were calculated to combine each parameter determined by expert judgment or standard values in the *Good Practice Guidance (2000),* and were determined to be 388% for rye and 392% for oats.

The uncertainties for activity data were assessed as 0.33% for paddy rice, 0.3% for vegetables, and 0.27% for other crops by applying the standard deviations in each statistics (the *Vegetable Production and Shipment Statistics*, the *Crop Statistics*, and the *Statistics of Cultivated and Planted Area*) or as 50% for the kidney beans, rape, sugar beets, sugar cane, conjak, rush and tobacco, decided by the 2002 Committee for Greenhouse Gas Emission Estimation Methods.

As a result, the uncertainty of the emission combined from each crop uncertainty was determined to be 168%. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

●*Time-series Consistency*

For emission factors, same values were used consistently from FY 1989 to FY 2007. Activity data were calculated consistently from FY 1989 to FY 2007 using the area data of crop field in the *Statistics of Cultivated and Planted Area*. For nitrogen contents excluding harvests and field burning ratio, same values were used from FY 1989 to FY 2007.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

Tier 1 QC activities have been conducted in accordance with the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* methods. Tier 1 QC activities focus on the verification of the parameters for activity data and emission factors and the archive of reference materials. QA/QC activities are summarized in Annex 6.1.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

In the agricultural sector, a 3-year average has been used. Thus, cause of revision and update of the activity data for FY 2006, the emissions for FY 2005 were revised accordingly.

f） Source-specific Planned Improvements

It is needed to discuss whether it will be possible to establish country-specific emission factors for Japan.

6.5.1.5. Plowing of Organic Soil (4.D.1.-)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

This section provides the estimation methods for N_2O emissions by plowing of organic soil. Two types of organic soil are said to exist in Japan: Muck soil and peat soil.

b） Methodological Issues

●***Estimation Method***

Emissions of nitrous oxide from the plowing of organic soil were calculated by multiplying the area of the plowed organic soil by the default emission factor in accordance with the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* and the *Good Practice Guide (2000)*.

Nitrous oxide emission associated with the plowing of organic soil (kg-N_2O)
= Emission factor for plowing of organic soil [kg-N_2O/ha/year] × Area of plowed organic soil [ha]

●***Emission Factors***

The default values for the temperate region (8 kg-N_2O-N/ha/year) shown in the *Good Practice Guide (2000)* was used. (See *Good Practice Guide (2000)*, p. 4.60, Table 4.17)

●***Activity Data***

The area of plowed organic soil was established by multiplying the cultivated areas of paddy fields and common upland fields, obtained from the *Statistics of Cultivated and Planted Area* (MAFF), by the percentage of organic soils (peat soil and muck soil) in paddy fields and common upland fields in Japan.

Table 6-33 Percentage of organic soil

	Percentage of organic soil	Data Source
Paddy fields	6.4%	Average of values in the *Yearbook of Fertilizer Statistics* (Pocket edition; Association of Agricultural and Forestry Statistics) and the *Basic Survey of Ground Strength* (1959 – 1978; MAFF).
Common upland fields	1.9%	

Table 6-34 Areas of organic soil

Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007
Area of organic soil (paddy field)	ha	182,144	175,680	169,024	163,584	162,752	161,920
Area of organic soil (field)	ha	24,225	23,275	22,572	22,287	22,287	22,268

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

●***Uncertainties***

N_2O emissions by plowing of organic soil were calculated in two category, paddy field and upland field. Therefore, the uncertainties were also calculated separately, and finally two uncertainties were combined as total uncertainty.

The uncertainties for emission factors were calculated aggregating the uncertainties of each parameter given in the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* and references. The combined uncertainties for emission factor were determined to be 900% (common to paddy field and upland field). For the uncertainty for activity data, 0.14% of the standard error for paddy rice and 0.27% of the standard error for upland field crops given in the *Statistics of Cultivated and Planted Area* were applied. As a result, the uncertainties of the emissions were determined to be 800%. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

●***Time-series Consistency***

Emission factors were used same values from FY 1989 to FY 2007. Activity data were calculated consistently from FY 1989 to FY 2007, using the area data of crop field from the *Statistics of Cultivated and Planted Area*. For percentage of organic soil, same values were used from FY 1989 to FY 2007.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

Tier 1 QC activities have been conducted in accordance with the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* methods. Tier 1 QC activities focus on the verification of the parameters for activity data and emission factors and the archive of reference materials. QA/QC activities are summarized in Annex 6.1.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

In the agricultural sector, a 3-year average has been used. Thus, cause of revision and update of the activity data for FY 2006, the emissions for FY 2005 were revised accordingly.

f） Source-specific Planned Improvements

- It is needed to discuss whether it will be possible to establish country-specific emission factors for Japan.
- It is needed to more accurately survey and to improve the area of organic soils used as agricultural soils.

6.5.1.6. Direct Emissions (CH_4)

Methane-generating bacteria are absolutely anaerobic, and if soil is not maintained in an anaerobic state, methane generation is not possible. Upland soils are normally oxidative and in aerobic condition. Therefore, CH_4 is not produced by these soils. For that reason, direct emission of methane from soil has been reported as “NA”.

6.5.2. Pasture, Range and Paddock Manure (4.D.2.)

Methane and nitrous oxide emissions from Pasture, Range and Paddock Manure (4.D.2.) are reported under Manure Management category (4.B.2.), and, therefore, it was reported as “IE”.

6.5.3. Indirect Emissions (4.D.3.)

6.5.3.1. Atmospheric Deposition (4.D.3.-)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

This section provides the estimation methods for N_2O indirect emissions caused by atmospheric deposition of nitrogen compounds volatilized as NH_3 and NOx from synthetic fertilizer or domestic livestock manure.

b） Methodological Issues

●*Estimation Method*

Nitrous oxide emissions associated with atmospheric deposition have been calculated using default emission factors, in accordance with Decision Tree of the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* (Page 4.69, Fig. 4.8).

(Refer to *4D-N_2O-2007.xls¥AtmosphericDeposition* for detail on the calculation process.)

Calculation of nitrous oxide emissions associated with atmospheric deposition

Emissions of nitrous oxide from atmospheric deposition [kg N_2O-N]
＝ Default emission factor [kg N_2O-N/kg NH_3-N+NO_X-N]
× Volume of nitrogen volatilized from ammonia and nitrogen oxides from livestock manure and synthetic fertilizers [kg NH_3-N+NO_X-N]

●*Emission Factors*

The default value given in the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines has been used as the emission factor for this source.

Table 6-35 Emission factor for nitrous oxide emissions associated with atmospheric deposition

	Emission Factor [kgN_2O-N/kg NH_3-N & NO_X-N deposited]
Nitrous oxide emissions associated with atmospheric deposition	0.01

Source: *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* Vol.2 Table 4-18 (*Good Practice Guidance (2000)* Table4.18)

●*Activity Data*

The amounts of nitrogen (kg) contained in ammonia and nitrogen oxides that volatilize from synthetic fertilizers applied to agricultural soil and livestock manure were calculated for activity data. For the amount of manure-derived nitrogen applied to agricultural soil, the portion of nitrogen content in the livestock manure in Japan which was returned to agricultural soil, calculated in the *4.B. Manure Management* section, was used to maintain consistency in the nitrogen cycle. Also, the portion of human waste which was returned to agricultural soil as fertilizer was added to the activity data reported in this section.

$$\begin{aligned} A &= N_{FERT} * Frac_{GASF} + N_{ANI} \\ &= N_{FERT} * Frac_{GASF} + \{ N_B + (N_D + N_{FU}) * Frac_{GASM}) \} \end{aligned}$$

A: Amount of nitrogen that volatilizes as ammonia and nitrogen oxides from synthetic fertilizers, livestock manure, and human waste (kg-NH_3-N+NO_x-N)
N_{FERT}: Demand for synthetic nitrogen fertilizers (kg-N)
$Frac_{GASF}$: Percentage of volatilization as ammonia and nitrogen oxides from synthetic fertilizers (kg-NH_3-N + NO_X-N/kg-N)
N_{ANI}: Amount of nitrogen that volatilizes as ammonia and nitrogen oxides from livestock manure and human waste (kg-NH_3-N + NO_X-N/kg-N)
N_B: Amount of nitrogen that volatilizes as ammonia and nitrogen oxides from livestock manure during treatment (kg-NH_3-N + NO_X-N/kg-N)
N_D: Amount of manure-derived fertilizer applied to agricultural soil (kg-N)
N_{FU}: Amount of human waste-derived fertilizer applied to agricultural soil (kg-N)
$Frac_{GASM}$: Percentage of volatilization as ammonia and nitrogen oxides from nitrogen contained in livestock manure and human waste (kg-NH_3-N + NO_X-N/kg-N)

- ***Synthetic Fertilizers***

Activity data for nitrous oxide emissions associated with atmospheric deposition in the application of synthetic fertilizers was derived by multiplying “demand for nitrogen-based fertilizers” given in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries *Yearbook of Fertilizer Statistics (Pocket Edition)* by the default value of $Frac_{GASF}$, the proportion of nitrogen volatilized as ammonia or nitrogen oxides from synthetic fertilizers, given in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines*.

Table 6-36 $Frac_{GASF}$: Proportion of nitrogen volatilized as ammonia or nitrogen oxides from synthetic fertilizers

Value	Unit
0.1	[kg NH_3-N + NO_X-N/kg of synthetic fertilizer nitrogen applied]

Source: *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* Vol.2 Table 4-17

- ***Livestock manure and human waste***

Activity data for nitrous oxide emissions associated with atmospheric deposition occurred by livestock manure applied to farmland was calculated by multiplying the values determined in the *Manure Management (4.B.)* section (excluding the amount dispersed in the atmosphere as nitrous oxide as well as the amount treated by the “Incineration” or “Purification” in the *Manure Management (4.B.)* less the portion not applied to agricultural soils as fertilizer) by the default value for the “$Frac_{GASM}$: fraction of livestock nitrogen excretion that volatilizes as NH_3 and NO_X (Table 6-15).

The activity data derived by human waste was defined by the product of the amount of human waste-derived nitrogen calculated with *Waste Treatment in Japan* and $Frac_{GASM}$.

The amount of nitrogen that eventually converted to NH_3 and NO_2 and volatilized in the process of treating livestock manure was defined by the product of the amount of manure excreted by cattle in a shed and barn and by pastured cattle, and the figures indicated in Table 6-15.

Table 6-37 $Frac_{GASM}$: Proportion of nitrogen volatilized from livestock manure as ammonia or nitrogen oxides

Value	Unit
0.2	[kg NH_3-N + NO_X-N/kg of nitrogen excreted by livestock]

Source: *Revised 1996 Guidelines* Vol. 2, Table 4-17

Table 6-38 Nitrogen returned to agricultural soil

Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007
N applied to agriclutural soil from livestock waste	tN	537,678	507,943	481,244	462,990	468,530	468,561
N applied to agriclutural soil from human waste	tN	10,394	4,734	2,121	743	743	745

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

●Uncertainties

N_2O emissions volatilized from atmospheric deposition were calculated in two categories, nitrogen compounds derived from synthetic fertilizer and from livestock manure (including human waste). Therefore, the uncertainties were also calculated separately, and finally two uncertainties were combined as total uncertainty.

The uncertainties for emission factors were calculated by aggregating the uncertainty of each parameter, estimated by expert judgment or given as the standard values in the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)*. The aggregated uncertainty of emission factor was 107% for the application of synthetic fertilizer, and 71% for the application of livestock manure. For the uncertainties of the activity data for applied synthetic fertilizers, the same values as in *6.5.1.1. [Direct Soil Emission:] Synthetic Fertilizers* were applied. For applied livestock manure, the uncertainties of the activity data were calculated from *6.3.1. [Manure Management:] Cattle, Swine, and Poultry*. The total emissions uncertainty aggregated from all the uncertainties was 62%. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

●***Time-series Consistency***

Emission factors were used same values from FY 1989 to FY 2007. Activity data were calculated consistently using the area data of crop field in the *Statistics of Cultivated and Planted Area* from FY 1989 to FY 2007. For percentage of organic soil, same values were used from FY 1989 to FY 2007.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

Tier 1 QC activities have been conducted in accordance with the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* methods. Tier 1 QC activities focus on the verification of the parameters for activity data and emission factors and the archive of reference materials. QA/QC activities are summarized in Annex 6.1.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

In the agricultural sector, a 3-year average has been used. Thus, cause of revision and update of the activity data for FY 2006, the emissions for FY 2005 were revised accordingly.

f） Source-specific Planned Improvements

It is needed to discuss the establishment of country-specific emission factors and the ratios of volatile nitrogen compounds in synthetic fertilizers.

6.5.3.2. Nitrogen Leaching and Run-off (4.D.3.-)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

This section provides the estimation methods for N_2O emissions from Nitrogen Leaching and Run-off.

b） Methodological Issues

●***Estimation Method***

Nitrous oxide emissions associated with leaching and run-off of nitrogen were calculated according to the Decision Tree in the *Good Practice Guide (2000)* (Page 4.69, Fig. 4.8), by multiplying Japan's country-specific emission factors by the amount of nitrogen that leached or ran off.

Nitrous oxide emission associated with nitrogen that leached or ran off (kg-N_2O)

= Emission factor associated with nitrogen leaching and runoff [kg-N_2O-N/kg-N] × Nitrogen that leached or ran off [kg-N]

●***Emission Factors***

The nitrous oxide emission from this source was calculated using the Japan-specific emission factor that had been established by various studies. The same value was used for the nitrous oxide emission factor for nitrogen leaching and run-off for all of the fiscal years covered in the report.

Table 6-39 Emission factor for N_2O emissions associated with nitrogen leaching and run-off

	Emission factor [kg-N_2O-N/kg-N]
Nitrous oxide emission from nitrogen that leaches or runs off	0.0124

Source: Geophysical Research Letters Vol. 32 "Evaluation of emission factors for indirect N_2O emission due to nitrogen leaching in agro－ecosystems" Takuji Sawamoto, Yasuhiro Nakajima, Masahiro Kasuya, Haruo Tsuruta and Kazuyuki Yagi

- ***Activity Data***

Activity data was derived by multiplying the proportion of applied nitrogen subject to leaching and run-off, as given in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines*, by the amount of nitrogen in livestock manure applied to agricultural soil and synthetic fertilizer derived from atmospheric deposition.

Table 6-40 $Frac_{LEACH}$: Proportion of nitrogen applied subject to leaching and run-off

Value	Unit
0.3	[kg N/kg nitrogen of fertilizer or manure]

Source: *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* Vol. 2, Table 4-17

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

- ***Uncertainties***

N_2O emissions for nitrogen leaching and run-off l were calculated in two category, synthetic fertilizer and livestock manure (including human waste). Therefore, the uncertainties were also calculated separately, and finally two uncertainties were combined as total uncertainty.

The uncertainties for emission factors were calculated aggregating the uncertainties of each parameter, estimated by expert judgments or given for standard values in the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)*. The aggregated uncertainty for emission factor was determined to be 113% for synthetic fertilizers and livestock manure in common. For the uncertainty of activity data, the same method used at "6.5.3.1. Atmospheric Deposition" was applied. As a result, the uncertainty of the emissions was determined to be 97%. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

- ***Time-series Consistency***

For emission factors, same values were used consistently from FY 1989 to FY 2007. Activity data were calculated consistently using annual crop yield in the *Crop Statistics* from FY 1989 to FY 2007. For other data developing activity data, same values were used consistently from FY 1989 to FY 2007.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

Tier 1 QC activities have been conducted in accordance with the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* methods. Tier 1 QC activities focus on the verification of the parameters for activity data and emission factors and the archive of reference materials. QA/QC activities are summarized in Annex 6.1.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

In the agricultural sector, a 3-year average has been used. Thus, cause of revision and update of the activity data for FY 2006, the emissions for FY 2005 were revised accordingly.

f） Source-specific Planned Improvements

Refer to section" 6.5.3.1. Atmospheric Deposition".

6.5.3.3. Indirect Emissions (CH_4) (4.D.3.-)

Direct CH_4 emissions were zero, and indirect CH_4 emissions from crop fields were also taken as zero. Therefore, these sources have been reported as "NA", same as.

Except for atmospheric deposition or nitrogen leaching and run-off, there is no conceivable source of methane emissions from cultivated farmland soil other than direct emissions from soil, animal production, and indirect emissions. Therefore, they have therefore been reported as "NO".

6.5.4. Other (4.D.4)

Because it is not likely that agricultural sources of methane and nitrous oxide emissions exist in Japan other than the direct soil emissions, and indirect emissions, these sources were reported as "NO" as was the case in previous years.

6.6. Prescribed Burning of Savannas (4.E.)

This source is given in the *IPCC Guidelines* as "being for the purpose of managing pastureland in sub-tropical zones". There is no equivalent activity in Japan, and this source has been reported as "NO".

6.7. Field Burning of Agricultural Residues (4.F.)

Incomplete burning of crop residues in field releases methane and nitrous oxide into the atmosphere. Methane and nitrous oxide emissions from this source are calculated and reported in this category.

CH_4 and N_2O emissions from Field Burning of Agricultural Residues in FY 2006 are 102Gg-CO_2 and 74Gg-CO_2, comprising 0.01% and 0.01% of total emissions, respectively. The value represents a reduction by 21.3% and 29.2% for CH_4 and N_2O from FY 1990, respectively.

6.7.1. Rice, Wheat, Barley, Rye, and Oats (4.F.1.)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

This section provides the estimation methods for CH_4 and N_2O emissions from field burning of agricultural residues of rice, wheat, barley, rye, and oats.

b） Methodological Issues

●*Estimation Method*

Methane and nitrous oxide emissions from field burning of crop residues of rice, wheat, barley, rye, and oats were calculated, using the default technique indicated in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* and the *Good Practice Guide (2000)*, by multiplying the amounts of carbon and nitrogen released by field burning by the methane emission rate and nitrous oxide emission rate, respectively.

Wheat, barley, rye, and oats were cultivated either as grain or green crops. The portions of the green crops which were cultivated for use of the entire aboveground mass for cattle feed were excluded from the calculation of emissions.

Methane emission associated with field burning of agricultural residues
= Methane emission rate × Total carbon released × 16/12

Nitrous oxide emission associated with field burning of agricultural residues
= Nitrous oxide emission rate × total nitrogen released × 44/28

●*Emission Factors*

The default values shown in the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines and the Good Practice Guide (2000) were used.

Table 6-41 Emission factors for methane and nitrous oxide emissions associated with field burning of rice, wheat, and barley residues

	Value	Unit
CH_4	0.005	[kg CH_4/kg C]
N_2O	0.007	[kg N_2O/kg N]

Source: Revised IPCC Guidelines Vol.2 Table 4-16

●*Activity Data*

Activity data was calculated in accordance with the default technique shown in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* and the *Good Practice Guide (2000)*, using the following formula:

Total carbon/total nitrogen released by field burning of agricultural residues
= (Annual crop yield) × (Proportion of residue to crop yield) × (Proportion of dry matter in residue) × (Proportion burned in field) × (Oxidation rate) × (Carbon/nitrogen content of residues)

➢ *Annual crop yield*

[Rice, wheat (grain), and barley (grain)]

The values reported in the *Crop Statistics* were used for the yield of rice, wheat, and barley (grain).

- *Wheat and barley (green crops)*

Because data of the yields of green crop wheat and barley (excluding those for fodder) were not directly available, the annual yields were calculated by multiplying the area planted with wheat for green crops and other purposes, as shown in the *Statistics of Cultivated and Planted Area*, by the yield per unit area established for green crop rye and oats (excluding those for fodder).

- *Rye and oats*

Because data of the yields of rye and oats were not directly available, the total annual yields were calculated by multiplying the area planted with rye or oats, as indicated based on the *Statistics of Cultivated and Planted Area*, by the yield per unit area and proportionally divided by the yield of wheat and barley (grain).

Table 6-42 Yield of rye and oats per unit area

Crop	Yield per unit area	Data Source
Rye	424	Determined by specialists (based on rye crop tests in Japan)
Oats	223	MAFF, *Crop Statistics*
Rye and Oats (for green crops)	1,100	Determined by specialists (based on literature)

➢ *Proportions of residues to crop yield and dry matter in residue, carbon content, proportion*

burned in field, and oxidation rate.

Table 6-43 shows the parameters for each crop.

Table 6-43 Proportions of residue to crop yield and dry matter in residue, carbon content, proportion burned in field, and oxidation rate

Crop	Proportion of residue[a]	roportion of dry matter in residue[a]	Carbon content[a]	Nitrogen content	Proportion burned in field[b]	Oxidation rate[b]
Rice	1.4	0.85	0.4144	0.0068[h]	0.10	0.90
Wheat (grain)	1.3	0.85	0.4853	0.0045 [h]	0.10	0.90
Barley (grain)	1.2	0.85	0.4567	0.016 [g,h]	0.10	0.90
Wheat/barley (green crop)	---	0.17[c]	0.48[d]	0.016 [g]	0.10	0.90
Rye	2.84[e]	0.90[c]	0.4710[f]	0.0048	0.10	0.90
Oats	2.23[e]	0.92[c]	0.4710[f]	0.007	0.10	0.90
Rye (green crop)	---	0.17[c]	0.4710[f]	0.0116	0.10	0.90
Oats (green crop)	---	0.17[c]	0.4710[f]	0.0169 [h]	0.10	0.90

a) *Good Practice Guide (2000)*, p. 4.58, Table 4.16

b) *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines,* Vol. 3, p. 4.83

c) Determined based on the percentage of dry matter in green crop wheat indicated in the *Standard Table of Feed Composition in Japan* (National Agriculture Research Organization, pub. by Japan Livestock Association)

d) Determined based on the values shown in the *Good Practice Guide (2000)* for wheat (grain) and barley (grain) by apportioning for yields

e) Determined based on the results of crop tests for rye and oats in Japan

f) Used the average of the values shown for "wheat" and "barley" in the *Good Practice Guide (2000).*

g) Values change over the years

h) *New Trends in Technology for Efficient Use of Nutrients – Nutritional Balance of Crops in Japan* (Owa, 1996, the 1996 Sixth Kanto-Tokai Agricultural Study Session on Soil Management Technologies for Agricultural Production in Harmony with Environment, National Agriculture and Bio-oriented Research Organization)

- ***Nitrogen content***

The specific nitrogen content value was determined for each of rice, wheat, barley, and oats (green crop), based on the results of various studies carried out in Japan. The nitrogen content of green crop wheat/barley was calculated using the average of nitrogen contents in wheat and barley weighted by yield. The default nitrogen content values in the *Good Practice Guide (2000)* were used for rye and oats (grain). The nitrogen content for rye (green crop) was calculated by multiplying Japan's country-specific value for oats (green crop) by the value resulting from "rye (grain) / oats (grain)". For other wheat (grain), the value shown in *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* was used.

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

●*Uncertainties*

The uncertainty assessment was conducted by each crop for rice, wheat (grain), barley (grain), wheat/barley(green crop), rye, oats, rye (green crop), and oats (green crop). The uncertainties for emission factors were calculated to combine the uncertainty of each parameter determined by expert judgment or given in the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* as the default values. The uncertainties for activity data applied the standard error in each statistics (the *Vegetable Production and Shipment*

Statistics and the *Crop Statistics* and the *Statistics of Cultivated and Planted Area*) or the value decided by the 2002 Committee for Greenhouse Gas Emission Estimation Methods. The uncertainty assessment results of the emissions by each crop were provided in Annex 7 Table 11. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

●***Time-series Consistency***

For emission factors, same values were used consistently from FY 1989 to FY 2007. Annual crop yields, which were the basis of activity data, were calculated by multiplying the area data of the *Crop Statistic* and the *Vegetable Production and Shipment Statistics* by yields per unit area. This method was applied consistently from FY 1989 to FY 2007 For other data developing activity data, same values were used consistently from FY 1989 to FY 2007.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

Tier 1 QC activities have been conducted in accordance with the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* methods. Tier 1 QC activities focus on the verification of the parameters for activity data and emission factors and the archive of reference materials. QA/QC activities are summarized in Annex 6.1.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

In the agricultural sector, a 3-year average has been used. Thus, cause of revision and update of the activity data for FY 2006, the emissions for FY 2005 were revised accordingly.

f） Source-specific Planned Improvements

For the use of the default parameter in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* or the *Good Practice Guidance (2000),*it is needed to discuss whether country-specific parameter can be established for Japan.

6.7.2. Maize, Peas, Soybeans, Adzuki beans, Kidney beans, Peanuts, Potatoes, Sugarbeet & Sugar cane (4.F.1., 4.F.2., 4.F.3., 4.F.4.)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

This section provides the estimation methods for CH_4 and N_2O emissions from field burning of agricultural residues by Maize, Peas, Soybeans, Adzuki beans, Kidney beans, Peanuts, Potatoes, Sugarbeet & Sugar cane.

b） Methodological Issues

●***Estimation Method***

Methane and nitrous oxide emissions from field burning of crop residues of corn, peas, soy, adzuki beans, kidney beans, peanuts, potatoes and other root crops (sugarbeets), and sugar cane were calculated in accordance with the relevant Decision Tree in the *Good Practice Guide (2000)* (page 4.52, Fig. 4.6), by multiplying the total carbon released, as calculated by the default technique, by the default methane emission rate and nitrous oxide emission rate, respectively.

●***Emission Factors***

Emission factors similar to field burning of rice, wheat, and barley residues were used (See Table 6-41).

●*Activity Data*

Activity data was calculated by multiplying the yield of each crop shown in the *Crop Statistics* and the *Vegetable Production and Shipment Statistics* published by MAFF by the parameters shown in the calculation formula.

Table 6-44 Proportions of residues, dry matter, carbon, and nitrogen relative to crop yield

Crop	Proportion of residues	Proportion of dry matter	Carbon content	Nitrogen content[b]
Corn	1.0	0.86	0.4709	0.0164
Peas	1.5	0.87	0.45[a]	0.0159
Soy	2.1	0.89	0.45[a]	0.0065
Adzuki beans	2.1	0.89	0.45[a]	0.0084
Kidney beans	2.1	0.89	0.45[a]	0.00745
Peanuts	1.0	0.86	0.45[a]	0.00745
Potatoes	0.4	0.6[c]	0.4226	0.0242
Sugarbeets	0.2	0.2	0.4072	0.0192
Sugar cane	1.62	0.83[c]	0.4235	0.0423

Source: *Good Practice Guide (2000)*, p. 4.58, Table 4.16

a. In the absence of default values, the values for dicotyledonous and monocotyledonous plants were used. Murayama, N., et al., *Alimentation of Crops and Fertilizer*, Buneido, p. 26 (Bowen: Trace Elements in Biochemistry, 1966)

b. *New Trends in Technology for Efficient Use of Nutrients – Nutritional Balance of Crops in Japan* (Owa, 1996, the 1996 Sixth Kanto-Tokai Agricultural Study Session on Soil Management Technologies for Agricultural Production in Harmony with Environment, National Agriculture and Bio-oriented Research Organization)

c: *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines*, Vol. 2, Table 4-15

d: Although default values are not available, the median value of the values indicated in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines*, Vol. 2, p. 4.30 (0.001 – 0.02) were used.

Table 6-45 Default values of proportion burned in field and oxidation rate

	Value	Unit
Proportion burned in field	0.10	-
Oxidation rate	0.90	-

Source: *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines*, Vol. 3, p. 4.83

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

●*Uncertainties*

The uncertainty assessment was conducted by each crop in Peas, Soybeans, Adzuki beans, Kidney beans, Peanuts, Potatoes, Sugarbeet.

The uncertainties for emission factors were calculated to aggregate the uncertainty of each parameter determined by expert judgment and given for default values in *the Good Practice Guidance (2000)*.
For the uncertainties of the activity data, the value decided by the Committee for Greenhouse Gas Emission Estimation Methods in 2002 was applied. The uncertainty assessment results of the emissions by each crops were provided in Annex 7 Table 11. The uncertainty assessment methods are summarized in Annex 7.

●*Time-series Consistency*

For emission factors, same values were used consistently from FY 1989 to FY 2007. Activity data were calculated consistently from FY 1989 to FY 2007 using the annual crop yield data in the *Crop Statistic* and the *Vegetable Production and Shipment Statistics*. For other data developing activity data, same values were used consistently from FY 1989 to FY 2007.

d） Source-specific QA/QC and Verification

Refer to section” 6.7.1. Rice, Wheat, Barley, Rye, and Oats”.

e） Source-specific Recalculations

In the agricultural sector, a 3-year average has been used. Thus, cause of revision and update of the activity data for FY 2006, the emissions for FY 2005 were revised accordingly.

f） Source-specific Planned Improvements

For the use of the default parameter in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* or the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)*, it is needed to discuss whether country-specific parameter can be established for Japan.

6.7.3. Dry bean (4.F.2.-)

Dry beans are a type of kidney beans, and the term refers to the mature, husked vegetable. Kidney beans in Japan are eaten before ripening, however, which means there is little of this type of product. Kidney beans are included in Beans (4.F.2.), under ‘Other crops’ and, therefore, the dry beans have been reported as “IE”.

6.7.4. Other (4.F.5.)

It is possible that agricultural waste other than cereals, pulse, root vegetables and sugar canes are burnt in the fields. However, data on actual activity is not available and it is not possible to establish the emission factor. Therefore, these sources have been reported as “NE”.

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Chapter 7 Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (CRF sector5)

7.1. Overview of Sector

The land use, land-use change, and forestry (LULUCF) sector deals with Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions and removals resulting from land use such as forestry activities and land-use change. Japan classifies its national land into 6 categories—forestland, cropland, grassland, wetlands, settlements, and other land—and subdivides each of them into two subcategories by distinguishing them on the basis of whether or not land conversion has been enforced within 20 years, in accordance with LULUCF-GPG.

Japan's total land area as of FY 2006 is about 37.8 million ha, and about 80% of the land consists of forest land and cropland. Forest land covers about 25.0 million ha—the largest portion of the national land area. The second-largest portion is cropland, which covers about 4.04 million ha. In addition, grassland, wetlands, settlements, and other land cover about 0.63 million ha, 1.35 million ha, 3.18 million ha, and 3.60 million ha, respectively.

Most of Japan's national land is located in a temperate, humid climate. The average annual temperature of the capital city, Tokyo, is 15.9 centigrade, and the average annual precipitation is 1,470 mm.[1]

The LULUCF sector contains both sources and sinks; however, in Japan, it has been a net sink continuously since FY 1990. Net removals in FY 2006 were 91,501Gg-CO_2; this accounts for 6.8% of the total national emissions. The net removals in FY 2006 also represent a decrease of 0.4% over the FY 1990 value and a decrease of 4.6% over the previous year's one.

This chapter is divided into 13 sections. Section 7.2 describes a method of determining land-use categories. Sections 7.3 to 7.8 explain carbon stock changes in each land-use category. Non-CO_2 GHGs associated with the LULUCF sector are described in sections 7.9 to 7.13.

7.2. Method of determining land use categories

7.2.1. Basic approach

Land is classified according to the definitions in existing statistics. Subcategories are determined independently for Forest land and Cropland (Forest land: Forest with standing trees (intensively managed forests / semi-natural forests) / Forests without standing trees / bamboo; Cropland: rice fields / crop fields / orchard).

In accordance with Approach 1, "Land remaining Land" and "Land converted to Land" in each land use category are determined from existing statistics. When partial areas cannot be directly determined from statistics, these are estimated proportionately or by other means.

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[1] These values are mean ones between FY 1971 and 2000. See National Astronomical Observatory, *2008 Chronological Scientific Tables* (Tokyo: Maruzen Inc., 2007) p.176 and p.188.

The area of “Other land” which does not belong to any of the other five land use categories, is determined by taking the difference between the total area of national land and the total area belonging to the five land use categories.

7.2.2. Method of determining land use categories and areas

Table 7-1 shows the method of determining land use categories and areas in Japan by means of existing statistics.

Table 7-1 Method of determining land use categories and areas

Land use category	Method of determining land use category	Method of determining area
Forest	Forests under Forest Law Article 5 and 7.2.	Forest with standing trees (intensively managed forests, semi-natural forests), forests without standing trees and bamboo* in the forests which are included in the regional forests plan according to *Forestry Status Survey* [-2004] and *National Forest Resources Database* [2005-] (Forestry Agency)
Cropland	Rice fields, crop fields and orchard.	Rice fields, crop fields and orchard according to *Statistics of Cultivated and Planted Area* by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
Grassland	Pasture land and grazed meadow land.	Pasture land according to *Statistics of Cultivated and Planted Area* by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and grazed meadow land according to *World Census of Agriculture and Forestry*, also by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
Wetlands	Bodies of water (such as dams), rivers, and waterways.	Bodies of water, rivers, and waterways according to *Land Use Status Survey, Survey of Forestry regions*, also by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
Settlements	Urban areas that do not constitute Forest land, Cropland, Grassland or Wetlands. Urban green areas are all wooded and planted areas that do not constitute Forest land.	Roads and residential land identified in *Land Use Status Survey* by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism. The included figure for urban green areas is taken from *Urban Parks Status Survey*, also by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
Other land	Any land that does not belong to the above land use categories.	Determined by subtracting the total area belonging to the other land use categories from the total area of national land according to *Land Use Status Survey* by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

Forest with standing trees (intensively managed forests, semi-natural forests), forest without standing trees and bamboo are defined as below.

Forest with standing trees: Forest that has tree crown cover 30 percent or higher (including young stands)	Intensively managed forests: Forest land that is subject to artificial regeneration such as tree planting and seeding, and no less than 50% of tree species in the land are subject to artificial regeneration
	Semi-natural forests: Forest with standing trees which is not classified as intensively managed forests
Forest without standing trees (Cut-over forests, lesser stocked forests): Forest that does not fall under "forest with standing trees" and "bamboo"	
Bamboo: Forest that does not fall under "forest with standing trees" and is dominated by bamboo (excluding bamboo grass)	

7.2.3. Survey method and due date of major land area statistics

Survey method and due date of major land area statistics are as below;

Table 7-2 Survey method and due date of major land area statistics

Name of the statistics / census	Survey method	Survey due date	Frequency	Presiding ministry
Forest Status Survey	Complete count survey	March, 31st	Approximately 5 years	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, (Forestry Agency)
National Forest Resources Database	Complete count survey	April, 1st	Every year	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (Forestry Agency)
Statistics of Cultivated and Planted Area (Survey of cropland area)	Cropland area: Ground measurement survey (sample) Conversion area: Tabular survey (using documents from relevant agency and aerial photograph, etc.)	Cropland area: - July, 15th expansion area and converted area of cropland - July, 15th in the previous year - July, 14th	Every year	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
World Census of Agriculture and Forestry (Survey Of Forestry Regions~2000)	Complete count survey	August, 1st	Every 10 years	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Land Use Status Survey	Complete count Survey	March, 31st	Every year	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
Urban Parks Status Survey	Complete count survey	March, 31st	Every year	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

7.2.4. Land area estimation

Some land area were estimated proportionally or by other means because these area can not be directly determined from existing statistic information in Japan. For the estimation of land area, Japan used following methods;

- Interpolation and trend extrapolation
- Using the ratio of actual land area for each land use categories
- Using the ratio of converted land area for a certain year

Interpolation and trend extrapolation

➢ ***Method***

The forest land area data before 2004 was based on periodic measurements which were conducted approximately 5 year intervals. Therefore, it is necessary to fill the data of un-measured years. In such cases, un-measured forest land area data were linearly interpolated or extrapolated by measurement data.

➢ ***Land use category***

5.A. Forest land remaining Forest land (FY 1991-FY 1994, FY 1996-FY 2001 and FY 2003-FY 2004)

Using the ratio of actual land area for each land use categories

➢ ***Method***

In Japan, areas of “crop field converted to forest land”, “orchard converted to forest land” and “pasture converted to forest land” are not available. Therefore, each land area was estimated by multiplying total converted land area (= crop field converted to forest land + orchard converted to forest land + pasture converted to forest land, which total land area is available) by the ratio of actual land area for each land use categories under the assumption that the ratio of converted land area is similar to the ratio of actual land area.

➢ ***Land use category***

5.A.2. Land (Cropland and Grassland) converted to Forest land
5.B.1. Cropland remaining Cropland
5.B.2. Land (Forest land, Grassland, Wetlands and Other lands) converted to Cropland
5.C.1. Grassland remaining Grassland
5.C.2. Land (Forest land, Cropland, Wetland and Other lands) converted to Grassland
5.E.2. Land (Cropland and Grassland) converted to Settlements
5.F.2. Land (Cropland and Grassland) converted to Other lands

Using the ratio of converted land area for a certain year

➢ ***Method***

In Japan, annual land area of “Settlements converted to Wetlands” is not available. Therefore, these land areas were estimated by multiplying area of “Land converted to Wetlands” (which data is available) by the ratio of “Settlements converted to Wetlands” (= “Settlements converted to Wetlands” / “Land converted to Wetlands”) in FY 1998 under the assumption that the ratio is constant in time series.

➢ ***Land use category***

5.D.2. Land (Cropland, Grassland, Settlements and Other land) converted to Wetlands

7.3. Forest land (5.A.)

Forests absorb CO_2 from the atmosphere by photosynthesis; they fix carbon as organic substances and store these substances for a given period. In contrast, events such as logging and natural disturbances can possibly make forests a source of CO_2.

In FY 2006, Japan's forest land area was about 25.0 million ha—about 66.1% of the total national land area. The net removal by this category in FY 2006 was 83,389Gg-CO_2 (excluding 2.7Gg-CO_2 of CH_4 and N_2O emissions resulting from biomass burning); this represents an increase of 3.3％ over the FY 1990 value, and a decrease of 4.7% over the previous year's one.

This section divides forest land into two subcategories, "Forest land remaining forest land (5.A.1.) and "Land converted to forest land (5.A.2.)", and describes them separately in the following subsections.

7.3.1. Forest land remaining Forest land (5.A.1.)

a）Source/Sink Category Description

This subcategory deals with carbon stock changes in forest land remaining forest land, which is defined as land that has remained forested without conversion for 20 years as of FY 2006. The net removal by this subcategory in FY 2006 was 81,910Gg-CO_2 (excluding 2.7Gg-CO_2 of CH_4 and N_2O emissions resulting from biomass burning); this represents an increase of 9.0％ over the FY 1990 value and a decrease of 4.5% over the previous year's one.

b）Methodological Issues

1）Carbon stock change in Living Biomass

● *Estimation Method*

Carbon stock change in living biomass in Forest land remaining Forest land has been calculated, using Tier 3 Stock change method in accordance with the LULUCF-GPG. In this method biomass stock change is the difference between the absolute amount biomass at two times.

$$\Delta C_{LB} = \sum_k \left\{ (C_{t2} - C_{t1}) / (t_2 - t_1) \right\}_k$$

ΔC_{LB} : annual change in carbon stocks in living biomass (tC/yr)
t_1, t_2 : time points of carbon stock measurement
C_{t2} : total carbon in biomass calculated at time t_2 (tC)
C_{t1} : total carbon in biomass calculated at time t_1 (tC)
k : type of forest management

The carbon stock in living biomass is calculated from the volume multiplied by wood density, biomass expansion factor, root-to-shoot ratio and carbon fraction. These parameters except carbon fraction of dry matter are separately for tree species.

$$C = \sum_j \left\{ [V_j \cdot D_j \cdot BEF_j] \cdot (1 + R_j) \cdot CF \right\}$$

C : carbon stock in living biomass(t-C)
V : volume(m^3)
D : basic wood density(t-dm/m^3)
BEF : biomass expansion factor for conversion of merchantable volume
R : root-to-shoot ratio
CF : carbon fraction of dry matter(= 0.5[t-C/t-dm])
j : tree species

- ***Parameters***

➢ ***Volume***

To estimate GHG emissions/removals from forest, Forestry Agency has developed National Forest Resources Database (NFRDB) that makes a database of "Forest Registers" information (area, tree species, age, etc.).

With respect to the volume of Japanese cedar, Hinoki cypress and Japanese larch which are major tree species of intensively managed forests, Japan surveyed the consistency between site data and existing yield tables in private forest in FY 2003-2005 and identified systematic errors. Therefore, it prepared new yield tables and calculated the volume by applying the new yield tables of each region and tree type to forest areas of each tree type and age class stored in the Forest Status Survey or to the areas of each tree type and forest age stored in the NFRDB .

$$V = \sum_{m,j} (A_{m,j} \cdot v)$$

V : merchantable volume(m^3)
A : area(ha)
v : merchantable volume per area(m^3/ha)
m : age class or forest age
j : tree species

Table 7-3 Yield tables used to estimate merchantable volume

Tree species			Yield tables	
			Private Forest	National Forest
Intensively managed forests	Conifer	Japanese cedar, Hinoki cypress, Japanese larch	New Yield Tables	Yield tables developed by Regional Forest Offices
		Other conifer	Yield tables developed by prefectures	
	Broad leaf			
Semi-natural forests				

- ***Yield tables developed by prefectures or Regional Forest Offices, and Forest Register***

When private forests or national forests establish forest planning (all forest lands are divided into 158 planning areas, and regional forest planning is established by 1/5 [about 30 planning areas] each year), field surveys are implemented in these forests to develop Forest Register which includes data on area, age, volume by tree species and so on.

When forest planning is established (private forests: each prefecture, national forests: Regional Forest

Offices of National Forests), Forest Register is updated to reflect change in volume due to growth, cutting and disturbances.

In general, volume data described in the Forest Register is estimated based on land area data and yield tables which provide stand growth including effects of typical practices implemented for each regions, tree species and site classes (yield tables show relationship between stand age or age class and volume per area).

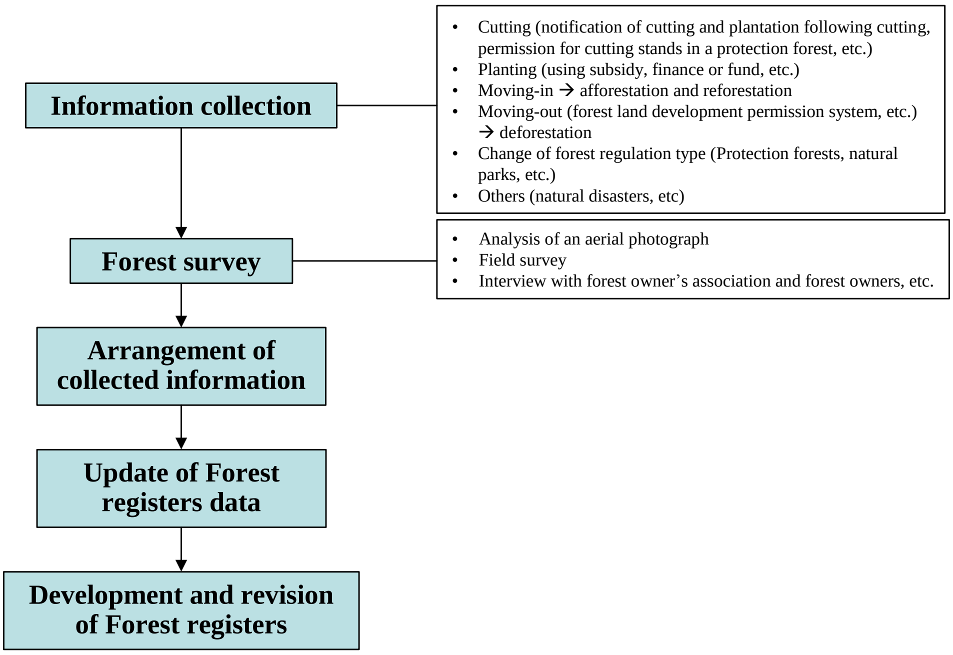

Figure 7-1 Procedures of Forest register development

- ***New Yield Tables(Japanese cedar, Hinoki cypress, Japanese larch)***

In 2006, Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute (FFPRI) developed new yield tables for Japanese cedar, Hinoki cypress and Japanese larch based on the results from field survey over the country. Area for these three tree types cover 82% of intensively managed forests in private forests.

Yield tables for Japanese cedar are established for 7 regions, Hinoki cypress for 4 regions and Japanese larch for 2 regions.

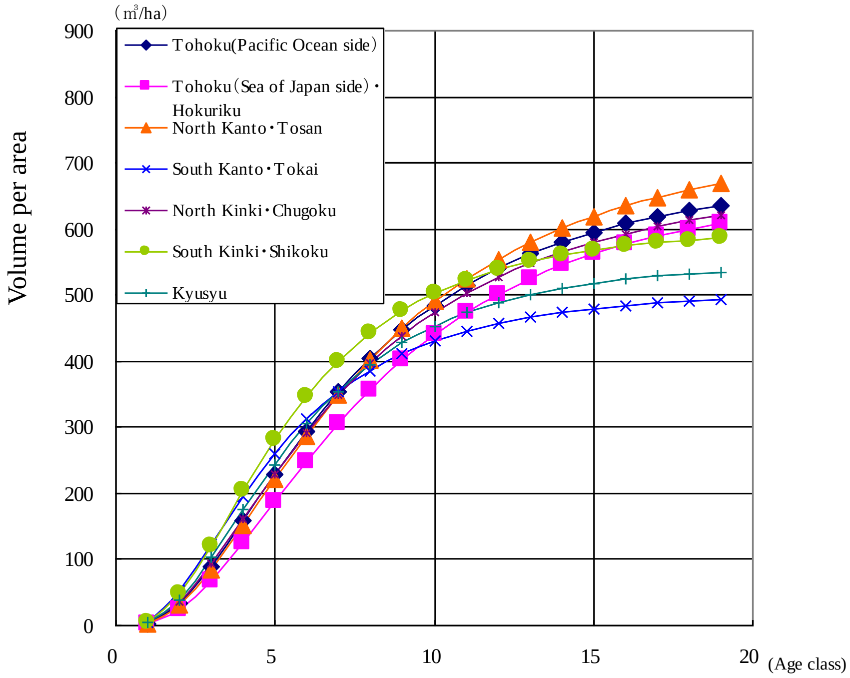

Figure 7-2 Yield tables made by forest resources monitoring survey data (Japanese cedar：7 areas)

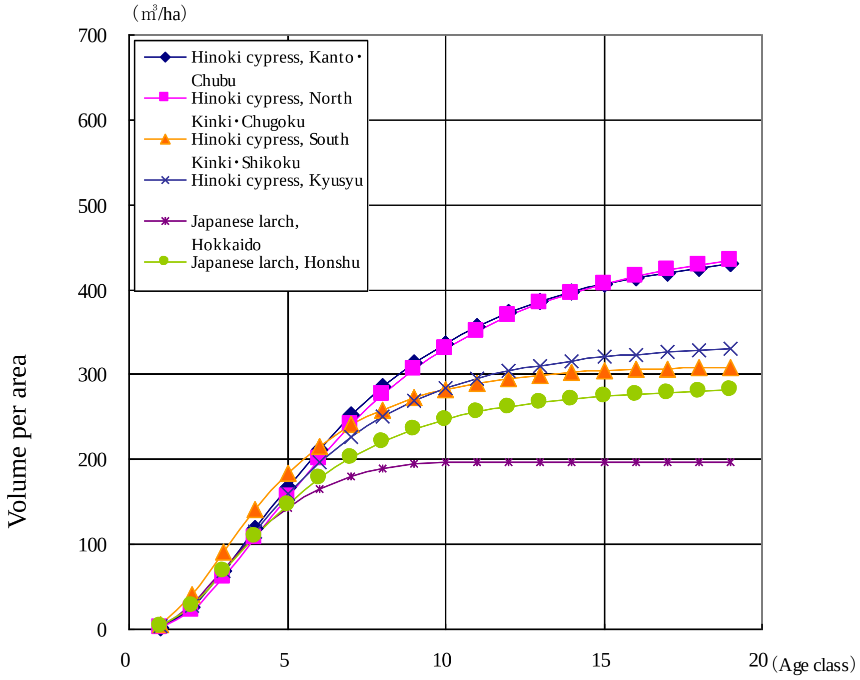

Figure 7-3 Yield tables made by forest resources monitoring survey data (Hinoki cypress：4 areas, Japanese larch：2 areas)

➢ *Biomass expansion factor and Root-to-shoot ratio*

Biomass expansion factor (BEF) and root-to-shoot ratio were updated based on the results from biomass survey on dominant tree species and existing research reports which were implemented by Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute.

BEFs were calculated for two age classes (20 years and below / 21 years and above), because it was identified that BEFs differ between young forests and mature forests.

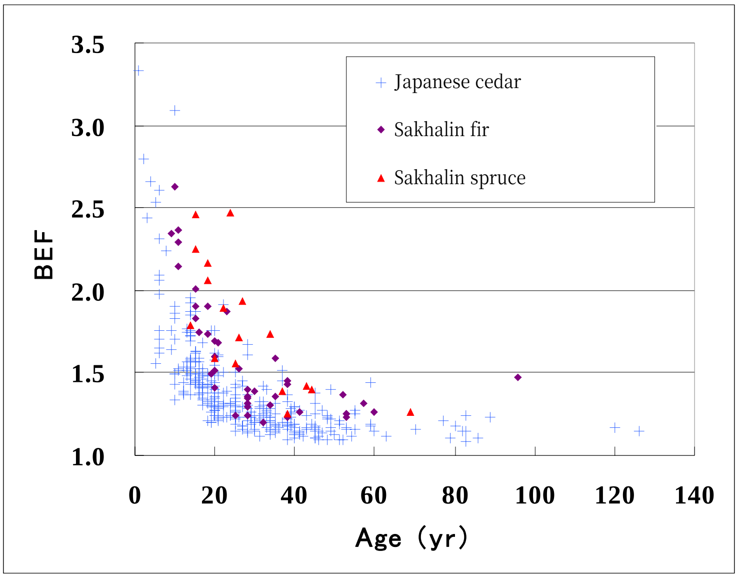

Figure 7-4 Biomass expansion factor related with age

These Root-to-shoot ratio values were established for each tree types, because root-to-shoot ratio was not correlated with age.

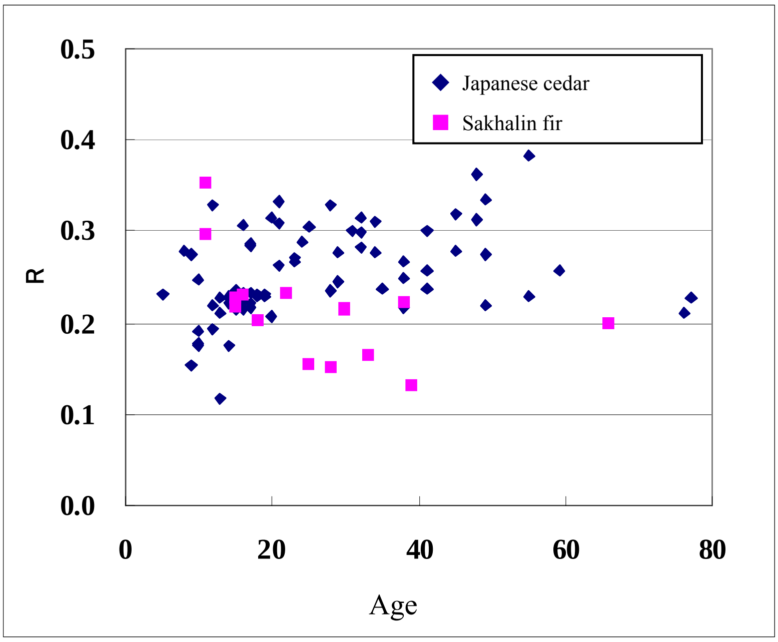

Figure 7-5 Aboveground biomass/belowground biomass(R) , tree species, age

- ***Wood density***

Wood density (D) data were updated based on the results from biomass survey on dominant tree species and existing research reports which were implemented by Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute.

These D values were established for each tree types, because wood density was not correlated with age.

- ***Carbon fraction of dry matter***

The default value given in the LULUCF-GPG has been adopted as the carbon fraction of dry matter.

Table 7-4 BEF, Root-Shoot ratio, wood density for tree species provided in Forest register

		BEF		R	D	Carbon fraction	Note
		≦20	＞20				
Conifer trees	Japanese cedar	1.57	1.23	0.25	0.314	0.5	
	Hinoki cypress	1.55	1.24	0.26	0.407		
	Sawara cypress	1.55	1.24	0.26	0.287		
	Japanese red pine	1.63	1.23	0.27	0.416		
	Japanese black pine	1.39	1.36	0.34	0.464		
	Hiba arborvitae	2.43	1.38	0.18	0.429		
	Japanese larch	1.50	1.15	0.29	0.404		
	Momi fir	1.40	1.40	0.40	0.423		
	Sakhalin fir	1.88	1.38	0.21	0.319		
	Japanese hemlock	1.40	1.40	0.40	0.464		
	Yezo spruce	1.92	1.46	0.22	0.348		
	Sakhalin spruce	2.15	1.67	0.21	0.364		
	Japanese umbrella pine	1.39	1.23	0.18	0.455		
	Japanese yew	1.39	1.23	0.18	0.454		
	Ginkgo	1.51	1.15	0.18	0.451		
	Exotic conifer trees	1.41	1.41	0.17	0.320		
	Other conifer trees	2.55	1.32	0.34	0.352		Hokkaido, Tohoku, Tochigi, Gunma, Saitama, Niigata, Toyama, Yamanashi, Nagano, Gifu, Shizuoka
		1.39	1.36	0.34	0.464		Okinawa
		1.40	1.40	0.40	0.423		Other prefectures
Broad leaf trees	Japanese beech	1.58	1.32	0.25	0.573		
	Oak (evergreen tree)	1.52	1.33	0.25	0.629		
	Japanese chestnut	1.50	1.17	0.25	0.426		
	Japanese chestnut oak	1.36	1.33	0.25	0.668		
	Oak (deciduous tree)	1.40	1.26	0.25	0.619		
	Japanese popular	1.33	1.17	0.25	0.291		
	Alder	1.33	1.19	0.25	0.382		
	Japanese elm	1.33	1.17	0.25	0.494		
	Japanese zelkova	1.58	1.28	0.25	0.611		
	Cercidiphyllum	1.33	1.17	0.25	0.446		
	Japanese big-leaf	1.33	1.17	0.25	0.386		
	Maple tree	1.33	1.17	0.25	0.519		
	Amur cork	1.33	1.17	0.25	0.344		
	Linden	1.33	1.17	0.25	0.369		
	Kalopanax	1.33	1.17	0.25	0.398		
	Paulownia	1.33	1.17	0.25	0.234		
	Exotic broad leaf trees	1.41	1.41	0.25	0.660		
	Japanese birch	1.31	1.20	0.25	0.619		
	Other broad leaf trees	1.37	1.37	0.25	0.473		Chiba, Tokyo, Kochi, Fukuoka, Nagasaki, Kagoshima, Okinawa
		1.52	1.33	0.25	0.629		Mie, Wakayama, Oita, Kumamoto, Miyazaki, Saga
		1.40	1.26	0.25	0.619		Othe prefectures

BEF: Biomass expansion factor (20 = age class)
R: Root-to-shoot ratio
D: Wood density

- ***Activity Data***

Activity data is calculated by summing planted forest area provided in "Forest Status Survey" and "National Forest Resource Database" (Forestry Agency) which include intensively managed forests, semi-natural forests, cut-over forests, lesser stocked forests and bamboo.

When forest area data are not available (e.g. FY 1991-FY 1994), data for these years are interpolated based on available data.

➢ ***Determining the total forest area***

Forest areas is the sum of intensively managed forests, semi-natural forests, forest without standing trees and bamboo under the forest planning system from the "Forest Status Survey" and National Forest Resource Database (Forestry Agency). Data for FY 1991 through FY 1994, FY 1996 through FY 2001, and FY 2003 through FY 2004 are estimated by interpolation. In addition, there are no area data of Sakhalin fir, Yezo spruce, Quercus autissima and Japanese Oaks on FY 1990. Note, however, that these area data are estimated from "other conifer" and "other broad leaf" area divided by area ratio in FY 1995.

Table 7-5 Classifications in *Survey on Status Forest Resources* and *National Forest resource Database*

Conifer trees		Broad leaf trees	
Before 2004	After 2005	Before 2004	After 2005
Japanese cedar	Japanese cedar	Japanese chestnut oak	Japanese chestnut oak
Hinoki cypress	Hinoki cypress	Oak (deciduous tree)	Oak (deciduous tree)
Pine	Japanese red pine	Other broad leaf	Japanese beech
	Japanese black pine		Oak (evergreen tree)
Japanese larch	Japanese larch		Japanese chestnut
Sakhalin fir	Sakhalin fir		Japanese popular
Yezo spruce	Yezo spruce		Alder
	Sakhalin spruce		Japanese elm
Other conifer	Sawara cypress		Japanese zelkova
	Hiba arborvitae		Cercidiphyllum
	Momi fir		Japanese big-leaf magnolia
	Japanese hemlock		Maple tree
	Japanese umbrella pine		Amur cork
	Japanese yew		Japanese lime
	Ginkgo		Linden
	Exotic conifer trees		Kalopanax
	Other needle leaf		Paulownia
			Exotic broad leaf trees
			Other broad leaf

➢ ***Segregation of "Forest land remaining Forest land" and "Land converted to Forest land"***

Forest land remaining Forest land is defined as forest area that has not been converted during the past 20 years, in accordance with LULUCF-GPG. The proportion of land that was unconverted over 20 years is determined by adding the annual proportions of land areas that were not converted from forest to other uses in each of the past 20 years, and the corresponding area in each year is estimated by multiplying this proportion by the area of forest land 20 years earlier.

"Land converted to Forest land" is determined by subtracting the unconverted forest area from the total forest area in each year. All of the land that was converted to forest land is assumed to be intensively managed forests.

Table 7-6 Area of Forest land remaining Forest land within 20 years

Category	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Forest land remaining Forest land	kha	23,583.4	23,849.8	24,140.9	24,454.0	24,515.7
Intensive managed forest	kha	8,921.0	9,308.5	9,595.4	9,798.3	9,861.7
Seminatural forest	kha	13,354.5	13,220.3	13,195.2	13,315.7	13,306.2
Cut-over forest and lesser stocked forest	kha	1,159.0	1,171.0	1,197.4	1,186.0	1,193.1
Bamboo	kha	149.0	150.0	152.9	154.0	154.7

Source: Forest Status Survey (Forest Agency)

2） *Dead Organic Matter, Soils*

● *Estimation Method*

In accordance with the decision tree provided in the LULUCF-GPG, carbon stock change in dead wood, litter and soil pool is estimated by Tier 3 model method.

Carbon emissions/removals in each pool per unit area are estimated by using CENTURY-jfos model and are multiplied by land area of each forest management type. The sum of all forest management types are the annual changes in total carbon stocks in dead wood, litter and soil.

$$\Delta C_{dls} = \sum_{k} (A_k \bullet (d_k + l_k + s_k))$$

$\triangle C_{dls}$: Annual change in carbon stocks in dead wood, litter and soil [t-C/yr]

A : Area [ha]

d : Average carbon stock change in dead wood per area [t-C/yr]

l : Average carbon stock change in litter per area [t-C/yr]

s : Average carbon stock change in soil per area [t-C/yr]

k : Type of forest management

● *Parameters*

Average carbon stock changes per unit area for dead wood, litter and soils are calculated by CENTURY-jfos model, which was modified from the CENTURY model (Colorado State University) to be applicable to Japanese climate, soil, and vegetation conditions.

Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute adjusted CENTURY model to Japanese forest environment. That is, the forest was classified by the predominant tree species (table 7-5, classification before 2004) and the distribution of the tree species and soil types underneath was identified for each prefecture. Climate conditions to run the model were collected from the mesh climate data provided by the Meteorological Agency. Tuning of parameters in CENTURY model was evaluated by the condition that result of tree growth pattern in CENTURY was comparable to the result obtained by the accounting method for carbon stock in living biomass using yield table (5.A.1.-) and also by the condition that soil and litter carbon stocks in the steady state in CENTURY was comparable to the actual carbon stock estimates based on field observation. After these modifications, the CENTURY was renamed to CENTURY-jfos. Then, carbon stocks in dead wood, litter and soil, and their stock changes were calculated by CENTURY-jfos for different forest management types such as management with thinning and without thinning.

In each forest management type total carbon stock changes in deed wood, litter, and soil during 0 – 19 age classes (for 100 years), calculated by CENTURY-jfos, were averaged, which allow us to use the same activity data for living biomass accounting.

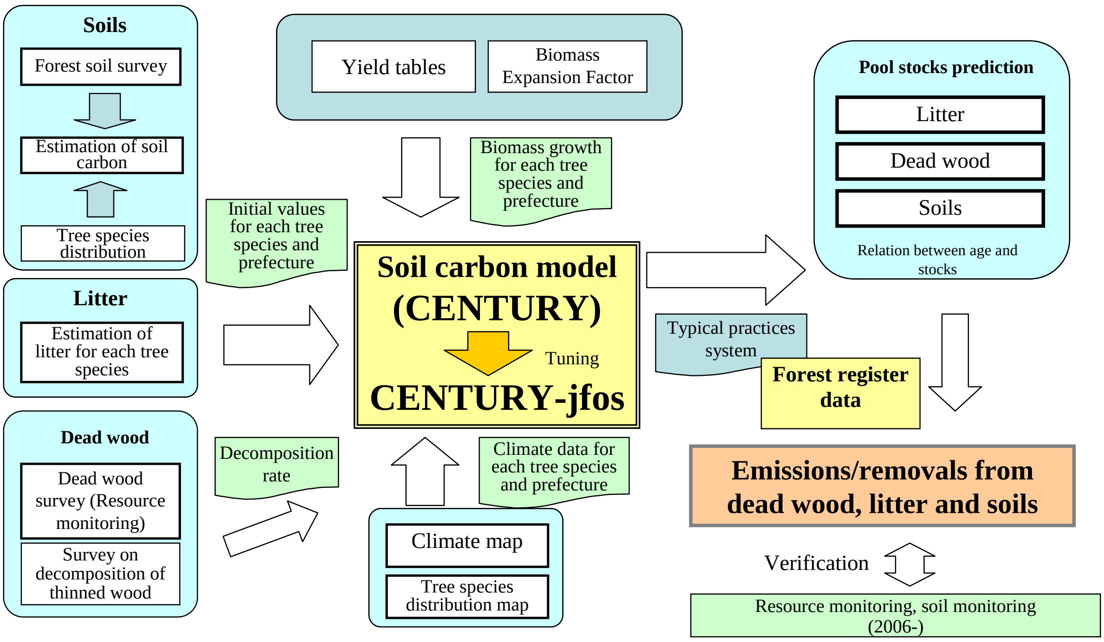

Figure 7-6 Estimation of removals in dead wood, litter and soils

● *Activity Data*

Forest area data provided in the National Forest Resource Database (NFRDB) were used.

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

● *Uncertainty Assessment*

The uncertainties of the parameters and activity data for living biomass were individually assessed on the basis of field study results, expert judgment, or the default values described in LULUCF-GPG.

The uncertainty estimates for dead organic matter and soil were assessed by calculating the variance of outputs from the CENTURY-jfos model. As a result, the uncertainty estimate was 7% for the entire removal by forest land remaining forest land. The methodology used in the uncertainty assessment is described in Annex 7.

- ***Time-series Consistency***

There were no activity data for forest areas for FY 1991 to FY 1994, FY 1996 to FY 2001, and FY 2003 to FY 2004. Therefore, the time-series consistency of the activity data was ensured by estimating the forest areas by means of interpolation.

Carbon stock changes in dead organic matter and soil prior to FY 2004 were not estimated, and their time-series consistency was not ensured. Hence, the estimation method for the carbon stock changes from FY1990 to 2004 need to be considered..

d） Source-/Sink-specific QA/QC and Verification

Quality control (QC) is implemented in accordance with the Tier 1 approach described by GPG (2000) and LULUCF-GPG. The Tier 1 approach includes procedures for checking parameters and activity data, and for archiving references. The QA/QC activity procedures are described in Section 6.1 of Annex 6.

e） Source-/Sink-specific Recalculations

No recalculations were implemented because there was no change for this subcategory.

f） Source-/Sink-specific Planned Improvements

- ***Time-series consistency of carbon stock changes in dead organic matter and soil***

The time-series consistency of carbon stock changes in dead organic matter and soil is not ensured. Therefore, the estimation method for the carbon stock changes from FY 1990 to FY 2004 needs to be considered.

7.3.2. Land converted to Forest land (5.A.2)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

This subcategory deals with the carbon changes in lands converted to forest land, which were converted from other land-use categories to forest land within 20 years by FY 2006. The net removal by this subcategory in FY 2006 was 1,479Gg-CO_2; this represented a decrease of 73.7% over the FY 1990 value and a decrease of 16.4% over the previous year’s one.

b） Methodological Issues

1） Carbon stock change in Living Biomass

- ***Estimation Method***

➢ ***Carbon stock change in Living Biomass***

Carbon stock change in living biomass in land converted to Forest land has been calculated, using Tier 3 Stock change method in accordance with the LULUCF-GPG. In this method, biomass stock change is estimated by the difference between the biomass at time t2 and time t1, additionally subtracted biomass stock change due to land conversion.

$$\Delta C_{LB} = \Delta C_{SC} - \Delta C_{L}$$

ΔC_{LB} : Carbon stock changes in living biomass (tC/yr)
ΔC_{SC} : Carbon stock changes due to biomass growth, fellings, fuelwood gathering, disturbance after land conversion (tC/yr)
ΔC_{L} : Carbon stock changes due to land conversion(tC/yr)

- ***Carbon stock change due to biomass growth, fellings, fuelwood gathering and disturbance after land conversion***

Along with carbon stock change in living biomass, Tier 3 method is applied.

$$\Delta C_{SC} = \sum_{k} \left\{ (C_{t2} - C_{t1}) / (t_2 - t_1) \right\}_k$$

ΔC_{SC} : annual change in carbon stocks in living biomass (tC/yr)
t_1, t_2 : time point of carbon stock measurement
C_{t2} : total carbon in biomass calculated at time t_2 (tC)
C_{t1} : total carbon in biomass calculated at time t_1 (tC)
k : type of forest management

- ***Carbon stock change due to land conversion***

Carbon stock change due to land conversion has been calculated as below, using method in accordance with the LULUCF-GPG.

$$\Delta C_{L} = \sum_{i} \left\{ A_i \times (B_a - B_{b,i}) \times CF \right\}$$

ΔC_{L} : annual biomass carbon stock change in land that has been converted from other land use type to forest (tC/yr)
A_i : land area that has been converted from land use type *i* to forest (ha/yr)
Ba : dry matter weight immediately after the conversion to forest (t-dm/ha)
Bb,i : dry matter weight before the conversion from land use type *i* to forest (t-dm/ha)
CF : carbon fraction of dry matter (tC/t-dm)
i : type of land use

● *Parameters*

Carbon stock after and before conversion is set as below.

Table 7-7 Biomass stock data for each land use category

Land use category			Biomass stocks [t-dm/ha]	Note
Before conversion	Cropland	rice field	6.31	Use annual growth rate value given in Naoto Owa "*Nutrient Balance in Japan's Crops*".
		crop field	3.30	Use annual growth rate value given in Naoto Owa "*Nutrient Balance in Japan's Crops*".
		Orchard	30.63	Calculate by multiplying average age and growth rate which are given in Daiyu Ito *et al* "*Estimating the Annual Carbon Balance in Warm-Temperature Deciduous Orchards in Japan*"
	Grassland		13.5	*LULUCF-GPG* Table 3.4.2 and Table 3.4.3 (warm temperate wet)
	Wetlands, Settlements and Other land		0.0	Assume that biomass stocks are "0".
After immediately conversion	Forest		0.00	Assume that biomass stocks immediately after conversion are "0".

● *Activity Data*

As stated in 7.2.1.1., the total area of "Land converted to Forest land" is derived by taking the difference between the annual area of "Forest land remaining Forest land" (based on the total forest area according to "Forest Status Survey" and "National Forest Resource Database"(Forest Agency) and the area of reduction in forests according to World Census of Agriculture and Forestry)and the total forest land area.

The area of Forest land converted from Cropland and Grassland is determined by using the area of formerly cultivated land which is forested according to Statistics of Cultivated and Planted Area. In this reference, the area is only broken down into rice fields and other fields. Therefore, with regard to the area of fields other than rice fields which are forested, the existing area ratios of crop fields, orchards, and pasture land are used to estimate the area of land converted to forests from each of these land uses.

The difference between the total area of Land converted to Forest land and the area converted from Cropland and Grassland to Forest land is considered to be the area converted from Wetlands, Settlements, and Other land, and this is recorded as a combined figure.

Table 7-8 Land converted to Forest land (single year)

Category	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Land converted to Forest land	kha	63.9	1.5	5.9	45.7	0.6
Cropland converted to Forest land	kha	2.7	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Ricefield	kha	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2
Cropfield	kha	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2
Orchard	kha	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Grassland converted to Forest land	kha	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
Wetlands converted to Forest land	kha	IE	IE	IE	IE	IE
Settlements converted to Forest land	kha	IE	IE	IE	IE	IE
Other land converted to Forest land	kha	60.6	0.0	4.6	45.0	0.0

Table 7-9 Land converted to Forest land within 20 years

Category	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Land converted to Forest land	kha	1,366.8	1,047.1	735.2	538.2	470.7
Cropland converted to Forest land	kha	121.9	57.7	40.6	30.0	28.3
Ricefield	kha	53.8	23.7	15.9	11.0	10.4
Cropfield	kha	46.8	23.7	17.7	14.0	13.3
Orchard	kha	21.4	10.3	6.9	4.9	4.6
Grassland converted to Forest land	kha	19.3	11.6	9.0	7.3	7.0
Wetlands converted to Forest land	kha	IE	IE	IE	IE	IE
Settlements converted to Forest land	kha	IE	IE	IE	IE	IE
Other land converted to Forest land	kha	1,225.6	977.8	685.5	500.9	435.4

2） *Carbon stock change in Dead Organic Matter*

- ***Estimation Method***

Carbon stock change in dead wood and litter in AR land was calculated under the assumption that initial value (= 0 [t-C/ha]) have changed linearly to average carbon stocks in dead wood and litter in 20 years stands for each prefecture during 20 years.

$$\Delta C_{DOM} = A \cdot (C_{LT\,20} + C_{DW\,20}) / 20$$

ΔC_{DOM} : Annual change in carbon stocks in dead wood and litter [t-C/yr]
A : Area [ha]
C_{LT20} : Average carbon stocks in litter within 20-year-old forests [t-C/ha]
C_{DW20} : Average carbon stocks in dead wood within 20-year-old forests [t-C/ha]

Carbon stock change in soils was calculated under the assumption that forest soil carbon stocks have changed linearly to soil carbon stocks for “Other land” (88 [t-C/ha]) during 20 years.

$$\Delta C_{SOIL} = A \cdot (C_{Forest} - C_{non-Forest}) / 20$$

ΔC_{SOIL} : Annual change in carbon stocks in soils [t-C/yr]
A : Area [ha]
C_{Forest} : Carbon stocks in forests [t-C/ha]
$C_{non\text{-}Forest}$: Carbon stocks in non-forest areas [t-C/ha]

- ***Parameters***

Data of dead organic matter and soils for Forest land is the same as those provided in Section 7.3.1 “Forest land remaining Forest land”. Other data is provided as follows.

➢ ***Soil carbon stocks in Rice field, Crop field, Orchard and Grassland***

For the carbon stocks in rice fields, crop fields and orchard soils, the country specific soil survey data is applied. As soil carbon stocks per unit area vary from one soil group to another (such as andosols, Gray lowland soils and Gley soils), the average soil carbon stocks in rice field, crop field and orchard are calculated by weighted averaging of soil carbon stock data per unit area at 30cm depth by area for each soil groups.

Table 7-10 Soil carbon stocks in rice field

Soil Type	Area [ha]	Proportion	Carbon Stock / ha [t-C/ha]	Carbon Stock [t-C]
Lithosols	*	---	*	---
Sand-Dune Regosols	*	---	89.04	---
Andisols	17,169	0.6%	125.24	2,150,246
Wet Andosols	274,319	9.5%	113.68	31,184,584
Gleyed Andosols	50,760	1.8%	101.74	5,164,322
Cambisols	6,640	0.2%	59.48	394,947
Gray Upland Soils	79,236	2.7%	60.37	4,783,477
Gley Upland Soils	40,227	1.4%	60.71	2,442,181
Red Soils	*	---	*	---
Yellow Soils	144,304	5.0%	63.21	9,121,456
Dark Red Soils	1,770	0.1%	56.26	99,580
Fluvisols	141,813	4.9%	59.71	8,467,654
Gleysols	1,056,571	36.6%	61.59	65,074,208
Gleysols	889,199	30.8%	64.83	57,646,771
Muck Soils	75,944	2.6%	91.89	6,978,494
Histosols	109,465	3.8%	114.95	12,583,002
Total	2,887,417	100.0%		206,090,923
Average			80.19	
Weighted Average			71.38	Applied Value

*: This mark means the data that are difficult to obtain high-accuracy ones.

Table 7-11 Soil carbon stocks in crop field

Soil Type	Area [ha]	Proportion	Carbon Stock / ha [t-C/ha]	Carbon Stock [t-C]
Lithosols	7,148	0.4%	69.25	494,999
Sand-Dune Regosols	22,297	1.2%	21.49	479,163
Andisols	851,061	46.5%	109.15	92,893,308
Wet Andosols	72,195	3.9%	149.51	10,793,874
Gleyed Andosols	1,850	0.1%	120.98	223,813
Cambisols	287,464	15.7%	65.16	18,731,154
Gray Upland Soils	71,855	3.9%	79.77	5,731,873
Gley Upland Soils	4,324	0.2%	*	---
Red Soils	25,243	1.4%	42.23	1,066,012
Yellow Soils	105,641	5.8%	47.13	4,978,860
Dark Red Soils	29,130	1.6%	45.15	1,315,220
Fluvisols	231,051	12.6%	50.05	11,564,103
Gleysols	75,095	4.1%	53.75	4,036,356
Gleysols	13,163	0.7%	65.94	867,968
Muck Soils	1,673	0.1%	78.72	131,699
Histosols	32,316	1.8%	184.91	5,975,552
Total	1,831,506	100.0%		159,283,954
Average			78.88	
Weighted Average			86.97	Applied Value

*: This mark means the data that are difficult to obtain high-accuracy ones.

Table 7-12 Soil carbon stocks in Orchard

Soil Type	Area [ha]	Proportion	Carbon Stock / ha [t-C/ha]	Carbon Stock [t-C]
Lithosols	7,682	1.9%	66.48	510,699
Sand-Dune Regosols	1,897	0.5%	27.77	52,680
Andisols	86,083	21.3%	119.03	10,246,459
Wet Andosols	2,530	0.6%	103.82	262,665
Gleyed Andosols	*	---	115.08	---
Cambisols	148,973	36.9%	68.35	10,182,305
Gray Upland Soils	6,424	1.6%	70.55	453,213
Gley Upland Soils	*	---	*	---
Red Soils	19,937	4.9%	63.68	1,269,588
Yellow Soils	75,973	18.8%	64.48	4,898,739
Dark Red Soils	6,141	1.5%	54.61	335,360
Fluvisols	35,261	8.7%	69.32	2,444,293
Gleysols	10,075	2.5%	57.35	577,801
Gleysols	2,065	0.5%	*	---
Muck Soils	135	0.0%	59.44	8,024
Histosols	130	0.0%	*	---
Total	403,306	100.0%		31,241,826
Average			72.30	
Weighted Average			77.46	Applied Value

*: This mark means the data that are difficult to obtain high-accuracy ones.

➢ *Soil carbon stocks in grassland*

As is the case with the carbon stocks in rice field soils, data from the country specific soil survey data is applied for the carbon stocks in grassland soils. Although it is difficult to obtain area data by soil types for grassland, it could be viewed that the area by soil types and the numbers of samples by soil types have a high correlation; therefore, it is calculated by weighted averaging of soil carbon stock data at 30cm depth by the number of samples for each soil groups.

Table 7-13 Soil carbon stocks in grassland

Soil Type	Area [ha]	Proportion	Carbon Stock / ha [t-C/ha]	Carbon Stock [t-C]
Lithosols	*	---	*	---
Sand-Dune Regosols	140	0.6%	79.28	11,099
Andisols	11,364	48.8%	152.19	1,729,487
Wet Andosols	459	2.0%	207.40	95,197
Gleyed Andosols	*	---	*	---
Cambisols	4,071	17.5%	101.27	412,270
Gray Upland Soils	2,008	8.6%	126.44	253,892
Gley Upland Soils	228	1.0%	110.51	25,196
Red Soils	*	---	*	---
Yellow Soils	796	3.4%	74.36	59,191
Dark Red Soils	695	3.0%	54.55	37,912
Fluvisols	2,658	11.4%	107.69	286,240
Gleysols	215	0.9%	78.76	16,933
Gleysols	*	---	*	---
Muck Soils	*	---	*	---
Histosols	663	2.8%	325.18	215,594
Total	23,297	100.0%		3,143,012
Average			128.88	
Weighted Average			134.91	Applied Value

*: This mark means the data that are difficult to obtain high-accuracy ones.

➢ *Soil organic carbon in other lands*

Soil organic carbon in other lands is applied to the value for volcanic soil given in LULUCF-GPG.

Table 7-14 Soil carbon stocks

Category	Values used	Note
Forest land	85.91 (tC/ha)	Value of soil carbon stocks for 0-30cm depth. National average value calculated by CENTURY-jfos model based on Kazuhito Morisada, Kenji Ono, Hidesato Kanomata "*Organic carbon stock in forest soil in Japan*" Geoderma 119 (2004) p.21-32
Rice field	71.38 (tC/ha)	Value of soil carbon stocks for 0-30cm depth. Data provided from Dr. Makoto Nakai , National Institute for Agro-Environmental Sciences (Undisclosed)
Crop field	86.97 (tC/ha)	
Orchard	77.46 (tC/ha)	
Cropland (average)	78.60(tC/ha)	
Grassland	134.91(tC/ha)	
Wetlands	88.0(tC/ha)	*LULUCF-GPG*, Page 3.76, table 3.3.3 warm temperate moist, wetland soil
Settlements	-	-
Other land	80.0(tC/ha)	*LULUCF-GPG*, Page 3.76, table 3.3.3 warm temperate moist, volcanic soils

➢ *Transition duration*

Default value (20 years) given in LULUCF-GPG is used. It is assumed that soil organic carbon before 20 years is same as values for FY 1990.

● *Activity Data*

The total converted area which is used to calculate biomass, along with the integrated values of the area converted to Forest land from rice fields, crop fields, orchards and Grassland, respectively, is considered to represent the area of land converted to forests over the past 20 years. The difference between the total converted area and the area converted from rice fields, crop fields, orchards, and Grasslands is considered to be the area converted from Wetlands, Settlements, and Other land (It is assumed that no land subject to new forest planting during the past 20 years has been converted to another use). For Activity data, refer to Table 7-9.

c） *Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency*

● *Uncertainty Assessment*

The uncertainties of the parameters and activity data for living biomass, dead organic matter, and soil were individually assessed on the basis of field study results, expert judgment, or the default values described in LULUCF-GPG. As a result, the uncertainty estimate was 16% for the entire removal by land converted to forest land. The methodology used in the uncertainty assessment is described in Annex 7.

● *Time-series Consistency*

Time-series consistency for this subcategory is ensured.

d） *Source-/Sink-specific QA/QC and Verification*

Quality control (QC) is implemented in accordance with the Tier 1 approach described by GPG (2000) and LULUCF-GPG. The Tier 1 approach includes procedures for checking parameters and activity data, and for archiving references. The QA/QC activity procedures are described in Section 6.1 of Annex 6.

e） Source-/Sink-specific Recalculations

Recalculations were implemented for all the emissions and removals related to grassland living biomass, because a parameter for the living biomass was changed. For further information, see Subsection e) in Section 7.5.2.

f） Source-/Sink-specific Planned Improvements

- ***Carbon Stock Changes in the Forest Land converted from Cropland***

It is necessary to obtain data on the areas of rice fields, crop fields, and orchards to estimate the carbon stock changes in forest land converted from cropland. Currently, area data cannot be obtained directly from statistics such as the *Statistics of Cultivated and Planted Area*. Hence, areas converted to forest land from areas of rice fields, crop fields, and orchards are estimated by multiplying the total areas converted from cropland to forest land by each area ratio of rice fields, crop fields, and orchards. However, this estimation method may not represent the true status of these areas. Therefore, the validity of the estimation method needs to be reviewed, and, if necessary, a new method of obtaining the area data should be investigated.

7.4. Cropland (5.B)

Cropland is land that produces annual and perennial crops; it includes temporarily fallow land. Cropland in Japan consists of rice fields, crop fields, and orchards.

In FY 2006, Japan's cropland area was about 4.04 million ha, equivalent to about 10.7% of the national land. The emissions by this category in FY 2006 were 307Gg-CO_2 (excluding 16Gg-CO_2 of CH_4 and N_2O emissions resulting from biomass burning and from disturbance associated with land-use conversion to cropland), which was 84.2％ decrease compared to FY 1990, and 16.6% increase over the previous year.

This section divides cropland into two subcategories, "Cropland remaining Cropland (5.B.1.) and "Land converted to Cropland (5.B.2.)", and describes them separately in the following subsections.

7.4.1. Cropland remaining cropland (5.B.1)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

This subcategory deals with carbon stock changes in cropland remaining cropland, which has remained cropland without conversion for 20 years as of FY 2006.

With respect to living biomass, the amount of change in biomass in perennial tree crops (fruit trees) is subject to calculation under LULUCF-GPG. However, in Japan, tree growth is limited by trimming trees for low height and high production, and managed by pruning lateral branches and improving tree shape. Therefore, carbon accumulation due to growth is not anticipated, and the annual carbon fixing volume of perennial tree crops in all orchards is stated as "0."

A method for estimating dead organic matter is not given in LULUCF-GPG, although its estimate input cell is found in CRF. Therefore, carbon stock change in dead organic matter is reported as "NE".

With respect to soil, its carbon stock change in soils is reported as "0" according to Tier 1 method given in LULUCF-GPG, because it is assumed that soil carbon stocks have not change due to management system during past 20 years.

b） Source-/Sink-specific Planned Improvements

● Carbon Stock Changes in the Soil as a result of Changes in Agricultural Management Methods

It was assumed that carbon stock changes in the soil have not changed as a result of changes in agricultural management methods over the past 20 years. However, this assumption may differ from the actual situations. If the effects of changes in agricultural management methods are not negligible with respect to carbon stock changes, the methods used to obtain data on the area of each land use and each agricultural management method (i.e., each tillage method and each quantity of organic substance input) will need to be examined.

7.4.2. Land converted to Cropland (5.B.2)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

This subcategory deals with the carbon changes in lands converted to cropland, which were converted from other land-use categories to cropland within 20 years by FY 2006. The emission by this subcategory in FY 2006 was 307Gg-CO_2 (excluding 16Gg-CO_2 of CH_4 and N_2O emissions resulting from biomass burning and from disturbance associated with land-use conversion to cropland); this represents a decrease of 84.2% over the FY 1990 value and an increase of 16.6% over the previous year's one.

Estimates for the carbon stock changes in living biomass cover the carbon stock changes when each land use is converted to cropland.

With respect to dead organic matter, Japan introduced the Century-jfos model from the FY 2005 estimation, and it became possible to estimate carbon stock changes of dead organic matter in forest land. Therefore, carbon stock changes in the dead organic matter in cropland converted from forest land have been estimated and reported since FY 2005.

Estimation of soil dealt with carbon that emitted from soil when each land use was converted to cropland. In addition, it was conceivable that there was no organic soil in Japan, so all soil was regarded as mineral soil.

b） Methodological Issues

1） Carbon stock change in Living Biomass

● Estimation Method

According to LULUCF-GPG (page 3.84), only above-ground biomass is subject to calculation. The

Tier 2 method is used for Forest land converted to Cropland. The Tier 1 method is used for other uses than Forest land converted to Cropland, using the provisional and default values for the amount of biomass accumulation.

$$\Delta C = \Delta C_i + \Delta C_c$$

$$\Delta C_i = A_i (CR_a - CR_{b,i}) \times CF$$

$$\Delta C_c = A_c \times CR_c \times CF$$

ΔC : annual carbon stock change in land converted to cropland (tC/yr)
ΔC_i : annual carbon stock change in land converted to cropland for the current year (tC/yr)
ΔC_c : annual carbon stock change in land converted to cropland until the previous year (tC/yr)
i : land use (forest, grassland, wetland, settlement and other)
A_i : area of land converted to cropland for the current year (ha)
CR_a : dry matter biomass weight immediately following conversion to cropland (t-dm/ha), default value=0
CR_b : dry matter biomass weight before land converted from land use type *i* to cropland (t-dm/ha)
A_c : area of land converted to cropland until the previous year (ha)
CR_c : dry matter biomass weight accumulated after land converted to cropland (t-dm/ha)
CF : carbon fraction of dry matter (tC/t-dm), default value = 0.5

- ***Parameters***

The following parameters are used to estimate changes in the biomass stock due to conversion and changes in stock due to biomass growth in converted land.

- ***Carbon fraction***

0.5 (default value stated in LULUCF-GPG)

- ***Biomass stock immediately after conversion***

Carbon stock after and before conversion is set as below.

Table 7-15 Biomass stock data for each land use category

Land use category			Biomass stocks [t-dm/ha]	Note
Before conversion	Grassland		13.5	*LULUCF-GPG* Table 3.4.2 and Table 3.4.3 (warm temperate wet)
	Wetlands, Settlements and Other land		0.0	Assume that biomass stocks are “0”.
After immediately conversion	Cropland		0.00	Assume that biomass stocks immediately after conversion are “0”.
After conversion	Cropland	rice field	6.31	Use annual growth rate value given in Naoto Owa “*Nutrient Balance in Japan's Crops*”.
		crop field	3.30	Use annual growth rate value given in Naoto Owa “*Nutrient Balance in Japan's Crops*”.
		orchard	30.63	Calculate by multiplying average age and growth rate which are given in Daiyu Ito *et al* “*Estimating the Annual Carbon Balance in Warm-Temperature Deciduous Orchards in Japan*”

Table 7-16 Biomass stock data before conversion in forest land

		1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	References
Forest land	[t-dm/ha/yr]	92.9	101.8	111.1	120.3	123.7	Calculated by the Forest Status Survey (Forestry Agency) and provided data by the Forestry Agency

● *Activity Data*

For land that is converted to Cropland, the expansion area values stated in Statistics of Cultivated and Planted Area are used. Forest land that has been converted to Cropland is determined using World Census of Agriculture and Forestry and statistics based on Forestry Agency records. The respective converted areas are divided proportionately into rice fields, crop fields, orchards, and pasture land according to the current area ratios. The rice fields, crop fields, and orchards are allocated as Cropland, and the pasture land is allocated as Grassland.

Table 7-17 Area of Land converted to Cropland (single year)

Category	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Land converted to Cropland	kha	8.8	5.6	4.5	2.4	5.0
Forest land converted to Cropland	kha	5.2	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.4
Grassland converted to Cropland	kha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wetlands converted to Cropland	kha	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Settlements converted to Cropland	kha	IE	IE	IE	IE	IE
Other land converted to Cropland	kha	3.3	4.5	4.0	2.1	4.6

Table 7-18 Area of Land converted to Cropland within 20 years

Category	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Land converted to Cropland	kha	475.9	279.5	155.9	92.2	83.0
Forest land converted to Cropland	kha	174.2	118.7	72.5	32.8	28.5
Grassland converted to Cropland	kha	11.2	5.7	1.0	0.9	0.9
Wetlands converted to Cropland	kha	11.4	3.4	1.7	1.0	0.9
Settlements converted to Cropland	kha	IE	IE	IE	IE	IE
Other land converted to Cropland	kha	279.1	151.7	80.8	57.4	52.7

2） *Carbon stock change in Dead organic Matter and Soils*

● *Estimation Method*

The Tier 2 method was used in calculation. All soils are calculated as mineral therefore, organic soil was reported as “IE”.

$$\Delta C = (SOC_{after} - SOC_{before}) \times A / 20$$

ΔC : change in carbon stock (tC/yr)

SOC_{after} : carbon stocks per area after conversion (tC/ha/yr)

SOC_{before} : carbon stocks per area before conversion (tC/ha/yr)

A : area of land converted (ha)

● *Parameters*

➢ *Carbon stocks in dead organic matter*

Japan determined carbon stocks in dead wood and litter in forest land based on Century-jfos model (dead wood: 15.57 [tC/ha], litter: 6.84 [tC/ha]).

➢ ***Carbon stocks in soils***

Data listed in Table 7-14 are applied. Default value for Other land is not provided in the LULUCF-GPG. Therefore, soil carbon stocks in abandoned arable land are similar to cropland and other lands are similar to grasslands.

● ***Activity Data***

The area of land that was converted to Cropland during the past 20 years is determined by subtracting the estimated area that was not converted during the past 20 years from the total area of Cropland in those years. In addition, the values of converted area in each land use category during each of the past 20 years are added up to estimate the converted area over 20 years for each land use category. For activity data, refer to Table 7-18.

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

● ***Uncertainty Assessment***

The uncertainties of the parameters and activity data for living biomass, dead organic matter, and soil were individually assessed on the basis of field study results, expert judgment, or the default values described in LULUCF-GPG. As a result, the uncertainty estimate was 42% for the entire emission by land converted to cropland. The methodology used in the uncertainty assessment is described in Annex 7.

● ***Time-series Consistency***

Time-series consistency for this subcategory is ensured.

d） Source-/Sink-specific QA/QC and Verification

Quality control (QC) is implemented in accordance with the Tier 1 approach described by GPG (2000) and LULUCF-GPG. The Tier 1 approach includes procedures for checking parameters and activity data, and for archiving references. The QA/QC activity procedures are described in Section 6.1 of Annex 6.

e） Source-/Sink-specific Recalculations

Recalculations were implemented on all the emissions and removals related to grassland living biomass, because a parameter for the living biomass was changed. For further information, see Subsection e) in Section 7.5.2.

f） Source-/Sink-specific Planned Improvements

● ***Estimation Method of the Area converted from Forest Land to Cropland***

The area converted from forest land to cropland was estimated by multiplying the summed area converted to cropland and grassland by the ratio of cropland to the summed area. However, this estimation method may not represent the true status of these areas. Therefore, the validity of the estimation method needs to be reviewed, and a new estimation method should be considered if necessary.

● ***Method of Obtaining Data of the Area converted from Grassland to Cropland***

Data on the area of land converted from grassland to cropland cannot be obtained from currently available statistics, so the carbon stock changes in the areas have not been estimated. Therefore, the methods of obtaining the following area data need to be investigated.

・from pasture land to crop field

・from pasture land to orchard
・from grazing meadow to rice field
・from grazing meadow to crop field
・from grazing meadow to orchard

7.5. Grassland (5.C)

Grassland is generally covered with perennial pasture and is used mainly for harvesting pasture or grazing.

In FY 2006, Japan's grassland area was about 0.63 million ha, equivalent to about 1.7% of the national land. The net removals by this category in FY 2006 were 1,139Gg-CO_2 (excluding 0.34Gg-CO_2 of CH_4 and N_2O emissions resulting from biomass burning), which was 71.2％ decrease compared to FY 1990, and 7.2% decrease over the previous year.

This section divides grassland into two subcategories, "Grassland remaining Grassland (5.C.1.)" and "Land converted to Grassland (5.C.2.)", and describes them separately in the following subsections.

7.5.1. Grassland remaining grassland (5.C.1)

a）Source/Sink Category Description

This subcategory deals with carbon stock changes in grassland remaining grassland, which has remained grassland without conversion for 20 years as of FY 2006. With respect to living biomass, its carbon stock change is assumed constant and reported as "0" according to Tier 1.

The estimation method for dead organic matters is not given in LULUCF-GPG, although estimates input cell is found in CRF. Therefore, carbon stock change in dead organic matter is reported as "NE".

With respect to soil, its carbon stock change in soils is reported as "0" according to Tier 1 method given in LULUCF-GPG, because it is assumed that soil carbon stocks have not change due to management system during past 20 years.

7.5.2. Land converted to Grassland (5.C.2)

a）Source/Sink Category Description

This subcategory deals with the carbon changes in lands converted to grassland, which were converted from other land-use categories to grassland within 20 years by FY 2006. The net removal by this subcategory in FY 2006 was 1,139Gg-CO_2 (excluding 0.34Gg-CO_2 of CH_4 and N_2O emissions resulting from biomass burning); this represents a decrease of 71.2% over the FY 1990 value and a decrease of 7.2% over the previous year's one.

The carbon stock in living biomass changes with the conversion to grassland. Estimates for the carbon stock change in the living biomass of this subcategory cover carbon stock change in the living biomass in lands converted to grassland within the past 20 years (to FY 2006).

With respect to dead organic matter, Japan introduced the Century-jfos model from the FY 2005 estimation, and it became possible to estimate carbon stock changes of dead organic matter in forest land. Therefore, carbon stock changes in the dead organic matter in grassland converted from forest land have been estimated and reported since FY 2005.

The carbon stock in soil was changed when each land use was converted to grassland. Estimates for the carbon stock change in the soil of this subcategory covered carbon stock change in the soil in the lands converted to grassland within 20 years by FY 2006.

b） Methodological Issues

1） Carbon stock change in Living biomass

● *Estimation Method*

The Tier 2 method is used for Forest land and Cropland (rice fields) converted to pasture lands. The Tier 1 method is used for other uses than Forest land and Cropland (rice fields) converted to pasture lands.

$$\Delta C = \Delta C_i + \Delta C_g$$
$$\Delta C_i = A_i (CR_a - CR_{b,i}) \times CF$$
$$\Delta C_g = A_g \times CR_g \times CF$$

ΔC : annual carbon stock change in land converted to grassland (tC/yr)
ΔCi : annual carbon stock change in land converted to grassland for the current year (tC/yr)
ΔC_g : annual carbon stock change in land converted to grassland until the previous year (tC/yr)
i : land use (forest, cropland, wetland, settlement and other)
Ai : area of land converted to grassland for the current year (ha)
CRa : dry matter biomass weight immediately following conversion to grasslands (t-dm/ha),default value=0
CRb : dry matter biomass weight before land converted from land use type i to grassland (t-dm/ha)
A_g : area of land converted to grassland until the previous year (ha)
CR_g : dry matter biomass weight accumulated after land converted to grassland (t-dm/ha)
CF : carbon fraction of dry matter (tC/t-dm), default value = 0.5

● *Parameters*

The following parameters are used to estimate changes in the biomass stock due to conversion and changes in stock due to biomass growth in converted land.

➢ *Carbon fraction*

0.5 (default value stated in LULUCF-GPG)

➢ *Biomass stock immediately after conversion*

Carbon stock after and before conversion is set as below.

Table 7-19 Biomass stock data for each land use category

Land use category			Biomass stocks [t-dm/ha]	Note
Before conversion	Cropland	rice field	6.31	Use annual growth rate value given in Naoto Owa "*Nutrient Balance in Japan's Crops*".
		crop field	3.30	Use annual growth rate value given in Naoto Owa "*Nutrient Balance in Japan's Crops*".
		orchard	30.63	Calculate by multiplying average age and growth rate which are given in Daiyu Ito *et al* "*Estimating the Annual Carbon Balance in Warm-Temperature Deciduous Orchards in Japan*"
	Wetlands, Settlements and Other land		0.0	Assume that biomass stocks are "0".
After immediately conversion	Grassland		0.00	Assume that biomass stocks immediately after conversion are "0".
After conversion	Grassland		13.5	*LULUCF-GPG* Table 3.4.2 and Table 3.4.3 （warm temperate wet）

Table 7-20 Biomass stock data before conversion in forest land

		1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	References
Forest land	[t-dm/ha/yr]	92.9	101.8	111.1	120.3	123.7	Calculated by the Forest Status Survey (Forestry Agency) and provided data by the Forestry Agency

● ***Activity Data***

The land that has been converted to pasture land is determined using the field expansion areas stated in *Statistics of Cultivated and Planted Area*. With regard to the land that has been converted from Forest land to Grassland, the area converted to Cropland (determined using *World Census of Agriculture and Forestry* and statistics based on Forestry Agency records) is divided proportionately into rice fields, crop fields, orchards and pasture land according to the area ratios, and the pasture land is allocated as Grassland.

Table 7-21 Area of Land converted to Grassland (single year)

Category	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Land converted to Grassland	kha	4.1	2.0	1.7	2.5	2.1
Forest land converted to Grassland	kha	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Cropland converted to Grassland	kha	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.7	1.4
Wetlands converted to Grassland	kha	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Settlements converted to Grassland	kha	IE	IE	IE	IE	IE
Other land converted to Grassland	kha	2.3	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.6

Table 7-22 Area of Land converted to Grassland within 20 years

Category	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Land converted to Grassland	kha	428.2	268.3	171.1	124.1	115.0
Forest land converted to Grassland	kha	56.5	38.3	23.7	11.6	10.2
Cropland converted to Grassland	kha	72.0	48.4	41.3	44.0	43.8
Wetlands converted to Grassland	kha	2.5	2.0	1.5	0.9	0.8
Settlements converted to Grassland	kha	IE	IE	IE	IE	IE
Other land converted to Grassland	kha	297.2	179.6	104.6	67.5	60.1

2） Carbon stock change in Dead organic Matter and Soils

- **Estimation Method**

The Tier 2 method was used in calculation. All soils are calculated as mineral therefore, organic soil was reported as “IE”.

$$\Delta C = (SOC_{after} - SOC_{before}) \times A / 20$$

ΔC : change in carbon stock (tC/yr)

SOC_{after} : carbon stocks per area after conversion (tC/ha/yr)

SOC_{before} : carbon stocks per area before conversion (tC/ha/yr)

A : area of land converted (ha)

- **Parameters**

➢ **Carbon stocks in dead organic matter**

Japan determined carbon stocks in dead wood and litter in forest land based on Century-jfos model (dead wood: 15.57 [tC/ha], litter: 6.84 [tC/ha]).

➢ **Carbon stocks in soils**

Data listed in Table 7-14 are applied.

- **Activity Data**

The area of land that was converted to Grassland during the past 20 years is determined by subtracting the estimated area that was not converted during the past 20 years from the total area of Grassland in those years. For activity data, refer to Table 7-22.

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

- **Uncertainty Assessment**

The uncertainties of the parameters and activity data for living biomass, dead organic matter, and soil were individually assessed on the basis of field study results, expert judgment, or the default values described in LULUCF-GPG. The uncertainty estimate was 27% for the entire removal by land converted to grassland. The methodology used in the uncertainty assessment is described in Annex 7.

- **Time-series Consistency**

Time-series consistency for this subcategory is ensured.

d） Source-/Sink-specific QA/QC and Verification

Quality control (QC) is implemented in accordance with the Tier 1 approach described by GPG (2000) and LULUCF-GPG. The Tier 1 approach includes procedures for checking parameters and activity data, and for archiving references. The QA/QC activity procedures are described in Section 6.1 of Annex 6.

e） Source-/Sink-specific Recalculations

Recalculations were implemented on all the emissions and removals related to grassland living biomass, because a parameter for the living biomass was changed. Japan had used the default value for above-ground biomass in grassland (shown in Table 3.4.2 in LULUCF-GPG) but had not used that for below-ground biomass in grassland (shown in Table 3.4.3 in LULUCF-GPG). Both above- and below-ground biomass needed to be included; hence, Japan additionally used the parameter shown in Table 3.4.3 and recalculated all the estimates to which the parameter was applied.

f） Source-/Sink-specific Planned Improvements

● ***Method of Obtaining Data of the Areas converted from Other Land-use Categories to Grassland***

The method used to obtain data on the area converted to grassland needs to be improved. For example, currently, the area of lands converted from forest land to grassland is estimated by multiplying the summed areas converted to cropland and grassland by the ratio of grazing land to the summed area. However, this estimation method may not represent the actual status of these areas. Therefore, the validity of the estimation method needs to be reviewed, and, if necessary, a new method of obtaining the area data should be considered.

● ***Method of Obtaining Data of the Area converted from Cropland to Grassland***

Data on the area of land converted from cropland to grassland cannot be obtained from current statistics, so the carbon stock changes in the areas have not been estimated. Therefore, the methods used to obtain the following area data need to be investigated.

- from crop field to pasture land
- from orchard to pasture land
- from rice field to grazing meadow
- from crop field to grazing meadow
- from orchard to grazing meadow

7.6. Wetlands (5.D)

Wetlands are lands that are covered with, or soaked by, water throughout the year. They do not fall under the categories of forest land, cropland, grassland, or settlements. LULUCF-GPG divides wetlands into two large groups: peatland and flooded land.

In FY 2006, Japan’s wetland area was about 1.35 million ha, equivalent to about 3.6% of the national land. The emissions by this category in FY 2006 were 181Gg-CO_2 (excluding 1.4Gg-CO_2 of CH_4 and N_2O emissions resulting from biomass burning), which was 35.6％ decrease compared to FY 1990, and 32.5% increase over the previous year.

This section divides wetland into two subcategories, “Wetland remaining Wetland (5.D.1.)” and “Land converted to Wetland (5.D.2.)”, and describes them separately in the following subsections.

7.6.1. Wetlands remaining wetlands (5.D.1)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

This subcategory deals with carbon stock changes in wetland remaining wetland, which has remained wetland without conversion for 20 years as of FY 2006.

Organic soils managed for peat extraction is assumed that there is no artificial activity that equates to peat extraction. Therefore, the carbon stock change in them is reported as “NO”. (Default value for Japan is not provided in LULUCF- GPG p.3.282 Table 3A3.3).

Flooded land remaining flooded land has not been calculated at the present time, as this will be treated in an appendix, and reported as “NE”.

7.6.2. Land converted to Wetlands (5.D.2)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

Carbon stock is changed when land is converted to flooded land. This subcategory deals with the carbon changes in lands converted to flooded land, which were converted from other land-use categories to flooded land within 20 years by FY 2006. With respect to dead organic matter, Japan introduced the Century-jfos model from the FY 2005 estimation, and it became possible to estimate carbon stock changes of dead organic matter in forest land. Therefore, carbon stock changes in the dead organic matter in wetland converted from forest land have been estimated and reported since FY 2005. The emission by this subcategory in FY 2006 was 181 Gg-CO_2 (excluding 1.4Gg-CO_2 of CH_4 and N_2O emissions resulting from biomass burning); this represents a decrease of 35.6% over the FY 1990 value and an increase of 32.5% over the previous year’s one.

b） Methodological Issues

1） Carbon stock change in Living biomass

- ***Estimation Method***

Changes in biomass stock are calculated for land that has been converted to dams. The Tier 2 method is used, according to the method for biomass stated in “Lands converted to Cropland.” No calculations are performed with regard to soil because no relevant method is indicated in LULUCF-GPG.

$$\Delta C_i = A_i \times \left(CR_a - CR_{b,i}\right) \times CF$$

ΔC_i : annual change in biomass from conversion to dam from forest or cropland (tC/yr)

A_i : flooded land area converted from forest or cropland to dam (ha/yr)

CR_a : dry matter biomass weight immediately following conversion to dam (t-dm/ha)

$CR_{b,i}$: dry matter biomass weight of forest or cropland before conversion to dam (t-dm/ha)

CF : carbon fraction of dry matter (tC/t-dm), default value=0.5

- ***Parameters***

The following parameters are used to estimate changes in the biomass stock due to conversion and changes in stock due to biomass growth in converted land.

➢ ***Carbon fraction***

0.5 (default value stated in LULUCF-GPG)

➢ ***Biomass stock immediately after conversion***

Carbon stock after and before conversion is set as below.

Table 7-23 Biomass stock data for each land use category

Land use category			Biomass stocks [t-dm/ha]	Note
Before conversion	Cropland	rice field	6.31	Use annual growth rate value given in Naoto Owa "*Nutrient Balance in Japan's Crops*".
		crop field	3.30	Use annual growth rate value given in Naoto Owa "*Nutrient Balance in Japan's Crops*".
		orchard	30.63	Calculate by multiplying average age and growth rate which are given in Daiyu Ito *et al* "*Estimating the Annual Carbon Balance in Warm-Temperature Deciduous Orchards in Japan*"
	Grassland		13.5	*LULUCF-GPG* Table 3.4.2 and Table 3.4.3 (warm temperate wet)
	Settlements and Other land		0.0	Assume that biomass stocks are "0".
After immediately conversion	Wetland		0.00	Assume that biomass stocks immediately after conversion are "0".

Table 7-24 Biomass stock data before conversion in forest land

		1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	References
Forest land	[t-dm/ha/yr]	92.9	101.8	111.1	120.3	123.7	Calculated by the Forest Status Survey (Forestry Agency) and provided data by the Forestry Agency

- ***Activity Data***

Figures from Dam Yearbook by the Japan Dam Foundation on changes over time in the submerged area of existing dams are used to calculate increases in the area of water bodies in each year. Figures on submerged area in Dam Yearbook also include dammed areas of natural lakes, so the water body changes which are not due to changes in land use are excluded.

Concerning the area by land use category (Forest land, Cropland, etc.) prior to dam conversion, the ratios of land that was converted to dams from Cropland (and Grassland) or Settlements are estimated according to the numbers of submerged dwellings and area of submerged Cropland for certain large-scale dams. For the area that was converted to dams from Forest land, comparisons are performed with the estimated values from "World Census of Agriculture and Forestry" and statistics based on Forestry Agency records. In the case of inconsistencies, for example if the area of Forest land converted in that year is larger than the total area converted to dams, priority is given to the value for the area of converted Forest land, and discrepancies are adjusted within the scope of the cumulative total dam conversion area since FY 1990 (because the year of dam completion is not necessarily the same as the actual time of conversion).

As for the other categories, the area of converted Cropland is divided proportionately into Cropland and Grassland according to the current area ratios of land use categories. After deducting the areas converted from Forest land, Cropland, Grassland, and Settlements from the total dam conversion area, the remainder is considered to be the area converted from other land use categories.

Table 7-25 Area of Land converted to Wetland (single year)

Category		Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Land converted to Wetlands		kha	0.5	1.3	1.6	0.6	2.5
	Forest land converted to Wetlands	kha	0.3	1.0	1.1	0.2	0.2
	Cropland converted to Wetlands	kha	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6
	Grassland converted to Wetlands	kha	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
	Settlements converted to Wetlands	kha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other land converted to Wetlands	kha	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.6

2） *Carbon stock change in Dead organic Matter and Soils*

- ***Estimation Method***

The Tier 2 method was used in calculation.

$$\Delta C = (SOC_{after} - SOC_{before}) \times A / 20$$

ΔC : change in carbon stock (tC/yr)

SOC_{after} : carbon stocks per area after conversion (tC/ha/yr)

SOC_{before} : carbon stocks per area before conversion (tC/ha/yr)

A : area of land converted (ha)

- ***Parameters***

➢ ***Carbon stocks in dead organic matter***

Japan determined carbon stocks in dead wood and litter in forest land based on Century-jfos model (dead wood: 15.57 [tC/ha], litter: 6.84 [tC/ha]).

➢ ***Carbon stocks in soils***

Data listed in Table 7-14 are applied.

- ***Activity Data***

The area of land that was converted to Wetlands during the past 20 years is determined by subtracting the estimated area that was not converted during the past 20 years from the total area of Wetlands in those years. For activity data, refer to Table 7-22.

Table 7-26 Area of Land converted to Wetlands within 20 years

Category		Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Land converted to Wetlands		kha	85.6	65.4	65.5	42.6	62.0
	Forest land converted to Wetlands	kha	57.7	41.6	41.9	24.3	31.9
	Cropland converted to Wetlands	kha	19.0	14.1	14.0	9.2	13.5
	Grassland converted to Wetlands	kha	3.5	3.2	3.2	2.0	2.8
	Settlements converted to Wetlands	kha	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.8
	Other land converted to Wetlands	kha	4.3	5.7	5.4	6.6	13.0

c） *Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency*

- ***Uncertainty Assessment***

The uncertainties of the parameters and activity data for living biomass, dead organic matter, and soil were individually assessed on the basis of field study results, expert judgment, or the default values described in LULUCF-GPG. As a result, the uncertainty estimate was 34% for the entire emission by land converted to wetland. The methodology used in the uncertainty assessment is described in Annex 7.

- ***Time-series Consistency***

Time-series consistency for this subcategory is ensured.

d） Source-/Sink-specific QA/QC and Verification

Quality control (QC) is implemented in accordance with the Tier 1 approach described by GPG (2000) and LULUCF-GPG. The Tier 1 approach includes procedures for checking parameters and activity data, and for archiving references. The QA/QC activity procedures are described in Section 6.1 of Annex 6.

e） Source-/Sink-specific Recalculations

Recalculations were implemented on all the emissions and removals related to grassland living biomass, because a parameter for the living biomass was changed. For further information, see Subsection e) in Section 7.5.2.

f） Source-/Sink-specific Planned Improvements

- ***Validity of the Assumption used in the Method of Estimating the Area of Wetlands***

Under the present estimation method, wetlands are assumed to consist of as “water surfaces”, “rivers” and “canals”, as defined in the national land-use classification, and its whole area is estimated by summing the areas covered by these three features However, this estimation method may fail to cover the whole wetland area. Therefore, the validity of the assumption used in the estimation method needs to be reviewed.

- ***Method of Obtaining Data of the Area of Storage Reservoirs***

Moreover, storage reservoirs (excluding dams) can be considered as artificial flooded land, but the area that they cover are not included in the area of flooded land. Therefore, a method used to obtain data on the area covered by the reservoirs needs to be considered. .

7.7. Settlements (5.E)

Settlements include all developed land, including transportation infrastructure and human habitats, and preclude lands that have been placed in other land-use categories. In settlements, trees existing in urban parks and special greenery conservation zones absorb carbon.

In FY 2006, Japan’s settlement area was about 3.18 million ha, equivalent to about 8.4% of the national land. The net removals by this category in FY 2006 were 7,809Gg-CO_2 (excluding 14Gg-CO_2 of CH_4 and N_2O emissions resulting from biomass burning), which was 21.9％ decrease compared to FY 1990, and 0.5% decrease over the previous year.

This section divides settlements into two subcategories, “Settlements remaining Settlements (5.E.1.)” and “Land converted to Settlements (5.E.2.)”, and describes them separately in the following subsections.

In addition, according to LULUCF-GPG, only living biomass is addressed in this category and methods associated with dead organic matter and soils are not mentioned. Therefore, only carbon stock change in living biomass is estimated.

7.7.1. Settlements remaining Settlements (5.E.1)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

This subcategory deals with carbon stock changes in settlements remaining settlements, which has remained settlements without conversion for 20 years as of FY 2006. The net removal by this subcategory in FY 2006 was 462Gg-CO_2; this represents an increase of 75.6% over the FY 1990 value and an increase of 1.9 % over the previous year's one.

b） Methodological Issues

- ***Estimation Method***

The amount of change in the carbon stock of trees in urban parks and special greenery conservation zones, etc. is calculated using the Tier 1a method. At the present time, there is no data available for loss calculations or to distinguish between ages of more than 20 years and less than 20 years, so this was not calculated.

$$\Delta CSSLB = \Delta CSSG - \Delta CSSL$$

$$\Delta CSSG = A \times PW \times BI$$

$\Delta CSSLB$	: changes in carbon stocks in living biomass in settlements remaining settlements (tC/yr)
$\Delta CSSG$	: changes in carbon stocks due to growth in living biomass in settlements remaining settlements (tC/yr)
$\Delta CSSL$	: changes in carbon stocks due to losses in living biomass in settlements remaining settlements (tC/yr) note: not calculated through lack of data
A	: area of urban parks and special greenery conservation zones less than or equal to 20 years since establishment (ha)
PW	: forested area rate (forested area rate per park area)
BI	: growth per crown cover area (tC/ha crown cover/yr)

- ***Parameters***

➢ ***Annual growth rate***

The annual growth rate of trees in urban parks and special greenery conservation zones, etc. is taken as 2.9 [tC/ha crown cover/yr], the default value indicated in LULUCF-GPG (p. 3.297).

- ***Activity Data***

Japan assumes trees less than or equal to 20-year growth as those growing in urban parks and special greenery conservation zones less than or equal to 20 years since establishment, and applies planted tree areas (estimated by multiplying areas of urban parks and special greenery conservation zones less than or equal to 20 years since establishment by percentages of planted tree areas) as activity data.

To determine the amount of activity regarding changes in the amount stored in trees in urban parks and special greenery conservation zones, etc., the area of urban parks and special greenery conservation zones, etc. as determined by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism is multiplied by the forested area rate, which is calculated from the number of trees, park area, and other factors. In special greenery conservation zones, etc., the forested area rate is assumed to be 100%.

Table 7-27 Forested area rate (forested area rate per park area)

	number of planted trees	number of existing trees	area (ha) corresponding to	area (ha) of planted trees	surveyed park's area (ha)	percentage of planted trees' area	(planned value)	percentage of planted trees'
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)=(A)*(C)/(B)	(E)	(F)=(D)/(E)	(G)	(F) [In case that (F) exceeds
City block parks	2,544,874	144,358	119	2,106	11,178	0.19	0.30	0.19
Neighborhood parks	1,805,246	317,664	391	2,223	7,468	0.30	0.44	0.30
Community parks	1,464,939	375,771	523	2,040	6,178	0.33	0.46	0.33
Comprehensive parks	8,340,919	3,874,627	3,102	6,677	17,064	0.39	0.59	0.39
Sport parks	1,788,274	465,148	712	2,736	9,313	0.29	0.43	0.29
Large scaled parks	3,574,512	1,925,988	2,032	3,771	8,739	0.43	0.66	0.43
Specific parks	4,834,290	2,621,727	2,131	3,929	10,637	0.37	0.62	0.37
National government parks	775,279	161,329	132	633	1,609	0.39	0.70	0.39
Buffer greenbelts	1,069,787	362,660	157	463	1,393	0.33	0.71	0.33
Ornamental green spaces	2,409,496	1,025,383	1,100	2,585	7,831	0.33	0.64	0.33
Urban grove parks	2,409,496	1,025,383	1,100	2,585	7,831	0.33	0.64	0.33
Square parks	2,544,874	144,358	119	2,106	11,178	0.19	0.30	0.19
Greenways	296,697	28,291	89	931	704	1.32	0.60	0.60
Specified community parks	215,179	61,338	79	277	855	0.32	0.49	0.32

Table 7-28 Areas of urban parks and special greenery conservation zones less than or equal to 20 years since establishment

Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
City block parks	[ha]	8,645	9,944	11,185	12,324	12,500
Neighborhood parks	[ha]	6,266	7,454	8,297	9,040	9,215
Community parks	[ha]	5,006	5,674	6,569	7,441	7,574
Comprehensive parks	[ha]	14,214	17,237	20,539	23,275	23,618
Sport parks	[ha]	7,498	9,122	10,597	11,740	11,853
Large scaled parks	[ha]	6,486	8,725	10,762	12,948	13,664
Specific parks	[ha]	11,019	11,854	12,640	13,258	13,347
National government parks	[ha]	1,056	1,332	1,783	2,385	2,410
Buffer greenbelts	[ha]	1,265	1,414	1,516	1,581	1,588
Ornamental green spaces	[ha]	5,283	7,316	9,955	12,295	12,585
Urban grove parks	[ha]	0	0	212	375	400
Square parks	[ha]	0	0	95	346	353
Greenways	[ha]	516	611	740	839	871
Specified community parks	[ha]	478	815	1,049	1,331	1,328

Table 7-29 Trends of planted tree areas in settlements remaining settlements

Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
City block parks	[ha]	1,629	1,873	2,107	2,322	2,355
Neighborhood parks	[ha]	1,865	2,219	2,470	2,691	2,743
Community parks	[ha]	1,653	1,874	2,169	2,457	2,501
Comprehensive parks	[ha]	5,562	6,744	8,036	9,107	9,241
Sport parks	[ha]	2,203	2,680	3,113	3,449	3,482
Large scaled parks	[ha]	2,798	3,764	4,644	5,587	5,896
Specific parks	[ha]	4,070	4,379	4,669	4,898	4,930
National government parks	[ha]	416	524	702	939	948
Buffer greenbelts	[ha]	421	470	504	526	528
Ornamental green spaces	[ha]	1,744	2,415	3,286	4,058	4,154
Urban grove parks	[ha]	0	0	70	124	132
Square parks	[ha]	0	0	18	65	67
Greenways	[ha]	311	368	446	505	524
Specified community parks	[ha]	155	264	340	432	431
Green space conservation zor	[ha]	649	904	1,389	2,000	2,034
Suburban green space conser	[ha]	1,247	2,744	3,373	3,456	3,456
Total	[ha]	24,721	31,223	37,336	42,613	43,422

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

- ***Uncertainty Assessment***

The default values shown in LULUCF-GPG page 3.297 were applied to the annual carbon stock changes for trees in urban parks and special greenery conservation zones. The uncertainty estimates for the emission and removal factors were determined by using the decision tree, to be ±50% through application of the standard value shown in LULUCF-GPG page 3.298.

Moreover, the uncertainty estimates for living biomass in settlements remaining settlements applies expert judgment according to the decision tree for activity data in LULUCF-GPG. These estimates were determined as 10% for the number of tall trees and existing trees and the areas of existing forested blocks and parks, 17% for wooded areas, and 20% for forested area rate.

As a result, the uncertainty estimate was 59% for the entire removal by settlements remaining settlements. The methodology of uncertainty assessment was described in Annex 7.

- ***Time-series Consistency***

Time-series consistency for this subcategory is ensured.

d） Source-/Sink-specific QA/QC and Verification

Quality control (QC) is implemented in accordance with the Tier 1 approach described by GPG (2000) and LULUCF-GPG. The Tier 1 approach includes procedures for checking parameters and activity data, and for archiving references. The QA/QC activity procedures are described in Section 6.1 of Annex 6.

e） Source-/Sink-specific Recalculations

No recalculations were implemented because there was no change for this subcategory.

f） Source-/Sink-specific Planned Improvements

- ***Growth Rate per Unit of Greening Area***

The default values in LULUCF-GPG were applied to the growth rate per unit of greening area, which is a parameter of living biomass. However, the growth rate needs to be further examined, and a parameter that can be finally applied as the growth rate should be determined. Therefore, Japan will consider the characteristics of greening activity and will seek a parameter that most suits the actual situation.

- ***Carbon Stock Changes in Dead Organic Matter and Soil***

The carbon stock changes in dead organic matter and soil are currently reported as “NE”. The methods used to estimate methods for these carbon stock changes will be examined in light of the assurance that this carbon pool does not act as a source.

- ***Method of Obtaining Data of the Area of Green Spaces other than Urban Parks and Special Greenery Conservation Zones***

The green areas in urban parks and special greenery conservation zones are determined from the Land Use Status Survey compiled by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism, but other green spaces in settlements are not included. Currently, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism is investigating a method of quantifying all the green space areas in settlements; hence, the area data that are used as activity data may be improved. Emissions and removals in settlements will be recalculated after the improvement.

- ***Validity of the Assumption used in the Method of Estimating the Area of Settlements***

Finally, the present estimation method assumes settlement areas as “roads” and “human habitats” in the land use categorization. However, the validity of the assumption needs to be re-examined.

7.7.2. Land converted to Settlements (5.E.2)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

Land conversion to settlements results in carbon stock changes in the living biomass, dead organic matter, and soil in the land areas subject to the conversion. This subcategory deals with the carbon stock changes in lands converted to settlements, which were converted from other land-use categories to settlements within 20 years by FY 2006. With respect to dead organic matter, Japan introduced the Century-jfos model from the FY 2005 estimation, and it became possible to estimate carbon stock changes of dead organic matter in forest land. Therefore, carbon stock changes in the dead organic matter in settlements converted from forest land have been estimated and reported since FY 2005. The net removal by this subcategory in FY 2006 was 7,347 Gg-CO_2; this represents a decrease of 24.5% over the FY 1990 value and a decrease of 0.6% over the previous year’s one.

b） Methodological Issues

1） Carbon stock change in Living Biomass

- ***Estimation Method***

Carbon stock changes in living biomass are estimated by multiplying the land area converted from each land use to settlements by the difference between the values of biomass stock before and after conversion, and by the carbon fraction.

$$\Delta C_i = A_i \times \left(CR_a - CR_{b,i}\right) \times CF$$

ΔC_i : annual change in biomass from conversion to Settlements from initial land use type i (tC/yr)
A_i : area of land converted annually to Settlements from land use type i (ha/yr)
CR_a : carbon reserves immediately following conversion to Settlements (t-dm/ha), default＝0
$CR_{b,i}$: carbon reserves in land use type i immediately before conversion to Settlements (t-dm/ha)
CF : carbon fraction of dry matter (tC/t-dm), default value=0.5

- ***Parameters***

The following parameters are used to estimate changes in the biomass stock due to conversion and changes in stock due to biomass growth in converted land.

- ***Carbon fraction***

0.5 (default value stated in LULUCF-GPG)

- ***Biomass stock immediately after conversion***

Carbon stock after and before conversion is set as below.

Table 7-30 Biomass stock data for each land use category

Land use category			Biomass stocks [t-dm/ha]	Note
Before conversion	Cropland	rice field	6.31	Use annual growth rate value given in Naoto Owa "*Nutrient Balance in Japan's Crops*".
		crop field	3.30	Use annual growth rate value given in Naoto Owa "*Nutrient Balance in Japan's Crops*".
		orchard	30.63	Calculate by multiplying average age and growth rate which are given in Daiyu Ito *et al* "*Estimating the Annual Carbon Balance in Warm-Temperature Deciduous Orchards in Japan*"
	Grassland		13.5	*LULUCF-GPG* Table 3.4.2 and Table 3.4.3 (warm temperate wet)
	Wetlands and Other land		0.0	Assume that biomass stocks are "0".
After immediately conversion	Settlements		0.00	Assume that biomass stocks immediately after conversion are "0".

Table 7-31 Biomass stock data before conversion in forest land

		1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	References
Forest land	[t-dm/ha/yr]	92.9	101.8	111.1	120.3	123.7	Calculated by the Forest Status Survey (Forestry Agency) and provided data by the Forestry Agency

- ***Activity Data***

Only the area converted to Settlements from Forest land and Cropland is determined. Since no data is available on the area converted to Settlements from Wetlands or Other land use categories, no figures are reported in those land use categories. Instead, they are reported as "IE" and recorded under "Other land remaining Other land."

➢ ***Conversion from Forest land***

That portion of the area of converted Forest land (estimated according to "World Census of Agriculture and Forestry" and statistics based on Forestry Agency records) which has been converted to Settlements is considered to include land for construction or business sites, land for housing and vacation homes, land for golf courses and other leisure purposes, and land for public uses (excluding land converted to dams).

➢ ***Conversion from Cropland***

For former rice fields, crop fields, and orchards (according to "Area Statistics for Cultivated and Commercially Planted Land"), the land converted to factories, roads, housing, and forest roads is used.

➢ ***Conversion from Grassland***

For former pasture land and grazed meadow land constituting moved or converted Cropland which is converted to Settlements (according to "Area Statistics for Cultivated and Commercially Planted Land"), the land converted to factories, roads, housing, and forest roads is used.

Table 7-32 Area of Land converted to Settlements (single year)

Category	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Land converted to Settlements	kha	37.5	31.7	21.2	14.0	13.5
Forest land converted to Settlements	kha	13.0	9.1	4.6	3.5	2.2
Cropland converted to Settlements	kha	21.4	19.5	14.5	9.2	9.8
Grassland converted to Settlements	kha	3.2	3.1	2.2	1.4	1.5
Wetlands converted to Settlements	kha	IE	IE	IE	IE	IE
Other land converted to settlements	kha	IE	IE	IE	IE	IE

2） Carbon stock change in Dead organic Matter and Soils

● Estimation Method

The Tier 2 method was used in calculation.

$$\Delta C = (SOC_{after} - SOC_{before}) \times A / 20$$

ΔC : change in carbon stock (tC/yr)
SOC_{after} : carbon stocks per area after conversion (tC/ha/yr)
SOC_{before} : carbon stocks per area before conversion (tC/ha/yr)
A : area of land converted (ha)

● Parameters

➢ Carbon stocks in dead organic matter

Japan determined carbon stocks in dead wood and litter in forest land based on Century-jfos model (dead wood: 15.57 [tC/ha], litter: 6.84 [tC/ha]).

➢ Carbon stocks in soils

Data listed in Table 7-14 are applied.

● Activity Data

The area of land that was converted to Settlements during the past 20 years is determined by subtracting the estimated area that was not converted during the past 20 years from the total area of Settlements in those years. For activity data, refer to Table 7-22.

Table 7-33 Area of Land converted to Settlements within 20 years

Category	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Land converted to Settlements	kha	1,458.6	1,254.6	1,158.2	1,043.1	1,003.6
Forest land converted to Settlements	kha	363.7	382.7	364.0	320.8	301.3
Cropland converted to Settlements	kha	982.9	764.9	692.5	628.7	611.2
Grassland converted to Settlements	kha	112.0	106.9	101.7	93.6	91.0
Wetlands converted to Settlements	kha	IE	IE	IE	IE	IE
Other land converted to settlements	kha	IE	IE	IE	IE	IE

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

● Uncertainty Assessment

The uncertainties of the parameters and activity data for living biomass, dead organic matter, and soil were individually assessed on the basis of field study results, expert judgment, or the default values described in LULUCF-GPG. The uncertainty estimate was 19% for the entire removal by land converted to settlements. The methodology used in the uncertainty assessment is described in Annex 7.

- ***Time-series consistency***

Time-series consistency for this subcategory is ensured.

d） Source-/Sink-specific QA/QC and Verification

Quality control (QC) is implemented in accordance with the Tier 1 approach described by GPG (2000) and LULUCF-GPG. The Tier 1 approach includes procedures for checking parameters and activity data, and for archiving references. The QA/QC activity procedures are described in Section 6.1 of Annex 6.

e） Source-/Sink-specific Recalculations

Recalculations were implemented on all the emissions and removals related to grassland living biomass, because a parameter for the living biomass was changed. For further information, see Subsection e) in Section 7.5.2.

f） Source-/Sink-specific Planned Improvements

- ***Growth Rate per Unit of Greening Area***

The default values in LULUCF-GPG were applied to the growth rate per unit of green area, which is a parameter of living biomass. However, the growth rate needs to be further examined, and a parameter that will be finally applied as the growth rate should be determined. Japan will therefore consider the characteristics of greening activity and will seek the parameter most suitable for the country's actual situation.

- ***Carbon Stock Changes in Dead Organic Matter and Soil***

Moreover, the carbon stock changes in dead organic matter and soil are currently reported as "NE". The methods used to estimate these carbon stock changes will be examined in light of the need for future reporting.

- ***Validity of the Assumption used in the Method of Estimating the Area of Settlements***

Furthermore, the areas of forest land converted to settlements are presently assumed as "roads" and "human habitats" in the national land-use categorization; however, this assumption may fail to cover all the areas. Therefore, the validity of the assumption needs to be re-examined.

7.8. Other land (5.F)

"Other land" consists of land areas that are not included in the other five land-use categories and includes bare soil, rock, ice, and unmanaged land areas. "Other land" in Japan includes areas abandoned after cultivation, areas used for national defense, and the northern territories of Japan. In FY 2006, Japan' s other-land area was about 3.60 million ha, equivalent to about 9.5% of the national land. The emissions by this category in FY 2006 were 303Gg-CO_2 (excluding 8.3Gg-CO_2 of CH_4 and N_2O emissions resulting from biomass burning), which was 30.2% decrease compared to FY 1990, and 23.2 % increase over the previous year.

This section divides other land into two subcategories, "Other land remaining Other land (5.F.1.)" and "Land converted to Other land (5.F.2.)", and describes them separately in the following subsections.

7.8.1. Other land remaining Other land (5.F.1)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

This subcategory deals with carbon stock changes in other land remaining other land, which has remained other land without conversion for 20 years as of FY 2006. Changes in carbon stocks and non-CO_2 emissions and removals in this subcategory are not considered according to LULUCF-GPG.

b） Source-/Sink-specific Planned Improvements

- ***Method of Defining Land Areas***

8.2% of the nation’s land is categorized as “Other land remaining Other land”, and this classification may not fit the actual land status. Therefore, there is a need to re-examine the method of defining land areas, including the other five land-use categories.

- ***Carbon Stock Changes in Living Biomass of Other Land remaining Other Land***

The carbon stock changes in the living biomass of “other land remaining other land” are assumed to be zero, but this assumption may differ from the actual situation. Therefore, the land-use types in the “other land” category will be investigated, and the validity of the assumption will be re-examined. If there are some land-use types that contain living biomass, methods of estimating their carbon stock changes will be examined.

7.8.2. Land converted to Other land (5.F.2)

a） Source/Sink Category Description

This subcategory deals with carbon stock changes in lands converted to other land, which were converted from other land-use categories to other land within 20 years by FY 2006. With respect to dead organic matter, Japan introduced the Century-jfos model from the FY 2005 estimation, and it became possible to estimate carbon stock changes of dead organic matter in forest land. Therefore, carbon stock changes in the dead organic matter in other land converted from forest land have been estimated and reported since FY 2005.

The areas of “other land” in Japan were determined by subtracting the summed areas of the other five land-use categories from the national land area shown in the Land Use Status Survey compiled by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism. The emission by this subcategory in FY 2006 was 303 Gg-CO_2 (excluding 8.3Gg-CO_2 of CH_4 and N_2O emissions resulting from biomass burning); this represents a decrease of 30.2% over the FY 1990 value and an increase of 23.2% over the previous year’s one.

b） Methodological Issues

1） Carbon stock change in Living Biomass

- ***Estimation Method***

According to the method used in “Land converted to Cropland”, Tier 2 method is applied.

$$\Delta C_i = A_i \times \left(CR_a - CR_{b,i}\right) \times CF$$

ΔC_i : annual change in biomass from conversion to Other land from initial land use type *i* (tC/yr)

A_i : area of land converted annually to Other land from land use type *i* (ha/yr)
CR_a : carbon reserves immediately following conversion to Other land (t-dm/ha), default＝0
$CR_{b,i}$: carbon reserves in land use type i immediately before conversion to Other land (t-dm/ha)
CF : carbon fraction of dry matter (tC/t-dm), default value=0.5

● *Parameters*

The following parameters are used to estimate changes in the biomass stock due to conversion and changes in stock due to biomass growth in converted land.

➢ *Carbon fraction*

0.5 (default value stated in LULUCF-GPG)

➢ *Biomass stock immediately after conversion*

Carbon stock after and before conversion is set as below.

Table 7-34 Biomass stock data for each land use category

Land use category			Biomass stocks [t-dm/ha]	Note
Before conversion	Cropland	rice field	6.31	Use annual growth rate value given in Naoto Owa “*Nutrient Balance in Japan's Crops*”.
		crop field	3.30	Use annual growth rate value given in Naoto Owa “*Nutrient Balance in Japan's Crops*”.
		orchard	30.63	Calculate by multiplying average age and growth rate which are given in Daiyu Ito *et al* “*Estimating the Annual Carbon Balance in Warm-Temperature Deciduous Orchards in Japan*”
	Grassland		13.5	*LULUCF-GPG* Table 3.4.2 and Table 3.4.3 （warm temperate wet）
	Wetlands and Settlements		0.0	Assume that biomass stocks are “0”.
After immediately conversion	Other land		0.00	Assume that biomass stocks immediately after conversion are “0”.

Table 7-35 Biomass stock data before conversion in forest land

		1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	References
Forest land	［t-dm/ha/yr］	92.9	101.8	111.1	120.3	123.7	Calculated by the Forest Status Survey (Forestry Agency) and provided data by the Forestry Agency

● *Activity Data*

Only the area converted from Forest land and Cropland to other land use categories is determined. Since no data is available on the area converted from Wetland and Settlements to other land use categories, no figures are reported in those land use categories. Instead, they are reported as “IE” and reported under “Other land remaining Other land.”

➢ *Conversion from Forest land*

That portion of the area of converted Forest land (estimated according to “World Census of Agriculture and Forestry” and statistics based on Forestry Agency records) which has been used as a source of soil and stone or for other purposes is considered to be the area converted to Settlements.

- ***Conversion from Cropland***

For former rice fields, crop fields, and orchards, the area classified as “other, natural disaster damage” is used according to “Area Statistics for Cultivated and Commercially Planted Land”.

- ***Conversion from Grassland***

For former pasture land and grazed meadow land, the area of former pasture land classified as “other, natural disaster damage” (according to “Area Statistics for Cultivated and Commercially Planted Land”) and the area of former grazed meadow land which is classified as “other, classification unknown” (“Moving and Conversion of Cropland”) are used.

Table 7-36 Area of Land converted to Other land (single year)

Category	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Land converted to Other land	kha	21.5	28.0	27.4	18.9	15.6
Forest land converted to Other land	kha	2.4	2.1	1.6	1.0	1.3
Cropland converted to Other land	kha	15.3	20.0	16.8	13.0	9.2
Grassland converted to Other land	kha	3.8	5.8	9.0	4.9	5.0
Wetlands converted to Other land	kha	IE	IE	IE	IE	IE
Settlements converted to Other land	kha	IE	IE	IE	IE	IE

2） *Carbon stock change in Soils*

- ***Estimation Method***

The Tier 2 method is used, according to the method of “Lands converted to Cropland.” Since Japan is not considered to have any soil that constitutes organic soil under LULUCF-GPG, all soil is calculated as mineral soil.

$$\Delta C = (SOC_o - SOC_i) \times A$$

ΔC : change in carbon stock in land converted to other land (tC/yr)

SOC_o : carbon stock in soil in other land (tC/ha)

SOC_i : carbon stock in soil per ha before land converted from land use type *i* to other land (tC/ha)

A : area of land converted to other land within past 20 years (ha)

- ***Parameters***

- ***Soil carbon stocks***

The values stated in Table 7-15 are used for the soil carbon stocks before and after conversion. Since LULUCF-GPG does not give any default values for soil carbon stocks with regard to other types of land, the same values as Cropland are used for formerly cultivated land, and the default values for Grassland are used for the other types of land.

- ***Activity Data***

The values of converted area in each land use category during each of the past 20 years are added up to estimate the area converted to Other land use during a 20-year period.

Table 7-37 Area of Land converted to Other land within 20 years

Category	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Land converted to Other land	kha	557.0	475.0	467.9	485.9	481.7
Forest land converted to Other land	kha	70.2	64.4	56.2	45.0	43.0
Cropland converted to Other land	kha	419.4	336.9	313.5	320.8	316.6
Grassland converted to Other land	kha	67.3	73.7	98.1	120.1	122.1
Wetlands converted to Other land	kha	IE	IE	IE	IE	IE
Settlements converted to Other land	kha	IE	IE	IE	IE	IE

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

- ***Uncertainty Assessment***

The uncertainties of the parameters and activity data for living biomass, dead organic matter, and soil were individually assessed on the basis of field study results, expert judgment, or the default values described in LULUCF-GPG. The uncertainty estimate was 5,316% for the entire emission by this subcategory. The methodology used in the uncertainty assessment is described in Annex 7.

- ***Time-series Consistency***

Time-series consistency for this subcategory is ensured.

d） Source-/Sink-specific QA/QC and Verification

Quality control (QC) is implemented in accordance with the Tier 1 approach described by GPG (2000) and LULUCF-GPG. The Tier 1 approach includes procedures for checking parameters and activity data, and for archiving references. The QA/QC activity procedures are described in Section 6.1 of Annex 6.

e） Source-/Sink-specific Recalculations

Recalculations were implemented on all the emissions and removals related to grassland living biomass, because a parameter for the living biomass was changed. For further information, see Subsection e) in Section 7.5.2.

f） Source-/Sink-specific Planned Improvements

- ***Carbon Stock Changes in Living Biomass of Land converted to Other Land***

The carbon stock changes in living biomass of land converted to other land were assumed to be zero because of a lack of reference information for “other land”. However, this assumption may differ from the actual situation. Therefore, the method used to quantifying the carbon stock needs to be re-examined.

7.9. Direct N_2O emissions from N fertilization (5. (I))

a） Source/Sink Category Description

It is assumed that volume of nitrogen-based fertilizer applied to forest soils is included in demand for nitrogen-based fertilizers in Agriculture sector, although fertilization application in Forest land may not conducted in Japan. Therefore, these sources have been reported as “IE”.

7.10. N_2O emissions from drainage of soils (5.(II))

a） Source/Sink Category Description

Data on drainage of forest soils and wetlands is not available. Therefore, these sources have been reported as “NE”.

b） Source-/Sink-specific Planned Improvements

- ***Actual Status of N_2O Emissions from Soil Drainage***

N_2O emissions from soil drainage should be estimated and reported. Therefore, the actual status of this category will be researched.

7.11. N_2O emissions from disturbance associated with land-use conversion to cropland (5.(III))

a） Source/Sink Category Description

This category deals with N_2O emissions from disturbance associated with land-use conversion to cropland. The emission by this subcategory in FY 2006 was 14Gg-CO_2; this represents a decrease of 84.6% over the FY 1990 value and a decrease of 11.8% over the previous year’s one.

b） Methodological Issues

- ***Estimation Method***

According to LULUCF-GPG, Tier 1 method is used.

$$N_2O - N_{conv} = N_2O_{net-\min} - N = EF \times N_{net-\min}$$

$$N_{net-\min} = C_{released} \times 1 / C : N_{ratio}$$

N_2O - N_{conv} : N_2O emission due to land-use conversion to cropland (kgN_2O-N)
$N_2O_{net-min}$ - N : N_2O emission due to land-use conversion to cropland (kgN_2O-N/ha/yr)
$N_{net-min}$: annual N emission from soil disturbance associated with mineralization of soil organic matter (kgN/ha/yr)
EF : emission factor
$C{:}N_{ratio}$: CN ratio
$C_{released}$: soil carbon stock that has been mineralized within 20 years

- ***Parameters***

- ***C:N ratio for soils***

11.3 (Country specific data (Undisclosed))

- ***N-N_2O emission factor for soils***

0.0125 [kg-N_2O-N/kg-N] (default value stated in LULUCF-GPG, Page 3.94)

- ***Activity Data***

Area of land converted to Cropland and carbon emissions from soils due to this conversion are used.(Table 7-23 Area of Land converted to Cropland)

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

- ***Uncertainty Assessment***

The uncertainties of parameters were individually assessed on the basis of field studies, expert judgment, or default values described in LULUCF-GPG, and the uncertainty estimates for the carbon emissions from soil in land converted to cropland were applied to the activity data of this category. As a result, the uncertainty estimates of N_2O emissions from disturbance associated with land-use conversion to cropland were 238%. The methodology of uncertainty assessment was described in Annex 7.

- ***Time-series Consistency***

Time-series consistency for this category is ensured.

d） Source-/Sink-specific QA/QC and Verification

Quality control (QC) is implemented in accordance with the Tier 1 approach described by GPG (2000) and LULUCF-GPG. The Tier 1 approach includes procedures for checking parameters and activity data, and for archiving references. The QA/QC activity procedures are described in Section 6.1 of Annex 6.

e） Source-/Sink-specific Recalculations

No recalculations were implemented because there was no change for this subcategory.

f） Source-/Sink-specific Planned Improvements

- ***Estimation Method of the Area converted from Forest Land to Cropland and from Grassland to Cropland***

The methods used to obtain data on the area converted from forest land to cropland and from grassland to cropland need to be improved. Areas converted from forest land to cropland and from grassland to cropland were estimated by multiplying the summed areas converted to cropland and grassland by the ratio of cropland to the summed areas. However, this estimation method may not represent the actual status of these areas. The validity of the estimation method therefore needs to be reviewed, and if necessary, a new method of obtaining the area data should be considered.

- ***Method of Obtaining Data of the Area converted from Grassland to Cropland***

Moreover, data on the area of land converted from grassland to cropland cannot be obtained from current statistics, so the carbon stock changes in the areas have not been estimated. Therefore, the methods used to obtain the following area data need to be investigated.

- from pasture land to crop field
- from pasture land to orchard
- from grazing meadow to rice field
- from grazing meadow to crop field
- from grazing meadow to orchard

7.12. CO_2 emissions from agricultural lime application (5.(IV))

a） Source/Sink Category Description

Data on lime application which is not associated with agricultural activity is not available. Therefore, these sources have been reported as “NE”.

b） Source-/Sink-specific Planned Improvements

- ***Actual Status of CO_2 Emissions from Agricultural Lime Application***

With respect to CO_2 emissions from agricultural lime application, there is a need to investigate the actual status of lime application to forests, and if necessary, to develop a method for quantifying lime application.

7.13. Biomass burning (5.(V))

a） Source/Sink Category Description

This category deals with emissions of CH_4, CO, N_2O and NOx from biomass burning. The emission by this subcategory in FY 2006 was 29Gg-CO_2; this represents a decrease of 73.7% over the FY 1990 value and a decrease of 27.4% over the previous year's one.

b） Methodological Issues

- ***Estimation Method***

For CO, CH_4, N_2O, NOx emissions due to biomass burning, Tier 1 method is used.

➢ ***Forest land***

(CH_4、CO)

$$bbGHG_f = L_{forestfires} \times ER$$

(N_2O、NOx)

$$bbGHG_f = L_{forestfires} \times ER \times N / C$$

$bbGHG_f$: GHG emissions due to forest biomass burning

$L_{forest\ fires}$: Carbon released due to forest fires(tC/yr)

ER : Emission ratio (CO：0.06、CH_4：0.012、N_2O：0.007、NO_x：0.121)

N/C : Nitrogen/Carbon ratio

➢ ***Cropland, Grassland, Wetlands, Settlements, Other land***

(CH_4、CO)

$$bbGHG = CB\_on\_site \times ER$$

(N_2O、NOx)

$$bbGHG = CB\_on\_site \times ER \times N / C$$

$bbGHG$: GHG emissions due to biomass burning associated with land conversion

$CB\_on\text{-}site$: Loss of carbon due to on-site biomass burning

ER : Emission ratio (CO：0.06、CH_4：0.012、N_2O：0.007、NO_x：0.121)

N/C : Nitrogen/Carbon ratio

- ***Parameters***

➢ ***Emission ratio***

The following values are applied to emission ratios for non-CO_2 gases due to biomass burning.

CO: 0.06, CH_4: 0.012, N_2O: 0.007, NOx: 0.121

(default value stated in LULUCF-GPG, Table 3A.1.15)

- ***N/C ratio***

The following values are applied to N/C ratio.

N/C ratio : 0.01 (default value stated in LULUCF-GPG p.3.50)

- ***Activity Data***

- ***Forest land***

For activity in Forest land, carbon released by forest fire is used. Carbon released by forest fire is estimated by the Tier 3 method in LULUCF-GPG. The Tier 3 method given in LULUCF-GPG is used to determine the amount of loss due to fires. For each of national forest land and private forest land, carbon emissions are calculated from the fire damaged timber volume multiplied by wood density, biomass expansion factor and carbon fraction of dry matter.

$$L_{forestfires} = \Delta C_{fn} + \Delta C_{fp}$$

$L_{forest\ fires}$: carbon emissions due to fires (tC/yr)
ΔC_{fn} : carbon emissions due to national forest fires (tC/yr)
ΔC_{fP} : carbon emissions due to private forest fires (tC/yr)

- ***National forest***

$$\Delta C_{fn} = Vf_n \times D_n \times BEF_n \times CF$$

ΔC_{fn} : carbon emissions due to national forest fires (tC/yr)
Vf_{fn} : damaged timber volume due to fire in national forest (m^3)
D_n : wood density for national forest (t-dm/m^3)
BEF_n : biomass expansion factor for national forest
CF : carbon fraction of dry matter (tC/t-dm)

- ***Private forest***

$$\Delta C_{fP} = Vf_p \times D_P \times BEF_P \times CF$$

ΔC_{fp} : carbon emissions due to private forest fires (tC/yr)
Vf_p : damaged timber volume due to fire in private forest (m^3)
D_p : wood density for private forest (t-dm/m^3)
BEF_p : biomass expansion factor for private forest
CF : carbon fraction of dry matter (tC/t-dm)

The values for wood density and biomass expansion factors on national and private forest land are determined as weighted averages using the ratios of intensively managed forest and semi-natural forests.

Table 7-38 Wood density and biomass expansion factors for national and private forest (FY 2006)

Type	Wood density [t-dm/m^3]	Biomass expansion factor
National forest	0.49	1.61
Private forest	0.46	1.61

Source: Based on Forestry Agency data

Change in biomass due to fires is separately estimated for national forests and private forests respectively.

With regard to national forests, volume of standing timbers damaged due to fires in national forests in *Handbook of Forestry Statistics* is used.

With regard to private forests, the activity data is damaged timber volume due to fires which is estimated by using actual damaged area and damaged timber volume by age class (inquiry survey for prefectural government by Forestry Agency). Damaged timber volume for age class equal to or under 4 is estimated by multiplying the cumulative volume of age class equal to or under 4 per area estimated by the Survey on Current Status of Forest Resources and the National Forest Resources Database by loss ratio of age class equal to or over 5 in private forests (ratio of damaged timber volume to cumulative volume). The loss ratio is assumed to be constant regardless of age classes.

Table 7-39 Damaged timber volume due to fire in private forest

Age class	Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
>=5	Actual damaged area	[ha]	286	943	482	352	188
	Damaged timber volume	[m3]	47,390	58,129	54,487	59,235	17,555
<=4	Actual damaged area	[ha]	271	506	164	269	67
	Damaged timber volume	[m3]	14,619	9,642	5,525	13,072	1,802
Total damaged timber volume		[m3]	62,009	67,771	60,012	72,307	19,357

Source: Based on Forestry Agency data

Table 7-40 Damaged timber volume due to fire

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Damaged timber volume due to fire in national forest	[m3]	3,688	1,014	1,599	359	359
Damaged timber volume due to fire in private forest	[m3]	62,009	67,771	60,012	72,307	19,357

- ***Cropland, Grassland, Wetlands, Settlements, Other land***

For the remaining five categories, activity is determined based on carbon dioxide emissions in conjunction with conversion from Forest land, on the assumption that a certain proportion is burned.

$$CB\_{on-site} = \Delta Ci \times p_{on-site} \times p_{burned-on} \times p_{oxid}$$

$CB\_on\text{-}site$: carbon loss due to on-site biomass burning

ΔCi : change in carbon stocks as a result of conversion from forest to type i land use conversion (tC)

$\rho_{on\text{-}site}$: fraction of biomass that is left on-site (0.3 interim value)

$\rho_{burned\text{-}on}$: fraction of biomass that is burned on-site (1 interim value)

ρ_{oxid} : proportion of biomass oxidized as a result of burning (0.9 LULUCF-GPG page 3.88 default value)

c） *Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency*

- ***Uncertainly Assessment***

The uncertainties for parameters and activity data related to biomass burning were individually assessed on the basis of field studies, expert judgment, or default values described in LULUCF-GPG.

As a result, the uncertainty estimate for the entire emission by biomass burning was 47%. The methodology of uncertainty assessment is described in Annex 7.

- ***Time-series Consistency***

Time-series consistency for this subcategory is ensured.

d） Source-/Sink-specific QA/QC and Verification

Quality control (QC) is implemented in accordance with the Tier 1 approach described by GPG (2000) and LULUCF-GPG. The Tier 1 approach includes procedures for checking parameters and activity data, and for archiving references. The QA/QC activity procedures are described in Section 6.1 of Annex 6.

e） Source-/Sink-specific Recalculations

Recalculations were implemented on all the emissions and removals related to grassland living biomass, because a parameter for the living biomass was changed. For further information, see Subsection e) in Section 7.5.2.

f） Source-/Sink-specific Planned Improvements

- ***Ratios of incineration of biomass burning and of biomass that remained on the site after biomass burning***

The parameters determined by expert judgment in the 2000 Committee for Greenhouse Gas Emission Estimation Methods were applied to the ratio of incineration of biomass burning and the ratio of biomass that remained on the site after biomass burning. However, there is a need to further examine the parameters used. If more accurate and precise data for determining the parameters become available, then recalculations will be implemented for this category.

References

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Chapter 8 Waste (CRF Sector 6)

8.1. Overview of Sector

In the waste section, GHGs emissions from treatment and disposal of waste are calculated for solid waste disposal on land (6.A.), wastewater handling (6.B.), waste incineration (6.C.), and other (6.D.)[1] in accordance with treatment process. In Japan, waste is categorized into municipal waste and industrial waste. Therefore, category-specific estimation methods were provided and reviewed for municipal and industrial waste for most emission sources. In 2006, emissions from the waste sector amounted to 44811 $GgCO_2$ eq. and represented 3.3% of the Japan's total GHG emissions. The emissions from the waste sector had increased by 20.5% compared to 1990.

Annual waste generation is amounted to around 600 Mt and has remained unchanged since 1990. According to 2004 data, wastes of biogenic origin, fossil origin, and metal and nonmetallic mineral wastes accounted for 52%, 3% and 45%, respectively. With respect to waste stream for the wastes of biogenic origin, natural decomposition, recycling, volume reduction[2] and final disposal accounted for 27%, 16%, 53% and 4%, respectively. For wastes of fossil origin, recycling, volume reduction and final disposal accounted for 33%, 50% and 17%, respectively. The final disposal amount has been decreasing yearly.

8.2. Solid Waste Disposal on Land (6.A.)

This category includes CH_4 and CO_2 emissions from solid waste disposal on land. The CO_2 emissions from this source category are biogenic in origin and therefore, the emissions are not included in national total emissions. Since wastes are classified into municipal and industrial solid waste, category-specific methods were used for emission estimates. Emissions from waste types in Table 8-1 were estimated for solid waste disposal on land. In 2006, emissions from solid waste disposal on land were 5392 $GgCO_2$ eq. and accounted for 0.4% of the national total emissions. The emissions from this source category had decreased by 40.6% compared to 1990.

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[1] In the waste sector, data input is often performed using estimated values due to data availability, but in some cases this chapter omits descriptions of these estimation methods. For details, see "Report of the Waste Panel on Greenhouse Gas Emission Estimate for 2006" or the JNGI estimation file.

[2] Volume reduction is an intermediate treatment process which includes incineration, crashing, etc.

Table 8-1 Categories whose emissions are estimated for solid waste disposal on land (6.A.)

Category	Waste types estimated			Treatment type	CH_4	CO_2 a)	N_2O
6.A.1. (8.2.1)	Municipal solid waste	Kitchen garbage		Anaerobic landfill	○	○	
				Semi-aerobic landfill	○	○	
		Waste paper		Anaerobic landfill	○	○	
				Semi-aerobic landfill	○	○	
		Waste wood		Anaerobic landfill	○	○	
				Semi-aerobic landfill	○	○	
		Waste textiles (natural fiber) b)		Anaerobic landfill	○	○	
				Semi-aerobic landfill	○	○	
		Sludge	Human waste treatment, Septic tank sludge	Anaerobic landfill	○	○	
				Semi-aerobic landfill	○	○	
	Industrial waste	Kitchen garbage		Anaerobic landfill c)	○	○	
		Waste paper			○	○	
		Waste wood			○	○	
		Waste textiles (natural fiber) b)			○	○	
		Sludge	Sewage sludge		○	○	
			Waterworks sludge		○	○	
			Organic sludge from manufacturing industries		○	○	
			Livestock waste d)		○	○	
6.A.3. (8.2.3)	Inappropriate disposal e)			Anaerobic landfill	○	○	
	Composting organic waste			Composting	○		○ f)

a) The carbon dioxide emitted from this source is biological in its origin. Therefore, it has not been included in Japan's total emissions.

b) Because synthetic textiles hardly biodegrade in landfills, estimates include only natural fiber.

c) Since the ratio of semi-aerobic landfills is uncertain, all the industrial waste landfills were considered to be anaerobic landfills for emission estimates.

d) Although livestock waste does not fall under the category of sludge legally, emissions from livestock waste were estimated under the category of sludge since the characteristic of livestock waste was similar to that of sludge.

e) Carbon-based, biodegradable inappropriately dumped waste includes waste wood and waste paper, but because the currently known residual amount of inappropriately dumped waste paper is very small, only emissions of waste wood were included in the estimate.

f) This source is reported under 6.D. because it cannot be reported with the CRF for 6.A.

8.2.1. Emissions from Controlled Landfill Sites (6.A.1.)

a) *Source/Sink Category Description*

In Japan some of the kitchen garbage, waste paper, waste textiles, waste wood, and sludge in municipal solid waste and industrial waste is landfilled without incineration, producing methane when the organic components biodegrade in landfills. Because Japanese landfill sites are appropriately controlled pursuant to the Waste Disposal and Public Cleansing Law, the amount of methane released is counted under "Emissions from Controlled Landfill Sites (6.A.1)." CO_2 emission from this source is reported as "NO" because disposal waste is not combusted at the disposal site in Japan.

b) *Methodological Issues*

- ***Estimation Method***

By 2005 inventory submission, a country-specific estimation method based on the Sheldon-Arleta (SA) model was used because it had been noted that use of the method from the 1996 Revised IPCC Guidelines and GPG (2000) could lead to inaccurate results. However, a further review of the method was conducted, and the results revealed no significant differences in emission estimations between the revised FOD method in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and the SA model. Therefore, the standard method presented in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines was decided to be used for methane emissions estimation. Methane emissions are calculated by using the IPCC-specified method (FOD method) in Tier 3 in accordance with the decision tree in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, and by employing the parameters based on Japan's own research results.

$$E = \left\{\sum\left(EF_{ij} \times A_{ij}\right) - R\right\} \times \left(1 - OX\right)$$

Where:

E : CH_4 emissions from landfills (kg CH_4)

EF_{ij} : emission factor of waste i (the amount of CH_4 generated by biodegraded waste i of landfill type j

A_{ij} : activity of waste i (amount of waste i biodegraded in the calculated year) of landfill type j

R : amount of recovered landfill CH_4 (t)

OX : oxidation factor of CH_4 related to soil cover

● *Emission Factors*

Emission factors were defined as the amount of CH_4 (kg) generated through decomposition of one dry ton of unburned biodegraded landfill wastes. The emission factors were set by each type of biodegraded waste and each type of landfill (anaerobic or semi-aerobic landfill). Emission factors were calculated by multiplying each of kitchen garbage, waste paper, waste natural fibers, waste wood, sewage sludge, human waste, waterworks sludge, organic sludge from manufacturing industries and livestock waste by carbon content of biodegraded wastes, disposal site-specific methane correction factor, waste-to-gas conversion rate of landfilled biodegraded waste, and percentages of methane in this landfill gas.

Emission factor = (carbon content) × (gas conversion rate) × (methane correction factor) × (percentages of CH_4 in landfill gas) ×1000 / 12×16

➢ *Carbon content*

- *Kitchen garbage, waste paper, waste wood*

Carbon content in each type of waste has been estimated as an average for the all years from 1990 to 2004, by using actual results from the carbon content data in each type of municipal solid waste (MSW) gathered in cities of Tokyo, Yokohama, Kawasaki, Kobe, and Fukuoka. These calculated values are set as uniform percentage of carbon content for each type of waste during the estimation period. For industrial solid waste (ISW), each type of carbon content was set the same value used for MSW

- *Waste natural fiber textiles*

Carbon content of the natural fiber used in textile products was used as the carbon content of waste natural fiber textiles. The carbon content of each natural fiber type (cotton, wool, silk, linen, and recycled textiles) was calculated from the percentage of each fiber type and the carbon content, then this value's weighted average was calculated with each textile's domestic demand to find waste textile carbon content, then an uniform percentage used during estimation period was set by average of each year of carbon content from 1990 to 2004.

- *Sludge*

The upper limit value of sewage sludge carbon content shown in the *GPG (2000)* was used as the carbon content of sewage sludge. The sewage sludge carbon content was used as the carbon content of sewage treatment and septic tank sludge, and livestock waste treatment. The intermediate results of analyzing the percentages of organic constituents obtained by measurements at several water purification plants was used as the carbon content of waterworks sludge. The carbon content of organic sludge generated by manufacturing industries used here was the value for the papermaking industry, which has the largest final disposal quantity of organic sludge. Because the main constituent of the organic sludge generated by the papermaking industry is paper sludge, we set the carbon content with reference to carbon content of cellulose. The same value is used for every year because it is likely that the properties of sludge do not change much from year to year.

Table 8-2 Carbon content (%) of wastes disposed of in controlled landfill sites

Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Kitchen garbage	%	43.4%	43.4%	43.4%	43.4%	43.4%
Waste paper	%	40.9%	40.9%	40.9%	40.9%	40.9%
Waste wood	%	45.0%	45.0%	45.0%	45.0%	45.0%
Waste natural fiber textiles	%	45.2%	45.2%	45.2%	45.2%	45.2%
Sewage sludge	%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%
Human waste sludge	%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%
Waterworks sludge	%	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%
Organic sludge from manufacturing	%	45.0%	45.0%	45.0%	45.0%	45.0%
Livestock waste	%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%

- ***Gas conversion rate***

The rate of conversion to gas from carbon in biodegradable waste in landfill was set at 50%, on the basis of Ito *"A Study on Estimating Amounts of Landfill Gas", Metropolitan Tokyo Sanitation Engineering Journal* No. 18, 1992.

- ***Methane correction factor***

These were set to 1.0 for anaerobic landfill sites and 0.5 for semi-aerobic landfill sites using the default values in the *2006 IPCC Guidelines*.

- ***Proportions of methane in generated gas***

The default value given in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* was used and the proportion of methane was set at 50%.

- ***Activity Data***

Activity data is defined as the amount of waste biodegraded during the calculated year (dry base). The amount of waste i remaining in a landfill in the calculated year (*T*) is the amount determined by adding the amount of waste i landfilled in year *T* to the amount of waste i remaining in year *T–1* multiplied by a certain percentage, while activity is determined by subtracting the amount of waste i remaining in year *T* from the amount of waste i remaining in a landfill in year *T–1*. These data has been calculated for municipal solid waste and industrial waste, type of waste, and type of landfill (anaerobic and semi-aerobic landfill), respectively.

The amount of waste landfilled in each year has been derived by multiplying the volume of biodegradable landfill (volume of landfill by type of waste [wet basis], provided by the Waste Management and Recycling Department, Ministry of the Environment) by the percentage of solids in waste by type of waste. Japan uses 1954 as the starting year in which the former Public Cleansing Law (now the Waste Disposal and Public Cleansing Law) was enacted.

$$W_i(T) = W_i(T-1) \times e^{-k} + w_i(T)$$
$$A_i(T) = W_i(T-1) \times \left(1 - e^{-k}\right)$$
$$k = \ln(2) / H$$

Where:

$Ai(T)$: the amount of waste i degraded in the calculated year (year T) (activity data: dry base)
$Wi(T)$: the amount of waste i remaining in a landfill in year T
$wi(T)$: the amount of waste i landfilled in year T
k : decomposition rate constant (1/year), and
H : decomposition half-life of waste i (the time taken by landfilled waste i to reduce in amount by half)

The amount of waste i landfilled in year T
= (Amount of biodegraded waste i landfilled in year T)
×（percentages of landfill sites of each site type）×（percentage of solids in waste i）

➢ *Volume of biodegradable landfill*

- *Kitchen garbage, waste paper, waste wood*

The amounts of directly landfilled kitchen garbage, waste paper, and waste wood were determined from the *Report of the Research on the State of Wide-range Movement and Cyclical Use of Wastes* (*Volume on Cyclical Use*) (Waste Management and Recycling Department of the Ministry of the Environment; hereafter, *Cyclical Use of Waste Report*). The amount of municipal solid waste were obtained by multiplying the volume of direct landfill waste for each classification of waste accumulation (by waste type) by the percentages of kitchen garbage, waste paper, and waste wood contained in the volume of direct landfill waste, and added up by the classification of waste accumulation. For the amount of kitchen garbage for industrial waste, sum of the “volume of direct landfill waste” of animal and plant residue and livestock carcasses and “volume of landfill after intermediate processing” of animal and plant residues were used. For the amount of waste paper and waste wood for industrial waste, “the volume of direct landfill waste” was used. Landfilled amounts of both municipal solid waste and industrial waste are determined back to 1980 (some years are interpolated). The 1980 amount is used for years prior to 1980.

- *Waste natural fiber textiles*

The amount of waste natural fiber textiles directly landfilled was estimated by multiplying the directly landfilled amount of waste textiles, which was determined expediently from the *Cyclical Use of Waste Report*, by the percentages of natural fiber scrap in waste textile. For municipal solid waste, the percentages of natural fiber scrap was set by the percentages of natural fiber in textile products of each year as determined from the *Annual Textile Statistics Report*, and for industrial waste, the percentages of natural fiber scrap in the textile waste was regarded as 100% according to the regulation of the Waste Disposal and Public Cleansing Law that waste textile of ISW does not include synthetic fabrics. The landfill amount in the past year was estimated using the same method used for kitchen garbage, waste paper, waste wood

- *Sewage sludge*

Included in the estimation of landfilled sewage sludge amount were the types “raw sludge”, “dewatered sludge (dehydrated cake),” “mechanically dried sludge,” “concentrated sludge,” "dewatering vehicle sludge", "sun-dried sludge", "digested sludge", "screen residue", and "compost" in the sewage treatment plant categories "directly managed" and "disposal by other departments' facilities/public corporations or private sector" as reported in annual editions of *Sewage Statistics (Admin. Ed.)* (Japan Sewage Works Association). Landfilled amounts are determined back to 1985 (some years are estimated). The 1985 amount is used for years prior to 1985.

- ***Human waste treatment, septic tank sludge***

For landfilled amount of human waste treatment and septic tank sludge, we used the amounts given for "direct final disposal" and "final disposal after treatment" of "human waste treatment and septic tank sludge" in annual editions of *Cyclical Use of Waste Repo*rt. The entire amount is considered as the biodegradable landfill amount. Landfilled amounts in FY1998 and prior years were estimated by taking the amounts of human waste treatment and septic tank sludge for each year in the section "Human Waste Processing Year by Year" of *Waste Treatment in Japan* (Waste Management and Recycling Department, Ministry of the Environment,), then multiplying those amounts by the final disposal percentages of human waste and septic tank sludge in FY2000.

- ***Waterworks sludge***

The amount of water purification sludge generated and the percentage landfilled were determined from "total amount of soil disposed of" and "landfilled percentage" by each water purification plant given in each year's *Waterworks Statistics* (Japan Water Works Association). Landfill amounts are determined back to 1980. The 1980 amount is used for years prior to 1980.

- ***Organic sludge from manufacturing industries***

Since there are no sources making it possible to determine the total amount of organic sludge landfilled by manufacturing industries year by year, activity data was determined by calculating for "food manufacturing", "papermaking", and "chemicals", industries which landfill large quantities of organic sludge. The amount landfilled by the papermaking industry was determined by using the final disposal amount of organic sludge in *Results of a Study on Industrial Wastes from Paper and Pulp Plants* (Japan Paper Association, Japan Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, 2006). The landfill amounts for FY1999 and thereafter of the food manufacturing and chemical industries were determined by using *Report on Results of Trend and Industry-Specific Studies on Industrial Wastes (Mining Industry Waste) and Recyclable Waste (2003 Data)* (Clean Japan Center), while the amount for FY1998 and previous years we used *Voluntary Environmental Report (Waste Control Volume), FY2004 Follow-up Results)*. Landfill amounts are determined back to 1990 for "food manufacturing" and "chemicals" and to 1989 for "papermaking". The 1990 amounts are used for years prior to 1990 for "food manufacturing" and "chemicals", 1989 amount is used for years prior to 1990 for "papermaking".

- ***Livestock waste treatment***

The amounts used for the amount of livestock waste treated and landfilled were those given in "direct final disposal" and "final disposal after treatment" of "livestock waste" in annual editions of *Report on the Research on the Wide-range Waste Movement and Control*. Data for 1997 and prior years were set from the "direct final disposal" amount provided every five years by the studies of Waste Management and Recycling Department, Ministry of the Environment for interim years were interpolated from those studies. Landfill amounts are found back to 1980 (some years are interpolated). The 1980 amount is used for years prior to 1980.

➢ ***Percentage of solids in waste***

Percentage of solids in waste was set from the water percentage of each waste type. Table 8-3 shows the percentage of solids in each waste type, and the sources of the figures.

Table 8-3 Percentage of solids in waste disposed of in controlled landfill sites

Category	Solids (%)	Source
Kitchen garbage	25	Water percentage of kitchen garbage in *Report of the Research on the State of Wide-range Movement and Cyclical Use of Wastes*
Animal and plant residues receiving intermediate processing	30	Set in view of material flow
Waste paper	80 (MSW) 85 (ISW)	Determined by specialists
Waste natural fiber textiles	80 (MSW) 85 (ISW)	Determined by specialists
Waste wood	55	Determined by specialists
Sewage sludge	Specific to each disposal site	Average moisture content of "delivered or final disposal sludge" in *Sewage Statistics (Admin. Ed.)*
Sludge from human waste treatment and septic tanks	15 (direct final disposal)	Moisture content standard of landfill standard (sludge) specified by enforcement ordinance of Wastes Disposal and Public Cleansing Law
	30 (intermediate processing)	Determined by specialists
Waterworks Sludge	100	Because landfill amount data are dry-basis
Livestock waste	16.9 (direct final disposal)	Organic percentage in "*Controlling the Generation of Greenhouse Gases in the Livestock Industry*"
	30 (intermediate processing)	Determined by specialists
Organic sludge from manufacturing industries	77 (food manufacturing) 57 (chemical industries) - (paper industry)	Reference of Clean Japan Center Survey

- ***Percentages of landfill sites of each site structure type***

Determining the percentages of municipal solid waste landfill sites of each site structure type involved referring to annual editions of *Results of Study on Municipal Solid Waste Disposal* (Waste Management and Recycling Department, Ministry of the Environment,), which lists Japan's municipal solid waste disposal sites in the section "Facility by Type (Final Disposal Sites)," regarding as semi-aerobic those sites which have leachate treatment facilities and subsurface containment structures, and regarding the percentage of semi-aerobic landfill disposal volume to be the percentage of their total landfill capacity (m^3). However, disposal sites where landfilling started before the 1977 joint order, and all coastal and inland water landfills are treated as anaerobic disposal sites. Additionally, because sites where landfilling started between FY1978 and FY1989 likely include both anaerobic and semi-aerobic sites, we followed the judgment of specialists and calculated the percentage of semi-aerobic sites for years between them by multiplying the landfill volume (m^3) of each site by a linearly interpolated correction coefficient. All industrial waste disposal sites are considered to be anaerobic.

Table 8-4 Landfill percentages of municipal solid waste disposal sites by site structure

Item	Unit	1977	1984	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Anaerobic landfill percentage	%	100.0%	86.1%	74.2%	64.2%	54.4%	43.4%	43.4%
Semi-aerobic landfill percentage	%	0.0%	13.9%	25.8%	35.8%	45.6%	56.6%	56.6%

- ***Decomposition half-life***

Decomposition half-life means the number of years needed for 50% of waste landfilled in a certain year to degrade. According to Ito ("A study on estimating amounts of landfill gas," Metropolitan Tokyo Sanitation Engineering Journal No. 18, 1992), the half-lives of kitchen waste, waste paper, waste natural fiber textiles, and waste wood are, respectively, 3 , 7 , 7 , and 36 year. As we have found no research making it possible to set a half-life for sludge specific to Japan, we use the default value given in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and set it at 4 year (however, spreadsheets in the *2006 IPCC Guidelines* use 3.7 year, so we set it to 3.7 year).

- ***Delay time***

Delay time means the time lag from the time that the waste is landfilled until decomposition occurs. As we have found no research making it possible to set a delay time specific to Japan, we used the default value given in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and set it at 6 months.

Table 8-5 Amount of biodegraded waste decomposed in each year (kt)

Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Kitchen garbage	kt / year (dry)	517	511	444	304	279
Paper	kt / year (dry)	1,246	1,175	995	803	768
Natural fiber	kt / year (dry)	73	65	56	45	43
Wood and bamboo	kt / year (dry)	344	377	373	357	354
Sewage sludge	kt / year (dry)	297	277	223	145	130
Sludge from human waste treatment and septic tank	kt / year (dry)	51	52	52	49	49
Waterworks sludge	kt / year (dry)	192	185	157	120	111
Organic sludge from manufacturing industries	kt / year (dry)	364	292	182	118	108
Livestock waste	kt / year (dry)	251	240	200	229	227
Total	kt / year (dry)	3,336	3,175	2,683	2,170	2,070

The declining trend of amount of biodegraded waste is affected by the improvement of waste reduction that causes the decrease of landfilled waste.

- ***Amount of CH_4 recovered from landfills***

Landfill CH_4 recovery is not particularly common in Japan because, before being landfilled, the waste is subject to treatment and intermediate processing that reduce the amount of organic matter, thus lowering CH_4 generation at landfill sites. The amount of CH_4 recovered from landfills can only be obtained from the landfill inside the Metropolitan Tokyo Central Breakwater *"Uchigawa-Shobunjo*", where recovered CH_4 is used for electric power generation. Thus, the CH_4 amount recovered there is accounted for the amount of CH_4 recovered from landfills in Japan. There may be some cases of methane recovery at landfill sites other than *Uchigawa-Shobunjo*. However, these methane recoveries are not included in the estimation because methane recovery at each site is expected to be relatively small in scale.

Because CO_2 emitted from the combustion of recovered CH_4 is from biomass, and it is not included in the total emissions.

$$R = r \times f \times 16 / 22.4 / 1000$$

r : Amount of recovered landfill gas used for electric power generation in "Uchigawa-Shobunjo" landfill（m^3N）

f : Ratio of CH_4 to recovered gas（-）

- ***Amount of recovered landfill gas used for electric power generation in "Uchigawa-Shobunjo" landfill***

  The amount of recovered gas used for electric power generation was provided by the Waste Disposal Management Office of Tokyo.

- ***Ratio of CH_4 ratio to the recovered gas***

  CH_4 ratios were set based on the results of a fact finding survey by the Waste Disposal Management Office of Tokyo because any statistical data concerning the CH_4 ratios to recovered landfill gas in the *Uchigawa-Shobunjo* were not available. The CH_4 ratio in 1987, when the recovery of landfill gas was started is established as 60%, and the ratio in 1996 is established as 40%. The ratios between 1988 and 1995 were obtained by data interpolation. Data from 1996 was substituted for 1997 and later.

Table 8-6 Recovery amount of CH_4 at landfill sites in Japan (Gg CH_4)

	Unit	1987	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Amount of gaseous use	km^3N	4,067	1,985	2,375	2,372	140	1,309
CH_4 ratio	%	60.0%	53.3%	42.2%	40.0%	48.5%	42.1%
Amount of CH_4 use	km^3N	2,440	1,059	1,003	949	68	551
CH_4 unit conversion	Gg CH_4	1.74	0.76	0.72	0.68	0.05	0.39

The consumption of gas used for electric power generation during 1991-1994 had decreased compared to the preceding year and the following year because recovered gas was used for the purposes other than electric power generation. The consumption of recovered gas used for electric power generation had decreased compared to 1996 because no electric power generation using recovered gas was conducted between late 1994 and early 1995 due to the relocation of electric power generation facilities.

Amount of gas used in 2005 has dropped to less than 10 percent over the previous year because the electric power generating equipment had been halted from April, 2005 to Mid-February, 2006. After resumption, methane concentration was high through to the end of the fiscal year.

- ***CH_4 oxidation rate related to soil cover***

  There are not sufficient findings to set a coefficient specific to Japan. For that reason, we used the default value in the *2006 IPCC Guidelines* and set the coefficient to 0.

c） *Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency*

● *Uncertainties*

The uncertainties in emission factor and activity data were evaluated for each type of waste. The level of uncertainty in emission factors was estimated from a combination of the uncertainties in carbon content, gas conversion rate, methane correction factor, and percentage of methane in generated gas, and estimated to be in the range of 42.4-108.6%. The level of uncertainty in activity data was estimated by combining the uncertainties in the residual amount (landfilled amount and percentage of solids in waste) of biodegradable waste at the end of previous fiscal year of the estimation year and the decomposition rate for the estimation year, and ranged from 31.7% to 56.6%. The level of uncertainty in the emissions from solid waste disposal sites was estimated to be in the range of 53-113%.

The methods of evaluation of the uncertainty levels for each component are:

- Use of 95% confidence interval of actual measurement data: carbon content (kitchen garbage, waste paper and waste wood)
- Use of the statistical uncertainties: domestic demand for textile and landfilled amount of biodegradable waste
- Based on expert judgment: Carbon content (sewage sludge, human waste treatment sludge and organic sludge from manufacturing industries), gas conversion rate, percentage of CH_4 in landfill gas and percentage of solids in biodegradable waste
- Use of the default values in the IPCC Guidelines: Carbon content (livestock waste) and methane correction factor
- Use of the values set by the Committee for GHGs Emissions Estimation Methods: Carbon content (waterworks sludge)
- Use of the differences between the adopted and default values: Residual amount of biodegradable waste.

For more details, refer to the Annex 7.

● ***Time-series consistency***

Although some activity data since 1990 were not available, data have been estimated through the use of the method described in “Activity data” to develop consistent time-series data. The emissions were calculated in a consistent manner.

d） *Source-specific QA/QC and Verification*

Tier 1 QC activities described in GPG (2000) were implemented. For more details, refer to the Annex 6.

e） *Source-specific Recalculations*

The emission estimates were recalculated owing to the update in activity data for 2004-2005 and minor corrections of some data for 1990 and 2003.

f） *Source-specific Planned Improvements*

Further improvements are planned owing to a lack of sufficient current information. Major issues are:

- Gas conversion rate for each type of biodegradable waste
- Carbon content of waterworks sludge
- Country-specific half-life for sludge at final disposal sites
- Percentage of anaerobic and semi-aerobic landfills for industrial solid waste

8.2.2. Emissions from Unmanaged Waste Disposal Sites

There are no unmanaged waste disposal sites in Japan, because landfill sites in Japan are appropriately controlled pursuant to the Waste Disposal and Public Cleansing Law. Therefore, the emission from this source category is reported as NA.

8.2.3. Emissions from Other Controlled Landfill Sites (6.A.3.)

8.2.3.1. Emissions from Inappropriate Disposal (6.A.3.a)

a） *Source/Sink Category Description*

In Japan, waste is disposed of in landfill sites pursuant to the Wastes Disposal and Public Cleansing Law, but a small portion is disposed of illegally. Although this disposal in reality generally satisfies the conditions of controlled disposal sites as defined in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines*, because it is not appropriate management under the law, methane emissions arising from inappropriate disposal are put under “Other (6.A.3.).”

b） *Methodological Issues*

- ***Estimation Method***

“Waste wood” and “waste paper” are types of waste which contain biodegradable carbon content and which are inappropriately disposed without incineration, but because the amount of waste paper that remains is very small, only waste wood is estimated.

Just as with emissions from controlled disposal sites (6.A.1.), a FOD method with unique Japanese parameters is used for estimation. Emissions from the part of the wood that is inappropriately disposed of without incineration are estimated by multiplying an emission factor by the amount of wood (dry basis) that degrades in the estimation year.

- ***Emission Factor***

Generally inappropriate disposal in Japan were covered by soil when it was disposed. Thus, the mechanism of CH_4 emission from inappropriate disposal is regarded as almost same situation of anaerobic landfill. Therefore the emission factor used is the same as that of anaerobic disposal sites for “waste wood emissions from controlled disposal sites”.

- ***Activity Data***

The residual portion of inappropriately disposed of waste wood is multiplied by the percentage of solids and the decomposition rate to arrive at activity data. The amount of illegally dumped of waste wood is determined from Waste Wood (Construction and Demolition) in “*Study on Residual Amounts of Industrial Waste from Illegal Dumping and other Sources*” (Waste Management and Recycling Department, Ministry of the Environment). However, because the disaggregated data of the amount of illegal dumping for each discover year cannot be determined, the residual amount of inappropriately disposed waste wood was estimated by discovery year. The percentage of solids and decomposition rate used are the same as those for waste wood that are used in estimating emissions from controlled disposal sites.

Table 8-7 Activity data (kt) of inappropriately disposed of waste wood (dry basis)

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Activity data	kt (dry)	1.4	4.7	15.2	14.9	14.8

c） *Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency*

- ***Uncertainties***

The uncertainties in the emission factor and activity data were evaluated by using the same methods that were used for “Emissions from Controlled Landfill Sites” (6.A.1). The uncertainty in the CH_4 emissions from inappropriate disposal was estimated to be 79%. For more details, refer to the Annex 7.

- ***Time series consistency***

Because data on inappropriate disposal have been available only from 2002, activity data prior to 2002 were obtained by estimation. The emissions were calculated in a consistent manner.

d） *Source-specific QA/QC and Verification*

Tier 1 QC activities described in GPG (2000) were implemented. For more details, refer to the Annex 6.

e） *Source-specific Recalculations*

The residual amount of inappropriate disposal could be changed every year as a result of new detection and removal of the waste. Therefore, data are recalculated when inappropriately disposed waste is detected and removed. The emission estimates were recalculated for 2004 and 2005 owing to the changes in the residual amount of inappropriate disposal.

f） *Source-specific Planned Improvements*

No improvements are planned.

8.2.3.2. *Emissions from Composting of Organic Waste (6.A.3.b)*

a） *Source/Sink Category Description*

Part of the municipal solid waste and industrial waste generated in Japan is composted, and the methane and nitrous oxide generated in that process are emitted from composting facilities. Because the current CRF has no subcategory for these emissions, they are counted as CH_4 emissions in “Other (6.A.3.).” The N_2O emissions are reported in 6.D. due to the lack of such a category. Emissions from composting of livestock waste are accounted for under “Emissions from manure treatment” (4.B) in the Agriculture sector.

b） *Methodological Issues*

- ***Estimation Method***

To calculate emissions, the amount of composted organic waste was multiplied by an emission factor that is determined in accordance with the water percentage of the organic waste. Methane and nitrous oxide emissions are both calculated in the same way.

$$E = EF_{dry} \times A_{dry} + EF_{wet} \times A_{wet}$$

E : Amount of CH_4 (N_2O) emissions generated by composting organic waste
EF_{dry} : Emission factor for “dry organic waste” (wet basis)
A_{dry} : Amount of composted organic waste corresponding to “dry” water percentage (wet basis)
EF_{wet} : Emission factor for “wet organic waste” (wet basis)
A_{wet} : Amount of composted organic waste corresponding to “wet” water percentage (wet basis)

- ***Emission factor***

The factors were set uniformly at 10.0 (kg CH_4/t), 0.6 (kg N_2O/t) when water percentage is dry, and 4.0 (kg CH_4/t), 0.3 (kg N_2O/t) when it is wet.

- ***Activity data***

The amount of composted municipal solid waste is determined for each type by multiplying the amount of municipal solid waste for high-rate composting facilities in “State of Waste Treatment” in *Waste Treatment in Japan* by the percentages of constituents of municipal solid waste in high-rate composting facilities in “Percentages of Constituents in Waste to Be Treated According to Facility” in the *Report of the Research on the State of Wide-range Movement and Cyclical Use of Wastes*. As the amount of composted industrial waste, we used the input amount of sludge into composting facilities given in “Farmland Use (Composting Facilities)” for sewage sludge in *Sewage Statistics*.

Depending on the water percentage of composted organic waste, emission factors are either “dry” or “wet,” but as there is no explanation of what water percentage is assumed, “dry” is used for waste paper, waste textiles, and waste wood, which on the average are under 50% water, while “wet” is used for sewage sludge and kitchen garbage, which average over 50%.

Table 8-8 Amounts of composted waste (kt)

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Dry waste	kt (wet)	39	22	28	30	30
Wet waste	kt (wet)	138	130	144	157	193

c） *Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency*

- ***Uncertainties***

The level of uncertainty in emission factor was estimated by using the upper and lower limits for the uncertainty range provided in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. For activity data, uncertainty was evaluated on the basis of the statistical uncertainties. The uncertainties in CH_4 and N_2O emissions from composting of organic wastes were estimated to be 74% and 86.3%, respectively. For more details, refer to the Annex 7.

- ***Time series consistency***

The percentages of wastes that entered high-rate composting facilities were not available for entire time series. The data were estimated for the years when the data were not available. The emissions were calculated in a consistent manner.

d） *Source-specific QA/QC and Verification*

Tier 1 QC activities described in GPG (2000) were implemented. For more details, refer to the Annex 6.

e） *Source-specific Recalculations*

No recalculations were performed.

f） *Source-specific Planned Improvements*

No improvements are planned.

8.3. Wastewater Handling (6.B.)

The CH_4 and N_2O emissions from wastewater handling were estimated. The categories for estimation are shown in Table 8-9. Since wastewater and sludge treatment processes are combined in the emission factors used in Japan, emissions from these processes were also combined for estimation. Therefore, total amount is reported in the subcategory “Wastewater” in CRF 6.B. and the subcategory “Sludge” is reported as IE.

In 2006, emissions from wastewater handling were 2587 GgCO_2 eq. and accounted for 0.2% of the national total emissions. The emissions from this source category had decreased by 24.1% compared to 1990.

Table 8-9 Categories for which wastewater amount is estimated under wastewater handling (6.B.)

Category	Type Estimated	Forms of Treatment		CH_4	N_2O
6.B.1. (8.3.1)	Industrial wastewater	(Sewage treatment plants)		○	○
6.B.2. (8.3.2)	Domestic/commercial wastewater	Sewage treatment plants (8.3.2.1)		○	○
		Domestic wastewater treatment facilities (mainly septic tanks) (8.3.2.2)	Community plant	○	○
			Gappei-shori johkasou	○	○
			Tandoku-shori johkasou	○	○
			Vault toilet	○	○
		Human waste treatment facilities (8.3.2.3)	High-load denitrification treatment	○	○
			Membrane separation	○	○
			Anaerobic treatment	○	○
			Aerobic treatment	○	
			Standard denitrification treatment	○	
			Other	○	
	Degradation of domestic wastewater in nature (8.3.2.4)	Discharge of untreated domestic wastewater	*Tandoku-shori johkasou*	○	○
			Vault toilet	○	○
			On-site treatment	○	○
		Sludge disposal at sea	Human waste sludge	○	○

8.3.1. *Industrial Wastewater (6.B.1.)*

a) *Source/Sink Category Description*

Industrial effluent generated by factories and other facilities in Japan is treated at those facilities in accordance with regulations based on the Water Pollution Prevention Law and the Sewerage Law. Because methane and nitrous oxide generated in wastewater treatment are usually emitted instead of being recovered, these emissions are counted as “Emissions from industrial wastewater treatment (6.B.1.)”

b) *Methodological Issues*

- ***Estimation Method***

The *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* decision tree is followed in estimating methane emissions on a BOD basis and nitrous oxide emissions on a nitrogen basis for industries that have much organic matter in their wastewater. As the default values set in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* seem unsuited to Japan’s situation, methane emissions were estimated by multiplying the annual amount of organic matter in industrial wastewater (BOD basis)[3] by the emission factor per unit BOD, and nitrous oxide emissions were estimated by multiplying the amount of nitrogen in industrial wastewater by the emission factor of nitrous oxide generated when treating industrial wastewater. Since BOD value is used in effluent regulation in Japan, BOD based estimation is used.

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[3] BOD is used in effluent regulations in Japan. Potassium permanganate ($KMnO_4$) is used for measuring COD in Japan and

$$E = EF \times A$$

E : amount of CH_4 or N_2O emissions generated when treating industrial wastewater (kg CH_4, kg N_2O)
EF : emission factor（kg CH_4/kg BOD, kg N_2O/kg N）
A : organic matter amount (kg BOD) or nitrogen amount (kg N) in industrial wastewater

- ***Emission Factor***

Although there are slight differences in the way this method is applied to industrial and domestic wastewater, there seems to be no great difference in application when compared by per unit BOD (per amount nitrogen). Therefore, data on methane and nitrous oxide emissions in "8.3.2.1. Sewage Treatment Plant (6.B.2.a)" were used to calculate the emission factor.

The methane emission factor was set according to the methane amount generated per unit BOD, which was estimated by dividing the methane amount emitted from wastewater treatment facilities of plants by the BOD concentration of the planned runoff water quality. Our value for the BOD concentration of runoff water was obtained from Planned Runoff Water Quality of Municipal Solid Domestic Wastewater in *Guidelines and Explanation of Sewerage Facility Design* (Japan Sewage Works Association, 2001).

The nitrous oxide emission factor was determined by dividing the nitrous oxide emission amount from wastewater treatment facilities of plants by the nitrogen concentration of runoff water, and calculating the amount of nitrous oxide generated per amount of nitrogen. The nitrogen concentration of runoff water used was 37.2 mg N/L, which was the simple average of the value for total nitrogen concentration of runoff water of sewage treatment plants, which was found in *Sewage Statistics 2003 (Admin. Ed.)*.

CH_4 emission factor
＝(CH₄ emission amount at wastewater treatment facilities of each plants) / (BOD concentration of the planned runoff water quality)
$= 8.8 \times 10^{-4}$ (kg CH_4/m^3) / 180 (mg BOD/L) $\times$ 1000
$= 0.00489 \fallingdotseq 0.0049$ (kg CH_4/kg BOD)

N_2O emission factor
＝(N_2O emission amount at wastewater treatment facilities of plants) / (N concentration of runoff water)
$= 1.6 \times 10^{-4}$ (kg N_2O/m^3) / 37.2 (mg N/L) $\times$ 1000
$= 0.0043$ (kg N_2O/kg N)

- ***Activity Data***

CH_4 emission activity data was estimated, with reference to the industries shown in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines*, by totaling the BOD burdens from industries whose wastewater had high BOD concentrations, and from which large methane emissions arise from treating their wastewater.

BOD concentration by each industrial sub-category was multiplied by the volume of wastewater, and the total of the products was taken as activity data (BOD burden). For industrial sub-categories of which BOD raw water quality by industry wastewater was not provided, activity data was

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effectiveness at oxidizing organic compounds is different from commonly-used potassium dichromate ($K_2Cr_2O_7$).

derived by substituting average BOD raw water quality by industry medium category.

CH_4 emission activity
= Σ[(amount of water used) × (percentage of industrial wastewater treated at treatment facilities emitting CH_4) × (percentage of industrial wastewater treated on-site) × (BOD concentration of runoff water)]

For nitrous oxide emission activity data, the amount of nitrogen in the industrial wastewater of each industrial sub-category was determined by taking the amount of wastewater entering wastewater treatment facilities that generate nitrous oxide, and multiplying it by the total nitrogen concentration of the runoff wastewater, which is done for industries whose wastewater contains much nitrogen.

N_2O emission activity
= Σ[(amount of water used) × (percentage of industrial wastewater treated at treatment facilities emitting N_2O) × (percentage of industrial wastewater treated on-site) × (nitrogen concentration of runoff water)]

- ***Amount of water used***

  The amount of water used for treatment of products, by industrial sub-category, and the volume of water used for washing given in the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry's Table of Industrial Statistics - Land and Water were used for the volume of wastewater.

- ***Percentage of industrial wastewater treated at facilities generating methane***

  Methane arising from industrial wastewater treatment is believed to be generated by the treatment of wastewater with the activated sludge method and by anaerobic treatment. Industrial wastewater treatment percentages for each industry code were set from the percentages of reported wastewater amounts in total wastewater, as given under "active sludge", "other biological treatment", "membrane treatment", "nitrification and denitrification" and "other advanced treatment" in each year's Study on the Control of Burdens Generated (Water and Air Environment Bureau, Ministry of the Environment).

- ***Percentage of industrial wastewater treated at facilities generating nitrous oxide***

  Nitrous oxide arising from industrial wastewater treatment is believed to be generated mainly in biological treatment processes such as denitrification. Data on the fraction of industrial wastewater treated at facilities generating CH_4 was used for nitrous oxide emission estimates.

- ***Percentage of industrial wastewater treated on-site***

  Set at 1.0 in all industrial sub-categories because there is no statistical information available making it possible to ascertain this percentage.

- ***BOD and nitrogen concentrations in runoff wastewater***

  For the BOD concentration for industrial sub-categories we used the BOD raw water quality for industrial sub-categories given in the Guidelines and Analysis of Comprehensive Planning Surveys for the Provision of Water Mains, by Catchment Area 1999 Edition (Japan Sewage Works Association). For nitrogen concentration for industrial sub-categories, the same survey's emission intensities (TN: Total Nitrogen) for industrial sub-categories were used.

Table 8-10 Industries whose activity data were estimated and their BOD burdens (kt BOD/y) (calendar year)

Industry code	Category of Manufacturing	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
9	Food manufacturing	kt BOD	508.3	544.9	542.1	520.0	520.0
10	Beverage, tobacco and feeding stuff manufacturing	kt BOD	137.9	142.7	139.0	123.9	123.9
11	Textile manufacturing (excluding clothing material, other textile)	kt BOD	156.3	135.7	101.3	79.7	79.7
12	Clothing material and other textile manufacturing	kt BOD	3.5	4.0	2.5	1.8	1.8
15	Pulp, paper and other paper manufacturing	kt BOD	1,612.4	1,505.4	1,498.3	1,392.3	1,392.3
17	Chemical industries	kt BOD	684.1	636.5	656.9	668.5	668.5
18	Petroleum products and coal product manufacturing	kt BOD	3.0	2.2	2.6	1.8	1.8
19	Plastic products manufacturing	kt BOD	12.3	11.8	12.4	13.7	13.7
20	Rubber products manufacturing	kt BOD	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7
21	Chamois, chamois products and fur skin manufacturing	kt BOD	5.9	5.0	3.7	2.4	2.4
	Total	kt BOD	3,125	2,989	2,959	2,805	2,805

* Data for the most recent year are substituted with data from the year immediately preceding.

Sources: Calculated from BOD concentration in *Guidelines and Analysis of Comprehensive Planning Surveys for the Provision of Water Mains, by Catchment Area 1999 Edition* (Japan Sewage Works Association) and volume of wastewater in *Table of Industrial Statistics: Land and Water* (Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry).

Table 8-11 BOD (kt BOD) and nitrogen (kt N) amounts in industrial wastewater

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
BOD load	kt BOD	1,100	1,060	1,045	1,012	1,012
TN load	kt N	91	90	78	91	91

c） *Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency*

- ***Uncertainties***

The level of uncertainty in the CH_4 emission factor was evaluated on the basis of expert judgment. The uncertainty in activity data was estimated to be 37.4% on the basis of the uncertainties in the amount of wastewater used, percentage of industrial wastewater treated at methane-generating facilities, percentage of wastewater treated on-site, and BOD concentration in runoff water provided by each middle classification industry. The uncertainties in the amount of wastewater used, percentage of industrial wastewater treated at facilities generating methane, and BOD concentration in runoff water were estimated by using statistical uncertainty. The uncertainty in the percentage of wastewater treated on-site was determined by expert judgment. The uncertainty level for N_2O is evaluated by the same method as was used for the CH_4 and estimated to be 300% and 51.1% for emission factor and activity data, respectively. The uncertainties in CH_4 and N_2O emissions from industrial wastewater handling were estimated to be 71% and 304%, respectively. For details, refer to the Annex 7.

- ***Time-series consistency***

Data on the percentage of industrial wastewater treated at CH_4- and N_2O-generating facilities since 2001 are available only for 2004. Therefore, data were interpolated and extrapolated for the remaining years. The emissions were calculated in a consistent manner.

d） *Source-specific QA/QC and Verification*

Tier 1 QC activities described in GPG (2000) were implemented. For more details, refer to the Annex 6.

e） *Source-specific Recalculations*

The emission estimates were recalculated owing to an update in the amount of wastewater used for 2005.

f） *Source-specific Planned Improvements*

Since the emission factor for sewage treatment plants has been used for industrial wastewater, a further revision of the emission factor is planned.

8.3.2. Domestic and Commercial Wastewater (6.B.2.)

Domestic and commercial wastewater generated in Japan is treated at various kinds of wastewater treatment facilities. Because the methane and nitrous oxide generated in wastewater treatment are usually emitted instead of being recovered, these emissions are counted under “Emissions from treatment of domestic and commercial wastewater (6.B.2.)”. Because the methane and nitrous oxide emission characteristics differ from one wastewater treatment facility to another, a different emission calculation method is established for each facility.

The characteristics, effectiveness and economic efficiency of wastewater treatment facilities were well reviewed, and the most suitable treatment systems were selected for each area in Japan. In 2005, 64.1% of wastewater was discharged into sewerage systems, 24.8% was treated at domestic wastewater treatment facilities, and the rest was treated after collection or treated on-site. Domestic wastewater treatment facilities (e.g., *gappei-shori jokasou*) are also effective in supplementing sewerage systems for small and medium-sized municipalities with low population densities and low percentages of flat terrain.

In CRF (6.B.2.), N_2O emissions from “human waste treatment plants” are reported in the subcategory “Human sewage” (6.B.2.2), and other emissions are reported in “Domestic and Commercial (w/o human sludge)” (6.B.2.1).

8.3.2.1. Sewage Treatment Plant (6.B.2.a)

a） *Source/Sink Category Description*

This category includes CH_4 and N_2O emissions from treatment of wastewater at sewage treatment plants.

b） *Methodological Issues*

- ***Estimation Method***

Emissions of methane and nitrous oxide from this source have been calculated using Japan’s country-specific method, in accordance with Decision Tree of the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* (Page 5.14, Fig. 5.2). Emissions were derived by multiplying the volume of sewage treated at sewage treatment plants by the emission factor (Refer to *6B-2006.xls¥6B2-D&C* for details of the calculation process).

$$E = EF \times A$$

E : Amount of CH_4 or N_2O emitted from sewage treatment plants in conjunction with domestic/commercial wastewater treatment (kg CH_4, kg N_2O)

EF : Emission factor (kg CH_4/m^3, kg N_2O/m^3)

A : Yearly amount of sewage treated at a sewage treatment plant (m^3)

- ***Emission Factors***

Emission factors were established by adding the simple averages for each treatment process, having taken the actual volume of methane and nitrous oxide released from sludge treatment and water treatment processes measured at sewage treatment plants from research studies conducted in Japan. (Water treatment process: 528.7 [mg CH_4/m^3], 160.3 [mg N_2O/m^3]; sludge treatment process: 348.0 [mg CH_4/m^3], 0.6 [mg N_2O/m^3])。

Calculation of methane emission factor

= Simple average of emission factor for water treatment processes
+ Simple average of emission factor for sludge treatment processes
= 528.7 [mg CH_4/m^3] ＋ 348.0 [mg CH_4/m^3]
= 8.764×10^{-4} [kg CH_4/m^3]
= 8.8×10^{-4} [kg CH_4/m^3]

Calculation of nitrous oxide emission factor

= Simple average of emission factor for water treatment processes
+ Simple average of emission factor for sludge treatment processes
= 160.3 [mg N_2O/m^3] ＋ 0.6 [mg N_2O/m^3]
= 1.609×10^{-4} [kg N_2O/m^3]
= 1.6×10^{-4} [kg N_2O/m^3]

- ***Activity Data***

Activity data for methane and nitrous oxide emissions associated with water treatment at sewage treatment plants was derived by subtracting the volumes subject to primary processing from the annual volume of water treated, as given in the Japan Sewage Works Association Sewage Statistics (Admin. Ed.).

In order to avoid overestimates of activity data, volumes subject to primary processing was subtracted from the annual volume of water treated because methane and nitrous oxide emitted from this source are primarily emitted from biological reaction tanks although the annual volume of water treated as given in the Sewage Statistics (Admin. Ed) includes primary treatment volumes that are only subject to settling.

Activity data: sewage treatment plant
= (Annual volume of water treated at sewage treatment plants)
– (Annual input volume for primary processing at sewage treatment plants)

Table 8-12 Activity data (sewage treatment plant)

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Annual amount of wastewater	$10^6 m^3$	9,857	10,392	12,519	13,407	13,591

c) *Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency*

- ***Uncertainties***

The uncertainties in CH_4 and N_2O emission factors were estimated by using the 95% confidence interval of actual measurement data. The uncertainty in activity data was evaluated based on the annual throughput and annual primary treatment amount and estimated by using the statistical uncertainties. The uncertainties in CH_4 and N_2O emissions from sewage treatment plants were estimated to be 33% and 146%, respectively. For details, refer to the Annex 7.

- ***Time series consistency***

The emissions were calculated in a consistent manner.

d） *Source-specific QA/QC and Verification*

Tier 1 QC activities described in GPG (2000) were implemented. For more details, refer to the Annex 6.

e） *Source-specific Recalculations*

No recalculations were performed.

f） *Source-specific Planned Improvements*

A revision of the emission factor for sewage treatment plants is planned owing to the high uncertainty.

8.3.2.2. Domestic Sewage Treatment Plant (mainly septic tanks) (6.B.2.b)

a） *Source/Sink Category Description*

A part of domestic and commercial wastewater not processed in the public sewerage in Japan is processed in *community plants*, *gappei-shori johkasou*, the *tandoku-shori johkasou*, and vaults. The *gappei*-shori and *tandoku*-shori are decentralized wastewater treatment facilities installed at an individual home. The *gappei*-shori processes feces and urine and miscellaneous wastewater, whereas *tandoku-shori* processes only feces and urine. A community plant is small-scale sewage facility where urine and the miscellaneous wastewater of each region are processed. This category includes CH_4 and N_2O emissions from domestic sewage treatment plants. Emissions from human waste within its residence time in vault toilets were accounted for under this category, whereas the emissions that occur after the waste is collected from vault toilets were accounted for under “Human waste treatment facilities” (6.B.2.c).

b） *Methodological Issues*

- ***Estimation Method***

Methane and nitrous oxide emitted from this source were calculated using Japan’s country-specific method, in accordance with Decision Tree the Good Practice Guidance (2000) (Page 5.14, Fig. 5.2). Emissions were derived by multiplying the annual population of treatment for each type of domestic sewage treatment plant by the emission factor (Refer to 6B-2006.xls¥6B2-D&C for details of the calculation process).

$$E = \sum \left(EF_i \times A_i \right)$$

E : Emissions of methane and nitrous oxide from the processing of domestic and commercial wastewater at domestic sewage treatment plants (i.e. household septic tanks) (kg CH_4, kg N_2O）

EF_i : Emission factor for domestic sewage treatment plant *i* (kg CH_4/person, kg N_2O/person)

A : Population (persons) requiring waste processing at domestic sewage treatment plant i per year

- ***Emission Factors***

Emission factors for methane and nitrous oxide have been established by each type of domestic sewage treatment plants, including community plants, *gappei*-shori johkasou, *tandoku*-shori johkasou, and vault toilets. (Table 8-13, Table 8-14).

Table 8-13 Methane emission factor for domestic sewage treatment plants

Domestic wastewater treatment facilities	Methane emission factor [kg CH_4/person-year]
Community plants[a]	0.195
Gappei-shori johkasou[a]	1.106
Tandoku-shori johkasou[b]	0.197
Vault toilets[c]	0.197

a: Masaru Tanaka, *Compendium of Waste,* Maruzen 1998

b: Uses averages of actual measurements given in Takeishi, Suzuki, and Matsubara *B-2(7) Research to Reveal Emission Volumes from Sewage Treatment Plants* FY1993 and FY1994 Global Environment Research Fund Outcome Report

c: Assumed to be same as for isolation type *tandoku*-shori johkasou

Table 8-14 Nitrous oxide emission factor for domestic sewage treatment plant

Domestic wastewater treatment facilities	Nitrous oxide emission factor [kg N_2O/person-year]
Community plants [a]	0.0394
Gappei-shori johkasou[a]	0.0264
Tandoku-shori johkasou[b]	0.0200
Vault toilets [c]	0.0200

a: Uses averages of actual measurements given in Tanaka, Inoue, Matsuzawa, Osako, and Watanabe *B-2(1) Research into Volumes Released from Waste Treatment Plants* 1994 Global Environment Research Fund Outcome Report[1)]

b: Uses averages of actual measurements given in 1) and Takeishi, Suzuki, and Matsubara, *B-2(7) Research to Reveal Emission Volumes from Sewage Treatment Plants* FY1993 and FY1994 Global Environment Research Fund Outcome Report

c: Assumed to be same as for isolation type *tandoku*-shori johkasou

- ***Activity Data***

Annual treatment population by type of domestic sewage treatment plant for community plants, *gappei-shori johkasou, tandoku-shori johkasou*, and vault toilets given in the *Waste Treatment in Japan*, was used as the activity data for methane and nitrous oxide emitted in association with domestic wastewater treatment facilities.

Table 8-15 Annual treatment population by type of domestic sewage treatment plant

(1,000 persons)

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Gappei-shori	1000 person	7,983	8,515	10,806	12,770	12,770
Tandoku-shori	1000 person	25,119	26,105	23,289	18,334	18,334
Vault toilet	1000 person	38,920	29,409	20,358	13,907	13,907
Community plant	1000 person	493	398	414	554	554
Total	1000 person	72,515	64,427	54,867	45,565	45,565

c） *Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency*

- ***Uncertainties***

The level of uncertainty in the emission factor was evaluated for each treatment facility taking into account the actual measurement data and setting methods. The following data were used:

- The 95% confidence interval of actual measurement data: *gappei-shori* (N_2O) and *tandoku-shori* (CH_4 and N_2O)

- The upper and lower limits of actual measurement data: community plants (CH_4) and *gappei-shori* (CH_4)

- The values set by the Committee for GHGs Emissions Estimation Methods: community plants (N_2O) and vault toilets (CH_4 and N_2O)

The uncertainty in activity data was evaluated based on the uncertainties in treatment population for each type of treatment facilities by using the statistical uncertainty (10%). The uncertainties in CH_4 and N_2O emissions from domestic wastewater treatment (mainly septic tanks) were estimated to be 87% and 72%, respectively. For details, refer to the Annex 7.

- ***Time series consistency***

The emissions were calculated in a consistent manner.

d） *Source-specific QA/QC and Verification*

Tier 1 QC activities described in GPG (2000) were implemented. For more details, refer to the Annex 6.

e） *Source-specific Recalculations*

The emission estimates were recalculated owing to an update in activity data for 2005.

f） *Source-specific Planned Improvements*

No improvements are planned.

8.3.2.3. Human-Waste Treatment Plant (6.B.2.-)

a） *Source/Sink Category Description*

This category includes the emissions of CH_4 and N_2O from treatment of vault toilet human waste and septic tank sludge.

b） *Methodological Issues*

1） *CH_4*

- ***Estimation Method***

Methane emitted from this source has been calculated using Japan’s country-specific methodology, in accordance with Decision Tree of the Good Practice Guidance (2000) (Page 5.14, Fig. 5.2). Emissions were calculated by multiplying the volume of domestic wastewater treated at human waste treatment plants, by the emission factor (Refer to 6B-2006.xls¥6B2-D&C for details of the calculation process).

$$E = \sum \left(EF_i \times A_i \right)$$

E : Emission of methane from the processing of domestic and commercial wastewater at human waste treatment plants (kg CH_4)

EF_i : Emission factor for human waste treatment plants (for treatment process i) (kg CH_4/m^3)

A_i : Input volume of human waste and septic tank sludge at human waste treatment plants (for treatment process *i*) (m^3)

- ***Emission factors***

Methane emission factors were determined by treatment processes type, including anaerobic, aerobic, standard denitrification and high-load denitrification treatments as well as membrane separation systems, for each of the human waste treatment plants.

Table 8-16 Methane emission factors by each treatment process

Treatment method	Methane emission factor [kg CH_4/m^3]
Anaerobic treatment [a]	0.543
Aerobic treatment [b]	0.00545
Standard de-nitrification treatment [c]	0.0059
High load de-nitrification treatment [c]	0.005
Membrane separation [d]	0.00545
Other [d]	0.00545

a: Actual methane emissions given in the Japan Environmental Sanitation Center *Report of Analytical Survey of Methane Emissions FY1989 Commissioned by the Environmental Agency* multiplied by the rate of recovery of 1-methane (90%).

b: Actual data on emissions is not available. A simple average of standard- and high-load de-nitrification has been used.

c: Tanaka, Inoue, Matsuzawa, Osako, and Watanabe *B-2(1) Research into Volumes Released from Waste Treatment Plants* FY1994 Global Environment Research Fund Outcome Report

d: Actual data on emissions is not available. The emission factor for aerobic treatment has been substituted.

- ***Activity Data***

Activity data for methane emissions associated with the processing of wastewater at human waste treatment plants was determined from the calculated throughput volume for each of the treatment processes (Table 8-19), by multiplying the total volume of human waste and septic tank sludge processed at human waste treatment plants that were indicated in *Waste Treatment in Japan* (Table 8-17), by the percentage throughput of each treatment process (Table 8-18).

Table 8-17 Volume of human waste treated at their treatment plants

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Vault toilet	1000 kl/year	20,406	18,049	14,673	10,398	10,398
ST sludge	1000 kl/year	9,224	11,545	13,234	13,777	13,777
Total	1000 kl/year	29,630	29,594	27,907	24,175	24,175

Data from *Waste Treatment in Japan*

Table 8-18 Trends in treatment capacity by treatment process

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Anaerobic treatment	kl/day	34,580	19,869	10,996	6,476	6,476
Aerobic treatment	kl/day	26,654	19,716	12,166	8,465	8,465
Standard denitrification	kl/day	25,196	30,157	31,908	29,875	29,875
High-intensity denitrification	kl/day	8,158	13,817	16,498	17,493	17,493
Membrane separation	kl/day	0	1,616	2,375	3,055	3,055
Other	kl/day	13,777	20,028	25,917	30,292	30,292

Table 8-19 Activity Data

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Anaerobic treatment	1000 kl/year	9,455	5,589	3,073	1,637	1,637
Aerobic treatment	1000 kl/year	7,288	5,546	3,400	2,139	2,139
Standard denitrification	1000 kl/year	6,889	8,483	8,917	7,550	7,550
High-intensity denitrification	1000 kl/year	2,231	3,887	4,611	4,421	4,421
Membrane separation	1000 kl/year	0	455	664	772	772
Other	1000 kl/year	3,767	5,634	7,243	7,656	7,656
Total	1000 kl/year	29,630	29,594	27,907	24,175	24,175

2） N_2O

● *Estimation Method*

Nitrous oxide emitted from this source has been calculated using Japan’s country-specific methodology, in accordance with Decision Tree of the Good Practice Guidance (2000) (Page 5.14, Fig. 5.2). Emissions were calculated by multiplying the volume of nitrogen treated at human waste treatment plants, by the emission factor (Refer to 6B-2006.xls¥6B2-D&C for details of the calculation process).

$$E = \sum \left(EF_i \times A_i \right)$$

E : Emission of nitrous oxide from the processing of domestic and commercial wastewater at human waste treatment plants (kg N_2O)

EF_i : Emission factor for human waste treatment plants (by treatment process i) (kg N_2O/kg N)

A_i : Amount of nitrous oxide in human waste and septic tank sludge input at human waste treatment plants (by treatment process i) (kg N)

● *Emission factors*

Emission factor for nitrous oxide was determined for each of the various treatment processes, including high-load denitrification treatment and membrane separation systems.

Table 8-20 Nitrous oxide emission factors by each treatment process

Treatment method	N_2O emission factors [kg N_2O-N/kg-N]		
	FY1990-1994	FY1995-2002	FY2003 -
high load de-nitrification treatment	0.033[a]	Calculated by interpolation using the values of FY1994 and FY 2003	0.0029[b]
membrane separation	0.033[a]	Calculated by interpolation using the values of FY1994 and FY 2003	0.0024
Other (including anaerobic treatment, aerobic treatment, standard de-nitrification treatment)	0.0000045[c*]		

a : Use median value of actual measurements at 13 plants given in Tanaka, Inoue, Osako, Yamada, and Watanabe *B-16(7) Research into Limiting Generation of Methane and Nitrous Oxide from the Waste Sector* FY1997 Global Environment Research Fund Outcome Report

b : Use median value of actual measurements at 13 plants given in Omura, Kawakubo, and Yamada. *Study of Emission Factors for N_2O from High-load Human Waste Management.* Journal of Waste Management, 57 (260).

c : Tanaka, Inoue, Matsuzawa, Osako, and Watanabe *B-2(1) Research into Volumes Released from Waste Treatment Plants* FY1994 Global Environment Research Fund Outcome Report

* : Calculated by dividing upper limit value for standard de-nitrification treatment (0.00001kg N_2O/m^3) by treated nitrogen concentration in FY1994 (2,211mg/L).

● *Activity Data*

The volume of nitrogen treated at human waste treatment plants is calculated by multiplying treated nitrogen concentration by the volume of human waste treated at these facilities (the sum of collected human waste and sewage in sewerage tank), given in Waste Treatment in Japan. The treated nitrogen concentration is based on weighted average of the volume of nitrogen contained in collected human waste and sewage in sewerage tank derived using the volume of collected human waste and sewage in sewerage tank treated at human waste treatment plants.

Activity data
= [(Input volume of human waste at human waste treatment plants) × (Nitrogen concentration in human waste)
+ (Input volume of septic tank sludge at human waste treatment plants) × (Nitrogen concentration in septic tank sludge)]
× (percentage throughput of treatment process *i*)

- ***Input volume of human waste and septic tank sludge at human waste treatment plants:***

Refer to the data used for the calculation of methane emissions from human waste treatment plants (Table 8-17).

- ***Percentage throughput of the human waste treatment processes:***

Refer to the data used for the calculation of methane emission from human waste treatment plants (Table 8-18).

- ***Nitrogen concentration in human waste and septic tank sludge input at treatment plants:***

See Table 8-21.

Table 8-21 Concentration of nitrogen contained in collected human waste and sewage in sewerage tank

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Vault toilet	mg N/l	3,940	3,100	2,700	2,700	2,700
ST sludge	mg N/l	1,060	300	580	580	580
Weighted average	mg N/l	3,043	2,008	1,695	1,492	1,492

Use analytical values for FY 1989-1991, FY1992-1994, FY1995-1997 and FY1998-2000. Data after 2001 are replaced by that in 2000.

Source : Okazaki, Shimizu, and Morita. *Study of Operation Records Based on Precision Function Inspection of Human Waste Management Plant.* Japan Environmental Sanitation Center Report, 28.

Table 8-22 Activity data: Amount of nitrogen in human waste and septic tank sludge processed at human waste treatment plants

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Anaerobic treatment	kt N	28.8	11.2	5.2	2.4	2.4
Aerobic treatment	kt N	22.2	11.1	5.8	3.2	3.2
Standard denitrification	kt N	21.0	17.0	15.1	11.3	11.3
High-intensity	kt N	6.8	7.8	7.8	6.6	6.6
Membrane separation	kt N	0.0	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2
Other	kt N	11.5	11.3	12.3	11.4	11.4
Total	kt N	90.2	59.4	47.3	36.1	36.1

c) *Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency*

● *Uncertainties*

The level of uncertainty in the CH_4 emission factor was evaluated by using the default values set by the Committee for GHGs Emissions Estimation Methods for each type of human waste treatment method (anaerobic treatment, aerobic treatment, standard denitrification, high-intensity denitrification, membrane separation, and other). The uncertainty in the activity data for CH_4 is associated with uncertainties in the amount of human waste and septic tank sludge that entered human waste treatment facilities and the throughput capacity rate by type of human waste treatment. The uncertainties for each component were estimated by using the statistical uncertainties. The uncertainty level in N_2O emission factors was also evaluated by treatment type. For high-intensity denitrification and membrane separation, the 95% confidence interval of actual measurement data on emission factors was used. For other treatments, the default values set by the Committee for GHGs Emissions Estimation Methods were used. The uncertainty in activity data for N_2O was estimated by using the uncertainties in nitrogen concentration in human waste and septic tank sludge that determined from the standard deviations in actual measurement data, in addition to the components of uncertainty for CH_4. The uncertainties in CH_4 and N_2O emissions from human waste treatment were estimated to be 101% and 106%, respectively. For details, refer to the Annex 7.

- ***Time series consistency***

For N_2O emission factor, consistent data over the time series were constructed based on the actual measurement data by using the methods described in Table 8-20. For other parameters, data were constructed consistently for the entire time series. The emissions were calculated in a consistent manner.

d） *Source-specific QA/QC and Verification*

Tier 1 QC activities described in GPG (2000) were implemented. For more details, refer to the Annex 6.

e） *Source-specific Recalculations*

The emission estimates were recalculated owing to an update in activity data for 2005.

f） *Source-specific Planned Improvements*

No improvements are planned.

8.3.2.4. Emission from the Natural Decomposition of Domestic Wastewater (6.B.2.d)

a） *Source/Sink Category Description*

Although most of the domestic wastewater generated by Japanese households is processed at wastewater treatment plants, some is discharged untreated into public waters. The domestic wastewater thus disposed of decomposes naturally and emits methane and nitrous oxide. The amounts of methane and nitrous oxide emitted from this source are reported in the Emissions from Processing of Domestic and Commercial Wastewater (6.B.2.).

b） *Methodological Issues*

- ***Estimation Method***

The calculation method was established in accordance with the method described in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. In the natural decomposition of wastewater, both the volume of organic matter extracted as sludge and recovered methane were zero. Accordingly, methane emissions were calculated by multiplying the volume of organic matter contained in the untreated domestic wastewater that was discharged into public waters by the emission factor. The nitrous oxide emission was calculated by multiplying the volume of nitrogen contained in the wastewater by the emission factor.

$$E = EF \times A$$

E : Emission of methane or nitrous oxide from the natural decomposition of domestic wastewater (kg CH_4; kg N_2O)

EF : Emission factor (kg CH_4/kg BOD; kg N_2O/kg N)

A : Volume of organic matter (kg BOD) or nitrogen (kg N) in domestic wastewater

- ***Emission factors***

Emission factors were determined in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. The emission factor for methane was established by multiplying the maximum methane generation potential by a methane correction factor (MCF). The maximum methane generation potential was set to 0.6 kg CH_4/kg BOD, given in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, and the MCF was set to the amount of wastewater discharged to seas, rivers and lakes (0.1) from “Untreated systems”. The emission factor for nitrous oxide was calculated from the value (0.005 kg N_2O-N/kg N) after conversion of the units.

- ***Activity Data***

Activity data were calculated for the categories of “domestic wastewater from households using tandoku-shori johkasou (a system developed in Japan for on-site treatment of human waste only) and vault toilets”, “domestic wastewater from households using on-site disposal systems”, and “human waste and septic tank sludge dumped into ocean”, by the following method:

Table 8-23 Calculation method for activity data used for the calculation of GHG emissions from the natural decomposition of domestic wastewater

	Methane emission activity data	Nitrous oxide emission activity data
Tandoku-shori johkasou	User population (persons) × Unit BOD from domestic wastewater (g BOD/person·day)	User population (persons) × Unit nitrogen from domestic wastewater (g N/person·day)
Vault toilet		
On-site disposal [a)]	Population using on-site disposal system (person) × Unit BOD from domestic wastewater (g BOD/person·day)	Population using on-site disposal system (person) × Unit nitrogen from domestic wastewater (g N/person·day)
Ocean dumping	Human waste dumped in ocean (kL) × BOD concentration in human waste (mg BOD/L) + septic tank sludge dumped in ocean (kL) × BOD concentration in septic tank sludge (mg BOD/L)	Human waste dumped in ocean (kL) × nitrogen concentration in septic tank sludge (mg N/L) + septic tank sludge dumped in ocean (kL) × nitrogen concentration in septic tank sludge (mg N/L)

Source: Volumes for *tandoku-shori johkasou*, vault toilets, on-site disposal systems and ocean dumping – *Waste Treatment in Japan*

Unit BOD and unit nitrogen from domestic wastewater – *1999 Survey of Comprehensive Sewerage System Development Program by Watershed – Guidelines and Commentaries*

BOD concentration and nitrogen concentration in human waste and septic tank sludge: Okazaki, Shimizu, and Morita. Study of Operation Records Based on Precision Function Inspection of Human Waste Management Plant. Japan Environmental Sanitation Center Report, 28

a) A portion of the human waste in on-site disposal systems is utilized as fertilizer on farmlands in Japan. The nitrous oxide emission from this portion of human waste is already included in the “Direct emission from soil (4.D.)” category in the Agriculture section, and therefore, not included in the calculation for this source.

Table 8-24 Activity data: Emission from natural decomposition of domestic wastewater

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Tandoku-shori	kt BOD	367	381	341	268	268
Vault toilet	kt BOD	568	429	298	203	203
On-site disposal	kt BOD	46	21	9	4	4
Ocean dumping	kt BOD	22	14	9	3	3
Total	kt BOD	1,003	845	658	478	478

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Tandoku-shori	kt N	18	19	17	13	13
Vault toilet	kt N	28	21	15	10	10
On-site disposal	kt N	2	1	0	0	0
Ocean dumping	kt N	7	3	2	1	1
Total	kt N	56	45	35	24	24

c） *Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency*

● *Uncertainties*

The level of uncertainty in the CH_4 emission factor was estimated by using the uncertainties in the maximum methane generation potential and the methane correction factor. The default value in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines was used for uncertainty in the N_2O emission factor. The uncertainties in activity data were evaluated for *tandoku-shori*, vault toilets, on-site disposal (determined from the wastewater treatment population and unit BOD or nitrogen in domestic wastewater) and ocean dumping (amount of human waste and septic tank sludge dumped into ocean, and concentration of organic matter or nitrogen in human waste and septic tank sludge). The methods of evaluation of the uncertainty levels for each component are:

- Use of the default values in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines: maximum methane generation potential and methane correction factor
- Based on expert judgment: unit BOD and nitrogen in domestic wastewater
- Use of 95% confidence interval of actual measurement data: concentrations of organic matter and nitrogen in human waste and septic tank sludge
- Use of the statistical uncertainties: wastewater treatment population, amount of human waste and septic tank sludge dumped into ocean

The uncertainties in CH_4 and N_2O emissions from natural decomposition of domestic wastewater were estimated to be 76% and 76 %, respectively. For more details, refer to the Annex 7.

● *Time series consistency*

The emissions were calculated in a consistent manner.

d） *Source-specific QA/QC and Verification*

Tier 1 QC activities described in GPG (2000) were implemented. For more details, refer to the Annex 6.

e） *Source-specific Recalculations*

The emissions were recalculated owing to an update in data for 2005.

f） *Source-specific Planned Improvements*

No improvements are planned.

8.3.2.5. Recovery of CH_4 emitted from treating domestic and commercial wastewater (6.B.2.-)

a) *Source/Sink Category Description*

When treating domestic and commercial wastewater in Japan, the methane generated by fermentation of sludge in sewage treatment plants and human waste treatment facilities is thought to be recovered, but due to the lack of statistics making it possible to determine the amount of methane recovered at human waste treatment facilities, the amount of methane recovered at sewage treatment plants is calculated and reported as the recovered amount of CH_4 generated in the treatment of domestic and commercial wastewater.

GPG (2000) and 2006 IPCC guidelines give a calculation method which determines methane emissions by subtracting the amount of recovered methane from the amount generated in domestic and commercial wastewater treatment facilities. However, Japan's "Emissions arising from domestic and commercial wastewater treatment (6.B.2.) CH_4" directly calculates the amount of methane generated by domestic and commercial wastewater treatment at sewage treatment plants by multiplying the emission factor set according to the measured amount of methane discharged into the atmosphere from the water and sludge treatment processes at sewage treatment plants by the amount of wastewater treated. (There are no atmospheric emissions of methane generated in sludge digesters because it is all recovered.) Thus, the recovered methane amount calculated in this estimate is reported for reference purposes, not used in calculating the amount of methane emitted from the treatment of domestic and commercial wastewater at sewage treatment plants.

b) *Methodological Issues*

- ***Estimation Method***

The amount of methane recovered from sludge digesters at sewage treatment plants is calculated by multiplying the amount of digester gas recovered from digesters by an emission factor that takes into account the concentration of methane in digester gas.

- ***Emission factors***

The emission factor is set by finding the weight equivalent of the average methane concentration in digester gas.

$$EF = F_{CH_4} \times 16/22.4$$

F_{CH4} : concentration of methane in digester gas (volumetric base)

The CH_4 concentration in digester gas (volumetric base) was set at 60% with reference to the "Manual for Developing Plans for Biosolids Utilization (Draft)", Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

- ***Activity Data***

The amount of methane recovered from sewage treatment plant sludge digesters is determined from "amount of digester gas generated by sludge treatment facilities" in Sewerage Statistics, Administrative Volume, Japan Sewerage Works Association. Because all the digester gas generated at Japanese sewage treatment plants is recovered, the total amount of generated digester gas is treated as the amount of digester gas recovered. The amount of digester gas used for energy that is to be included in the energy category is determined from the amount of digester gas listed in “amount of digester gas used in sludge digester facilities” of Sewerage Statistics.

Table 8-25 Amount of methane recovered from sewage treatment plant sludge digesters (Gg CH_4)

Year	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2004	2005
Recovered CH_4 amount	Gg CH_4	88.7	110.5	113.3	122.0	130.2
Portion used as energy	Gg CH_4	65.3	73.9	75.3	85.0	90.6

c） *Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency*

- ***Uncertainties***

The uncertainty analysis has not been conducted because the amount of CH_4 recovered is reported as a reference value.

- ***Time series consistency***

The emissions were calculated in a consistent manner.

d） *Source-specific QA/QC and Verification*

Tier 1 QC activities described in GPG (2000) were implemented. For more details, refer to the Annex 6.

e） *Source-specific Recalculations*

No recalculations were performed.

f） *Source-specific Planned Improvements*

No improvements are planned.

8.4. Waste Incineration (6.C.)

Japan uses incinerators to reduce the volume of much of the municipal solid waste, waste oil from industry, some waste plastics, much of the synthetic textile scraps, and much of the specially controlled industrial waste. Emissions of carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide from the incineration of these wastes are accounted for in the category of the Emissions from Waste Incineration (6.C.). Japan classifies waste into municipal solid waste and industrial waste. Statistics are compiled according to these classifications.

The Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines and GPG (2000) indicate that waste used as an alternative fuel is to be accounted for in the Energy section. In Japan, however, because use of waste as an alternative fuel is conducted under the 3R policy, and from the view point of promoting incentive for industry business to use waste as an alternative fuel, emissions associated with waste used as an alternative fuel were accounted for in the Waste sections and reported in the Energy section as reference information.
A method for the calculation of emissions from waste incineration was developed for each of the categories shown in Table 8-26.

In 2006, emissions from waste incineration were 36,287 GgCO_2 eq. and accounted for 2.7% of the national total emissions. The emissions from this source category had increased by 51.4% compared to 1990.

Table 8-26 Categories for the calculation of emissions from waste incineration (6.C.)

Category		Item		Category	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O
Simple incineration (8.4.1)	Municipal solid waste	Plastics		6.C.1(a)	○	○ by incinerator	○ by incinerator
		Synthetic textile scraps		6.C.1(a)	○		
		Other biomass-derived waste a)		Biogenic			
	Industrial waste	Waste oil		6.C.1(b)	○	○	○
		Waste plastics		6.C.1(b)	○	○	○
		Other biomass-derived waste a)		Biogenic		○	○
	Specially controlled industrial waste	Waste oil		6.C.1(c)	○	○	○
		Infectious waste	Plastics	6.C.1(c)	○	○	○
			Non-plastics a)	Biogenic		○	○
Used as raw material or fuel (8.4.2)	Municipal solid waste as raw material or fuel	Plastics		6.C.2(a)	○	○	○
	Industrial waste as raw material or fuel	Waste plastics		6.C.2(b)	○	○	○
		Waste oil		6.C.2(b)	○	○	○
		Wood scraps		Biogenic		○	○
	Waste tires as raw material or fuel	Fossil fuel derived		6.C.2(c)	○	○	○
		Biomass-derived waste a)		Biogenic			
	Refuse-derived solid fuel (RDF and RPF) as fuel	Fossil fuel derived		6.C.2(d)	○	○	○
		Biomass-derived waste a)		Biogenic			

a) Carbon dioxide emissions from non-biogenic emissions have been calculated in the calculation file for carbon dioxide emissions associated with the incineration of municipal solid waste. Emissions of carbon dioxide from biomass have been reported as a reference, and have not been included in Japan’s total emissions, in accordance with the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines*.

8.4.1. Incineration of Municipal Solid Waste, Industrial Waste, and Specially controlled Industrial Waste (6.C.1.)

8.4.1.1. Municipal Solid Waste Incineration (6.C.1.a)

a) *Source/Sink Category Description*

This category covers the emissions from incineration of municipal solid waste. Because municipal solid waste contains both biogenic and non-biogenic waste, methane and nitrous oxide emissions are estimated as the total that includes biogenic waste, and is reported in the “Plastic and other non-biogenic waste” category. The methane and nitrous oxide emissions from the incineration of industrial waste are reported in either the “biogenic” or “plastics and other non-biogenic waste” category, depending on the type of waste.

b) *Methodological Issues*

1) CO_2

- ***Estimation Method***

Emissions of carbon dioxide from this source were derived by using the volume of waste plastic incinerated (dry base) and emission factor calculated Japan’s country-specific data, in accordance with Decision Tree of the Good Practice Guidance (2000) (Page 5.24, Fig 5.5). The calculation covered the waste plastics and synthetic textile scraps included in municipal solid waste. The portions of the waste used for heat recovery and power generation are included in the calculation of emissions from this source, since it is difficult to account for activity data separately from the data for simple incineration. The emissions at a municipal solid waste incinerator with a generation efficiency of 10% or more are considered to be emissions from the waste used for power generation, and calculated as reference value.

$$E = EF \times A$$

E : Emission of carbon dioxide from the incineration of various types of waste (kg CO_2)
EF : Emission factor for the incineration of various types of waste (dry base) (kg CO_2/t)
A : Volume of each type of waste incinerated (dry basis) (t)

- ***Emission factor***

Based on the approach taken by the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, the emission factor for this source was calculated by multiplying the carbon content of each type of waste by the rate of combustion at each incinerator.

CO_2 emission factor (dry basis)
= 1000 [kg] × Carbon content × Rate of combustion × 44/12

➢ ***Carbon content***

The carbon content in waste plastics has been estimated for relevant year as an average using actual results from the data gathered cities of Tokyo, Yokohama, Kawasaki, Kobe and Fukuoka; calculate a moving average of the carbon content for each type of waste over a five-year period, centered around the relevant year, for each municipal government; and convert it to a weighted average using the population of each municipality.

For the carbon content of synthetic textile scraps contained in municipal solid waste, the carbon content of the synthetic fibers in the textile products was used, with the average content calculated from the molecular formulas of polymers for each type of synthetic textile weighted by the volume of synthetic textile consumption.

➢ ***Incineration rate***

Considering Japan’s circumstances, the maximum default value of 99% given in the Good Practice Guidance (2000) has been used for incineration rate of waste plastics.

Table 8-27 Carbon content of plastics and synthetic textile scrap in MSW

Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Plastics	%	72.0%	73.4%	74.2%	76.6%	76.4%
Synthetic textile	%	63.0%	63.0%	63.0%	63.0%	63.0%

- ***Activity data***

Activity data for carbon dioxide emission from the incineration of waste plastics in municipal solid waste was calculated by multiplying the volume of plastics incinerated by the percentage of solid plastics. Similarly, activity data for synthetic textile scraps was calculated by multiplying the incinerated volume of textile scraps in municipal solid waste by the percentage of solids in textile scraps and the percentage of synthetic fibers in the textile scraps.

Activity data for incineration of plastics (MSW) (dry basis)
= Volume of plastics incinerated × percentage of solid plastics content

Activity data for incineration of synthetic textile scraps (MSW) (dry basis)
= Volume of textile scraps incinerated × percentage of solid content in textile scraps × percentage of synthetic fiber content in textile scraps

- ***Incineration volume by type of municipal solid waste***

The values were extracted from the Report of the Research on the State of Wide-range Movement and Cyclical Use of Wastes.

- ***Percentage of solid content***

The percentage of solid plastics contained in municipal solid waste was calculated to be 80% using the water content (20%) indicated in the Report of the Research on the State of Wide-range Movement and Cyclical Use of Wastes. The percentage of solid content in the textile scraps contained in municipal solid waste was calculated to be 80% using the water content (20%) determined by specialists on the basis of existing studies in Japan.

- ***Percentage of synthetic textile scraps in textile scraps***

The percentage of synthetic textile scrap content in textile scraps contained in the municipal solid waste was calculated using the percentage of synthetic textile products in textile products, which was determined using the ratio of the demand for synthetic textile to the demand for all textiles in Japan for each year for which the data were available in the Textile Statistics Yearbooks.

Table 8-28 Incineration of plastics and synthetic textile scraps (MSW)

Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Plastics	kt / year (dry)	3,998	4,160	4,919	4,462	4,462
Synthetic textile	kt / year (dry)	476	531	473	305	310

2） CH_4

- ***Estimation Method***

Emissions of methane from this source were derived by multiplying the volume of municipal solid waste incinerated by type of waste incineration facility, and by the emission factors defined for individual facility (Refer to 6C-2006.xls¥MSW for details of the calculation process). The emissions from the portion of waste used for power generation were included in the emissions from this source in the same manner as in the calculation of carbon dioxide emissions.

$$E = \sum \left(EF_i \times A_i \right)$$

E : Emission of methane from the incineration of the municipal solid waste (kg CH_4)
EF_i : Emission factor for incineration method i for municipal solid waste (wet basis) (kg CH_4/t)
A_i : Volume of municipal solid waste incinerated by method i (wet basis) (t)

- ***Emission factor***

The emission factor for methane from this source was determined for individual facilities according to the actual measurement data of the methane concentration in flue gas from the facilities. The emission factors were not adjusted for atmospheric concentration of methane. A weighted average was estimated using the volume of incineration from each facility, to obtain emission factors by both type of furnace and by type of facility; and calculate a weighted average using the number of facilities with stoker and fluid bed furnaces, to obtain emission factors by types of incineration facility.

Table 8-29 CH_4 emission factors, by type of incineration facility, for municipal solid waste

Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Continuous incinerator	g CH_4/t	8.212	8.212	8.281	8.408	8.408
Semi-continuous incinerator	g CH_4/t	70	70	75	83	83
Batch type incinerator	g CH_4/t	81	81	84	87	87

Source: Measurement surveys (Environmental Agency *Results of Review of Calculation of Emissions of Greenhouse Gas Part 2* (2000))

Iwasaki, Tatsuichi, Ueno *Review of Causes of Emissions of Nitrous Oxide and Methane from Waste Incinerators* (1992) Annual Report of the Tokyo Metropolitan Research Institute for Environmental Protection

Japan Society of Atmospheric Environment *Method of Estimating Greenhouse Gas Emissions – Survey Report* (1996)

Waste Management and Recycling Department , Ministry of the Environment, *Japan's Waste Disposal*（CD-ROM）

Ishikawa Prefecture, City of Osaka, Kanagawa Prefecture, City of Kyoto, City of Kobe, Niigata Prefecture, Hiroshima Prefecture, Hyogo Prefecture, Fukuoka Prefecture, Hokkaido *Survey of Compilation of Emission Units of Greenhouse Gas from Stationary Sources* (1991-1997)

- ***Activity Data***

Volume of material incinerated by type of incineration facility has been used as the activity data for methane emissions associated with the incineration of municipal solid waste.

The method for calculating the relevant activity data was to multiply the volume of municipal solid waste incinerated, given in the Waste Management and Recycling Department , Ministry of the Environment *Report of the Research on the State of Wide-range Movement and Cyclical Use of Wastes (the Volume on Cyclical Use*), by the proportion of incineration for each type of facility for incinerating municipal solid waste, from the Waste Management and Recycling Department , Ministry of the Environment, *Waste Treatment in Japan.*

Table 8-30 Amount of incineration, by type of incineration facility, for MSW

Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Continuous incinerator	kt /year (wet)	26,215	29,716	32,729	35,223	35,223
Semi-Continuous Incinerator	kt /year (wet)	4,810	5,455	5,813	4,125	4,125
Batch type Incinerator	kt /year (wet)	5,643	4,328	3,094	1,593	1,593

3） N_2O

- ***Estimation Method***

Emissions of nitrous oxide from the incineration of municipal solid waste were determined in accordance with the Decision Tree in the Good Practice Guidance (2000) (Page 5.27, Fig. 5.6). Specifically, the emissions were calculated by multiplying the volume of the municipal solid waste incinerated (wet basis) by Japan's country-specific emission factor that was determined from the nitrous oxide concentration of flue gas from the incinerators of municipal solid waste. The emissions from the portion of waste used for power generation were included in the emissions from this source in the same manner as in the calculation of carbon dioxide emissions.

- ***Emission factor***

Emission factors for nitrous oxide were calculated for individual incineration facilities based on the actual measurement data of nitrous oxide concentration in flue gas from these facilities. Emission factors were established for each type of incinerator by using the same weighted average method used for determining the methane emission factors.

Table 8-31 N_2O emission factors by type of facility for incinerating municipal solid wastes

Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Continuous incinerator	g N_2O/t	58.8	58.8	59.1	59.8	59.8
Semi-continuous incinerator	g N_2O/t	56.8	56.8	57.3	58.0	58.0
Batch type Incinerator	g N_2O/t	71.4	71.4	74.8	77.1	77.1

Source: Measurement surveys (Environmental Agency Results of Review of Calculation of Emissions of Greenhouse Gas Part 2 (2000))

Iwasaki, Tatsuichi, Ueno *Review of Causes of Emissions of Nitrous Oxide and Methane from Waste Incinerators* (1992) Annual Report of the Tokyo Metropolitan Research Institute for Environmental Protection

Japan Society of Atmospheric Environment Method of Estimating Greenhouse Gas Emissions – Survey Report (1996)

Waste Management and Recycling Department, Ministry of the Environment *Japan's Waste Disposal*（CD-ROM）

Ishikawa Prefecture, City of Osaka, Kanagawa Prefecture, City of Kyoto, City of Kobe, Niigata Prefecture, Hiroshima Prefecture, Hyogo Prefecture, Fukuoka Prefecture, Hokkaido *Survey of Compilation of Emission Units of Greenhouse Gas from Stationary Sources* (1991-1997)

● *Activity Data*

The volume of material incinerated by type of incineration facility was used as the activity data for nitrous oxide emitted in association with incineration of municipal solid waste, as for methane emissions.

c) *Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency*

● *Uncertainties*

The level of uncertainty in the CO_2 emission factor was estimated by using the uncertainties in the carbon content of municipal solid waste (plastic and synthetic textile) and the combustion rate of municipal solid waste incineration facilities. The uncertainty in activity data for CO_2 emissions was estimated from the uncertainties in the incinerated amount of municipal solid waste, percentage of solids and fraction of synthetic textile (for synthetic textile in municipal solid waste).

The uncertainties in the CH_4 and N_2O emission factors were evaluated by type of incineration facilities and determined from the uncertainties in the emission factors for each type of incineration facilities and the ratio of the incinerated amount by type of incineration facilities. The uncertainties in the activity data were estimated by using the uncertainties in the incinerated amount and the ratio of incinerated amount by type of incineration facilities. The methods of evaluation of the uncertainty levels for each component are:

- Use of 95% confidence interval: carbon content, fraction of synthetic textile, emission factors for CH_4 and N_2O by type of incineration facility
- Use of the default value in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines: combustion rate
- Based on expert judgment: percentage of solids
- Use of the statistical uncertainties: incinerated amount of waste and incineration rate by incinerator type

The uncertainties in the CO_2 emissions from incineration of plastics and synthetic textiles of municipal solid waste were estimated to be 17% and 23%, respectively. The uncertainties in the CH_4 and N_2O emissions from incineration of municipal solid waste were estimated to be 101% and 42%, respectively. For more details, refer to the Annex 7.

- ***Time-series consistency***

Because data on the incinerated amount by type of waste were not available for years prior to 1997, the data were estimated by using the total incinerated amount of municipal solid waste for each year and the ratio of incinerated amount by waste type for 1998. The emissions were calculated in a consistent manner.

d） *Source-specific QA/QC and Verification*

Tier 1 QC activities described in GPG (2000) were implemented. For more details, refer to the Annex 6.

e） *Source-specific Recalculations*

The estimates were recalculated because activity data were updated for 2004-2005.

f） *Source-specific Planned Improvements*

No improvements are planned.

8.4.1.2. Industrial Waste Incineration (6.C.1.b)

a） *Source/Sink Category Description*

In this category, CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O emissions from incineration of industrial solid waste are estimated by each waste type and reported in the corresponding category either “biogenic” or “plastics and other non-biogenic waste”.

b） *Methodological Issues*

1） CO_2

- ***Estimation Method***

Emissions of carbon dioxide from this source have been calculated using the volume of waste oil and waste plastics incinerated, and Japan’s country-specific emission factor, in accordance with Decision Tree of the Good Practice Guidance (2000) (Page 5.26, Fig. 5.5). Since industrial waste textile dose not include synthetic fabrics scrap under the regulation of the Waste Disposal and Public Cleansing Law, industrial waste textile is regarded as waste natural fiber. Thus the CO_2 emissions from incineration of industrial waste textile do not include national total because of the emissions are from biogenic source.

- ***Emission factor***

In accordance with the approach taken by the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, an emission factor was calculated by multiplying the carbon content of each type of waste by the rate of combustion at incineration facilities.

Carbon dioxide emission factor
= 1000 [kg] × Carbon content × rate of combustion × 44/12

- ***Carbon content***

The carbon content in waste oil has been deemed to be 80%, from the factor of 0.8 (t C/t) given in the Environmental Agency's Report on a Survey of Carbon Dioxide Emissions (1992).

The carbon content in waste plastic has been deemed to be 70%, from the factor of 0.7 (t C/t) given in the Environmental Agency's Report on a Survey of Carbon Dioxide Emissions (1992).

- ***Rate of combustion***

In light of the actual situation of emissions in Japan, the rate of combustion in facilities for the incineration of waste oil and waste plastics from fossil fuels was deemed to be 99.5% on the basis of the maximum default value for dangerous wastes given in the Good Practice Guidance.

● Activity Data

The volume of waste oil and plastics in industrial waste that was incinerated was used unchanged for the activity data for the carbon dioxide emissions from the incineration of the waste in these categories used in the Report of the Research on the State of Wide-range Movement and Cyclical Use of Wastes. Waste oil was deemed to be entirely derived from fossil fuel.

Activity data for the incineration of waste oil and plastics (ISW) (wet basis)
= Volume of waste oil and plastics incinerated

Table 8-32 Incinerated ISW (waste oil and waste plastics)

Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Waste oil	kt / year (wet)	1,555	1,948	2,309	2,017	2,017
Waste plastics	kt / year (wet)	920	1,922	1,947	1,994	1,994

2） CH_4

● Estimation Method

Emissions of methane from this source have been calculated by multiplying the volume of industrial waste incinerated by Japan's country specific emission factor (Refer to 6C-2006.xls¥ISW for details of the calculation process).

$$E = \sum \left(EF_j \times A_j \right)$$

E : Emission of methane from the incineration of industrial waste (kg CH_4)
EF_j : Emission factor for waste type j (wet basis) (kg CH_4/t)
A_j : Incinerated volume of waste type j (wet basis) (t)

● Emission factor

Emission factors were calculated for individual incineration facilities based on the existing survey data of the methane concentration in flue gas. No adjustments were made for the atmospheric methane drawn into the facilities. The calculation of the emission factors used a weighted average of volumes by type of industrial waste incinerated at each facility.

Table 8-33 Methane emission factors for type of industrial waste

Type of waste	Emission factor [g CH_4 / t]	Remarks
Paper or wood scraps	0.022	Weighted average of data from 5 facilities
Waste oil	0.0048	Weighted average of data from 5 facilities
Waste plastics	0.030	Weighted average of data from 4 facilities
Sludge	0.014	Weighted average of data from 19 facilities

Sources: Measurement surveys (Environmental Agency Results of Review of Calculation of Emissions of Greenhouse Gas Part 2 (2000))
Japan Society of Atmospheric Environment Method of Estimating Greenhouse Gas Emissions – Survey Report (1996)
Ishikawa Prefecture, City of Osaka, Kanagawa Prefecture, City of Kyoto, Hiroshima Prefecture, Hyogo Prefecture, Survey of Compilation of Emission Units of Greenhouse Gas from Stationary Sources (1991-1999)

- For textile scraps and animal and plant residues or animal carcasses, the emission factors for paper or wood scraps were used.

● ***Activity Data***

The incinerated volume (wet basis) for each type of waste was used for the determination of activity data for methane emissions from the incineration of industrial waste.

➢ ***Paper and wood scraps, waste oil, textile scraps, animal and plant residues or animal carcasses:***

The incinerated volume was extracted from the *Report of the Research on the State of Wide-range Movement and Cyclical Use of Wastes* for each type.

➢ ***Sludge***

Activity data was taken as the aggregate of the values extracted from the *Volume of Other Incinerated Organic Sludge* section in the *Report of the Research on the State of Wide-range Movement and Cyclical Use of Wastes* and the *Volume of Incinerated Sewage Sludge* reported in a survey by the Ministry of Lands, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

➢ ***Waste oil and Waste plastics***

The activity data determined for carbon dioxide emission from the types of waste oil and waste plastics in industrial waste was used.

Table 8-34 Incinerated ISW, by waste types

Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Waste paper, waste wood	kt / year (wet)	3,119	5,628	4,057	2,629	2,629
Sludge	kt / year (wet)	5,032	5,850	6,371	7,358	7,231
Waste textile	kt / year (wet)	31	49	50	36	36
Plant residues or animal carcasses	kt / year (wet)	77	125	272	175	175

3） N_2O

● ***Estimation Method***

Nitrous oxide emissions from this source were calculated by multiplying the incinerated volume of the industrial waste by Japan's country-specific emission factor. For sewage sludge, a separate emission factor was calculated for each type of flocculant and incinerator used, and where high-molecular-weight flocculants and fluidized-bed incinerators were used, separate emission factors were calculated for different combustion temperatures

- ***Emission factor***

➢ *Waste other than sewage sludge*

Emission factors were calculated in Japan using the nitrous oxide concentration in flue gas based on existing survey data. No adjustments were made for atmospheric nitrous oxide drawn into incineration facilities. The final emission factors were calculated for each type of industrial waste using the weighted average of volumes incinerated at individual incineration facilities. It should be noted that the value for paper and wood scraps were used as a substitute for the values for textile scraps and animal and plant residues or animal carcasses.

$$ef_{i,j} = \frac{M_{i,j} \times G_{i,j} \times 1000 \times 44}{I_{i,j} \times 22.4}$$

$M_{i,j}$: Average nitrous oxide concentration in flue gas at incineration facility *j* that incinerates industrial waste *i* (ppm)

$G_{i,j}$: Dry volume of flue gas from incineration facility *j* that incinerated industrial waste *i* at the time of nitrous oxide concentration measurement (m^3N/h)

Table 8-35 Emission factor for nitrous oxide, by type of industrial waste

Type of industrial waste	Emission factor（g-N_2O/t）
Waste Paper, Waste Wood	20.92
Waste Oil	11.83
Waste Plastics	179.75
Sludge	456.22

The same emission factors are applied every year.

Source: Measurement surveys (Environment Agency Results of Review of Calculation of Emissions of Greenhouse Gas Part 2 (2000))

Japan Society of Atmospheric Environment Method of Estimating Greenhouse Gas Emissions – Survey Report (1996)

Ueno, et al. *Review of Measures to Reduce Nitrous Oxide in Sewage Treatment Plants* Tokyo Metropolitan Research Institute for Environmental Protection (1995)

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Matsubara and Mizuochi *Survey of Emissions of Nitrous Oxide from Sewage Treatment Plants* Environmental and Sanitary Engineering Research, 8(3) (1994)

Suzuki, Ochi, Miyata *Continuous Measurement of Nitrous Oxide Emissions from Sewage Sludge Flux Furnaces* Proceedings of the 11th Environmental Engineering Symposium 2001, pp. 387–390（2001）

Takeishi, Watanabe, Matsubara, Hirayama, Maebashi, Koma, Wakasugi, and Yoshikawa *Report on Joint Research into the Behavior and Reduction of Waste Gas Components in Flux Furnaces* Public Works Research Institute, Ministry of Construction and Nagoya City Water Authority（1996）

Takeishi, Watanabe, Matsubara, Sato, Maebashi, Tanaka, Miwa, Wakasugi, and Yamashita *Report on Joint Research into the Behavior and Reduction of Waste Gas Components in Flux Furnaces* Public Works Research Institute, Ministry of Construction and Nagoya City Water Authority（1994）

Ishikawa Prefecture, City of Osaka, Kanagawa Prefecture, City of Kyoto, Hiroshima Prefecture, Hyogo Prefecture, *Survey of Compilation of Emission Units of Greenhouse Gas from Stationary Sources* (1991-1999)

➢ *Sewage sludge*

Emission factors for nitrous oxide from sewage sludge were calculated based on the actual measurement data. Specifically, the calculation weighted the average emission factor for each incineration facility by the volume of sewage sludge incinerated at the facility. As the emission factors vary depending on types of flocculants or incinerators used and the temperatures inside incinerators, the emission factors were determined separately for the categories shown in Table 8-36.

Table 8-36 Nitrous oxide emission factor for sewage sludge incineration

Type of flocculant	Type of incinerator	Combustion Temperature	Emission Factor （g N_2O/t）
High-molecular-weight flocculant	Fluidized Bed Incinerator	Normal temperature combustion（around 800℃）	1,508
	Fluidized Bed Incinerator	High temperature combustion（around 850℃）	645
	Multiple Hearth	―	882
Other	―	―	
Lime Sludge	―	―	294

Assume that emission factors for FY1990-2002 are constant.

Source: Matsubara and Mizuochi, Survey of Emissions of Nitrous Oxide from Sewage Treatment Plants Environmental and Sanitary Engineering Research, 8(3) (1994)

Public Works Research Institute, Ministry of Construction and Nagoya City Water Authority, Report on Joint Research into the Behavior and Reduction of Waste Gas Components in Flux Furnaces (1994)

Public Works Research Institute, Ministry of Construction and Nagoya City Water Authority, Report on Joint Research into the Behavior and Reduction of Waste Gas Components in Flux Furnaces (1996)

Nakamura, et al. Emission of Nitrous Oxide from Incineration of Sewage Sludge Proceedings of the 20th Japan Urban Cleaning Research Conference pp. 391–393 (1998)

● *Activity Data*

➢ *Industrial waste other than sewage sludge*

Activity data (wet basis) was determined in the same manner as for the methane emissions from industrial waste with the exception that the "volume of other incinerated organic sludge" was used as activity data for the sludge (excluding sewage sludge).

➢ *Sewage sludge*

The values in the "volume of incinerated sewage sludge, by flocculants and by incinerator types" reported in Sewage Statistics (Admin. Ed.) (Japan Sewage Works Association), were used for activity data (wet basis) for this source.

Table 8-37 Activity data for nitrous oxide emissions from incineration of sewage sludge

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
High-molecular-weight flocculant Fluidized bed incinerator (nomal temp.)	kt / year (wet)	1,112	1,869	2,397	2,839	2,474
High-molecular-weight flocculant Fluidized bed incinerator (high temp.)	kt / year (wet)	128	219	723	1,469	1,781
High-molecular-weight flocculant multiple hearth	kt / year (wet)	560	656	572	102	88
Lime sludge	kt / year (wet)	1,070	767	341	289	219
Other	kt / year (wet)	190	316	267	289	299

c） *Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency*

- ***Uncertainties***

The uncertainties in the CO_2 emission factor and activity data for waste oil and waste plastics were evaluated by the same method as was used for incineration of municipal solid waste. The uncertainties in CH_4 and N_2O emission factors were estimated by using the 95% confidence interval of actual measurement data of the emission factors by type of industrial solid waste and by type of incineration facility. The uncertainties in the CH_4 and N_2O activity data were estimated by using the statistical uncertainties for incinerated amount of industrial waste by type of waste.

The uncertainties in the CH_4 and N_2O emissions from incineration of industrial waste were estimated to be 150% and 116%, respectively. The uncertainties in the CO_2 emissions from incineration of waste oil and waste plastics were 105% and 100%, respectively. For more details, refer to the Annex 7.

- ***Time series consistency***

The emissions were calculated in a consistent manner.

d） *Source-specific QA/QC and Verification*

Tier 1 QC activities described in GPG (2000) were implemented. For more details, refer to the Annex 6.

e） *Source-specific Recalculations*

The estimates are recalculated because activity data were updated for 2004-2005.

f） *Source-specific Planned Improvements*

A further improvement is planned for estimates owing to a lack of sufficient current information on the percentage of incinerated amount of waste oil of biogenic origin.

8.4.1.3. Incineration of Specially controlled Industrial Waste (6.C.1.c)

a） *Source/Sink Category Description*

In this category, the CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O emissions from incineration of specially controlled industrial waste were estimated by each waste type and reported in the corresponding category either “biogenic” or “plastics and other non-biogenic waste”.

b） *Methodological Issues*

1） CO_2

- ***Estimation Method***

Emissions of carbon dioxide from the incineration of waste oil and infectious plastic waste contained in specially controlled industrial waste were calculated in accordance with the Decision Tree included in the Good Practice Guidance (2000) (Page 5.26, Fig 5.5) using Japan’s country-specific emission factors and the incinerated volume.

- ***Emission factor***

The emission factors for waste oil and plastics in industrial waste were used as the emission factor for waste oil and plastics in specially controlled industrial waste as it was believed that there was little difference between them in terms of carbon contents and rates of combustion.

- ***Activity Data***

On the assumption that the entire volume of waste oil and infectious plastic waste contained in specially controlled industrial waste was incinerated, carbon emission activity data was calculated using the output volume of the waste oil indicated in the Report on Survey of Organizations in Industrial Waste Administration (Water Supply Division, Health Service Bureau, the Ministry of Health and Welfare) for the waste oil. For the plastics in infectious waste, the activity data was calculated by multiplying the output volume of infectious waste reported by the same survey by the percentage of plastic content in infectious waste indicated in the Waste Handbook as the result of a composition analysis of infectious waste.

Activity data for incineration of waste oil (specially controlled ISW) (wet basis)
= Output volume of waste oil

Activity data for incineration of plastics in infectious waste (specially controlled ISW)(wet basis)
= Output volume of infectious waste × percentage of plastic content in infectious waste

2） CH_4

- ***Estimation Method***

Emissions of methane from the incineration of waste categorized as “waste oil” and “infectious waste” of specially controlled industrial waste were calculated by multiplying the volume of incinerated waste by type (wet basis) by Japan’s country-specific emission factor.

- ***Emission factor***

Because actual measurement data were not available, the emission factors for the incineration of industrial waste were used as substitutes for determining the emission factor for each type of specially controlled industrial waste. Specifically, the substitute emission factors used were the waste oil in industrial waste for the waste oil; the waste plastics in industrial waste for the infectious waste plastics; and paper and wood scraps in industrial waste for non-plastic infectious waste.

- ***Activity Data***

Activity data for the waste oil and infectious waste plastics were calculated using the same values as those used in the calculation of activity data associated with carbon dioxide emission. The volume of non-infectious waste plastics incinerated was deemed to be the same as the output volume, and calculated by multiplying the output volume of infectious waste by the percentage of non-plastic content in infectious waste.

3） N_2O

- ***Estimation Method***

Emissions of nitrous oxides from the incineration of the waste oil and infectious waste in specially controlled industrial waste were calculated by multiplying the incinerated volume of each type of waste (wet basis) by Japan’s country-specific emission factor.

- ***Emission factor***

Because actual measurement data were not available, the nitrous oxide emission factors for the incineration of industrial waste were used as substitutes for determining the emission factor for each type of specially controlled industrial waste. Specifically, the substitute emission factors used were the waste oil in industrial waste for the waste oil; the waste plastics in industrial waste for the infectious waste plastics; and the paper and wood scraps in industrial waste for non-plastic infectious wastes.

- ***Activity Data***

Activity data was calculated by using the same values used in the calculation of activity data associated with methane emissions.

Table 8-38 Incineration of specially controlled industrial waste

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Waste oil	kt (wet)	256	380	560	489	489
Infections Waste (plastic)	kt (wet)	78	128	167	171	171
Infections Waste (non-plastic)	kt (wet)	105	172	225	230	230

c） *Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency*

- ***Uncertainties***

The values for industrial solid waste were applied for the uncertainties in CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O emission factors. The uncertainties in activity data were evaluated separately for waste oil and waste plastics. For the incinerated amount of waste oil and infectious waste, twice the statistical uncertainties were applied. For waste plastics, the uncertainties in the percentage of plastics in infectious waste (expert judgment) and incinerated amount were used. The uncertainties in the CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O emissions from incineration of specially controlled industrial waste were estimated to be 167%, 142% and 159%, respectively. For details, refer to the Annex 7.

- ***Time series consistency***

Although some basic data used for activity data calculation were not available for entire time series, consistent data over the time series were developed by using estimation. The emissions were calculated in a consistent manner.

d） *Source-specific QA/QC and Verification*

Tier 1 QC activities described in GPG (2000) were implemented. For more details, refer to the Annex 6.

e） *Source-specific Recalculations*

No recalculations were performed.

f） *Source-specific Planned Improvements*

No improvements are planned.

8.4.2. Waste Used as Alternative Fuels (6.C.2.)

a） *Source/Sink Category Description*

Some municipal and industrial wastes generated in Japan are effectively used as raw materials or alternative fuels. This category includes CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O emissions from the use of waste as raw materials or alternative fuels. With respect to municipal waste used for the power generation, the emissions are included in the emissions from incineration, because the emissions are indistinguishable from the emissions from incineration of municipal waste. The CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O emissions from this category are encouraged to be reported under the Energy sector, according to the IPCC Guidelines. Therefore, the emissions not included in the Energy sector are shown in Table 8-39 and Table 8-40 for the reference purpose.

Table 8-39 CO_2 emissions from waste used as alternative fuels or raw materials

Category		Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Biogenic	MSW for electric generation	Gg CO_2	1,431	3,477	6,040	10,037	10,034
	Material and fuel use	Gg CO_2	1,753	1,949	2,548	3,484	3,649
	Total	Gg CO_2	3,184	5,426	8,588	13,521	13,683
Non Biogenic	MSW for electric generation	Gg CO_2	719	1,722	3,358	4,958	4,948
	Material and fuel use	Gg CO_2	2,622	3,477	4,136	7,085	7,348
	Total	Gg CO_2	3,341	5,199	7,495	12,043	12,297
TOTAL		Gg CO_2	6,525	10,625	16,083	25,564	25,980

Table 8-40 CH_4 and N_2O emissions from waste used as alternative fuels or raw materials

CH_4

Category		Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Biogenic	Material and fuel use	Gg CO_2 eq.	36.94	36.94	46.58	57.29	57.29
Non Biogenic	MSW for electric generation	Gg CO_2 eq.	1.31	2.86	4.82	6.15	6.15
	Material and fuel use	Gg CO_2 eq.	0.90	1.93	3.31	4.14	4.60
TOTAL		Gg CO_2 eq.	39.16	41.74	54.71	67.58	68.04

N_2O

Category		Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Biogenic	Material and fuel use	Gg CO_2 eq.	6.18	6.18	7.79	9.58	9.58
Non Biogenic	MSW for electric generation	Gg CO_2 eq.	42.84	102.65	183.60	289.16	289.16
	Material and fuel use	Gg CO_2 eq.	6.61	10.70	15.55	24.23	26.96
TOTAL		Gg CO_2 eq.	55.63	119.54	206.94	322.97	325.70

b） *Methodological Issues*

1） CO_2

- ***Estimation Method***

Carbon dioxide emissions were calculated by multiplying the incinerated volume of each type of waste used as raw material or fuel by Japan’s country-specific emission factor. The wastes included in the calculation were the portions used as raw material or fuel of: plastics in municipal solid waste; waste plastics and waste oil in industrial waste; waste tires; and refuse-derived solid fuels (RDF and RPF).

- ***Emission factor***

New emission factors were established for the plastics from municipal solid waste that were used as chemical raw material in coke ovens, waste tires, and the refuse-derived solid fuels (RDF and RPF). The remaining emission sources used the emission factors for simple incineration without raw material or fuel use (Chapter 8.4.1.).

New emission factors	Plastics from municipal solid waste (as chemical raw material in coke ovens), waste tires, and refuse-derived solid fuels (RDF and RPF).
Emission factors for simple incineration	Plastics from municipal solid waste (other than those used as chemical material in coke ovens) and industrial waste

Table 8-41 Carbon dioxide emission factors associated with the incineration of RDF and RPF Plastics from municipal solid waste(as chemical raw material in coke ovens),waste tires (kg CO_2/t)

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
MSW-coke oven	kg CO_2/t(dry)	1,362	1,387	1,404	1,449	1,445
Waste tire	kg CO_2/t(dry)	1,858	1,785	1,790	1,737	1,729
RDF	kg CO_2/t(dry)	1,029	1,029	1,029	1,029	1,029
RPF (Coal)	kg CO_2/t(dry)	1,419	1,419	1,419	1,419	1,419
RPF (Coke)	kg CO_2/t(dry)	2,445	2,445	2,445	2,445	2,445
RPF	kg CO_2/t(dry)	1,627	1,627	1,627	1,627	1,627

● *Activity Data*

Incinerated amount of waste used as raw material or alternative fuels is used. For more details, refer to the 6.C.2.a -6.C.2.d.

Table 8-42 Usage as raw materials and fuels (kt)

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
MSW-plastics-oilification	kt (dry)	0	0	3	7	4
MSW-plastics-reducer in blast furnace	kt (dry)	0	0	24	35	37
MSW-plastics-chemical material in coke-ove	kt (dry)	0	0	10	168	150
MSW-plastics-gasification	kt (dry)	0	0	1	56	52
ISW-waste plastics (iron and steel)	kt (wet)	0	0	57	160	92
ISW-waste plastics (cement)	kt (wet)	0	0	102	302	365
ISW-waste oil (cement baking furnace)	kt (wet)	141	233	359	447	474
ISW-waste oil (coiler)	kt (wet)	569	657	482	769	742
Waste tire	kt (dry)	282	471	580	498	546
RDF	kt (dry)	32	37	140	392	392
RPF	kt (dry)	0	8	25	457	625

2） CH_4, N_2O

● *Estimation Method*

Emissions of methane and nitrous oxide from the combustion of the wastes used as raw material or fuel were determined by multiplying the amount used as fuel by Japan's country-specific emission factors. The portions of the waste used as raw material included in the calculations were determined as shown in Table 8-43 by taking into account the status of use in combustion and the availability of data.

Table 8-43 Calculation of methane and nitrous oxide emissions from the use of waste as raw material or fuel

		Usage included in calculation	Usage excluded from calculation
Plastics from municipal solid waste		Plastic oil	Blast furnace reducing agents, chemical raw material for coke ovens, gasification
Industrial waste	Waste plastics	Cement kilns	Blast furnace reducing agents, petrochemical, gas
	Waste oil	Cement kilns, boilers	—
	Wood scraps	Boilers	—
Waste tires		Cement kilns, boilers, carbonization, gasification	Steel manufacturing
RDF and RPF		Cement kilns, boilers	—

● *Emission factor*

The emission factors for waste used as raw material and fuel were determined by multiplying the emission factor for applicable types of furnaces by the calorific value of each waste type, and converting the result to the weight-based values. Table 8-44 shows the data used in the calculation.

<u>*Calculation of emission factor (wet basis)*</u>
= (Emission factor for each type of furnace (kg-CH_4/TJ, kg-N_2O/TJ)) × (Calorific value of each waste type (MJ/kg)) / 1000

Table 8-44 Data used for the calculation of the methane and nitrous oxide emission factors for wastes used as raw material and fuel.

Item			Emission factor for furnaces and ovens	Calorific value
Plastics from municipal solid waste		Plastic oil	Boilers (Fuel oil A, gas oil, kerosene, naphtha, other liquid fuels)	Calorific value of waste plastics
Industrial waste	Waste plastics	Cement kilns	Other industrial furnaces (solid fuel)	Calorific value of waste plastics
	Waste oil	Cement kilns, boilers	Other industrial furnaces (solid fuel)	Specific gravity of reclaimed oil/waste oil [a]
		Boilers	Boilers (Fuel oil A, gas oil, kerosene, naphtha, other liquid fuels)	
	Wood scraps	Boilers	CH_4: Boilers (wood, charcoal) N_2O: Boilers (other than fluidized-bed) (solid fuel)	Calorific value of wood [b]
Waste tires		Cement kilns	Other industrial furnaces (solid fuel)	Calorific value of waste tires
		Boilers	CH_4: Boilers (Steam coal, coke, other solid fuels) N_2O: Boilers (other than fluidized-bed) (solid fuel)	
		Carbonization	Boilers (gas fuels)	
		Gasification	Other industrial furnaces (gas fuels) and other industrial furnaces (liquid fuels) [c]	
RDF		Boilers	CH_4: Boilers (Steam coal, coke, other solid fuels) N_2O: Boilers (other than fluidized-bed) (solid fuel)	Calorific value of RDF
RPF		Cement kilns, boilers	Other industrial furnaces (solid fuel)	Calorific value of RPF [d]
		Boilers	CH_4: Boilers (Steam coal, coke, other solid fuels) N_2O: Boilers (other than fluidized-bed) (solid fuel)	

a) Calorific value per unit volume was determined by dividing by the specific gravity of waste oil (0.9 kg/L) obtained from the *Waste Handbook (1997)*.

b) Source: *1997 General Survey of Emissions of Air Pollutants*

c) The percentage of substances recovered during the gasification of waste tires. A weighted average was calculated using the proportions of gas and oil (22% and 43%) reported in the *Hyogo Eco-town* documents.

Table 8-45 Emission factors and calorific values for the use of waste as raw material and fuel by furnace type

Furnace type/Fuel type	Methane emission factor (kg-CH_4/TJ)	Nitrous oxide emission factor (kg-N_2O/TJ)	Source of fuel	Calorific value (TJ/kg)
Boilers (Fuel oil A, gas oil, kerosene, naphtha, other liquid fuels)	0.26	0.19	Waste plastics	29.3
Boilers (gas fuels)	0.23	0.17	Reclaimed oil*	40.2 (TJ/l)
Boilers (steam coal, coke, other solid fuels)	0.13		Waste tires	20.9
Boilers (wood, charcoal)	74.9		RDF	18.0
Boilers (other than fluidized-bed) (solid fuels)		0.85	RPF	26.8
Other industrial furnaces (liquid fuel)	0.83	1.8	Wood	14.4
Other industrial furnaces (solid fuel)	13.1	1.1		
Other industrial furnaces (gas fuel)	2.3	1.2		

Emission factors are from the documents relating to each furnace type. Calorific values are obtained from the *2003 General Energy Statistics*.

* Basic unit of calorific value of oil is “TJ/l”.

● *Activity Data*

Activity data were determined for each category using the wet-basis values (Table 8-46).

Table 8-46 Fuel usage of the waste associated with methane and nitrous oxide emissions

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
MSW-oilification	kt (wet)	0	0	3	7	4
ISW-waste wood	kt (wet)	1,635	1,635	2,061	2,535	2,535
Waste tire-cement baking furnace	kt (wet)	111	275	361	181	168
Waste tire-boiler	kt (wet)	119	184	163	255	316
Waste tire-pyrolysis furnace	kt (wet)	67	37	30	10	8
Waste tire-gasification	kt (wet)	0	0	0	27	34
RDF	kt (wet)	34	39	148	415	415
RPF	kt (wet)	0	8	25	471	644

c） *Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency*

Refer to the respective section.

d） *Source-specific QA/QC and Verification*

Refer to the respective section.

e） *Source-specific Recalculations*

Refer to the respective section.

f） *Source-specific Planned Improvements*

Refer to the respective section.

8.4.2.1. Emissions from municipal waste used as alternative fuel (6.C.2.a)

a） *Source/Sink Category Description*

This category includes the emissions from municipal waste used as raw materials or alternative fuels.

b） *Methodological Issues*

1） CO_2

- ***Estimation Method***

The emissions were calculated by multiplying the incinerated volume of each type of waste used as raw material or fuel by Japan’s country-specific emission factor.

- ***Emission factor***

Emission factors of municipal waste incineration were used except for plastics of municipal solid waste (as chemical raw material in coke ovens). The emission factor for plastics used as chemical raw material in coke ovens was set as the volume of hydrocarbon that is used as chemical raw material and from which no carbon dioxide is emitted into the air by subtracting the percentage of carbon in the plastics that migrates to hydrocarbon oil in the coke oven (47.9%) from emission factor for plastics (MSW).

Calculation of the emission factor for plastics used as raw material in coke ovens (dry basis)
= (Emission factor for the incineration of plastics in municipal solid waste)
× [1 – (fraction of carbon in plastics used as chemical raw material for coke ovens that migrates to hydrocarbon)]

● *Activity Data*

The portion of the plastics in municipal solid waste used as raw material or fuel (dry basis) was determined by multiplying the total amount collected by designated legal bodies and municipalities and processed as raw material and fuel (wet basis) under the Containers and Packaging Recycling Law by the percentage of solids. The percentage of solids was established 96% by using the data provided by the Japan Containers and Packaging Recycling Association.

- ***Processing of plastics collected by designated legal bodies***

The amount of the plastics collected by designated legal bodies and processed into raw material and fuel was determined from the amount reported in the *Plastic Containers and Packaging (Other Plastics, Food Trays)* section of the *Statistics of Commercial Recycling of Plastics (Recycling)* compiled by the Japan Containers and Packaging Recycling Association. Usage in products that do not emit carbon dioxide was deducted.

- ***Processing of plastics collected by municipalities***

The amount of plastics collected by municipalities and processed into raw material and fuel was calculated by first subtracting the amount of plastics (wet basis) that was commercially recycled through designated legal bodies from the amount of all plastics that were commercially recycled under the *Plastic Containers and Packaging Recycling Law* (wet basis), and multiplying the result by the recycling rate of plastics by various methods and the percentage of recycled products in the total amount of the product.

- Amount of plastics commercially recycled under the *Plastic Containers and Packaging Recycling Law* (wet basis)

  The results of the selective collections by municipalities and commercial recycling under the *Plastic Containers and Packaging Recycling Law* were determined from *Annual Recycling Statistics* by the Waste Management and Recycling Department of the Ministry of the Environment.

- Amount of plastics commercially recycled through designated legal body channels (wet basis)

  The amount was determined from the *Actual Collection of Plastic Containers and Packages section of the Statistics of Commercial Recycling of Plastics (Recycling).*

- Percentage of commercially recycled plastics by recycling method

  The rates were obtained from the percentages for various methods of commercial recycling of the plastics collected through municipal channels in the *Results of the 2001 Questionnaire to Municipalities on Waste Plastics Processing* compiled by the Plastic Waste Management Institute.

- Percentage of commercially recycled plastic products by recycling method

  The values for the commercial recycling of the plastics collected through the municipal channels were substituted for the percentage of commercially recycled plastic products collected through designated legal body channels. The percentages were calculated by dividing the amounts of commercially recycled plastic products by various recycling methods, which were established in the activity data for recycling through designated legal body channels, by the amount of commercially recycled plastics. The amount of commercially recycled plastics by each of the recycling methods was calculated by multiplying the amount of plastics commercially recycled through designated legal body channels, by the percentage of commercially recycled plastics by recycling method obtained from reference documents *Assessment and Deliberation of the Plastic Containers and Packaging Recycling Law* by the Japan Containers and Packaging Recycling Association.

2） CH_4, N_2O

For estimation method and emission factors, refer to the section 8.4.2. Data used for CO_2 emission estimates were used in wet basis for activity data.

c） *Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency*

● *Uncertainties*

The same value of uncertainty in CO_2 emissions from incineration of municipal solid waste (6.C.1.a) was used for the uncertainty in the CO_2 emission factor. The uncertainty in activity data for CO_2 emissions was estimated by using the uncertainties in the amount of plastics used as raw materials or alternative fuels (statistical uncertainty) and the percentage of solids (same value that was used for the municipal solid waste incineration).

The level of uncertainty in the CH_4 emission factor was estimated by using the uncertainties in emission factors for each furnace type and the calorific value of plastics. For uncertainty in CH_4 and N_2O activity data, the uncertainties in the amount of municipal solid waste plastics used as raw materials or alternative fuels were used. The uncertainties in the CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O emissions from municipal solid waste plastics used as raw materials or alternative fuels were estimated to be 17%, 180% and 112%, respectively. For details, refer to the Annex 7.

● *Time series consistency*

The emissions were calculated in a consistent manner. The statistical data for activity data have been available since 2000 because the use of waste as alternative fuel or raw material was not common prior to 2000 in Japan.

d） *Source-specific QA/QC and Verification*

Tier 1 QC activities described in GPG (2000) were implemented. For more details, refer to the Annex 6.

e） *Source-specific Recalculations*

A minor correction to the activity data for 2005 was made.

f） *Source-specific Planned Improvements*

No improvements are planned.

8.4.2.2. Emissions from industrial waste used as raw material or alternative fuels (6.C.2.b)

a） *Source/Sink Category Description*

This category covers the emissions from incineration of industrial wastes (waste plastics, waste oil, waste wood) used as raw materials or alternative fuels.

b） *Methodological Issues*

1） CO_2

● *Estimation Method and Emission factor*

Emission factors used for incineration of industrial waste are used for waste plastics and waste oil.

● *Activity Data*

- Industrial waste plastics used as raw materials and fuels

The calculation covered the amount (wet basis) of waste plastics in industrial waste that was used as raw material or fuel in the Steel Industry and the Cement Manufacturing Industry categories. Usage of raw material or fuel in the steel industry was obtained from the *Current State of Plastic Waste Recycling and Future Tasks* published by the Japan Iron and Steel Federation. Usage in the cement manufacturing industry was obtained from the *Cement Handbook* published by Japan Cement Association

- Industrial waste oil used as raw materials and fuels

The amount of waste oil used as raw material or fuel was extracted from the “fuel usage” in the “direct recycle usage category” and the “fuel usage” in the “recycle usage after treatment category” in the *Report of the Research on the State of Wide-range Movement and Cyclical Use of Wastes*. The values before 1998 are estimated by using the trend of incineration amout of all industrial waste oil.

2） CH_4, N_2O

- ***Estimation Method and Emission factor***

Refer to the section 8.4.2.

- ***Activity Data***

- Waste plastics used as raw materials and fuels

The calculation of the usage of wastes plastics as raw material or fuel associated with the source of methane and nitrous oxide emissions covered cement kilns. The activity data determined during the calculation of carbon dioxide emissions relevant to cement kilns was used.

- Waste oil used as raw materials and fuels

The volume of waste oil used as raw material or fuel is calculated separately for cement kilns and boilers. The volume of waste oil and reclaimed oil (which was produced from the waste oil contained in industrial waste and other waste oil) used as fuel for cement kilns was determined from the annual data in the Cement Handbook. The volume used as fuel for boilers was determined by subtracting the volume used as fuel for cement kilns from the volume of waste oil used as raw material or fuel, which was determined during the calculation of the carbon dioxide emission from this source.

- Waste wood used as raw materials and fuels

The amount of usage of waste wood as raw material or fuel was extracted from the “fuel usage” in the “direct recycle usage” and the “fuel usage” in the “recycle usage after treatment” in the Report of the Research on the State of Wide-range Movement and Cyclical Use of Wastes. The values before 1998 are estimated by using the average value in the period of 1998-2002.

c） *Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency*

- ***Uncertainties***

The same value of uncertainty as was used for “CO_2 emissions from incineration of industrial waste (6.C.1.b)” was applied for uncertainty in CO_2 emission factor. The uncertainties in emission factors for CH_4 and N_2O were evaluated by the same method that was used for municipal waste used as raw materials or alternative fuels. The uncertainty in activity data were evaluated separately for waste plastics, waste oil, and waste wood. For waste plastics, the uncertainty was calculated by combining of the uncertainties in the amount of waste plastics used as raw materials or alternative fuels in the iron and steel industry and in the cement industry. The uncertainty levels for each component were evaluated by using the statistical uncertainties. For waste oil, the values for cement kilns (statistical uncertainty) and boilers (a value for CO_2) were combined. For waste wood, statistical uncertainties for the amount of waste wood used as raw materials or alternative fuels were used.

The uncertainties in CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O emissions from the incineration of industrial waste used as raw material or alternative fuels were estimated to be in the range of 13-105%, 74-128% and 31-110%, respectively. For details, refer to the Annex 7.

- ***Time series consistency***

Data on the amount of waste oil and waste wood used as alternative fuels have been available since 1998. For waste oil, consistent data over the time series were developed by using the total amount of waste oil incinerated without the use of waste oil as alternative fuel. For waste wood, the average of 1998–2002 data was used to estimate the amount of waste wood for the past years. The emissions were calculated in a consistent manner.

d） *Source-specific QA/QC and Verification*

Tier 1 QC activities described in GPG (2000) were implemented. For more details, refer to the Annex 6.

e） *Source-specific Recalculations*

The estimates were recalculated because activity data were updated for 2003–2005.

f） *Source-specific Planned Improvements*

No improvements are planned.

8.4.2.3. Emissions from waste tires used as raw materials and alternative fuels (6.C.2.c)

a） *Source/Sink Category Description*

This category includes the emissions from the use of waste tires as raw materials or alternative fuels. Both municipal waste and industrial waste are considered together in this category.

b） *Methodological Issues*

1） CO_2

- ***Estimation Method***

The emissions were calculated by multiplying the incinerated amount of waste tires used as raw materials or fuels by Japan’s country-specific emission factor.

- ***Emission factor***

The emission factor for waste tires was calculated by multiplying the fossil fuel-derived carbon content of the waste tires by the rate of combustion of the waste tires at the facilities that use waste tires as fuel. The volume of the fossil fuel-derived carbon in the waste tires was calculated by the material contents of new tires. The rate of combustion for waste tires was set to 99.5% based on the maximum default value for hazardous waste in the Good Practice Guidance (2000).

Calculation of emission factor for the incineration of waste tires (dry basis)
= (Fossil fuel-derived carbon content in waste tires) × (rate of combustion of waste tires) × 1000× 44 / 12

- ***Activity Data***

Activity data (dry basis) was calculated by multiplying the amount of waste tires used as raw material or fuel (wet basis) in the *Tire Industry of Japan*, published by the Japan Automobile Tire Manufacturers Association, Inc. by the percentage of solids calculated using the average moisture content in the waste tires determined from analyses of three constituents of divided tires reported in *the Basic Waste Data Fact Book 2000*) published by Japan Environmental Sanitation Center.

2） CH_4, N_2O

- ***Estimation Method and Emission factor***

Refer to the section 8.4.2.

- ***Activity Data***

The “volume of waste tires used as raw material or fuel by usage” that was determined during the calculation of the carbon dioxide emissions from this source was used. For the activity data, the volume of waste tires recorded in the following categories were used: “Cement kilns” for use in cement kilns; “Medium to small boilers”, “Use by tire factories”, “Use by paper manufacturers”, and “Power generation” for use in boilers; and “Gasification” for use in gasification processes.

c） *Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency*

- ***Uncertainties***

The level of uncertainty in CO_2 emission was estimated by using the carbon content of waste tires and the combustion rate of the furnace using waste tires as alternative fuels. For activity data, the uncertainty was estimated by using the uncertainties in the amount of waste tires used as raw materials or alternative fuels and the percentage of solids in waste tires. The uncertainties in the emission factors for CH_4 and N_2O were evaluated by the same method that was applied to municipal solid waste used as raw materials or alternative fuels and were estimated by combining the uncertainties in emission factors for each furnace type using waste tires as raw materials or alternative fuels and in the calorific value of waste tires. For activity data, the uncertainties in the amount of waste tires used as raw materials or alternative fuels were used. The methods of evaluation of the uncertainty levels for each component are:

- Use of the values for industrial waste (waste plastics) incineration: carbon content and combustion rate
- Based on expert judgment: percentage of solids
- Use of the uncertainties set by each statistics: amount of waste tires used as raw materials or alternative fuels

The uncertainties in CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O emissions from the use of waste tires as raw materials or alternative fuels were estimated to be 15%, 91% and 26%, respectively. For details, refer to the Annex 7.

- ***Time series consistency***

The emissions were calculated in a consistent manner.

d） *Source-specific QA/QC and Verification*

Tier 1 QC activities described in GPG (2000) were implemented. For more details, refer to the Annex 6.

e） *Source-specific Recalculations*

No recalculations were performed.

f） *Source-specific Planned Improvements*

No improvements are planned.

8.4.2.4. Incineration of refuse-based solid fuels (RDF and RPF) (6.C.2.d)

a） *Source/Sink Category Description*

This category covers the emissions from incineration of refuse-based solid fuels RDF (municipal waste-derived) and RPF (industrial waste-derived).

b） *Methodological Issues*

1） CO_2

- ***Estimation Method***

The emissions were calculated by multiplying the incinerated amount of RDF and RPF by Japan's country-specific emission factor.

- ***Emission factor***

The emission factor associated with the use of the refuse-derived solid fuels was calculated separately for RDF and RPF by the equation shown below. For the RPF (refuse paper and plastic fuel), the emission factors were calculated separately for the coal-equivalent and coke-equivalent fuels, and also calculated their average weighted by the percentage used as fuel.

Calculation of emission factor for the use of RDF and RPF as fuel (dry basis)
= 1000 × (average percentage of solids) × (percentage of plastic-derived constituents, dry basis) × (carbon content of plastics, dry basis) × (rate of combustion) × 44 / 12

- Average percentage of solid content

The percentage of solids in the RDF was set to 94.5%, based on the simple average of moisture content in the RDF manufactured by the facilities listed in the Proper Management of Refuse-derived Fuels compiled by the Study Group for Proper Management of RDF.

The percentage of solids in the RPF was set to 97.4%, based on the moisture contents of coal-equivalent and coke-equivalent products indicated by the RPF quality standards set by the Japan RPF Industry Association with their average weighted by the manufacturing ratio of these products.

- Percentage of plastic-derived content

The calculation of the percentage of the plastics-derived constituents (dry basis) used the wet-based moisture content of the constituents of municipal solid waste determined in the Emission from Controlled Disposal Sites (6.A.1.) section, which was converted to a dry-based value. The results of the content analysis of the wet-based refuse were obtained from the Results of Content Analysis of Refuse for each facility listed in the Proper Management of Refuse-derived Fuels. The percentage of plastics-derived constituents in the RPF (dry basis) was set at 50% for the coal-equivalent product and 90% for the coke-equivalent product based on the results of a fact-finding survey by the Japan RPF Industry Association.

- Carbon content in plastics

The average carbon content used in the Incineration of Municipal Solid Waste (Plastics) (Table 8-27) was applied to the carbon content in plastics contained in the RDF (dry basis). The carbon content (73.7%) of plastics contained in the RPF (dry basis) was determined from the carbon content value (70%) used in the Incineration of Industrial Waste (Waste Plastics) (95%), which was converted to a dry basis using the moisture content in waste plastics in industrial waste.

- Rate of combustion

The rate of combustion of the RDF was set to 99%, applying the default value in the Good Practice

Guidance (2000) in the same manner as for municipal solid waste (plastics). The rate for the RPF was set to 99.5%, using the default value in the Good Practice Guidance (2000) in the same manner as for industrial waste (waste plastics).

● Activity Data

The amount of RDF production was used as the substitute for the amount of usage of the RDF fuel. The activity data was calculated by multiplying the percentage of solids in the RDF by the amount of fuel produced by refuse-based fuel production facilities (wet basis) indicated in the Report on Survey of State of Treatment of Municipal Solid Waste compiled by the Waste Management and Recycling Department of the Ministry of the Environment. The values for the years for which data were unavailable were estimated using the refuse processing capacity.

Determining the usage of RPF covered the paper and cement manufacturing industries which consumed a significant amount of the RPF. The usage of the RPF was calculated by multiplying the average percentage of solids in the RPF by the value in the statistical data compiled by the Japan Paper Association (dry basis) for the paper industry and by the statistical data compiled by the Japan Cement Association (wet basis) for the cement industry.

2） CH_4, N_2O

● Estimation Method and Emission factor

Refer to the section 8.4.2.

● Activity Data

The total production volume of RDF (wet basis) determined during the calculation of the carbon dioxide emissions from this source was used as the volume of RDF burnt as boiler fuel.

Of the total production volume of the RPF determined during the calculation of carbon dioxide emission from this source, the volume used by the paper industry was used as the volume for the boiler fuel usage, and the volume used by the cement industry was used as the volume for the fuel usage by cement kilns. The fuel usage of the RPF in the paper industry was reported on a dry basis; this was converted to the wet-basis weight by dividing the value by the percentage of solids in the RPF determined during the calculation of the carbon dioxide emission.

c） Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency

● Uncertainties

The level of uncertainty in the CO_2 emission factor for RDF used as fuels was estimated by using the uncertainties in the percentage of plastic-derived constituents in RDF, carbon content in the plastics, and combustion rate of the facilities using RDF as fuels. For RPF, the uncertainty in emission factor for coal-equivalent RPF was used. The uncertainty in activity data was estimated by using the uncertainties in the amount (wet basis) of RDF, RPF used as fuels and the percentage of solids in the solid fuels.

The uncertainties in the CH_4 and N_2O emission factors were estimated by using the uncertainties in emission factors for each type of furnace by usage of RDF and RPF and the calorific values of the RDF and RPF. For activity data, the uncertainties in the amount of RDF and RPF were used.

The methods of evaluation of the uncertainty levels for each component are:

- Use of 95% confidence interval of data: percentage of plastic-derived constituents of RDF, percentage of solids in RDF

- Use of the values for municipal solid waste (plastics) incineration: carbon content of RDF and combustion rate for RDF
- Use of the values for industrial solid waste (waste plastics) incineration: carbon content of RPF and combustion rate for RPF
- Expert judgment: percentage of plastic-derived constituents of RPF
- Use of the uncertainties set by each statistics: amount of RDF and RPF used as alternative fuels

The uncertainties in CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O emissions from the use of RDF and RPF as raw materials or alternative fuels were estimated to be 44%, 49%, and 33%, respectively. For details, refer to the Annex 7.

- ***Time-series consistency***

Because data on the amount of RDF produced were not available for the years prior to 1997, these data were estimated by using the trend on capacity of refuse-based fuel-producing facilities. The emissions were calculated in a consistent manner.

d） *Source-specific QA/QC and Verification*

Tier 1 QC activities described in GPG (2000) were implemented. For more details, refer to the Annex 6.

e） *Source-specific Recalculations*

The emission estimates were recalculated owing to update in the incinerated amount of RPF for 2003–2004 and RDF for 2005.

f） *Source-specific Planned Improvements*

No improvements are planned.

8.5. Emissions from the Decomposition of Petroleum-Derived Surfactants (6.D.)

a） *Source/Sink Category Description*

Surfactants are used for various cleaning activities in homes and factories in Japan. Petroleum-derived surfactants discharged into wastewater treatment facilities and into the environment, and emit carbon dioxide. As this emission source did not correspond to any of the existing waste categories (6.A. to 6.C.), it was included in the Other (6.D.) section. In 2006, emissions from solid waste disposal on land were 545Gg CO_2 eq. and accounted for 0.04% of the national total emissions. The emissions from this source category had decreased by 24.7% compared to 1990.

b） *Methodological Issues*

- ***Estimation Method***

As neither the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines nor the Good Practice Guidance (2000) specified a method for determining carbon dioxide emissions, a method specifically established in Japan was applied to the calculation. Because carbon contained in surfactants that emitted into wastewater treatment facilities and into the environment is eventually oxidized to carbon dioxide and emitted into the atmosphere as a result of surfactants decomposition, carbon dioxide emissions were estimated based on the amount of carbon contained in surfactants that emitted into wastewater treatment facilities and into the environment.

The main subject of estimation was the carbon content of petroleum-derived surfactants, and it was assumed that all of the carbon contained in surfactants is ultimately decomposed into CO_2. In addition, all domestically used surfactants were assumed to be discharged into wastewater treatment facilities and into the environment. The carbon content in petroleum-derived surfactants was determined by using the amount of surfactant raw materials consumed and the amount of surfactants imported and exported.

Based on the facts stated above, the carbon dioxide emissions were calculated by multiplying the volume of the petroleum-derived surfactant for each type of raw material by the carbon content of each of the materials. The calculation covered synthetic alcohols, alkylbenzenes, alkylphenols, and ethylene oxide. Some of the carbon contained in surfactants discharged into wastewater treatment facilities are adsorbed and assimilated by sludge. However, this portion of carbon is not decomposed biologically. It is released into the atmosphere as CO_2 through incineration and landfilling of sludge. Therefore, the emission is included in CO_2 emission estimates.

- ***Emission factor***

The emission factor was determined for each type of material by calculating the amount of carbon dioxide, expressed in kg, that was emitted from the decomposition of 1 t of a surfactant, using the average carbon content in the molecules.

$$EF_j = C_i \times 1000/12 \times 44$$

C_i: Average carbon content of petroleum-derived raw material *i* used in a surfactant

Table 8-47 Average carbon content of surfactants, by petroleum-derived raw material

Raw material	Carbon number	Molecular weight	Carbon content	Basis for determination
Synthetic alcohol	12	186	77.4%	C12-alcohol as the main constituent.
Alkylbenzene	18	250	86.4%	C12-alkylbenzene as the main constituent.
Alkylphenol	15	210	85.7%	C9-alkylphenol as the main constituent.
Ethylene oxide	2	44	54.5%	Based on ethylene oxide molecules (C_2H_4O)

- ***Activity Data***

Activity data is the amount of raw materials consumed for petroleum-derived surfactants. As some of the surfactants produced in Japan are exported, the activity data were determined by multiplying the volume of raw materials used in the surfactants, obtained from the statistical data for surfactant use, by an import/export adjustment factor.

- ***Volume of surfactants used***

The volumes of the use of surfactant by material were extracted from the consumption of raw materials for surfactants indicated in the Chemical Industry Statistical Yearbook. As there was no compilation of usage since 2002, the volume of use was estimated using the simple averages of ratio of consumption and production in the period from 1990 to 2001.

- ***Export/import correction factor***

The correction factor was calculated from the export/import statistics in International Trade Statistics by the Customs Bureau of the Ministry of Finance for categories of anionic surfactants, cationic surfactants, non-ionic surfactants, and other organic surfactants and the volume of surfactants used. As some of the materials for surfactants were used in several types of surfactants, an average of the export/import correction factor was weighted by surfactant production volume as necessary to calculate the correction factor for each classification of surfactant.

Export/Import correction factor
= (Surfactant production + Surfactants imported – surfactants exported) / surfactant production

Table 8-48 Activity data associated with decomposition of petroleum-based surfactants

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Synthetic alcohol	t	29,239	16,253	28,285	31,609	34,485
Alkyl benzene	t	105,432	102,794	80,832	47,349	46,141
Alkyl phenol	t	10,141	8,798	7,454	3,448	3,184
Ethylene oxide	t	124,984	132,175	146,509	127,150	132,600

c） *Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency*

- ***Uncertainty***

The level of uncertainty associated with emission factor was evaluated by using the differences in carbon content in the major constituents of raw materials for surfactants and was found to be 19% (calculated by using standard deviation). With respect to uncertainties in activity data, twice the statistical uncertainties was used and evaluated to be 40%.

- ***Time-series consistency***

Consistent methodology was used in the estimation. However, data on the amount of raw materials consumed for surfactants have became not available since 2002 and activity data were estimated from the production amount of the surfactants.

d） *Source-specific QA/QC and Verification*

Tier 1 QC activities described in GPG (2000) were implemented. Details of QA/QC activities are described in the Annex 6.

e） *Source-specific Recalculations*

No recalculations were performed.

f） *Source-specific Planned Improvements*

No improvements are planned.

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Chapter 9 Other (CRF sector 7)

9.1. Overview of Sector

They have been reported as “NO.” *UNFCCC Reporting Guidelines (FCCC/SBSTA/2006/9) para.29* indicates that Annex I Parties should report and explicitly describe the details of emissions from each country-specific source of gases which are not included in the IPCC Guidelines. According to this requirement, emissions from other category (CRF sector7) are indicated below.

9.2. CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs and SF_6

The national inventory submitted this year does not include the emissions and removals of gases targeted under the Kyoto Protocol (CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6) from the sources which are not included in the IPCC Guideline.

9.3. NOx, CO, NMVOC and SO_2

The inventory submitted this year includes CO emissions from smoking as the emissions of indirect greenhouse gases (NOx, CO, NMVOC) and SO_2 from the sources which are not included in the IPCC Guideline (Refer to *7-2007.xls*).

Chapter 10 Recalculation and Improvements

10.1. Explanation and Justification for Recalculations

This section explains improvements on estimation of emissions and removals in the inventory submitted in 2007.

In accordance with the *Good Practice and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2000)* (hereafter, *the Good Practice Guidance (2000)*) and the *IPCC Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry*, recalculations of previously reported emissions and removals are recommended in the cases of 1) application of new estimation methods, 2) addition of new categories for emissions and removals and 3) data refinement. Major changes in the inventory submitted last year are indicated below.

10.1.1. General Issues

In general, activity data for the latest year available at the time when the inventory is compiled are often revised in the year following the submission year because of such as the publication of data in the fiscal year basis. In the national inventory submitted this year, activity data in many sources for 2004 have been changed and as a result, the emissions from those sources for the inventory year have been recalculated.

10.1.2. Recalculations in Each Sector

The information of recalculation for sectors (energy; industrial processes; solvent and other product use; agriculture; land use, land-use change and forestry; and waste) is described separately at sections named as “Source/Sink-specific Recalculations” in Chapters 3 to 8.

10.2. Implications for Emission Levels

Table 10-1 shows the changes made to the overall emission estimates due to the recalculations indicated in “Section 10.1. Explanation and Justification for Recalculations”.

Compared to the values reported in the previous year’s inventory, total emissions excluding LULUCF sector in the base year (1990) under the UNFCCC did not change, and the total emissions in year 2005 decreased by 0.14% compared to the data reported in last year (Table 10-1).

Table 10-1 Comparison of emissions and removals in the inventories submitted in 2007 and 2008

[Mt CO_2eq.]

		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
CO_2	JNGI2007	1,051.9	1,062.4	1,071.6	1,064.0	1,124.1	1,134.3	1,147.6	1,143.3	1,107.4	1,142.8	1,163.7	1,148.3	1,175.8	1,183.4	1,185.1	1,197.4
with LULUCF3)	JNGI2008	1,052.2	1,062.7	1,071.9	1,064.3	1,124.5	1,134.6	1,147.8	1,143.6	1,107.7	1,143.2	1,164.1	1,148.3	1,176.0	1,183.7	1,182.2	1,194.7
	difference	*0.03%*	*0.02%*	*0.02%*	*0.03%*	*0.03%*	*0.03%*	*0.02%*	*0.03%*	*0.03%*	*0.03%*	*0.03%*	*0.00%*	*0.02%*	*0.02%*	*-0.25%*	*-0.23%*
CO_2	JNGI2007	1,144.2	1,153.6	1,161.8	1,154.6	1,214.5	1,228.1	1,241.1	1,236.8	1,200.5	1,235.8	1,256.7	1,241.0	1,278.6	1,286.2	1,287.6	1,293.5
without LULUCF	JNGI2008	1,144.2	1,153.6	1,161.8	1,154.6	1,214.5	1,228.1	1,241.1	1,236.8	1,200.5	1,235.8	1,256.7	1,240.7	1,278.6	1,286.2	1,284.4	1,290.6
	difference	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*-0.03%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*-0.25%*	*-0.22%*
CH_4	JNGI2007	33.5	33.2	33.0	32.7	32.0	31.0	30.3	29.2	28.4	27.7	27.0	26.2	25.3	24.8	24.4	24.1
with LULUCF	JNGI2008	33.5	33.2	33.0	32.7	32.0	31.0	30.3	29.2	28.4	27.7	27.0	26.2	25.3	24.8	24.4	24.0
	difference	*0.04%*	*0.04%*	*0.04%*	*0.04%*	*0.04%*	*0.03%*	*0.03%*	*0.03%*	*0.02%*	*0.02%*	*0.02%*	*0.02%*	*0.03%*	*0.04%*	*0.05%*	*-0.59%*
CH_4	JNGI2007	33.4	33.1	32.9	32.6	31.9	31.0	30.2	29.2	28.3	27.7	27.0	26.2	25.2	24.7	24.3	24.1
without LULUCF	JNGI2008	33.4	33.1	32.9	32.6	31.9	31.0	30.3	29.2	28.3	27.7	27.0	26.2	25.2	24.7	24.4	23.9
	difference	*0.04%*	*0.04%*	*0.04%*	*0.04%*	*0.04%*	*0.03%*	*0.03%*	*0.03%*	*0.02%*	*0.02%*	*0.02%*	*0.02%*	*0.03%*	*0.04%*	*0.05%*	*-0.59%*
N_2O	JNGI2007	32.7	32.2	32.3	32.0	33.2	33.5	34.6	35.2	33.8	27.4	29.9	26.5	26.1	25.9	25.9	25.5
with LULUCF	JNGI2008	32.7	32.2	32.3	32.0	33.2	33.5	34.6	35.2	33.8	27.4	29.9	26.5	26.1	25.9	26.0	25.6
	difference	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*-0.03%*	*0.00%*	*0.02%*	*0.18%*	*0.46%*
N_2O	JNGI2007	32.6	32.1	32.2	32.0	33.1	33.4	34.5	35.2	33.7	27.3	29.9	26.4	26.1	25.9	25.9	25.4
without LULUCF	JNGI2008	32.6	32.1	32.2	32.0	33.1	33.4	34.5	35.2	33.7	27.3	29.9	26.4	26.1	25.9	26.0	25.6
	difference	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*-0.03%*	*0.00%*	*0.02%*	*0.18%*	*0.46%*
HFCs	JNGI2007	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	20.2	19.8	19.8	19.3	19.8	18.6	15.8	13.1	12.5	8.3	7.1
	JNGI2008	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	20.2	19.8	19.8	19.3	19.8	18.6	15.8	13.1	12.5	8.3	7.3
	difference	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*1.70%*
PFCs	JNGI2007	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	14.0	14.5	15.5	12.6	9.7	8.6	7.2	6.5	6.2	6.3	5.7
	JNGI2008	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	14.3	14.9	16.1	13.2	10.5	9.3	7.8	7.1	6.8	7.0	6.5
	difference	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	*1.82%*	*3.06%*	*4.08%*	*5.25%*	*7.41%*	*7.67%*	*8.49%*	*8.17%*	*10.11%*	*11.52%*	*14.40%*
SF_6	JNGI2007	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	16.9	17.5	14.8	13.4	9.1	6.8	5.7	5.3	4.7	4.5	4.1
	JNGI2008	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	16.9	17.5	14.8	13.4	9.1	6.9	5.7	5.4	4.8	4.6	4.2
	difference	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.36%*	*0.18%*	*0.45%*	*0.53%*	*0.72%*	*1.35%*	*1.61%*	*2.40%*	*2.78%*
Total	JNGI2007	1,118.1	1,127.9	1,136.9	1,128.7	1,189.3	1,250.1	1,264.3	1,257.8	1,214.9	1,236.5	1,254.7	1,229.7	1,252.2	1,257.5	1,254.6	1,263.9
with LULUCF	JNGI2008	1,118.4	1,128.2	1,137.2	1,129.0	1,189.6	1,250.6	1,265.0	1,258.8	1,215.8	1,237.7	1,255.7	1,230.3	1,253.0	1,258.5	1,252.5	1,262.2
	difference	*0.02%*	*0.02%*	*0.02%*	*0.03%*	*0.03%*	*0.05%*	*0.05%*	*0.08%*	*0.08%*	*0.09%*	*0.08%*	*0.05%*	*0.07%*	*0.08%*	*-0.17%*	*-0.13%*
Total	JNGI2007	1,210.2	1,218.9	1,227.0	1,219.1	1,279.5	1,343.6	1,357.7	1,351.2	1,307.8	1,329.4	1,347.6	1,322.4	1,354.9	1,360.2	1,357.0	1,359.9
without LULUCF	JNGI2008	1,210.2	1,218.9	1,227.0	1,219.1	1,279.5	1,343.9	1,358.2	1,351.9	1,308.5	1,330.2	1,348.3	1,322.7	1,355.5	1,361.0	1,354.7	1,358.1
	difference	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.02%*	*0.03%*	*0.05%*	*0.05%*	*0.06%*	*0.05%*	*0.03%*	*0.05%*	*0.06%*	*-0.17%*	*-0.14%*

10.3. Implication for Emission Trends, including Time Series Consistency

Table 10-2 shows the changes made to the emission trends due to the recalculations indicated in "Section 10.1. Explanation and Justification for Recalculations". The comparison between the 2007 submission (JNGI2007) and the 2008 submission (JNGI2008) applies the comparison values between the base year and FY2005.

The actual emissions of HFCs, PFCs, and SF_6 prior to CY1995 are not reported; hence, the comparison between JNGI2007 and JNGI 2008 of these emissions applies the comparison values between CY1995 and CY2005.

Total emissions excluding LULUCF sector in the 2008 submission increased by approximately 3.6 million tons (in CO_2 equivalents) and decreased by 0.2 points, compared to the data reported in the previous submission.

Table 10-2 Comparison of increase and decrease from the base year, between the inventories submitted in 2007 and 2008 excluding LULUCF sector

		Trend [Mt CO_2eq.]			Trend (%)		
		JNGI2007	JNGI2008	Difference	JNGI2007	JNGI2008	Difference
CO_2	1)	149.3	146.4	-2.9	13.0%	12.8%	-0.3%
CH_4	1)	-9.3	-9.5	-0.2	-27.9%	-28.3%	-0.5%
N_2O	1)	-7.2	-7.1	0.1	-22.0%	-21.7%	0.4%
HFCs	2)	-13.1	-13.0	0.1	-64.7%	-64.1%	0.6%
PFCs	2)	-8.4	-7.8	0.6	-59.6%	-54.6%	5.0%
SF_6	2)	-12.8	-12.7	0.1	-75.7%	-75.0%	0.7%
Total	3)	98.5	96.4	-2.1	7.8%	7.6%	-0.2%

1) Comparison of emissions between FY1990 and FY2005
2) Comparison of emissions between CY1995 and CY2005
3) Comparison of emissions between the base year of the Kyoto Protocol (CO_2, CH_4, N_2O: FY1990, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6: CY1995) and 2005

10.4. Recalculations, including in response to the review process, and planned improvements to the inventory

10.4.1. Improvements from inventory submitted in 2007

The major improvements carried out since submission of the 2007 inventory are listed below.

10.4.1.1. Methodology for estimating emissions and removals of GHGs

Changes of the methodology were not implemented.

10.4.1.2.

1. After receiving the results of the in-country review by the expert review team in 2007, Japan revised the structure of Chapter 1 and newly added the following subsections into Chapters 3 to 9 in its NIR in order to conform the structure required in the “Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part I: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual inventories”:
    - a) Source/Sink Category Description,
    - b) Methodological Issues,
    - c) Uncertainties and Time-series Consistency
    - d) Source-/Sink-specific QA/QC and Verification
    - e) Source-/Sink-specific Recalculations
    - f) Source-/Sink-specific Planned Improvements.

2. Descriptions of recalculations for each sector were moved to each subsection e) “Source-/Sink-specific Recalculations” in Chapters 3 to 9.

10.4.2. Planned Improvements

The main planned improvements are as follows.

1. Enhancement of the national system and improvement of QA/QC
   With respect to the national system for inventory preparation, Japan will review the structure of organizations, the division of roles and other relevant elements, and will enhance the national system. Moreover, it will totally review the QA/QC activities related to all the process for inventory preparation, will revise its QA/QC plan, and will implement concrete improvements of the QA/QC process.

2. Review of estimation methods, activity data, emission factors and other elements
   Japan will hold meetings of a Committee for Greenhouse Gas Emission Estimation Methods and will consider improvements of estimation methods, activity data, emission factors and other

elements used in the current inventory. When it will implement the consideration, Japan will prioritize highly important issues such as those relevant to key-categories and those pointed out in the past review reports.

3. Improvement of transparency

   Japan will further improve transparency of the inventory by examining descriptions of methodologies, assumptions, data, and other elements in NIR, and by adding necessary information to NIR.

Annex 1. Key Categories

1.1. Outline of Key Category Analysis

The *UNFCCC Inventory Reporting Guidelines*[1] require the application of the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)*, and the key category analysis[2] given in the Guidance. The guidelines for national system under Article 5 of the Kyoto Protocol also require countries, in compiling their inventories, to follow the method given in Chapter 7 of the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* and identify the key categories.

1.2. Results of Key Category Analysis

1.2.1. Key Categories

Key categories were assessed in accordance with the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* assessment methods (Tier 1 level assessment, Tier 1 trend assessment, Tier 2 level assessment and Tier 2 trend assessment).

The key category for Land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) sector were assessed in accordance with *LULUCF-GPG*. The key categories were identified for the inventory excluding LULUCF first, and then the key category analysis was repeated for the full inventory including the LULUCF categories.

The results of an analysis using methods above (Tier 1 Level Assessment, Tier 1 Trend Assessment, Tier 2 Level assessment and Tier 2 Trend assessment) are summarized in the following Table 1 of 37 sources and sinks, which were Japan’s key categories in fiscal year 2006.

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[1] Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part I: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual inventories (following incorporation of the provisions of decision 13/CP.9) (FCCC/SBSTA/2006/9)

[2] The *IPCC Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry* (2003), which was welcomed in COP9, extends the key source analysis to LULUCF categories. In the latest UNFCCC reporting guidelines (FCCC/SBSTA/2004/8), the term “key source category” was revised to “key category”.

Table 1 Japan’s Key Categories

	A **IPCC Category**		**B** **Direct GHGs**	**L1**	**T1**	**L2**	**T2**
#1	1A Stationary Combustion	Solid Fuels	CO_2	#1	#2	#4	#8
#2	1A Stationary Combustion	Liquid Fuels	CO_2	#2	#1	#9	#10
#3	1A3 Mobile Combustion	b. Road Transportation	CO_2	#3	#4	#7	
#4	1A Stationary Combustion	Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	#4	#3		
#5	5A Forest Land	1. Forest Land remaining Forest Land	CO_2	#5	#19	#6	
#6	6C Waste Incineration		CO_2	#6	#7	#3	#6
#7	2A Mineral Product	1. Cement Production	CO_2	#7	#9	#8	#15
#8	1A3 Mobile Combustion	d. Navigation	CO_2	#8			
#9	2A Mineral Product	3. Limestone and Dolomite Use	CO_2	#9		#14	
#10	1A3 Mobile Combustion	a. Civil Aviation	CO_2	#10	#13		
#11	2A Mineral Product	2. Lime Production	CO_2	#11		#23	
#12	5E Settlements	2. Land converted to Settlements	CO_2	#12	#17	#21	#23
#13	4A Enteric Fermentation		CH_4	#13			
#14	4C Rice Cultivation		CH_4			#22	
#15	6A Solid Waste Disposal on Land		CH_4		#12	#18	#12
#16	4B Manure Management		N_2O			#11	#22
#17	1A Stationary Combustion		N_2O			#20	#20
#18	4D Agricultural Soils	1. Direct Soil Emissions	N_2O			#5	#9
#19	2F(a) Consumption of Halocarbons and SF6	1. Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment	HFCs		#15	#16	#11
#20	2F(a) Consumption of Halocarbons and SF6	7. Semiconductor Manufacture	PFCs			#12	
#21	4D Agricultural Soils	3. Indirect Emissions	N_2O			#15	
#22	6C Waste Incineration		N_2O			#10	#17
#23	1A3 Mobile Combustion	b. Road Transportation	N_2O			#13	#13
#24	4B Manure Management		CH_4			#17	#24
#25	2F(a) Consumption of Halocarbons and SF6	5. Solvents	PFCs		#8		#4
#26	2E Production of Halocarbons and SF6	2. Fugitive Emissions	SF_6		#14	#19	#5
#27	5A Forest Land	2. Land converted to Forest Land	CO_2		#11		#19
#28	6B Wastewater Handling		N_2O			#24	
#29	5C Grassland	2. Land converted to Grassland	CO_2		#16		#16
#30	2B Chemical Industry	3. Adipic Acid	N_2O		#10		#21
#31	2E Production of Halocarbons and SF6	1. By-product Emissions (Production of HCFC-22)	HFCs		#5		#14
#32	2F(a) Consumption of Halocarbons and SF6	8. Electrical Equipment	SF_6		#6		#2
#33	5B Cropland	2. Land converted to Cropland	CO_2				#18
#34	5F Other Land	2. Land converted to Other Land	CO_2			#1	#1
#35	1A3 Mobile Combustion	a. Civil Aviation	N_2O			#2	#3
#36	1A3 Mobile Combustion	d. Navigation	N_2O			#25	
#37	1B Fugitive Emission	1a i. Coal Mining and Handling (under gr.)	CH_4		#18		#7

N.B. Figures recorded in the Level and Trend columns indicate the ranking of individual level and trend assessments.

1.2.2. Level Assessment

Level assessment involves an identification of categories as a key by calculating the proportion of emissions and removals in each category to the total emissions and removals. The calculated values of proportion are added from the category that accounts for the largest proportion, until the sum reaches 95% for Tier 1, 90% for Tier 2. Tier 1 level assessment uses emissions and removals from each category directly and Tier 2 level assessment analyzes the emissions and removals of each category, multiplied by the uncertainty of each category.

The key category analysis was conducted for the inventory excluding LULUCF and the key categories for source sectors were identified first. Then the key category analysis was repeated for the full inventory including the LULUCF categories and key categories for LULUCF sector were identified.

Tier 1 level assessment of the latest emissions and removals (FY2006) gives the following 13 sub-categories as the key categories (Table 2). Tier 2 level assessment of the latest emissions and removals (FY2006) gives the following 25 sub-categories as the key categories (Table 3).

Table 2 Results of Tier 1 Level Assessment

	A IPCC Category		B Direct GHGs	D Current Year Estimate [Gg CO2eq.]	E Level Assessment	F % Contribution to Level	Cumulative
#1	1A Stationary Combustion	Solid Fuels	CO_2	437,041.97	0.305	30.5%	30.5%
#2	1A Stationary Combustion	Liquid Fuels	CO_2	315,494.33	0.220	22.0%	52.5%
#3	1A3 Mobile Combustion	b. Road Transportation	CO_2	221,895.10	0.155	15.5%	68.0%
#4	1A Stationary Combustion	Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	186,535.20	0.130	13.0%	81.0%
#5	5A Forest Land	1. Forest Land remaining Forest Land	CO_2	81,909.59	0.057	5.7%	86.7%
#6	6C Waste Incineration		CO_2	33,278.97	0.023	2.3%	89.0%
#7	2A Mineral Product	1. Cement Production	CO_2	31,376.40	0.022	2.2%	91.2%
#8	1A3 Mobile Combustion	d. Navigation	CO_2	13,083.49	0.009	0.9%	92.1%
#9	2A Mineral Product	3. Limestone and Dolomite Use	CO_2	11,329.84	0.008	0.8%	92.9%
#10	1A3 Mobile Combustion	a. Civil Aviation	CO_2	11,178.23	0.008	0.8%	93.7%
#11	2A Mineral Product	2. Lime Production	CO_2	7,478.38	0.005	0.5%	94.2%
#12	5E Settlements	2. Land converted to Settlements	CO_2	7,346.89	0.005	0.5%	94.7%
#13	4A Enteric Fermentation		CH_4	7,035.23	0.005	0.5%	95.2%

Table 3 Results of Tier 2 Level Assessment

	A IPCC Category		B Direct GHGs	D Current Year Estimate [Gg CO2eq.]	I Source/Sink Uncertinty	K Contribution to Total L2	Cumulative
#1	5F Other Land	2. Land converted to Other Land	CO_2	303.31	5316%	0.16	15.6%
#2	1A3 Mobile Combustion	a. Civil Aviation	N_2O	111.95	10000%	0.11	26.4%
#3	6C Waste Incineration		CO_2	33,278.97	29%	0.09	35.6%
#4	1A Stationary Combustion	Solid Fuels	CO_2	437,041.97	1%	0.06	41.9%
#5	4D Agricultural Soils	1. Direct Soil Emissions	N_2O	4,227.58	144%	0.06	47.8%
#6	5A Forest Land	1. Forest Land remaining Forest Land	CO_2	81,909.59	7%	0.06	53.5%
#7	1A3 Mobile Combustion	b. Road Transportation	CO_2	221,895.10	2%	0.05	58.5%
#8	2A Mineral Product	1. Cement Production	CO_2	31,376.40	10%	0.03	61.6%
#9	1A Stationary Combustion	Liquid Fuels	CO_2	315,494.33	1%	0.03	64.6%
#10	6C Waste Incineration		N_2O	2,924.81	84%	0.02	67.0%
#11	4B Manure Management		N_2O	4,733.21	51%	0.02	69.4%
#12	2F(a) Consumption of Halocarbons	7. Semiconductor Manufacture	PFCs	3,223.31	64%	0.02	71.4%
#13	1A3 Mobile Combustion	b. Road Transportation	N_2O	2,701.69	71%	0.02	73.2%
#14	2A Mineral Product	3. Limestone and Dolomite Use	CO_2	11,329.84	17%	0.02	75.0%
#15	4D Agricultural Soils	3. Indirect Emissions	N_2O	2,982.20	61%	0.02	76.8%
#16	2F(a) Consumption of Halocarbons	1. Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment	HFCs	4,200.53	40%	0.02	78.4%
#17	4B Manure Management		CH_4	2,471.35	65%	0.02	80.0%
#18	6A Solid Waste Disposal on Land		CH_4	5,392.22	28%	0.01	81.4%
#19	2E Production of Halocarbons and SF6	2. Fugitive Emissions	SF_6	1,508.09	100%	0.01	82.9%
#20	1A Stationary Combustion		N_2O	4,521.49	33%	0.01	84.3%
#21	5E Settlements	2. Land converted to Settlements	CO_2	7,346.89	19%	0.01	85.7%
#22	4C Rice Cultivation		CH_4	5,742.87	23%	0.01	87.0%
#23	2A Mineral Product	2. Lime Production	CO_2	7,478.38	16%	0.01	88.1%
#24	6B Wastewater Handling		N_2O	1,177.81	92%	0.01	89.1%
#25	1A3 Mobile Combustion	d. Navigation	N_2O	106.90	1000%	0.01	90.2%

1.2.3. Trend Assessment

The difference between the rate of change in emissions and removals in a category and the rate of change in total emissions and removals is calculated. The trend assessment is calculated by multiplying this value by the ratio of contribution of the relevant category to total emissions and removals. The calculated results, regarded as trend assessment values, are added from the category of which the proportion to the total of trend assessment values is the largest, until the total reaches 95% for Tier 1, 90% for Tier 2. At this point, these categories are defined as the key categories. Tier 1 level assessment uses emissions and removals from each category directly and Tier 2 level assessment analyzes the emissions and removals of each category, multiplied by the uncertainty of each category.

The key category analysis was conducted for the inventory excluding LULUCF and the key categories for source sectors were identified first. Then the key category analysis was repeated for the full inventory including the LULUCF categories and key categories for LULUCF sector were identified.

Tier 1 trend assessment of the latest emissions and removals (FY2006) gives the following 19 sub-categories as the key categories (Table 4). Tier 2 trend assessment of the latest emissions and removals (FY2006) gives the following 24 sub-categories as the key categories (Table 5).

Table 4 Results of Tier 1 Trend Assessment

	A **IPCC Category**		**B** **Direct GHGs**	**C** **Base Year Estimate [Gg CO2eq.]**	**D** **Current Year Estimate [Gg CO2eq.]**	**H** **% Contribution to Trend**	**Cumulative**
#1	1A Stationary Combustion	Liquid Fuels	CO_2	435,168.99	315,494.33	30.5%	30.5%
#2	1A Stationary Combustion	Solid Fuels	CO_2	308,620.23	437,041.97	23.8%	54.3%
#3	1A Stationary Combustion	Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	104,300.83	186,535.20	16.3%	70.6%
#4	1A3 Mobile Combustion	b. Road Transportation	CO_2	189,227.88	221,895.10	4.8%	75.4%
#5	2E Production of Halocarbons and SF6	1. By-product Emissions (Production of HCFC-22)	HFCs	17,023.50	682.70	3.7%	79.0%
#6	2F(a) Consumption of Halocarbons	8. Electrical Equipment	SF_6	11,001.17	675.49	2.3%	81.4%
#7	6C Waste Incineration		CO_2	21,995.80	33,278.97	2.1%	83.5%
#8	2F(a) Consumption of Halocarbons	5. Solvents	PFCs	10,612.00	2,220.15	1.9%	85.4%
#9	2A Mineral Product	1. Cement Production	CO_2	37,966.28	31,376.40	1.8%	87.3%
#10	2B Chemical Industry	3. Adipic Acid	N_2O	7,501.25	917.88	1.5%	88.8%
#11	5A Forest Land	2. Land converted to Forest Land	CO_2	5,632.19	1,479.04	0.9%	89.7%
#12	6A Solid Waste Disposal on Land		CH_4	9,083.92	5,392.22	0.9%	90.6%
#13	1A3 Mobile Combustion	a. Civil Aviation	CO_2	7,162.41	11,178.23	0.8%	91.4%
#14	2E Production of Halocarbons and SF6	2. Fugitive Emissions	SF_6	4,708.30	1,508.09	0.7%	92.1%
#15	2F(a) Consumption of Halocarbons	1. Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment	HFCs	807.13	4,200.53	0.7%	92.8%
#16	5C Grassland	2. Land converted to Grassland	CO_2	3,955.60	1,138.75	0.6%	93.5%
#17	5E Settlements	2. Land converted to Settlements	CO_2	9,730.54	7,346.89	0.6%	94.1%
#18	1B Fugitive Emission	1a i. Coal Mining and Handling (under gr.)	CH_4	2,785.23	57.45	0.6%	94.7%
#19	5A Forest Land	1. Forest Land remaining Forest Land	CO_2	75,127.14	81,909.59	0.6%	95.3%

Table 5 Results of Tier 2 Trend Assessment

	A **IPCC Category**		**B** **Direct GHGs**	**C** **Base Year Estimate [Gg CO2eq.]**	**D** **Current Year Estimate [Gg CO2eq.]**	**I** **Source/Sink Uncertinty**	**M** **Contribution to Total T2**	**Cumulative**
#1	5F Other Land	2. Land converted to Other Land	CO_2	434.80	303.31	5316%	0.17	16.5%
#2	2F(a) Consumption of Halocarbons	8. Electrical Equipment	SF_6	11,001.17	675.49	40%	0.09	25.3%
#3	1A3 Mobile Combustion	a. Civil Aviation	N_2O	69.75	111.95	10000%	0.08	33.0%
#4	2F(a) Consumption of Halocarbons	5. Solvents	PFCs	10,612.00	2,220.15	40%	0.07	40.2%
#5	2E Production of Halocarbons and SF6	2. Fugitive Emissions	SF_6	4,708.30	1,508.09	100%	0.07	47.2%
#6	6C Waste Incineration		CO_2	21,995.80	33,278.97	29%	0.06	53.0%
#7	1B Fugitive Emission	1a i. Coal Mining and Handling (under gr.)	CH_4	2,785.23	57.45	90%	0.05	58.1%
#8	1A Stationary Combustion	Solid Fuels	CO_2	308,620.23	437,041.97	1%	0.03	61.4%
#9	4D Agricultural Soils	1. Direct Soil Emissions	N_2O	5,047.68	4,227.58	144%	0.03	64.6%
#10	1A Stationary Combustion	Liquid Fuels	CO_2	435,168.99	315,494.33	1%	0.03	67.4%
#11	2F(a) Consumption of Halocarbons	1. Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment	HFCs	807.13	4,200.53	40%	0.03	70.1%
#12	6A Solid Waste Disposal on Land		CH_4	9,083.92	5,392.22	28%	0.02	72.5%
#13	1A3 Mobile Combustion	b. Road Transportation	N_2O	3,901.71	2,701.69	71%	0.02	74.5%
#14	2E Production of Halocarbons and SF6	1. By-product Emissions (Production of HCFC-22)	HFCs	17,023.50	682.70	5%	0.02	76.3%
#15	2A Mineral Product	1. Cement Production	CO_2	37,966.28	31,376.40	10%	0.02	78.2%
#16	5C Grassland	2. Land converted to Grassland	CO_2	3,955.60	1,138.75	27%	0.02	79.8%
#17	6C Waste Incineration		N_2O	1,910.66	2,924.81	84%	0.02	81.3%
#18	5B Cropland	2. Land converted to Cropland	CO_2	1,945.52	307.27	42%	0.01	82.8%
#19	5A Forest Land	2. Land converted to Forest Land	CO_2	5,632.19	1,479.04	16%	0.01	84.2%
#20	1A Stationary Combustion		N_2O	2,332.05	4,521.49	33%	0.01	85.6%
#21	2B Chemical Industry	3. Adipic Acid	N_2O	7,501.25	917.88	9%	0.01	86.8%
#22	4B Manure Management		N_2O	5,543.05	4,733.21	51%	0.01	88.0%
#23	5E Settlements	2. Land converted to Settlements	CO_2	9,730.54	7,346.89	19%	0.01	89.1%
#24	4B Manure Management		CH_4	3,120.57	2,471.35	65%	0.01	90.2%

Table 6 Data used in the key category analysis

A IPCC Category		B Direct GHGs	C Base Year Estimate [Gg CO2eq.]	D Current Year Estimate [Gg CO2eq.]	E Level Assessment	F % Contribution to Level	G Trend Assessment	H % Contribution to Trend	I Source/Sink Uncertinty	J Level Uncertainty (x 1000)	K Contribution to Total L2	L Trend Uncertainty (x 1000)	M Contribution to Total T2
1A Stationary Combustion	Liquid Fuels	CO_2	435,168.99	315,494.33	0.220	22.0%	0.0949	30.5%	1%	2.16	0.03	0.93	0.03
1A Stationary Combustion	Solid Fuels	CO_2	308,620.23	437,041.97	0.305	30.5%	0.0739	23.8%	1%	4.52	0.06	1.09	0.03
1A Stationary Combustion	Gaseous Fuels	CO_2	104,300.83	186,535.20	0.130	13.0%	0.0507	16.3%	0%	0.39	0.01	0.15	0.00
1A Stationary Combustion		CH_4	533.48	607.17	0.000	0.0%	0.0000	0.0%	47%	0.20	0.00	0.01	0.00
1A Stationary Combustion		N_2O	2,332.05	4,521.49	0.003	0.3%	0.0014	0.4%	33%	1.04	0.01	0.45	0.01
1A3 Mobile Combustion	a. Civil Aviation	CO_2	7,162.41	11,178.23	0.008	0.8%	0.0024	0.8%	3%	0.20	0.00	0.06	0.00
1A3 Mobile Combustion	b. Road Transportation	CO_2	189,227.88	221,895.10	0.155	15.5%	0.0148	4.8%	2%	3.56	0.05	0.34	0.01
1A3 Mobile Combustion	c. Railways	CO_2	932.45	645.30	0.000	0.0%	0.0002	0.1%	2%	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
1A3 Mobile Combustion	d. Navigation	CO_2	13,730.95	13,083.49	0.009	0.9%	0.0009	0.3%	2%	0.22	0.00	0.02	0.00
1A3 Mobile Combustion	a. Civil Aviation	CH_4	2.94	5.01	0.000	0.0%	0.0000	0.0%	200%	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
1A3 Mobile Combustion	b. Road Transportation	CH_4	265.72	202.92	0.000	0.0%	0.0001	0.0%	64%	0.09	0.00	0.03	0.00
1A3 Mobile Combustion	c. Railways	CH_4	1.18	0.81	0.000	0.0%	0.0000	0.0%	14%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1A3 Mobile Combustion	d. Navigation	CH_4	26.33	25.57	0.000	0.0%	0.0000	0.0%	200%	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
1A3 Mobile Combustion	a. Civil Aviation	N_2O	69.75	111.95	0.000	0.0%	0.0000	0.0%	10000%	7.81	0.11	2.54	0.08
1A3 Mobile Combustion	b. Road Transportation	N_2O	3,901.71	2,701.69	0.002	0.2%	0.0009	0.3%	71%	1.33	0.02	0.66	0.02
1A3 Mobile Combustion	c. Railways	N_2O	121.38	82.81	0.000	0.0%	0.0000	0.0%	11%	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
1A3 Mobile Combustion	d. Navigation	N_2O	111.31	106.90	0.000	0.0%	0.0000	0.0%	1000%	0.75	0.01	0.07	0.00
1B Fugitive Emission	1a i. Coal Mining and Handling (under gr.)	CH_4	2,785.23	57.45	0.000	0.0%	0.0019	0.6%	90%	0.04	0.00	1.71	0.05
1B Fugitive Emission	1a ii. Coal Mining and Handling (surface)	CH_4	21.20	10.67	0.000	0.0%	0.0000	0.0%	185%	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
1B Fugitive Emission	2a. Oil	CO_2	0.14	0.12	0.000	0.0%	0.0000	0.0%	20%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1B Fugitive Emission	2a. Oil	CH_4	28.32	27.67	0.000	0.0%	0.0000	0.0%	17%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1B Fugitive Emission	2a. Oil	N_2O	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.0%	0.0000	0.0%	27%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1B Fugitive Emission	2b. Natural Gas	CO_2	0.25	0.42	0.000	0.0%	0.0000	0.0%	25%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1B Fugitive Emission	2b. Natural Gas	CH_4	187.94	318.35	0.000	0.0%	0.0001	0.0%	21%	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.00
1B Fugitive Emission	2c. Venting & Flaring	CO_2	36.23	35.35	0.000	0.0%	0.0000	0.0%	19%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1B Fugitive Emission	2c. Venting & Flaring	CH_4	14.45	12.22	0.000	0.0%	0.0000	0.0%	20%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1B Fugitive Emission	2c. Venting & Flaring	N_2O	0.11	0.11	0.000	0.0%	0.0000	0.0%	18%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2A Mineral Product	1. Cement Production	CO_2	37,966.28	31,376.40	0.022	2.2%	0.0057	1.8%	10%	2.29	0.03	0.60	0.02
2A Mineral Product	2. Lime Production	CO_2	7,371.02	7,478.38	0.005	0.5%	0.0002	0.1%	16%	0.83	0.01	0.03	0.00
2A Mineral Product	3. Limestone and Dolomite Use	CO_2	11,527.41	11,329.84	0.008	0.8%	0.0005	0.2%	17%	1.32	0.02	0.09	0.00
2A Mineral Product	4. Soda Ash Production and Use	CO_2	583.63	329.67	0.000	0.0%	0.0002	0.1%	16%	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.00
2B Chemical Industry	1. Ammonia Production	CO_2	3,384.68	2,163.50	0.002	0.2%	0.0009	0.3%	23%	0.35	0.00	0.21	0.01
2B Chemical Industry	other products except Anmonia	CO_2	1,129.29	1,036.86	0.001	0.1%	0.0001	0.0%	77%	0.56	0.01	0.08	0.00
2B Chemical Industry	2. Nitric Acid	N_2O	765.70	706.85	0.000	0.0%	0.0001	0.0%	46%	0.23	0.00	0.03	0.00
2B Chemical Industry	3. Adipic Acid	N_2O	7,501.25	917.88	0.001	0.1%	0.0046	1.5%	9%	0.06	0.00	0.43	0.01
2B Chemical Industry	4. Carbide Production	CH_4	0.42	0.66	0.000	0.0%	0.0000	0.0%	100%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2B Chemical Industry	5. Carbon Black, Ethylene, Ethylene Dichloride, Styrene, Methanol, Coke	CH_4	337.80	115.21	0.000	0.0%	0.0002	0.1%	89%	0.07	0.00	0.14	0.00
2C Metal Production	1 Iron and Steel Production	CO_2	356.09	170.36	0.000	0.0%	0.0001	0.0%	5%	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
2C Metal Production	1 Iron and Steel Production	CH_4	15.47	14.80	0.000	0.0%	0.0000	0.0%	163%	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
2C Metal Production	2. Ferroalloys Production	CH_4	3.89	2.36	0.000	0.0%	0.0000	0.0%	163%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2C Metal Production	3. Aluminium Production	PFCs	69.73	14.82	0.000	0.0%	0.0000	0.0%	33%	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
2C Metal Production	4. SF6 Used in Aluminium and Magnesium oundries	SF_6	119.50	908.20	0.001	0.1%	0.0005	0.2%	5%	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00
2E Production of Halocarbons and SF6	1. By-product Emissions (Production of HCFC-22)	HFCs	17,023.50	682.70	0.000	0.0%	0.0114	3.7%	5%	0.03	0.00	0.62	0.02
2E Production of Halocarbons and SF6	2. Fugitive Emissions	HFCs	419.02	249.10	0.000	0.0%	0.0001	0.0%	100%	0.17	0.00	0.13	0.00
2E Production of Halocarbons and SF6	2. Fugitive Emissions	PFCs	762.85	864.84	0.001	0.1%	0.0000	0.0%	100%	0.61	0.01	0.04	0.00
2E Production of Halocarbons and SF6	2. Fugitive Emissions	SF_6	4,708.30	1,508.09	0.001	0.1%	0.0023	0.7%	100%	1.06	0.01	2.30	0.07
2F(a) Consumption of Halocarbons	1. Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment	HFCs	807.13	4,200.53	0.003	0.3%	0.0022	0.7%	40%	1.18	0.02	0.89	0.03
2F(a) Consumption of Halocarbons	2. Foam Blowing	HFCs	451.76	300.87	0.000	0.0%	0.0001	0.0%	52%	0.11	0.00	0.06	0.00
2F(a) Consumption of Halocarbons	3. Fire Extinguishers	HFCs	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.0%	0.0000	0.0%	71%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2F(a) Consumption of Halocarbons	4. Aerosols/ Metered Dose Inhalers	HFCs	1,365.00	1,056.97	0.001	0.1%	0.0003	0.1%	32%	0.24	0.00	0.08	0.00
2F(a) Consumption of Halocarbons	5. Solvents	PFCs	10,612.00	2,220.15	0.002	0.2%	0.0059	1.9%	40%	0.62	0.01	2.37	0.07
2F(a) Consumption of Halocarbons	7. Semiconductor Manufacture	HFCs	145.40	127.84	0.000	0.0%	0.0000	0.0%	64%	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.00
2F(a) Consumption of Halocarbons	7. Semiconductor Manufacture	PFCs	2,857.35	3,223.31	0.002	0.2%	0.0001	0.0%	64%	1.44	0.02	0.09	0.00
2F(a) Consumption of Halocarbons	7. Semiconductor Manufacture	SF_6	1,099.82	1,256.80	0.001	0.1%	0.0001	0.0%	64%	0.56	0.01	0.04	0.00
2F(a) Consumption of Halocarbons	8. Electrical Equipment	SF_6	11,001.17	675.49	0.000	0.0%	0.0072	2.3%	40%	0.19	0.00	2.92	0.09
3 Solvent & Other Product Use	Using Laughing Gas in Hospital	N_2O	287.07	266.41	0.000	0.0%	0.0000	0.0%	5%	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
4A Enteric Fermentation		CH_4	7,641.73	7,035.23	0.005	0.5%	0.0007	0.2%	12%	0.58	0.01	0.08	0.00
4B Manure Management		CH_4	3,120.57	2,471.35	0.002	0.2%	0.0005	0.2%	65%	1.11	0.02	0.35	0.01
4B Manure Management		N_2O	5,543.05	4,733.21	0.003	0.3%	0.0007	0.2%	51%	1.70	0.02	0.38	0.01
4C Rice Cultivation		CH_4	7,002.78	5,742.87	0.004	0.4%	0.0011	0.3%	23%	0.91	0.01	0.25	0.01
4D Agricultural Soils	1. Direct Soil Emissions	N_2O	5,047.68	4,227.58	0.003	0.3%	0.0007	0.2%	144%	4.25	0.06	1.04	0.03
4D Agricultural Soils	3. Indirect Emissions	N_2O	3,628.35	2,982.20	0.002	0.2%	0.0006	0.2%	61%	1.28	0.02	0.34	0.01
4F Field Burning of Agricultural Residues		CH_4	129.77	102.17	0.000	0.0%	0.0000	0.0%	143%	0.10	0.00	0.03	0.00
4F Field Burning of Agricultural Residues		N_2O	103.92	73.58	0.000	0.0%	0.0000	0.0%	182%	0.09	0.00	0.04	0.00
5A Forest Land	1. Forest Land remaining Forest Land	CO_2	75,127.14	81,909.59	0.057	5.7%	0.0018	0.6%	7%	4.17	0.06	0.13	0.00
5A Forest Land	2. Land converted to Forest Land	CO_2	5,632.19	1,479.04	0.001	0.1%	0.0030	0.9%	16%	0.16	0.00	0.46	0.01
5A Forest Land		CH_4	8.31	2.48	0.000	0.0%	0.0000	0.0%	53%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5A Forest Land		N_2O	0.84	0.25	0.000	0.0%	0.0000	0.0%	89%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5B Cropland	1. Cropland remaining Cropland	CO_2	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.0%	0.0000	0.0%	0%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5B Cropland	2. Land converted to Cropland	CO_2	1,945.52	307.27	0.000	0.0%	0.0012	0.4%	42%	0.09	0.00	0.48	0.01
5B Cropland		CH_4	21.72	1.97	0.000	0.0%	0.0000	0.0%	81%	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
5B Cropland		N_2O	95.41	14.51	0.000	0.0%	0.0001	0.0%	108%	0.01	0.00	0.06	0.00
5C Grassland	1. Grassland remaining Grassland	CO_2	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.0%	0.0000	0.0%	0%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5C Grassland	2. Land converted to Grassland	CO_2	3,955.60	1,138.75	0.001	0.1%	0.0020	0.6%	27%	0.21	0.00	0.54	0.02
5C Grassland		CH_4	3.06	0.31	0.000	0.0%	0.0000	0.0%	80%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5C Grassland		N_2O	0.31	0.03	0.000	0.0%	0.0000	0.0%	108%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5D Wetlands	1. Wetlands remaining Wetlands	CO_2	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.0%	0.0000	0.0%	0%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5D Wetlands	2. Land converted to Wetlands	CO_2	281.78	181.39	0.000	0.0%	0.0001	0.0%	34%	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.00
5D Wetlands		CH_4	1.32	1.27	0.000	0.0%	0.0000	0.0%	84%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5D Wetlands		N_2O	0.13	0.13	0.000	0.0%	0.0000	0.0%	110%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5E Settlements	1. Settlements remaining Settlements	CO_2	262.87	461.72	0.000	0.0%	0.0001	0.0%	0%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5E Settlements	2. Land converted to Settlements	CO_2	9,730.54	7,346.89	0.005	0.5%	0.0019	0.6%	19%	0.97	0.01	0.37	0.01
5E Settlements		CH_4	54.63	12.54	0.000	0.0%	0.0000	0.0%	78%	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00
5E Settlements		N_2O	5.54	1.27	0.000	0.0%	0.0000	0.0%	105%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5F Other Land	1. Other Land remaining Other Land	CO_2	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.0%	0.0000	0.0%	0%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5F Other Land	2. Land converted to Other Land	CO_2	434.80	303.31	0.000	0.0%	0.0001	0.0%	5316%	11.25	0.16	5.46	0.17
5F Other Land		CH_4	10.30	7.56	0.000	0.0%	0.0000	0.0%	84%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5F Other Land		N_2O	1.05	0.77	0.000	0.0%	0.0000	0.0%	110%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6A Solid Waste Disposal on Land		CH_4	9,083.92	5,392.22	0.004	0.4%	0.0028	0.9%	28%	1.06	0.01	0.78	0.02
6B Wastewater Handling		CH_4	2,119.61	1,409.28	0.001	0.1%	0.0005	0.2%	43%	0.42	0.01	0.23	0.01
6B Wastewater Handling		N_2O	1,289.37	1,177.81	0.001	0.1%	0.0001	0.0%	92%	0.75	0.01	0.11	0.00
6C Waste Incineration		CO_2	21,995.80	33,278.97	0.023	2.3%	0.0067	2.1%	29%	6.69	0.09	1.92	0.06
6C Waste Incineration		CH_4	62.80	83.37	0.000	0.0%	0.0000	0.0%	91%	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.00
6C Waste Incineration		N_2O	1,910.66	2,924.81	0.002	0.2%	0.0006	0.2%	84%	1.72	0.02	0.51	0.02
6C Other		CO_2	702.83	521.20	0.000	0.0%	0.0001	0.0%	25%	0.09	0.00	0.04	0.00
6C Other		N_2O	20.12	23.55	0.000	0.0%	0.0000	0.0%	86%	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL			1,359,231.99	1,433,251.64	1.00	100.0%	0.31	100.0%		72.24	1.00	33.05	1.00

1.2.4. Qualitative Analysis

Key categories identified in the qualitative analysis include the categories in which: mitigation techniques have been employed, significant variance of emissions and removals has been confirmed, a high uncertainty exists due to the solo implementation of the Tier 1 analysis of key categories, and unexpectedly high or low estimates are identified.

In Japan, the categories in which mitigation techniques have been employed, emissions and removals have been newly estimated, and estimation methods have been changed, were identified as key in terms of the qualitative analysis. In this year, the key categories were identified only based on the quantitative results of the level and trend assessments, including both Tier 1 and Tier 2.

Annex 2. Detailed Discussion on Methodology and Data for Estimating CO_2 Emissions from Fossil Fuel Combustion

2.1. Emission Factors for Coke, Coke Oven Gas, and Blast Furnace Gas, etc.

Emission factor for BFG [$172][1] was established with annually calculated value in order to keep carbon balance in blast furnace and L.D. converter during iron and steel production process. The amount of carbon excluded carbon contained in LDG [$173] from carbon (contained in 'Coke' [$161] and 'PCI coal' [$112]) injected to blast furnace indicated under 'Steel process gas' [#2550] is considered to be carbon contained in BFG. Emission factor for BFG was established as carbon described above divided by calorific values of BFG generated. The equation for emission factor and the overview of carbon flow for iron & steel and calculation process are shown below.

Calculation to establish emission factor for BFG is conducted every year.

$$EF_{BFG} = \left[\left(A_{coal} * EF_{coal} + A_{coke} * EF_{coke}\right) - A_{LDG} * EF_{LDG}\right] / A_{BFG}$$

EF : Carbon content of the fuel [tC/TJ]
A : Fuel consumption [TJ]
BFG : Blast Furnace Gas ［$172］
coal : PCI coal ［$112］
coke : coke ［$161］
LDG : L.D converter gas ［$172］

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[1] Codes in brackets indicate column and row number indicated in the *Yearbook of the Current Survey of Energy Consumption*.

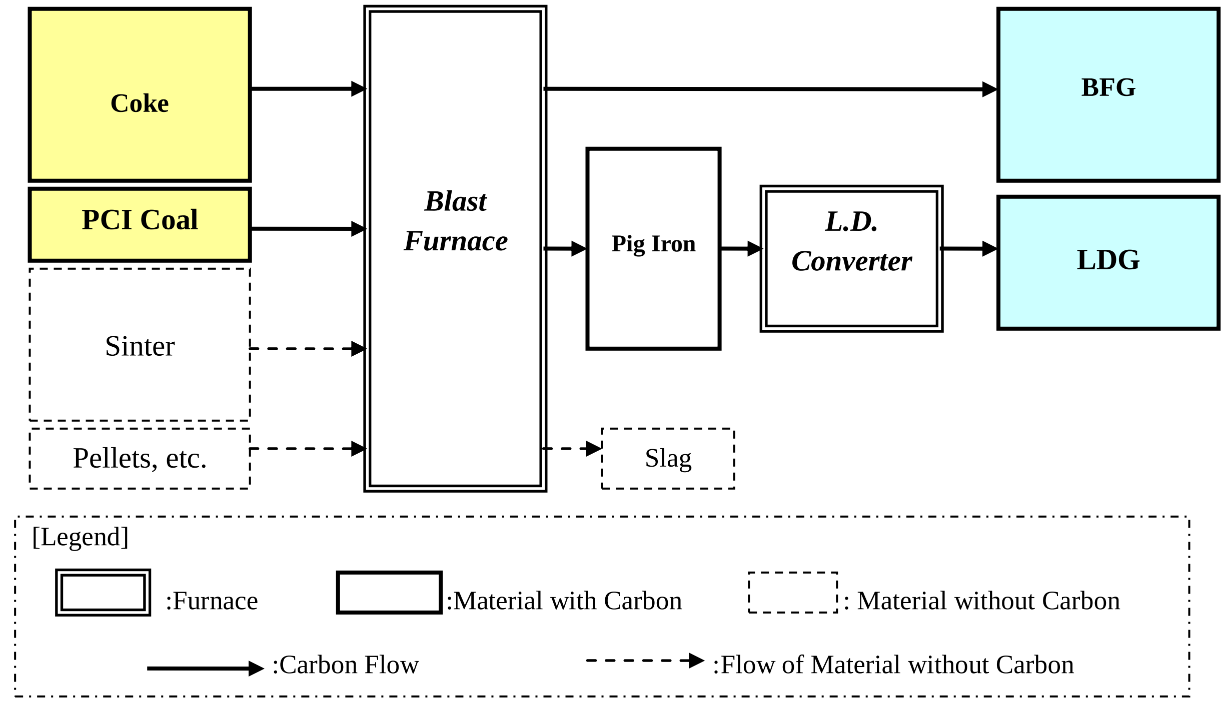

Figure 1 Overview of carbon flow for iron & steel

Table 1 Calculation of Emission Factors for BFG

#2550 Steel Process Gas		1990	1995	2000	2004	2005	2006	Note
Input								
$112 PCI Coal	Gg-C	1,574	2,593	3,518	3,391	3,111	3,226	A
$161 Coke	Gg-C	12,830	11,432	12,021	12,374	11,382	11,627	B
Input Total	Gg-C	14,404	14,024	15,539	15,764	14,492	14,853	C: A + B
Output								
$173 LDG	Gg-C	2,541	2,359	2,726	2,940	2,804	2,999	D
Difference	Gg-C	11,863	11,665	12,813	12,824	11,688	11,854	E: C - D
Output								
$172 BFG	TJ	434,801	433,504	481,768	483,016	441,357	449,335	F
EF $172 BFG	t-C/TJ	27.28	26.91	26.60	26.55	26.48	26.38	E / F

2.2. Emission Factor for Town Gas

‘Town gas’ [$450] consists of ‘Town gas’ [$460] provided by town gas supplier and ‘Small scale town gas’ [$470] provided by small scale town gas supplier.

In the case of small scale town gas supplier:

Because most part of small scale town gas is LPG　the same emission factor for LPGs was adopted for small scale town gas

In the case of town gas supplier:

Emission factors for town gas were established based on carbon balance in ‘Town gas production’ [#2400]. To calculate town gas emission factors, the total carbon in fossil fuel inputs used as raw materials (COG [$171], Kerosene [$330], Refinery gas [$380], LPG [$390], LNG [$410] and Indigenous natural gas [$420]) was divided by the total calorific value of the town gas production.

Calculation to establish emission factor for town gas is conducted every year.

$$EF_{TG} = \sum \left(A_i * EF_i \right) / P_{TG}$$

EF : Carbon content of the fuel [tC/TJ]
A : Fuel consumption [TJ]
TG : Town gas［$460］
i : Feedstocks (COG [], Kerosine [], [], LPG [], LNG [], Indigenous natural gas［$420］

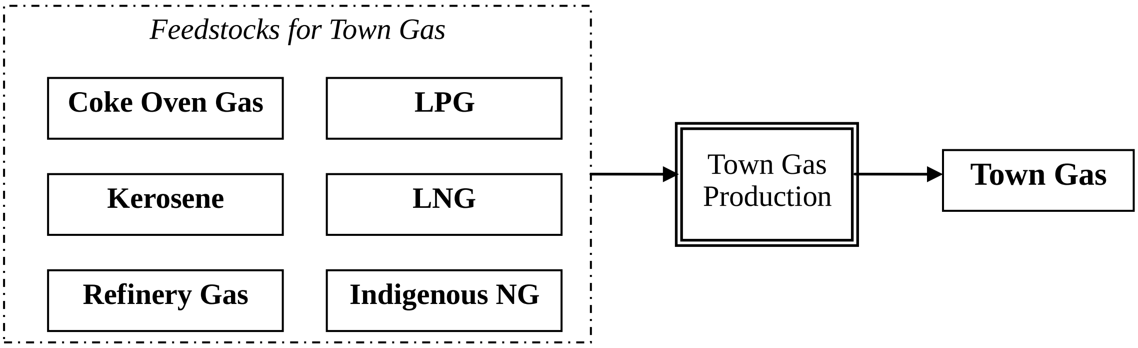

Figure 2 Manufacturing Flow for Town Gas

Table 2 Calculation of Emission Factors for Town Gas

#2400 Town Gas Production		1990	1995	2000	2004	2005	2006	Note
Input								
$171 COG	Gg-C	211	134	105	30	22	0	a1
$330 Kerosene	Gg-C	200	275	69	16	6	0	a2
$380 Refinery Gas	Gg-C	186	199	186	157	145	0	a3
$390 LPG	Gg-C	1,931	2,104	1,791	1,232	1,082	752	a4
$410 LNG	Gg-C	6,253	9,107	11,642	15,114	16,563	18,488	a5
$420 Indigenous NG	Gg-C	551	661	848	1,065	1,190	1,639	a6
Input Total	Gg-C	9,331	12,480	14,641	17,614	19,007	20,880	A: Σa
Output								
$460 Town Gas	TJ	664,661	892,307	1,061,122	1,287,661	1,391,962	1,534,754	B

EF $460 Town Gas	t-C/TJ	14.04	13.99	13.80	13.68	13.65	13.60	A/B

Mistyping: Refinery Gas

2.3. Duplication adjustment for Energy Balance Table

The data set of the manufacturing sector indicated in Japan’s Energy Balance Table (*General Energy Statistics*) and used as the reference of activity data are based on the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry’s *Yearbook of the Current Survey of Energy Consumption. The Yearbook of the Current Survey of Energy Consumption* is a statistical survey on factories and business institutions of key manufacturing. Factories and business institutions which produce items indicated in Table 3 are surveyed.

In Japan, it is rare that single factory or business institution produces single item. Most factories and business institutions produce various items extending across categories of industry utilizing by-products and surplus business resources. For example, most integrated steelworks produce not only steel products falling into iron & steel industry but also coke and slag cement falling into cement & ceramics industry and chemical products delivered from coal tar and industrial gas falling into chemical industry; i.e. one factory can conduct three different categories of industries and produces many kinds of items at the same time.

Because single factory may report duplicated energy consumption data which can not be classified to certain sector or item, total energy consumption summed up by sector or by item can be larger than actual total energy consumption when totalizing by sector or by item is conducted under the *Yearbook of the Current Survey of Energy Consumption.*

Hence, to avoid duplication adjustment and to adjust the data in the *Yearbook of the Current Survey of Energy Consumption*, the following steps were taken: (1) to calculate total energy consumption by factory and business institution, (2) to calculate total energy consumption by sector and by item including duplication among sectors and items, (3) to express the difference between total energy consumption by sector and item and total energy consumption by factory and business as negative values as “duplication adjustment”.

In the *Yearbook of the Current Survey of Energy Consumption*, the adjustment stated above is applied indicating values for “duplication adjustment” when total energy consumption is calculated by sector or by item for Auto Power Generation, Industrial Steam Generation, and Manufacturing

Calculation method for duplication adjustment

Values of duplication adjustment $= E_p - E_t$

E_p : Total energy consumption of designated sectors and items by factories and business institutions

E_t : Total energy consumption by factories and business institutions

Subjects to be surveyed to obtain the data for the *Yearbook of the Current Survey of Energy Consumption* were changed in December, 1997. As shown in Figure 3, the survey for the industries of Dyeing、Rubber Product, and Non-ferrous Metals has been discontinued since 1998. Also, since 1998, business institutions or designated items to be surveyed for the industries of Chemical、Ceramics, Clay and Stone Products、Glass Products、Iron and Steel, Non-ferrous Metals, and Machinery has been changed. Therefore, energy consumption for the said industries during 1990-1997 is chronologically inconsistent comparing to that from 1998 and onward. Also, the classification of industries was revised during this period. Because of these changes, energy consumption for duplication adjustment, other industries, and small-to-medium-sized manufacturing significantly fluctuates.

Table 3 Surveyed industries and products in *Yearbook of the Current Survey of Energy Consumption*

Surveyed industry	from 1990 to 1997		after 1997	
	Products	Scope of survey	Products	Scope of survey
Pulp and paper industry	* Pulp	All	* Pulp	All
	* Paper	Establishments with 50 or more employees	* Paper	Establishments with 50 or more employees
	* Sheet paper	Establishments with 50 or more employees	* Sheet paper	Establishments with 50 or more employees
Chemical industry (except chemical fiber industry)	* Petrochemical products	All	* Petrochemical products	All
	* Ammonia and amonia-derived products	All	* Ammonia and amonia-derived products	
	* Soda industries chemicals	All	* Soda industries chemicals	
	* High pressure gas (O_2, N_2, Ar)	All (except high pressure gas products by air fraction method(gas container))		
	* Inorganic chemicals and colorant (titanic oxide, active char, chinese white, iron oxide)	All		
	* Oil and fat products and surfactant	Establishments with 30 or more employees		
Chemical fiber industry	* Chemical fibers	Establishments with 30 or more employees	* Chemical fibers	Establishments with 30 or more employees
Petroleum products industry	* Petroleum products (except grease)	All	* Petroleum products (except grease)	All
Ceramics, clay and stone products industry (except glass product industry, with the exception of sheet glass industry)	* Cement	All	* Cement	All
	* Sheet glass	All	* Sheet glass	All
	* Lime	Establishments with 30 or more employees	* Lime	Establishments with 30 or more employees
	* Fire brick	Establishments with 30 or more employees		
	* Carbon products	All		
Glass product industry (except sheet glass industry)	* Glass products	Establishments with 10 or more employees	* Glass products	Establishments with 100 or more employees
Iron and steel industry	Manufacturers of pig iron, ferroalloys, crude steel, semi-finished steel products, forged steel products, cast steel products, general steel and hot-rolled steel materials, cold-rolled wide steel strips, cold-rolled electrical steel strips, plated steel materials, special steel hot-rolled steel materials, steel pipes (except cold working steel pipes), or cast iron tubes. Iron and steel.	All	Manufacturers of pig iron, ferroalloys, crude steel, semi-finished steel products, forged steel products, cast steel products, general steel and hot-rolled steel materials, cold-rolled wide steel strips, cold-rolled electrical steel strips, plated steel materials, special steel hot-rolled steel materials, steel pipes (except cold working steel pipes), or cast iron tubes. Iron and steel.	All
Non-ferrous metal industry	* Non-ferrous metals	All	* Copper	All
			* Lead	All
			* Zinc	All
			* Aluminum	All
			* Alminum secondary ground metal	Establishments with 30 or more employees
Machinery industry	* Machinery and appliances	Establishments with 500 or more employees	* Civil engineering machinery, tractors, metal working and metal processing machinery, parts and accessories for communication and electrictronics equipment, electron tubes, semiconductors, ICs, electronics applied equipment, automobiles and parts (including motorcycles)	Establishments with 500 or more employees which are designated by the Minister of International Trade and Industry
	* cast and forged products	Establishments with 100 or more employees		
Dyeing	* Dyeing wool * Dyeing fablic	Establishments with 20 or more employees	demise	
Rubber product	* Tires and tube	Establishments with 30 or more employees	demise	
Non-ferrous metal product	* Copper and brass	All	demise	
	* Flat-rolled aluminum	All		
	* Electric cable	Establishments with 30 or more employees		
	* Alminum secondary bare metal	Establishments with 30 or more employees		

2.4. CO_2 emissions from Coal Products Section

Coal Products [#2500] is the section that expresses the energy conversion processes that produce coal products from coal. In the section, there is a difference between the amount of input carbon and output carbon on coke production process. The difference is reported as CO_2 emissions of coal products section because that carbon is assumed as the amount of coke oxidized by exposing to the atmosphere while being transported in the quenching car from the coke furnace to CDQ (Coke Dry Quenching) among others, though it is necessary to examine this issue further.
Activity data is estimated by dividing CO_2 emissions by carbon emission factor of coke.

2.5. Discrepancies between the figures reported in the CRF tables and the IEA statistics

In the report of the individual review of the greenhouse gas inventory of Japan submitted in 2006 (FCCC/ARR/2006/JPN), which was conducted from January to February 2007, the ERT (Expert Review Team) recommended that in the next NIR submission Japan provide a clear explanation for the discrepancies found between the data in the CRF tables and the IEA statistics.

In summary, these discrepancies occurred because (a) Japan and the IEA treat international aviation and marine bunker fuels differently in their respective energy balances and (b) because of the different classifications of fuel oil A. The IEA energy balances include fuel consumption by international flights and international marine; whereas the energy balances of Japan do not include them as these are not regarded as domestic consumption. Consequently, the data for the bonded exports and imports of jet kerosene and fuel oil C are differently accounted for. With respect to fuel oil A, Japan includes it under Residual Fuel Oil in its energy balances but reports it to the IEA under Gas/Diesel Oil according to the classifications used in Europe and the United States. The changes in the stock data were caused by the difference in the classification of fuel oil A as well as by circumstances specific to individual items. Further explanations are provided below for each of the discrepancies noted by the ERT.

The IEA statistical data used in the Reference tables below were extracted from the Energy Statistics of OECD Countries 2004–2005 (CD-ROM version), 2007 Edition, OECD/IEA.

a） Differences in exports of jet kerosene and residual fuel oil

<ERT findings>

Exports of liquid fuels are between 40 and 70 per cent lower in the IEA data; the differences are due in particular to differences in the figures for jet kerosene and residual fuel oil, with the largest errors occurring in recent years.

<Explanation 1: Exports of jet kerosene>

The figures for jet kerosene exports reported in the CRF tables are different from those in the IEA statistics because the CRF figures include bonded exports whereas the export figures in the IEA statistics do not. The IEA statistics accounted the final consumption of jet kerosene by international aviation as an aggregate of the bonded exports and imports. (See Chapter 3, page 3-34, for bonded exports and imports.)

<Reference: Exports of jet kerosene in 2005>

CRF Table 1.A(b)	IEA Statistics
Exports: 6,688.96× 10^3 kL <Breakdown> Exports excluding bonded exports: 851.28× 10^3 kL Bonded exports: 5,837.68× 10^3 kL	Exports: 667× 10^3 t [851.28× 10^3 kL (exports excluding bonded exports) × 0.7834 (specific gravity) = 667× 10^3 t]
	<Remarks> International aviation: 6,825× 10^3 t [5,837.68× 10^3 kL (bonded exports) + 2,874.92× 10^3 kL (bonded imports)* = 8,712.60× 10^3 kL; 8,712.60× 10^3 kL × 0.7834 (specific gravity) = 6,825× 10^3 t] * The bonded imports in the 2005 statistics were revised to 2,821.84× 10^3 kL in the 2006 statistics.

<Explanation 2: Exports of residual fuel oil>

The figures for exports of residual fuel oil reported in the CRF tables are different from those in the IEA statistics because the CRF figures for residual fuel oil include the bonded exports, whereas the export figures for heavy fuel oil in the IEA statistics do not. The bonded exports portion of the heavy fuel oil was reported in the IEA statistics as an aggregate of the bonded exports and imports of heavy fuel oil under International Marine Bunkers. (See Chapter 3, page 3-34, for bonded exports and imports.)

Further, the figures for exports of residual fuel oil reported in the CRF include fuel oil A, whereas the figures reported under Heavy Fuel Oil in the IEA statistics do not. The IEA reports fuel oil A together with gas oil under Gas/Diesel Oil in its statistics. Because fuel oil A, which is treated as a fuel oil that is distinguished from gas oil in Japan, is grouped together with gas oil in Europe and the United States, the fuel oil A data have been included in the gas oil data in Japan’s report to the IEA.

<Reference: Exports of residual fuel oil in 2005>

CRF Table 1.A(b)	IEA Statistics/Heavy Fuel oil
Exports: 10,035.13× 10^3 kL [167.98× 10^3 kL (fuel oil A) + 9,867.15× 10^3 kL (fuel oils B and C) = 10,035.13× 10^3 kL] <Breakdown> Exports of fuel oil A: 167.98× 10^3 kL Exports excluding bonded exports: 0 Bonded exports: 167.98× 10^3 kL Exports of fuel oils B and C: 9,867.15× 10^3 kL Exports excluding bonded exports: 3,352.98× 10^3 kL Bonded exports: 6,514.17× 10^3 kL	Exports: 3,018× 10^3 t [3,352.98× 10^3 kL (exports of fuel oils B and C excluding bonded exports) × 0.9 (specific gravity) = 3,018× 10^3 t]
	<Remarks> International marine bunkers: 5,889× 10^3 t [6,514.17× 10^3 kL (bonded exports of fuel oils B and C) + 29.48× 10^3 kL (bonded imports of fuel oils B and C) = 6,543.65× 10^3 kL; 6,543.65× 10^3 kL × 0.9 (specific gravity) = 5,889× 10^3 t]

b） *Differences in imports of jet kerosene and gas/diesel oil*

<ERT findings>

Imports of jet kerosene have been reported to the IEA, but are shown as zero in the CRFs for the years 1990–1997, while imports of gas/diesel oil are systematically about 80 per cent lower in the CRF tables than in the IEA figures.

<Explanation 1: Imports of jet kerosene>

The figures for jet kerosene imports reported in the CRF tables are different from those in the IEA statistics because the CRF figures do not include bonded imports while the IEA statistics do. (See Chapter 3, page 3-34, for bonded exports and imports.)

<Reference: Jet kerosene imports in 1990>

CRF Table 1.A(b)	IEA Statistics
Imports: NO <Jet kerosene imports> Imports excluding bonded imports: 0 Bonded imports: 4,446.44× 10^3 kL	Imports: 3,483× 10^3 t [4,446.44× 10^3 kL (imports including bonded imports) × 0.7834 (specific gravity) = 3,483× 10^3 t]

<Explanation 2: Imports of gas/diesel oil>

The figures for imports of gas/diesel oil reported in the CRF tables are different from those in the IEA statistics because the CRF figures (excluding bonded imports) do not include fuel oil A while the figures for imports of gas/diesel oil in the IEA statistics are the aggregate of imports of gas oil and fuel oil A, both of which included the bonded imports. (See a) above.)

<Reference: Imports of gas/diesel oil in 1990>

CRF Table 1.A(b)	IEA Statistics
Imports: 4,953.85× 10^3 kL <Imports of gas oil> Imports excluding bonded imports: 4,953.85× 10^3 kL Bonded imports: 32.90× 10^3 kL	Imports: 5,450× 10^3 t [4,986.75× 10^3 kL (imports of gas oil including bonded imports) + 1,663.52× 10^3 kL (imports of fuel oil A including bonded imports) = 6,650.27× 10^3 kL; 6,650.27× 10^3 kL × 0.843 (specific gravity) = 5,606× 10^3 t]
	<Remarks> The imports calculated by the formula in the brackets above differ from the imports reported in the IEA statistics due to an omission of bonded imports from the imports of fuel oil A. The correction (to 5,606 kt) was reported to the IEA in April 2008.

c）Differences in imports of coking coal

<ERT findings>

Furthermore, the figures for imports of coking coal are systematically lower in the CRF tables than those in the IEA statistics, with the largest discrepancy occurring in 1999.

<Explanation: Imports of coking coal>

The figures for imports of coking coal reported in the CRF tables are the same as the figures reported in the IEA statistics.

<Reference: Imports of coking coal in 1999>

CRF Table 1.A(b)	IEA Statistics
Imports: 54,880.04× 10^3 t	Imports: 54,880× 10^3 t

d）Differences in stock changes in liquid and gaseous fuels

<ERT findings>

In addition, the data on stock changes are not consistent for liquid and gaseous fuels.

<Explanation 1: Changes in crude oil stock>

The difference between the CRF table and the IEA statistics with respect to changes in crude oil stock occurred because the figures reported in the CRF were calculated using the stock of crude oil after customs clearance (or more precisely, after inspection in the presence of customs officers). The stock changes reported in the IEA statistics were calculated based on stock that included crude oil carried by oil tankers in Japanese territorial waters but which was yet to clear customs as well as the crude oil in the national stockpile. This discrepancy arose because the UNFCCC and the IEA had different objectives.

<Reference: Changes of crude oil stock in 2005>

CRF Table 1.A(b)	IEA Statistics
Stock changes: - 673× 10^3 kL	Stock changes: 276× 10^3 t

<Explanation 2: Changes in NGL stock>

Stock changes concerning NGL were reported in the CRF. The NGL stock changes reported in the IEA statistics were zero because the NGL stock figure in the Monthly Oil Statistics (MOS) of the IEA was zero. This discrepancy resulted from the direction given by the IEA that the figures in the IEA statistics must be consistent with the MOS figures.

Furthermore, the figures for "stock changes" required by the CRF tables are not included in the MOS. On the other hand, the MOS requires figures for Opening Stock and Closing Stock, but Japan does not collect such statistical data for NGL. As a result, Japan reported zero values to the IEA for both Opening Stock and Closing Stock data for the MOS. In light of the fact that no statistical data exists for stock changes in NGL, even though the stock actually existed, with respect to the CRF tables changes in NGL stock were estimated by a method developed for the calculation of estimates from the production, imports, and shipment data, etc, for NGL in order to minimize error in the energy and carbon balances with respect to oil refining for the years 1990 to 2003.

<Reference: Changes in NGL stock in 2005>

CRF Table 1.A(b)	IEA Statistics
Stock changes: $3,430.63\times 10^3$ kL	Stock changes: 0

<Explanation 3: Changes in gasoline stock>

The figures for changes in gasoline stock reported in the CRF tables are the same as the figures in the IEA statistics.

<Reference: Changes in gasoline stock in 2005>

CRF Table 1.A(b)	IEA Statistics
Stock changes: 76.92×10^3 kL	Stock changes in motor gasoline: 57×10^3 t [76.92×10^3 kL × 0.737 (specific gravity) = = 57×10^3 t] Stock changes in white spirit: 0

<Explanation 4: Changes in jet kerosene stock>

The figures for changes in jet kerosene stock reported in the CRF tables are the same as the figures in the IEA statistics.

<Reference: Changes in jet kerosene stock in 2005>

CRF Table 1.A(b)	IEA Statistics
Stock changes: 97.17×10^3 kL	Stock changes: 76×10^3 t [97.17×10^3 kL (0.7834 (specific gravity) = 76×10^3 t]

<Explanation 5: Changes in kerosene stock>

The figures for changes in kerosene stock reported in the CRF tables are the same as the figures in the IEA statistics.

<Reference: Changes in kerosene stock in 2005>

CRF Table 1.A(b)	IEA Statistics
Stock changes: 537.28× 10^3 kL	Stock changes: 437× 10^3 t [537.28× 10^3 kL × 0.814 (specific gravity) = 437× 10^3 t]

<Explanation 6: Changes in gas/diesel oil stock>

The figures for gas/diesel stock reported in the CRF tables were different from those in the IEA statistics because the CRF figures did not include stock changes in fuel oil A while the IEA statistics did.

<Reference: Changes in gas/diesel oil stock in 2005>

CRF Table 1.A(b)	IEA Statistics
Stock changes: 321.21× 10^3 kL	Stock changes: 402× 10^3 t [321.21× 10^3 kL × 0.843 (specific gravity) = 270.78× 10^3 t (stock changes in gas oil); 155.30× 10^3 kL × 0.843 (specific gravity) = 130.92× 10^3 t (stock changes in fuel oil A); 270.78 + 130.92 = 402× 10^3 t]

<Explanation 7: Changes in residual fuel oil stock>

The figures for residual fuel oil stock reported in the CRF tables were different from those in the IEA statistics because the CRF figures included changes in fuel oil A stock, whereas stock change data under Heavy Fuel Oil in the IEA statistics did not include fuel oil A. (See the explanation for the gas/diesel oil data above.)

<Reference: Changes in residual fuel oil stock in 2005>

CRF Table 1.A(b)	IEA Statistics/Heavy Fuel oil
Stock changes: 74.59× 10^3 kL <Breakdown> Stock changes in fuel oil A: 155.30× 10^3 kL Stock changes in fuel oil C: - 80.71× 10^3 kL	Stock changes: - 72× 10^3 t [- 80.71× 10^3 kL (stock changes in fuel oil C) × 0.900 (specific gravity) = - 72.64× 10^3 t]

<Explanation 8: Changes in LPG stock>

The figures for changes in LPG stock reported in the CRF tables are the same as the figures in the IEA statistics.

<Reference: Changes in LPG stock in 2005>

CRF Table 1.A(b)	IEA Statistics
Stock changes: 310.88×10^3 t	Stock changes: 310×10^3 t

<Explanation 9: Changes in naphtha stock>

The figures for changes in naphtha stock reported in the CRF tables are the same as the figures in the IEA statistics.

<Reference: Changes in naphtha stock in 2005>

CRF Table 1.A(b)	IEA Statistics
Stock changes: $- 53.55\times 10^3$ kL	Stock changes: $- 39\times 10^3$ t [$- 53.55\times 10^3$ kL × 0.737 (specific gravity) = -39×10^3 t]

<Explanation 10: Changes in bitumen stock>

The figures for changes in bitumen stock reported in the CRF tables were slightly different from the figures reported under Bitumen in the IEA statistics because the Bitumen data in the CRF tables included asphalt and other heavy oil and paraffin products. The IEA statistics reported figures for only asphalt under Bitumen, and the figures for other heavy oil and paraffin products reported in the CRF tables under Bitumen were included in the figures reported under Paraffin Waxes in the IEA statistics.

<Reference: Changes in bitumen stock in 2005>

CRF Table 1.A(b)	IEA Statistics
Stock changes: -20.03×10^3 t <Breakdown> Asphalt: -19.37×10^3 t Other heavy oils and paraffin products: -0.66×10^3 t	Stock changes in bitumen: -19×10^3 t <Remarks> In the IEA statistics, the figures for other heavy oil and paraffin products (which were reported under Bitumen in the CRF tables) are reported under Paraffin Waxes.

<Explanation 11: Changes in lubricants stock>

The figures for changes in lubricants stock reported in the CRF tables are the same as the figures in the IEA statistics.

<Reference: Changes in lubricating oil stock in 2005>

CRF Table 1.A(b)	IEA Statistics
Stock changes: -7.94×10^3 kL	Stock changes: -7×10^3 t [-7.94×10^3 kL × 0.891 (specific gravity) = -7×10^3 t]

<Explanation 12: Changes in oil coke stock>

The figures for changes in oil coke stock reported in the CRF tables are the same as the figures in the IEA statistics.

<Reference: Changes in oil coke stock in 2005>

CRF Table 1.A(b)	IEA Statistics
Stock changes: 5×10^3 t	Stock changes: 5×10^3 t

<Explanation 13: Changes in refinery feedstock stock>

The figures for changes in refinery feedstock stock reported in the CRF were different from those in the IEA statistics because the IEA statistics included the figures for stock changes in slack wax and slack coke in addition to the semi-refined products reported in the CRF tables.

The changes in slack wax and coke stocks were not reported in the CRF tables because the both items were solids used as raw materials for the production of paraffin and oil coke, and unlikely to be returned to oil refining processes. In addition, shipments of paraffin and oil coke produced using slack wax and slack coke were separately accounted for.

<Reference: Changes in refinery feedstock stock in 2005>

CRF Table 1.A(b)	IEA Statistics
Stock changes: 502.16× 10^3 kL <Breakdown> Slack gasoline: -35.29× 10^3 kL Slack kerosene: 78.26× 10^3 kL Slack diesel oil or gas oil: 359.83× 10^3 kL Slack fuel oil: 99.35× 10^3 kL (Slack fuel oil is the aggregate of 139.32× 10^3 kL for slack fuel oil and -39.97× 10^3 kL for slack luburicant)	Stock changes: 416× 10^3 t <Breakdown> Slack gasoline: -42.74× 10^3 kL Slack kerosene: 78.26× 10^3 kL Slack diesel oil or gas oil: 359.83× 10^3 kL Slack fuel oil: 139.32× 10^3 kL Slack lubricant: -39.97× 10^3 kL Slack wax: -4.53× 10^3 kL Slack coke: -5.04× 10^3 kL Each of the above figures is multiplied by its specific gravity for conversion to weight for reporting purposes.
<Remarks> The differences between monthly statistics and yearly statistics caused the difference in the changes of stock of slack gasoline between the CRF tables and the IEA statistics. The figures for the supply and stock of oil in the IEA statistics use the figures in the Monthly Oil Statistics compiled by the IEA. The report to the IEA for the MOS is submitted on a monthly basis. The monthly data may be adjusted for the yearly statistics. The CRF tables reported annual data.	

<Explanation 14: Changes in natural gas stock>

The figures for changes in natural gas stock (imported LNG and domestic natural gas) reported in the CRF tables were different from those in the IEA statistics because of the differences in the methods used for estimation of changes in the imported LNG stock. Although the same figure for the domestic natural gas stock was reported in the CRF and the IEA statistics because the statistical data existed in Japan, data were estimated for the imported LNG due to the lack of stock statistics.

The figures for changes in LNG stock reported in the CRF tables were estimated as the difference between the LNG imports and the consumption. The figures for stock changes reported to the IEA were the difference between the stock of imported LNG at the end of the previous year and the stock at the end of the current year, with the former calculated as one-half of the LNG import in March of the previous year, and the latter as one-half of the LNG import in March of the current year.

<Reference: Changes in natural gas stock in 2005>

CRF Table 1.A(b)	IEA Statistics
Changes in LNG stock: -1,933.17× 10^3 t Changes in domestic natural gas stock: 3.23× $10^6 m^3$	Stock changes: -4,846_TJ-gross <Remarks> The figures for LNG and natural gas were combined under Natural Gas as the IEA statistics do not separate them.

References

Environmental Agency , *The Estimation of CO_2 Emissions in Japan*, 1992

Kazunari Kaino, *Interpretation of General Energy Statistics*, October 2005

Annex 3. Other Detailed Methodological Descriptions for Individual Source or Sink Categories

3.1. Methodology for Estimating Emissions of Precursors

In addition to the greenhouse gases (e.g., CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6) reported under the Kyoto Protocol, Japan reports on the emissions of precursors (NOx, CO, NMVOC, SO_2) calculated by established methods. This section explains the source categories for which methodologies for estimating emissions have been provided.

Emissions from the source categories for which estimation methods have not been established are considered to be minimal, and accordingly reported as either “NO” or “NE” (or as “IE” as the case may be) based on the results of historical investigations.

3.1.1. Energy Sector

3.1.1.1. Stationary Combustion (1.A.1., 1.A.2., 1.A.4.: NO_x, CO, NMVOC, SO_2)

3.1.1.1.a. Facilities emitting soot and smokes

1） NO_x and SO_2

- ***Methodology for Estimating Emissions***

Research of Air Pollutant Emissions from Stationary Sources (“*MAP Survey*”) by the Ministry of the Environment (MoE) was used as the basis for estimation of NO_x and SO_2 emitted from fixed sources (see Page 3.12 for details of the survey). So as to ensure consistency with the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* and the *IPCC Good Practice Guidance (2000)*, the following operation isolated the emissions from the energy sector from the emissions listed in the *MAP Survey*:

1. All emissions from the following facilities and operations are reported under Energy:
   Facility: [0101–0103: Boilers]; [0601–0618: Metal rolling furnaces, metal furnaces, and metal forge furnaces]; [1101–1106: Drying ovens]; [2901–3202: Gas turbines, diesel engines, gas engines, and gasoline engines]
   Operation: [A–D: Accommodation/eating establishments, health care/educational and academic institutions, pubic bathhouses, laundry services]; [F–L: Agriculture/fisheries, mining, construction, electricity, gas, heat distribution, building heating/other operations]
2. Emissions from the facilities and operations other than the above and [1301–1304: Waste incinerators], are reported under the Industrial Processes sector. Accordingly, the emissions from the specified sources, calculated by the following methods, are subtracted from the emissions listed in the *MAP Survey* to determine the emissions from the Energy sector.

➢ ***NO_X***

If raw material falls under either [44: Metallurgical coal] or [45: Metallurgical coke], the following equation is used:

Calculation of NO_x emissions from metallurgical coal or coke (to be included in the Industrial Processes sector)

NO_x emissions from metallurgical coal or coke [t-NO_x]

= NO_x emission factor per material [t-NO_x/kcal] × energy consumed per material [kcal]

× (1 – denitrification rate [%])

If raw material falls under either [41: Iron/ironstone] or [46: Other], the following equation is used:

Calculation of NO_x emissions from iron/ironstone or other material (to be included in the Industrial Processes sector)

NO_x emissions from iron/ironstone or other material [t-NO_x]

= Nitrogen content per material [t-NO_x] × (1 – denitrification rate [%])

If, however, the emissions from the Industrial Processes sector calculated by the above equations exceed the emission volume listed in the *MAP Survey*, the total emissions listed in the Survey are considered to be the emissions from the Industrial Processes sector. Materials listed in the categories [42: Sulfide minerals] and [43: Non-ferrous metal ores] are excluded from the calculation due to the lack of data.

➢ SO_2

Emissions from the Industrial Processes sector is calculated from the consumption and sulfur contents of the materials in categories from [41: Iron/ironstone] to [46: Other materials], and subtracted from the emissions listed in the *MAP Survey* to determine SO_2 emissions in the energy sector.

Calculation of SO_x emissions (in the Industrial Processes sector)

SO_x emissions [t-SO_x] = Sulfur content per material [t-SO_x] × (1 – desulphurization rate [%])

● Emission factors

➢ NO_x emission factors for metallurgical coal and coke

NO_x emission factors for the materials used in the calculation of NO_x emissions from metallurgical coal and coke (in the Industrial Processes sector) were established for each facility and material type based on the *MAP Survey*.

➢ Denitrification rate

The denitrification rate was calculated by the following equation:

Calculation of denitrification rate

Denitrification rate [%]

= Denitrification efficiency [%] × (Hours of operation of denitrification unit [h/yr] / Hours of operation of furnace [h/yr]) × (Processing capacity of denitrification unit [m^3/yr] / max exhaust gas emission [m^3/yr])

The *MAP Survey* data were used for all items.

Denitrification efficiency: (NO_x volume before treatment – NO_x volume after treatment) / volume of smoke and soot

➢ Desulphurization rate

Desulphurization rate was calculated by the following equation:

Calculation of desulphurization rate

Desulphurization rate [%]

= Desulphurization efficiency [%] × (Hours operation of desulphurization unit [h/yr] / Hours operation of furnace [h/yr]) × (Processing capacity of desulphurization unit [m^3/yr] / max exhaust gas emission [m^3/yr])

The *MAP Survey* data were used for all items.

Desulphurization efficiency: (SO_2 volume before treatment – SO_2 volume after treatment) / volume of smoke and soot

- ***Activity data***

➢ ***Energy consumption of metallurgical coal or coke***

The activity data was calculated by multiplying the consumption of materials (under [44: Metallurgical coal] and [45: Metallurgical coke]) provided in the *MAP Survey* by gross calorific value.

➢ ***Nitrogen content of iron/ironstone and other materials***

The activity data was calculated by multiplying the weighted average of nitrogen content, calculated from the nitrogen content and consumption of the materials (under [41: Iron/ironstone] and [46: Other materials]) provided in the *MAP Survey*, by the consumption volume of the material.

➢ ***Sulfur content of various materials***

The activity data was calculated by multiplying the weighted average of sulfur content, calculated on the basis of sulfur content and consumption of the material (under [44: Metallurgical coal] through [46:Other materials]) provided in the *MAP Survey*, by the consumption volume of the material.

2） CO

- ***Methodology for Estimating Emissions***

Emissions of CO from the specified sources were calculated by multiplying the energy consumption per facility type by Japan’s own emission factor.

- ***Emission factors***

CO emission factors were established based on the summary data in the *Reports on Greenhouse gas emissions estimation methodology* (Japan Sociality Atmospheric Environment, 1996).

- ***Activity data***

Energy consumption according to facility type determined from General Energy Statistics was used for activity data.

3） NMVOC

- ***Methodology for Estimating Emissions***

Emissions of NMVOC from the specified sources were calculated by multiplying the energy consumption per facility type by Japan’s own emission factor.

- ***Emission factors***

NMVOC emission factors were established by multiplying the CH_4 emission factor for each facility per fuel type by the ratio of NMVOC emission to CH_4 emission factor per fuel type. The CH_4 emission factors were established from the summary data provided in the *Reports on Greenhouse gas emissions estimation methodology* (Japan Sociality Atmospheric Environment, 1996), while the NMVOC/CH_4 emission factor ratios were determined from the *report on Screening Survey Regarding Measures to Counter Global Warming* (Japan Environmental Sanitation Center) and *Study of Establishment of Methodology for Estimation of Hydrocarbon Emissions* (Institute of Behavioral Science).

- ***Activity data***

Energy consumption according to facility type determined from General Energy Statistics was used for activity data.

3.1.1.1.b. Small facilities (commercial and other sector, manufacturing sector)

- ***Methodology for Estimating Emissions***

NO_x, CO, NMVOC, and SO_2 emitted by the specified sources were calculated by multiplying energy consumption per facility type by Japan’s own emission factor.

- ***Emission factors***

➢ ***NO_x and SO_x***

Emission factors for NO_x and SO_x were established for each fuel type for [0102: Heating system boilers] for facilities listed in [L: Heating systems for buildings/other places of business] in the *MAP Survey* by aggregating emission and energy consumption per fuel type.

➢ ***CO***

The emission factors established for [0102: Heating system boilers] based on the *Reports on Greenhouse gas emissions estimation methodology* (Japan Sociality Atmospheric Environment, 1996) were adopted as the CO emission factors.

➢ ***NMVOC***

NMVOC emission factors were established by multiplying the CH_4 emission factors for [0102: Heating system boilers] by the ratio of NMVOC emission to CH_4 emission factor per fuel type. The CH_4 emission factors were established from the *Reports on Greenhouse gas emissions estimation methodology* (Japan Sociality Atmospheric Environment, 1996), while the NMVOC/CH_4 emission factor ratios were determined from the *report on Screening Survey Regarding Measures to Counter Global Warming* (Japan Environmental Sanitation Center) and *Study of Establishment of Methodology for Estimation of Hydrocarbon Emissions* (Institute of Behavioral Science).

- ***Activity data***

To determine NO_X and SO_X, energy consumption by small facilities per fuel type was calculated by subtracting energy consumption per fuel type, identified by the *MAP Survey*, from energy consumption per fuel type provided in the *General Energy Statistics* (Agency for Natural Resources and Energy). If the activity data shown in the *MAP Survey* exceeded the activity data provided in the *General Energy Statistics*, the activity data for the specified sources was deemed to be zero. The fuels covered were town gas, LPG, kerosene, and heating oil A.

Energy consumption from General Energy Statistics was used for CO and NMVOCs.

3.1.1.1.c. Residential sector

- ***Methodology for Estimating Emissions***

  NO_x, CO, NMVOC, and SO_2 emissions from the target source were calculated by multiplying energy consumed per facility type by Japan's own emission factor or the IPCC default emission factor.

- ***Emission factors***

➢ ***NO_X***

For solid fuels (steaming coal and coal briquettes), emission factors were established by converting the default values provided in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* to gross calorific values.

For liquid (kerosene) and gaseous (LPG, town gas) fuels, the emission factors per usage per fuel type provided in the reports by Air Quality Management Bureau, Ministry of the Environment were used. This report calculated the emission factors by weighting the average concentration of NO_x emissions per source unit, obtained through questionnaires and interviews in the household gas appliances industry.

➢ ***CO***

For solid fuels (steaming coal and coal briquettes), emission factors were established by converting the default values provided in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* to gross calorific values.

For liquid (kerosene) and gaseous (LPG, town gas) fuels, the emission factors per usage per fuel type provided in the reports by Institute of Behavioral Science were used. This report tabulated the emission factors by usage and fuel using the actual values measured in Tokyo, Yokohama city and Chiba Prefecture.

➢ ***NMVOC***

For all of the solid (steaming coal and coal briquettes), liquid (kerosene), and gaseous (LPG and town gas) fuels, emission factors were established by converting the default values provided in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* to gross calorific values.

➢ ***SO_2***

For solid fuels (steaming coal and coal briquettes), emission factors were established by converting the default values provided in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* to gross calorific values.

For liquid fuel (kerosene), emission factors were calculated from energy consumption, specific gravity and sulfur content based on the fuel characteristics of kerosene described in information material compiled by the Petroleum Association of Japan.

- ***Activity data***

Consumption by type of fuel for residential use in *General Energy Statistics* has been taken for the activity data. The fuels covered were steaming coal, coal briquettes, kerosene, LPG, and town gas.

3.1.1.2. Mobile Combustion (1.A.3: NO_x, CO, NMVOC, and SO_2)

3.1.1.2.a. Road Transportation (1.A.3.b.)

1） NO_x, CO, and NMVOC

- ***Methodology for Estimating Emissions***

NO_x, CO, and NMVOC emissions from the specified mobile sources were calculated by multiplying the distance traveled per year for each vehicle type per fuel by Japan's own emission factor.

- ***Emission factors***

Emission factors were established from the measured values for each vehicle class per fuel type (Environmental Management Bureau, Ministry of the Environment). The NMVOC emission factors, however, were calculated by multiplying the emission factor of total hydrocarbon (THC) (per Environmental Management Bureau, Ministry of the Environment) by the percentage of NMVOC in the THC emission (per Ministry of the Environment).

Table 1 NO_x emission factors for automobiles

Fuel	Vehicle Type	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Gasoline	Light Vehicle	gNOx/km	0.230	0.159	0.157	0.097	0.083
	Passenger Vehicle (including LPG)	gNOx/km	0.237	0.203	0.199	0.094	0.082
	Light Cargo Truck	gNOx/km	0.873	0.658	0.375	0.218	0.192
	Small Cargo Truck	gNOx/km	1.115	0.897	0.478	0.094	0.078
	Regular Cargo Truck	gNOx/km	1.833	1.093	0.560	0.061	0.050
	Bus	gNOx/km	4.449	3.652	2.438	0.080	0.066
	Special Vehicle	gNOx/km	1.471	0.873	0.429	0.099	0.077
Diesel	Passenger Vehicle	gNOx/km	0.636	0.526	0.437	0.428	0.367
	Small Cargo Truck	gNOx/km	1.326	1.104	1.005	0.924	0.829
	Regular Cargo Truck	gNOx/km	5.352	4.586	4.334	4.308	3.994
	Bus	gNOx/km	4.226	3.830	3.597	3.939	3.619
	Special Vehicle	gNOx/km	3.377	2.761	2.152	3.427	3.135

Source: Environment Management Bureau, Ministry of the Environment

Table 2 CO emission factors for automobiles

Fuel	Vehicle Type	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Gasoline	Light Vehicle	gCO/km	1.749	1.549	1.543	1.211	1.143
	Passenger Vehicle (including LPG)	gCO/km	2.325	2.062	2.034	1.150	1.092
	Light Cargo Truck	gCO/km	10.420	8.540	5.508	3.074	2.670
	Small Cargo Truck	gCO/km	9.656	10.079	8.309	2.172	1.849
	Regular Cargo Truck	gCO/km	12.624	10.601	8.950	1.924	1.643
	Bus	gCO/km	26.209	25.079	21.938	2.062	1.810
	Special Vehicle	gCO/km	12.466	10.666	8.924	1.757	1.515
Diesel	Passenger Vehicle	gCO/km	0.480	0.432	0.429	0.362	0.300
	Small Cargo Truck	gCO/km	0.975	0.896	0.808	0.576	0.511
	Regular Cargo Truck	gCO/km	3.221	2.988	2.440	1.903	1.611
	Bus	gCO/km	2.579	2.534	2.200	1.810	1.496
	Special Vehicle	gCO/km	2.109	1.893	1.297	1.427	1.195

Source: Environment Management Bureau, Ministry of the Environment

Table 3 NMVOC emission factors for automobiles

Fuel	Vehicle Type	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Gasoline	Light Vehicle	gHC/km	0.128	0.050	0.048	0.042	0.036
		%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%
		gNMVOC/km	0.077	0.030	0.029	0.025	0.021
	Passenger Vehicle (including LPG)	gHC/km	0.189	0.112	0.104	0.031	0.028
		%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%
		gNMVOC/km	0.113	0.067	0.062	0.019	0.017
	Light Cargo Truck	gHC/km	1.058	0.610	0.274	0.164	0.144
		%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%
		gNMVOC/km	0.635	0.366	0.165	0.099	0.086
	Small Cargo Truck	gHC/km	1.188	0.882	0.346	0.063	0.051
		%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%
		gNMVOC/km	0.713	0.529	0.208	0.038	0.030
	Regular Cargo Truck	gHC/km	1.658	0.959	0.471	0.048	0.039
		%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%
		gNMVOC/km	0.995	0.575	0.283	0.029	0.023
	Bus	gHC/km	3.604	3.164	2.193	0.059	0.045
		%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%
		gNMVOC/km	2.162	1.899	1.316	0.036	0.027
	Special Vehicle	gHC/km	1.619	0.786	0.317	0.053	0.040
		%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%
		gNMVOC/km	0.972	0.472	0.190	0.032	0.024
Diesel	Passenger Vehicle	gHC/km	0.109	0.098	0.097	0.086	0.072
		%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%
		gNMVOC/km	0.065	0.059	0.058	0.052	0.043
	Small Cargo Truck	gHC/km	0.389	0.343	0.258	0.177	0.141
		%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%
		gNMVOC/km	0.233	0.206	0.155	0.106	0.084
	Regular Cargo Truck	gHC/km	1.634	1.488	1.040	0.719	0.587
		%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%
		gNMVOC/km	0.980	0.893	0.624	0.431	0.352
	Bus	gHC/km	1.273	1.255	0.995	0.713	0.553
		%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%
		gNMVOC/km	0.764	0.753	0.597	0.428	0.332
	Special Vehicle	gHC/km	1.101	0.965	0.526	0.509	0.405
		%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%
		gNMVOC/km	0.661	0.579	0.316	0.305	0.243

Top row: THC emission factors;

Middle row: Percentage of NMVOC in the THC emission;

Source: Environment Management Bureau, Ministry of the Environment

● *Activity data*

The activity data used the travel distance per year for each vehicle class per fuel type, which were calculated by multiplying distances traveled in a year for each vehicle class per fuel type, provided in the *Statistical Yearbook of Motor Vehicle Transport* (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism), by the percentage of the distances per fuel types calculated from fuel consumption and cost data.

2） SO_2

● *Methodology for Estimating Emissions*

The emissions of SO_2 from these sources were calculated by multiplying fuel consumption by vehicle class and fuel types by Japan’s own emission factor.

- ***Emission factor***

Sulfur content (by weight) of each fuel type was used to establish emission factors.

Table 4 Sulfur content (by weight) by fuel type

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Gasolin	%	0.008%	0.008%	0.008%	0.008%	0.008%
Diesel	%	0.350%	0.136%	0.136%	0.136%	0.136%
LPG	%	0.002%	0.002%	0.002%	0.002%	0.002%

Source: Gasoline/LPG – The Institute of Behavioral Science
Diesel oil – Petroleum Association of Japan

- ***Activity data***

Activity data was calculated by multiplying fuel consumption for each vehicle class per fuel type by specific gravity of each fuel type, and converting the resultant values to weight. The fuel consumption data was reported in the *Statistical Yearbook of Motor Vehicle Transport* (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism).

- ***Completeness***

Emissions of NOx, CO, NMVOCs, and SO_2 from natural gas vehicles and motorcycles are reported as “NE”.

3.1.1.2.b. Civil Aviation (1.A.3.a: NO_x, CO, NMVOC)

- ***Methodology for Estimating Emissions***

NO_x, CO, and NMVOC emissions from the specified sources were calculated by multiplying the fuel consumption converted to net calorific value by the default emission factors provides in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines*.

- ***Emission factors***

The default emission factors provided for the “Jet and Turboprop Aircraft” category in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* were used.

Table 5 IPCC default emission factors for civil aviation

Gas	EF［g/MJ］
NO_X	0.29
CO	0.12
NMVOC	0.018

Source: Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, Vol. 3; Page 1.90, Table 1-47

- ***Activity data***

Figures for jet fuel consumption (for domestic scheduled flights and others [commuter, sightseeing and charter flights]) in the *Statistical Yearbook of Air Transport* (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism) were converted to net calorific value for the calculation of activity data.

- ***Completeness***

Emissions of NOx, CO, and NMVOCs from aviation fuel consumption are reported as “NE”.

3.1.1.2.c. Navigation (1.A.3.d.: NO$_x$, CO, NMVOC)

- ***Methodology for Estimating Emissions***

NO$_x$, CO, and NMVOC emissions from the specified sources were calculated by multiplying the fuel consumption converted to net calorific value by the default emission factors provided in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines*.

- ***Emission factors***

The default emission factors provided for the "Ocean-Going Ships" category in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* were used.

Table 6 IPCC default emission factors for ocean-going ships

Gas	Emission factor［g/MJ］
NO$_x$	1.8
CO	0.18
NMVOC	0.052

Source: Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, Vol. 3; Page 1.90, Table 1-48

- ***Activity data***

The marine fuel consumption data per fuel type (diesel, heating oil A, heating oil B, and heating oil C) provided in the *General Energy Statistics* (Agency for Natural Resources and Energy) were converted to net calorific value for the calculation of activity data. The consumption data were based on the statistical data on marine transport (coastal services [passenger and freight]) in the *The Survey on Transport Energy* (Ministry of Land and Transport).

3.1.1.2.d. Railways (1.A.3.c.: NO$_x$, CO, and NMVOC)

- ***Methodology for Estimating Emissions***

NO$_x$, CO, and NMVOC emissions from the specified sources were calculated by multiplying fuel consumption converted to net calorific value by the default emission factors provided in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines*.

- ***Emission factors***

The default emission factors provided for the "Locomotives" category in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines* were used.

Table 7 IPCC default emission factors for locomotives

Gas	Emission factor [g/MJ]
NO$_x$	1.8
CO	0.61
NMVOC	0.13

Source: Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, Vol. 3; Page 1.89, Table 1-47

- ***Activity data***

The diesel oil consumption by railways in the *General Energy Statistics* (Agency for Natural Resources and Energy) was used for the calculation of activity data.

3.1.1.3. Fugitive emissions from fuels (1.B.: NMVOC)

3.1.1.3.a. NMVOCs fugitive emissions at oil refinery

- ***Methodology for Estimating Emissions***

NMVOC emissions from the specified sources were calculated by multiplying the capacity of oil refineries (BPSD: Barrels Per Served Day) by Japan's own emission factors and annual days of operation.

- ***Emission factor***

Based on the *Study on the total system for prevention of HC-Vapor in petroleum industries* (Agency of Natural Resources and Energy, 1975), the emission factor was established as 0.05767 (g-NMVOC/BPSD). The number of days of operation for atmospheric distillation was established as 350 days.

- ***Activity data***

Figures for the BPSD based on the results of surveys conducted by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, were used for the calculation of activity data.

3.1.1.3.b. NMVOCs emissions from lubricant oil production

- ***Methodology for Estimating Emissions***

NMVOC emissions from the specified sources were calculated by multiplying gross sales amount to consumers by Japan's own emission factors for toluene and methyl ethyl ketone.

- ***Emission factors***

Based on internal documents of Yokohama city, emission factors were established for toluene and methyl ethyl ketone.

Table 8 Toluene and methyl ethyl ketone emission factors in lubricant oil production

Gas	Emission factor (g/kL)
Toluene	333.2
Methyl ethyl ketone	415.5

Source: Yokohama city

- ***Activity data***

Figures for gross sales amount to consumers, provided in the *Yearbook of Mineral Resources and Petroleum Production Statistics* (Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry), were used for the calculation of activity data.

3.1.1.3.c. NMVOCs fugitive emissions at storage facilities

- ***Methodology for Estimating Emissions***

NMVOC emissions from the specified sources were calculated on the assumption that yearly emissions were the same as the 1983 volume of losses from breathing and acceptance for cone-roof type storage tanks and shipping losses from floating-roof type storage tanks at refineries and storage tanks (Petroleum Association of Japan).

- ***Emission factor***

No emission factors were established.

- ***Activity data***

No activity data were calculated.

3.1.1.3.d. NMVOCs fugitive emissions at shipping facilities

- ***Methodology for Estimating Emissions***

NMVOC emissions from specified sources were calculated by multiplying the 1983 figures for NMVOC emissions from ships and tank lorries/freight cars by the 1983 ratio of amount of shipment or that of sales to consumers.

- ***Emission factor***

No emission factors were established.

- ***Activity data***

Figures for shipment of crude oil not to be refined, gross sales amount of gasoline to consumers, export of gasoline, gross sales amount of naphtha to consumers, export of naphtha, gross sales amount of jet fuel to consumers and export of jet fuel provided in the *Yearbook of Mineral Resources and Petroleum Products Statistics* (Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry) were used for the calculation of activity data. Table 9 shows the relationship between the NMVOC emission sources and activity data.

Table 9 Relationship between the NMVOC emission sources and activity data

NMVOC emission source		Activity data used in calculation
Ships	Crude oil	shipment of crude oil not to be refined
	Gasoline	gross sales amount of gasoline to consumers
		export of gasoline
	Naphtha	gross sales amount of naphtha to consumers
		export of naphtha
	Jet fuel	gross sales amount of jet fuel to consumers
		export of jet fuel
Tank lorries /Freight cars	Gasoline	gross sales amount of gasoline to consumers
	Naphtha	gross sales amount of naphtha to consumers
	Jet fuel	gross sales amount of jet fuel to consumers

3.1.1.3.e. NMVOCs fugitive emissions from gas stations

- ***Methodology for Estimating Emissions***

NMVOC emissions from specified sources were calculated by multiplying amount of sales to consumers by Japan's own emission factors for oil accepting and providing, and subtracting the portion of fuels prevented from fugitive emissions by a vapor return facility.

- ***Emission factor***

Emission factors were established for oil accepting and for oil providing, based on the *Study on the total system for prevention of HC-Vapor in petroleum industries* (Agency of Natural Resources and Energy, 1975).

Table 10 Emission factors at gas stations during oil accepting and providing

	Emission factor (kg/kL)
Oil accepting	1.08
Oil providing	1.44

Source: Study on the total system for prevention of HC-Vapor in petroleum industries (Agency of Natural Resources and Energy, 1975)

- ***Activity data***

Figures for sales amount of gasoline (for automobiles) in the *Yearbook of Mineral Resources and Petroleum Products Statistics* (Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry) were used for the calculation of activity data.

Fugitive emissions prevented by a vapor return facility during oil accepting at gas stations were calculated by the following equation:

<u>*Calculation of fugitive emissions prevented by vapor return facility during oil accepting*</u>

Fugitive emissions prevented by vapor return facility during fuel delivery [t]

$= \Sigma_{\text{Prefecture}}$ {(gasoline sales per prefecture [ML] × emission factor for fuel delivery [kg/kL])

× (No. of service stations with vapor return facility per prefecture

/ No. of service stations per prefecture)}

Based on the data provided in the *Yearbook of Mineral Resources and Petroleum Products Statistics* (Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry). For the number of service stations after FY 2001, the number of service stations registered under law was used.

3.1.2. Industrial Processes

3.1.2.1. Mineral Products, Chemical Industry, Metal Production, and Other Production (2.A., 2.B., 2.C., 2.D.,: NO_x, SO_2)

- ***Methodology for Estimating Emissions***

NO_x and SO_2 emissions from the specified sources were calculated for sources not included in the following facilities or operations by isolating the emissions from the Industrial Processes sector.

Facility: [0101– 0103: Boilers]; [0601– 0618: Metal rolling furnaces, metal furnaces, and metal forge furnaces]; [1101–1106: Drying ovens]; [1301–1304: Waste incinerators]; [2901–3202: Gas turbines, diesel engines, gas engines, and gasoline engines]

Operation: [A–D: Accommodation/eating establishments, health care/educational and academic institutions, pubic bathhouses, laundry services]; [F–L: Agriculture/fisheries, mining, construction, electricity, gas, heat distribution, building heating/other operations]

- ***NO**$_X$*

If raw material falls under either [44: Metallurgical coal] or [45: Metallurgical coke], the following equation is used:

Calculation of NO_x emissions from metallurgical coal or coke (for Industrial Processes sector)

NO_x emissions from metallurgical coal or coke [t-NO_x]

= NO_x emission factor per origin [t-NO_x/kcal] × energy consumed per material [kcal]

× (1 – denitrification rate [%])

If raw material falls under either [41: Iron/ironstone] or [46: Other], the following equation is used:

Calculation of NO_x emissions from iron/ironstone or other material (for Industrial Processes sector)

NO_x emissions from iron/iron ore or other material [t-NO_x]

= Nitrogen content per material [t-NO_x] × (1 – denitrification rate [%])

If, however, the emissions from the Industrial Processes sector calculated by the above equations exceed the emission volume listed in the *MAP Survey*, the total emissions listed in the Survey are considered to be the emissions from the Industrial Processes sector. Materials listed in the categories [42: Sulfide minerals] and [43: Non-ferrous metal ores] are excluded from the calculation due to the lack of data.

- ***SO**$_2$*

Based on the consumption and sulfur contents of the materials in the categories from [41: Iron/ironstone] to [46: Other materials], SO_2 emissions from the Industrial Processes sector are calculated as follows:

Calculation of SO_x emissions (in the Industrial Processes sector)

SO_x emissions [t-SO_x]

= Sulfur content per material [t-SO_x] × (1 – desulphurization rate [%])

Emission factor

NO_x emission factors for metallurgical coal and coke

NO_x emission factors for the materials used in calculation of NO_x emissions from metallurgical coal and coke (in the Industrial Processes sector) were established for each facility and material type based on the *MAP Survey*.

Denitrification rate

The denitrification rate was calculated by the following equation:

Calculation of denitrification rate

Denitrification rate [%]

= Denitrification efficiency [%] × (Hours of operation of denitrification unit [h/yr]

/ Hours of operation of furnace [h/yr]) × (Processing capacity of denitrification unit [m^3/yr]

/ max. exhaust gas emission [m^3/yr])

The *MAP Survey* data were used for all items.

Denitrification efficiency: (NO_x volume before treatment – NO_x volume after treatment) / volume of smoke and soot

- ***Desulphurization rate***

The desulphurization rate was calculated by the following equation:

Calculation of desulphurization rate

Desulphurization rate [%]

= Desulphurization efficiency [%] × (Hours operation of desulphurization unit [h/yr]

/ Hours operation of furnace [h/yr]) × (Processing capacity of desulphurization unit [m^3/yr]

/ max. exhaust gas emission [m^3/yr])

The *MAP Survey* data were used for all items.

Desulphurization efficiency: (SO_2 volume before treatment – SO_2 volume after treatment) / volume of smoke and soot

- ***Activity data***

- ***Energy consumption of metallurgical coal or coke***

The activity data was calculated by multiplying the consumption of materials (under [44: Metallurgical coal] and [45: Metallurgical coke]) provided in the *MAP Survey* by gross calorific value.

- ***Nitrogen content of iron/ironstone and other materials***

The activity data was calculated by multiplying the weighted average of nitrogen content, calculated from the nitrogen content and consumption of the materials (under [41: Iron/ironstone] and [46:Other raw materials]) provided in the *MAP Survey*, by the consumption volume of the material.

- ***Sulfur content of various materials***

The activity data was calculated by multiplying the weighted average of sulfur content, calculated on the basis of sulfur content and consumption of the material (under [41: Iron/ironstone] through [46: Other materials]) provided in the *MAP Survey*, by the consumption volume of the material.

3.1.2.2. Other (2.G.: NMVOC)

3.1.2.2.a. NMVOCs emissions from petrochemical manufacturing

- ***Methodology for Estimating Emissions***

NMVOCs emissions from petrochemical manufacturing were calculated by multiplying the production volume per type of petrochemical product by Japan’s own emission factors.

- ***Emission factors***

Emission factors were established based on the *Basic Study on HC Sources* (Institute of Behavioral Science, 1987).

Table 11 NMVOC emission factors by petrochemical product

Petrochemical product	Emission factor (kg/t)
Propylene oxide	0.828
Vinyl chloride monomer	3.288
Styrene monomer	0.529
Vinyl acetate	1.299
B.T.X.	0.080
Ethylene oxide	0.421
Acrylonitrile	1.035
Butadiene	0.210
Polyethylene (produced under middle-low pressure)	1.851
Polyethylene (produced under high pressure)	1.088
ABS, AS resins	1.472
Synthetic rubber	0.248
Acetaldehyde	0.016
Terephthalic acid	0.534
Polypropylene	2.423
Ethylene and Propylene	0.016

Source:Basic Study on HC Sources (Institute of Behavioral Science, 1987).

- ***Activity data***

Figures in the petrochemical production volume by type in the *Yearbook of Mineral Resources and Petroleum Products Statistics* (Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry) were used for the calculation of activity data.

3.1.2.2.b. NMVOCs emissions from storage facilities for chemical products

- ***Methodology for Estimating Emissions***

NMVOCs emissions from storage facilities for chemical products were calculated on the assumption that the emission volumes were same as the 1983 combined yearly emissions of “Petrochemicals” and “Others”, given in the *Basic Study on HC Sources* (Institute of Behavioral Science, 1987). “Petrochemicals” covered base chemicals (for the chemical industry); “Other” covered solvents (shipped primarily for non-feedstock use).

- ***Emission factors***

No emission factors were established.

- ***Activity data***

No activity data were calculated.

3.1.2.2.c. NMVOCs emissions from shipping facilities for chemical products

- ***Methodology for Estimating Emissions***

NMVOCs emissions from shipping facilities for chemical products were calculated on the assumption that the emission volumes were same as the 1983 combined yearly emissions of "Petrochemicals" and "Others", shown in the *Basic Study on HC Sources* (Institute of Behavioral Science, 1987). "Petrochemicals" covered base chemicals (for the chemical industry); "Other" covered solvents (shipped primarily for non-feedstock use).

- ***Emission factors***

No emission factor has been established.

- ***Activity data***

No activity data has been established.

3.1.3. Sectors that use solvents and other products

3.1.3.1. NMVOCs emissions from paint solvent use (3.A.: NMVOC)

- ***Methodology for Estimating Emissions***

Emissions of NMVOC were calculated by multiplying the consumption of solvent by the NMVOC emission rate (the percentage of NMVOC not removed but released into atmosphere).

- ***Emission factors***

The NMOVC emission rate (92.54[%] = 100[%] – 7.46[%]) calculated from the NMVOC removal rate (7.46[%]) estimated by the Ministry of the Environment (1983) was used as the emission factor.

- ***Activity data***

Consumption of solvent was calculated by multiplying the 1990 data for solvent consumption per solvent type by the 1990 ratio of solvent consumption in paint production. The consumption data were extracted from the *Present condition and prospect about VOCs in Paint Industry* (Japan Paint Manufacturers Association). The solvent consumption ratio was provided in the *Yearbook of Chemical Industries Statistics* (Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry). As the statistical records on solvent consumption in paint production were discontinued, the data for 2001 were substituted for values for years 2002 and beyond.

Calculation of annual consumption of paint solvent A in Year X

Annual consumption of paint solvent A in Year X ［t］
＝Annual consumption of paint solvent A in 1990 ［t］
×(Annual consumption of paint production solvent B in Year X ［t］
/Annual consumption of paint production solvent B in 1990 ［t］）

Table 12 Relationship of types of paint solvents and solvents for paint production used in calculation

Types of Paint Solvent (A)	Types of Paint Production Solvents Used in Calculation (B)
Aliphatic compound hydrocarbon	Mineral spirit
Alicyclic compound hydrocarbon	Toluene, xylene, and other aromatic hydrocarbon
Aromatic compound hydrocarbon	Toluene, xylene, and other aromatic hydrocarbon
Petroleum mixed solvent	Mineral spirit
Alcohol solvent	Alcohol solvent
Ether, Ether Alcohol solvent	Alcohol solvent
Ester solvent	Ester solvent
Ketone solvent	Ketone solvent
Chloric solvent	Solvent with a high boiling point
Other non-chloric solvent	Solvent with a high boiling point

3.1.3.2. Degreasing, dry cleaning (3.B.: NMVOC)

3.1.3.2.a. NMVOCs emissions from metal cleansing

- ***Methodology for Estimating Emissions***

NMVOCs emissions from metal cleansing were calculated by multiplying the shipping amount of solvents (trichloro ethylene and tetrachloro ethylene) in degreasing by Japan’s own emission factor.

- ***Emission factors***

Emission factors were established as the ratio of emission to shipment (0.66 [Mg/t] = 88,014 / 133,000), based on data for 1983 in the *Report on the Survey of Measures for Stationary Sources of Hydrocarbons* (Institute of Behavioral Science, 1991).

- ***Activity data***

Shipping amount of solvents was calculated by multiplying the sales volume of trichloro ethylene and tetrachloro ethylene, provided in the *Yearbook of Chemical Industries Statistics* (Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry), by the ratio of consumption for metal cleansing use to total consumption of organic chloric solvent (3 type) (0.2 = 11,266 / 56,350), shown in documents from the Perchlo Association.

3.1.3.2.b. NMVOCs emissions from dry cleaning

- ***Methodology for Estimating Emissions***

NMVOCs emissions from dry cleaning were calculated on the assumption that the volume of NMOVC emissions was the same as the volume of solvents used in dry cleaning (petroleum solvents and tetrachloro ethylene).

- ***Emission factors***

No emission factors were established, as all the solvents used in dry cleaning were assumed to be discharged into the atmosphere.

- ***Activity data***

Estimates by the Institute of Cleaning Research were used for the calculation of the annual consumption of petroleum solvents and tetrachloro ethylene in 1990 and 1991.

Annual consumption in 1992 and in subsequent years was calculated by the following equation on the assumption that solvent consumption was proportional to the number of machines in operation:

Calculation of annual consumption of solvents in Year X

Annual consumption of solvents in Year X [t]

= $\Sigma_{\text{petroleum-based solvent/tetrachloroethylene}}$ {annual consumption of petroleum solvents or tetrachloroethylene in 1991 [t] × (the number of machines in operation in Year X / the number of machines in operation in 1991)}

3.1.3.3. Chemical products, manufacture and processing (3.C.: NMVOC)

3.1.3.3.a. NMVOCs emissions from paint production

- ***Methodology for Estimating Emissions***

NMVOCs emissions from paint production were calculated by multiplying the amount of solvent treated in paint production by Japan's own emission factors.

- ***Emission factors***

Emission factors were established based on the *Manual to control HC emissions* (Air Quality Management Bureau, Ministry of the Environment, 1982).

Table 13 Emission factors for solvents used as raw material for paints

Solvent	Emission factor (%)
Toluene	0.3
Xylene	0.2
Other aromatic hydrocarbon	0.2
Mineral spirit	0.2
Alcohol solvent	0.3
Ester solvent	0.3
Methyl isobutyl ketone	0.3
Other ketones	0.2
Solvent with a high boiling point	0.1

Source: Manual to control HC emissions (Air Quality Management Bureau, Ministry of the Environment, 1982)

- ***Activity data***

Amount of solvent treated in paint production in the *Yearbook of Chemical Industries Statistics* (Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry) was used for the calculation of activity data. The usage of ketone solvents was allocated to "Methyl isobutyl ketone" and "Other ketones" (with approx. 63%

allocated to methyl isobutyl ketones), based on the interview survey results included in *Manual to control HC emissions* (Air Quality Management Bureau, Ministry of the Environment, 1982). For 2002 and subsequent years, the 2001 values were used because the statistics were discontinued.

3.1.3.3.b. NMVOCs emissions from printing ink production

- ***Methodology for Estimating Emissions***

NMVOCs emissions from printing ink production were calculated by multiplying amount of solvent treated in paint production, by Japan's own emission factors.

- ***Emission factors***

Emission factors were established based on the results of surveys conducted by the Ministry of the Environment, as well as *Basic study on HC sources* (Institute of Behavioral Science, 1987).

Table 14 Emission factors for solvents used as materials in printing ink

Solvent	Emission factor
Petroleum solvent [a)]	0.00033
Aromatics hydrocarbon [a)]	0.00108
Alcohol solvent [a)]	0.00105
Ester, ether solvent [b)]	0.00117

Source: a: Surveys by the Ministry of the Environment

b: Basic Study on HC sources (Institute of Behavioral Science, 1987)

- ***Activity data***

Amount of solvent treated in paint production in the *Yearbook of Chemical Industries Statistics* (Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry) were used for the calculation of activity data. For 2002 and subsequent years, the 2001 values were used because the statistics were discontinued.

3.1.3.3.c. NMVOCs emissions from printing ink solvent use

- ***Methodology for Estimating Emissions***

NMVOCs emissions from printing ink solvent use were calculated by multiplying the 1983 figures for NMVOC emissions from printing ink solvent use by the ratio of 1983 and each year about shipment amount of solvent.

- ***Emission factor***

Emission factors were established as “0.3”.

- ***Activity data***

Shipment amount of solvent in the *Yearbook of Chemical Industries Statistics* (Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry) were used for the calculation of activity data.

3.1.3.3.d. NMVOCs emissions from polyethylene laminate

- ***Methodology for Estimating Emissions***

NMVOCs emissions from polyethylene laminate were calculated on the assumption that the yearly emissions equaled the 1983 emissions data provided in the *Basic study on HC sources* (Institute of Behavioral Science, 1987)

- ***Emission factor***

No emission factors were established.

- ***Activity data***

No activity data were calculated.

3.1.3.3.e. NMVOCs emissions from solvent-type adhesive use

- ***Methodology for Estimating Emissions***

NMVOCs emissions from solvent-type adhesive use were assumed to equal the amount of solvents (xylene, toluene) used in adhesives.

- ***Emission factors***

No emission factors were established as all the solvents used in adhesives were assumed to be discharged into the atmosphere.

- ***Activity data***

Shipment amount of adhesive were calculated by multiplying amount of adhesives shipment by type (on calendar year basis), shown in the *Current survey report on adhesive* (Japan Adhesive Industry Association), by solvent content rate for each type shown in the *Current survey report on adhesive* (Japan Adhesive Industry Association).

Table 15 Solvent content in adhesives by type

Adhesive	Solvent content (%)
Vinyl acetate resin solvent type	65
Other resin solvent type	50
CR solvent type	71
Other synthetic rubber solvent type	76
Natural rubber solvent type	67

Source: Current survey report on adhesive (Japan Adhesive Industry Association)

3.1.3.3.f. NMVOCs emissions from gum solvent use

- ***Methodology for Estimating Emissions***

NMVOCs emissions from gum solvent use were calculated by multiplying the consumption of solvents in rubber by NMVOC emission rate (the percentage of NMVOC not removed but released into atmosphere).

- ***Emission factors***

The NMVOC emission rate (92.7[%] = 100[%] – 7.3[%]) was used. This was calculated from the

1983 estimate of the NMVOC removal rate (7.3%), provided in the *Basic study on HC sources* (Institute of Behavioral Science, 1987).

- ***Activity data***

The annual consumption of solvents in rubber was calculated by multiplying the consumption of petrol for solvent use by the ratio of the amount of rubber petrol use to total amount of gum solvent use (0.42 = 21,139 / 50,641). The consumption data were obtained either from the *Statistics of rubber products* (Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry) or the results of surveys by the Japan Rubber Manufacturers Association; the usage rate was provided by the *Basic study on HC sources* (Institute of Behavioral Science, 1987).

3.1.3.4. Other (3.D.: NMVOC)

3.1.3.4.a. NMVOCs emissions from other solvent use for production

- ***Methodology for Estimating Emissions***

NMVOCs emissions from other solvent use for production were calculated on the assumption that the yearly emissions equaled the 1983 emissions shown in the *Basic study on HC sources* (Institute of Behavioral Science, 1987).

- ***Emission factor***

No emission factors were established.

- ***Activity data***

No activity data were calculated.

3.1.4. Agriculture

3.1.4.1. Field burning of agricultural residues (4.F.)

3.1.4.1.a. Rice Straw, Rice Chaff & Straw of Wheat, Barley, Oats and Rye (4.F.1.: CO)

- ***Methodology for Estimating Emissions***

CO emissions from the specified sources were calculated by using Japan's own Methodology for Estimating Emissions shown below (Rye and oats were excluded from the estimate because there are no Japan-specific emission factors for them):

<u>Calculation of CO emission from burning of rice straw, chaff, and wheat straw</u>

CO emission from burning of rice and wheat straw and chaff ［t-CH_4］

$= \Sigma_{\text{rice straw, wheat straw, chaff}}$ (amount of rice or wheat straw or chaff burnt ［t］

× carbon content (dry weight) × percentage of carbon released as CO

× mol ratio of CO to CO_2 in emitted gases)

- ***Emission factors***

Emission factors were established for each parameter based on the measured data available in Japan.

Table 16 Carbon content of rice/wheat straw and chaff

	Carbon content	Note
Rice straw	0.356	Adopted the mean value between 0.369[a] and 0.342[b].
Chaff	0.344	Value measured by Bando et al.[a]
Wheat straw	0.356	Assumed to be the same as for rice straw

Source: *a:Bando, Sakamaki, Moritomi, and Suzuki, "Study of analysis of emissions from biomass burning" (from the 1991 Report on Studies on Comprehensive Promotion Cost of Environmental Studies (National Institute of Environmental Studies, 1992))*

b:Y Miura and T Kan'no, "Emissions of trace gases (CO_2, CO, CH_4, and N_2O) resulting from rice straw burning", Soil Sci. Plant Nutr., 43(4),849–854, 1997

Table 17 Percentage of carbon emitted as CO from rice and wheat straw and chaff

	Percentage of carbon emitted as CO	Note
Rice straw	0.684	Adopted the median value between 0.8[a] and 0.567[b].
Chaff	0.8	Value measured by Bando et al.[a]
Wheat straw	0.684	Assumed to be the same as for rice straw

Source: *a:Bando, Sakamaki, Moritomi, and Suzuki, "Study of analysis of emissions from biomass burning" (from the 1991 Report on Studies on Comprehensive Promotion Cost of Environmental Studies (National Institute of Environmental Studies, 1992))*

b:Y Miura and T Kan'no, "Emissions of trace gases (CO_2, CO, CH_4, and N_2O) resulting from rice straw burning", Soil Sci. Plant Nutr., 43(4),849–854, 1997

Table 18 Mol ratio of CO to CO_2 in gases emitted from burning rice and wheat straw and chaff

	Mol ratio of CO to CO_2 in emitted gas	Note
Rice straw	0.219	Adopted the mean value between values by a and b.
Chaff	0.255	Value measured by Bando et al.[a]
Wheat straw	0.219	Assumed to be the same as for rice straw

Source: *a:Bando, Sakamaki, Moritomi, and Suzuki, "Study of analysis of emissions from biomass burning" (from the 1991 Report on Studies on Comprehensive Promotion Cost of Environmental Studies (National Institute of Environmental Studies, 1992))*

b:Y Miura and T Kan'no, "Emissions of trace gases (CO_2, CO, CH_4, and N_2O) resulting from rice straw burning", Soil Sci. Plant Nutr., 43(4),849–854, 1997

- ***Activity data***

Amounts of rice straw, chaff, and wheat straw burned were obtained by using the following equations, which were used in 4F.1. to calculate CH_4 and N_2O emissions from the burning of agricultural residue, to allocate the amounts of rice plants, wheat (for seed), and barley (for seed) burned to the amounts of rice straw, chaff, and wheat straw burned.

Amount of rice straw burned = amount of rice plants burned × 0.5
Amount of chaff burned = amount of rice plants burned × 0.5
Amount of wheat/barley straw burned = (amounts of wheat and barley burned) × 0.5

Note: Based on the judgment of specialists, the ratios of straw to chaff and rice plants to wheat/barley were set to 1:1

3.1.5. Wastes

3.1.5.1. Waste incineration (6.C.)

3.1.5.1.a. Municipal Solid Waste Incineration (6.C.–)

- ***Methodology for Estimating Emissions***

The NO_x, CO, NMVOC, and SO_2 emissions from the specified sources were calculated by multiplying the incineration amount of MSW in each incinerator type by Japan’s own emission factors.

- ***Emission factors***

➢ ***NO_X, SO_2***

Emission factors were established for each incinerator type by using the emission volume and volume of treated waste identified in the *MAP Survey*. (The categories of incinerator types included: [1301: Waste incinerator (municipal solid waste; continuous system)] and [1302: Waste incinerator (municipal solid waste; batch system)]). The incineration material was [53: Municipal solid waste].) It should be noted that while the *MAP Survey* classified the incinerators into two classes (Continuous and Batch), this report classifies incinerators into three classes (“Continuous”, “Semi-continuous”, and “Batch”) by dividing the Continuous system and assigning those which operated for less than 3,000 hours to the “Semi-continuous” class.

Table 19 NO_x and SO_2 emission factors for municipal waste incineration by facility type

	Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
NOx	Municipal Waste Incinerator(Cont.)	kg-NOx/t	1.238	1.213	1.127	1.127	1.127
	Municipal Waste Incinerator(Semi-Cont.)	kg-NOx/t	1.055	1.226	1.226	1.226	1.226
	Municipal Waste Incinerator(Batch)	kg-NOx/t	1.137	1.918	1.850	1.850	1.850
SO_2	Municipal Waste Incinerator(Cont.)	kg-SO_2/t	0.555	0.539	0.361	0.361	0.361
	Municipal Waste Incinerator(Semi-Cont.)	kg-SO_2/t	0.627	1.141	0.712	0.712	0.712
	Municipal Waste Incinerator(Batch)	kg-SO_2/t	1.073	1.625	1.714	1.714	1.714

The data after 2000 were used for 2001 and subsequent years.

Source: Research of Air Pollutant Emissions from Stationary Sources (Ministry of the Environment)

➢ ***CO***

Based on the emission factors for individual facilities summarized in the *Reports on Greenhouse gas emissions estimation methodology* (Japan Sociality Atmospheric Environment, 1996) as well as other reports, the emission factors were established for each incinerator class. It should be noted that while the Atmospheric Environment Society report subdivided the facilities by furnace type (e.g., stoker, fluidized bed, etc.), this report determined the emission factors for three classes of “Continuous”, “Semi-continuous” and “Batch” by weighting the average of incinerated volume for each furnace.

Table 20 CO emission factors for municipal waste incineration by facility type

	Furnace Type	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
CO	Continuous Incinerator	gCO/t	557	557	555	552	552
	Semi-Continuous Incinerator	gCO/t	548	548	567	592	592
	Batch type Incinerator	gCO/t	8,237	8,237	8,298	8,340	8,340

* The data for 2000 were used for 2001 and subsequent years.

Source: Reports on Greenhouse gas emissions estimation methodology (Japan Sociality Atmospheric Environment, 1996), and others.

➢ ***NMVOC***

NMVOC emission factors were established by multiplying the CH_4 emission factors for each furnace type per fuel type by “NMVOC/CH_4”, the emission ratio for fuel type. The ratio was determined by using the reference material by Japan Environmental Sanitation Center and Institute of Behavioral Science, which estimated CH_4 and NMVOC emissions per unit calorific value.

Table 21 NMVOC emission factors for municipal waste incineration by facility type

	Furnace Type	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
NMVO	Continuous Incinerator	gNMVOC/t	0.925	0.925	0.932	0.947	0.947
	Semi-Continuous Incinerator	gNMVOC/t	7.8	7.8	8.5	9.3	9.3
	Batch type Incinerator	gNMVOC/t	9.1	9.1	9.5	9.8	9.8

The data for 2000 were used for 2001 and subsequent years.

Source: Report on Screening Survey Regarding Measures to Counter Global Warming (Japan Environmental Sanitation Center, 1989)

Study of Establishment of Methodology for Estimation of Hydrocarbon Emissions (Institute of Behavioral Science, 1984)

● ***Activity data***

The activity data used was the incineration volume for each facility type as calculated by multiplying the incineration volume of municipal waste by the incineration rate for each facility type. The incineration volume data were extracted from the *Report of the Research on the State of Wide-range Movement and Cyclical Use of Wastes (the Volume on Cyclical Use)* by the Waste Management and Recycling Department , the Ministry of the Environment. The incineration rate was calculated in the *Waste Treatment in Japan* published by the Waste Management and Recycling Department , the Ministry of the Environment.

3.1.5.1.b. Industrial Wastes Incineration (6.C.–)

● ***Methodology for Estimating Emissions***

NO_x, CO, NMVOC, and SO_2 emissions from the specified sources were calculated by multiplying the incineration amount of industrial waste for each waste type by Japan’s own emission factors.

● ***Emission factors***

➢ ***NO_X, SO_2***

An emission factor was established for each type of industrial solid waste using the emission volume and volume of treated industrial solid waste identified by the *MAP Survey*. The categories of incinerator types included: [1303: Waste incinerator (industrial solid waste; continuous system)] and [1304: Waste incinerator (industrial solid waste; batch system)]. The incinerator fuel covered the categories [23: Fuel Wood] and [54: Industrial solid waste]). The six types of industrial waste were “Waste paper or waste wood”, “Sludge”, “Waste oil”, “Waste plastics”, “Waste textiles”, and “Animal/plant residue, livestock carcasses”. Category [23: Sawn Timber] was used for “Waste paper or waste wood", "Waste textiles", and "Animal/plant residues, livestock carcasses", while category [54: Industrial waste] was used for "Sludge", "Waste oil", and "Waste plastics". However, no emission factor was set for the mixed burning of multiple waste types.

Table 22 NO_x and SO_2 emission factors for industrial waste by facility type

	Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
NOx	"Fuel Wood 23"	kg-NOx/t	1.545	1.312	5.828	5.828	5.828
	"Industrial Waste 54"	kg-NOx/t	0.999	1.158	1.415	1.415	1.415
SO_2	"Fuel Wood 23"	kg-SO_2/t	1.528	1.274	2.118	2.118	2.118
	"Industrial Waste 54"	kg-SO_2/t	1.179	1.882	1.352	1.352	1.352

* The data for 1999 were used for 2000 and subsequent years.

Source: Research of Air Pollutant Emissions from Stationary Sources (Ministry of the Environment)

- ***CO***

Based on the emission factors for individual facilities summarized in the *Reports on Greenhouse gas emissions estimation methodology* (Japan Sociality Atmospheric Environment, 1996) as well as other reports, an emission factor was established for each type of industrial solid waste. The six types of industrial waste were "Waste paper or waste wood", "Sludge", "Waste oil", "Waste plastics", "Waste textiles", and "Animal/plant residues, livestock carcasses". The emission factor for "wood waste" was used for "Waste textiles" and "Animal/plant residues, livestock carcasses", for which there are no measurements. No emission factor was set for the mixed burning of multiple waste types.

Table 23 CO emission factors for industrial waste incinerators by operation type

Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Waste Paper, Waste Wood	gCO/t	1,334	1,334	1,334	1,334	1,334
Waste Oil	gCO/t	127	127	127	127	127
Waste Plastics	gCO/t	1,790	1,790	1,790	1,790	1,790
Sludge	gCO/t	2,285	2,285	2,285	2,285	2,285
Waste textile	gCO/t	1,334	1,334	1,334	1,334	1,334
Animal and Plant residues	gCO/t	1,334	1,334	1,334	1,334	1,334

Source: Reports on Greenhouse gas emissions estimation methodology (Japan Sociality Atmospheric Environment, 1996) and others

- ***NMVOC***

NMVOC emission factors were established by multiplying the CH_4 emission factors for each furnace type per fuel type by "NMVOC/CH_4", the emission ratio for fuel type. The ratio was determined by using the reference materials by Japan Environmental Sanitation Center and Institute of Behavioral Science, which estimated CH_4 and NMVOC emissions per unit calorific value.

Table 24 NMVOC emission factors for industrial waste incineration by facility type

Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Waste Paper, Waste Wood	gNMVOC/t	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
Waste Oil	gNMVOC/t	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54
Waste Plastics	gNMVOC/t	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40
Sludge	gNMVOC/t	1.61	1.61	1.61	1.61	1.61
Waste textile	gNMVOC/t	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
Animal and Plant residues	gNMVOC/t	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48

Source*: Report on Screening Survey Regarding Measures to Counter Global Warming (Japan Environmental Sanitation Center, 1989)*

Study of Establishment of Methodology for Estimation of Hydrocarbon Emissions (Institute of Behavioral Science, 1984)

- ***Activity Data***

The activity data used the incineration volume data for each type of waste extracted from the Report of the Research on the State of Wide-range Movement and Cyclical Use of Wastes (the Volume on Cyclical Use) and the Waste Treatment in Japan published by the Waste Management and Recycling Department , the Ministry of the Environment.

3.1.5.1.c. Incineration in Conjunction with Use of Waste as Fuel and Raw Material (6.C.-)

- ***Methodology for Estimating Emissions***

CO and NMVOC emissions from this source were estimated by multiplying the amounts of fuel/raw material burned for each waste type by a Japan-specific emission factor. These emissions are included in the total emissions from waste incineration. NOx and SO_2 are reported as “IE” because they are included in combustion from 1A Stationary Sources.

- ***Emission Factors***

➢ ***CO***

The CO emission factors (fixed unit basis) for furnace types, which are used for counting emissions from 1A Stationary Sources, were determined by using the calorific values in General Energy Statistics to convert to weight-based emission factors.

Table 25 CO emission factors from incineration in conjunction with use of waste as fuel and raw material

Application	Units	Waste oil	RDF	RPF	Waste tires	Waste plastics	Waste wood
Simple incineration	kgCO/t	0.13	1.79	1.79	1.79		
Boilers	kgCO/t	0.052	0.24	0.36	0.28	0.034	3.64
Cement kilns	kgCO/t	49.1	19.8	29.4	23.0	32.2	
Other furnaces	kgCO/t	0.052	0.24	0.36	0.28		
Pyrolysis furnaces	kgCO/t				0.021		
Gasification	kgCO/t				0.015		

➢ ***NMVOC***

Just as for the incineration of municipal solid waste and industrial waste, emission factors were determined from documents with estimates of emissions of CH_4 and NMVOCs per unit calorific values.

Table 26 NMVOC emissions factors from incineration in conjunction with use of waste as fuel and raw material

Application	Units	Waste oil	RDF	RPF	Waste tires	Waste plastics	Waste wood
Boilers	kgNMVOC/t	0.015	0.00027	0.00039	0.00031	0.000	0.00
Cement kilns	kgNMVOC/t	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Other furnaces	kgNMVOC/t	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.01		
Pyrolysis furnaces	kgNMVOC/t				0.009		
Gasification	kgNMVOC/t				0.000		

- ***Activity data***

We used the same activity data that were used when estimating CH_4 emissions from the use of waste as fuel and raw material.

3.1.6. Other sectors

3.1.6.1. Smoking (7.–: CO)

- ***Methodology for Estimating Emissions***

CO emissions were calculated by multiplying the volume of cigarette sales by Japan's own emission factor. (See "7-2006.xls" for details.)

- ***Emission factor***

The emission factor (0.055 [g-CO/cigarette]) was provided by Japan Tobacco Inc.

- ***Activity data***

The volume of cigarette sales published on Tobacco Institute of Japan website (http://www.tioj.or.jp/) was used for activity data.

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Annex 4. CO_2 Reference Approach and Comparison with Sectoral Approach, and Relevant Information on the National Energy Balance

This chapter explains a comparison between reference approach and sectoral approach in accordance with the UNFCCC Reporting Guidelines on Annual Inventories (FCCC/SBSTA/2006/9, paragragh31).

4.1. Difference in Energy Consumption

As shown in Table 1, fluctuations of difference of energy consumption between the reference approach and the sectoral approach during 1990-2006 ranges between -1.32% and 0.55%. The revision of the Energy Balance Table (*General Energy Statistics*) made difference range become smaller than that of inventory submitted in 2005 (between -1.17% and 2.46%). It is relatively low compared to the inventories from other countries.

Difference of solid fuels in 2004 was quite large value, because of coal (Imported Steam Coal [$130]) stock change increasing.

Table 1 Comparison of Energy Consumption

[10^18J]

	1990	1991	1995	1996	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Reference Approach											
Liquid fuels	9,528	9,657	10,113	10,021	9,154	9,154	9,160	9,064	8,772	8,800	8,204
Solid fuels	3,291	3,376	3,626	3,721	4,281	4,281	4,424	4,553	4,981	4,748	4,805
Gaseous fuels	2,088	2,238	2,526	2,670	3,121	3,121	3,206	3,355	3,343	3,378	3,729
Total RA	**14,908**	**15,272**	**16,265**	**16,413**	**16,557**	**16,557**	**16,791**	**16,972**	**17,096**	**16,925**	**16,739**
Sectoral Approach											
Liquid fuels	9,550	9,599	10,051	9,998	9,133	9,133	9,275	9,094	8,934	8,900	8,387
Solid fuels	3,354	3,332	3,635	3,731	4,221	4,221	4,485	4,607	4,724	4,811	4,811
Gaseous fuels	2,106	2,257	2,548	2,679	3,137	3,137	3,238	3,371	3,371	3,368	3,765
Total	**15,010**	**15,189**	**16,234**	**16,408**	**16,490**	**16,490**	**16,998**	**17,072**	**17,029**	**17,079**	**16,964**
Difference (%)											
Liquid fuels	-0.22%	0.60%	0.61%	0.23%	0.23%	0.23%	-1.24%	-0.33%	-1.81%	-1.13%	-2.18%
Solid fuels	-1.86%	1.33%	-0.24%	-0.27%	1.43%	1.43%	-1.36%	-1.18%	5.44%	-1.32%	-0.13%
Gaseous fuels	-0.88%	-0.84%	-0.87%	-0.31%	-0.49%	-0.49%	-0.97%	-0.48%	-0.83%	0.29%	-0.95%
Total	**-0.68%**	**0.55%**	**0.19%**	**0.03%**	**0.40%**	**0.40%**	**-1.22%**	**-0.59%**	**0.39%**	**-0.90%**	**-1.32%**

4.2. Difference in CO_2 Emissions

As shown in Table 2, fluctuations of a difference of CO_2 emissions between -1.08% and 1.25%. The reference revision of the Energy Balance Table (*General Energy Statistics*) made difference range become smaller than that of inventory submitted in 2005 (between -1.44% and 1.80%). It is relatively low compared to the inventories from other countries.

Difference of solid fuels in 2004 was quite large value, because of coal (Imported Steam Coal [$130]) stock change increasing.

Table 2 Comparison of CO_2 Emissions

[Tg CO_2]

	1990	1991	1995	1996	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Reference Approach											
Liquid fuels	648.2	657.0	687.0	681.1	623.0	623.0	623.1	616.8	597.3	599.0	558.2
Solid fuels	296.2	303.4	326.0	335.3	386.7	386.7	400.1	411.7	451.1	429.7	434.9
Gaseous fuels	103.2	110.7	124.9	132.0	154.3	154.3	158.5	165.9	165.3	167.0	184.4
Total RA	**1,048**	**1,071**	**1,138**	**1,148**	**1,164**	**1,164**	**1,182**	**1,194**	**1,214**	**1,196**	**1,178**
Sectoral Approach											
Liquid fuels	646.2	649.1	677.3	673.4	613.1	613.1	622.9	611.4	600.4	598.0	562.3
Solid fuels	308.6	305.8	331.7	341.0	385.0	385.0	409.8	419.9	431.4	438.3	437.0
Gaseous fuels	104.3	111.8	126.2	132.7	155.3	155.3	160.4	167.0	166.9	166.8	186.5
Total	**1,059**	**1,067**	**1,135**	**1,147**	**1,153**	**1,153**	**1,193**	**1,198**	**1,199**	**1,203**	**1,186**
Difference (%)											
Liquid fuels	0.31%	1.22%	1.42%	1.14%	1.63%	1.63%	0.04%	0.88%	-0.52%	0.17%	-0.73%
Solid fuels	-4.02%	-0.79%	-1.73%	-1.69%	0.44%	0.44%	-2.36%	-1.95%	4.57%	-1.96%	-0.48%
Gaseous fuels	-1.02%	-0.98%	-1.03%	-0.48%	-0.63%	-0.63%	-1.13%	-0.69%	-0.97%	0.11%	-1.14%
Total	**-1.08%**	**0.41%**	**0.23%**	**0.11%**	**0.93%**	**0.93%**	**-0.94%**	**-0.33%**	**1.25%**	**-0.62%**	**-0.70%**

4.3. Comparison between Differences in Energy Consumption and that of CO_2 Emissions

The difference in energy consumption and the difference in CO_2 emissions generally show a similar tendency for their trends.

In 2004, regarding to fuel consumption and CO_2 emissions, value of reference approach quite bigger than that of sectoral approach, because of coal stock change increasing already mentioned.

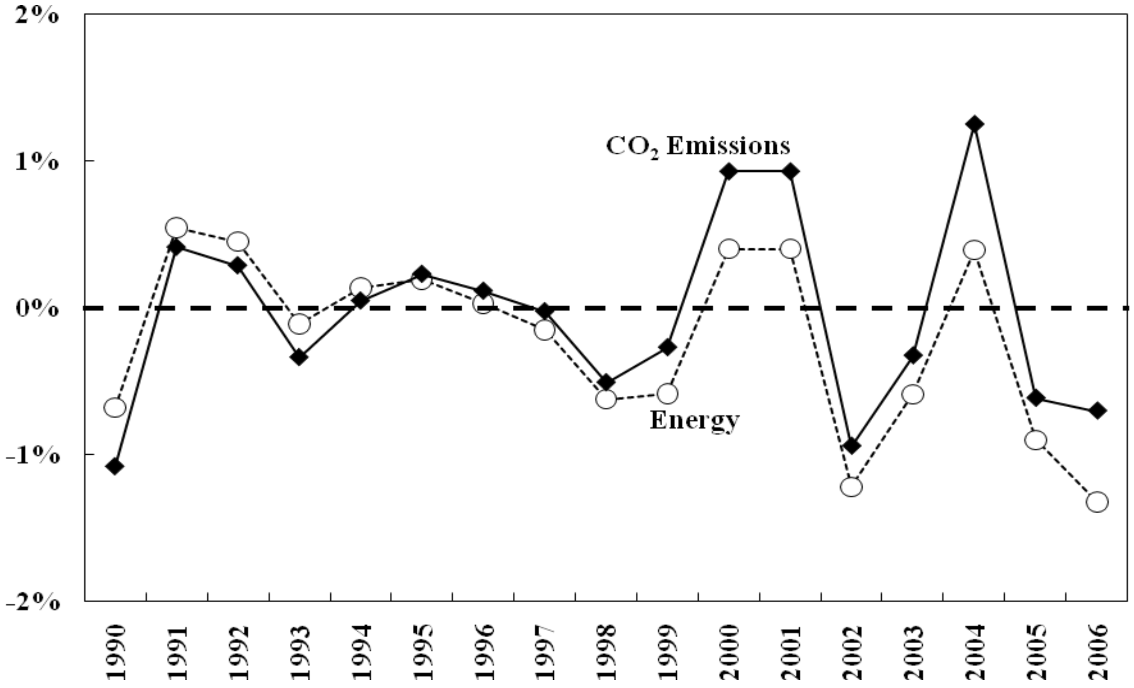

Figure 1 Trends in Difference of Energy Consumption and CO_2 Emissions

4.4. Causes of the difference between Reference Approach and Sectoral Approach

The difference in energy consumption and in CO_2 emissions can be explained by ‘Other Conversions & Blending’ [#2700], ‘Other Input/Output’ [#3000], ‘Stock Change’ [#3500], ‘Statistical Discrepancy’ [#4000] ,and “energy loss” and “carbon imbalance” of ‘Oil Products’ [#2600] of the Energy Balance Table (*General Energy Statistics*).

1） Matters not considered in the calculation process of Reference Approach

In the current estimation of reference approach, it was assumed that the amount of energy subtracted the energy amount for non-energy use from the national energy amount supplied was completely combusted. However, in real situations, some of the energy amount combusted is left without being combusted. The increase or decrease of the remaining energy amount were not considered in the current estimation of reference approach.

➢ ‘Other Input/Output’ [#3000]

In oil refining and other parts of the energy conversion sector, energy source shipment/drawdown amounts do not necessarily match production/receipt amounts. Other than energy received through one’s own imports or that produced by refining, factors involved include returns from consumption/sales sectors of products once shipped, transactions of small amounts of byproduct energy from other companies, stock buildups and drawdowns due to product storage tank installation or decommissioning at factories and business sites, and losses due to accidents or fires.

When energy source inconsistencies due to such causes in the energy conversion sector are determined, the other input/output sector accounts for the amount. However, this input/output are not reflected under reference approach emission calculation.

➢ ‘Stock Change’ [#3500]

The increase or decrease of stock were not reflected under reference approach emission calculation.

2） Matters which cannot be avoided for the characteristics of survey data

➢ ‘Statistical Discrepancy’ [#4000]

Statistical discrepancy is originally the intrinsic error arising at the sampling stage in statistical studies (source error), and mutual discrepancies among the statistics for supply, conversion, and consumption. It is sometimes difficult to guess where discrepancies come from (relative error).

These errors induce the discrepancies among domestic supply, conversion, and final energy consumption, calculated as difference between both approaches.

3） Matters related to the difference of energy and carbon balance between energy input and output

➢ ‘Other Conversions & Blending’ [#2700]

This sector represents energy conversion that does not belong to large-scale energy conversion such as power production, heat generation, and coal and oil product manufacturing. It also represents changes in coal and oil products through only very simple operations.

Carbon weight is considered to be consistent before and after blending or conversions. However, given that carbon content per calorific value is changed following such as blending, in statistics, carbon weight could be varied before and after blending or conversions. This difference can generate the variation between two approaches.

- ‘Oil Products’ [#2600]

Energy loss and carbon imbalance during the process of oil production produce the difference between input and output of energy or carbon.

The cumulative value of energy loss and carbon imbalance indicated in the above five categories perfectly coincides with the difference between the reference and sectoral approaches, although breakdown by fuel types may not be consistent. This inconsistency is considered due to the difference in fuel types reported in the reference and sectoral approaches for oil cock and town gas.

Table 3 Comparison of CO_2 emissions (detail)

[Gg-CO_2]

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
RA	**1,047,665**	**1,071,019**	**1,076,766**	**1,063,940**	**1,123,473**	**1,137,864**	**1,148,424**	**1,143,067**	**1,107,378**	**1,144,796**	**1,174,906**	**1,163,992**	**1,181,761**	**1,194,369**	**1,213,677**	**1,195,682**	**1,177,531**
Liquid fuels	648,201	656,959	669,831	652,694	687,503	686,979	681,143	659,512	642,294	649,837	641,758	623,033	623,126	616,782	597,298	599,003	558,187
Solid fuels	296,228	303,371	295,001	296,469	315,086	325,991	335,250	345,982	324,581	346,481	378,670	386,654	400,092	411,694	451,087	429,657	434,928
Gaseous fuels	103,236	110,689	111,933	114,777	120,884	124,893	132,031	137,573	140,503	148,479	154,478	154,304	158,543	165,894	165,292	167,022	184,416
SA	**1,059,144**	**1,066,628**	**1,073,685**	**1,067,560**	**1,122,950**	**1,135,267**	**1,147,124**	**1,143,367**	**1,113,061**	**1,147,913**	**1,166,918**	**1,153,299**	**1,193,019**	**1,198,285**	**1,198,694**	**1,203,101**	**1,185,874**
Liquid fuels	646,223	649,064	659,857	645,012	679,909	677,349	673,438	654,511	635,710	645,771	635,121	613,057	622,889	611,372	600,423	598,011	562,296
Solid fuels	308,620	305,777	300,797	306,726	320,899	331,721	341,015	350,680	335,850	352,144	376,537	384,963	409,770	419,869	431,353	438,253	437,042
Gaseous fuels	104,301	111,787	113,031	115,822	122,142	126,198	132,671	138,176	141,501	149,999	155,261	155,279	160,359	167,045	166,918	166,837	186,535
RA-SA	**-11,478**	**4,391**	**3,081**	**-3,619**	**523**	**2,597**	**1,299**	**-300**	**-5,683**	**-3,117**	**7,988**	**10,693**	**-11,258**	**-3,917**	**14,983**	**-7,419**	**-8,343**
Liquid fuels	1,978	7,895	9,974	7,683	7,595	9,631	7,705	5,001	6,584	4,066	6,638	9,976	236	5,410	-3,124	992	-4,109
Solid fuels	-12,392	-2,406	-5,795	-10,257	-5,814	-5,730	-5,765	-4,698	-11,269	-5,664	2,133	1,692	-9,678	-8,175	19,733	-8,596	-2,114
Gaseous fuels	-1,065	-1,098	-1,098	-1,045	-1,258	-1,304	-640	-603	-998	-1,520	-783	-975	-1,816	-1,152	-1,626	185	-2,120
Statistical Discrepancy	**-11,299**	**7,412**	**3,521**	**3,915**	**-1,538**	**4,490**	**-3,931**	**-11,168**	**-7,605**	**-6,345**	**-1,700**	**-1,523**	**-11,915**	**-8,074**	**-10,165**	**-15,832**	**-10,947**
Liquid fuels	-3,708	3,756	491	494	2,250	3,839	-3,015	-5,828	-8,174	-9,279	-5,664	-5,292	-12,641	-10,667	-15,986	-15,622	-18,614
Solid fuels	-7,630	3,548	2,943	3,315	-4,006	415	-979	-5,518	298	2,597	3,473	3,323	276	2,248	5,334	-688	8,574
Gaseous fuels	39	108	88	105	219	236	62	178	271	337	491	446	450	346	488	478	-908
Other Conversions & Blending	**-2,828**	**-3,269**	**-3,104**	**-3,021**	**-3,153**	**-3,076**	**-2,965**	**-2,576**	**-2,506**	**-2,177**	**-1,189**	**-1,277**	**-782**	**-775**	**-601**	**-1,104**	**-1,239**
Liquid fuels	803	860	945	976	1,001	1,058	1,106	1,130	1,135	1,101	1,119	1,091	1,136	1,171	1,161	1,213	1,185
Solid fuels	-2,807	-3,245	-3,104	-3,008	-3,145	-3,078	-2,960	-2,579	-2,501	-2,115	-1,121	-1,168	-709	-709	-546	-1,059	-1,135
Gaseous fuels	-825	-884	-945	-990	-1,009	-1,056	-1,112	-1,127	-1,141	-1,163	-1,186	-1,201	-1,210	-1,237	-1,216	-1,258	-1,289
Stock Change	**2,286**	**-1,341**	**-1,892**	**-8,237**	**3,827**	**768**	**1,936**	**7,583**	**-3,973**	**-5,276**	**2,650**	**4,206**	**-9,464**	**-7,856**	**15,924**	**-3,429**	**-5,716**
Liquid fuels	788	-1,910	733	-926	-376	1,311	454	547	191	-2,677	-976	1,209	-3,753	-1,853	-2,369	272	2,224
Solid fuels	1,515	624	-2,655	-7,425	4,381	-353	834	6,412	-4,302	-2,191	3,359	2,850	-5,028	-6,126	18,808	-5,084	-8,421
Gaseous fuels	-18	-56	29	114	-177	-190	648	625	137	-408	268	148	-683	123	-515	1,383	481
Other Input/Output	**-895**	**-561**	**-587**	**-345**	**-813**	**-642**	**-765**	**-805**	**-795**	**2,146**	**2,106**	**623**	**1,878**	**2,010**	**1,625**	**2,671**	**-1,346**
Liquid fuels	-895	-561	-587	-345	-813	-642	-765	-805	-795	2,146	2,106	623	1,878	2,010	1,625	2,671	-1,346
Solid fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gaseous fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oil Products	**1,257**	**2,151**	**5,143**	**4,069**	**2,199**	**1,057**	**7,024**	**6,665**	**9,196**	**8,535**	**6,121**	**8,664**	**9,025**	**10,777**	**8,201**	**10,276**	**10,905**
Liquid fuels	1,518	2,416	5,413	4,344	2,490	1,351	7,263	6,944	9,462	8,820	6,476	9,032	9,399	11,162	8,583	10,694	11,309
Solid fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gaseous fuels	-261	-266	-270	-275	-291	-294	-238	-279	-265	-285	-355	-368	-374	-385	-382	-418	-403
Total	**-11,478**	**4,391**	**3,081**	**-3,619**	**523**	**2,597**	**1,299**	**-300**	**-5,683**	**-3,117**	**7,988**	**10,693**	**-11,258**	**-3,917**	**14,983**	**-7,419**	**-8,343**
Liquid fuels	-1,493	4,562	6,994	4,544	4,551	6,917	5,044	1,989	1,819	111	3,060	6,663	-3,981	1,822	-6,986	-773	-5,242
Solid fuels	-8,921	927	-2,815	-7,118	-2,770	-3,016	-3,104	-1,686	-6,504	-1,709	5,711	5,005	-5,461	-4,587	23,595	-6,831	-981
Gaseous fuels	-1,064	-1,098	-1,098	-1,045	-1,258	-1,304	-640	-603	-998	-1,520	-783	-975	-1,816	-1,152	-1,626	185	-2,120
(RA-SA)-(Total)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Liquid fuels	3,471	3,333	2,980	3,139	3,044	2,714	2,661	3,012	4,764	3,955	3,578	3,313	4,218	3,588	3,862	1,765	1,133
Solid fuels	-3,471	-3,333	-2,980	-3,139	-3,044	-2,714	-2,661	-3,012	-4,764	-3,955	-3,578	-3,313	-4,218	-3,588	-3,862	-1,765	-1,133
Gaseous fuels	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Annex 5. Assessment of Completeness and (Potential) Sources and Sinks of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals Excluded

5.1. Assessment of Completeness

Current inventory is submitted in accordance with the common reporting format (CRF), which requires entering emission data or a notation key[1] such as “NO”, “NE”, or “NA” for all sources. This chapter presents the definition of notation keys and decision trees for the application of them, both of which are based on the UNFCCC reporting Guidelines (FCCC/CP/1999/7 or FCCC/CP/2002/8) and the results of Committee for Greenhouse Gases Emissions Estimation Methods in 2002.

This chapter also reports source categories which have not been estimated because i) applicability of IPCC default values is not assured, ii) default methodologies and default values are not provided, iii) activity data is not available, iv) actual condition of GHG emissions or removals is not understood clearly.

5.2. Definition of Notation Keys

When reviewing the appropriateness of applying notation keys shown in the UNFCCC reporting guideline, it is necessary to establish a common concept for an application of these keys for each sector, but unclear points described in Table 1 are found as below regarding the use of the notation key.

- The explanation of “NO” in the UNFCCC reporting guidelines can be taken that “NO” may be applied to both situations when there are no emissions or removals because the activities do not exist in Japan, and when emissions or removals do not occur in principle although the activities do exist.

- The first sentence of the “NA” explanation in the UNFCCC reporting guidelines seems to imply that “NA” may be applied to both situations as for “NO”. However, because the second sentence states that “If categories... are shaded, they do not need to be filled in”, it also seems to mean that “NA” is applied only when the activities exist but there are no emissions or removals in principle.

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[1] These were called "standard indicators" in FCCC/CP/1999/7, but were changed to "notation keys" in FCCC/CP/2002/8.

Table 1 Notation keys indicated in UNFCCC reporting guidelines

Notation Key	Explanation
NO (Not Occurring)	"NO" (not occurring) for emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases that do not occur for a particular gas or source/sink category within a country;
NE (Not Estimated)	"NE" (not estimated) for existing emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases which have not been estimated. Where "NE" is used in an inventory for emissions or removals of CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs or SF_6, the Party should indicate why emissions could not be estimated, using the completeness table of the common reporting format;
NA (Not Applicable)	"NA" (not applicable) for activities in a given source/sink category that do not result in emissions or removals of a specific gas. If categories in the common reporting format for which "NA" is applicable are shaded, they do not need to be filled in;
IE (Included Elsewhere)	"IE" (included elsewhere) for emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases estimated but included elsewhere in the inventory instead of the expected source/sink category. Where "IE" is used in an inventory, the Party should indicate, using the completeness table of the common reporting format, where in the inventory the emissions or removals from the displaced source/sink category have been included and the Party should give the reasons for this inclusion deviating from the expected category;
C (Confidential)	"C" (confidential) for emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases which could lead to the disclosure of confidential information, given the provisions of paragraph 27 above; (para 27: Emissions and removals should be reported on the most disaggregated level of each source/sink category, taking into account that a minimum level of aggregation may be required to protect confidential business and military information.

Source : UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual inventories (FCCC/SBSTA/2004/8)

* The notation key "0" was deleted at COP8 from the revised UNFCCC reporting guidelines (FCCC/CP/2002/8).

In the Committee for Greenhouse Gases Emissions Estimation Methods in 2002, the meanings of the notation keys are defined based on the following policy (as shown in Table 2).

- It was decided that "NA" is applied when the activity does exist in Japan, but in principle there are no GHG emissions or removals, while "NO" will apply when the activity itself does not exist and there are no emissions or removals.

If the UNFCCC reporting guidelines are revised in future, the review of the definitions of notation keys and the way to fill them in CRF will be conducted.

Table 2 Definition of Notation Keys

Notation Key	Definition
NO (Not Occurring)	Used when there are no activities that are linked to emissions or removals for a certain source.
NE (Not Estimated)	Used when the emissions or removals of a certain source cannot be estimated.
NA (Not Applicable)	Used when an activity associated with a certain source does exist, but in principle it accompanies no occurrence of specific GHG emissions or removals. “NA” is not applied when there are no GHG emissions or removals because the GHGs in raw materials have been removed.
IE (Included Elsewhere)	IE is used when an emissions or removals are already included in other sources. For assuring the completeness of CRF, the sources in which the emissions or removals are included and the reasons for including it elsewhere are to be recorded in the table.
C (Confidential)	Used for confidential information relating to business or the military. However, in consideration of transparency in calculation of emissions or removals, information will be reported to the extent that it does not hinder business or other operations (for example, reporting the aggregated total of several substances).

5.3. Decision Tree for Application of Notation Keys

Decision tree for the application of notation keys, based on UNFCCC reporting Guidelines (FCCC/CP/1999/7 or FCCC/CP/2002/8) and the results of Committee for Greenhouse Gases Emissions Estimation Methods in 2002, is shown in Figure 1.

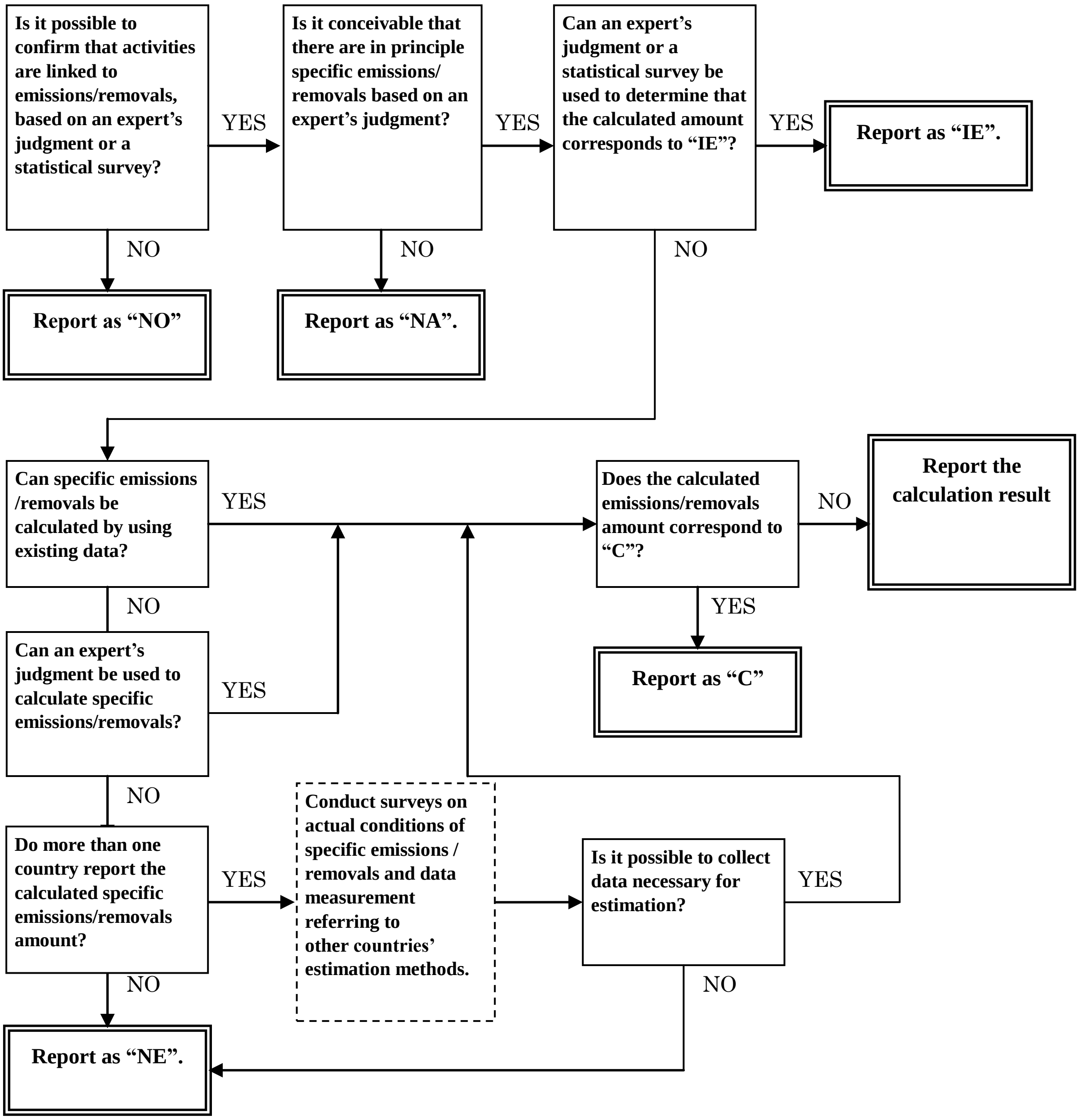

Figure 1 Decision tree for application of notation keys

5.4. Source categories not estimated in Japan’s inventory

Source categories dissolved not estimate status in this year and categories still not estimated in Japan’s inventory are listed below. Note that the actual emissions 1990-1994 of HFCs, PFCs and SF_6 are not estimated.

Table 3 Dissolution of “NE” categories for 2006

Code	Sector	Source category		Gas
1	Land - use Change and Forestry	Land Converted to Cropland	Dead Organic Matter	CO_2
2	Land - use Change and Forestry	Land Converted to Grassland	Dead Organic Matter	CO_2
3	Land - use Change and Forestry	Land converted to Wetlands	Dead Organic Matter	CO_2
4	Land - use Change and Forestry	Land Converted to Settlements	Dead Organic Matter	CO_2
5	Land - use Change and Forestry	Land Converted to Other Land	Dead Organic Matter	CO_2

Table 4 “NE” categories for 2006（1）

Code	Sector	Source category				Gas
1	Energy	Fuel Combustion	Mobile Combustion	Road Transportation	Other Fuels (Methanol)	CH_4
2	Energy	Fuel Combustion	Mobile Combustion	Road Transportation	Other Fuels (Methanol)	N_2O
3	Energy	Fuel Combustion	Solid Fuels	Navigation	Coal	CO_2
4	Energy	Fuel Combustion	Solid Fuels	Navigation	Coal	CH_4
5	Energy	Fuel Combustion	Solid Fuels	Navigation	Coal	N_2O
6	Energy	Fugitive Emissions from Fuels	Solid Fuels	Coal Mining		CO_2
7	Energy	Fugitive Emissions from Fuels	Solid Fuels	Coal Mining		N_2O
8	Energy	Fugitive Emissions from Fuels	Solid Fuels	Solid Fuel Transformation		CO_2
9	Energy	Fugitive Emissions from Fuels	Solid Fuels	Solid Fuel Transformation		CH_4
10	Energy	Fugitive Emissions from Fuels	Solid Fuels	Solid Fuel Transformation		N_2O
11	Energy	Fugitive Emissions from Fuels	Oil and Natural Gas	Oil	Refining/Storage	CO_2
12	Energy	Fugitive Emissions from Fuels	Oil and Natural Gas	Oil	Distribution of Oil Products	CO_2
13	Energy	Fugitive Emissions from Fuels	Oil and Natural Gas	Oil	Distribution of Oil Products	CH_4
14	Energy	Fugitive Emissions from Fuels	Oil and Natural Gas	Natural Gas	Other Leakage(at industrial plants and power station)	CO_2
15	Energy	Fugitive Emissions from Fuels	Oil and Natural Gas	Natural Gas	Other Leakage(at industrial plants and power station)	CH_4
16	Energy	Fugitive Emissions from Fuels	Oil and Natural Gas	Natural Gas	Other Leakage(in residential and commercial sectors)	CO_2
17	Energy	Fugitive Emissions from Fuels	Oil and Natural Gas	Natural Gas	Other Leakage(in residential and commercial sectors)	CH_4
18	Industrial Processes	Mineral Products	Soda Ash	Soda Ash Use（Including desulfurization equipment）		CO_2
19	Industrial Processes	Mineral Products	Asphalt roofing			CO_2
20	Industrial Processes	Mineral Products	Road Paving with Asphalt			CO_2
21	Industrial Processes	Chemical Industry	Ammonia Production			CH_4
22	Industrial Processes	Metal Production	Aluminium Production			CH_4
23	Industrial Processes	Consumption of Halocarbons and SF_6	Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment	Commercial Refrigeration	Manufacturing/Stocks/Disposal	PFCs
24	Industrial Processes	Consumption of Halocarbons and SF_6	Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment	Automatic Vender Machine	Manufacturing/Stocks/Disposal	PFCs
25	Industrial Processes	Consumption of Halocarbons and SF_6	Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment	Transport Refrigeration	Manufacturing/Stocks/Disposal	PFCs
26	Industrial Processes	Consumption of Halocarbons and SF_6	Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment	Industrial Refrigeration	Manufacturing/Stocks/Disposal	PFCs
27	Industrial Processes	Consumption of Halocarbons and SF_6	Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment	Mobile Air-Conditioning	Manufacturing/Stocks/Disposal	PFCs
28	Industrial Processes	Consumption of Halocarbons and SF_6	Fire Extinguishers		Manufacturing/Stocks/Disposal	HFCs
29	Solvent and Other Product Use	Degreasing and Dry-Cleaning				CO_2
30	Solvent and Other Product Use	Other	Fire Extinguishers			N_2O
31	Solvent and Other Product Use	Other	Other Use of N_2O			CO_2
32	Solvent and Other Product Use	Other	Other Use of N_2O			N_2O
33	Agriculture	Enteric Fermentation	Poultry			CH_4
34	Agriculture	Field Burning of Agricultural Residues	Other			CH_4
35	Agriculture	Field Burning of Agricultural Residues	Other			N_2O
36	Land - use Change and Forestry	Forest Land	Drainage of Soils	Mineral Soils		N_2O
37	Land - use Change and Forestry	Cropland	Agricultural lime apprication	Limestone		CO_2
38	Land - use Change and Forestry	Cropland	Agricultural lime apprication	Dolomite		CO_2
39	Land - use Change and Forestry	Cropland	Cropland remaining Cropland	Dead Organic Matter		CO_2
40	Land - use Change and Forestry	Cropland	Land Converted to Cropland	Biomass Burning	Wildfires	CO_2
41	Land - use Change and Forestry	Cropland	Land Converted to Cropland	Biomass Burning	Wildfires	CH_4
42	Land - use Change and Forestry	Cropland	Land Converted to Cropland	Biomass Burning	Wildfires	N_2O
43	Land - use Change and Forestry	Grassland	Agricultural lime apprication	Limestone		CO_2
44	Land - use Change and Forestry	Grassland	Agricultural lime apprication	Dolomite		CO_2
45	Land - use Change and Forestry	Grassland	Grassland remaining Grassland	Dead Organic Matter		CO_2
46	Land - use Change and Forestry	Grassland	Grassland remaining Grassland	Biomass Burning	Wildfires	CO_2
47	Land - use Change and Forestry	Grassland	Grassland remaining Grassland	Biomass Burning	Wildfires	CH_4
48	Land - use Change and Forestry	Grassland	Grassland remaining Grassland	Biomass Burning	Wildfires	N_2O
49	Land - use Change and Forestry	Grassland	Grassland remaining Grassland	Biomass Burning	Controlled Burning	CO_2
50	Land - use Change and Forestry	Grassland	Grassland remaining Grassland	Biomass Burning	Controlled Burning	CH_4

Table 4 “NE” categories for 2006（2）

Code	Sector	Source category				Gas
51	Land - use Change and Forestry	Grassland	Grassland remaining Grassland	Biomass Burning	Controlled Burning	N_2O
52	Land - use Change and Forestry	Grassland	Land Converted to Grassland	Biomass Burning	Wildfires	CO_2
53	Land - use Change and Forestry	Grassland	Land Converted to Grassland	Biomass Burning	Wildfires	CH_4
54	Land - use Change and Forestry	Grassland	Land Converted to Grassland	Biomass Burning	Wildfires	N_2O
55	Land - use Change and Forestry	Wetlands	Drainage of Soils	Mineral Soils		N_2O
56	Land - use Change and Forestry	Wetlands	Wetlands remaining Wetlands	Living Biomass		CO_2
57	Land - use Change and Forestry	Wetlands	Wetlands remaining Wetlands	Dead Organic Matter		CO_2
58	Land - use Change and Forestry	Wetlands	Wetlands remaining Wetlands	Soils		CO_2
59	Land - use Change and Forestry	Wetlands	Wetlands remaining Wetlands	Biomass Burning	Wildfires	CO_2
60	Land - use Change and Forestry	Wetlands	Wetlands remaining Wetlands	Biomass Burning	Wildfires	CH_4
61	Land - use Change and Forestry	Wetlands	Wetlands remaining Wetlands	Biomass Burning	Wildfires	N_2O
62	Land - use Change and Forestry	Wetlands	Wetlands remaining Wetlands	Biomass Burning	Controlled Burning	CO_2
63	Land - use Change and Forestry	Wetlands	Wetlands remaining Wetlands	Biomass Burning	Controlled Burning	CH_4
64	Land - use Change and Forestry	Wetlands	Wetlands remaining Wetlands	Biomass Burning	Controlled Burning	N_2O
65	Land - use Change and Forestry	Wetlands	Land converted to Wetlands	Soils		CO_2
66	Land - use Change and Forestry	Wetlands	Land converted to Wetlands	Biomass Burning	Wildfires	CO_2
67	Land - use Change and Forestry	Wetlands	Land converted to Wetlands	Biomass Burning	Wildfires	CH_4
68	Land - use Change and Forestry	Wetlands	Land converted to Wetlands	Biomass Burning	Wildfires	N_2O
69	Land - use Change and Forestry	Settlements	Settlements remaining Settlements	Living Biomass Decrease		CO_2
70	Land - use Change and Forestry	Settlements	Settlements remaining Settlements	Dead Organic Matter		CO_2
71	Land - use Change and Forestry	Settlements	Settlements remaining Settlements	Soils		CO_2
72	Land - use Change and Forestry	Settlements	Land Converted to Settlements	Soils		CO_2
73	Land - use Change and Forestry	Harvested Wood Product				CO_2
74	Land - use Change and Forestry	Harvested Wood Product				CH_4
75	Land - use Change and Forestry	Harvested Wood Product				N_2O
76	Waste	Wastewater Handling	Domestic and Commercial Wastewater			CH_4
77	Waste	Wastewater Handling	Domestic and Commercial Wastewater			N_2O
78	Waste	Waste Incineration				N_2O

Annex 6. Additional Information to be Considered as Part of the NIR Submission or Other Useful Reference Information

6.1. Details on Inventory Compilation System and QA/QC plan

(Step numbers given below correspond to Figure 1-2.)

6.1.1. Review of previous inventories (Step 1)

1） Overview

Japan bases its considerations on further improvement areas identified during inventory reviews under the UNFCCC, on results of deliberations by the Committee for the Greenhouse Gases Emissions Estimation Methods, and on other needed corrections[1] discovered in the inventory compilation process, and incorporates these into its inventory. When this results in changes to the inventory, those changes are shown in the NIR to assure transparency (“Chapter 10 : Recalculations and Improvements”).

2） Main Processes

Implementation process		Description	Implementing agency
1	Identify inventory problem areas for improvement	Inventory problem areas for improvement are identified using information such as: ・ Problem areas needing correction discovered in the inventory calculation process ・ Problem areas noted in Estimation Methods Committee meetings ・ Problem areas noted in the inventory review ・ Etc.	GIO1)
2	Decide schedule for preparing inventory	・ Decide the overall schedule for preparing that year’s inventory, taking into account matters including scheduled examination of estimation methods.	MOE2), GIO
3	Decide policy (proposed) and meeting schedule of the Committee for the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Estimation Methods	・ Decide policy for holding committee meetings, the agenda, and schedule.	MOE, GIO
QC activities		・ Preparing corrected inventory list ・ English-language version of inventory review report ・ Table of planned inventory improvements	GIO

1) Greenhouse Gas Inventory Office of Japan

2) The Ministry of Environment

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[1] GIO keeps a corrections list and records the information to address needed corrections discovered when working on the inventory.

6.1.2. Expert review of previous inventories (Committee for the Greenhouse Gases Emissions Estimation Methods) (Step 2)

1） Overview

The Ministry of the Environment holds meetings of the Committee for the Greenhouse Gases Emissions Estimation Methods (below, “Committee”) to deliberate on inventory estimation methods for each year and on issues requiring specialized assessment and deliberation. Japanese experts in a broad range of fields conduct the discussions (Table 1).

In addition to the incorporation of discussion results into the inventory, the documents used by the Committee for especially noteworthy matters are released as Annex of NIR which helps improve inventory completeness and transparency. Committee meetings have been held every year since 1999 in conjunction with advances in international negotiations and enhancement of the domestic regime through legislation.

The activities of the Committee are considered to be Tier 2 QA activities as stipulated in GPG(2000) because (1) it has the participation of experts not directly involved in preparing the inventory, and (2) it conducts detailed, objective examinations of problems in all fields by establishing working groups and breakout groups.

Table 1 Overview of Committee for the Greenhouse Gases Emissions Estimation Methods

Implementing body	Ministry of the Environment
Meetings held	(1) Feb-Mar 1999, (2) Nov 1999 to Sep 2000, (3) Dec 2001 to Jul 2002, (4) Aug 2003, (5) Dec 2004 to 2006
Main purposes	(1) Preparing inventory based on the IPCC *Good Practice Guidance* (2000) (analyzing key categories, assessing uncertainty, etc.) (2) Examining issues that need continuing discussion (carbon balance in the petroleum refining process, etc.) (3) Responding to problem areas pointed out by the 2003 inventory in-country review (developing quality assurance/quality control [QA/QC] plan, etc.), examining estimation methods meant to confirm baseline year emissions
Regime	Create inventory working groups to discuss crossover issues, breakout groups to consider issues by sector, and a parent committee to oversee the working groups and breakout groups (Refer to Figure 1)
Members	Researchers from universities, research institutes, incorporated administrative agencies, and other organizations; experts from industry organizations; and involved government ministries and agencies (about 70 experts attended meetings in FY2005)

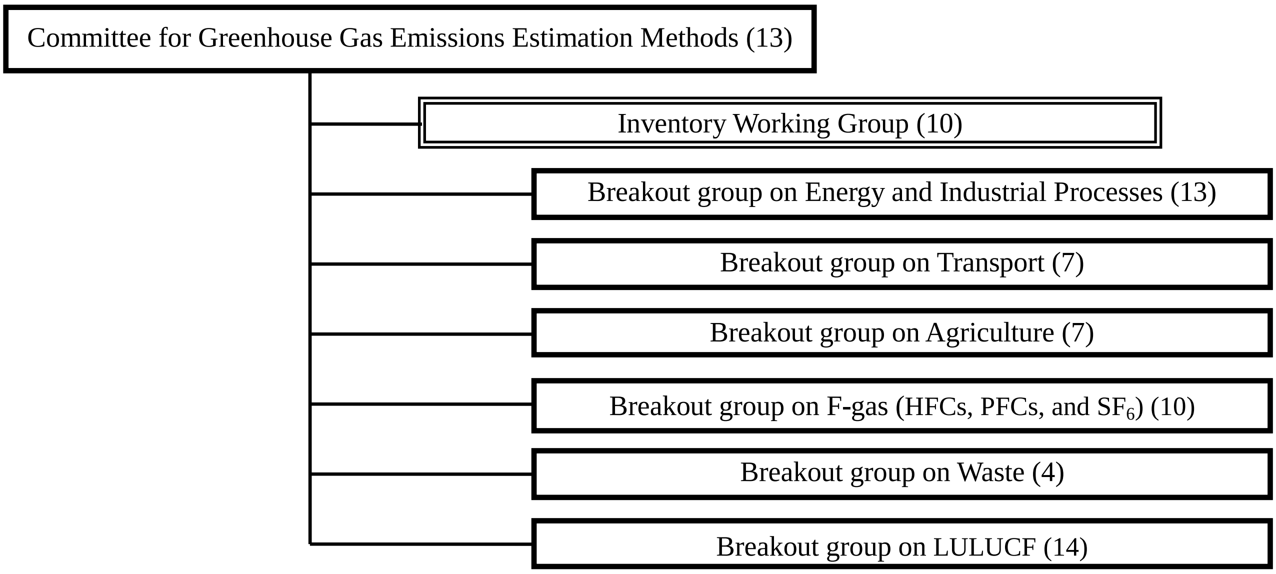


Figure 1 Organization of Committee for the Greenhouse Gases Emissions Estimation Methods (Parentheses show numbers of experts in FY2005)

2） *Main Processes*

Implementation process		Description	Implementing agency
1	Prepare committee meeting materials	・ Preparation of committee meeting materials	MOE, GIO, subcontractors
2	Hold meetings of parent committee and breakout groups according to schedule	・ Holding committee meetings ・ Feedback on problem areas	MOE (GIO, subcontractors)
		・ Discussions of inventory quality, and specifying places that can be improved (QA activities	Outside experts
3	Prepare minutes after committee meetings	・ Preparation of committee meeting minutes	GIO, subcontractors
QC activities		・ Preservation of committee meeting materials and minutes	GIO

6.1.3. Data Collection (Step 3)

1） *Overview*

Most statistics for preparing Japan’s inventory are gathered from government sources available commercially. Data not found in these sources are obtained from government agencies and relevant organizations. Japan’s data gathering process is described below.

2） Main Processes

Implementation process		Description	Implementing agency
1	Confirm data that must be collected	Confirming data needed to update inventory. Confirm collection processes for categories whose estimation methods changed, and for newly estimated categories.	GIO, subcontractors
2	Collect data using government statistics	Obtaining government statistics needed to prepare inventory.	GIO, subcontractors
		Making hard copies of pages with data used, put them in the specified binders, and file. When making hard copies, use marker pens to show data.	GIO, subcontractors
3	Request data from relevant government agencies and private organizations	Preparing letters requesting data and files for entering data.	GIO
		Sending request letters and data input files to relevant agencies and organizations.	MOE, GIO
4	Provide data depending on type of request	Entering prescribed data into files and send to MOE or GIO. When sending files, also noting if there are changes in past data.	Relevant agencies or organizations
QC activities		Preparing list of assembled data. Managing data collection progress and prepare list. Filing commercially available government statistics and hard copies of them. Retaining electronic files into which data have been entered. Filing the data request letters	GIO, subcontractors

6.1.4. Compilation of Draft CRF (Including Key Category Analysis and Uncertainty Assessment) (Step 4)

1） Overview

In Japan estimation files having a linked structure based on estimation equations for emissions and removals (JNGI：Japan National Greenhouse Gas Inventory files) are used to perform data entry and estimation of emissions and removals all at the same time. And because key category analyses and uncertainty assessments are interlocked with estimation of emissions and removals, they are performed more or less simultaneously. This section therefore puts data entry and estimation of emissions and removals into step 4 with key category analysis and uncertainty assessment, and explains each activity.

2） *Main Processes*

Implementation process		Description	Implementing agency
1	Prepare estimation files for years concerned	・ Preparing estimation files for years concerned based on factors including results of considering inventory improvements.	GIO, subcontractors
2	Update files for entering activity data and emission factors	・ Entering data collected in step 3.	GIO, subcontractors
3	Update background data files	・ Updating activity data and emission factors automatically updates background data files.	GIO, subcontractors
4	Transfer to CRF Reporter	・ Transferring estimation results into CRF reporter.	GIO, subcontractors
5	Prepare verification files	・ Making verification files and compare with estimation results.	GIO, subcontractors
6	Prepare CRF	・ Preparing CRF using CRF Reporter.	MOE, GIO, subcontractors
QC activities		・ Checking for errors in transferring entered data. ・ Making sure emission estimation was properly done. ・ Making sure parameters and emission factors were properly used. ・ Checking completeness of database files. ・ Checking to see if consistent data were used in multiple emission source categories. ・ Making sure data are correctly linked. ・ Estimating uncertainty and checking it. ・ Making sure citations are properly shown. ・ Checking completeness. ・ Managing processes. ・ Filing related documents.	GIO, subcontractors

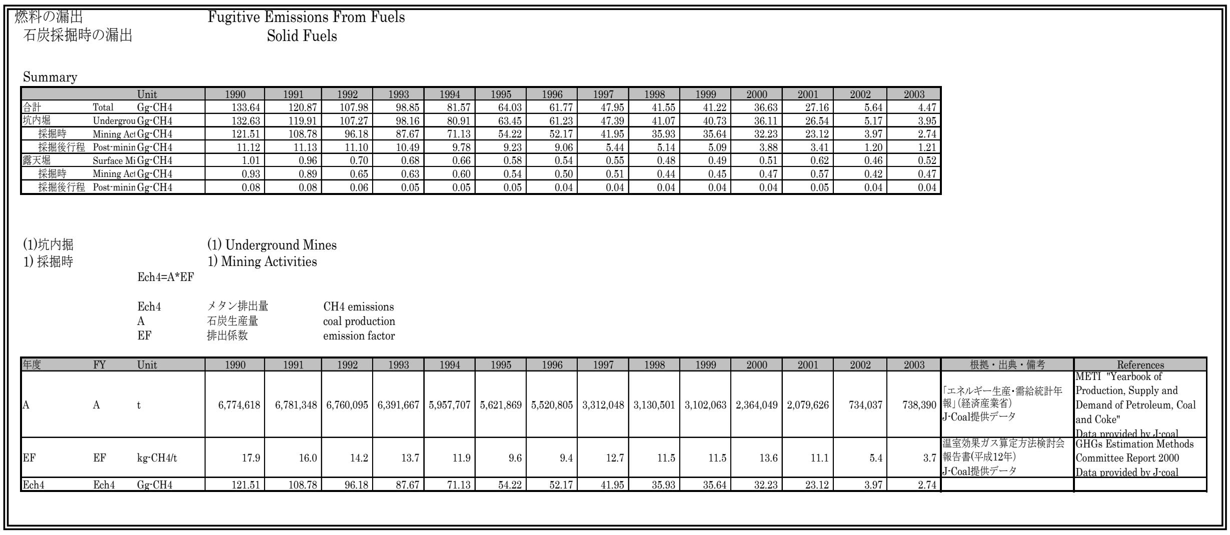
3） *Individual Tasks*

-Data Entry and Estimation of Emissions and Removals

In Japan the JNGI files, which comprise activity data input files, emission factor input files, and estimation files, are used to estimate GHG emissions and removals (see Figures 2 and 3). The activity data input files and emission factor input files are linked to the estimation files, which are in turn linked to the CRF Reporter transfer file. The CRF Reporter transfer file has the same structure as the CRF Reporter input sheet, so that entering data into the activity data input files and the emission factor input files automatically updates the emissions and removals estimates, and the CRF Reporter transfer file. After the CRF Reporter transfer file data are entered into the CRF Reporter input sheet, the CRF Reporter is compiled to prepare the CRF.

Because the estimation files basically have the same structure every year, the files of any one year are made using copies of the previous year’s files. However, in situations such as when estimation methods or the like change, or when the inventory submission method changes, it may be necessary to join or eliminate files, change the link structure, or make other changes.

In addition to the estimation files, CRF link file, and CRF, Japan prepares files that refer to the estimation files (verification files) for estimating emissions and removals. Verification files are used to calculate total emissions using a system and integration method that are different from those of the estimation files and CRF Reporter transfer file. Therefore, if the total emission amounts of the CRF and verification files match, it means there are no problems with data entry or inter-file links, or no calculation errors such as double counting emissions or removals.



燃料の漏出 Fugitive Emissions From Fuels

石炭採掘時の漏出 Solid Fuels

Summary

		Unit	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
合計	Total	Gg-CH4	133.64	120.87	107.98	98.85	81.57	64.03	61.77	47.95	41.55	41.22	36.63	27.16	5.64	4.47
坑内堀	Undergrou	Gg-CH4	132.63	119.91	107.27	98.16	80.91	63.45	61.23	47.39	41.07	40.73	36.11	26.54	5.17	3.95
採掘時	Mining Act	Gg-CH4	121.51	108.78	96.18	87.67	71.13	54.22	52.17	41.95	35.93	35.64	32.23	23.12	3.97	2.74
採掘後行程	Post-minin	Gg-CH4	11.12	11.13	11.10	10.49	9.78	9.23	9.06	5.44	5.14	5.09	3.88	3.41	1.20	1.21
露天堀	Surface Mi	Gg-CH4	1.01	0.96	0.70	0.68	0.66	0.58	0.54	0.55	0.48	0.49	0.51	0.62	0.46	0.52
採掘時	Mining Act	Gg-CH4	0.93	0.89	0.65	0.63	0.60	0.54	0.50	0.51	0.44	0.45	0.47	0.57	0.42	0.47
採掘後行程	Post-minin	Gg-CH4	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04

(1)坑内掘 (1) Underground Mines

1) 採掘時 1) Mining Activities

Ech4=A*EF

Ech4	メタン排出量	CH4 emissions
A	石炭生産量	coal production
EF	排出係数	emission factor

年度	FY	Unit	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	根拠・出典・備考	References
A	A	t	6,774,618	6,781,348	6,760,095	6,391,667	5,957,707	5,621,869	5,520,805	3,312,048	3,130,501	3,102,063	2,364,049	2,079,626	734,037	738,390	「エネルギー生産･需給統計年報」(経済産業省) J-Coal提供データ	METI "Yearbook of Production, Supply and Demand of Petroleum, Coal and Coke" Data provided by J-coal
EF	EF	kg-CH4/t	17.9	16.0	14.2	13.7	11.9	9.6	9.4	12.7	11.5	11.5	13.6	11.1	5.4	3.7	温室効果ガス算定方法検討会報告書(平成12年) J-Coal提供データ	GHGs Estimation Methods Committee Report 2000 Data provided by J-coal
Ech4	Ech4	Gg-CH4	121.51	108.78	96.18	87.67	71.13	54.22	52.17	41.95	35.93	35.64	32.23	23.12	3.97	2.74		

Figure 1 An estimation file (emission/removal estimation sheet) (“Coal” in 1B1-2005.xls)

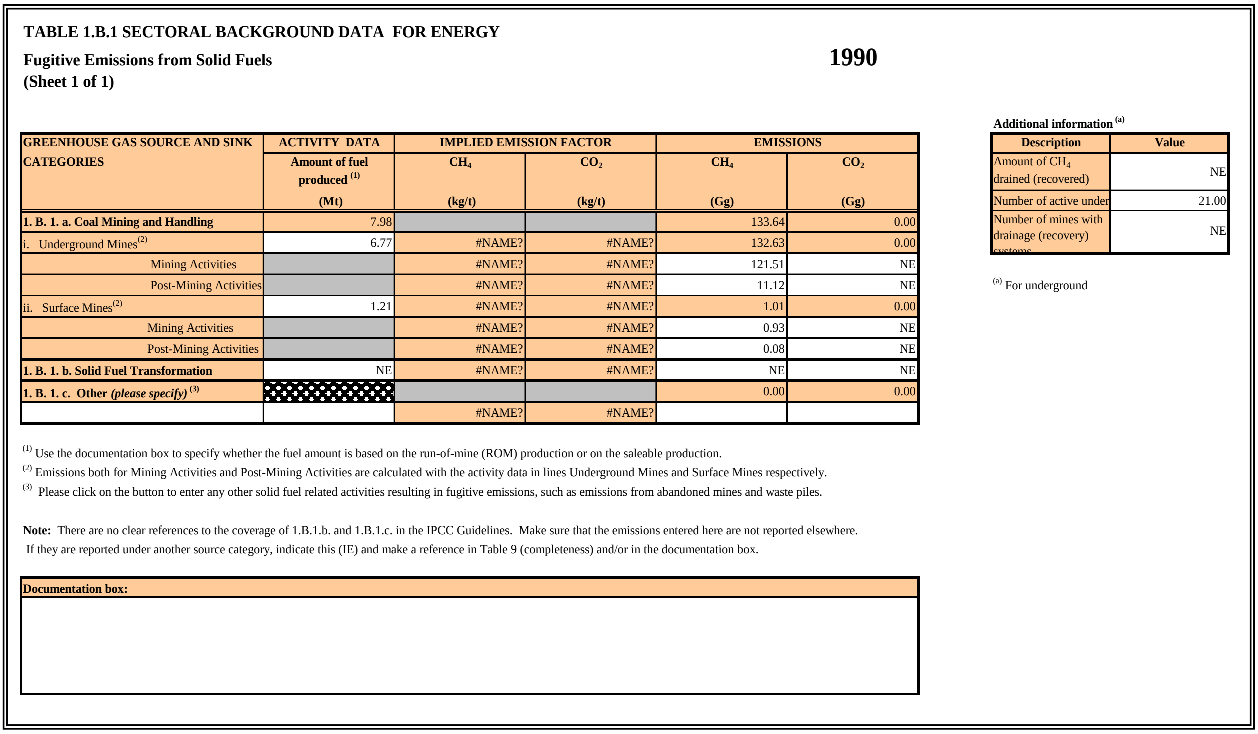


TABLE 1.B.1 SECTORAL BACKGROUND DATA FOR ENERGY

Fugitive Emissions from Solid Fuels **1990**

(Sheet 1 of 1)

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	**ACTIVITY DATA**	**IMPLIED EMISSION FACTOR**		**EMISSIONS**	
	Amount of fuel produced (1)	**CH_4**	**CO_2**	**CH_4**	**CO_2**
	(Mt)	**(kg/t)**	**(kg/t)**	**(Gg)**	**(Gg)**
1. B. 1. a. Coal Mining and Handling	7.98			133.64	0.00
i. Underground Mines(2)	6.77	#NAME?	#NAME?	132.63	0.00
Mining Activities		#NAME?	#NAME?	121.51	NE
Post-Mining Activities		#NAME?	#NAME?	11.12	NE
ii. Surface Mines(2)	1.21	#NAME?	#NAME?	1.01	0.00
Mining Activities		#NAME?	#NAME?	0.93	NE
Post-Mining Activities		#NAME?	#NAME?	0.08	NE
1. B. 1. b. Solid Fuel Transformation	NE	#NAME?	#NAME?	NE	NE
1. B. 1. c. Other *(please specify)* (3)	▨			0.00	0.00
		#NAME?	#NAME?		

(1) Use the documentation box to specify whether the fuel amount is based on the run-of-mine (ROM) production or on the saleable production.

(2) Emissions both for Mining Activities and Post-Mining Activities are calculated with the activity data in lines Underground Mines and Surface Mines respectively.

(3) Please click on the button to enter any other solid fuel related activities resulting in fugitive emissions, such as emissions from abandoned mines and waste piles.

Note: There are no clear references to the coverage of 1.B.1.b. and 1.B.1.c. in the IPCC Guidelines. Make sure that the emissions entered here are not reported elsewhere. If they are reported under another source category, indicate this (IE) and make a reference in Table 9 (completeness) and/or in the documentation box.

Documentation box:

Additional information (a)

Description	**Value**
Amount of CH_4 drained (recovered)	NE
Number of active under	21.00
Number of mines with drainage (recovery) systems	NE

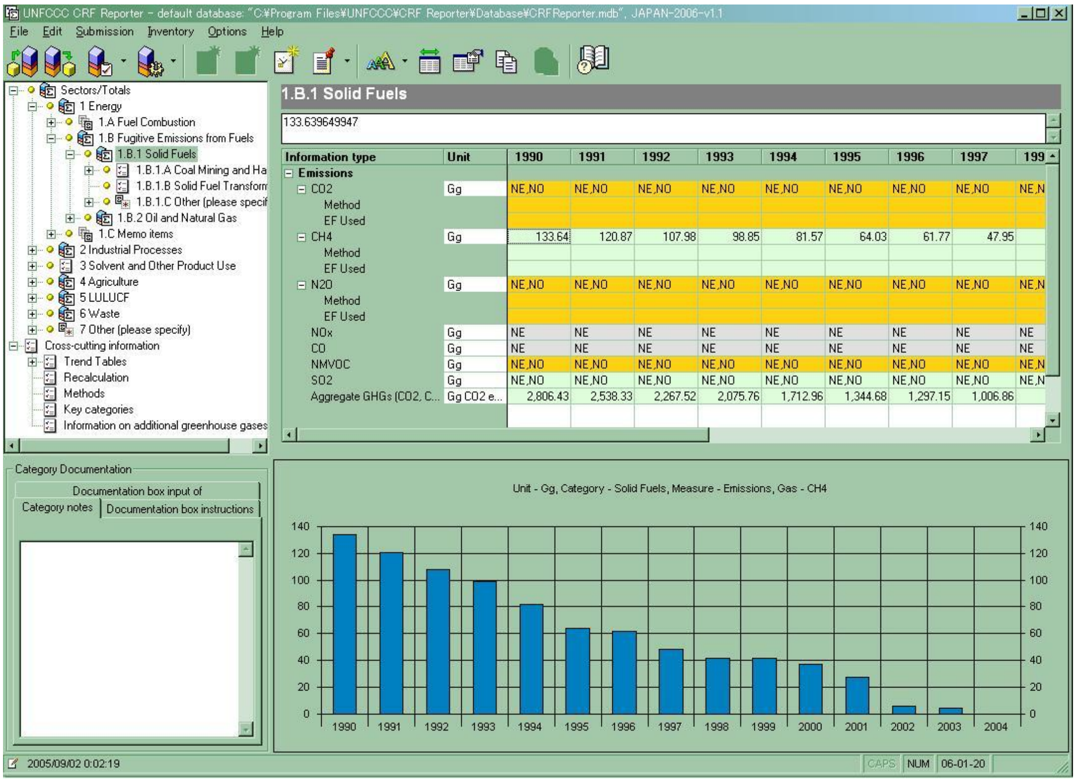
(a) For underground

Figure 2 An estimation file (CRF link sheet) (“CRF1990” in 1B1-2005.xls)

- CRF Preparation Using the CRF Reporter

The CRF Reporter is software developed by the UNFCCC secretariat at the request of the COP. Its purpose is to facilitate the submission of each country’s inventory, and inter-country comparisons when conducting reviews. Annex I countries are required to use the CRF Reporter for CRF preparation and inventory submission starting with the 2006 inventory.

The inventory to be submitted in FY2006 is the first opportunity to use the CRF Reporter software, making it necessary to watch out for bugs and other problems. Further, it has poor compatibility with the estimation system that has been used in Japan, thereby necessitating the manual entry of data into the CRF Reporter. In view of these factors, in preparing the 2006 inventory we are reviewing the preparation process, moving up the schedule, and otherwise dealing with the situation.



1.B.1 Solid Fuels

133.639649947

Information type	Unit	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	199
Emissions										
CO2	Gg	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,N
Method										
EF Used										
CH4	Gg	133.64	120.87	107.98	98.85	81.57	64.03	61.77	47.95	
Method										
EF Used										
N2O	Gg	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,N
Method										
EF Used										
NOx	Gg	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
CO	Gg	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
NMVOC	Gg	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,N
SO2	Gg	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,N
Aggregate GHGs (CO2, C...	Gg CO2 e...	2,806.43	2,538.33	2,267.52	2,075.76	1,712.96	1,344.68	1,297.15	1,006.86	

Figure 3　CRF Reporter screen shot (1B1 Solid Fuels)

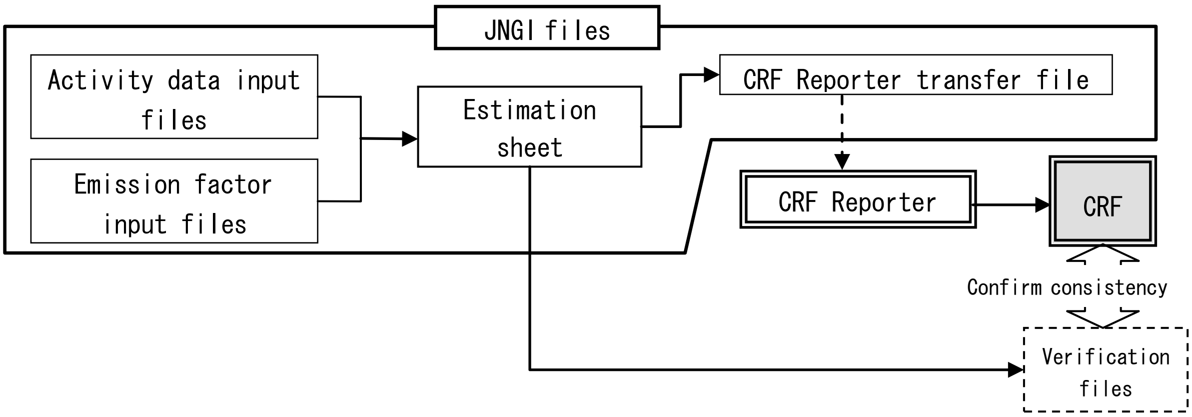


Figure 4　Link structure of estimation files, CRF Reporter, CRF, and verification files

- Key Category Analysis

In Japan, GIO performs key category analyses every year, and results are shown in NIR submitted every year to the UNFCCC secretariat (the results are found in “1.5 Brief Description of Key Categories” and “Annex 1 : Key categories”).

Because the finalization of analysis results comes after that of emissions and removals, note that in actuality, key category analysis is also conducted after Step 5. If emission sources for which the Tier 1 calculation method is used are put among the key categories as a result of key category analysis performed after Step 5, the procedure calls for examining the estimation method for those emission sources when coming around to Step 1 again.

- Uncertainty Assessment

In Japan, GIO performs an uncertainty assessment every year using the method shown in *GPG (2000)* (Tier 1). The assessment method and results are shown in the NIR submitted to the UNFCCC secretariat every year (the assessment method is in “Annex 7 Uncertainty Assessment Method” and the results are in “1.7 : General Uncertainty Evaluation, including Data on the Overall Uncertainty for the Inventory Totals” and “Annex 7 Uncertainty Assessment Method”).

Because finalization of assessment results comes after that of emission and removals, note that in actuality, uncertainty assessment also occurs after Step 5.

6.1.5. Check the accuracy of Draft CRF (Step 5)

1） Overview

As a QC activity, after completion of Step 4, CRF electronic files (estimation files, CRF link files, CRF files) and the in-country documents that give calculated values for CRF emissions/removals are sent to the relevant government agencies to have them check the content. When data are secret, they are sent for checking only to the government agencies which submitted them.

2） Main Processes

Implementation process		Description	Implementing agency
1	Send JNGI first draft	・ Submitting JNGI first draft file to MOE and other involved agencies.	MOE, GIO, subcontractors
2	Involved government agencies confirm JNGI first draft	・ Checking of JNGI first draft by involved agencies and if necessary sending correction requests to MOE.	MOE, other relevant government agencies
3	Prepare JNGI second draft	・ Making appropriate responses to correction requests from other agencies; preparing JNGI second draft file.	GIO, subcontractors
QC activities		・ Making sure provided data are correctly entered ・ Making sure emissions are correctly estimated ・ Making sure parameters and emission factors are correctly used ・ Checking completeness of database file ・ Making sure that consistent data are used in multiple emission source categories ・ Making sure data are correctly linked ・ Estimating uncertainty and checking it ・ Making sure citations are properly shown ・ Checking completeness.	MOE, other relevant government agencies
		・ Managing processes ・ Filing related documents	MOE, GIO

6.1.6. Compilation of Draft NIR (Step 6)

1） Overview

Japan has prepared an NIR every year since 2003. Since 2004, the structure set forth in Annex I of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on the annual inventories (FCCC/SBSTA/2004/8) has been followed.

There are two stages of NIR preparation: (1) deciding the preparation policy and (2) writing the NIR. Specifically, in (1), the Ministry of the Environment and GIO decide on corrections to the text and additional documents after performing Step 1. In (2), because the report structure is the same every year, GIO starts with the previous year's NIR and prepares the new report by updating it with the latest data and making textual changes and additions.

2） Main Processes

Implementation process		Description	Implementing agency
1	Determine NIR structure	・ Determining NIR structure in response to factors including results of inventory improvement discussions.	MOE, GIO
2	Update NIR	・ Writing explanatory text for estimation methods. ・ Updating information on trends, key category analyses, uncertainty assessment, etc.	MOE, GIO
QC activities		・ Managing processes ・ Filing related documents	GIO

6.1.7. Check the accuracy of Draft NIR (Step 7)

1） Overview

As a QC activity, after completion of Step 6 the computer NIR files are sent to the relevant government agencies to have them confirm and correct the text.

2） Main Processes

Implementation process		Description	Implementing agency
1	Send NIR first draft	Submitting NIR first draft file to MOE and other involved agencies.	MOE, GIO
2	Involved government agencies confirm NIR first draft	Checking of NIR first draft by involved agencies and if necessary sending correction requests to MOE	MOE, other relevant government agencies
3	Prepare NIR second draft	Making appropriate response to correction requests from other agencies; preparing NIR second draft file.	GIO
QC activities		Confirming accuracy of text.	MOE, other relevant government agencies
		Managing processes Filing related documents	GIO

6.1.8. Submitting and Releasing the Inventory (Step 8)

1） Overview

Upon completion of the CRF and NIR, the inventory is submitted to the UNFCCC secretariat, and the electronic files (CRF files, estimation files, and NIR files, excluding secret data) are posted on the GIO website (http://www-gio.nies.go.jp/index-j.html).

2） Main Processes

Implementation process		Description	Implementing agency
1	Prepare documents for public release	Preparing documents and Excel files showing emissions	MOE, GIO, subcontractors
2	Submit inventory to convention secretariat	Submitting inventory to convention secretariat	MOE, Ministry of Foreign affairs, GIO
3	Release inventory	Releasing estimates of GHG emissions and removals for most recent year. Releasing NIR	MOE, GIO

6.1.9. Factor Analysis (Step 9)

GIO analyzes the factor of greenhouse gas emission changes for each sector (factor analysis), and prepares documents (factor analysis documents) on the results. These documents are posted on the Ministry of the Environment's website along with information on emission and removals.

Table 2 Factors used in Factor Analysis

Sector	Cause	Explanation
Industry	CO_2 emission intensity	Expressed as CO2 emissions per unit energy consumed. An indicator of energy conservation measures in the energy conversion sector, such as power production, emission factor improvement in fuel conversion, etc.
	Energy consumption intensity	Expressed as energy consumed per production index. An indicator of the extent to which energy-saving equipment has been installed in factories.
	Industrial structure	Expressed as production mix of manufacturing industries. It indicates changes in the industrial structure.
	Production index	Indicates changes in activity amount of industrial sector.
	Other	Includes correction for overlap between manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries.
Transport (passengers, freight)	CO_2 emission intensity	Expressed as CO_2 emissions per unit energy consumed. An indicator of energy conservation measures in the energy conversion sector, such as power production, etc.
	Energy consumption intensity	Expressed as energy consumed per amount of transport. Indicates improvements in fuel economy, transport efficiency, etc.
	Modal share	Expressed as the proportions of transport means in the passenger and freight sectors. Indicates changes in energy consumption structure such as modal shifts.
	Total passenger and freight transport amount	Indicates changes in activity amount of the transport sector.
Service, etc.	CO_2 emission intensity	Expressed as CO_2 emissions per unit energy consumed. An indicator of energy conservation measures in the energy conversion sector, such as power production, emission factor improvement in fuel conversion, etc.
	Energy consumption intensity	Expressed as energy consumption per unit commercial floor space. Indicates efficiency improvements in energy-consuming equipment, energy-saving activities by business, etc.
	Commercial floor space	Indicates changes in activity amount of services, etc.
Residential	CO_2 emission intensity	Expressed as CO_2 emissions per unit energy consumed. An indicator of energy conservation measures in the energy conversion sector, such as power production, etc.
	Energy consumption intensity	Expressed as energy consumption per number of households. Indicates efficiency improvements in energy-consuming appliances, energy-saving activities by citizens, etc.
	Number of households	Indicates changes in activity amount of residential sector.
	Winter climate	Indicates changes in kerosene consumption due to winter climate change.

6.1.10. Documentation, Archiving and Reporting

1） Overview

Japan documents the information needed to prepare its inventory, and as a rule keeps the documents in the GIO. Information considered especially important is released by appending it to the NIR. The following documents are archived.

- Inventory correction lists (electronic files)
- Committee documents and minutes (electronic files and hard copies)

- Commercially available government statistics (hard copies)
- Data input files used when collecting data (electronic files)
- Verification files (electronic files)
- Requested corrections to CRT and NIR drafts (electronic files, emails, etc.)

2） Main Processes

Implementation process		Description	Implementing agency
1	Send related documents	Mailing by post to GIO the related documents that subcontractors have provisionally held	Subcontractors
2	File related documents	Filing in prescribed folders	GIO

6.1.11. Review Response

Respond appropriately each time reviews are conducted. GIO holds documents on the state of responses.

Annex 7. Methodology and Results of Uncertainty Assessment

7.1. Methodology of Uncertainty Assessment

7.1.1. Background and Purpose

Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Annex I Parties are required to submit their inventories on greenhouse gases emissions and removals (hereafter, ‘inventory’) to the UNFCCC secretariat. *Good Practice Guidance (2000)*, adopted in May 2000, further requires parties to quantitatively assess and report the uncertainty of their inventories. It should be noted that uncertainty assessment is intended to contribute to continuous improvement in the accuracy of inventories and that a high or low uncertainty assessed will not affect the justice of an inventory nor result in the comparison of accuracy among parties’ inventories.

Japan considered uncertainty of its inventory in the Committee for the Greenhouse Gases Emissions Estimation Methods in FY2001. Japan has annually conducted uncertainty assessment based on the Committee’s results since then.

This document will be used as a guideline for conducting the uncertainty assessment of Japan’s inventories. It may be subjected to be adjusted as appropriate.

7.1.2. Overview of Uncertainty Assessment Indicated in the Good Practice Guidance

7.1.2.1. About Uncertainty Assessment

7.1.2.1.a. What is uncertainty?

- The term “uncertainty” refers to the degree of discrepancy in various data in comparison with a true value, stemming from number of characteristics with lack of sureness including representational reliability of measurements, and it is a concept that is much broader than that of accuracy.
- The uncertainty of emissions from a particular source is obtained by calculating and applying the uncertainty associated with the source’s emission factor, and the uncertainty of activity data.
- The *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* requires uncertainty of emissions from a source to be calculated using the method given below.

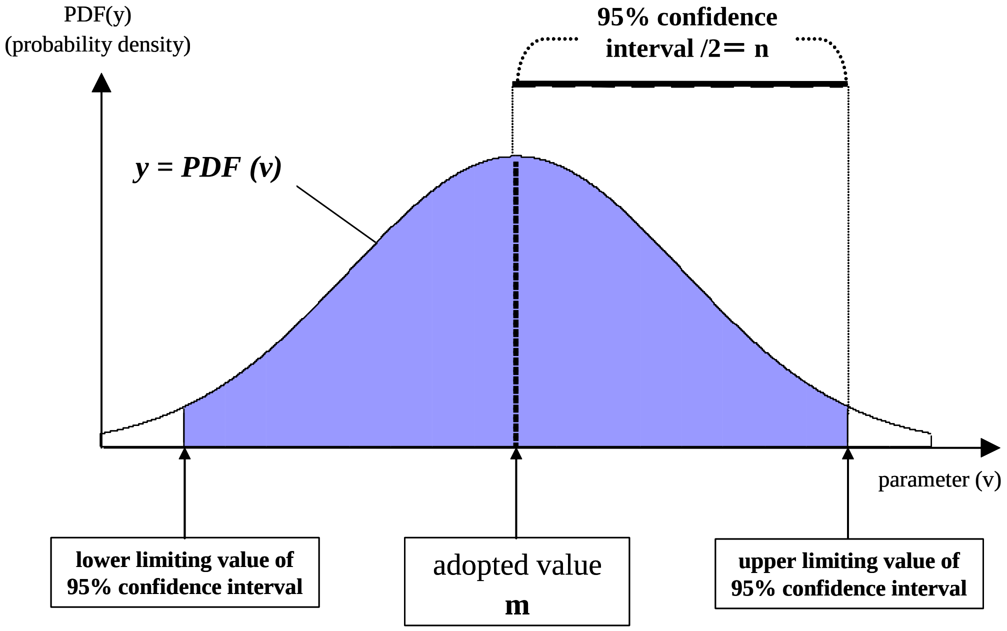
$$U = \sqrt{{U_{EF}}^2 + {U_A}^2}$$

U : Uncertainty of the emissions of the source (%)
U_{EF} : Uncertainty of the emission factor (%)
U_A : Uncertainty of the activity data (%)

7.1.2.1.b. Methodology of identifying the uncertainties of emission factors and activity data of each source

- The standard deviations of the observed values of an emission factor are used to set the probability density function, and uncertainty is assessed by seeking a 95 percent confidence interval.

$$\text{Uncertainty of EF or A} = \frac{\text{95\% confidential interval / 2 (n)}}{|\,\text{Adopted Value of EF or E (m)}\,|}$$



7.1.2.1.c. Method of determining the uncertainty of total national emissions

- By combining the uncertainties of emissions from all sources, it is possible to assess the uncertainty of Japan’s total inventory.
- When there is no correlation between multiple uncertainties, and they are normally distributed, the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* suggests two rules of expedience that relate to combining method (addition and multiplication) of uncertainties. This report adopts Rule A, given in Table 6.1 of the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)*, for the calculations.

$$U_{Total} = \frac{\sqrt{(U_1 \times E_1)^2 + (U_2 \times E_2)^2 + \cdots + (U_n \times E_n)^2}}{E_1 + E_2 + \cdots + E_n}$$

U_{Total} : Uncertainties of National Total Emissions (%)
U_i : Uncertainties of the Emissions from Source “ i ” (%)
E_i : the Emissions from Source “ i ” (%)

7.1.2.2. Targets of the Uncertainty Assessment

The *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* suggests that all uncertainties be taken into account when estimating emissions. It indicates that the following may be the reasons of uncertainty in emission factors or activity data.

Examples of common reasons of uncertainty in emission factors
➢ Uncertainties associated with a continuous monitoring of emissions - Refers to uncertainties arising from differences in conditions at the time of measurement, such as measurements that are taken annually.
➢ Uncertainties associated with an establishment of emission factors - Startup and shutdown in operation of machinery, etc., can give different emission rates relative to activity data. In these cases, the data should be partitioned, with separate emission factors and probability density functions derived for steady-state, startup and shutdown conditions. - Emission factors may depend on load of operation. In these cases, the estimation of total emissions and the uncertainty analysis may need to be stratified to take account of load, which is expressed, for example, as a percentage of full capacity. This could be done by the regression analysis and scatter plots of the emission rate against seemingly influential variables (e.g., emissions versus load) with load becoming a part of the required activity data. - Adoption of results from measurements taken for other purposes may not be representative. For example, methane measurements made for safety reasons at coalmines and landfills may not reflect total emissions. In such cases, the ratio between the measured data and total emissions should be estimated for the uncertainty analysis.
➢ Uncertainties associated with an estimation of emission factors from limited measured data - The distribution of emission factors may often differ from the normal distribution. When the distribution is already known, it is appropriate to estimate according to expert judgment, by appending a document that provides the theoretical background.

Examples of common reasons of uncertainty in activity data
➢ Interpretation of statistical differences: Statistical differences in energy balances usually represent a difference between amounts of primary fuels and amounts of fuels identified in the categories under ‘final consumption’ and ‘in transformation’. They can give an indication of sizes of the uncertainties of the data, especially where long time series are considered.
➢ Interpretation of energy balances: Production, use, and import/export data should be consistent. If not, this may give an indication of the uncertainties.
➢ Crosschecks: It may be possible to compare two types of activity data that apply to the same source to provide an indication of uncertainty ranges. For example, the sum of vehicle fuel consumption should be commensurate with the total of fuel consumption calculated by multiplying vehicle-km by fuel consumption efficiency for all types of vehicles.
➢ Vehicle numbers and types: Some countries maintain detailed vehicle registration databases with data on vehicles by type, age, fuel type, and emission control technology, all of which can be important for a detailed bottom-up inventory of methane (CH_4) and nitrous oxide (N_2O) emissions from such vehicles. Others do not have such detailed information and this will tend to increase the uncertainty.

Examples of common sources of uncertainty in activity data (*Continued*)
➢ Smuggling of fuel across borders: Imported fuel and the sum of sectoral fuel consumption may be compared as a crosscheck.
➢ Biomass fuels: Where formal markets for these fuels do not exist, consumption estimates may be much less accurate than for fuels in general.
➢ Livestock population data: Accuracy will depend on the extent and reliability of national census and survey methods, and there may be different accounting conventions for animals that do not live for a whole year.

7.1.2.3. Methodology of Uncertainty Assessment

The *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* suggests that uncertainty is assessed through expert judgment and actual data with consideration to the sources of uncertainty indicated in section above.

7.1.3. Methodology of Uncertainty Assessment in Japan's Inventories

7.1.3.1. Principle of Uncertainty Assessment

The following method of uncertainty assessment is used, with regard for both convenience of the compilation and suggestions made in the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)*, in a manner that as far as possible ensures there is no deviation from assessment standards among categories.

7.1.3.2. Separation between Emission Factors and Activity Data

The equation for estimating emissions from individual sources is generally represented as follows.

E (Emissions) = EF (Emission Factor) × A (Activity Data)

There are sources of emissions, however, where emissions are derived from stochastic equations comprising three or more parameters, and it becomes unclear which combination of parameters should be deemed as the emission factor and the activity data.

In such cases, emission factor and activity data are basically defined in accordance with the concept of emission factor described in the *Enforcement Ordinance for the Law Concerning the Promotion of Measures to Cope with Global Warming* (March 1999).

Example: A stochastic equation comprising three or more parameters

- Emission source: Methane emissions from a waste burial site (food scraps)
- Stochastic equation :

Volume of emissions from the source
= Carbon content in food scraps × Gas conversion rate of food scraps
× Proportion of methane in generated gas × 16/12
× Food scraps broken down during the basic period of calculation, expressed in tons

= (*Emission Factor*: Carbon content of food scraps
× Gas conversion rate of food scraps
× Proportion of methane in gas generated × 16/12)
× (*Activity Data*: Food scraps broken down during the basic period of calculation, expressed in tons)

7.1.3.3. Uncertainty Assessment of Emission Factors

The uncertainty of emission factors (parameters) is assessed using the following decision tree.

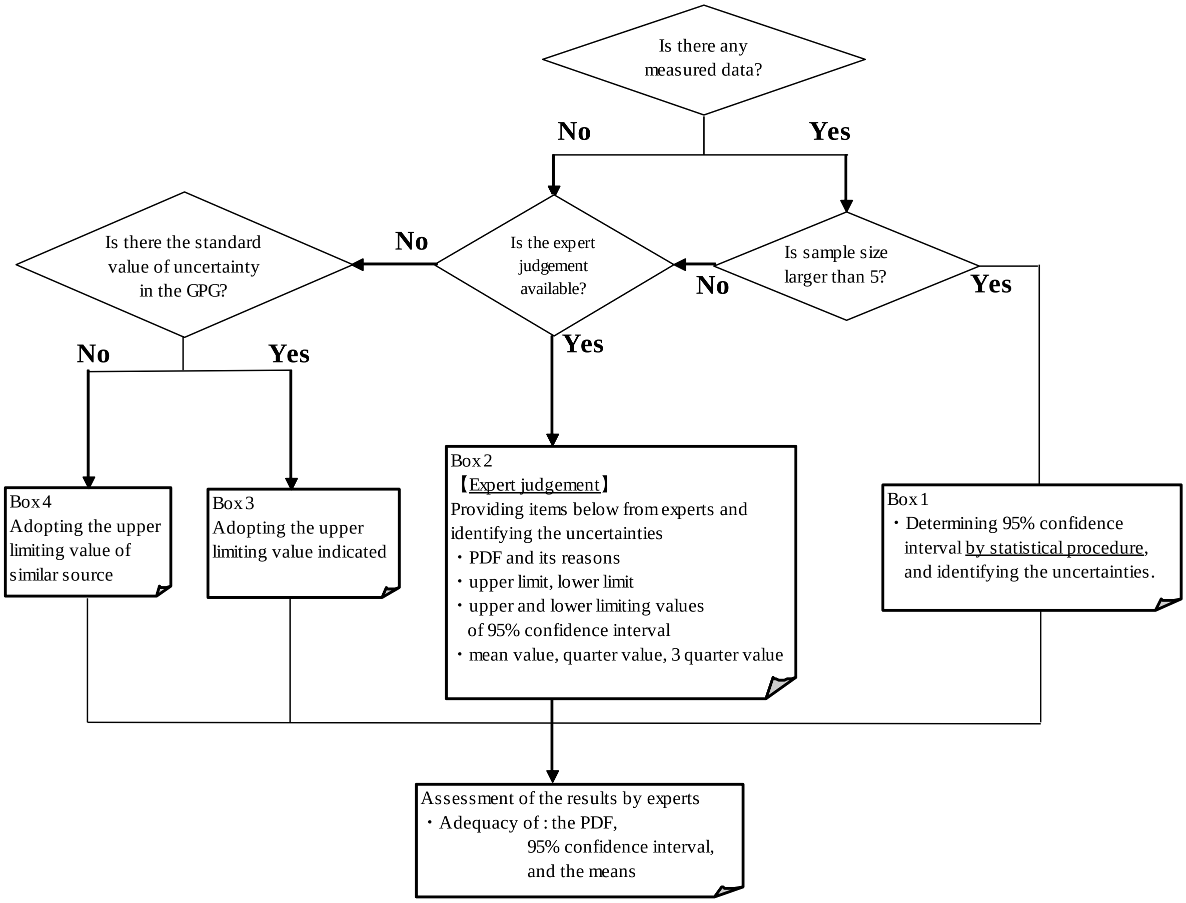


Figure 1 Decision tree for assessing uncertainty associated with emission factors established by the *Committee for the GHGs Emissions Estimation Methods*

- If an appropriate assessment cannot be made using the decision tree above, it may be done using a method that has been considered and deemed as appropriate. In such cases, the reason why an appropriate assessment could not be achieved using the decision tree, and the method applied, will both need to be clearly explained.

7.1.3.3.a. Case where there is measurement data with five or more samples (Box 1)

Where data from actual measurements is available and there are five or more[1] samples, uncertainty is assessed quantitatively in accordance with the guidelines below.

---

[1] The *Good Practice Guidance* cites “adequate samples”, but for convenience, the Secretariat of *Committee for the GHGs Estimation Methods* suggests the use of five or more.

Guidelines for assessment of uncertainty associated with emission factors

Guideline 1

Where data from actual measurements is available and there are five or more samples, the central limit theorem says that the distribution of averages will follow a normal distribution curve. Assuming that all averages $\bar{x}$ and standard deviations $\sigma / \sqrt{n}$ follow a normal distribution curve, uncertainty need to be assessed on the basis of the data used to establish the emission factor only.

Guideline 2

In assessing uncertainty, it is assumed that systematic error inherent to individual items of data is already a factor in the distribution. Therefore, systematic error inherent to individual items of data need not be investigated.

Guideline 3

Items that may contribute to uncertainty, but which may not be readily quantitatively assessable, should be recorded for the future investigation. If, through expert judgment, it is possible to estimate their uncertainty, the uncertainty shall be estimated in accordance with expert judgment.

a） When it is not possible to use statistical methods to derive the distribution of data used in calculating emission factors

1） Emission factor has been established by calculating a simple average of the sample data

Where the emission factor has been calculated using a simple average, it is assumed that the data used in calculating the emission factor follows a normal distribution curve. Therefore, the standard deviation of the sample is divided by the square root of the number of samples to estimate the standard deviation of the emission factor σ_{EF}, and uncertainty is calculated by finding the 95 percent confidence interval in accordance with Equation 1.1.

$$\text{Uncertainty of Emission Factor } (\%) = \frac{1.96 \times \sigma_{EF}}{|\, EF \,|} \qquad \text{... Equation 1.1.}$$

σ_{EF} : Standard Deviation of Average

EF : Emission Factor

2） Emission factor has been calculated using a weighted average of the sample data

Where the emission factor has been derived using a weighted average of the sample data, it is assumed that the data used in calculating the emission factor follows a normal distribution. Therefore, the standard deviation σ_{EF} of the sample is derived using the equation below. Uncertainty is calculated by finding the 95 percent confidence interval of the averages in accordance with Equation 1.1. Note that the equation does not account for the uncertainty of weights *wi*.

The weight applied in the weighted average, w_i ($\sum w_i = 1$)
Sample averages : $EF = \sum (w_i \times EF_i)$
Unbiased variance of sample averages :

$$\sigma_{EF}^2 = \sum \left\{ w_i \times \left(EF_i - \overline{EF} \right)^2 \right\} / \left(1 - \sum w_i^2 \right) \times \sum w_i^2$$

b） *When the distribution of data used in calculating emission factor is derived using statistical methods*

When it is possible to derive the distribution of data used in calculating the emission factor by using statistical methods, it is assumed that the data follows a normal distribution, and the uncertainty of each piece of data is estimated on the basis of section “*a) When it is not possible to use statistical methods to derive the distribution of data used in calculating emission factors*”. The uncertainty of each piece of data is then determined using Equation 1.2, and the standard deviation of the emission factor σ_{EF} is calculated, to obtain the uncertainty.

If experts at *Working Group on Inventory of Committee for the GHGs Emissions Estimation Methods* indicate that statistical analysis is inappropriate, even using five or more samples, then uncertainty should be assessed by expert judgment. Conversely, if an expert determines that it is possible to carry out statistical analysis, even with less than five samples, uncertainty shall be assessed statistically.

When weight averaging is done to obtain at emission factors, the emission factor EF is expressed as follows, where the emission factor of each sub-category is EF_i, the weight variable is A_i, and the total of weight variables is A.

$$EF = \frac{\sum_i EF_i \times A_i}{\sum_i A_i} = \frac{\sum_i EF_i \times A_i}{\mathrm{A}}$$

Substituting the distribution of the emission factor EF, σ_{EF}^2, and the distributions of the individual emission factors EF_i and individual weight variables A_i, σ_{EFi}^2 and σ_{Ai}^2, then σ_{EF}^2 is calculated as follows, using an equation known as the Error Propagation Equation.

$$\sigma_{EF}^2 = \sum_i \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial EF}{\partial EF_i} \right)^2 \sigma_{EFi}^2 + \left(\frac{\partial EF}{\partial A_i} \right)^2 \sigma_{Ai}^2 \right\} = \sum_i \left\{ \frac{A_i^2}{A^2} \sigma_{EFi}^2 + \frac{\left(EF_i - EF \right)^2}{A^2} \sigma_{Ai}^2 \right\}$$

Thus, the uncertainty of the emission factor U is obtained using the following equation.

$$U = \frac{1.96 \times \sigma_{EF}}{| EF |}$$

7.1.3.3.b. Case where there is no actual measurement data, or there are less than five samples

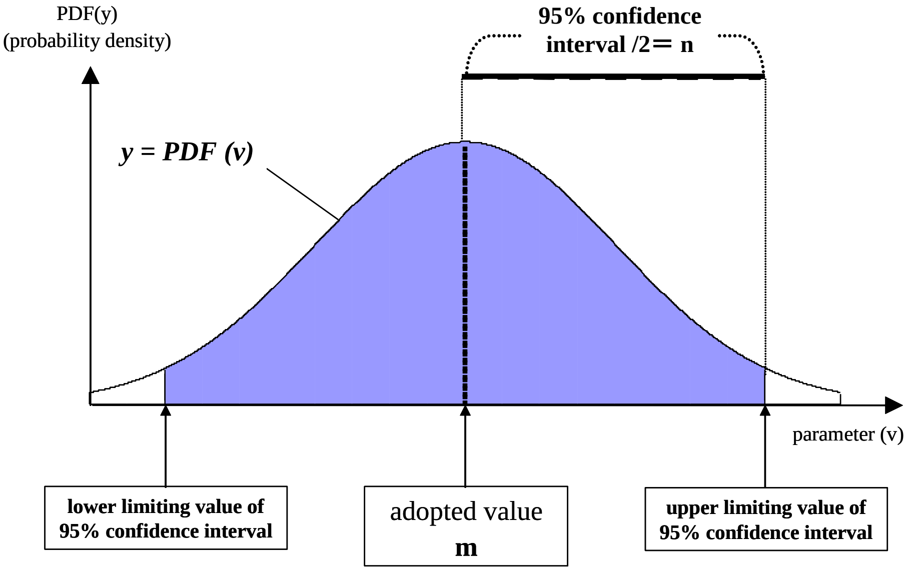
When there is no actual measurement data, or there are less than five samples, uncertainty shall be assessed by expert judgment.

a） When expert judgment is feasible (Box 2)

1） When the distribution of the probability density function of emission factors can be obtained using expert judgment

In this case, uncertainty should be assessed in accordance with expert judgment for the following. The expert providing the expert judgment, the basis for their decision, and factors contributing to uncertainty that are excluded from consideration, should be documented, and the document should be retained.

- Distribution and evidence
- Upper and lower limiting values
- Upper and lower limiting values of the 95% confidence interval
- Mean, first, and third quartile values



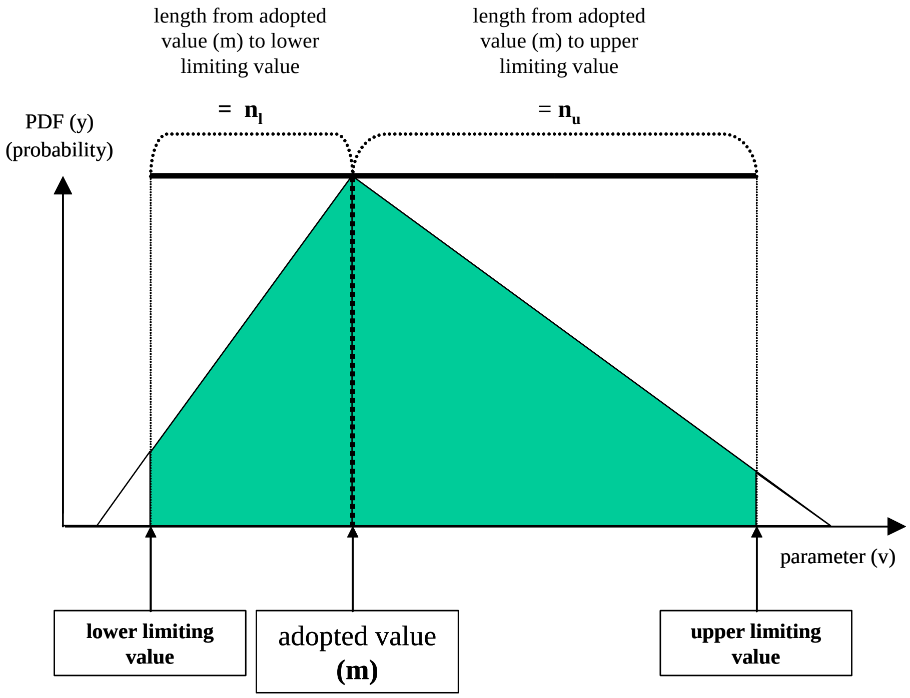
$$\text{Uncertainty of EF or A} = \frac{\text{95\% confidential interval / 2 (n)}}{|\,\text{Adopted Value of EF or E (m)}\,|}$$

2） When the distribution of the probability density function of emission factors cannot be obtained using expert judgment

Ask an expert for the upper and lower limiting values appropriate to emission factors in Japan (parameters), and draw a triangular distribution for the emission factors (parameters) with the Japanese emission factor as the vertex, and such that the upper and lower limiting values of a 95 percent confidence interval correspond to the upper and lower limiting values appropriate to the Japanese emission factor (see diagram below).

If the emission factor (parameter) used is larger than the upper limiting value, the emission factor should be used as the upper limiting value. If the emission factor (parameter) used is smaller than the lower limiting value, the emission factor (parameter) should be used as the lower limiting value.

The expert providing the expert judgment, the basis for their decision, and factors contributing to uncertainty that are excluded from consideration, should be documented, and the document should be retained.



Uncertainty in this context is calculated using the following equation.

Uncertainty to the lower limiting value Ul (%)
= – {distance to lower limiting value (nl)/mode (m)}

Uncertainty to the upper limiting value Uu (%)
= + {distance to upper limiting value (n u)/mode (m)}

Uncertainty is expressed in the form, –○% to +●%, but in assessing overall uncertainty for Japan, the largest absolute value should be used.

b） *When expert judgment is not possible*

1） *A standard value for uncertainty is provided in the* **Good Practice Guidance (2000)** *(Box 3)*

When the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* provides a standard value for uncertainty for a particular emission source, an estimate of uncertainty should err on the safe side, and the upper limiting value of the standard uncertainty value given in the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* should be used.

2） *No standard value for uncertainty is provided in the* Good Practice Guidance (2000) *(Box 4)*

When the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* does not provide a standard uncertainty for a particular emission source, the standard uncertainty given in the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* for a similar emission source should be used for the upper limiting value.

Category	Uncertainty of EF
1. Energy	
1.A. CO_2	5%
1.A. CH_4, N_2O	3%～10%
1.A.3. Transport(CH_4, N_2O)	5%
2. Industrial Processes	
Excluding HFCs, PFCs, SF_6	1%～100%
HFCs, PFCs, SF_6	5%～50%
3. Solvent and Other Product Use	-*
4. Agriculture	2%～60%
5. Land Use Change and Forestry	-**
6. Waste	5%～100%

* Category 3: The use of organic solvents and other such products are not dealt within the GPG (2000).

** Category 5: Changes in land use and forestry are not dealt with in the GPG (2000).

7.1.3.3.c. Methods for Combining Uncertainties of Emission Factors

The basic method for combining uncertainties is Tier 1 in the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)*. When a correlation between elements is strong, uncertainties may be combined using the Monte Carlo method (Tier 2 in the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)*).

a） *Uncertainty of emission factor derived from a combination of multiple parameters*

The uncertainty of an emission factor may be obtained at from the uncertainty of multiple parameters using the equation given below, in situations of the type described in the example on page Annex 7.5.

$$U_{EF} = \sqrt{U_1^2 + U_2^2 + \cdots + U_n^2}$$

U_{EF} : Uncertainties of Emission Factors (%)
U_i : Uncertainties of Parameter “i” (%)

7.1.3.4. Uncertainty Assessment of Activity Data

The uncertainty of activity data is assessed in accordance with the decision tree depicted below.

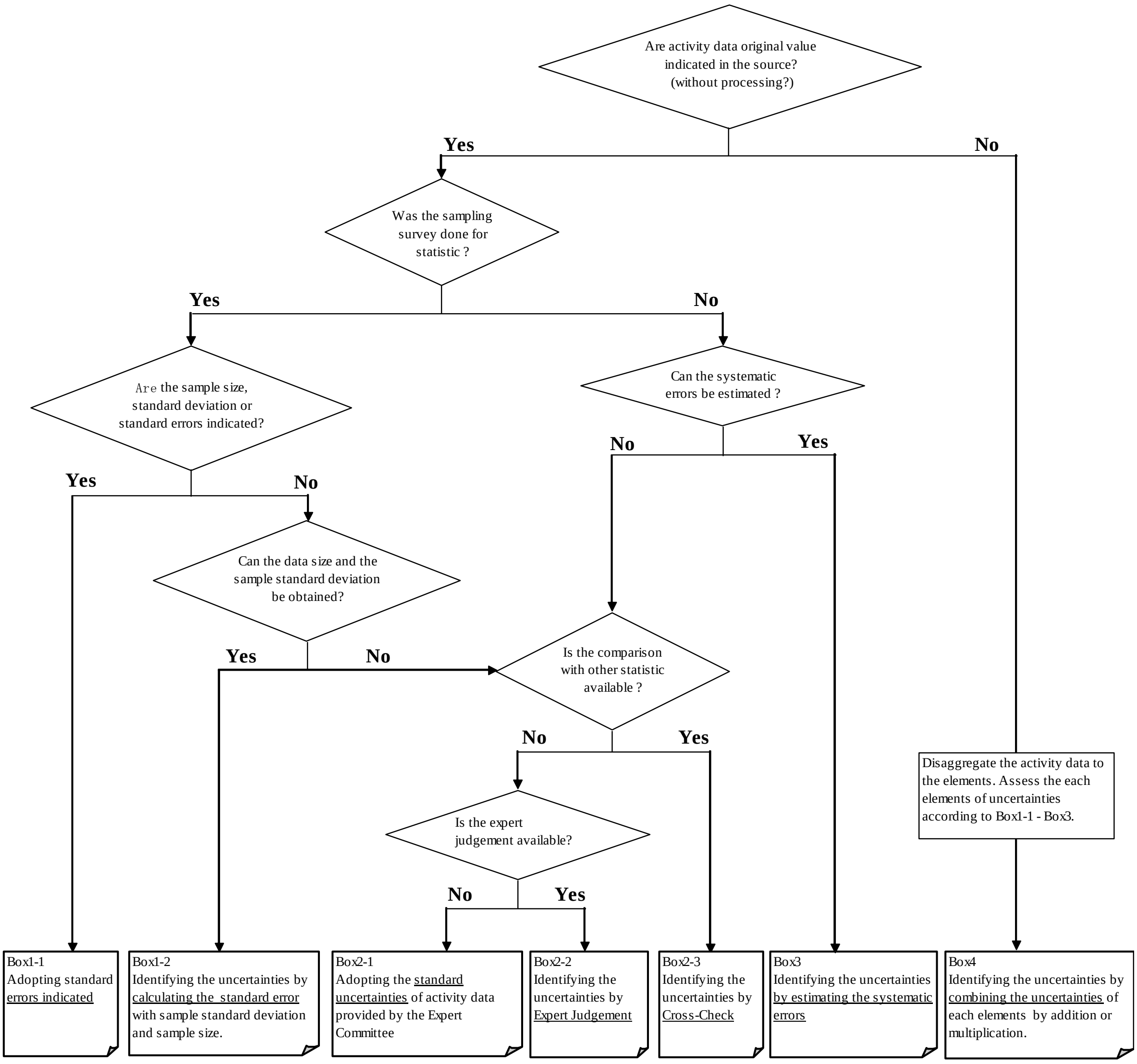


Figure 2 Decision tree for assessing uncertainty associated with activity data established by the *Committee for the GHGs Emissions Estimation Methods*

- ➢ If an appropriate assessment cannot be made using the decision tree above, it may be done using a method that has been considered and deemed as appropriate. The reason why an appropriate assessment could not be achieved using the decision tree, and the method applied, will both need to be clearly explained.

7.1.3.4.a. Using statistical values for activity data

When using statistical values for activity data, uncertainty should be quantitatively assessed in accordance with the following guidelines.

Guidelines for assessment of uncertainty associated with emission factors

Guideline 1

Only the sample error needs to be considered as part of uncertainty assessment in sample surveys.

Guideline 2

In situations other than sample surveys, if it is possible to estimate a systemic error, it should be considered as part of an uncertainty assessment.

Guideline 3

In situations other than sample surveys, if it is not possible to estimate a systemic error, uncertainty should be assessed through crosschecks, or by expert judgment.

Guideline 4

Where quantitative assessment is difficult, factors that would contribute to uncertainty should be recorded for a future investigation.

a） Statistical values based on a sample survey

1） The publisher has made errors public (Box 1-1)

When the publisher of a statistical document has made the sampling errors public in the sample survey, it should be used as the uncertainty of the activity data.

2） The publisher has not made errors public (Box 1-2)

Enquire the publisher of the statistical document for the size of the sample, the sample average, and the standard deviation of the sample. Under the assumption that the distribution of the sample reproduces the distribution of the population, assessment of uncertainty from the statistical values should be done.

$$\mathit{Uncertainty}\ U = \left(1.96 \times s / \sqrt{n}\right) / X_{ad}$$

X_{ad} : Sample average
S : Standard deviation of sample
n : Number of items of data

If, however, distribution is asymmetrical, the uncertainty U is calculated by dividing the difference between the value of the 95 percent confidence limit furthest from X_{ad} and the average value, by X_{ad}.

Confirmation of the estimation method for Japan from values drawn from the sample survey and, as far as possible, estimation of the uncertainty associated with the estimation method should be done also (e.g., multiply the sample average of the number of head of livestock raised per farm by the number of farms).

3） Amount of data and sample standard deviation are not available, and crosschecking is possible (Box 2-3)

In the case of statistics drawn from a sample survey, where the amount of data and the sample standard deviation are not available, but it is possible to compare the relevant statistical value with multiple other statistical values, uncertainty should be assessed using the same means as in the second case described at section A1.2.3 in the page A1.7 of the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)*.

$$Uncertainty\ U = \left(1.96 \times s\right) / X_{ap}$$

X_{ap} : Value used for activity data
s : Standard deviation (data to be cross-checked)

However, if a distribution is asymmetrical, the uncertainty U may be calculated by dividing the difference between the value of the 95 percent confidence limit furthest from X_{ad} and the average value, by X_{ad}.

Also, when there is a single other statistical value only, the assessment should be done using the same method described at 2) "When the distribution of the probability density function of emission factors cannot be obtained using expert judgment" in *Section 7.1.3.3.b.*.

4） *Amount of data and sample standard deviation are not available, and expert judgment is available (Box 2-2)*

In the case of statistics drawn from a sample survey where the amount of data and sample standard deviation are not available, ask an expert for the upper and lower limiting values appropriate to activity data in Japan, and draw a triangular distribution for activity data (see diagram at page *Annex 7.9*) with the Japanese activity data as the vertex, and such that the upper and lower limiting values of a 95 percent confidence interval correspond to the upper and lower limiting values appropriate to the Japanese activity data.

If the activity data used is larger than the upper limiting value, that activity data should be used as the upper limiting value. If the activity data used is smaller than the lower limiting value, that emission factor (parameter) should be taken as the lower limiting value.

The experts providing the expert judgment, the basis for their decision, and factors contributing to uncertainty that are excluded from consideration, should be documented, and the document should be retained.

5） *Amount of data and sample standard deviation are not available, and expert judgment is unavailable (Box 2-3)*

The following standard values established by the *Committee for the GHGs Emissions Estimations Methods* will be used.

Table 1 Uncertainty of sample statistics established by the Committee for the GHGs Emissions Estimation Methods

	Designated statistics	Other statistics
Sample survey	50 [%]	100 [%]

The values for designated statistics, approved statistics, and reported statistics have been established by the Committee for the GHGs Emissions Estimation Methods, with reference to the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)* and other material. Statistics other than designated statistics have been deemed to be twice the designated statistics.

b） *Statistical values not based on a sample survey*

1） *Systemic error can be estimated (Box 3)*

Where a systemic error can be estimated, it should be estimated and used. The method by which the systemic error is calculated should be documented, and the document should be retained.

2） *Systemic error cannot be estimated, and crosschecking is possible (Box 2-3)*

Where systemic error cannot be estimated, but it is possible to compare the relevant statistical value with other statistical values, uncertainty should be assessed using the same means as in Case 2 described at A1.2.3 of Section A1.7 of the *Good Practice Guidance (2000)*.

3） *Systemic error cannot be estimated, crosschecking is not possible, and expert judgment is available (Box 2-2)*

Same as for "*4) Amount of data and sample standard deviation are not available, and expert judgment is available (Box 2-2)*" on the previous page.

4） *Systemic error cannot be estimated, crosschecking is not possible, and expert judgment is unavailable (Box 2-1)*

The following standard values established by the Committee for the GHGs Emissions Estimation Methods should be used.

Table 2 Uncertainty of sample statistics established by the Committee for the GHGs Emissions Estimation Methods

	Designated statistics	Other statistics
Survey of total population (no rounding)	5 [%]	10 [%]
Survey of total population (rounding)	20 [%]	40 [%]

The values for designated statistics, approved statistics, and reported statistics have been established by the Committee for the GHGs Emissions Estimation Methods with reference to the *Good Practice Guidance* and other material. Statistics other than designated statistics have been deemed to be twice the designated statistics.

7.1.3.4.b. Using statistical values processesd as activity data (Box 3)

a） *Breakdown of each element of activity data and assessment*

Activity data should be broken down as shown in the following example.

- Emission source : Carbon dioxide emission from incineration of naphtha in the chemical industry
- Stochastic equation :

Activity data for relevant emission source
= Naphtha consumption × 20% (remaining 80% is fixed in the product) [2]
- ammonia raw material

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[2] Environmental Agency, *The Estimation of CO_2 Emission in Japan*, 1992

After being broken down, each element of the statistical values should be assessed for uncertainty using the method shown at section “*7.1.3.4.a. Using statistical values for activity data*”.

In the example above, for elements based on survey research, such as the figure of 20%, uncertainty should be assessed on the basis of the method shown at section “*7.1.3.3. Uncertainty Assessment of Emission Factors*”.

b） Combining elements

Combine each element using the sum and product methods of combination, and assess the uncertainty.

- Sum method (Rule A): Where uncertainty quantities are to be combined by addition.
  Activity data is expressed as $\boldsymbol{A_1 + A_2}$

$$U_{A\text{-}total} = \frac{\sqrt{(U_{A1} \times A_1)^2 + (U_{A2} \times A_2)^2}}{A_1 + A_2}$$

U_{An} : Uncertainty of element An (%)

7.1.3.5. Uncertainty Assessment of Emissions

7.1.3.5.a. Uncertainty assessment of emissions from individual emission sources

1） Emissions estimated from emission factor and activity data

Use the product combination equation given at Tier 1 of the *Good Practice Guidance(2000)* on the results of emission factor assessment from the previous section and the activity data, and assess the uncertainty of emissions from each emission source.

$$U_{Ei} = \sqrt{U_{EFi}^2 + U_{Ai}^2}$$

U_{Ei} : Uncertainty of emissions from emission source *i* (%)
U_{EFi} : Uncertainty of element An (%)
U_{Ai} : Uncertainty of element An (%)

2） Actual measurements taken of emissions

When emissions are derived from actual measurement, uncertainty of emissions should be assessed directly, in accordance with “*7.1.3.3. Uncertainty Assessment of Emission Factors*”.

7.1.3.5.b. Calculating uncertainty of total emissions

Combine the results of assessments of emission uncertainty for multiple emission sources to assess the uncertainty of total Japanese emissions of greenhouse gases. The uncertainty of emissions from multiple sources should be combined using the product combination equation given at Tier 1 in the *Good Practice Guidance(2000).*

$$U_{Total} = \frac{\sqrt{(U_1 \times E_1)^2 + (U_2 \times E_2)^2 + \cdots + (U_n \times E_n)^2}}{E_1 + E_2 + \cdots + E_n}$$

U_{Total} : Uncertainty of total Japanese emissions (%)
U_i : Uncertainty of emission source i (%)
E_i : Emissions from emission source i (Gg)

When the uncertainties of emissions from multiple sources are combined, only the uncertainty of emissions should be indicated. Combination of the uncertainties for both emission factor and activity data should not be done.

7.2. Results of Uncertainty Assessment

7.2.1. Assumption of Uncertainty Assessment

Uncertainty Assessment is conducted with the results of uncertainty assessment in Committee for the Greenhouse Gases Emissions Estimation Methods in FY2005 and FY2006.

7.2.2. Uncertainty of Japan's Total Emissions

Fiscal 2006 total net emissions in Japan were approximately 1,249 million tons (carbon dioxide equivalents). Uncertainty of total emissions has been assessed at 2% and uncertainty introduced into the trend in total national net emissions has been assessed at 2%.

Table 3 Uncertainty of Japan's Total Net Emissions

IPCC Category	GHGs	Emissions / Removals [Gg CO_2 eq.]		Combined Uncertainty [%] 1)	rank	Combined uncertainty as % of total national emissions	rank
1A. Fuel Combustion (CO_2)	CO_2	1,185,873.6	95.0%	1%	10	0.68%	3
1A. Fuel Combustion (Stationary:CH_4,N_2O)	CH_4、N_2O	5,128.7	0.4%	30%	2	0.12%	7
1A. Fuel Combustion (Transport:CH_4,N_2O)	CH_4、N_2O	3,237.7	0.3%	352%	1	0.91%	1
1B. Fugitive Emissions from Fuels	CO_2、CH_4、N_2O	462.4	0.0%	19%	6	0.01%	8
2. Industrial Processes (CO_2,CH_4,N_2O)	CO_2、CH_4、N_2O	55,642.8	4.5%	7%	8	0.33%	5
2. Industrial Processes (HFCs,PFCs,SF_6)	HFCs、PFCs、SF6	17,289.7	1.4%	20%	5	0.28%	6
3. Solvent & other Product Use	N_2O	266.4	0.0%	5%	9	0.00%	9
4. Agriculture	CH_4、N_2O	27,368.2	2.2%	26%	3	0.57%	4
5. LULUCF	CO_2、CH_4、N_2O	▲ 91,500.9	-7.3%	19%	7	-1.38%	10
6. Waste	CO_2、CH_4、N_2O	44,811.2	3.6%	23%	4	0.81%	2
Total Emissions	(D)	1,248,579.7	100.0%	(E) 2) **2%**			

1) C = A × B / D

2) $E = \sqrt{C_1^2 + C_2^2 + \cdots\cdots}$

Hereafter, the same method for calculating uncertainty assessment has been used in each sector appearing in Table 4 and the following tables.

7.2.3. Energy Sector

7.2.3.1. Fuel Combustion (CO_2)

Carbon-Hydrogen ratio of hydrocarbons is strongly correlating with calorific value in theory, then, standard deviation of sample data of each fuel's calorific value are used for uncertainty assessment based on assumption that deviation of carbon content and that of calorific value is equal. The uncertainty of energy consumption in TJ given in the *General Energy Statistics* was assessed based on the given statistical error of solid fuels, liquid fuels, and gaseous fuels, since it was difficult to set uncertainty by fuel types and industry.

Table 4 Results of uncertainty assessment of fuel combustion (CO_2)

IPCC Category			GHGs	Emissions / Removals [Gg CO_2 eq.]	EF/RF Uncertainty [%]	AD Uncertainty [%]	Combined Uncertainty [%]	rank	Combined uncertainty as % of total national emissions	rank
				A	a	b	B [3]		C	
1A. Fuel Combustion	Solid Fuels	Steel Making Coal	CO_2	15,213.0	3.5%	1.2%	4%	10	0.05%	12
		Steam Coal (imported)	CO_2	250,211.4	2.0%	1.2%	2%	22	0.47%	**1**
		Steam Coal (indigenous)	CO_2	0.0	2.0%	1.2%	2%	22	0.00%	29
		Hard Coal	CO_2	0.0	4.5%	1.2%	5%	7	0.00%	29
		Coke	CO_2	99,949.8	1.7%	1.2%	2%	30	0.17%	**4**
		Coal Tar	CO_2	1,903.0	5.0%	1.2%	5%	**5**	0.01%	20
		Coal Briquette	CO_2	0.0	5.0%	1.2%	5%	**5**	0.00%	29
		Coke Oven Gas	CO_2	15,305.3	2.0%	1.2%	2%	22	0.03%	15
		Blast Furnace Gas	CO_2	43,463.5	3.8%	1.2%	4%	8	0.14%	7
		Converter Furnace Gas	CO_2	10,995.9	2.9%	1.2%	3%	11	0.03%	16
	Liquid Fuels	Crude Oil for Refinery	CO_2	0.0	0.8%	2.3%	2%	17	0.00%	29
		Crude Oil for Power Generat	CO_2	16,447.3	0.9%	2.3%	2%	16	0.03%	14
		Vitumous Mixture Fuel	CO_2	0.0	0.4%	2.3%	2%	21	0.00%	29
		NGL & Condensate	CO_2	52.3	1.6%	2.3%	3%	12	0.00%	27
		Naphtha	CO_2	650.5	0.1%	2.3%	2%	25	0.00%	22
		Reformed Material Oil	CO_2	0.0	0.1%	2.3%	2%	25	0.00%	29
		Gasoline	CO_2	140,245.0	0.03%	2.3%	2%	29	0.26%	**2**
		Jet Fuel	CO_2	13,435.3	1.0%	2.3%	3%	15	0.03%	18
		Kerosene	CO_2	59,002.6	0.05%	2.3%	2%	28	0.11%	9
		Gas Oil or Diesel Oil	CO_2	94,661.4	1.2%	2.3%	3%	14	0.20%	**3**
		Heating Oil A	CO_2	67,570.5	1.5%	2.3%	3%	13	0.15%	6
		Heating Oil B	CO_2	164.4	5.0%	2.3%	6%	**1**	0.00%	24
		Heating Oil C	CO_2	72,523.8	0.6%	2.3%	2%	18	0.14%	8
		Lubricating Oil	CO_2	212.3	5.0%	2.3%	6%	**1**	0.00%	23
		Asphalt	CO_2	10,814.8	0.6%	2.3%	2%	18	0.02%	19
		Non Asphalt Heavy Oil Prod	CO_2	0.9	0.6%	2.3%	2%	18	0.00%	28
		Oil Coke	CO_2	12,677.9	5.0%	2.3%	6%	**1**	0.06%	11
		Galvanic Furnace Gas	CO_2	136.5	2.9%	2.3%	4%	9	0.00%	25
		Refinary Gas	CO_2	36,509.7	5.0%	2.3%	6%	**1**	0.16%	**5**
		LPG	CO_2	34,386.3	0.1%	2.3%	2%	25	0.06%	10
	Gaseous Fuels	LNG	CO_2	108,962.0	0.1%	0.3%	0%	33	0.03%	17
		Indigenous Natural Gas	CO_2	2,482.1	0.6%	0.3%	1%	31	0.00%	21
		Town Gas*	CO_2	76,558.4	0.5%	0.3%	1%	32	0.04%	13
		Small Scale Town Gas*	CO_2	1,337.6	0.1%	0.3%	0%	33	0.00%	26
	Sub Total			1,185,873.6			0.7%		0.68%	
Total Emissions			(D)	1,248,579.7			2%			

* Reported in Gaseous Fuels according to the main material; LNG

3) $B = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$ (Hereafter, the same method has been used in each sector appearing in Table5 and following)

7.2.3.2. Stationary Combustion (CH_4 and N_2O)

Table 5 Results of uncertainty assessment of fuel combustion (CO_2)

IPCC Category		GHGs	Emissions / Removals [Gg CO_2 eq.]	EF/RF Uncertainty [%]	AD Uncertainty [%]	Combined Uncertainty [%]	rank	Combined uncertainty as % of total national emissions	rank
			A	a	b	B		C	
1A. Fuel Combustion (Stationary)		CH_4	607.2	— [4]	— [4]	47%	1	0.02%	2
		N_2O	4,521.5	— [4]	— [4]	33%	2	0.12%	1
	Sub Total		5,128.7			30%		0.12%	
Total Emissions		(D)	1,248,579.7			2%			

4) Because "—" means aggregation of detailed sub-categories, uncertainties of EF/RF and AD can not be calculated for this level of disaggregation of categories.

7.2.3.3. Mobile Combustion (CH_4 and N_2O)

Table 6 Results of uncertainty assessment of mobile combustion (CH_4 and N_2O)

IPCC Category		GHGs	Emissions / Removals [Gg CO_2 eq.] A	EF/RF Uncertainty [%] a	AD Uncertainty [%] b	Combined Uncertainty [%] B	rank	Combined uncertainty as % of total national emissions C	rank
1A.Fuel Combustion (Transport)	a. Civil Aviation	CH_4	5.0	200.0%	10.0%	200%	**4**	0.00%	6
		N_2O	111.9	10000.0%	10.0%	10000%	**1**	0.90%	**1**
	b. Road Transportation	CH_4	202.9	40.0%	50.0%	64%	6	0.01%	**4**
		N_2O	2,701.7	50.0%	50.0%	71%	**5**	0.15%	**2**
	c. Railways	CH_4	0.8	—	—	14%	7	0.00%	8
		N_2O	82.8	—	—	11%	8	0.00%	7
	d. Navigation	CH_4	25.6	200.0%	13.0%	200%	**3**	0.00%	**5**
		N_2O	106.9	1000.0%	13.0%	1000%	**2**	0.09%	**3**
	Sub Total		3,237.7			352%		0.91%	
Total Emissions		(D)	1,248,579.7			2%			

(Note) CO_2 emissions from 1A Fuel Combustion (Transport) have been reported under the Table 4.

7.2.3.4. Fugitive Emissions from Fuel

Table 7 Results of uncertainty assessment of fugitive emissions from fuel

IPCC Category					GHGs	Emissions / Removals [Gg CO_2 eq.] A	EF/RF Uncertainty [%] a	AD Uncertainty [%] b	Combined Uncertainty [%] B	rank	Combined uncertainty as % of total national emissions C	rank
1B. Fugitive Emissions from Fuels	1. Solid Fuels	a. Coal Mining	i. Underground Mines	Mining Activities	CH_4	31.8	—	–	5%	24	0.00%	11
				Post-Mining Activities	CH_4	25.7	200.0%	10.0%	200%	**1**	0.00%	**2**
			ii. Surface Mines	Mining Activities	CH_4	9.8	200.0%	10.0%	200%	**1**	0.00%	**3**
				Post-Mining Activities	CH_4	0.9	200.0%	10.0%	200%	**1**	0.00%	12
	2. Oil and Natural Gas	a. Oil		i. Exploration	CO_2	0.03	25.0%	10.0%	27%	7	0.00%	20
					CH_4	0.03	25.0%	10.0%	27%	6	0.00%	21
					N_2O	0.00009	25.0%	10.0%	27%	**4**	0.00%	24
				ii. Production	CO_2	0.09	25.0%	5.0%	25%	9	0.00%	17
					CH_4	10.0	25.0%	5.0%	25%	9	0.00%	9
				iii. Transport	CO_2	0.0049	25.0%	5.0%	25%	9	0.00%	22
					CH_4	1.5	25.0%	5.0%	25%	9	0.00%	14
				iv. Refining / Storage	CH_4	16.1	25.0%	0.9%	25%	23	0.00%	7
		b. Natural Gas		ii. Production / Processing	CO_2	0.4	25.0%	5.0%	25%	9	0.00%	16
					CH_4	261.3	25.0%	5.0%	25%	9	0.01%	**1**
				iii. Transmission	CH_4	22.1	25.0%	10.0%	27%	**4**	0.00%	**5**
				iv. Distribution	CH_4	34.9	25.0%	8.7%	26%	8	0.00%	**4**
		c. Venting and Flaring	Venting	i. oil	CO_2	0.0	25.0%	5.0%	25%	9	0.00%	23
					CH_4	9.5	25.0%	5.0%	25%	9	0.00%	10
			Flaring	i. oil	CO_2	22.1	25.0%	5.0%	25%	9	0.00%	6
					CH_4	0.95	25.0%	5.0%	25%	9	0.00%	15
					N_2O	0.065	25.0%	5.0%	25%	9	0.00%	18
				ii. Gas	CO_2	13.3	25.0%	5.0%	25%	9	0.00%	8
					CH_4	1.7	25.0%	5.0%	25%	9	0.00%	13
					N_2O	0.049	25.0%	5.0%	25%	9	0.00%	19
	Sub Total					462.4			19%		0.01%	
Total Emissions					(D)	1,248,579.7			2%			

7.2.4. Industrial Processes

7.2.4.1. CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O

For emissions sources with actual data available for emission factors, the emission factor dataset is deemed to be a sample of the total dataset, and the uncertainty assessment is achieved statistically. It is not a synthesis of the uncertainties of measured error of emissions from each operating site.

Table 8 Results of uncertainty assessment of industrial processes (CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O)

C Category			GHGs	Emissions / Removals [Gg CO_2 eq.] A	EF/RF Uncertainty [%] a	AD Uncertainty [%] b	Combined Uncertainty [%] B	rank	Combined uncertainty as % of total national emissions C	rank
A. Mineral Products	1. Cement Production		CO_2	31,376.4	3.0%	10.0%	10%	15	0.26%	**1**
	2. Lime Production		CO_2	7,478.4	15.0%	5.0%	16%	14	0.09%	**3**
	3. Limestone & Dolomite Use	Limestone	CO_2	11,054.4	16.4%	4.8%	17%	12	0.15%	**2**
		Dolomite	CO_2	275.5	3.5%	3.9%	5%	17	0.00%	11
	4. Soda Ash Production and Use		CO_2	329.7	15.0%	6.3%	16%	13	0.00%	9
B. Chemical Industries	1. Ammonia Production		CO_2	2,163.5	22.5%	5.0%	23%	11	0.04%	**5**
	Chemical Industries other than		CO_2	1,036.9	77.2%	5.0%	77%	8	0.06%	**4**
	2. Nitric Acid,		N_2O	706.8	46.0%	5.0%	46%	10	0.03%	6
	3. Adipic Acid		N_2O	917.9	9.0%	2.0%	9%	16	0.01%	8
	4. Carbide		CH_4	0.66	100.0%	10.0%	100%	**5**	0.00%	17
	5. Other	Carbon Black	CH_4	6.1	54.8%	5.0%	55%	9	0.00%	14
		Ethylene	CH_4	2.4	77.2%	5.0%	77%	7	0.00%	16
		Dichloroethylene	CH_4	0.37	100.7%	5.0%	101%	**4**	0.00%	18
		Styrene	CH_4	2.2	113.2%	5.0%	113%	**3**	0.00%	15
		Methanol	CH_4	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		Coke	CH_4	104.1	98.5%	5.0%	99%	6	0.01%	7
C. Metal Production	1. Iron and steel		CO_2	170.4	—	—	5%	18	0.00%	12
			CH_4	14.8	163.0%	5.0%	163%	**1**	0.00%	10
	2. Ferroalloy		CH_4	2.4	163.0%	5.0%	163%	**1**	0.00%	13
Sub Total				55,642.8			7%		0.33%	
al Emissions			(D)	1,248,579.7			2%			

7.2.4.2. F-gas

Table 9 Results of uncertainty assessment of industrial processes (F-gas)

C Category				GHGs	Emissions / Removals [Gg CO_2 eq.] A	EF/RF Uncertainty [%] a	AD Uncertainty [%] b	Combined Uncertainty [%] B	rank	Combined uncertainty as % of total national emissions C	rank
C. Metal Production	3. Aluminium			PFCs	14.8	33.0%	5.0%	33%	29	0.00%	21
	4. SF6 Used in Aluminium and Magnesium Foundries			SF_6	908.2	–	5.0%	5%	31	0.00%	18
E. Production of F-gas	1. By-product Emissions (HCFC-22)			HFCs	682.7	2.0%	5.0%	5%	29	0.00%	19
	2. Fugitive Emissions			HFCs	249.1	100.0%	10.0%	100%	**1**	0.02%	10
				PFCs	864.8	100.0%	10.0%	100%	**1**	0.07%	**5**
				SF_6	1,508.1	100.0%	10.0%	100%	**1**	0.12%	**2**
F. Consumption of F-gas	1. Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment	Domestic Refrigerator	manufacturing	HFCs	313.0	50.0%	40.0%	64%	7	0.02%	12
			stock	HFCs	IE	50.0%	40.0%	64%	7	0.00%	23
			disposal	HFCs	IE	–	40.0%	40%	20	0.00%	23
		Commercial Refrigerator	manufacturing	HFCs	1,114.0	50.0%	40.0%	64%	7	0.06%	7
			stock	HFCs	IE	50.0%	40.0%	64%	7	0.00%	23
			disposal	HFCs	IE	–	40.0%	40%	20	0.00%	23
		Stationary Air-Conditioning	manufacturing	HFCs	438.2	50.0%	40.0%	64%	7	0.02%	9
			stock	HFCs	IE	50.0%	40.0%	64%	7	0.00%	23
			disposal	HFCs	IE	–	40.0%	40%	20	0.00%	23
		Mobile Air-Conditioning	manufacturing	HFCs	2,335.3	50.0%	40.0%	64%	7	0.12%	**3**
			stock	HFCs	IE	50.0%	40.0%	64%	7	0.00%	23
			disposal	HFCs	IE	–	40.0%	40%	20	0.00%	23
	2. Foam Blowing		manufacturing	HFCs	191.3	50.0%	50.0%	71%	**4**	0.01%	14
			stock	HFCs	109.6	50.0%	50.0%	71%	**4**	0.01%	17
	3. Fire Extinguisher		manufacturing	HFCs	NO	50.0%	50.0%	71%	**4**	0.00%	23
	4. Aerosols / MDI	Aerosols	manufacturing	HFCs	23.9	–	40.0%	40%	20	0.00%	20
			stock	HFCs	819.0	–	40.0%	40%	20	0.03%	8
		MDI	manufacturing	HFCs	5.4	–	40.0%	40%	20	0.00%	22
			stock	HFCs	208.6	–	40.0%	40%	20	0.01%	15
	5. Solvents			PFCs	2,220.2	–	40.0%	40%	20	0.07%	**4**
	7. Semiconductor Manufacture			HFCs	127.8	50.0%	40.0%	64%	7	0.01%	16
				PFCs	3,223.3	50.0%	40.0%	64%	7	0.17%	**1**
				SF_6	1,256.8	50.0%	40.0%	64%	7	0.06%	6
	8. Electrical Equipment		manufacturing	SF_6	348.1	30.0%	40.0%	50%	19	0.01%	13
			stock	SF_6	327.4	50.0%	40.0%	64%	7	0.02%	11
Sub Total					17,289.7			20%		0.28%	
l Emissions				(D)	1,248,579.7			2%			

(Note) Uncertainty of SF_6 emissions from 2.C.4 Magnesium Foundries are applied same value as that of 2.C.3 Aluminium

7.2.5. Solvents and Other Product Use

Table 10 Results of uncertainty assessment of solvent and other product use

IPCC Category			GHGs	Emissions / Removals [Gg CO2 eq.] A	EF/RF Uncertainty [%] a	AD Uncertainty [%] b	Combined Uncertainty [%] B	rank	Combined uncertainty as % of total national emissions C	rank
3. Solvent and Other Product Use	D. Other	Anaesthesia	N_2O	266.4	－	5.0%	5%	1	0.00%	1
	Sub Total			266.4			5%		0.00%	
Total Emissions			（D）	1,248,579.7			2%			

7.2.6. Agriculture

Table 11 Results of uncertainty assessment of Agriculture

IPCC Category				GHGs	Emissions / Removals [Gg CO_2 eq.] A	EF/RF Uncertainty [%] a	AD Uncertainty [%] b	Combined Uncertainty [%] B	rank	Combined uncertainty as % of total national emissions C	rank
4. Agriculture	A. Enteric Fermentation	Dairy Cattle		CH_4	3,360.1	—	0.7%	15%	61	0.04%	14
		Non-Dairy Cattle		CH_4	3,438.3	—	0.7%	19%	60	0.05%	13
		Buffalo		CH_4	0.09	50.0%	0.7%	50%	54	0.00%	57
		Sheep		CH_4	0.96	50.0%	0.7%	50%	52	0.00%	51
		Goat		CH_4	2.96	50.0%	0.7%	50%	52	0.00%	41
		Swine		CH_4	223.3	50.0%	0.4%	50%	56	0.01%	19
		Horse		CH_4	9.5	50.0%	0.7%	50%	54	0.00%	33
	B. Manure Management	Dairy Cattle		CH_4	2,022.4	—	—	77%	45	0.13%	**4**
				N_2O	727.9	—	—	97%	43	0.06%	12
		Non-Dairy Cattle		CH_4	93.3	—	—	73%	47	0.01%	24
				N_2O	808.0	—	—	125%	31	0.08%	8
		Buffalo		CH_4	0.0034	100.0%	0.7%	100%	35	0.00%	61
				N_2O	0.014	100.0%	0.7%	100%	35	0.00%	60
		Swine		CH_4	285.7	—	0.4%	106%	33	0.02%	17
				N_2O	1,413.4	—	0.4%	75%	46	0.08%	7
		Poultry		CH_4	68.6	—	0.7%	73%	47	0.00%	25
		(Hen, Broiler)		N_2O	1,760.7	—	0.7%	103%	34	0.15%	**2**
		Sheep		CH_4	0.065	100.0%	0.7%	100%	35	0.00%	56
				N_2O	1.1	100.0%	0.7%	100%	35	0.00%	43
		Goat		CH_4	0.13	100.0%	0.7%	100%	35	0.00%	55
				N_2O	12.8	100.0%	0.7%	100%	35	0.00%	30
		Horse		CH_4	1.1	100.0%	0.7%	100%	35	0.00%	44
				N_2O	9.4	100.0%	0.7%	100%	35	0.00%	32
	C. Rice Cultivation	Continuously Flooded		CH_4	200.2	116.3%	0.3%	116%	32	0.02%	18
		Intermittently Flooded	Straw amendment	CH_4	3,775.8	—	0.3%	32%	59	0.10%	6
			Various compost	CH_4	981.6	—	0.3%	32%	58	0.03%	16
			No-amendment	CH_4	785.3	—	0.3%	46%	57	0.03%	15
	D. Agricultural Soils	1. Direct Soil Emissions	Synthetic Fertilizers	N_2O	1,522.7	—	—	60%	51	0.07%	9
			Animal Waste AQplied to Soils	N2O	1,070.5	—	—	70%	49	0.06%	11
			Crop residues	N_2O	913.3	—	—	168%	26	0.12%	**5**
			Organic soil	N_2O	721.1	—	—	800%	**1**	0.46%	**1**
		3. Indirect Emissions	Atmospheric Deposition	N_2O	1,281.3	—	—	62%	50	0.06%	10
			N Leaching & Run-off	N_2O	1,701.0	—	—	97%	43	0.13%	**3**
	F. Field Burning of Agricultural Residue	1. Cereals	Wheat	CH_4	5.9	—	—	186%	19	0.00%	31
				N_2O	1.3	—	—	185%	22	0.00%	37
			Barley	CH_4	1.1	—	—	186%	19	0.00%	38
				N_2O	0.9	—	—	187%	17	0.00%	39
			Maize	CH_4	22.9	418.0%	50.0%	421%	7	0.01%	21
				N_2O	19.4	423.0%	50.0%	426%	**3**	0.01%	23
			Oats	CH_4	0.6	—	—	154%	29	0.00%	47
				N_2O	0.5	—	—	168%	26	0.00%	48
			Rye	CH_4	0.033	—	—	133%	30	0.00%	58
				N_2O	0.016	—	—	156%	28	0.00%	59
			Rice	CH_4	54.5	178.0%	50.0%	185%	23	0.01%	20
				N_2O	21.8	175.0%	50.0%	182%	25	0.00%	26
		2. Pulse	Peas	CH_4	0.21	481.0%	20.0%	481%	**2**	0.00%	46
				N_2O	0.18	423.0%	20.0%	423%	**5**	0.00%	49
			Soybeans	CH_4	2.41	176.0%	50.0%	183%	24	0.00%	34
				N_2O	0.85	182.0%	50.0%	189%	16	0.00%	40
			Other (Adzuki beans)	CH_4	0.74	179.0%	50.0%	186%	21	0.00%	42
				N_2O	0.33	180.0%	50.0%	187%	18	0.00%	50
			Other (kidney beans)	CH_4	0.24	418.0%	50.0%	421%	7	0.00%	45
				N_2O	0.10	418.0%	50.0%	421%	7	0.00%	53
			Other (peanuts)	CH_4	0.10	418.0%	50.0%	421%	7	0.00%	52
				N_2O	0.04	418.0%	50.0%	421%	7	0.00%	54
		3. Tuber & Roots	Potatoes	CH_4	3.4	418.0%	20.0%	418%	15	0.00%	29
				N_2O	4.8	419.0%	20.0%	419%	14	0.00%	28
			Other: Sugarbeet	CH_4	0.8	417.0%	50.0%	420%	13	0.00%	36
				N_2O	1.0	419.0%	50.0%	422%	6	0.00%	35
		4. Sugar Cane		CH_4	9.2	418.0%	50.0%	421%	7	0.00%	27
				N_2O	22.3	423.0%	50.0%	426%	**3**	0.01%	22
	Sub Total				27,368.2			26%		0.57%	
Total Emissions				(D)	1,248,579.7			2%			

7.2.7. LULUCF

Table 12 Results of uncertainty assessment of LULUCF

IPCC Category			GHGs	Emissions / Removals [Gg CO_2 eq.]	EF/RF Uncertainty [%]	AD Uncertainty [%]	Combined Uncertainty [%]	rank	Combined uncertainty as % of total national emissions	rank 5)
				A	a	b	B		C	
5. LULUCF	A. Forest Land	1. Forest Land remaining Forest Land	CO_2	▲ 81,909.6	—	—	7%	20	-0.48%	**2**
		2. Land converted to Forest Land	CO_2	▲ 1,479.0	—	—	16%	19	-0.02%	6
			CH_4	2.5	25%	46%	53%	14	0.00%	14
			N_2O	0.3	76%	46%	89%	7	0.00%	18
	B. Cropland	1. Cropland remaining Cropland	CO_2	IE,NA,NE	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2. Land converted to Cropland	CO_2	307.3	—	—	42%	15	0.01%	7
			CH_4	2.0	25%	77%	81%	10	0.00%	12
			N_2O	14.5	76%	77%	108%	**4**	0.00%	9
	C. Grassland	1. Grassland remaining Grassland	CO_2	IE,NA,NE	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2. Land converted to Grassland	CO_2	▲ 1,138.7	—	—	27%	17	-0.02%	**4**
			CH_4	0.3	25%	77%	80%	11	0.00%	17
			N_2O	0.0	76%	77%	108%	**5**	0.00%	20
	D. Wetlands	1. Wetlands remaining Wetlands	CO_2	NE,NO	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2. Land converted to Wetlands	CO_2	181.4	—	—	34%	16	0.00%	8
			CH_4	1.3	25%	80%	84%	9	0.00%	15
			N_2O	0.1	76%	80%	110%	**3**	0.00%	19
	E. Settlements	1. Settlements remaining Settlements	CO_2	▲ 461.7	—	—	59%	13	-0.02%	**5**
		2. Land converted to Settlements	CO_2	▲ 7,346.9	—	—	19%	18	-0.11%	**3**
			CH_4	12.5	25%	73%	78%	12	0.00%	10
			N_2O	1.3	76%	73%	105%	6	0.00%	13
	F. Other Land	1. Other Land remaining Other Land	CO_2	0.0	—	—	0%	21	0.00%	21
		2. Land converted to Other Land	CO_2	303.3	—	—	5316%	**1**	1.29%	**1**
			CH_4	7.6	25%	80%	84%	8	0.00%	11
			N_2O	0.8	76%	80%	110%	**2**	0.00%	16
	Sub Total			▲ 91,500.9			19%		1.38%	
Total Emissions			（D）	1,248,579.7			2%			

5) Numbers of the rank have been assessed based on the absolute values of “Combined uncertainty as % of total national emissions”.

7.2.8. Waste

Table 13 Results of uncertainty assessment of Waste

IPCC Category				GHGs	Emissions / Removals [Gg CO_2 eq.] A	EF/RF Uncertainty [%] a	AD Uncertainty [%] b	Combined Uncertainty [%] B	rank	Combined uncertainty as % of total national emissions C	rank
6. Waste	A. Solid Waste Disposal on Land	1. Managed Waste Disposal on Land	Kitchen Garbage	CH_4	738.8	42.4%	32.4%	53%	37	0.03%	13
			Waste PAQer	CH_4	1,874.5	42.4%	42.7%	60%	34	0.09%	7
			Waste Textile	CH_4	120.0	43.8%	42.9%	61%	33	0.01%	26
			Waste Wood	CH_4	1,087.4	42.5%	56.6%	71%	29	0.06%	9
			Sewage Sludge	CH_4	362.6	44.2%	32.0%	55%	36	0.02%	19
			Human Waste Sludge	CH_4	104.4	44.2%	32.6%	55%	35	0.00%	30
			Water Purification Sludge	CH_4	58.4	108.6%	31.7%	113%	10	0.01%	29
			Organic Sludge from Manufacture	CH_4	340.8	54.0%	33.4%	63%	32	0.02%	18
			Livestock Waste	CH_4	636.2	46.9%	49.4%	68%	31	0.03%	12
		3. Other	Illegal Disposal	CH_4	46.7	42.5%	66.8%	79%	23	0.00%	32
			Composting of Organic Waste	CH_4	22.5	—	—	74%	26	0.00%	36
	B. Wastewater Handling	1. Industrial Wastewater		CH_4	103.5	60.0%	37.4%	71%	30	0.01%	28
				N_2O	121.8	300.0%	51.1%	304%	**1**	0.03%	15
		2. Domestic and Commercial Wastewater	Sewage Treatment Plant	CH_4	250.2	30.9%	10.4%	33%	42	0.01%	24
				N_2O	678.1	145.7%	10.4%	146%	6	0.08%	8
			Private Sewerage Tank	CH_4	432.0	86.8%	10.0%	87%	21	0.03%	14
				N_2O	311.4	71.0%	10.0%	72%	28	0.02%	17
			Human-Waste Treatment Plant	CH_4	21.3	100.0%	12.3%	101%	16	0.00%	33
				N_2O	6.9	100.0%	33.9%	106%	13	0.00%	40
			Degradation of domestic wastewater in nature	CH_4	602.4	—	—	76%	24	0.04%	11
				N_2O	59.6	—	—	76%	24	0.00%	31
	C. Waste Incineration	Municipal Solid Waste	Plastics	CO_2	12,377.4	4.3%	16.0%	17%	48	0.16%	6
			Waste textile	CO_2	709.1	4.3%	22.4%	23%	47	0.01%	20
				CH_4	16.3	—	—	101%	17	0.00%	37
				N_2O	764.7	—	—	42%	40	0.03%	16
		Industrial Solid Waste	Waste Oil	CO_2	5,887.0	4.8%	104.4%	105%	14	0.49%	**1**
			Plastics	CO_2	5,092.3	4.8%	100.0%	100%	18	0.41%	**2**
				CH_4	5.0	111.5%	100.0%	150%	**5**	0.00%	39
				N_2O	2,110.8	58.8%	100.0%	116%	9	0.20%	**5**
		Specially Contorolled Industrial Solid Waste		CO_2	1,864.8	—	—	167%	**3**	0.25%	**4**
				CH_4	0.3	—	—	142%	7	0.00%	48
				N_2O	12.8	—	—	159%	**4**	0.00%	34
		Raw material and fuel use of MSW		CO_2	477.0	4.3%	16.0%	17%	48	0.01%	25
				CH_4	0.0007	179.4%	10.0%	180%	**2**	0.00%	51
				N_2O	0.0074	111.2%	10.0%	112%	11	0.00%	50
		Raw material and fuel use of ISW	Waste Oil	CO_2	3,549.1	4.8%	104.4%	105%	14	0.30%	**3**
				CH_4	0.55	—	—	74%	27	0.00%	47
				N_2O	13.5	—	—	41%	41	0.00%	41
			Waste Plastics	CO_2	1,167.3	4.8%	12.3%	13%	51	0.01%	21
				CH_4	2.9	91.7%	10.0%	92%	19	0.00%	42
				N_2O	3.8	29.7%	10.0%	31%	44	0.00%	44
			Waste Wood	CH_4	57.3	80.2%	100.0%	128%	8	0.01%	27
				N_2O	9.6	45.3%	100.0%	110%	12	0.00%	38
		Raw material and fuel use of Waste tire		CO_2	944.6	4.8%	14.5%	15%	50	0.01%	22
				CH_4	1.0	—	—	91%	20	0.00%	45
				N_2O	3.2	—	—	26%	45	0.00%	46
		Fuel use of RDF and RPF		CO_2	1,210.4	42.6%	10.6%	44%	39	0.04%	10
				CH_4	0.12	—	—	49%	38	0.00%	49
				N_2O	6.52	—	—	33%	43	0.00%	43
	D. Oher	Decomposition of petroleum-derived surface-active agent		CO_2	521.2	—	—	25%	46	0.01%	23
		Composting of Organic Waste		N_2O	23.5	—	—	86%	22	0.00%	35
	Sub Total				44,811.2			23%		0.81%	
Total Emissions				(D)	1,248,579.7			2%			

6) Regarding 6A1, uncertainty of “Anaerobic landfill”, which is the largest source under this sub-category, has been used.

7) Regarding 6A2, uncertainty of “Gappei-shori johkasou”, which is the largest source under this sub-category, has been used.

8) Regarding CH_4 of 6C MSW, uncertainty of “Semi-Continuous Incinerator” has been used.

9) Regarding CH_4 of 6C ISW, uncertainty of “Waste Paper and Waste Wood” has been used.

10) Regarding N_2O of 6C ISW, uncertainty of “Waste Plastics” has been used.

11) Regarding 6C Fuel use of RDF and RPF, uncertainty of “RDF” has been used.

7.2.9. Consideration of the results

The result of uncertainty assessment shows that Japan’s uncertainty of national total emissions is approximately 3%. This value is relatively smaller compared to 21.3% of UK indicated in the *Good Practice Guidance (2000).* It is attributed to the fact that the ratio of Japan’s N_2O emission from

"4.D.1. Agricultural Soils (Direct Soil Emissions)" to the national total emissions is small compared to that of UK (the ratios of Japan and UK reported in their inventories submitted in 2003 were 0.28% and 4.1%, respectively).

Below are the results of sensitivity analysis with N_2O emissions from this source, uncertainty of emission factor and national total emissions (calculation used the reported values of inventories submitted in 2003).

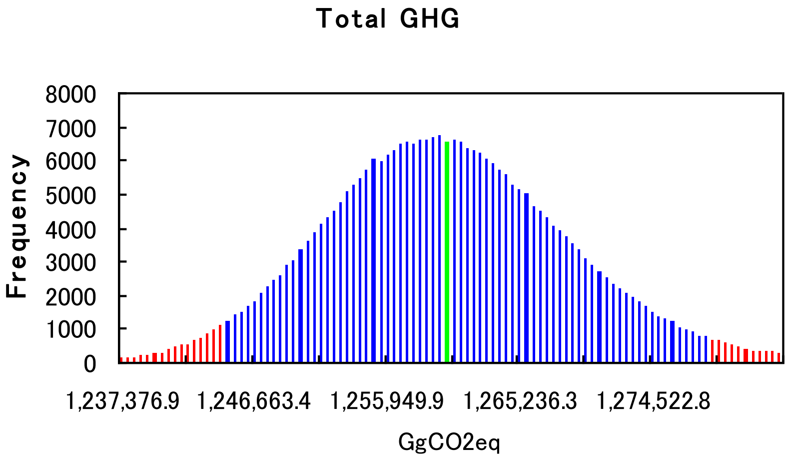
Table 14 Sensitivity Analysis on N_2O emissions from "4.D. Agricultural Soils 1 Direct Emissions"

	N_2O Emissions [Gg CO_2eq.]	Uncertainty of EF	Uncertainty of Total Emissions	Note
Original	3,597.58	129.9%	2.4%	2001's Emissions contained in the GHG inventory submitted in 2003
Case 1	3,597.58	500%	2.6%	EF uncertainty was changed to UK's case
Case 2	71,951.53	129.9%	4.8%	Emissions were changed to be approximately 5% of national total emissions in 2001

7.2.10. Uncertainty Assessment with Monte-Carlo Analysis (Tier 2 Uncertainty Assessment)

Results of Tier 2 Montecalro were -1.6%～1.1%. There is no significant differentiation between results of Tier 1 and Tier 2.

Assumption, sources fewer than 5% uncertainties were applied normal distribution and sources over 5% uncertainties were applied log-normal distribution, was applied to calculation of Monte-Carlo calculation. Consideration on application of probability density function (PDF) is further issue.



7.2.11. Issues in Uncertainty Assessment

- According to the method indicated in the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines*, only emission sources of which emissions had already been calculated were the subject of uncertainty assessment. No assessment has been made for emission sources not estimated (NE), or of those portions unconfirmed in emission sources for which only partial calculation has been done (PART). Therefore, it should be remembered that the uncertainty of total emissions prepared by compiling the uncertainty of emissions from each source, does not depict the uncertainty of inventory in the context of the realities of emissions.

- In the sources recalculated, consideration is needed whether to re-assess the uncertainties or not.
- Where it was not possible to carry out a statistical assessment of the uncertainty of activity data, the values were derived from those established by the Committee for the GHGs Emissions Estimations Methods, which have established the uncertainty values in relation to whether the data were derived from specified statistics, or whether they were obtained from total population surveys. But further consideration needs to be given to improve the appropriateness of this approach.
- In carrying out a statistical assessment of uncertainty, it was assumed that the averages of all samples followed a normal distribution. In some cases, however, it means that the emission factor or activity data could, in fact, be negative. Emissions can only be positive under the present IPCC guidelines, so further consideration would need to be given for the possibility to assume that the emission factor or activity data follows some other distribution.
- Consideration on application of probability density function (PDF) with Monte-Carlo analysis is further issue. Further consideration on analysis with more disaggregated sources or each coefficients are needed.
- The number of decimal places to be used when depicting uncertainty was set as follows for the uncertainty assessments conducted, but as the precision of uncertainty assessment varies between emission sources, further consideration needs to be given to the number of decimal places that are effective in uncertainty assessment.

1) Uncertainty of emission factor is given to one decimal place.
2) Uncertainty of activity data is also given to one decimal place.
3) Uncertainty of emissions is given as an integer.（Proportion of total emissions attributable to the uncertainty of a particular source = two decimal places.）

7.2.12. Reference Material

Results of uncertainty assessment in this year using Table 6.1 in *GPG (2000)* are indicated below.

Table 6.1
Tier1 Uncertainty Calculation & Reporting

A					**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**		**I**	**J**	**K**	**L**	**M**
IPCC Category					Gas	Base year emissions / removals	2006 emissions / removals	Activity Data Uncertainty	EForRF Uncertainty	Combined Uncertainty	Combined Uncertainty as % of Total National Emissions in 2004		Type A Sensitivity	Type B Sensitivity	Uncertainty in trend in National Emissions introduced by EForRF	Uncertainty in trend in National Emissions introduced by Activity	Uncertainty introduced into the Trend in Total National Emissions
						Input Data	Input Data	Input Data	Input Data	(E^2+F^2)^1/2	G*D/ΣD	H^2	Note B	D/ΣC	I*F Note C	J*E*√ 2	(K^2+L^2)^1/2
						Gg CO_2 equivalent	Gg CO_2 equivalent	%	%	%	%		%	%	%	%	%
Total						1,169,815.31	1,248,579.68				2%	0.0%					2%
1A. Fuel Combustion	Solid Fuels	Steel Making Coal			CO_2	9,244.05	15,213.04	1.2%	3.5%	4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		Steam Coal (imported)			CO_2	88,401.29	250,211.39	1.2%	2.0%	2%	0.5%	0.0%	13.3%	21.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%
		Steam Coal (indigenous)			CO_2	20,125.86	0.00	1.2%	2.0%	2%	0.0%	0.0%	-1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		Hard Coal			CO_2	0.00	0.00	1.2%	4.5%	5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		Coke			CO_2	117,790.21	99,949.79	1.2%	1.7%	2%	0.2%	0.0%	-2.2%	8.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
		Coal Tar			CO_2	3,173.39	1,903.01	1.2%	5.0%	5%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		Coal Briquette			CO_2	310.20	0.00	1.2%	5.0%	5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		Coke Oven Gas			CO_2	15,976.84	15,305.34	1.2%	2.0%	2%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		Blast Furnace Gas			CO_2	43,496.15	43,463.47	1.2%	3.8%	4%	0.1%	0.0%	-0.3%	3.7%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
		Converter Furnace Gas			CO_2	9,303.92	10,995.92	1.2%	2.9%	3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Liquid Fuels	Crude Oil for Refinery			CO_2	1.91	0.00	2.3%	0.8%	2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		Crude Oil for Power Generation			CO_2	58,483.38	16,447.31	2.3%	0.9%	2%	0.0%	0.0%	-3.9%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
		Vitumous Mixture Fuel			CO_2	0.00	0.00	2.3%	0.4%	2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		NGL & Condensate			CO_2	1,380.12	52.30	2.3%	1.6%	3%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		Naphtha			CO_2	1,297.82	650.50	2.3%	0.1%	2%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		Reformed Material Oil			CO_2	0.00	0.00	2.3%	0.1%	2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		Gasoline			CO_2	103,913.39	140,245.01	2.3%	0.0%	2%	0.3%	0.0%	2.5%	12.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%
		Jet Fuel			CO_2	9,140.23	13,435.27	2.3%	1.0%	3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		Kerosene			CO_2	64,049.60	59,002.60	2.3%	0.1%	2%	0.1%	0.0%	-0.8%	5.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
		Gas Oil or Diesel Oil			CO_2	98,847.94	94,661.39	2.3%	1.2%	3%	0.2%	0.0%	-0.9%	8.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%
		Heating Oil A			CO_2	74,790.57	67,570.52	2.3%	1.5%	3%	0.1%	0.0%	-1.0%	5.8%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
		Heating Oil B			CO_2	1,865.42	164.44	2.3%	5.0%	6%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		Heating Oil C			CO_2	143,715.21	72,523.81	2.3%	0.6%	2%	0.1%	0.0%	-6.9%	6.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
		Lubricating Oil			CO_2	67.74	212.29	2.3%	5.0%	6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		Asphalt			CO_2	5,510.07	10,814.75	2.3%	0.6%	2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		Non Asphalt Heavy Oil Products			CO_2	7.76	0.91	2.3%	0.6%	2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		Oil Coke			CO_2	9,505.00	12,677.90	2.3%	5.0%	6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		Galvanic Furnace Gas			CO_2	146.60	136.46	2.3%	2.9%	4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		Refinary Gas			CO_2	27,354.02	36,509.75	2.3%	5.0%	6%	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%	3.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
		LPG			CO_2	37,373.48	34,386.33	2.3%	0.1%	2%	0.1%	0.0%	-0.5%	2.9%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
	Gaseous Fuels	LNG			CO_2	76,303.80	108,961.99	0.3%	0.1%	0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	9.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		Indigenous Natural Gas			CO_2	2,225.86	2,482.15	0.3%	0.6%	1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		Town Gas*			CO_2	34,211.10	76,558.36	0.3%	0.5%	1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	6.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		Small Scale Town Gas*			CO_2	1,130.79	1,337.63	0.3%	0.1%	0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1A. Fuel Combustion (Stationary)					CH_4	533.48	607.17	10.0%	45.9%	47.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
					N_2O	2,332.05	4,521.49	10.0%	31.4%	33.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
1A.Fuel Comb (Transport)	a. Civil Aviation				CH_4	2.94	5.01	10.0%	200.0%	200%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
					N_2O	69.75	111.95	10.0%	10000.0%	10000%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%
	b. Road Transportation				CH_4	265.72	202.92	50.0%	40.0%	64%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
					N_2O	3,901.71	2,701.69	50.0%	50.0%	71%	0.2%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.2%	-0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
	c. Railways				CH_4	1.18	0.81	—	—	14%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	—	—	—
					N_2O	121.38	82.81	—	—	11%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	—	—	—
	d. Navigation				CH_4	26.33	25.57	13.0%	200.0%	200%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
					N_2O	111.31	106.90	13.0%	1000.0%	1000%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1B. Fugitive Emissions from Fuels	1. Solid Fuels	a. Coal Mining	i. Undergroun Mines	Mining Activities	CH_4	2,551.70	31.77	5.4%	0.0%	5%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
				Post-Mining Activities	CH_4	233.53	25.68	10.0%	200.0%	200%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
			ii. Surface Mines	Mining Activities	CH_4	19.50	9.81	10.0%	200.0%	200%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
				Post-Mining Activities	CH_4	1.70	0.85	10.0%	200.0%	200%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	2. Oil and Natural Gas	a. Oil		i. Exploration	CO_2	0.03	0.03	10.0%	25.0%	27%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
					CH_4	0.03	0.03	10.0%	25.0%	27%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
					N_2O	0.00	0.00	10.0%	25.0%	27%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
				ii. Production	CO_2	0.11	0.09	5.0%	25.0%	25%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
					CH_4	12.80	10.03	5.0%	25.0%	25%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
				iii. Transport	CO_2	0.00	0.00	5.0%	25.0%	25%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
					CH_4	0.76	1.50	5.0%	25.0%	25%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
				iv. Refining / Storage	CH_4	14.73	16.11	0.9%	25.0%	25%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		b. Natural Gas		ii. Production / Processing	CO_2	0.25	0.42	5.0%	25.0%	25%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
					CH_4	159.12	261.30	5.0%	25.0%	25%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
				iii. Transmission	CH_4	15.12	22.13	10.0%	25.0%	27%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
				iv. Distribution	CH_4	13.69	34.91	8.7%	25.0%	26%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		c. Venting and Flaring	Venting	i. oil	CO_2	0.01	0.00	5.0%	25.0%	25%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
					CH_4	12.19	9.55	5.0%	25.0%	25%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
			Flaring	i. oil	CO_2	28.17	22.06	5.0%	25.0%	25%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
					CH_4	1.22	0.95	5.0%	25.0%	25%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
					N_2O	0.08	0.07	5.0%	25.0%	25%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
				ii. Gas	CO_2	8.06	13.29	5.0%	25.0%	25%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
					CH_4	1.04	1.72	5.0%	25.0%	25%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
					N_2O	0.03	0.05	5.0%	25.0%	25%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2. Industrial Processes	A. Mineral Products	1. Cement Production			CO_2	37,966.28	31,376.40	10.0%	3.0%	10%	0.3%	0.0%	-0.8%	2.7%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%
		2. Lime Production			CO_2	7,371.02	7,478.38	5.0%	15.0%	16%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		3. Limestone & Dolomite Use	Limestone		CO_2	10,657.49	11,054.37	4.8%	16.4%	17%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
			Dolomite		CO_2	869.92	275.48	3.9%	3.5%	5%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		4. Soda Ash Production and Use			CO_2	583.63	329.67	6.3%	15.0%	16%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	B. Chemical Industries	1. Ammonia Production			CO_2	3,384.68	2,163.50	5.0%	22.5%	23%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		Chemical Industries other			CO_2	1,129.29	1,036.86	5.0%	77.2%	77%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		2. Nitric Acid,			N_2O	765.70	706.85	5.0%	46.0%	46%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		3. Adipic Acid			N_2O	7,501.25	917.88	2.0%	9.0%	9%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.6%	0.1%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
		4. Carbide			CH_4	0.42	0.66	10.0%	100.0%	100%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		5. Other	Carbon Black		CH_4	5.83	6.12	5.0%	54.8%	55%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
			Ethylene		CH_4	1.88	2.41	5.0%	77.2%	77%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
			Dichloroethylene		CH_4	0.28	0.37	5.0%	100.7%	101%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
			Styrene		CH_4	1.45	2.20	5.0%	113.2%	113%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
			Methanol		CH_4	3.52	0.00	5.0%	113.2%	113%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
			Coke		CH_4	324.84	104.11	5.0%	98.5%	99%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	C. Metal Production	1. Iron and steel			CO_2	356.09	170.36	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
					CH_4	15.47	14.80	5.0%	163.0%	163%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		2. Ferroalloy			CH_4	3.89	2.36	5.0%	163.0%	163%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Table 6.1
Tier1 Uncertainty Calculation & Reporting

A					B	C	D	E	F	G	H		I	J	K	L	M
IPCC Category					Gas	Base year emissions / removals	2006 emissions / removals	Activity Data Uncertainty	EForRF Uncertainty	Combined Uncertainty	Combined Uncertainty as % of Total National Emissions in 2004		Type A Sensitivity	Type B Sensitivity	Uncertainty in trend in National Emissions introduced by EForRF	Uncertainty in trend in National Emissions introduced by Activity	Uncertainty introduced into the Trend in Total National Emissions
						Input Data	Input Data	Input Data	Input Data	(E^2+F^2)^1/2	G*D/ΣD	H^2	Note B	D/ΣC	I*F Note C	J*E*√2	(K^2+L^2)^1/2
						Gg CO_2 equivalent	Gg CO_2 equivalent	%	%	%	%		%	%	%	%	%
Total						1,169,815.31	1,248,579.68				2%	0.0%					2%
2. Industrial Processes (F-gas)	C. Metal Production	3. Aluminium			PFCs	69.73	14.82	5.0%	33.0%	33%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		4. SF6 Used in Aluminium and Magnesium Foundries			SF_6	119.50	908.20	5.0%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	E. Production of F-gas	1. By-product Emissions (HCFC-22)			HFCs	17,023.50	682.70	5.0%	2.0%	5%	0.0%	0.0%	-1.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		2. Fugitive Emissions			HFCs	419.02	249.10	10.0%	100.0%	100%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
					PFCs	762.85	864.84	10.0%	100.0%	100%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
					SF_6	4,708.30	1,508.09	10.0%	100.0%	100%	0.1%	0.0%	-0.3%	0.1%	-0.3%	0.0%	0.3%
	F. Consumption of F-gas	1. Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment	Domestic Refrigerator	manufacturing	HFCs	11.34	313.00	40.0%	50.0%	64%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
				stock	HFCs	0.00	0.00	40.0%	50.0%	64%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
				disposal	HFCs	0.00	0.00	40.0%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
			Commercial Refrigerator	manufacturing	HFCs	9.20	1,113.99	40.0%	50.0%	64%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
				stock	HFCs	0.00	0.00	40.0%	50.0%	64%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
				disposal	HFCs	0.00	0.00	40.0%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
			Stationary Air-Conditionin	manufacturing	HFCs	0.00	438.21	40.0%	50.0%	64%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
				stock	HFCs	0.00	0.00	40.0%	50.0%	64%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
				disposal	HFCs	0.00	0.00	40.0%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
			Mobile Air-Conditionin	manufacturing	HFCs	786.58	2,335.32	40.0%	50.0%	64%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
				stock	HFCs	0.00	0.00	40.0%	50.0%	64%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
				disposal	HFCs	0.00	0.00	40.0%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		2. Foam Blowing		manufacturing	HFCs	451.76	191.30	50.0%	50.0%	71%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
				stock	HFCs	0.00	109.58	50.0%	50.0%	71%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		3. Fire Extinguisher		manufacturing	HFCs	0.00	NO	50.0%	50.0%	71%	0.0%	0.0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		4. Aerosols / MI	Aerosols	manufacturing	HFCs	1,365.00	23.88	40.0%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
				stock	HFCs	0.00	819.05	40.0%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
			MDI	manufacturing	HFCs	0.00	5.41	40.0%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
				stock	HFCs	0.00	208.63	40.0%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		5. Solvents			PFCs	10,612.00	2,220.15	40.0%	0.0%	40.0%	0.1%	0.0%	-0.8%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
		7. Semiconductor Manufacture			HFCs	145.40	127.84	40.0%	50.0%	64%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
					PFCs	2,857.35	3,223.31	40.0%	50.0%	64%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
					SF_6	1,099.82	1,256.80	40.0%	50.0%	64%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
		8. Electrical Equipment		manufacturing	SF_6	9,560.00	348.06	40.0%	30.0%	50%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.8%	0.0%	-0.3%	0.0%	0.3%
				stock	SF_6	1,441.17	327.43	40.0%	50.0%	64%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
3. SOPU	D. Other	Anaesthesia			N_2O	287.07	266.41	5.0%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
4. Agriculture	A. Enteric Fermentatio	Dairy Cattle			CH_4	4,042.62	3,360.11	0.7%	15.0%	15%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		Non-Dairy Cattle			CH_4	3,322.59	3,438.31	0.7%	19.0%	19%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		Buffalo			CH_4	0.25	0.09	0.7%	50.0%	50%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		Sheep			CH_4	2.64	0.96	0.7%	50.0%	50%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		Goat			CH_4	3.12	2.96	0.7%	50.0%	50%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		Swine			CH_4	261.74	223.34	0.4%	50.0%	50%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		Horse			CH_4	8.77	9.45	0.7%	50.0%	50%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	B. Manure Management	Dairy Cattle			CH_4	2,609.46	2,022.37	10.0%	76.8%	77%	0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.2%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
					N_2O	939.09	727.93	10.0%	96.5%	97%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		Non-Dairy Cattle			CH_4	93.78	93.33	10.0%	72.3%	73%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
					N_2O	812.38	807.98	10.0%	124.6%	125%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		Buffalo			CH_4	0.01	0.00	0.7%	100.0%	100%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
					N_2O	0.04	0.01	0.7%	100.0%	100%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		Swine			CH_4	334.57	285.73	0.4%	106.0%	106%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
					N_2O	1,654.93	1,413.37	0.4%	75.0%	75%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		Poultry (Hen, Broiler)			CH_4	81.43	68.63	0.7%	73.0%	73%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
					N_2O	2,111.38	1,760.66	0.7%	103.0%	103%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		Sheep			CH_4	0.18	0.06	0.7%	100.0%	100%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
					N_2O	3.09	1.12	0.7%	100.0%	100%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		Goat			CH_4	0.14	0.13	0.7%	100.0%	100%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
					N_2O	13.44	12.75	0.7%	100.0%	100%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		Horse			CH_4	1.01	1.09	0.7%	100.0%	100%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
					N_2O	8.70	9.38	0.7%	100.0%	100%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	C. Rice Cultivation	Continuously Flooded			CH_4	244.13	200.20	0.3%	116.3%	116%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		Intermittently Flooded	Straw amendment		CH_4	4,604.13	3,775.78	0.3%	31.7%	32%	0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
			Various compost amendment		CH_4	1,196.96	981.60	0.3%	32.0%	32%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
			No-amendment		CH_4	957.56	785.28	0.3%	46.0%	46%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	D. Agricultura Soils	1. Direct Soil Emissions	Synthetic Fertilizers		N_2O	1,855.05	1,522.70	10.0%	59.2%	60%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
			Animal Waste Applied to Soils		N_2O	1,317.10	1,070.50	10.0%	69.3%	70%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
			Crop residues		N_2O	1,071.25	913.28	10.0%	167.7%	168%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
			Organic soil		N_2O	804.28	721.10	10.0%	799.9%	800%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
		3. Indirect Emissions	Atmospheric Deposition		N_2O	1,526.77	1,281.25	10.0%	61.2%	62%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
			N Leaching & Run-off		N_2O	2,101.58	1,700.95	10.0%	96.5%	97%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	F. Field Burning of Agricultural Residue	1. Cereals	Wheat		CH_4	6.08	5.92	10.0%	185.7%	186%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
					N_2O	1.38	1.35	10.0%	184.7%	185%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
			Barley		CH_4	1.96	1.09	10.0%	185.7%	186%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
					N_2O	1.79	0.95	10.0%	186.7%	187%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
			Maize		CH_4	33.03	22.91	50.0%	418.0%	421%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
					N_2O	28.02	19.44	50.0%	423.0%	426%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
			Oats		CH_4	0.26	0.59	10.0%	153.7%	154%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
					N_2O	0.18	0.51	10.0%	167.7%	168%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
			Rye		CH_4	0.03	0.03	10.0%	132.6%	133%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
					N_2O	0.01	0.02	10.0%	155.7%	156%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
			Rice		CH_4	62.81	54.50	50.0%	178.0%	185%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
					N_2O	25.10	21.78	50.0%	175.0%	182%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		2. Pulse	Peas		CH_4	0.42	0.21	20.0%	481.0%	481%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
					N_2O	0.36	0.18	20.0%	423.0%	423%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
			Soybeans		CH_4	2.44	2.41	50.0%	176.0%	183%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
					N_2O	0.86	0.85	50.0%	182.0%	189%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
			Other (Adzuki beans)		CH_4	1.11	0.74	50.0%	179.0%	186%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
					N_2O	0.50	0.33	50.0%	180.0%	187%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
			Other (kidney beans)		CH_4	0.40	0.24	50.0%	418.0%	421%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
					N_2O	0.16	0.10	50.0%	418.0%	421%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
			Other (peanuts)		CH_4	0.17	0.10	50.0%	418.0%	421%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
					N_2O	0.07	0.04	50.0%	418.0%	421%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		3. Tuber & Root	Potatoes		CH_4	4.58	3.42	20.0%	418.0%	418%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
					N_2O	6.39	4.77	20.0%	419.0%	419%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
			Other: Sugarbeet		CH_4	0.81	0.85	50.0%	417.0%	420%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
					N_2O	0.92	0.98	50.0%	419.0%	422%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		4. Sugar Cane			CH_4	15.69	9.17	50.0%	418.0%	421%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
					N_2O	38.18	22.31	50.0%	423.0%	426%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Table 6.1
Tier1 Uncertainty Calculation & Reporting

A				B	C	D	E	F	G	H		I	J	K	L	M
IPCC Category				Gas	Base year emissions / removals	2006 emissions / removals	Activity Data Uncertainty	EForRF Uncertainty	Combined Uncertainty	Combined Uncertainty as % of Total National Emissions in 2004		Type A Sensitivity	Type B Sensitivity	Uncertainty in trend in National Emissions introduced by EForRF	Uncertainty in trend in National Emissions introduced by Activity	Uncertainty introduced into the Trend in Total National Emissions
					Input Data	Input Data	Input Data	Input Data	(E^2+F^2)^1/2	G*D/ΣD	H^2	Note B	D/ΣC	I*F Note C	J*E*√2	(K^2+L^2)^1/2
					Gg CO_2 equivalent	Gg CO_2 equivalent	%	%	%	%		%	%	%	%	%
Total					1,169,815.31	1,248,579.68				2%	0.0%					2%
5. LULUCF	A. Forest Lan	1. Forest Land remaining Forest Land		CO_2	▲ 75,127.14	▲ 81,909.59	5.0%	5.3%	7.3%	-0.5%	0.0%	-0.1%	-7.0%	0.0%	-0.5%	0.5%
		2. Land converted to Forest Land		CO_2	▲ 5,632.19	▲ 1,479.04	10.0%	12.1%	15.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
				CH_4	8.31	2.48	46.3%	25.0%	53%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
				N_2O	0.84	0.25	46.3%	75.6%	89%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	B. Cropland	1. Cropland remaining Cropland		CO_2	IE,NA,NE	IE,NA,NE	−	−	−	0.0%	0.0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		2. Land converted to Cropland		CO_2	1,945.52	307.27	10.0%	40.5%	41.8%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
				CH_4	21.72	1.97	76.6%	25.0%	81%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
				N_2O	95.41	14.51	76.6%	75.6%	108%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	C. Grassland	1. Grassland remaining Grassland		CO_2	IE,NA,NE	IE,NA,NE	−	−	−	0.0%	0.0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		2. Land converted to Grassland		CO_2	▲ 3,955.60	▲ 1,138.75	10.0%	25.0%	26.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	-0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
				CH_4	3.06	0.31	76.5%	25.0%	80%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
				N_2O	0.31	0.03	76.5%	75.6%	108%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	D. Wetlands	1. Wetlands remaining Wetlands		CO_2	NE,NO	NE,NO	−	−	−	0.0%	0.0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		2. Land converted to Wetlands		CO_2	281.78	181.39	10.0%	32.6%	34.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
				CH_4	1.32	1.27	79.9%	25.0%	84%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
				N_2O	0.13	0.13	79.9%	75.6%	110%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	E. Settlement	1. Settlements remaining Settlements		CO_2	▲ 262.87	▲ 461.72	10.0%	58.3%	59.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		2. Land converted to Settlements		CO_2	▲ 9,730.54	▲ 7,346.89	10.0%	16.1%	19.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	-0.6%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.1%
				CH_4	54.63	12.54	73.5%	25.0%	78%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
				N_2O	5.54	1.27	73.5%	75.6%	105%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	F. Other Land	1. Other Land remaining Other Land		CO_2	0.00	0.00	−	−	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		2. Land converted to Other Land		CO_2	434.80	303.31	10.0%	5315.9%	5315.9%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.7%	0.0%	0.7%
				CH_4	10.30	7.56	80.0%	25.0%	84%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
				N_2O	1.05	0.77	80.0%	75.6%	110%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6. Waste	A. Solid Wast Disposal on Land	1. Managed Wa Disposal on Land	Kitchen Garbage	CH_4	1,467.35	738.81	32.4%	42.4%	53%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
			Waste Paper	CH_4	3,384.70	1,874.47	42.7%	42.4%	60%	0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.2%	-0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
			Waste Textile	CH_4	220.86	119.96	42.9%	43.8%	61%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
			Waste Wood	CH_4	1,073.41	1,087.43	56.6%	42.5%	71%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
			Sewage Sludge	CH_4	830.48	362.64	32.0%	44.2%	55%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
			Human Waste Sludge	CH_4	132.20	104.42	32.6%	44.2%	55%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
			Water Purification Sludge	CH_4	100.92	58.36	31.7%	108.6%	113%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
			Organic Sludge from Manufacture	CH_4	1,145.79	340.75	33.4%	54.0%	63%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
			Livestock Waste	CH_4	704.03	636.17	49.4%	46.9%	68%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		3. Other	Illegal Disposal	CH_4	4.36	46.66	66.8%	42.5%	79%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
			Composting of Organic Waste	CH_4	19.82	22.53	10.0%	73.3%	74.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	B. Wastewate Handling	1. Industrial Wastewater		CH_4	112.52	103.47	37.4%	60.0%	71%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
				N_2O	122.21	121.81	51.1%	300.0%	304%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		2. Domestic and Commercial Wastewater	Sewage Treatment Plant	CH_4	181.48	250.22	10.4%	30.9%	33%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
				N_2O	491.78	678.08	10.4%	145.7%	146%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
			Private Sewerage Tank	CH_4	451.84	431.97	10.0%	86.8%	87%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
				N_2O	468.72	311.43	10.0%	71.0%	72%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
			Human-Waste Treatment Plant	CH_4	110.14	21.27	12.3%	100.0%	101%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
				N_2O	69.56	6.87	33.9%	100.0%	106%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
			Degradation of domestic wastewater in nature	CH_4	1,263.64	602.35	10.0%	75.4%	76.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
				N_2O	137.10	59.64	10.0%	75.4%	76.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	C. Waste Incineratio	Municipal Solid Waste	Plastics	CO_2	10,451.61	12,377.39	16.0%	4.3%	17%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	1.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
			Waste textile	CO_2	1,087.80	709.14	22.4%	4.3%	23%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
				CH_4	21.09	16.27	10.0%	100.2%	100.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
				N_2O	687.07	764.71	10.0%	40.6%	41.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		Industrial Solid Waste	Waste Oil	CO_2	4,538.53	5,886.95	104.4%	4.8%	105%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%
			Plastics	CO_2	2,349.53	5,092.34	100.0%	4.8%	100%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%
				CH_4	3.74	4.95	100.0%	111.5%	150%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
				N_2O	1,204.85	2,110.76	100.0%	58.8%	116%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%
		Specially Contorolled Industrial Solid Waste		CO_2	946.78	1,864.76	100.0%	133.1%	166.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
				CH_4	0.12	0.26	100.0%	100.3%	141.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
				N_2O	5.95	12.81	100.0%	123.2%	158.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		Raw material and fuel use of MSW		CO_2	0.00	476.96	16.0%	4.3%	17%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
				CH_4	0.00	0.00	10.0%	179.4%	180%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
				N_2O	0.00	0.01	10.0%	111.2%	112%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		Raw material a fuel use of ISW	Waste Oil	CO_2	0.00	1,167.33	12.3%	4.8%	13%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
				CH_4	0.00	2.93	10.0%	72.8%	74%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
				N2O	0.00	3.80	10.0%	39.6%	41%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
			Waste Plastics	CO_2	2,072.74	3,549.10	104.4%	4.8%	105%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%
				CH_4	0.25	0.55	10.0%	91.7%	92.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
				N_2O	4.90	13.46	10.0%	29.7%	31.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
			Waste Wood	CH_4	36.94	57.29	100.0%	80.2%	128%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
				N_2O	6.18	9.58	100.0%	45.3%	110%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		Raw material and fuel use of Waste tire		CO_2	524.23	944.62	14.5%	4.8%	15%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
				CH_4	0.65	0.99	10.0%	90.8%	91.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
				N_2O	1.55	3.17	10.0%	23.7%	25.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		Fuel use of RDF and RPF		CO_2	24.58	1,210.38	10.6%	42.6%	44%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
				CH_4	0.00	0.12	10.0%	48.1%	49.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
				N_2O	0.16	6.52	10.0%	30.9%	32.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	D. Oher	Decomposition of petroleum-derived surface-active agent		CO_2	702.83	521.20	10.0%	22.4%	24.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		Composting of Organic Waste		N_2O	20.12	23.55	10.0%	85.7%	86.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Annex 8. Hierarchical Structure of Japan's National GHG Inventory File System

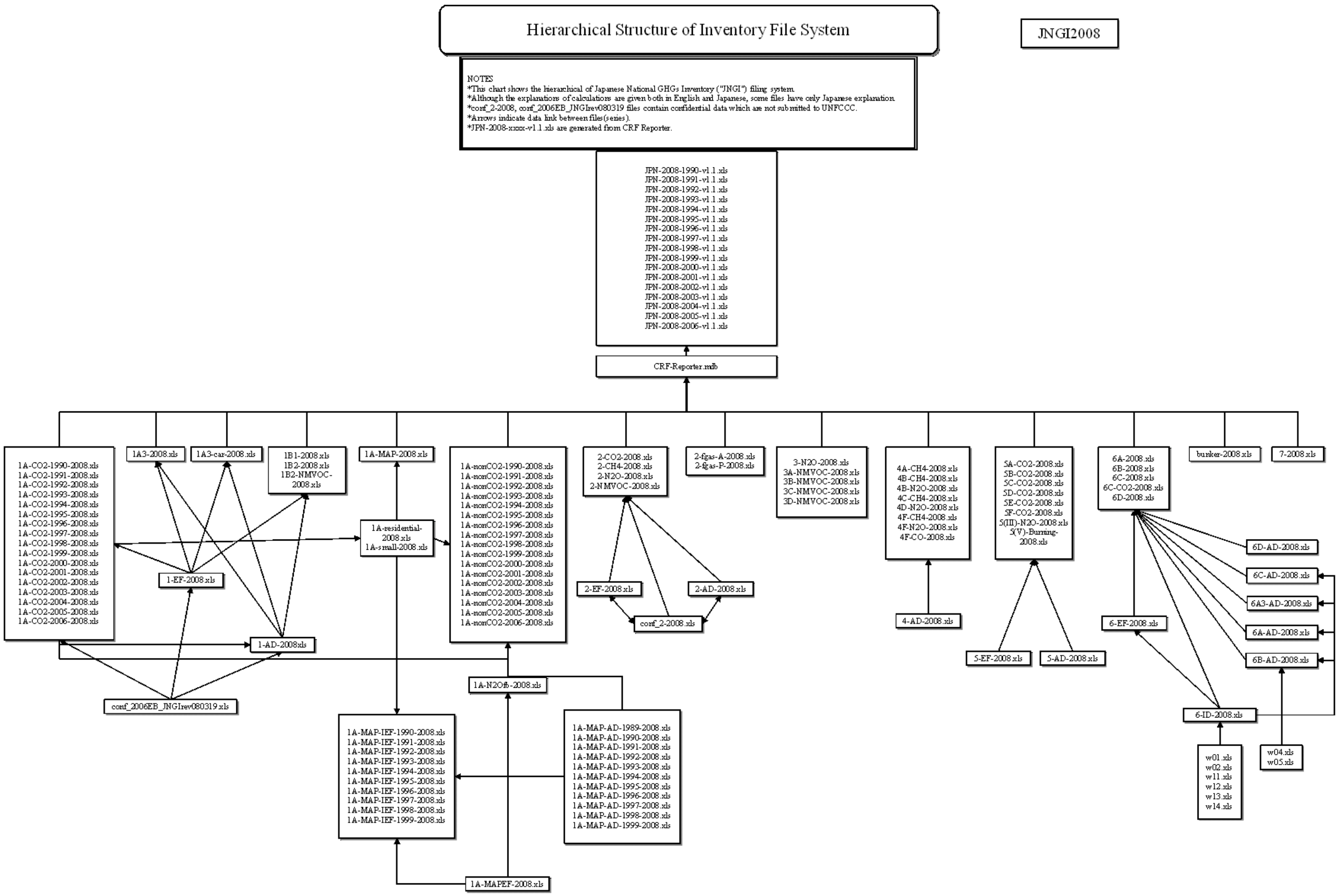
Multiple MS Excel files have been used when estimating Japanese inventory. The explanation of each MS Excel file and the hierarchical structure of Japanese National GHGs Inventory (JNGI) file system are shown below.

Table 1 Explanation of each MS Excel file

category	file name	contents
	JPN-2008-1990-v1.1.xls ～ JPN-2008-2006-v1.1.xls	Common reporting format provided by UNFCCC secretariat
1. Energy	1A3-2008.xls	GHGs emissions from transport sector (except Non-CO_2 from Car)
	1A3-car-2008.xls	Non-CO_2 emissions from car
	1A-nonCO2-1990-2008.xls ～ 1A-nonCO2-2006-2008.xls	Non-CO_2 emissions from stationary facilities
	1A-CO2-1990-2008.xls ～ 1A-CO2-2006-2008.xls	CO_2 emissions from fuel combustions at stationary facilities
	1-AD-2008.xls	Activity Data of Caotegory1 (except Energy Balance Sheet)
	1A-MAP-2008.xls	Emissions of Non-CO_2 from stationary combustion
	1A-MAPEF-2008.xls	Emission Factors of Non-CO2 from stationary combustion
	1A-MAP-AD-1989-2008.xls ～ 1A-MAP-AD-1999-2008.xls	Share by furnace type for calculation of emissions of Non-CO_2 from stationary combustion
	1A-MAP-IEF-1989-2008.xls ～ 1A-MAP-IEF-1999-2008.xls	Implied Emission Factors of Non-CO_2 from stationary combustion
	1A-N2Ofb-2008.xls	N_2O Emissions from fluidized-bed boilers
	1A-residential-2008.xls	Emissions of Non-CO_2 from Residential Sector
	1A-small-2008.xls	Emissions of Non-CO_2 from Commercial and other sector
	1B1-2008.xls	GHGs fugitive emissions from coal production
	1B2-2008.xls	GHGs fugitive emissions from oil & gas production
	1B2-NMVOC-2008.xls	NMVOC fugitive emissions from oil facilities
	1-EF-2008.xls	Emission Factors of Category1
2. Industrial Processes	2-AD-2008.xls	Activity Data of Caotegory2 (except F-gas)
	2-CH4-2008.xls	CH_4 emissions from Category2 (Industrial Processes)
	2-CO2-2008.xls	CO_2 emissions from Category2 (Industrial Processes)
	2-EF-2008.xls	Emission Factors of Category2
	2-Fgas-A-2008.xls	F-gas (HFCs, PFCs, SF_6) actual emissions
	2-Fgas-P-2008.xls	F-gas (HFCs, PFCs, SF_6) potential emissions
	2-N2O-2008.xls	N_2O emissions from Category2 (Industrial Processes)
	2-NMVOC-2008.xls	NMVOC emissions from Category2 (Industrial Processes)
3. Solvent and Other Product Use	3A-NMVOC-2008.xls	NMVOC emissions from paint application use
	3B-NMVOC-2008.xls	NMVOC emissions from dry cleaning & Degreasing
	3C-NMVOC-2008.xls	NMVOC emissions from paint production, ink production & use, polyethylene laminate, solvent-type adhesive use and gum solvent use
	3D-NMVOC-2008.xls	NMVOC emissions from other solvent
	3-N2O-2008.xls	N_2O emissions from anesthesia

Table 2 Explanation of each MS Excel file (continued)

category	file name	contents
4. Agriculture	4A-CH4-2008.xls	CH_4 emissions from enteric fermentation
	4-AD-2008.xls	Activity Data of Caotegory4
	4B-CH4-2008.xls	CH_4 emissions from manure management
	4B-N2O-2008.xls	N_2O emissions from manure management
	4C-CH4-2008.xls	CH_4 emissions from rice cultivation
	4D-N2O-2008.xls	N_2O emissions from agricultural soils
	4F-CH4-2008.xls	CH_4 emissions from field burning of agricultural residues
	4F-CO-2008.xls	CO emissions from field burning of agricultural residues
	4F-N2O-2008.xls	N_2O emissions from field burning of agricultural residues
5. LULUCF	5(III)-N2O-2008.xls	N_2O emissions from disturbance associated with land use conversion to cropland
	5(V)-Burning-2008.xls	GHGs (CH_4, N_2O, CO, NO_x) emission from biomass burning
	5A-CO2-2008.xls	CO_2 emissions and removals from forest land
	5-AD-2008.xls	Area of land and land use change (Activity data for Category 5)
	5B-CO2-2008.xls	CO_2 emissions and removals from cropland
	5C-CO2-2008.xls	CO_2 emissions and removals from grassland
	5D-CO2-2008.xls	CO_2 emissions and removals from wetlands
	5E-CO2-2008.xls	CO_2 emissions and removals from settlements
	5-EF-2008.xls	Emission Factors of Category5
	5F-CO2-2008.xls	CO_2 emissions and removals from other land
6. Waste	6A3-AD-2008.xls	Activity data of solid waste disposal on land (other)
	6A-2008.xls	GHGs emissions from solid waste disposal on land
	6A-AD-2008.xls	Activity data of solid waste disposal on land
	6B-2008.xls	GHGs emissions from wastewater handling
	6B-AD-2008.xls	Activity data of wastewater handling
	6C-2008.xls	GHGs emissions from waste incineration (exclude CO_2)
	6C-AD-2008.xls	Activity data of waste incineration
	6C-CO2-2008.xls	CO_2 emissions from waste incineration
	6D-2008.xls	GHGs emissions from other waste
	6A-AD-2008.xls	Activity data of other waste
	6-EF-2008.xls	Emission Factors of Category6
	6-ID-2008.xls	Background data for waste sector
7. Other	7-2008.xls	CO Emissions from tobaccos
Memo Item	bunker-2008.xls	GHGs emissions from bunker fuels



NOTES
*This chart shows the hierarchical of Japanese National GHGs Inventory ("JNGI") filing system.
*Although the explanations of calculations are given both in English and Japanese, some files have only Japanese explanation.
*conf_2-2008, conf_2006EB_JNGIrev080319 files contain confidential data which are not submitted to UNFCCC.
*Arrows indicate data link between files(series).
*JPN-2008-xxxx-v1.1.xls are generated from CRF Reporter.

Figure 1 Hierarchical structure of Japan's National GHG Inventory File System

Annex 9. Summary of Common Reporting Format

“Summary.2 Table” of the CRF indicated below shows emissions and removals for every year. During 1990-1994, Japan had reported only potential emissions of HFCs, PFCs, and SF_6. In Table.10 of the CRF showing the trend each year, between 1990 and 1994, the potential emissions of HFCs, PFCs, and SF_6 are shown, and from 1995 onward, actual emissions of HFCs, PFCs, SF_6 are shown.

9.1. Emissions[1] and Removals in 1990

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

Inventory 1990
Submission 2008 v1.1
JAPAN

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)	**1,052,151.14**	**33,484.87**	**32,736.78**	**17,930.00**	**5,670.00**	**38,240.00**	**1,180,212.79**
1. Energy	**1,059,180.36**	**3,866.78**	**6,536.32**				**1,069,583.46**
A. Fuel Combustion (Sectoral Approach)	1,059,143.74	829.64	6,536.20				1,066,509.58
1. Energy Industries	317,760.48	18.37	545.63				318,324.48
2. Manufacturing Industries and Construction	367,681.17	307.45	1,495.92				369,484.54
3. Transport	211,053.69	296.16	4,204.15				215,554.01
4. Other Sectors	161,641.24	207.12	272.31				162,120.66
5. Other	1,007.16	0.54	18.19				1,025.88
B. Fugitive Emissions from Fuels	36.62	3,037.14	0.11				3,073.88
1. Solid Fuels	NE,NO	2,806.43	NE,NO				2,806.43
2. Oil and Natural Gas	36.62	230.71	0.11				267.45
2. Industrial Processes	**62,318.39**	**357.58**	**8,266.95**	**17,930.00**	**5,670.00**	**38,240.00**	**132,782.92**
A. Mineral Products	57,448.33	NA,NO	NA,NO				57,448.33
B. Chemical Industry	4,513.97	338.22	8,266.95	NA	NA	NA	13,119.14
C. Metal Production	356.09	19.36	NO	NA,NE	NA,NE	NA,NE	375.45
D. Other Production	IE						IE
E. Production of Halocarbons and SF_6				NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO
F. Consumption of Halocarbons and SF_6 (2)				17,930.00	5,670.00	38,240.00	61,840.00
G. Other	NO	NO	NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO
3. Solvent and Other Product Use	**NA,NE**		**287.07**				**287.07**
4. Agriculture		**17,894.84**	**14,323.00**				**32,217.84**
A. Enteric Fermentation		7,641.73					7,641.73
B. Manure Management		3,120.57	5,543.05				8,663.62
C. Rice Cultivation		7,002.78					7,002.78
D. Agricultural Soils(3)		NA	8,676.03				8,676.03
E. Prescribed Burning of Savannas		NE	NE				NE
F. Field Burning of Agricultural Residues		129.77	103.92				233.69
G. Other		NO	NO				NO
5. Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry(1)	**-92,046.24**	**99.33**	**103.29**				**-91,843.62**
A. Forest Land	-80,759.32	8.31	0.84				-80,750.17
B. Cropland	1,945.52	21.72	95.41				2,062.65
C. Grassland	-3,955.60	3.06	0.31				-3,952.24
D. Wetlands	281.78	1.32	0.13				283.23
E. Settlements	-9,993.41	54.63	5.54				-9,933.24
F. Other Land	434.80	10.30	1.05				446.14
G. Other	NE	NE	NE				NE
6. Waste	**22,698.63**	**11,266.33**	**3,220.16**				**37,185.11**
A. Solid Waste Disposal on Land	NA,NE,NO	9,083.92					9,083.92
B. Waste-water Handling		2,119.61	1,289.37				3,408.98
C. Waste Incineration	21,995.80	62.80	1,910.66				23,969.26
D. Other	702.83	IE,NO	20.12				722.95
7. Other *(as specified in Summary 1.A)*	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**

Memo Items: (4)							
International Bunkers	30,829.18	42.30	275.80				31,147.29
Aviation	13,189.32	7.84	130.44				13,327.60
Marine	17,639.86	34.47	145.36				17,819.69
Multilateral Operations	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**				**NO**
CO_2 Emissions from Biomass	**18,747.30**						**18,747.30**

Total CO_2 Equivalent Emissions without Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	1,272,056.41
Total CO_2 Equivalent Emissions with Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	1,180,212.79

(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.

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[1] Potential emissions of HFCs, PFCs and SF_6 are reported due to the generation of CRF Reporter

9.2. Emissions[2] and Removals in 1991

SUMMARY 2 SUMMARY REPORT FOR CO$_2$ EQUIVALENT EMISSIONS
(Sheet 1 of 1)

Inventory 1991
Submission 2008 v1.1
JAPAN

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)	**1,062,699.50**	**33,246.42**	**32,209.46**	**18,070.00**	**6,370.00**	**43,498.00**	**1,196,093.38**
1. Energy	**1,066,681.72**	**3,629.49**	**6,814.38**				**1,077,125.59**
A. Fuel Combustion (Sectoral Approach)	1,066,628.05	834.73	6,814.22				1,074,277.00
1. Energy Industries	320,303.88	19.59	568.32				320,891.79
2. Manufacturing Industries and Construction	362,542.37	307.19	1,581.86				364,431.42
3. Transport	222,466.79	298.57	4,367.17				227,132.54
4. Other Sectors	160,314.95	208.77	278.75				160,802.47
5. Other	1,000.07	0.60	18.12				1,018.79
B. Fugitive Emissions from Fuels	53.67	2,794.76	0.16				2,848.59
1. Solid Fuels	NE,NO	2,538.33	NE,NO				2,538.33
2. Oil and Natural Gas	53.67	256.43	0.16				310.26
2. Industrial Processes	**63,875.92**	**347.49**	**7,539.75**	**18,070.00**	**6,370.00**	**43,498.00**	**139,701.17**
A. Mineral Products	59,052.72	NA,NO	NA,NO				59,052.72
B. Chemical Industry	4,500.16	329.15	7,539.75	NA	NA	NA	12,369.06
C. Metal Production	323.04	18.34	NO	NA,NE	NA,NE	NA,NE	341.38
D. Other Production	IE						IE
E. Production of Halocarbons and SF$_6$				NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO
F. Consumption of Halocarbons and SF$_6$ (2)				18,070.00	6,370.00	43,498.00	67,938.00
G. Other	NO	NO	NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO
3. Solvent and Other Product Use	**NA,NE**		**356.85**				**356.85**
4. Agriculture		**18,016.38**	**14,107.72**				**32,124.09**
A. Enteric Fermentation		7,751.70					7,751.70
B. Manure Management		3,116.81	5,499.54				8,616.35
C. Rice Cultivation		7,020.95					7,020.95
D. Agricultural Soils(3)		NA	8,509.81				8,509.81
E. Prescribed Burning of Savannas		NE	NE				NE
F. Field Burning of Agricultural Residues		126.91	98.37				225.28
G. Other		NO	NO				NO
5. Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry(1)	**-90,931.20**	**98.26**	**96.33**				**-90,736.60**
A. Forest Land	-80,718.47	6.22	0.63				-80,711.62
B. Cropland	1,539.46	12.28	87.60				1,639.34
C. Grassland	-3,482.53	1.75	0.18				-3,480.60
D. Wetlands	261.56	1.20	0.12				262.88
E. Settlements	-9,030.70	64.99	6.60				-8,959.12
F. Other Land	499.49	11.82	1.20				512.52
G. Other	NE	NE	NE				NE
6. Waste	**23,073.05**	**11,154.80**	**3,294.44**				**37,522.29**
A. Solid Waste Disposal on Land	NA,NE,NO	9,014.71					9,014.71
B. Waste-water Handling		2,077.23	1,311.17				3,388.40
C. Waste Incineration	22,386.61	62.86	1,966.95				24,416.42
D. Other	686.45	IE,NO	16.31				702.76
7. Other *(as specified in Summary 1.A)*	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**

Memo Items: (4)							
International Bunkers	32,531.98	44.64	291.02				32,867.64
Aviation	13,919.12	8.27	137.65				14,065.05
Marine	18,612.86	36.36	153.37				18,802.60
Multilateral Operations	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**				**NO**
CO$_2$ Emissions from Biomass	**18,870.94**						**18,870.94**

Total CO$_2$ Equivalent Emissions without Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	1,286,829.99
Total CO$_2$ Equivalent Emissions with Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	1,196,093.38

(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.

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[2] Potential emissions of HFCs, PFCs and SF$_6$ are reported due to the generation of CRF Reporter

9.3. Emissions[3] and Removals in 1992

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

Inventory 1992
Submission 2008 v1.1
JAPAN

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)	**1,071,854.75**	**32,994.25**	**32,329.15**	**19,750.00**	**6,370.00**	**47,800.00**	**1,211,098.15**
1. Energy	**1,073,741.85**	**3,376.96**	**6,974.76**				**1,084,093.57**
A. Fuel Combustion (Sectoral Approach)	1,073,684.90	849.62	6,974.59				1,081,509.11
1. Energy Industries	327,020.00	20.45	541.47				327,581.92
2. Manufacturing Industries and Construction	354,334.67	303.22	1,666.08				356,303.98
3. Transport	226,859.69	301.50	4,459.21				231,620.40
4. Other Sectors	164,488.04	223.76	289.85				165,001.65
5. Other	982.50	0.69	17.98				1,001.17
B. Fugitive Emissions from Fuels	56.95	2,527.34	0.17				2,584.46
1. Solid Fuels	NE,NO	2,267.52	NE,NO				2,267.52
2. Oil and Natural Gas	56.95	259.82	0.17				316.94
2. Industrial Processes	**63,524.19**	**322.22**	**7,452.41**	**19,750.00**	**6,370.00**	**47,800.00**	**145,218.82**
A. Mineral Products	58,818.65	NA,NO	NA,NO				58,818.65
B. Chemical Industry	4,380.50	304.45	7,452.41	NA	NA	NA	12,137.36
C. Metal Production	325.05	17.76	NO	NA,NE	NA,NE	NA,NE	342.81
D. Other Production	IE						IE
E. Production of Halocarbons and SF_6				NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO
F. Consumption of Halocarbons and SF_6 (2)				19,750.00	6,370.00	47,800.00	73,920.00
G. Other	NO	NO	NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO
3. Solvent and Other Product Use	**NA,NE**		**413.01**				**413.01**
4. Agriculture		**18,101.56**	**13,975.66**				**32,077.22**
A. Enteric Fermentation		7,793.32					7,793.32
B. Manure Management		3,089.85	5,447.38				8,537.23
C. Rice Cultivation		7,102.75					7,102.75
D. Agricultural Soils(3)		NA	8,437.57				8,437.57
E. Prescribed Burning of Savannas		NE	NE				NE
F. Field Burning of Agricultural Residues		115.64	90.72				206.36
G. Other		NO	NO				NO
5. Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry(1)	**-89,984.82**	**105.51**	**91.84**				**-89,787.47**
A. Forest Land	-80,680.55	4.34	0.44				-80,675.77
B. Cropland	1,546.19	14.07	82.56				1,642.81
C. Grassland	-3,275.21	2.05	0.21				-3,272.95
D. Wetlands	358.58	3.85	0.39				362.82
E. Settlements	-8,343.15	71.58	7.26				-8,264.31
F. Other Land	409.32	9.63	0.98				419.93
G. Other	NE	NE	NE				NE
6. Waste	**24,573.52**	**11,088.00**	**3,421.47**				**39,082.98**
A. Solid Waste Disposal on Land	NA,NE,NO	8,986.57					8,986.57
B. Waste-water Handling		2,038.24	1,296.16				3,334.39
C. Waste Incineration	23,874.62	63.19	2,108.55				26,046.36
D. Other	698.90	IE,NO	16.76				715.66
7. Other ***(as specified in Summary 1.A)***	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**

Memo Items: (4)							
International Bunkers	32,937.28	45.03	294.87				33,277.18
Aviation	14,216.76	8.45	140.60				14,365.81
Marine	18,720.51	36.58	154.28				18,911.37
Multilateral Operations	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**				**NO**
CO_2 Emissions from Biomass	**18,419.27**						**18,419.27**

Total CO_2 Equivalent Emissions without Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	1,300,885.61
Total CO_2 Equivalent Emissions with Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	1,211,098.15

(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.

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[3] Potential emissions of HFCs, PFCs and SF_6 are reported due to the generation of CRF Reporter

9.4. Emissions[4] and Removals in 1993

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

Inventory 1993
Submission 2008 v1.1
JAPAN

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)	**1,064,269.42**	**32,711.75**	**32,036.40**	**21,310.00**	**8,860.00**	**45,410.00**	**1,204,597.56**
1. Energy	**1,067,613.04**	**3,208.95**	**7,007.99**				**1,077,829.99**
A. Fuel Combustion (Sectoral Approach)	1,067,559.83	869.73	7,007.83				1,075,437.38
1. Energy Industries	308,959.26	20.39	551.21				309,530.85
2. Manufacturing Industries and Construction	353,672.48	305.06	1,683.79				355,661.33
3. Transport	231,727.93	294.22	4,432.03				236,454.18
4. Other Sectors	172,284.75	249.36	322.72				172,856.82
5. Other	915.40	0.70	18.09				934.19
B. Fugitive Emissions from Fuels	53.21	2,339.23	0.16				2,392.61
1. Solid Fuels	NE,NO	2,075.76	NE,NO				2,075.76
2. Oil and Natural Gas	53.21	263.46	0.16				316.84
2. Industrial Processes	**62,767.28**	**320.55**	**7,302.85**	**21,310.00**	**8,860.00**	**45,410.00**	**145,970.68**
A. Mineral Products	58,279.87	NA,NO	NA,NO				58,279.87
B. Chemical Industry	4,156.65	303.85	7,302.85	NA	NA	NA	11,763.35
C. Metal Production	330.76	16.70	NO	NA,NE	NA,NE	NA,NE	347.46
D. Other Production	IE						IE
E. Production of Halocarbons and SF_6				NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO
F. Consumption of Halocarbons and SF_6 (2)				21,310.00	8,860.00	45,410.00	75,580.00
G. Other	NO	NO	NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO
3. Solvent and Other Product Use	**NA,NE**		**411.66**				**411.66**
4. Agriculture		**18,185.94**	**13,796.26**				**31,982.20**
A. Enteric Fermentation		7,748.30					7,748.30
B. Manure Management		3,026.51	5,347.77				8,374.27
C. Rice Cultivation		7,292.48					7,292.48
D. Agricultural Soils(3)		NA	8,358.06				8,358.06
E. Prescribed Burning of Savannas		NE	NE				NE
F. Field Burning of Agricultural Residues		118.65	90.43				209.08
G. Other		NO	NO				NO
5. Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry(1)	**-90,289.97**	**97.48**	**85.33**				**-90,107.16**
A. Forest Land	-80,633.45	23.91	2.43				-80,607.12
B. Cropland	1,182.77	4.99	75.94				1,263.70
C. Grassland	-2,967.17	0.74	0.07				-2,966.36
D. Wetlands	256.61	1.68	0.17				258.46
E. Settlements	-8,698.37	54.09	5.49				-8,638.79
F. Other Land	569.65	12.06	1.22				582.94
G. Other	NE	NE	NE				NE
6. Waste	**24,179.07**	**10,898.82**	**3,432.30**				**38,510.19**
A. Solid Waste Disposal on Land	NA,NE,NO	8,848.98					8,848.98
B. Waste-water Handling		1,986.60	1,299.83				3,286.43
C. Waste Incineration	23,498.33	63.24	2,114.98				25,676.55
D. Other	680.75	IE,NO	17.48				698.23
7. Other *(as specified in Summary 1.A)*	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**

Memo Items: (4)							
International Bunkers	34,935.20	49.40	310.66				35,295.26
Aviation	13,856.19	8.23	137.03				14,001.45
Marine	21,079.01	41.17	173.63				21,293.81
Multilateral Operations	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**				**NO**
CO_2 Emissions from Biomass	**17,568.73**						**17,568.73**

Total CO_2 Equivalent Emissions without Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	1,294,704.72
Total CO_2 Equivalent Emissions with Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	1,204,597.56

(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.

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[4] Potential emissions of HFCs, PFCs and SF_6 are reported due to the generation of CRF Reporter

9.5. Emissions[5] and Removals in 1994

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

Inventory 1994
Submission 2008 v1.1
JAPAN

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)	**1,124,452.36**	**31,999.28**	**33,190.82**	**28,840.00**	**12,274.00**	**45,410.00**	**1,276,166.46**
1. Energy	**1,123,001.06**	**2,847.86**	**7,327.10**				**1,133,176.02**
A. Fuel Combustion (Sectoral Approach)	1,122,949.91	868.33	7,326.94				1,131,145.18
1. Energy Industries	349,637.32	22.63	622.06				350,282.02
2. Manufacturing Industries and Construction	361,531.01	314.22	1,847.28				363,692.50
3. Transport	243,681.03	295.61	4,513.22				248,489.86
4. Other Sectors	167,240.42	235.14	326.03				167,801.59
5. Other	860.13	0.73	18.35				879.21
B. Fugitive Emissions from Fuels	51.15	1,979.53	0.16				2,030.84
1. Solid Fuels	NE,NO	1,712.96	NE,NO				1,712.96
2. Oil and Natural Gas	51.15	266.57	0.16				317.88
2. Industrial Processes	**64,049.23**	**320.85**	**8,298.10**	**28,840.00**	**12,274.00**	**45,410.00**	**159,192.18**
A. Mineral Products	59,270.16	NA,NO	NA,NO				59,270.16
B. Chemical Industry	4,433.31	303.40	8,298.10	NA	NA	NA	13,034.81
C. Metal Production	345.76	17.45	NO	NA,NE	NA,NE	NA,NE	363.21
D. Other Production	IE						IE
E. Production of Halocarbons and SF_6				NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO
F. Consumption of Halocarbons and SF_6 (2)				28,840.00	12,274.00	45,410.00	86,524.00
G. Other	NO	NO	NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO	NE,NO
3. Solvent and Other Product Use	**NA,NE**		**438.02**				**438.02**
4. Agriculture		**18,041.41**	**13,491.82**				**31,533.23**
A. Enteric Fermentation		7,660.50					7,660.50
B. Manure Management		2,956.18	5,220.30				8,176.48
C. Rice Cultivation		7,308.38					7,308.38
D. Agricultural Soils(3)		NA	8,183.28				8,183.28
E. Prescribed Burning of Savannas		NE	NE				NE
F. Field Burning of Agricultural Residues		116.35	88.24				204.59
G. Other		NO	NO				NO
5. Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry(1)	**-90,042.23**	**78.70**	**71.07**				**-89,892.46**
A. Forest Land	-80,573.18	17.75	1.80				-80,553.62
B. Cropland	1,066.81	4.89	63.58				1,135.29
C. Grassland	-2,753.20	0.73	0.07				-2,752.39
D. Wetlands	251.67	1.84	0.19				253.70
E. Settlements	-8,577.98	42.50	4.31				-8,531.17
F. Other Land	543.63	10.99	1.12				555.74
G. Other	NE	NE	NE				NE
6. Waste	**27,444.31**	**10,710.45**	**3,564.72**				**41,719.48**
A. Solid Waste Disposal on Land	NA,NE,NO	8,725.69					8,725.69
B. Waste-water Handling		1,920.29	1,264.39				3,184.68
C. Waste Incineration	26,742.39	64.48	2,284.55				29,091.43
D. Other	701.91	IE,NO	15.77				717.68
7. Other *(as specified in Summary 1.A)*	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**

Memo Items: (4)							
International Bunkers	36,093.69	50.02	322.19				36,465.90
Aviation	15,066.49	8.95	149.00				15,224.44
Marine	21,027.20	41.06	173.19				21,241.46
Multilateral Operations	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**				**NO**
CO_2 Emissions from Biomass	**17,803.39**						**17,803.39**

Total CO_2 Equivalent Emissions without Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	1,366,058.92
Total CO_2 Equivalent Emissions with Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	1,276,166.46

(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.

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[5] Potential emissions of HFCs, PFCs and SF_6 are reported due to the generation of CRF Reporter

9.6. Emissions and Removals in 1995

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

Inventory 1995
Submission 2008 v1.1
JAPAN

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)	**1,134,639.42**	**31,034.72**	**33,504.95**	**20,211.80**	**14,301.93**	**16,928.79**	**1,250,621.62**
1. Energy	**1,135,318.29**	**2,511.31**	**7,942.05**				**1,145,771.65**
A. Fuel Combustion (Sectoral Approach)	1,135,267.37	901.44	7,941.90				1,144,110.70
1. Energy Industries	337,867.69	23.02	1,033.30				338,924.01
2. Manufacturing Industries and Construction	366,245.96	316.34	1,903.48				368,465.78
3. Transport	251,161.43	306.23	4,649.77				256,117.43
4. Other Sectors	179,123.31	254.95	336.05				179,714.31
5. Other	868.98	0.89	19.30				889.17
B. Fugitive Emissions from Fuels	50.92	1,609.87	0.16				1,660.95
1. Solid Fuels	NE,NO	1,344.68	NE,NO				1,344.68
2. Oil and Natural Gas	50.92	265.19	0.16				316.26
2. Industrial Processes	**64,264.52**	**322.37**	**8,212.71**	**20,211.80**	**14,301.93**	**16,928.79**	**124,242.12**
A. Mineral Products	59,381.83	NA,NO	NA,NO				59,381.83
B. Chemical Industry	4,525.47	304.45	8,212.71	NA	NA	NA	13,042.62
C. Metal Production	357.22	17.92	NO	NA,NE	69.73	119.50	564.37
D. Other Production	IE						IE
E. Production of Halocarbons and SF_6				17,442.52	762.85	4,708.30	22,913.67
F. Consumption of Halocarbons and SF_6 (2)				2,769.29	13,469.35	12,100.99	28,339.63
G. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
3. Solvent and Other Product Use	**NA,NE**		**437.58**				**437.58**
4. Agriculture		**17,718.38**	**13,136.08**				**30,854.45**
A. Enteric Fermentation		7,575.17					7,575.17
B. Manure Management		2,895.37	5,111.81				8,007.18
C. Rice Cultivation		7,126.61					7,126.61
D. Agricultural Soils(3)		NA	7,935.56				7,935.56
E. Prescribed Burning of Savannas		NE	NE				NE
F. Field Burning of Agricultural Residues		121.22	88.70				209.92
G. Other		NO	NO				NO
5. Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry(1)	**-93,413.61**	**70.56**	**62.80**				**-93,280.25**
A. Forest Land	-84,355.78	8.66	0.88				-84,346.25
B. Cropland	959.91	5.10	56.16				1,021.17
C. Grassland	-2,512.45	0.77	0.08				-2,511.60
D. Wetlands	350.03	4.43	0.45				354.91
E. Settlements	-8,373.82	41.84	4.25				-8,327.73
F. Other Land	518.50	9.77	0.99				529.26
G. Other	NE	NE	NE				NE
6. Waste	**28,470.23**	**10,412.11**	**3,713.74**				**42,596.07**
A. Solid Waste Disposal on Land	NA,NE,NO	8,487.14					8,487.14
B. Waste-water Handling		1,859.63	1,246.87				3,106.50
C. Waste Incineration	27,802.40	65.34	2,450.63				30,318.37
D. Other	667.83	IE,NO	16.24				684.06
7. Other *(as specified in Summary 1.A)*	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**

Memo Items: (4)							
International Bunkers	38,179.77	51.56	342.39				38,573.71
Aviation	16,922.99	10.06	167.36				17,100.41
Marine	21,256.78	41.50	175.03				21,473.30
Multilateral Operations	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**				**NO**
CO_2 Emissions from Biomass	**18,487.35**						**18,487.35**

Total CO_2 Equivalent Emissions without Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	1,343,901.86
Total CO_2 Equivalent Emissions with Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	1,250,621.62

(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.

9.7. Emissions and Removals in 1996

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

Inventory 1996
Submission 2008 v1.1
JAPAN

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)]	**1,147,812.81**	**30,337.46**	**34,580.30**	**19,844.72**	**14,903.86**	**17,494.78**	**1,264,973.93**
1. Energy	**1,147,173.83**	**2,461.01**	**8,148.14**				**1,157,782.98**
A. Fuel Combustion (Sectoral Approach)	1,147,124.46	900.52	8,147.99				1,156,172.96
1. Energy Industries	337,751.05	24.77	1,052.48				338,828.29
2. Manufacturing Industries and Construction	374,481.98	333.19	2,037.80				376,852.97
3. Transport	256,736.87	311.60	4,736.75				261,785.23
4. Other Sectors	177,236.82	230.05	301.23				177,768.10
5. Other	917.74	0.91	19.72				938.37
B. Fugitive Emissions from Fuels	49.37	1,560.49	0.15				1,610.01
1. Solid Fuels	NE,NO	1,297.15	NE,NO				1,297.15
2. Oil and Natural Gas	49.37	263.34	0.15				312.86
2. Industrial Processes	**64,029.45**	**312.02**	**9,220.07**	**19,844.72**	**14,903.86**	**17,494.78**	**125,804.89**
A. Mineral Products	59,153.87	NA,NO	NA,NO				59,153.87
B. Chemical Industry	4,495.60	293.80	9,220.07	NA	NA	NA	14,009.47
C. Metal Production	379.99	18.22	NO	NA,NE	65.97	143.40	607.58
D. Other Production	IE						IE
E. Production of Halocarbons and SF_6				16,050.22	1,008.00	4,182.50	21,240.72
F. Consumption of Halocarbons and SF_6 [(2)]				3,794.50	13,829.89	13,168.88	30,793.27
G. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NE,NO	NE,NO
3. Solvent and Other Product Use	**NA,NE**		**420.94**				**420.94**
4. Agriculture		**17,321.41**	**12,846.60**				**30,168.01**
A. Enteric Fermentation		7,518.23					7,518.23
B. Manure Management		2,851.35	5,044.17				7,895.52
C. Rice Cultivation		6,835.77					6,835.77
D. Agricultural Soils[(3)]		NA	7,717.01				7,717.01
E. Prescribed Burning of Savannas		NE	NE				NE
F. Field Burning of Agricultural Residues		116.06	85.41				201.47
G. Other		NO	NO				NO
5. Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry[(1)]	**-93,334.88**	**84.33**	**56.52**				**-93,194.03**
A. Forest Land	-84,291.87	28.37	2.88				-84,260.63
B. Cropland	788.96	4.10	48.38				841.44
C. Grassland	-2,325.25	0.62	0.06				-2,324.56
D. Wetlands	524.58	8.01	0.81				533.40
E. Settlements	-8,496.80	33.37	3.39				-8,460.05
F. Other Land	465.49	9.87	1.00				476.37
G. Other	NE	NE	NE				NE
6. Waste	**29,944.41**	**10,158.69**	**3,888.04**				**43,991.14**
A. Solid Waste Disposal on Land	NA,NE,NO	8,267.83					8,267.83
B. Waste-water Handling		1,824.66	1,268.42				3,093.08
C. Waste Incineration	29,303.94	66.20	2,602.93				31,973.08
D. Other	640.47	IE,NO	16.69				657.16
7. Other *(as specified in Summary 1.A)*	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**

Memo Items: [(4)]							
International Bunkers	30,958.25	35.39	285.44				31,279.08
Aviation	18,441.91	10.96	182.38				18,635.25
Marine	12,516.34	24.43	103.06				12,643.83
Multilateral Operations	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**				**NO**
CO_2 Emissions from Biomass	**18,547.51**						**18,547.51**

Total CO_2 Equivalent Emissions without Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	1,358,167.96
Total CO_2 Equivalent Emissions with Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	1,264,973.93

[(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.

9.8. Emissions and Removals in 1997

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

Inventory 1997
Submission 2008 v1.1
JAPAN

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)]	**1,143,562.04**	**29,241.53**	**35,211.19**	**19,809.18**	**16,121.63**	**14,830.93**	**1,258,776.50**
1. Energy	**1,143,414.84**	**2,167.53**	**8,387.34**				**1,153,969.72**
A. Fuel Combustion (Sectoral Approach)	1,143,366.87	890.29	8,387.20				1,152,644.35
1. Energy Industries	334,252.92	26.47	1,083.59				335,362.98
2. Manufacturing Industries and Construction	376,489.07	315.27	2,197.43				379,001.76
3. Transport	258,735.79	312.57	4,781.94				263,830.30
4. Other Sectors	172,975.47	235.19	304.77				173,515.43
5. Other	913.62	0.79	19.47				933.88
B. Fugitive Emissions from Fuels	47.97	1,277.25	0.15				1,325.37
1. Solid Fuels	NE,NO	1,006.86	NE,NO				1,006.86
2. Oil and Natural Gas	47.97	270.39	0.15				318.51
2. Industrial Processes	**62,306.04**	**260.90**	**9,742.87**	**19,809.18**	**16,121.63**	**14,830.93**	**123,071.56**
A. Mineral Products	57,478.48	NA,NO	NA,NO				57,478.48
B. Chemical Industry	4,443.09	242.58	9,742.87	NA	NA	NA	14,428.53
C. Metal Production	384.48	18.33	NO	NA,NE	59.51	191.20	653.52
D. Other Production	IE						IE
E. Production of Halocarbons and SF_6				15,075.19	1,417.00	2,633.78	19,125.97
F. Consumption of Halocarbons and SF_6 [(2)]				4,733.99	14,645.12	12,005.95	31,385.06
G. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
3. Solvent and Other Product Use	**NA,NE**		**404.60**				**404.60**
4. Agriculture		**16,867.21**	**12,656.92**				**29,524.12**
A. Enteric Fermentation		7,472.96					7,472.96
B. Manure Management		2,802.40	4,989.17				7,791.57
C. Rice Cultivation		6,480.18					6,480.18
D. Agricultural Soils[(3)]		NA	7,584.57				7,584.57
E. Prescribed Burning of Savannas		NE	NE				NE
F. Field Burning of Agricultural Residues		111.66	83.18				194.84
G. Other		NO	NO				NO
5. Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry[(1)]	**-93,206.36**	**82.68**	**49.29**				**-93,074.39**
A. Forest Land	-84,227.61	34.31	3.48				-84,189.81
B. Cropland	649.93	3.06	41.21				694.20
C. Grassland	-2,102.87	0.47	0.05				-2,102.36
D. Wetlands	251.80	1.98	0.20				253.99
E. Settlements	-8,473.80	30.70	3.12				-8,439.98
F. Other Land	696.17	12.16	1.23				709.57
G. Other	NE	NE	NE				NE
6. Waste	**31,047.52**	**9,863.21**	**3,970.17**				**44,880.89**
A. Solid Waste Disposal on Land	NA,NE,NO	8,019.21					8,019.21
B. Waste-water Handling		1,778.44	1,278.76				3,057.20
C. Waste Incineration	30,392.29	65.56	2,674.00				33,131.84
D. Other	655.23	IE,NO	17.41				672.64
7. Other *(as specified in Summary 1.A)*	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**

Memo Items: [(4)]							
International Bunkers	35,432.29	43.17	323.34				35,798.80
Aviation	19,134.37	11.37	189.23				19,334.97
Marine	16,297.92	31.80	134.12				16,463.84
Multilateral Operations	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**				**NO**
CO_2 Emissions from Biomass	**19,107.10**						**19,107.10**

Total CO_2 Equivalent Emissions without Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	1,351,850.89
Total CO_2 Equivalent Emissions with Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	1,258,776.50

(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.

9.9. Emissions and Removals in 1998

SUMMARY 2 SUMMARY REPORT FOR CO$_2$ EQUIVALENT EMISSIONS
(Sheet 1 of 1)

Inventory 1998
Submission 2008 v1.1
JAPAN

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]	**1,107,732.06**	**28,379.55**	**33,762.72**	**19,293.95**	**13,241.06**	**13,430.79**	**1,215,840.14**
1. Energy	**1,113,103.78**	**2,003.03**	**8,264.92**				**1,123,371.73**
A. Fuel Combustion (Sectoral Approach)	1,113,061.05	865.05	8,264.79				1,122,190.89
1. Energy Industries	324,060.52	27.84	1,097.31				325,185.66
2. Manufacturing Industries and Construction	353,373.45	282.39	2,149.74				355,805.58
3. Transport	257,852.23	301.84	4,675.54				262,829.61
4. Other Sectors	176,908.91	252.38	323.21				177,484.50
5. Other	865.95	0.61	18.99				885.55
B. Fugitive Emissions from Fuels	42.73	1,137.98	0.13				1,180.84
1. Solid Fuels	NE,NO	872.46	NE,NO				872.46
2. Oil and Natural Gas	42.73	265.52	0.13				308.38
2. Industrial Processes	**56,237.38**	**243.52**	**8,577.87**	**19,293.95**	**13,241.06**	**13,430.79**	**111,024.58**
A. Mineral Products	52,038.56	NA,NO	NA,NO				52,038.56
B. Chemical Industry	3,905.71	227.37	8,577.87	NA	NA	NA	12,710.95
C. Metal Production	293.11	16.15	NO	NA,NE	49.45	406.30	765.01
D. Other Production	IE						IE
E. Production of Halocarbons and SF$_6$				14,049.73	1,390.00	2,127.10	17,566.83
F. Consumption of Halocarbons and SF$_6$ [2]				5,244.22	11,801.61	10,897.39	27,943.22
G. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
3. Solvent and Other Product Use	**NA,NE**		**377.05**				**377.05**
4. Agriculture		**16,559.74**	**12,525.53**				**29,085.27**
A. Enteric Fermentation		7,438.25					7,438.25
B. Manure Management		2,744.51	4,940.43				7,684.94
C. Rice Cultivation		6,267.74					6,267.74
D. Agricultural Soils [3]		NA	7,502.05				7,502.05
E. Prescribed Burning of Savannas		NE	NE				NE
F. Field Burning of Agricultural Residues		109.24	83.05				192.30
G. Other		NO	NO				NO
5. Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry [1]	**-92,748.02**	**62.39**	**42.62**				**-92,643.01**
A. Forest Land	-84,167.00	10.68	1.08				-84,155.23
B. Cropland	623.37	3.79	36.67				663.83
C. Grassland	-1,869.93	0.58	0.06				-1,869.29
D. Wetlands	411.98	6.38	0.65				419.00
E. Settlements	-8,356.81	31.00	3.15				-8,322.66
F. Other Land	610.36	9.97	1.01				621.34
G. Other	NE	NE	NE				NE
6. Waste	**31,138.92**	**9,510.87**	**3,974.72**				**44,624.51**
A. Solid Waste Disposal on Land	NA,NE,NO	7,715.30					7,715.30
B. Waste-water Handling		1,732.98	1,261.85				2,994.83
C. Waste Incineration	30,529.80	62.59	2,695.40				33,287.79
D. Other	609.12	IE,NO	17.47				626.59
7. Other *(as specified in Summary 1.A)*	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**

Memo Items: [4]							
International Bunkers	37,361.08	45.77	340.73				37,747.59
Aviation	20,001.55	11.89	197.80				20,211.24
Marine	17,359.53	33.89	142.93				17,536.35
Multilateral Operations	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**				**NO**
CO$_2$ Emissions from Biomass	**17,556.58**						**17,556.58**

Total CO$_2$ Equivalent Emissions without Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	1,308,483.15
Total CO$_2$ Equivalent Emissions with Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	1,215,840.14

(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.

9.10. Emissions and Removals in 1999

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

Inventory 1999
Submission 2008 v1.1
JAPAN

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)	**1,143,184.88**	**27,717.44**	**27,381.10**	**19,786.80**	**10,457.62**	**9,146.41**	**1,237,674.24**
1. Energy	**1,147,951.44**	**2,019.94**	**8,522.79**				**1,158,494.18**
A. Fuel Combustion (Sectoral Approach)	1,147,913.38	890.21	8,522.68				1,157,326.27
1. Energy Industries	341,336.25	30.75	1,217.82				342,584.81
2. Manufacturing Industries and Construction	360,489.40	282.19	2,265.32				363,036.91
3. Transport	260,040.59	300.95	4,662.58				265,004.11
4. Other Sectors	185,218.21	275.80	358.41				185,852.41
5. Other	828.94	0.52	18.56				848.02
B. Fugitive Emissions from Fuels	38.06	1,129.74	0.12				1,167.92
1. Solid Fuels	NE,NO	865.69	NE,NO				865.69
2. Oil and Natural Gas	38.06	264.05	0.12				302.23
2. Industrial Processes	**56,232.58**	**236.22**	**2,000.86**	**19,786.80**	**10,457.62**	**9,146.41**	**97,860.48**
A. Mineral Products	51,736.11	NA,NO	NA,NO				51,736.11
B. Chemical Industry	4,241.98	220.14	2,000.86	NA	NA	NA	6,462.98
C. Metal Production	254.49	16.08	NO	NA,NE	29.15	645.30	945.02
D. Other Production	IE						IE
E. Production of Halocarbons and SF_6				14,256.65	1,270.88	1,570.23	17,097.76
F. Consumption of Halocarbons and SF_6 (2)				5,530.14	9,157.59	6,930.88	21,618.61
G. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
3. Solvent and Other Product Use	**NA,NE**		**362.53**				**362.53**
4. Agriculture		**16,235.57**	**12,434.07**				**28,669.64**
A. Enteric Fermentation		7,379.84					7,379.84
B. Manure Management		2,685.52	4,888.02				7,573.54
C. Rice Cultivation		6,062.11					6,062.11
D. Agricultural Soils(3)		NA	7,464.10				7,464.10
E. Prescribed Burning of Savannas		NE	NE				NE
F. Field Burning of Agricultural Residues		108.11	81.96				190.06
G. Other		NO	NO				NO
5. Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry(1)	**-92,620.72**	**53.12**	**38.49**				**-92,529.11**
A. Forest Land	-84,107.30	5.20	0.53				-84,101.57
B. Cropland	648.85	3.60	33.46				685.90
C. Grassland	-1,746.55	0.55	0.06				-1,745.94
D. Wetlands	381.43	6.04	0.61				388.08
E. Settlements	-8,423.04	26.58	2.70				-8,393.76
F. Other Land	625.90	11.14	1.13				638.18
G. Other	NE	NE	NE				NE
6. Waste	**31,621.57**	**9,172.58**	**4,022.35**				**44,816.51**
A. Solid Waste Disposal on Land	NA,NE,NO	7,421.95					7,421.95
B. Waste-water Handling		1,685.18	1,225.62				2,910.80
C. Waste Incineration	30,969.00	65.46	2,779.17				33,813.63
D. Other	652.58	IE,NO	17.56				670.13
7. Other *(as specified in Summary 1.A)*	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**

Memo Items: (4)							
International Bunkers	36,022.49	43.75	329.04				36,395.28
Aviation	19,576.46	11.63	193.60				19,781.70
Marine	16,446.03	32.11	135.44				16,613.59
Multilateral Operations	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**				**NO**
CO_2 Emissions from Biomass	**18,260.06**						**18,260.06**

Total CO_2 Equivalent Emissions without Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	1,330,203.35
Total CO_2 Equivalent Emissions with Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	1,237,674.24

(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.

9.11. Emissions and Removals in 2000

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

Inventory 2000
Submission 2008 v1.1
JAPAN

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]	**1,164,055.59**	**27,026.59**	**29,925.15**	**18,586.00**	**9,270.99**	**6,859.12**	**1,255,723.44**
1. Energy	**1,166,954.21**	**1,937.46**	**8,491.14**				**1,177,382.80**
A. Fuel Combustion (Sectoral Approach)	1,166,918.18	891.54	8,491.03				1,176,300.75
1. Energy Industries	348,484.03	31.01	1,262.55				349,777.58
2. Manufacturing Industries and Construction	372,043.44	294.32	2,285.06				374,622.82
3. Transport	259,204.38	296.29	4,563.08				264,063.76
4. Other Sectors	186,325.79	269.36	361.59				186,956.75
5. Other	860.53	0.56	18.74				879.84
B. Fugitive Emissions from Fuels	36.03	1,045.92	0.11				1,082.06
1. Solid Fuels	NE,NO	769.13	NE,NO				769.13
2. Oil and Natural Gas	36.03	276.79	0.11				312.93
2. Industrial Processes	**56,877.08**	**181.23**	**4,690.09**	**18,586.00**	**9,270.99**	**6,859.12**	**96,464.51**
A. Mineral Products	52,450.67	NA,NO	NA,NO				52,450.67
B. Chemical Industry	4,177.99	164.40	4,690.09	NA	NA	NA	9,032.47
C. Metal Production	248.42	16.84	NO	NA,NE	17.78	1,027.70	1,310.74
D. Other Production	IE						IE
E. Production of Halocarbons and SF_6				12,654.54	1,359.00	896.25	14,909.79
F. Consumption of Halocarbons and SF_6 [2]				5,931.46	7,894.20	4,935.17	18,760.84
G. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
3. Solvent and Other Product Use	**NA,NE**		**340.99**				**340.99**
4. Agriculture		**16,056.13**	**12,352.69**				**28,408.81**
A. Enteric Fermentation		7,346.98					7,346.98
B. Manure Management		2,644.16	4,844.14				7,488.29
C. Rice Cultivation		5,956.45					5,956.45
D. Agricultural Soils[3]		NA	7,427.37				7,427.37
E. Prescribed Burning of Savannas		NE	NE				NE
F. Field Burning of Agricultural Residues		108.54	81.18				189.71
G. Other		NO	NO				NO
5. Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry[1]	**-92,680.03**	**46.90**	**34.09**				**-92,599.04**
A. Forest Land	-84,042.57	7.75	0.79				-84,034.03
B. Cropland	531.59	1.91	29.53				563.03
C. Grassland	-1,630.97	0.29	0.03				-1,630.65
D. Wetlands	404.57	5.74	0.58				410.89
E. Settlements	-8,433.45	22.95	2.33				-8,408.17
F. Other Land	490.80	8.25	0.84				499.89
G. Other	NE	NE	NE				NE
6. Waste	**32,904.33**	**8,804.88**	**4,016.15**				**45,725.36**
A. Solid Waste Disposal on Land	NA,NE,NO	7,091.89					7,091.89
B. Waste-water Handling		1,636.85	1,213.62				2,850.47
C. Waste Incineration	32,248.42	76.13	2,783.87				35,108.42
D. Other	655.91	IE,NO	18.66				674.57
7. Other *(as specified in Summary 1.A)*	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**

Memo Items: [4]							
International Bunkers	36,731.88	45.17	333.30				37,110.35
Aviation	19,542.61	11.61	191.78				19,746.00
Marine	17,189.28	33.55	141.52				17,364.35
Multilateral Operations	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**				**NO**
CO_2 Emissions from Biomass	**18,846.04**						**18,846.04**

Total CO_2 Equivalent Emissions without Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	1,348,322.48
Total CO_2 Equivalent Emissions with Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	1,255,723.44

(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.

9.12. Emissions and Removals in 2001

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

Inventory 2001
Submission 2008 v1.1
JAPAN

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)	**1,148,258.00**	**26,236.55**	**26,472.35**	**15,837.50**	**7,802.20**	**5,719.28**	**1,230,325.88**
1. Energy	**1,153,330.96**	**1,719.07**	**8,475.81**				**1,163,525.84**
A. Fuel Combustion (Sectoral Approach)	1,153,298.52	876.60	8,475.71				1,162,650.83
1. Energy Industries	340,210.70	30.69	1,289.16				341,530.55
2. Manufacturing Industries and Construction	361,924.93	284.81	2,424.15				364,633.89
3. Transport	261,752.88	291.14	4,380.46				266,424.48
4. Other Sectors	188,523.44	269.39	363.04				189,155.86
5. Other	886.57	0.57	18.90				906.05
B. Fugitive Emissions from Fuels	32.44	842.47	0.10				875.00
1. Solid Fuels	NE,NO	570.30	NE,NO				570.30
2. Oil and Natural Gas	32.44	272.17	0.10				304.71
2. Industrial Processes	**54,745.15**	**147.48**	**1,414.89**	**15,837.50**	**7,802.20**	**5,719.28**	**85,666.50**
A. Mineral Products	50,677.44	NA,NO	NA,NO				50,677.44
B. Chemical Industry	3,857.00	131.64	1,414.89	NA	NA	NA	5,403.52
C. Metal Production	210.71	15.84	NO	NA,NE	15.70	1,147.20	1,389.46
D. Other Production	IE						IE
E. Production of Halocarbons and SF_6				9,709.27	1,082.60	829.33	11,621.20
F. Consumption of Halocarbons and SF_6 (2)				6,128.23	6,703.90	3,742.75	16,574.88
G. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
3. Solvent and Other Product Use	**NA,NE**		**343.60**				**343.60**
4. Agriculture		**15,887.43**	**12,261.70**				**28,149.13**
A. Enteric Fermentation		7,309.83					7,309.83
B. Manure Management		2,622.92	4,807.13				7,430.05
C. Rice Cultivation		5,846.25					5,846.25
D. Agricultural Soils(3)		NA	7,374.65				7,374.65
E. Prescribed Burning of Savannas		NE	NE				NE
F. Field Burning of Agricultural Residues		108.43	79.92				188.35
G. Other		NO	NO				NO
5. Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry(1)	**-92,458.35**	**50.07**	**31.27**				**-92,377.01**
A. Forest Land	-83,983.58	12.34	1.25				-83,969.98
B. Cropland	422.58	1.38	26.33				450.29
C. Grassland	-1,538.45	0.21	0.02				-1,538.22
D. Wetlands	411.73	5.87	0.60				418.19
E. Settlements	-8,322.66	21.28	2.16				-8,299.22
F. Other Land	552.04	8.98	0.91				561.92
G. Other	NE	NE	NE				NE
6. Waste	**32,640.24**	**8,432.51**	**3,945.07**				**45,017.82**
A. Solid Waste Disposal on Land	NA,NE,NO	6,786.33					6,786.33
B. Waste-water Handling		1,584.17	1,196.01				2,780.18
C. Waste Incineration	32,009.71	62.01	2,728.71				34,800.44
D. Other	630.53	IE,NO	20.35				650.88
7. Other *(as specified in Summary 1.A)*	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**

Memo Items: (4)							
International Bunkers	33,571.42	40.10	305.92				33,917.44
Aviation	18,721.34	11.13	183.72				18,916.19
Marine	14,850.08	28.97	122.20				15,001.25
Multilateral Operations	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**				**NO**
CO_2 Emissions from Biomass	**17,203.99**						**17,203.99**

Total CO_2 Equivalent Emissions without Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	1,322,702.89
Total CO_2 Equivalent Emissions with Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	1,230,325.88

(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.

9.13. Emissions and Removals in 2002

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

Inventory 2002
Submission 2008 v1.1
JAPAN

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)	**1,176,029.02**	**25,271.23**	**26,134.87**	**13,148.14**	**7,054.21**	**5,378.56**	**1,253,016.03**
1. Energy	**1,193,049.49**	**1,296.39**	**8,294.60**				**1,202,640.49**
A. Fuel Combustion (Sectoral Approach)	1,193,018.55	883.67	8,294.51				1,202,196.73
1. Energy Industries	371,369.42	32.31	1,346.47				372,748.20
2. Manufacturing Industries and Construction	368,803.31	288.05	2,436.71				371,528.06
3. Transport	256,577.32	281.91	4,116.87				260,976.10
4. Other Sectors	195,399.01	280.82	375.68				196,055.51
5. Other	869.50	0.59	18.77				888.86
B. Fugitive Emissions from Fuels	30.94	412.72	0.10				443.75
1. Solid Fuels	NE,NO	118.34	NE,NO				118.34
2. Oil and Natural Gas	30.94	294.38	0.10				325.42
2. Industrial Processes	**52,613.11**	**141.64**	**1,238.77**	**13,148.14**	**7,054.21**	**5,378.56**	**79,574.44**
A. Mineral Products	48,735.04	NA,NO	NA,NO				48,735.04
B. Chemical Industry	3,657.13	125.00	1,238.77	NA	NA	NA	5,020.90
C. Metal Production	220.95	16.64	NO	NA,NE	14.82	1,123.30	1,375.71
D. Other Production	IE						IE
E. Production of Halocarbons and SF_6				6,452.46	1,009.92	932.10	8,394.48
F. Consumption of Halocarbons and SF_6 (2)				6,695.68	6,029.47	3,323.16	16,048.31
G. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
3. Solvent and Other Product Use	**NA,NE**		**334.05**				**334.05**
4. Agriculture		**15,716.69**	**12,214.37**				**27,931.06**
A. Enteric Fermentation		7,278.71					7,278.71
B. Manure Management		2,604.77	4,779.78				7,384.54
C. Rice Cultivation		5,729.23					5,729.23
D. Agricultural Soils(3)		NA	7,357.11				7,357.11
E. Prescribed Burning of Savannas		NE	NE				NE
F. Field Burning of Agricultural Residues		103.98	77.47				181.45
G. Other		NO	NO				NO
5. Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry(1)	**-102,588.85**	**43.23**	**27.88**				**-102,517.74**
A. Forest Land	-93,489.38	20.53	2.08				-93,466.76
B. Cropland	373.33	1.28	23.63				398.24
C. Grassland	-1,490.49	0.20	0.02				-1,490.27
D. Wetlands	234.48	1.71	0.17				236.36
E. Settlements	-8,639.06	11.69	1.19				-8,626.18
F. Other Land	422.26	7.82	0.79				430.87
G. Other	NE	NE	NE				NE
6. Waste	**32,955.27**	**8,073.27**	**4,025.19**				**45,053.73**
A. Solid Waste Disposal on Land	NA,NE,NO	6,474.77					6,474.77
B. Waste-water Handling		1,535.47	1,182.91				2,718.38
C. Waste Incineration	32,378.22	63.03	2,822.93				35,264.18
D. Other	577.05	IE,NO	19.35				596.40
7. Other *(as specified in Summary 1.A)*	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**

Memo Items: (4)							
International Bunkers	36,728.93	42.96	335.74				37,107.63
Aviation	21,149.32	12.57	207.55				21,369.44
Marine	15,579.61	30.39	128.19				15,738.19
Multilateral Operations	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**				**NO**
CO_2 Emissions from Biomass	**17,917.38**						**17,917.38**

Total CO_2 Equivalent Emissions without Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	1,355,533.76
Total CO_2 Equivalent Emissions with Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	1,253,016.03

(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.

9.14. Emissions and Removals in 2003

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

Inventory 2003
Submission 2008 v1.1
JAPAN

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)	**1,183,663.39**	**24,770.33**	**25,911.38**	**12,519.01**	**6,820.59**	**4,822.43**	**1,258,507.12**
1. Energy	**1,198,319.96**	**1,236.78**	**8,042.74**				**1,207,599.48**
A. Fuel Combustion (Sectoral Approach)	1,198,285.50	839.09	8,042.63				1,207,167.22
1. Energy Industries	385,208.36	32.97	1,383.48				386,624.81
2. Manufacturing Industries and Construction	369,126.71	288.24	2,435.08				371,850.03
3. Transport	254,503.21	271.91	3,847.64				258,622.75
4. Other Sectors	188,579.18	245.36	357.69				189,182.23
5. Other	868.04	0.61	18.75				887.40
B. Fugitive Emissions from Fuels	34.46	397.69	0.11				432.26
1. Solid Fuels	NE,NO	93.86	NE,NO				93.86
2. Oil and Natural Gas	34.46	303.83	0.11				338.39
2. Industrial Processes	**52,253.05**	**133.88**	**1,259.55**	**12,519.01**	**6,820.59**	**4,822.43**	**77,808.51**
A. Mineral Products	48,603.05	NA,NO	NA,NO				48,603.05
B. Chemical Industry	3,408.43	117.38	1,259.55	NA	NA	NA	4,785.36
C. Metal Production	241.57	16.50	NO	NA,NE	15.11	1,013.07	1,286.26
D. Other Production	IE						IE
E. Production of Halocarbons and SF_6				5,453.01	965.60	889.08	7,307.69
F. Consumption of Halocarbons and SF_6 (2)				7,066.00	5,839.88	2,920.28	15,826.15
G. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
3. Solvent and Other Product Use	**NA,NE**		**320.83**				**320.83**
4. Agriculture		**15,589.94**	**12,155.50**				**27,745.43**
A. Enteric Fermentation		7,185.53					7,185.53
B. Manure Management		2,576.73	4,752.81				7,329.54
C. Rice Cultivation		5,725.83					5,725.83
D. Agricultural Soils(3)		NA	7,327.97				7,327.97
E. Prescribed Burning of Savannas		NE	NE				NE
F. Field Burning of Agricultural Residues		101.85	74.72				176.57
G. Other		NO	NO				NO
5. Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry(1)	**-102,540.08**	**24.46**	**23.80**				**-102,491.82**
A. Forest Land	-93,478.28	3.90	0.40				-93,473.99
B. Cropland	353.52	1.56	21.47				376.55
C. Grassland	-1,402.88	0.24	0.02				-1,402.61
D. Wetlands	183.48	1.15	0.12				184.75
E. Settlements	-8,499.38	11.35	1.15				-8,486.88
F. Other Land	303.46	6.27	0.64				310.36
G. Other	NE	NE	NE				NE
6. Waste	**35,630.46**	**7,785.28**	**4,108.96**				**47,524.70**
A. Solid Waste Disposal on Land	NA,NE,NO	6,212.32					6,212.32
B. Waste-water Handling		1,492.08	1,187.68				2,679.76
C. Waste Incineration	35,113.93	80.87	2,901.98				38,096.78
D. Other	516.53	IE,NO	19.31				535.84
7. Other *(as specified in Summary 1.A)*	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**

Memo Items: (4)							
International Bunkers	37,506.71	45.52	340.95				37,893.18
Aviation	20,387.64	12.12	200.08				20,599.83
Marine	17,119.07	33.40	140.87				17,293.34
Multilateral Operations	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**				**NO**
CO_2 Emissions from Biomass	**18,296.55**						**18,296.55**

Total CO_2 Equivalent Emissions without Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	1,360,998.95
Total CO_2 Equivalent Emissions with Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	1,258,507.12

(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.

9.15. Emissions and Removals in 2004

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

Inventory 2004
Submission 2008 v1.1
JAPAN

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)	**1,182,150.61**	**24,384.85**	**25,975.80**	**8,349.79**	**7,046.19**	**4,581.87**	**1,252,489.11**
1. Energy	**1,198,728.97**	**1,213.69**	**7,776.31**				**1,207,718.97**
A. Fuel Combustion (Sectoral Approach)	1,198,693.97	829.96	7,776.20				1,207,300.14
1. Energy Industries	381,734.58	32.08	1,395.29				383,161.95
2. Manufacturing Industries and Construction	374,636.35	290.22	2,460.67				377,387.24
3. Transport	254,453.45	254.49	3,543.86				258,251.80
4. Other Sectors	187,035.15	252.52	357.87				187,645.54
5. Other	834.45	0.65	18.50				853.61
B. Fugitive Emissions from Fuels	34.99	383.73	0.11				418.83
1. Solid Fuels	NE,NO	66.51	NE,NO				66.51
2. Oil and Natural Gas	34.99	317.21	0.11				352.32
2. Industrial Processes	**52,598.31**	**143.47**	**1,657.60**	**8,349.79**	**7,046.19**	**4,581.87**	**74,377.23**
A. Mineral Products	48,881.20	NA,NO	NA,NO				48,881.20
B. Chemical Industry	3,459.28	126.46	1,657.60	NA	NA	NA	5,243.34
C. Metal Production	257.84	17.01	NO	NA,NE	14.79	966.76	1,256.40
D. Other Production	IE						IE
E. Production of Halocarbons and SF_6				1,466.82	866.84	872.35	3,206.01
F. Consumption of Halocarbons and SF_6 (2)				6,882.97	6,164.55	2,742.77	15,790.29
G. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
3. Solvent and Other Product Use	**NA,NE**		**297.54**				**297.54**
4. Agriculture		**15,493.64**	**12,089.69**				**27,583.33**
A. Enteric Fermentation		7,106.54					7,106.54
B. Manure Management		2,538.36	4,723.05				7,261.41
C. Rice Cultivation		5,747.41					5,747.41
D. Agricultural Soils(3)		NA	7,293.01				7,293.01
E. Prescribed Burning of Savannas		NO	NO				NO
F. Field Burning of Agricultural Residues		101.33	73.63				174.95
G. Other		NO	NO				NO
5. Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry(1)	**-102,268.67**	**32.95**	**22.15**				**-102,213.57**
A. Forest Land	-93,455.01	12.12	1.23				-93,441.67
B. Cropland	317.28	1.45	18.95				337.68
C. Grassland	-1,309.94	0.22	0.02				-1,309.69
D. Wetlands	151.35	1.05	0.11				152.50
E. Settlements	-8,233.49	11.65	1.18				-8,220.66
F. Other Land	261.15	6.46	0.66				268.27
G. Other	NE	NE	NE				NE
6. Waste	**33,091.99**	**7,501.11**	**4,132.50**				**44,725.60**
A. Solid Waste Disposal on Land	NA,NE,NO	5,961.87					5,961.87
B. Waste-water Handling		1,455.90	1,195.89				2,651.79
C. Waste Incineration	32,585.29	83.34	2,917.60				35,586.24
D. Other	506.70	IE,NO	19.01				525.71
7. Other ***(as specified in Summary 1.A)***	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**

Memo Items: (4)							
International Bunkers	39,113.12	47.56	355.43				39,516.11
Aviation	21,190.20	12.59	207.95				21,410.75
Marine	17,922.92	34.97	147.47				18,105.36
Multilateral Operations	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**				**NO**
CO_2 Emissions from Biomass	**18,188.62**						**18,188.62**

Total CO_2 Equivalent Emissions without Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	1,354,702.68
Total CO_2 Equivalent Emissions with Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	1,252,489.11

(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.

9.16. Emissions and Removals in 2005

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

Inventory 2005
Submission 2008 v1.1
JAPAN

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)	**1,194,665.05**	**23,965.96**	**25,586.16**	**7,259.68**	**6,489.53**	**4,227.89**	**1,262,194.26**
1. Energy	**1,203,138.24**	**1,221.08**	**7,749.71**				**1,212,109.03**
A. Fuel Combustion (Sectoral Approach)	1,203,100.64	811.56	7,749.59				1,211,661.79
1. Energy Industries	397,271.54	31.65	1,429.71				398,732.91
2. Manufacturing Industries and Construction	367,263.38	281.43	2,713.48				370,258.29
3. Transport	249,605.21	243.94	3,229.93				253,079.08
4. Other Sectors	188,067.43	253.82	357.62				188,678.87
5. Other	893.08	0.71	18.86				912.65
B. Fugitive Emissions from Fuels	37.60	409.52	0.12				447.24
1. Solid Fuels	NE,NO	73.56	NE,NO				73.56
2. Oil and Natural Gas	37.60	335.96	0.12				373.68
2. Industrial Processes	**53,905.64**	**133.78**	**1,299.94**	**7,259.68**	**6,489.53**	**4,227.89**	**73,316.45**
A. Mineral Products	50,479.01	NA,NO	NA,NO				50,479.01
B. Chemical Industry	3,184.71	116.89	1,299.94	NA	NA	NA	4,601.54
C. Metal Production	241.93	16.89	NO	NA,NE	14.80	956.00	1,229.62
D. Other Production	IE						IE
E. Production of Halocarbons and SF_6				809.92	706.72	1,046.82	2,563.46
F. Consumption of Halocarbons and SF_6 (2)				6,449.76	5,768.00	2,225.07	14,442.83
G. Other	NO	NO	NO	NA,NO	NO	NO	NA,NO
3. Solvent and Other Product Use	**NA,NE**		**266.41**				**266.41**
4. Agriculture		**15,418.93**	**12,024.11**				**27,443.04**
A. Enteric Fermentation		7,043.20					7,043.20
B. Manure Management		2,499.04	4,720.62				7,219.65
C. Rice Cultivation		5,774.68					5,774.68
D. Agricultural Soils(3)		NA	7,230.32				7,230.32
E. Prescribed Burning of Savannas		NO	NO				NO
F. Field Burning of Agricultural Residues		102.01	73.18				175.19
G. Other		NO	NO				NO
5. Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry(1)	**-95,926.36**	**36.00**	**19.87**				**-95,870.49**
A. Forest Land	-87,500.38	9.14	0.93				-87,490.31
B. Cropland	263.44	1.37	16.35				281.17
C. Grassland	-1,226.55	0.21	0.02				-1,226.31
D. Wetlands	136.95	1.04	0.11				138.09
E. Settlements	-7,845.93	18.87	1.92				-7,825.15
F. Other Land	246.11	5.36	0.54				252.01
G. Other	NE	NE	NE				NE
6. Waste	**33,547.52**	**7,156.18**	**4,226.12**				**44,929.82**
A. Solid Waste Disposal on Land	NA,NE,NO	5,667.35					5,667.35
B. Waste-water Handling		1,405.88	1,168.61				2,574.49
C. Waste Incineration	33,040.71	82.95	3,037.38				36,161.04
D. Other	506.81	IE,NO	20.13				526.94
7. Other *(as specified in Summary 1.A)*	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**

Memo Items: (4)							
International Bunkers	41,564.88	52.15	375.86				41,992.88
Aviation	21,336.33	12.68	209.39				21,558.39
Marine	20,228.55	39.47	166.47				20,434.49
Multilateral Operations	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**				**NO**
CO_2 Emissions from Biomass	**21,743.30**						**21,743.30**

Total CO_2 Equivalent Emissions without Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	1,358,064.76
Total CO_2 Equivalent Emissions with Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	1,262,194.26

(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.

9.17. Emissions and Removals in 2006

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

Inventory 2006
Submission 2008 v1.1
JAPAN

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)]	**1,182,050.70**	**23,663.48**	**25,575.79**	**6,618.01**	**6,323.13**	**4,348.58**	**1,248,579.68**
1. Energy	**1,185,909.52**	**1,267.84**	**7,524.95**				**1,194,702.30**
A. Fuel Combustion (Sectoral Approach)	1,185,873.63	841.48	7,524.83				1,194,239.95
1. Energy Industries	387,049.16	33.70	1,426.60				388,509.45
2. Manufacturing Industries and Construction	373,821.30	293.10	2,733.11				376,847.51
3. Transport	246,802.13	234.31	3,003.34				250,039.78
4. Other Sectors	177,235.14	279.53	342.52				177,857.19
5. Other	965.91	0.84	19.26				986.01
B. Fugitive Emissions from Fuels	35.89	426.35	0.11				462.36
1. Solid Fuels	NE,NO	68.12	NE,NO				68.12
2. Oil and Natural Gas	35.89	358.24	0.11				394.24
2. Industrial Processes	**53,885.01**	**133.03**	**1,624.72**	**6,618.01**	**6,323.13**	**4,348.58**	**72,932.48**
A. Mineral Products	50,514.30	NA,NO	NA,NO				50,514.30
B. Chemical Industry	3,200.36	115.87	1,624.72	NA	NA	NA	4,940.95
C. Metal Production	170.36	17.16	NO	NA,NE	14.82	908.20	1,110.54
D. Other Production	IE						IE
E. Production of Halocarbons and SF_6				931.80	864.84	1,508.09	3,304.73
F. Consumption of Halocarbons and SF_6 [(2)]				5,686.21	5,443.46	1,932.29	13,061.97
G. Other	NO	NO	NO	NA,NO	NO	NO	NA,NO
3. Solvent and Other Product Use	**NA,NE**		**266.41**				**266.41**
4. Agriculture		**15,351.61**	**12,016.57**				**27,368.18**
A. Enteric Fermentation		7,035.23					7,035.23
B. Manure Management		2,471.35	4,733.21				7,204.56
C. Rice Cultivation		5,742.87					5,742.87
D. Agricultural Soils[(3)]		NA	7,209.78				7,209.78
E. Prescribed Burning of Savannas		NO	NO				NO
F. Field Burning of Agricultural Residues		102.17	73.58				175.75
G. Other		NO	NO				NO
5. Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry[(1)]	**-91,544.01**	**26.13**	**16.96**				**-91,500.92**
A. Forest Land	-83,388.63	2.48	0.25				-83,385.90
B. Cropland	307.27	1.97	14.51				323.75
C. Grassland	-1,138.75	0.31	0.03				-1,138.41
D. Wetlands	181.39	1.27	0.13				182.79
E. Settlements	-7,808.61	12.54	1.27				-7,794.79
F. Other Land	303.31	7.56	0.77				311.64
G. Other	NE	NE	NE				NE
6. Waste	**33,800.17**	**6,884.87**	**4,126.18**				**44,811.21**
A. Solid Waste Disposal on Land	NA,NE,NO	5,392.22					5,392.22
B. Waste-water Handling		1,409.28	1,177.81				2,587.09
C. Waste Incineration	33,278.97	83.37	2,924.81				36,287.16
D. Other	521.20	IE,NO	23.55				544.74
7. Other ***(as specified in Summary 1.A)***	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA,NO**	**NA,NO**

Memo Items: [(4)]							
International Bunkers	38,835.02	48.90	350.96				39,234.88
Aviation	19,807.71	11.77	194.39				20,013.87
Marine	19,027.31	37.12	156.58				19,221.01
Multilateral Operations	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**				**NO**
CO_2 Emissions from Biomass	**21,976.73**						**21,976.73**

Total CO_2 Equivalent Emissions without Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	1,340,080.59
Total CO_2 Equivalent Emissions with Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	1,248,579.68

[(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.