

UNSD QUESTIONNAIRE 2001 ON ENVIRONMENT STATISTICS

Section: AIR

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Table number	Title of table	Description of table
A1	Emissions of Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	The table asks for estimates of the annual emissions of Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂) by source. Sulphur dioxide together with nitrogen oxides and ammonia are the main contributors to acidification.
A2	Emissions of Nitrogen Oxides (NO _x)	The table asks for estimates of the annual emissions of Nitrogen Oxides (NO _x) by source. Nitrogen oxides contribute to acidification, eutrophication and the formation of ground level ozone.
A3	Emissions of Non-Methane Volatile Organic Compounds (NM-VOCs)	The table asks for estimates of the annual emissions of Non-Methane Volatile Organic Compounds (NM-VOCs) by source. NM-VOCs together with nitrogen oxides are the main contributors to the formation of ground level ozone.
A4	Emissions of Lead (Pb)	The table asks for estimates of the annual emissions of Lead (Pb) by source. Lead is one of the most important heavy metals contributing to the dispersion of toxins.
A5	Emissions of Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)	The table asks for estimates of the annual emissions of Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂) by source. Carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide are major contributors to climate change.
A6	Emissions of Methane (CH ₄)	The table asks for estimates of the annual emissions of Methane (CH ₄) by source. Methane contributes to climate change and the formation of ground level ozone.
A7	Emissions of Nitrous Oxide (N ₂ O)	The table asks for estimates of the annual emissions of Nitrous Oxide (N ₂ O) by source. Nitrous oxide contributes to climate change.
A8	Annual Mean Concentrations of Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂) in Ambient Air	The table asks for air quality trends in terms of Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂) in urban areas and background stations.
A9	Annual Mean Concentrations of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂) in Ambient Air	The table asks for air quality trends in terms of Nitrogen Dioxides (NO ₂) in urban areas and background stations.
A10	Annual Mean Concentrations of Suspended Particulate Matter (<10µm) (SPM ₁₀) in Ambient Air	The table asks for air quality trends in terms of Suspended Particulate Matter (<10 µm) (SPM ₁₀) in urban areas and background stations.
A11	Supplementary Information Sheet on the Air Section	The table asks for supplementary information on the air section.

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Table A1: Emissions of Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂)^a *(Please note that the variables marked with "!" indicate priority data)*

Code	Emission sources ^b	Unit	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
1	! TOTAL emissions ^c	1000 t	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.1	Energy ^d	1000 t	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.1.1	Transport ^e	1000 t	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.1.2	Energy industries ^f	1000 t	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.1.3	Industrial fuel combustion ^g	1000 t	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.1.4	Other fuel combustion ^h	1000 t	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.2	Industrial processes ⁱ	1000 t
1.3	Solvent use ^j	1000 t
1.4	Agriculture ^k	1000 t
1.5	Other sources ^l	1000 t

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Notes:

- a **Sulphur dioxide (SO₂):** Sulphur dioxide is a heavy, pungent, colourless gas formed primarily during the combustion of fossil fuels and in industrial processes. It is harmful to human beings and vegetation, and contributes to acidification. The data may refer to different forms of sulphur oxides calculated as sulphur dioxide.
- b **Emission sources:** The classification of emission sources used in this questionnaire is based on the Revised IPCC 1996 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.
- c **Emission sources - Total:** Emissions from human activities in the country. Please note that emissions from international aviation and maritime transport are excluded.
- d **Emission sources - Energy:** Emissions from production and use of energy including fuel combustion as well as fugitive emissions.
- e **Emission sources - Transport:** Emissions from fuel combustion in transport activities such as domestic air transport, road transport, railways, navigation and other transport. Evaporative emissions from vehicles are also included in this category. Please note that emissions from international aviation and marine transport are excluded. If data on emissions from road transport are available, please provide them in the Supplementary Information Sheet.
- f **Emission sources - Energy industries:** Emissions from fuel combustion in public electricity and heat production, in petroleum refining, manufacturing of solid fuels and other energy industries. For the purposes of this questionnaire, fugitive emissions from fuels (coal mining, oil and gas fields, venting and flaring etc.) are also allocated to this category. Please note that evaporative emissions from vehicles are included under Transport.
- g **Emission sources - Industrial fuel combustion:** Emissions from fuel combustion in manufacturing industries (except coke ovens that are allocated under Energy industries) and construction. If more disaggregated data according to ISIC/Rev.3 are available, please provide them in the Supplementary Information Sheet.
- h **Emission sources - Other fuel combustion:** Emissions from fuel combustion in commercial, institutional and residential buildings, agriculture, forestry, fishing and other non-specified fuel combustion (e.g. military). The fishing sector includes domestic inland, coastal and deep-sea fishing.
- i **Emission sources - Industrial processes:** Emissions from processes such as chemical industry, metal industry, production and use of mineral products and other industries. If more disaggregated data according to ISIC/Rev.3 are available, please provide them in the Supplementary Information Sheet.
- j **Emission sources - Solvent use:** Emissions from paint application, degreasing and dry cleaning, manufacturing and processing of chemical products, and other processes using solvents and other solvent based products.
- k **Emission sources - Agriculture:** Emissions from the breeding of livestock, rice cultivation, field burning of agricultural residues, prescribed burning of savannas and other agricultural activities.
- l **Emission sources - Other sources:** Emissions from waste water treatment, waste disposal on land, waste incineration, land-use changes, forestry and other activities.

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Table A2: Emissions of Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)^a (*Please note that the variables marked with "!" indicate priority data*)

Code	Emission sources ^b	Unit	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
1	! TOTAL emissions ^c	1000 t	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.1	Energy ^d	1000 t	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.1.1	Transport ^e	1000 t	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.1.2	Energy industries ^f	1000 t	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.1.3	Industrial fuel combustion ^g	1000 t	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.1.4	Other fuel combustion ^h	1000 t	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.2	Industrial processes ⁱ	1000 t
1.3	Solvent use ^j	1000 t
1.4	Agriculture ^k	1000 t
1.5	Other sources ^l	1000 t

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Notes:

- a **Nitrogen oxides (NO_x):** Nitrogen oxides are irritating gases produced in the combustion of fossil fuels in transport, power plants as well as in industrial processes etc. NO_x contribute to acidification, eutrophication and the formation of ground level ozone. NO_x is the sum of nitric oxide, nitrogen dioxide and other oxides of nitrogen, calculated as nitrogen dioxide.
- b **Emission sources:** The classification of emission sources used in this questionnaire is based on the Revised IPCC 1996 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.
- c **Emission sources - Total:** Emissions from human activities in the country. Please note that emissions from international aviation and maritime transport are excluded.
- d **Emission sources - Energy:** Emissions from production and use of energy including fuel combustion as well as fugitive emissions.
- e **Emission sources - Transport:** Emissions from fuel combustion in transport activities such as domestic air transport, road transport, railways, navigation and other transport. Evaporative emissions from vehicles are also included in this category. Please note that emissions from international aviation and marine transport are excluded. If data on emissions from road transport are available, please provide them in the Supplementary Information Sheet.
- f **Emission sources - Energy industries:** Emissions from fuel combustion in public electricity and heat production, in petroleum refining, manufacturing of solid fuels and other energy industries. For the purposes of this questionnaire, fugitive emissions from fuels (coal mining, oil and gas fields, venting and flaring etc.) are also allocated to this category. Please note that evaporative emissions from vehicles are included under Transport.
- g **Emission sources - Industrial fuel combustion:** Emissions from fuel combustion in manufacturing industries (except coke ovens that are allocated under Energy industries) and construction. If more disaggregated data according to ISIC/Rev.3 are available, please provide them in the Supplementary Information Sheet.
- h **Emission sources - Other fuel combustion:** Emissions from fuel combustion in commercial, institutional and residential buildings, agriculture, forestry, fishing and other non-specified fuel combustion (e.g. military). The fishing sector includes domestic inland, coastal and deep-sea fishing.
- i **Emission sources - Industrial processes:** Emissions from processes such as chemical industry, metal industry, production and use of mineral products and other industries. If more disaggregated data according to ISIC/Rev.3 are available, please provide them in the Supplementary Information Sheet.
- j **Emission sources - Solvent use:** Emissions from paint application, degreasing and dry cleaning, manufacturing and processing of chemical products, and other processes using solvents and other solvent based products.
- k **Emission sources - Agriculture:** Emissions from the breeding of livestock, rice cultivation, field burning of agricultural residues, prescribed burning of savannas and other agricultural activities.
- l **Emission sources - Other sources:** Emissions from waste water treatment, waste disposal on land, waste incineration, land-use changes, forestry and other activities.

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Table A3: Emissions of Non-Methane Volatile Organic Compounds (NM-VOCs)^a *(Please note that the variables marked with "!" indicate priority data)*

Code	Emission sources ^b	Unit	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
1	! TOTAL emissions ^c	1000 t	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.1	Energy ^d	1000 t	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.1.1	Transport ^e	1000 t	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.1.2	Energy industries ^f	1000 t	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.1.3	Industrial fuel combustion ^g	1000 t	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.1.4	Other fuel combustion ^h	1000 t	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.2	Industrial processes ⁱ	1000 t
1.3	Solvent use ^j	1000 t
1.4	Agriculture ^k	1000 t
1.5	Other sources ^l	1000 t

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Notes:

- a **Non-methane volatile organic compounds (NM-VOCs):** A group of solvent-like organic compounds that easily evaporate at normal temperatures. They are produced mainly in fuel combustion and in processes that use solvents or solvent-based products such as painting, metal degreasing etc. Several of these chemicals are harmful to human health if inhaled, ingested, drunk or get in contact with skin. NM-VOCs are significant precursors to ground level ozone formation. NM-VOCs are the sum of all hydrocarbon air pollutants except methane.
- b **Emission sources:** The classification of emission sources used in this questionnaire is based on the Revised IPCC 1996 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.
- c **Emission sources - Total:** Emissions from human activities in the country. Please note that emissions from international aviation and maritime transport are excluded.
- d **Emission sources - Energy:** Emissions from production and use of energy including fuel combustion as well as fugitive emissions.
- e **Emission sources - Transport:** Emissions from fuel combustion in transport activities such as domestic air transport, road transport, railways, navigation and other transport. Evaporative emissions from vehicles are also included in this category. Please note that emissions from international aviation and marine transport are excluded. If data on emissions from road transport are available, please provide them in the Supplementary Information Sheet.
- f **Emission sources - Energy industries:** Emissions from fuel combustion in public electricity and heat production, in petroleum refining, manufacturing of solid fuels and other energy industries. For the purposes of this questionnaire, fugitive emissions from fuels (coal mining, oil and gas fields, venting and flaring etc.) are also allocated to this category. Please note that evaporative emissions from vehicles are included under Transport.
- g **Emission sources - Industrial fuel combustion:** Emissions from fuel combustion in manufacturing industries (except coke ovens that are allocated under Energy industries) and construction. If more disaggregated data according to ISIC/Rev.3 are available, please provide them in the Supplementary Information Sheet.
- h **Emission sources - Other fuel combustion:** Emissions from fuel combustion in commercial, institutional and residential buildings, agriculture, forestry, fishing and other non-specified fuel combustion (e.g. military). The fishing sector includes domestic inland, coastal and deep-sea fishing.
- i **Emission sources - Industrial processes:** Emissions from processes such as chemical industry, metal industry, production and use of mineral products and other industries. If more disaggregated data according to ISIC/Rev.3 are available, please provide them in the Supplementary Information Sheet.
- j **Emission sources - Solvent use:** Emissions from paint application, degreasing and dry cleaning, manufacturing and processing of chemical products, and other processes using solvents and other solvent based products.
- k **Emission sources - Agriculture:** Emissions from the breeding of livestock, rice cultivation, field burning of agricultural residues, prescribed burning of savannas and other agricultural activities.
- l **Emission sources - Other sources:** Emissions from waste water treatment, waste disposal on land, waste incineration, land-use changes, forestry and other activities.

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Table A4: Emissions of Lead (Pb)^a *(Please note that the variables marked with "!" indicate priority data)*

Code	Emission sources ^b	Unit	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
1	TOTAL emissions^c	tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.1	Energy^d	tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.1.1	! Transport ^e	tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.1.2	Energy industries ^f	tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.1.3	Industrial fuel combustion ^g	tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.1.4	Other fuel combustion ^h	tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.2	Industrial processesⁱ	tons
1.3	Solvent use^j	tons
1.4	Agriculture^k	tons
1.5	Other sources^l	tons

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Notes:

- a **Lead (Pb):** Lead is a heavy metal whose inorganic and organic compounds are poisonous to animals and human health. Lead is used in gasoline, metal industry, metal products etc. and contributes to the dispersion of toxins to the environment.
- b **Emission sources:** The classification of emission sources used in this questionnaire is based on the Revised IPCC 1996 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.
- c **Emission sources - Total:** Emissions from human activities in the country. Please note that emissions from international aviation and maritime transport are excluded.
- d **Emission sources - Energy:** Emissions from production and use of energy including fuel combustion as well as fugitive emissions.
- e **Emission sources - Transport:** Emissions from fuel combustion in transport activities such as domestic air transport, road transport, railways, navigation and other transport. Evaporative emissions from vehicles are also included in this category. Please note that emissions from international aviation and marine transport are excluded. If data on emissions from road transport are available, please provide them in the Supplementary Information Sheet.
- f **Emission sources - Energy industries:** Emissions from fuel combustion in public electricity and heat production, in petroleum refining, manufacturing of solid fuels and other energy industries. For the purposes of this questionnaire, fugitive emissions from fuels (coal mining, oil and gas fields, venting and flaring etc.) are also allocated to this category. Please note that evaporative emissions from vehicles are included under Transport.
- g **Emission sources - Industrial fuel combustion:** Emissions from fuel combustion in manufacturing industries (except coke ovens that are allocated under Energy industries) and construction. If more disaggregated data according to ISIC/Rev.3 are available, please provide them in the Supplementary Information Sheet.
- h **Emission sources - Other fuel combustion:** Emissions from fuel combustion in commercial, institutional and residential buildings, agriculture, forestry, fishing and other non-specified fuel combustion (e.g. military). The fishing sector includes domestic inland, coastal and deep-sea fishing.
- i **Emission sources - Industrial processes:** Emissions from processes such as chemical industry, metal industry, production and use of mineral products and other industries. If more disaggregated data according to ISIC/Rev.3 are available, please provide them in the Supplementary Information Sheet.
- j **Emission sources - Solvent use:** Emissions from paint application, degreasing and dry cleaning, manufacturing and processing of chemical products, and other processes using solvents and other solvent based products.
- k **Emission sources - Agriculture:** Emissions from the breeding of livestock, rice cultivation, field burning of agricultural residues, prescribed burning of savannas and other agricultural activities.
- l **Emission sources - Other sources:** Emissions from waste water treatment, waste disposal on land, waste incineration, land-use changes, forestry and other activities.

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Table A5: Emissions of Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)^a *(Please note that the variables marked with "!" indicate priority data)*

Code	Emission sources ^b	Unit	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
1	! TOTAL emissions ^c	mio t	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.1	Energy ^d	mio t	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.1.1	Transport ^e	mio t	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.1.2	Energy industries ^f	mio t	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.1.3	Industrial fuel combustion ^g	mio t	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.1.4	Other fuel combustion ^h	mio t	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.2	Industrial processes ⁱ	mio t
1.3	Solvent use ^j	mio t
1.4	Agriculture ^k	mio t
1.5	Other sources ^l	mio t

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Notes:

- a **Carbon dioxide (CO₂):** Carbon dioxide is a colourless, odourless and non-poisonous gas, present in the atmosphere or formed by the burning of fossil fuels and in industrial processes. CO₂ is considered to be the main contributor to climate change.
- b **Emission sources:** The classification of emission sources used in this questionnaire is based on the Revised IPCC 1996 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.
- c **Emission sources - Total:** Emissions from human activities in the country. Please note that emissions from international aviation and maritime transport are excluded.
- d **Emission sources - Energy:** Emissions from production and use of energy including fuel combustion as well as fugitive emissions.
- e **Emission sources - Transport:** Emissions from fuel combustion in transport activities such as domestic air transport, road transport, railways, navigation and other transport. Evaporative emissions from vehicles are also included in this category. Please note that emissions from international aviation and marine transport are excluded. If data on emissions from road transport are available, please provide them in the Supplementary Information Sheet.
- f **Emission sources - Energy industries:** Emissions from fuel combustion in public electricity and heat production, in petroleum refining, manufacturing of solid fuels and other energy industries. For the purposes of this questionnaire, fugitive emissions from fuels (coal mining, oil and gas fields, venting and flaring etc.) are also allocated to this category. Please note that evaporative emissions from vehicles are included under Transport.
- g **Emission sources - Industrial fuel combustion:** Emissions from fuel combustion in manufacturing industries (except coke ovens that are allocated under Energy industries) and construction. If more disaggregated data according to ISIC/Rev.3 are available, please provide them in the Supplementary Information Sheet.
- h **Emission sources - Other fuel combustion:** Emissions from fuel combustion in commercial, institutional and residential buildings, agriculture, forestry, fishing and other non-specified fuel combustion (e.g. military). The fishing sector includes domestic inland, coastal and deep-sea fishing.
- i **Emission sources - Industrial processes:** Emissions from processes such as chemical industry, metal industry, production and use of mineral products and other industries. If more disaggregated data according to ISIC/Rev.3 are available, please provide them in the Supplementary Information Sheet.
- j **Emission sources - Solvent use:** Emissions from paint application, degreasing and dry cleaning, manufacturing and processing of chemical products, and other processes using solvents and other solvent based products.
- k **Emission sources - Agriculture:** Emissions from the breeding of livestock, rice cultivation, field burning of agricultural residues, prescribed burning of savannas and other agricultural activities.
- l **Emission sources - Other sources:** Emissions from waste water treatment, waste disposal on land, waste incineration, land-use changes, forestry and other activities.

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Table A6: Emissions of Methane (CH₄)^a *(Please note that the variables marked with "!" indicate priority data)*

Code	Emission sources ^b	Unit	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
1	! TOTAL emissions ^c	1000 t	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.1	Energy ^d	1000 t	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.1.1	Transport ^e	1000 t	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.1.2	Energy industries ^f	1000 t	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.1.3	Industrial fuel combustion ^g	1000 t	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.1.4	Other fuel combustion ^h	1000 t	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.2	Industrial processes ⁱ	1000 t
1.3	Solvent use ^j	1000 t
1.4	Agriculture ^k	1000 t
1.5	Other sources ^l	1000 t

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Notes:

- a **Methane (CH₄):** Methane is a pungent, colourless, flammable, and non-poisonous gas, that is produced in anaerobic (without air) decomposition of organic material, e.g. in waste water treatment, landfills, livestock breeding, rice cultivation. Methane is an important contributor to climate change as its global warming potential is 21 times higher than that of carbon dioxide.
- b **Emission sources:** The classification of emission sources used in this questionnaire is based on the Revised IPCC 1996 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.
- c **Emission sources - Total:** Emissions from human activities in the country. Please note that emissions from international aviation and maritime transport are excluded.
- d **Emission sources - Energy:** Emissions from production and use of energy including fuel combustion as well as fugitive emissions.
- e **Emission sources - Transport:** Emissions from fuel combustion in transport activities such as domestic air transport, road transport, railways, navigation and other transport. Evaporative emissions from vehicles are also included in this category. Please note that emissions from international aviation and marine transport are excluded. If data on emissions from road transport are available, please provide them in the Supplementary Information Sheet.
- f **Emission sources - Energy industries:** Emissions from fuel combustion in public electricity and heat production, in petroleum refining, manufacturing of solid fuels and other energy industries. For the purposes of this questionnaire, fugitive emissions from fuels (coal mining, oil and gas fields, venting and flaring etc.) are also allocated to this category. Please note that evaporative emissions from vehicles are included under Transport.
- g **Emission sources - Industrial fuel combustion:** Emissions from fuel combustion in manufacturing industries (except coke ovens that are allocated under Energy industries) and construction. If more disaggregated data according to ISIC/Rev.3 are available, please provide them in the Supplementary Information Sheet.
- h **Emission sources - Other fuel combustion:** Emissions from fuel combustion in commercial, institutional and residential buildings, agriculture, forestry, fishing and other non-specified fuel combustion (e.g. military). The fishing sector includes domestic inland, coastal and deep-sea fishing.
- i **Emission sources - Industrial processes:** Emissions from processes such as chemical industry, metal industry, production and use of mineral products and other industries. If more disaggregated data according to ISIC/Rev.3 are available, please provide them in the Supplementary Information Sheet.
- j **Emission sources - Solvent use:** Emissions from paint application, degreasing and dry cleaning, manufacturing and processing of chemical products, and other processes using solvents and other solvent based products.
- k **Emission sources - Agriculture:** Emissions from the breeding of livestock, rice cultivation, field burning of agricultural residues, prescribed burning of savannas and other agricultural activities.
- l **Emission sources - Other sources:** Emissions from waste water treatment, waste disposal on land, waste incineration, land-use changes, forestry and other activities.

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Table A7: Emissions of Nitrous Oxide (N₂O)^a *(Please note that the variables marked with "!" indicate priority data)*

Code	Emission sources ^b	Unit	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
1	! TOTAL emissions ^c	1000 t	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.1	Energy ^d	1000 t	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.1.1	Transport ^e	1000 t	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.1.2	Energy industries ^f	1000 t	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.1.3	Industrial fuel combustion ^g	1000 t	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.1.4	Other fuel combustion ^h	1000 t	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.2	Industrial processes ⁱ	1000 t
1.3	Solvent use ^j	1000 t
1.4	Agriculture ^k	1000 t
1.5	Other sources ^l	1000 t

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Notes:

- a **Nitrous oxide (N₂O):** Nitrous oxide is a colourless gas with a slightly sweet odour produced in fuel combustion, soil cultivation, in the use of nitrogen fertilizers, microbial processes in the soil etc. It is an important contributor to climate change as its global warming potential is 310 times higher than that of carbon dioxide.
- b **Emission sources:** The classification of emission sources used in this questionnaire is based on the Revised IPCC 1996 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.
- c **Emission sources - Total:** Emissions from human activities in the country. Please note that emissions from international aviation and maritime transport are excluded.
- d **Emission sources - Energy:** Emissions from production and use of energy including fuel combustion as well as fugitive emissions.
- e **Emission sources - Transport:** Emissions from fuel combustion in transport activities such as domestic air transport, road transport, railways, navigation and other transport. Evaporative emissions from vehicles are also included in this category. Please note that emissions from international aviation and marine transport are excluded. If data on emissions from road transport are available, please provide them in the Supplementary Information Sheet.
- f **Emission sources - Energy industries:** Emissions from fuel combustion in public electricity and heat production, in petroleum refining, manufacturing of solid fuels and other energy industries. For the purposes of this questionnaire, fugitive emissions from fuels (coal mining, oil and gas fields, venting and flaring etc.) are also allocated to this category. Please note that evaporative emissions from vehicles are included under Transport.
- g **Emission sources - Industrial fuel combustion:** Emissions from fuel combustion in manufacturing industries (except coke ovens that are allocated under Energy industries) and construction. If more disaggregated data according to ISIC/Rev.3 are available, please provide them in the Supplementary Information Sheet.
- h **Emission sources - Other fuel combustion:** Emissions from fuel combustion in commercial, institutional and residential buildings, agriculture, forestry, fishing and other non-specified fuel combustion (e.g. military). The fishing sector includes domestic inland, coastal and deep-sea fishing.
- i **Emission sources - Industrial processes:** Emissions from processes such as chemical industry, metal industry, production and use of mineral products and other industries. If more disaggregated data according to ISIC/Rev.3 are available, please provide them in the Supplementary Information Sheet.
- j **Emission sources - Solvent use:** Emissions from paint application, degreasing and dry cleaning, manufacturing and processing of chemical products, and other processes using solvents and other solvent based products.
- k **Emission sources - Agriculture:** Emissions from the breeding of livestock, rice cultivation, field burning of agricultural residues, prescribed burning of savannas and other agricultural activities.
- l **Emission sources - Other sources:** Emissions from waste water treatment, waste disposal on land, waste incineration, land-use changes, forestry and other activities.

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Table A8: Annual Mean Concentrations of Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂)^a in Ambient Air *(Please note that the variables marked with "!" indicate priority data)*

	Station Name	Analytical Method	Unit	Annual Mean Concentration ^b											
				1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
!	Largest city ^c (.....)														
!	Station 1 (.....)	...	ug/m ³	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
!	Station 2 (.....)	...	ug/m ³	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Industrial City ^d (.....)														
	Station 1 (.....)	...	ug/m ³	
	Station 2 (.....)	...	ug/m ³	
	Background site ^e (.....)														
	Station 1 (.....)	...	ug/m ³	
	Station 2 (.....)	...	ug/m ³	

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Notes:

- a **Sulphur dioxide (SO₂)**: Sulphur dioxide is a heavy, pungent, colourless gas formed primarily during the combustion of fossil fuels and in industrial processes. It is harmful to human beings and vegetation, and contributes to acidification. The data may refer to different forms of sulphur oxides calculated as sulphur dioxide.
- b **Annual mean concentration**: Arithmetic mean over all valid measurements for the respective year. If not available, please provide alternative measures such as the median value or estimates and indicate this in the footnotes.
- c **Largest city**: City of largest population. Indicate the name of the city and air quality monitoring stations and provide data for each station.
- d **Industrial city**: Industrial city in which a significant number of inhabitants are exposed to the highest level of pollution. Please indicate the name of the city and the air quality monitoring stations.
- e **Background site**: A monitoring station remote from any industrial and densely populated area. Please indicate the name and location of the site.

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Table A9: Annual Mean Concentrations of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)^a in Ambient Air *(Please note that the variables marked with "!" indicate priority data)*

	Station Name	Analytical Method	Unit	Annual Mean Concentration ^b											
				1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
!	Largest city ^c (.....)														
!	Station 1 (.....)	...	ug/m ³	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
!	Station 2 (.....)	...	ug/m ³	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Industrial City ^d (.....)														
	Station 1 (.....)	...	ug/m ³	
	Station 2 (.....)	...	ug/m ³	
	Background site ^e (.....)														
	Station 1 (.....)	...	ug/m ³	
	Station 2 (.....)	...	ug/m ³	

Notes:

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- a **Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂)**: Nitrogen oxides are irritating gases produced in the combustion of fossil fuels in transportation, power plants as well as in industrial processes etc. Nitrogen nitrogen, calculated as nitrogen dioxide.
- b **Annual mean concentration**: Arithmetic mean over all valid measurements for the respective year. If not available, please provide alternative measures such as the median value or estimates and indicate this in the footnotes.
- c **Largest city**: City of largest population. Indicate the name of the city and air quality monitoring stations and provide data for each station.
- d **Industrial city**: Industrial city in which a significant number of inhabitants are exposed to the highest level of pollution. Please indicate the name of the city and the air quality monitoring stations.
- e **Background site**: A monitoring station remote from any industrial and densely populated area. Please indicate the name and location of the site.

Footnotes

UNSD 2001 Questionnaire on Environment Statistics

[illegible]

Section: Air

Section: AIR

Country:

Contact person:

Contact institution:

E-mail:

Tel:

Fax:

Table A10: Annual Mean Concentrations of Suspended Particulate Matter (< 10 um) (SPM₁₀)a in Ambient Air *(Please note that the variables marked with "!" indicate priority data)*

	Station Name	Analytical Method	Unit	Annual Mean Concentration ^b											
				1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
!	Largest city ^c (.....)														
!	Station 1 (.....)	...	ug/m ³	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
!	Station 2 (.....)	...	ug/m ³	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Industrial City ^d (.....)														
	Station 1 (.....)	...	ug/m ³	
	Station 2 (.....)	...	ug/m ³	
	Background site ^e (.....)														
	Station 1 (.....)	...	ug/m ³	
	Station 2 (.....)	...	ug/m ³	

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Notes:

- a **Suspended Particulate Matter (<10 µm) (SPM₁₀)**: Solid particles or liquid droplets suspended or carried in the air. The particulate matter of smaller than 10 micrometres in diameter are inhalable thus impairing the functioning of the lungs. In addition, particulates cause soiling of the environment. If the national data refer to Total Suspended Particulates (TSP) including particle sizes between 0-50 micrometres instead of SPM₁₀, please provide the data and add a footnote.
- b **Annual mean concentration**: Arithmetic mean over all valid measurements for the respective year. If not available, please provide alternative measures such as the median value or estimates and indicate this in the footnotes.
- c **Largest city**: City of largest population. Indicate the name of the city and air quality monitoring stations and provide data for each station.
- d **Industrial city**: Industrial city in which a significant number of inhabitants are exposed to the highest level of pollution. Please indicate the name of the city and the air quality monitoring stations.
- e **Background site**: A monitoring station remote from any industrial and densely populated area. Please indicate the name and location of the site.

Footnotes

UNSD 2001 Questionnaire on Environment Statistics

[illegible]

Section: Air

Section: AIR

UNSD 2001 Questionnaire on Environment Statistics

Country:

Contact person:

Contact institution:

E-mail:

Tel: _____

Fax: _____

Table A11: Supplementary Information Sheet on the Air Section

(Emissions from road transport: industrial combustion and industrial processes according to disaggregated ISIC categories etc.)

Section: Air