



Austria's Annual Air Emission

Inventory 1990–2010

Submission under National Emission

Ceilings Directive 2001/81/EC

**AUSTRIA'S ANNUAL
AIR EMISSION INVENTORY
1990–2010**

Submission under
National Emission Ceilings Directive
2001/81/EC

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ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

Der Bericht zeigt die neueste Entwicklung jener Luftschadstoffe, für die es nationale Emissionshöchstmengen gibt. Er folgt in Format und Inhalt den verbindlichen Anforderungen der EU-Richtlinie 2001/81/EG¹ über nationale Emissionshöchstmengen für bestimmte Luftschadstoffe, nach der englischen Bezeichnung „national emission ceilings“ auch als NEC-Richtlinie bezeichnet.

In der NEC-Richtlinie sind für die einzelnen Mitgliedstaaten verbindliche nationale Emissionshöchstmengen für Schwefeldioxid (SO₂), Stickoxide (NO_x), flüchtige organische Verbindungen ohne Methan (NMVOC) und Ammoniak (NH₃) ab dem Jahr 2010 festgelegt.

Die NEC-Richtlinie wurde in Österreich mit dem Emissionshöchstmengengesetz-Luft² (EG-L; BGBl. I Nr. 34/2003) in nationales Recht umgesetzt; das EG-L trat am 12. Juni 2003 in Kraft.

Artikel 7 in Verbindung mit Anhang III der NEC-Richtlinie legt fest, dass für diese Luftschadstoffe eine jährliche Inventur zu erstellen ist, die den im Rahmen des UNECE-Übereinkommens³ über weiträumige grenzüberschreitende Luftverunreinigung (Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, LRTAP) beschlossenen Inventurregeln entspricht.

Gemäß Artikel 2 der NEC-Richtlinie gelten zur Erfüllung der Berichtspflicht die Emissionen auf dem Gebiet der Mitgliedstaaten. Die im Ausland emittierte Emissionsmenge von in Österreich gekauftem Kraftstoff wird daher in der nationalen Emissionsinventur gemäß NEC-Richtlinie nicht berücksichtigt.

Dieser Bericht beinhaltet eine Zusammenfassung der am 31.12.2011 an die Europäische Kommission übermittelten vorläufigen Emissionsinventur für 2010 gemäß Artikel 8 der NEC-Richtlinie. Die endgültige Inventur ist der Europäischen Kommission bis spätestens 31.12.2012 vorzulegen.

Emissionstrend

Die folgende Tabelle zeigt die gemäß Artikel 8 (1) der NEC-Richtlinie erhobenen österreichischen Inventurdaten ohne Berücksichtigung der Emissionen aus Kraftstoffexport (Emissionen berechnet auf Basis „fuel used“) und vergleicht diese mit den nationalen Emissionshöchstmengen.

Tabelle: NEC-Emissionen Österreichs (ohne Kraftstoffexport) und Ziele für 2010 gemäß NEC-Richtlinie.

| | NEC-Emissionen in tausend Tonnen [Gg] | | | |
|------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|
| | SO ₂ | NO _x | NMVOC | NH ₃ |
| 1990 | 73,71 | 181,48 | 272,94 | 65,46 |
| 1995 | 46,55 | 162,95 | 223,96 | 71,26 |
| 2000 | 31,12 | 163,45 | 175,32 | 65,11 |
| 2001 | 32,03 | 164,93 | 173,59 | 64,64 |
| 2002 | 30,46 | 162,02 | 172,29 | 63,28 |

¹ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2001:309:0022:0030:DE:PDF>

² http://www.ris.bka.gv.at/Dokumente/BgblPdf/2003_34_1/2003_34_1.html

³ <http://unece.org/env/lrtap/>

| NEC-Emissionen in tausend Tonnen [Gg] | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|
| | SO ₂ | NO _x | NMVOC | NH ₃ |
| 2003 | 31,11 | 165,25 | 168,78 | 62,90 |
| 2004 | 27,36 | 164,35 | 150,47 | 62,14 |
| 2005 | 27,09 | 167,72 | 158,72 | 61,97 |
| 2006 | 28,10 | 167,56 | 169,88 | 61,99 |
| 2007 | 24,50 | 163,96 | 156,65 | 62,92 |
| 2008 | 22,07 | 158,93 | 148,13 | 62,35 |
| 2009 | 17,38 | 146,10 | 119,62 | 63,09 |
| 2010 | 18,72 | 144,00 | 131,58 | 62,16 |

| NEC-Emissionshöchstmengen in tausend Tonnen [Gg] | | | | |
|--|-------|--------|--------|-------|
| 2010 | 39,00 | 103,00 | 159,00 | 66,00 |

Von 2009 auf 2010 wurde für NO_x und NH₃ ein Rückgang der Emissionen ermittelt. Bei NMVOC und SO₂ zeigen die neuesten Ergebnisse für diesen Zeitraum einen Anstieg.

Die Emissionen von SO₂, NMVOC und NH₃ liegen unter der für 2010 festgesetzten nationalen Emissionshöchstmenge gemäß NEC-RL, die NO_x-Emissionen liegen darüber.

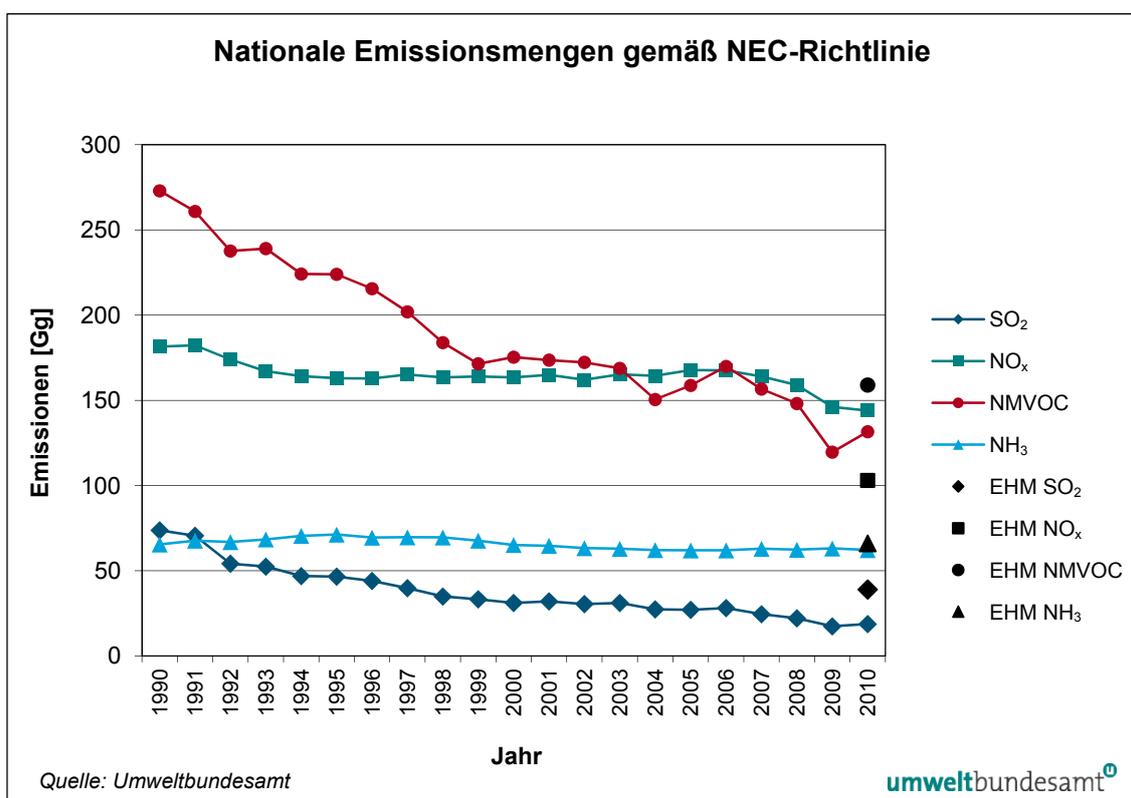


Abbildung: NEC-Emissionen (ohne Kraftstoffexport) 1990–2010 und nationale Emissionshöchstmengen (EHM) für 2010 gemäß NEC-Richtlinie.

SO₂-Emissionen

Die in der NEC-Richtlinie festgesetzte Emissionshöchstmenge für SO₂ von 39.000 Tonnen im Jahr 2010 wird in Österreich bereits seit mehreren Jahren unterschritten. Im Zeitraum 1990 bis 2010 konnten die SO₂-Emissionen (ohne Kraftstoffexport) um 74,6 % reduziert werden. Vom Jahr 2009 auf 2010 ist eine Zunahme der Emissionen um 7,7 % auf rd. 18.700 Tonnen zu verzeichnen.

NO_x-Emissionen

Im Zeitraum 1990 bis 2010 sind die NO_x-Emissionen (ohne Kraftstoffexport) um 20,6 % gesunken. Verglichen mit 2009 sind sie um 1,4 % auf rd. 144.000 Tonnen im Jahr 2010 gesunken. Damit liegen die Stickoxidemissionen immer noch beträchtlich über der in der NEC-Richtlinie festgesetzten Emissionshöchstmenge von 103.000 Tonnen im Jahr 2010.

NMVOC-Emissionen

Mit einer Emissionsmenge von rd. 131.600 Tonnen im Jahr 2010 ist bei den NMVOC-Emissionen (ohne Kraftstoffexport) seit 1990 eine Reduktion um 51,8 % zu verzeichnen. Damit liegen sie derzeit deutlich unter der in der NEC-Richtlinie für das Jahr 2010 festgesetzten Emissionshöchstmenge von 159.000 Tonnen. Vom Jahr 2009 auf 2010 stiegen die Emissionen um 10,0 %.

NH₃-Emissionen

Von 1990 bis 2010 konnten die NH₃-Emissionen (ohne Kraftstoffexport) um 5,0 % auf rd. 62.200 Tonnen reduziert werden. Die in der NEC-Richtlinie festgesetzte Emissionshöchstmenge für NH₃ von 66.000 Tonnen im Jahr 2010 wird damit bereits seit mehreren Jahren unterschritten. Verglichen mit 2009 sanken die NH₃-Emissionen im letzten Berichtsjahr um 1,5 %.

Datengrundlage

Anhang III der NEC-Richtlinie sieht die Erstellung der Inventur unter Anwendung jener Verfahren vor, die im Rahmen des Übereinkommens über weiträumige grenzüberschreitende Luftverunreinigung (LRTAP) vereinbart wurden. Zur Ermittlung der Daten wurde das gemeinsame Handbuch von EMEP/EEA⁴ angewandt. Die Darstellung erfolgt im NFR-Format der UNECE.

In den gültigen Richtlinien zur Emissionsberichterstattung⁵ ist den einzelnen Staaten die Möglichkeit gegeben, die Emissionen aus dem Straßenverkehr sowohl auf Basis des verkauften Treibstoffs (fuel sold) als auch auf Basis des verbrauchten Treibstoffs (fuel used) anzugeben.

Österreich berichtet die nationalen Emissionsdaten gemäß NEC-Richtlinie auf Basis verbrauchter Treibstoffmengen („fuel used“).

⁴ EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook (2009): Technical report No 6/2009. Prepared by the UNECE/EMEP Task Force on Emissions Inventories and Projections (TFEIP) and published by the European Environment Agency (EEA). <http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/emep-eea-emission-inventory-guidebook-2009>
Vormals: EMEP/CORINAIR Emission Inventory Guidebook.

⁵ Guidelines for Reporting Emission Data under the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP) (ECE/EB.AIR/97). http://www.ceip.at/fileadmin/inhalte/emep/reporting_2009/Rep_Guidelines_ECE_EB_AIR_97_e.pdf

Die folgende Tabelle zeigt die nationale Gesamtemissionsmenge inklusiv Kraftstoffexport von 1990 bis 2010 („fuel sold“):

Tabelle: Gesamtemissionen Österreichs (inklusive Kraftstoffexport) gemäß UN-Übereinkommen über weiträumige grenzüberschreitende Luftverunreinigung, 1990–2010.

| | Gesamtemissionen Österreichs [Gg] | | | |
|------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|
| | SO ₂ | NO _x | NMVOG | NH ₃ |
| 1990 | 74,45 | 195,41 | 275,98 | 65,48 |
| 1995 | 47,52 | 182,06 | 226,32 | 70,81 |
| 2000 | 31,72 | 206,33 | 178,49 | 64,69 |
| 2001 | 32,76 | 216,40 | 177,15 | 64,56 |
| 2002 | 31,25 | 222,62 | 176,22 | 63,77 |
| 2003 | 31,97 | 233,79 | 172,79 | 63,68 |
| 2004 | 27,42 | 232,41 | 154,02 | 62,93 |
| 2005 | 27,15 | 236,25 | 162,03 | 62,70 |
| 2006 | 28,14 | 222,76 | 172,34 | 62,60 |
| 2007 | 24,54 | 216,57 | 158,73 | 63,45 |
| 2008 | 22,11 | 204,13 | 149,63 | 62,68 |
| 2009 | 17,42 | 187,10 | 120,92 | 63,41 |
| 2010 | 18,76 | 188,79 | 132,89 | 62,45 |

Die Gesamtemissionen Österreichs wurden auf Basis der in Österreich verkauften Treibstoffmengen errechnet. Dabei ist zu beachten, dass in Österreich insbesondere in den letzten Jahren ein beachtlicher Teil der verkauften Treibstoffmenge im Inland getankt, jedoch im Ausland verfahren wurde (Kraftstoffexport in Fahrzeugtanks, oft auch als „Tanktourismus“ bezeichnet).

Die Gesamtemissionen Österreichs (inklusive der Emissionen aus dem Kraftstoffexport) sind in Anhang 2 dieses Berichts angeführt.

Beide Datensätze (Emissionen mit und ohne Kraftstoffexport) wurden der Europäischen Kommission im NFR⁶-Format als Excel-Dateien übermittelt.

Kraftstoffexport

Die Emissionsberechnungen des Straßenverkehrs basieren in der Österreichischen Luftschadstoff-Inventur (OLI) auf der in Österreich verkauften Treibstoffmenge.

Im Jahr 2004 wurde vom Bundesministerium für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Umwelt und Wasserwirtschaft eine Studie in Auftrag gegeben⁷, in welcher die Auswirkungen des Kraftstoffexports in Fahrzeugtanks auf den Treibstoffverbrauch und die Entwicklung der verkehrsbedingten

⁶ Nomenclature For Reporting der UNECE

⁷ Hausberger, S. & Molitor, R. (2004): Abschätzung der Auswirkungen des Tanktourismus auf den Treibstoffverbrauch und die Entwicklung der CO₂-Emissionen in Österreich. TU Graz im Auftrag des Lebensministerium, nicht veröffentlicht. Graz, 2004.

Emissionen in Österreich abgeschätzt wurden. Eine Folgestudie aus dem Jahr 2008/2009⁸ bestätigte das Ausmaß des Kraftstoffexportes. Methodisch lassen sich die über die Grenzen verschobenen Kraftstoffmengen aus der Differenz zwischen Kraftstoffabsatz in Österreich und dem berechneten Inlandsverbrauch ermitteln. Davon können die Fahrleistungen (Kfz-km) von Pkw und schweren Nutzfahrzeugen abgeleitet werden und in weiterer Folge die zugehörigen Emissionen für den „Kraftstoffexport in Kfz“.

Gründe für diesen Effekt sind strukturelle Gegebenheiten (Binnenland mit hohem Exportanteil in der Wirtschaft) sowie Unterschiede im Kraftstoffpreisniveau zwischen Österreich und seinen Nachbarländern.

Nachstehende Tabelle gibt Auskunft über die Emissionsmengen, die auf den Kraftstoffexport in Fahrzeugtanks zurückzuführen sind.

Tabelle: Emissionen aus Kraftstoffexport in Fahrzeugtanks.

| | Emissionen in tausend Tonnen [Gg] | | | |
|------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-------|-----------------|
| | SO ₂ | NO _x | NMVOG | NH ₃ |
| 1990 | 0,74 | 13,93 | 3,04 | 0,01 |
| 1995 | 0,97 | 19,11 | 2,36 | -0,46 |
| 2000 | 0,60 | 42,89 | 3,17 | -0,42 |
| 2001 | 0,73 | 51,47 | 3,56 | -0,08 |
| 2002 | 0,79 | 60,60 | 3,93 | 0,49 |
| 2003 | 0,86 | 68,54 | 4,01 | 0,78 |
| 2004 | 0,07 | 68,06 | 3,55 | 0,79 |
| 2005 | 0,06 | 68,53 | 3,31 | 0,73 |
| 2006 | 0,05 | 55,20 | 2,45 | 0,62 |
| 2007 | 0,04 | 52,60 | 2,09 | 0,54 |
| 2008 | 0,04 | 45,21 | 1,50 | 0,33 |
| 2009 | 0,04 | 41,00 | 1,30 | 0,32 |
| 2010 | 0,04 | 44,79 | 1,31 | 0,29 |

Im Jahr 2010 sind etwa 24 % der NO_x-Gesamtemissionen Österreichs auf diesen Effekt zurückzuführen.

⁸ Hausberger, S. & Molitor, R. (2009): Abschätzung der Auswirkungen des Tanktourismus auf den Treibstoffverbrauch und die Entwicklung der CO₂- Emissionen in Österreich. TU Graz im Auftrag des BMLFUW und BMVIT, nicht veröffentlicht. Graz, 2009.

Die wichtigsten Revisionen im Vergleich zum Vorjahr

Aktualisierung der nationalen Energiebilanz (Sektor übergreifend)

Erdgasmengen (12 PJ) für das Jahr 2009 wurden vom Sektor Kleinverbrauch zur Raffinerie und zur Industrie verschoben, was zu geringeren Emissionen im Sektor Kleinverbrauch führte.

Produzierende Industrie, mobile Quellen (1.A.2)

Die Energieverbrauchsmenge der Offroad Geräte (Subsektor Industrie) wurde an die aktuellen Energiedaten der Statistik Austria angepasst. Dies führte zu einer geringfügigen Reduktion des Gesamtenergieverbrauchs dieses Subsektors über die ganze Zeitreihe.

Straßenverkehr (1.A.3.b)

Die Straßenverkehrsleistungsdaten⁹ des Jahres 2009 wurden mit aktuellen Verkehrszählwerten abgeglichen. Leicht erhöhte Verkehrsleistungsdaten ergaben für das Jahr 2009 etwas höhere Emissionen im Vergleich zur Vorjahresinventur.

Die Bestandsdaten und die spezifischen Verbrauchswerte von Pkw wurden mit den Ist-Werten aus dem CO₂-Monitoring der Neuwagenflotte gemäß Statistik Austria¹⁰ aktualisiert. Diese Änderung bewirkt, dass die revidierte Inlandsflotte einen geringeren spezifischen Verbrauch aufweist als in der Vorjahresinventur.

Trotz der Zunahme der inländischen Verkehrsleistung aufgrund der sich erholenden Wirtschaftslage um + 2% von 2009 auf 2010, sank der Inlandsverbrauch an Benzin und Diesel im Straßenverkehr im selben Zeitraum um 1 %. Diese Abnahme ist der effizienteren Fahrzeugtechnologie zuzuschreiben.

Die NO_x-Emissionen vom Straßenverkehr (Inland) sanken von 2009 auf 2010 um 6,1 %. Dies ist vor allem auf eine Abnahme der spezifischen NO_x-Emissionen pro Fahrzeugkilometer zurückzuführen. Emittierte beispielsweise der durchschnittliche Pkw im Jahr 2009 noch rund 0,50 Gramm NO_x/km waren es im Jahr 2010 rund 0,48 Gramm.

Kleinverbrauch, stationäre Quellen (1.A.4)

Der Schwefelgehalt von Heizöl Extraleicht wurde ab 2009 von maximal 1.000 ppm auf maximal 10 ppm reduziert, was zu einer deutlichen Reduktion der SO₂-Emissionen führte.

Lösemittel und andere Produktverwendung (3)

Die Revision ist im Wesentlichen auf eine Aktualisierung

- der Außenhandelsstatistik Österreichs wie auch der Konjunkturstatistik für Handel und Dienstleistungen von Statistik Austria für das Jahr 2009 sowie
- der Nicht-Lösemittel-Anwendungen durch Erhebungen bei Unternehmen und Fachverbänden

zurückzuführen.

⁹ Im GLOBEMI-Modell wurden die Wachstumsraten im Verkehrsmengengerüst für 2009 an die endgültigen Auswertungen der automatischen Verkehrszählstellen angepasst. In der Vorjahresinventur waren dazu noch keine Daten verfügbar, sodass sich jetzt andere Verkehrsleistungen für 2009 ergeben.

¹⁰ Lebensministerium (2010): CO₂ Monitoring 2010. Zusammenfassung der Daten der Neuzulassungen von Pkw der Republik Österreich gemäß Entscheidung Nr. 1753/2000/EG für das Berichtsjahr 2009. Wien 2010.

Die Österreichische Luftschadstoff-Inventur

Das Umweltbundesamt führt jährlich eine Österreichische Luftschadstoff-Inventur (OLI) durch, die als Grundlage für die Erfüllung der nationalen und internationalen Berichtspflichten herangezogen wird. Die OLI wird erforderlichenfalls auch für zurückliegende Jahre aktualisiert, um eine konsistente Zeitreihe zur Verfügung zu haben. Die in diesem Bericht dargestellten Emissionsdaten ersetzen somit die publizierten Daten vorhergehender Berichte.

Die folgende Tabelle gibt den Stand der Daten und das Berichtsformat der vorliegenden Publikation an.

Tabelle: Datengrundlage des vorliegenden Berichtes.

| Inventur | Datenstand | Berichtsformat |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| OLI 2011 | 19. Dezember 2011 | NFR-Format der UNECE |

Der vorliegende Bericht wurde vom Umweltbundesamt auf Grundlage des Umweltkontrollgesetzes (BGBl. Nr. 152/1998) erstellt. Dem Umweltbundesamt wird in diesem Bundesgesetz in § 6 (2) Z. 19 unter anderem die Aufgabe übertragen, an der Erfüllung der Berichtspflichten an die Europäische Kommission gemäß Richtlinien und Entscheidungen der EU mitzuwirken. In § 6 (2) Z. 20 werden die Erstellung und Führung von Inventuren und Bilanzen zur Dokumentation des Zustandes und der Entwicklung der Umwelt sowie der Umweltbelastungen und ihrer Ursachen ausdrücklich als besondere Aufgaben des Umweltbundesamtes genannt.

Im Anschluss an die Zusammenfassung wird der von der Republik Österreich an die Europäische Kommission zu übermittelnde Emissionsbericht in englischer Sprache wiedergegeben. Es handelt sich hierbei um eine Beschreibung der wichtigsten Daten unter Angabe der wesentlichsten methodischen Änderungen.

Anhang 1 beinhaltet Emissionstrends der Schadstoffe SO₂, NO_x, NH₃ und NMVOC abzüglich der Emissionsmengen aus Kraftstoffexport („fuel used“). Diese Emissionsdaten sind Österreichs offizielle Inventurdaten gemäß Artikel 8 (1) der NEC-Richtlinie.

Anhang 2 enthält die Gesamtemissionen Österreichs, basierend auf dem inländischen Kraftstoffabsatz („fuel sold“). Diese Daten werden an die UNECE zur Erfüllung der LRTAP-Berichtspflicht übermittelt.

Die sektorale Gliederung der im Anhang präsentierten Überblickstabellen hält sich an die NFR-Nomenklatur der UNECE. Der vollständige Datensatz wird der Europäischen Kommission im NFR-Format der UNECE in digitaler Form übermittelt.

1 INTRODUCTION

According to Article 7 and Annex III of Directive 2001/81/EC¹¹, the Member States shall establish emission inventories and projections using the methodologies agreed upon by the UNECE Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP)¹². Thus, they are requested to use the joint EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook for preparing these inventories and projections.

This report presents a summary of Austria's provisional emission inventory for 2010 according to Article 8 of the NEC Directive. Austria's final emission inventory will be submitted by 31 December 2012 at the latest.

In 2008 the Executive Body adopted the revised "Guidelines for Reporting Emission Data under the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP)" (ECE/EB.AIR/97)¹³ to further improve **T**ransparency, **A**ccuracy, **C**onsistency, **C**omparability, and **C**ompleteness (TACCC) of reported emissions. These guidelines define the format for reporting emission data (Nomenclature For Reporting/NFR) and offer guidance on how to provide supporting documentation. They specify the minimum (and additional) reporting obligations.

In accordance with the EMEP reporting guidelines, national inventory data based on fuel used (without 'fuel exports', see chapter 5) are to be used for comparison with Austria's national ceilings of the NEC Directive.

Trend tables 1990–2010 (SO₂, NO_x, NH₃ and NMVOC) for the main NFR sectors are presented in the following Annexes:

Annex 1: national emission data on the basis of fuel used (submission under NEC directive)

Annex 2: national emission data on the basis of fuel sold (submission under UNECE/LRTAP)

The complete tables of the NFR format are uploaded to the Central Data Repository (CDR)¹⁴ of EIONET in digital form (excel files).

¹¹ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2001:309:0022:0030:EN:PDF>

¹² <http://unece.org/env/lrtap/>

¹³ Guidelines for Reporting Emission Data under the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP) (ECE/EB.AIR/97) Österreichische Emissionen (ohne Kraftstoffexport) 1990–2008 und Ziele für 2010 gemäß NEC-Richtlinie.

¹⁴ <http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/at/eu/nec>

2 EMISSION TRENDS

According to the 2009 Guidelines for Reporting Emission Data¹³, Parties within the EMEP¹⁵ region are required to calculate and report emissions, in conformity with their national energy balances reported to Eurostat or the International Energy Agency (IEA). Emissions from road vehicle transport should therefore be calculated and reported on the basis of fuel sold. In addition, Parties may report emissions from road vehicles on the basis of the amount of fuel used within the geographic territory of the Party (see chapter 5).

Austria reports national emission data under the National Emission Ceilings Directive on the basis of fuel used.

Austria's emissions 1990–2010 according to Directive 2001/81/EC and ceilings for 2010

According to Article 2 of Directive 2001/81/EC, the Directive covers 'emissions on the territory of the Member States'. If fuel prices vary in neighbouring countries, fuel sold within the territory of a Member State where it is cheaper tends to be exported to (and used in) other countries. Austria has experienced a considerable amount of 'fuel export' in the last few years; this needs to be taken into account when reporting emissions for the Austrian territory.

For this reason Austria reports national totals on the basis of fuel used (without 'fuel exports' as shown in Table 1) as Austria's official inventory under Article 8 (1) of the Directive.

Details regarding 'fuel exports' are presented in Chapter 5.

Table 1: Austria's emissions 1990–2010 according to Directive 2001/81/EC and ceilings for 2010.

| | Austria's NEC Emissions (without 'fuel exports') [Gg] | | | |
|------|---|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | SO ₂ | NO _x | NM ₂ VOC | NH ₃ |
| 1990 | 73.71 | 181.48 | 272.94 | 65.46 |
| 1995 | 46.55 | 162.95 | 223.96 | 71.26 |
| 2000 | 31.12 | 163.45 | 175.32 | 65.11 |
| 2001 | 32.03 | 164.93 | 173.59 | 64.64 |
| 2002 | 30.46 | 162.02 | 172.29 | 63.28 |
| 2003 | 31.11 | 165.25 | 168.78 | 62.90 |
| 2004 | 27.36 | 164.35 | 150.47 | 62.14 |
| 2005 | 27.09 | 167.72 | 158.72 | 61.97 |
| 2006 | 28.10 | 167.56 | 169.88 | 61.99 |
| 2007 | 24.50 | 163.96 | 156.65 | 62.92 |
| 2008 | 22.07 | 158.93 | 148.13 | 62.35 |
| 2009 | 17.38 | 146.10 | 119.62 | 63.09 |
| 2010 | 18.72 | 144.00 | 131.58 | 62.16 |
| | Ceilings 2010 [Gg] | | | |
| 2010 | 39.00 | 103.00 | 159.00 | 66.00 |

¹⁵ EMEP – Co-operative programme for monitoring and evaluation of long-range transmission of air pollutants in Europe
<http://www.emep.int/>

Figure 1 shows the trends of Austria's NEC emissions according to Directive 2001/81/EC without 'fuel exports':

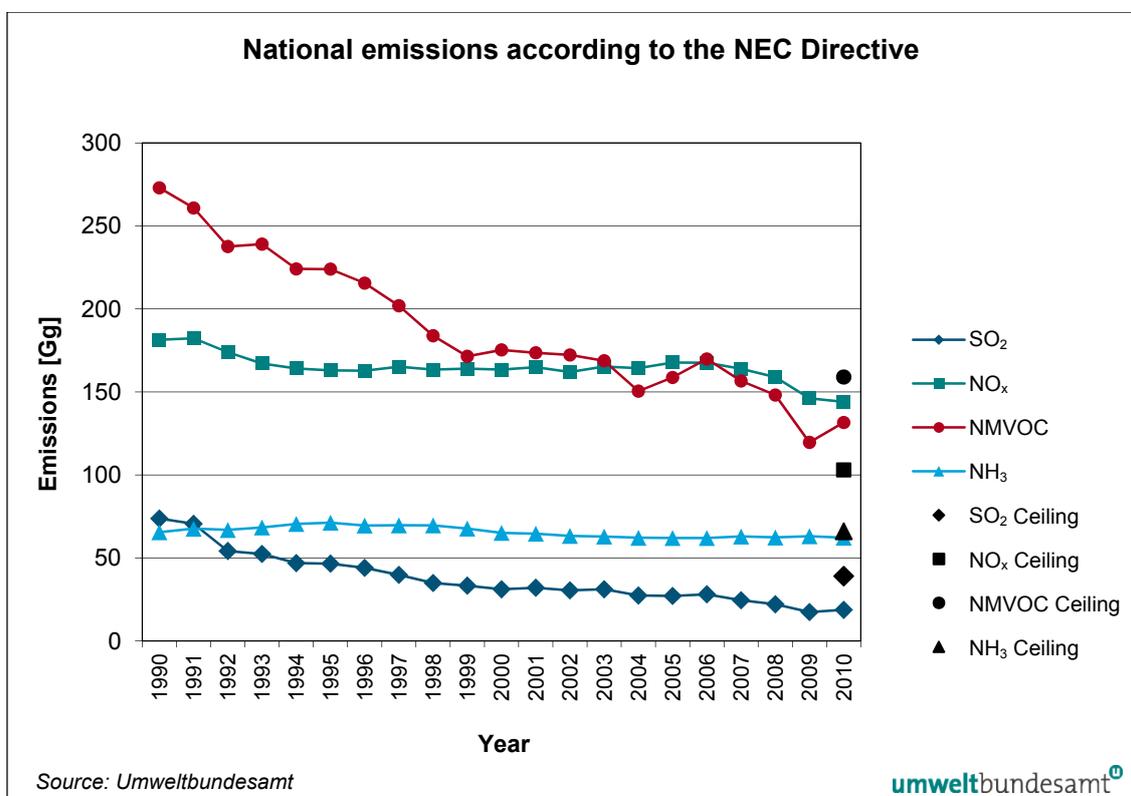


Figure 1: SO₂, NO_x, NMVOC and NH₃ emissions without 'fuel exports'; NEC emission ceilings.

SO₂ emissions

In 1990 SO₂ emissions without 'fuel exports' amounted to 73.7 Gg; emissions have decreased steadily since then and by 2010 emissions were down by 74.6%.

The 2010 national emission ceiling for SO₂ emissions in Austria, as set out in the NEC Directive, was 39 Gg. Since 1998 Austria's SO₂ emissions without 'fuel exports' have been below this ceiling; in 2010 they amounted to 18.7 Gg.

NO_x emissions

In 1990 NO_x emissions without 'fuel exports' amounted to 181.5 Gg; in 2010 emissions were 20.6% below 1990 levels.

The 2010 national emission ceiling for NO_x emissions in Austria, as set out in the NEC Directive, was 103 Gg. With NO_x emissions (without 'fuel exports') amounting to 144.0 Gg in 2010, NO_x emissions in Austria were still well above this ceiling.

NMVOC emissions

In 1990 NMVOC emissions without 'fuel exports' amounted to 272.9 Gg; by 2010 emissions were down by 51.8%.

The national emission ceiling 2010 for NMVOC emissions in Austria, as set out in the NEC Directive, was 159 Gg. With NMVOCs amounting to 131.6 Gg in 2010, Austria's emissions (without 'fuel exports') were already below this ceiling.

NH₃ emissions

In 1990 NH₃ emissions without 'fuel exports' amounted to 65.5 Gg; in 2010 emissions were 5.0% below 1990 levels.

The 2010 national emission ceiling for NH₃ emissions in Austria, as set out in the NEC Directive, was 66 Gg. Since the year 2000 Austria's NH₃ emissions without 'fuel exports' had already been below this ceiling; in 2010 they amounted to 62.2 Gg.

Austria's total emissions 1990–2010 according to LRTAP reporting

Table 2 shows national total emissions as reported to the UNECE Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP), based on fuel sold.

Table 2: Austria's total emissions 1990–2010 according to LRTAP reporting.

| | Austria's Total Emissions [Gg] | | | |
|------|--------------------------------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|
| | SO ₂ | NO _x | NMVOC | NH ₃ |
| 1990 | 74.45 | 195.41 | 275.98 | 65.48 |
| 1995 | 47.52 | 182.06 | 226.32 | 70.81 |
| 2000 | 31.72 | 206.33 | 178.49 | 64.69 |
| 2001 | 32.76 | 216.40 | 177.15 | 64.56 |
| 2002 | 31.25 | 222.62 | 176.22 | 63.77 |
| 2003 | 31.97 | 233.79 | 172.79 | 63.68 |
| 2004 | 27.42 | 232.41 | 154.02 | 62.93 |
| 2005 | 27.15 | 236.25 | 162.03 | 62.70 |
| 2006 | 28.14 | 222.76 | 172.34 | 62.60 |
| 2007 | 24.54 | 216.57 | 158.73 | 63.45 |
| 2008 | 22.11 | 204.13 | 149.63 | 62.68 |
| 2009 | 17.42 | 187.10 | 120.92 | 63.41 |
| 2010 | 18.76 | 188.79 | 132.89 | 62.45 |

As can be seen from Table 2, the major reductions from 1990 to 2009 were achieved for SO₂ and NMVOC emissions. The increase of NO_x emissions from 1995 onwards has been caused by so-called 'fuel exports' in the sector 'road transport' (see Chapter 5 – Emissions from 'fuel exports').

3 SOURCES OF DATA

The following table (Table 3) presents the main data sources used for activity data as well as information on who carried out the actual calculations.

Table 3: Main data sources for activity data and emission values.

| Sector | Data Sources for Activity Data | Emission Calculation |
|-------------|--|--|
| Energy | Energy balance from Statistik Austria, steam boiler database and emission trading system, direct information from industry or associations of industry | Umweltbundesamt, plant operators |
| Industry | National production statistics, import/export statistics, direct information from industry or associations of industry; emission trading system. | Umweltbundesamt, plant operators |
| Transport | Energy balance from Statistik Austria | Umweltbundesamt (Aviation), Technical University Graz (Road and Off-road transport) |
| Solvent | Short-term statistics for trade and services, Austrian foreign trade statistics, structural business statistics, surveys at companies and associations | Umweltbundesamt, based on studies by: Institut für industrielle Ökologie and Forschungsinstitut für Energie und Umweltplanung, Wirtschaft und Marktanalysen GmbH |
| Agriculture | National studies, national agricultural statistics obtained from Statistik Austria; | Umweltbundesamt, based on studies by: University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences, Research Center Seibersdorf |
| Waste | Database on landfills (1998-2007), Electronic Data Management (from 2008 onwards) | Umweltbundesamt |

The main sources for emission factors are:

- National studies for country-specific emission factors;
- Plant-specific data reported by plant operators;
- EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook – 2009.

A detailed description of activity data, emission factors and methodologies applied will be provided in Austria's Informative Inventory Report (IIR) 2012.

4 RECALCULATIONS

Given the continuous improvement of Austria's Annual Air Emission Inventory, emissions of some sources have been recalculated on the basis of updated activity data or revised methodologies. Thus the emission data for the period from 1990 until 2009 submitted this year differ from data reported previously.

The figures presented in this report replace data reported earlier by the Umweltbundesamt under the reporting framework of the UNECE/LRTAP Convention and NEC Directive of the European Union.

Table 4: Recalculation difference with respect to the previous submission.

| | Recalculation Difference [%] | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|-------|------|-------|
| | LRTAP | | NEC | |
| | 1990 | 2009 | 1990 | 2009 |
| SO ₂ | ± 0% | - 15% | ± 0% | - 16% |
| NO _x | ± 0% | ± 0% | ± 0% | ± 0% |
| NMVOC | ± 0% | - 2% | ± 0% | - 2% |
| NH ₃ | ± 0% | ± 0% | ± 0% | ± 0% |

The following section describes the methodological changes made to the inventory since the previous submission (for each sector).

ENERGY (1.A)

Update of activity data

Main revisions of the energy balance

Shift of natural gas consumption (12 PJ) for the year 2009 from 1.A.4 *Other sectors* to 1.A.1.b *Petroleum refining*, 1.A.1.c *Other energy industries* and 1.A.2.f *Other manufacturing industries*.

1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction, mobile

The adaptation of the activity data on construction machineries in the energy balance resulted in lower NO_x emissions for the whole time series.

Improvements of methodologies and emission factors:

1.A.3.b Road Transport

An update of the quantity structure of road transport in 2009 resulted in an increase of the transport volume and therefore in increased emissions in 2009 compared to the previous submission.

From 2009 to 2010 the transport volume increased by about 2%. Nevertheless, NO_x emissions decreased within the same time period (-4%). This was due to the reduction of specific NO_x emissions from the Austrian vehicle fleet (e.g. PC, from 50 grammes/veh-km in 2009 to 48 grammes/veh-km in 2010).

1.A.4 Other sectors – stationary combustion

The sulphur content of gasoil was changed from 1000 ppm to 10 ppm for all the years from 2009 onwards. This resulted in considerably lower SO₂ emissions for 2009.

INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES (2)

Update of activity data

2.C.1. Pig Iron and Electric Furnace Activity

Activity data for 2009 was updated as revised data of the energy balance became available in 2011. This has resulted in a minor change of emissions. New activity data for Electric Furnace steel plants became available from the Association of Electric Steel Producers for the years 2005-2010 which have led to changes in emissions.

SOLVENT USE (3)

Update of activity data

3.A, 3.B, 3.C and 3.D.5.

The short-term statistics of trade and services and the Austrian foreign trade statistics were updated for 2009.

Activity data concerning non-solvent use and the solvent content of products has been updated by surveys conducted within companies and trade associations.

AGRICULTURE (4)

Improvements of methodologies and emission factors

4.B.1.b Cattle non-dairy

The correction of a transcription error in the calculation of the N amount left for spreading (suckling cows) has resulted in slightly lower NH₃ emissions from 2007-2009.

WASTE (6)

Update of activity data

6.A.1 Solid waste disposal on land

Recalculations for 2009 are mainly attributable to an update of activity data (waste amounts deposited). Moreover, a slight adaptation of the biodegradable organic carbon (DOC) content of residual waste has led to a revision of NMVOC and NH₃ emissions for the years 2004-2009.

6.C Waste incineration

The amount of waste oil and clinical waste incinerated in small facilities is assumed to have been lower than in previous estimates.

6.D Other waste

NH₃ emissions for the years 2008 and 2009 have been recalculated on the basis of new/updated activity data, mainly on the basis of waste amounts treated in mechanical biological treatment plants (published in the Federal Waste Management Plan 2011).

5 METHOD OF REPORTING

The Austrian air emission inventory for the period 1990 to 2010 is compiled according to the Guidelines for Reporting Emission Data (ECE/EB.AIR/97)¹³ approved by the Executive Body for the UNECE/LRTAP Convention at its 26th session.

In Austria, emissions of air pollutants are included together with emissions of greenhouse gases in a database based on the CORINAIR nomenclature (CORe INventory AIR)/SNAP (Selected Nomenclature for sources of Air Pollution). This nomenclature has been designed by the EEA to estimate emissions of all kinds of air pollutants. To comply with the reporting obligations under the UNECE/LRTAP Convention, emissions are transformed into the NFR (Nomenclature For Reporting) format.

The complete set of tables of the NFR Format, including - in particular - sectoral reports and sectoral background tables, is submitted separately in digital form only (excel files). In the report at hand, NFR summary tables are presented in Annexes 1 and 2.

The following table summarises the status of the present report:

Table 5: Status of the present report.

| Reporting Obligation | Format | Inventory | Version |
|----------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| NEC Directive | NFR Format (UNECE) | OLI 2011 | December 19 th 2011 |

Data presented in this report are based on the Austrian Air Emission Inventory 2011 (Österreichische Luftschadstoff-Inventur, OLI 2011) prepared by the Umweltbundesamt for the years 1980 to 2010. The Austrian air emission inventory is subject to continuous improvement, resulting in recalculations as outlined in Chapter 4.

Treatment of fuel

According to the Revised Guidelines for Reporting Emission Data of 2009, Parties within the EMEP region are required to calculate and report emissions, in conformity with the national energy balances reported to Eurostat or the International Energy Agency (IEA). Emissions from road vehicle transport should therefore be calculated and reported on the basis of fuel sold. In addition, Parties may report emissions from road vehicles on the basis of the amount of fuel used within their geographic territory.

In the reports to the UNECE Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP), emissions of the Austrian road transport sector are reported on the basis of fuel sold (see Annex 2). These data therefore include emissions from 'fuel exports' (see Table 6).

Emissions from 'fuel exports'

In the year 2004 a study was commissioned analysing the effect of fuel price differences between Austria and its neighbouring countries. One effect is the so-called 'fuel export' which means that fuel is sold in Austria and used abroad. The calculation is based on extensive questionnaires (addressed to truckers on the border, truckage companies), results of the Austrian transport model and traffic countings. The importance of 'fuel exports' was confirmed by an update of the study in 2008 (unpublished).

Since 2004, 'fuel export' emissions have been calculated separately from the Austrian inventory. The results for 1990 to 2010 are shown in the following table (Table 6):

Table 6: NEC emissions from 'fuel exports' 1990–2010 [Gg].

| | Emissions (thousand metric tons) [Gg] | | | |
|------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-------|-----------------|
| | SO ₂ | NO _x | NMVOG | NH ₃ |
| 1990 | 0.74 | 13.93 | 3.04 | 0.01 |
| 1995 | 0.97 | 19.11 | 2.36 | -0.46 |
| 2000 | 0.60 | 42.89 | 3.17 | -0.42 |
| 2001 | 0.73 | 51.47 | 3.56 | -0.08 |
| 2002 | 0.79 | 60.60 | 3.93 | 0.49 |
| 2003 | 0.86 | 68.54 | 4.01 | 0.78 |
| 2004 | 0.07 | 68.06 | 3.55 | 0.79 |
| 2005 | 0.06 | 68.53 | 3.31 | 0.73 |
| 2006 | 0.05 | 55.20 | 2.45 | 0.62 |
| 2007 | 0.04 | 52.60 | 2.09 | 0.54 |
| 2008 | 0.04 | 45.21 | 1.50 | 0.33 |
| 2009 | 0.04 | 41.00 | 1.30 | 0.32 |
| 2010 | 0.04 | 44.79 | 1.31 | 0.29 |

In 2010 about 24% of the reported NO_x emissions were caused by 'fuel exports'.

Austria's official inventory data under Article 8 (1) of the NEC Directive are reported on the basis of fuel used. Thus, 'fuel export' emissions (see Table 6) are not included in the Austrian total under the NEC Directive. Data are listed in Annex 2 of this report.

ANNEX 1: EMISSIONS ACCORDING TO THE NEC DIRECTIVE

In the following tables Austria's emissions for the period 1990–2010 are listed according to Directive 2001/81/EC. NEC emissions are reported on the basis of fuel used (without 'fuel exports').

The complete tables of the NFR format are submitted separately in digital form only (excel files).

Table A.1-1: SO₂ [Gg] 1990–2010.

| | NFR Sectors according to the NEC directive | | | | | | | | NATIONAL TOTAL | International Bunkers |
|------|--|----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|-------|-------|----------------|-----------------------|
| | 1 | 1 A | 1 B | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 7 | | |
| | ENERGY | FUEL COMBUSTION ACTIVITIES | FUGITIVE EMISSIONS FROM FUELS | INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES | SOLVENT AND OTHER PRODUCT USE | AGRICULTURE | WASTE | OTHER | | |
| 1990 | 71.42 | 69.42 | 2.00 | 2.22 | NA | 0.00 | 0.07 | NO | 73.71 | 0.26 |
| 1991 | 68.58 | 67.28 | 1.30 | 1.90 | NA | 0.00 | 0.06 | NO | 70.54 | 0.29 |
| 1992 | 52.45 | 50.45 | 2.00 | 1.67 | NA | 0.00 | 0.04 | NO | 54.16 | 0.31 |
| 1993 | 50.94 | 48.84 | 2.10 | 1.42 | NA | 0.00 | 0.04 | NO | 52.41 | 0.33 |
| 1994 | 45.42 | 44.14 | 1.28 | 1.42 | NA | 0.00 | 0.05 | NO | 46.89 | 0.34 |
| 1995 | 45.13 | 43.60 | 1.53 | 1.37 | NA | 0.00 | 0.05 | NO | 46.55 | 0.38 |
| 1996 | 42.68 | 41.48 | 1.20 | 1.29 | NA | 0.00 | 0.05 | NO | 44.03 | 0.43 |
| 1997 | 38.47 | 38.40 | 0.07 | 1.27 | NA | 0.00 | 0.05 | NO | 39.79 | 0.44 |
| 1998 | 33.67 | 33.63 | 0.04 | 1.18 | NA | 0.00 | 0.05 | NO | 34.90 | 0.46 |
| 1999 | 32.10 | 31.96 | 0.14 | 1.12 | NA | 0.00 | 0.06 | NO | 33.27 | 0.45 |
| 2000 | 29.97 | 29.83 | 0.15 | 1.09 | NA | 0.00 | 0.06 | NO | 31.12 | 0.48 |
| 2001 | 30.76 | 30.60 | 0.16 | 1.21 | NA | 0.00 | 0.06 | NO | 32.03 | 0.47 |
| 2002 | 29.19 | 29.05 | 0.14 | 1.21 | NA | 0.00 | 0.06 | NO | 30.46 | 0.43 |
| 2003 | 29.84 | 29.69 | 0.15 | 1.21 | NA | 0.00 | 0.06 | NO | 31.11 | 0.40 |
| 2004 | 26.08 | 25.94 | 0.14 | 1.22 | NA | 0.00 | 0.06 | NO | 27.36 | 0.47 |
| 2005 | 25.81 | 25.68 | 0.13 | 1.22 | NA | 0.00 | 0.06 | NO | 27.09 | 0.55 |
| 2006 | 26.83 | 26.66 | 0.17 | 1.22 | NA | 0.00 | 0.05 | NO | 28.10 | 0.58 |
| 2007 | 23.24 | 23.05 | 0.18 | 1.22 | NA | 0.00 | 0.04 | NO | 24.50 | 0.61 |
| 2008 | 20.82 | 20.65 | 0.16 | 1.23 | NA | 0.00 | 0.03 | NO | 22.07 | 0.61 |
| 2009 | 16.15 | 15.91 | 0.24 | 1.21 | NA | 0.00 | 0.02 | NO | 17.38 | 0.53 |
| 2010 | 17.49 | 17.26 | 0.23 | 1.21 | NA | 0.00 | 0.01 | NO | 18.72 | 0.57 |

Table A.I-2: NO_x [Gg] 1990–2010.

| | NFR Sectors according to the NEC directive | | | | | | | | NATIONAL TOTAL | International Bunkers |
|------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------|-------|----------------|-----------------------|
| | 1 | 1 A | 1 B | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 7 | | |
| | ENERGY | FUEL COMBUSTION ACTIVITIES | FUGITIVE EMISSIONS FROM FUELS | INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES | SOLVENT AND OTHER PRODUCT USE | AGRICULTURE | WASTE | OTHER | | |
| 1990 | 170.07 | 170.07 | IE | 4.80 | NA | 6.51 | 0.10 | NO | 181.48 | 2.44 |
| 1991 | 170.98 | 170.98 | IE | 4.48 | NA | 6.70 | 0.09 | NO | 182.25 | 2.76 |
| 1992 | 163.02 | 163.02 | IE | 4.55 | NA | 6.32 | 0.06 | NO | 173.96 | 3.00 |
| 1993 | 158.98 | 158.98 | IE | 1.98 | NA | 6.11 | 0.05 | NO | 167.12 | 3.18 |
| 1994 | 155.65 | 155.65 | IE | 1.92 | NA | 6.53 | 0.04 | NO | 164.15 | 3.31 |
| 1995 | 154.79 | 154.79 | IE | 1.46 | NA | 6.65 | 0.05 | NO | 162.95 | 3.73 |
| 1996 | 155.03 | 155.03 | IE | 1.42 | NA | 6.32 | 0.05 | NO | 162.82 | 4.14 |
| 1997 | 157.28 | 157.28 | IE | 1.50 | NA | 6.32 | 0.05 | NO | 165.14 | 4.29 |
| 1998 | 155.56 | 155.56 | IE | 1.46 | NA | 6.33 | 0.05 | NO | 163.41 | 4.43 |
| 1999 | 156.35 | 156.35 | IE | 1.44 | NA | 6.16 | 0.05 | NO | 164.00 | 4.33 |
| 2000 | 155.81 | 155.81 | IE | 1.54 | NA | 6.05 | 0.05 | NO | 163.45 | 6.44 |
| 2001 | 157.29 | 157.29 | IE | 1.57 | NA | 6.02 | 0.05 | NO | 164.93 | 6.32 |
| 2002 | 154.39 | 154.39 | IE | 1.63 | NA | 5.95 | 0.05 | NO | 162.02 | 5.67 |
| 2003 | 158.03 | 158.03 | IE | 1.34 | NA | 5.83 | 0.05 | NO | 165.25 | 5.21 |
| 2004 | 157.35 | 157.35 | IE | 1.28 | NA | 5.67 | 0.05 | NO | 164.35 | 6.09 |
| 2005 | 160.27 | 160.27 | IE | 1.75 | NA | 5.65 | 0.05 | NO | 167.72 | 6.99 |
| 2006 | 160.05 | 160.05 | IE | 1.82 | NA | 5.65 | 0.04 | NO | 167.56 | 7.54 |
| 2007 | 156.50 | 156.50 | IE | 1.71 | NA | 5.72 | 0.04 | NO | 163.96 | 7.99 |
| 2008 | 151.48 | 151.48 | IE | 1.59 | NA | 5.82 | 0.03 | NO | 158.93 | 7.90 |
| 2009 | 139.02 | 139.02 | IE | 1.26 | NA | 5.80 | 0.02 | NO | 146.10 | 6.86 |
| 2010 | 136.92 | 136.92 | IE | 1.50 | NA | 5.58 | 0.01 | NO | 144.00 | 7.60 |

Table A.I-3: NMVOC [Gg] 1990–2010.

| | NFR Sectors according to the NEC directive | | | | | | | | NATIONAL TOTAL | International Bunkers |
|------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------|-------|----------------|-----------------------|
| | 1 | 1 A | 1 B | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 7 | | |
| | ENERGY | FUEL COMBUSTION ACTIVITIES | FUGITIVE EMISSIONS FROM FUELS | INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES | SOLVENT AND OTHER PRODUCT USE | AGRICULTURE | WASTE | OTHER | | |
| 1990 | 145.40 | 133.28 | 12.13 | 11.10 | 114.43 | 1.85 | 0.16 | NO | 272.94 | 0.18 |
| 1991 | 149.30 | 136.24 | 13.06 | 12.58 | 96.93 | 1.85 | 0.16 | NO | 260.81 | 0.20 |
| 1992 | 143.36 | 130.35 | 13.02 | 13.78 | 78.54 | 1.79 | 0.15 | NO | 237.62 | 0.22 |
| 1993 | 142.18 | 129.45 | 12.74 | 15.05 | 79.91 | 1.76 | 0.14 | NO | 239.05 | 0.24 |
| 1994 | 133.58 | 123.45 | 10.13 | 13.57 | 75.02 | 1.81 | 0.13 | NO | 224.11 | 0.25 |
| 1995 | 128.80 | 120.12 | 8.68 | 11.95 | 81.27 | 1.82 | 0.13 | NO | 223.96 | 0.29 |
| 1996 | 125.78 | 118.02 | 7.75 | 10.37 | 77.47 | 1.80 | 0.12 | NO | 215.54 | 0.34 |
| 1997 | 107.38 | 100.17 | 7.21 | 9.06 | 83.48 | 1.88 | 0.11 | NO | 201.92 | 0.37 |
| 1998 | 98.73 | 93.05 | 5.68 | 7.71 | 75.46 | 1.84 | 0.11 | NO | 183.86 | 0.40 |
| 1999 | 94.00 | 89.05 | 4.95 | 6.04 | 69.41 | 1.88 | 0.10 | NO | 171.43 | 0.39 |
| 2000 | 86.13 | 81.16 | 4.97 | 4.96 | 82.35 | 1.79 | 0.10 | NO | 175.32 | 0.42 |
| 2001 | 80.35 | 77.24 | 3.12 | 4.38 | 86.90 | 1.86 | 0.10 | NO | 173.59 | 0.41 |
| 2002 | 73.25 | 69.99 | 3.26 | 4.57 | 92.50 | 1.86 | 0.10 | NO | 172.29 | 0.37 |
| 2003 | 69.25 | 66.03 | 3.22 | 4.26 | 93.44 | 1.73 | 0.10 | NO | 168.78 | 0.34 |
| 2004 | 64.59 | 61.55 | 3.04 | 4.40 | 79.42 | 1.98 | 0.09 | NO | 150.47 | 0.40 |
| 2005 | 62.86 | 60.00 | 2.86 | 4.71 | 89.20 | 1.86 | 0.09 | NO | 158.72 | 0.47 |
| 2006 | 58.13 | 55.25 | 2.88 | 4.87 | 105.01 | 1.79 | 0.08 | NO | 169.88 | 0.50 |
| 2007 | 54.37 | 51.87 | 2.49 | 4.89 | 95.52 | 1.79 | 0.08 | NO | 156.65 | 0.53 |
| 2008 | 53.08 | 50.83 | 2.25 | 4.80 | 88.24 | 1.95 | 0.07 | NO | 148.13 | 0.52 |
| 2009 | 48.93 | 46.82 | 2.11 | 4.52 | 64.27 | 1.83 | 0.07 | NO | 119.62 | 0.45 |
| 2010 | 50.92 | 48.94 | 1.98 | 4.73 | 74.09 | 1.78 | 0.06 | NO | 131.58 | 0.49 |

Table A.I-4: NH₃ [Gg] 1990–2010.

| | NFR Sectors according to the NEC directive | | | | | | | | NATIONAL TOTAL | International Bunkers |
|------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------|-------|----------------|-----------------------|
| | 1 | 1 A | 1 B | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 7 | | |
| | ENERGY | FUEL COMBUSTION ACTIVITIES | FUGITIVE EMISSIONS FROM FUELS | INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES | SOLVENT AND OTHER PRODUCT USE | AGRICULTURE | WASTE | OTHER | | |
| 1990 | 4.04 | 4.04 | IE | 0.27 | NA | 60.80 | 0.36 | NO | 65.46 | 0.00 |
| 1991 | 5.29 | 5.29 | IE | 0.51 | NA | 61.46 | 0.37 | NO | 67.63 | 0.00 |
| 1992 | 6.43 | 6.43 | IE | 0.37 | NA | 59.63 | 0.42 | NO | 66.86 | 0.00 |
| 1993 | 7.56 | 7.56 | IE | 0.22 | NA | 60.11 | 0.50 | NO | 68.39 | 0.00 |
| 1994 | 8.55 | 8.55 | IE | 0.17 | NA | 61.15 | 0.57 | NO | 70.45 | 0.00 |
| 1995 | 8.45 | 8.45 | IE | 0.10 | NA | 62.13 | 0.58 | NO | 71.26 | 0.00 |
| 1996 | 8.29 | 8.29 | IE | 0.10 | NA | 60.50 | 0.60 | NO | 69.49 | 0.00 |
| 1997 | 7.82 | 7.82 | IE | 0.10 | NA | 61.15 | 0.59 | NO | 69.65 | 0.00 |
| 1998 | 7.34 | 7.34 | IE | 0.10 | NA | 61.52 | 0.60 | NO | 69.57 | 0.00 |
| 1999 | 6.86 | 6.86 | IE | 0.12 | NA | 60.05 | 0.64 | NO | 67.66 | 0.00 |
| 2000 | 6.21 | 6.21 | IE | 0.10 | NA | 58.13 | 0.66 | NO | 65.11 | 0.00 |
| 2001 | 5.70 | 5.70 | IE | 0.08 | NA | 58.12 | 0.74 | NO | 64.64 | 0.00 |
| 2002 | 5.05 | 5.05 | IE | 0.06 | NA | 57.36 | 0.81 | NO | 63.28 | 0.00 |
| 2003 | 4.57 | 4.57 | IE | 0.08 | NA | 57.37 | 0.88 | NO | 62.90 | 0.00 |
| 2004 | 4.07 | 4.07 | IE | 0.06 | NA | 56.85 | 1.17 | NO | 62.14 | 0.00 |
| 2005 | 3.75 | 3.75 | IE | 0.07 | NA | 56.86 | 1.29 | NO | 61.97 | 0.00 |
| 2006 | 3.33 | 3.33 | IE | 0.07 | NA | 57.22 | 1.35 | NO | 61.99 | 0.00 |
| 2007 | 3.08 | 3.08 | IE | 0.08 | NA | 58.35 | 1.40 | NO | 62.92 | 0.00 |
| 2008 | 2.88 | 2.88 | IE | 0.08 | NA | 58.01 | 1.37 | NO | 62.35 | 0.00 |
| 2009 | 2.55 | 2.55 | IE | 0.09 | NA | 59.09 | 1.36 | NO | 63.09 | 0.00 |
| 2010 | 2.55 | 2.55 | IE | 0.09 | NA | 58.22 | 1.30 | NO | 62.16 | 0.00 |

ANNEX 2: EMISSIONS ACCORDING TO LRTAP REPORTING

The following Annex contains tables describing trends of SO₂, NO_x, NMVOC and NH₃, as reported to the UNECE Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP). Calculations are based on fuel sold.

In this report the following notation keys have been used for all tables:

- NE** (not estimated)for existing emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases which have not been estimated.
- 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.
- 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.
- NA** (not applicable)for activities in a given source/sink category that do not result in emissions or removals of a specific gas.
- C** (confidential).....for emissions which could lead to the disclosure of confidential information if reported at the most disaggregated level. In this case a minimum of aggregation is required to protect business information.

Table A.II-1: SO₂ [Gg] 1990–2010.

| | NFR Sectors according to LRTAP reporting | | | | | | | | NATIONAL TOTAL | International Bunkers |
|------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------|-------|----------------|-----------------------|
| | 1 | 1 A | 1 B | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 7 | | |
| | ENERGY | FUEL COMBUSTION ACTIVITIES | FUGITIVE EMISSIONS FROM FUELS | INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES | SOLVENT AND OTHER PRODUCT USE | AGRICULTURE | WASTE | OTHER | | |
| 1990 | 72.16 | 70.16 | 2.00 | 2.22 | NA | 0.00 | 0.07 | NO | 74.45 | 0.26 |
| 1991 | 69.61 | 68.31 | 1.30 | 1.90 | NA | 0.00 | 0.06 | NO | 71.57 | 0.29 |
| 1992 | 53.48 | 51.48 | 2.00 | 1.67 | NA | 0.00 | 0.04 | NO | 55.18 | 0.31 |
| 1993 | 52.09 | 49.99 | 2.10 | 1.42 | NA | 0.00 | 0.04 | NO | 53.55 | 0.33 |
| 1994 | 46.47 | 45.19 | 1.28 | 1.42 | NA | 0.00 | 0.05 | NO | 47.94 | 0.34 |
| 1995 | 46.10 | 44.57 | 1.53 | 1.37 | NA | 0.00 | 0.05 | NO | 47.52 | 0.38 |
| 1996 | 43.44 | 42.24 | 1.20 | 1.29 | NA | 0.00 | 0.05 | NO | 44.78 | 0.43 |
| 1997 | 38.92 | 38.85 | 0.07 | 1.27 | NA | 0.00 | 0.05 | NO | 40.24 | 0.44 |
| 1998 | 34.37 | 34.33 | 0.04 | 1.18 | NA | 0.00 | 0.05 | NO | 35.60 | 0.46 |
| 1999 | 32.62 | 32.48 | 0.14 | 1.12 | NA | 0.00 | 0.06 | NO | 33.79 | 0.45 |
| 2000 | 30.57 | 30.43 | 0.15 | 1.09 | NA | 0.00 | 0.06 | NO | 31.72 | 0.48 |
| 2001 | 31.49 | 31.33 | 0.16 | 1.21 | NA | 0.00 | 0.06 | NO | 32.76 | 0.47 |
| 2002 | 29.98 | 29.84 | 0.14 | 1.21 | NA | 0.00 | 0.06 | NO | 31.25 | 0.43 |
| 2003 | 30.70 | 30.55 | 0.15 | 1.21 | NA | 0.00 | 0.06 | NO | 31.97 | 0.40 |
| 2004 | 26.15 | 26.00 | 0.14 | 1.22 | NA | 0.00 | 0.06 | NO | 27.42 | 0.47 |
| 2005 | 25.87 | 25.74 | 0.13 | 1.22 | NA | 0.00 | 0.06 | NO | 27.15 | 0.55 |
| 2006 | 26.87 | 26.71 | 0.17 | 1.22 | NA | 0.00 | 0.05 | NO | 28.14 | 0.58 |
| 2007 | 23.28 | 23.10 | 0.18 | 1.22 | NA | 0.00 | 0.04 | NO | 24.54 | 0.61 |
| 2008 | 20.85 | 20.69 | 0.16 | 1.23 | NA | 0.00 | 0.03 | NO | 22.11 | 0.61 |
| 2009 | 16.19 | 15.95 | 0.24 | 1.21 | NA | 0.00 | 0.02 | NO | 17.42 | 0.53 |
| 2010 | 17.53 | 17.30 | 0.23 | 1.21 | NA | 0.00 | 0.01 | NO | 18.76 | 0.57 |

Table A.II-2 NO_x [Gg] 1990–2010.

| | NFR Sectors according to LRTAP reporting | | | | | | | | NATIONAL TOTAL | International Bunkers |
|------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------|-------|----------------|-----------------------|
| | 1 | 1 A | 1 B | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 7 | | |
| | ENERGY | FUEL COMBUSTION ACTIVITIES | FUGITIVE EMISSIONS FROM FUELS | INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES | SOLVENT AND OTHER PRODUCT USE | AGRICULTURE | WASTE | OTHER | | |
| 1990 | 184.00 | 184.00 | IE | 4.80 | NA | 6.51 | 0.10 | NO | 195.41 | 2.44 |
| 1991 | 191.34 | 191.34 | IE | 4.48 | NA | 6.70 | 0.09 | NO | 202.61 | 2.76 |
| 1992 | 182.05 | 182.05 | IE | 4.55 | NA | 6.32 | 0.06 | NO | 192.99 | 3.00 |
| 1993 | 179.49 | 179.49 | IE | 1.98 | NA | 6.11 | 0.05 | NO | 187.63 | 3.18 |
| 1994 | 173.56 | 173.56 | IE | 1.92 | NA | 6.53 | 0.04 | NO | 182.06 | 3.31 |
| 1995 | 173.90 | 173.90 | IE | 1.46 | NA | 6.65 | 0.05 | NO | 182.06 | 3.73 |
| 1996 | 196.36 | 196.36 | IE | 1.42 | NA | 6.32 | 0.05 | NO | 204.14 | 4.14 |
| 1997 | 184.11 | 184.11 | IE | 1.50 | NA | 6.32 | 0.05 | NO | 191.97 | 4.29 |
| 1998 | 198.08 | 198.08 | IE | 1.46 | NA | 6.33 | 0.05 | NO | 205.92 | 4.43 |
| 1999 | 191.07 | 191.07 | IE | 1.44 | NA | 6.16 | 0.05 | NO | 198.73 | 4.33 |
| 2000 | 198.69 | 198.69 | IE | 1.54 | NA | 6.05 | 0.05 | NO | 206.33 | 6.44 |
| 2001 | 208.76 | 208.76 | IE | 1.57 | NA | 6.02 | 0.05 | NO | 216.40 | 6.32 |
| 2002 | 214.99 | 214.99 | IE | 1.63 | NA | 5.95 | 0.05 | NO | 222.62 | 5.67 |
| 2003 | 226.57 | 226.57 | IE | 1.34 | NA | 5.83 | 0.05 | NO | 233.79 | 5.21 |
| 2004 | 225.41 | 225.41 | IE | 1.28 | NA | 5.67 | 0.05 | NO | 232.41 | 6.09 |
| 2005 | 228.80 | 228.80 | IE | 1.75 | NA | 5.65 | 0.05 | NO | 236.25 | 6.99 |
| 2006 | 215.25 | 215.25 | IE | 1.82 | NA | 5.65 | 0.04 | NO | 222.76 | 7.54 |
| 2007 | 209.10 | 209.10 | IE | 1.71 | NA | 5.72 | 0.04 | NO | 216.57 | 7.99 |
| 2008 | 196.69 | 196.69 | IE | 1.59 | NA | 5.82 | 0.03 | NO | 204.13 | 7.90 |
| 2009 | 180.02 | 180.02 | IE | 1.26 | NA | 5.80 | 0.02 | NO | 187.10 | 6.86 |
| 2010 | 181.70 | 181.70 | IE | 1.50 | NA | 5.58 | 0.01 | NO | 188.79 | 7.60 |

Table A.II-3: NMVOC [Gg] 1990–2010.

| | NFR Sectors according to LRTAP reporting | | | | | | | | NATIONAL TOTAL | International Bunkers |
|------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------|-------|----------------|-----------------------|
| | 1 | 1 A | 1 B | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 7 | | |
| | ENERGY | FUEL COMBUSTION ACTIVITIES | FUGITIVE EMISSIONS FROM FUELS | INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES | SOLVENT AND OTHER PRODUCT USE | AGRICULTURE | WASTE | OTHER | | |
| 1990 | 148.44 | 136.32 | 12.13 | 11.10 | 114.43 | 1.85 | 0.16 | NO | 275.98 | 0.18 |
| 1991 | 154.93 | 141.87 | 13.06 | 12.58 | 96.93 | 1.85 | 0.16 | NO | 266.44 | 0.20 |
| 1992 | 147.28 | 134.27 | 13.02 | 13.78 | 78.54 | 1.79 | 0.15 | NO | 241.54 | 0.22 |
| 1993 | 145.62 | 132.88 | 12.74 | 15.05 | 79.91 | 1.76 | 0.14 | NO | 242.49 | 0.24 |
| 1994 | 135.97 | 125.84 | 10.13 | 13.57 | 75.02 | 1.81 | 0.13 | NO | 226.50 | 0.25 |
| 1995 | 131.16 | 122.47 | 8.68 | 11.95 | 81.27 | 1.82 | 0.13 | NO | 226.32 | 0.29 |
| 1996 | 130.65 | 122.90 | 7.75 | 10.37 | 77.47 | 1.80 | 0.12 | NO | 220.41 | 0.34 |
| 1997 | 109.99 | 102.78 | 7.21 | 9.06 | 83.48 | 1.88 | 0.11 | NO | 204.53 | 0.37 |
| 1998 | 102.90 | 97.22 | 5.68 | 7.71 | 75.46 | 1.84 | 0.11 | NO | 188.02 | 0.40 |
| 1999 | 96.86 | 91.91 | 4.95 | 6.04 | 69.41 | 1.88 | 0.10 | NO | 174.29 | 0.39 |
| 2000 | 89.30 | 84.33 | 4.97 | 4.96 | 82.35 | 1.79 | 0.10 | NO | 178.49 | 0.42 |
| 2001 | 83.91 | 80.80 | 3.12 | 4.38 | 86.90 | 1.86 | 0.10 | NO | 177.15 | 0.41 |
| 2002 | 77.18 | 73.92 | 3.26 | 4.57 | 92.50 | 1.86 | 0.10 | NO | 176.22 | 0.37 |
| 2003 | 73.26 | 70.04 | 3.22 | 4.26 | 93.44 | 1.73 | 0.10 | NO | 172.79 | 0.34 |
| 2004 | 68.14 | 65.10 | 3.04 | 4.40 | 79.42 | 1.98 | 0.09 | NO | 154.02 | 0.40 |
| 2005 | 66.17 | 63.31 | 2.86 | 4.71 | 89.20 | 1.86 | 0.09 | NO | 162.03 | 0.47 |
| 2006 | 60.58 | 57.70 | 2.88 | 4.87 | 105.01 | 1.79 | 0.08 | NO | 172.34 | 0.50 |
| 2007 | 56.45 | 53.96 | 2.49 | 4.89 | 95.52 | 1.79 | 0.08 | NO | 158.73 | 0.53 |
| 2008 | 54.58 | 52.33 | 2.25 | 4.80 | 88.24 | 1.95 | 0.07 | NO | 149.63 | 0.52 |
| 2009 | 50.23 | 48.13 | 2.11 | 4.52 | 64.27 | 1.83 | 0.07 | NO | 120.92 | 0.45 |
| 2010 | 52.23 | 50.25 | 1.98 | 4.73 | 74.09 | 1.78 | 0.06 | NO | 132.89 | 0.49 |

Table A.II-4: NH₃ [Gg] 1990–2010.

| | NFR Sectors according to LRTAP reporting | | | | | | | | NATIONAL TOTAL | International Bunkers |
|------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------|-------|----------------|-----------------------|
| | 1 | 1 A | 1 B | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 7 | | |
| | ENERGY | FUEL COMBUSTION ACTIVITIES | FUGITIVE EMISSIONS FROM FUELS | INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES | SOLVENT AND OTHER PRODUCT USE | AGRICULTURE | WASTE | OTHER | | |
| 1990 | 4.05 | 4.05 | IE | 0.27 | NA | 60.80 | 0.36 | NO | 65.48 | 0.00 |
| 1991 | 5.66 | 5.66 | IE | 0.51 | NA | 61.46 | 0.37 | NO | 68.00 | 0.00 |
| 1992 | 6.58 | 6.58 | IE | 0.37 | NA | 59.63 | 0.42 | NO | 67.00 | 0.00 |
| 1993 | 7.49 | 7.49 | IE | 0.22 | NA | 60.11 | 0.50 | NO | 68.31 | 0.00 |
| 1994 | 8.16 | 8.16 | IE | 0.17 | NA | 61.15 | 0.57 | NO | 70.05 | 0.00 |
| 1995 | 8.00 | 8.00 | IE | 0.10 | NA | 62.13 | 0.58 | NO | 70.81 | 0.00 |
| 1996 | 7.53 | 7.53 | IE | 0.10 | NA | 60.50 | 0.60 | NO | 68.73 | 0.00 |
| 1997 | 6.99 | 6.99 | IE | 0.10 | NA | 61.15 | 0.59 | NO | 68.82 | 0.00 |
| 1998 | 7.01 | 7.01 | IE | 0.10 | NA | 61.52 | 0.60 | NO | 69.24 | 0.00 |
| 1999 | 6.31 | 6.31 | IE | 0.12 | NA | 60.05 | 0.64 | NO | 67.12 | 0.00 |
| 2000 | 5.79 | 5.79 | IE | 0.10 | NA | 58.13 | 0.66 | NO | 64.69 | 0.00 |
| 2001 | 5.62 | 5.62 | IE | 0.08 | NA | 58.12 | 0.74 | NO | 64.56 | 0.00 |
| 2002 | 5.54 | 5.54 | IE | 0.06 | NA | 57.36 | 0.81 | NO | 63.77 | 0.00 |
| 2003 | 5.35 | 5.35 | IE | 0.08 | NA | 57.37 | 0.88 | NO | 63.68 | 0.00 |
| 2004 | 4.86 | 4.86 | IE | 0.06 | NA | 56.85 | 1.17 | NO | 62.93 | 0.00 |
| 2005 | 4.48 | 4.48 | IE | 0.07 | NA | 56.86 | 1.29 | NO | 62.70 | 0.00 |
| 2006 | 3.95 | 3.95 | IE | 0.07 | NA | 57.22 | 1.35 | NO | 62.60 | 0.00 |
| 2007 | 3.62 | 3.62 | IE | 0.08 | NA | 58.35 | 1.40 | NO | 63.45 | 0.00 |
| 2008 | 3.22 | 3.22 | IE | 0.08 | NA | 58.01 | 1.37 | NO | 62.68 | 0.00 |
| 2009 | 2.88 | 2.88 | IE | 0.09 | NA | 59.09 | 1.36 | NO | 63.41 | 0.00 |
| 2010 | 2.84 | 2.84 | IE | 0.09 | NA | 58.22 | 1.30 | NO | 62.45 | 0.00 |

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This report on Austria's Annual Air Emission Inventory 1990–2010, compiled by the Umweltbundesamt (Environment Agency Austria), presents a summary of Austria's provisional emission inventory for 2010 according to Article 8 of the NEC Directive. Austria's final inventory will be submitted by 31 December 2012 at the latest.

For the period between 2009 and 2010, the data show a 7.7% increase for sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and a 10.0% increase for non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOCs). Nitrogen oxide emissions (NO_x) decreased during the same period by 1.4% and ammonia emissions (NH₃) decreased by 1.5% between 2009 and 2010.

A comparison with the national emission ceilings for 2010 shows that SO₂, NMVOC und NH₃ were below these ceilings, whereas the NO_x emissions were considerably above them.