

## Note on Reporting of air pollutant emissions from Large Point Sources and emissions gridded data under the NECD<sup>1</sup>

The inventory review under the NECD focused in 2020 on the review of gridded data and LPS data. During the course of the review, the technical expert review team identified a few areas where clearer guidance for reporting might be needed.

The current note seeks to clarify these areas by providing some replies to typical questions. Further, it identifies information that would support and facilitate the review of gridded data and LPS data in the future.

A follow-up review of gridded and LPS data is planned for 2021. This review will be based on the data that have to be submitted on 1 May 2021.

Should any question arise that are not answered by this note, the national inventory review teams are welcome to contact the NECD Review Secretariat ([necd.review@eionet.europa.eu](mailto:necd.review@eionet.europa.eu))

- **Is it necessary to report unique combinations of GNFR<sup>2</sup>, name (stack heights) and coordinates?**
  - It is best practice to report unique combinations of GNFR, name (stack heights) and coordinates. However, sometimes facilities might report emissions that fall into different GNFR categories. If it is not possible to report these emissions with separate coordinates, it is helpful to document these cases in the Informative Inventory Report (IIR). The reporting of stack heights is non-mandatory, however, if available we encourage to include the reporting of stack heights as this data can be valuable information for air emission modelling.
  
- **Can two LPS<sup>3</sup> have the same coordinates?**
  - Optimally, every single LPS would have separate coordinates. However, in practice larger industrial areas sometimes contain several companies and then sometimes a central point is chosen (e.g. the front gate) to report the emissions of several LPS facilities. This can be accepted provided that the chosen coordinates are close to the actual emission sources and not an administrative address of the company (such as the head office far from the facility).
  
- **Reporting of E-PRTR FacilityID**
  - Reporting of E-PRTR/PRTR FacilityID is not a mandatory information to be reported under LPS. Nevertheless its reporting is encouraged to increase the consistency across similar reporting obligations and in order to facilitate additional QA/QC. Member States are encourage to report the same FacilityID as reported in their E-PRTR/LCP reporting by using the INSPIRE ID (namespace + localid) used in the ProductionFacilityReport table from the E-PRTR/LCP integrated reporting.
  
- **Should the LPS data reported be consistent with the gridded data and the inventory data?**
  - A *“General approach for compiling a spatial emission inventory”* that details the dependency of the gridded inventory from inventory data and LPS data is given in chapter *“7. Spatial mapping of emissions”* of the EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019<sup>4</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> NEC Directive 2016, DIRECTIVE (EU) 2016/2284 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 14 December 2016 on the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants, amending Directive 2003/35/EC and repealing Directive 2001/81/EC.

[http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L\\_.2016.344.01.0001.01.ENG](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L_.2016.344.01.0001.01.ENG)

<sup>2</sup> GNFR = Geographical NFR or gridded NFR (NFR = Nomenclature for reporting)

<sup>3</sup> LPS: Large Point Source

<sup>4</sup> EMEP/EEA: EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook 2019, EEA Report No. 13/2019 European Environment Agency, Copenhagen.

<https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/emep-eea-guidebook-2019>

- LPS data, gridded data and inventory data should all be consistent and Member States are encouraged to use the most reliable and accurate data available for all these three datasets.
  - In cases where there are inconsistencies between the datasets, these inconsistencies should be explained in the IIR: If there are sound reasons for not using the LPS data in the gridded datasets this should be explained in the IIR. In case the gridded emission inventory totals are not equal to the totals from the NFR tables (Annex I), it should be clearly documented in the IIR where they are different. Also, the reason for the difference should be reported. In addition, the version of the NFR submission should be included (reporting year, version, submission date)
- **What kind of information should be provided in the chapter on Gridded data in the IIR?**
    - As a minimum, the items listed in the Recommended structure for the IIR (Annex II to the reporting Guidelines<sup>5</sup>) should be reported
    - The information provided in the IIR on the gridded data should clearly indicate for each source how the emissions have been spatially disaggregated, and which data sources have been used in this process. Like with the emission inventory, the information provided should in principle allow the reader to reproduce the gridded emission data.
    - Thus it is recommended to include a table per GNFR (as a minimum, but ideally at higher level of detail as relevant) with:
      - The Tier that the country has used for the spatial distribution
      - The activity data (proxy) used for the spatial distribution

In the methodology description, the Member State should make reference to the Guidebook chapter on spatial distribution.
    - It should be clearly documented if the submitted gridded data are based on fuel used or on fuel sold.
    - It should be clearly indicated if the gridded data comprise all emissions, or if point sources are provided separately (e.g. in the LPS submission)
  - **How many decimal places should be provided for the spatial coordinates?**
    - Member States are strongly encouraged to provide the highest number of decimal places available for the reporting of the spatial coordinates

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<sup>5</sup> <https://www.ceip.at/reporting-instructions/annexes-to-the-2014-reporting-guidelines>