

ANNEX 4 IPCC Reference Approach for Estimating CO₂ Emissions from Fossil Fuel Combustion

It is possible to estimate carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from fossil fuel consumption using alternative methodologies and different data sources than those described in the Estimating Emissions from Fossil Fuel Combustion Annex. For example, the UNFCCC reporting guidelines request that countries, in addition to their “bottom-up” sectoral methodology, complete a “top-down” Reference Approach for estimating CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion. Section 1.3 of the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Reporting Instructions* states, “If a detailed, Sectoral Approach for energy has been used for the estimation of CO₂ from fuel combustion you are still asked to complete...the Reference Approach...for verification purposes” (IPCC/UNEP/OECD/IEA 1997). This reference method estimates fossil fuel consumption by adjusting national aggregate fuel production data for imports, exports, and stock changes rather than relying on end-user consumption surveys. The basic principle is that once C-based fuels are brought into a national economy, they are either saved in some way (e.g., stored in products, kept in fuel stocks, or left unoxidized in ash) or combusted, and therefore the C in them is oxidized and released into the atmosphere. Accounting for actual consumption of fuels at the sectoral or sub-national level is not required. The following discussion provides the detailed calculations for estimating CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion from the United States using the IPCC-recommended Reference Approach.

Step 1: Collect and Assemble Data in Proper Format

To ensure the comparability of national inventories, the IPCC has recommended that countries report energy data using the International Energy Agency (IEA) reporting convention. National energy statistics were collected in physical units from several EIA documents in order to obtain the necessary data on production, imports, exports, and stock changes.

It was necessary to make a number of modifications to these data to generate more accurate apparent consumption estimates of these fuels. The first modification adjusts for consumption of fossil fuel feedstocks accounted for in the Industrial Processes chapter, which include the following: unspecified coal for coal coke used in iron and steel production; natural gas used for ammonia production; petroleum coke used in the production of aluminum, ferroalloys, titanium dioxide, ammonia, and silicon carbide; and other oil and residual fuel oil used in the manufacture of C black. The second modification adjusts for the fact that EIA energy statistics include synthetic natural gas in both coal and natural gas data. The third modification adjusts for the inclusion of ethanol in motor gasoline statistics. Ethanol is a biofuel, and it is assumed that no net CO₂ emissions occur due to its combustion. The fourth modification adjusts for consumption of bunker fuels, which refer to quantities of fuels used for international transportation estimated separately from U.S. totals. The fifth modification consists of the addition of U.S. territories data that are typically excluded from the national aggregate energy statistics. The territories include Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Wake Island, and U.S. Pacific Islands. These data, as well as the production, import, export, and stock change statistics, are presented in Table A-224.

The C content of fuel varies with the fuel's heat content. Therefore, for an accurate estimation of CO₂ emissions, fuel statistics were provided on an energy content basis (e.g., Btu or joules). Because detailed fuel production statistics are typically provided in physical units (as in Table A-224 for 2006), they were converted to units of energy before CO₂ emissions were calculated. Fuel statistics were converted to their energy equivalents by using conversion factors provided by EIA. These factors and their data sources are displayed in Table A-225. The resulting fuel type-specific energy data for 2006 are provided in Table A-226.

Step 2: Estimate Apparent Fuel Consumption

The next step of the IPCC Reference Approach is to estimate “apparent consumption” of fuels within the country. This requires a balance of primary fuels produced, plus imports, minus exports, and adjusting for stock

changes. In this way, C enters an economy through energy production and imports (and decreases in fuel stocks) and is transferred out of the country through exports (and increases in fuel stocks). Thus, apparent consumption of primary fuels (including crude oil, natural gas liquids, anthracite, bituminous, subbituminous and lignite coal, and natural gas) can be calculated as follows:

$$\textit{Apparent Consumption} = \textit{Production} + \textit{Imports} - \textit{Exports} - \textit{Stock Change}$$

Flows of secondary fuels (e.g., gasoline, residual fuel, coke) should be added to primary apparent consumption. The production of secondary fuels, however, should be ignored in the calculations of apparent consumption since the C contained in these fuels is already accounted for in the supply of primary fuels from which they were derived (e.g., the estimate for apparent consumption of crude oil already contains the C from which gasoline would be refined). Flows of secondary fuels should therefore be calculated as follows:

$$\textit{Secondary Consumption} = \textit{Imports} - \textit{Exports} - \textit{Stock Change}$$

Note that this calculation can result in negative numbers for apparent consumption of secondary fuels. This result is perfectly acceptable since it merely indicates a net export or stock increase in the country of that fuel when domestic production is not considered.

Next, the apparent consumption and secondary consumption need to be adjusted for feedstock uses of fuels accounted for in the Industrial Processes chapter, international bunker fuels, and U.S. territory fuel consumption. Bunker fuels and feedstocks accounted for in the Industrial Processes chapter are subtracted from these estimates, while fuel consumption in U.S. territories is added.

The IPCC Reference Approach calls for estimating apparent fuel consumption before converting to a common energy unit. However, certain primary fuels in the United States (e.g., natural gas and steam coal) have separate conversion factors for production, imports, exports, and stock changes. In these cases, it is not appropriate to multiply apparent consumption by a single conversion factor since each of its components has different heat contents. Therefore, United States fuel statistics were converted to their heat equivalents before estimating apparent consumption. Results are provided in Table A-225.

Step 3: Estimate Carbon Emissions

Once apparent consumption is estimated, the remaining calculations are similar to those for the “bottom-up” Sectoral Approach (see Estimating Emissions from Fossil Fuel Combustion Annex). Potential CO₂ emissions were estimated using fuel-specific C coefficients (see Table A-226).¹ The C in products from non-energy uses of fossil fuels (e.g., plastics or asphalt) was then estimated and subtracted (see Table A-228). This step differs from the Sectoral Approach in that emissions from both fuel combustion and non-energy uses are accounted for in this approach. Finally, to obtain actual CO₂ emissions, net emissions were adjusted for any C that remained unoxidized as a result of incomplete combustion (e.g., C contained in ash or soot).² The fraction oxidized was assumed to be 100 percent for petroleum, coal, and natural gas based on guidance in IPCC (2006) (see Estimating Emissions from Fossil Fuel Combustion Annex).

Step 4: Convert to CO₂ Emissions

Because the IPCC reporting guidelines recommend that countries report greenhouse gas emissions on a full molecular weight basis, the final step in estimating CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel consumption was converting from units of C to units of CO₂. Actual C emissions were multiplied by the molecular-to-atomic weight ratio of CO₂ to C (44/12) to obtain total CO₂ emitted from fossil fuel combustion in teragrams (Tg). The results are contained in Table A-227.

¹ Carbon coefficients from EIA were used wherever possible. Because EIA did not provide coefficients for coal, the IPCC-recommended emission factors were used in the top-down calculations for these fuels. See notes in Table A-227 for more specific source information.

Comparison Between Sectoral and Reference Approaches

These two alternative approaches can both produce reliable estimates that are comparable within a few percent. Note that the reference approach *includes* emissions from non-energy uses. Therefore, these totals should be compared to the aggregation of fuel use and emission totals from Emissions of CO₂ from Fossil Fuel Combustion and Carbon Emitted from Non-Energy Uses of Fossil Fuels Annexes. These two sections together are henceforth referred to as the Sectoral Approach. Other than this distinction, the major difference between methodologies employed by each approach lies in the energy data used to derive C emissions (i.e., the actual surveyed consumption for the Sectoral Approach versus apparent consumption derived for the Reference Approach). In theory, both approaches should yield identical results. In practice, however, slight discrepancies occur. For the United States, these differences are discussed below.

Differences in Total Amount of Energy Consumed

Table A-230 summarizes the differences between the Reference and Sectoral approaches in estimating total energy consumption in the United States. Although theoretically the two methods should arrive at the same estimate for U.S. energy consumption, the Reference Approach provides an energy total that is 0.8 percent lower than the Sectoral Approach for 2006. The greatest differences lie in lower estimates for both coal and petroleum consumption for the Reference Approach (1.3 and 1.2 percent respectively).

There are several potential sources for the discrepancies in consumption estimates:

- *Product Definitions.* The fuel categories in the Reference Approach are different from those used in the Sectoral Approach, particularly for petroleum. For example, the Reference Approach estimates apparent consumption for crude oil. Crude oil is not typically consumed directly, but refined into other products. As a result, the United States does not focus on estimating the energy content of the various grades of crude oil, but rather estimating the energy content of the various products resulting from crude oil refining. The United States does not believe that estimating apparent consumption for crude oil, and the resulting energy content of the crude oil, is the most reliable method for the United States to estimate its energy consumption. Other differences in product definitions include using sector-specific coal statistics in the Sectoral Approach (i.e., residential, commercial, industrial coking, industrial other, and transportation coal), while the Reference Approach characterizes coal by rank (i.e. anthracite, bituminous, etc.). Also, the liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) statistics used in the bottom-up calculations are actually a composite category composed of natural gas liquids (NGL) and LPG.
- *Heat Equivalents.* It can be difficult to obtain heat equivalents for certain fuel types, particularly for categories such as "crude oil" where the key statistics are derived from thousands of producers in the United States and abroad.
- *Possible inconsistencies in U.S. Energy Data.* The United States has not focused its energy data collection efforts on obtaining the type of aggregated information used in the Reference Approach. Rather, the United States believes that its emphasis on collection of detailed energy consumption data is a more accurate methodology for the United States to obtain reliable energy data. Therefore, top-down statistics used in the Reference Approach may not be as accurately collected as bottom-up statistics applied to the Sectoral Approach.
- *Balancing Item.* The Reference Approach uses *apparent* consumption estimates while the Sectoral Approach uses *reported* consumption estimates. While these numbers should be equal, there always seems to be a slight difference that is often accounted for in energy statistics as a "balancing item."

Differences in Estimated CO₂ Emissions

Given these differences in energy consumption data, the next step for each methodology involved estimating emissions of CO₂. Table A-231 summarizes the differences between the two methods in estimated C emissions.

As mentioned above, for 2006, the Reference Approach resulted in a 0.8 percent lower estimate of energy consumption in the United States than the Sectoral Approach. The resulting emissions estimate for the Reference Approach was 0.5 percent higher. Estimates of petroleum and natural gas emissions from the Reference Approach are higher (1.3 percent and 0.6 percent respectively), and coal emission estimates are slightly lower (0.6 percent) than the Sectoral Approach. Potential reasons for these differences may include:

- *Product Definitions.* Coal data is aggregated differently in each methodology, as noted above. The format used for the Sectoral Approach likely results in more accurate estimates than in the Reference Approach. Also, the Reference Approach relies on a "crude oil" category for determining petroleum-related emissions. Given the many sources of crude oil in the United States, it is not an easy matter to track potential differences in C content between many different sources of crude, particularly since information on the C content of crude oil is not regularly collected.
- *Carbon Coefficients.* The Reference Approach relies on several default C coefficients by rank provided by IPCC (IPCC/UNEP/OECD/IEA 1997), while the Sectoral Approach uses annually updated category-specific coefficients by sector that are likely to be more accurate. Also, as noted above, the C coefficient for crude oil is more uncertain than that for specific secondary petroleum products, given the many sources and grades of crude oil consumed in the United States.

Although the two approaches produce similar results, the United States believes that the "bottom-up" Sectoral Approach provides a more accurate assessment of CO₂ emissions at the fuel level. This improvement in accuracy is largely a result of the data collection techniques used in the United States, where there has been more emphasis on obtaining the detailed products-based information used in the Sectoral Approach than obtaining the aggregated energy flow data used in the Reference Approach. The United States believes that it is valuable to understand both methods.

References

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Table A-224: 2006 U.S. Energy Statistics (Physical Units)

Fuel Category (Units)	Fuel Type	Production	Imports	Exports	Stock Change	Adjustment	Bunkers	U.S. Territories
Solid Fuels (Thousand Short Tons)	Anthracite Coal	1,514	a	a	a			
	Bituminous Coal	564,583	a	a	a			
	Sub-bituminous Coal	511,099	a	a	a	0		
	Lignite	84,248	a	a	a	3,872		
	Coke		4,068	1,616	71			
	Unspecified Coal		36,246	49,647	39,867	19,688		1,984
Gas Fuels (Million Cubic Feet)	Natural Gas	18,896,144	4,144,558	748,965	430,792	213,414		25,427
Liquid Fuels (Thousand Barrels)	Crude Oil	1,862,259	3,693,081	8,999	(7,367)			
	Nat Gas Liquids and LRGs	634,654	131,227	24,769	7,697			190
	Other Liquids	0	517,931	29,108	22,690			
	Motor Gasoline	183,027	173,448	51,765	(19,711)	88,023		38,979
	Aviation Gasoline		222	0	174			
	Kerosene		1,697	78,507	(1,719)			964
	Jet Fuel		67,716	14,873	(2,612)		180,615	12,249
	Distillate Fuel		133,126	78,507	7,629		21,825	23,145
	Residual Fuel		127,761	103,210	5,010	7,000	95,334	39,915
	Naphtha for petrochemical feedstocks		48,304	0	25			
	Petroleum Coke		14,437	133,569	(309)	13,707		
	Other Oil for petrochemical feedstocks		63,405	0	(16)	35,521		
	Special Naphthas		5,293	5,090	85			
	Lubricants		5,943	19,949	2,753			884
	Waxes		1,113	1,757	21			
	Asphalt/Road Oil		18,317	5,405	7,574			
Still Gas		0	0	0				
Misc. Products			61	2,432	(22)			18,094

[a] Included in Unspecified Coal

Data Sources: Solid and Gas Fuels: EIA (2007a); Liquid Fuels: EIA (1995-2007).

Table A-225: Conversion Factors to Energy Units (Heat Equivalents)

Fuel Category (Units)	Fuel Type	Production	Imports	Exports	Stock Change	Adjustment	Bunkers	U.S. Territories
Solid Fuels (Million Btu/Short Ton)	Anthracite Coal	22.57						
	Bituminous Coal	23.89						
	Sub-bituminous Coal	17.14						
	Lignite	12.87				12.87		
	Coke		24.80	24.80	24.80			
	Unspecified		25.00	25.97	20.86		26.27	25.14
Natural Gas (BTU/Cubic Foot)		1,029	1,025	1,009	1,029	1,025		1,029
Liquid Fuels (Million Btu/Barrel)	Crude Oil	5.80	5.98	5.80	5.80		5.80	5.80
	Nat Gas Liquids and LRGs	3.71	3.71	3.71	3.71		3.71	3.71
	Other Liquids	5.83	5.83	5.83	5.83		5.83	5.83
	Motor Gasoline	5.22	5.22	5.22	5.22	5.22	5.22	5.22
	Aviation Gasoline		5.05	5.05	5.05		5.05	5.05
	Kerosene		5.67	5.67	5.67		5.67	5.67
	Jet Fuel		5.67	5.67	5.67		5.67	5.67
	Distillate Fuel		5.83	5.83	5.83		5.83	5.83
	Residual Oil		6.29	6.29	6.29		6.29	6.29
	Naphtha for petrochemical feedstocks		5.25	5.25	5.25		5.25	5.25
	Petroleum Coke		6.02	6.02	6.02		6.02	6.02
	Other Oil for petrochemical feedstocks		5.83	5.83	5.83		5.83	5.83
	Special Naphthas		5.25	5.25	5.25		5.25	5.25
	Lubricants		6.07	6.07	6.07		6.07	6.07
	Waxes		5.54	5.54	5.54		5.54	5.54
	Asphalt/Road Oil		6.64	6.64	6.64		6.64	6.64
Still Gas		6.00	6.00	6.00		6.00	6.00	
Misc. Products			5.80	5.80	5.80		5.80	5.80

Data Sources: Coal and lignite production: EIA (2007b); Unspecified Solid Fuels: EIA (2007a); Coke, Natural Gas and Petroleum Products: EIA (2007a).

Table A-226: 2006 Apparent Consumption of Fossil Fuels (TBtu)

Fuel Category	Fuel Type	Production	Imports	Exports	Stock Change	Adjustment	Bunkers	U.S. Territories	Apparent Consumption
Solid Fuels	Anthracite Coal	34.2							34.2
	Bituminous Coal	13,487.9							13,487.9
	Sub-bituminous Coal	8,760.2				12.4			8,747.9
	Lignite	1,083.9				49.8			1,034.1
	Coke		100.9	40.1	1.8				59.0
	Unspecified			906.1	1,289.4	831.7	517.2	49.9	(1,682.3)
Gas Fuels	Natural Gas	19,444.1	4,248.2	755.7	443.3	218.6		26.2	22,300.8
Liquid Fuels	Crude Oil	10,801.1	22,084.6	52.2	(42.7)				32,876.3
	Nat Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,355.8	487.1	91.9	28.6			0.7	2,723.1
	Other Liquids		3,016.9	169.6	132.2				2,715.2
	Motor Gasoline	955.0	905.1	270.1	(102.9)	459.3		203.4	1,436.9
	Aviation Gasoline		1.1		0.9				0.2
	Kerosene		9.6	445.1	(9.7)			5.5	(420.3)
	Jet Fuel		383.9	84.3	(14.8)			1,024.1	(640.2)
	Distillate Fuel		775.5	457.3	44.4			127.1	281.4
	Residual Oil		803.2	648.9	31.5		44.0	599.4	250.9
	Naphtha for petrochemical feedstocks		253.5		0.1				253.4
	Petroleum Coke		87.0	804.6	(1.9)		82.6		(798.4)
	Other Oil for petrochemical feedstocks		369.3		(0.1)		206.9		162.5
	Special Naphthas		27.8	26.7	0.4				0.6
	Lubricants		36.0	121.0	16.7			5.4	(96.3)
	Waxes		6.2	9.7	0.1				(3.7)
Asphalt/Road Oil			121.6	35.9	50.3			35.4	
Still Gas									
Misc. Products			0.4	14.1	(0.1)			104.9	91.3
Total		56,922.3	34,624.0	5,316.7	1,409.7	1,590.9	1,750.6	851.1	82,329.6

Note: Totals may not sum due to independent rounding.

Table A-227: 2006 Potential CO₂ Emissions

Fuel Category	Fuel Type	Apparent Consumption (QBtu)	Carbon Coefficients (Tg Carbon/QBtu)	Potential Emissions (Tg CO₂ Eq.)
Solid Fuels	Anthracite Coal	0.034	28.26	3.5
	Bituminous Coal	13.488	25.49	1,260.6
	Sub-bituminous Coal	8.748	26.48	849.4
	Lignite	1.034	26.30	99.7
	Coke	0.059	31.00	6.7
	Unspecified	(1.682)	25.34	(156.3)
Gas Fuels	Natural Gas	22.301	14.47	1,183.2
Liquid Fuels	Crude Oil	32.876	20.33	2,450.5
	Nat Gas Liquids and LRGs	2.723	16.99	169.6
	Other Liquids	2.715	20.33	202.4
	Motor Gasoline	1.437	19.33	101.8
	Aviation Gasoline	0.000	18.87	0.0
	Kerosene	(0.420)	19.72	(30.4)
	Jet Fuel	(0.640)	19.33	(45.4)
	Distillate Fuel	0.281	19.95	20.6
	Residual Oil	(0.270)	21.49	(21.2)
	Naphtha for petrochemical feedstocks	0.253	18.14	16.9
	Petroleum Coke	(0.798)	27.85	(81.5)
	Other Oil for petrochemical feedstocks	0.163	19.95	11.9
	Special Naphthas	0.001	19.86	0.0
	Lubricants	(0.096)	20.24	(7.1)
	Waxes	(0.004)	19.81	(0.3)
	Asphalt/Road Oil	0.035	20.62	2.7
Still Gas	0.000	17.51	0.0	
Misc. Products	0.091	20.33	6.8	
Total				6,044.1

Data Sources: C content coefficients by coal rank from USGS (1998) and SAIC (2004); Unspecified Solid Fuels, Natural Gas and Liquid Fuels: EIA (2007a).

Note: Totals may not sum due to independent rounding.

Table A-228: 2006 Non-Energy Carbon Stored in Products

Fuel Type	Consumption for Non-Energy Use (TBtu)	Carbon Coefficients (Tg Carbon/QBtu)	Carbon Content (Tg Carbon)	Fraction Sequestered	Carbon Stored (Tg CO₂ Eq.)
Coal	85.9	31.00	2.7	0.10	0.98
Natural Gas	403.2	14.47	5.8	0.62	13.16
Asphalt & Road Oil	1,225.6	20.62	25.3	1.00	92.67
LPG	1,491.8	16.78	25.0	0.62	56.49
Lubricants	282.9	20.24	5.7	0.09	1.94
Pentanes Plus	105.1	18.24	1.9	0.62	4.32
Petrochemical Feedstocks	a	a	a	a	55.61
Petroleum Coke	178.7	27.85	5.0	0.50	9.12
Special Naphtha	68.7	19.86	1.4	0.62	3.08
Waxes/Misc.	a	a	a	a	1.49
Misc. U.S. Territories Petroleum	a	a	a	a	0.77
Total					239.6

[a] Values for Misc. U.S. Territories Petroleum, Petrochemical Feedstocks and Waxes/Misc. are not shown because these categories are aggregates of numerous smaller components.

Note: Totals may not sum due to independent rounding.

Table A-229: 2006 Reference Approach CO₂ Emissions from Fossil Fuel Consumption (Tg CO₂ Eq. unless otherwise noted)

Fuel Category	Potential Emissions	Carbon Sequestered	Net Emissions	Fraction Oxidized	Total Emissions
Coal	2,063.7	1.0	2,062.7	100.0%	2,062.7
Petroleum	2,797.2	225.5	2,571.7	100.0%	2,571.7
Natural Gas	1,183.2	13.2	1,170.0	100.0%	1,170.0
Total	6,044.1	239.6	5,804.5	-	5,804.5

Note: Totals may not sum due to independent rounding.

Table A-230: Fuel Consumption in the United States by Estimating Approach (Tbtu)

Approach	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sectoral	69,806	69,406	71,038	72,808	74,236	75,217	77,781	78,813	79,156	80,407	82,734	81,260	82,444	82,844	84,075	84,275	82,972
Coal	18,055	17,984	18,163	18,932	19,005	19,187	20,112	20,533	20,768	20,824	21,823	21,181	21,272	21,724	22,029	22,302	21,974
Natural Gas	19,365	19,770	20,452	20,993	21,475	22,447	22,870	23,079	22,593	22,624	23,443	22,563	23,518	23,007	22,645	22,530	22,183
Petroleum	32,386	31,652	32,422	32,883	33,757	33,583	34,799	35,201	35,796	36,958	37,469	37,516	37,654	38,113	39,402	39,443	38,815
Reference (Apparent)	69,078	68,288	69,827	71,614	73,255	74,165	76,597	78,039	78,123	79,292	81,741	80,774	81,680	81,918	83,609	83,765	82,330
Coal	17,603	17,401	17,725	18,261	18,724	18,611	19,519	20,161	20,033	20,081	21,039	20,782	20,881	21,180	21,872	22,085	21,681
Natural Gas	19,747	19,765	20,425	20,981	21,460	22,412	22,816	22,951	22,531	22,635	23,599	22,622	23,361	22,759	22,783	22,686	22,301
Petroleum	31,728	31,122	31,677	32,372	33,071	33,142	34,262	34,927	35,559	36,576	37,103	37,370	37,439	37,980	38,954	38,994	38,348
Difference	-1.0%	-1.6%	-1.7%	-1.6%	-1.3%	-1.4%	-1.5%	-1.0%	-1.3%	-1.4%	-1.2%	-0.6%	-0.9%	-1.1%	-0.6%	-0.6%	-0.8%
Coal	-2.5%	-3.2%	-2.4%	-3.5%	-1.5%	-3.0%	-2.9%	-1.8%	-3.5%	-3.6%	-3.6%	-1.9%	-1.8%	-2.5%	-0.7%	-1.0%	-1.3%
Natural Gas	2.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.6%	-0.3%	0.0%	0.7%	0.3%	-0.7%	-1.1%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%
Petroleum	-2.0%	-1.7%	-2.3%	-1.6%	-2.0%	-1.3%	-1.5%	-0.8%	-0.7%	-1.0%	-1.0%	-0.4%	-0.6%	-0.3%	-1.1%	-1.1%	-1.2%

* Includes U.S. territories. Does not include international bunker fuels.

+ Does not exceed 0.05%.

Note: Totals may not sum due to independent rounding.

Table A-231: CO₂ Emissions from Fossil Fuel Combustion by Estimating Approach (Tg CO₂ Eq)

Approach	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sectoral	4,841	4,806	4,903	5,033	5,118	5,165	5,354	5,425	5,463	5,539	5,718	5,639	5,700	5,748	5,830	5,870	5,776
Coal	1,699	1,693	1,710	1,784	1,791	1,810	1,897	1,938	1,960	1,966	2,060	1,999	2,008	2,051	2,081	2,106	2,075
Natural Gas	1,018	1,039	1,077	1,104	1,128	1,180	1,202	1,212	1,186	1,187	1,229	1,184	1,235	1,208	1,187	1,182	1,163
Petroleum	2,124	2,073	2,116	2,145	2,199	2,175	2,254	2,275	2,317	2,386	2,429	2,456	2,457	2,490	2,562	2,582	2,538
Reference (Apparent)	4,811	4,756	4,858	4,991	5,098	5,143	5,324	5,436	5,445	5,510	5,698	5,663	5,719	5,758	5,885	5,905	5,804
Coal	1,658	1,641	1,672	1,725	1,770	1,761	1,846	1,908	1,900	1,908	1,997	1,974	1,984	2,011	2,077	2,097	2,063
Natural Gas	1,039	1,041	1,076	1,105	1,129	1,179	1,200	1,207	1,183	1,188	1,238	1,187	1,228	1,196	1,197	1,191	1,170
Petroleum	2,114	2,074	2,110	2,160	2,199	2,202	2,278	2,321	2,362	2,413	2,463	2,501	2,507	2,550	2,611	2,617	2,572
Difference	-0.6%	-1.0%	-0.9%	-0.8%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.6%	0.2%	-0.3%	-0.5%	-0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	1.0%	0.6%	0.5%
Coal	-2.4%	-3.1%	-2.3%	-3.3%	-1.2%	-2.7%	-2.7%	-1.6%	-3.1%	-2.9%	-3.1%	-1.2%	-1.2%	-1.9%	-0.2%	-0.4%	-0.6%
Natural Gas	2.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.4%	-0.2%	0.1%	0.8%	0.3%	-0.6%	-1.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%
Petroleum	-0.5%	0.0%	-0.2%	0.7%	0.0%	1.2%	1.0%	2.0%	1.9%	1.1%	1.4%	1.8%	2.0%	2.4%	1.9%	1.4%	1.3%

+ Does not exceed 0.05%.

Note: Totals may not sum due to independent rounding. Includes U.S. territories. Does not include emissions from international bunker fuels.