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**Information technology for spatial  
greenhouse gas emission inventory  
ready to use for any part of Poland,  
and any time period**

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# **GESAPU**

## **Geoinformation technologies, spatio-temporal approaches, and full carbon account for improving accuracy of GHG inventories**

### **Deliverable 1.3. Information technology for spatial greenhouse gas emission inventory ready to use for any part of Poland, and any time period**

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**Work package 1.** Spatially resolved greenhouse gas inventory for Poland

**Deliverable 1.3.** Information technology for spatial greenhouse gas emission inventory ready to use for any part of Poland, and any time period

## Content

1. **Geoinformation technology for spatial GHG inventory: electricity and heat production**
2. **Geoinformation technology for spatial GHG inventory: residential sector**
3. **Geoinformation technology for spatial GHG inventory: transport sector**
4. **Geoinformation technology for spatial GHG inventory: industrial sector**
5. **Geoinformation technology for spatial GHG inventory: agriculture sector**
6. **Geoinformation technology for spatial GHG inventory: LULUCF sector**

## List of figures

**Figure 1.1.** The segment structure of the energy sector

**Figure 1.2.** Block diagram of the algorithm for constructing digital maps of electricity generation companies

**Figure 1.3.** Extraction of the coordinates of a power / heat plant using the “Google Earth” plug-in

**Figure 1.4.** Map of power / heat plants of Poland as point-type emission sources

**Figure 1.5.** Block diagram of the disaggregation algorithm of the statistical data on the fuel used for electricity generation in Poland

**Figure 1.6.** GHG emission sources of the Silesian voivodeship (a – electricity generating plants; b – heat generating sources)

**Figure 2.1.** Spatial interconnection of energy needs of the households, available energy sources, and main determinants of consumers choice

**Figure 2.2.** The algorithm of the spatial greenhouse gas emissions inventory in the residential sector

**Figure 2.3.** The logical structure of the software

**Figure 2.4.** Administrative regions in Poland

**Figure 2.5.** District Zawierciański and one of the municipalities within district (Irządze)

**Figure 2.6.** Map of the districts of Silesian region, split by 2x2 km (set of elementary objects of Silesian region)

**Figure 2.7.** Geographic elementary objects of Zawierciański district in Silesian region (completely or partially, within Irządze municipality)

**Figure 3.1.** Fragment of a digital map of settlements with 2-level buffer zones built for cities with population higher than 20 thousand people

**Figure 4.1.**The algorithm of the spatial greenhouse gas emissions inventory in the industrial sector

**Figure 4.2.**The logical structure of the software

**Figure 4.3.**Georeferenced database of the results of the GHG inventory in the category “Nitric acid production”

**Figure 4.4.**Territorial distribution of the main N<sub>2</sub>O emissions sources in Poland (Gg, 2010)

**Figure 4.5.**The results of the spatial CO<sub>2</sub> emissions inventory from minerals production at elementary objects in Silesian voivodeship of Poland (Mg, 2010)

**Figure 5.1.**The algorithm of the spatial greenhouse gas emissions inventory in agriculture (on the left) and algorithm of disaggregation of livestock production (on the right)

**Figure 5.2.**The logical structure of the software

**Figure 5.3.**Location of Węgliniec municipality on the map of administrative regions of Poland

**Figure 5.4.**Geographic elementary objects completely or partly in Węgliniec municipality of Zgorzelecki district in Dolnoslaskie region

**Figure 6.1.**The main components of the forestry sector

**Figure 6.2.**Main components of the spatial greenhouse gas emissions inventory in the forestry sector

**Figure 6.3.**Annual change in carbon stocks in biomass

**Figure 6.4.**The logical structure of the software

**Figure 6.5.**The order of processing of primary materials

**Figure 6.6.**Specific CO<sub>2</sub> absorption (2010; Gg/ha)

**Figure 6.7.**The total results in sector 5 (carbon balance and land use change at the level of elementary objects; 2010; Gg)

**Figure 6.8.**The total balance of emissions and removals of CO<sub>2</sub> by voivodeships (Gg; 2010)

**Figure 6.9.**Forest map of Subcarpathian voivodeship with superimposed grid (2 km x 2 km)

**Figure 6.10.**Fragment of the forest map with a net of 2 km x 2 km

### List of tables

**Table 1.1.**Consumption of different fuels for power / heat plants (“professional”) at the level of voivodeships for the year 2010

**Table 1.2.**Consumption of different fuels for the public heat plants at the level of voivodeships for the year 2010

**Table 1.3.**GHG emissions of power/heat stations, using coal as the main fuel (“professional”) in Silesian voivodeship

**Table 1.4.**GHG emissions from power / heat plants, using natural gas as the main fuel (“professional”)

**Table 1.5.**Part of the georeferenced database with the results of the spatial inventory of GHG emissions in the heat producing category (Silesian voivodeship)

**Table 1.6.**Explanation of columns in Table 1.5 (heat producing)

**Table 2.1.**Part of the input database at the regional level

**Table 2.2.**Part of the georeferenced database with the results of the spatial inventory of greenhouse gas emissions in the residential sector (Silesian region, Zawierciański district, and Irządze municipality)

**Table 2.3.**Explanation of columns of the attribute in Table 2.2

**Table 4.1.**Explanation of columns of the attribute table

**Table 4.2.**Geo-linking of cement production plants to municipalities

**Table 5.1.**The number of livestock (cattle, pigs, horses, and poultry) in the municipalities of Poland

**Table 5.2.**Sown area of the main crops on the level of Polish regions (ha, 2010)

**Table 5.3.**Yield of the main crops on the level of Polish regions (dt/ha, 2010)

**Table 5.4.**Sown area of the main crops on the municipality level of Poland

**Table 5.5.**Part of the georeferenced database with the results of the spatial inventory of greenhouse gas emissions from manure management in agriculture sector (Lesser Silesian region, Zgorzelecki district, and Wegliniec municipality)

**Table 5.6.** Explanation of columns of the attribute table

**Table 6.1.**Part of the database at regional level – forest areas

**Table 6.2.**Part of the georeferenced database with the results of the spatial inventory of greenhouse gas emissions in the forestry sector (Subcarpathian voivodeship)

**Table 6.3.**Explanation of columns of the attribute table (LULUCF sector)

**Table 6.4.**Main indicators of phytomass, and forest carbon deposited in Subcarpathian voivodeship (2010)

**Table 6.5.**Stock of carbon in the forests of Poland (2010)

## **5. Geoinformation technology for spatial GHG inventory: agriculture sector**

Agriculture contributes significantly to the emissions of greenhouse gases in the EU. It has long been overshadowed by energy-related issues in the policy and scientific debates surrounding climate change. In many respects though, agriculture plays a key-role in this issue: (1) agricultural activities contribute significantly to global emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG); (2) agriculture is the major emitting sector for methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), and nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O) – the two main non-CO<sub>2</sub>GHGs included in the “Kyoto basket”; (3) the impacts of climate change as predicted by climate models are expected to be stronger on agriculture, than on other sectors.

Emissions from agriculture involve both crop and livestock production activities. The GHG emissions from agriculture result from enteric fermentation in livestock production (CH<sub>4</sub>), manure management (CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O), nitrogen application to agricultural soils (N<sub>2</sub>O), rice cultivation (CH<sub>4</sub>), burning of savannas (CH<sub>4</sub>), and burning of agricultural residues in fields (CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O). Because of the lack of rice cultivation and burning of savannas in Poland, these categories of agricultural activity didn't included in the GHG emissions inventory.

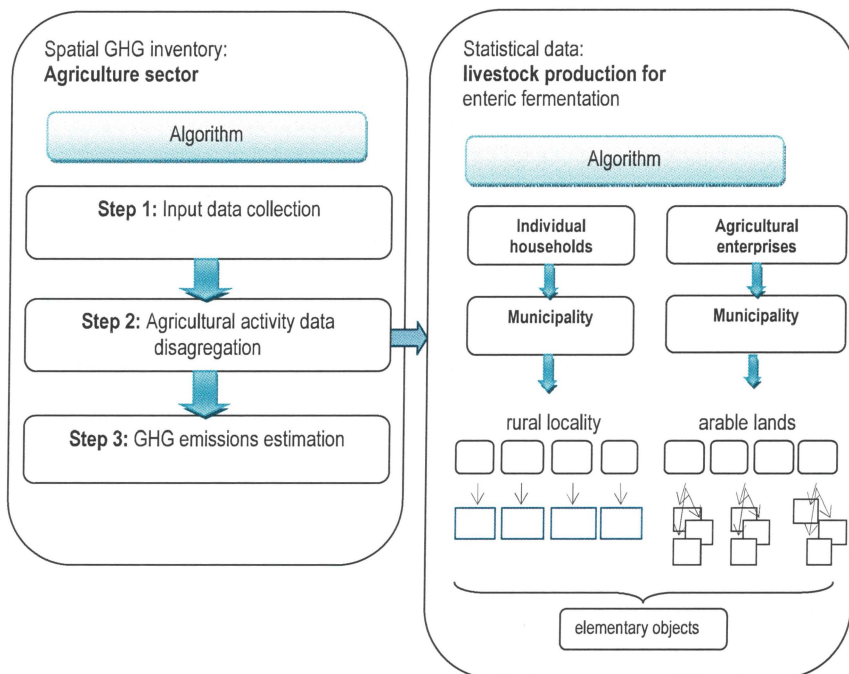
The emissions of methane are disaggregated into thirteen sub-sources (enteric fermentation, that is disaggregated into six animal categories (dairy cattle, non-dairy cattle, sheep, goats, horses, and pigs), manure management – seven animal categories, including six categories mentioned above, and poultry). The emissions of nitrous oxide are divided into nine sub-sources (five for agricultural soil direct emissions, two for indirect agricultural soil indirect emissions, one for emissions from grazing animals, and one for manure management). The agricultural soils direct emissions emitted in the result of mineral and organic fertilization are divided into five sub-sources: synthetic fertilizers, animal manure applied to soils, N-fixing crops, crops residues, and sewage sludge; on the other hand, agricultural soils indirect emissions came from volatilization, leaching, and run-off of nitrogen (N) from applied synthetic fertilizers and animal manure to soils.

The emissions in agriculture account for about 9% of the total net emissions (National Inventory Submissions). For many categories the data on agricultural activity is available on the level of three administrative-territorial units (municipality, district, region). For example, the statistical data on animal livestock (cattle, horses, pigs) is available on the municipality level separately for different types of the ownership (in individual households and agricultural enterprises), that is very important for the carrying out the spatial GHG emissions inventory from these sources. Data on livestock of sheep and goats is available on the region (in Polish – voivodeship), that is why additional disaggregation steps are used.



Carrying out the spatial GHG inventory at the level of every elementary object in agriculture consists of three main steps (Figure 5.1):

- Import of the statistical data;
- Disaggregation of the statistical data on agricultural activity;
- Greenhouse gas emission estimation.



**Figure 5.1.** The algorithm of the spatial greenhouse gas emissions inventory in agriculture (on the left) and the algorithm of disaggregation of livestock production (on the right).

The information technology was created for the realization of the developed methodology. The logical structure of the software is presented in Figure 5.2. Each step of this methodology was implemented as a program module using a geographic information system. Thus, the created information technology consists of three program modules: Agr1collection, Agr2disaggregation and Agr3estimation:

(1) **Agr1collection.** All statistical information about agricultural activity (crops and livestock production) from GUS is given as Excel tables. Animals and agricultural soils are area-type GHG emissions sources. Agricultural soils include arable lands, pastures, and other territories, where farm activity may lead. We also used population density map to form the georeferenced database of input

data. The population map was created using raster data of population density disaggregated according to the Corine land cover 2000 (Gallego, 2010). The map was updated with the data for 2010. The data on population in rural localities within municipalities were also updated for 2010 and used for disaggregation of the statistical data of animal livestock owned by individual households (rural population) according to the algorithm given in *Figure 5.1*, on the right.

In **Agr1collection** module the statistical data was imported from given Excel tables and was linked to the digital map of municipalities. The importance of tables is very high, because they contain the statistical information about different activities in agriculture and are essential for greenhouse gas emission inventory. In particular:

- Production of animal livestock for individual municipalities (*Table 5.1*);
- Coefficients, such as fraction of nitrogen excreted from animal manure per year per head of livestock, etc;
- Greenhouse gas emission factors, for example, for methane emission factors from enteric fermentation and manure management for each animal category.

(2) **Agr2disaggregation.** In agriculture sector a lot of assumptions was used for disaggregation of available statistical data. Animal livestock owned by individual households is disaggregated from municipality level to the level of elementary objects proportionally to the share of the rural population within municipality in the elementary object. Territorially, farms are located on agricultural lands, thus animal livestock owned by agricultural enterprises is distributed in proportion to the area of all agricultural lands (arable lands, pastures, and others).

The statistical data on sown areas under main cereals and roots for 2010 are available on the level of municipalities, but without the division for different types of cereals, only total. The required information is available for 2002 for different types of cereals (wheat, oats, barley, maize etc.). The data on sown areas is calculated for 2010 for regions from publication “Production of agricultural and horticultural crops in 2011” and presented in *Table 5.2*. Information about the yield of main crops is also calculated from this publication and presented in *Table 5.3*. Data on sown areas in 2010 in the municipalities are obtained after having disaggregated data from *Table 5.2* proportionally to the statistical data in 2002, and are showed in *Table 5.4*.

Usually, arable lands are used for growing of agricultural crops (cereals, tuber and roots), and permanent crops areas are used for fruits and berries. The statistical data from *Table 5.4* for municipalities are disaggregated proportionally to the areas of arable lands within municipalities. Maps of agricultural areas including arable lands, pastures and others are taken from the Corine Land Cover 2000.

Mineral and organic fertilizers are applied to soils to improve the crop yield. Due to the lack of information about the accurate localization of sown areas under different crops, we consider that nitrogen consumption for agricultural purposes in one municipality is disaggregated proportionally

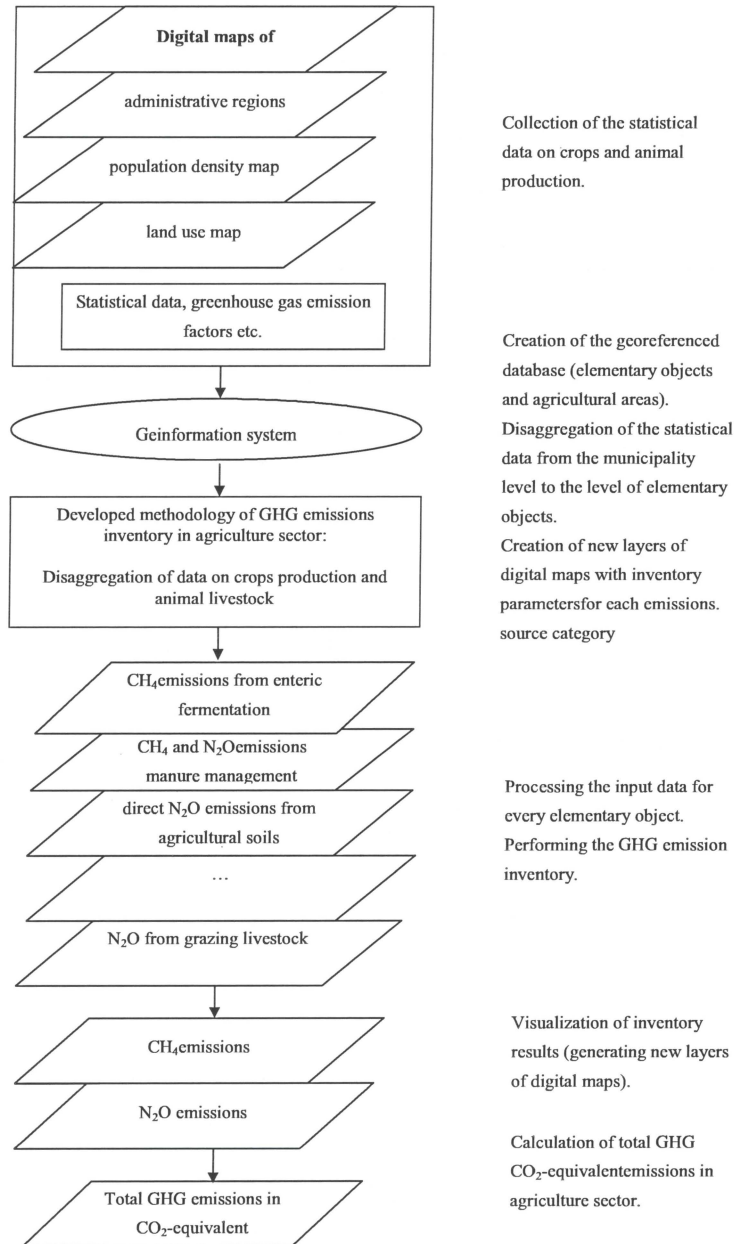
to the areas of arable lands within it. Emissions from grazing animals occur from pastures, when animal manure directly grazes on them.

(3) **Agr3stimation.** Using specialized geoinformation system, the estimates of greenhouse gas emission have been obtained. The values of GHG emissions depend on disaggregated statistical data on animal and crops production, and specific GHG emission factors. In Poland, the agricultural activity is widely investigated, national values of emission factors are known and have been used for the emissions estimation.

Using the developed information technology, we carried out numerical experiments from the GHG emissions estimation for 2010, on the base of respective statistical information on agricultural activity in this year. This way we obtained the estimates of the greenhouse gas emissions at the level of elementary objects for 2010 for all categories of agriculture sector. Information about CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O emissions from all categories of agriculture sector are in the georeferenced database. The total greenhouse gas CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent emissions are also represented in the georeferenced database with inventory results.

Using the GIS-tools, the obtained GHG inventory results may be presented as thematic maps. The final georeferenced database is ready to use in further research.

As an example, we displayed the spatial GHG inventory results for elementary objects of one of the municipalities of Lesser Silesian region. The location of the Węglińiec municipality on the map of the regions is shown in *Figure 5.3*. For the purpose of illustrating the inventory results at elementary objects, the map of the municipalities of Lesser Silesian region was split by grid 2 km x 2 km. The georeferenced database for geographic elementary objects of the Węglińiec municipality (*Figure 5.4*) with GHG emissions from manure management is presented in *Table 5.5*.



**Figure 5.2.** The logical structure of the software.



Figure 5.3. Location of Węgliniec municipality on the map of administrative regions of Poland.

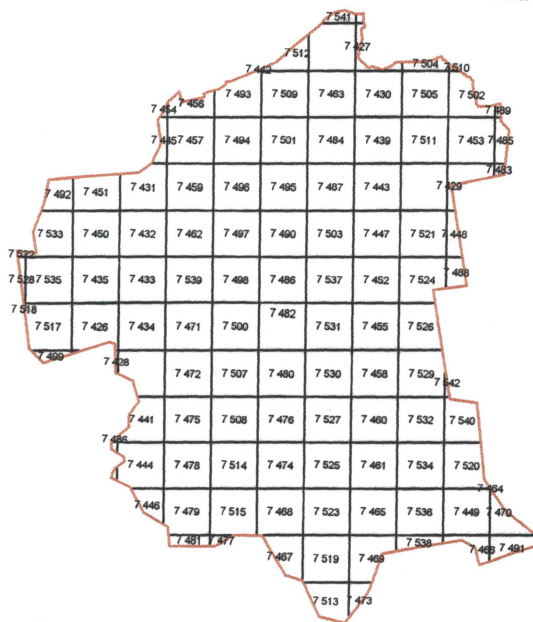


Figure 5.4. Geographic elementary objects completely or partly in Węgliniec municipality of Zgorzelecki district in Dolnośląskie region.

**Table 5.1.** The number of livestock (cattle, pigs, horses, and poultry) in the municipalities of Poland.

Code	Territorial unit	agricultural holdings total					private farms				
		livestock					livestock				
		cattle total	cattle, cows	pigs total	horses	poultry, total	cattle total	cattle, cows	pigs total	horses	poultry, total
		2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010
		[head]	[head]	[head]	[head]	[head]	[head]	[head]	[head]	[head]	
0201011	Bolesławiec (1)	0	0	54	3	844	0	0	54	3	844
0202011	Bielawa (1)	157	53	40	27	960	157	53	40	27	960
0202021	Dzierżonów (1)	20	12	221	0	1116	20	12	221	0	1116
0202031	Pieszyce (1)	258	120	254	86	2499	258	120	254	86	2499
0202041	Piława Górna (1)	192	94	129	0	1571	70	36	129	0	1571
0203011	Głogów (1)	24	13	143	6	2158	24	13	143	6	2158
0205011	Jawor (1)	346	218	264	0	475	22	14	63	0	475
0206011	Karpacz (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0206021	Kowary (1)	0	0	0	126	17415	0	0	0	126	17415
0206031	Piechowice (1)	61	32	81	0	156	61	32	81	0	156
0206041	Szklarska Poręba (1)	0	0	0	23	78	0	0	0	23	78
0207011	Kamienna Góra (1)	56	27	42	0	378	56	27	42	0	378
0208011	Duszyni-Zdrój (1)	16	5	0	19	576	16	5	0	19	576
0208021	Kłodzko (1)	73	42	40	0	1402	73	42	40	0	1402
0208031	Kudowa-Zdrój (1)	171	72	95	21	1226	171	72	95	21	1226
0208041	Nowa Ruda (1)	263	149	29	77	2465	263	149	29	77	2465
0208051	Polanica-Zdrój (1)	31	19	0	0	788	24	15	0	0	788
0209011	Chojnów (1)	0	0	0	0	292	0	0	0	0	292
0210011	Lubań (1)	48	18	53	0	638	48	18	53	0	638
0210021	Świeradów-Zdrój (1)	19	10	3	0	873	19	10	3	0	873
0211011	Lubin (1)	0	0	0	5	16530	0	0	0	5	16530

0214011	Oleśnica (1)	21	5	0	38	399302	21	5	0	38	399302
0215011	Oława (1)	40	26	67	14	1192	40	26	67	14	1192
0219011	Świdnica (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0219021	Świebodzice (1)	0	0	0	16	14561	0	0	0	16	14561
0221011	Boguszów-Gorce (1)	275	123	0	34	12410	275	123	0	34	12410
0221021	Jedlina-Zdrój (1)	258	121	0	0	0	258	121	0	0	0

**Table 5.2.** Sown area of the main crops on the level of Polish regions (ha, 2010).

Woj	Region	wheat	rye	barley	oats	triticale	cerealmixed	buckwheatandmill et	maize	ediblepulses	Potatoes
020000 0	DOLNOŚLĄSKIE	258373	37823	61030	23064	33057	13471	21733	70922	2568	23791
040000 0	KUJAWSKO- POMORSKIE	190759,0 6	62689	106015	15828	122244	66236	1320	77503	2621	19023
060000 0	LUBELSKIE	261866,2 6	63831	125814	72961	117706	120922	18798	40205	16427	30971
080000 0	LUBUSKIE	56533,33 3	42442	26468	13788	38048	10201	9111	17107	836	5698
100000 0	ŁÓDZKIE	90642,79 7	13396 2	54407	46762	132198	109788	3628	39575	1817	43386
120000 0	MAŁOPOLSKIE *	86662,93 1	8147	37423	18432	17051	27681	474	16575	2007	37570
140000 0	MAZOWIECKIE	127143,3 7	19903 5	58556	11021 3	200557	185632	9357	95611	1990	55179
160000 0	OPOLSKIE	148580,9 2	12731	62381	8088	25898	22092	1285	52685	565	9084
180000 0	PODKARPACKIE *	93463,99 3	15559	19073	29662	18180	33711	4384	15185	908	36719

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200000 0	PODLASKIE	37625,89 9	77557	21844	52191	77371	184070	3590	73447	612	18158
220000 0	POMORSKIE	135903,5 9	56238	43347	36676	70566	49732	8711	18285	2577	21017
240000 0	ŚLĄSKIE *	66268,75 6	30106	31797	14276	33097	22637	3176	22693	564	12423
260000 0	ŚWIĘTOKRZYSKIE	68991,07 1	23062	50771	16968	43684	32074	4880	9293	4345	20716
280000 0	WARMIŃSKO- MAZURSKIE	143718,3 2	39601	44739	29957	89586	64460	8397	29302	2765	11122
300000 0	WIELKOPOLSKIE	207932,2 2	19077 5	170171	48978	252830	142787	4749	137426	2240	40436
320000 0	ZACHODNIOPOMORSKI E	166964,0 2	69481	60570	39544	58072	14819	11677	14002	881	15399



**Table 5.3.** Yield of the main crops on the level of Polish regions (dt/ha, 2010).

Woj	Region	wheat	rye	barley	Oats	triticale	cerealmix d	buckwheatandmill et	maize	ediblepulse s	potatoes
020000 0	DOLNOŚLĄSKIE	51,3	31,8	39,1	29,7	36,6	30,1	34,1	465,6	25,9	207
040000 0	KUJAWSKO- POMORSKIE	44,7	24,9	32,9	26,8	37,9	30,0	57,3	490,4	25,1	229,0
060000 0	LUBELSKIE	37,2	23,6	30,5	24,1	26,5	33,7	46,9	552,3	19,2	265,9
080000 0	LUBUSKIE	45,5	27,2	35,0	27,2	37,1	27,2	59,6	331,1	7,8	202,0
100000 0	ŁÓDZKIE	38,5	23,0	31,9	28,5	34,6	30,0	38,7	548,9	16,9	210,0
120000 0	MAŁOPOLSKIE *	32,0	26,0	30,6	23,9	26,3	27,1	55,6	369,4	18,1	146,0
140000 0	MAZOWIECKIE	34,6	22,8	29,0	23,4	29,3	26,8	55,6	476,0	15,0	219,1
160000 0	OPOLSKIE	54,8	37,7	44,0	32,9	44,7	35,8	61,2	493,1	24,2	251,0
180000 0	PODKARPACKIE *	37,7	25,0	31,8	22,0	21,8	26,5	31,5	394,9	21,7	188,0
200000 0	PODLASKIE	33,4	23,9	33,5	27,2	31,7	29,2	9,4	525,4	18,4	203,0
220000 0	POMORSKIE	47,5	28,9	36,6	28,3	35,2	29,3	20,8	449,7	19,6	246,0
240000 0	ŚLĄSKIE *	35,7	23,5	28,4	26,3	31,1	27,1	48,2	507,9	23,6	172,0
260000	ŚWIĘTOKRZYSKIE	28,0	21,9	24,7	21,3	27,7	24,7	41,5	431,6	18,1	163,9

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0												
280000 0	WARMIŃSKO- MAZURSKIE	49,0	34,8	44,8	26,1	36,6	41,7	11,6	485,5	22,8	232,9	
300000 0	WIELKOPOLSKIE	45,8	31,4	37,2	27,2	40,0	31,6	38,9	480,0	25,2	231,1	
320000 0	ZACHODNIOPOMORSKI E	54,4	33,6	42,6	33,8	41,1	32,8	56,5	447,7	20,2	232,0	

**Table 5.4.** Sown area of the main crops on the municipality level of Poland.

Code	Territorial unit	wheat	rye	barley	oats	triticale	cerealmixed	buckwheatandmillet	maize	ediblepulses	potatoes
0223032	Jordanów Śląski (2)	2005	16	216	61	33	13	0	846	0	135
0223043	Kąty Wrocławskie (3)	5705	143	1018	150	129	5	15	1585	40	368
0223052	Kobierzyce (2)	5253	83	240	43	6	4	0	1724	359	689
0223062	Mietków (2)	2391	8	542	51	114	1	0	550	1	93
0225043	Pieńsk (3)	532	663	113	282	117	57	442	3	0	90
0225052	Sulików (2)	1371	820	320	410	148	101	537	120	0	77
0225063	Węgliniec (3)	18	72	5	71	37	6	54	0	0	36
0225072	Zgorzelec (2)	1722	776	320	395	132	39	200	0	0	181
0226011	Wojcieszów (1)	128	90	52	74	0	3	150	0	0	5
0226021	Złotoryja (1)	187	0	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	11
0226032	Pielgrzymka (2)	2966	32	742	164	157	28	315	611	27	139
0226043	Świerzawa (3)	1544	79	620	428	257	89	128	143	5	180
0226052	Zagrodno (2)	4585	207	479	172	136	68	32	459	23	255
0226062	Złotoryja (2)	3791	8	483	82	78	19	15	539	173	164
0261011	Jelenia Góra (1)	311	55	122	199	56	2	982	14	1	33
0262011	Legnica (1)	919	12	122	15	75	17	0	193	244	22
0264011	Wrocław (1)	2400	97	444	43	103	15	12	1541	34	145

**Table 5.5.**Part of the georeferenced database with the results of the spatial inventory of greenhouse gas emissions from manure management in agriculture sector (Lesser Silesian region, Zgorzelecki district, and Węgliniec municipality).

id	Gmina	Wojewodztwo	Powiat	cows_2010_ind	other_cattle_2010_ind	sheep_2010_ind	goats_2010_ind	id
7427	Węgliniec	Dolnośląskie	zgorzelecki	0.108381	0.179813	0.0418743	0.0665063	7427
7428	Węgliniec	Dolnośląskie	zgorzelecki	0.0193685	0.0321341	0.00748329	0.0118852	7428
7429	Węgliniec	Dolnośląskie	zgorzelecki	0.229289	0.380411	0.0885888	0.1407	7429
7430	Węgliniec	Dolnośląskie	zgorzelecki	0.514776	0.85406	0.198891	0.315885	7430
7431	Węgliniec	Dolnośląskie	zgorzelecki	0.462317	0.767025	0.178622	0.283694	7431
7432	Węgliniec	Dolnośląskie	zgorzelecki	0.514715	0.853959	0.198867	0.315848	7432
7433	Węgliniec	Dolnośląskie	zgorzelecki	0.514717	0.853963	0.198868	0.315849	7433
7434	Węgliniec	Dolnośląskie	zgorzelecki	0.514719	0.853966	0.198869	0.315851	7434
7435	Węgliniec	Dolnośląskie	zgorzelecki	0.514704	0.85394	0.198863	0.315841	7435
7436	Węgliniec	Dolnośląskie	zgorzelecki	0.00432883	0.00718191	0.0016725	0.00265632	7436
7437	Węgliniec	Dolnośląskie	zgorzelecki	0.0242406	0.0402174	0.0093657	0.0148749	7437
7438	Węgliniec	Dolnośląskie	zgorzelecki	0.435939	0.723262	0.168431	0.267508	7438
7439	Węgliniec	Dolnośląskie	zgorzelecki	0.514778	0.854064	0.198892	0.315887	7439
7440	Węgliniec	Dolnośląskie	zgorzelecki	0.499114	0.828075	0.192839	0.306274	7440
7441	Węgliniec	Dolnośląskie	zgorzelecki	0.393979	0.653647	0.152219	0.24176	7441
7442	Węgliniec	Dolnośląskie	zgorzelecki	0.00203107	0.00336973	0.000784731	0.00124634	7442
7443	Węgliniec	Dolnośląskie	zgorzelecki	0.514778	0.854063	0.198891	0.315886	7443
7444	Węgliniec	Dolnośląskie	zgorzelecki	0.48558	0.805622	0.187611	0.29797	7444
7445	Węgliniec	Dolnośląskie	zgorzelecki	0.102966	0.17083	0.0397823	0.0631837	7445
7446	Węgliniec	Dolnośląskie	zgorzelecki	0.177508	0.294502	0.0685826	0.108925	7446
7447	Węgliniec	Dolnośląskie	zgorzelecki	0.514782	0.854071	0.198893	0.315889	7447
7448	Węgliniec	Dolnośląskie	zgorzelecki	0.131424	0.218044	0.0507773	0.0806462	7448
7449	Węgliniec	Dolnośląskie	zgorzelecki	0.514821	0.854135	0.198908	0.315913	7449
7450	Węgliniec	Dolnośląskie	zgorzelecki	0.514701	0.853936	0.198862	0.31584	7450
7451	Węgliniec	Dolnośląskie	zgorzelecki	0.386964	0.642009	0.149509	0.237455	7451
7452	Węgliniec	Dolnośląskie	zgorzelecki	0.514784	0.854074	0.198894	0.31589	7452
7453	Węgliniec	Dolnośląskie	zgorzelecki	0.514804	0.854107	0.198902	0.315903	7453

**Table 5.5** (Continuation 1).Part of the georeferenced database with the results of the spatial inventory of greenhouse gas emissions from manure management in agriculture sector (Lesser Silesian region, Zgorzelecki district, and Węglińiec municipality).

id	horses_2010_ind	pigs_2010_ind	poultry_2010_ind	CH4_kg_cows_ind	CH4_kg_other_cattle_ind	CH4_kg_sheep_ind	id
7427	0.147792	0	24.127	1.49132	0.460322	0.00711864	7427
7428	0.0264116	0	4.31169	0.266511	0.0822633	0.00127216	7428
7429	0.312666	0	51.0428	3.15501	0.973852	0.0150601	7429
7430	0.701967	0	114.596	7.08332	2.18639	0.0338114	7430
7431	0.630432	0	102.918	6.36148	1.96358	0.0303658	7431
7432	0.701884	0	114.583	7.08248	2.18614	0.0338074	7432
7433	0.701887	0	114.583	7.08251	2.18614	0.0338076	7433
7434	0.70189	0	114.584	7.08254	2.18615	0.0338077	7434
7435	0.701868	0	114.58	7.08232	2.18609	0.0338067	7435
7436	0.00590294	0	0.963656	0.0595646	0.0183857	0.000284325	7436
7437	0.0330554	0	5.39629	0.333551	0.102957	0.00159217	7437
7438	0.594462	0	97.0459	5.99852	1.85155	0.0286332	7438
7439	0.70197	0	114.597	7.08335	2.18664	0.0338116	7439
7440	0.68061	0	111.11	6.86781	2.11987	0.0327827	7440
7441	0.537244	0	87.7052	5.42116	1.67334	0.0258773	7441
7442	0.00276964	0	0.452144	0.0279475	0.0086265	0.000133404	7442
7443	0.70197	0	114.597	7.08334	2.18664	0.0338115	7443
7444	0.662155	0	108.097	6.68159	2.06239	0.0318938	7444
7445	0.140408	0	22.9216	1.41681	0.437325	0.006763	7445
7446	0.242056	0	39.5157	2.44251	0.753925	0.011659	7446
7447	0.701976	0	114.598	7.08341	2.18642	0.0338118	7447
7448	0.179214	0	29.2567	1.80839	0.558192	0.00863214	7448
7449	0.702029	0	114.606	7.08394	2.18659	0.0338144	7449
7450	0.701866	0	114.58	7.08229	2.18608	0.0338065	7450
7451	0.527678	0	86.1435	5.32463	1.64354	0.0254165	7451
7452	0.701979	0	114.598	7.08343	2.18643	0.033812	7452
7453	0.702006	0	114.602	7.08371	2.18651	0.0338133	7453

**Table 5.5** (Continuation 2).Part of the georeferenced database with the results of the spatial inventory of greenhouse gas emissions from manure management in agriculture sector (Lesser Silesian region, Zgorzelecki district, and Węgliniec municipality).

id	CH4_kg_goats_in	CH4_kg_horses_in	CH4_kg_pigs_in	CH4_kg_poultry_in	N2O_kg_liquid_system	N2O_kg_solid_system	id
7427	0.00798075	0.205431	0	1.93016	0.00201832	0.373188	7427
7428	0.00142623	0.0367121	0	0.344936	0.00036069	0.0666917	7428
7429	0.016884	0.434606	0	4.08342	0.00426993	0.789511	7429
7430	0.0379062	0.975735	0	9.16769	0.00958643	1.77253	7430
7431	0.0340433	0.8763	0	8.23344	0.0086095	1.5919	7431
7432	0.0379018	0.975619	0	9.16661	0.00958529	1.77232	7432
7433	0.0379019	0.975623	0	9.16665	0.00958533	1.77233	7433
7434	0.0379021	0.975627	0	9.16668	0.00958537	1.77234	7434
7435	0.0379009	0.975597	0	9.1664	0.00958507	1.77228	7435
7436	0.000318759	0.00820509	0	0.0770924	8.06136e-005	0.0149055	7436
7437	0.00178499	0.045947	0	0.431704	0.000451422	0.0834679	7437
7438	0.0321009	0.826302	0	7.76367	0.00811828	1.50107	7438
7439	0.0379064	0.975739	0	9.16773	0.00958647	1.77254	7439
7440	0.0367529	0.946048	0	8.88877	0.00929476	1.7186	7440
7441	0.0290112	0.74677	0	7.01641	0.00733689	1.35659	7441
7442	0.000149561	0.0038498	0	0.0361715	3.78236e-005	0.00699359	7442
7443	0.0379064	0.975738	0	9.16772	0.00958646	1.77254	7443
7444	0.0357564	0.920396	0	8.64775	0.00904273	1.672	7444
7445	0.00758204	0.195167	0	1.83373	0.00191749	0.354543	7445
7446	0.013071	0.336458	0	3.16126	0.00330565	0.611214	7446
7447	0.0379067	0.975747	0	9.16781	0.00958654	1.77255	7447
7448	0.00967755	0.249107	0	2.34053	0.00244744	0.452531	7448
7449	0.0379096	0.97582	0	9.1685	0.00958727	1.77269	7449
7450	0.0379007	0.975593	0	9.16636	0.00958504	1.77227	7450
7451	0.0284946	0.733473	0	6.89148	0.00720625	1.33244	7451
7452	0.0379069	0.975751	0	9.16784	0.00958658	1.77256	7452
7453	0.0379083	0.975788	0	9.1682	0.00958695	1.77263	7453

**Table 5.5** (Continuation 3).Part of the georeferenced database with the results of the spatial inventory of greenhouse gas emissions from manure management in agriculture sector (Lesser Silesian region, Zgorzelecki district, and Węglińiec municipality).

id	CH4_kg_total	N2O_kg_total	CO2-eqv_kg	id
7427	4,10233	0,3752063	214,3697	7427
7428	0,73312	0,0670524	38,30962	7428
7429	8,67884	0,7937809	453,5177	7429
7430	19,4849	1,7821164	1018,193	7430
7431	17,4992	1,5986095	913,8656	7431
7432	19,4826	1,7819053	1018,073	7432
7433	19,4826	1,7819153	1018,076	7433
7434	19,4827	1,7819254	1018,081	7434
7435	19,4821	1,7818651	1018,048	7435
7436	0,163851	0,0149861	8,562133	7436
7437	0,917535	0,0839193	47,94633	7437
7438	16,5008	1,5091883	862,2581	7438
7439	19,4849	1,7821265	1018,196	7439
7440	18,892	1,7192948	984,6499	7440
7441	14,9126	1,3639269	779,2652	7441
7442	0,076878	0,0070314	4,017315	7442
7443	19,4849	1,7821265	1018,196	7443
7444	18,3798	1,6810427	960,4457	7444
7445	3,89738	0,3564605	203,6597	7445
7446	6,71888	0,6145197	351,0989	7446
7447	19,4851	1,7821365	1018,204	7447
7448	4,97453	0,4549784	259,9468	7448
7449	19,4866	1,7822773	1018,284	7449
7450	19,482	1,7818550	1018,043	7450
7451	14,647	1,3396463	765,3896	7451
7452	19,4852	1,7821466	1018,21	7452
7453	19,4859	1,7822170	1018,248	7453

**Table 5.6.**Explanation of columns of the attribute table.

<b>Column name</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
<b>id</b>	elementary object ID
<b>Gmina</b>	name of the municipality
<b>Powiat</b>	name of the district
<b>Wojewodztwo</b>	name of the region
<b>cows_2010_ind</b>	number of cows in the ownership of individual households (head)
<b>other_cattle_2010_ind</b>	number of other non-dairy cattle in the ownership of individual households (head)
<b>sheep_2010_ind</b>	number of sheep in the ownership of individual households (head)
<b>goats_2010_ind</b>	number of goats in the ownership of individual households (head)
<b>horses_2010_ind</b>	number of horses in the ownership of individual households (head)
<b>pigs_2010_ind</b>	number of pigs in the ownership of individual households (head)
<b>poultry_2010_ind</b>	number of poultry in the ownership of individual households (head)
<b>CH4_kg_cows_ind</b>	CH <sub>4</sub> emissions from enteric fermentation of cows (kg)
<b>CH4_kg_other_cattle_ind</b>	CH <sub>4</sub> emissions from enteric fermentation of other non-dairy cattle (kg)
<b>CH4_kg_sheep_ind</b>	CH <sub>4</sub> emissions from enteric fermentation of sheep (kg)
<b>CH4_kg_goats_ind</b>	CH <sub>4</sub> emissions from enteric fermentation of goats (kg)
<b>CH4_kg_horses_ind</b>	CH <sub>4</sub> emissions from enteric fermentation of horses (kg)
<b>CH4_kg_pigs_ind</b>	CH <sub>4</sub> emissions from enteric fermentation of pigs (kg)
<b>CH4_kg_poultry_ind</b>	CH <sub>4</sub> emissions from enteric fermentation of poultry (kg)
<b>N2O_kg_liquid_system</b>	N <sub>2</sub> O emissions from collection, storage and usage of manure of all agricultural animals in liquid systems (kg)
<b>N2O_kg_solid_system</b>	N <sub>2</sub> O emissions from collection, storage and usage of manure of all agricultural animals in solid systems (kg)
<b>CH4_kg_total</b>	total CH <sub>4</sub> emissions from enteric fermentation and manure management of animals in the ownership of individual households in the agriculture sector (kg)
<b>N2O_kg_total</b>	total N <sub>2</sub> O emissions from enteric fermentation and manure management of animals in the ownership of individual households in the agriculture sector (kg)
<b>CO2-eqv_kg</b>	greenhouse gas CO <sub>2</sub> -equivalent (kg) emissions in the agriculture sector



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the 1990s, the political and economic environment in which the health care system was operating had changed significantly.

The first major change was the economic transition from a centrally planned to a market economy. The transition was not complete by the end of the 1990s, and the health care system was still largely state owned and controlled. However, the government's role in the health care system was being redefined. The government was no longer the sole provider of health care, and the market was becoming a more important part of the health care system. This led to a series of reforms, including the introduction of user fees, the privatization of health care facilities, and the establishment of health insurance funds.

The second major change was the demographic transition. The population was aging, and the number of people aged 65 and over was increasing rapidly. This led to a significant increase in the demand for health care services, particularly for long-term care and chronic disease management. The health care system was not prepared to meet this demand, and this led to a series of reforms, including the expansion of long-term care services and the introduction of new financing mechanisms for long-term care.

The third major change was the technological transition. The health care system was becoming more technologically advanced, and this led to a significant increase in the cost of health care services. The introduction of new medical technologies, such as MRI and CT scans, led to a significant increase in the cost of health care services. This led to a series of reforms, including the introduction of cost containment measures and the establishment of health technology assessment committees.

The fourth major change was the political transition. The health care system was becoming more decentralized, and the role of the government was being redefined. The government was no longer the sole provider of health care, and the market was becoming a more important part of the health care system. This led to a series of reforms, including the introduction of user fees, the privatization of health care facilities, and the establishment of health insurance funds.

The fifth major change was the social transition. The health care system was becoming more socially oriented, and the role of the government was being redefined. The government was no longer the sole provider of health care, and the market was becoming a more important part of the health care system. This led to a series of reforms, including the introduction of user fees, the privatization of health care facilities, and the establishment of health insurance funds.