

2.D.3.a				L/T												
2.D.3.d				L/T												
2.D.3.e				L												
2.D.3.g				L/T												
2.D.3.h				L/T												
2.D.3.i				L/T												
2.G						L	L	L/T	L/T	L						
2.L						L/T	L/T	L/T								
Category Code	SOx	NOx	NH3	NMVOC	CO	TSP	PM10	PM2.5	Pb	Hg	Cd	PCDD/F	PAH	HCB	BC	
3.B.1.a			L	L/T												
3.B.1.b			L/T	L/T												
3.B.3			L/T			L/T										
3.B.4.g.i						L										
3.D.a.1		L/T	L/T													
3.D.a.2.a		L/T	L/T													
3.D.a.2.c		T	L/T													
3.D.c						L/T	L/T									
3.D.f																L/T
Category Code	SOx	NOx	NH3	NMVOC	CO	TSP	PM10	PM2.5	Pb	Hg	Cd	PCDD/F	PAH	HCB	BC	
5.C.2							L	L								
5.E.2								L/T				L/T				

Qualitative criteria to identify Key Categories

According to guidebook section 2.4.3 parties to the convention have to assess qualitative criteria to identify key categories. The German inventory has been carefully checked and it was found that no additional categories need to be marked as key categories.

Key Categories and Inventory Improvements

The results of the KCA, as presented above, are carefully checked each year and are an integral part of both the [inventory planning](#) and the [QA/QC activities](#). Key categories receive greater attention when quality control measures are taken and their methods are regularly checked for appropriateness. Where needed, key categories are more likely to have research funded that aims at moving them to a higher tier method.