

# 1.B - Fugitive Emissions from fossil fuels

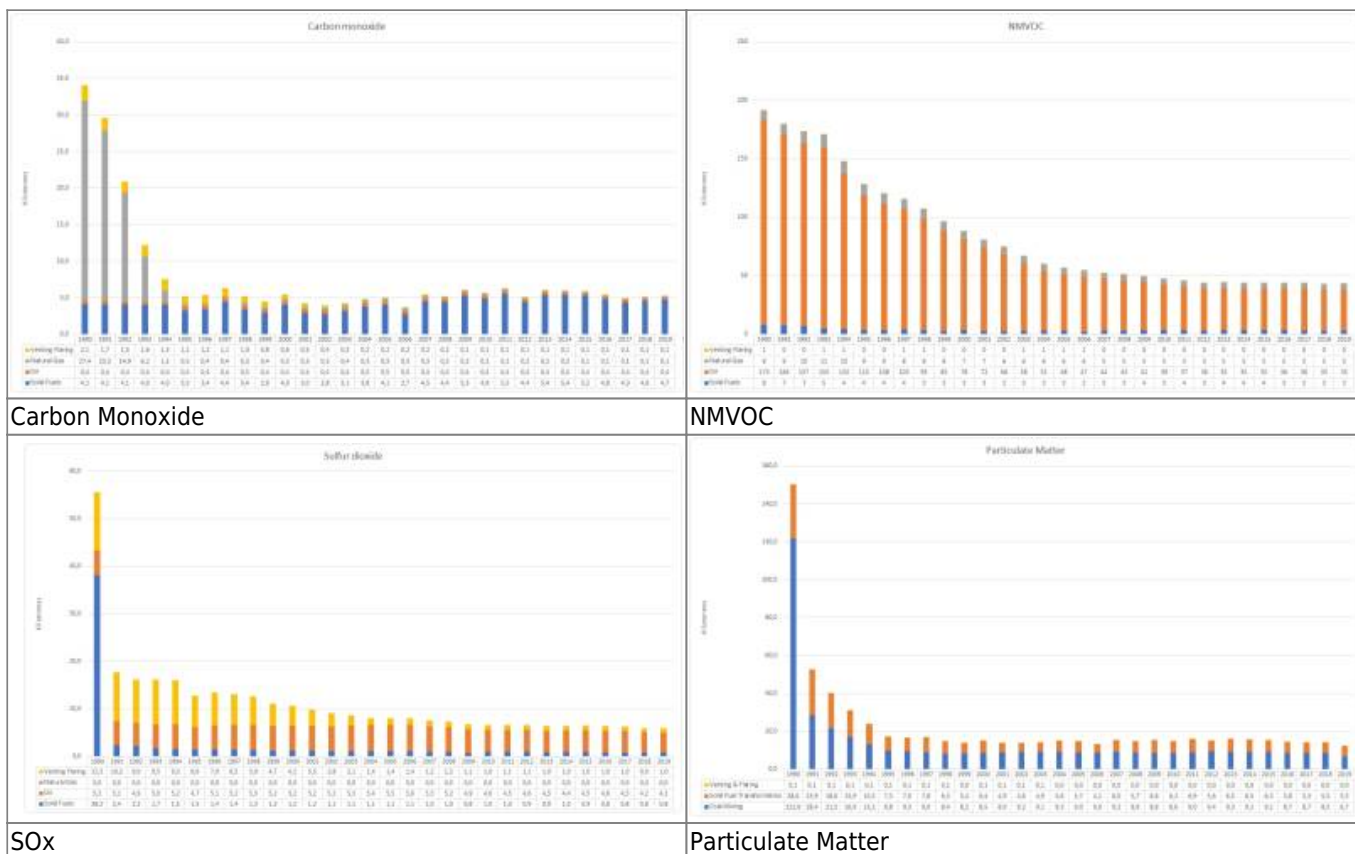
During all stages of fuel production and use, from extraction of fossil fuels to their final use, fuel components can escape or be released as fugitive emissions.

While NMVOC, TSP and SO<sub>x</sub> are the most important emissions within the source category *solid fuels*, fugitive emissions of oil and natural gas include substantial amounts of NMVOC and SO<sub>x</sub>.

1.B - "Fugitive emission from fuels" consist of following sub-categories:

NFR-Code	Name of category
1.B.1	Solid Fuels
1.B.2.a	Oil
1.B.2.b	Gas
1.B.2.c	Venting and Flaring
1.B.3	Geothermal Energy

## Trends in emissions



## Recalculations

Recalculations covering the past two years have been carried out as a result of the provisional nature of a number of statistics in this area.

Furthermore, some minor changes in activity data for distribution of mineral oil products led to

marginal changes in NMVOC emissions.

NMVOC	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2018
<b>2020 Submission</b>	kt	183,50	124,68	84,95	54,21	44,48	40,68	40,06
<b>2021 Submission</b>	kt	183,47	124,85	84,91	54,18	44,35	40,59	39,93
<b>Difference</b>	kt	0,03	-0,17	0,04	0,03	0,13	0,09	0,13



For **pollutant-specific information on recalculated emission estimates reported for Base Year and 2015**, please see the pollutant specific recalculation tables following chapter [8.1 - Recalculations](#)].

## Improvements planned for future submissions

- emissions from storage of refinery products will be divided up to fuels (under 1.B) and chemical products (2.B)
- emission factors from natural gas transmission will be updated according to results of the UNEP OGMP 2.0 measurement programm (1.B.2.b.iv)