

Response to review of revised paper of Peng et al. (2016) “Inventory of anthropogenic methane emissions in Mainland China from 1980-2010.

Upfront note

The authors did improve the paper on the spatial distribution, documenting in section 2.3 and Table S1 the method and proxy datasets used. I would still have expected some recommendation on the seasonality. The latter does not have to be a full set of monthly profiles, but an evaluation of what is so far used in chemical transport models and its representativeness (e.g. taking into account certain habits, frequency of rice yield per year, etc.).

[Response] Thanks. The main purpose of this study is representing annual methane inventory of China. The development of seasonality require quite a lot of work, and the confidence of seasonality of CH₄ emissions cannot be guaranteed as the annual product. We agree that the seasonality is important, and evaluation of that used in chemical transport models is essential. But this is beyond the scope of this study. The seasonality of CH₄ emissions is worth a study in itself as it is mostly not even done in global inventories. We hope that it can be addressed in future study.

General comments

1) The authors addressed the question of abandoned mines fully. Can the authors also add something with regard to the coal fires (IPCC category 7)?

[Response] In our inventory, emissions from underground coal fires (IPCC category 7) are not included, because 1) it is unclear how much coal is yearly burnt by underground coal fires from 1980 to 2010, and 2) less than 0.01 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹ (less than 0.1% of total emissions from coal mining) are emitted from underground coal fires during the 2000s (EDGARv4.2). We clarified this in the revised version.

2) The authors addressed in full the spatial proxy data in section 2.3 and Table S1.

3) The authors should not only take into account the second communication of China to the UNFCCC with the 2005 inventory but also the first communication with the inventory of 1994 (in the middle of the 31 years which the paper addresses). Moreover the authors should include these two points in Fig. 2. For section 4.1 I also would recommend to enlarge the comparison description in the first 5 lines with the first national communication. For the last lines of this first paragraph, I would recommend to clarify the last part of the sentence (“is under investigation by the EDGARv4.2 team”), given that this investigation since 2013 (when Bergamaschi noted this slope error) meanwhile might have been concluded.

[Response] Thanks. We added the values from the first and second National Communication Climate Change of China to the UNFCCC in Fig. 2 (diamond marker), as well as in the text. For the investigation of higher increase of

total CH₄ emissions in China by EDGAR team, the CH₄ emissions from coal mines in the next release of EDGAR are lower than EDGARv4.2 (G. Maenhout, pers. Comm.). The sentence is revised as “**The slower increase of total CH₄ emissions in China than reported by EDGARv4.2 has already be noticed (e.g. Bergamaschi et al., 2013; Saunois et al., 2016) and is improved in the new EDGARv4.3.2 release, in which the total fugitive emissions from coal mining in China is 1.6 times lower than EDGARv4.2 and distributed over about 20 times more point source locations. Lin (2016) assessed the EDGARv4.2 and EDGARv4.3.2 coal mine emissions within her inverse modeling study and showed lower coal mine emissions than EDGARv4.2 over Asia.**” in the revised version.

Concerning the enriching of the paper content

For the points 1), 3) and 4) it would be worthwhile that the authors provide in the introduction of their paper an indication of what the reader can expect and what not. This could include recommendations for the temporal distribution, the frequency of the inventory update, and an outlook on the reduction potentials (indicating the sectors of interest for a future study).

[Response] Thanks. We added the information you suggested in the introduction.

Concerning point 2), for the sake of clarity, it would be nice to repeat in the introduction the definition of “Mainland China” for the full period. That Taiwan islands are not included is only part of it, Macao (as established nowadays) differs from the years before 1999 in status. It is important for inventory compilers to know exactly which regions/provinces the activity data include for the full period (also in the period before 1999).

[Response] We clarified it in the revised introduction: “Note that only 31 inland provinces are included in this inventory, and emissions in Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan are not included in this inventory”.

Specific comments

These were addressed in a satisfactory way.

Inventory of anthropogenic methane emissions in Mainland China from 1980 to 2010

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Abstract. Methane (CH₄) has a 28-fold greater global warming potential than CO₂ over one hundred years. Atmospheric CH₄ concentration has tripled since 1750. Anthropogenic CH₄ emissions from China have been growing rapidly in the past decades, and contribute more than 10% of global anthropogenic CH₄ emissions with large uncertainties in existing global inventories, generally limited to country-scale statistics. To date, a long-term CH₄ emissions inventory including the major sources sectors and based on province-level emission factors is still lacking. In this study, we produced a detailed annual bottom-up inventory of anthropogenic CH₄ emissions from the eight major source sectors in China for the period 1980-2010. In the past three decades, the total CH₄ emissions increased from 24.4 [18.6-30.5] Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹ in 1980 (mean [minimum-maximum of 95% confidence interval]) to 44.9 [36.6-56.4] Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹ in 2010. Most of this increase took place in the 2000s decade with averaged yearly emissions of 38.5 [30.6-48.3] Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹. This fast increase of the total CH₄ emissions after 2000 is mainly driven by CH₄ emissions from coal exploitation. The largest contribution to total CH₄ emissions also shifted from rice cultivation in 1980 to coal exploitation in 2010. The total emissions inferred in this work compare well with the EPA inventory but appear to be 36% and 18% lower than the EDGAR4.2 inventory and the estimates using the same method but IPCC default emission factors, respectively. The uncertainty of our inventory is investigated using emissions factors collected from state-of-the-art published literatures. We also distributed province-scale emissions into 0.1° x 0.1° maps using social-economic activity data. This new inventory could help understanding CH₄ budgets at regional scale and guiding CH₄ mitigation policies in China.

1 Introduction

Methane (CH₄) plays an important role on global warming as a greenhouse gas. The radiative forcing in 2011 relative to 1750 caused by anthropogenic CH₄ emissions is about 0.97 [0.74-1.20] W m⁻², ranging from 0.74 to 1.20 W m⁻², which contributes 32% of total anthropogenic radiative forcing by long-lived greenhouses gases (CO₂, CH₄, Halocarbons and N₂O) since 1750 (Ciais et al., 2013). Atmospheric CH₄ concentration increased by 1080 ppb since pre-industrial times, reaching 1803 ppb in

2011 (Ciais et al., 2013). The growth of CH₄ levels in the atmosphere is largely driven by increasing anthropogenic emissions (e.g., Ghosh et al., 2015). Based on an ensemble of top-down and bottom-up studies, Kirschke et al. (2013) synthesized decadal natural and anthropogenic CH₄ sources for the past three decades, and reported that 50% - 65% of CH₄ emissions originate from anthropogenic CH₄ sources.

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Between 14% and 22% of global anthropogenic CH₄ emissions in the 2000s were attributed to China (Kirschke et al., 2013). The major anthropogenic CH₄ sources in China include rice cultivation, fossil fuel exploitation and combustion, livestock, biomass and biofuel burning, and waste deposits. With rapid growth of the Chinese economy, the number of livestock has nearly tripled in the past three decades, causing an increase in CH₄ emissions from enteric fermentation and manure management (Khalil et al., 1993; Verburg and Denier van der Gon, 2001; Yamaji et al., 2003; Zhang and Chen, 2014). The types of livestock (cow, cattle etc.) and their alimentation have evolved as well, and change CH₄ emissions (IPCC, 2006). The fossil fuels exploitation and consumption have increased exponentially, especially coal exploitation (e.g., Zhang et al., 2014), although large uncertainties remain in the magnitude of greenhouse gas emissions (e.g. Liu et al., 2015). On the other hand, the decrease of rice cultivation area (Verburg et al., 2001; Li et al., 2002; Kai et al., 2011) and changes in agricultural practices (Chen et al., 2013) can lead to reduced CH₄ emissions from rice paddies.

Total methane emissions from China remain uncertain as illustrated by discrepancies between global inventories, and between bottom-up inventories and recent atmospheric-based analyses (e.g. Kirschke et al., 2013). The Emission Database for Global Atmospheric Center (EDGAR, version 4.2, <http://edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu/overview.php?v=42>) reports that China has 73 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹ of anthropogenic CH₄ sources in 2008, while U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimates that China emitted 44 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹ of anthropogenic CH₄ sources in 2010. Based on a province-level inventory, Zhang and Chen (2011) reported anthropogenic CH₄ emissions of 38.6 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹ for the year 2007. This large range of estimates (~30 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹) is mainly caused by different emission factors (EFs) or activity data applied in these inventories (EDAGRv4.2; EPA, 2012; Zhang and Chen, 2011). Such discrepancies between inventories have been identified as limiting our ability to close the global methane budget (Dlugokencky et al., 2011; Kirschke et al., 2013; Ciais et al., 2013). Atmospheric inversions also tend to infer smaller methane emissions for China than reported by EDGAR4.2, with 59 [49-88] Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹ for the 2000-2009 decade in Kirschke et al. (2013) and ~40 [35-50] Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹ in the inversion of Bergamaschi et al. (2013, see their Figure 5).

Global inventories generally rely on country-level socio-economic statistics, which hardly fully reflect the more local to regional, possibly rapidly changing, characteristics of methane sources. This is especially the case in China where economic growth and the sources of CH₄ present large differences between provinces. To reduce uncertainties on estimates of Chinese methane emissions, it is therefore of particular importance to build a long-term consistent annual inventory of CH₄ emissions for each source sector based on local to regional specific EFs and activity data. This is the main goal of this study.

A comprehensive annual anthropogenic CH₄ inventory for Mainland China (PKU-CH₄; Note that only 31 inland provinces are included in this inventory, and emissions in Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan are not included in this inventory.PKU-CH₄) was produced between 1980 and 2010, both at country and province scale, and downscaled at 0.1° spatial resolution. To do so, we compiled activity data at county or province levels for eight major source sectors: 1) livestock, 2) rice cultivation, 3) biomass and biofuel burning, 4) coal exploitation, 5) oil and natural gas systems, 6) fossil fuels combustion, 7) landfills and 8) wastewater. We also compiled regional specific EFs for each source sector from published literature in English and Chinese. We then estimated annual CH₄ emissions and their uncertainty for the eight major source sectors and for total emissions. Finally, we produced annual gridded maps of CH₄ emissions at 0.1°x0.1° for each source sector based on social-economics drivers (e.g., rural and urban population, coal exploitation, and Gross Domestic Product (GDP)). Note that this inventory only includes annual anthropogenic CH₄ emissions, and have not included the seasonality of CH₄ emissions yet, which is worth being investigated in future study. The database is described in section 2, methane emissions for the period 1980-2010 are presented in section 3 and discussed in section 4. For the main CH₄ source sectors such as emissions from coal exploitation, oil and gas systems, livestock and landfills, the possible reduction potentials and corresponding policies are also discussed in section 4.

2 Methods and Datasets

2.1 Methodology

The CH₄ emissions from 8 sectors, namely livestock, rice cultivation, biomass and biofuel burning, coal exploitation, oil and natural gas systems, fossil fuels combustion, landfills and wastewater are investigated in this study. The methods of IPCC greenhouse gas inventory guidelines (IPCC, 2006) were used to estimate CH₄ emissions for these eight sectors. The annual CH₄ emissions at the year t from the eight sectors are calculated by Eq. (1).

$$E(t) = \sum_S \sum_R \sum_C AD_{S,R,C}(t) \times EF_{S,R,C}(t) \times (1 - CF_{S,R,C}(t)) \quad , \quad (1)$$

Where $E(t)$ represents the total CH₄ emissions from the eight sectors; S, R, and C indicate the index of sectors, regions/provinces and conditions, respectively; $AD_{S,R,C}(t)$ is the activity data at the year t , and $EF_{S,R,C}(t)$ is the emission factor at the year t for sector S, region R and condition C. $CF_{S,R,C}(t)$ is the correction factor at the year t for sector S, region R and condition C, which indicates the fraction of CH₄ utilized or oxidized without being released to atmosphere, such as CH₄ recovery instead of venting into the atmosphere in coal mining, CH₄ oxidation from waste, or reduced emissions due to biogas utilization, for instance. For estimation of CH₄ emissions from each source sector, the details of $AD_{S,R,C}$, $EF_{S,R,C}$ and $CF_{S,R,C}$ are introduced in the following Section 2.2. We also applied the same activity data and correction factors but using IPCC default EFs (Table S2) to illustrate the impact of the new EF used in this study compared to the IPCC values. Note that the EFs used in this study do not evolve with time because of the limited information available about time evolution of EFs, which is a limitation of our study.

2.2 Activity data, EFs and correction factors

2.2.1 Livestock

CH₄ emissions from livestock are estimated as the sum of CH₄ emissions from enteric fermentation and manure management. Province-level annual census data of domestic livestock for each livestock category were collected from agriculture statistics yearbooks (CASY, 1980-2010). Livestock includes ruminants such as cattle, dairy cattle, buffalo, sheep, and goats, non-ruminant herbivores such as horses, asses, and mules, and omnivorous swine. Because seasonal births and slaughters change the population of livestock, we used slaughtered population and live population at the end of the year to estimate the total emissions from enteric fermentation. Here, average life spans in one year are 12 months for dairy cattle, 10 months for non-dairy cattle and buffalo, 7 months for sheep and goats and 6 months for swine, respectively. The EFs of enteric fermentation and manure management for each category livestock are from published studies are listed in Table 1 (IPCC, 1996, 2006; Dong et al., 2004; Khalil et al., 1993; Verburg and Denier van der Gon, 2001; Yamaji et al., 2003; Zhou et al., 2007). The mean, minimum and maximum of EFs for enteric fermentation from these reported values are summarized in Table 1. For each category of livestock, separated EFs for female, youth and the rest of animals are reported when available.

Because EFs of manure management is a function of mean annual temperature under some special practice (IPCC, 2006), the EFs of manure management from default IPCC (2006) are assigned based on the mean annual temperature for each province (Table 2). The uncertainty of CH₄ emissions are estimated by the range of EFs for enteric fermentation and manure management (Table 2) (IPCC, 2006). The CH₄ from manure management could be utilized by bio-digester on large scale in China since the 1970s, but there is limited information about CH₄ collected from bio-digesters only from manure. We collected the total CH₄ emission from bio-digesters with mixed crop straw, manure and waste during the period 1996-2010 from Feng et al. (2012). Before 1996, the annual output of biogas (i.e. avoided CH₄ emissions compared to standard manure management practice) was assumed to linearly increase from the early 1980s to 1996, based on the number of household bio-digesters that increased from 4 million in the early 1980s to 6 million in 1996 (Figure S1). Since the biogas contained CH₄ from both manure and crop residues, it is assumed that 10%, 15% and 25% of the biogas are low, medium, and high mitigation scenarios for CH₄ emissions only from manure management, respectively (Yin, 2015, master thesis), which is removed from the total emissions from standard emissions from manure management in livestock sector. CH₄ recovery and reduced emissions due to biogas utilization with manure feedstock is thus accounted in the livestock sector.

2.2.2 Rice cultivation

CH₄ emissions from rice cultivation sector are estimated using the methodology of Yan et al. (2003). Province-level annual rice cultivation areas (early rice, middle rice and late rice) are collected from agriculture statistics yearbooks (CASY, 1980-2010). The EFs for early rice, middle rice and late rice in five regions under four different cultural conditions (with/without organic input, intermittent irrigation/continuous flooding conditions) are collected from Yan et al. (2003), which summarized

204 season-treatment measurements on 23 different sites (see their Table 2). We apply the EFs from Yan et al. (2003) and rice cultivation areas from yearbooks under different conditions from 1980 to 2010 to calculate CH₄ emissions from rice cultivation. 66.7% and 33.3% of rice cultivation area for intermittent irrigation and continuous flooding is assumed as in Yan et al. (2003). There is large uncertainty of rice cultivation area receiving organic input (Huang et al., 1998; Cai, 1997; Yan et al., 2003), and we assumed 50% of rice paddies received organic input in 2000 (30% of rice paddies have crop straw, green manure or compost and 20% of rice paddies have animal and human waste) according Yan et al. (2003). The practices of organic input have been changing with economic development and policy of agriculture and environment, especially with increasing chemical fertilizer input in the 1980s and 1990s (Figure S2). It is assumed that organic matter input to rice paddies linearly decreased with increasing chemical fertilizer input before 2000, and that the fraction of rice paddy with organic input decreased from 85% in 1980 to 50% in 2000 (Figure S2). After 2000, on the one hand, chemical fertilizer kept increasing (Figure S2) but, on the other hand, the practice of returning crop residues and organic fertilizer applications became popularized again because of policy about sustainable quality of arable land and air quality control in China (http://www.sdpc.gov.cn/gzdt/201511/t20151125_759543.html), which can be indirectly supported by increasing number of the machines for returning crop residues in the 2000s (from 0.44 million in 2004 to 0.62 million in 2011). The uncertainties of rice cultivated areas receiving organic input and irrigation conditions are discussed in the section 4.1. The growing days for early, middle, and late rice are 77, 110-130 and 93 days, respectively (Yan et al., 2003). The correction factors are set as 0 for rice cultivation sector, because no CH₄ recovery from rice paddies is observed until now. The uncertainty of CH₄ emissions from rice cultivation is derived from the range of EFs (Yan et al., 2003).

2.2.3 Biomass and biofuel burning

CH₄ emissions from biomass and biofuel burning mainly come from burning of firewood and straw in rural households. In our inventory, this sector includes emissions from firewood and crop residues burnt as biofuel in households and from disposed crop residues burnt in the open fields. Province-level firewood consumption are extracted from the China Energy Statistical Yearbook (1980-2007). Because no firewood data is available after 2007 and firewood consumption in China is stable after 2005 (CESY, 2004-2008; Zhang et al., 2009; Zhang et al., 2014), we assumed that the consumption of firewood from 2008 to 2010 is stable and equal to the average of 2005-2007 emissions. For crops residues burning, we distinguish crops residues used as biofuels in the houses from those burnt in open fields, following Tian et al., (2011). The total crop residues are calculated as annual crops yields and straw-grain ratio for major crops (rice, wheat, corn, soy, cotton and canola) in China. The crops residues burning as biomass fuels and disposed fire in open fields are separately calculated by Eq. (2).

$$RB_{crop} = \sum_c R_c \times N_c \times F \times \theta \quad , \quad (2)$$

Where RB_{crop} is the amount of burning crop residues as biomass fuel or disposed fire in open fields (Kg yr⁻¹); c is index of crop; N_c is straw-grain ratio for rice (1.0), wheat (1.4), corn (2.0), soy (1.5), cotton (3.0) and canola (3.0); F is the fraction of crop residues used as biomass fuel or disposed fire in open fields (Table 2), which is determined by the province level of economic

development (Tian et al., 2011); θ is burning efficiency for biomass fuel in households (100%) and fire in open fields (88.9%) (e.g., Cao et al., 2005; Tian et al., 2011).

EFs of CH₄ emissions from biomass and biofuel burning were collected from the scientific literature (Zhang et al., 2000; Andreae et al., 2001; Streets et al., 2003; Cao et al., 2008; Tian et al., 2011). We used EFs from firewood of 2.77 ± 1.80 kg CH₄ t⁻¹ (mean \pm standard deviation), and EFs from crop residues for biomass fuel and fire in open fields of 3.62 ± 2.20 kg CH₄ t⁻¹ and 3.89 ± 2.20 kg CH₄ t⁻¹, respectively (Tian et al., 2011). The uncertainty of CH₄ emissions (95% CI) are estimated from the range of the EFs by 1000 times of bootstrap samples.

2.2.4 Coal exploitation

CH₄ emissions from coal exploitation include fugitive CH₄ from coal mining and post mining. In China, coal exploitation includes both underground and surface coal mines. Generally, CH₄ emissions per unit of coal mined from underground is much higher than that from surface (IPCC, 2006). Province-level annual coal production from underground and surface mines were collected from China Energy Statistical Yearbook and China Statistical Yearbook (1980-2010). The EFs of fugitive CH₄ from underground and surface mines are significantly different (Zheng et al., 2006; IPCC, 2006; Zhang et al., 2014). Only 5% coal is mined from surface mines on average at country scale, with a fraction of coal mined varying from 0% for most provinces to more than 17% for Inner Mongolia and Yunnan provinces. Here, we calculated CH₄ emissions from both underground and surface mines. For CH₄ emissions from underground mines, the EFs vary among mines depending on local mines conditions such as depth of mines and methane concentration etc. Zheng et al. (2006) summarized regional EFs from coal exploitation based on measurements from ~600 coal mines in 1994 and 2000, and these regional EFs correlate with properties of regional mines. For example, Southwest of China has higher EFs than other regions, because the coal mines in that region have deeper depth and higher coalbed methane, especially in Chongqing and Guizhou Province (Zheng et al., 2006; NRDC, 2014). We adopted the mean of regional EFs in China are reported in 1994 and 2000 from Zheng et al. (2006) to calculate CH₄ emissions from underground coal mining, and the range of the EFs as the uncertainty (Table 2). The EFs of surface coal mines, we adopted the default value ($2.5 \text{ m}^3 \text{ t}^{-1}$) from IPCC (2006), since there are few measurements of CH₄ emissions from surface mines. The EF of CH₄ from coal post-mining including emissions during subsequent handling, processing and transportation of coal, is taken as $1.24 \text{ m}^3 \text{ t}^{-1}$ ($1.18\text{-}1.30 \text{ m}^3 \text{ t}^{-1}$), according to the weighted average of production from high- and low- CH₄ coal mines using IPCC (2006) default EFs for high- ($3.0 \text{ m}^3 \text{ t}^{-1}$) and low- ($0.5 \text{ m}^3 \text{ t}^{-1}$) CH₄ coal mines (Zheng et al., 2006). Note that CH₄ emissions from abandoned mines are not included in our inventory, because 1) abandoned mines are estimated to account for less than 1% of total emissions from coal mining (NRDC, 2014), and 2) the time series of numbers and locations of the abandoned mines are unavailable (NRDC, 2014). In addition, emissions from underground coal fires are not included in our inventory, because 1) it is unclear how much coal is yearly burnt by underground coal fires from 1980 to 2010, and 2) less than 0.01 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹ (less than 0.1% of total emissions from coal mining) are emitted from underground coal fires during the 2000s (EDGARv4.2).

Not all CH₄ emissions from underground coal mines are released into atmosphere as CH₄. A fraction of CH₄ from coal mines are collected for flaring or be utilized by coal bed/mine methane in Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects (e.g., Bibler et al., 1998; GMI, 2011). The recovery of CH₄ from coal mines increased with economic growth and enhancement of coal safety (NDRC, 2014). For example, Zheng et al. (2006) indicates that the recovery of CH₄ from coal mines increased from 3.59% in 1994 to 5.21% in 2000. We used the recovery fraction of 3.59% before 1994 and linearly increase from 3.59% in 1994 to 9.26% in 2010 as $CF_{S,R,C}$ in Equation (1). The range of recovery fraction (3.59% - 5.21%) is taken to calculate the uncertainty of CH₄ emissions from coal mining. A volumetric mass density of 0.67 kg m⁻³ is used to convert volume of CH₄ emission into CH₄ mass.

10 2.2.5 Oil and natural gas systems

Province-level annual crude oil and natural gas production were collected from China Statistical Yearbook (1980-2010). The EFs of fugitive CH₄ from oil and natural gas systems in China are from Schwietzke et al. (2014a, 2014b), including venting, flaring, exploration, production and upgrading, transport, refining/processing, transmission and storage, as well as distribution networks in this study, which corresponds to definitions of IPCC subcategory 1B2. For the fugitive CH₄ from oil systems, the average EF from oil systems is taken as 0.077 kt CH₄ PJ⁻¹ (2.9 kg CH₄ m⁻³ oil), and the uncertainty of EF are 0.058-0.190 kt CH₄ PJ⁻¹ (2.2-7.2 kg CH₄ m⁻³ oil) (see Table 1 in Schwietzke et al., 2014a). For the fugitive CH₄ from natural gas systems, the fugitive emissions rates (FER) of natural gas is decreasing from 1980 to 2011 (Schwietzke et al., 2014b). We assumed a FER linear decrease from 4.6% (0.81 kt CH₄ PJ⁻¹) in 1980 to 2.0% (0.35 kt CH₄ PJ⁻¹) in 2010, which is today close to the FER (1.9%) in OECD countries in 2010. The range of uncertainty was estimated with a scenario assuming a low FER in China decreasing from 3.9% in 1980 to 1.8% in 2010, and a scenario with high FER in China decreasing from 5.7% in 1980 to 4.9% in 2010.

2.2.6 Fossil fuels combustion

Province-level fossil fuels combustion (TJ) were collected from China Energy Statistical Yearbook (1980-2010). We used the default EFs from IPCC (2006) for CH₄ emissions from fossil fuels combustion, 1 kg CH₄ TJ⁻¹ for coal combustion, 3 kg CH₄ TJ⁻¹ for oil combustion and 1 kg CH₄ TJ⁻¹ for natural gas combustion, respectively. The uncertainty of the EFs for fuels combustion is 60% (IPCC, 2006).

2.2.7 Landfills

Using IPCC (2006), the CH₄ emissions from landfills is estimated by First Order Decay (FOD) method as Eq. (3).

$$E_{Landfill}(t) = (1 - e^{-k}) \times \sum_x e^{-k \times (T_L - x)} \times MSW_L(x) \times MCF_T \times F_T \times DOC \times DOC_d \times f * (1 - O_f) \times \frac{16}{12} \quad , \quad (3)$$

Where $E_{landfill}(t)$ is CH₄ emissions from landfills at the year t ; k is reaction constant and T_L is decay lifetime period, which are 0.3 and 4.6 years based on national inventory (NDRC, 2014); x is the year start to count. MSW_L is the total amount of municipal solid waste (MSW) treated by landfills at province scale; MCF_T is methane correction factor, which corrects CH₄ emissions from three types of landfills T ($MCF_T = 1.0$ for managed anaerobic landfills; $MCF_T = 0.8$ for deep (> 5 m) non-managed landfills, and $MCF_T = 0.4$ for shallow (< 5 m) non-managed landfills) (IPCC, 2006; NDRC, 2014). F_T is the fraction of MSW_L for each type landfill. We adopted the values of F_T by investigation for each province (Du, 2006, master thesis), which are shown in Table 2. DOC is fraction of degradable organic carbon in MSW, and is 6.5% in China (Gao et al., 2006). DOC_d is fraction of DOC that can be decomposed; f is fraction of CH₄ in gases of landfill gas, and O_f is oxidation factor and is set as 0.1 in this study. We adopted 0.6 for DOC_d and 0.5 for f in this study (Gao et al., 2006).

Country-total amount of MSW were collected from China Statistical Yearbook (1980-2010). Province-level amount of MSW in 1980, 1985-1988, 1996-2010 were collected from China Environmental Statistical Yearbook (1980, 1985-1988, 1996-2010). The missing province-level MSW were interpolated between periods, and the sum of province-level interpolated data keep conserved with country-total from the national yearbook. The amount of MSW treated by landfills are only available after 2003, and the rest MSW are treated compost, combustion and other processes. The fraction of MSW_L linearly decreases with GDP ($R^2=0.95$, $P<0.001$; Figure S3). We used this linear relationship to get the fractions of MSW_L before 2003, and assumed 1970s have similar MSW_L as the year of 1980. For uncertainty of CH₄ emissions from landfills, maximum CH₄ emissions with $DOC_d=0.6$ and $f=0.6$ and minimum CH₄ emissions with $DOC_d=0.5$ and $f=0.4$ were calculated.

2.2.8 Wastewater

CH₄ emissions from wastewater (domestic sewage and industrial wastewater) is estimated by Eq. (4).

$$E_{wastewater}(t) = COD(t) \times B_0 \times MCF \quad , \quad (4)$$

Where $E_{wastewater}(t)$ is CH₄ emissions from wastewater treatment and discharge at the year t ; $COD(t)$ is the total amount of chemical oxygen demand for wastewater at the year t ; B_0 is maximum CH₄ producing capacity, 0.25 kgCH₄/kgCOD; MCF is methane correction factor for wastewater. The total CH₄ emissions from wastewater include two parts: one part from wastewater treated by wastewater treatment plants (WTPs) and the other part from wastewater discharged into rivers, lakes or ocean. Here, we adopted 0.165 and 0.467 for MCF of domestic sewage and industrial wastewater treated by (WTPs), respectively (NDRC, 2014). For wastewater discharged into rivers, lakes or ocean, we adopted 0.1 for MCF (IPCC, 2006; NDRC, 2014; Ma et al., 2015).

Annual province-level amount of domestic sewage and industrial wastewater treated by WTPs or discharged into rivers, lakes or ocean were collected from China Statistical Yearbook (1998-2010). In the past three decades, China's economy grows with growth of population and the total amount of domestic sewage water exponentially increased with population (Figure S4). The COD in domestic sewage and industrial wastewater treated by WTPs increases with GDP ($R^2=0.95-0.99$, $P<0.001$; Figure S4

and S5). The fraction of discharged COD from industrial wastewater decreases with GDP (Figure S5). We used these relationship to interpolate the amount of COD in wastewater treated by WTPs and discharged into rivers, lakes or ocean before 1998, then distribute the total amount of COD into each province using the average contribution of each province to the total for the period 1980-1998.

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The uncertainty of CH₄ emissions from wastewater mainly comes from the MCF term, besides the amount of COD in wastewater (IPCC, 2006; Ma et al., 2015). We assumed maximum CH₄ emissions with MCF=0.3 for domestic sewage and MCF=0.5 for industrial wastewater treated by WTPs, and minimum CH₄ emissions with MCF=0.1 for domestic sewage and MCF=0.2 for industrial wastewater treated by WTPs (IPCC, 2006; Ma et al., 2015).

10 **2.3 Maps of CH₄ emissions**

In order to produce gridded emissions maps at 0.1°x0.1° for each source sector, we distributed the province-level CH₄ emissions using different activity data(Table S1). First, we collected county-level rural population (CSYRE, 2010), gridded total population and GDP with 1km spatial resolution in 2005 and 2010 (Huang et al., 2014), gridded numbers of animals in 2005 (Robinson et al., 2011), gridded harvested area of rice (Monfreda et al., 2008), annual production of 4264 coal production
15 sites (Liu et al., 2015), and converted/resampled them into 0.1° by 0.1° gridded maps. Then, these gridded maps are applied to distribute the province-level of CH₄ emissions from the eight source sectors (Table S1). Because not all proxy data are available for every year during the period 1980-2010, we only used the activity data for 2005 and 2010 (proxy data in 2005 for the years before 2005, and proxy data in 2010 for the years between 2005 and 2010), therefore assuming that the changes in the spatial structures of the gridded maps remain limited.

20

3 Results

3.1 Total and sectorial CH₄ emissions

Figure 1 shows the evolution of anthropogenic CH₄ emissions in China for the eight major source sectors and for the country-
25 total, and Table 3 lists the magnitude of CH₄ emissions and their uncertainty in 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2010. In 1980, the country-total CH₄ emissions was 24.4 [18.6-30.5] Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹ (Table 3). Rice cultivation and livestock contributed 71% of anthropogenic CH₄ sources in 1980, followed by coal exploitation (14%) (Figure 1b). In the past 30 years, the CH₄ emissions doubled, reaching 44.9 [36.6-56.4] Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹ in 2010 (Figure 1a). In 2010, coal exploitation became the largest contributor of Chinese CH₄ emissions (40%), followed by livestock (25%) and rice cultivation (16%) (Figure 1c). The increase of CH₄
30 emissions between 1980 and 2010 is mainly attributed to coal exploitation (70% of the total increase) mostly after 2000, followed by livestock (26%) mostly before 2000.

Figure 2 shows the evolution of individual CH₄ sources from 1980 to 2010. Among the eight major source sectors, CH₄ emissions from seven source sectors increased from 68% to 407%, and only CH₄ emissions from rice cultivation decreased by 34% (Figure 2) before 2005 because of decreased rice cultivation area in this period. The increase of country-total CH₄ sources accelerates after 2002 (from 0.5 Tg CH₄ yr⁻² before 2002 to 1.3 Tg CH₄ yr⁻² after 2002, Figure 2a). The increase of CH₄ emissions in the 2000s contributes 63% of the total increase observed between 1980 and 2010 (Table 3). The acceleration of emissions starting from 2002 is mainly driven by coal exploitation (Figure 2a and 2e), while CH₄ emissions from livestock, biomass and biofuel burning, landfills and rice cultivation remain stable or increased at a lower rate after 2002 resulting from the stable or slow increase in activities data in these sectors. Although CH₄ emissions from oil and gas systems, fossil fuels combustion and wastewater increased exponentially after 2002, they only contributed less than 13% of the increase in total CH₄ emissions in the 2000s.

3.2 Spatial patterns of CH₄ emissions

Figure 3 shows the spatial distributions of CH₄ emissions in 2010 (Note that Figure 3a-3i have different color scales). The total emissions of each province in 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2010 are also listed in Table S3. Hotspots of CH₄ emissions are distributed mostly in the densely populated area, where we describe the emissions for South, Center and North of China country (Figure S6 shows the map these regions). These hotspots are driven by livestock, rice cultivation and coal exploitation (Figure 3). North of China has high CH₄ emissions from livestock, biomass and biofuel burning, coal exploitation, oil and gas systems, landfills and wastewater. South and central of China has high CH₄ emissions from rice cultivation, landfills and wastewater (Figure 3c). Southwest of China has high CH₄ emissions from rice cultivation and coal exploitation (Figure 3c and 3e). CH₄ emissions from biomass and biofuel burning, oil and gas systems, fossil fuels combustion, landfills and wastewater have one order of magnitude smaller than that from livestock, rice cultivation and coal exploitation. CH₄ emissions from biomass and biofuel burning are mainly distributed in the north of China. CH₄ emissions from landfills and wastewater are mainly distributed in north, northeast and coast of China. CH₄ leakages from oil and gas systems are located in the north part of China, where oil and gas are mostly produced (Figure 3f). CH₄ emissions from fossil fuels combustion also concentrate in east part of China (Figure 3g and 3i).

Figure 4 shows the spatial distribution of the changes of CH₄ emissions from 1980 to 2010. The CH₄ emissions increased in most parts of China, except in western China where there is no significant increase, and in South and Southeast of China where total emissions are decreasing (Figure 4a). The decrease in CH₄ emissions in South and Southeast of China is attributed to a decline in rice cultivation, livestock and biomass and biofuel burning emissions, which offsets the increase from other sources in these regions (Figure 4). The increase in CH₄ emissions in North and Northeast of China are attributed to livestock, biomass and biofuel burning, coal exploitation, landfills and wastewater. Southwest of China has increase in CH₄ emissions from coal exploitation and landfills (Figure 4).

4 Discussion

4.1 Comparison with other inventories

Figure 2 shows the comparison of CH₄ emissions inferred in this study with EDGARv4.2 (EDGAR, <http://edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu/overview.php?v=42>), EPA (EPA, 2012) inventories and estimates with IPCC default EFs (hereafter called IPCC-EF estimates, Table S2). We also make comparison of the emissions in 2005 in the text and Figure 2 with the Initial (1994) and Second (2005) National Communication on Climate Change (NCCCC) of The People's Republic of China (~~SNCCCC~~) to UNFCCC (SDPC, 2004; NDRC, 2012). Our estimates of the total CH₄ emissions are very close to EPA estimates and 30-40% lower than EDGARv4.2 inventory during the period 1980-2008 (Figure 2a). Compared to IPCC-EF values, our estimates are consistent with it before 2000, but ~30% lower after 2000. The CH₄ emissions during 2000-2008 from Regional Emission inventory in Asia (REAS, <http://www.nies.go.jp/REAS/>) are very close to EDGARv4.2 in China (Kurokawa et al., 2013), so we only compared our estimates with EDGARv4.2 to avoid duplicated comparison. Our estimates during the 2000s are also in better agreement with atmospheric inversions for anthropogenic emissions, which consistently infer smaller emissions in China than EDGAR4.2 (e.g. Bergamaschi et al., 2013, Kirschke et al., 2013). Although the magnitude of the total CH₄ emissions do not agree between EDGARv4.2, EPA and this study, the trends of the total CH₄ emissions from these three estimates are qualitatively similar, confirming the slow increase before 2002 and the acceleration thereafter (Figure 2a). However, the magnitude of the trend of anthropogenic CH₄ emissions after 2002 found in this study (1.3 Tg CH₄ yr⁻²) and in EPA (0.7 Tg CH₄ yr⁻²) are respectively 63% and 80% less than in EDGAR4.2 (3.5 Tg CH₄ yr⁻²). This discrepancy is due mostly to coal exploitation (figure 2e) with smaller contributions from landfills (figure 2h) and oil and gas systems (figure 2f). The slower increase of total CH₄ emissions in China than reported by EDGARv4.2 has already be noticed (e.g. Bergamaschi et al., 2013; Saunois et al., 2016) and -is improved in the new EDGARv4.3.2 release, in which the total fugitive emissions from coal mining in China is 1.6 times lower than EDGARv4.2 and distributed over about 20 times more point source locations. Lin (2016) assessed the EDGARv4.2 and EDGARv4.3.2 coal mine emissions within her inverse modelling study and showed lower coal mine emissions than EDGARv4.2 over Asia.~~is under investigation by the EDGARv4.2 team (G. Maenhout, pers. Comm.).~~

In the 1980s, compared with our estimate, higher emissions in EDGARv4.2 are attributed to rice cultivation (additional 7.3 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹), wastewater (+3.6 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹), biomass and biofuel burning (+2.7 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹), and coal exploitation (+3.2 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹). In the 2000s, higher emissions from EDGARv4.2 are attributed to coal exploitation (+8.7 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹), rice cultivation (+6.0 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹), wastewater (+3.8 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹), landfills (+1.2 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹), biomass and biofuel burning (+1.2 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹) and oil and gas systems (+0.8 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹). EPA estimates of CH₄ emissions from most source sectors are in line with our estimates, except for fossil fuels combustion and wastewater (Figure 2f & 2i), due mainly to the discrepancy between local and IPCC default EFs (NDRC, 2014; IPCC, 2006). IPCC estimates are close to our estimates in a majority of source sectors, except for higher values in coal exploitation and lower values in rice cultivation and landfills.

Livestock. CH₄ emissions from livestock are the only one to be consistent between the four inventories (Figure 2b). Similar magnitudes of livestock emissions (~10 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹) are also reported in previous studies (Verburg and Denier van der Gon, 2001; Yamaji et al., 2003; Zhang and Chen, 2014b). Our estimate in 1994 (11.3 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹) is close to the value (11.1 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹) in the initial NCCC reported to UNFCCC, bBut our estimate in 2005 (12.4 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹) is lower than the value (17.2 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹) reported to UNFCCC (NDRC, 2014), which results from higher EFs of enteric fermentation for non-dairy cattle (71 kg CH₄ head⁻¹ yr⁻¹) and dairy cattle (85 kg CH₄ head⁻¹ yr⁻¹) adopted by NDRC (2014). The stagnation of livestock emissions after 2000 is explained by the stable domestic ruminant population (CSY, 2012). The increasing import of livestock products (e.g., meat and milk) may contribute to slow down the increase of domestic livestock population in the 2000s, when the demand of livestock products are increasing in China (<http://faostat3.fao.org/>). In addition, the uncertainty of activity data could be further investigated by comparison between multiple sources, such as FAO, national statistics and province-level statistics in the future studies. Besides the uncertainty of population, the EF of livestock are highly correlated to the live weight per head (for meat cattle) and milk production per head (for dairy cattle) (Dong et al., 2004; IPCC, 2006). In this study, as in previous studies, we assumed that EF from livestock in China did not evolve with time because of limited information about the weight distribution of each livestock population type besides numbers of animals, although we estimated an uncertainty using different EFs (Table 1). On the one hand, the (unaccounted for) increasing live weight and milk production per head may have increased EFs of enteric fermentation (IPCC, 2006). On the other hand, the increasing share of crop products / crop residues in the diet of livestock may have reduced the EFs of enteric fermentation (Dong et al., 2004). The possible changing EF resulting from increased live weight and milk production per head or more feed with treated crop residues should be investigated in future work.

Rice cultivation. Yan et al. (2003) reported 7.8 [5.8-9.6] Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹ emissions from rice paddies by combining rice cultivation area in 1995 and 204 measurements of CH₄ emission rates from rice paddies with/without organic inputs and intermittent irrigation or continuous flooding. The CH₄ emissions from rice cultivation in China were reviewed by Chen et al. (2013), who found a similar number, 8.1 [5.2-11.4] Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹. SDPC (2004) and NDRC (2012, 2014) reported 6.2 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹ and 7.9 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹ emissions from rice paddies in 1994 and 2005, respectively. This value in 1994 reported by NCCC to UNFCCC is lower than our estimate (8.8 [7.0-10.6] Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹) in 1994. Our estimates of CH₄ emissions from rice paddies (7.3 [5.9-8.8] Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹ in 2005) is consistent with these previous estimates, while the estimates of EDGARv4.2 (13.2 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹ in 2005) is out of the range reported by NDRC (2014), Chen et al. (2013) and our estimates. The large variation of CH₄ emission rates from rice paddies in different regions and different management conditions (e.g., organic and chemical fertilizer inputs, straw application and irrigation) can significantly impact the estimates of CH₄ emissions from rice paddies (Cai et al., 2000; Zou et al., 2005; Chen et al., 2013). This could be the main reason of the higher estimates in EDGARv4.2 and lower estimates in EPA and IPCC. The uncertainty of the EFs related to rice practices is still large in China. For example, the exact rice cultivation area with irrigation and rain-fed is not reported at national or province level. The area of rice cultivation received

crop straw, green manure, compost and chemical fertilizer and the magnitudes of these organic and chemical fertilizer input are also uncertain (Yan et al., 2003; Chen et al., 2013). But these practices significantly impact the EFs and the total emissions (Huang et al., 1998, 2004; Cai, 2000; Zou et al., 2005). In this study, we assumed that the area of rice with organic input decreased with increasing chemical fertilizer input during the 1980s and the 1990s, and kept constant after 2000 because of both increasing chemical fertilizer input and returning crop residues in the 2000s (Figure S2). Without this assumption, the trend of CH₄ emissions from rice cultivation could be smaller. The area with continuous irrigation may have changed during the past three decades. This could also impact the trend of CH₄ emissions from rice cultivation, and need further study to get and analyse detailed irrigation data, if available. A decrease in CH₄ emissions from rice cultivation is confirmed in all of these inventories, because 1) the total rice cultivation area is decreasing and 2) rice cultivation moved northward since 1970s (e.g., CASY, 2011; Chen et al., 2013). After 2003, EDGAR4.2 reports a fast increase of rice emissions, which is not found in our study (figure 2c).

Biomass and biofuel burning. For the CH₄ emissions from biomass and biofuel burning, EDGARv4.2 has a two-times larger value than EPA and our estimates in the 1980s (Figure 2d). Previous studies reported 1.9-2.4 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹ emissions from biomass and biofuel burning by the same method but independent estimates of activities data ([SDPC, 2004](#); NDRC, [2012](#), 2014; Zhang and Chen, 2014a, 2014b). Tian et al. (2011) conducted emissions inventories of atmospheric pollutants from biomass and biofuel burning during the 2000s in China, and indicated that CH₄ emissions from biomass and biofuel burning increased from 1.9 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹ in 2000 to 2.2 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹ in 2007. Compared to the Global Fire Emission Database (GFED) v4.1 products, our estimates of CH₄ emissions from crop residues burnt in the open fields (0.28 [0.05-0.51] Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹) are larger than so called agricultural fire emissions in GFEDv4.1 (0.09 [0.04-0.18] Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹). But considering the uncertainty of distinguishing agricultural fire and wild fire in GFED4.1 products and the poor detection of small agricultural fires using satellites, our estimates are close to the total CH₄ emissions including both wild fire and agricultural fire (0.22 Tg CH₄/yr) in GFEDv4.1. Most of CH₄ emissions from biomass and biofuel burning in China are from firewood and straw burning inside of households (Tian et al., 2011; Zhang and Chen, 2014a). The amount of firewood and straw burning have large uncertainty (Yevich and Logan, 2003; Wang et al., 2013), especially for the time evolution of firewood and straw burning, because they are not easy to accurately deduce without information about utilization of crop residues during the last three decades when fast urbanization happened. The assumed constant fraction of crop residues burnt in the open fields and in rural household in this study may lead to overestimate CH₄ emissions from both firewood and crop residues burning. For improving air quality and reducing aerosol in the air, a ban on burning crop residues in open fields was passed in the late of 2000s. This should further reduce their contribution to CH₄ emissions in China. In this study, the CH₄ emissions from manure burning in northwest of China (e.g. Tibetan Plateau) are not accounted in biomass and biofuel burning sector in order to avoid double counting as CH₄ emissions from manure management are integrated in the livestock sector. However, the fraction of CH₄ emissions from manure burning only account for less than 1% of CH₄ emissions from biomass and biofuel burning (Tian et al., 2011).

Coal exploitation. Our estimate of CH₄ emissions from coal exploitation (see Table 2 and Figure 2e) is consistent with previous studies and reports (e.g., CCCCS, 2000; Zheng et al., 2005; Cheng et al., 2011; [SDPC, 2004](#); NDRC, [2012](#), 2014; Zhang et al., 2014). For example, CH₄ emissions from coal exploitation was estimated of 8.7 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹ in 1990 (CCCS, 2000), 6.5 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹ in 2000 (Jiang and Hu, 2005) and 12.2 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹ in 2002 (Yuan et al., 2006). [SDPC \(2004\) and](#) NDRC ([2012](#), 2014) reported [7.1 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹ and](#) 12.9 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹ emissions from coal exploitation in [1994 and 2005](#) [respectively](#), which is quite close to our estimate (~~12.9 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹~~ [Figure 2](#)). According to reports of the State Administration of Coal Mine Safety (2008, 2009), CH₄ emissions from coal exploitation are 13.8 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹ in 2007 and 14.5 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹ in 2008, respectively (Cheng et al., 2011). On the one hand, the default EFs of underground coal mines (18 m³ t⁻¹ for average, 25 m³ t⁻¹ for high- and 10 m³ t⁻¹ for low- CH₄ coal mines) in IPCC (2006) are higher than the local whole-country-average EFs (21.8 m³ t⁻¹ for high- and 4.5 m³ t⁻¹ for low- coal mines in Zhang et al., 2014) (e.g., CCCCS, 2000; Zheng et al., 2005; Zhang et al., 2010, 2014). The higher CH₄ emissions from coal exploitation in EDGARv4.2 could thus result from their higher EFs of coal exploitation if IPCC default EFs are adopted in EDGARv4.2 (Figure 2e). On the other hand, local EFs vary by regions, because of different depths of coal mines, CH₄ concentration and coal seam permeability (e.g., Zheng et al., 2006). These regional EFs of coal mining range from ~20 m³ t⁻¹ in southwest of China and ~19 m³ t⁻¹ in northeast of China, to ~5 m³ t⁻¹ in west, east and north of China (Table 2; Zheng et al., 2006). The depths of coal mines and coalbed CH₄ concentration are regionally variable (Bibler et al., 1998). Regional EFs of coal exploitation should be considered to estimate CH₄ emission as we did in this study, resulting in lower estimates of CH₄ emissions from coal exploitation than that when applying country-average emission factor (Zhang et al., 2014). The EFs of whole-country-average therefore induces a significant bias to estimate CH₄ emissions from coal exploitation (e.g., Zhang et al., 2014). Besides the EFs, the recovery of CH₄ from coal exploitation is another key parameter for estimation of CH₄ emissions (e.g., Cheng et al., 2011). This parameter increased from 3.6% in 1994 and to 5.2% in 2000, based upon data of hundreds of individual coal mines (Zheng et al., 2006). In our inventory, we assumed that the recovery of CH₄ from coal exploitation kept increasing from 5.2% in 2000 to 9.2% in 2010. This assumption is consistent with the register of validated CBM and CMM projects in China which started from 2004 and increased in 2007/2008 (<http://www.cdmpipeline.org/overview.htm>, CDM/JI database). The total reduction of CH₄ emissions by the implementation of CBM and CMM in China derived from the CDM/JI pipeline database is ~0.3 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹ in 2006 and ~0.9 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹ in 2010, which is close to our estimates of increased CH₄ recovery in 2006 (0.4 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹) and 2010 (0.8 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹). On the top of EFs differences, the increased recovery of CH₄ from coal exploitation can be an additional reason for the higher value of this source in EDGARv4.2, as we applied this increasing recovery of CH₄ in this study although the time evolution of this parameter has large uncertainty.

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Oil and gas systems & fossil fuel combustion. Our estimates of CH₄ leakage from oil and natural gas systems are close to estimates of IPCC, but smaller than EDGARv4.2 and higher than EPA (Figure 2f). Our estimates of CH₄ emissions from fossil fuels combustion, are close to estimates of EDGARv4.2 and IPCC, but much smaller than estimates of EPA (Figure 2g). NDRC (2014) reported 0.2 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹ leakage from oil and natural gas systems and 0.1 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹ emissions from fossil

fuels combustion in 2005, which is consistent with our estimates for emissions from fossil fuels combustion but much smaller than our estimates for leakage from oil and natural gas systems. Zhang et al. (2014) reported 0.7 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹ leakage from oil and natural gas systems and 0.1 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹ emissions from fossil fuels combustion, which are lower than our estimates. In this study, we assumed the medium, low and high scenarios for EFs of fugitive emissions from oil and gas systems (Schwietzke et al., 2014a, 2014b), and the EFs are consistent with EFs reported in USA and Canada in the 2000s (~2%, Höglund-Isaksson et al., 2015). The EFs from oil and natural gas systems have a large spread, and source attribution to oil or natural gas production is also highly uncertain (Höglund-Isaksson et al., 2015). Changes in the natural gas production and distribution technology may change the EFs from natural gas systems (Höglund-Isaksson et al., 2015). This may partly contribute to the decreased FER in our inventory. The activities data applied in these inventories are from national energy statistic data or other global statistic (e.g., CDIAC, IEA), the difference of which is less than 10% (Liu et al., 2015). Thus, the differences in these inventories could come from the uncertainty of EFs. Unfortunately, there is limited information about leakage measurements from pipelines in China, which could help reduce the uncertainty of EFs.

Landfills. Gao et al. (2006) calculated 1.9-3.4 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹ emissions from Chinese landfills in 2004, using IPCC (1996) default EFs and Tier 1 mass balance method which is not suggested in IPCC (2006). SDPC (2004) reported CH₄ emissions from landfills (1.5 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹) in 1994, which is higher than our estimate (1.1 [0.8-1.3] Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹). NDRC (2014) reported detailed CH₄ emissions from landfills in 2005 (2.2 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹) using first-order decay method in IPCC (2006) with parameters from inventory of Chinese landfills. These two estimates are consistent with our estimate (Figure 2h and Table 2). Zhang and Chen (2014) reported higher estimates (4.7 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹) in 2008, using mass balance method with a higher MCF than this study and NRDC (2014). By first-order decay method of IPCC (2006), Li et al. (2015) calculated 3.3 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹ emissions from landfills in 2011, which is the maximum estimates of this study (Figure 2h). CH₄ emissions from landfills in EDGARv4.2 are different with EPA and our estimates in the 2000s, and the trends of CH₄ emissions from landfills are different between EDGARv4.2, EPA and this study (Figure 2h). EDGARv4.2 shows an exponential increase trend of 5-8% yr⁻¹ between 1980 and 2010, while EPA shows a smaller trend (<1% yr⁻¹) and this study shows an increase trend of 5-10% yr⁻¹ before 2005 and stable emissions after 2005. This is because the fraction of total MSW dumped into landfills decreases with GDP (Figure S3) while MSW is increasingly managed by composting and incineration (CEnSY, 2011). In this study, we considered the amount of MSW managed by landfills and province-level specific fractions of MSW treated by the three types of landfills (Table 2; Du, 2006). Our estimates of CH₄ emissions from landfills still shows large uncertainty after 2000 (20%) because of large uncertainty for fraction of degradable organic carbon in MSW, and the anaerobic conditions of different types of landfills.

Wastewaters. Both EDGARv4.2 and EPA have 3-4 times higher CH₄ emissions from wastewater than our estimates (Figure 2i). SDPC (2004) reported similar value (6.2 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹) as EDGARv4.2 and EPA in 1994, which is much higher than our estimate (Figure 2i), but NDRC (2012, 2014) reported 1.6 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹ emissions from wastewater in 2005. Zhou et al. (2012) reported 1.3 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹ emissions from wastewater in the 2000s. With the same COD data from CEnSY (2005-2010), Ma et

al. (2015) adopted MCF from NDRC (2014) and EFs from IPCC (2006), and they obtained 2.2 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹ emissions from wastewater in 2010. All these estimates do not consider the recovery of CH₄ from wastewater. However, Wang et al. (2011) and Cai et al. (2015) reported a tiny CH₄ emissions (<0.1 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹) from WTPs in China, and they argued that most COD in wastewater are not removed by anaerobic biological treatments, but by oxidation exposure in WTPs. This suggests that the CH₄ emissions from wastewater could be much lower if most of wastewater is treated by oxidation exposure in WTPs. Our estimates may overestimate CH₄ emissions from wastewater, with limited information of the wastewater treatments in Chinese WTPs. EDGARv4.2 and EPA probably adopted a higher MCF value for WTPs or higher discharged COD in wastewater, resulting in a higher CH₄ emissions. The total COD in wastewater reported by CEnSY (2000-2010) rather than estimated by population used in this study may better represent total COD in WTPs and discharged into natural aquatic systems. In addition, the MCF values in Equation (4) for WTPs and for natural aquatic systems are the key parameters for estimating CH₄ emissions from wastewater, and need more samples in future inventory.

4.2 Mitigation of CH₄ emissions in China

The total anthropogenic CH₄ emission of China is estimated to be 38.5 [30.6-48.3] Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹ on average for the 2000s decade. This large source (~12% of the global anthropogenic CH₄ source) offers mitigation opportunities. In the past decade, China has increased the rates of coal-mine methane (CMM) capture and utilization (Higashi, 2009). An amount of ~4 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹ CMM is captured and ~1 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹ utilized in 2009 (Brink et al., 2013). Under the framework of CDM, CH₄ utilization in Chinese CMM increased (Feng et al., 2012; SNCCCC, 2012~~3~~). So did emission reductions from manure management and landfills. More than 35 million bio-digesters have been built for CH₄ utilization between 1996 and 2010, and capture annually 15 billion m³ biogas (Feng et al., 2012). The fast increased recovery of CH₄ in the late of 2000s suggests a possible overestimation of CH₄ emissions from coal exploitation and manure management in our estimates, because we assumed a conservative or linearly increased recovery fraction for CH₄ from coal mining and manure management (see Section 2.2). In the CDM database, ~0.4 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹ landfill gas is utilized in 2010, and most of the projects of landfill gas utilization started from 2007 in China.

The consumption of natural gas has exponentially grown in China (SNCCCC, ~~2013~~2012). The urban population using natural gas from pipeline network has tripled in the 2000s, and the total length of gas pipes construction has doubled in the past five years with fast urbanization in China (CESY, 2014). Between 1980 and 2010, urban population has tripled in China, and may reach 1 billion in 2050 (UN, 2014). On the one hand, CH₄ leakage from natural gas distribution networks may increase this sector of CH₄ emissions in the coming decades, because of growth of urban population and increase in coverage of natural gas pipes (CESY, 2012). But on the other hand, new pipes will benefit of recent technologies contrary to older European, US, and Russian gas networks. Associated to the decrease of rural population, the substitution of firewood and straw in China by natural gas could reduce CH₄ emissions from biomass and biofuel burning. With population growth and sustained GDP continues in the coming decades, the CH₄ sources from livestock, MSW and wastewater are predicted to increase (e.g.,

<https://www.globalmethane.org/>; Ma et al., 2015). CH₄ emissions from rice cultivation could keep stable because almost stable rice cultivation area since 2005, but may decrease or increase from northward shift cultivation and changes in managements such as organic input and irrigation etc.

- 5 CH₄ mitigation provides a co-benefit to reduce greenhouse gases emissions and improve air pollution, and energy supply (Shindell et al., 2011). Thus, China has launched a national policy to reduce open burning of crop residues, which cuts down the pollution emissions as well as CH₄ (SNCCCC, 2013²). China has also improved CH₄ mitigation within the Global Methane Initiative (GMI) and the framework of CDM on CH₄ mitigation on coal-mine methane, agriculture and MSW (Higashi, 2009; <https://www.globalmethane.org/>). All of these elements can contribute to reduce CH₄ emissions of China in the coming decades.
- 10 A more precise assessment of the reduction potential of Chinese CH₄ emissions could be further investigated in future research based on the detailed inventory reported here.

5 Summary

- We collected province-level activity data of agriculture, energy and waste and emission factors of CH₄ from the eight major source sectors in Mainland China, and estimated annual CH₄ emissions from each source sector from 1980 to 2010. Our
- 15 estimates of CH₄ emissions considered regional specific emission factors, activity data, and correction factors as much as possible. In the past decades, the total CH₄ emissions increase from 24.4 [18.6-30.5] Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹ in 1980 to 44.9 [36.6-56.4] Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹ in 2010. The largest contributor to total CH₄ emissions is rice cultivation in 1980, but has been replaced by coal exploitation after year 2005. The increase of CH₄ emissions from coal exploitation and livestock drive the increase of total CH₄ emissions. We distributed the annual province-level CH₄ emissions into 0.1° x 0.1° high-resolution maps for each source
- 20 sector using different social-economic data depending on the sector. These maps can be used as input data for atmosphere transport models, top-down inversions and Earth System Models, especially for regional studies. Our results were compared to EDGAR4.2 and EPA inventories. Good general consistency is found with EPA but our estimates is lower by 36% [30-40%] than EDGAR4.2 and shows slower increase in emissions after 2000 as in EPA.
- 25 We investigated the uncertainty of CH₄ emissions by using different EFs from published literatures. The EFs should evolve with level of development (e.g., technology for wastewater treatment, evolution of cattle types etc.), however, because of limited information about time evolution of EFs, the emission factors used in this study do not evolve with time. This may cause additional uncertainty for the time series of CH₄ inventory. Besides the uncertainty on emission factors, the activity data and recovery fraction also have their own uncertainty. For example, there is 5%-10% uncertainty energy consumption data in
- 30 China (Liu et al., 2015). The recovery of CH₄ has limited information and would increase with technology innovation and economic growth. The uncertainty of activity data and utilization fraction China have not been fully investigated in this study, and should be examined in the future study if more data become available.

Data availability

CH₄ inventory (PKU-CH₄) in this study is publicly available on website, and the intention is to regularly update it every two or three years.

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Tables

Table 1. Emission factors (EFs) of enteric fermentation collected from literature and summarized mean, min, max of EFs used in this study. The S1-S6 indicate values collected from references list in the bottom.

		EFs of Enteric fermentation								
		(kg CH ₄ head ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)								
		S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	Mean	Min	Max
Live										
Dairy cattle	Mature female	78	68	70	48	44	78	64	44	78
	Young (<1 yr)	39	68	38	48	44	40	46	38	68
	Other	52	68	57	48	44	58	54	44	68
Non-dairy cattle	Mature female	64	47	51	48	44	60	52	44	64
	Young (<1 yr)	32	47	29	48	44	35	39	29	48
	Other	66	47	53	48	44	58	53	44	66
Buffalo	Mature female	63	55	68	48	50	88	62	48	88
	Young (<1 yr)	45	55	38	48	50	48	47	38	55
	Other	66	55	57	48	50	68	57	48	68
Sheep	Mature female	14	5	7	5	5	5	7	5	14
	Young (<1 yr)	7	5	4	5	5	7	6	4	7
	Other	9	5	4	5	5	3	5	3	9
Goats	Mature female	9	5	7	5	5	5	6	5	9
	Young (<1 yr)	4	5	4	5	5	7	5	4	7
	Other	5	5	4	5	5	3	4	3	5
Swine	Not divided	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Slaughtered										
Cattle and buffalo		58	53					55	53	58
Sheep and goat		3	5					4	3	5
Swine		3	4					3	3	4

S1: Revised IPCC 1996 Guidelines; Dong et al., (2004)

S2: IPCC, 2006

S3: Yamaji et al., 2003

S4: Verburg & Vandergon, 2001

S5: Khalil et al. 1993

S6: Zhou et al. 2007

Table 2. The regional specific Emission factors (EFs) or parameters described in Section 2.2. Mean annual temperature (MAT), Emission factors (EFs) of CH₄ emissions from manure management, fractions of burning crop residues, EFs of coal mining, and fractions of municipal solid waste treated by landfills (MSW_L) into different types of landfills.

Province	MAT (°C)	EFs of manure management						Fraction of burning crop residues		EFs of coal mining From underground coal mines (m ³ t ⁻¹), data from Zheng et al., (2006)			Fractions of MSW _L treated by different types of landfills (%); Data from Du (2006)		
		Dairy cattle	Non-dairy cattle	Buffalo	Sheep	Goats	Swine	Open burning	biomass fuels	Mean	1994	2000	Managed Landfills	non-managed landfills with depth > 5 m	non-managed landfills with depth < 5 m
Beijing	11.0	10.00	1.00	1.00	0.10	0.11	2.00	0.05	0.70	5.58	4.18	6.97	49.2	38.1	12.7
Tianjin	13.6	12.00	1.00	1.00	0.10	0.11	2.00	0.05	0.70	-	-	-	54.2	34.4	11.4
Hebei	9.6	9.00	1.00	1.00	0.10	0.11	2.00	0.10	0.40	5.58	4.18	6.97	41.8	43.7	14.5
Shanxi	8.8	9.00	1.00	1.00	0.10	0.11	2.00	0.10	0.45	5.58	4.18	6.97	2.0	73.5	24.5
Inner Mongolia	4.0	9.00	1.00	1.00	0.10	0.11	2.00	0.05	0.40	5.99	6.00	5.97	25.6	55.8	18.6
Liaoning	7.8	9.00	1.00	1.00	0.10	0.11	2.00	0.10	0.55	13.08	11.75	14.40	23.6	57.3	19.1
Jilin	4.7	9.00	1.00	1.00	0.10	0.11	2.00	0.20	0.30	13.08	11.75	14.40	17.4	62.0	20.6
Heilongjiang	1.4	9.00	1.00	1.00	0.10	0.11	2.00	0.20	0.55	13.08	11.75	14.40	26.3	55.3	18.4
Shanghai	16.5	15.00	1.00	1.00	0.10	0.11	3.00	0.20	0.20	-	-	-	0.9	74.3	24.8
Jiangsu	15.2	14.00	1.00	1.00	0.10	0.11	3.00	0.05	0.80	5.84	5.46	6.22	82.1	13.4	4.5
Zhejiang	16.3	15.00	1.00	1.00	0.10	0.11	3.00	0.20	0.45	5.84	5.46	6.22	33.7	49.7	16.6
Anhui	15.9	14.00	1.00	1.00	0.10	0.11	3.00	0.05	0.80	5.84	5.46	6.22	34.5	49.1	16.4
Fujian	18.5	17.00	1.00	1.00	0.10	0.11	4.00	0.20	0.30	5.84	5.46	6.22	36.8	47.4	15.8
Jiangxi	18.0	17.00	1.00	1.00	0.10	0.11	4.00	0.10	0.45	5.84	5.46	6.22	24.3	56.8	18.9
Shandong	13.5	12.00	1.00	1.00	0.10	0.11	2.00	0.10	0.45	5.58	4.18	6.97	49.5	37.9	12.6
Henan	14.6	13.00	1.00	1.00	0.10	0.11	3.00	0.10	0.30	7.51	7.19	7.83	46.5	40.1	13.4
Hubei	15.7	14.00	1.00	1.00	0.10	0.11	3.00	0.10	0.70	7.51	7.19	7.83	32.8	50.4	16.8
Hunan	16.9	15.00	1.00	2.00	0.15	0.17	3.00	0.10	0.40	7.51	7.19	7.83	62.1	28.4	9.5
Guangdong	21.3	21.00	1.00	2.00	0.15	0.17	5.00	0.20	0.55	7.51	7.19	7.83	61.8	28.6	9.6
Guangxi	20.4	20.00	1.00	2.00	0.15	0.17	4.00	0.10	0.45	7.51	7.19	7.83	27.8	54.1	18.1
Hainan	24.5	26.00	1.00	2.00	0.15	0.17	5.00	0.10	0.45	-	-	-	33.7	49.7	16.6
Chongqing	15.9	14.00	1.00	2.00	0.15	0.17	3.00	0.10	0.70	20.35	19.02	21.68	70.2	22.3	7.5
Sichuan	9.0	9.00	1.00	2.00	0.15	0.17	2.00	0.10	0.45	20.35	19.02	21.68	46.4	40.2	13.4
Guizhou	15.4	14.00	1.00	2.00	0.15	0.17	3.00	0.10	0.40	20.35	19.02	21.68	5.7	70.7	23.6
Yunnan	15.4	14.00	1.00	2.00	0.15	0.17	3.00	0.10	0.20	20.35	19.02	21.68	18.9	60.8	20.3
Tibet	-1.5	9.00	1.00	2.00	0.15	0.17	2.00	0.05	0.20	-	-	-	0.0	75.0	25.0
Shaanxi	10.8	10.00	1.00	2.00	0.15	0.17	2.00	0.10	0.45	5.99	6.00	5.97	0.0	75.0	25.0
Gansu	5.8	9.00	1.00	2.00	0.15	0.17	2.00	0.05	0.55	5.99	6.00	5.97	25.3	56.0	18.7
Qinghai	-2.0	9.00	1.00	2.00	0.15	0.17	2.00	0.05	0.80	5.99	6.00	5.97	58.8	30.9	10.3

Ningxia	8.1	9.00	1.00	2.00	0.15	0.17	2.00	0.05	0.45	5.99	6.00	5.97	24.5	56.6	18.9
Xinjiang	6.0	9.00	1.00	2.00	0.15	0.17	2.00	0.05	0.20	5.99	6.00	5.97	0.0	75.0	25.0

Table 3. Total CH₄ emissions from the eight major source sectors and their total in Mainland China in four snapshot years (1980, 1990, 2000 and 2010). Values are given in Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹ (mean [min-max]).

	CH ₄ emissions in China (Tg CH ₄ yr ⁻¹)			
	1980	1990	2000	2010
Livestock	6.2 [4.9-7.8]	8.9 [7.0-11.2]	12.3 [9.9-15.2]	11.4 [9.3-13.7]
Rice cultivation	11.2 [9.0-13.4]	10.0 [7.9-12.0]	7.8 [6.2-9.4]	7.4 [6.0-8.8]
Biomass and biofuel burning	1.4 [0.4-2.5]	1.9 [0.5-3.3]	1.9 [0.5-3.3]	2.4 [0.6-4.2]
Coal exploitation	3.4 [3.0-3.7]	6.8 [6.0-7.5]	6.0 [5.3-6.7]	17.7 [16.7-20.3]
Oil and gas systems	0.6 [0.5-1.3]	0.7 [0.5-1.6]	0.9 [0.7-2.1]	1.6 [1.4-4.2]
FF combustion	0.0 [0.0-0.0]	0.0 [0.0-0.1]	0.1 [0.0-0.1]	0.1 [0.0-0.2]
Landfills	0.4 [0.3-0.5]	0.8 [0.5-1.0]	1.6 [1.0-1.9]	2.0 [1.3-2.4]
Wastewater	1.2 [0.6-1.2]	1.2 [0.7-1.3]	1.5 [0.8-1.7]	2.3 [1.2-2.6]
Total	24.4 [18.6-30.5]	30.3 [23.1-38.0]	32.0 [24.4-40.3]	44.9 [36.6-56.4]

FF: fossil fuels

Figures

Figure 1. (a) CH₄ emissions from the eight major source sectors during the period 1980-2010 in Mainland China. Pie diagram of CH₄ emissions (%) in (b) 1980 and (c) 2010.

- 5 Figure 2. (a) Annual total anthropogenic CH₄ emissions in Mainland China, and (b) – (i) CH₄ emissions from different source sectors during the period 1980-2010. The shaded area shows the 95% confidence interval (CI) of our estimates. NCCC indicates the values from the initial and second National Communication of Climate Change (NCCC) of China reported to UNFCCC in 1994 and 2005. IPCC-EF refers to the estimates using the same method but IPCC default emission factors, and 5-95% CI is based on high and low estimates of emission factors. Note that the empty circle indicates projected
- 10 2010 value in EPA and the emission from fossil fuel combustion in 1994 is not reported in the initial NCCC of China reported to UNFCCC.

Figure 3. Spatial distribution of (a) total anthropogenic CH₄ emissions, and (b) – (i) CH₄ emissions from different source sectors in Mainland China in 2010. The unit of the colorbar is g CH₄ m⁻² yr⁻¹. Note that subplots have different color scale.

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Figure 4. Spatial distribution of changes in (a) total anthropogenic CH₄ emissions, and (b) – (i) CH₄ emissions from different source sectors in Mainland China from 1980 to 2010. The unit of the colorbar is g CH₄ m⁻² yr⁻¹. Note that subplots have different color scale.

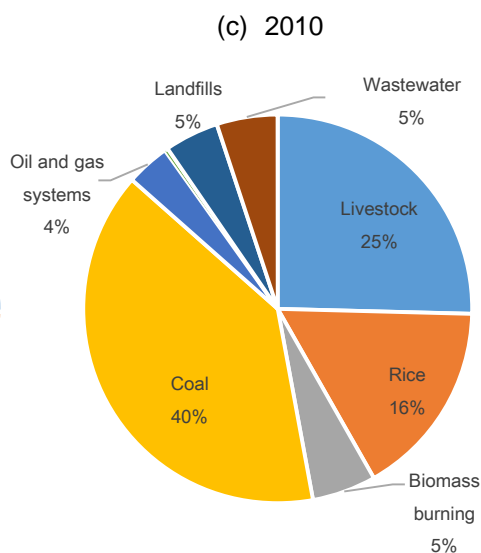
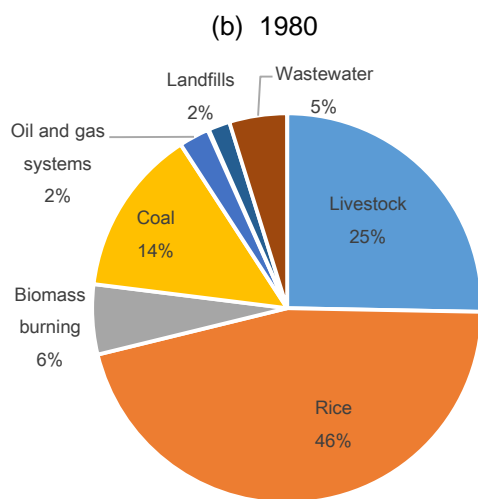
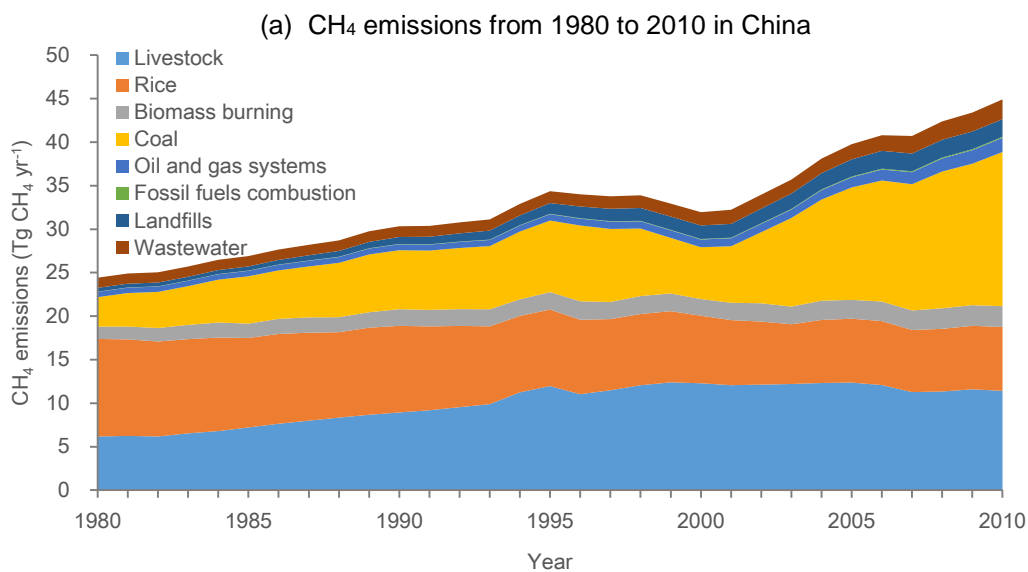


Figure 1: (a) CH₄ emissions from the eight major source sectors during the period 1980-2010 in Mainland China. Pie diagram of CH₄ emissions (%) in (b) 1980 and (c) 2010.

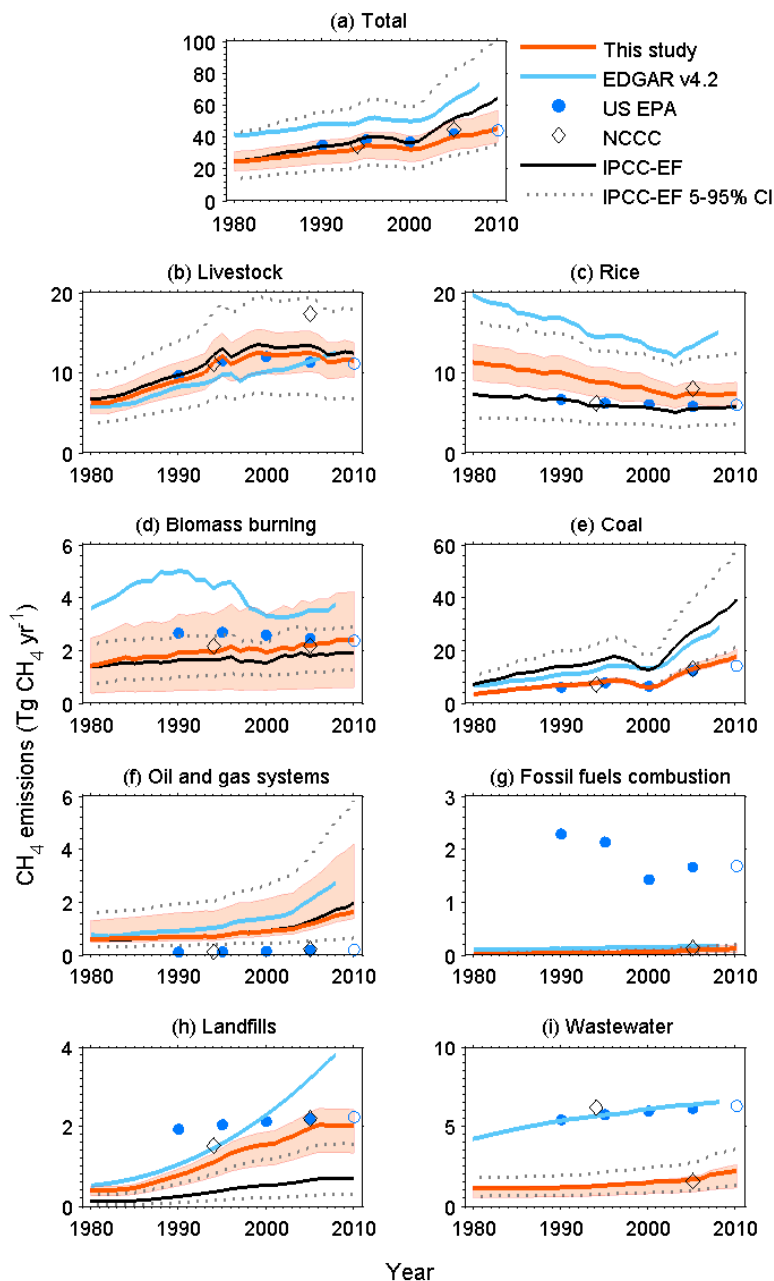


Figure 2. (a) Annual total anthropogenic CH₄ emissions in Mainland China, and (b) – (i) CH₄ emissions from different source sectors during the period 1980-2010. The shaded area shows the 95% confidence interval (CI) of our estimates. NCCC indicates the values from the initial and second National Communication of Climate Change (NCCC) of China reported to UNFCCC in 1994 and 2005. IPCC-EF refers to the estimates using the same method but IPCC default emission factors, and 5-95% CI is based on high and low estimates of emission factors. Note that the empty circle indicates projected 2010 value in EPA, and the emission from fossil fuel combustion in 1994 is not reported in the initial NCCC of China reported to UNFCCC.

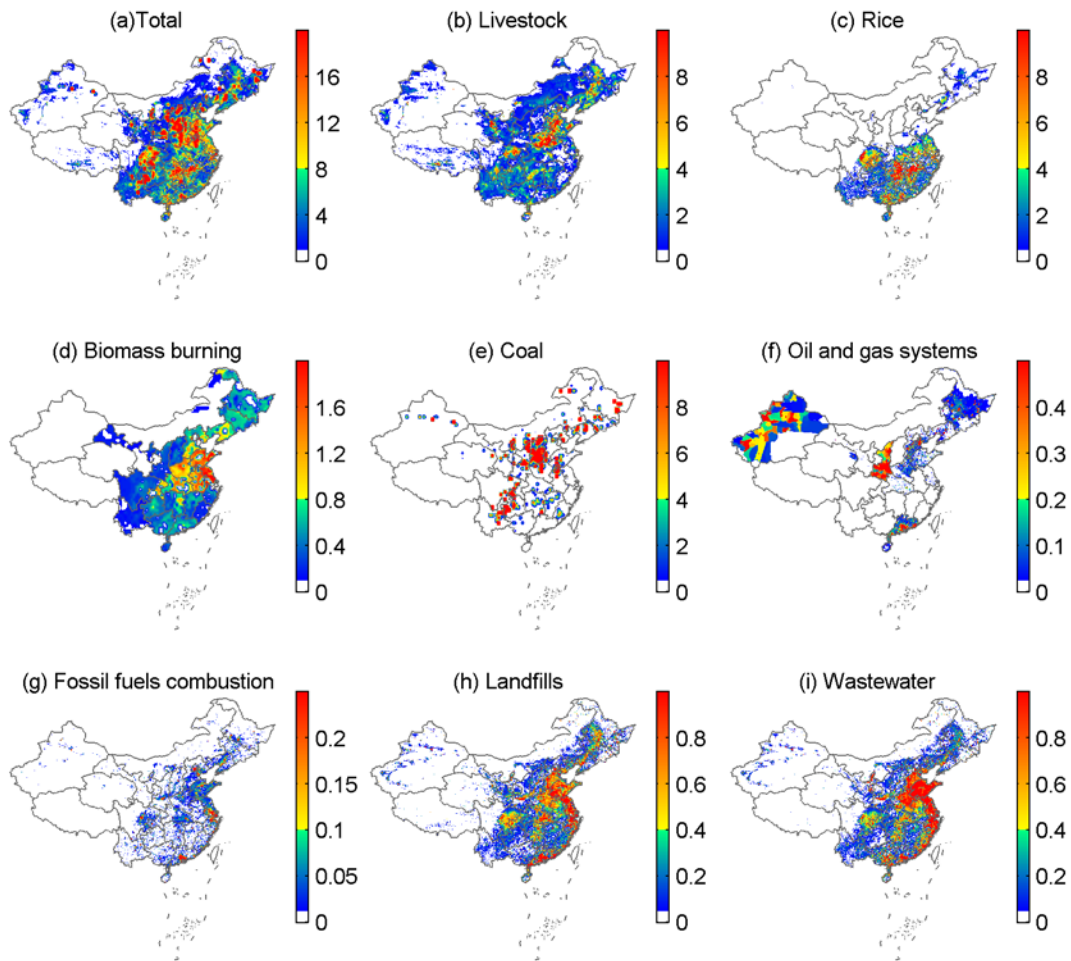


Figure 3. Spatial distribution of (a) total anthropogenic CH_4 emissions, and (b) – (i) CH_4 emissions from different source sectors in Mainland China in 2010. The unit of the colorbar is $\text{g CH}_4 \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ yr}^{-1}$. Note that subplots have different color scale.

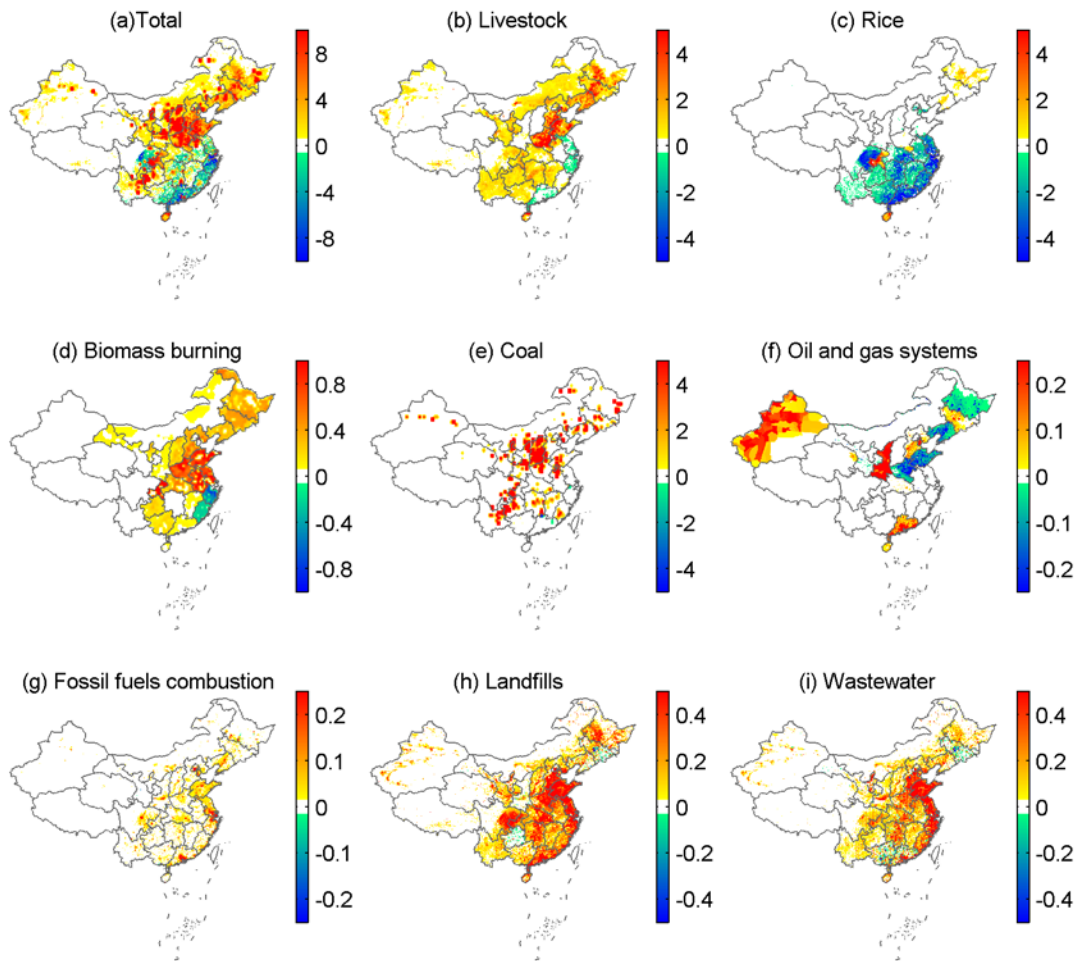


Figure 4. Spatial distribution of changes in (a) total anthropogenic CH₄ emissions, and (b) – (i) CH₄ emissions from different source sectors in Mainland China from 1980 to 2010. The unit of the colorbar is g CH₄ m⁻² yr⁻¹. Note that subplots have different color scale.