

Brochure

Pursuant to the specification of regional CO₂-values when trading in rapeseed for the purpose of producing biodiesel



Background

With regard to imminent intensifications of the climate protection requirements that are to apply to biofuels, the carbon footprint of biodiesel must be improved. To this end it is imperative that the CO_2 -values for rapeseed should be passed on from the farmer via the agricultural trade and the oil mill to the producer of biodiesel. In order to reduce the bureaucratic burden for farmers and the agricultural trade as much as possible, this brochure provides an overview of the details that are required and makes the tables and charts available that are necessary for this purpose.

In implementing these recommendations the farmer, registration point, oil mill and biodiesel producer all make an important contribution to proving the climate protection effect of the biodiesel produced from the rapeseed.

<u>N.B.</u>: The tables from the 1st issue of this brochure (Status February 28th 2014) are no longer up-to-date and should therefore not be used any more!

New demands made upon biodiesel produced from rapeseed

The most important application for rapeseed oil in Germany, with a share of more than two-thirds, is the production of biodiesel. New statutory stipulations, according to which bio fuels must further improve their climate protection effect in the coming years, make it necessary to provide proof of the greenhouse gas emissions at the level of cultivation and of processing (quoted in carbon dioxide equivalents; in short: CO_{2eq}). From as early as January 1st 2015 the magnitude of this climate protection effect will be decisive for the bio fuel percentage in Germany. In addition, bio fuels will have to allow themselves to be measured against fossil fuels by way of a comparative value and demonstrate in stages of 35 % (2013), 50 % (2017) and 60 % (2018, for newly built plants) increasingly lower CO₂-emissions than the conventional fuels petrol and diesel.



Figure 1: Standard Greenhouse Gas Emissions [kg CO_{2eq} / GJ] of biodiesel produced from rapeseed (Rapeseed Methyl Ester) in comparison to fossil diesel fuel (serves as a reference value) and percentage shares of the processing levels agriculture, processing and transport in accordance with the Renewable Energies Directive 2009/28/EC.



Endeavours will be required all the way along the production chain

The agricultural stage contributes more than half of the CO_2 -emissions to the overall footprint left by biodiesel. In addition to endeavours on the level of processing the rapeseed to rapeseed oil in the oil mill and the transesterification of the rapeseed oil to biodiesel in the biodiesel plant, the ambitious political stipulations therefore also require a contribution from agriculture to the climate protection effect of biodiesel made from rapeseed: the carbon footprint of biofuel also includes all preceding chains such as the provision of operating materials (e. g. fuels, fertilisers and pesticides) for the agricultural production.

Figure 1 illustrates the percentage shares of the production stages in the CO₂-footprint of biodiesel made from rapeseed and the necessary greenhouse gas savings.

Recommendation: the quoting of regionally specific CO₂-values for rapeseed thereby applying the Euro-

pean Regional Classification System NUTS-2

Whereas it is usual, at the level of the oil mills and the biodiesel plants, that measurements taken from every single plant find their way into the CO₂-footprint, at the level of farming and agricultural trade this brochure has deliberately refrained from measuring the amounts of diesel, fertilisers and pesticides per cultivated field. This significantly reduces the amount of bureaucracy required in order to determine the CO₂-footprint for rapeseed.

Instead it is recommended that figures taken at regional level should be used. The European system of regional classification (NUTS – "Nomenclature des unités territoriales statistiques") serves as a basis for this at level 2.

Figure 2 illustrates the NUTS-2-regional classification for Germany.







Recommended manner of proceeding:

- The farmer names in his self-declaration that NUTS-2-Region in which he has produced the rapeseed. In order to identify the name or the code number of the respective NUTS-2-Region, either the information contained in this brochure or the vehicle licensing plate identifying tool from REDcert¹ may be used (only applicable for Germany). Further information for the producers of rapeseed has been compiled by UFOP (Union for the promotion of oil and protein crops)².
- The first gathering point determines on the basis of publicly accessible tables the specific regional CO₂-value for the rapeseed and declares this NUTS-2-value as a disaggregated default value for the agricultural level in the unit [g CO_{2eq} / MJ] on the delivery documents to the oil mill. The tables necessary for this are listed in the Annex to this brochure. <u>Please note:</u> the tables to be found in the 1st issue of this brochure (Status February 28th 2014) are no longer up-to-date and should therefore not be used any longer! An internet-based possibility of determining these values is available on the internet site of the certification system REDcert¹ (only applicable for Germany). Inasmuch as the NUTS-2-value in the unit [kg CO_{2eq} / t rapeseed] is available to the first gathering point, the NUTS-2-value may also be stated in that unit. If a farmer's self-declaration does not contain the information pertaining to the NUTS-2-Region but the NUTS-2-Region from which the rapeseed originates is known, the first gathering point enters this information subsequently. Inasmuch as the rape should originate from several NUTS-2-Regions the highest CO₂-value of the involved NUTS-2-Regions may be indicated in order to simplify the matter.
- Should the oil mill receive the NUTS-2-values in the unit [g CO_{2eq} / MJ], it shall pass them on unaltered together with the individual calculation of the CO₂-emissions for the processing of oil seeds in the unit [kg CO_{2eq} / t rapeseed oil] in the delivery documents it sends to the biodiesel plant. Inasmuch as the information is provided in the unit [kg CO_{2eq} / t rapeseed], this value may find its way into the individual CO₂-calculation of the oil mill and the corresponding result communicated in the unit [kg CO_{2eq} / t rapeseed oil] to the biodiesel plant.
- The **biodiesel plant** takes the information pertaining to the CO₂-emissions from the processing of oil seeds into account in its individual calculation. To the result obtained from the individual calculation of the CO₂-emissions for the processing level (oil mill and biodiesel plant, in the unit [g CO_{2eq} / MJ]) the biodiesel producer subsequently adds the disaggregated default supplied by the oil mill for the agricultural level [g CO_{2ea} / MJ] and the disaggregated default value for the transport processes [g CO_{2ea} / MJ]. Inasmuch as the CO₂-emissions of the agricultural level have already been integrated into the intermediate result determined by the oil mill (this is the case if the miller has received the CO_2 -value in the unit [kg CO_{2eg} / t rapeseed], the addition of the CO₂-value for the agricultural level by the biodiesel plant is no longer necessary. The final result of the CO₂-emissions for biodiesel contains the emissions for all three production levels of agriculture, processing and transport. This result is used by the biodiesel producer as usual in its capacity as the final interface for the compilation of the proof of sustainability (POS) with the aid of the NABISY-Online-Tools of the BLE (German Federal Agency for Agriculture and Food).

¹ Link to the determination of the NUTS-2-Region values: <u>http://nuts.redcert.org/</u>

² UFOP-specialist information for agriculture pertaining to RED/THG (Greenhouse gas) reduction obligation: http://www.ufop.de/index.php/download_file/view/3098/934/ or http://www.ufop.de/agrar-info/aktuelle-meldungen/



This manner of proceeding makes an overall contribution to an improvement of the CO_2 -saving potential of biodiesel produced from rapeseed. An illustration of this manner of proceeding is included as Diagram 1.

	Production levels of Biodiesel				
	Agriculture		Processing		Transpo
					rt
Actor	Farmer	First Gathering Point and Trade	Oil Mill	Biodiesel Plant	
Activity	Declaration of the Code Number or Name of the NUTS-2- Region in a self- declaration				
		Translates the details provid- ed by the farmer to dis- aggregated default values for agriculture and forwards them to the oil mill; unit: [g CO _{2eq} / MJ]			
			Forwards the disaggre- gated default value for agriculture unchanged to the biodiesel plant		
			Undertakes individual calculations of the CO ₂ - emissions for the pro- cessing of oil seeds) not taking the agricultural level into account) and delivers the result to the biodiesel plant; unit: [kg CO _{2eq} /t rapeseed oil)	Undertakes, on the ba- sis of the CO_2 - emissions from the oil mill, individual calcula- tions of the CO_2 - emissions for the transesterification of the rapeseed oil to bio- diesel; result: CO_2 -emissions for the processing level; unit: [g CO_{2eg} / MJ]	
				Biodiesel producer calcul the total emissions for bio Disaggregated default va	ates odiesel lue for the
				agricultural level [g CO _{2ec}	/ MJ]
				(oil mill and biodiesel plan [g CO _{2eq} /MJ]	nt)
				Disaggregated default va transport processes [g C	lue for O _{2eq} / MJ]
				Total emissions from Biodiesel [g CO _{2eq} / MJ]	·
				Biodiesel producer. In its as the final interface, con compatibility certificate "N	capacity npiles the IABISY"

Diagram 1: Illustration of the recommended manner of proceeding: broken down according to actors



Inasmuch as the CO₂-value for the agricultural level is available in the unit [kg CO_{2eq} / t rapeseed], the manner of proceeding deviates slightly from that illustrated in Diagram 1; only the oil mill and the biodiesel plant are affected by this. In this case the oil mill integrates the disaggregated default value for the agricultural level into its calculations – accordingly the separate communication of the CO₂-vaule for the agricultural level by the oil mill to the biodiesel producer and the corresponding consideration of this disaggregated default value in the calculation of the biodiesel producer are dispensed with.



ANNEX

Preliminary Comment

This annex lists the designations and codes for the European NUTS-2-values and the disaggregated default values for the agricultural production of rapeseed (in short: NUTS-2-values for rape). The values are taken from the website of the European Commission³; the designations and codes for the NUTS-2-Regions are taken from the EC-directive 1059/2003, last amended by the EU-directive 1319/2013. For some individual regions no details pertaining to the CO_2 -value for the production of rapeseed are available.

In order to illustrate this, the NUTS-2-Regions of selected European States are shown in Figure 2.



Figure 2: Regional classification of selected European States at NUTS-2-Level; Source: adapted from Eurostat

2nd Issue, Status August 27th 2014 all information without guarantee

³ http://ec.europa.eu/energy/renewables/biofuels/emissions_de.htm or http://ec.europa.eu/energy/renewables/reports/doc/2009_0028_19_2_emissions.zip



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Table 1 Germany				
Code of the NUTS-2-Region	Name of the NUTS-2-Region	CO ₂ -value for rapeseed (Grams of carbon dioxide equivalents per megajoule RME)	CO ₂ -value for rapeseed (Kilograms of carbon di- oxide equivalents per ton of rapeseed); Source: ifeu (Institute for Energy and Environmen- tal Research)	
DEF0	Schleswig-Holstein	23.60	545.5	
DE60	Hamburg	23.60	545.6	
DE91	Brunswick	23.80	551.4	
DE92	Hanover	23.80	549.6	
DE93	Lüneburg	24.00	554.6	
DE94	Weser-Ems	23.90	552.0	
DE50	Bremen	24.80	574.2	
DEA1	Düsseldorf	23.70	547.4	
DEA2	Cologne	23.70	547.5	

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DEA3	Münster	23.90	552.0
DEA4	Detmold	23.70	549.1
DEA5	Arnsberg	23.90	551.8
DE71	Darmstadt	23.60	546.6
DE72	Gießen	23.80	551.1
DE73	Kassel	23.90	551.8
DEB1	Koblenz	23.60	546.2
DEB2	Trier	23.70	548.7
DEB3	Rheinhessen-Pfalz	23.80	549.8
DE11	Stuttgart	23.50	544.7
DE12	Karlsruhe	23.60	545.5
DE13	Freiburg	23.60	546.2
DE14	Tübingen	23.50	543.4
DE21	Upper Bavaria	23.60	546.6
DE22	Lower Bavaria	23.50	543.7
DE23	Upper Palatinate	23.80	549.5
DE24	Upper Franconia	24.00	554.5
DE25	Middle Franconia	23.90	552.0
DE26	Lower Franconia	23.80	550.2
DE27	Swabia	23.50	544.3
DEC0	Saarland	23.90	552.2
DE30	Berlin	24.40	563.2
DE80	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	23.60	546.2
DED4	Chemnitz	23.80	549.8
DED2	Dresden	23.90	552.0
DED5	Leipzig	23.70	549.2
DEE0	Sachsen-Anhalt	23.70	548.1
DEG0	Thuringia	23.70	550.7
DE40	Brandenburg	23.90	553.2

Table 2 Baltic States

Code of the NUTS-2-Region	Name of the NUTS-2-Region	CO ₂ -value for rapeseed (Grams of carbon dioxide equivalents per megajoule RME)
EE00	Estonia	Not available
LV00	Latvia	21.8
LT00	Lithuania	26.8

Table 3 Benelux

Code of the NUTS-2-Region	Name of the NUTS-2-Region	CO ₂ -value for rapeseed (Grams of carbon dioxide equivalents per megajoule RME)
BE31	Brabant Wallon	21.63



BE32	Hainaut	24.95
BE33	Liege	23.10
BE34	Luxembourg	22.03
BE35	Namur	23.64
BE21	Antwerp	19.68
BE24	Brabant	20.31
BE35	West Flanders	18.86
BE23	East Flanders	22.64
BE22	Limburg	19.96
NL11	Groningen	25.30
NL12	Friesland	25.30
NL13	Drenthe	25.00
NL21	Overijssel	25.60
NL22	Gelderland	26.10
NL23	Flevoland	25.50
NL31	Utrecht	26.70
NL32	North-Holland	26.30
NL33	South Holland	26.30
NL34	Zeeland	24.90
NL41	North-Brabant	24.00
NL42	Limburg (NL)	24.30
LU00	Luxemburg	23.60

Table 4 Bulgaria

Code of the NUTS-2-Region	Name of the NUTS-2-Region	CO ₂ -value for rapeseed (Grams of carbon dioxide equivalents per megajoule RME)
BG31	North-West	17.51
BG32	North-Central	19.22
BG33	North-East	17.48
BG34	South-East	18.24
BG41	South-West	17.96
BG42	South-Central	17.95

Table 5 Denmark

Code of the NUTS-2-Region	Name of the NUTS-2-Region	CO ₂ -value for rapeseed (Grams of carbon dioxide equivalents per megajoule RME)
DK01	The Capital Region of Cen- tral Denmark	24.90
DK02	Zealand	23.70
DK03	Southern Denmark	26.80
DK04	Central Denmark	27.40



DK05	North Denmark	28.20
Table 6 Finland	1	
Code of the NUTS-2-Region	Name of the NUTS-2-Region	CO ₂ -value for rapeseed (Grams of carbon dioxide equivalents per megajoule RME)
FI1D	North- and East-Finland	-
FI1C	South Finland	32.77
FI19	West Finland	34.99
FI20	Åland	-

Table / Flance	Nome	CO volue for repeaced
of the NUTS-2-Region	Name of the NUTS-2-Region	(Grams of carbon dioxide equivalents per megajoule RME)
FR72	Auvergne	28.00
FR25	Lower Normandy	22.00
FR26	Burgundy	25.00
FR52	Brittany	20.00
FR24	Centre	24.00
FR21	Champagne-Ardenne	23.00
FR43	Franche-Comté	25.00
FR23	Upper Normandy	21.00
FR10	Ile-de-France	23.00
FR81	Languedoc-Roussillon	27.00
FR63	Limousin	28.00
FR41	Lorraine	24.00
FR62	Midi-Pyrénées	28.00
FR30	Nord/Pas-de-Calais	19.00
FR51	Loire Region	23.00
FR22	Picardy	22.00
FR53	Poitou-Charentes	25.00
FR71	Rhône-Alpes	28.00
FR61	Aquitaine	23.00
FR42	Alsace	26.00
FR82	Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	33.00

Table 8 Greece

Code of the NUTS-2-Region	Name of the NUTS-2-Region	CO ₂ -value for rapeseed (Grams of carbon dioxide equivalents per megajoule RME)
EL51	East Macedonia & Thrace	26.10



EL52	Central Macedonia	26.10
EL53	West Macedonia	-
EL61	Thessaly	-
EL54	Epirus	-
EL64	Ionian Islands	-
EL63	Western Greece	-
EL54	Continental Greece & Euboea	-
EL65	Peloponnese	-
EL30	Attica	-
EL41	North Aegean	-
EL42	South Aegean	-
EL43	Crete	-

Table 9 Great Britain

Code	Name	CO ₂ -value for rapeseed
NUTS-2-Region	of the No 13-2-Kegion	equivalents per megajoule RME)
UKC1	Tees Valley and Durham	28.93
UKC2	Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	28.93
UKD1	Cumbria	28.96
UKD6	Cheshire	28.96
UKD3	Greater Manchester	28.96
UKD4	Lancashire	28.96
UKD7	Merseyside	28.96
UKE1	East Yorkshire and North- ern Lincolnshire	28.22
UKE2	North Yorkshire	28.22
UKE3	South Yorkshire	28.22
UKE4	West Yorkshire	28.22
UKF1	Derbyshire and Notting- hamshire	28.55
UKF2	Leicestershire. Rutland and Northamptonshire	28.55
UKF3	Lincolnshire	28.55
UKG1	Herefordshire. Worcester- shire and Warwickshire	28.65
UKG2	Shropshire and Stafford- shire	28.65
UKG3	West Midlands	28.65
UKH1	East Anglia	28.36
UKH2	Bedfordshire and Hertford- shire	28.36
UKH3	Essex	28.36
UKJ1	Berkshire. Buckingham- shire and Oxfordshire	28.79
UKJ2	Surrey. East and West Sus- sex	28.79
UKJ3	Hampshire and Isle of Wight	28.79
UKJ4	Kent	28.79



	Gloucestershire, Wiltshire	
UKK1	and Bristol/Bath area	28.21
•		
UKK2	Dorset and Somerset	28.21
UKK3	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	28.21
UKK4	Devon	28.21
	West Wales and The Val-	
UKL1	leys	29.92
UKL2	East Wales	29.92
UKM2	Eastern Scotland	28.48
UKM3	South Western Scotland	28.48
UKM5	North Eastern Scotland	28.48
	Highlands and Islands of	
UKM6	Scotland	28.48
UKN0	Northern Ireland	30.49

Table 10 Ireland

Code of the NUTS-2-Region	Name of the NUTS-2-Region	CO ₂ -value for rapeseed (Grams of carbon dioxide equivalents per megajoule RME)
IE01	Border, Midlands and Western Region	24.00
IE02	Southern and Eastern Re- gion	24.00

Table 11 Italy

Code of the NUTS-2-Region	Name of the NUTS-2-Region	CO ₂ -value for rapeseed (Grams of carbon dioxide equivalents per megajoule RME)
ITF1	Abruzzo	27.11
ITF5	Basilicata*	27.44
ITF3	Campania	25.41
ITH5	Emilia Romagna	23.07
ITH4	Friuli Venezia Giulia*	23.09
ITI4	Lazio	18.84
ITC4	Lombardy	23.06
ITI3	Marche	25.57
ITF2	Molise*	27.44
ITC1	Piedmont	23.53
ITF4	Puglia	28.02
ITI1	Tuscany**	33.47
ITI2	Umbria	33.87
ITH3	Veneto	27.02



Code of the NUTS-2-Region Name of the NUTS-2-Region CO2-value for rapeseed (Grams of carbon dioxide equivalents per megajoule RME)

Table 13 Austria

Code of the NUTS-2-Region	Name of the NUTS-2-Region	CO ₂ -value for rapeseed (Grams of carbon dioxide equivalents per megajoule RME)
AT12	Lower Austria	19.60
AT13	Vienna	19.60
AT11	Burgenland	19.36
AT31	Upper Austria	20.25
AT22	Styria	20.71
AT21	Carinthia	23.38
AT32	Salzburg	21.41
AT33	Tyrol	-
AT34	Vorarlberg	-

Table 14 Poland

Code	Name	CO ₂ -value for rapeseed
of the	of the NUTS-2-Region	(Grams of carbon dioxide
NUTS-2-Region		equivalents per megajoule RME)
PL51	Lower Silesia Province	24.60
	Kujawy-Pomerania Prov-	
PL61	ince	25.50
PL31	Lublin Province	24.65
PL43	Lubuskie Province	22.19
PL11	Łódź Province	24.40
PL21	Lesser Poland Province	25.43
PL12	Mazovia Province	24.00
PL52	Opole Province	25.79
PL32	Podkarpacie Province	21.32
PL34	Podlaskie Province	28.25
PL63	Pomerania Province	26.56
PL22	Silesia Province	25.54
PL33	Świętokrzyskie Province	24.08
PL62	Warmia-Masuria Province	24.02
PL41	Greater Poland Province	21.79
PL42	West Pomerania Province	23.74



Table 15 Portugal		
Code of the NUTS-2-Region	Name of the NUTS-2-Region	CO ₂ -value for rapeseed (Grams of carbon dioxide equivalents per megajoule RME)
PT11	North	-
PT15	Algarve	
PT16	Centre	33.00
PT17	Lisbon	
PT18	Alentejo	33.00
PT30	Madeira	-
PT20	Azores	-

Table 16 Romania

Code of the	Name of the NUTS-3-Region	CO ₂ -value for rapeseed (Grams of carbon dioxide
NUTS-3-Region		equivalents per megajoule RME)
RO121	ALBA	31.00
RO421	ARAD	25.00
R0311	ARGES	26.00
R0211	BACAU	28.00
R0111	BIHOR	26.00
R0112	BISTRITA-NASAUD	28.00
R0212	BOTOSANI	26.00
R0221	BRAILA	25.00
R0122	BRASOV	24.00
R0222	BUZAU	27.00
RO312	CALARASI	24.00
RO422	CARAS-SEVERIN	25.00
R0113	CLUJ	27.00
R0223	CONSTANTA	26.00
R0123	COVASNA	23.00
RO313	DAMBOVITA	25.00
RO411	DOLJ	25.00
R0224	GALATI	25.00
RO314	GIURGIU	26.00
RO412	GORJ	26.00
R0124	HARGHITA	32.00
RO423	HUNEDOARA	25.00
RO315	IALOMITA	24.00
RO213	IASI	27.00
RO322	ILFOV	26.00
R0114	MARAMURES	25.00
RO413	MEHEDINTI	25.00



RO321	MUNICIPIUL BUCURESTI	28.00
RO125	MURES	28.00
RO214	NEAMT	26.00
RO414	OLT	27.00
RO316	PRAHOVA	26.00
RO116	SALAJ	28.00
RO115	SATU MARE	25.00
RO126	SIBIU	28.00
RO215	SUCEAVA	25.00
RO317	TELEORMAN	25.00
RO424	TIMIS	26.00
RO225	TULCEA	26.00
RO415		26.00
RO216	VASLU	26.00
		10.00

Table 17 Sweden

Code of the NUTS-2-Region	Name of the NUTS-2-Region	CO ₂ -value for rapeseed (Grams of carbon dioxide equivalents per megajoule RME)
SE11	Stockholm	-
SE12	Eastern Mid-Sweden	19
SE21	Småland and the Islands	19
SE22	Southern Sweden	21
SE23	Western Sweden	20
SE31	Northern Mid-Sweden	-
SE32	Mid-Norrland	-
SE33	Northern Norrland	-

Table 18 Slovakia

Code of the NUTS-2-Region	Name of the NUTS-2-Region	CO ₂ -value for rapeseed (Grams of carbon dioxide equivalents per megajoule RME)
SK01	Bratislava	23.41
SK02	West Slovakia	24.47
SK03	Central Slovakia	26.85
SK04	East Slovakia	28.19

Table 19 Slovenia

Code of the NUTS-2-Region	Name of the NUTS-2-Region	CO ₂ .level for rapeseed (Grams of carbon dioxide equivalents per megajoule RME)
SI03	Eastern Slovenia	22.30
SI04	Western Slovenia	27.00



Table 20 Spair	Neme	
of the	of the NUTS-2-Region	(Grams of carbon dioxide
NUTS-2-Region	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	equivalents per megajoule
-		RME)
ES61	Andalusia	26.00
ES24	Aragon	29.00
ES12	Asturias	-
ES53	Baleares	-
	Canarias	-
ES13	Cantabria	-
ES41	Castilla-Leon	26.00
ES42	Castilla-La-Mancha	26.00
ES51	Catalonia	28.00
ES63y		-
ES64	Ceuta y Melilla	-
ES30	Comunidad Madrid	-
ES52	Comunidad Valencia	26.00
ES43	Extremadura	27.00
ES11	Galicia	-
ES23	La Rioja	-
ES62	Murcia	-
ES22	Navarra	26.00
ES21	Pais Vasco	26.00

Tabele 21 Czech Republic

Code of the NUTS-2-Region	Name of the NUTS-2-Region	CO ₂ -value for rapeseed (Grams of carbon dioxide equivalents per megajoule RME)
CZ01	Prague	23.10
CZ02	Stedníechy (Central Bohe- mia)	23.20
CZ03	Jihozápad (South-west)	23.20
CZ04	Severozápad (North-west)	23.00
CZ05	Severovýchod (North-east)	23.50
CZ06	Jihovýchod (South-east)	23.00
CZ07	Stední Morava (Central Mora- via)	23.10
CZ08	Moravskoslezsko (Moravia- Silesia)	23.50



Table 22 Hungary		
Code of the NUTS-2-Region	Name of the NUTS-2-Region	CO ₂ -value for rapeseed (Grams of carbon dioxide equivalents per megajoule RME)
HU10	Central Hungary	29.00
HU21	Central Transdanubia	29.00
HU22	Western Transdanubia	29.00
HU23	Southern Transdanubia	29.00
HU31	Northern Hungary	29.00
HU32	Northern Great Plain	29.00
HU33	Southern Great Plain	29.00

Table 23 Cyprus

Code of the NUTS-2-Region	Name of the NUTS-2-Region	CO ₂ -value for rapeseed (Grams of carbon dioxide equivalents per megajoule RME)
		-

PUBLISHER

OVID Verband der ölsaatenverarbeitenden Industrie in Deutschland e. V. Am Weidendamm 1A 10117 Berlin *info@ovid-verband.de*

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