

## 3.I - Agricultural: Other

### Short description

NFR-Code	Name of Category	Method	AD	EF	Key Category 1	State of reporting
3.I	Agriculture other					
<b>consisting of / including source categories</b>						
3.I	Storage of digestate from energy crops					

Legend T = key source by Trend / L = key source by Level

*Methods* D: Default RA: Reference Approach T1: Tier 1 / Simple Methodology \* T2: Tier 2\* T3: Tier 3 / Detailed Methodology \* C: CORINAIR CS: Country Specific M: Model as described in the EMEP/CORINAIR Emission Inventory Guidebook - 2019, in the group specific chapters.

*AD:- Data Source for Activity Data* NS: National Statistics RS: Regional Statistics IS: International Statistics PS: Plant Specific data AS: Associations, business organisations Q: specific questionnaires, surveys

*EF - Emission Factors* D: Default (EMEP Guidebook) C: Confidential CS: Country Specific PS: Plant Specific data

### Country specifics

## must be updated

In 2019, NH<sub>3</sub> emissions from category 3.I (agriculture other) derived up to YY0.5 % from total agricultural emissions, which is equal to ~YY 3.3 kt NH<sub>3</sub>. NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from category 3.I contribute YY0.15 % (~ YY0.18 kt) to the total agricultural emissions. All these emissions originate from the storage of digestate from energy crops (for details on anaerobic digestion of energy crops see Rösemann et al. 2021, Chapter 10 <sup>1)</sup>). Note that these emissions of NH<sub>3</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> from storage of anaerobically digested energy crops are excluded from emission accounting by adjustment as they are not considered in the NEC and Gothenburg commitments (see adjustments). The emissions resulting from the application of energy crop digestates as organic fertilizer are dealt with under 3.D.a.2.c. Activity Data Time series of activity data have been provided by KTBL (Kuratorium für Technik und Bauwesen in der Landwirtschaft / Association for Technology and Structures in Agriculture). From these data the amount of N in energy crops fed into anaerobic digestion was

calculated.

*Table 1: N amount in energy crops fed into anaerobic digestion*

## Methodology

The calculation of emissions from storage of digestate from energy crops considers two different types of storage, i. e. gastight storage and open tank. The frequencies of these storage types are also provided by KTBL. There are no emissions of  $\text{NH}_3$  and NO from gastight storage of digestate. Hence the total emissions from the storage of digestate are calculated by multiplying the amount of N in the digestate leaving the fermenter with the relative frequency of open tanks and the emission factor for open tank. The amount of N in the digestate leaving the fermenter is identical to the N amount in energy crops fed into anaerobic digestion (see Table 1) because N losses from pre-storage are negligible and there are no N losses from fermenter (see Rösemann et al. 2021, Chapter 10.2.1. Emission factors As no specific emission factor is known for the storage of digestion residues in open tanks, the  $\text{NH}_3$  emission factor for storage of cattle slurry with crust in open tanks was adopted (0.045 kg  $\text{NH}_3$  -N per kg TAN). This choice of emission factor is based on the fact that energy crops are, in general, co-fermented with animal manures (i. e. mostly slurry) and that a natural crust forms on the liquid digestates due to the relatively high dry matter content of the energy crops. The TAN content after the digestion process is 0.56 kg TAN per kg N. The NO emission factor for storage of digestion residues in open tanks was set to 0.0005 kg NO-N per kg N. Table 2 shows the resulting implied emission factors for  $\text{NH}_3$  -N and NO-N.  $\text{NO}_x$  emissions are related to NO-N emissions by the ratio of 46/14. This relationship also holds for NO-N and  $\text{NO}_x$  emission factors.

*Table 2: IEF for  $\text{NH}_3$  -N and NO-N emissions from storage of digested energy crops*

## Trend discussion for Key Sources

$\text{NH}_3$  and  $\text{NO}_x$  from storage of anaerobically digested energy crops are no key source.

## Recalculations

Table 3 shows the effects of recalculations on  $\text{NH}_3$  and  $\text{NO}_x$  emissions. Differences to the last year's submission are due to the update of activity data (**recalculation No 12**, see main page of the agricultural sector (<https://iir-de-2020.wikidot.com/3-agriculture>)). Further details about recalculations are described in Rösemann et al. (2021), Chapter 3.5.2.

*Table 3: Comparison of  $\text{NH}_3$  and  $\text{NO}_x$  emissions from 3.I, as reported in the 2020 and 2021 submissions*

## Uncertainty

Details will be described in [chapter 1.7](#).

<sup>1)</sup>

Rösemann et al. (2021): Rösemann C, Haenel H-D, Dämmgen U, Döring U, Wulf S, Eurich-Menden B,

Freibauer A, Döhler H, Schreiner C, Osterburg B & Fuß, R (2021): Calculations of gaseous and particulate emissions from German Agriculture 1990 –2019. Report on methods and data (RMD), Submission 2021. Thünen Report XX.

<https://www.thuenen.de/de/ak/arbeitsbereiche/emissionsinventare/>