1.A.5.b i - Military Ground Vehicles and Vehicles

Short description

In sub-category 1.A.5.b i - Other, Mobile (including Military) emissions from military ground-vehicles and mobile machinery are reported.

Method	AD	EF	Key Category
T1, T2	NS	CS, D	see superordinate chapter

Method

Activity data

Basically, all fuel consumption in military vehicles is included in the primary acitivity data provided by the National Energy Balances (NEB) (AGEB, 2019).

As the NEB does not provide specific data for military use, the following additional sources are used:

For the years as of 1995, the official mineral-oil data of the Federal Republic of Germany (Amtliche Mineralöldaten der Bundesrepublik Deutschland), prepared by the Federal Office of Economics and Export Control (BAFA), are used (BAFA, 2019) ¹⁾. Provided in units of [1,000 t], these amounts have to be converted into [TJ] on the basis of the relevant net calorific values given by ²⁾.

As the official mineral-oil data does not distinguish into fossil and biofuels but does provide amounts for inland deliveries of total diesel and gasoline fuels, no data on the consumption of biodiesel and bioethanol is available directly at the moment. Therefore, activity data for biofuels used in military vehicles are calculated by applying Germany's official annual biofuel shares to the named total deliveries (see also: info on EF).

Table 1: Annual fuel deliveries to the military for ground-vehicles and machinery, in terajoules

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Diesel Oil	15,037	8,001	1,364	3,366	990	622	972	681	683	580	578	415	279
Biodiesel	0	0	0	74	64	41	63	39	41	31	30	22	16
Gasoline	21,508	9,800	7,477	6,857	4,862	4,696	4,175	4,092	3,695	3,342	3,009	2,502	2,341
Biogasoline	0	0	0	47	188	192	185	175	161	145	131	107	105
Σ 1.A.5.b i	36,545	17,801	8,841	10,343	6,103	5,551	5,395	4,988	4,580	4,099	3,748	3,046	2,741

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++ Emission factors

Table 2: Annual country-specific emission factors ^ 1 ^ ^ , in kg/TJ

1		_	_	_		_	_		_	_	_	_	_	_	_				\top
	=	=	=	-	-	-	=	-	-	=	=	=	=	-	-	-	-		
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018		

< Diesel fuels																			
~ NH,,3,,	> 4.00																		
~ NMVOC	> 316	> 274																	
~ NO,,x,,	> 1,195	> 1,360																	
~ SO,,x,,	> 125	> 60.5	> 14.0	> 0.37															
~ PM	2		> 100	> 100	> 100														
~ BC	3		> 53.0	> 53.0	> 53.0														
~ CO	> 515	> 350																	
< Gasoline fuels					•			•						•					
~ NH,,3,,	> 4.00																		
~ NMVOC	> 594	> 373																	
~ NO,,x,,	> 682	> 725																	
~ SO,,x,,	> 11.8	> 8.30	> 3.20	> 0.40															
~ PM	2		> 3.63	> 3.55	> 3.13	> 2.66	> 2.66	> 2.51	> 2.39	> 2.27	> 2.14	> 2.09	> 2.03	> 1.97	> 1.91	> 1.91	> 1.91	> 1.91	> 1.91
~ BC	3		> 0.44	> 0.43	> 0.38	> 0.32	> 0.32	> 0.30	> 0.29	> 0.27	> 0.26	> 0.25	> 0.24	> 0.24	> 0.23	> 0.23	> 0.23	> 0.23	> 0.23
~ CO	> 4,199	> 4,010																	
~ TSP	4		> 2.46	> 0.82	>	>	>	>	> 0.00	>	>	> 0.00	>	>	>	>	> 0.00	> 0.00	> 0.00
~ Pb	4		> 1.54	> 0.52	> 0.00	> 0.00	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	> 0.00	> 0.00	> 0.00
1																			
2																			
3																			
4																			

NOTE: With respect to the emission factors applied for particulate matter, given the circumstances during test-bench measurements, condensables are most likely included at least partly.footnote During test-bench measurements, temperatures are likely to be significantly higher than under real-world conditions, thus reducing condensation. On the contrary, smaller dillution (higher number of primary particles acting as condensation germs) together with higher pressures increase the likeliness of condensation. So over-all condensables are very likely to occur but different to real-world conditions, footnote

For information on the **emission factors for heavy-metal and POP exhaust emissions**, please refer to Appendix 2.3 - Heavy Metal (HM) exhaust emissions from mobile sources] and Appendix 2.4 - Persistent Organic Pollutant (POP) exhaust emissions from mobile sources].

+ Discussion of emission trends

This sub-category is not considered separately in the key category analysis.

Due to the application of very several tier1 emission factors, most emission trends reported for this

sub-category only reflect the trend in fuel deliveries. Therefore, the fuel-consumption dependend trends in emission estimates are only influenced by the annual fuel mix.

gallery size="medium": 1A5bi EM NH3.png: 1A5bi EM NOx.png gallery

Here, for **sulphur dioxide**, this consumption-based falling trend is intensified by the impact of fuel-sulphur legislation.

gallery size="medium": 1A5bi EM SO2.png gallery

Over-all **particulate matter** emissions are by far dominated by emissions from diesel oil combustion with the falling trend basically following the decline in fuel consumption. Here, until 1997, the emission values reported for **total suspended particles (TSP)** are slightly higher than those reported for PM,,2.5,, and PM,,10,, due to the additional TSP emissions from leaded gasoline that was banned in 1997.

gallery size="medium": 1A5bi_EM_PM.png gallery

+ Recalculations

activity data Table: Revised activity data, in terajoules

	= 2009	= 2010	= 2011	= 2012	= 2013	= 2014	= 2015	= 2016	= 2017	
< 1.A.5.b i TOTAL										
~ Submission 2020	> 6,119	> 6,103	> 5,551	> 5,395	> 4,988	> 4,580	> 4,099	> 3,748	> 3,046	
~ Submission 2019	> 6,119	> 6,103	> 5,551	> 5,395	> 4,988	> 4,580	> 4,102	> 3,752	> 3,155	
~ absolute change	> -0.09	> 0.02	> 0.11	> 0.0	> 0.0	> 0.0	> -3.6	> -4.2	> -109	
~ relative change	> -0.00 1%	> 0.0004%	> 0.002%	> 0.00%	> 0.00%	> 0.00%	> -0.09%	> -0.11%	> -3.46%	
< Diesel Oil										
~ Submission 2020	> 1,003	> 990	> 622	> 972	> 681	> 683	> 580	> 578	> 415	
~ Submission 2019	> 1,003	> 990	> 622	> 972	> 681	> 683	> 583	> 582	> 421	
~ absolute change	> 0.02	> 0.02	> 0.00	> 0.00	> 0.00	> 0.00	> -3.50	> -4.10	> -5.76	
~ relative change	> 0.002 %	> 0.002%	> 0.00%	> 0.00%	> 0.00%	> 0.00%	> -0.60%	> -0.70%	> -1.37%	
< Biodiesel										
~ Submission 2020	> 69	> 64	> 41	> 63	> 39	> 41	> 31	> 30	> 22	
~ Submission 2019	> 69	> 64	> 41	> 63	> 39	> 41	> 32	> 31	> 22	
~ absolute change	> 0.00	> 0.00	> 0.00	> 0.00	> 0.00	> 0.00	> -0.19	> -0.22	> -0.31	

~ relative change	> 0.00 %	> 0.00%	> 0.00%	> 0.00%	> 0.00%	> 0.00%	> -0.60%	> -0.70%	> -1.37%	
< Gasoline										
~ Submission 2020	> 4,907	> 4,862	> 4,696	> 4,175	> 4,092	> 3,695	> 3,342	> 3,009	> 2,502	
~ Submission 2019	> 4,907	> 4,862	> 4,695	> 4,175	> 4,092	> 3,695	> 3,342	> 3,009	> 2,605	
~ absolute change	> -0.11	> 0.00	> 0.10	> 0.00	> 0.00	> 0.00	> 0.08	> 0.07	> -103	
~ relative change	> 0.00 %	> 0.00%	> 0.00%	> 0.00%	> 0.00%	> 0.00%	> 0.00%	> 0.00%	> -3.96%	
< Biogasoline										
~ Submission 2020	> 140	> 188	> 192	> 185	> 175	> 161	> 145	> 131	> 107	
~ Submission 2019	> 140	> 188	> 192	> 185	> 175	> 161	> 145	> 131	> 106	
~ absolute change	> 0.00	> 0.00	> 0.00	> 0.00	> 0.00	> 0.00	> 0.00	> 0.00	> 0.13	
~ relative change	> 0.00 %	> 0.00%	> 0.00%	> 0.00%	> 0.00%	> 0.00%	> 0.00%	> 0.00%	> 0.12%	

For pollutant-specific information on recalculated emission estimates for Base Year and **2017**, please see the pollutant specific recalculation tables following chapter 8.1 - Recalculations].

+ Planned improvements

Given the limited quality of the emission factors applied, the inventory compiler will check a possible revision at least for the main pollutants.

bibliography: 1: BAFA, 2019: Federal Office of Economics and Export Control (Bundesamt für Wirtschaft und Ausfuhrkontrolle, BAFA): Amtliche Mineralöldaten für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland; URL:

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⁽bibcite 1) (bibcite 2)