

# 1.A3.b ii - Transport: Road Transport: Light Duty Vehicles

## Short description

In sub-category *1.A.3.b ii - Road Transport: Light Duty Vehicles* emissions from fuel combustion in Light Duty Vehicles (LDVs) are reported.

| Category Code | Method          |                 |                 |       |     | AD    |     |     |     |      | EF       |     |     |                  |                   |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|------|----------|-----|-----|------------------|-------------------|
| 1.A.3.b ii    | T1, T3          |                 |                 |       |     | NS, M |     |     |     |      | CS, M, D |     |     |                  |                   |
| Key Category  | SO <sub>2</sub> | NO <sub>x</sub> | NH <sub>3</sub> | NMVOC | CO  | BC    | Pb  | Hg  | Cd  | Diox | PAH      | HCb | TSP | PM <sub>10</sub> | PM <sub>2.5</sub> |
| 1.A.3.b ii    | -/-             | L/-             | -/-             | -/-   | -/- | L/T   | -/- | -/- | -/- | -/-  | -/-      | -   | -/- | -/T              | L/T               |

**T** = key source by Trend **L** = key source by Level

### Methods

|           |                                 |
|-----------|---------------------------------|
| <b>D</b>  | Default                         |
| <b>RA</b> | Reference Approach              |
| <b>T1</b> | Tier 1 / Simple Methodology *   |
| <b>T2</b> | Tier 2*                         |
| <b>T3</b> | Tier 3 / Detailed Methodology * |
| <b>C</b>  | CORINAIR                        |
| <b>CS</b> | Country Specific                |
| <b>M</b>  | Model                           |

\* as described in the EMEP/CORINAIR Emission Inventory Guidebook - 2007, in the group specific chapters.

### AD - Data Source for Activity Data

|           |                                      |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>NS</b> | National Statistics                  |
| <b>RS</b> | Regional Statistics                  |
| <b>IS</b> | International Statistics             |
| <b>PS</b> | Plant Specific data                  |
| <b>AS</b> | Associations, business organisations |
| <b>Q</b>  | specific questionnaires, surveys     |

### EF - Emission Factors

|           |                          |
|-----------|--------------------------|
| <b>D</b>  | Default (EMEP Guidebook) |
| <b>C</b>  | Confidential             |
| <b>CS</b> | Country Specific         |
| <b>PS</b> | Plant Specific data      |

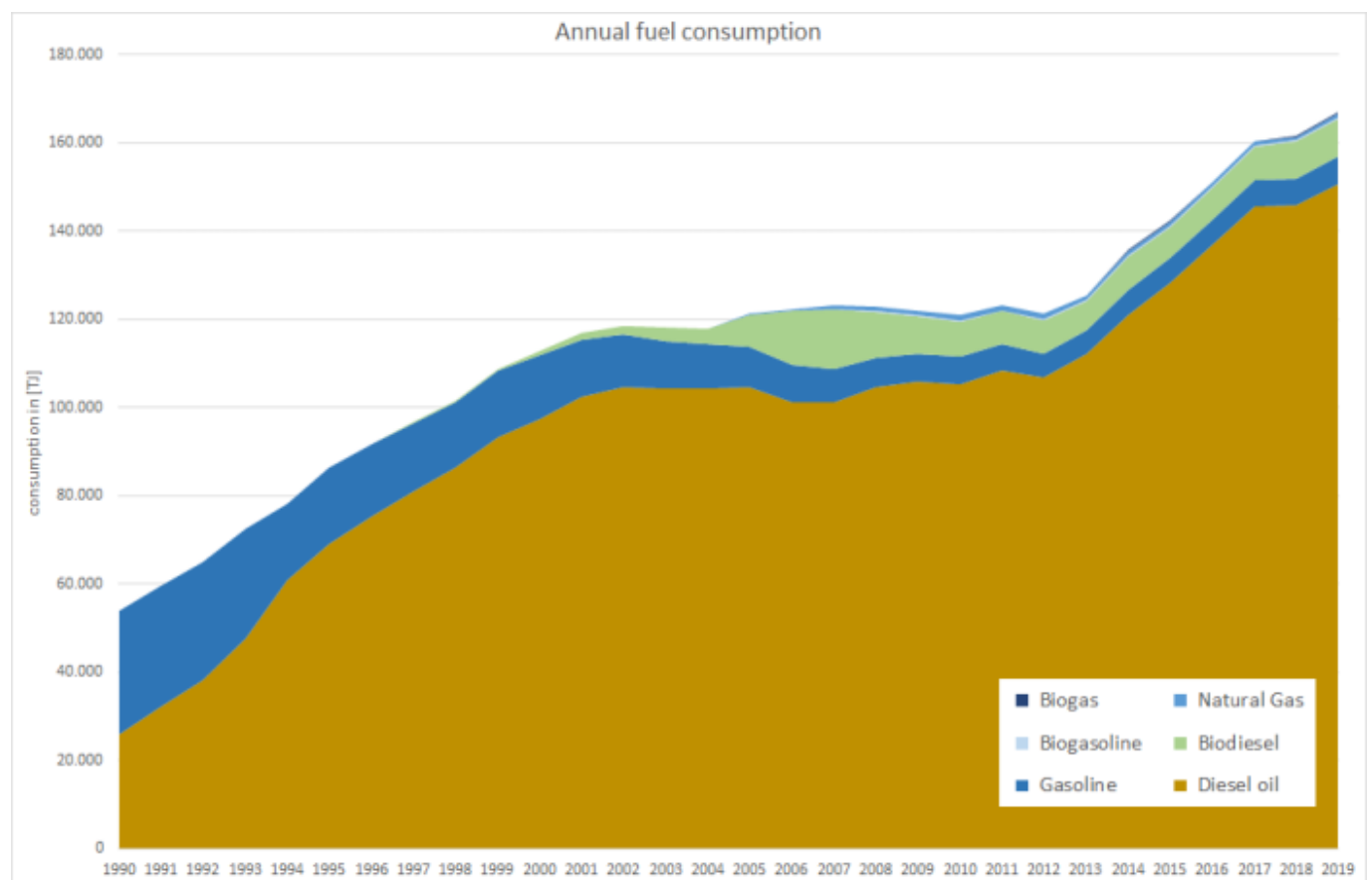
## Methodology

## Activity data

Specific consumption data for light-duty vehicles (LDV) are generated within TREMOD <sup>1)</sup>. - The following table provides an overview of annual amounts of fuels consumed by LDV in Germany.

Table 1: Annual fuel consumption of light duty vehicles, in terajoules

|                     | 1990          | 1995          | 2000           | 2005           | 2006           | 2007           | 2008           | 2009           | 2010           | 2011           | 2012           | 2013           | 2014           | 2015           | 2016           | 2017           | 2018           | 2019           |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| <b>Diesel oil</b>   | 25.715        | 69.182        | 97.262         | 104.706        | 101.229        | 101.076        | 104.483        | 105.776        | 105.371        | 108.404        | 106.812        | 112.127        | 121.134        | 128.288        | 136.814        | 145.516        | 145.785        | 150.608        |
| <b>Gasoline</b>     | 28.187        | 17.111        | 14.466         | 9.216          | 8.374          | 7.723          | 6.825          | 6.481          | 6.090          | 5.877          | 5.417          | 5.349          | 5.602          | 5.552          | 5.679          | 5.936          | 6.044          | 6.407          |
| <b>CNG</b>          | 0             | 0             | 0              | 340            | 484            | 706            | 927            | 1.127          | 1.217          | 1.266          | 1.177          | 952            | 1.022          | 1.085          | 868            | 779            | 762            | 727            |
| <b>Biodiesel</b>    | 0             | 108           | 1.078          | 6.997          | 12.205         | 13.523         | 10.410         | 8.545          | 8.078          | 7.564          | 7.538          | 6.650          | 7.444          | 7.017          | 7.253          | 7.768          | 8.474          | 8.575          |
| <b>Biogasoline</b>  | 0             | 0             | 0              | 63             | 121            | 104            | 130            | 185            | 235            | 241            | 240            | 229            | 244            | 241            | 247            | 250            | 272            | 276            |
| <b>Biogas</b>       | 0             | 0             | 0              | 0              | 0              | 0              | 0              | 0              | 0              | 0              | 168            | 188            | 258            | 183            | 204            | 242            | 205            | 332            |
| <b>Σ 1.A.3.b ii</b> | <b>53.902</b> | <b>86.401</b> | <b>112.806</b> | <b>121.322</b> | <b>122.412</b> | <b>123.133</b> | <b>122.776</b> | <b>122.115</b> | <b>120.992</b> | <b>123.351</b> | <b>121.353</b> | <b>125.495</b> | <b>135.703</b> | <b>142.366</b> | <b>151.065</b> | <b>160.491</b> | <b>161.541</b> | <b>166.925</b> |



For information on mileage, please refer to sub-chapters on emissions from [tyre & brake wear and road abrasion](#).

## Emission factors

The majority of emission factors for exhaust emissions from road transport are taken from the 'Handbook Emission Factors for Road Transport' (HBEFA, version 4.1) <sup>2)</sup> where they are provided on a tier3 level mostly and processed within the TREMOD software used by the party <sup>3)</sup>.

However, it is not possible to present these highly specific tier3 values here in a comprehensible way



With respect to the country-specific emission factors applied for particulate matter, given the circumstances during test-bench measurements, condensables are most likely included at least partly. <sup>1)</sup>

For heavy-metal (other than lead from leaded gasoline) and PAH exhaust-emissions, default emission factors from the 2019 EMEP Guidebook (EMEP/EEA, 2019) <sup>4)</sup> have been applied. Regarding PCDD/F, a tier1 EF from (Rentz et al., 2008) <sup>5)</sup> is used instead.

Table 3: tier1 emission factors

|                                                   | Pb     | Cd    | Hg    | As    | Cr    | Cu    | Ni    | Se    | Zn    | B[a]P   | B[b]F | B[k]F | I[1,2,3-c,d]p | PAH 1-4 | PCDD/F   |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------------|---------|----------|
|                                                   | [g/TJ] |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       | [mg/TJ] |       |       |               |         | [µg/km]  |
| <b>Diesel oil</b>                                 | 0.012  | 0.001 | 0.123 | 0.002 | 0.198 | 0.133 | 0.005 | 0.002 | 0.419 | 498     | 521   | 275   | 493           | 1.788   |          |
| <b>Biodiesel</b> <sup>1)</sup>                    | 0.013  | 0.001 | 0.142 | 0.003 | 0.228 | 0.153 | 0.005 | 0.003 | 0.483 | 575     | 601   | 317   | 569           | 2.062   |          |
| <b>Gasoline fuels</b>                             | 0.037  | 0.005 | 0.200 | 0.007 | 0.145 | 0.103 | 0.053 | 0.005 | 0.758 | 96      | 140   | 69    | 158           | 464     |          |
| <b>CNG<sup>2)</sup> &amp; biogas<sup>3)</sup></b> | NE     | NE    | NE    | NE    | NE    | NE    | NE    | NE    | NE    | NE      | NE    | NE    | NE            | NE      |          |
| <b>LPG<sup>4)</sup></b>                           | NE     | NE    | NE    | NE    | NE    | NE    | NE    | NE    | NE    | 4.35    | 0.00  | 4.35  | 4.35          | 13.0    |          |
| <b>all fuels</b>                                  |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |         |       |       |               |         | 0.000006 |

<sup>1)</sup> values differ from EFs applied for fossil diesel oil to take into account the specific NCV of biodiesel

<sup>2)</sup> no specific default available from <sup>6)</sup>; value derived from CNG powered busses

<sup>3)</sup> no specific default available from <sup>7)</sup>; values available for CNG also applied for biogas

<sup>4)</sup> no specific default available from <sup>8)</sup>; value derived from LPG powered passenger cars

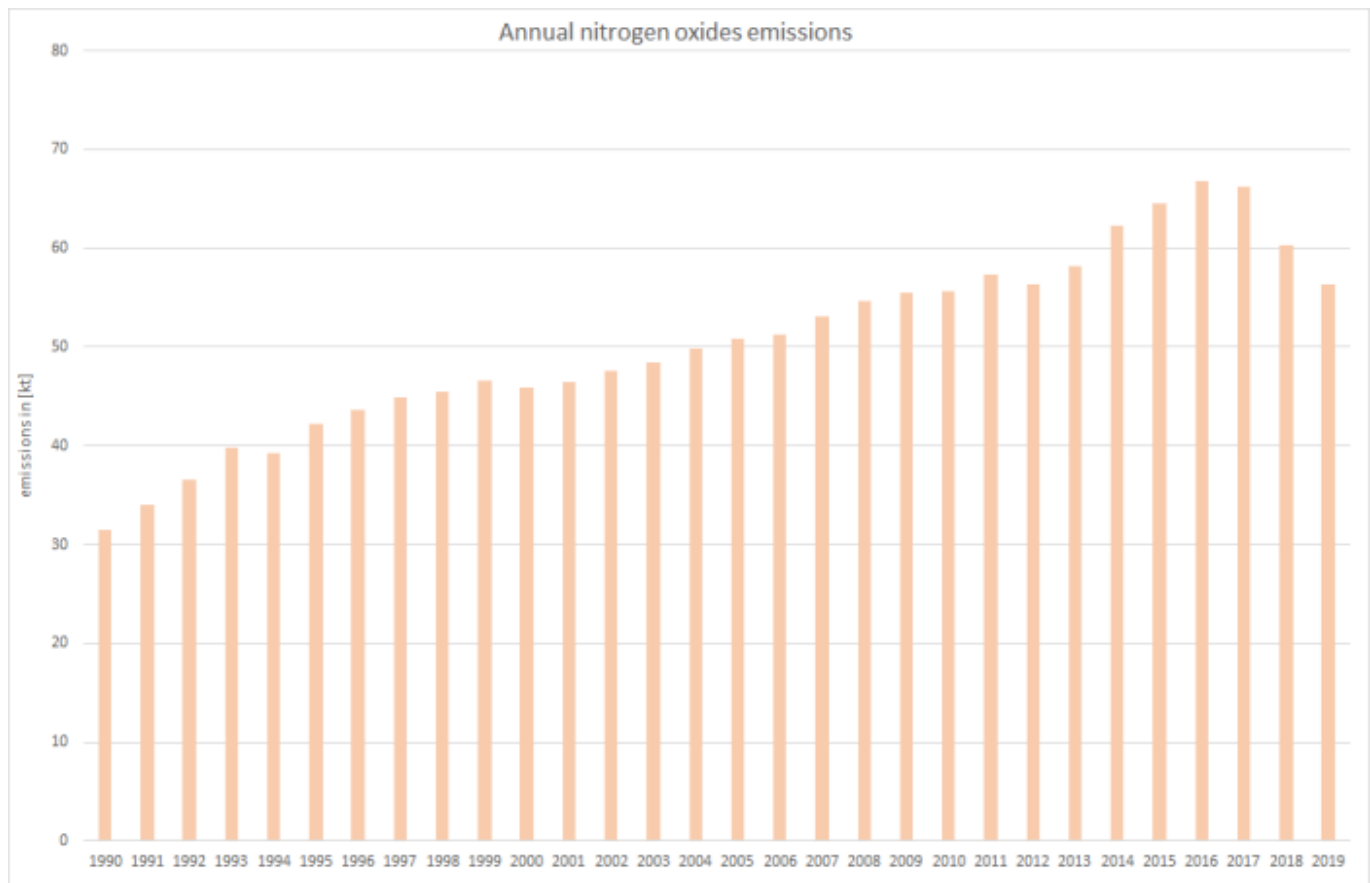
## Discussion of emission trends

Table: Outcome of Key Category Analysis

|      |                 |     |                  |                   |
|------|-----------------|-----|------------------|-------------------|
| for: | NO <sub>x</sub> | BC  | PM <sub>10</sub> | PM <sub>2.5</sub> |
| by:  | L/-             | L/T | -/T              | L/T               |

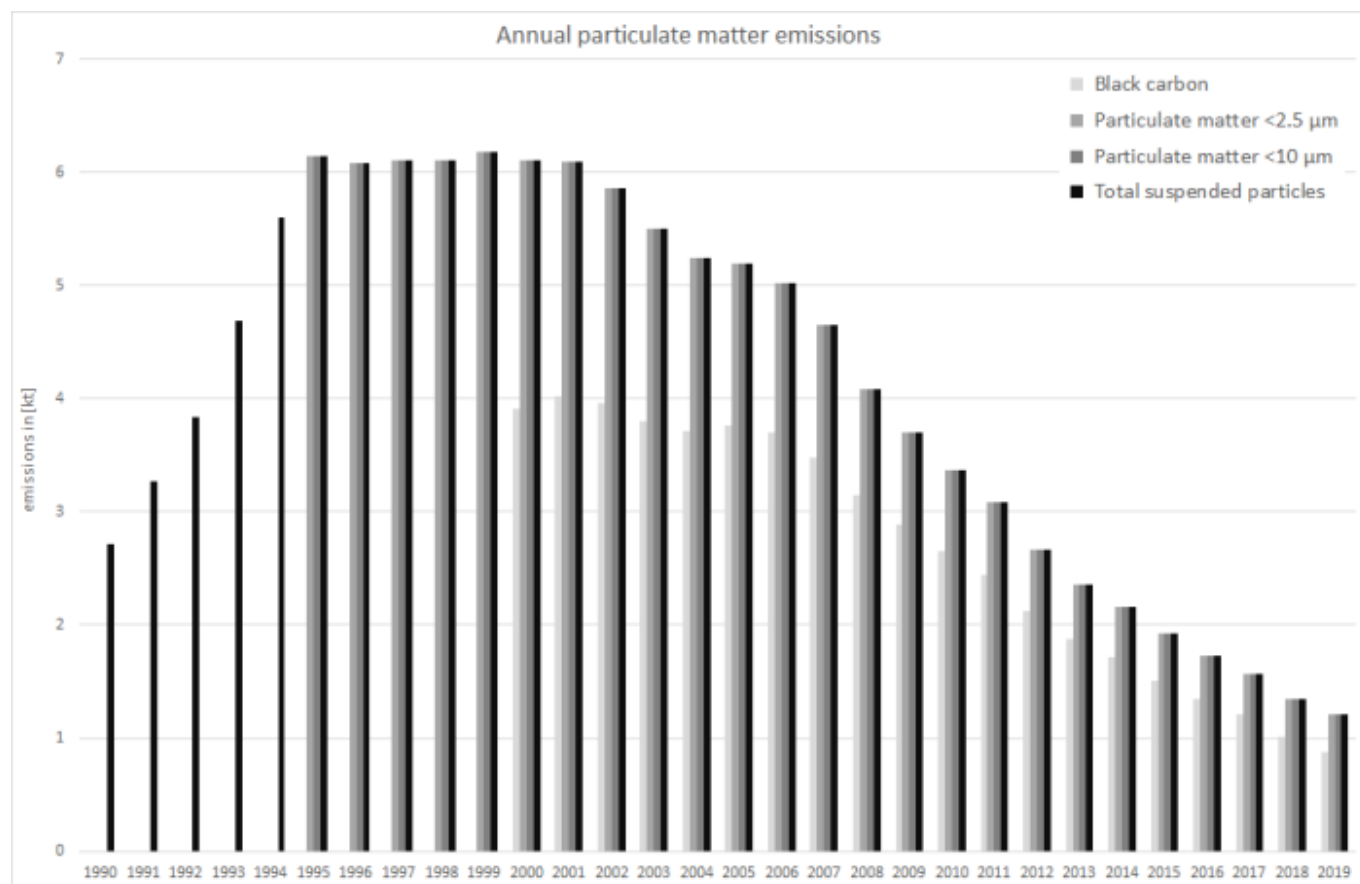
### Nitrogen oxides

NO<sub>x</sub> emissions increased steadily until 2002 following the shift to diesel engines. During the last ten years, emissions decline steadily due to catalytic-converter use and engine improvements resulting from ongoing tightening of emissions laws and improved fuel quality.



## Particulate matter & Black carbon

Starting in the middle of the 1990s, a so-called “diesel boom” began, leading to a switch from gasoline to diesel powered passenger cars. As the newly registered diesel cars had to meet the EURO2 standard (in force since 1996/'97) with a PM limit value less than half the EURO1 value, the growing diesel consumption was overcompensated quickly by the mitigation technologies implemented due to the new EURO norm. During the following years, new EURO norms came into force. With the still ongoing “diesel boom” those norms led to a stabilisation (EURO3, 2000/'01) of emissions and to another strong decrease of PM emissions (EURO4, 2005/'06), respectively. Over-all, the increased consumption of diesel in passenger cars was overestimated by the implemented mitigation technologies.



## Recalculations

Compared to submission 2020, recalculations were carried out due to a routine revision of the TREMOD software and the revision of several National Energy Balances (NEB).

Here, **activity data** were revised within TREMOD.

Table 4: Revised fuel consumption data, in terajoules

|                   | 1990    | 1995    | 2000    | 2005    | 2006    | 2007    | 2008    | 2009    | 2010    | 2011    | 2012    | 2013    | 2014    | 2015    | 2016    | 2017    | 2018    |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| <b>Diesel oil</b> |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Submission 2021   | 25.715  | 69.182  | 97.262  | 104.706 | 101.229 | 101.076 | 104.483 | 105.776 | 105.371 | 108.404 | 106.812 | 112.127 | 121.134 | 128.288 | 136.814 | 145.516 | 145.785 |
| Submission 2020   | 41.153  | 89.124  | 116.634 | 121.822 | 105.582 | 105.122 | 108.097 | 109.289 | 108.711 | 111.764 | 110.034 | 115.424 | 118.957 | 126.159 | 134.558 | 143.170 | 143.928 |
| absolute change   | -15.437 | -19.942 | -19.372 | -17.116 | -4.353  | -4.046  | -3.614  | -3.513  | -3.340  | -3.361  | -3.222  | -3.297  | 2.177   | 2.129   | 2.256   | 2.346   | 1.857   |
| relative change   | -37,5%  | -22,4%  | -16,6%  | -14,1%  | -4,12%  | -3,85%  | -3,34%  | -3,21%  | -3,07%  | -3,01%  | -2,93%  | -2,86%  | 1,83%   | 1,69%   | 1,68%   | 1,64%   | 1,29%   |
| <b>Biodiesel</b>  |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Submission 2021   | 0       | 108     | 1.078   | 6.997   | 12.205  | 13.523  | 10.410  | 8.545   | 8.078   | 7.564   | 7.538   | 6.650   | 7.444   | 7.017   | 7.253   | 7.768   | 8.474   |
| Submission 2020   | 0       | 139     | 1.292   | 8.112   | 12.701  | 14.020  | 10.724  | 8.761   | 8.273   | 7.730   | 7.704   | 6.789   | 7.248   | 6.839   | 7.082   | 7.593   | 8.307   |
| absolute change   | 0       | -31,1   | -215    | -1.115  | -496    | -497    | -315    | -215    | -194    | -167    | -166    | -140    | 196     | 179     | 172     | 175     | 167     |
| relative change   | #DIV/0! | -22,4%  | -16,6%  | -13,7%  | -3,90%  | -3,54%  | -2,94%  | -2,46%  | -2,35%  | -2,16%  | -2,16%  | -2,06%  | 2,70%   | 2,61%   | 2,42%   | 2,31%   | 2,01%   |
| <b>Gasoline</b>   |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Submission 2021   | 28.187  | 17.111  | 14.466  | 9.216   | 8.374   | 7.723   | 6.825   | 6.481   | 6.090   | 5.877   | 5.417   | 5.349   | 5.602   | 5.552   | 5.679   | 5.936   | 6.044   |
| Submission 2020   | 31.432  | 19.932  | 16.561  | 10.726  | 9.665   | 8.888   | 7.792   | 7.367   | 6.899   | 6.646   | 6.117   | 6.022   | 5.989   | 6.042   | 6.145   | 6.354   | 6.442   |
| absolute change   | -3.245  | -2.820  | -2.094  | -1.510  | -1.291  | -1.165  | -966    | -887    | -809    | -769    | -700    | -674    | -387    | -490    | -466    | -418    | -398    |
| relative change   | -10,3%  | -14,1%  | -12,6%  | -14,1%  | -13,4%  | -13,1%  | -12,4%  | -12,0%  | -11,7%  | -11,6%  | -11,4%  | -11,2%  | -6,47%  | -8,11%  | -7,58%  | -6,58%  | -6,18%  |

|                    |  |  |  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------------------|--|--|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| <b>Biogasoline</b> |  |  |  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| Submission 2021    |  |  |  | 63,3   | 121    | 104    | 130    | 185    | 235    | 241    | 240    | 229    | 244    | 241    | 247    | 250    | 272    |
| Submission 2020    |  |  |  | 73,7   | 139    | 120    | 149    | 210    | 267    | 272    | 271    | 258    | 260    | 262    | 267    | 268    | 290    |
| absolute change    |  |  |  | -10,4  | -18,6  | -15,7  | -18,5  | -25,3  | -31,3  | -31,5  | -31,0  | -28,9  | -16,8  | -21,3  | -20,2  | -17,6  | -17,9  |
| relative change    |  |  |  | -14,1% | -13,4% | -13,1% | -12,4% | -12,0% | -11,7% | -11,6% | -11,4% | -11,2% | -6,47% | -8,11% | -7,58% | -6,58% | -6,18% |
| <b>CNG</b>         |  |  |  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| Submission 2021    |  |  |  | 340    | 484    | 706    | 927    | 1.127  | 1.217  | 1.266  | 1.177  | 952    | 1.022  | 1.085  | 868    | 779    | 762    |
| Submission 2020    |  |  |  | 341    | 485    | 707    | 928    | 1.128  | 1.218  | 1.267  | 1.179  | 953    | 981    | 1.073  | 858    | 771    | 900    |
| absolute change    |  |  |  | -0,81  | -1,15  | -1,50  | -1,60  | -1,57  | -1,54  | -1,53  | -1,59  | -1,09  | 40,9   | 11,9   | 9,76   | 8,12   | -138   |
| relative change    |  |  |  | -0,24% | -0,24% | -0,21% | -0,17% | -0,14% | -0,13% | -0,12% | -0,13% | -0,11% | 4,17%  | 1,11%  | 1,14%  | 1,05%  | -15,4% |
| <b>Biogas</b>      |  |  |  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| Submission 2021    |  |  |  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        | 168    | 188    | 258    | 183    | 204    | 242    |
| Submission 2020    |  |  |  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        | 168    | 189    | 247    | 181    | 202    | 240    |
| absolute change    |  |  |  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        | -0,23  | -0,21  | 10,31  | 2,01   | 2,29   | 2,53   |
| relative change    |  |  |  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        | -0,13% | -0,11% | 4,17%  | 1,11%  | 1,14%  | 1,05%  |

Due to the variety of tier3 **emission factors** applied, it is not possible to display any changes in these data sets in a comprehensible way.



For more information on recalculated emission estimates reported for Base Year and 2018, please see the pollutant-specific recalculation tables following chapter [8.1 - Recalculations](#).

## Planned improvements

Besides a routine revision of the underlying model, no specific improvements are planned.

## FAQs

<sup>1), 3)</sup> Knörr et al. (2020a): Knörr, W., Heidt, C., Gores, S., & Bergk, F.: ifeu Institute for Energy and Environmental Research (Institut für Energie- und Umweltforschung Heidelberg gGmbH, ifeu): Fortschreibung des Daten- und Rechenmodells: Energieverbrauch und Schadstoffemissionen des motorisierten Verkehrs in Deutschland 1960-2035, sowie TREMOD, im Auftrag des Umweltbundesamtes, Heidelberg & Berlin, 2020.

<sup>2)</sup> Keller et al. (2017): Keller, M., Hausberger, S., Matzer, C., Wüthrich, P., & Notter, B.: Handbook Emission Factors for Road Transport, version 4.1 (Handbuch Emissionsfaktoren des Straßenverkehrs 4.1) URL: <http://www.hbefa.net/e/index.html> - Dokumentation, Bern, 2017.

<sup>4), 6), 7), 8)</sup> EMEP/EEA, 2019: EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook 2019; <https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/emep-eea-guidebook-2019/part-b-sectoral-guidance-chapters/1-energy/1-a-combustion/1-a-3-b-i/view>; Copenhagen, 2019.

<sup>5)</sup> Rentz et al., 2008: Nationaler Durchführungsplan unter dem Stockholmer Abkommen zu persistenten organischen Schadstoffen (POPs), im Auftrag des Umweltbundesamtes, FKZ 205 67 444, UBA Texte | 01/2008, January 2008 - URL:

<http://www.umweltbundesamt.de/en/publikationen/nationaler-durchfuehrungsplan-unter-stockholmer>  
<sup>1)</sup>

During test-bench measurements, temperatures are likely to be significantly higher than under real-world conditions, thus reducing condensation. On the contrary, smaller dilution (higher number of primary particles acting as condensation germs) together with higher pressures increase the likelihood of condensation. So over-all condensables are very likely to occur but different to real-world conditions.