

## Chapter 2 - Explanation of Key Trends

This chapter features tabular and graphical representations of emissions and emission trends for CO, NMVOC, NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, NH<sub>3</sub>, TSP, PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub> and Black Carbon. The covered time scale stretches from 1990 to the latest reporting year for data and further back for general explanation. Emissions are listed as totals here and detailed by NFR source category in the pollutant-specific subsections, these also include summaries of the main drivers for the pollutant in question. The subsections also feature details on the inventory preparation process for the individual pollutants and source categories, including the tier of the methods applied and data characterisation.

### Detailed emission trends

- Nitrogen Oxide (NO<sub>x</sub>)
- Sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>)
- Non-Methane Volatile Organic Compounds (NMVOC)
- Ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>)
- Carbon Monoxide (CO)
- Total suspended particulate matter (TSP)
- Fine Particulate Matter (PM<sub>10</sub>)
- Fine Particulate Matter (PM<sub><sub>2.5</sub>)</sub>
- Black Carbon (BC)
- Persistent Organic Pollutants (POP)
- Heavy Metals (HM)

### Total emission trends

Between the 1950s and 1970s, air pollution in both parts of Germany was considerably higher than today, mainly due to the “traditional” pollutants sulphur dioxide, airborne particulates and to some extent nitrogen oxides. The reduction in the concentration of pollutants has been forced by regulations that induced technological advancements in stationary combustion plants and vehicles and caused the gradual changeover from solid fuels like coal and lignite to oil and gas, the increased use of low-sulphur heating oil, and, later, the desulphurisation of flue gases in large combustion plants (LCP).

Air pollution control measures, regulated by law from 1983 onward, have led to a further major pollutant reduction of average annual levels – to below 25 µg/m<sup>3</sup> in the case of SO<sub>2</sub> concentrations. In eastern Germany, decreases in SO<sub>2</sub> and particulate emissions associated with economic restructuring, redevelopment of smokestack industrial areas, and the construction of advanced, state-of-the-art industrial plants are also reflected in the emission concentrations measured. For example, the annual mean SO<sub>2</sub> pollution levels in the industrial and urban conurbations of West Saxony, southern Saxony-Anhalt, and eastern Thuringia fell from about 150–175 µg/m<sup>3</sup> to 8–15 µg/m<sup>3</sup> between 1990 and 2003. As a result of the reductions achieved, the winter smog alarms that were previously caused by sulphur dioxide emissions have been effectively eliminated. This applies to both east and west Germany, even in topographically unfavourable locations such as valleys and geological basins.

The graph below shows total emission trends for the most important pollutants. The values are displayed as decrease of emission in percent compared to a base year, set to 1995 for PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub>, to 2000 for Black Carbon, and 1990 for all other pollutants. All absolute values given are in kilotons (kt).

(insert diagram & table)

Due to the fact that air pollution is not being kept within national borders, the issue has been on both the UN's as well as the European Union's agenda for a long time, resulting in increasingly strict regulations for air quality management, as new knowledge and concepts were taken into consideration. The framework for these regulations is the Council “Framework” Directive 96/62/EC of 27 September 1996 on ambient air quality assessment and management, the objectives and principles of which are set out in concrete terms in so-called daughter directives.

The framework directive and the first two daughter directives were adopted in German law through the 22nd Federal Immission Control Ordinance (22nd BImSchV). The third daughter directive was subsequently adopted through the 33rd Federal Immission Control Ordinance (33rd BImSchV), whilst the fourth daughter directive is currently passing through the legislative process. The limit values specified in the daughter directives are based on the work of the World Health Organisation (WHO) and, in general, are considerably lower than the limits specified in previous regulations. Where particle

emissions are considered, new limit values for fine dust (PM<sub>10</sub>) have replaced the previous limit values for total suspended particulate matter (TSP). Another new feature compared to the previous EC directives is that the first daughter directive makes it compulsory to make up-to-date information on ambient air quality and air pollution situation routinely available to the public.

In addition to the air quality directives, the European Commission has also issued Directive 2001/81/EC on national emission ceilings (NEC) for certain atmospheric pollutants, restricting maximum national emission levels for the year 2010. This directive covers sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>), and volatile organic compounds (VOC), and was adopted into German law through the 33rd BImSchV. In late 2016, the revised NEC Directive EU/2016/2284 has entered into force, establishing emission reduction target for 2020 and 2030.