

# 3.D - Agricultural Soils

## Short description

NFR-Code	Name of Category	Method	AD	EF	State of reporting
<b>3.D</b>	<b>Agricultural Soils</b>				
<b>consisting of / including source categories</b>					
3.D.a.1	Inorganic N-fertilizers (includes also urea application)	T2 (NH <sub>3</sub> ), T1 (for NO <sub>x</sub> )	NS,RS	D (NH <sub>3</sub> ), D (NO <sub>x</sub> )	
3.D.a.2.a	Animal manure applied to soils	T2, T3 (NH <sub>3</sub> ), T1 (for NO <sub>x</sub> )	M	CS (NH <sub>3</sub> ), D (NO <sub>x</sub> )	
3.D.a.2.b	Sewage sludge applied to soils	T1 (for NH <sub>3</sub> ,NO <sub>x</sub> )	NS, RS	D (NH <sub>3</sub> ), D (NO <sub>x</sub> )	
3.D.a.2.c	Other organic fertilisers applied to soils (including compost)	T2 (for NO <sub>x</sub> , NH <sub>3</sub> )	M	CS	
3.D.a.3	Urine and dung deposited by grazing animals	T1 (for NH <sub>3</sub> , NO <sub>x</sub> )	NS,RS	D	
3.D.c	Farm-level agricultural operations including storage, handling and transport of agricultural products	T1 (for TSP, PM <sub>10</sub> , PM <sub>2.5</sub> )	NS, RS	D	
3.D.d	Off-farm storage, handling and transport of bulk agricultural products				NA & for Black Carbon, NR
3.D.e	Cultivated crops	T2 (NMVOC)	NS, RS	D	
3.D.f	Agriculture other including use of pesticides	T2 (HCB)	NS	D	

Key Category	NO <sub>x</sub>	NMVOC	SO <sub>2</sub>	NH <sub>3</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	TSP	BC	CO	Pb	Cd	Hg	Diox	PAH	HCB
3.D.a.1	L/-	-	-	L/T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.D.a.2.a	L/-	-	-	L/T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.D.a.2.b	-/-	-	-	-/-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.D.a.2.c	-/-	-	-	L/T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.D.a.3	-/-	-	-	-/-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.D.c	-	-	-	-	-/-	L/-	L/-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.D.e	-	-/-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.D.f	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L/-

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

Methods	
<b>D</b>	Default
<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/EEA Emission Inventory Guidebook - 2019, 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 (or surveys)
<b>M</b>	Model / Modelled
<b>C</b>	Confidential
EF - Emission Factors	
<b>D</b>	Default (EMEP Guidebook)

<b>C</b>	Confidential
<b>CS</b>	Country Specific
<b>PS</b>	Plant Specific data
<b>M</b>	Model / Modelled

## Country specifics



### NH<sub>3</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub>

In 2021, agricultural soils emitted 270.8 kt NH<sub>3</sub> or 56.1 % of the total agricultural NH<sub>3</sub> emissions in Germany (482.3 kt NH<sub>3</sub>). The main contributions to the total NH<sub>3</sub> emissions from agricultural soils are the application of manure (3.D.a.2.a), with 167.4 kt (61.8 %) and the application of other organic N-fertilizers (3.D.a.2.c) with 54.3 kt (20.1 %).

Application of synthetic N-fertilizers (3.D.a.1) contributes 34.9 kt NH<sub>3</sub> (12.9 %). N excretions on pastures (3.D.a.3) have a share of 12.5 kt NH<sub>3</sub> (4.6 %) and the application of sewage sludge (3.D.a.2.b) leads to 1.7 kt NH<sub>3</sub> (0.6 %).

In 2021, agricultural soils were the source of 98.6 % (106.5 kt) of the total of NO<sub>x</sub> emissions in the agricultural category (108.0 kt). The NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from agricultural soils are primarily due to application of inorganic fertilizer (3.D.a.1) (48.0 %) and manure (3.D.a.2.a) (34 %). Application of other organic N-fertilizers (3.D.a.2.c) contributes 13.1 % to agricultural soil emissions, 4.3 % are due to excretions on pastures (3.D.a.3). Emissions from application of sewage sludge (3.D.a.2.b) contribute 0.5 %.

### NM VOC

In 2021, the category of agricultural soils contributed 9.4 kt NM VOC or 3.2 % to the total agricultural NM VOC emissions in Germany. The only emission source was cultivated crops (3.D.e).

### TSP, PM<sub>10</sub> & PM<sub>2.5</sub>

In 2021, agricultural soils contributed, respectively, 34.6 % (21.0 kt), 63.0 % (21.0 kt) and 31.1 % (1.6 kt) to the total agricultural TSP, PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions (60.6 kt, 33.3 kt, 5.3 kt, respectively). The emissions are reported in category 3.D.c (Farm-level agricultural operations including storage, handling and transport of agricultural products).

### 3.D.a.1 - Inorganic N-fertilizers

The calculation of NH<sub>3</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> (NO) emissions from the application of synthetic fertilizers is described in Rösemann et al. (2023), Chapters 5.2.1.2 and 5.2.2.2 <sup>1)</sup>.

#### Activity Data

German statistics report the amounts of fertilizers sold which are assumed to equal the amounts that are applied. Since the 2021 submission, storage effects are approximated by applying a moving average to the sales data (moving centered three-year average, for the last year a weighted two-year average, which assigns 2/3 of the weight to the last year).

Table 1: AD for the estimation of NH<sub>3</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from application of synthetic fertilizers

Application of inorganic fertilizers in Gg N															
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Application of fertilizers (total)	2'196	1'723	1'922	1'797	1'635	1'665	1'692	1'655	1'716	1'736	1'731	1'622	1'499	1'404	1'362
Calcium ammonium nitrate	1'368	1'044	982	824	689	708	680	644	633	618	605	571	543	520	508
Nitrogen solutions (urea AN)	127	223	261	236	180	187	181	173	173	172	171	162	151	137	132
Urea	243	180	247	290	362	323	348	342	391	417	433	377	310	248	225
Ammonium phosphates	85	55	66	55	64	71	77	78	82	84	82	77	65	64	63
Other NK and NPK	246	162	175	126	63	66	73	71	72	67	62	54	52	51	52
Other straight fertilizers	127	60	191	266	277	311	331	348	365	377	377	381	378	383	383

#### Methodology

NH<sub>3</sub> emissions from the application of synthetic fertilizers are calculated using the Tier 2 approach according to EMEP (2019)-3D-14ff <sup>2)</sup>, distinguishing between various fertilizer types, see Table 2. For NO<sub>x</sub>, the Tier 1 approach described in EMEP (2019) [10]-3D-11 is applied.

#### Emission factors

The emission factors for NH<sub>3</sub> depend on fertilizer type, see EMEP (2019)-3D-15. Table 2 lists the EMEP emission factors for the fertilizers used in the inventory. In order to reflect average German conditions the emission factors for cool climate and a pH value lower than 7 was chosen. For urea fertilizer the German fertilizer ordinance prescribes the use of urease inhibitors or the immediate incorporation into the soil from 2020 onwards. The NH<sub>3</sub> emission factor for urea fertilizers is therefore reduced by 70% from 2020 onwards, according to Bittman et al. (2014, Table 15) <sup>3)</sup>.

Table 2: NH<sub>3</sub>-EF for synthetic fertilizers

Synthetic fertilizers, emission factors in kg NH <sub>3</sub> per kg fertilizer N	
Fertilizer type	EF
Calcium ammonium nitrate	0.008
Nitrogen solutions (UREA AN)	0.098
Urea	0.155 (from 2020: 0.0465)
Ammonium phosphates	0.050
Other NK and NPK	0.050
Other straight fertilizers	0.010

For NO<sub>x</sub>, the simpler methodology by EMEP (2019)-3D-11 was used. The emission factor 0.040 from EMEP, 2019-3D, Table 3.1 has the units of kg N<sub>2</sub>O per kg fertilizer N and was derived from Stehfest and Bouwman (2006) <sup>4)</sup>. The German inventory uses the emission factor 0.012 kg NO-N per kg N derived from Stehfest and Bouwman (2006). This is equivalent to an emission factor of 0.03943 kg NO<sub>x</sub> per kg fertilizer N (obtained by multiplying 0.012 kg NO-N per kg N with the molar weight ratio 46/14 for NO<sub>2</sub>: NO). The inventory uses the unrounded emission factor.

Table 3: Emission factor for NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from fertilizer application

Emission factor	kg NO-N per kg fertilizer N	kg NO <sub>x</sub> per kg fertilizer N
EF <sub>fert</sub>	0.012	0.039

### Trend discussion for Key Sources

In the last years (and ufrom 2016 to 2020 in dramatic fashion) fertilizer sales have decreased. Emissions have fallen accordingly. This is even more pronounced for NH<sub>3</sub> than for NO<sub>x</sub>, as total NH<sub>3</sub> from the application of mineral fertilizers is, until the year 2019, very strongly correlated with the amount of urea applied (R2 = 0.89), the sales of which have decreased more than for all other mineral fertilizers. Since 2020 the negative trend is reinforced as urea fertilizer have to be either used with urease inhibitors or have to be incorporated into the soil directly, which causes 70 % lower emissions (Bittman et al. 2014).

### Recalculations

Table REC-1 shows the effects of recalculations on NH<sub>3</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions. The only differences are in 200 as the year 2021 is now included in the weighted average.

Table REC-1: Comparison of NH<sub>3</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from fertilizer application of the submissions (SUB) 2022 and 2023

NH <sub>3</sub> and NO <sub>x</sub> emissions from fertilizer application, in Gg																
	SUB	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
NH <sub>3</sub>	2022	78.82	69.56	85.64	86.36	88.43	83.96	88.04	85.95	93.92	97.89	99.73	89.25	76.79	65.63	36.97
NH <sub>3</sub>	2021	78.82	69.56	85.64	86.36	88.43	83.96	88.04	85.95	93.92	97.89	99.73	89.25	76.79	68.09	
NO <sub>x</sub>	2022	86.57	67.94	75.77	70.84	64.48	65.66	66.71	65.25	67.65	68.46	68.24	63.95	59.11	55.34	53.71
NO <sub>x</sub>	2021	86.57	67.94	75.77	70.84	64.48	65.66	66.71	65.25	67.65	68.46	68.24	63.95	59.11	55.97	

### Planned improvements

No improvements are planned at present.

## 3.D.a.2.a - Animal manure applied to soils

In this sub category Germany reports the NH<sub>3</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> (NO) emissions from application of manure (including application of anaerobically digested manure). For an overview see Rösemann et al. (2023), Chapters 5.2.1.2 and 5.2.2.2.

Germany uses the Tier 2 methodology for estimating NMVOC emissions for cattle in sector 3.B (manure management). The use of this methodology yields NMVOC emissions which formally could be reported in the sectors 3.D.a.2.a and 3.D.a.3 (grazing emissions). However, to be congruent with the NMVOC emissions for other animal categories, Germany reports these emissions in the NMVOC emissions reported from manure management (3.B). For the NFR codes 3.D.a.2.a and 3.D.a.3 the notation key IE is used for NMVOC emissions.

### Activity data

The calculation of the amount of N in manure applied is based on the N mass flow approach (see 3.B). It is the total of N excreted by animals in the housing and the N imported with bedding material minus N losses by emissions of N species from housing and storage. Hence, the amount of total N includes the N contained in anaerobically digested manures to be applied to the field.

The frequencies of application techniques and incorporation times as well as the underlying data sources are described in Rösemann et al. (2023), Chapter 2.5. The frequencies are provided e. g. in the NIR 2023<sup>5)</sup>, Chapter 19.3.2.

Table 4: AD for the estimation of NH<sub>3</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from application of manure

Application of manure in Gg N															
1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
1'120	972	954	924	928	933	949	961	972	972	966	961	947	940	932	

## Methodology

NH<sub>3</sub> emissions from manure application are calculated separately for each animal species in the mass flow approach by multiplying the respective TAN amount with NH<sub>3</sub> emission factors for the various manure application techniques. For details see [3-b-manure-management 3.B] and Rösemann et al. (2023), Chapter 5.2.1.2. For NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from manure application the inventory calculates NO-N emissions (see Rösemann et al. (2023), Chapter 5.2.2.2, that are subsequently converted into NO<sub>x</sub> emissions by multiplying with the molar weight ratio 46/14. The Tier 1 approach for the application of synthetic fertilizer as described in EMEP (2019)-3D-11 is used, as no specific methodology is available for manure application.

## Emission factors

Table 5 shows the time series of the overall German NH<sub>3</sub> IEF defined as the ratio of total NH<sub>3</sub>-N emission from manure application to the total amount of N spread with manure.

Table 5: IEF for NH<sub>3</sub>-N from application of manure

IEF in kg NH <sub>3</sub> -N per kg N in applied manure														
1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
0.202	0.187	0.180	0.168	0.162	0.162	0.157	0.155	0.152	0.150	0.148	0.147	0.145	0.143	0.140

For NO<sub>x</sub> the same emission factor as for the application of synthetic fertilizer was used (see Table 3).

## Trend discussion for Key Sources

Both NH<sub>3</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from the application of animal manures are key sources. Total NO<sub>x</sub> is calculated proportionally to the total N in the manures applied which decreased remarkably from 1990 to 1991 due to the decline in animal numbers following the German reunification (reduction of livestock numbers in Eastern Germany). In the 1990s and 2000s this was followed by a weakened decline in animal manure amounts. From 2010 to 2014 there was a slight increase and since then the amount of N in manure applied has been slightly declining again, see Table 4. The NO<sub>x</sub> emissions follow these trends. For total NH<sub>3</sub> emissions there is a slight negative trend. This is due to the increasing use of application practices with lower NH<sub>3</sub> emission factors.

## Recalculations

Table REC-2 shows the effects of recalculations on NH<sub>3</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub>. For all years the total emissions of NH<sub>3</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> from application of manure are significantly higher than those of last year's submission.

These differences are predominantly caused by **recalculation No. 2 (deep bedding)**. Most of the other recalculations reasons (except **No. 12-15**) have an effect on emissions from application of manure, some are increasing the emissions (**No.6 air scrubbing**) others are lowering the emissions (**No. 8 protein use in pig fattening**), some lead to changes in both directions (**No. 1 new interpolation of 2020 agricultural census data**), see [main page of the agricultural sector](#), list of recalculation reasons.

Further details on recalculations are described in Rösemann et al. (2023), Chapter 1.3.

Table REC-2: Comparison of the NH<sub>3</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions of the submissions (SUB) 2022 and 2023

NH <sub>3</sub> and NO <sub>x</sub> emissions from application of manure, in Gg																
	SUB	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
NH <sub>3</sub>	2022	275.21	221.15	208.05	188.31	182.09	183.07	180.74	181.30	179.97	177.25	174.11	171.06	166.32	162.64	158.67
NH <sub>3</sub>	2021	273.67	220.82	208.69	190.07	185.28	186.32	184.07	184.62	183.26	180.08	179.11	178.15	175.65	174.11	
NO <sub>x</sub>	2022	44.14	38.33	37.61	36.42	36.58	36.81	37.43	37.88	38.34	38.31	38.07	37.91	37.35	37.05	36.76
NO <sub>x</sub>	2021	43.46	37.99	37.41	36.35	36.71	36.99	37.67	38.18	38.70	38.58	38.39	38.27	37.80	37.54	

## Planned improvements

No improvements are planned at present.

### 3.D.a.2.b - Sewage sludge applied to soils

The calculation of NH<sub>3</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> (NO) emissions from application of sewage sludge is described in Rösemann et al. (2023), Chapters 5.2.1.2 and 5.2.2.2.

#### Activity data

N quantities from application of sewage sludge were calculated from data of the German Environment Agency and (since 2009) from data of the Federal Statistical Office (see Table 6).

Table 6: AD for the estimation of NH<sub>3</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from application of sewage sludge

Application of sewage sludge in Gg N														
1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
27	35	33	27	26	25	25	22	21	19	19	14	12	14	14

#### Methodology

A tier 1 methodology is used (EMEP, 2019, 3D, Chapter 3.3.1). NH<sub>3</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions are calculated by multiplying the amounts of N in sewage sludge applied with the respective emission factors.

#### Emission factors

EMEP (2019)-3.D, Table 3-1 provides a Tier 1 emission factor for NH<sub>3</sub> (0.13 kg NH<sub>3</sub> per kg N applied) emissions from application of sewage sludge. The German inventory uses the equivalent emission factor in NH<sub>3</sub>-N units which is 0.11 kg NH<sub>3</sub>-N per kg N applied (cf. the derivation of the emission factor described in the appendix of EMEP (2019)-3D, page 26-27). For NO<sub>x</sub> the same emission factor like for the application of synthetic fertilizer was used (see Table 3).

#### Trend discussion for Key Sources

NH<sub>3</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from the application of sewage sludge are no key sources.

#### Recalculations

Table REC-3 shows the effects of recalculations on NH<sub>3</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions. The only change compared to last year's submission occurs for the year 2020 due to the update of the activity data (see [main page of the agricultural sector](#), **recalculation No 13**). Further details on recalculations are described in Rösemann et al. (2023), Chapter 1.3.

Table REC-3: Comparison of the NH<sub>3</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions of the submissions (SUB) 2022 and 2023

NH <sub>3</sub> and NO <sub>x</sub> emissions from application of sewage sludge, in Gg																
	SUB	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
NH <sub>3</sub>	2022	3.66	4.71	4.40	3.66	3.48	3.35	3.33	2.87	2.85	2.50	2.50	1.89	1.67	1.90	1.90
NH <sub>3</sub>	2021	3.66	4.71	4.40	3.66	3.48	3.35	3.33	2.87	2.85	2.50	2.50	1.89	1.73	1.73	
NO <sub>x</sub>	2022	1.08	1.39	1.30	1.08	1.03	0.99	0.98	0.85	0.84	0.74	0.74	0.56	0.49	0.56	0.56
NO <sub>x</sub>	2021	1.08	1.39	1.30	1.08	1.03	0.99	0.98	0.85	0.84	0.74	0.74	0.56	0.51	0.51	

#### Planned improvements

No improvements are planned at present.









## Methodology

NH<sub>3</sub> emissions from grazing are calculated by multiplying the respective animal population (3.B, Table 1) with corresponding N excretions and relative TAN contents (3.B, Table 2) and the fraction of N excreted on pasture (Table 9). The result is multiplied with the animal specific emission factor (Table 10). NO emissions are calculated the same way with the exception that the emission factor is related to N excreted instead of TAN.

## Emission Factors

The emission factors for NH<sub>3</sub> are taken from EMEP (2019)-3B-31, Table 3.9. They relate to the amount of TAN excreted on pasture. For laying hens there is no emission factor given in this table. Germany uses an emission factor of 0.35 kg NH<sub>3</sub>-N per kg TAN excreted, based on an expert judgement from KTBL (see Rösemann et al. 2023, Chapter 5.2.1.1). The same EF is used by UK. Following the intention of EMEP, 2019-3D, Table 3.1, the inventory uses for NO<sub>x</sub> the same emission factor as for the application of synthetic fertilizer (see Table 3). In order to obtain NO<sub>x</sub> emissions (as NO<sub>2</sub>) the NO-N emission factor of 0.12 kg NO-N per kg N excreted is multiplied by 46/14.

Table 10: Emission factors for emissions of NH<sub>3</sub> and NO from grazing

Emission factors	
Dairy cows	0.14 kg NH <sub>3</sub> -N per kg TAN excreted
Other cattle	0.14 kg NH <sub>3</sub> -N per kg TAN excreted
Horses	0.35 kg NH <sub>3</sub> -N per kg TAN excreted
Sheep, goats	0.09 kg NH <sub>3</sub> -N per kg TAN excreted
All animals	0.012 kg NO-N per kg N excreted

## Trend discussion for Key Sources

Emissions from urine and dung deposited by grazing animals are no key sources.

## Recalculations

Table REC-5 shows the effects of recalculations on NH<sub>3</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions.

For all years the total emissions of NH<sub>3</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> from grazing are slightly higher than those of last year's submission. The main reason for that is the introduction of pasture emissions from free-range laying hens see (see [main page of the agricultural sector](#), list of **recalculations, No 10**). Further details on recalculations are described in Rösemann et al. (2023), Chapter 1.3.

Table REC-5: Comparison of the NH<sub>3</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions of the submissions (SUB) 2022 and 2023

NH <sub>3</sub> and NO <sub>x</sub> emissions from grazing, in Gg																
	SUB	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
NH <sub>3</sub>	2022	22.23	18.15	16.26	14.35	13.80	13.43	13.29	13.37	13.40	13.40	13.20	13.03	12.74	12.56	12.30
NH <sub>3</sub>	2021	22.16	18.04	16.10	14.21	13.61	13.30	13.22	13.35	13.43	13.51	13.34	13.20	12.93	12.78	
NO <sub>x</sub>	2022	8.40	6.82	6.14	5.45	5.23	5.08	5.02	5.04	5.06	5.05	4.97	4.90	4.79	4.73	4.62
NO <sub>x</sub>	2021	8.44	6.89	6.22	5.53	5.30	5.17	5.15	5.20	5.25	5.29	5.24	5.20	5.13	5.10	

## Planned improvements

No improvements are planned at present.

## 3.D.c - Farm-level agricultural operations including storage, handling and transport of agricultural products

In this category Germany reports TSP, PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions from crop production according to EMEP (2019)-3D-17. For details see Rösemann et al. (2023), Chapter 5.2.4.

## Activity data

The activity data is the total area of agricultural land (arable land, grassland and horticultural land). This data is provided by official statistics.

Table 11: AD for the estimation of TSP, PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions from soils

Arable and horticultural land in 1000*ha														
1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
11'179	10'257	10'683	10'902	11'411	11'431	11'421	11'478	11'475	11'346	11'281	11'273	11'181	11'163	11'071

## Methodology

The Tier 2 methodology used is described in EMEP (2019)-3D-17.

## Emission factors

Emission factors given in EMEP (2019)-3D-18, Tables 3.5 and 3.7 are used with the exception of „Harvesting“ PM<sub>10</sub>-factors for Wheat, Rye, Barley and Oat which were taken from the Danish IIR. These Guidebook-EFs are obviously too high by a factor of 10 and were corrected in the Danish IIR. The missing default-EFs for „other arable“ in the 2019 EMEP/EEA Guidebook were replaced with the average of the EFs of wheat, rye, barley and oat, as it was done in the Danish IIR. The PM<sub>10</sub> EFs were also used as TSP EFs. The Guidebook does not indicate whether EFs have considered the condensable component (with or without). For details on country specific numbers of agricultural crop operations see Rösemann et al. (2023), Chapter 5.2.4. Table 12 shows the implied emission factors for PM emissions from soils.

Table 12: Emission factors for PM emissions from agricultural soils

Emission factor	kg ha <sup>-1</sup>
EF <sub>TSP</sub>	1.56
EF <sub>PM10</sub>	1.56
EF <sub>PM2.5</sub>	0.06

## Trend discussion for Key Sources

TSP and PM<sub>10</sub> are key sources. Emissions depend on the areas covered, crop types and number of crop operations. With the exception of the numbers of soil cultivations, which is slightly decreasing, these data are relatively constant. Overall this is reflected in a slight decline of emissions in the last 12 years.

## Recalculations

Table REC-6 shows the effects of recalculations on particulate matter emissions. There are minor changes with respect to last year's submission in several years because of updates of cultivation areas (see [main page of the agricultural sector](#), list of **recalculation reasons, No 17**). However, due to the data format in Table REC-6, these differences are not visible. Further details on recalculations are described in Vos et al. (2022), Chapter 3.5.2.

Table REC-6: Comparison of particle emissions (TSP, PM<sub>10</sub> & PM<sub>2.5</sub>) of the submissions (SUB) 2021 and 2022

TSP, PM <sub>10</sub> , PM <sub>2.5</sub> emissions from crop production, in Gg																
	SUB	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
TSP	2022	17.44	16.00	16.67	17.01	17.80	17.83	17.82	17.91	17.90	17.70	17.60	17.59	17.44	17.41	17.27
TSP	2021	17.44	16.00	16.67	17.01	17.80	17.83	17.82	17.91	17.90	17.70	17.60	17.59	17.44	17.41	
PM <sub>10</sub>	2022	17.44	16.00	16.67	17.01	17.80	17.83	17.82	17.91	17.90	17.70	17.60	17.59	17.44	17.41	17.27
PM <sub>10</sub>	2021	17.44	16.00	16.67	17.01	17.80	17.83	17.82	17.91	17.90	17.70	17.60	17.59	17.44	17.41	



<b>2022</b>	7.69	8.19	8.79	9.17	9.53	9.03	10.05	10.36	11.40	9.91	9.69	9.74	7.82	8.56	9.16
<b>2021</b>	7.69	8.19	8.79	9.17	9.53	9.03	10.05	10.36	11.40	9.91	9.69	9.74	7.82	8.56	



For **pollutant-specific information on recalculated emission estimates for Base Year and 2019**, please see the pollutant specific recalculation tables following [chapter 8.1 - Recalculations](#).

## Planned improvements

No improvements are planned at present.

## Uncertainty

Details are described in [chapter 1.7](#).

<sup>1)</sup>

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<https://www.thuenen.de/de/fachinstitute/agrarklimaschutz/arbeitsbereiche/emissionsinventare>

<sup>2)</sup>

EMEP (2019): EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook – 2019, EEA Report No 13/2019,

<https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/emep-eea-guidebook-2019>.

<sup>3)</sup>

Bittman, S., Dedina, M., Howard C.M., Oenema, O., Sutton, M.A., (eds) (2014): Options for Ammonia Mitigation. Guidance from the UNECE task Force on Reactive Nitrogen. Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Edinburgh, UK.

<sup>4)</sup>

Stehfest E., Bouwman L. (2006): N<sub>2</sub>O and NO emission from agricultural fields and soils under natural vegetation: summarizing available measurement data and modelling of global emissions. Nutr. Cycl. Agroecosyst. 74, 207 – 228.

<sup>5)</sup>

NIR (2023): National Inventory Report 2023 for the German Greenhouse Gas Inventory 1990-2021. Available in April 2023.