# 3.D - Agricultural Soils

# **Short description**

NFR-Code	Nam	ie o	f Catego	ory								Me	etho	bd			AD	EF	State of reporting
3.D	Agri	cult	ural Soi:	ls															
consisting	R-Code       Name of Category         Agricultural Soils         Inorganic N-fertilizers (includes also urea application)         .a.1         Inorganic N-fertilizers (includes also urea application)         .a.2.a       Animal manure applied to soils         .a.2.b       Sewage sludge applied to soils         .a.2.c       Other organic fertilisers applied to soils (including compost)         .a.3       Urine and dung deposited by grazing animals         .c       Farm-level agricultural operations including storag handling and transport of agricultural products         .d       Off-farm storage, handling and transport of bulk agricultural products         .e       Cultivated crops         .f       Agriculture other including use of pesticides         / Category       NOx       NMVOC       SO2       NH <sub>3</sub> PM <sub>2.5</sub> PM <sub>10</sub> TSP       BC       CO         .a.1       L/-       -       L/T       -       -       -       -       -         .a.2.a       L/-       -       L/T       -       -       -       -       -         .a.2.b       -/-       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       - </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>																		
3.D.a.1	Inorg	janio	c N-fertili	zers	(incl	udes a	llso ur	ea a	ppli	cati	on)	Т2	(NH	l₃), T1	(for l	NO <sub>x</sub> )	NS,RS	D (NH <sub>3</sub> ), D (NO <sub>x</sub> )	
3.D.a.2.a	Anim	nal m	nanure aj	pplie	d to	soils						T2 NC	, T3 ) <sub>x</sub> )	(NH₃)	, T1 (	for	м	CS (NH <sub>3</sub> ), D (NO <sub>x</sub> )	
3.D.a.2.b	Sewa	age	sludge ap	oplie	d to :	soils						т1	(for	∙NH₃,I	۷O <sub>x</sub> )		NS, RS	D (NH <sub>3</sub> ), D (NO <sub>x</sub> )	
3.D.a.2.c	Othe comp	ame of Category gricultural Soils of / including source categories horganic N-fertilizers (includes also urea a nimal manure applied to soils ewage sludge applied to soils ther organic fertilisers applied to soils (includes) ther organic fertilisers applied to soils (includes) ther organic fertilisers applied to soils (includes) rine and dung deposited by grazing anima arm-level agricultural operations including andling and transport of agricultural products ultivated crops griculture other including use of pesticide ry NO <sub>x</sub> NMVOC SO <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>3</sub> PM <sub>2.5</sub> PM <sub>10</sub> TSP L/ L/T L/ L/T  -/ 										Т2	(for	NO <sub>x</sub> ,	NH₃)		м	CS	
3.D.a.3	Urine	e an	d dung d	epos	ited	by gra	zing a	anima	als			T1	(for	NH₃,	NO <sub>x</sub> )		NS,RS	D	
3.D.c	Farm-level agricultural operations including handling and transport of agricultural prod								g sto ucts	orag ;	e,	T1 PM	(for <sub>2.5</sub> )	TSP,	PM <sub>10</sub> ,		NS, RS	D	
3.D.d	Off-fa agric	arm :ultu	storage, Iral produ	han Icts	dling	and tr	ranspo	ort of	<sup>f</sup> bu	lk									NA & for Black Carbon, NR
3.D.e	Culti	vate	ed crops									T2	(NM	IVOC)			NS, RS	D	
3.D.f	Agric	cultu	ire other	inclu	ıding	use o	f pest	icide	s			T2	(HC	:В)			NS	D	
Key Categ	ory	NO <sub>x</sub>	NMVOC	SO <sub>2</sub>	NH₃	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	<b>PM</b> <sub>10</sub>	TSP	BC	СО	Pb	Cd	Hg	Diox	PAH	нсв			
3.D.a.1		L/-	-	-	L/T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
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		Irine and dung deposited by grazing anin arm-level agricultural operations includir andling and transport of agricultural productsOff-farm storage, handling and transport of gricultural productsSultivated crops								-	-	-	-	-	-	L/-			

 $\mathbf{T}$  = key source by Trend  $\mathbf{L}$  = key source by Level

# Methods D Default 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/EEA 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 (or surveys)

Model / Modelled

**C** Confidential

#### EF - Emission Factors

Default (EMEP Guidebook)

C	Confidential
CS	Country Specific
PS	Plant Specific data
Μ	Model / Modelled

# **Country specifics**



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

In 2021, agricultural soils emitted 270.8 kt  $NH_3$  or 56.1 % of the total agricultural  $NH_3$  emissions in Germany (482.3 kt  $NH_3$ ). The main contributions to the total  $NH_3$  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  $NH_3$  (12.9 %). N excretions on pastures (3.D.a.3) have a share of 12.5 kt  $NH_3$  (4.6 %) and the application of sewage sludge (3.D.a.2.b) leads to 1.7 kt  $NH_3$  (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 %.

#### NMVOC

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

#### TSP, PM10 & PM2.5

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,  $PM_{10}$  and  $PM_{2.5}$  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  $NH_3$  and NOx (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 NOx emissions from application of synthetic fertilizers

		Арр	licatio	on of i	norga	nic fe	rtilize	rs 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

 $NH_3$  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  $NO_x$ , the Tier 1 approach described in EMEP (2019) [10]-3D-11 is applied.

#### **Emission factors**

The emission factors for  $NH_3$  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 NH3 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 fa	ctors in kg NH₃ 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

<b>Emission factor</b>	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  $NH_3$  than for  $NO_x$ , as total  $NH_3$  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  $NH_3$  and  $NO_x$  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

			Ν	H₃ an	d NO <sub>x</sub>	emiss	ions f	from f	ertiliz	er ap	plicati	on, in	Gg			
	SUB	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
NH3	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
NH₃	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  $NH_3$  and  $NO_x$  (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

				Α	pplica	ation (	of ma	nure i	n Gg	N					
1990	990 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

 $NH_3$  emissions from manure application are calculated separately for each animal species in the mass flow approach by multiplying the respective TAN amount with  $NH_3$  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  $NO_x$  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  $NO_x$  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  $NH_3$  IEF defined as the ratio of total  $NH_3$ -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

			IE	F in k	g NH₃	-N pei	r kg N	in ap	plied	manu	re				
1990	990 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  $NO_x$  the same emission factor as for the application of synthetic fertilizer was used (see Table 3).

#### **Trend discussion for Key Sources**

Both  $NH_3$  and  $NO_x$  emissions from the application of animal manures are key sources. Total  $NO_x$  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  $NO_x$  emissions follow these trends. For total  $NH_3$  emissions there is a slight negative trend. This is due to the increasing use of application practices with lower  $NH_3$ emission factors.

#### Recalculations

Table REC-2 shows the effects of recalculations on  $NH_3$  and  $NO_x$ . For all years the total emissions of  $NH_3$  and  $NO_x$  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	l₃ and M	IO <sub>x</sub> emi	issions	from a	pplicat	ion of	manure	e, in Gg	I			
	SUB	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
NH3	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
NH₃	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,	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  $NH_3$  and  $NO_x$  (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

Appli	catior	n of se	ewage	e slud	ge in	Gg N	-	-							
1990	.990 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).  $NH_3$  and  $NO_x$  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 NH3 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**

 $\rm NH_3$  and  $\rm NO_x$  emissions from the application of sewage sludge are no key sources.

#### Recalculations

Table REC-3 shows the effects of recalculations on  $NH_3$  and  $NO_x$  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

NH₃	$\mathrm{NH}_3$ and $\mathrm{NO}_{\mathrm{x}}$ emissions from application of sewage sludge, in Gg															
	SUB	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
NH₃	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
NH₃	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.

# 3.D.a.2.c - Other organic fertilizers applied to soils

This sub category containes the total of Germany's  $NH_3$  and  $NO_x$  (NO) emissions from application of

- residues from digested energy crops,
- residues from digested waste,
- compost from biowaste, and
- compost from green waste.

For details see Rösemann et al. (2023), Chapters 5.2.1.2 and 5.2.2.2.

#### Activity data

Activity data is the amount of N in residues from anaerobic digestion of energy crops and waste and of compost from biowaste and green waste when leaving storage. For energy crops this is the N contained in the energy crops when being fed into the digestion process minus the N losses by emissions of N species from the storage of the residues (see 3.1). N losses from pre-storage are negligible and there are no N losses from fermenter (see Rösemann et al. (2023), Chapter 5.1). For residues from digested waste, compost from biowaste and compost from green waste the amount of N was derived from the waste statistics of the Federal Statistical Office (see Rösemann et al. (2023), Chapter 2.8.4).

Table 7: AD for the estimation of NH<sub>3</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions emissions from application of other organic fertilizers

Appli	catior	n of re	esidue	es from	digest	ed ene	rgy pla	nts in	Gg N					
1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
0.05	0.62	5.40	45.76	167.41	209.32	230.52	279.13	292.42	303.81	302.16	297.19	292.86	293.08	293.08

#### Methodology

The NH<sub>3</sub> emissions are calculated the same way as the NH<sub>3</sub> emissions from application of animal manure (3.D.a.2.a). The frequencies of application techniques and incorporation times as well as the underlying data sources are provided e. g. in the NIR 2023, Chapter 19.3.2. It is assumed that residues of digested waste are applied in the same way and have the same emission factors as residues from digested energy crops. For compost from biowaste and green waste it is assumed that they are applied in the same way and have the same emission factors like cattle solid manure. The amounts of TAN in the residues from digested energy crops applied are obtained from the calculations of emissions from the storage of the digested energy crops (3.I). The amounts of TAN in the residues from digested waste, compost from biowaste and compost from green waste are derived from industry data (provided by Bundesgütegemeinschaft Kompost, BGK).

For NO<sub>x</sub> emissions the Tier 1 approach for the application of synthetic fertilizer as described in EMEP (2019)-3D-11 is used. The inventory calculates NO emissions that are subsequently converted into NO<sub>x</sub> emissions by multiplying with the molar weight ratio 46/30.

#### **Emission factors**

For  $NH_3$  the emission factors for untreated cattle slurry were adopted for residues from digested energy crops and residues from waste. The emission factors for cattle solid manure were adopted for compost from biowaste and compost from green waste, see Rösemann et al. (2023), Chapters 5.2.1.2 and 5.2.2.2 As the  $NO_x$  method for fertilizer application is used for the calculation of  $NO_x$  emissions from the application of residues, the emission factor for fertilizer application was used (see Table 3).

Table 8 shows the implied emission factors for NH<sub>3</sub> emissions from application of other organic fertilizers.

Table 8: IEF for NH<sub>3</sub>-N emissions from application of other organic fertilizers

IEF in kg NH₃-N per kg N in digested energy crops 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020

#### 0.182 0.182 0.183 0.183 0.183 0.184 0.174 0.166 0.159 0.153 0.150 0.148 0.146 0.143 0.141

#### **Trend discussion for Key Sources**

The application of other organic fertilizers is a key source for  $NH_3$ . Emissions are dominated by the emissions from digested energy crops. They have become important since about 2005 and have risen sharply until 2013. Since then, they have changed little each year and tend to decrease slightly in the last few years. The latter is mostly due to the increasing use of application practices with lower  $NH_3$  emission factors.

#### Recalculations

Table REC-4 shows the effects of recalculations on  $NH_3$  and  $NO_x$  emissions. For all years the total emissions of  $NH_3$  and  $NO_x$  from application of other organic fertilizers are significantly higher than those of last year's submission. The main reason for that is, that the emissions from application of residues from digested waste, compost of biowaste and compost of green waste are reported for the first time in the agriculture sector (see main page of the agricultural sector, list of recalculation **reasons, No 14**, and Rösemann et al. (2023), Chapter 1.3)

Table REC-4: Comparison of the NH3 and NOx emissions from application of other organic fertilizers of the submissions (SUB) 2022 and 2023

NH₃	$\mathrm{NH}_3$ and $\mathrm{NO}_{\mathrm{x}}$ emissions from application of digested energy crops, in Gg															
	SUB	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
NH <sub>3</sub>	2022	0.01	0.14	1.20	10.15	37.27	46.75	48.81	56.27	56.56	56.42	55.16	53.47	51.82	50.98	50.12
NH₃	2021	0.01	0.14	1.20	10.15	37.27	46.75	48.81	56.27	56.56	56.42	56.11	55.37	54.63	54.63	
NOx	2022	0.00	0.02	0.21	1.80	6.60	8.25	9.09	11.01	11.53	11.98	11.91	11.72	11.55	11.56	11.56
NO <sub>x</sub>	2021	0.00	0.02	0.21	1.80	6.60	8.25	9.09	11.01	11.53	11.98	11.91	11.72	11.55	11.55	

#### **Planned improvements**

No improvements are planned at present.

# 3.D.a.3 - Urine and dung deposited by grazing animals

The calculation of  $NH_3$  and  $NO_x$  (NO) emissions from N excretions on pasture is described in Rösemann et al. (2023), Chapters 5.2.1.1 and 5.2.2.1.

#### Activity data

Activity data for  $NH_3$  emissions during grazing is the amount of TAN excreted on pasture while for  $NO_x$  emissions it is the amount of N excreted on pasture.

Table 9 shows the share of N excretions on pasture. The TAN excretions are derived by multiplying the share of N excretion on pastures with the N excretions and TAN contents provided in 3.B, Table 2.

N excretion	ns on	pastu	re in	% of t	otal N	l excr	eted								
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Dairy cows	20.3	15.6	12.7	11.3	10.3	10.1	9.8	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.6	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.4
Other cattle	15.1	17.3	18.9	19.0	19.4	19.5	19.6	19.7	19.9	20.3	20.5	20.7	20.9	21.2	21.5
Sheep	55.1	55.5	55.1	55.4	54.8	55.1	55.1	55.2	55.3	55.4	55.4	55.4	55.6	55.5	55.4
Goats	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2
Horses	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5

Table 9: Share of N excretions on pasture

#### Methodology

 $NH_3$  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  $NH_3$  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 NH3-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  $NH_3$  and NO from grazing

<b>Emission factors</b>	
Dairy cows	0.14 kg NH3-N per kg TAN excreted
Other cattle	0.14 kg NH3-N per kg TAN excreted
Horses	0.35 kg NH3-N per kg TAN excreted
Sheep, goats	0.09 kg NH3-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  $\text{NH}_3$  and  $\text{NO}_x$  emissions.

For all years the total emissions of  $NH_3$  and  $NO_x$  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  $NH_3$  and  $NO_x$  emissions of the submissions (SUB) 2022 and 2023

NH3	and	NO <sub>x</sub> ei	nissio	ons fro	om gra	azing,	in Gg									
	SUB	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
NH₃	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
NH3	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

#### 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,  $PM_{10}$  and  $PM_{2.5}$  emissions from soils

Arable	and h	orticul	tural la	nd in 1	.000*ha	a								
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"  $PM_{10}$ -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

<b>Emission factor</b>	kg ha⁻¹
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  $PM_{10}$  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. The emissions are considerably higher than those of submission 2022. In particular the  $PM_{2.5}$  emissions are now more than twice as high. This is a consequence of changing the methodology to Tier 2 (see main page of the agricultural sector, list of **recalculation reasons, No 12**). Further details on recalculations are described in Rösemann et al. (2023), Chapter 1.3.

Table REC-6: Comparison of particle emissions (TSP, PM<sub>10</sub> & PM<sub>2.5</sub>) of the submissions (SUB) 2022 and 2023

TSP,	SP, 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	
<b>PM</b> <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
<b>PM</b> <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	

PM <sub>2.5</sub>	2022	0.67	0.62	0.64	0.65	0.68	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.67	0.67	0.66
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	2021	0.67	0.62	0.64	0.65	0.68	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.67	0.67	

#### **Planned improvements**

No improvements are planned at present.

# 3.D.e - Cultivated crops

In this category Germany reports NMVOC emissions from crop production according to EMEP (2019)-3D-16. For details see Rösemann et al. (2023), Chapter 5.2.3.

#### Activity data

The activity data is the total area of arable land and grassland. This data is provided by official statistics.

Table 13: AD for the estimation of NMVOC emissions from crop production

Arable	land a	nd gra	ssland	in 100	0*ha									
1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
16'506	15'312	15'498	15'561	15'734	15'752	15'729	15'769	15'802	15'719	15'662	15'647	15'570	15'563	15'447

#### Methodology

The Tier 2 methodology described in EMEP (2019)-3D-16ff is used.

#### **Emission Factors**

The emission factors for wheat, rye, rape and grass (15°C) given in EMEP (2019)-3D-16, Table 3.3 were used. For all grassland areas the grass (15°C) EF is used, for all other crops except rye and rape the EF of wheat is used. Table 14 shows the implied emission factors for NMVOC emissions from crop production. The implied emission factor is defined as ratio of the total NMVOC emissions from cultivated crops to the total area given by activity data.

Table 14: IEF for NMVOC emissions from crop production

IEF fo	or NM	VOC e	missi	ons fi	rom ci	rop pr	oduct	ion in	kg h	a.,				
1990	990 1995 2000 2005 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020													
0.47	0.53	0.57	0.59	0.61	0.57	0.64	0.66	0.72	0.63	0.62	0.62	0.50	0.55	0.59

#### **Trend discussion for Key Sources**

NMVOC emissions from crop production are no key sources.

#### Recalculations

Table REC-7 shows the effects of recalculations on NMVOC emissions. There are no changes with respect to last year's submission. Further details on recalculations are described in Rösemann et al. (2023), Chapter 1.3.

Table REC-7: Comparison of NMVOC emissions of the submissions (SUB) 2022 and 2023

NMV	NMVOC emissions from crop production, in Gg														
SUB	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
2022	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
2021	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 2020**, 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.

1)

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3)

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