3.B - Manure Management

Short description

NFR-Code		Nam	e of	Categor	'y	M	eth	od				AC)	EF			State of reporting
3.B		Man	ure M	Manager	men	t se	e s	ub-	cat	egor	y det	ails					
consisting of	/ inc	ludiı	ng so	ource ca	teg	orie	es										
3.B.1.a & 3.B.1	.b	Cattle	Э							(NO _x VMVO	, TSP, C)	NS				_x), D (TSP, NMVOC)	L: NH ₃ (for 3.B.1.a)
3.B.2, 3.B.4.d, 3.B.4.e	1	Shee	p, Go	oats, Hors	ses					, TSF	P, PM ₁₀ C)	, NS	5, RS), D (TSP, NMVOC)	
3.B.3		Swine	9								, TSP, MVOC		5, RS			_x), D (TSP, NMVOC)	
3.B.4.a		Buffa	lo														NO, from 1990 until 1995, since 1996 IE, considered in 3.B.1.I
3.B.4.f		Mules	s and	lasses													IE, considered in 3.B.4.e
3.B.4.g i-iv		Mules and asses Poultry								, TSF	P, PM ₁₀ C)	, NS	5, RS			_x), D (TSP, NMVOC)	T: NH_3 (for 3.B.4.g iii
3.B.4.h		Othe	r anir	mals													NE
Key Category	SO2	NO×	NH3	NMVOC	CO	BC	Pb	Hg	Cd	Diox	PAH	нсв	TSF	PM10	PM2 5		
3.B.1.a	-	-/-	L/T	L/-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-/-	-/-	-/-	1	
3.B.1.b	-	-/-	L/T	L/-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-/-	-/-	-/-	1	
3.B.2	-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-/-	-/-	-/-	1	
3.B.3	-	-/-	L/T	-/-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L/-	-/-	-/-	1	
3.B.4.d	-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-/-	-/-	-/-	1	
3.B.4.e	-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-/-	-/-	-/-	1	
3.B.4.g.i	-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L/-	-/-	-/-]	
3.B.4.g.ii	-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-/-	-/-	-/-]	
3.B.4.g.iii	-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-/-	-/-	-/-]	
3.B.4.g.iv	-	-/-	-/-	-/-		-		_	_	_			-/-	-/-	-/-	1	

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

Methods	
D	Default
T1	Tier 1 / Simple Methodology *
T2	Tier 2*
Т3	Tier 3 / Detailed Methodology *
С	CORINAIR
CS	Country Specific
Μ	Model
* as described in the EMEP/EEA En	nission Inventory Guidebook - 2019, in the group specific chapters
AD - Data Source for Activity D	Jata
NS National Statistics	
RS Regional Statistics	
IS International Statistics	
PS Plant Specific data	
As Associations, business organis	ations
Q specific Questionnaires (or sur	veys)
Model / Modelled	
C Confidential	
EF - Emission Factors	
Default (EMEP Guidebook)	

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

Country specifics



In 2020, NH₃ emissions from category 3.B (manure management) were 48.6 % from total agricultural emissions, which is equal to ~ 249.2 kt NH₃. Within those emissions 52.0 % originate from cattle manure (~ 129.5 kt), 34.0 % from pig manure (ca. 84.7 kt), and 10.8 % from poultry manure (~ 27.0 kt). Calculations take into account the impact of anaerobic digestion of manure on the emissions.

 NO_x emissions from category 3.B (manure management) contribute only 1.3 % (~ 1.4 kt) to the total agricultural NO_x emissions. They are calculated proportionally to N_2O emissions, see Vos et al. (2022)¹⁾.

NMVOC emissions from category 3.B (manure management) contributed 96.9 % (289.8 kt) from total agricultural NMVOC emissions (298.9 kt).

In 2020, manure management contributed, respectively, 71.3 % (43.0 kt), 42.8 % (12.9 kt) and 84.8 % (3.7 kt) to the total agricultural TSP, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ emissions (TSP: 60.3 kt, PM_{10} : 30.2 kt, $PM_{2.5}$: 4.4 kt, respectively).

Activity data for all pollutants

The Federal Statistical Agency and the Statistical Agencies of the federal states carry out surveys in order to collect, along with other data, the head counts of animals. The results of these surveys are used for emission calculations, for details see Vos et al, 2022, Chapter 3.4.2.

The animal population figures used in the inventory are presented in Table 1. From 2017 to 2019 the animal population figures for horses, goats and poultry differ from the figures presented in the last IIR. In the last year's submission these figures were extrapolated from the year 2016. Now there are new figures available for the year 2020 and the years 2017-2019 have been interpolated. Buffaloes are included in the cattle population figures, mules and asses are included in the horse population figures (IE), see Vos et al. (2022), Chapters 4.1 and 7.1. In the first years after the German reunification in 1990 animal livestock decreased markedly. The head counts for cattle continued to decrease significantly until 2006/2007, followed by a more or less stable period until 2014. Since 2015 a slight decrease occurred. In 2020, dairy cattle numbers are 61.7 % of 1990 numbers, while the total population of other cattle is at 56.2 % of 1990. Swine numbers decreased until 1995 and then increased slightly. Since 2014 a slight decrease occurred (2020: 81.6 % of 1990). The 2020 numbers of horses, sheep and goats are, respectively, at 90.8 %, 54.5 % and 172.1 % of 1990.

Figures for broilers and turkeys are showing a massive increase since 1990. Since the year 2013, there have been only minor changes of total poultry numbers. In total, 2020 poultry population figures are at 152.0 % of 1990. A detailed description of the animal numbers used can be found in the National Inventory Report 2022 ²⁾, Chapter 5.1.3.2.3.

Table 1: Population of animals

Popula	tion of a	nimals (i	n 1000)												
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
dairy cattle	6'354.6	5'229.4	4'569.8	4'236.4	4'183.1	4'190.1	4'190.5	4'267.6	4'295.7	4'284.6	4'217.7	4'199.0	4'100.9	4'011.7	3'921.4
other cattle	13'133.4	10'660.5	9'968.9	8'800.4	8'628.7	8'340.4	8'319.1	8'418.4	8'446.5	8'350.8	8'248.9	8'082.2	7'848.2	7'627.9	7'380.5
buffalo	NO	NO	IE	IE	IE	IE	IE	IE	IE	IE	IE	IE	IE	IE	IE
mules and asses	IE	IE	IE	IE	IE	IE	IE	IE	IE	IE	IE	IE	IE	IE	IE
horses	499.5	634.1	499.5	508.4	461.8	461.6	461.5	461.3	454.9	448.4	442.0	444.9	447.8	450.7	453.7
sheep	3'266.1	2'990.7	2'743.3	2'643.1	2'245.0	1'979.7	1'965.9	1'877.2	1'892.4	1'866.9	1'851.0	1'863.2	1'846.0	1'813.6	1'780.3
goats	90.0	100.0	140.0	170.0	149.9	143.4	136.8	130.2	133.1	135.9	138.8	142.8	146.9	150.9	154.9
swine	26'502.5	20'387.3	21'767.7	22'742.8	22'244.4	22'787.9	23'648.3	23'391.2	23'666.9	22'978.5	22'761.2	22'920.8	22'019.2	21'596.4	21'622.0
laying hens	53'450.5	45'317.3	44'225.6	38'203.6	35'279.0	39'514.9	43'750.8	47'986.7	49'303.0	50'619.3	51'935.5	52'571.1	53'206.6	53'842.1	54'477.6
broilers	35'393.0	42'025.8	50'359.9	56'762.5	67'531.1	77'402.6	87'274.1	97'145.6	96'027.5	94'909.4	93'791.3	93'458.7	93'126.1	92'793.5	92'461.0
turkeys	5'029.2	6'742.0	8'893.1	10'611.1	11'344.0	11'981.2	12'618.5	13'255.7	12'957.1	12'658.5	12'359.9	12'164.7	11'969.5	11'774.3	11'579.1
pullets	17'210.8	14'592.0	14'240.5	12'301.4	11'303.3	12'749.3	14'195.2	15'641.2	14'734.7	13'828.3	12'921.8	12'736.3	12'550.7	12'365.1	12'179.6
ducks	2'013.7	1'933.7	2'055.7	2'352.2	3'164.3	3'029.5	2'894.6	2'759.7	2'585.3	2'410.8	2'236.4	2'209.1	2'181.9	2'154.6	2'127.4
geese	781.5	617.0	404.8	329.5	278.1	366.8	455.5	544.2	472.5	400.8	329.0	327.7	326.3	324.9	323.5
other ar	nimals: no	data ava	ilable a)												

a) Animal numbers of other animals are not available. Emissions of other animals were approximated with estimated population figures for a single year (see Rösemann et. al., 2017, Chapter 9, ³⁾ and submitted to the TERT of the NECD-Review. The TERT confirmed that emissions are below the threshold of significance. For GHG emission reporting the UNFCCC has acknowledged that the emissions from Germany's other animals are negligible. To ensure consistency between UNFCCC and UNECE/NEC reporting, no air pollutants from other animals are reported.

Additional data

Emission calculations in accordance with a Tier 2 or Tier 3 method require data on animal performance (animal weight, weight gain, milk yield, milk protein content, milk fat content, numbers of births, numbers of eggs and weights of eggs) and on the relevant feeding details (phase feeding, feed components, protein and energy content, digestibility and feed efficiency). To subdivide officially recorded total numbers of turkeys into roosters and hens, the respective population percentages need to be known. Details on data requirements for the modelling of emissions from livestock husbandry in the German inventory can be found in Voss et al. (2022), Chapters 4 to 8.

Most of the data mentioned above is not available from official statistics and was obtained from literature, from publications by agricultural associations, from regulations for agricultural consulting in Germany and from expert judgments. For 1991, 1995 and 1999, frequency distributions of feeding strategies, husbandry systems (shares of pasturing/stabling; shares of various housing methods), storage types as well as techniques of farm manure spreading were obtained with the help of the RAUMIS agricultural sector model (Regionalisiertes Agrar- und UmweltInformationsystem für Deutschland/ Regionalised agricultural and environmental information system for Germany). RAUMIS has been developed and is operated by the Institute of Rural Studies of the Thünen Institute (Federal Research Institute for Rural Areas, Forestry and Fisheries). For an introduction to RAUMIS see Weingarten (1995) ⁴; a detailed description is provided in Henrichsmeyer et al. (1996) ⁵.

RAUMIS did not model complete time series but only selected years. RAUMIS data for the years 1991, 1995, and 1999 are used in the inventory for years 1990 – 1993, 1994 – 1997, and 1998 – 1999, respectively. For the year 2010, respective data are used that were derived from the 2010 official agricultural census and the simultaneous survey of agricultural production methods (Landwirtschaftliche Zählung 2010, Statistisches Bundesamt/ Federal Statistical Office) as well as the 2011 survey on manure application practices (Erhebung über Wirtschaftsdüngerausbringung, Statistisches Bundesamt/ Federal Statistical Office).

For the year 2015, data on techniques of farm manure spreading from the 2016 official agricultural census (Agrarstrukturerhebung 2016, Statistisches Bundesamt / Federal Statistical Office) are used. The gaps between the latest

RAUMIS model data (1999) and the first official data (2010) were closed by linear interpolation on district level. For the year 2020 data from the 2020 official agricultural census (Landwirtschaftszählung 2020) are used for housing systems, storage systems and manure spreading systems. For 2011 to 2019 the housing and storage systems data was linearly interpolated between the censuses of 2010 and 2020. The data on manure spreading techniques was linearly interpolated between the census data from 2010 and 2015, and for 2016 to 2019 between the censuses conducted in 2015 and 2020. In addition, it was taken into account that, as of 2012, slurry spread on bare soil has to be incorporated within four hours. For a description of the RAUMIS data, the data from official surveys and additional data from other sources see Vos et al. (2022), Chapter 3.4. Time series of frequency distributions of housing systems, storage systems and application techniques as well as the corresponding emission factors are provided in NIR 2022, Chapter 19.3.2.

NH₃ and NO_x

Method

N in manure management

N excretion

In order to determine NH_3 and NO_x emissions from manure management of a specific animal category, the individual N excretion rate must be known as well as, for NH_3 , the TAN content of the N excretions. Default excretion rates are provided by IPCC Guidelines and default TAN contents can be found in the EMEP Guidebook, 2019^{6} . However, the German agricultural emission inventory uses N mass balances to calculate the N excretions and the TAN contents of almost all reported animal categories to be reported. N mass balance calculations (see below) consider N intake with feed, N retention due to growth, N contained in milk and eggs, and N in offspring. Table 2 presents national means of N excretions and TAN contents. For methodological details and mass balance input data see Vos et al. (2022), Chapter 3.3.4.3 as well as Chapters 4 to 8.

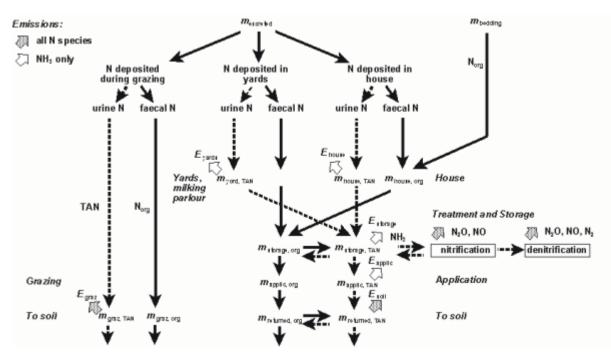
Table 2: National means of N excretions and TAN contents

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
										l place					
dairy cattle	92.0	97.9	103.8	108.9	110.3	110.9	111.1	110.5	111.5	112.8	114.2	113.9	116.4	119.5	121.8
other cattle	37.9	39.9	41.3	41.2	42.1	42.0	42.0	42.1	42.2	42.5	42.5	42.7	42.9	43.3	43.7
horses	48.2	48.1	49.0	48.8	48.8	48.8	48.8	48.8	48.8	48.8	48.8	48.8	48.8	48.8	48.8
sheep	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8
goats	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
swine	13.0	13.4	13.2	13.0	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	13.0	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.0	13.0
laying hens	0.81	0.78	0.76	0.79	0.87	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.90	0.90	0.90
broilers	0.48	0.41	0.45	0.49	0.51	0.48	0.42	0.38	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.41	0.40	0.39
turkeys	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1
pullets	0.32	0.29	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29
ducks	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61
geese	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
					mea	n TAN	cont	ents i	n %						
dairy cattle	58.0	55.0	52.9	51.3	49.9	49.5	49.2	49.1	48.6	48.5	48.2	48.0	47.4	47.0	46.6
other cattle	65.5	65.7	65.7	65.7	66.0	66.1	66.1	66.2	66.3	66.3	66.3	66.3	66.3	66.4	66.4
horses	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0
sheep	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
goats	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
swine	72.0	71.7	71.1	71.8	72.3	72.1	71.9	71.8	71.7	71.8	71.7	71.6	71.5	71.4	71.3
laying hens	70.2	69.6	69.0	69.3	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.2	70.2	70.2	70.2	70.2	70.2	70.2	70.2
broilers	60.8	58.9	56.4	53.5	50.0	49.4	48.8	48.2	47.6	46.9	46.5	46.1	45.7	45.2	44.8
turkeys	64.7	64.7	63.0	63.9	63.0	63.1	63.8	63.5	63.5	63.5	63.5	63.3	63.0	63.0	62.1
pullets	67.8	67.8	67.8	67.8	67.8	67.8	67.8	67.8	67.8	67.8	67.8	67.8	67.8	67.8	67.8
ducks	49.9	49.9	49.9	49.9	49.9	49.9	49.9	49.9	49.9	49.9	49.9	49.9	49.9	49.9	49.9
geese	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0

N mass flow and emission assessment

The calculation of the emissions of NH₃, N₂O, NO_x and N₂ from German animal husbandry is based on the so-called N mass flow approach (e. g. Dämmgen and Hutchings, 2008⁷⁾). This approach differentiates between N excreted with faeces (organic nitrogen Norg, i. e. undigested feed N) and urine (total ammoniacal nitrogen TAN, i. e. fraction of feed N metabolized). The N flow within the manure management system is treated as depicted in the figure below. This method reconciles the requirements of both the Atmospheric Emission Inventory Guidebook for NH₃ emissions (EMEP, 2019), and the IPCC guidelines for greenhouse gas emissions (IPCC (2006)⁸). Reidy et al. (2008),⁹, showed for several European countries (Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom) that their N-flow based inventory models yielded, in spite of national peculiarities, comparable results as long as standardised data sets for the input variables were used.

Not explicitly shown in the N mass flow scheme is air scrubbing in housing and anaerobic digestion of manure. These issues are separately described further below. Note that emissions from grazing and application are reported in sector 3.D.



General scheme of N flows in animal husbandry

m: mass from which emissions may occur. Narrow broken arrows: TAN (total ammoniacal nitrogen); narrow continuous arrows: organic N. The horizontal arrows denote the process of immobilisation in systems with bedding occurring in the house, and the process of mineralisation during storage, which occurs in any case. Broad arrows denote N-emissions assigned to manure management (E_{yard} NH₃ emissions from yards; E_{house} NH₃ emissions from house; $E_{storage}$ NH₃, N₂O, NO_x and N₂ emissions from storage; E_{applic} NH₃ emissions during and after spreading; E_{graz} NH₃, N₂O, NO_x and N₂ emissions during and after grazing; E_{soil} N₂O, NO_x and N₂ emissions from soil resulting from manure input).

The model allows tracing of the pathways of the two N fractions after excretion. The various locations where excretion may take place are considered. The partial mass flows down to the input to soil are represented. During storage Norg can be transformed into TAN and vice versa. Both, the way and the magnitude of such transformations may be influenced by manure treatment processes like, e. g., anaerobic digestion where a considerable fraction of Norg is mineralized to TAN. For details see Vos et al. (2022), Chapters 3.3.4.3 and 3.3.4.4. Wherever NH_3 is emitted, its formation is related to the amount of the TAN present. N₂O emissions are related to the total amount of N available (Norg + TAN). NO_x emissions (i. e. NO emissions) are calculated proportionally to the N₂O emissions, see section 'Emission factors'. Note that the N₂O, NO_x and N2 emissions from the various storage systems include the respective emissions from the related housing systems.

Air scrubber systems in swine and poultry housings

For pig and poultry production the inventory model considers the effect of air scrubbing. Data on frequencies of air scrubbing facilities and the removal efficiency are provided by KTBL (Kuratorium für Technik und Bauwesen in der Landwirtschaft / Association for Technology and Structures in Agriculture). The average removal efficiency of NH_3 is 80 % for swine and 70 % for poultry, while for TSP and PM_{10} the rates are set to 90 % and for $PM_{2.5}$ to 70 % for both animal categories. For swine two types of air scrubbers are distinguished: certified systems that remove both NH_3 and particles, and non-certified systems

that remove only particles.

According to the KTBL data, 7.5 % of all pig places were equipped with certified systems in 2020, another 0.7 % were equipped with non-certified systems. For poultry 0.6 % of all laying hen places and 1.8 % of all broiler places were equipped with air scrubbers that remove both NH_3 and particles. The amounts of NH_3 -N removed by air scrubbing are completely added to the pools of total N and TAN for landspreading. For details see Vos et al. (2022), Chapter 3.3.4.3.3.

Anaerobic digestion of manure

According to IPCC (2006), anaerobic digestion of manure is treated like a particular storage type that, however, comprises three sub-compartments (pre-storage, fermenter and storage of digestates). For details see Vos et al. (2022), Chapters 3.3.4.4 and 3.4.4.2. The resulting digestates are considered as liquid. Two different types of digestates storage systems are considered: gastight storage and open tank. For open tanks formation of a natural crust because of co-fermentation with energy crops is taken into account. Furthermore, the modelling of anaerobic digestion and spreading of the digestates takes into account that the amount of TAN in the digestates is higher than in untreated slurry and that the frequencies of spreading techniques differ from those for untreated slurry.

 NH_3 and NO emissions occur from pre-storage of solid manure, from non-gastight storage of digestates and from landspreading of digestates (NH_3 emissions and NO emissions from landspreading of digested manure are reported in 3.Da.2.a). There are no such emissions from pre-storage of slurry, from the fermenter and from gastight storage of digestates. Note that NH_3 and NO emissions calculated with respect to the digestion of animal manures do not comprise the contributions by co-digested energy crops. The latter are dealt with separately in 3.Da.2.c and 3.I.

Emission Factors

Application of the N mass flow approach requires detailed emission factors for NH_3 , N_2O , NO_x and N_2 describing the emissions from the various housing and storage systems.

The detailed NH₃ emission factors are, in general, related to the amount of TAN available at the various stages of the N flow chain. The emission factors for laying hens, broilers, pullets, ducks and turkeys are related to N. Most NH₃ emission factors are country-specific but some are taken from EMEP (2019). No specific NH₃ emission factors are known for the application of digested manure. However, due to co-fermentation with energy crops, the viscosity of digested manure resembles that of untreated cattle slurry. Hence, the emission factors for untreated cattle slurry are adopted for the application of digested manure. For the detailed emission factors of livestock husbandry see Vos et al. (2022), Chapters 4 to 8; for emission factors of digested manure see Vos et al. (2022), Chapter 3.4.4.2.4. Table 3 provides, by animal category, the implied NH₃ emission factors for manure management (housing and storage). The overall German NH₃ IEF for manure application is reported in section 3.D.a.2.a.

The detailed emission factors for N_2O , NO_x and N_2 relate to the amount of N available which is N excreted plus, in case of solid manure systems, N input with bedding material. The N_2O emission factors are taken from IPCC (2006). The emission factors for NO_x and N_2 are approximated as being proportional to the N_2O emission factors, i.e. the NO-N and N_2 emission factors are, respectively, one-tenth and three times the value of the N_2O -N emission factor, see Vos et al. (2022), chapter 3.3.4.3.5. This proportionality is also applied to anaerobic digestion of manure, where N_2O emissions occur from pre-storage of solid manure and non-gastight storage of digestates with the emission factors being those used for normal storage of solid manure and the storage of untreated slurry with natural crust provided by IPCC (2006). Note that the inventory model calculates NO rather than NOx. The conversion of NO emissions into NO_x emissions is achieved by multiplying the NO emissions with the NO_2/NO molar weight ratio of 46/30. This relationship also holds for NO and NO_x emission factors.

Table 3 shows the implied emission factors of NH_3 and NO_x for the various animal categories. These emission factors normalize emissions from an animal category as the ratio of the total emission to the respective number of animals.

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
						IEF in k	g NH₃ pe	er anima	l place						
dairy cattle	9.8	10.4	11.1	12.1	12.6	12.8	12.8	12.9	13.1	13.4	13.7	13.9	14.2	14.7	15.1
other cattle	7.0	7.4	7.7	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.4	9.5
horses	13.5	13.5	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7

Table 3: IEF for NH	$H_3 \& NO_x$ from	manure mana	agement
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	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
sheep	0.83	0.82	0.84	0.83	0.84	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.82	0.83	0.83
goats	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62
swine	4.60	4.50	4.37	4.30	4.13	4.07	4.03	4.00	3.98	4.02	4.00	3.98	3.97	3.94	3.92
laying hens	0.212	0.203	0.199	0.198	0.142	0.144	0.144	0.145	0.146	0.146	0.147	0.147	0.148	0.149	0.150
broilers	0.143	0.120	0.128	0.131	0.128	0.118	0.103	0.092	0.094	0.094	0.094	0.093	0.094	0.092	0.089
turkeys	0.793	0.793	0.797	0.874	0.836	0.839	0.892	0.862	0.861	0.859	0.860	0.860	0.835	0.835	0.784
pullets	0.103	0.095	0.087	0.087	0.084	0.083	0.083	0.082	0.082	0.082	0.083	0.083	0.084	0.084	0.084
ducks	0.193	0.193	0.193	0.192	0.189	0.188	0.188	0.186	0.186	0.185	0.185	0.186	0.186	0.186	0.186
geese	0.384	0.384	0.384	0.383	0.380	0.380	0.380	0.379	0.379	0.378	0.378	0.378	0.378	0.378	0.378
						IEF in k	g NO _× p	er anima	al place						
dairy cattle	0.106	0.114	0.125	0.130	0.125	0.123	0.119	0.117	0.117	0.118	0.120	0.120	0.123	0.126	0.129
other cattle	0.053	0.057	0.059	0.062	0.064	0.063	0.063	0.063	0.064	0.064	0.065	0.066	0.066	0.068	0.069
horses	0.084	0.084	0.086	0.086	0.085	0.085	0.085	0.085	0.085	0.085	0.085	0.086	0.086	0.086	0.086
sheep	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006
goats	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013
swine	0.011	0.013	0.012	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.012	0.012	0.012
laying hens	0.00027	0.00026	0.00026	0.00029	0.00035	0.00035	0.00034	0.00034	0.00034	0.00034	0.00034	0.00034	0.00034	0.00034	0.00034
broilers	0.00016	0.00014	0.00015	0.00018	0.00020	0.00019	0.00016	0.00015	0.00015	0.00015	0.00015	0.00015	0.00015	0.00015	0.00015
turkeys	0.00067	0.00067	0.00070	0.00084	0.00090	0.00091	0.00092	0.00090	0.00089	0.00089	0.00089	0.00089	0.00086	0.00085	0.00081
pullets	0.00011	0.00010	0.00009	0.00010	0.00012	0.00012	0.00011	0.00011	0.00011	0.00011	0.00011	0.00011	0.00011	0.00011	0.00011
ducks	0.00024	0.00024	0.00024	0.00025	0.00027	0.00027	0.00026	0.00027	0.00027	0.00027	0.00027	0.00027	0.00027	0.00026	0.00026
geese	0.00024	0.00024	0.00025	0.00027	0.00030	0.00030	0.00028	0.00029	0.00028	0.00029	0.00029	0.00029	0.00028	0.00028	0.00028

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Trend discussion for Key Sources

Dairy cattle, other cattle and swine are key sources of NH_3 emissions from manure management. The time series of the total NH_3 emissions from all three categories are predominantly driven by the development of the animal numbers, see Table 1. However, the effect of decreasing animal numbers is partly compensated by the continuously increasing animal performance. This leads to increasing N excretions per animal, see Table 2, which, in principle, is reflected by increasing implied emission factors, see Table 3. For swine, as of 2012, the IEF is almost constant over time due to the use of air scrubbing systems that, to a high degree, remove NH_3 from the housings.

For NO_x there are no key categories.

Recalculations

All time series of the emission inventory have completely been recalculated since 1990. Tables REC-1 and REC-2 compare the recalculated time series for NH₃ and NO_x from 3B with the respective data of last year's submission. The total emissions of NH₃ slightly higher than those of submission 2021. The emissions from cattle are higher than in last year's submission mainly due to the incorporation of new housing data from the 2020 agricultural census. The extent of cattle housing in tied systems, which has a lower NH₃ emission factor than loose housing, has decreased in the last years. The NH₃ emissions from swine and poultry are lower than in the 2021 submission due to the use of new data on raw protein content in fattening pig and broiler feed. See main page of the agricultural sector (Chapter 5 - NFR 3 - Agriculture (OVERVIEW)), list of **recalculation reasons, No. 1, 7, and 8**.

The overall NH₃ emissions of other animals increased for the years 2017-2019 due to newly available figures on animal numbers of sheep and horses, see recalculations reasons No. 1 (Chapter 5 - NFR 3 - Agriculture (OVERVIEW)), list of **recalculation reasons, No. 1**. Further details on recalculations are described in Vos et al. (2022), Chapter 3.5.2.

Tables REC-1 and REC-2: Comparison of the NH_3 and NO_x emissions of the submissions (SUB) 2021 and 2022

				ľ	NH₃ em	issions	from r	nanure	mana	gement	t, in Gg		-	_		
	SUB	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	2022	307.85	257.56	256.39	256.42	251.11	252.27	257.23	259.54	262.08	261.24	259.61	259.48	254.22	251.43	249.17
	2021	303.26	256.08	256.91	257.32	252.88	253.17	257.21	258.42	260.03	256.36	253.73	252.85	247.20	243.31	

attic 2022 62.19 54.13 50.20 51.39 52.80 53.48 53.79 55.15 50.27 57.48 57.79 58.21 58.22 58.88 59.09 2021 62.19 54.13 50.81 51.28 52.71 52.44 51.86 52.72 52.10 51.44 50.74 50.44 50.74 50.74 50.74 50.74 50.74 50.74 50.74 50.74 50.74 50.74 50.74 50.74 50.74 50.74 50.74 70.42 71.73 72.48 69.75 69.39 70.26 70.48 69.85 68.90 67.62 65.75 64.47 2021 117.12 89.99 95.28 92.39 21.94.56 97.77 96.29 97.28 94.09 93.22 93.92 90.94 84.75 69.39 70.20 71.73 72.48 73.79 74.8 93.22 94.09 93.26 93.92 90.92.56 93.92 90.92.56 93.92 90.92.56 93.92 90.92.56 93.92 90.70 72.0 73.0 74.8 84.70																			
ther attle 2022 91.43 78.85 76.86 71.97 73.10 71.17 71.64 73.40 74.47 74.55 74.32 73.70 72.46 71.69 70.41 2021 91.39 78.88 76.79 71.73 72.48 69.35 69.39 90.49 92.36 91.07 91.20 85.85 64.47 wine 2021 121.81 91.84 95.23 97.70 91.92 92.81 95.19 93.59 94.09 92.36 91.07 91.20 87.44 85.01 84.75 voltry 2022 22.84 21.58 24.10 25.93 24.79 26.66 28.23 30.34 31.50 31.80 31.84 31.68 31.05 32.45 32.43 voltry 2021 9.59 11.16 9.37 9.43 8.43 8.18 8.16 8.07 8.00 7.89 7.79 7.85 7.88 7.90 7.51 voltr 9.59 11.16 <th>Dairy cattle</th> <th>2022</th> <th>62.19</th> <th>54.13</th> <th>3 50.8</th> <th>51.</th> <th>39 52</th> <th>2.87 5</th> <th>53.48</th> <th>53.79</th> <th>55.15</th> <th>56.2</th> <th>7 57.</th> <th>48 57</th> <th>7.79 5</th> <th>58.21</th> <th>58.22</th> <th>58.88</th> <th>59.09</th>	Dairy cattle	2022	62.19	54.13	3 50.8	51.	39 52	2.87 5	53.48	53.79	55.15	56.2	7 57.	48 57	7.79 5	58.21	58.22	58.88	59.09
attle 2022 91.43 78.85 76.86 71.97 73.10 71.17 71.64 73.40 74.47 74.55 74.32 73.70 72.46 71.69 70.41 2021 91.39 78.88 76.79 71.73 72.48 69.75 69.39 70.26 70.48 69.85 68.90 67.62 65.85 64.47 wine 2021 121.11 91.84 95.23 97.70 91.92 92.81 95.19 93.59 94.09 92.36 91.07 91.20 87.44 85.01 84.75 oultry 2022 22.84 21.58 24.10 25.93 24.79 26.62 28.46 29.32 28.95 28.44 28.52 28.22 27.95 32.43 oultry 2022 22.96 21.99 24.87 26.65 26.06 28.23 30.34 31.80 31.84 31.68 31.95 32.45 32.43 outriminals 2022 9.59 11.16 9.37 9.43 8.43 8.18 8.16 8.07 8.00 7.99		2021	62.19	54.13	3 50.8	31 51.	28 52	2.71 5	52.44	51.86	52.30	52.48	3 52.	72 52	2.10 5	51.64	50.74	50.40	
sinine 2022 121.81 91.84 95.23 97.70 91.92 92.81 95.19 93.59 94.09 92.36 91.07 91.20 87.44 85.01 84.75 2021 117.12 89.92 95.08 98.23 93.21 94.66 97.47 96.29 97.28 94.06 93.26 93.20 93.52 28.95 28.64 28.52 28.22 27.95 27.00 2021 22.96 21.99 24.87 26.65 26.06 28.23 30.34 31.50 31.84 31.84 31.95 32.45 32.43 2021 9.59 11.16 9.37 9.43 8.43 8.18 8.16 8.07 8.00 7.89 7.79 7.85 7.88 7.90 7.93 2021 9.59 11.16 9.37 9.43 8.43 8.18 8.16 8.07 8.00 7.89 7.79 7.85 7.88 7.90 7.93 2021 9.50 1.55 0.55 0.55 0.55 0.55 0.55 0.55 0.55 0.55 </th <th>Other cattle</th> <th>2022</th> <th>91.43</th> <th>78.85</th> <th>5 76.8</th> <th>86 71.</th> <th>97 73</th> <th>3.10</th> <th>71.17</th> <th>71.64</th> <th>73.40</th> <th>74.4</th> <th>7 74.</th> <th>55 74</th> <th>1.32</th> <th>73.70</th> <th>72.46</th> <th>71.69</th> <th>70.41</th>	Other cattle	2022	91.43	78.85	5 76.8	86 71.	97 73	3.10	71.17	71.64	73.40	74.4	7 74.	55 74	1.32	73.70	72.46	71.69	70.41
2021 117.12 89.92 95.08 98.23 93.21 94.56 97.47 96.29 97.28 94.06 93.26 93.22 93.22 28.64 28.52 28.62 27.09 27.00 2021 22.96 21.99 24.87 26.65 26.06 28.23 30.34 31.50 31.80 31.84 31.68 31.95 32.45 3		2021	91.39	78.88	3 76.7	'9 71.	73 72	2.48 6	59.75	69.39	70.26	5 70.48	3 69.	85 68	3.90 6	57.62	65.85	64.47	
Soultry 2022 22.84 21.58 24.10 25.93 24.79 26.62 28.46 29.33 29.25 28.95 28.64 28.52 28.22 27.95 27.00 2021 22.96 21.99 24.87 26.65 26.06 28.23 30.34 31.50 31.80 31.84 31.68 3	Swine	2022	121.81	91.84	4 95.2	3 97.	70 93	1.92 9	92.81	95.19	93.59	94.09	9 92.	36 91	L.07 9	91.20	87.44	85.01	84.75
2021 22.96 21.99 24.87 26.65 26.06 28.23 30.34 31.50 31.80 31.84 31.68 31.95 32.45 32.43 Other mimals 2022 9.59 11.16 9.37 9.43 8.43 8.18 8.16 8.07 8.00 7.89 7.79 7.85 7.88 7.90 7.93 2021 9.59 11.16 9.37 9.43 8.43 8.18 8.16 8.07 8.00 7.89 7.79 7.75 7.88 7.90 7.93 3014 1.68 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 3014 2022 1.713 1.554 1.516 1.523 1.447 1.440 1.445 1.445 1.445 1.445 1.445 1.445 1.445 1.445 1.445 1.445 1.445 1.446 1.435 1.444 1.441 1.418 1.401 30airy cattle 2022 0.671 0.		2021	117.12	89.92	2 95.0	98.	23 93	3.21 9	94.56	97.47	96.29	97.28	3 94.	06 93	3.26	93.92	90.54	88.50	
Cherninals 2022 9.59 11.16 9.37 9.43 8.43 8.18 8.16 8.07 8.00 7.89 7.79 7.85 7.88 7.90 7.93 2021 9.59 11.16 9.37 9.43 8.43 8.18 8.16 8.07 8.00 7.89 7.79 7.72 7.62 7.51 Vol Vol Vol Vol Vol Vol Vol Vol Vol Vol Vol Vol 2022 1.731 1.554 1.557 1.487 1.460 1.439 1.437 1.444 1.436 1.475 1.482 1.455 1.444 1.41 1.401 1.414 1.401 1.414 1.414 1.414 1.414 1.414 1.414 1.414 1.414 1.414 1.414 1.414 1.414 1.414 1.414 1.414 1.414 1.414 1.414 1.414	poultry	2022	22.84	21.58	3 24.1	.0 25.	93 24	4.79 2	26.62	28.46	29.33	29.25	5 28.	95 28	3.64 2	28.52	28.22	27.95	27.00
Summals 2022 9.59 11.16 9.37 9.43 8.43 8.18 8.16 8.07 8.00 7.89 7.79 7.85 7.88 7.90 7.93 2021 9.59 11.16 9.37 9.43 8.43 8.18 8.16 8.07 8.00 7.89 7.79 7.72 7.62 7.51 VEV <vev<vev<vev<vev<vev<vev<vev<vev<vev< th=""><th></th><th>2021</th><th>22.96</th><th>21.99</th><th>24.8</th><th>37 26.</th><th>65 26</th><th>5.06 2</th><th>28.23</th><th>30.34</th><th>31.50</th><th>31.80</th><th>) 31.</th><th>84 31</th><th>L.68 3</th><th>31.95</th><th>32.45</th><th>32.43</th><th></th></vev<vev<vev<vev<vev<vev<vev<vev<vev<>		2021	22.96	21.99	24.8	37 26.	65 26	5.06 2	28.23	30.34	31.50	31.80) 31.	84 31	L.68 3	31.95	32.45	32.43	
NOx emissions from manuer manuer <thmanuer< th=""> <thmanuer< th=""> manuer</thmanuer<></thmanuer<>	Other animals	2022	9.59	11.16	5 9.3	9.	43 8	3.43	8.18	8.16	8.07	8.00	7.	89 7	7.79	7.85	7.88	7.90	7.93
SUB199019952000200520102011201220132014201520162017201820192020Total20221.7311.5541.5161.5051.4871.4601.4391.4371.4441.4361.4271.4161.3931.3791.36520211.7201.5511.5231.5341.5291.5021.4801.4751.4821.4651.4551.4441.4181.401Dairy cattle20220.6710.5970.5700.5520.5240.5170.5010.4990.5030.5070.5060.5030.5070.50620210.6710.5970.5700.5520.5210.5130.4950.4910.4930.4950.4940.4890.4880.489Other cattle20220.6900.6040.5870.5500.5480.5290.5250.5340.5390.5380.5350.5300.5210.5150.50620210.6960.6140.6000.5660.5620.5380.5290.5320.5200.5320.5260.5190.5990.4970.48730ther cattle20220.2810.2660.2700.3090.3200.3180.3170.3070.3050.2950.2890.2870.2730.2620.25830ther cattle20220.2640.2420.2630.3220.3510.3550.3590.3530.357 </th <th></th> <th>2021</th> <th>9.59</th> <th>11.16</th> <th>5 9.3</th> <th>37 9.</th> <th>43 8</th> <th>3.43</th> <th>8.18</th> <th>8.16</th> <th>8.07</th> <th>8.00</th> <th>) 7.</th> <th>89 7</th> <th>7.79</th> <th>7.72</th> <th>7.62</th> <th>7.51</th> <th></th>		2021	9.59	11.16	5 9.3	37 9.	43 8	3.43	8.18	8.16	8.07	8.00) 7.	89 7	7.79	7.72	7.62	7.51	
Total20221.7311.5541.5161.5051.4871.4601.4391.4371.4441.4361.4271.4161.3931.3791.36520211.7201.5511.5231.5341.5291.5021.4801.4751.4821.4651.4451.4441.4181.4181.401Dairy cattle20220.6710.5970.5700.5530.5240.5170.5010.4990.5030.5070.5060.5030.5030.5030.5070.50620210.6710.5970.5700.5530.5240.5170.5010.4990.4930.4950.4940.4890.4880.4890.50620210.6710.5970.5700.5520.5210.5130.4950.4910.4930.4950.4940.4890.4880.4890.50620210.6700.6040.5870.5500.5480.5290.5250.5340.5390.5350.5350.5300.5130.50620210.6960.6140.6000.5660.5620.5380.5290.5320.5320.5320.5390.5390.5390.5390.5390.5390.5390.5390.5390.5390.5390.5390.5390.5490.4890.4890.4890.4890.4890.4890.4890.4890.4890.4890.4890.4890.4890.4890.4890.4890.4890.4890.					NO	. emis	sions	from	manı	ıre ma	inager	nent, i	in Gg						
2021 1.720 1.551 1.523 1.534 1.529 1.502 1.480 1.475 1.482 1.465 1.445 1.444 1.418 1.401 Dairy cattle 2022 0.671 0.597 0.570 0.553 0.524 0.517 0.501 0.499 0.503 0.507 0.506 0.503 0.503 0.507 0.506 2021 0.671 0.597 0.570 0.552 0.511 0.512 0.491 0.493 0.495 0.494 0.489 0.488 0.488 0.489 Dther cattle 2022 0.690 0.604 0.587 0.552 0.518 0.529 0.532 0.532 0.535 0.535 0.530 0.515 0.516 0.506 2021 0.690 0.614 0.600 0.566 0.562 0.538 0.529 0.532 0.532 0.519 0.509 0.497 0.487 Swine 2022 0.281 0.256 0.270 0.309 0.322 0.359 0.357 0.344 0.343 0.346 0.343 0.346 0			SUB	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	. 2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Dairy cattle 2022 0.671 0.597 0.570 0.553 0.524 0.517 0.501 0.499 0.503 0.507 0.503	Total		2022	1.731	1.554	1.516	1.505	1.487	1.460	1.439	1.437	1.444	1.436	1.427	1.416	1.393	1.379	1.365	
2021 0.671 0.597 0.570 0.552 0.521 0.513 0.495 0.493 0.495 0.494 0.489 0.488 0.488 0.489 Dther cattle 2022 0.690 0.604 0.587 0.550 0.548 0.529 0.525 0.534 0.539 0.538 0.535 0.530 0.521 0.516 0.506 2021 0.690 0.614 0.600 0.566 0.562 0.538 0.529 0.532 0.532 0.526 0.519 0.509 0.497 0.487 wine 2022 0.281 0.256 0.270 0.309 0.320 0.318 0.317 0.307 0.305 0.295 0.289 0.287 0.273 0.262 0.258 wine 2021 0.264 0.242 0.263 0.322 0.351 0.355 0.353 0.357 0.344 0.343 0.346 0.343 0.346 0.343 0.346 0.343 0.346 0.343 0.346 0.345 0.345 0.444 0.444 0.444 0.444 0.444 0.444 </th <th></th> <th></th> <th>2021</th> <th>1.720</th> <th>1.551</th> <th>1.523</th> <th>1.534</th> <th>1.529</th> <th>1.502</th> <th>2 1.480</th> <th>1.475</th> <th>1.482</th> <th>1.465</th> <th>1.455</th> <th>1.444</th> <th>1.418</th> <th>1.401</th> <th></th> <th></th>			2021	1.720	1.551	1.523	1.534	1.529	1.502	2 1.480	1.475	1.482	1.465	1.455	1.444	1.418	1.401		
Other cattle 2022 0.690 0.604 0.587 0.550 0.548 0.529 0.532 0.539 0.538 0.535 0.530 0.521 0.515 0.506 2021 0.690 0.614 0.600 0.566 0.562 0.538 0.529 0.532 0.532 0.526 0.519 0.509 0.497 0.487 Swine 2022 0.281 0.256 0.270 0.309 0.322 0.317 0.307 0.305 0.295 0.289 0.287 0.273 0.262 0.262 0.262 0.270 0.309 0.318 0.317 0.307 0.305 0.295 0.289 0.287 0.273 0.262 0.258 Swine 2021 0.264 0.242 0.263 0.322 0.351 0.355 0.357 0.344 0.343 0.346 0.343 0.346 0.343 0.346 0.343 0.345 0.345 0.44 0.444 0.444 Swine 2022 0.026 0.024 0.027 0.032 0.039 0.045 0.045 0.045 0.345<	Dairy ca	attle	2022	0.671	0.597	0.570	0.553	0.524	0.517	0.501	0.499	0.503	0.507	0.506	0.503	0.503	0.507	0.506	
2021 0.696 0.614 0.600 0.566 0.562 0.538 0.529 0.532 0.532 0.519 0.509 0.497 0.487 Swine 2022 0.281 0.256 0.270 0.309 0.309 0.320 0.318 0.317 0.307 0.305 0.295 0.289 0.287 0.273 0.262 0.258 2021 0.264 0.242 0.263 0.322 0.351 0.355 0.359 0.357 0.344 0.343 0.346 0.335 0.328 0.273 0.264 0.242 0.263 0.322 0.351 0.355 0.359 0.357 0.344 0.343 0.346 0.335 0.328 0.273 0.264 0.242 0.264 0.242 0.263 0.352 0.355 0.357 0.344 0.343 0.346 0.335 0.328 0.328 poultry 2022 0.026 0.024 0.032 0.033 0.042 0.043 0.045 0.045 0.045 0.045 0.045 0.045 0.045 0.045 0.045 0.045 0.045 </th <th></th> <th></th> <th>2021</th> <th>0.671</th> <th>0.597</th> <th>0.570</th> <th>0.552</th> <th>0.521</th> <th>0.513</th> <th>0.495</th> <th>0.491</th> <th>0.493</th> <th>0.495</th> <th>0.494</th> <th>0.489</th> <th>0.488</th> <th>0.489</th> <th></th> <th></th>			2021	0.671	0.597	0.570	0.552	0.521	0.513	0.495	0.491	0.493	0.495	0.494	0.489	0.488	0.489		
Swine 2022 0.281 0.256 0.270 0.309 0.320 0.318 0.317 0.307 0.305 0.295 0.289 0.287 0.273 0.262 0.258 2021 0.264 0.242 0.263 0.322 0.351 0.355 0.353 0.357 0.344 0.343 0.346 0.335 0.328 0.351 poultry 2022 0.026 0.024 0.027 0.032 0.039 0.042 0.045 0.04	Other ca	attle	2022	0.690	0.604	0.587	0.550	0.548	0.529	0.525	0.534	0.539	0.538	0.535	0.530	0.521	0.515	0.506	
2021 0.264 0.242 0.263 0.322 0.351 0.355 0.359 0.357 0.344 0.343 0.346 0.335 0.328 poultry 2022 0.026 0.024 0.027 0.032 0.039 0.042 0.043 0.045 0			2021	0.696	0.614	0.600	0.566	0.562	0.538	0.529	0.532	0.532	0.526	0.519	0.509	0.497	0.487		
2022 0.026 0.024 0.027 0.032 0.039 0.042 0.043 0.045	Swine		2022	0.281	0.256	0.270	0.309	0.320	0.318	30.317	0.307	0.305	0.295	0.289	0.287	0.273	0.262	0.258	
2021 0.026 0.024 0.028 0.033 0.040 0.043 0.045 0.047 0.048 0.048 0.048 0.048 0.048 0.048 0.048 0.048 0.048 0.048 0.048 0.049 0.049 Other animals 2022 0.063 0.073 0.062 0.052 0.053 0.053 0.053 0.051 0.051 0.051 0.052 0.052			2021	0.264	0.242	0.263	0.322	0.351	0.355	0.359	0.353	0.357	0.344	0.343	0.346	0.335	0.328		
Other animals 2022 0.063 0.073 0.062 0.062 0.053 0.053 0.053 0.052 0.051 0.051 0.051 0.051 0.052 0.052	poultry		2022	0.026	0.024	0.027	0.032	0.039	0.042	0.043	0.045	0.045	0.045	0.045	0.045	0.045	0.044	0.044	
			2021	0.026	0.024	0.028	0.033	0.040	0.043	0.045	0.047	0.048	0.048	0.048	0.048	0.049	0.049		
2021 0.063 0.073 0.062 0.062 0.055 0.053 0.053 0.053 0.052 0.051 0.051 0.050 0.050 0.049	Other a	nimal	s 2022	0.063	0.073	0.062	0.062	0.055	0.053	0.053	0.053	0.052	0.051	0.051	0.051	0.051	0.052	0.052	
									1										

Planned improvements

No improvements are planned at present.

NMVOC

In 2020, NMVOC emissions from manure management amount to 289.8 which is 96.9 % of total NMVOC emissions from the agricultural sector. 84.7 % originate from cattle, 4.8 % from pigs, and 9.4 % from poultry.

Method

The Tier 2 methodology provided by EMEP (2019)-3B-28 was used to assess the NMVOC emissions from manure management for dairy cattle and other cattle. For all other animals the Tier 1 methodology (EMEP (2019)-3B-17) was used.

Activity data

Animal numbers serve as activity data, see Table 1.

Emission factors

For the Tier 2 methodology applied to dairy cattle and other cattle the following data was used:

- gross feed intake in MJ per year, country specific data from the annual reporting of greenhouse gas emissions, see NIR 2022, Chapter 5.1.3.3,
- proportion x_{house} of the year the animals spend in the livestock building: country specific data, being equal to $1 x_{graz}$ with x_{graz} the proportion of the year spent on pasture, see NIR 2022, Chapter 19.3.2,

- FRAC_{silage}: 1 as proposed by EMEP (2019)-3B-29, since silage feeding for cattle is considered dominant in Germany
- FRAC_{silage store}: 0.25 as proposed by EMEP (2019)-3B-30 for European conditions
- EF_{NMVOC, silage_feeding}, EF_{NMVOC, house}, EF_{NMVOC, graz} are taken from EMEP (2019)-3B-32, table 3.11 as 0.0002002, 0.0000353 and 0.00000069 kg NMVOC/MJ feed intake, respectively,
- $EF_{NH_3,storage}$, $EF_{NH_3,building}$ and $EF_{NH_3,application}$ are taken from the NH_3 reporting (see above and 3.D).

For all other animal categories the Tier 1 emission factors for NMVOC were used as provided in EMEP (2019)-3B-18, Table 3.4 [10]: For horses the emission factors for feeding with silage was chosen, for all other animals the emission factors for feeding without silage. Due to missing country-specific emission factors or emission factors that do not correspond to the inventory's animal categories, the emission factors provided in EMEP (2019)-3B-18, Table 3.4, were used to define specific emission factors for weaners, boars, lambs, ponies/light horses and pullets, see Vos et al. (2022), Chapter 3.3.4.2. The implied emission factors given in Table 4 relate the overall NMVOC emissions to the number of animals in each animal category. The IEFs for dairy cattle and other cattle are much higher than the EMEP Tier 1 EF, which are 17.937 kg NMVOC for dairy cattle and 8.902 kg NMVOC for other cattle. The only possible explanation for those huge differences is that the EMEP Tier 2 and Tier 1 methods are not consistent.

The IEFs for the other categories provided in Table 4 correspond to the EMEP Tier 1 emission factors, except for horses, sheep, swine and other poultry. These categories comprise subcategories with different emission factors so that their overall IEFs in Table 4 represent subpopulation-weighted national mean values. Note that other poultry in Germany includes not only geese and ducks but also pullets. For pullets no default EF is given in the EMEP guidebook (EMEP, 2019), hence the EF of broilers has been adopted (because of similar housing). This assumption significantly lowers the overall IEF of other poultry in Table 4 the IEFs are listed separately for each poultry category). The IEF of the sheep category is significantly lower than the EMEP Tier 1 emission factor, because for lambs the EF is assumed to be 40% lower compared to an adult sheep in accordance with the difference in N excretion between lambs and adult sheep.

					IEF ir	n kg NM	1VOC p	er anin	nal plac	ce					
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
dairy cattle	30.940	32.695	35.472	36.709	37.242	37.609	37.625	37.467	37.891	38.155	38.552	38.524	39.322	40.134	40.799
other cattle	11.738	11.729	11.852	11.720	11.769	11.694	11.638	11.617	11.540	11.533	11.483	11.475	11.481	11.533	11.574
horses	6.497	6.491	6.688	6.660	6.644	6.643	6.642	6.641	6.644	6.646	6.648	6.651	6.654	6.657	6.660
sheep	0.131	0.131	0.132	0.132	0.131	0.131	0.131	0.131	0.131	0.131	0.131	0.131	0.131	0.131	0.131
goats	0.542	0.542	0.542	0.542	0.542	0.542	0.542	0.542	0.542	0.542	0.542	0.542	0.542	0.542	0.542
swine	0.695	0.698	0.690	0.682	0.669	0.663	0.656	0.654	0.652	0.651	0.649	0.648	0.648	0.648	0.642
laying hens	0.165	0.165	0.165	0.165	0.165	0.165	0.165	0.165	0.165	0.165	0.165	0.165	0.165	0.165	0.165
broilers	0.108	0.108	0.108	0.108	0.108	0.108	0.108	0.108	0.108	0.108	0.108	0.108	0.108	0.108	0.108
turkeys	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489
pullets	0.108	0.108	0.108	0.108	0.108	0.108	0.108	0.108	0.108	0.108	0.108	0.108	0.108	0.108	0.108
ducks	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489
geese	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489

Table 4: IEF for NMVOC from manure management

Trend discussion for Key Sources

Dairy cattle and other cattle are key sources of NMVOC emissions from manure management. The total NMVOC emissions from both animal categories strongly correlate with the animal numbers given in Table 1 (dairy cattle: $R^2 = 0.887$; other cattle: $R^2 = 0.998$).

Recalculations

All time series of the emission inventory have completely been recalculated since 1990. Table REC-3 compares the recalculated time series of the NMVOC emissions from 3.B with the respective data of last year's submission. The recalculated total emissions are slightly lower in some years and skightly higher in other years. This is due to improved methodology for the suckler cows (**recalculation reason 4**, see main page of the agricultural sector).and the use of the data from the official agricultural census of 2020 (recalculation reason 1) which are changing the NH3 emissions that have impact to the Tier 2 methodology which is applied for cattle NMVOC emissions. For other animals there are differences back to the year 2017. These differences are caused by updated animal numbers (see above). Further details on recalculations

are described in Vos et al. (2022), Chapter 3.5.2.

				NM	1VOC e	missio	ns fron	n manu	re mar	ageme	ent, in O	Gg				
	SUB	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	2022	391.24	332.95	318.87	298.26	297.23	297.42	299.37	304.56	306.95	305.72	302.74	299.98	296.20	293.49	289.79
	2021	390.80	332.18	318.01	297.65	296.79	297.13	299.17	304.38	306.74	305.38	303.07	300.94	297.86	295.83	
Dairy cattle	2022	196.61	170.97	162.10	155.51	155.79	157.59	157.67	159.89	162.77	163.48	162.60	161.76	161.25	161.00	159.99
	2021	196.61	170.97	162.10	155.50	155.75	157.45	157.39	159.40	162.04	162.45	161.82	161.15	160.81	160.84	
Other cattle	2022	154.16	125.04	118.15	103.14	101.55	97.54	96.82	97.80	97.48	96.31	94.72	92.75	90.10	87.97	85.42
	2021	153.72	124.27	117.29	102.54	101.14	97.38	96.89	98.11	98.00	97.00	95.83	94.23	91.95	90.15	
Other animals	2022	40.46	36.94	38.62	39.61	39.89	42.29	44.89	46.87	46.70	45.93	45.42	45.47	44.85	44.52	44.38
	2021	40.46	36.94	38.62	39.61	39.89	42.29	44.89	46.87	46.70	45.93	45.42	45.56	45.11	44.84	

Table REC-3: Comparison of NMVOC emissions of the submissions (SUB) 2021 and 2022

Planned improvements

No improvements are planned at present.

TSP, PM10 and PM2.5

In 2020, TSP emissions from manure management amount to 71.3 % of total emissions from the agricultural sector. Within the emissions from manure management 22.5 % originate from cattle, 39.5 % from pigs, and 37.4 % from poultry. 42.8 % of the PM_{10} emissions from the agricultural sector are caused by manure management, where 34.4 % originate from cattle, 19.1 % from pigs, and 45.6 % from poultry. $PM_{2.5}$ emissions from the agricultural sector mostly originate from manure management (84.9 %), of which are 78.0 % from cattle, 3.0 % from pigs, and 17.5 % from poultry.

Method

EMEP (2013-3B-26) provided a Tier 2 methodology. In the current Guidebook (EMEP, 2019), this methodology has been replaced by a Tier 1 methodology. However, EF for cattle derived with the EMEP 2013 Tier 2 methodology remained unchanged. Therfore, the EMEP 2013¹⁰⁾ methodology was kept for cattle. For swine the EMEP 2013 methodology was formally kept but the EMEP 2019 Tier 1 EF was used both for slurry and solid based manure management systems. The same was done with the EMEP 2016 EFs for laying hens (used for cages and perchery). In case the EMEP 2019 EFs are simply rounded EMEP 2013 EFs, the unrounded EMEP 2013 EFs were kept. The inventory considers air scrubber systems in swine and poultry husbandry. For animal places equipped with air scrubbing the emission factors are reduced according to the removal efficiency of the air scrubber systems (90 % for TSP and PM₁₀, 70 % for PM_{2.5}). For details see Vos et al. (2022), Chapter 3.3.4.3.3.

Activity data

Animal numbers serve as activity data, see Table 1.

Emission factors

Tier 1 emission factors for TSP, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ from livestock husbandry are provided in EMEP (2019-3B-19), Table 3.5 and 55, Table A1.7. For cattle the Tier 2 emission factors provided in EMEP (2013-3B-29), Table 3-11 were used, because they differentiate between slurry and solid manure systems and were also used to develop the EMEP 2019 Tier 1 emissions factors.

The implied emission factors given in Table 5 relate the overall TSP and PM emissions to the number of animals in each animal category. The Guidebook does not indicate whether EFs have considered the condensable component (with or without).

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
					IEF	in kg T	SP per	anima	l place						
dairy cattle	1.2124	1.4016	1.4544	1.4738	1.4882	1.4953	1.5028	1.5101	1.5189	1.5270	1.5365	1.5451	1.5540	1.5631	1.5721
other cattle	0.5194	0.5107	0.5017	0.4916	0.4804	0.4790	0.4788	0.4788	0.4775	0.4766	0.4763	0.4760	0.4758	0.4751	0.4746
horses	0.3514	0.3512	0.3558	0.3552	0.3548	0.3548	0.3548	0.3548	0.3548	0.3549	0.3549	0.3550	0.3551	0.3551	0.3552
sheep	0.0484	0.0478	0.0489	0.0486	0.0489	0.0485	0.0485	0.0485	0.0483	0.0482	0.0482	0.0482	0.0480	0.0482	0.0482
goats	0.0914	0.0914	0.0914	0.0914	0.0914	0.0914	0.0914	0.0914	0.0914	0.0914	0.0914	0.0914	0.0914	0.0914	0.0914
swine	0.8260	0.8366	0.8320	0.8247	0.8104	0.8043	0.8086	0.8037	0.8002	0.7910	0.7918	0.7891	0.7865	0.7813	0.7858
laying hens	0.1900	0.1900	0.1900	0.1900	0.1900	0.1900	0.1900	0.1900	0.1900	0.1899	0.1898	0.1897	0.1894	0.1890	0.1889
broilers	0.0400	0.0400	0.0400	0.0400	0.0400	0.0400	0.0400	0.0400	0.0399	0.0399	0.0397	0.0396	0.0395	0.0394	0.0394
turkeys	0.1100	0.1100	0.1100	0.1100	0.1100	0.1100	0.1100	0.1100	0.1100	0.1100	0.1100	0.1100	0.1100	0.1100	0.1100
pullets		0.0400													
ducks		0.1400													
geese		1													
geese 0.2400 0.2														0.2.00	
dairy cattle	0.5557	0.6426	0.6668	0.6757					-		0.7044	0.7084	0.7125	0.7166	0.7208
other cattle	0.2403	0.2363	0.2320	0.2273	0.2221	0.2214	0.2213	0.2213	0.2207	0.2203	0.2202	0.2200	0.2200	0.2196	0.2194
horses	0 1619	0.1619	0 1639	0 1636	0 1634	0 1634	0 1634	0 1634	0 1634	0 1634	0 1635	0 1635	0 1635	0 1635	0 1636
sheep		0.0192													
goats		0.0368													
swine		0.1255													
laying hens		0.0400													
broilers	0.0200	0.0200	0.0200	0.0200	0.0200	0.0200	0.0200	0.0200	0.0200	0.0199	0.0198	0.0198	0.0198	0.0197	0.0197
turkeys		0.1100													
pullets		0.0200													
ducks		0.1400													
geese		0.2400													
J	1						M _{2.5} pe								
dairy cattle	0.3616	0.4181	0.4338	0.4396					-		0.4583	0.4609	0.4636	0.4663	0.4690
other cattle	0.1574	0.1548	0.1520	0.1490	0.1457	0.1453	0.1452	0.1452	0.1448	0.1445	0.1445	0.1444	0.1443	0.1441	0.1439
horses	0.1027	0.1026	0.1039	0.1038	0.1036	0.1036	0.1036	0.1036	0.1036	0.1037	0.1037	0.1037	0.1037	0.1037	0.1038
sheep		0.0059													
goats		0.0112													
swine		0.0057													
laying hens		0.0030													
broilers	0.0020	0.0020	0.0020	0.0020	0.0020	0.0020	0.0020	0.0020	0.0020	0.0020	0.0020	0.0020	0.0020	0.0020	0.0020
turkeys		0.0200													
pullets		0.00200													
ducks		0.0020													
															0.0180
geese	0.0320	0.0320	0.0320	0.0320	0.0320	0.0320	0.0320	0.0320	0.0320	0.0320	0.0320	0.0320	0.0320	0.0320	0.0320

Trend discussion for Key Sources

Swine and laying hens are key sources of TSP emissions from manure management. The total TSP emissions from swine mainly follow the animal numbers given in Table 1. However, due to air scrubbing and different emission factors of the different housing systems of the four swine subcategories (sows with piglets, weaners, fattening pigs, boars) and the varying population shares in those housing systems the R² of the linear regression is lower than 1 (0.79). For laying hens and

broilers, due to the low prevalence of air scrubbing systems. TSP emissions almost perfectly correlate with the animal numbers provided in Table 1 ($R^2 = 1$).

Recalculations

Table REC-4 shows the effects of recalculations on emissions of particulate matter. Changes in the years 1990 through 1999 are a consequence of the update of the dairy cow model (**recalculation reason 1**, see main page of the agricultural sector). This update includes a modified calculation of the share of year spent on pasture, resulting in longer grazing periods and therefore lower emissions of particulate matter from manure management in the years 1990 through 1999. Differences of TSP and PM emissions in the years as of 2005 are due to updated activity data of air scrubbing systems for sows, weaners, fattening pigs and broilers, see **recalculation reasons 8 and 10** on the main page of the agricultural sector. Further details on recalculations are described in Rösemann et al. (2021), Chapter 3.5.2.

Table REC-4: Comparison of particle emissions (TSP, PM₁₀ & PM_{2.5}) of the submissions (SUB) 2020 and 2021

TSP, PM10, PM2.5 emissions from manure management, in Gg																
	SUB	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
TSP	2022	50.04	42.24	42.43	41.25	40.30	41.80	43.95	45.14	45.45	44.74	44.54	44.59	43.65	43.04	42.99
TSP	2021	50.04	42.24	42.44	41.26	40.32	41.79	43.90	45.06	45.33	44.58	44.35	44.40	43.55	42.90	
PM ₁₀	2022	14.34	12.71	12.63	12.29	12.31	12.76	13.33	13.84	13.82	13.63	13.48	13.43	13.20	13.02	12.91
PM ₁₀	2021	14.34	12.71	12.63	12.29	12.32	12.75	13.31	13.80	13.77	13.56	13.39	13.36	13.17	13.00	
PM _{2.5}	2022	5.01	4.47	4.18	3.89	3.85	3.87	3.93	4.03	4.04	4.02	3.97	3.94	3.86	3.79	3.72
PM _{2.5}	2021	5.01	4.47	4.18	3.89	3.86	3.86	3.91	4.01	4.01	3.97	3.91	3.88	3.80	3.72	

Planned improvements

No improvements are planned at present.

Uncertainty

Details will be described in chapter 1.7.

1)

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