

# Chapter 8.1 - Recalculations



Generally, improvement of the emission inventory is an ongoing task and triggers recalculations for all source categories and pollutants frequently.



Further information regarding recalculations (especially due to changes in methods or activity data) can be found in the corresponding chapter of the **National Inventory Report**.

## Possible reasons for Recalculations

Due to the ever ongoing efforts to improve the inventory, more or less broad recalculations become necessary with each new submission.

### Possible reasons for recalculations are

- **new (sub-)categories** to be included in the inventory or re-allocation of existing sub-categories within the inventory
- **data** (activity data & emission factors) for certain (sub-)categories **available for the first time**
- **change of data sources** (for activity data)
- use of **new emission factors** (due to: inquest, research projects, expert judgement etc.)
- **improvement of methods** used for calculating emissions
- **outcome of ongoing review** activities under both UN FCCC and UN ECE
- etc.

**All these changes can effect *specific years* of the inventory as well as the *entire time series*, leading to more or less significant changes within the emission trends.**

## Declaration of Recalculations

Under UN FCCC reporting, parties have to comment any recalculations in any year leading to differences between latest and current submission for a given year or the time period or series. Thereby, highest attention is given to recalculations within base year and the most current year of the latest submission:

### Recalculations in Base Year data

- mostly rather small but of highest importance
- mostly due to changed methods or emission factors used for entire time series
- impact on basis of any evaluation

### Recalculations in data of current year of the latest submission

- mostly because of **corrected activity data** (especially in Energy Production) from actualized Energy Balances
- also due to changed methods, emission factors, or data sources used
- impact on the amount of emission reduction reported in latest submission

**Under UN ECE, within the IIR**, Germany focusses on recalculations in values reported for **1990** for all MAIN POLLUTANTS, HEAVY METALS and POPS, **1995** for PM<sub>2,5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> and **2000** for BLACK CARBON (BC), and the **last year of the previous submission**, providing the **quantity** (in absolute numbers and in %) of change for any recalculated emission **and the reasons** for the recalculations carried out

## Recalculations in current submission

Table 1: Overview of impact of recalculations on the level of National Totals (For more detailed information please mouseclick the pollutant.)

for reporting year:	BASE YEAR <sup>1</sup>					2020			
in NFR submission:	2022	2023	±	± %	2022	2023	±	± %	
<b>Main pollutants</b>									
<b>NEC</b>									
Nitrogen Oxides - NO <sub>x</sub> (as NO <sub>2</sub> )	[kt]	2,835.33	2,843.28	7.95	0.28%	979.22	975.65	-3.58	-0.37%
Non-Methane VOC - NMVOC	[kt]	3,891.58	3,948.88	57.30	1.47%	1,035.77	1,028.45	-7.33	-0.71%
Sulphur Oxides - SO <sub>x</sub> (as SO <sub>2</sub> )	[kt]	5,460.02	5,464.11	4.08	0.07%	232.69	241.26	8.58	3.69%
Ammonia - NH <sub>3</sub>	[kt]	718.16	725.52	7.36	1.02%	537.27	529.78	-7.49	-1.39%
<b>Particulate Matter</b>									
Particles <2.5µm - PM <sub>2,5</sub>	[kt]	202.39	201.56	-0.83	-0.41%	81.18	81.46	0.28	0.35%
Particles <10µm - PM <sub>10</sub>	[kt]	342.22	346.96	4.74	1.38%	180.14	182.13	1.99	1.10%
Total Suspended Particles - TSP	[kt]	2,042.44	2,047.88	5.44	0.27%	337.47	336.15	-1.32	-0.39%
Black Carbon - BC	[kt]	38.44	38.13	-0.31	-0.82%	10.22	10.12	-0.10	-1.01%
<b>Other</b>									
Carbon Monoxide - CO	[kt]	13,046.02	13,319.09	273.07	2.09%	2,452.06	2,450.53	-1.53	-0.06%
<b>Heavy Metals</b>									
<b>Priority HM</b>									
Lead - Pb	[t]	1,899.19	1,899.19	0.00	0.00%	142.64	142.60	-0.04	-0.03%
Cadmium - Cd	[t]	29.10	29.10	0.00	0.00%	10.75	10.63	-0.12	-1.10%
Mercury - Hg	[t]	35.51	35.53	0.02	0.05%	6.29	6.00	-0.29	-4.60%
<b>Other HM</b>									
Arsenic - As	[t]	85.92	85.92	0.00	0.00%	4.96	4.98	0.03	0.55%
Chrome - Cr	[t]	165.69	165.69	0.00	0.00%	65.72	67.05	1.34	2.03%
Copper - Cu	[t]	619.88	619.88	0.00	0.00%	524.59	529.72	5.13	0.98%
Nickel - Ni	[t]	332.74	332.74	0.00	0.00%	131.80	134.95	3.15	2.39%
Selenium - Se	[t]	5.73	5.73	0.00	0.00%	2.65	2.67	0.02	0.66%
Zinc - Zn	[t]	474.15	474.15	0.00	0.00%	267.32	266.38	-0.93	-0.35%
<b>Persistent Organic Pollutants - POPs</b>									
Dioxines & Furanes - PCDD/F	[g]	813.90	814.14	0.24	0.030%	111.91	110.18	-1.73	-1.55%
<b>Polycyclic Organic Hydrocarbons - PAHs</b>									
Benzo(a)pyrene - B[a]P	[t]	26.98	26.99	0.01	0.03%	15.22	15.03	-0.19	-1.23%
Benzo(b)fluoranthene - B[b]F	[t]	35.84	35.83	-0.01	-0.02%	22.19	21.69	-0.50	-2.26%
Benzo(k)fluoranthene - B[k]F	[t]	16.27	16.26	-0.01	-0.08%	10.20	9.78	-0.42	-4.15%
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene - I[1,2,3-c,d]P	[t]	23.03	23.03	0.01	0.02%	14.85	14.63	-0.22	-1.45%
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons - PAH 1-4	[t]	118.56	115.75	-2.81	-2.37%	66.60	64.87	-1.73	-2.60%
<b>Other POPs</b>									
Hexachlorobenzene - HCB	[kg]	2,898.46	2,900.52	2.07	0.07%	4.77	5.18	0.41	8.62%
Polychlorinated Biphenyls - PCBs	[kg]	1,735.78	1,735.78	0.00	0.00%	214.12	209.75	-4.37	-2.04%

<sup>1</sup>: Base Year of reporting: 1990; excumptions: PM<sub>2,5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub>: 1995 and BC: 2000

## Reasons overview

### 1. revision of (primary) activity data

- 1.A together with 2.C.1: finalisation of National Energy Balance 2020
- 1.A.3.c: AD for solid fuels

## **2. update or revision of entire model**

- 1.A.3.a: revision of TREMOD AV
- 1.A.3.b: revision of TREMOD
- 1.A.3.d ii: introduction of LNG as a fuel in national maritime navigation
- 1.A.2.g vii as well as 1.A.4.a ii, b ii and c ii: revision of fuel shares in TREMOD MM

## **3. newly implemented emission factors**

## **4. revision of emission factors**

## **5. re-allocation of activity data and emissions**

- within 1.A.3.b

## **6. as an outcome of the ongoing review activities under both UNFCCC and UNECE**

- 6.A: newly implemented ammonia emissions from human breathing and sweating