

1.A.3.c - Transport: Railways

Short description

In category 1.A.3.c - Railways, emissions from fuel combustion in German railways and from the related abrasion and wear of contact line, braking systems and tyres on rails are reported.

Method	AD	EF	Key Category
T1, T2	NS, M	CS, D, M	L: TSP, PM _{2.5} , L&T: PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5} , L: TSP

Method(s) applied	
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 category chapters.	
(source for) Activity Data	
NS	National Statistics
RS	Regional Statistics
IS	International Statistics
PS	Plant Specific
As	Associations, business organisations
Q	specific Questionnaires (or surveys)
M	Model / Modelled
C	Confidential
(source for) Emission Factors	
D	Default (EMEP Guidebook)
CS	Country Specific
PS	Plant Specific
M	Model / Modelled
C	Confidential

Germany's railway sector is undergoing a long-term modernisation process, aimed at making electricity the main energy source for rail transports. Use of electricity, instead of diesel fuel, to power locomotives has been continually increased, and electricity now provides 80% of all railway traction power. Railways' power stations for generation of traction current are allocated to the stationary component of the energy sector (1.A.1.a) and are not included in the further description that follows here. In energy input for trains of German railways, diesel fuel is the only energy source that plays a significant role apart from electric power.

Method

Activity Data

Basically, total inland deliveries of *diesel oil* are available from the National Energy Balances (NEBs) (AGEB, 2019) ¹⁾. This data is based upon sales data of the Association of the German Petroleum Industry (MWV) ²⁾. As a recent revision of MWV data on diesel oil sales for the years 2005 to 2009 has not yet been adopted to the respective NEBs, this original MWV data has been used for this five years.

Data on the consumption of biodiesel in railways is provided in the NEBs as well, from 2004 onward. But as the NEBs do not provide a solid time series regarding most recent years, the data used for the inventory is estimated based on the prescribed shares of biodiesel to be added to diesel oil.

Table 1: Overview of activity-data sources for domestic fuel sales to railway operators

Table 2: Annual fuel consumption in German railways, in terajoules

The use of other fuels – such as vegetable oils or gas – in private narrow-gauge railway vehicles has not been included to date and may still be considered negligible.

=	= 1990	= 1995	= 2000	= 2005	= 2010	= 2011	= 2012	= 2013	= 2014	= 2015	= 2016	= 2017	= 2018
~ Electric Traction	> 361,515	> 337,853	> 361,633	> 356,605	> 344,546	> 342,701	> 350,085	> 335,298	> 331,235	> 323,387	> 295,798	> 296,280	> 288,336
~ Diesel Traction	> 98,812	> 58,805	> 37,237	> 26,540	> 26,702	> 27,403	> 26,791	> 23,768	> 23,734	> 21,397	> 21,484	> 21,365	> 19,580

[illegible]

[gallery size="medium" : 1A3c_EM_SO2.png](#) [gallery](#)

Regarding **heavy metals**, emissions from combustion of diesel oil and from abrasion and wear are estimated from tier1 default emission factors. Therefore, the emission trends reflect the development of diesel use and - for copper, chromium and nickel emissions resulting from the abrasion & wear of contact line and braking systems - the annual transport performance (see description of activity data above).

[gallery size="medium" : 1A3c_EM_Cu.png](#) : [1A3c_EM_Cd.png](#) [gallery](#)

Recalculations

Given the revised NEB 2018, both the **activity data** fo diesel oil and the annual amounts of blended biodiesel were revised accordingly.

Table 5: Revised 2017 fuel consumption, in terajoule

>	> Diesel Oil	> Biodiesel
~ Submission 2020	> 11,344	> 602
~ Submission 2019	> 13,690	> 726
~ absolute change	> -2,346	> -124
~ relative change	> -17.1%	> -17.1%

Due to the routine revision of the TREMOD model ¹⁰⁾, tier2 **emission factors** changed for recent years. Here, the revision results mainly from the consideration of revised NCvs for diesel oil as provided by the AGEb.

Table 6: Revised country-specific emission factors for diesel fuels, in kg/TJ

=	= 2005	= 2006	= 2007	= 2008	= 2009	= 2010	= 2011	= 2012	= 2013	= 2014	= 2015	= 2016	= 2017
< Nitrogen oxides - NO _x ,,,													
~ Submission 2020	> 1,111	> 1,058	> 1,028	> 1,010	> 991	> 970	> 990	> 919	> 899	> 886	> 826	> 801	> 775
~ Submission 2019	> 1,111	> 1,058	> 1,029	> 1,011	> 1,001	> 986	> 1,010	> 921	> 882	> 897	> 851	> 836	> 814
~ absolute change	> 0.00	> -0.75	> -0.44	> -1.81	> -9.91	> -15.63	> -19.97	> -2.05	> 16.27	> -10.45	> -25.27	> -34.82	> -38.70
~ relative change	> 0.00 %	> -0.07%	> -0.04%	> -0.18%	> -0.99%	> -1.59%	> -1.98%	> -0.22%	> 1.84%	> -1.16%	> -2.97%	> -4.16%	> -4.75%
< Non-methane volatile organic compounds - NMVOC													
~ Submission 2020	> 64.8	> 61.8	> 57.3	> 55.6	> 51.2	> 52.0	> 54.3	> 44.8	> 42.2	> 41.2	> 38.5	> 38.2	> 37.2
~ Submission 2019	> 64.8	> 62.1	> 57.8	> 56.7	> 53.8	> 55.7	> 59.2	> 46.9	> 43.5	> 43.1	> 41.4	> 40.9	> 39.3
~ absolute change	> -0.04	> -0.33	> -0.48	> -1.05	> -2.60	> -3.79	> -4.84	> -2.09	> -1.33	> -1.95	> -2.87	> -2.66	> -2.08
~ relative change	> -0.06%	> -0.52%	> -0.83%	> -1.85%	> -4.85%	> -6.80%	> -8.18%	> -4.46%	> -3.06%	> -4.52%	> -6.93%	> -6.50%	> -5.30%

< Particulate matter - PM (PM _{2.5} , = PM ₁₀ , = TSP)														
~ Submission 2020	> 23.4	> 22.4	> 20.9	> 19.5	> 17.6	> 17.7	> 18.5	> 16.0	> 14.7	> 14.3	> 13.3	> 13.1	> 12.4	
~ Submission 2019	> 23.4	> 22.5	> 21.1	> 19.9	> 18.2	> 18.6	> 19.8	> 16.6	> 14.8	> 15.4	> 14.7	> 14.6	> 13.7	
~ absolute change	> -0.02	> -0.14	> -0.21	> -0.40	> -0.68	> -0.95	> -1.33	> -0.58	> -0.14	> -1.12	> -1.37	> -1.58	> -1.33	
~ relative change	> -0.08%	> -0.62%	> -1.01%	> -2.03%	> -3.75%	> -5.07%	> -6.72%	> -3.48%	> -0.95%	> -7.25%	> -9.31%	> -10.79%	> -9.73%	
< Black carbon - BC														
~ Submission 2020	> 15.2	> 14.5	> 13.6	> 12.7	> 11.4	> 11.5	> 12.0	> 10.4	> 9.5	> 9.3	> 8.6	> 8.5	> 8.0	
~ Submission 2019	> 15.2	> 14.6	> 13.7	> 12.9	> 11.9	> 12.1	> 12.9	> 10.8	> 9.6	> 10.0	> 9.5	> 9.5	> 8.9	
~ absolute change	> -0.01	> -0.09	> -0.14	> -0.26	> -0.45	> -0.61	> -0.87	> -0.38	> -0.09	> -0.73	> -0.89	> -1.03	> -0.87	
~ relative change	> -0.08%	> -0.62%	> -1.01%	> -2.03%	> -3.75%	> -5.07%	> -6.72%	> -3.48%	> -0.95%	> -7.25%	> -9.31%	> -10.79%	> -9.73%	
< Carbon monoxide - CO														
~ Submission 2020	> 162	> 152	> 141	> 134	> 123	> 121	> 121	> 105	> 101	> 98.9	> 94.7	> 93.3	> 92.6	
~ Submission 2019	> 162	> 153	> 142	> 136	> 129	> 129	> 129	> 109	> 104	> 104	> 101	> 98.1	> 94.8	
~ absolute change	> -0.09	> -0.73	> -1.08	> -2.26	> -6.12	> -8.14	> -8.30	> -3.77	> -2.33	> -4.92	> -5.81	> -4.83	> -2.26	
~ relative change	> -0.05%	> -0.48%	> -0.76%	> -1.66%	> -4.75%	> -6.31%	> -6.42%	> -3.46%	> -2.24%	> -4.74%	> -5.78%	> -4.93%	> -2.38%	

For more information on **recalculated emission estimates for Base Year and 2018**, please see the pollutant-specific recalculation tables following chapter [8.1 - Recalculations](#).

Uncertainties

Uncertainty estimates for **activity data** of mobile sources derive from research project FKZ 360 16 023 (title: "Ermittlung der Unsicherheiten der mit den Modellen TREMOD und TREMOD-MM berechneten Luftschadstoffemissionen des landgebundenen Verkehrs in Deutschland") carried out by Knörr et al. (2009) ¹¹⁾.

Planned improvements

Besides the scheduled **routine revision** of TREMOD, no further improvements are planned for the next annual submission.

FAQs

Why are similar EF applied for estimating exhaust heavy metal emissions from both fossil and biofuels?

The EF provided in ¹²⁾ represent summatory values for (i) the fuel's and (ii) the lubricant's heavy-metal content as well as (iii) engine wear. Here, there might be no heavy metals contained in the biofuels. But since the specific shares of (i), (ii) and (iii) cannot be separated, and since the contributions of lubricant and engine wear might be dominant, the same emission

factors are applied to biodiesel.

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