PROJECTION OF GREENHOUSE GASES 2016-2035

Scientific Report from DCE – Danish Centre for Environment and Energy No. 244 2017

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Data sheet

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Abstract: This report contains a description of models, background data and projections of CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs and SF_6 for Denmark. The emissions are projected to 2035 using a 'with measures' scenario. Official Danish forecasts of activity rates are used in the models for those sectors for which forecasts are available, e.g. the latest official forecast from the Danish Energy Agency. The emission factors refer to international guidelines and some are country-specific and refer to Danish legislation, Danish research reports or calculations based on emission data from a considerable number of industrial plants. The projection models are based on the same structure and method as the Danish emission inventories in order to ensure consistency.

Keywords:	Greenhouse gases, projections, emissions, CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6
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Contents

List of abbreviations

ARD	Afforestation, Reforestation& Deforestation
C	Carbon
CH_4	Methane
CHP	Combined Heat and Power
CHR	Central Husbandry Register
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
COPERT	COmputer Programme to calculate Emissions from Road Transport
CORINAIR	CORe INventory on AIR emissions
CRF	Common Reporting Format
CL	Cropland
CM	Cropland Management
DCA	Danish Centre for food and Agriculture
DCE	Danish Centre for Environment and energy
DEA	Danish Energy Agency
DEPA	Danish Environmental Protection Agency
DSt	Statistics Denmark
EEA	European Environment Agency
EIONET	European Environment Information and Observation Network
EMEP	European Monitoring and Evaluation Programme
ENVS	Department of Environmental Science, Aarhus University
EU ETS	European Union Emission Trading Scheme
FL	Forest
FM	Forest Management
FOD	First Order Decay
FSE	Full Scale Equivalent
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GL	Grassland
GM	Grazing Land Management
GWP	Global Warming Potential
HFCs	Hydrofluorocarbons
IDA	Integrated Database model for Agricultural emissions
IEF	Implied Emission Factor
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LUC	Land Use Conversion
LUM	Land Use Matrix
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LTO	Landing and Take Off
LULUCF	Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry
MCF	Methane Conversion Factor
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
N	Nitrogen
N_2O	Nitrous oxide
NFI	National Forest Inventory
NIR	National Inventory Report
OC	Organic Carbon
OL	Other Land
P	Phosphorus
PFCs	Perfluorocarbons
SE	Settlements
SOC	Soil Organic Carbon

SF_6	Sulphur hexafluoride
SNAP	Selected Nomenclature for Air Pollution
SWDS	Solid Waste Disposal Sites
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WE	Wetlands
WWTP	WasteWater Treatment Plant

Preface

This report contains a description of models and background data for projection of carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6) for Denmark. The emissions are projected to 2035 using a baseline scenario, which includes the estimated effects of policies and measures implemented by the end of December 2016 on Denmark's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions ('with existing measures' projections).

DCE – Danish Centre for Environment and Energy, Aarhus University, has conducted the study. The project has been financed by the Danish Energy Agency (DEA).

The authors would like to thank:

The Danish Energy Agency (DEA) - for providing the energy consumption projection, the oil and gas projection and for valuable discussions during the project.

National Laboratory for Sustainable Energy, Technical University of Denmark (DTU), for providing the data on scenarios of the development of landfill deposited waste production.

Danish Centre for food and Agriculture (DCA) and the Knowledge Centre for Agriculture, the Danish Agricultural Advisory Service (DAAS) for providing data for the agricultural sector.

Department of Geosciences and Natural Resource Management, Copenhagen University, for cooperation in the preparation of the Danish GHG inventory where the department is responsible for the forest category.

Summary

This report contains a description of the models, background data and projections of the greenhouse gases (GHG) carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6) for Denmark. The latest historic year that has formed the basis of the projection is 2015. The emissions are projected to 2035 using a scenario, which includes the estimated effects of policies and measures implemented by the end of December 2016 on Denmark's GHG emissions ('with existing measures' projections). The official Danish forecasts, e.g. the latest official forecast from the Danish Energy Agency (DEA), are used to provide activity rates (2016-2030) in the models for those sectors for which these forecasts are available. From 2031 to 2035, the projection is not part of the official energy projection and is an estimate made by DCE. The emission factors refer to international guidelines or are country-specific and refer to Danish legislation, Danish research reports or calculations based on emission data from a considerable number of industrial plants in Denmark. The projection models are generally based on the same structure and methodology as the Danish emission inventories in order to ensure consistency.

The main emitting sectors in 2016 are Energy Industries (31 %), Transport (24 %), Agriculture (21 %) and Other Sectors (10 %). For the latter sector, the most important sources are fuel combustion in the residential sector. GHG emissions show a table trend in the projection period from 2016 to 2035. The total emissions in 2016 are estimated to be 50.8 million tonnes CO_2 equivalents and 49.3 million tonnes in 2035. From 1990 to 2016 the emissions decreased by 27 %.

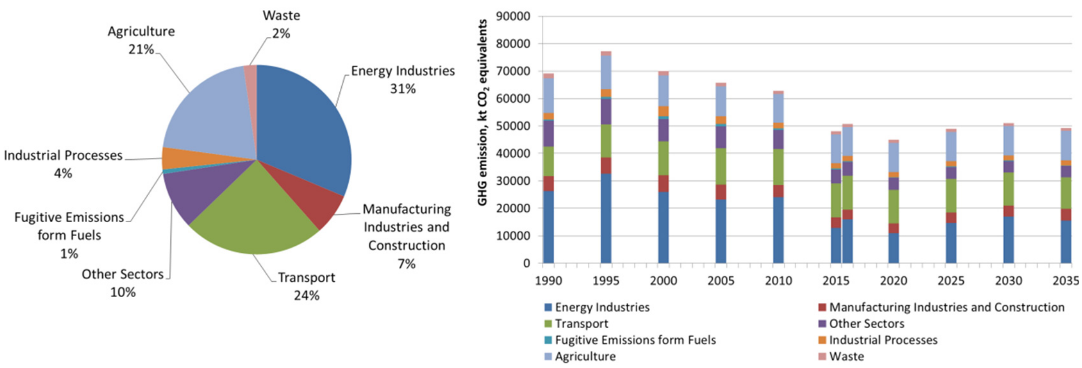


Figure 9.1 Total GHG emissions in CO_2 equivalents. Distribution according to main sectors (2016) and time series for 1990 to 2035.

Stationary combustion

Stationary combustion includes Energy industries, Manufacturing industries and construction and Other sectors. Other sectors include combustion in commercial / institutional, residential and agricultural plants. The GHG emissions in 2016 from the main source, which is public power and heat production (61 %), are estimated to decrease in the period from 2016 to 2035 (2 %) due to an decrease in the fossil fuel consumption for electricity production in the later part of the time-series. For residential combustion plants, a significant decrease in emissions is projected; the emissions decrease by 52 % and from 2016 to 2035, due to a lower consumption of fossil fuels. Emissions from manufacturing industries on the other hand increases by 21 %, due to an increase in fossil fuel combustion. The emissions from the other major subsectors remain almost constant over the period.

Fugitive emissions from fuels

The greenhouse gas emissions from the sector "Fugitive emissions from fuels" show large fluctuations in the historical years 1990-2015, due to emissions from exploration, which occur only in some years with varying amounts of oil and gas flared. Emissions from exploration are not included in the projection, as no projected activity data are available. Emissions are estimated to decrease in the projection period 2016-2035 by 38 %. The decrease mainly owe to expected decrease of offshore flaring in the oil and natural gas extraction. Emissions from extraction of oil and natural gas are estimated to decline over the projection period due to the expectation of a decrease of extracted amounts of natural gas. Emissions of greenhouse gases from other sources are estimated to be constant or nearly constant over the projection period.

Industrial processes and product use

The GHG emission from industrial processes and product use increased during the nineties, reaching a maximum in 2000. Closure of a nitric acid / fertiliser plant in 2004 has resulted in a considerable decrease in the GHG emission. The most significant sources of GHG emission in 2016 are mineral industry (mainly cement production) with 55 % and use of substitutes (f-gases) for ozone depleting substances (ODS) (30 %). The corresponding shares in 2035 are expected to be 82 % and 6 %, respectively. Consumption of limestone and the emission of CO_2 from flue gas cleaning are assumed to follow the consumption of coal and waste for generation of heat and power. The GHG emission from this sector will continue to be strongly dependent on the cement production at Denmark's only cement plant.

Transport and other mobile sources

Road transport is the main source of GHG emissions from transport and other mobile sources in 2015 (76 %) and emissions from this source are expected to decrease slightly in the projection period 2016 to 2035. The emission shares for the remaining mobile sources (e.g. domestic aviation, national navigation, railways and non-road machinery in industry, households and agriculture) are small compared with road transport. Non-road machinery in agriculture, forestry and fishing contributes 11 % of the sectoral GHG emission in 2016 and this share is expected to increase to 12 % in 2035.

Agriculture

The main sources in 2016 are agricultural soils (38 %), enteric fermentation (35 %) and manure management (24 %). The corresponding shares in 2035 are expected to be 40 %, 38 % and 20 %, respectively. From 1990 to 2015, the emission of GHGs in the agricultural sector decreased by 18 %. In the projection years 2016 to 2035, the emissions are expected to increase by 2 %. The reduction in the historical years can mainly be explained by improved utilisation of nitrogen in manure, a significant reduction in the use of fertiliser and a reduced emission from N-leaching. Measures in the form of technologies to reduce ammonia emissions in stables and expansion of biogas production are considered in the projections, but emissions are estimated to increase due to an expected increase in the number of animals.

Waste

The total GHG emission from the waste sector has been decreasing in the years 1990 to 2015 by 35 %. The decreasing trend is expected to continue with a decrease of 7 % from 2016 to 2035. In 2016, GHG emission from solid waste disposal is predicted to contribute 55 % of the emission from the sector as a whole. A decrease of 47 % is expected for this source in the years 2016 to 2035, due to less waste deposition on landfills. An almost constant level for emissions from wastewater is expected for the projection period. GHG emissions from wastewater handling in 2016 contribute with 15 %. Emissions from biological treatment of solid waste contribute 28 % in 2015 and 49 % in 2035.

LULUCF

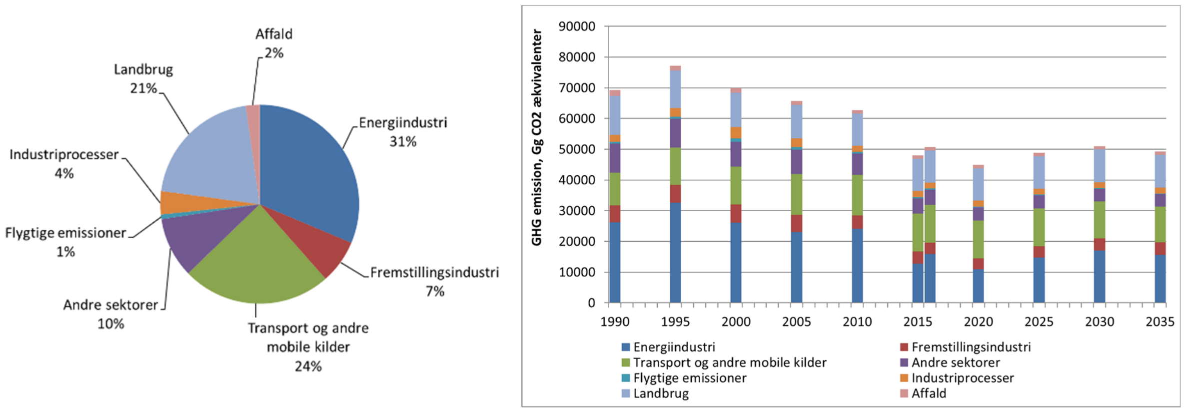
The LULUCF sector includes emissions from Afforestation, Deforestation, Forestland remaining Forestland, Cropland, Grassland, Wetlands, Settlement and Other Land. The LULUCF sector is generally a source in Denmark due to a large area of cultivated organic soils, which emit CO_2 into the atmosphere. The forest are generally in an equilibrium state although afforestation will increase the standing amount of living biomass. In 2016, the Danish farmers were allowed to increase the fertilization of the agricultural crop and hereby increase the crop yield. This will lead to an increased carbons sequestration in the agricultural soils which therefore in the coming years will turn into a net sink. The large area of cultivated organic soils is expected to be a large source also in the future. Danish initiatives for rewetting the organic soils and return them to Wetlands are incorporated in the projection. The LULUCF sector has reported a decrease the emission from 4902 kt CO_2 eqv in 1990 to 4153 kt CO_2 eqv in 2015. Until 2035 the emission is expected to decrease further to around 1 000 kt CO_2 eqv per year.

The Department of Geosciences and Natural Resource Management, Copenhagen University, carry out projections of emissions / removals from forestry.

Sammenfatning

Denne rapport indeholder en beskrivelse af modeller, baggrundsdata og fremskrivninger af de danske emissioner af drivhusgasser kuldioxid (CO_2), metan (CH_4), lattergas (N_2O), de fluorerede drivhusgasser HFC'ere, PFC'ere, svovlhexafluorid (SF_6). På tidspunktet for udarbejdelsen af denne fremskrivning er det seneste historiske år for nogle sektorer 2015. Emissionerne er fremskrevet til 2035 på baggrund af et scenarie, som medtager de estimerede effekter på Danmarks drivhusgasudledninger af virkemidler iværksat indtil december 2016 (såkaldt "med eksisterende virkemidler" fremskrivning). I modellerne er der, for de sektorer, hvor det er muligt, anvendt officielle danske fremskrivninger af aktivitetsdata, f.eks. er den seneste officielle energifremskrivning fra Energistyrelsen (2016-2030) anvendt. Fra 2031 til 2035 er fremskrivningen ikke en del af den officielle energifremskrivning og er således et estimat lavet af DCE. Emissionsfaktorerne refererer enten til internationale vejledninger, dansk lovgivning, danske rapporter eller er baseret på målinger på danske anlæg. Fremskrivningsmodellerne bygger på samme struktur og metoder, som er anvendt for de danske emissionsopgørelser, hvilket sikrer at historiske og fremskrevne emissionsopgørelser er konsistente.

De vigtigste sektorer i forhold til emission af drivhusgas i 2016 forventes at være energiproduktion og -konvertering (31 %), transport (24 %), landbrug (21 %), og andre sektorer (10 %). For "andre sektorer", er den vigtigste kilde forbrænding i husholdninger (Figur R.2). Drivhusgas-emissionerne viser et mindre fald i fremskrivningsperioden 2016 til 2035. De totale emissioner er beregnet til 50,8 millioner tons CO_2-ækvivalenter i 2016 og til 49,3 millioner tons i 2035 svarende til et fald på 5 %. Fra 1990 til 2016 er emissionerne faldet med 27 %.



Figur R.2 Totale drivhusgasemissioner i CO_2-ækvivalenter fordelt på hovedsektorer for 2016 og tidsserier fra 1990 til 2035.

Stationær forbrænding

Stationær forbrænding omfatter Energiindustri (konvertering og olie/gas produktion), Fremstillingsindustri og Andre sektorer. Andre sektorer dækker over handel/service, husholdninger samt landbrug/gartneri. Drivhusgas-emissionen fra kraft- og kraftvarme-værker, som er den største kilde i 2016 (61 %), er beregnet til at falde i perioden 2016 til 2035 (2 %) som følge af et fald i forbruget af fossile brændstoffer i elproduktionen i den sidste del af tidsserierne. Emissioner fra husholdningers forbrændingsanlæg falder ifølge fremskrivningen i perioden 2015 til 2025 med hele 52 % pga. lavere forbrug af de fossile brændstoffer. Emissioner fra fremstillingsindustrien stiger derimod med 21 % i samme periode, pga. en stigning i forbrænding af fossile brændstoffer. Drivhusgasemissionerne fra andre sektorer forbliver næsten konstante i hele perioden.

Flygtige emissioner

Emissionen af drivhusgasser fra sektoren "Emissioner af flygtige forbindelser fra brændsler" udviser store fluktuationer i de historiske år 1990-2015, som følge af varierende omfang af efterforsknings- og vurderingsboringer (E/V-boringer). Emissioner fra E/V-boringer indgår ikke i fremskrivningen, da der ikke foreligger fremskrevne aktivitetsdata. Emissionerne fra de øvrige flygtige kilder forventes at falde med 38 % i perioden 2016-2035. Den største del af faldet skyldes faldende flaring ved udvinding, som følge af forventningen om en faldende produktion af naturgas. Emissionerne af drivhusgasser fra de øvrige kilder forventes at være konstante eller nær-konstante i fremskrivningsperioden.

Industriprocesser og anvendelse af produkter

Emissionen af drivhusgasser fra industrielle processer og anvendelse af produkter er steget op gennem halvfemserne med maksimum i 2000. Ophør af produktion af salpetersyre/kunstgødning i 2004 har resulteret i en betydelig reduktion af drivhusgasemissionen. De væsentligste kilder er cementproduktion, som bidrager med mere end 55 % i 2016, og anvendelse af substitutter (f-gasser) for ozonnedbrydende stoffer (ODS), der bidrager med 30 %. De tilsvarende andele i 2035 forventes at ligge på hhv. 82 % og 6 %. Forbrug af kalk og derved emission af CO_2 fra røggasrensning antages at følge forbruget af kul og affald i kraftvarmeanlæg. Drivhusgasemissionen fra industrielle processer forventes også i fremtiden at være meget afhængig af cementproduktionen på Danmarks eneste cementfabrik.

Transport og andre mobile kilder

Vejtransport er den største emissionskilde for drivhusgasser fra sektoren transport og andre mobile kilder i 2016(76 %), og emissionerne fra denne kilde forventes at falde en smule i fremskrivningsperioden 2016 til 2035. Den samlede emission for andre mobile kilder (indenrigsluftfart, jernbane, indenrigssøfart, ikke-vejgående industrimaskiner, maskiner i have/hushold, landbrugsmaskiner) er lave sammenlignet med vejtransport. Ikke-vejgående maskiner inden for landbrug, skovbrug og fiskeri bidrager med 11 % af sektorens drivhusgasser i 2016 og dette tal forventes at stige til 12 % i 2035.

Landbrug

Den største kilde i 2016 er emissioner fra dyrenes fordøjelse (35 %), landbrugsjorde (38 %) og gødningshåndtering (24 %). De tilsvarende andele i 2035 forventes at være hhv. 40 %, 38 % og 20 %. Fra 1990 til 2015 er emissionen fra landbrugssektoren faldet med 18 %. I fremskrivningsperioden 2016-2035 forventes emissionerne af stige med 2 %. Årsagen til faldet i de historiske år er en forbedring i udnyttelsen af kvælstof i husdyrgødningen, og hermed et markant fald i anvendelsen af handelsgødning samt lavere emission fra kvælstofudvaskning. I fremskrivningen er der taget højde for teknologiske tiltag i form af ammoniakreducerende teknologi i stald og en øget vækst i biogasanlæg, men emissionerne er estimeret til at stige pga. en forventet stigning i antallet af dyr.

Affald

Affaldssektorens samlede drivhusgasemissioner er faldet med 35 % i perioden 1990 til 2015. Den faldende trend forventes at fortsætte med et fald på 7 % fra 2016 til 2035. I 2016 udgør drivhusgasemissionen fra lossepladser 55 % af den totale emission fra affaldssektoren. Et fald på 47 % er forventet for denne kilde i perioden 2016 til 2035. Dette skyldes, at mindre affald bliver deponeret. I samme periode forventes et stort set konstant niveau for emissioner fra spildevand. I 2016 udgør spildevandshåndteringen 15 % af sektorens samlede emission. Emissionerne fra biologisk behandling af affald udgør 28 % i 2015 og 49 % i 2030.

LULUCF

LULUCF-sektoren inkluderer emissioner fra skovrejsning, afskovning, skovdyrkning, kultiverede landbrugsarealer, permanente græsarealer, vådområder, bebyggede arealer og øvrig land. LULUCF-sektoren er generelt en kilde for CO_2 i Danmark. Det skyldes det store dyrkede areal på humusrige jorder der som følge af dræningen udsender store CO_2 mængder til atmosfæren. Skovene er generelt i ligevægt, men der sker en binding af CO_2 som følge af skovrejsningen. I 2016 fik de danske landmænd lov til at øge kvælstoftildelingen til deres afgrøder. Som følge af dette forventes en udbytte stigning som vil medføre en øget kulstoflagring i landbrugsjordene i de kommende år. Det store areal med dyrkede organiske jorder vil også i fremtiden være en stor CO_2-kilde. Initiativer for at genoprette vådområder er inkluderet i fremskrivningen. Den afrapporterede emission fra LULUCF-sektoren er reduceret fra 4 902 kt CO_2-ækv. i 1990 til 4 153 kt CO_2-ækv. i 2015. Frem til 2035 forventes yderligere reduktioner i emissionen så den i 2035 samlet udgør ca. 1 000 kt CO_2-ækv. per år.

Fremskrivningerne af emissioner / optag fra skov udføres af Institut for Geovidenskab og Naturforvaltning ved Københavns Universitet.

1 Introduction

In the Danish Environmental Protection Agency's project "Projection models 2010" a range of sector-related partial models were developed to enable projection of the emissions of sulphur dioxide (SO_2), nitrogen oxides (NO_x,) non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC) and ammonia (NH_3) forward to 2010 (Illerup et al., 2002). Subsequently, the project "Projection of GHG emissions 2005 to 2030" was carried out in order to extend the projection models to include the GHGs CO_2, CH_4, N_2O as well as HFCs, PFCs and SF_6, and project the emissions for these gases to 2030 (Illerup et al., 2007). This was further updated in the project "Projection of greenhouse gas emissions 2007 to 2025" (Nielsen et al., 2008), "Projection of Greenhouse Gas Emissions 2009 to 2030" (Nielsen et al., 2010), "Projection of Greenhouse Gas Emissions 2010 to 2030" (Nielsen et al., 2011), "Projection of greenhouse gas emissions 2011 to 2035" (Nielsen et al., 2013), "Projection of greenhouse gas emissions 2013 to 2035" (Nielsen et al., 2014) and "Projection of greenhouse gas emissions 2014 to 2025" (Nielsen et al., 2016). The purpose of the present project, "Projection of greenhouse gas emissions 2016 to 2035" has been to update the emission projections for all sectors based on the latest national energy projections, other relevant activity data and emission factors. The official energy projection only covers the years until 2030, from 2031 to 2035, the projection is based on an estimate made by DCE.

1.1 Obligations

In relation to the Kyoto Protocol, the European Union (EU) has committed itself to reduce emissions of GHGs for the period 2013-2020 by 20 % (on average) compared to the level in the so-called base year: in Denmark's case 1990 for CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O and 1995 for industrial GHGs (HFCs, PFCs and SF_6).

Since 1990, Denmark has implemented policies and measures aiming at reductions of Denmark's emissions of CO_2 and other GHGs. In this report, the estimated effects of policies and measures implemented until the end of December 2016 are included in the projections and the projection of total GHG emissions is therefore a so-called 'with existing measures' projection.

In addition to the implementation of policies and measures with an effect on Denmark's GHG emissions by sources, Parties to the Kyoto Protocol can also make use of certain removals by sinks and emission reductions achieved abroad through Joint Implementation projects (JI) or projects under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).

1.2 Greenhouse gases

The GHGs reported under the Climate Convention and projected in this report are:

- Carbon dioxide CO_2
- Methane CH_4
- Nitrous oxide N_2O
- Hydrofluorocarbons HFCs
- Perfluorocarbons PFCs
- Sulphur hexafluoride SF_6

The main GHG responsible for the anthropogenic influence on the heat balance is CO_2. The atmospheric concentration of CO_2 has increased from 280 to 379 ppm (about 35 %) since the pre-industrial era in the nineteenth century (IPCC, Fourth Assessment Report). The main cause is the use of fossil fuels, but changing land use, including forest clearance, has also been a significant factor. Concentrations of the GHGs CH_4 and N_2O, which are very much linked to agricultural production, have increased by approximately 150 % and 18 %, respectively (IPCC, 2007). The lifetime of the gases in the atmosphere needs to be taken into account – the longer they remain in the atmosphere the greater the overall effect. The global warming potential (GWP) for various gases has been defined as the warming effect over a given time of a given weight of a specific substance relative to the same weight of CO_2. The purpose of this measure is to be able to compare and integrate the effects of individual substances on the global climate. Typical atmospheric lifetimes for different substances differ greatly, e.g. for CH_4 and N_2O, approximately 12 and 120 years, respectively. So the time perspective clearly plays a decisive role. The lifetime chosen is typically 100 years. The effect of the various GHGs can then be converted into the equivalent quantity of CO_2, i.e. the quantity of CO_2 producing the same effect with regard to absorbing solar radiation. According to the IPCC and their Fourth Assessment Report, which UNFCCC has decided to use as reference, the global warming potentials (GWP) for a 100-year time horizon are:

- CO_2 1
- CH_4 25
- N_2O 298

Based on weight and a 100-year period, CH_4 is thus 25 times more powerful a GHG than CO_2, and N_2O is 298 times more powerful. Some of the other GHGs (hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride) have considerably higher global warming potential values. For example, sulphur hexafluoride has a global warming potential of 22 800 (IPCC, 2007).

1.3 Historical emission data

The GHG emissions are estimated according to the IPCC guidelines and are aggregated into seven main sectors. The GHGs include CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs and SF_6. Figure 1.1 shows the estimated total GHG emissions in CO_2 equivalents from 1990 to 2015. The emissions are not corrected for electricity trade or temperature variations. CO_2 is the most important GHG, followed by CH_4 and N_2O in relative importance. The contribution to national totals in 2015 from HFCs, PFCs and SF_6 is approximately 2 %. Stationary combustion plants, transport and agriculture represent the largest sources, followed by Industrial Processes (including product use and F-gases) and Waste. The national total GHG emission in CO_2 equivalents excluding LULUCF has decreased by 30.7 % from 1990 to 2015.

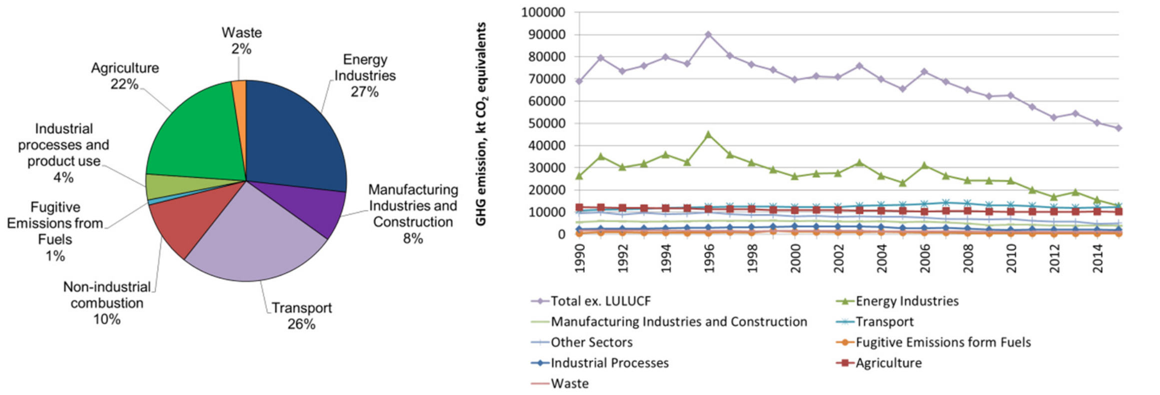


Figure 1.1 Greenhouse gas emissions in CO_2 equivalents distributed on main sectors for 2015 and time series for 1990 to 2015.

1.3.1 Carbon dioxide

The largest source to the emission of CO_2 is the energy sector including transport, which includes combustion of fossil fuels like oil, coal and natural gas (Figure 1.2). Energy Industries contribute with 36 % of the emissions. About 43 % of the CO_2 emission comes from the transport sector and other non-road mobile sources. In 2015, the actual CO_2 emission was about 34 % lower than the emission in 1990.

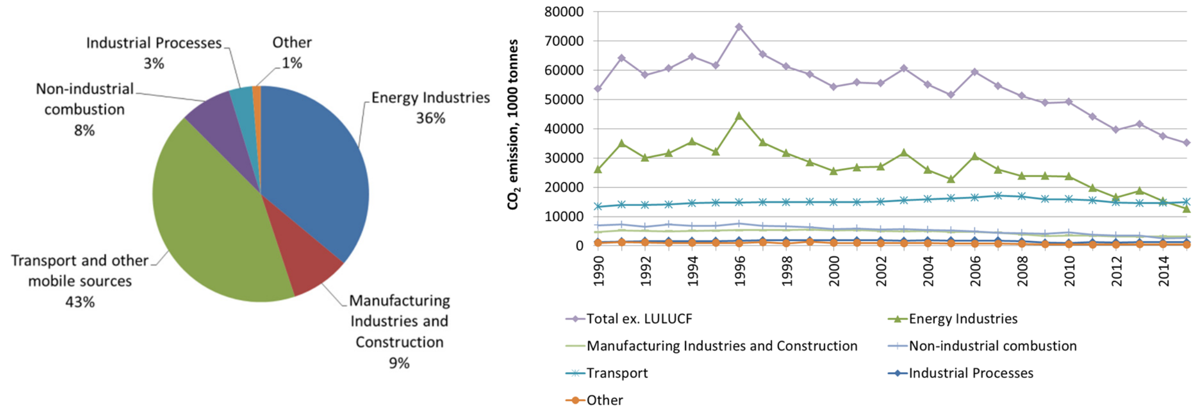


Figure 1.2 CO_2 emissions. Distribution according to the main sectors (2015) and time series for 1990 to 2015.

1.3.2 Nitrous oxide

Agriculture is the most important N_2O emission source in 2015 contributing 88.7 % (Figure 1.3) of which N_2O from soil dominates (75 % of national N_2O emissions in 2015). N_2O is emitted as a result of microbial processes in the soil. Substantial emissions also come from drainage water and coastal waters where nitrogen is converted to N_2O through bacterial processes. However, the nitrogen converted in these processes originates mainly from the agricultural use of manure and fertilisers. The main reason for the drop in the emissions of N_2O in the agricultural sector of 28.5 % from 1990 to 2015 is legislation to improve the utilisation of nitrogen in manure. The legislation has resulted in less nitrogen excreted per unit of livestock produced and a considerable reduction in the use of fertilisers. The basis for the N_2O emission is then reduced. Combustion of fossil fuels in the energy sector, both stationary and mobile sources, contributes 3.5 %. The N_2O emission from transport contributes by 3.2 % in 2015. This emission increased from 1990 to 2007 because of the increase in the use of catalyst cars. Production of nitric acid stopped in 2004 and the emissions from industrial processes is therefore close to zero from 2005 onwards.

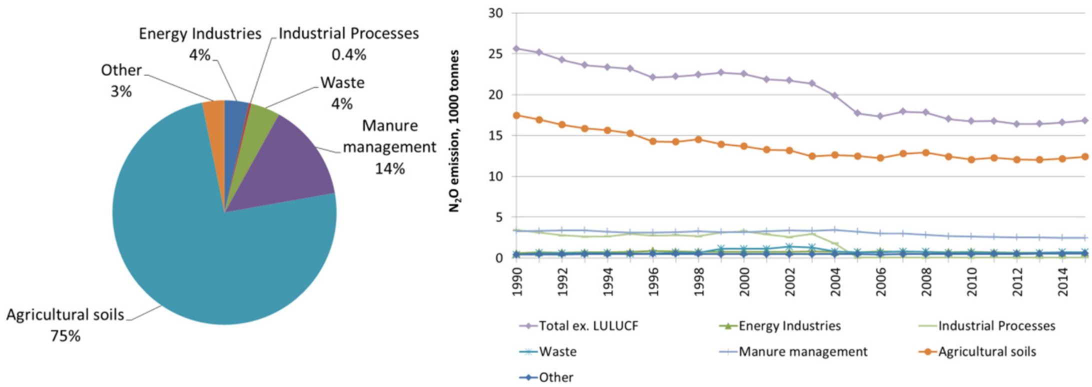


Figure 1.3 N_2O emissions. Distribution according to the main sectors (2015) and time series for 1990 to 2015.

1.3.3 Methane

The largest sources of anthropogenic CH_4 emissions are agricultural activities contributing in 2015 with 80.7 %, waste (13.9 %), and the energy sector (3.8 %). The emission from agriculture derives from enteric fermentation (53.5 % of national CH_4 emissions) and management of animal manure (27.1 % of national CH_4 emissions), and a minor contribution from field burning of agricultural residues, which are included in 'Other' in Figure 1.4.

The CH_4 emission from public power and district heating plants increases due to the increasing use of gas engines in the decentralized cogeneration plant sector. Up to 3 % of the natural gas in the gas engines is not combusted. In recent years, the natural gas consumption in gas engines has declined causing a lowering of emissions from this source.

Over the time series from 1990 to 2015, the emission of CH_4 from enteric fermentation has decreased 9.2 % mainly due to the decrease in the number of cattle. However, the emission from manure management has increased 20.1 % in the same period, due to a change from traditional solid manure housing systems towards slurry-based housing systems. Altogether, the emission of CH_4 from the agriculture sector has increased by 1.1 % from 1990 to 2015.

CH_4 emissions from Waste has decreased by 42.9 % from 1990 to 2015 due to a combination of decreasing emissions from solid waste disposal (57.3 %) and increasing emissions from waste water handling (14.2 %) and anaerobic digesters and composting (391 %).

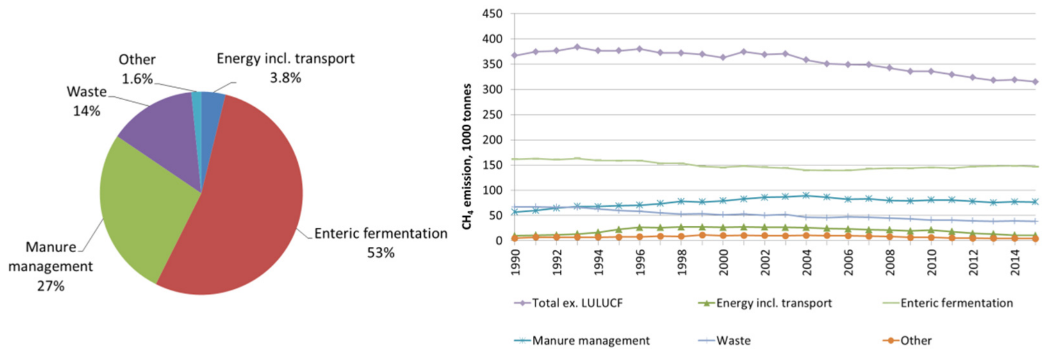


Figure 1.4 CH_4 emissions. Distribution according to the main sectors (2015) and time series for 1990 to 2015.

1.3.4 HFCs, PFCs and SF_6

This part of the Danish inventory only comprises a full data set for all substances from 1995. From 1995 to 2000, there was a continuous and substantial increase in the contribution from the range of F-gases as a whole, calculated as the sum of emissions in CO_2 equivalents, see Figure 1.5. This increase is simultaneous with the increase in the emission of HFCs. For the time series 2000-2008, the increase is lower than for the years 1995 to 2000. From 2008 to 2015, the emission of F-gases expressed in CO_2 equivalents decreased. The increase in emission from 1995 to 2015 is 115 %. SF_6 contributed considerably to the total f-gas emission in earlier years, with 30 % in 1995. Environmental awareness and regulation of these gases has reduced its use in industry, see Figure 1.5. A further result is that the contribution of SF_6 to f-gases in 2015 was only 13.9 %. The use of HFCs has increased several folds. HFCs have, therefore, become the dominant f-gases, comprising 70 % in 1995, but 85 % in 2015. HFCs are mainly used as a refrigerant. Danish legislation regulates the use of f-gases, e.g. since 1 January 2007 new HFC-based refrigerant stationary systems are forbidden. Refill of old systems are still allowed and the use of air conditioning in mobile systems increases. The increase in SF_6 emissions in the later years is due to the decommissioning of windows containing SF_6 as insulating gas.

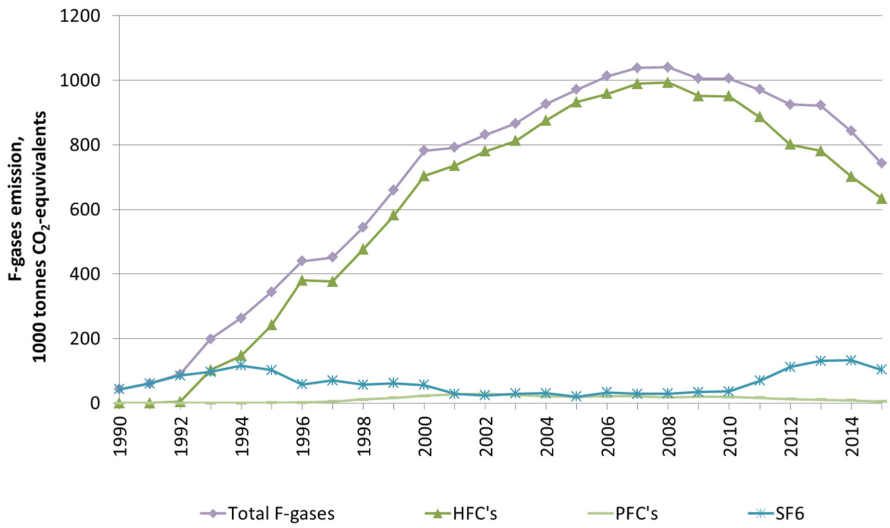


Figure 1.5 F-gas emissions. Time series for 1995 to 2015.

1.4 Projection models

Projection of emissions can be considered as emission inventories for the future in which the historical data is replaced by a number of assumptions and simplifications. In the present project, the emission factor method is used and the emission as a function of time for a given pollutant can be expressed as:

$$E = \sum_{s} A_s(t) \cdot \bar{EF}_s(t) \quad (1.1)$$

where A_s is the activity for sector s for the year t and $EF_s(t)$ is the aggregated emission factor for sector s.

In order to model the emission development as a consequence of changes in technology and legislation, the activity rates and emission factors of the emission source should be aggregated at an appropriate level, at which relevant parameters such as process type, reduction targets and installation type can be taken into account. If detailed knowledge and information of the technologies and processes are available, the aggregated emission factor for a given pollutant and sector can be estimated from the weighted emission factors for relevant technologies as given in equation 1.2:

$$EF_{s}(t) = \sum_{k} P_{s,k}(t) \cdot EF_{s,k}(t) \quad (1.2)$$

where P is the activity share of a given technology within a given sector, $EF_{s,k}$ is the emission factor for a given technology and k is the type of technology.

Official Danish forecasts of activity rates are used in the models for those sectors for which the forecasts are available. For other sectors, projected activity rates are estimated in co-operation with relevant research institutes and other organisations. The emission factors are based on recommendations from the IPCC Guidelines (IPCC, 2006 and the EMEP/EEA Guidebook (EMEP/EEA, 2013) as well as data from measurements made in Danish plants. The influence of changes in legislation and statutory orders on the development of the emission factors has been estimated and included in the models.

The projection models are based on the same structure and method as the Danish emission inventories in order to ensure consistency. In Denmark the emissions are estimated according to the EMEP/EEA Guidebook (EMEP/EEA, 2013) and the SNAP (Selected Nomenclature for Air Pollution) sector categorisation and nomenclature are used. The detailed level makes it possible to aggregate to both the UNECE/EMEP nomenclature (NFR) and the IPCC nomenclature (CRF).

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2 Stationary combustion

2.1 Methodology

Stationary combustion plants are included in the CRF emission sources *1A1 Energy Industries*, *1A2 Manufacturing Industries* and *1A4 Other sectors*.

The methodology for emission projections is, just as the Danish emission inventory for stationary combustion plants, based on the CORINAIR system described in the EMEP/EEA Guidebook (EMEP/EEA, 2013). The emission projections are based on the official activity rates forecast from the Danish Energy Agency and on emission factors for different fuels, plants and sectors. For each of the fuels and categories (sector and e.g. type of plant), a set of general emission factors has been determined. Some emission factors refer to the IPPC Guidelines (IPCC, 2006) and some are country-specific and refer to Danish legislation, EU ETS (Emission Trading System) reports from Danish plants, Danish research reports or calculations based on emission data from a considerable number of plants.

The fuel consumption used in the emission projection does not follow the exact same sector split as the official energy statistics elaborated by the DEA. The reason for this is that for some mobile sources the fuel consumption is calculated bottom-up and that this bottom-up calculation does not match the data in the energy projection. Therefore, fuel amounts can be transferred between sectors. One example is gasoline used in the commercial and institutional sector, where the energy projection does not include any consumption; hence, the gasoline is taken from road transport to cover the bottom-up calculated consumption. It is important to stress that the overall fuel consumption as reported in the official energy statistics is maintained by DCE, only the sectoral allocation is impacted.

Some of the large plants, such as e.g. power plants and municipal waste incineration plants are registered individually as large point sources and emission data from the actual plants are used. The CO_2 from incineration of the plastic part of municipal waste is included in the projected emissions.

The fuel consumption in the energy projections have been divided into ETS and non-ETS consumption. Together with knowledge of the industrial process emissions that are covered by the EU ETS, it has been possible to provide an emission projection estimate for the ETS sector. The result of this is included in Chapter 14.

2.2 Sources

The combustion of fossil fuels is one of the most important sources of greenhouse gas emissions and this chapter covers all sectors, which use fuels for energy production, with the exception of the transport sector and mobile combustion in e.g. manufacturing industries, households and agriculture. Table 2.1 shows the sector categories used and the relevant classification numbers according to SNAP and IPCC.

Table 2.1 Sectors included in stationary combustion.

Sector	IPCC	SNAP
Public power	1A1a	0101
District heating plants	1A1a	0102
Petroleum refining plants	1A1b	0103
Oil/gas extraction	1A1c	0105
Commercial and institutional plants	1A4a	0201
Residential plants	1A4b	0202
Plants in agriculture, forestry and aquaculture	1A4c	0203
Combustion in industrial plants	1A2	03

In Denmark, all municipal waste incineration is utilised for heat and power production. Thus, incineration of waste is included as stationary combustion in the IPCC Energy sector (source categories *1A1*, *1A2* and *1A4a)*.

Fugitive emissions from fuels connected with extraction, transport, storage and refining of oil and gas are described in Chapter 3. Emissions from flaring in oil refineries and in oil and gas extraction are also included in Chapter 3 on fugitive emissions.

Stationary combustion is the largest sector contributing with roughly 50 % of the total greenhouse gas emission. As seen in Figure 1.1 in Section 1.3, the subsector contributing most to the greenhouse gas emission is energy industries.

2.3 Fuel consumption

Energy consumption in the model is based on the Danish Energy Agency's energy consumption projections to 2030 (Danish Energy Agency, 2017a) and energy projections for individual plants (Danish Energy Agency, 2017b). The official energy projection only covers the years until 2030, from 2031 to 2035, the projection is based on an estimate made by DCE.

In the projection model, the sources are separated into area sources and large point sources, where the latter cover all plants larger than 25 MW_e. The projected fuel consumption of area sources is calculated as total fuel consumption minus the fuel consumption of large point sources and mobile sources.

The emission projections are based on the amount of fuel, which is expected to be combusted in Danish plants and is not corrected for international trade in electricity. For plants larger than 25 MW_e, fuel consumption is specified in addition to emission factors. Fuel use by fuel type is shown in Figure 2.1.

Natural gas is the most important fuel through the beginning of the time series. After 2020, the coal use increase and together with wood coal becomes the major fuel. The largest variations are seen for coal use, biogas and wood. Coal use decreases significantly until 2020, thereafter it increases significantly to a level higher than the current share. Natural gas decreases until 2020, hereafter the consumption remains relatively stable around 90 PJ. For biogas, the projected consumption increases during the first part of the time-series and then decreases in later years.

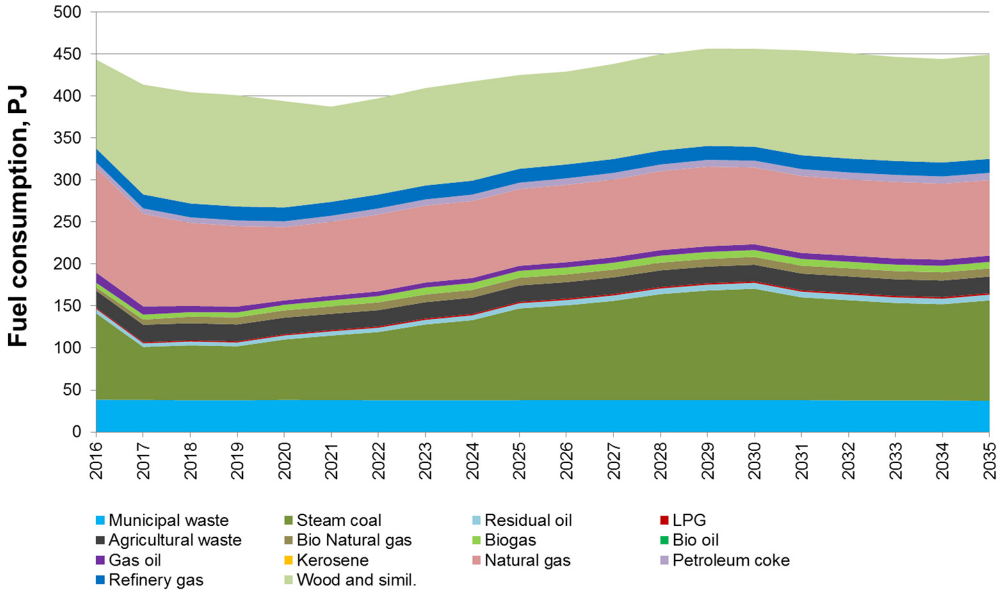

Figure 2.1 Projected energy consumption by fuel type.

Fuel use by sector is shown in Figure 2.2. The sectors consuming the most fuel are public power (including CHP), residential, manufacturing industries, district heating and off-shore oil / gas extraction.

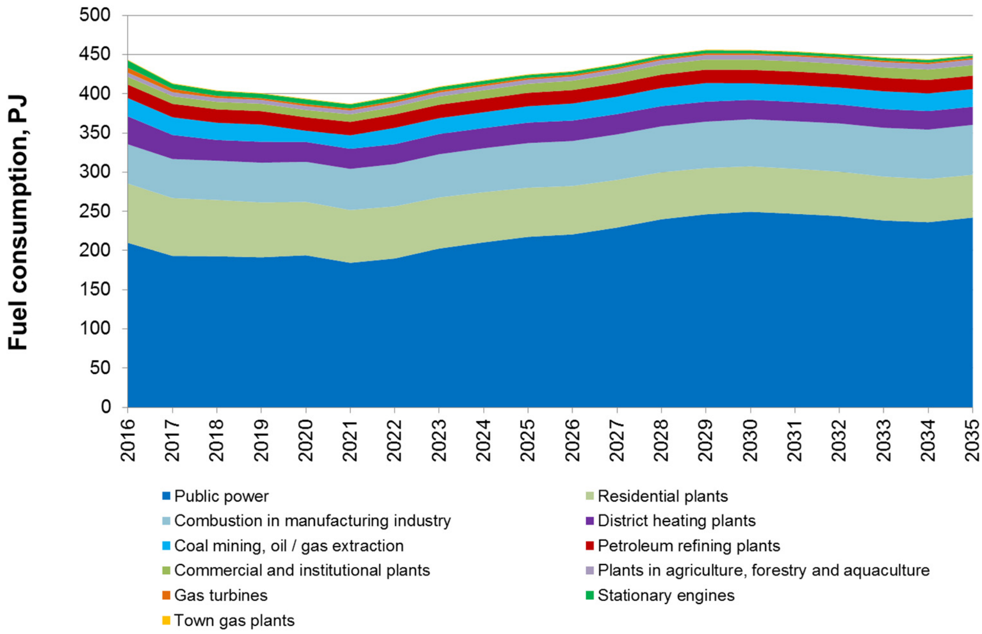

Figure 2.2 Energy use by sector.

2.4 Emission factors

2.4.1 Area sources

In general, emission factors for area sources refer to the emission factors for 2015 applied in the 2017 emission inventory (Nielsen et al., 2017).

The CO_2 emission factors for coal, residual oil applied in public power and heat production, refinery gas and off-shore combustion of natural gas (offshore gas turbines) are all based on EU ETS data and updated annually in the historic emission inventories. In the projection, the average 2011-2015 emission factors have been applied rather than including only the 2015 data. For natural gas the average 2011-2015 emission factor have been applied.

A time series for the CH_4 emission factor for residential wood combustion have been estimated based on technology specific emission factors and projections of the applied technology. The same methodology is applied in the historic inventories.

The emission factor for CO_2 is only fuel-dependent whereas the N_2O and CH_4 emission factors depend on the sector (SNAP) in which the fuel is used.

Some of the emission factors applied in the projection model are aggregated based on emission factors for different technologies. The technology distribution in 2015 has been applied for the aggregation of implied emission factors.

The fuel consumption in natural gas fuelled engines has been projected separately. Thus, the emission factors for gas engines that differ considerably from the emission factors for other technologies are not included in the area source emission factors for other technologies. For biogas fuelled engines, the consumption in engines installed in future years has been projected separately and thus the area source emission factors are implied emission factors for the current technology distribution for biogas fuelled plants.

Residential wood combustion is a large emission source for CH_4. The projections are based on data for technology distribution, replacement rate and technology specific emission factors.

The emission projection is based on the wood consumption in residential plants as reported by the DEA. To break the consumption down to the different technologies available, the number of appliances and the consumption per appliance is estimated. The assumptions behind the break down are documented in Nielsen et al. (2017).

The technology specific emission factors applied for residential wood in the projections are equal to the technology specific emission factors applied for the historic emission inventories. The replacement of old technologies with new technologies results in a decreasing implied emission factor for CH_4, which causes the emissions from residential wood combustion to decrease substantially from 2015 to 2035.

2.4.2 Point sources

Plant-specific emission factors are not used for GHGs. Therefore, emission factors for the fuels/SNAP categories are used. Point sources are, with a few exceptions, large power plants. In addition, natural gas fuelled gas turbines and engines fuelled by natural gas or biogas have been included in the model as “point sources”.

Technology specific emission factors have been applied for gas turbines and gas engines.

2.5 Emissions

Emissions for the individual GHGs are calculated by means of Equation 2.1, where A_s is the activity (fuel consumption) for sector *s* for year *t* and $EF_s(t)$ is the aggregate emission factor for sector *s*.

$$Eq.\ 2.1 \quad E = \sum_s A_s(t) \cdot \overline{EF}_s(t)$$

The total emission in CO_2 equivalents for stationary combustion is shown in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3 Greenhouse gas emissions, kt CO_2 equivalents.

Sector	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2020	2025	2030	2035
Public electricity and heat production	24 790	30 413	23 565	20 579	21 659	10 411	13 519	9079	12 464	14 763	13 256
Petroleum refining plants	909	1390	1003	940	855	980	1009	1009	1009	1009	1009
Oil/gas extraction	552	755	1479	1632	1565	1444	1385	861	1241	1258	1341
Commercial and institutional plants	1422	1167	930	989	885	646	471	412	538	638	655
Residential plants	5114	5115	4147	3825	3489	2102	2181	1669	1426	1190	1017
Plants in agriculture, forestry and aquaculture	697	840	905	761	443	187	198	177	192	230	299
Combustion in industrial plants	4786	5263	5341	4778	3585	3159	2920	2845	3152	3324	3536
Total	38 271	44 944	37 370	33 505	32 481	18 930	21 682	16 052	20 022	22 412	21 113

From 1990 to 2035, the total emission falls by approximately 17 200 kt (CO_2 eqv) or 45 % due to fossil fuels (mainly coal and natural gas) being partially replaced by renewable energy. The emission projections for the three GHGs are shown in Figures 2.4-2.9 and in Tables 2.4-2.6, together with the historic emissions for 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2010 (Nielsen et al., 2017).

2.5.1 CO_2 emissions

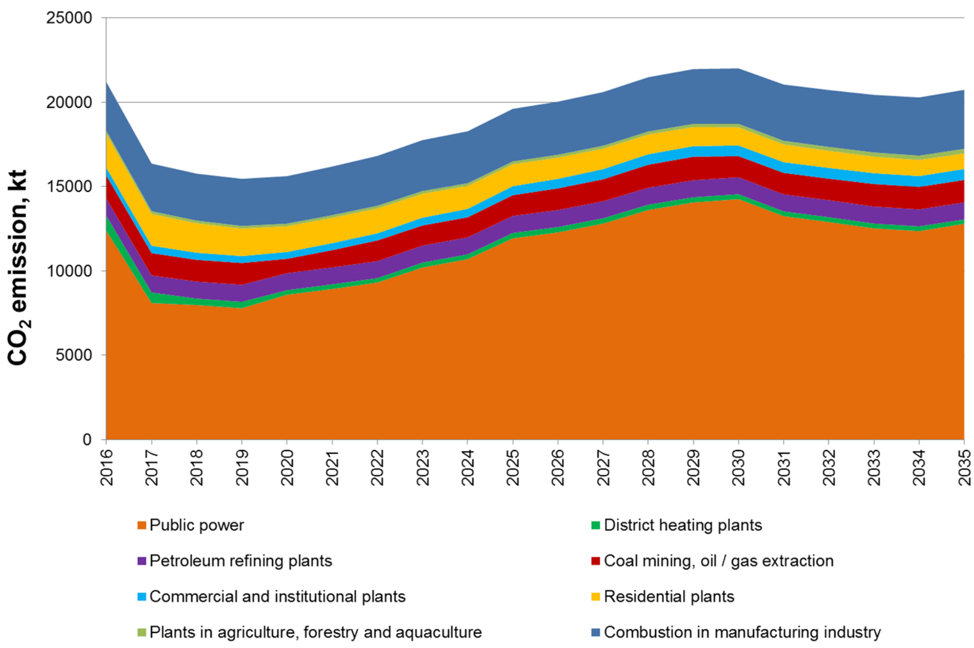

Figure 2.4 CO_2 emissions by sector.

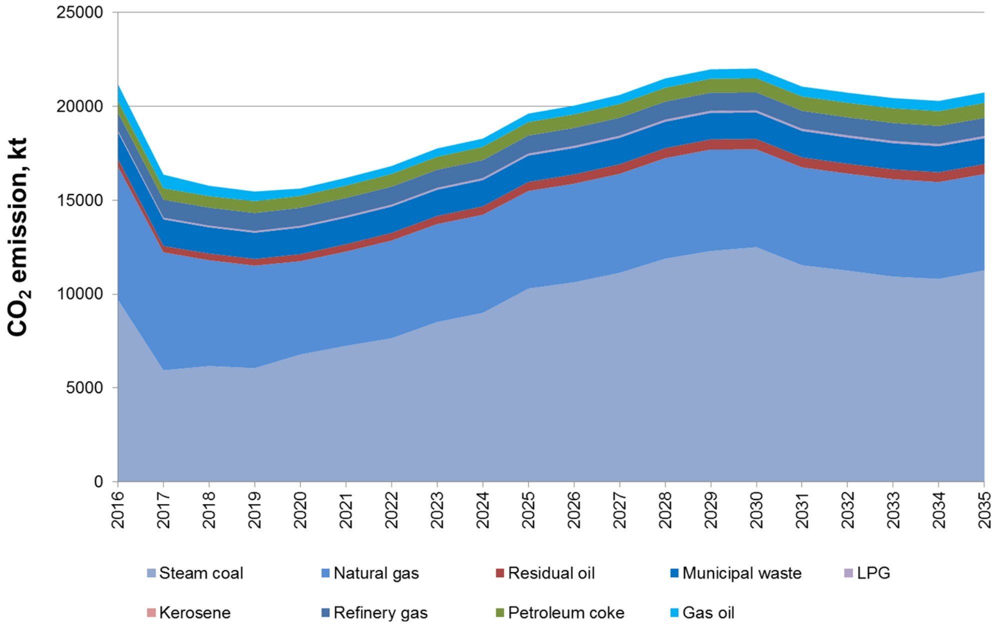

Figure 2.5 CO_2 emissions by fuel.

Table 2.4 CO_2 emissions, Gg.

Sector	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2020	2025	2030	2035
Public electricity and heat production	24 697	30 027	23 105	20 177	21 283	10 254	13 263	8860	12 256	14 550	13 060
Petroleum refining plants	908	1387	1000	938	854	978	1007	1007	1007	1007	1007
Oil/gas extraction	545	746	1461	1619	1556	1436	1377	856	1233	1251	1333
Commercial and institutional plants	1422	1167	930	989	885	646	464	405	530	630	647
Residential plants	5114	5115	4147	3825	3489	2102	2015	1525	1299	1080	922
Plants in agriculture, forestry and aquaculture	697	840	905	761	443	187	175	156	169	205	273
Combustion in industrial plants	4786	5263	5341	4778	3585	3159	2891	2814	3118	3287	3497
Total	38 169	44 545	36 889	33 088	32 094	18 762	21 192	15 622	19 612	22 010	20 739

CO_2 is the dominant GHG for stationary combustion and comprises, in 2015, approximately 97 % of total emissions in CO_2 equivalents. The most important CO_2 source is public electricity and heat production, which contributes with about 55 % in 2015 to the total emissions from stationary combustion plants. Other important sources are combustion plants in industry, residential plants and oil/gas extraction. The emission of CO_2 decreases by 2 % from 2016 to 2035 due to decreasing fossil fuel consumption.

2.5.2 CH_4 emissions

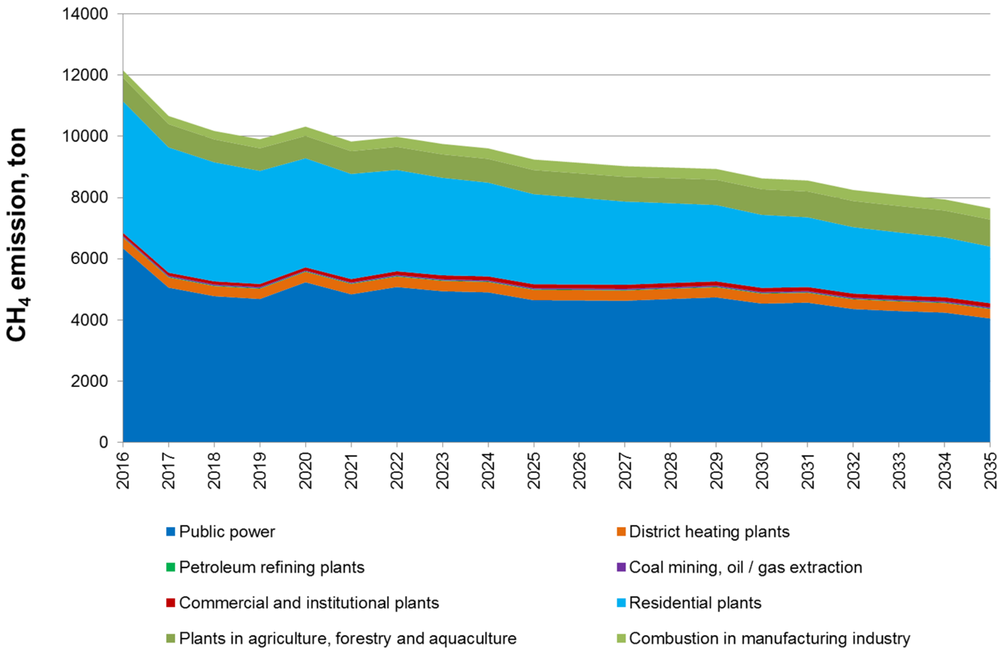

Figure 2.6 CH_4 emissions by sector.

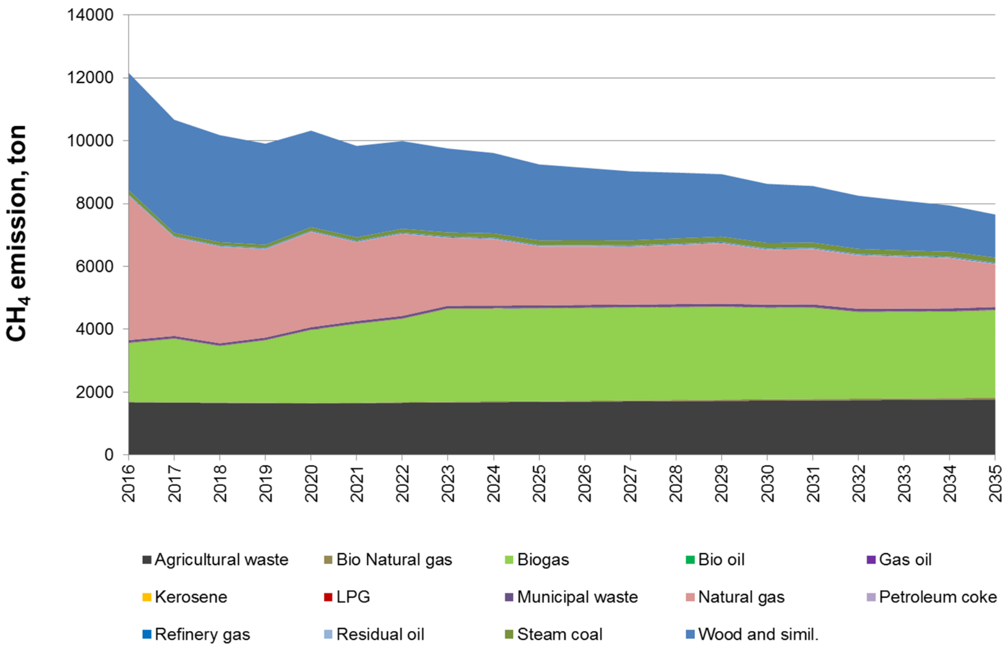

Figure 2.7 CH_4 emissions by fuel.

Table 2.5 CH_4 emissions, tonne.

Sector	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2020	2025	2030	2035
Public electricity and heat production	596	11 368	14 633	12 375	10 945	3352	6691	5571	4981	4858	4352
Petroleum refining plants	18	30	21	19	17	19	20	20	20	20	20
Oil/gas extraction	16	19	38	48	46	42	40	25	36	37	39
Commercial and institutional plants	131	672	901	804	679	401	98	104	130	133	133
Residential plants	4702	5456	5006	6213	6521	4463	4299	3565	2945	2388	1853
Plants in agriculture, forestry and aquaculture	1086	1580	2463	2184	1381	976	774	731	787	836	885
Combustion in industrial plants	273	347	1025	852	556	494	240	304	346	355	367
Total	6822	19 472	24 088	22 494	20 145	9747	12 163	10 320	9245	8626	7651

The two largest sources of CH_4 emissions are public power and residential plants. This fits well with the fact that natural gas and biogas, especially when combusted in gas engines and wood when used in residential plants are the fuels contributing most to the CH_4 emission. There is a significant increase in emissions from 1990 to 2000 due to the increased use of gas engines during the 1990s. Beginning around 2004, the natural gas consumption has begun to show a decreasing trend due to structural changes in the Danish electricity market. The very significant increase in CH_4 emission from biogas is due to the increasing use of biogas, combined with high emission factors when biogas is combusted in gas engines.

2.5.3 N_2O emissions

The contribution from the N_2O emission to the total GHG emission is small and the emissions stem from various combustion plants.

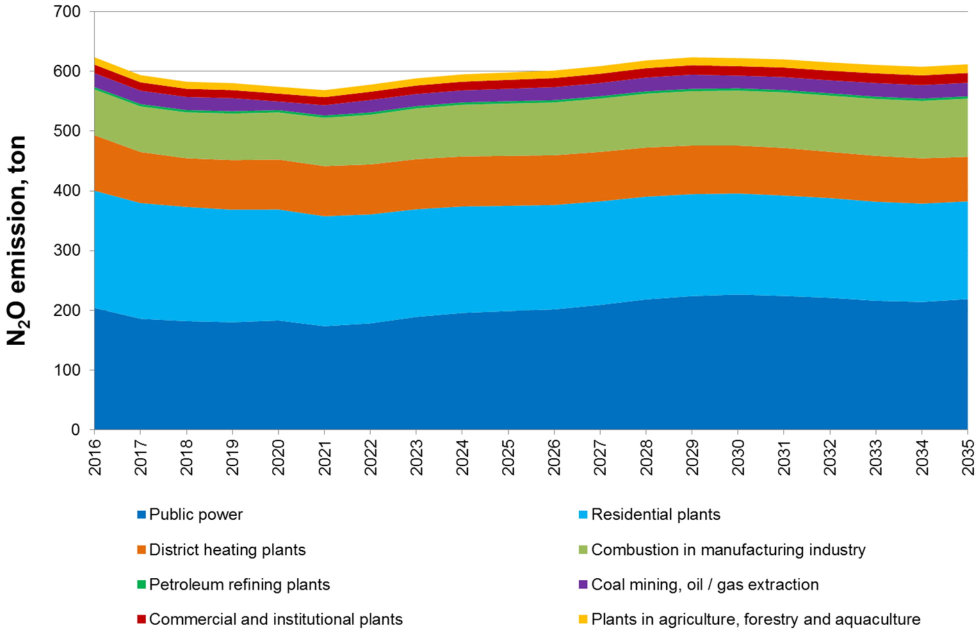

Figure 2.8 N_2O emissions by sector.

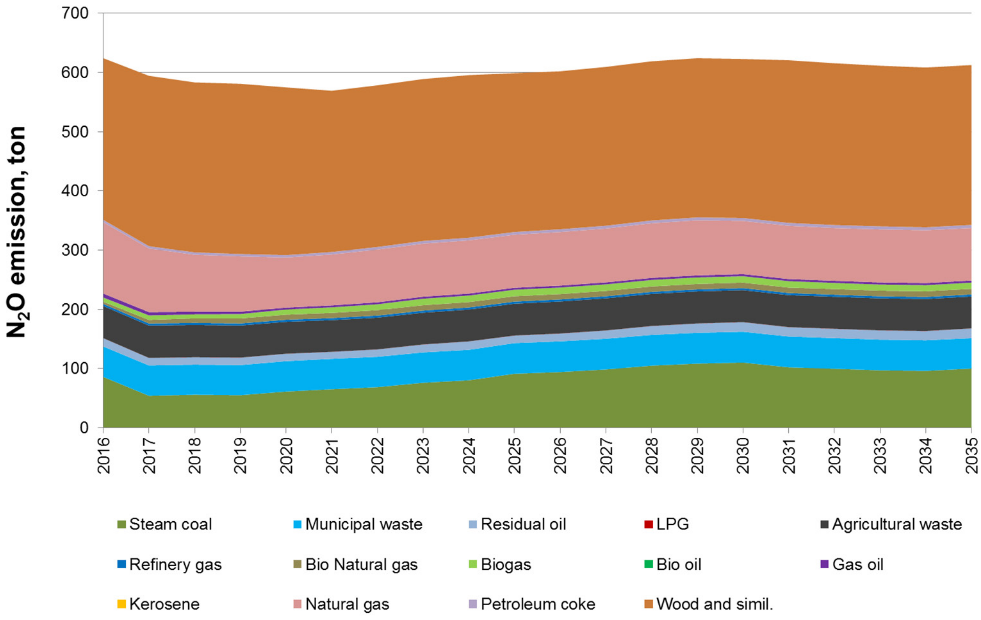

Figure 2.9 N_2O emissions by fuel.

Table 2.6 N_2O emissions, Mg.

Sector	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2020	2025	2030	2035
Public electricity and heat production	264	343	317	311	345	247	297	267	282	307	293
Petroleum refining plants	2	8	7	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
Oil/gas extraction	21	29	56	39	27	25	23	14	21	21	23
Commercial and institutional plants	17	19	15	17	17	15	14	13	15	16	17
Residential plants	106	118	118	162	203	190	196	186	176	169	164
Plants in agriculture, forestry and aquaculture	21	19	17	17	15	12	12	11	12	13	15
Combustion in industrial plants	166	216	210	179	155	114	77	79	88	92	97
Total	598	753	741	730	764	606	624	574	598	622	612

2.6 Model description

The software used for the energy model is Microsoft Access 2010, which is a Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) for creating databases. The database is called the 'Fremskrivning 2016-2035' and the overall construction of the database is shown in Figure 2.10.

The model consists of input data collected in tables containing data for fuel consumption and emission factors for combustion plants larger than 25 MW_e and combustion plants smaller than 25 MW_e. 'Area' and 'Point' in the model refer to small and large combustion plants, respectively. However, gas engines as a group is also treated as a point source due to the different emission profile for this type of plant compared to other combustion technologies. The names and the content of the tables are listed in Table 2.7.

Table 2.7 Tables in the 'Fremskrivning 2016-2035'.

Name	Content
tblEmfArea	Emission factors for small combustion plants
tblActArea	Fuel consumption for small combustion plants
tblEmfPoint	Emission factors for large combustion plants
tblActPoint	Fuel consumption for large combustion plants

From the data in these tables a number of calculations and unions are created by means of queries. The names and the functions of the queries used for calculating the total emissions are shown in Table 2.8.

Table 2.8 Queries for calculating the total emissions.

Name	Function
qEmission_Area	Calculation of the emissions from small combustion plants. Input: tbArea_act and tblEmfArea
qEmission_Point	Calculation of the emissions from large combustion plants. Input: tblPoint_act and tblEmfPoint
qEmission_All	Union of qEmission_Area and qEmission_Point

Based on some of the queries a large number of summation queries are available in the 'Fremskrivning 2016-2035' (Figure 2.11). The outputs from the summation queries are Excel tables.

Table 2.9 Summation queries.

Name	Output
qxls_Emission_All	Table containing emissions for SNAP groups, Years and Pollutants
qxls_Emission_Area	Table containing emissions for small combustion plants for SNAP groups, Years and Pollutants
qxls_Emission_Point	Table containing emissions for large combustion plants for SNAP groups, Years and Pollutants
qxlsActivityAll	Table containing fuel consumption for SNAP groups, Years and Pollutants
qxlsActivityPoint	Table containing fuel consumption for large combustion plants for SNAP groups, Years and Pollutants

All the tables and queries are connected and changes of one or some of the parameters in the tables result in changes in the output tables.

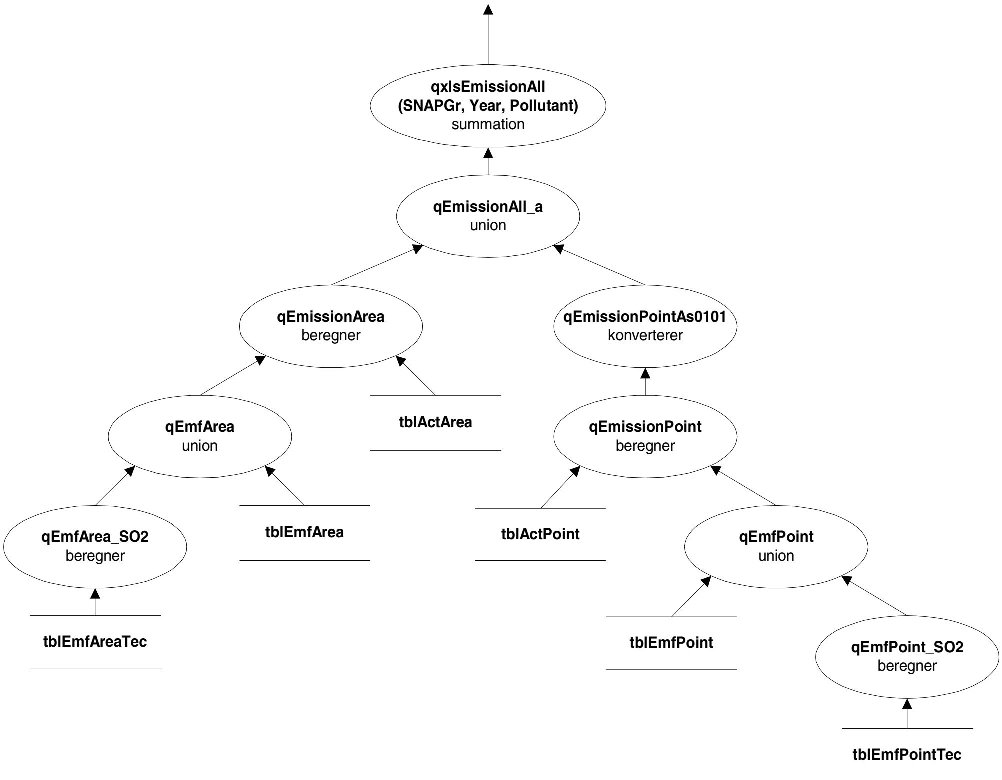

Figure 2.10   The overall construction of the database.

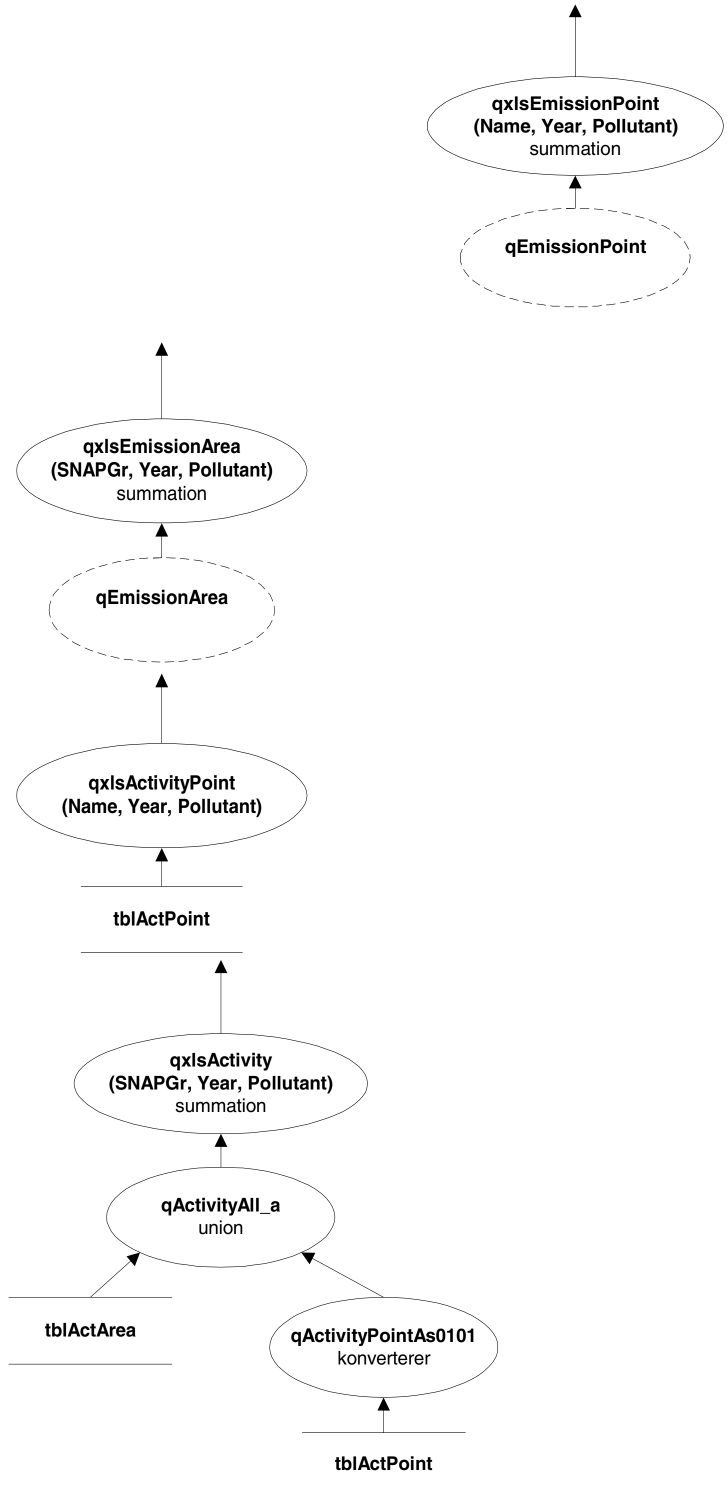

Figure 2.11 Summation queries.

2.7 Recalculations

2.7.1 Recalculations in fuel consumptions

Energy consumption in the model is based on the Danish Energy Agency's energy projections and energy projections for individual plants (Danish Energy Agency, 2017a and 2017b). All recalculations made in these projections are directly observable in the present submission.

2.7.2 Recalculations for emission factors

Emission factors have been revised according to the emission inventory reported in 2017. This update cause only minor recalculations.

CO_2 emission factors based on EU ETS data are now based on the 2011-2015 average rather than including time series from 2006.

The CO_2 emission factor for natural gas has been updated to the average 2011-2015 value.

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http://dce2.au.dk/pub/SR231.pdf

3 Oil and gas extraction (Fugitive emissions from fuels)

This chapter includes fugitive emissions from fuels in the CRF sector 1B. The sources included in the Danish emission inventory and in this projection are listed in Table 3.1. The following chapters describe the methodology, activity data, emission factors and emissions in the projection. Detailed descriptions of the emission inventory for the historical years are included in Plejdrup et al. (2015) and Nielsen et al. (2016).

Table 3.1 List of the IPCC sectors and corresponding SNAP codes for the categories included in the Danish emission inventory model for greenhouse gases from the fugitive emission sector.

IPCC sectors	SNAP code	SNAP name	Activity
1 B 1 a	050103	Storage of solid fuel	Coal (storage)
1 B 2 a 1	050204	Exploration of oil	Oil
1 B 2 a 2 / 1 B 2 a 3	050202	Off-shore activities	Oil
1 B 2 a 4	040101	Petroleum products processing	Oil
1 B 2 a 4	040103	Other processes in petroleum industries	Oil
1 B 2 a 4	040104	Storage and handling of petroleum products in refinery	Oil
1 B 2 a 5	050503	Service stations (including refuelling of cars)	Oil
1 B 2 b 1	050304	Exploration of gas	Natural gas
1 B 2 b 2	050303	Off-shore activities	Natural gas
1 B 2 b 4	050601	Pipelines	Natural gas (transmission)
1 B 2 b 5	050603	Distribution networks	Natural gas (distribution)
1 B 2 c 2 1 ii	050699	Venting in gas storage	Venting
1 B 2 c 2 i	090203	Flaring in oil refinery	Flaring
1 B 2 c 2 ii	090206	Flaring in oil and gas extraction	Flaring
1 B 2 c 2 ii	090298	Flaring in gas storage	Flaring
1 B 2 c 2 ii	090299	Flaring in gas transmission and distribution	Flaring

3.1 Methodology

The methodology for the emission projection corresponds to the methodology in the annual emission inventory, based on the IPCC Guidelines (IPCC, 2006) and the EMEP / EEA Guidebook (EMEP / EEA, 2016).

Activity data are based on official forecasts by the Danish Energy Agency on production of oil and gas, and on flaring in upstream oil and gas production (the oil and gas prognosis, DEA, 2016), and on fuel consumption (the energy consumption prognosis, DEA, 2017).

Emission factors are based on either the EMEP / EEA guidelines (EMEP / EEA, 2016), IPCC guidelines (IPCC 2006), or are country-specific based on data for the latest historical years.

3.2 Activity data

The prognosis for the production of oil and gas (DEA, 2016) is shown in Figure 3.1. The production of both oil and gas is assumed to decrease from 2016 to 2020, followed by an increase and then levelling out. The overall trend for the projection years 2016-2035 is decreasing for oil production, while the level in 2016 and 2035 is rather similar for gas production. The prognosis includes production from existing fields and new fields based on existing technology, technological resources (estimated additional production due to new technological initiatives) and prospective resources (estimated production from new discoveries). Further, the production prognosis includes flaring in upstream oil and gas production. According to the DEA projection, the flaring amounts are expected to show a decrease in the first years followed by an increase and levelling out, in accordance with the trend for oil and gas production. The overall trend for the projection years shows a small decrease. Flaring related to exploration of oil and gas is not included in the oil and gas prognosis, and therefore this activity is not included in the projection.

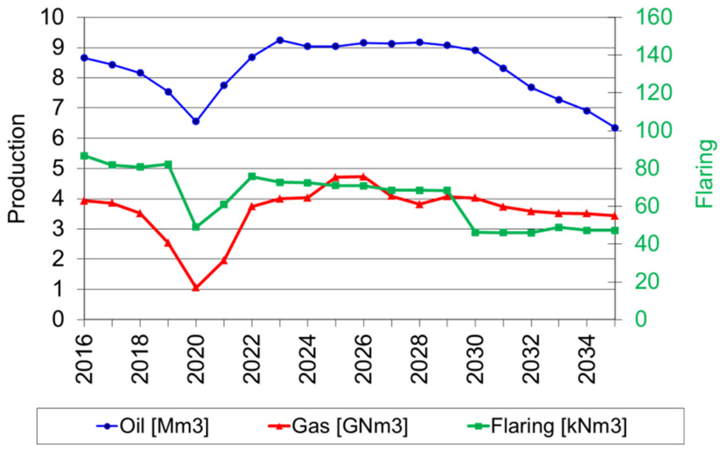

Figure 3.1 Prognosis for the production of oil and gas (DEA, 2016).

The DEA prognosis of the production of oil and gas is used in the projection of emissions from a number of sources: extraction of oil and natural gas, transport of oil in pipelines, onshore and offshore loading of ships and flaring in upstream oil and gas production.

Data from the energy consumption prognosis by the DEA (2017) are applied in the projection of fugitive emissions from fuels for the sources transmission of natural gas, and distribution of natural gas and town gas. Consumption of natural gas is used as proxy to project transmission of natural gas and the consumption of town gas is used as a proxy for the fugitive losses from town gas distribution.

The fuel consumption and flaring rates for refineries are assumed to be constant for the projection period according to the DEA prognosis (DEA, 2017), DCE has maintained this for the period 2031-2035.

3.3 Emission factors

For some sources, the emission factors are based on the IPCC Guidelines (IPCC, 2006) and the EMEP/EEA Guidebook (EMEP/EEA, 2016). This is the case for onshore and offshore loading of oil to ships and flaring in upstream oil and gas production. For loading of ships, the EMEP/EEA Guidebook provides emission factors for different countries. The Norwegian emission factors are applied in the Danish projection. The CH_4 emission factor for onshore loading given in the guidebook has been reduced by 21 % in the projection period due to introduction of new vapour recovery unit (VRU) at the Danish oil terminal in 2010 (Spectrasyne Ltd, 2010). Further, a new degassing system has been built and taken into use medio 2009, which reduced the CH_4 emissions from raw oil terminal by 53 % (Spectrasyne Ltd, 2010). CH_4 emissions from the raw oil terminal in the projection period are estimated as the emission in the latest historical year scaled to the annual oil production. The standard emission factor from IPCC (2006) for CO_2 from transport of oil in pipelines is applied.

Table 3.2 Emission factors for 2016-2035

Source	CH_4	Unit	Ref.
Ships offshore	0.00005	Fraction of loaded	EMEP/EEA, 2016
Ships onshore	0.0000079	Fraction of loaded	EMEP/EEA, 2016; Spectrasyne Ltd, 2010

Emissions of CO_2 for flaring in upstream oil and gas production and at refineries are based on EU ETS for the emission inventory for historical years. For calculation of CO_2 emissions from flaring in upstream oil and gas production, the average emission factor based on EU ETS data for 2010-2014 is applied for the projection years.

The CH_4 emission factor for flaring in refineries in historical years is based on detailed fuel data from one of the two refineries (Statoil, 2009).

The N_2O emission factor is taken from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for flaring in upstream oil and gas production and at refineries.

In the projection of emissions from flaring in refineries the emission factors for the latest historical year are applied, in correspondence with the approach in the energy consumption prognosis, where the activity and flaring rates for refineries are kept constant for the projection period, at the level for the latest historical year. Emissions from processing in refineries are kept constant for the projection years at the average level for the latest five historical years.

For remaining sources where the emissions in historical years are given by the companies in annual reports or environmental reports, implied emission factors for the average of the latest five historical years are applied for the projection years. This approach is applied for transmission of natural gas, distribution of natural gas and town gas, processing and flaring at refineries, and for venting and flaring in gas storage and treatment plants.

3.4 Emissions

The majority of the emissions are calculated due to the standard formula (Equation 3.1) while the emissions in the latest five historical years (only the last historical year for refineries, see Section 3.3), given in e.g. annual reports, are adopted for the remaining sources.

(3.1) $$E_{s,t} = AD_{s,t} * EF_{s,t}$$

where E is the emission, AD is the activity data and EF is the emission factor for the source s in the year t.

Figure 3.2 includes CH_4 emission on sub-sector level in selected historical years and projection years. The total fugitive CH_4 emission is expected to show a little decrease in the projection period. The decrease is mainly caused by a decrease in production of gas, which contributes to lower CH_4 emissions from offshore extraction and offshore loading of ships. The low emissions in 2020 are due to the expected decrease in oil and, especially, gas production.

The fuel consumption and flaring amounts for refineries are assumed to be constant for the projection period according to the DEA prognosis (DEA, 2017), and correspondingly the emissions from fugitive emissions and flaring in refineries for 2015 are applied for the projection years 2016-2035.

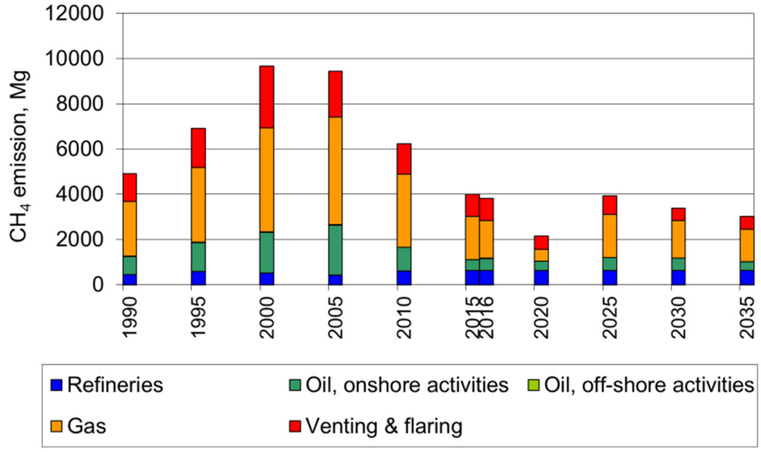

Figure 3.2 CH_4 emissions in selected historical years (1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, including exploration of oil and gas) and projection years (2016, 2020, 2025, 2030, 2035 excluding exploration of oil and gas).

By far the largest source of fugitive emissions of CO_2 is flaring in upstream oil and gas production (Figure 3.3). CO_2 emissions peaked in 1999 and have shown a decreasing trend over the following historical years. In the projection years, the annual emission from flaring in upstream oil and gas production is more constant. The CO_2 emission from offshore flaring is estimated from the projected flaring rates (DEA, 2016) and an average emission factor for the latest five historical years. The average CO_2 emission factor applied in the projection years is 2.709 kg per Nm^3.

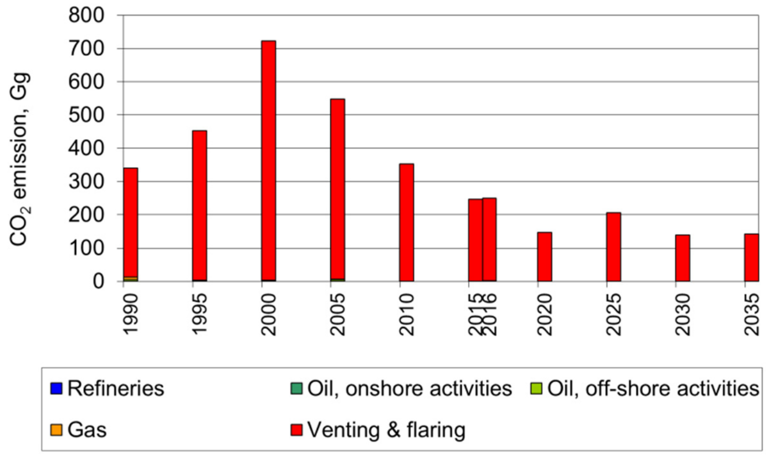

Figure 3.3 CO_2 emissions in selected historical years (1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, including exploration of oil and gas) and projection years (2016, 2020, 2025, 2030, 2035 excluding exploration of oil and gas).

The summarised greenhouse gas emissions for selected historical years and projection years are shown in Figure 3.4 on sub-sector level. The main source of fugitive GHG emissions is CO_2 from offshore flaring, but also upstream oil and gas production, oil storage at the crude oil terminal, and fugitive emissions from refineries contribute. Emissions from onshore activities (storage of oil and loading of ships) have shown a large decrease from 2005 to 2010 due to new technology. The only source of N_2O emissions in the fugitive emission sector is flaring in upstream oil and gas production, at refineries and in gas storage and treatment plants. The fugitive N_2O emission is very limited.

The GHG emissions from flaring and venting dominate the summarised GHG emissions. The GHG emissions reached a maximum in year 2000 and show a decreasing trend in the later historical years and to a lesser degree in the projection years. The decrease owe to decreasing production amounts of oil and natural gas, and to better technologies leading to less flaring on the offshore installations.

Emissions from exploration of oil and gas are not included in the projected emissions, but only in historical years. The maximum CH_4 emission from exploration occurred in 2002, where this source contributed 1.0 % of the total fugitive CH_4 emission (second and third highest emission occurred in 1990 and 2005 and contributed 0.6 % and 0.1 %, respectively).

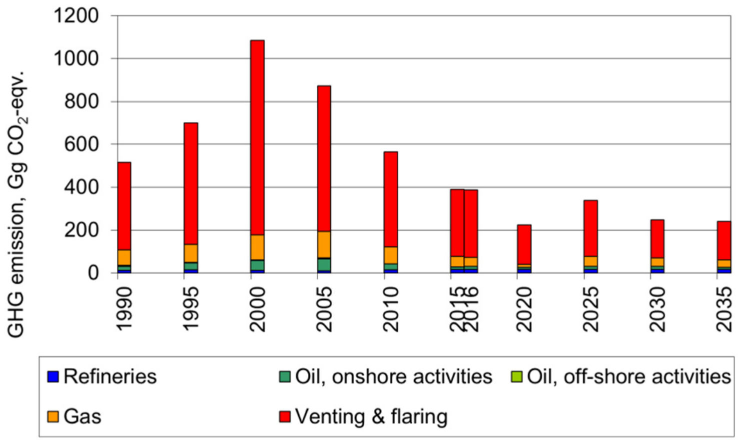

Figure 3.4 GHG emissions in selected historical years (1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, including exploration of oil and gas) and projection years (2016, 2020, 2025, 2030, 2035 excluding exploration of oil and gas).

3.5 Model description

The model for projecting fugitive emissions from fuels, the "Fugitive emissions projection model", is created in Microsoft Excel. The projection model is built in accordance with the model used in the national emission inventory system; the "Fugitive emission model". For sources where the historical emissions are used to estimate emissions in the projection years, the "Fugitive emissions projection model" links to the "Fugitive emission model". Historical emission from Refineries and transmission / distribution of gas are treated in separate workbook models ("Refineries" and "Gas losses"). The names and content of the sub models are listed in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3 Tables in the 'Fugitive emissions projection model'.

Name	Content
Projection 'Fugitive emissions projection model'	Activity data and emission factors for extraction of oil and gas, loading of ships and storage in oil tanks at the oil terminal for the historical years plus prognosis and projected activity rates and emission factors for the projection years. Further, the resulting emissions for the projection years for all sources in the fugitive sector are stored in the worksheet "Projected emissions".
Refineries	Activity data and emission factors for refining and flaring in refineries for the historical years.
Gas losses	Activity data and emission factors for transmission and distribution of natural gas and town gas for the historical years.

Activity data, emission factors, calculations and results are kept in separate sheets in the sub models. Changing the data in the input data tables or emission factor tables will automatically update the projected emissions.

3.6 References

Danish Energy Agency, 2016: Oil and gas production prognosis 2016-2035, November 2016.

Danish Energy Agency, 2017: Energy consumption prognosis 2016-2035, January 2017.

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IPCC, 2006: 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. Available at:
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Nielsen, O.-K., Plejdrup, M.S., Winther, M., Nielsen, M., Gyldenkærne, S., Mikkelsen, M.H., Albrektsen, R., Thomsen, M., Hjelgaard, K., Fauser, P., Bruun, H.G., Johannsen, V.K., Nord-Larsen, T., Vesterdal, L., Callesen, I., Schou, E., Suadicani, K., Rasmussen, E., Petersen, S.B., Baunbæk, L. & Hansen, M.G. 2016. Denmark's National Inventory Report 2015 and 2016. Emission Inventories 1990-2014 - Submitted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol. Aarhus University, DCE –Danish Centre for Environment and Energy, 943pp. Scientific Report from DCE – Danish Centre for Environment and Energy. Available at:
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Statoil A/S, 2009: Personal communication. September 2009.

4 Industrial processes and product use

4.1 Sources

Industrial processes and product use includes the CRF categories 2*A Mineral Industries, 2B Chemical Industries, 2C Metal Industries, 2D Non-Energy Products from Fuels and Solvent Use, 2E Electronics Industry, 2F Product Use as Substitutes for Ozone Depleting Substances* and *2G Other Product Manufacturing and Use.* A range of sources is covered within each of these categories; the included sources are shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Sources/processes included in the projection of process emissions.

IPCC code			Sources/processes	SNAP code
2A	Mineral industry	2A1	Cement production	04 06 12
		2A2	Lime production	04 06 14
		2A3	Glass production	04 06 13
		2A4	Other process uses of carbonates	
		-	2A4a Ceramics	04 06 91/92
		-	2A4b Other uses of soda ash	04 06 19
		-	2A4d Flue gas cleaning	04 06 18
		-	2A4d Stone wool production	04 06 18
2B	Chemical industry	2B10	Catalysts/fertilisers	04 04 16
2C	Metal industry	2C5	Lead production	03 03 07
2D	Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	2D1	Lubricant use	06 06 04
		2D2	Paraffin wax use	06 06 04
		2D3	Other	
		-	Solvent use	06 04 00
		-	Asphalt roofing	04 06 10
		-	Road paving with asphalt	04 06 11
2E	Electronics Industry	2E5	Fibre optics	06 05 08
2F	Product Use as Substitutes for Ozone Depleting Substances	2F1	Refrigeration and air conditioning	06 05 02
		2F2	Foam blowing agents	06 05 04
		2F4	Aerosols	06 05 06
		2F5	Solvents	06 05 08
2G	Other product manufacture and use	2G1	Electrical equipment	
		-	2G1b Use of electrical equipment	06 05 07
		2G2	SF_6 and PFCs from product use	
		-	2G2c Double-glazed windows	06 05 08
		2G3	N_2O from product use	
		-	2G3a Medical applications	06 05 01
		2G4	Other product use	
		-	Fireworks	06 06 01
		-	Barbeques	06 06 04
		-	Tobacco	06 06 02

The projection of emissions from industrial processes is based on the national emission inventory (Nielsen et al., 2017).

4.2 Methodology

The projection of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions includes CO_2, N_2O, NMVOC, HFCs, PFCs and SF_6.

The emission projections are for some of the industrial sources based on projected production values for the energy and production industries. These production value projections are available for steel-, glass- and cement industry, building / construction and incineration of coal and waste for energy production; see Table 4.3 (DEA, 2016 & 2017).

For HFCs, PFCs and SF_6, also known as F-gases, emission projections are based on an F-gas projection done by Poulsen (2017).

For the remaining sources, emission projections are based on historical emissions.

The fluorinated gases all contain fluorine, hence the name f-gases. None of the f-gases are produced in Denmark. The emission of these gases is therefore associated only with their use.

For more detailed information on the methodologies and sources used within the different categories, find the relevant category descriptions in the sections 4.2.2 to 4.2.7 below.

4.2.1 F-gases

An account of the annual consumption and emission of F-gases is prepared by a consultant on behalf of the Danish Environmental Protection Agency (DEPA) (Poulsen, 2017). In this work, projections to 2030 are also prepared. Annual reports that contain both consumption and emission data are available. From 2030 to 2035 the emissions have been extrapolated using the trend.

F-gases are powerful GHGs with global warming potentials (GWPs) between 124 and 22 800. F-gases therefore, receive a great deal of attention in connection with GHG emission inventories. For many F-gas applications, the gases can be controlled and / or replaced, which has been, and continues to be, the case in Denmark. Data for the projections in this report take this into consideration, but the projections do not take the potential influence of new EU legislation in this field into consideration. The EU legislation will, however, only have a lowering effect on emissions from mobile air conditioning equipment. As for the remaining application areas the legislation are already covered by different existing Danish legislation. Exemptions from the Danish bans on e.g. refrigeration equipment have been taken into account in the projections.

Emissions are calculated with a model for the individual substance's life-cycle over the years, taking the emissions associated with the actual processes into consideration. The processes for refrigeration and high voltage equipment are filling up / topping up, operation and destruction. For foam, the processes are production of the products in which the substances are used as well as use and destruction of the product. The model has been developed and used in connection with the annual historic emission inventories for the Climate Convention; see Nielsen et al. (2017). As a result, the model corresponds with the guidelines produced for this purpose. For details on the model and the calculation methodologies, refer also to the DEPA's annual reports produced as a basis for the F-gas inventories.

The report and the data collected in Poulsen (2017) provide emission projections based on 'steady state' consumption with 2006 as the reference year. Cut-off dates in relation to the phasing out of individual substances, in connection with Danish regulation concerning the phasing out of powerful GHGs, are taken into account. HFCs used in foaming agents in flexible foam plastic were phased out from of 1 January 2006. Furthermore, a tax effect has been introduced for relevant applications and, as far as possible, expected increases in the use of these substances will be taken into consideration in a number of application areas – as will reductions expected. Projection of the use of HFC-404a is based on a balancing exercise, as the development of the used of

HCFC-22 refrigeration systems can, on the one hand, be expected to lead to higher than predicted increases in consumption of HFC-404a in commercial refrigeration plant, as HFC-404a together with CO_2 systems are the most obvious potential substitutes. On the other hand, from 1 January 2000, building new HCFC-22-based systems has not been permitted and from 1 January 2002 substitution with HCFC-22 in existing systems has been banned.

It should be noted that the basic data for the years before 1995 are not entirely adequate with regard to coverage, in relation to actual emissions. Under the Kyoto Protocol, it is possible to choose 1995 as base year for F-gases. Due to the lack of coverage prior to 1995 this option is used in Denmark.

4.2.2 2A – Mineral Industry

There are nine sources of GHG emissions within the CRF category *2A Mineral Industry*; production of cement, lime, glass, glass wool, bricks / tiles, expanded clay and mineral wool along with flue gas cleaning at combined heat and power plants (CHPs) and at waste incineration plants (WIPs), see Table 4.2.

Table 4.2 Sources/processes included in *2A Mineral Industry*.

		Sources/processes
2A1	Cement production	Cement production
2A2	Lime production	Lime production (incl. lime produced in the sugar industry)
2A3	Glass production	Glass production Glass wool production
2A4	Other process uses of carbonates	Ceramics - Production of bricks/tiles - Production of expanded clay Other uses of soda ash Flue gas cleaning - at CHPs - at WIPs Mineral wool production

CHP: Combined Heat and Power plants, WIP: Waste Incineration Plants

Cement production is the major CO_2 source within industrial processes. Information on the emission of CO_2 in 2015 is based on the company report to EU ETS (Aalborg Portland, 2016). The emission for 2016-2035 is estimated by extrapolating the 2015 emission with a factor based on projected production values for “cement industry” (Danish Energy Agency, 2016).

Table 4.3 Extrapolation factors for estimation of CO_2 emissions from industrial processes based on production and energy value projections by Danish Energy Agency (2016; 2017).

	Steel industry	Glass industry	Cement industry	Central plants CHP, Coal/coke	Decentral plants WIP, Waste
2015	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2016	1.02	1.02	1.02	0.96	0.94
2017	1.06	1.06	1.04	0.58	0.94
2018	1.12	1.11	1.09	0.65	0.93
2019	1.17	1.17	1.14	0.65	0.93
2020	1.20	1.20	1.19	0.80	0.94
2021	1.21	1.21	1.24	1.00	0.93
2022	1.25	1.25	1.29	1.02	0.93
2023	1.28	1.28	1.31	1.07	0.92
2024	1.30	1.30	1.34	1.08	0.92
2025	1.31	1.31	1.36	1.48	0.92
2026	1.31	1.30	1.37	1.49	0.92
2027	1.32	1.32	1.40	1.49	0.92
2028	1.33	1.33	1.41	1.51	0.92
2029	1.34	1.34	1.42	1.50	0.93
2030	1.35	1.35	1.44	1.50	0.92
2031	1.38	1.37	1.45	1.40	0.92
2032	1.39	1.39	1.46	1.39	0.91
2033	1.40	1.40	1.47	1.37	0.91
2034	1.40	1.40	1.47	1.36	0.91
2035	1.42	1.41	1.49	1.36	0.90

Lime is used for a number of different applications. There are no projected production values available for lime production and the emission for 2016-2035 is therefore estimated to be the constant average value for 2011-2015. Like lime, soda ash has many applications and like lime, the category of “other uses of soda ash” is projected as the average emission for the years 2011-2015.

Glass is mainly produced for packaging. The emission for 2016-2035 is estimated by extrapolating the 2015 emission with a factor based on projected production values for “glass industry” (Danish Energy Agency, 2016); see Table 4.3.

Production of building materials i.e. glass wool, bricks / tiles, expanded clay products and stone wool contributes significantly to industrial process emissions. The emissions for 2016-2035 are estimated to be the constant average value for 2011-2015.

Consumption of lime for flue gas cleaning depends primarily on the consumption of coal at combined heat and power plants (CHPs) and waste at waste incineration plants (WIPs). The emissions for 2016-2035 are estimated individually for the two sources by extrapolating the average value for the historical years 2009-2013 with a factor based on projected consumption values of “coal and coke” and “waste” respectively; see Table 4.3.

The calculated emission projections are shown in Table 4.10 and Table 4.11.

4.2.3 2B – Chemical Industry

There is only one source of GHG emissions within the emission projection of CRF category *2B Chemical Industry*; production of catalysts / fertilisers categorised under *2B10 Other*.

There are no projected production values available for the production of catalysts / fertilisers; the emission for 2016-2035 is therefore estimated to be the constant average value for 2011-2015.

Historically the emission in CO_2 equivalents declines sharply in 2004 as the production of nitric acid ceased in mid-2004 (Kemira, 2004).

Calculated emission projections are shown in Table 4.10.

4.2.4 2C – Metal Industry

There has been no production at Danish steelworks since 2006. There is also no planned reopening. There is however a small emission of CO_2 from lead production that is projected as the average of the years 2011-2015.

Calculated emission projections are shown in Table 4.10.

4.2.5 2D – Non-Energy Products from Fuels and Solvent Use

This category includes CO_2, CH_4, N_2O and NMVOC emissions from the source categories 2D1 Lubricant use, 2D2 Paraffin wax use, 2D3 Other; Solvent use (Paint application, Degreasing and dry cleaning, Chemical products, manufacture and processing and Other solvent and product use), Road paving with asphalt and Asphalt roofing.

Table 4.4 Global Warming Potentials (GWPs) for substances in category 2D.

Substance:	Typical use	GWP CO_2 eqv
CO_2	Lubricants, Paraffin wax use	1
CH_4	Paraffin wax use	25
N_2O	Paraffin wax use	298

The contribution to GHG emissions from NMVOC is based on carbon content in the VOCs respectively and a calculation into CO_2, NMVOC is therefore not included in Table 4.4.

The projections are based on the average emission of the historical years 2011-2015. Calculated emission projections are shown in Table 4.10.

4.2.6 2E – Electronic Industry

Fibre optics is the only source in CRF category 2E. Fibre optics leads to emissions of both HFC (HFC-23) and PFCs (PFC-14 and PFC-318) and is projected by Poulsen (2015).

Table 4.5 Global Warming Potentials (GWPs) for substances in category 2E.

Substance:	Typical use	GWP CO_2 eqv
HFC-23	Fibre optics	14 800
PFC-14	Fibre optics	7 390
PFC-318	Fibre optics	10 300

Calculated emission projections are shown in Table 4.10.

4.2.7 2F – Product Uses as Substitutes for Ozone Depleting Substances

There are three sources of GHG emissions within the projection of the CRF category *2F Product Uses as Substitutes for Ozone Depleting Substances* (ODS); refrigeration and air conditioning, foam blowing agents and aerosols.

Emission projections from this source category include six HFCs (HFC-32, HFC-125, HFC-134a, HFC-143a, HFC-152a and unspecified HFCs) and one PFC (PFC-218).

HFCs

HFCs comprise a range of substances, of which the following, relevant for Denmark, are approved for inventory under the Climate Convention and the Kyoto Protocol (KP) with stated and approved GWP values.

Table 4.6 Global Warming Potentials (GWPs) for the HFCs.

Substance:	Typical use	GWP CO_2 eqv
HFC-32	Refrigeration (K2)	675
HFC-125	Refrigerants (K1-4)	3,500
HFC-134a	Refrigerants (K1-4), foam blowing and aerosols	1,430
HFC-143a	Refrigerants (K1-4)	4,470
HFC-152a	Refrigerants (K2) and foam blowing	124
Other HFCs	Refrigerants (K2)	2,088

However, HFCs in Denmark are estimated in accordance with the trade names for HFC mixtures, Table 4.7 provides the “pure” HFC content of the mixtures.

Table 4.7 Relationship (mass %) between HFCs, as calculated for the Climate Convention (“‘pure” HFCs) and the HFC mixtures used under trade names in Denmark.

Pure HFCs / HFC mixtures	HFC-32 %	HFC-125 %	HFC-134a %	HFC-143a %	HFC-152a %
HFC-401a					13
HFC-402a		60			
HFC-404a		44	4	52	
HFC-407c	23	25	52		
HFC-507a		50		50	

HFCs are mostly used as refrigerants in stationary and mobile air-conditioning and refrigeration systems. A minor application is in insulation foams and foams of other types.

Emissions from the use of HFC-23 are covered by category *2E Electronic Industry*.

PFCs

PFCs comprise a range of substances, of which only PFC-218 (C_3F_8) is relevant for source category 2F and approved for inventory under the Climate Convention and KP with stated and approved GWP values. The GWP value for PFC-218 is 8,830; PCF-218 is used as a refrigerant. The use of PFCs in Denmark is limited.

Emissions of PFC-14 and PFC-318 are covered by category *2E Electronic Industry*.

Calculated emission projections from *product uses as substitutes for ODS* are shown in Table 4.10 and Table 4.12.

4.2.8 2G – Other Product Manufacture and Use

There are four sources of GHG emissions within the CRF category *2G Other Product Manufacture and Use*; "use of electrical equipment", "SF_6 from other product uses", "N_2O from product uses" and "other product uses".

Table 4.8 Sources/processes included in *2G Other Product Manufacture and Use*.

		Sources/processes
2G1	Electrical equipment	Use of electrical equipment
2G2	SF_6 and PFCs from other product use	SF_6 from other product uses: - Double glazed windows - Laboratories/research - Running shoes
2G3	N_2O from product uses	N_2O from medical applications Propellant for pressure and aerosol products
2G4	Other	Other product uses - Fireworks - Tobacco - Charcoal for barbeques

The different substances reported within category 2G are shown in Table 4.9 along with their typical use and their respective GWPs.

Table 4.9 Global Warming Potentials (GWPs) for substances in category 2G.

Substance:	Typical use	GWP CO_2 eqv
CO_2	Fireworks	1
CH_4	Fireworks, tobacco, charcoal for BBQs	25
N_2O	Anaesthetics, propellant, fireworks, tobacco, charcoal for BBQs	298
SF_6	High voltage electrical equipment, double glazing, laboratories/research, running shoes	22,800

The annual F-gas report from Poulsen (2017) contains both SF_6 consumption and emission data for both historic years and projected years until 2030. For more details on this report and the model it is based on, see the section on F-gases under section 4.2 Methodology.

The emission projections for the sources "use of electrical equipment" and "SF_6 and PFCs from other product use" are available from Poulsen (2017). Emissions from the "use of electrical equipment" cover SF_6 from high voltage equipment. The emissions from "SF_6 and PFCs from other product use" cover SF_6 from double glazed windows, running shoes and use of SF_6 in laboratories / research. The use of SF_6 in connection with double-glazing was banned in 2002, but throughout the projection period there will be emission of SF_6 in connection with the disposal of double-glazing panes where SF_6 has been used.

The third source, "N_2O from product uses", covers N_2O from medical use i.e. anaesthetics and N_2O used as propellant for pressure and aerosol products i.e. canned whipped cream. The emission projections for these sources are calculated as the constant average of the five latest historical years, 2011-2015.

The fourth source, "Other product use", covers CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O emissions from the use of fireworks, tobacco and charcoal for barbeques. The emission projections for these sources are calculated as the constant average of the five latest historical years, 2011-2015.

The calculated emission projections are shown in Table 4.10 and Table 4.13.

4.3 Emissions

The results of the GHG emission projections for the entire industrial sector are presented in Table 4.10.

In 2015, 53 % of GHG emissions from *Industrial processes and product use* originate from *Mineral industry*; in 2035, the number will have increased to 82 % due to an increase in emissions from this source category but also due to a decrease in F-gas emissions (*Product uses as ODS substitutes* and *Other product manufacture and use*).

The second largest source category until 2030 is *Product uses as ODS substitutes* with 12-32 % of emissions. Due to the strong decrease in emissions from this source category (i.e. *Product uses as ODS substitutes) Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use* becomes the second largest source of emissions after 2030 with about 10 % of the total emissions.

Table 4.10 Projection of process emissions, kt CO_2 equivalents.

		1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2020	2025	2030	2035
2A	Mineral Industry	1082	1418	1629	1563	804	1052	1068	1227	1398	1473	1519
2B	Chemical Industry	1003	870	966	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
2C	Metal Industry	60	73	61	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2D	Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	165	185	190	215	203	173	187	187	187	187	187
2E	Electronic industry	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
2F	Product uses as ODS substitutes	0	242	726	951	956	639	571	431	219	125	111
2G	Other product manufacture and use	33	91	59	42	57	126	98	63	37	38	38
	Total	2343	2878	3631	2789	2034	1992	1926	1910	1844	1824	1857

The emission projections for the individual categories are presented in the following sections.

Figure 4.1 illustrates CO_2 equivalent emission projections for the entire industrial sector divided between pollutants. Different legislation on F-gases were introduced during the 2000s, this involved regulations such as taxes and bans. As a result, F-gas emissions started to decrease in the end of the 2000s, this decreasing trend is expected to continue throughout the 2010s. The figure shows that emissions from the industrial sector are dominated by CO_2 and that of the F-gases HFCs contributes the most to GHG emissions.

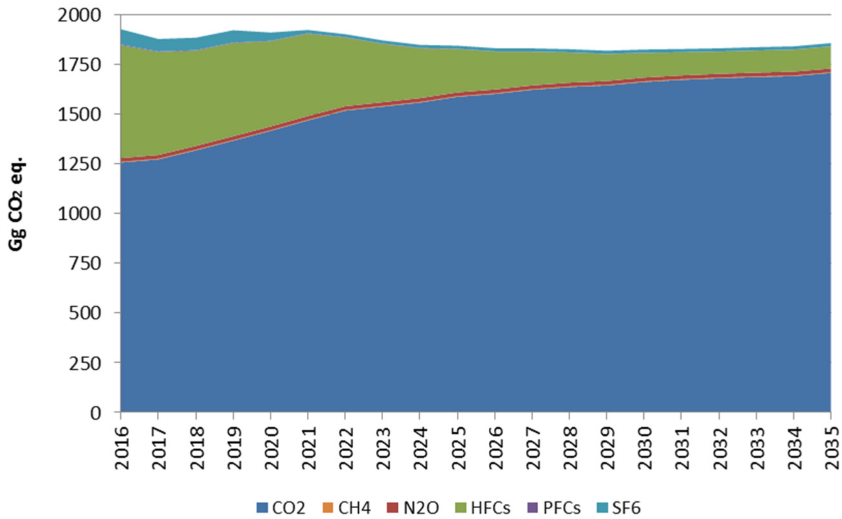

Figure 4.1 Time series for emissions, divided into individual pollutants.

4.3.1 2A – Mineral Industry

Emission projections for mineral industries are shown in Table 4.11.

Table 4.11 Some historical emissions and emission projections for mineral industries, kt CO_2 eqv.

		1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2020	2025	2030	2035
2A1	Cement production	882	1204	1385	1363	672	932	948	1224	1266	1340	1388
2A2	Lime production	105	83	77	60	41	51	54	54	54	54	54
2A3	Glass production	18	12	14	11	8	8	8	10	10	11	11
2A3	Glass wool production	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2A4a	Bricks/tiles production	26	32	36	35	15	20	18	18	18	18	18
2A4a	Expanded clay production	16	17	16	15	6	9	8	8	8	8	8
2A4b	Other uses of soda ash	14	11	9	18	11	10	9	9	9	9	9
2A4d	Flue gas cleaning	10	49	82	51	41	16	16	18	25	26	23
2A4d	Stone wool production	8	8	8	8	7	6	6	6	6	6	6
	Total	1082	1418	1629	1563	804	1052	1068	1349	1398	1473	1519

The largest source of emissions in *Mineral industry* is cement production; 82-91 %. Cement production has an increasing trend in the projected years due to the extrapolation factors presented in Table 4.3. The second largest emission source for all projected years is lime production; 4-10 %.

In the 2015 emission inventory, the contribution from category 2A constituted 2.2 % of the Danish total greenhouse gas emission without LULUCF. In 2035, this contribution is estimated to have increased to 3.2 %.

4.3.2 2B – Chemical Industry

There is only one source of GHG emissions within this category; production of catalysts / fertilisers categorised under *2B10 Other*. There is therefore no additional aggregation available to the data presented in Table 4.10.

4.3.3 2C – Metal Industry

There is only one source of GHG emissions within this category; *2C5 Lead production*. There is therefore no additional aggregation available to the data presented in Table 4.10.

4.3.4 2D – Non-Energy Products from Fuels and Solvent Use

All sources within this category were projected as the constant average of the historical years 2011-2015. Category 2D makes up between 5-10 % of CO_2 eqv emissions in 2016-2035.

The sources within this category have not been projected individually and are therefore not available in this report. The total emission from category 2D is presented in Table 4.10.

4.3.5 2E – Electronic Industry

There is only one source in category 2E, Fibre optics. There is therefore no additional aggregation available to the data presented in Table 4.10. Since no emissions occurred in 2015, no emissions have been projected.

4.3.6 2F – Product Uses as Substitutes for Ozone Depleting Substances

The category *2F Product Uses as Substitutes for Ozone Depleting Substances* is dominated by emissions from refrigeration and air conditioning. For further information, see Poulsen (2017).

4.3.7 2G – Other Product Manufacture and Use

In 2015, 82 % of the CO_2 equivalent emission from category 2G originates from SF_6 emissions. Through the projected time series, this number decreases to 42 %.

4.4 Recalculations

Table 4.12 shows emissions from this projection report and the last (Nielsen et al., 2016) along with the difference between the two. Descriptions of the recalculations are given for each category in the following sections.

Table 4.12 Recalculations compared to the previous projection.

		Unit	2014	2015	2016	2020	2025
2A	**Mineral Industry**						
	2017 Projection	kt CO_2	1068	1227	1398	1473	1519
	2016 Projection	kt CO_2	1009	1160	1234	1291	1349
	Difference	kt CO_2	59	67	165	182	170
	Difference	%	6 %	6 %	13 %	14 %	13 %
2B	**Chemical Industry**						
	2017 Projection	kt CO_2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
	2016 Projection	kt CO_2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
	Difference	kt CO_2	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19
	Difference	%	16 %	16 %	16 %	16 %	16 %
2C	**Metal Industry (new category)**						
	2017 Projection	kt CO_2 eqv	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18
	2016 Projection	kt CO_2 eqv	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	Difference	kt CO_2 eqv	0	0	0	0	0
	Difference	%	-	-	-	-	-
2D	**Non-Energy Products from Fuels and Solvent Use**						
	2017 Projection	kt CO_2 eqv	187	187	187	187	187
	2016 Projection	kt CO_2 eqv	187	187	187	187	187
	Difference	kt CO_2 eqv	0	0	0	0	0
	Difference	%	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
2E	**Electronic Industry**						
	2017 Projection	kt CO_2 eqv	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2016 Projection	kt CO_2 eqv	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
	Difference	kt CO_2 eqv	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5
	Difference	%	-	-	-	-	-
2F	**Product uses as ODS substitutes**						
	2017 Projection	kt CO_2 eqv	571	431	219	125	111
	2016 Projection	kt CO_2 eqv	582	440	232	138	101
	Difference	kt CO_2 eqv	-12	-10	-13	-14	10
	Difference	%	-2 %	-2 %	-6 %	-10 %	10 %
2G	**Other product manufacture and use**						
	2017 Projection	kt CO_2 eqv	98	63	37	38	38
	2016 Projection	kt CO_2 eqv	113	79	53	53	53
	Difference	kt CO_2 eqv	-15	-15	-15	-15	-15
	Difference	%	-14 %	-20 %	-29 %	-29 %	-29 %
Total							
	2017 Projection	kt CO_2 eqv	1926	1910	1844	1824	1857
	2016 Projection	kt CO_2 eqv	1898	1872	1711	1675	1697
	Difference	kt CO_2 eqv	28	38	132	149	160
	Difference	%	1 %	2 %	8 %	9 %	9 %

4.4.1 2A – Mineral Industry

There are recalculations in every one of the nine subcategories in *2A Mineral Industries*, but the vast majority of changes are caused by recalculations of emissions from cement industry. About 90 % of emissions in category 2A come from cement production; it is therefore also natural that the recalculations that show up in Table 4.12 are caused by cement production.

In addition to the cement production, there are smaller changes for the other eight categories, but none larger than 1 % of the total emission from mineral industries for any given projected year.

4.4.2 2B – Chemical Industry

Since no production values are available from the Danish Energy Agency, emissions are estimated to keep the constant average value of the 2011-2015 emissions. The update of base years from 2009-2013 to 2011-2015 causes a increase from 1.2 to 1.4 kt. Though the change in emissions is miniscule (0.2 kt) the percentage change is quite high; 16 %.

4.4.3 2E – Electronic Industry

This category did not produce emissions in the latest historic year (2015) and have therefore not been projected.

4.4.4 2F – Product Uses as Substitutes for Ozone Depleting Substances

The projection of F-gas emissions are prepared by Poulsen (2017). Some changes were made for F-gas emissions from category 2F to increase emissions and to make the expected decreasing slope more evened out. These changes were performed within the larger of the subsectors, i.e. 2F1 refrigeration and air conditioning, only miniscule changes were made to 2F2 and 2F4 (i.e. less than 1 kt).

4.4.5 2G – Other Product Manufacture and Use

As previously mentioned, all F-gas projections are performed by Poulsen (2017). Emissions show a slightly lower level in the current projection compared to the last projection due to updates in the projection of SF_6 emissions.

4.5 References

Danish Energy Agency, 2016: Production values for industry – 2016-2035. Danish Energy Agency, November 2016.

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5 Transport and other mobile sources

In the Danish emission database, all activity rates and emissions are defined in SNAP sector categories (Selected Nomenclature for Air Pollution), according to the CollectER system. The emission inventories are prepared from a complete emission database based on the SNAP sectors.

For mobile sources, the aggregation of emission results into the formats used by the UNFCCC and UNECE Conventions is made by using the code correspondence information shown in Table 5.1. In the case of mobile sources, the CRF (Common Reporting Format) and NFR (National Format for Reporting) used by the UNFCCC and UNECE Conventions, respectively, are similar.

Table 5.1 SNAP – CRF/NFR correspondence table for mobile sources.

SNAP classification	CRF/NFR classification
0701 Road traffic: Passenger cars	1A3bi Road transport: Passenger cars
0702 Road traffic: Light duty vehicles	1A3bii Road transport:Light duty vehicles
0703 Road traffic: Heavy duty vehicles	1A3biii Road transport:Heavy duty vehicles
0704/0705 Road traffic: Mopeds and motor cycles	1A3biv Road transport: Mopeds & motorcycles
0706 Road traffic: Evaporation	1A3bv Road transport: Evaporation
0707 Road traffic: Brake and tire wear	1A3bvi Road transport: Brake and tire wear
0708 Road traffic: Road abrasion	1A3bvii Road transport: Road abrasion
0801 Military	1A5b Other, Mobile
0802 Railways	1A3c Railways
0803 Inland waterways	1A5b Other, Mobile
080402 National sea traffic	1A3dii National navigation (Shipping)
080403 National fishing	1A4ciii Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing: National fishing
080404 International sea traffic	1A3di (i) International navigation (Shipping)
080501 Dom. airport traffic (LTO < 1000 m)	1A3aii (i) Civil aviation (Domestic, LTO)
080502 Int. airport traffic (LTO < 1000 m)	1A3ai (i) Civil aviation (International, LTO)
080503 Dom. cruise traffic (> 1000 m)	1A3aii (ii) Civil aviation (Domestic,Cruise)
080504 Int. cruise traffic (> 1000 m)	1A3ai (ii) Civil aviation (International, Cruise)
0806 Agriculture	1A4cii Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing: Off-road agriculture/forestry
0807 Forestry	1A4cii Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing: Off-road agriculture/forestry
0808 Industry	1A2gvii Manufacturing industries/Construction (mobile)
0809 Household and gardening	1A4bii Residential: Household and gardening (mobile)
0811 Commercial and institutional	1A4aii Commercial/Institutional: Mobile

Military transport activities (land and air) refer to the CRF / NFR sector Other (1A5), the latter sector also includes recreational craft (SNAP code 0803).

Road traffic evaporation, brake and tire wear, and road abrasion (SNAP codes 0706-0708) is not a part of the CRF list since no greenhouse gases are emitted from these sources.

For aviation, LTO (Landing and Take Off)[1] refers to the part of flying, which is below 3000 ft. According to the UNFCCC reporting guidelines, the emissions from domestic LTO (0805010) and domestic cruise (080503) and flights

[1] A LTO cycle consists of the flying modes approach / descent, taxiing, take off and climb out. In principle, the actual times-in-modes rely on the actual traffic circumstances, the airport configuration, and the aircraft type in question.

between Denmark and Greenland or the Faroe Islands are regarded as domestic flights.

Agricultural and forestry non-road machinery (SNAP codes 0806 and 0807) is accounted for in the Agriculture/forestry/fisheries (1A4c) sector together with fishing activities (SNAP code 080403).

The description of methodologies and references for the transport part of the Danish inventory is given in two sections; one for road transport and one for the other mobile sources.

The fuel consumption used in the emission projection does not follow the exact same sector split as the official energy statistics elaborated by the DEA. The reason for this is that for some mobile sources the fuel consumption is calculated bottom-up and that this bottom-up calculation does not match the data in the energy projection. Therefore, fuel amounts can be transferred between sectors. One example is gasoline used in the commercial and institutional sector, where the energy projection does not include any consumption, hence the gasoline is taken from road transport to cover the bottom-up calculated consumption. It is important to stress that the overall fuel consumption as reported in the official energy statistics is maintained by DCE, only the sectoral allocation is impacted.

5.1 Methodology and references for road transport

For road transport, the detailed methodology is used to make annual estimates of the Danish emissions, as described in the EMEP/EEA Emission Inventory Guidebook (EMEP/EEA, 2013). The actual calculations are made with a model developed by DCE, using the European COPERT 5 model methodology[2] (EMEP/EEA, 2013). In COPERT, fuel consumption and emission simulations can be made for operationally hot engines, taking into account gradually stricter emission standards and emission degradation due to catalyst wear. Furthermore, the emission effects of cold-start and evaporation are simulated.

5.1.1 Vehicle fleet and mileage data

Corresponding to the COPERT fleet classification, all present and future vehicles in the Danish traffic fleet are grouped into vehicle classes, sub-classes and layers. The layer classification is a further division of vehicle sub-classes into groups of vehicles with the same average fuel consumption and emission behaviour according to EU emission legislation levels. Table 5.2 gives an overview of the different model classes and sub-classes.

[2] The main difference between the previous COPERT 4 model version and COPERT 5 is NO_x emission factor updates for diesel cars and vans. Official documentation for COPERT 5 still awaits, the previous model version – Copert 4 - is explained by EMEP/EEA (2013).

Table 5.2 Model vehicle classes and sub-classes.

Vehicle classes	Fuel type	Engine size/weight
PC	Gasoline	< 1.4 l.
PC	Gasoline	1.4 – 2 l.
PC	Gasoline	> 2 l.
PC	Diesel	< 2 l.
PC	Diesel	> 2 l.
PC	LPG	
PC	2-stroke	
LDV	Gasoline	
LDV	Diesel	
LDV	LPG	
Trucks	Gasoline	
Trucks	Diesel	Diesel RT 3,5 - 7,5t
Trucks	Diesel	Diesel RT 7,5 - 12t
Trucks	Diesel	Diesel RT 12 - 14 t
Trucks	Diesel	Diesel RT 14 - 20t
Trucks	Diesel	Diesel RT 20 - 26t
Trucks	Diesel	Diesel RT 26 - 28t
Trucks	Diesel	Diesel RT 28 - 32t
Trucks	Diesel	Diesel RT >32t
Trucks	Diesel	Diesel TT/AT 14 - 20t
Trucks	Diesel	Diesel TT/AT 20 - 28t
Trucks	Diesel	Diesel TT/AT 28 - 34t
Trucks	Diesel	Diesel TT/AT 34 - 40t
Trucks	Diesel	Diesel TT/AT 40 - 50t
Trucks	Diesel	Diesel TT/AT 50 - 60t
Trucks	Diesel	Diesel TT/AT >60t
Buses	Gasoline	Gasoline Urban Buses
Buses	Diesel	Diesel Urban Buses <15t
Buses	Diesel	Diesel Urban Buses 15 - 18t
Buses	Diesel	Diesel Urban Buses >18t
Buses	Gasoline	Gasoline Coaches
Buses	Diesel	Diesel Coaches <15t
Buses	Diesel	Diesel Coaches 15 - 18t
Buses	Diesel	Diesel Coaches >18t
Mopeds	Gasoline	
Motorcycles	Gasoline	2 stroke
Motorcycles	Gasoline	< 250 cc.
Motorcycles	Gasoline	250 – 750 cc.
Motorcycles	Gasoline	> 750 cc.

To support the emission projections fleet and annual mileage data are provided by DTU Transport for the vehicle categories present in COPERT 5 (Jensen, 2016). The latter source also provides information of the mileage split between urban, rural and highway driving. The respective average speeds come from The Danish Road Directorate (e.g. Winther & Ekman, 1998). Additional data for the moped fleet and motorcycle fleet disaggregation is given by The National Motorcycle Association (Markamp, 2013). For information on the historical vehicle stock and annual mileage, please refer to Nielsen et al. (2017).

In addition data from a survey made by the Danish Road Directorate (Hansen, 2010) has information on the total mileage driven by foreign trucks on Danish roads in 2009. This mileage contribution has been added to the total mileage for Danish trucks on Danish roads, for trucks > 16 tonnes of gross vehicle weight. The data has been further processed by DTU Transport; by using appropriate assumptions, the mileages have been backcasted to 1985 and projected to 2035.

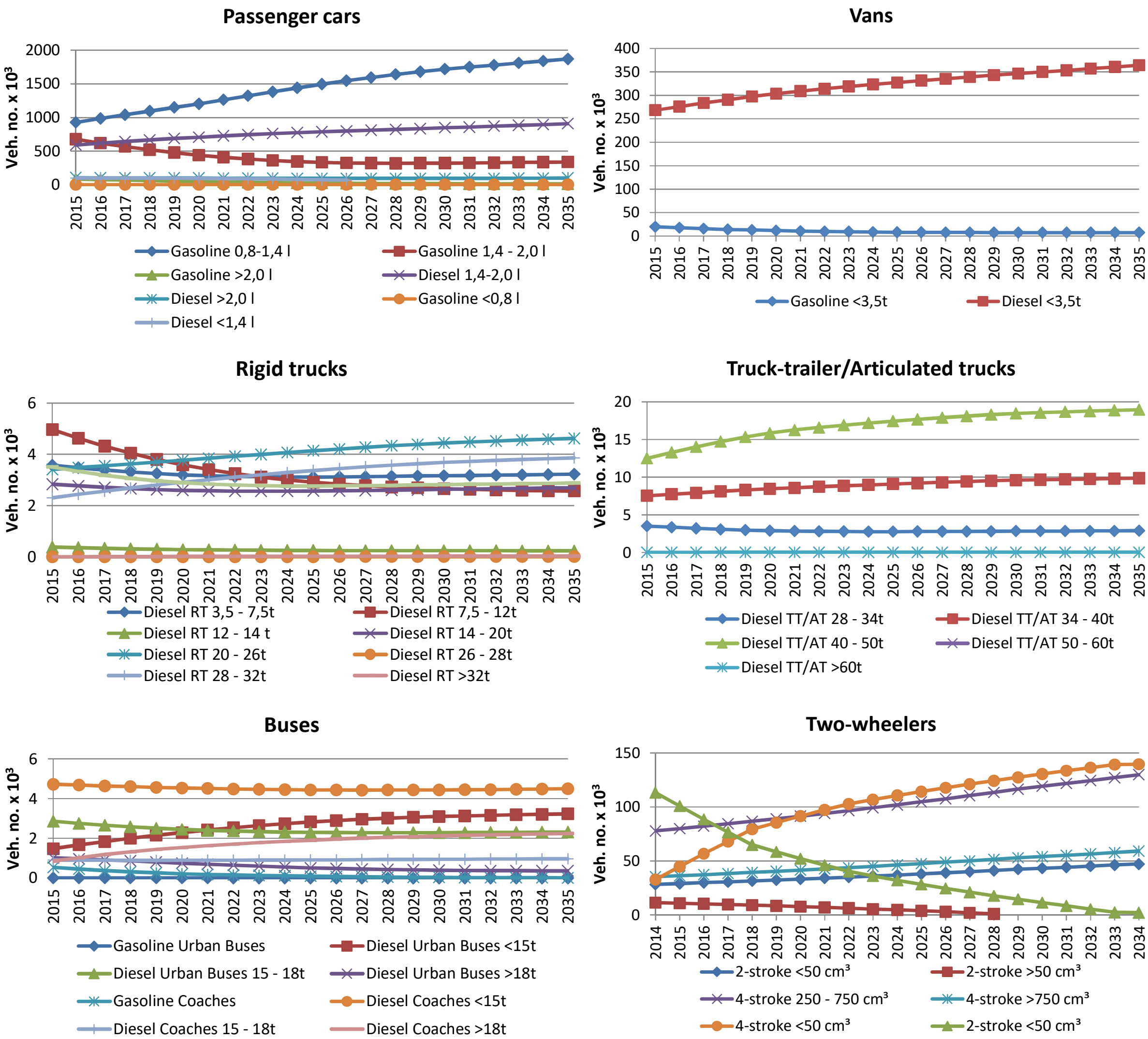

Figure 5.1 Number of vehicles in sub-classes from 2015-2035.

The vehicle numbers per sub-class are shown in Figure 5.1. The engine size differentiation is associated with some uncertainty.

The vehicle numbers are summed up in layers for each year (Figure 5.2) by using the correspondence between layers and first registration year:

$$N_{j,y} = \sum_{i=FYear}^{LYear} N_{i,y}^{(j)} \quad (5.1)$$

where N = number of vehicles, j = layer, y = year, i = first registration year.

Weighted annual mileages per layer are calculated as the sum of all mileage driven per first registration year divided with the total number of vehicles in the specific layer.

$$M_{j,y} = \frac{\sum_{i=FYear(j)}^{LYear(j)} N_{i,y} \cdot M_{i,y}}{\sum_{i=FYear(j)}^{LYear(j)} N_{i,y}} \quad (5.2)$$

The trends in vehicle numbers per EU layer are also shown in Figure 5.2 for the 2015-2035 periods. The latter figure clearly shows how vehicles complying with the gradually stricter EU emission levels (EURO 5/V, Euro 6/VI and Euro 6c) are introduced into the Danish motor fleet in the projection period.

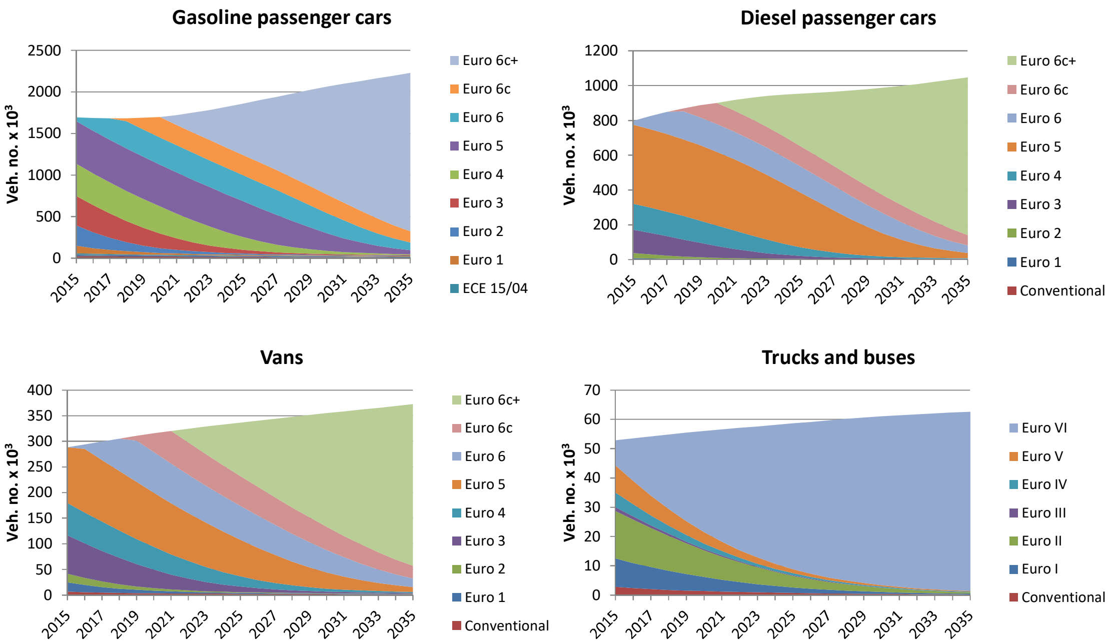

Figure 5.2 Layer distribution of vehicle numbers per vehicle type in 2015-2035.

5.1.2 Emission legislation

The EU 443/2009 regulation sets new emission performance standards for new passenger cars as part of the Community's integrated approach to reduce CO_2 emissions from light-duty vehicles. Some key elements of the adopted text are as follows:

- **Limit value curve:** the fleet average to be achieved by all cars registered in the EU is 130 gram CO_2 per kilometre (g per km). A so-called limit value curve implies that heavier cars are allowed higher emissions than lighter cars while preserving the overall fleet average.
- **Further reduction:** a further reduction of 10 g CO_2 per km, or equivalent if technically necessary, will be delivered by other technological improvements and by an increased use of sustainable biofuels.
- **Phasing-in of requirements:** in 2012, 65 % of each manufacturer's newly registered cars must comply on average with the limit value curve set by the legislation. This will rise to 75 % in 2013, 80 % in 2014, and 100 % from 2015 onwards.
- **Lower penalty payments for small excess emissions until 2018:** if the average CO_2 emissions of a manufacturer's fleet exceed its limit value in any year from 2012, the manufacturer has to pay an excess emissions premium for each car registered. This premium amounts to €5 for the first g per km of exceedance, €15 for the second g per km, €25 for the third g per km, and

€95 for each subsequent g per km. From 2019, already the first g per km of exceedance will cost €95.

- **Long-term target:** a target of 95g CO_2 per km is specified for the year 2020.
- **Eco-innovations:** Manufacturers can be granted a maximum of 7g per km of emission credits on average for their fleet if they equip vehicles with innovative technologies, based on independently verified data.

The EU 510/2011 regulation sets new emission performance standards for new light commercial vehicles (vans). Some key elements of the regulation are as follows:

- **Target dates:** the EU fleet average of 175 g CO_2 per km will be phased in between 2014 and 2017. In 2014, an average of 70 %of each manufacturer's newly registered vans must comply with the limit value curve set by the legislation. This proportion will rise to 75 % in 2015, 80 % in 2016, and 100 % from 2017 onwards.
- **Limit value curve:** emissions limits are set according to the mass of vehicle, using a limit value curve. The curve is set in such a way that a fleet average of 175 grams of CO_2 per kilometre is achieved. A so-called limit value curve of 100 % implies that heavier vans are allowed higher emissions than lighter vans while preserving the overall fleet average. Only the fleet average is regulated, so manufacturers will still be able to make vehicles with emissions above the limit value curve provided these are balanced by other vehicles, which are below the curve.
- **Vehicles affected:** the vehicles affected by the legislation are vans, which account for around 12 % of the market for light-duty vehicles. This includes vehicles used to carry goods weighing up to 3.5t (vans and car-derived vans, known as N1) and which weigh less than 2610 kg when empty.
- **Long-term target:** a target of 147g CO_2 per km is specified for the year 2020.
- **Excess emissions premium for small excess emissions until 2018:** if the average CO_2 emissions of a manufacturer's fleet exceed its limit value in any year from 2014, the manufacturer has to pay an excess emissions premium for each van registered. This premium amounts to €5 for the first g per km of exceedance, €15 for the second g per km, €25 for the third g per km, and €95 for each subsequent g per km. From 2019, the first g per km of exceedance will cost €95. This value is equivalent to the premium for passenger cars.
- **Super-credits:** vehicles with extremely low emissions (below 50g per km) will be given additional incentives whereby each low-emitting van will be counted as 3.5 vehicles in 2014 and 2015, 2.5 in 2016 and 1.5 vehicles in 2017.
- **Eco-innovations:** Manufacturers can be granted a maximum of 7g per km of emission credits on average for their fleet if they equip vehicles with innovative technologies, based on independently verified data.
- **Other flexibilities:** manufacturers may group together to form a pool and act jointly in meeting the specific emissions targets. Independent manufacturers who sell fewer than 22,000 vehicles per year can also apply to the Commission for an individual target instead.

For Euro 1-6 passenger cars and vans, the chassis dynamometer test cycle used in the EU for emission approval is the NEDC (New European Driving Cycle), see e.g. www.dieselnet.com. The test cycle is also used for fuel consumption measurements. The NEDC cycle consists of two parts, the first part being a 4-time repetition (driving length: 4 km) of the ECE test cycle. The latter test cycle is the so-called urban driving cycle[3] (average speed: 19 km per h). The second part of the test is the run-through of the EUDC (Extra Urban Driving Cycle) test driving segment, simulating the fuel consumption under rural and highway driving conditions. The driving length of EUDC is 7 km at an average speed of 63 km per h. More information regarding the fuel measurement procedure can be found in the EU directive 80/1268/EØF.

The NEDC test cycle is not adequately describing real world driving behaviour, and as an effect, for diesel cars and vans, there is an increasing mismatch between the step wise lowered EU emission limits the vehicles comply with during the NEDC test cycle, and the more or less constant emissions from the same vehicles experienced during real world driving. In order to bridge this emission inconsistency gap a new test procedure for future Euro 6 vehicles, the so-called Euro 6c vehicles, the "World-Harmonized Light-Duty Vehicles Test Procedure" (WLTP), has been developed which simulates much more closely real world driving behaviour. The new test procedure still awaits its final adoption in the EU legislation frame and the announcement of new legislative emission limits. This is expected to happen in September 2017.

For the new Euro 6c vehicles it has been decided that emission measurements must also be made with portable emission measurement systems (PEMS) during real traffic driving conditions with random acceleration and deceleration patterns. During the new Real Driving Emission (RDE) test procedure the emissions of NO_x are allowed to exceed the existing emission limits by 110 % by January 2017 for all new car models and by January 2019 for all new cars. From January 2020, the NO_x emission exceedance levels are adjusted downwards to 50 % for all new car models and by January 2021 for all new cars. Implementation dates for vans are one year later.

In the present emission projection, the dates for implementation of the Euro 6c technology are set to 1 September 2018 and 1 September 2019, for diesel cars and vans, respectively. For "Euro 6c+" the implementation dates are set to 1/1 2021 and 1/1 2022 for cars and vans, respectively.

For NOx, VOC (NMVOC + CH_4), CO and PM, the emissions from road transport vehicles have to comply with the different EU directives listed in Table 5.3. For cars and vans, the emission directives distinguish between three vehicle classes according to vehicle reference mass[4]: Passenger cars and light duty trucks (<1305 kg), light duty trucks (1305-1760 kg) and light duty trucks (>1760 kg). The specific emission limits are shown in Nielsen et al. (2017).

For heavy-duty vehicles (trucks and buses), the emission limits are given in g per kWh and the measurements are carried out for engines in a test bench, using the ECE R-49, EU ESC (European Stationary Cycle) and ETC (European Transient Cycle) test cycles, depending on the Euro norm and exhaust gas after-treatment system installed. For Euro VI engines the WHSC (World Harmonized Stationary Cycle) and WHTC (World Harmonized Transient Cycle) test cycles are used. For a description of the test cycles, see e.g. www.dieselnet.com.

[3] For Euro 3 and on, the emission approval test procedure was slightly changed. The 40 s engine warm up phase before start of the urban driving cycle was removed.
[4] Reference mass: net vehicle weight + mass of fuel and other liquids + 100 kg.

Table 5.3 Overview of the existing EU emission directives for road transport vehicles.

Vehicle category	Emission layer	EU directive	First reg. date
Passenger cars (gasoline)	PRE ECE	-	-
	ECE 15/00-01	70/220 - 74/290	1972[a]
	ECE 15/02	77/102	1981[b]
	ECE 15/03	78/665	1982[c]
	ECE 15/04	83/351	1987[d]
	Euro I	91/441	1.10.1990[e]
	Euro II	94/12	1.1.1997
	Euro III	98/69	1.1.2001
	Euro IV	98/69	1.1.2006
	Euro V	715/2007(692/2008)	1.1.2011
	Euro VI	715/2007(692/2008)	1.9.2015
	Euro VIc	459/2012	1.9.2018
Passenger cars (diesel and LPG)	Conventional	-	-
	ECE 15/04	83/351	1987[d]
	Euro I	91/441	1.10.1990[e]
	Euro II	94/12	1.1.1997
	Euro III	98/69	1.1.2001
	Euro IV	98/69	1.1.2006
	Euro V	715/2007(692/2008)	1.1.2011
	Euro VI	715/2007(692/2008)	1.9.2015
	Euro VIc	459/2012	1.9.2018
Light duty trucks (gasoline and diesel)	Conventional	-	-
	ECE 15/00-01	70/220 - 74/290	1972[a]
	ECE 15/02	77/102	1981[b]
	ECE 15/03	78/665	1982[c]
	ECE 15/04	83/351	1987[d]
	Euro I	93/59	1.10.1994
	Euro II	96/69	1.10.1998
	Euro III	98/69	1.1.2002
	Euro IV	98/69	1.1.2007
	Euro V	715/2007	1.1.2012
	Euro VI	715/2007	1.9.2016
	Euro VIc	459/2012	1.9.2019
Heavy duty vehicles	Euro 0	88/77	1.10.1990
	Euro I	91/542	1.10.1993
	Euro II	91/542	1.10.1996
	Euro III	1999/96	1.10.2001
	Euro IV	1999/96	1.10.2006
	Euro V	1999/96	1.10.2009
	Euro VI	595/2009	1.10.2013
Mopeds	Conventional	-	-
	Euro I	97/24	2000
	Euro II	2002/51	2004
	Euro III	2002/51	2014[f]
	Euro IV	168/2013	2017
	Euro V	168/2013	2021
Motor cycles	Conventional	Conventional	0
	Euro I	97/24	2000

Vehicle category	Emission layer	EU directive	First reg. date
Continued			
	Euro II	2002/51	2004
	Euro III	2002/51	2007
	Euro IV	168/2013	2017
	Euro V	168/2013	2021

a,b,c,d: Expert judgement suggest that Danish vehicles enter into the traffic before EU directive first registration dates. The effective inventory starting years are a: 1970; b: 1979; c: 1981; d: 1986. e: The directive came into force in Denmark in 1991 (EU starting year: 1993). f: Applies for new types only. Until 2017, mopeds with an existing Euro II type approval can be sold.

5.1.3 Fuel consumption and emission factors

In practice, the emissions from vehicles in traffic are different from the legislation limit values and, therefore, the latter figures are not suited for total emission calculations. Besides difference in test versus real world driving behaviour, as discussed in the previous section, the emission limit values do not reflect the emission impact of cumulated mileage driven, and engine and exhaust after treatment maintenance levels for a vehicle fleet as such.

Therefore, in order to represent the Danish fleet and to support average national emission estimates, the selected emission factors must be derived from numerous emission measurements, using a broad range of real world driving patterns and a sufficient number of test vehicles. It is similarly important to have separate fuel consumption and emission data for cold-start emission calculations and gasoline evaporation (hydrocarbons).

Trip speed dependent base factors for fuel consumption and emissions are taken from the COPERT 5 model, using trip speeds representative for urban, rural and highway driving. The factors can be seen in Nielsen et al. (2017). The scientific basis for COPERT 5 is fuel consumption figures and emission information from various European measurement programmes, transformed into trip speed dependent fuel consumption and emission factors for all vehicle categories and layers.

In order to account for the trend towards more fuel efficient vehicles being sold in Denmark in the later years, fuel consumption factors for Euro 5 and Euro 6 passenger cars are estimated in the following way.

In the Danish fleet and mileage database kept by DTU Transport, the type approval fuel efficiency value based on the NEDC driving cycle (TA_{NEDC}) is registered for each single car. Further, a modified fuel efficiency value (TA_{inuse}) is calculated using TA_{NEDC}, vehicle weight and engine size as input parameters. The TA_{inuse} value better reflects the fuel consumption associated with the NEDC driving cycle under real ("inuse") traffic conditions (Emisia, 2012).

From 2006 up to last historical year represented by fleet data, the average CO_2 emission factor (average from all new registrations) is calculated for each year's new sold cars, based on the registered TA_{NEDC} values. Using the average CO_2 emission factor for the last historical year as starting point, the average emission factor for each year's new sold cars are linearly reduced, until the emission factor reaches 95 g CO_2 /km in 2020. For years beyond 2020 annual fuel efficiency improvement rates are used for new cars depending on fuel type as suggested by DEA (2016).

From 2006 up to last historical year, CO_2 emission factors are also calculated for each year's new sold cars, as new registrations average for each fuel type / engine size combination, based on TA_{NEDC} and TA_{inuse}.

The linear reduction of the average emission factor for each year's new sold cars is then used to reduce the CO_2 emission factors for new sold cars based on TA_{inuse}, between last historical year and 2020, for each of the fuel type / engine size fleet segments.

Subsequently for each layer and inventory year, CO_2 emission factors are calculated based on TA_{inuse} and weighted by total mileage. On the same time corresponding layer specific CO_2 factors from COPERT 5 are set up valid for Euro 4+ vehicles in the COPERT model. The COPERT 5 CO_2 factors are derived from fuel consumption factors included in the COPERT 5 model, that represent the COPERT test vehicles under the NEDC driving cycle in real world traffic ($TA_{COPERT\ IV,inuse}$).

In a final step the ratio between the layer specific CO_2 emission factors for the Danish fleet and the COPERT Euro 4 vehicles under TA_{inuse} are used to scale the trip speed dependent fuel consumption factors provided by COPERT 5 for Euro 4 layers onwards.

For vans, trucks, urban buses and coaches, annual fuel efficiency improvement rates are used for new vehicles depending on fuel type as suggested by DEA (2016).

5.1.4 Fuel consumption and emission calculations

The fuel consumption and emissions are calculated for operationally hot engines and for engines during cold start. A final fuel balance adjustment is made in order to account for the statistical fuel sold according to Danish energy statistics.

The calculation procedure for hot engines is to combine basis fuel consumption and emission factors, number of vehicles and annual mileage numbers and mileage road type shares. For additional description of the hot and cold start calculations and fuel balance approach, please refer to Nielsen et al. (2017).

5.2 Other mobile sources

Other mobile sources are divided into several sub-sectors: sea transport, fishery, air traffic, railways, military, and working machinery and equipment in the sectors agriculture, forestry, industry and residential. The emission calculations are made using the detailed method as described in the EMEP / EEA Emission Inventory Guidebook (EMEP / EEA, 2013) for air traffic, off-road working machinery and equipment, and ferries, while for the remaining sectors the simple method is used.

5.2.1 Activity data

The official energy projection only covers the years until 2030, from 2031 to 2035, the projection is based on an estimate made by DCE.

Air traffic

For aviation, air traffic statistics for the latest historical year is used in combination with flight specific emission data to determine the share of fuel used for LTO and cruise by domestic and international flights and to derive the corresponding emission factors. The LTO and cruise fuel shares are then used to make a LTO/cruise split of the fuel consumption projections for domestic and international aviation from the DEA (2017) due to lack of a projection of air traffic movements.

In more details the historical activity data used in the DCE emission model for aviation consists of records per flight (city-pairs) provided by the Danish Transport Authority. Each flight record consists of e.g. ICAO codes for aircraft type, origin and destination airport, maximum take-off mass (MTOM), flight call sign and aircraft registration number.

In the DCE model each aircraft type is paired with a representative aircraft type, for which fuel consumption and emission data exist in the EMEP/EEA databank. As a basis, the type relation table is taken from the Eurocontrol AEM model, which is the primary source for the present EMEP/EEA fuel consumption and emission data. Supplementary aircraft types are assigned to representative aircraft types based on the type relation table already established in the previous version of the DCE model (e.g. Nielsen et al., 2017).

Non road working machinery

Non road working machinery and equipment are used in agriculture, forestry and industry, for household/gardening purposes and inland waterways (recreational craft). The specific machinery types comprised in the Danish inventory are shown in Table 5.4.

Table 5.4 Machinery types comprised in the Danish non road inventory.

Sector	Diesel	Gasoline/LPG
Agriculture	Tractors, harvesters, machine pool, other	ATV's (All Terrain Vehicles), other
Forestry	Silvicultural tractors, harvesters, forwarders, chippers	-
Industry	Construction machinery, fork lifts, building and construction, Airport GSE, other	Fork lifts (LPG), building and construction, other
Residential and Commercial/ institutional	-	Riders, lawn movers, chain saws, cultivators, shrub clearers, hedge cutters, trimmers, other

Please refer to the reports by Winther et al. (2006) and Nielsen et al. (2017) for detailed information of the number of different types of machines, their load factors, engine sizes and annual working hours.

National sea transport

For national sea transport, the energy projections from DEA (2017) for the sectors “National sea transport” and “Greenland/Faroe Islands maritime” are used as activity data input for the subsequent emission calculations. The projected energy totals for national sea transport are disaggregated into subcategories based on fleet activity estimates for regional ferries, local ferries, sailing activities between Denmark and Greenland/Faroe Islands, and other national sea transport (Winther, 2008; Nielsen et al., 2017).

Table 5.5 lists the most important domestic ferry routes in Denmark in 2015. For these ferry routes the following detailed traffic and technical data have been gathered: Ferry name, year of service, engine size (MCR), engine type, fuel type, average load factor, auxiliary engine size and sailing time (single trip). Please refer to Nielsen et al. (2017) for more details.

Table 5.5 Ferry routes comprised in the Danish inventory.

Ferry service	Service period
Esbjerg-Torshavn	1990-1995, 2009+
Hanstholm-Torshavn	1991-1992, 1999+
Hou-Sælvig	1990+
Frederikshavn-Læsø	1990+
Kalundborg-Samsø	1990+
Køge-Rønne	2004+
Sjællands Odde-Ebeltoft	1990+
Sjællands Odde-Århus	1999+
Svendborg-Ærøskøbing	1990+
Tårs-Spodsbjerg	1990+

Other sectors

The activity data for military, railways, international sea transport and fishery consists of fuel consumption information from DEA (2017). For international sea transport, the basis is expected fuel sold in Danish ports for vessels with a foreign destination, as prescribed by the IPCC guidelines.

5.2.2 Emission legislation

For other modes of transport and non-road machinery, the engines have to comply with the emission legislation limits agreed by the EU and different UN organisations in terms of NO_x, CO, VOC and TSP emissions and fuel sulphur content. In terms of greenhouse gases, the emission legislation requirements for VOC influence the emissions of CH_4, the latter emission component forming a part of total VOC. Only for ships legislative limits for specific fuel consumption have been internationally agreed in order to reduce the emissions of CO_2.

For non-road working machinery and equipment, recreational craft and railway locomotives / motor cars, the emission directives list specific emission limit values (g per kWh) for CO, VOC, NO_X (or VOC + NO_X) and TSP, depending on engine size (kW for diesel, ccm for gasoline) and date of implementation (referring to engine market date).

For diesel, the directives 97 / 68 and 2004 / 26 (Table 5.6) relate to Stage I-IV non-road machinery other than agricultural and forestry tractors and the directives have different implementation dates for machinery operating under transient and constant loads. The latter directive also comprises emission limits for Stage IIIA and IIIB railways machinery (Table 5.10). For Stage I-IV tractors the relevant directives are 2000 / 25 and 2005 / 13 (Table 5.6).

For emission approval of the EU Stage I, II and IIIA engine technologies, emissions (and fuel consumption) measurements are made using the steady state test cycle ISO 8178 C1, referred to as the Non-Road Steady Cycle (NRSC), see e.g. www.dieselnet.com. In addition to the NRSC test, the newer Stage IIIB and IV (and optionally Stage IIIA) engine technologies are tested under more realistic operational conditions using the new Non-Road Transient Cycle (NRTC).

For gasoline, the directive 2002 / 88 distinguishes between Stage I and II hand-held (SH) and not hand-held (NS) types of machinery (Table 5.7). Emissions are tested using one of the specific constant load ISO 8178 test cycles (D2, G1, G2, G3) depending on the type of machinery.

For Stage V machinery, EU directive 2016/1628 relate to non-road machinery other than agricultural tractors and railways machinery (Table 5.6) and non-road gasoline machinery (Table 5.7). EU directive 167/2013 relate to Stage V agricultural and forestry tractors (Table 5.6).

Table 5.6 Overview of EU emission directives relevant for diesel fuelled non-road machinery.

Stage	Engine size [kW]	CO [g/kWh]	VOC [g/kWh]	NO_x [g/kWh]	VOC+NO_x [g/kWh]	PM [g/kWh]	Diesel machinery EU Directive	Diesel machinery Implement. date Transient	Diesel machinery Implement. date Constant	Tractors EU Directive	Tractors Implement. date
Stage I											
A	130<=P<560	5	1.3	9.2	-	0.54	97/68	1/1 1999	-	2000/25	1/7 2001
B	75<=P<130	5	1.3	9.2	-	0.7		1/1 1999	-		1/7 2001
C	37<=P<75	6.5	1.3	9.2	-	0.85		1/4 1999	-		1/7 2001
Stage II											
E	130<=P<560	3.5	1	6	-	0.2	97/68	1/1 2002	1/1 2007	2000/25	1/7 2002
F	75<=P<130	5	1	6	-	0.3		1/1 2003	1/1 2007		1/7 2003
G	37<=P<75	5	1.3	7	-	0.4		1/1 2004	1/1 2007		1/1 2004
D	18<=P<37	5.5	1.5	8	-	0.8		1/1 2001	1/1 2007		1/1 2002
Stage IIIA											
H	130<=P<560	3.5	-	-	4	0.2	2004/26	1/1 2006	1/1 2011	2005/13	1/1 2006
I	75<=P<130	5	-	-	4	0.3		1/1 2007	1/1 2011		1/1 2007
J	37<=P<75	5	-	-	4.7	0.4		1/1 2008	1/1 2012		1/1 2008
K	19<=P<37	5.5	-	-	7.5	0.6		1/1 2007	1/1 2011		1/1 2007
Stage IIIB											
L	130<=P<560	3.5	0.19	2	-	0.025	2004/26	1/1 2011	-	2005/13	1/1 2011
M	75<=P<130	5	0.19	3.3	-	0.025		1/1 2012	-		1/1 2012
N	56<=P<75	5	0.19	3.3	-	0.025		1/1 2012	-		1/1 2012
P	37<=P<56	5	-	-	4.7	0.025		1/1 2013	-		1/1 2013
Stage IV											
Q	130<=P<560	3.5	0.19	0.4	-	0.025	2004/26	1/1 2014	1/1 2014	2005/13	1/1 2014
R	56<=P<130	5	0.19	0.4	-	0.025		1/10 2014	1/10 2014		1/10 2014
Stage V[A]											
NRE-v/c-7	P>560	3.5	0.19	3.5		0.045	2016/1628		2019	167/2013[B]	2019
NRE-v/c-6	130≤P≤560	3.5	0.19	0.4		0.015			2019		2019
NRE-v/c-5	56≤P<130	5.0	0.19	0.4		0.015			2020		2020
NRE-v/c-4	37≤P<56	5.0			4.7	0.015			2019		2019
NRE-v/c-3	19≤P<37	5.0			4.7	0.015			2019		2019
NRE-v/c-2	8≤P<19	6.6			7.5	0.4			2019		2019
NRE-v/c-1	P<8	8.0			7.5	0.4			2019		2019
Generators	P>560	0.67	0.19	3.5		0.035			2019		2019

A = For selected machinery types, Stage V includes emission limit values for particle number.

B = Article 63 in 2016/1628 revise Article 19 in 167/2013 to include Stage V limits as described in 2016/1628.

Table 5.7 Overview of the EU Emission Directives relevant for gasoline fuelled non-road machinery.

	Category	Engine size [ccm]	CO [g pr kWh]	HC [g pr kWh]	NO_X [g pr kWh]	HC+NO_X [g pr kWh]	Implement. date
EU Directive 2002/88	Stage I						
Hand held	SH1	S<20	805	295	5.36	-	1/2 2005
	SH2	20≤S<50	805	241	5.36	-	1/2 2005
	SH3	50≤S	603	161	5.36	-	1/2 2005
Not hand held	SN3	100≤S<225	519	-	-	16.1	1/2 2005
	SN4	225≤S	519	-	-	13.4	1/2 2005
	Stage II						
Hand held	SH1	S<20	805	-	-	50	1/2 2008
	SH2	20≤S<50	805	-	-	50	1/2 2008
	SH3	50≤S	603	-	-	72	1/2 2009
Not hand held	SN1	S<66	610	-	-	50	1/2 2005
	SN2	66≤S<100	610	-	-	40	1/2 2005
	SN3	100≤S<225	610	-	-	16.1	1/2 2008
	SN4	225≤S	610	-	-	12.1	1/2 2007
EU Directive 2016/1628	Stage V						
Hand held (<19 kW)	NRSh-v-1a	S<50	805	-	-	50	2019
	NRSh-v-1b	50≤S	805	-	-	72	2019
Not hand held (P<19 kW)	NRS-vr/vi-1a	80≤S<225	610	-	-	10	2019
	NRS-vr/vi-1b	S≥225	610	-	-	8	2019
Not hand held (19=<P<30 kW)	NRS-v-2a	S≤1000	610	-	-	8	2019
	NRS-v-2b	S>1000	4.40*	-	-	2.70*	2019
Not hand held (30=<P<56 kW)	NRS-v-3	any	4.40*	-	-	2.70*	2019

* Or any combination of values satisfying the equation (HC+NOx) × $CO^{0.784}$ ≤ 8.57 and the conditions CO ≤ 20.6 g/kWh and (HC+NOx) ≤ 2.7 g/kWh

For recreational craft, Directive 2003/44 comprises the Stage 1 emission legislation limits for diesel engines, and for 2-stroke and 4-stroke gasoline engines, respectively. The CO and VOC emission limits depend on engine size (kW) and the inserted parameters presented in the calculation formulas in Table 5.8. For NO_X, a constant limit value is given for each of the three engine types. For TSP, the constant emission limit regards diesel engines only.

In Table 5.9, the Stage II emission limits are shown for recreational craft. CO and HC+NOx limits are provided for gasoline engines depending on the rated engine power and the engine type (stern-drive vs. outboard) while CO, HC+NOx, and particulate emission limits are defined for Compression Ignition (CI) engines depending on the rated engine power and the swept volume.

Table 5.8 Overview of the EU Emission Directive 2003/44 for recreational craft.

Engine type	Impl. date	CO=A+B/P^n			HC=A+B/P^n			NO_X	TSP
		A	B	n	A	B	n		
2-stroke gasoline	1/1 2007	150.0	600.0	1.0	30.0	100.0	0.75	10.0	-
4-stroke gasoline	1/1 2006	150.0	600.0	1.0	6.0	50.0	0.75	15.0	-
Diesel	1/1 2006	5.0	0.0	0	1.5	2.0	0.5	9.8	1.0

Table 5.9 Overview of the EU Emission Directive 2013/53 for recreational craft.

Diesel engines					
Swept Volume, SV	Rated Engine Power, P_N	Impl. date	CO	HC + NO_x	PM
l/cyl.	kW		g/kWh	g/kWh	g/kWh
SV < 0.9	P_N < 37				
	37 <= P_N < 75 (*)	18/1 2017	5	4.7	0.30
	75 <= P_N < 3 700	18/1 2017	5	5.8	0.15
0.9 <= SV < 1.2	P_N < 3 700	18/1 2017	5	5.8	0.14
1.2 <= SV < 2.5		18/1 2017	5	5.8	0.12
2.5 <= SV < 3.5		18/1 2017	5	5.8	0.12
3.5 <= SV < 7.0		18/1 2017	5	5.8	0.11
Gasoline engines					
Engine type	Rated Engine Power, P_N		CO	HC + NO_x	PM
	kW		g/kWh	g/kWh	g/kWh
Stern-drive and inboard engines	P_N <= 373	18/1 2017	75	5	-
	373 <= P_N <= 485	18/1 2017	350	16	-
	P_N > 485	18/1 2017	350	22	-
Outboard engines and PWC engines (**)	P_N <= 4.3	18/1 2017	500 – (5.0 x P_N)	15.7 + ($50/PN^{0.9}$)	-
	4.3 <= P_N <= 40	18/1 2017	500 – (5.0 x P_N)	15.7 + ($50/PN^{0.9}$)	-
	P_N > 40	18/1 2017	300		-

(*) Alternatively, this engine segment shall not exceed a PM limit of 0.2 g/kWh and a combined HC + NO_x limit of 5.8 g/kWh
(**) Small and medium size manufacturers making outboard engines <= 15 kW have until 18/1 2020 to comply

Table 5.10 Overview of the EU emission directive 2004/26 for railway locomotives and motor cars.

				CO	HC	NO_x	HC+NO_x	PM	
	EU directive	Engine size [kW]		g/kWh					Imp. date
Locomotives	2004/26	Stage IIIA							
		130<=P<560	RL A	3.5	-	-	4	0.2	1/1 2007
		560<P	RH A	3.5	0.5	6	-	0.2	1/1 2009
		2000<=P and piston displacement >= 5 l/cyl.	RH A	3.5	0.4	7.4	-	0.2	1/1 2009
	2004/26	Stage IIIB	RB	3.5	-	-	4	0.025	1/1 2012
	2016/1628	Stage V							
		0<P	RLL-v/c-1	3.5	-	-	4	0.025	2021
Motor cars	2004/26	Stage IIIA							
		130<P	RC A	3.5	-	-	4	0.2	1/1 2006
	2004/26	Stage IIIB							
		130<P	RC B	3.5	0.19	2	-	0.025	1/1 2012
	2016/1628	Stage V							
		0<P	RLR-v/c-1	3.5	0.19	2	-	0.015	2021

Aircraft engine emissions of NO_x, CO, VOC and smoke are regulated by ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization). The engine emission certification standards are contained in Annex 16 — Environmental Protection, Volume II — Aircraft Engine Emissions to the Convention on International Civil Aviation (ICAO Annex 16, 2008, plus amendments). The emission standards relate to the total emissions (in grams) from the so-called LTO (Landing and Take Off) cycle divided by the rated engine thrust (kN). The ICAO LTO cycle contains the idealised aircraft movements below 3000 ft (915 m) during approach, landing, airport taxiing, take off and climb out.

For smoke all aircraft engines manufactured from 1 January 1983 have to meet the emission limits agreed by ICAO. For NO_x, CO, VOC The emission legislation is relevant for aircraft engines with a rated engine thrust larger than 26.7 kN. In the case of CO and VOC, the ICAO regulations apply for engines manufactured from 1 January 1983.

For NO_x, the increasingly strengthened emission regulations fall in five categories depending on date of manufacture of the first individual production model and production date of the individual engine. The emission limits are further grouped into engine pressure ratio intervals and levels of rated engine thrust.

The regulations published by ICAO are given in the form of the total quantity of pollutants (D_p) emitted in the LTO cycle divided by the maximum sea level thrust (F_{oo}) and plotted against engine pressure ratio at maximum sea level thrust.

A further description of the technical definitions in relation to engine certification, the emission limit values for NO_x, CO, HC and smoke as well as actual engine exhaust emission measurement data can be found in the ICAO Engine Exhaust Emission Database. The latter database is accessible from "http://www.easa.europa.eu" hosted by the European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA).

Marpol 73/78 Annex VI agreed by IMO (International Maritime Organisation) concerns the control of NO_x emissions (Regulation 13 plus amendments) and SO_x and particulate emissions (Regulation 14 plus amendments) from ships (DNV, 2009). The so called Energy Efficiency Design Index (EEDI) fuel efficiency regulations for new built ships was included in Chapter 4 of Annex VI in the Marpol convention for the purpose of controlling the CO_2 emissions from new built ships larger than 400 GT (Lloyd's Register, 2012).

EEDI is a design index value that expresses how much CO_2 is produced per work done (g CO_2/tonnes/nautical mile). At present, the IMO EEDI scheme comprises the following ship types; bulk carriers, gas carriers, tankers, container ships, general cargo ships, refrigerated and combination cargo carriers.

The EEDI percentage reductions that need to be achieved for new built ships relative to existing ships, are shown in Table 5.11 stratified according to ship type and dead weight tonnes (DWT) in the temporal phases (new built year in brackets); 0 (2013-14), 1 (2015-19), 2 (2020-24) and 3 (2025+).

Table 5.11 EEDI percentage reductions for new built ships relative to existing ships.

Ship type	Size	Phase 0	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3
		1-Jan-2013 to 31-Dec-2014	1-Jan-2015 to 31-Dec-2019	1-Jan 2020 to 31-Dec-2024	1-Jan-2025 onwards
Bulk carrier	20,000 DWT and above	0	10	20	30
	10,000 – 20,000 DWT	n/a	0 -10*	0-20*	0-30*
Gas carrier	10,000 DWT and above	0	10	20	30
	2,000 – 10,000 DWT	n/a	0-10*	0-20*	0-30*
Tanker	20,000 DWT and above	0	10	20	30
	4,000 – 20,000 DWT	n/a	0-10*	0-20*	0-30*
Container ship	15,000 DWT and above	0	10	20	30
	10,000 – 15,000 DWT	n/a	0-10*	0-20*	0-30*
General cargo ship	15,000 DWT and above	0	10	15	30
	3,000 – 15,000 DWT	n/a	0-10*	0-15*	0-30*
Refrigerated cargo carrier	5,000 DWT and above	0	10	15	30
	3,000 – 5,000 DWT	n/a	0-10*	0-15*	0-30*
Combination carrier	20,000 DWT and above	0	10	20	30
	4,000 – 20,000 DWT	n/a	0-10*	0-20*	0-30*

It is envisaged that also ro-ro (*roll on – roll off* cargo, ro-ro passenger and cruise passenger ships will be included in the EEDI scheme in the near future.

5.2.3 Emission factors

The CO_2 emission factors are country specific and come from the DEA. The N_2O emission factors are taken from the EMEP / EEA guidebook (EMEP / EEA, 2013). For military machinery, aggregated CH_4 emission factors for gasoline and diesel are derived from the road traffic emission simulations. The CH_4 emission factors for railways are derived from specific Danish VOC measurements from the Danish State Railways (Mølgård, 2016) and a NMVOC / CH_4 split based on own judgment.

For agriculture, forestry, industry, household gardening and recreational craft, the NO_x, VOC, CO and TSP emission factors are derived from various European measurement programmes; see IFEU (2004, 2009) and Winther et al. (2006). The NMVOC / CH_4 split is taken from IFEU (2009).

The source for civil and military aviation (jet fuel) emission factors is the EMEP / CORINAIR guidebook (EMEP / EEA, 2013).

For national sea transport and fisheries, the VOC emission factors come from Trafikministeriet (2010). Specifically for the ferries used by Mols Linjen new VOC emission factors are provided by Kristensen (2008), originating from measurement results by Hansen et al. (2004), Wismann (1999) and PHP (1996). Kristensen (2013) has provided additional emission factor data for new ferries used by Mols Linjen. For the LNG fuelled ferry in service on the Hou-Sælvig route CH_4 and NMVOC emission factors are taken from Bengtsson et al. (2011). For ship diesel and residual oil fuelled engines VOC / CH_4 splits are taken from EMEP / EEA (2013).

5.2.4 Calculation method

Air traffic

For aviation, the emissions are calculated as the product of the projected fuel consumption and emission factors derived from flight activity statistics (see paragraph 5.2.1). The calculations are made for separately for domestic and international flights and a furthermore split into LTO and cruise. For more details regarding the calculation procedure, please refer to Nielsen et al. (2017).

Non-road working machinery and recreational craft

The fuel consumption and emissions are calculated as the product of the number of engines, annual working hours, average rated engine size, load factor and fuel consumption / emission factors. For diesel and gasoline engines, the deterioration effects (due to engine ageing) are included in the emission calculation equation by using deterioration factors according to engine type, size, age, lifetime and emission level. For diesel engines before Stage IIIB and IV, transient operational effects are also considered by using average transient factors. For more details regarding the calculation procedure, please refer to Nielsen et al. (2017).

National sea transport

The fuel consumption and emissions for Danish regional ferries are calculated as the product of the number of round trips, sailing time per round trip, engine size, load factor, and fuel consumption / emission factors. For local ferries and other ships, simple fuel based calculations are made using fuel-related emission factors and fuel consumption estimates from Winther (2008). Please refer to the latter report for more details regarding this calculation procedure.

Other sectors

The emissions for fishing vessels, military and railways are estimated with the simple method using fuel-related emission factors and fuel consumption from DEA (2017).

5.3 Fuel consumption and emission results

An overview of the emission results is given in Table 5.12 for all mobile sources in Denmark.

The official energy projection only covers the years until 2030, from 2031 to 2035, the projection is based on an estimate made by DCE.

Table 5.12 Summary table of emissions for mobile sources in Denmark.

		1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2020	2025	2030	2035
CO_2, kt	Industry-Other (1A2f)	665	649	669	755	826	718	694	656	650	646	645
	Civil Aviation (1A3a)	248	243	192	174	176	128	131	135	138	139	139
	Road (1A3b)	9283	10 589	11 203	12 214	12 080	11 442	11 437	11 449	11 359	11 306	10 774
	Railways (1A3c)	297	303	228	232	242	248	247	218	172	57	57
	Navigation (1A3d)	748	783	502	482	495	374	373	373	373	371	369
	Commercial/Institutional (1A4a)	74	78	87	162	173	171	171	171	171	171	171
	Residential (1A4b)	39	40	43	59	63	62	62	62	62	62	62
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing (1A4c)	1893	1727	1760	1764	1626	1630	1626	1593	1608	1625	1657
	Military (1A5)	167	318	197	374	206	197	222	218	218	218	218
	Navigation int. (1A3d)	3005	4976	4021	2352	2063	2304	2312	2312	2312	2312	2314
	Civil Aviation int. (1A3a)	1731	1823	2312	2534	2401	2626	2768	2870	2924	2940	2937
		1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2020	2025	2030	2035
CH_4, t	Industry-Other (1A2f)	61	54	49	43	37	29	28	23	20	18	18
	Civil Aviation (1A3a)	4	6	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Road (1A3b)	2242	2246	1805	1304	708	415	378	275	245	244	231
	Railways (1A3c)	12	13	10	9	7	5	4	0	0	0	0
	Navigation (1A3d)	16	17	10	10	11	16	17	17	17	17	17
	Commercial/Institutional (1A4a)	117	123	154	327	228	172	172	169	162	161	161
	Residential (1A4b)	51	49	47	57	51	36	33	29	25	23	23
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing (1A4c)	264	183	143	126	140	111	110	107	105	104	104
	Military (1A5)	82	103	92	74	27	10	10	8	7	7	7
	Navigation int. (1A3d)	64	108	91	55	50	58	58	60	61	62	62
	Civil Aviation int. (1A3a)	8	12	11	7	6	8	8	8	9	9	9
N_2O, t		1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2020	2025	2030	2035
	Industry-Other (1A2f)	26	26	27	31	35	32	31	31	31	31	31
	Civil Aviation (1A3a)	10	10	8	9	9	7	7	8	8	8	8
	Road (1A3b)	299	357	360	331	354	425	431	453	469	481	477
	Railways (1A3c)	9	9	7	7	7	8	7	6	5	2	2
	Navigation (1A3d)	19	20	13	12	12	9	9	9	9	9	9
	Commercial/Institutional (1A4a)	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	Residential (1A4b)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing (1A4c)	65	61	61	63	62	64	64	63	64	65	65
	Military (1A5)	5	9	6	11	7	7	8	8	9	9	9
	Navigation int. (1A3d)	76	125	101	59	52	58	58	58	58	58	58
	Civil Aviation int. (1A3a)	57	61	78	85	81	89	93	98	102	104	107
GHG eqv, kt		1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2020	2025	2030	2035
	Industry-Other (1A2f)	674	658	679	765	837	728	704	666	660	656	654
	Civil Aviation (1A3a)	251	246	194	177	179	130	133	138	140	141	141
	Road (1A3b)	9429	10 751	11 355	12 345	12 203	11 579	11 574	11 591	11 505	11 456	10 922
	Railways (1A3c)	300	306	230	234	245	251	249	220	173	58	58
	Navigation (1A3d)	754	790	506	486	499	377	376	376	376	374	372
	Commercial/Institutional (1A4a)	77	81	91	170	179	177	177	176	176	176	176
	Residential (1A4b)	41	41	44	61	64	63	63	63	63	62	62
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing (1A4c)	1919	1750	1781	1786	1648	1652	1648	1615	1629	1646	1680
	Military (1A5)	170	323	201	379	209	199	225	220	220	220	221
	Navigation int. (1A3d)	3029	5016	4053	2372	2080	2323	2331	2331	2331	2331	2333
	Civil Aviation int. (1A3a)	1748	1841	2336	2560	2425	2652	2796	2899	2955	2971	2969

5.3.1 Road transport

The total CO_2 emissions decrease is expected to be 1 % from 2016-2035. Passenger cars have the largest fuel consumption share followed by heavy duty vehicles, light duty vehicles, buses and 2-wheelers in decreasing order, see Figure 5.3.

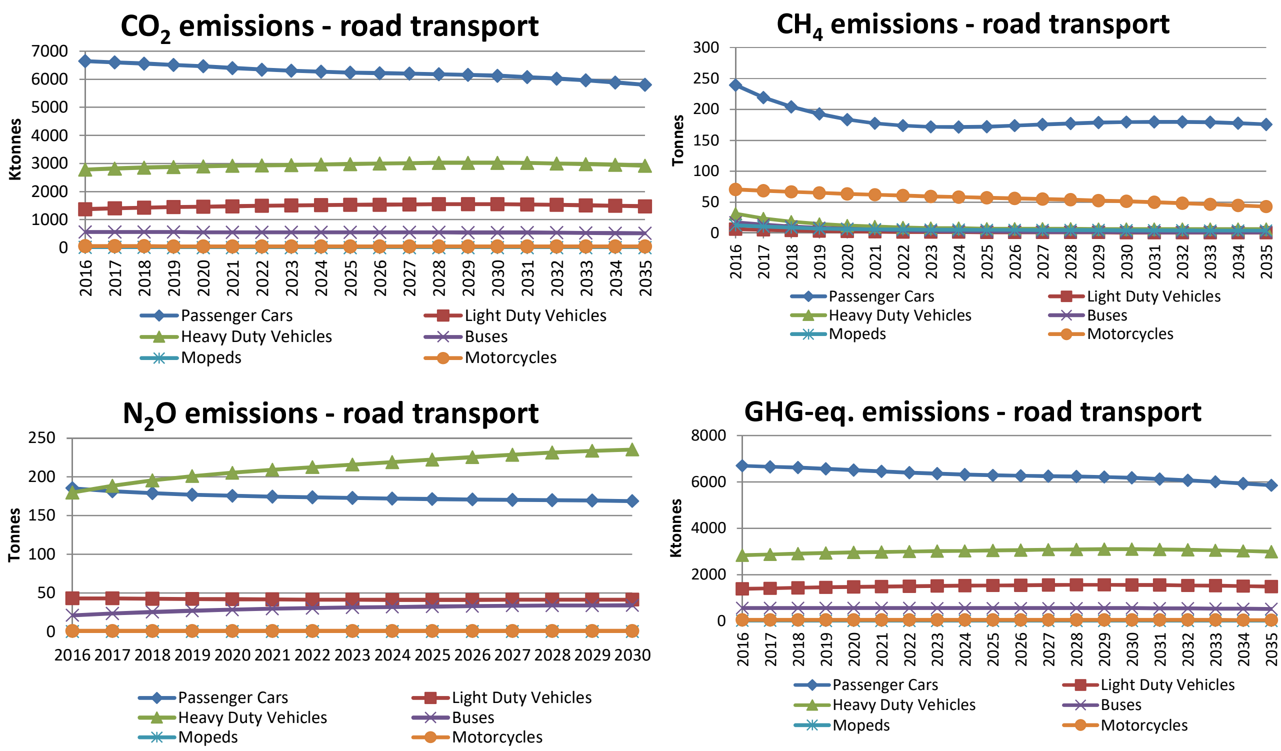

Figure 5.3 Fuel consumption, CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O emissions from 2016-2035 for road traffic.

The majority of the CH_4 and N_2O emissions from road transport come from gasoline passenger cars (Figure 5.3). The CH_4 emissions decrease by 39 % whereas N_2O emissions increase by 11 %, from 2016 to 2035.

5.3.2 Other mobile sources

The development in CO_2 emissions for other mobile sources, see Figure 5.4, corresponds with the development in fuel consumption. Agriculture/forestry/fisheries (1A4c) is by far the largest source of CO_2 emissions followed by Navigation (1A3d) and Industry (1A2g). Minor CO_2 emission contributing sectors are Commercial/institutional (1A4a), Other (1A5), Domestic aviation (1A3a), Railways (1A3c) and Residential (1A4b).

Agriculture/forestry/fisheries (1A4c) is the most important source of N_2O emissions, followed by Navigation (1A3d) and Industry (1A2g). The emission contributions from Railways (1A3c), Domestic aviation (1A3a) and Other (1A5) are small compared to the overall N_2O total for other mobile sources.

The majority of the CH_4 emission comes, by far, from gasoline gardening machinery in Commercial/institutional (1A4a), Agriculture/forestry/-fisheries (1A4c) and Residential (1A4b), whereas for Railways (1A3c), Domestic aviation (1A3a) and Other (1A5) categories only small emission contributions are noted.

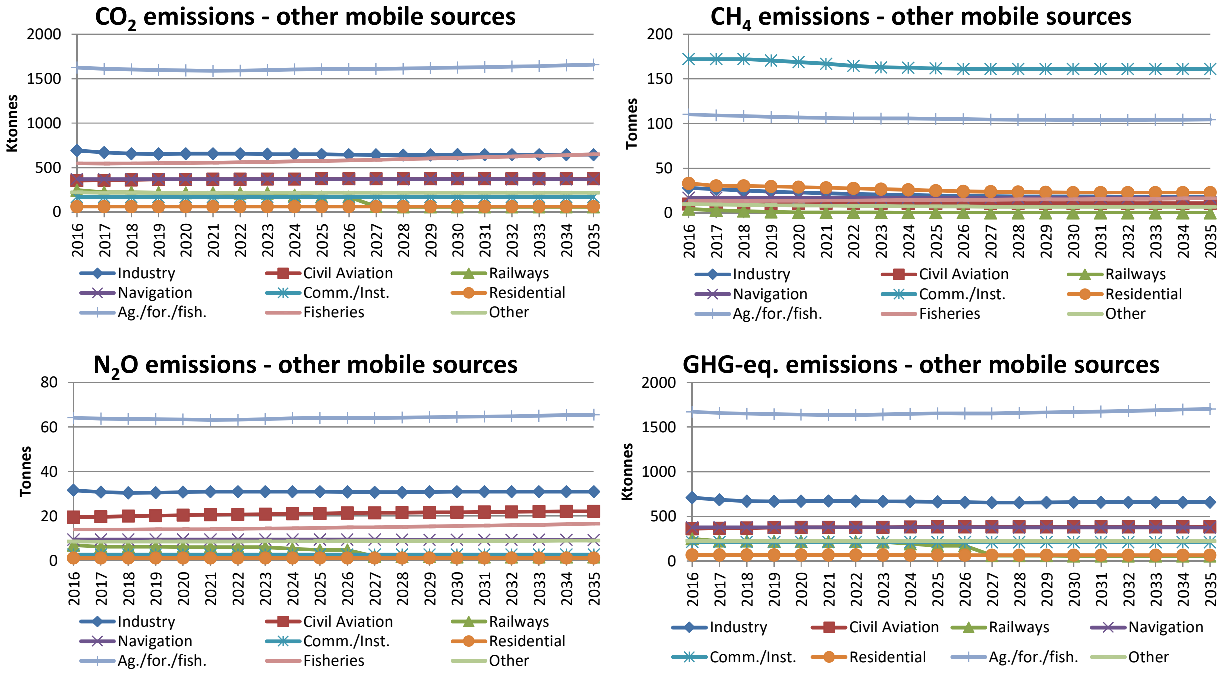

Figure 5.4 Fuel consumption, CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O emissions from 2016-2035 for other mobile sources.

5.4 Model structure for DCE transport models

More detailed emission models for transport comprising road transport, air traffic, non-road machinery and sea transport have been developed by DCE. The emission models are organised in databases. The basis is input data tables for fleet and operational data as well as fuel sale figures. Output fuel consumption and emission results are obtained through linked database queries. A thorough documentation of the database input data side and data manipulation queries will be given in a later DCE report, along with flow-chart diagrams.

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6 Agriculture

The emission of greenhouse gases from the agricultural sector includes the emissions of methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O) and carbon dioxide (CO_2). The emission is mainly related to the livestock production and includes CH_4 emission from enteric fermentation and manure management as well as N_2O emission from manure management and agricultural soils. Furthermore, minor CH_4 and N_2O emissions are estimated from burning of straw on fields. The CO_2 emission from the agricultural sector covers emissions from liming, urea applied to soils and use of inorganic N fertiliser.

It must be noted that CO_2 removals / emissions from agricultural soils are not included in the agricultural sector. According to the IPCC guidelines, these removals / emissions should be included in the LULUCF sector (Land-Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry). The same comment applies to the emissions related to agricultural machinery (tractors, harvesters and other non-road machinery); these emissions are included under mobile combustion.

6.1 Introduction

Projection of greenhouse gas emissions is regularly updated based on new scientific knowledge as a consequence of new emission sources, changes of emission factors or changes in agricultural production conditions due to e.g. legislation and regulation. Some of the changes may lead to revision - also of the historical emission inventory, and this projection may therefore show some deviations compared to previously published projections. The present projection of greenhouse gases replaces the latest projection published in Scientific Report from DCE – Danish Centre for Environment and Energy No. 194, 2016 (Nielsen et al., 2016).

Regarding the environmental regulation for the agricultural production, it has until now primarily focused on the ammonia emission and nitrogen losses to the aquatic environment. However, improvements of the nitrogen utilization and subsequent decrease in nitrogen losses will indirectly reduce the greenhouse gas emission. Biogas treated slurry has a direct influence on reducing the methane emission and following the Agreement on Green Growth (2009 and 2010), a strategy for expanding biogas production is agreed upon. The future biogas production is based on a forecast provided by the Danish Energy Agency.

The current projection takes into account the elements included in the Political Agreement on a Food and Agricultural package adopted in December 2015 (MEFD, 2017). The purpose of the agreement was to establish better framework conditions for the agricultural production, to ensure opportunities for economic growth, increased exports and increased employment, in interaction with nature and the environment. Expected change in the agricultural production conditions due to e.g. nitrogen use, biogas production, use of ammonia reducing technology in housing and etc., are included in the projection.

6.2 Projected agricultural emission 2016 - 2035

The latest official reporting of emissions includes time series until 2015 for all emission sources. The development of agricultural greenhouse gases from

1990 to 2015 (Table 6.1) shows a decrease from 12.6 million tonnes CO_2 equivalents to 10.3 million tonnes CO_2 equivalents, which correspond to a 18 % reduction. In the current projection, based on the assumptions provided, the emission increases to 10.7 million tonnes CO_2 equivalents in 2035. The higher emission in 2035 is driven by an expected growth in the number of dairy cattle, which leads to an increase of CH_4 emission from enteric fermentation and a higher N_2O emission from animal manure applied to agricultural soils. Also, an increase in use of mineral fertilisers contributes to an increase of N_2O emission from 2015 to 2035.

Table 6.1 Historic and projected emission from the agricultural sector, given in CO_2 equivalents.

Kt CO_2 equivalents	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2020	2025	2030	2035
Enteric fermentation	4 039	3 631	3 483	3 631	3 667	3 707	3 814	3 971	4 153	4 153
Manure management	2 522	3 034	3 165	2 793	2 586	2 556	2 358	2 246	2 133	2 131
Agricultural soils	5 448	4 290	3 913	3 743	3 864	3 993	4 196	4 213	4 219	4 216
Field burning of agricultural residue	3	4	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
Liming	565	261	220	153	166	198	195	191	188	188
Urea application (CO_2 emission)	15	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other carbon-containing fertilisers	38	5	2	3	10	4	4	4	4	4
Total	12 631	11 228	10 788	10 326	10 299	10 463	10 572	10 629	10 702	10 696

6.3 Comparison with previous projection

By comparing the current projection with the latest provided greenhouse gas projection (Nielsen et al., 2016), the emission given in CO_2 equivalents has increased by 2-5 % through the time-series 2016 – 2035, (Figure 6.1), which is driven by a higher N_2O emission. Changes in the projected emission is not only a result of changes in assumptions, e.g. number of animal and agricultural area, but also a consequence of changes in the historical emission.

The N_2O emission is 6-14 % higher (2016-2035) compared to the previous projection. The area of organic soils removed from the cultivated agricultural soil is adjusted, and a more conservative estimate is assumed compared to previous historical inventory. The consequence is a higher N_2O emission from organic soils for both the historical inventory and the projection. Furthermore, the Food and Agriculture package has been agreed upon since the previous projection and is expected to increase the use of mineral fertilizers, and due to this, the N_2O emission increases.

The CH_4 emission is at a lower level (0.1 – 4 %) compared to the previous projection (2016-2035). An adjustment of historical CH_4 emission has taken place, caused by the revision of the Danish biogas model used to estimate a national methane conversion factor (MCF) (Mikkelsen et al., 2016). This revision results in a lower MCF than previously estimated, which also leads to a lower emission in the projection. Two variables - higher number of dairy cattle and a more conservative estimate for extension of biogas production - should contribute to an increase of CH_4 emission compared to previous projection(s). However, the effect is compensated for by the lower MCF, and by taking into account the effect of slurry cooling in animal housing, which contributes to a reduction in CH_4 emission from manure management.

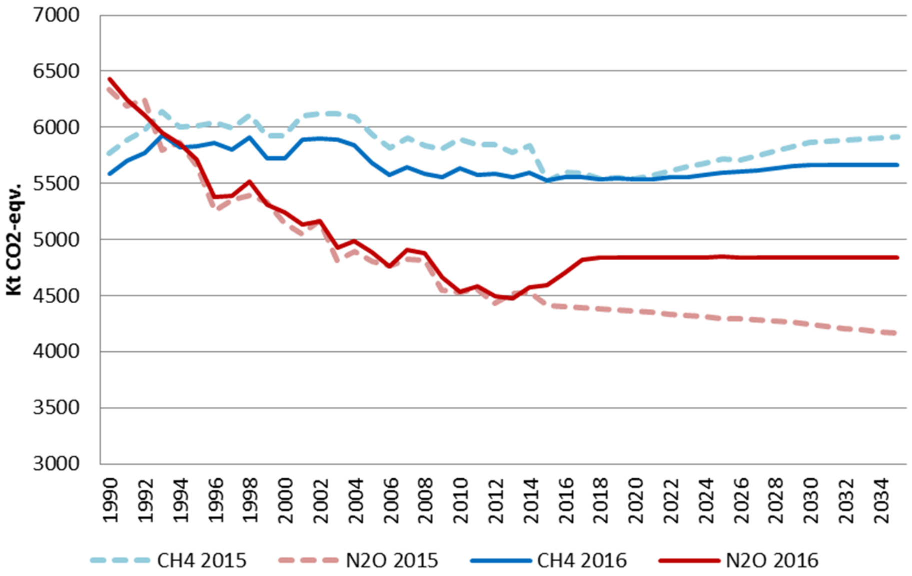

Figure 6.1 GHG projection 2016 compared to GHG projection 2015.

6.4 Methodology

The methodology used to estimate the projected emission is based on the same methodology as used in the annual emission inventories, which is described in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (IPCC, 2006). Thus, the same database setup is used, as well as the same estimation approach and the same emission factors.

Increasing demands to reduce unwanted environmental effects of the livestock production has led to additional legislation regarding approvals and establishment of new animal houses with focus on ammonia reducing technologies. The current projection includes an increase in the uptake of ammonia reducing technologies, which has an indirect impact on N_2O emissions, as well as on CH_4 emissions. In the current projection, ammonia reducing technology includes acidification of slurry (housing, storage and application), cooling of manure in housing, air cleaning in housing, heat exchanger for poultry housing, manure removal in mink housing two times a week and slurry delivered to biogas plant.

The assumptions regarding the expansion and development of ammonia reducing technologies in livestock production are based on an assessment provided by the Danish Environmental Agency (DEPA, 2017), whose information is based on the environmental approvals register. The expectations to expansion of the biogas production are based on assumptions provided by DEA - the Danish Energy Agency.

The main part of the emissions is related to the livestock production, and thus the expectations to the development are a key element and have a substantial impact on the emission. The assumptions related to the expected development on the livestock production and the agricultural area are based on estimates provided by University of Copenhagen, Department of Food and Resource Economics by using the model called AGMEMOD (AGriculture MEmber states MODelling).

The AGMEMOD model is an econometric, dynamic, multi-product partial equilibrium model, which can be used to provide projections and simulations.

The model follows the market for agricultural products such as cereals, potatoes, protein products, milk and meat and the flows between countries. The model does not represent a closed economy, but the concept of key markets and key prices has been introduced in order to take into account the influence of other member states on a given country market. For more information on the AGMEMOD model, please refer to Jensen et al., (2016b).

6.5 Livestock production

For cattle, swine and broilers, the number of animals is based on the model AGMEMOD (Jensen, 2016b) until 2030. For 2031-2035, the numbers have been assumed constant. For non-dairy cattle, the number of bulls and heifers are projected based on AGMEMOD combined with estimates from DCA (Kristensen and Lund, 2016), while the number of suckling cattle is based on an average for 2013-2015.

The projection of number of fur bearing animals (mink) is based on estimates made by Hansen (2016). Number of sheep, goats, hens, turkeys, ducks and geese is based on the average for 2013-2015 and the number of horses is kept at the same level as in 2015.

6.5.1 Cattle

In AGMEMOD, the projection of the number of dairy cattle is based on projection of milk production, which in AGMEMOD is based on projection of milk yield, milk prices and production costs (Jensen, 2016b).

The milk yield and the N-excretion are closely related. Increasing milk yield leads to higher need for feed intake, which results in an increase of N-excretion. The estimation of N-excretion for dairy cattle is provided by DCA - Danish Centre for Food and Agriculture (Lund, 2016). The average milk yield is expected to increase from 9 200 l / cow / year in 2015 to 11 000 l / cow / year in 2030, which correspond to a rise of 16 %. This development corresponds to an N-excretion in 2015 for large breed cattle at 147 kg N, increasing to 162 kg N in 2030.

Table 6.2 Number of dairy cattle and milk yield - figures used in the projection to 2035.

Dairy cattle	2015	2016	2020	2025	2030	2035
No. of dairy cattle, 1000 unit	561	568	578	592	612	612
Milk yield, kg milk per cow per year	9 246	9 307	9 793	10 400	11 007	11 007
Large breed, kg N-excretion per year	147	148	151	157	162	162

For non-dairy cattle, historic normative data for N-excretion for all cattle subcategories show few changes. In the projection, no significant changes in N-excretion is expected and therefore kept at the same level as in 2015.

6.5.2 Swine

AGMEMOD estimates the number of sows based on projections of prices for pig meat and production costs (Jensen, 2016b). Projection of number of weaners is based on number of sows and number of piglets per sow estimated in AGMEMOD. The number of fattening pigs is projected based on the number of weaners and export of live pigs also estimated by AGMEMOD.

Number of piglets per sow is estimated to increase from 29.3 in 2015 to 37.7 in 2030. The number of exported live pigs is also estimated to increase from 11 million in 2015 to 13 million in 2030.

Table 6.3 Number of produced sows, weaners and fattening pigs. (Jensen, 2016).

Swine	2015	2016	2020	2025	2030	2035
Sows, millions	1.03	1.00	0.97	0.90	0.83	0.83
Piglets per sow	29.3	30.2	31.6	34.5	37.7	37.7
Weaners, millions produced	31.5	30.3	30.6	31.1	31.4	31.4
Export, millions live pigs	11.0	11.3	11.7	12.4	13.0	13.0
Fattening pigs, millions produced	19.9	18.9	18.9	18.7	18.4	18.4

The projection of N-excretion for sows, weaners and fattening pigs is based on estimations made by DCA (Poulsen, 2016).

Table 6.4 N-excretion, kg N-excretion.

Swine	2015	2016	2020	2025	2030	2035
Sows	24.24	24.17	23.93	23.67	23.52	23.52
Weaners	0.48	0.47	0.44	0.44	0.43	0.43
Fattening pigs	2.90	2.88	2.83	2.82	2.79	2.79

6.5.3 Housing system

Projection of distribution for cattle in different types of housing systems is made by SEGES (2016). The estimates are for 2020 and 2030 for dairy cattle and heifers. Distribution for the years 2016-2019 and 2021-2029 are interpolated and 2031-2035 is set at the same level as 2030. In 2015, 74 % of the dairy cattle were housed in systems with cubicles. It is assumed that 92 % dairy cattle will be housed in systems with cubicles in 2020, increasing to 99 % in 2030 and thus most of the tethering and housing systems with deep litter are phased out. The result is that almost all manure from dairy cattle in 2030 are handled as slurry. For heifers, the tethering housing is assumed to be phased out in 2030. Around 25 % expects to be housed in deep litter systems and the remaining part is assumed to be placed in housing systems with cubicles.

For bulls and suckling cattle, the distribution on different housing systems are made for 2020. For 2016-2019, the distribution are interpolated and for 2021-2035, it is set at the same level as 2020.

For swine, SEGES (2016) estimates the distribution of animals on different housing systems. The estimates are made for 2020 and 2030 and for the years 2016-2019 and 2021-2029 the distribution are interpolated and 2031-2035 is set at the same level as 2030. In 2015, 40 % of the fattening pigs are housed in systems with fully slatted floor. These systems are assumed to be phased out for both fattening pigs and weaners in 2020. For sows, a decrease in systems where the sow is housed individually is assumed.

Jensen (2016a) projects distribution of hens and broilers on different housing systems. The estimates are made for 2020 and 2030 and for the years 2016-2019 and 2021-2029, the distribution are interpolated and 2031-2035 is set at the same level as 2030. For hens, it is assumed that battery hens are phased out in 2020 and all free-range, barn and organic hens are housed in aviary-systems in 2030. For broilers, it is assumed that the share of barn and organic broilers increase, while the share of 35 days broilers decrease in the years up to 2030.

SEGES (2016) projects the distribution of housing systems for mink. The estimates are made for 2016, 2020 and 2030 and for the years 2017-2019 and 2021-2029, the distribution are interpolated and 2031-2035 is set at the same level as 2030. For mink, there are two types of housing systems in the projection; housings where the manure is removed once a week and housings where manure is removed two times a week. In 2015, almost all mink were in systems where manure is removed once a week, but it is assumed that already in 2016 a large part (40 %) of the systems will remove the manure two times a week, increasing to 90 % of the systems in 2030.

6.6 Emission reducing technology

Emission reducing technology is not included in the historical emission inventory. However, it is expected that the reduction of emission from use of technology will be expanded in the future to meet the requirements in the Environmental Approval Act for Livestock Holdings, and it is therefore considered necessary to include in the projection.

Following technologies are included in the projection; cooling of manure in pig housing, acidification of cattle- and swine manure (housing, storage and application), air cleaning in swine- and poultry housing, heat exchanger in broiler housing, more frequent removal of mink manure from housing (2 x weekly) and slurry delivered to biogas production.

6.6.1 Use of environmental technologies

Emission reducing technologies are assumed to be implemented in the cattle, swine, broilers and mink production.

The environmental technologies are closely related to the growth in livestock production. An expansion of existing or new farms will be met by environmental requirements and the emission reducing technology will, for some farmers, be chosen as an opportunity to reduce the ammonia emission. The economic conditions can make it difficult for farmers to expand the livestock production, but animal housing systems will be outdated over time, and thus need to be replaced.

No centralized data register on the use of emission reduction technologies in housing exists. In the current projection, the development of emission reducing technology is based on an assessment provided by DEPA (2017a). DEPA is responsible for the environmental approvals of livestock, and information in these applications is the basis for the assessment of environmental technology.

In 2013, DEPA received 696 applications for environmental approval of livestock, and for 151 applications, the environmental technology was included as a solution to reduce the ammonia emission. One hundred applications were selected for review by DEPA in order to gain information on which technology type was expected to be initiated. These 100 selected applications are representative in relation to the distribution of medium-sized farms "§11-holdings" (75-250 Animal Units) and large farms "§12 holdings" (> 250 AU) and also to the allocation of different livestock production (cattle, swine and poultry) – see Table 6.5.

The 100 reviewed applications from 2013 shows that the majority of applications, which includes environmental technology, is related to the pig production (77 %). Applications from the cattle production and poultry production accounts for 12 % and 11 %, respectively. The review also indicates that manure cooling is by far the most frequently chosen technology among the 100 applications. The air cleaner and acidification of slurry are represented equally. In seven applications, adding of benzoic acid is used and this method or is expected to reduce the NH_3 emission from housing by 3-4 %. However, use of benzoic acid is not included as an emission reducing technology.

Table 6.5 Number of applications with environmental technology in 2013 allocated on technology type and livestock production. (DEPA, 2017a).

Number of applications	Cooling of manure	Chemical air cleaning	Biological air clearing	Acidification	Benzoic acid (added to feedstuff)	Total
Swine §11	5	1	2		2	10
Swine §12	39	5	13	5	5	67
Cattle §11				3		3
Cattle §12				9		9
Poultry §11		4				4
Poultry §12		7				7
Total	44	17	15	17	7	100

In each of the reviewed applications, the livestock production is converted from livestock unit to the number of animals, by using the conversion factor given in the legislation (BEK nr. 1324 af 15/11/2016). The information given in the reviewed 100 applications makes it possible to provide a picture of the allocation of the livestock production placed in housing with different types of environmental technology (DEPA, 2017). This allocation pattern is used as a distribution key for all other submitted applications with environmental technology during the period 2007-2013, which in total account for 1401 applications.

Regarding the future, DEPA (2017) assumes to receive applications from 250 § 12-holdings and 150 § 11-holdings per year, and 80 % of these are considered to be implemented. DEPA expects that 22 % of the applications include environmental technology, which is the same level as in the applications from 2013 to 2015. Based on the assumptions described, the projected estimate for the development of environmental technology is given in Table 6.6 and Table 6.7. No change in implementation of environmental technology is assumed from 2030 to 2035.

Regarding the swine production, the environmental technology is mainly implemented in sow housing, where 57 % of the production in 2030 is expected to take place in housing with environmental technology. For piglets, it is 33 % of the production in 2030 and for fattening pigs it is 26 %. Manure cooling is the most frequently used technology for the overall swine production. Acidification of manure in housing is used for cattle production and 12 % of the total dairy cattle production in 2030 is expected to be placed in housing with acidification. For heifers, the acidification of manure in housing account for 6 % of the total production in 2030.

Table 6.6 Emission reducing technology included for swine- and cattle production.

Technology	Percentage of total production with technology	
Cooling of manure	2020	2030
Sows	20	41
Piglets	8	19
Fattening pigs	2	13
Acidification in housing	2020	2030
Dairy cattle	7	12
Heifer	4	6
Sows	1	3
Piglets	1	7
Fattening pigs	1	5
Air cleaning	2020	2030
Sows	7	13
Piglets	3	8
Fattening pigs	3	9

Assessment of heat exchangers in broiler housing is based on estimates from the Danish Poultry Meat Association. Assessment of housing systems for mink production, including housing with practice on twice a week manure removal, is based on information from SEGES (2016).

Regarding the acidification during application of manure, it is estimated that around 13 % of the cattle slurry is acid treated in 2015 and for swine slurry it is estimated to 1 %. Based on an assessment provided by SEGES, the acidification of slurry applied to soils is expected to increase, corresponding to 22 % of the cattle slurry in 2020. Acidification of swine slurry during application is assumed to 13 % of total slurry in 2020, increasing to 17 % in 2030. No change in environmental technology from 2030 to 2035 has been assumed.

Table 6.7 Emission reducing technology included for poultry- and mink production, percentage of production.

Heat exchanger	2020	2030
Broilers	50	75
Removal of slurry -2 x weekly	2020	2030
Mink	70	90
Acidification during application	2020	2030
Cattle manure	22	22
Swine manure	13	17

6.6.2 Emission reduction effect – NH_3 and CH_4

The reduction factors for both ammonia emission and methane emission used in the projection are given in Table 6.8. The CH_4 reduction from cooling of manure in housing and acidification of manure is based on a report provided by AgroTech (Hanesen et al., 2015). Based on the results from a recently developed Danish biogas model, a national methane conversion factor is estimated, reflecting the Danish agricultural conditions (Mikkelsen et al., 2016). Knowledge from this project is incorporated in the projection.

NH_3 reduction due to the use of acidification and removal of mink manure twice a week, is based on the List of Environmental Technologies (DEPA, 2017b), which contains technologies that through tests, have been documented to be environmentally efficient and operationally in practice.

Reduction of NH_3 emission as a result of cooling of manure in housing, acidification in housing and air cleaning, is based on data from the 100 analyzed environmental approvals from 2013. The approvals include information on NH_3 reduction factors for each farm depending on cooling system (temperature), the volume of air exchange in housing and pH level in manure regarding acidification. A weighted average of the NH_3 reduction factor is used, which take into account the distribution of the livestock production.

The NH_3 reduction regarding heat exchangers used in broiler housing is estimated to 40 % in VERA (2013) test.

Table 6.8 Reducing factor of NH_3 and CH_4.

Technology	Location	Category	Compound	Reduction	Reference
Cooling of manure	Housing	Swine	NH_3	20 %	Based on data from the environmental approvals 2013
	Housing/storage	Swine	CH_4	20 %	Hansen et al., 2015
Acidification	Housing	Cattle	NH_3	50 %	Based on data from the environmental approvals 2013
	Housing	Swine	NH_3	50 %	Based on data from the environmental approvals 2013
	Storage	Cattle	NH_3	49 %	DEPA*
	Storage	Swine	NH_3	40 %	DEPA*
	Housing/storage	Cattle/swine	CH_4	60 %	Hansen et al., 2015
	Application	Cattle/swine	NH_3	49 %	DEPA*
Air cleaning	Housing	Swine/broilers	NH_3	60 %	Based on data from the environmental approvals 2013
Biogas treatment	Large-scale or farm-scale biogas plants	Cattle	CH_4	50 %	Based on results from the Danish biogas model (Mikkelsen et al., 2016)
		Swine	CH_4	30 %	Do
Heat exchanger	Housing	Broilers	NH_3	40 %	VERA test 2013
Removal of slurry – 2 x weekly	Housing	Mink	NH_3	27 %	DEPA*

*List of Environmental Technologies (DEPA, 2017b).

6.6.3 Biogas treatment of animal manure

Biogas treatment leads to a lower CH_4 emission from animal manure. In 2015, approximately 3.8 million tonnes slurry were treated in biogas plants, which are equivalent to approximately 10 % of all slurry. Prognoses provided by DEA assume an increase of biogas production from 5.3 PJ in 2015 to 13.8 PJ in 2020 and 16.0 PJ in 2023. The biogas production is maintained at the same level until 2035.

Data reported from the biogas plants give an overview of the actual amount and different types of biomass used in biogas production in crop season 2014/2015 (register of Biomass Input to Biogas production (BIB)). The BIB register does not fully cover all biogas plants but includes the most important biogas producers. DEA estimates that the register covers 78 % of the total biogas production in 2014/2015. However, data given in this register can be used to estimate the relation between the biogas production and the amount of slurry delivered to biogas plants. Based on the preliminary calculations, this relation between biogas production and slurry input will be used to estimate the amount of biomass input for the years 2016-2035.

In 2020, 10.1 Mtonnes of slurry are expected to be delivered to biogas treatment, increasing to 11.6 Mtonnes in 2023. It is assumed that cattle slurry accounts for 58 % and swine slurry for 42 %, based on data from the BIB register.

Table 6.9 Biogas production on manure based biogas plants.

Year	Total biogas production [PJ]	Biogas production on manure based biogas plants [PJ]	Slurry delivered to biogas plants [M tonnes]
2015	6.3	5.3	3.83
2020	15.4	13.8	10.06
2023-2035	17.6	16.0	11.64

A Biogas Task Force set up by the DEA, has initiated a number of projects in order to improve the Danish emission inventory regarding the reduction of GHG emissions as a consequence of biogas treated slurry. One of the outcomes of the projects was the estimation of the methane loss from manure management, which reflected the actual Danish agricultural conditions; temperature and livestock housing types (Mikkelsen et al., 2016). This national methane conversion factor (MCF) is now used in the Danish GHG emission inventory. The MCF changes from year to year depending on changes in housing type. In the projection, it is assumed that cattle slurry delivered to biogas production reduces the CH_4 emission by approximately 50 %. It assumed that pig slurry reduces the CH_4 emission by approximately 30 %.

6.7 Other agricultural emission sources

Besides the livestock production, the most important variable regarding the emission of the greenhouse gases is the use of inorganic N fertiliser on agricultural soils.

6.8 Agricultural area

The projection of the agricultural area is based on the model AGMEMOD for 2020 to 2030. The years 2016-2019 are interpolated and 2031-2035 are set at the level as 2030. AGMEMOD assumes that the agricultural area decreases with 0.25 % per year, based on the development during the past 40 years. The production of different crops dependents on the development in prices and yields. The area with wheat and grass in rotation is assumed to increase in the years up to 2030, while the areas with barley, other cereals and permanent grass is assumed to decrease.

Projection of the area with organic soils is estimated for 2016-2035 (Gyldenkærne, 2016) and it is assumed that the area will decrease by 8 % during the period. In 2016 and 2017, funding is available for wetland restoration. These areas should at least have 70 % soils with an organic carbon (OC) content >12 %. For 2016 and 2017, it is expected that 1500 hectares of agricultural land is restored per year. From 2018 and onwards, there are no specific plans for wetland restoration. From 2018 and onwards, it is assumed that around 300 hectares organic soils is removed from agricultural land per year.

Table 6.10 Agricultural land area in the projection.

	2015	2016	2020	2025	2030	2035
Agricultural land area, 1 000 ha	2 633	2 623	2 583	2 528	2 489	2 489

6.8.1 Use of inorganic N fertilisers

The projection on the use of inorganic N-fertiliser is based on Jensen et al. (2016), which estimate an economic optimum norm for use of inorganic N-fertiliser. However, estimates from Knudsen (2017) and Olesen (2017) show that the optimum norm is not fully used, and therefore the use of inorganic N-fertilisers is around 7 % lower than the economic optimum. This is taken into account in this projection. See the projected consumption of inorganic N-fertiliser in Table 6.11.

Table 6.11 Consumption of inorganic N fertilisers, kt N.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021-2035
N in inorganic N fertilisers	203	230[1]	260[1]	269[2]	271[2]	273[2]	275[2]

[1] Knudsen (2017).

[2] Olesen (2017).

6.9 Results

In Table 6.12, the historical greenhouse gas emission 1990-2015 is listed, followed by the projected emissions for 2016-2035. The greenhouse gas emission is expected to increase from 10.3 million tonnes CO_2 equivalents in 2015 to 10.6 million tonnes CO_2 equivalents in 2020 and 10.7 million tonnes CO_2 equivalents in 2035. Thus, a 4 % increase of GHG emission from the agricultural sector from 2015 to 2035 is expected. The increased emission is driven both by an increase in CH_4 emission and N_2O emission.

Table 6.12 Total historical (1990-2015) and projected (2016-2035) emission, CO_2 eqv.

CO_2 eqv, million tonnes	1990	2000	2015	2016	2020	2025	2030	2035
CH_4	5.59	5.72	5.52	5.56	5.53	5.59	5.67	5.67
N_2O*	6.43	5.24	4.60	4.70	4.84	4.84	4.84	4.83
CO_2	0.62	0.27	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19
Agriculture, total	12.63	11.23	10.30	10.46	10.57	10.63	10.70	10.70

* The historic numbers for N_2O differ from CRF 2017, because an error was found in the area of organic soils after submission. This will be corrected in CRF 2018.

6.9.1 CH_4 emission

The overall CH_4 emission has decreased slightly from 223 kt CH_4 in 1990 to 221 kt CH_4 in 2015. From 2015 to 2035, the CH_4 emission is expected to increase to 227 kt CH_4, corresponding to an increase of 3 % (Table 6.13). The projection shows an increase in CH_4 emission from the enteric process enteric, while the CH_4 emission from manure management decrease.

The historical emission related to the enteric fermentation shows a decrease, which is due to a fixed EU milk quota. Because of higher milk yield per cow, a lower number of dairy cattle are needed to produce the amount of milk, corresponding to the EU milk quota. The AGMEMOD model indicates that Denmark, in the future, can be expected to increase both the milk production and the number of dairy cattle. A growing number of dairy cattle, a continued increase in milk yield, followed by an increase of feed intake, all leads to an increase of the CH_4 emission from enteric fermentation.

The CH_4 emission from manure management has increased from 1990 to 2015, which is a result of change in housing systems towards more slurry based systems. In the future, the emission from manure management is expected to decrease due to more housing systems with acidification of manure and manure cooling, and because of more manure delivered to biogas production.

Table 6.13 Historical (1990-2015) and projected (2016-2035) CH_4 emission.

CH_4 emission, kt	1990	2000	2015	2016	2020	2025	2030	2035
Enteric fermentation	161.6	145.2	146.7	148.3	152.5	158.8	166.1	166.1
Manure management	61.7	83.4	74.2	74.0	68.7	64.7	60.5	60.5
Field burning	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total CH_4, kt	223.4	228.8	221.0	222.4	221.4	223.6	226.8	226.8

The numbers in this table should be multiplied with a GWP value of 25, to calculate the CO_2-eqv. presented in Table 6.11.

6.9.2 N_2O emission

The historical emission inventory shows a decrease of N_2O emission from 21.6 kt N_2O in 1990 to 15.4 kt N_2O in 2015, corresponding to 29 % reduction (Table 6.14). The reduction is primarily driven by a decrease in use of mineral fertilizers as a consequence of improved utilization of nitrogen in manure, forced by environmental requirements. The situation for the projected emission is opposite; the emission is expected to increase by 5 % until 2035, which leads to a total N_2O emission at 16.2 kt N_2O. The increased emission is due to the expectation of higher consumption of inorganic N fertilisers caused by the political agreement on a Food and Agricultural package, which allowed increased nitrogen application on agricultural land. An increase of N_2O emission is also occurring from animal manure applied on soil due to the growing number of dairy cattle.

Table 6.14 Historical (1990-2015) and projected (2016-2035) N_2O emission.

N_2O emission, kt	1990	2000	2015	2016	2020	2025	2030	2035
Manure management	2.62	2.58	1.99	1.92	1.73	1.70	1.68	1.68
Indirect N_2O emission	0.66	0.61	0.46	0.44	0.42	0.41	0.40	0.40
Inorganic N fertiliser	6.29	3.95	3.20	3.61	4.30	4.33	4.33	4.33
Animal manure applied to soils	3.37	3.08	3.28	3.28	3.39	3.49	3.56	3.58
Sludge applied to soils	0.07	0.14	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.10
Urine and dung deposited by grazing animals	1.00	1.01	0.59	0.58	0.55	0.56	0.56	0.56
Crop residues	1.91	1.83	2.22	2.21	2.17	2.13	2.09	2.09
Mineralization	0.49	0.34	0.11	0.18	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.001
Organic soils	2.26	1.99	1.61	1.59	1.54	1.52	1.49	1.46
Atmospheric deposition	1.05	0.66	0.51	0.59	0.64	0.64	0.65	0.65
Nitrogen leaching and run-off	1.84	1.39	1.33	1.26	1.35	1.36	1.37	1.37
Field burning	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.003
Total N_2O, kt	21.57	17.59	15.43	15.77	16.24	16.25	16.24	16.22

- The numbers in this table should be multiplied with a GWP value of 298, to calculate the CO_2-eqv. presented in Table 6.13.

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7 Waste

7.1 Solid waste disposal on land

The CRF source category *5.A Solid waste disposal,* gives rise to CH_4 emissions.

The CH_4 emission is calculated by means of a First Order Decay (FOD) model equivalent to the IPCC Tier 2 methodology (Nielsen et al., 2016). The model calculations are performed using national statistics on landfill waste categories reported in the national waste statistics. Waste amount reported according to the European waste codes are grouped into 18 waste types with individual content of degradable organic matter and degradation kinetics expressed as half-lifes (Nielsen et al., 2016).

7.1.1 Emissions model

The model has been developed and used in connection with the historic emission inventories prepared for the United Nation Climate Convention. As a result, the model has been developed in accordance with the guidelines found in the IPCC Guidelines (2006) and IPCC Good Practice Guidance (2001). Based on the recommendation in these reports, a so-called Tier 2 method, a decay model, has been selected for the model. The model is described in the National Inventory Report, which is prepared for the Climate Convention, the latest being the 2016 NIR report (Nielsen et al., 2016). In short, the degradation and release of methane is modelled according to waste type specific content of degradable organic matter and degradation rates assuming FOD kinetics. For a detailed description of the model and input parameters, the reader is referred to Nielsen et al., 2016.

7.1.2 Activity data

Deposited amounts of waste

The total amount of waste deposited at landfills are fluctuating, while a continuous decrease in the amount of organic degradable waste reaches a constant level in the period 2005 to 2015, as shown in Figure 7.1. The high value for total waste in 2010-2012 is caused by changes to the data system and registration of more inert waste than in preceding or following years.

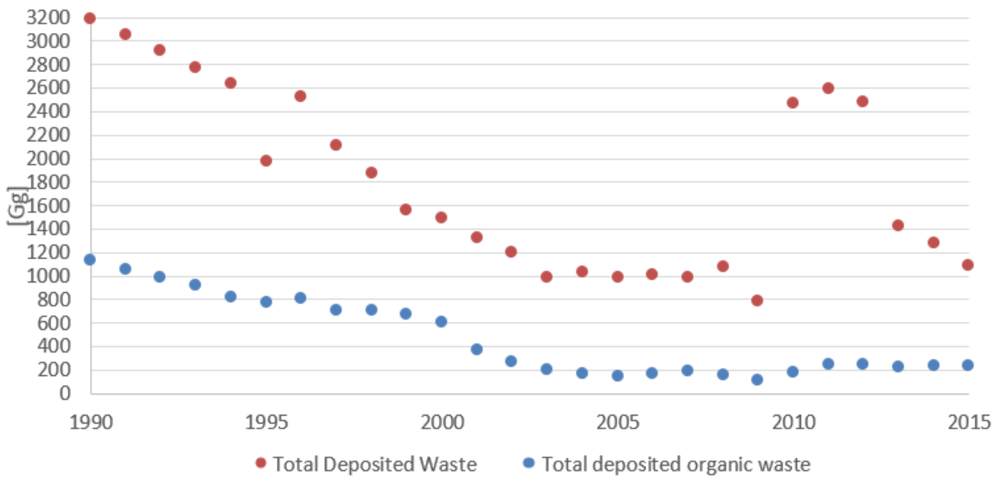

Figure 7.1 Historical data on the total amount of waste, i.e. organic/degradable and inert/non-degradable waste, and total organic waste disposed of at solid waste disposal sites.

The Danish EPA projects the total amount of primary waste to increase to 13400 kt in 2030. Of this amount, 4.4 %, i.e. 590 Gg, is deposited at landfills. The projected waste amounts are excluding sludge and stones (DEPA, 2015).

In the present projection of methane emissions from SWDSs, the characteristics of waste type distributions have been set constant throughout the projection period 2016-2035. All waste types are kept constant from 2030 to 2035. For soil and stone, as well as sludge, the amounts are kept at a constant level from 2016 to 2035 corresponding to the average value of the last five years. The waste type soil and stone does not influence the modelled methane emissions as soil and stone are characterized as an inert waste fraction in the FOD model (Nielsen et al., 2016).

Amount of recovered methane

The amount of recovered methane was estimated based on information from the Danish Energy Agency stating that the amount of recovered methane will reach a constant level of 0.14 PJ per year from 2018 onwards.

7.1.3 Historical and projected activity data and emissions

Table 7.1 Historical and projected amounts of deposited waste: total and organic amounts of waste, accumulated decomposable organic waste, annual deposited methane potential, gross emission, recovered methane, net methane emission at Danish landfill sites, Gg.

Year	Total Deposited Waste	Total deposited organic waste	Accumulated amount of decomposable organic matter	Annual amount of degraded organic matter	Annual deposited CH_4 potential	Annual Gross CH_4 emission	Recovered methane	Annual net emission after oxidation	Implied Emission Factor Gg/Gg
1990	3190	1128	2063	93	88	69	1	61	0.019
1995	1969	776	2063	92	60	67	8	53	0.027
2000	1489	601	2009	86	59	59	11	43	0.029
2005	983	147	1681	73	6	50	10	36	0.037
2010	2463	173	1395	59	3	40	6	31	0.013
2011	2587	247	1349	56	5	38	4	31	0.012
2012	2475	239	1303	54	8	37	4	30	0.012
2013	1417	221	1258	52	6	35	4	28	0.020
2014	1278	228	1215	50	5	34	3	28	0.022
2015	1084	229	1175	48	5	32	3	26	0.024
2020	1760	276	1007	40	7	27	3	22	0.012
2025	1828	316	881	34	8	23	3	18	0.010
2030	1896	355	787	29	8	20	3	15	0.008
2035	1896	355	714	26	9	18	3	13	0.007

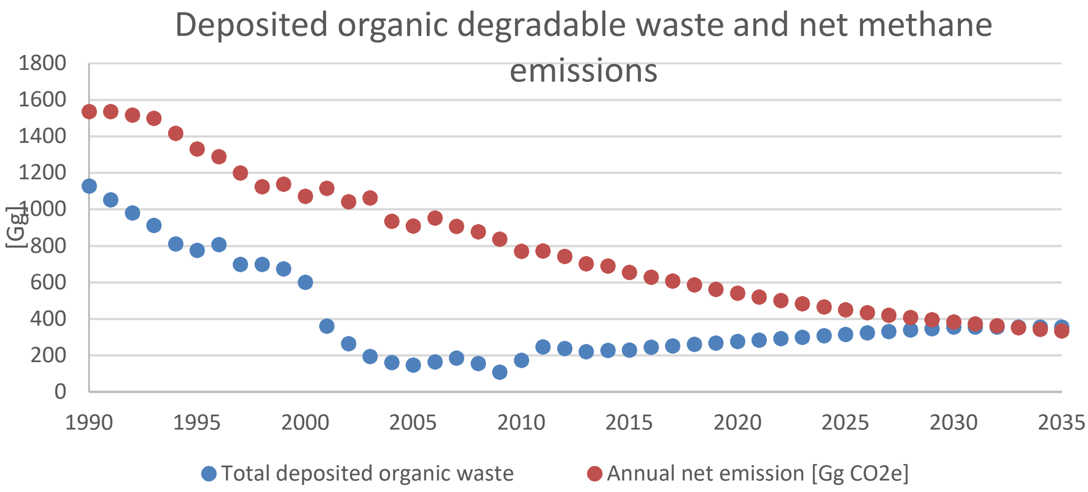

Figure 7.2 Historical and projected amounts of waste deposited at landfill and net CH_4 emissions. Historic data: 1993-2009. Projections: 2016-2035, [Gg].

The reason for the sharp decrease in historical data on deposited amounts of organic waste in the period 1990-2009, is to be found in a combination of the Danish waste strategies and action plans including goals for a continued minimising of the amount of deposited waste in favour of an increased reuse and combustion for energy production. Even though the percentage of waste being deposited at landfills is decreasing to 4.4 % in 2030, the total amount of waste is increasing from 10 600 kt in 2012 to 13 400 kt in 2030 (DEPA, 2015), which causes the absolute amount of waste being deposited at landfills to increase slightly.

It should be mentioned, that the impact of implementing the Biocover instrument has not been included in the projected methane emissions (Tværministeriel arbejdsgruppe, 2013). Work is ongoing to document the effect with the aim of including this in future projections.

7.2 Biological Treatment of Solid Waste

The Danish greenhouse gas emission from the CRF source category *5.B Biological treatment of solid waste*, consists of sub-category *5.B.1 Composting*, and *5.B.2 Anaerobic digestion of organic waste*.

7.2.1 Composting

Emissions from composting are calculated according to a country specific Tier 1 method. In Denmark, composting of solid biological waste includes composting of:

- garden and park waste;
- organic waste from households and other sources;
- sludge;
- home composting of garden and vegetable food waste.

The future activity of each category has been projected individually while the emission factors are kept constant throughout the time series.

Emission factors

By assuming that the process of compost production will not significantly change over the next 23 years, the emission factors known from Nielsen et al. (2015) are used for this projection.

Table 7.2 Emission factors for compost production, t per kt.

	Garden and Park waste	Organic waste	Sludge	Home composting
CH_4	4.20	4.00	0.41	5.63
N_2O	0.12	0.24	1.92	0.11
Source	Boldrin et al., 2009	IPCC, 2006	MST, 2013	Boldrin et al., 2009

Activity data

Garden and park waste for 1995-2009 is determined based on the Danish waste statistics (DEPA, 2011) and on the two statistical reports Petersen (2001) and Petersen & Hansen (2003). Activity data for the waste categories *organic waste from households and other sources* and *sludge* are extracted from the Danish waste statistics 1995-2009. From 2010 to 2015, data are extracted from the new waste reporting system assuming the same relative distribution between GPW, organic waste and sludge.

The projection of *Garden and park waste* is made from the linear regression of the 2003-2015 activity data. The projection of *organic waste from households and other sources* is carried from a linear projection of the activity data from 1995-2015 and *sludge* from a linear regression of the 2004-2015 data.

For 1990-2012, *Home composting of garden and vegetable food waste* is determined based on data from Statistics Denmark and on Petersen & Kielland (2003). The 1990-2015 data are used in a linear regression to project home composting for 2013-2035.

Table 7.3 Projected activity data for compost production, kt.

kt	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Garden and park waste	880	892	904	915	927	938	950	962	973	985
Organic waste	69	70	72	73	74	75	77	78	79	81
Sludge	133	138	143	148	153	158	163	168	173	178
Home composting	23	23	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Continued										
	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Garden and park waste	996	1008	1019	1031	1043	1054	1066	1077	1089	1101
Organic waste	82	83	85	86	87	89	90	91	92	94
Sludge	183	188	193	198	203	208	213	218	223	228
Home composting	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	26	26

Historical and projected emissions

Calculated emission projection is shown in Table 7.4.

Table 7.4 Historical and projected emissions from biological treatment of solid waste, kt.

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
CH_4	1.4	1.9	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.8	3.5	5.0	5.0	4.7
N_2O	0.04	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
CO_2 equivalents	47.0	68.1	232.4	144.6	151.1	190.3	175.3	247.5	247.5	229.5
Continued										
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
CH_4	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7
N_2O	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
CO_2 equivalents	217.2	222.0	226.8	231.6	236.4	241.2	245.9	250.7	255.5	260.3
Continued										
	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
CH_4	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2
N_2O	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
CO_2 equivalents	265.1	269.9	274.7	279.5	284.3	289.0	293.8	298.6	303.4	308.2

7.2.2 Anaerobic Digestion at manure-based biogas plants

Biogas production in this sector covers emissions from the handling of biological waste including biowaste and manure digested at manure-based biogas plants.

The energy production at biogas plants within the agricultural sector is projected by the Danish Energy Agency to increase from 7.8 PJ in 2016 to a constant level of 16 PJ 2023 to 2035. The methane emission is calculated using an emission factor of 4.2 % of the methane content in the produced biogas. Historical and projected emission are provided in Table 7.5

Table 7.5 Historical and projected emissions from biological treatment of solid waste, kt.

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
CH_4	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.4	2.9
CO_2 equivalents	3.6	10.2	19.7	32.4	43.5	41.9	44.7	46.9	59.2	71.8
Continued										
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
CH_4	4.2	5.7	6.3	7.0	7.5	7.9	8.3	8.7	8.7	8.7
CO_2 equivalents	105.9	142.5	158.7	175.8	188.5	198.3	208.2	218.0	218.0	218.0
Continued										
	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
CH_4	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7
CO_2 equivalents	218.0	218.0	218.0	218.0	218.0	218.0	218.0	218.0	218.0	218.0

7.3 Waste Incineration

The CRF source category *5.C Waste Incineration*, includes cremation of human bodies and cremation of animal carcasses that gives rise to CH_4 emissions.

Incineration of municipal, industrial, clinical and hazardous waste takes place with energy recovery; the emissions are therefore included in the relevant subsectors under CRF sector 1A. For documentation, please refer to Chapter 2. Flaring off-shore and in refineries are included under CRF sector 1B2c, for documentation please refer to Chapter 3. No flaring in chemical industry occurs in Denmark.

7.3.1 Human cremation

It is assumed that no drastic changes are made in the subject of human cremation that will influence greenhouse gas emissions.

The projection of greenhouse gas emissions from human cremation is performed based on a projection of population done by Statistics Denmark and on known developments from the last two decades. The development in the total number of cremations and the cremation fraction in relation to the total number of deceased are shown in Figure 7.3 for 1990-2015.

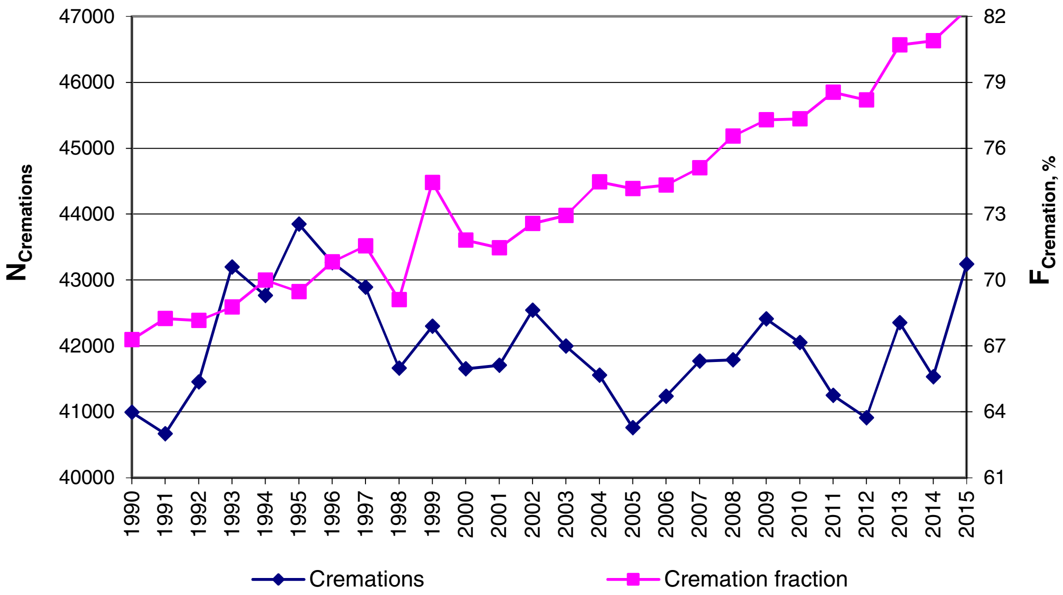

Figure 7.3 The development in the number of annual cremations.

Based on this historical development, it is assumed that the increase of the cremation fraction will continue, and that the increase can be described by the linear regression based on 1990-2014 data.

Table 7.6 Projection of the population, number of deaths, cremation fraction and number of cremations.

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Population	5,668,253	5,687,089	5,705,758	5,725,204	5,746,161	5,768,823	5,792,613	5,816,931	5,841,292	5,865,324
Deaths	56,683	56,871	57,058	57,252	57,462	57,688	57,926	58,169	58,413	58,653
Cremation fraction	81.0 %	81.5 %	82.1 %	82.6 %	83.1 %	83.7 %	84.2 %	84.8 %	85.3 %	85.9 %
Cremations	45,899	46,360	46,821	47,291	47,776	48,277	48,790	49,310	49,834	50,357
Continued										
	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Population	5,888,879	5,911,715	5,933,696	5,954,748	5,974,766	5,993,782	6,011,772	6,028,756	6,044,770	6,059,816
Deaths	58,889	59,117	59,337	59,547	59,748	59,938	60,118	60,288	60,448	60,598
Cremation fraction	86.4 %	86.9 %	87.5 %	88.0 %	88.6 %	89.1 %	89.7 %	90.2 %	90.7 %	91.3 %
Cremations	50,878	51,396	51,909	52,416	52,916	53,410	53,896	54,375	54,847	55,312

The projection of greenhouse gas emissions from human cremation shown in Table 7.8 is calculated by multiplying the estimated activity data from Table 7.6 with the emission factors known from Nielsen et al. (2016).

7.3.2 Animal cremation

Historically, the development in the amount of cremated animal carcasses is difficult to explain. It is therefore also difficult to predict the future development. Figure 7.4 shows historical data from 1998-2014.

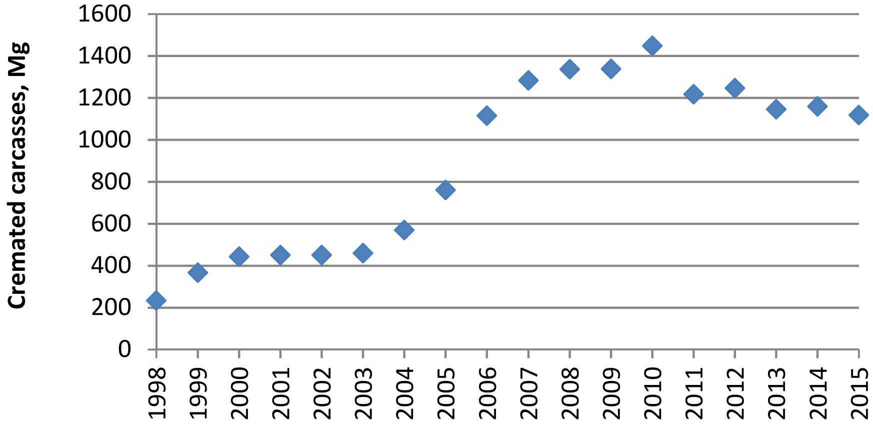

Figure 7.4 Cremated amount of carcasses, 1998-2015.

It is assumed that the 2016-2035 projection of activity data for animal cremation can be described by the constant average of the years 2011-2015.

Table 7.7 Amount of incinerated carcasses.

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Average
Cremated carcasses, Mg	1.219	1.248	1.146	1.161	1.119	1.178

The projection of greenhouse gas emissions from animal cremation shown in Table 7.8 are calculated by multiplying the estimated activity data from Table 7.7 with the emission factors reported in Nielsen et al. (2016).

7.3.1 Historical and projected emissions

Table 7.8 gives an overview of the projections of the Danish greenhouse gas emissions from the CRF source category *5.C Waste Incineration*.

CO_2 emissions from cremations of human bodies and animal carcasses are bio-genic and therefore not included.

Table 7.8 Projection of greenhouse gas emissions from the incineration of human bodies and animal carcasses.

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
CH_4 emission from											
Human cremation	Mg	0.48	0.52	0.49	0.48	0.49	0.49	0.48	0.50	0.49	0.53
Animal cremation	Mg	0.03	0.04	0.08	0.14	0.26	0.22	0.22	0.24	0.21	0.24
Total	Mg	0.51	0.55	0.57	0.62	0.76	0.71	0.70	0.74	0.70	0.76
N_2O emission from											
Human cremation	Mg	0.60	0.64	0.61	0.60	0.62	0.61	0.60	0.62	0.61	0.66
Animal cremation	Mg	0.03	0.05	0.10	0.17	0.33	0.28	0.28	0.30	0.26	0.30
Total	Mg	0.64	0.69	0.71	0.77	0.95	0.88	0.88	0.92	0.87	0.96
5C. Waste incineration											
CO_2 equivalents	Gg	0.20	0.22	0.23	0.25	0.30	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.30
Continued											
	Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
CH_4 emission from											
Human cremation	Mg	0.54	0.55	0.55	0.56	0.56	0.57	0.57	0.58	0.59	0.59
Animal cremation	Mg	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
Total	Mg	0.77	0.78	0.78	0.79	0.79	0.80	0.81	0.81	0.82	0.82
N_2O emission from											
Human cremation	Mg	0.67	0.68	0.69	0.70	0.70	0.71	0.72	0.72	0.73	0.74
Animal cremation	Mg	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29
Total	Mg	0.96	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.99	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.03
5C. Waste incineration											
CO_2 equivalents	Gg	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.33
Continued											
	Unit	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
CH_4 emission from											
Human cremation	Mg	0.60	0.60	0.61	0.62	0.62	0.63	0.63	0.64	0.65	0.65
Animal cremation	Mg	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
Total	Mg	0.83	0.84	0.84	0.85	0.85	0.86	0.87	0.87	0.88	0.88
N_2O emission from											
Human cremation	Mg	0.75	0.76	0.76	0.77	0.78	0.79	0.79	0.80	0.81	0.81
Animal cremation	Mg	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29
Total	Mg	1.04	1.04	1.05	1.06	1.07	1.07	1.08	1.09	1.10	1.10
5C. Waste incineration											
CO_2 equivalents	Gg	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.35

7.4 Wastewater handling

The CRF source category *5.D Waste water handling,* constitutes emission of CH_4 and N_2O from wastewater collection and treatment.

7.4.1 Emission models and Activity Data

Methane emission

Methane emissions from the municipal and private wastewater treatment plants (WWTP) are divided into contributions from 1) the sewer system, primary settling tank and biological N and P removal processes, 2) from anaerobic treatment processes in closed systems with biogas extraction and combustion for energy production and 3) septic tanks. For a detailed description of the model equations and input parameters (process-specific emissions factors and activity data) the reader is referred to Nielsen et al., (2016) and Thomsen (2016).

Emission from the sewer system, primary settling tank and biological N and P removal processes:

The fugitive emissions from the sewer system, primary (and secondary) settler tanks (clarifiers) and aerobic biological treatment processes, $CH_{4,sewer+MB}$, are estimated as:

$$CH_{4,sewer+MB} = EF_{sewer+MB} \cdot TOW_{inlet}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$CH_{4,sewer+MB} = B_o \cdot MCF_{sewer+MB} \cdot TOW_{inlet}$$

where TOW_{inlet} equals the influent organic degradable matter measured as the chemical oxygen demand (COD) in the influent wastewater flow, B_o is the default maximum CH_4 producing capacity, i.e. 0.25 kg CH_4 per kg COD (IPCC, 2006).

The fraction of *TOW* that is unintentionally converted to CH_4 in sewers, primary clarifiers and aerobic biological treatment processes, $MCF_{sewer+MB}$, is set equal to 0.003 based on an expert judgement . The emission factor, $EF_{sewer+MB}$, for these processes equals 0.00075 kg CH_4 per kg COD in the inlet wastewater (Nielsen et al., 2015; Thomsen, 2016). An overview of the historical and projected amount of COD in the influent wastewater is provided in Table 7.8.

Table 7.9 Total degradable organic waste (TOW) inclusive the contribution from industry to the influent TOW [Gg COD per year].

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
295	327	365	364	370	372	350	386	386	387	386	394	401	407

"TOW, National Unit PE BOD value" are the national BOD value of 21.9 kg BOD per year multiplied by a national COD/BOD conversion factor of 2.7 and multiplied by the population number of Denmark (Thomsen, 2016).

Methane emissions from anaerobic treatment processes:

The net methane emission from anaerobic digestion in biogas tanks are at present estimated according to the below equation for the whole time series:

$$CH_{4,AD} = EF_{AD} \cdot CH_{4,AD,recovered}$$

where the emission factor, EF_{AD}, has been set equal to 1.3 %, i.e. 0.013, of the methane content in the gross energy production at national level reported by the Danish Energy Agency. Table 7.10 shows the historical and projected gross energy production reported by the Danish Energy Agency.

Table 7.10 Gross Energy production [TJ] and the corresponding methane content, kt CH_4.

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Energy production	458	598	857	913	840	822	922	938	1019	914	1084	1084	1084	1084
CH_4 content	9.3	12.2	17.4	18.6	17.1	16.7	18.8	19.1	20.7	18.6	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8

The methane content in the biogas is calculated from the calorific value 23 GJ/1000 m^3 biogas provided by the Danish Energy Agency, a percent volume content of methane of 65 % and a density of 0.68 kg CH_4/Nm^3

Methane emissions from septic tanks:

Methane emission from septic tanks is calculated as:

$$CH_{4,st} = EF_{st} \cdot f_{nc} \cdot P \cdot DOC_{st}$$

where the emission factor is calculated from the default IPCC value quantifying the maximum methane producing capacity B_o of 0.25 kg CH_4 per kg COD multiplied by the methane conversion factor for septic tanks, corresponding to the amount of suspended organic material that settles in the septic tank, equal to 0.5 (IPCC, 2006). Hence, an EF_{st} value of 0.125 kg CH_4 per kg COD is obtained.

The fraction of the population, P, not connected to the collective sewer system, f_{nc}, is set equal to 10 % for the entire time series estimated from National statistics of scattered houses in percent of the total number of households in Denmark (DME, 2014; Statistics Denmark).

Lastly, the default IPCC value of the per capita produced degradable organic matter, DOC_{st}, i.e. 22.63 kg BOD per person corresponding to 56.6 kg COD per person (IPCC, 2006), were used.

The projection of methane emissions from septic tanks are estimated from the population statistics and the assumption of ten per cent of the population not being connected to the sewerage system (Nielsen et al., 2015). The population numbers used for deriving historical and projected emissions from septic tanks is provided in Table 7.11.

Table 7.11 Population numbers and projections for Denmark, [1000].

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
5,135	5,216	5,330	5,411	5,535	5,561	5,581	5,603	5,627	5,660	5,746	5,865	5,975	6,060

Note: Historical data: 1990-2015, projected data: 2016-2035.

Methane emission projections are provided in Chapter 7.4.2, Table 7.13. For details regarding the methodology for estimating the methane emissions from the Danish WWTPs, the reader is referred to Nielsen et al. (2016) and Thomsen (2016).

Nitrous oxide

The direct and indirect N_2O emission from wastewater treatment processes is calculated based on country specific and process specific emission factors (Nielsen et al., 2016) and the amount of nitrogen in the influent and effluent wastewater, respectively.

The N content in influent and effluent wastewater was projected based on the influent N per person per year in 2015 and projected according to population statistics (Table 7.11), while the effluents from separate industries, rainwater conditioned effluents, scattered houses and aquaculture was held constant at the 2015 level form 2016-2035. Total N in the influent and effluent wastewater is presented in Table 7.13 and total N_2O emissions from wastewater treatment and discharge in Table 7.14.

Table 7.12 Total N in the influent and effluent wastewaters [Mg].

Year	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012
Influent N at WWTPs	14 679	22 340	26 952	32 288	27 357	30 049	26 316
Separate industries	-	2471	897	441	338	312	221
Rainwater conditioned effluents	-	867	762	622	762	703	729
Scattered houses	-	1141	979	919	902	859	825
Aquaculture	-	1735	2714	1225	933	1019	973
WWTPs	-	8938	4653	3831	4025	3916	3849
Total Effluent N	16 884	9859	5535	10447	10863	10130	8893
Continued							
Year	2013	2014	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Influent N at WWTPs	29 557	30 033	30 509	30 021	30 644	31 216	31 660
Separate industries	271	285	331	331	331	331	331
Rainwater conditioned effluents	1045	1413	1547	1547	1547	1547	1547
Scattered houses	796	781	747	747	747	747	747
Aquaculture	977	1040	1029	1029	1029	1029	1029
WWTPs	3467	3478	3705	3776	3854	3926	3982
Total Effluent N	6557	6997	7359	7430	7508	7580	7636

For the total N in the effluents, the contribution from separate industries, rainwater conditioned effluents, scattered settlements and aquaculture, a decreasing trend followed by a close to constant level is observed and the 2015 effluent level are kept constant throughout the projection period. The total N content in the influent and effluent from WWTPs is increasing according to population statistics for the period 2016-2035.

The emission projection for the total N_2O emission is provided in Table 7.13.

Remarks to the presented projection of nitrous oxide from wastewater handling:

Direct emissions from wastewater treatment within industries are missing in the historical as well as projected N_2O emissions from wastewater treatment plants in Denmark (Thomsen, 2016).

The default IPCC emission factor for N_2O emissions from domestic wastewater nitrogen effluent is 0.0056 (0.0005 - 0.25) kg N_2O-N / kg N (IPCC, 2006).

For the direct N_2O emissions, a value of 4.99 kg N_2O / tonnes influent total N are used in the estimated historical and projected direct N_2O emissions; the value is within the range reported by Danish research in the area (e.g. Ni et al., 2011). However, very little has so far been available from the scientific literature about the size of the direct N_2O emissions (Nielsen et al., 2016; Thomsen, 2016) and novel data indicates that the N_2O emissions from secondary treatment processes may be underestimated for some plants (Andersen, 2012; Ni et al., 2011).

7.4.2 Historical emission data and projections

Historical and projected methane emissions are shown in Table 7.13.

Table 7.13 Methane and nitrous oxide emission from wastewater treatment and discharges, Gg.

Year	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012
$CH_{4, \text{sewer system and MB}}$	0.22	0.25	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.27
$CH_{4, \text{septic tanks}}$	3.49	3.54	3.62	3.67	3.76	3.78	3.79
$CH_{4, \text{AD}}$	0.12	0.16	0.23	0.24	0.22	0.22	0.24
$CH_{4, \text{net emission}}$	3.83	3.94	4.12	4.19	4.26	4.28	4.31
$N_2O_{, \text{direct}}$	0.07	0.11	0.13	0.16	0.14	0.15	0.13
$N_2O_{, \text{indirect}}$	0.13	0.12	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05
$N_2O_{, \text{total}}$	0.206	0.231	0.213	0.216	0.191	0.203	0.183
$CO_{2eqv, \text{total}}$	157	167	166	169	163	168	162
Continued							
Year	2013	2014	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
$CH_{4, \text{sewer system and MB}}$	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.30
$CH_{4, \text{septic tanks}}$	3.80	3.82	3.84	3.90	3.98	4.06	4.11
$CH_{4, \text{AD}}$	0.25	0.27	0.24	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
$CH_{4, \text{net emission}}$	4.34	4.38	4.37	4.46	4.55	4.63	4.69
$N_2O_{, \text{direct}}$	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16
$N_2O_{, \text{indirect}}$	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
$N_2O_{, \text{total}}$	0.199	0.205	0.210	0.208	0.212	0.215	0.218
$CO_{2eqv, \text{total}}$	168	170	172	174	177	180	182

Note: Historical data: 1990-2015, Projected data: 2016-2035.

The total N_2O and net CH_4 emission figures converted to CO_2 equivalents and the sum up result for emissions from wastewater treatment and discharge are provided in the last row of Table 7.13.

7.5 Other

The sub-sector category 5.E Other is a catch up for the waste sector. Emissions presently included in this category are accidental building and vehicle fires.

7.5.1 Accidental building fires

Activity data for building fires are classified in four categories: full, large, medium and small. The emission factors comply for full scale building fires and the activity data is therefore recalculated as a full scale equivalent (FSE). Here it is assumed that a full, large, medium and a small scale fire makes up 100 %, 75 %, 30 % and 5 % of a FSE, respectively.

Calculations of greenhouse gas emissions for 1990-2006 are based on surrogate data and on detailed information for 2007-2012 given by the Danish Emergency Management Agency (DEMA). Because of the very limited amount of detailed historical information available, it has been difficult to predict the future development of this activity. Activity data for accidental building fires are therefore chosen as the average of 2010-2014 data.

Table 7.14 Number of accidental building fires 2010-2014.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Average
Container FSE fires	594	729	584	584	584	615
Detached house FSE fires	833	818	742	761	660	763
Undetached house FSE fires	194	206	181	162	318	212
Apartment building FSE fires	348	362	327	316	299	330
Industrial building FSE fires	281	334	298	275	751	388
Additional building FSE fires	429	740	610	619	577	595
All building FSE fires	2678	3189	2741	2717	3189	2903

By assuming that building compositions and sizes will not significantly change over the next 25 years, the emission factors known from Nielsen et al. (2016) are used for this projection.

7.5.2 Accidental vehicle fires

The Danish Emergency Management Agency (DEMA) provides data for the total number of accidental vehicle fires 2007-2012 divided into the categories; passenger cars, light duty vehicles, heavy duty vehicles, buses, motorcycles / mopeds, other transport, caravans, trains, ships, airplanes, bicycles, tractors, combined harvesters and machines.

DTU Transport (Jensen & Kveiborg, 2014) provides the national population of vehicles in these same categories for historical years as well as a projection of the 2013-2035 vehicle population. These data are shown in Table 7.15.

Table 7.15 Population of vehicles.

	Passenger cars	Buses	Light duty vehicles	Heavy duty vehicles	Motorcycles /Mopeds	Caravans	Trains	Ships	Air-planes	Tractors	Combine harvesters
2013	2 296 253	13 176	335 764	43 500	296 094	146 184	2763	1757	1112	98 872	17 564
2014	2 255 398	13 174	347 453	44 074	296 359	148 967	2763	1757	1114	94 666	16 429
2015	2 210 396	13 173	363 353	44 706	296 628	151 749	2763	1757	1117	89 087	14 857
2020	2 188 820	13 169	426 724	48 111	300 906	165 662	2763	1757	1128	75 879	13 996
2025	2 301 824	13 166	462 698	51 626	307 915	179 574	2763	1757	1140	73 075	11 923
2030	2 415 081	13 163	496 761	55 448	315 257	193 487	2763	1757	1151	67 106	11 234
2035	2 534 453	13 161	533 221	59 685	322 631	207 399	2763	1757	1163	65 021	10 636

The data quality for vehicle fires for 2007-2012 is of a very high standard. These data are, like the data for building fires, divided into four damage rate categories; full, large, medium and small. A full, large, medium and small scale fire leads to 100, 75, 30 and 5 % burnout, respectively. From these data, an average full scale equivalent (FSE) is calculated for each vehicle category.

Table 7.16 Average number of full-scale vehicle fires relative to the total number of nationally registered vehicles for 2010-2016.

Category	Fraction, %
Passenger cars	0.03
Buses	0.13
Light duty vehicles	0.01
Heavy duty vehicles	0.13
Motorcycles/Mopeds	0.03
Caravans	0.03
Trains	0.11
Ships	1.05
Airplanes	0.06
Tractors	0.06
Combine harvesters	0.16

There are no data for the population of the categories; other transport, bicycles and machines. For these categories the average FSE fires for 2010-2014 are used in the projection 2016-2035. By assuming that the average number of FSE fires from 2010-2014 (shown in Table 7.16), are applicable for describing the risk of accidental fires in the future vehicle population, activity data for the projection 2015-2035 can be calculated.

Table 7.17 Projection of number of full scale equivalent accidental vehicle fires.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2025	2030	2035
Passenger cars	619	608	600	603	608	613	619	645	676	710
Buses	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Light duty vehicles	41	43	45	47	48	49	49	53	56	61
Heavy duty vehicles	60	61	61	63	63	64	65	69	74	80
Motorcycles/mopeds	99	99	99	100	100	101	101	103	105	108
Other transport	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
Caravans	39	40	41	41	42	43	44	46	50	54
Trains	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Ships	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Airplanes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bicycles	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Tractors	57	54	53	51	50	49	48	47	43	42
Combine harvesters	23	22	22	22	22	22	21	19	17	17
Machines	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113

It is assumed, that no significant changes in the average vehicle weight will occur during the next 25 years. The average weight of passenger cars, light duty vehicles, trucks, busses and motorcycles/mopeds are known for 2012 (Statistics Denmark, 2013). The average weight of the units from the remaining categories is estimated by an expert judgement.

Table 7.18 Average vehicle weight in 2012, kg.

Passenger cars	1160
Buses	11 625
Light duty vehicles	4150
Heavy duty vehicles	10 844
Motorcycles/Mopeds	136
Combine harvesters	12 800

It is assumed that the average weight of a bus, equals that of a ship. That vans and tractors weigh the same and that trucks have the same average weight as trains and airplanes.

Bicycles, machines and other transport can only be calculated for the years 2007-2012 due to the lack of surrogate data (number of nationally registered vehicles). The average weight of a bicycle, caravan, machine and other transport is set as 12 kg, 90 % of a car, 50 % of a car and 40 % of a car respectively.

By multiplying the number of full-scale fires with the average weight of the vehicles respectively, the total amount of combusted vehicle mass can be calculated. The results are shown in Table 7.19.

Table 7.19 Activity data for accidental vehicle fires.

	Burnt mass of vehicles, Mg
2013	2780
2014	2748
2015	2705
2020	2731
2025	2793
2030	2879
2035	2985

By assuming that vehicle compositions will not significantly change over the next 25 years, the emission factors known from Nielsen et al. (2016) are used for this projection.

7.5.3 Historical emission data and projections

Table 7.20 gives an overview of the Danish non-biogenic greenhouse gas emission from the CRF source category *5.E Waste Other*.

Table 7.20 Projection of overall emission of greenhouse gases from the accidental building and vehicle fires.

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
CO_2 equivalents	Gg	19	22	20	20	20	20	18	18	24	24
Continued											
	Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
CO_2 equivalents	Gg	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Continued											
	Unit	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
CO_2 equivalents	Gg	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21

7.6 Emission overview

The total emissions from the waste sector are presented in Table 7.21 below.

Table 7.21 Emissions from the waste sector in kt CO_2 equivalents.

		1990	2000	2010	2014	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
5A	Solid waste disposal	1536	1073	772	691	655	541	450	384	335
5B	Biological treatment of solid waste	50	254	234	289	301	425	478	502	526
5C	Incineration and open burning of waste	0.20	0.23	0.30	0.28	0.28	0.32	0.33	0.34	0.35
5D	Waste water treatment and discharge	157	166	163	170	172	174	177	180	182
5E	Other	19	20	20	24	24	21	21	21	21
	Total	1763	1513	1190	1175	1153	1161	1126	1087	1064

7.7 Source specific recalculations

For the solid waste disposal, a reduction in the projected emission of 10-20 %, has occurred, which is due to a change in the content of organic degradable carbon in the waste type sludge (Nielsen et al., 2016).

For category 5B Biological treatment of solid waste, an increase in the projected emission from 7 to 33 % is due to the emissions from manure-based biogas plants in sub-category 5.b.2, which were not included in the last emission projection report.

For category 5D Wastewater treatment and discharge, there is a decrease in the CO_2 eqv emissions of 27 % in 1990 decreasing to 4 % in 2015 and forward. This is due to an update in the emission factor for the indirect N_2O emissions according to the new IPCC guidelines (2006), which is most pronounced in

1990 compared to 2015 as the amount of N in the effluent wastewater is highest in 1990 decreasing throughout the time.

7.8 References

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8 LULUCF

The emission of GHGs from the LULUCF sector (Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry) primarily includes the emission of CO_2 from land use, small amounts of N_2O from disturbance of soils not included in the agricultural sector and CH_4 emission from Grassland, Wetlands and wild fires in the LULUCF sector.

The LULUCF sector is subdivided into six major categories:

- Forest (FL)
- Cropland (CL)
- Grassland (GL)
- Wetlands (WE) subdivided into fully water covered and partly water covered
- Settlements (SE)
- Other Land (OL)

The projections are made based on the best available knowledge of the past development in the land use in Denmark and expectations for the future. Regarding the methodology for estimation of the sources / sinks from the different sectors, see Chapter 7 in Nielsen et al. (2017). Furthermore, the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (IPCC 2006) and the 2013 Wetlands Supplement (IPCC 2014) have been taken into account.

Approximately two thirds of the total Danish land area are cultivated and 14.3 per cent is forest, see Figure 8.1. Intensive cultivation and large numbers of animals exert a high pressure on the landscape and regulations have been adopted to reduce this pressure. The adopted policy aims at doubling the forested area within the next 80-100 years, at restoring former wetlands and establishment of protected national parks. In Denmark, almost all natural habitats and all forests are protected. Therefore, only limited conversions from forest or WE into CL or GL have occurred and are expected to occur in the future.

Figure 8.1 shows the land use in 1990, 2010 and the expected land use in 2035. A continuous increase in FL and SE is expected, at the expense of primarily the CL area. It should be noted that the definition of the LULUCF sectors differs slightly from the normal Danish land use definitions and the distribution shown will therefore differ from other national statistics.

Land use conversions (LUC) affect whether a category is a sink or a source. In the following, emissions by sources are provided as positive values (+) and removals by sinks as negative values (-).

The figures reflects the reporting under the Convention. This implies that an area, which has undergone LUC, is kept in the corresponding land use change category for 20 years. After this period, the area is moved to land remaining land.

Under the Kyoto Protocol, Denmark has elected Cropland Management (CM) and Grazing Land Management (GM) under article 3.4 to meet its reduction commitments besides the obligatory Afforestation, Reforestation and Deforestation (ARD) under article 3.3 and Forest Management (FM) under article 3.4. Since land, which is converted from one category to another (e.g. from CL to SE) cannot be omitted from the reporting obligation under the Kyoto Protocol, the actual estimates in each category reported under the Convention, may not be the same as accounted under the Kyoto Protocol, see Section 8.10. The reported values in section 8.10 have 1990 as base year.

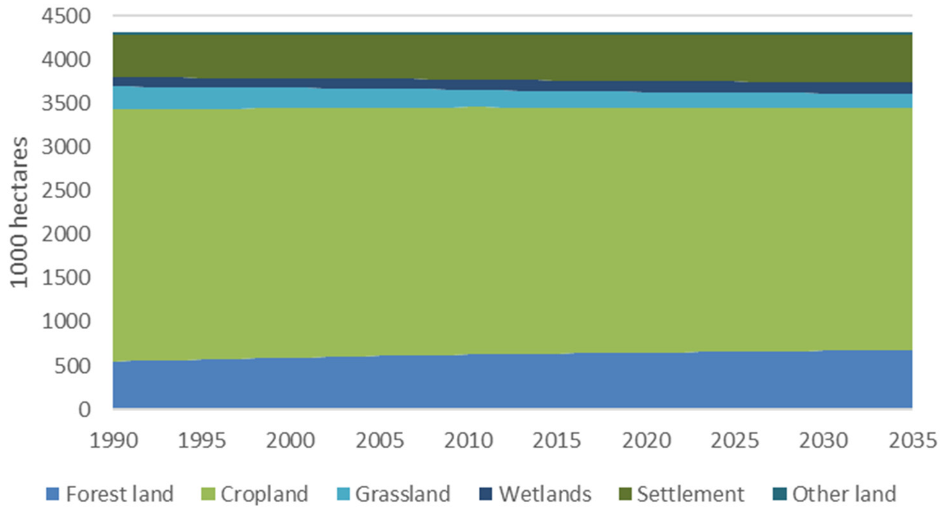

Figure 8.1 Land area use 1990-2035.

Table 8.1.a and b show the projected average land use changes between the different land use categories. Two distinct periods have been chosen, from 2016-2020 and from 2021-2035. In the Finance Act, in the first period, an average increase of land converted to WE of 6810 ha is expected due to subsidized plans for making more WE on agricultural soil (Finance Act, 2017). As there are no financial allocations for converting agricultural land to WE after 2020, the projection does not include LUC from CL and GL to WE from 2021 and onwards. Conversion of FL to WE is expected to continue with 25 ha per year from 2020 and onwards due to clearcutting in the forests.

As the WE restoration plan is targeted agricultural organic soils, the area of organic agricultural soils will decrease too. Overall it is assumed that approximately 5000 hectares in the Land Use Matrix (LUM) will undergo LUC every year. Primarily due to the continuous afforestation and the demand for SE and infrastructure purposes.

Table 8.1a The general annual land use change in hectares per year from 2016-2020.

	Settlement	Lake	Forest	Grassland	Christmas trees	Other land	Wetland	Cropland	Total, ha per year
Settlement		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest	18	8		19	300	0	25	83	454
Christmas trees	0	1	21		24	0	1	144	191
Grassland	564	20	400	187		0	477	15000	16649
Other land	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
Wetland, partly water covered	0	0	0	0	1	0		6	7
Cropland	762	137	1500	382	15000	0	477		18258
Total, ha per year	1345	166	1921	589	15325	0	980	15233	35558

Table 8.1b The general annual land use change in hectares per year from 2021-2035.

	Settlement	Lake	Forest	Grassland	Christmas trees	Other land	Wetland	Cropland	Total, ha per year
Settlement		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest	17	8		19	43	0	25	23	135
Christmas trees	0	1	20		23	0	1	139	184
Grassland	544	20	400	181		0	0	15000	16144
Other land	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
Wetland, partly water covered	0	0	0	0	1	0		6	7
Cropland	735	132	1500	369	15000	0	0		17735
Total, ha per year	1297	160	1920	568	15067	0	25	15168	34205

When LUC is taking place, fixed factors are generally used for the direct changes / losses. The most important emission factors are given in Table 8.2.

Table 8.2 Emission factors used in the projection until 2035.

		Carbon stock
Default amount of living biomass	Cropland	11.875 tonnes dry matter (dm)/ha
	Grassland	8.360 tonnes dm/ha
	Wetlands	13.680 tonnes dm/ha
	Settlement	4.400 tonnes dm/ha
Default amount of C in mineral soils	Forest	142 tonnes C/ha
	Cropland	121 tonnes C/ha
	Grassland	142 tonnes C/ha
	Wetlands	No changes assumed when converted from other land uses
	Settlements	96.7 tonnes C/ha (80 % of CL)
		Emissions
Soil	Crop in rotation: Organic soils >12 % OC	11.5 tonnes C/ha/yr 13 kg N_2O-N/ha/yr
	Crop in rotation: Organic soils 6-12 % OC	5.75 tonnes C/ha/yr 6.25 kg N_2O-N /ha/yr
	Abandoned areas in Cropland and Grassland: Organic soils >12 %	3.6 tonnes C/ha/yr 39 kg CH_4/ha/yr
	Abandoned areas in Cropland and Grassland: Organic soils 6-12 % OC	1.8 tonnes C/ha/yr
	Permanent Grassland: Organic soils >12 % OC	8.4 tonnes C/ha/yr 16 kg CH_4/ha/yr 8.2 kg N_2O-N /ha/yr
	Permanent Grassland: Organic soils 6-12 % OC	4.2 tonnes C/ha/yr 4.1 kg N_2O-N /ha/yr
	Forest land, drained: Organic soils >12 % OC	2.6 tonnes C/ha/yr 2.5 kg CH_4/ha/yr 2.8 kg N_2O-N /ha/yr
	Wetlands, >12 kg OC	0 kg C/ha/yr 0 kg N_2O-N/ha/yr 288 kg CH_4/ha/yr
	Peat extraction areas	Excavated peat + 2.8 tonnes C/ha/yr 6.1 kg CH_4/ha/yr 0.3 kg N_2O-N /ha/yr

Table 8.3 Overall emission estimates from the LULUCF sector from 1990 to 2035.

	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
4. Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry, C_2O (kt CO_2 eqv)	4,902.1	4,207.7	-797.3	4,153.2	2,365.9	1,864.5	2,014.0	1,037.8
A. Forest Land	-553.1	-563.1	-3,739.2	228.8	-350.5	-971.8	-969.9	-2,152.2
1. Forest Land remaining Forest Land	-522.2	-544.4	-3,500.4	-264.8	-161.0	-496.8	-490.4	-1,180.0
2. Land converted to Forest Land	-30.9	-18.6	-238.8	493.6	-189.6	-475.0	-479.5	-972.2
B. Cropland	4,411.7	3,824.9	2,008.2	2,605.8	1,544.7	1,660.9	1,841.4	2,052.7
1. Cropland remaining Cropland	4,417.2	3,830.4	2,028.1	2,655.0	1,617.0	1,733.1	1,913.7	2,126.1
2. Land converted to Cropland	-5.58	-5.5	-19.9	-53.9	-77.2	-77.1	-77.2	-78.3
C. Grassland	931.4	819.2	855.4	1,363.5	1,107.5	1,100.5	1,100.6	1,100.6
1. Grassland remaining Grassland	916.8	804.1	786.0	1,153.2	973.9	965.5	962.7	956.8
2. Land converted to Grassland	14.6	15.2	69.4	210.2	133.6	135.0	137.9	143.8
D. Wetlands	101.61	75.5	90.7	55.3	75.8	81.8	49.3	49.4
1. Wetlands remaining Wetlands	100.0	68.3	52.5	41.0	41.0	41.0	8.4	8.4
2. Land converted to Wetlands	1.6	7.2	38.2	14.3	34.8	40.8	40.9	40.9
E. Settlements	12.9	25.2	59.5	71.3	81.7	90.4	99.2	108.0
1. Settlements remaining Settlements	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
2. Land converted to Settlements	12.9	25.2	59.5	71.3	80.7	89.4	98.2	107.0
F. Other Land	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
G. Harvested Wood Products	-2.4	25.8	-71.9	-171.5	-93.3	-97.3	-106.6	-120.6

Note: Positive figures (+) denotes sources, negative figures (-) denotes sinks.

The overall expected emission trends are shown in Table 8.3. The Danish forests are expected to be a steady sink in the coming years, which is primarily due to the expectations of an increase of forest area with the related increase in Carbon (C) stock.

In total from 1990 to 2035, an afforestation of 136 774 hectares is expected, while the deforestation is only expected to include 18 059 hectares. Half of the deforestation area is conversion of Christmas trees in agricultural rotation back to CL. These areas have a limited amount of C stock. The other half of the deforestation area is due to conversion to SE and new roads, or more open areas in the forests. FL remaining FL is expected to be a small sink in the near future.

CL and GL are major sources, primarily due to the large area with cultivated organic soil in Denmark. The steady extensification of the CL area on organic soil towards permanent GL and the conversion to WE, leads to a decrease in emission until 2035. Currently, the agricultural mineral soils are near a C balance, but in the future the C stock in mineral agricultural soils is expected to increase, as a general increase in the harvest yield of 5 % is expected, because the Danish farmers are allowed to increase the fertilization rate from 2016 and onwards. As CL is dominated by large emissions from organic soils, the increased C stock in mineral soils will give a reduction in the overall emission from CL.

The area reported under GL is assumed stable with only minor changes.

For WE, only emissions from managed WE are reported. The overall trend for WE is a decreasing emission from WE remaining WE, caused by a decreasing peat excavation in Denmark. Peat excavation is expected to cease completely by 2029.

SE is expected to have increasing emissions, because of the steady LUC to SE and especially from CL. The increasing emissions are caused by a loss of Soil Organic Carbon (SOC), because the default C stock in SE is lower than for the land, from which it is converted.

Harvested Wood Products is estimated to be a small sink due to an increased logging in the Danish forests.

8.1 Forest

Department of Geosciences and Natural Resource Management at the University of Copenhagen (IGN) is responsible for the reporting of GHG emission from the Danish forests. This projection includes data provided by IGN 6th January 2017.

The parameters provided in the IGNs projection, are identically with those used in the national inventory (Nielsen et al. 2017).

Since 1990, the forested area has increased. This is expected to continue in the future, caused by a Danish policy aim to double the forest area from 1980 to 2080. Afforestation is expected to take place on 1920 hectares per year in the future. Christmas trees, also those grown on agricultural soils, are included in FL. The Danish forests are well protected and only limited deforestation is expected to occur. The deforestation is mainly due to development of infrastructure, and to a limited extent also due to an opening of the state forest, where small forest areas are turned into open spaces. These spaces are converted into GL. Only limited deforestation on land for SE and infrastructure is assumed. Deforestation is normally low in Denmark, around 130-150 hectares per year. However, in the projection for 2016-2017 a larger area of approximately 600 hectares per year is assumed. This is due to new information on some areas that was previously classified as FL, but after closer examination has turned out to be GL. They are therefore converted to GL in 2016-2017 in the LUM. Based on our experience with the land use data, only little new information on deforestation on agricultural land will be available and therefore the deforestation rate will return to normal in the future. The total C stock in the Danish forests is generally expected to increase annually with 1300–1600 kt CO_2. However, as the age distribution is towards many old trees, an unexpected increase in cutting (e.g. in case of increasing prices for wood) may take place in the future and reduce the increase in C stock.

8.2 Cropland

Agriculture occupies the major part of the Danish territory. In total, approximately 2.7 million hectares are utilised for agricultural activities of which crops in rotation covers the far majority.

CL is subdivided into four types: Agricultural CL, which is the agricultural area defined by Statistics Denmark, Wooden agricultural crops, which are fruit trees, willow, Christmas trees on CL etc., Hedgerows and small biotopes and “other agricultural land”. The latter is defined as the difference between the area in the national statistics and the CL area defined by satellite monitoring and cadastral information. This area varies slightly between years, due to annual differences in the agricultural area reported by Statistics Denmark.

In CL, three different C pools are accounted for: above ground living biomass, below ground living biomass and SOC. The major part of the CL area is annual crops. Approximately 60 000 hectares are hedgerows or small biotopes that do not meet the definition of forest.

8.2.1 Agricultural cropland

The area with CL has decreased over the last 20 years, primarily due to urbanisation and afforestation. This is expected to continue in the future. According to Statistics Denmark, the area with agricultural crops has declined with 141 000 hectares from 1990 to 2000 or 14 100 hectares per year. From 2000 to 2010, the reduction in the area with agricultural crops was only 600 hectares. This variation is, beside the general declining area, due to differences in the reporting to Statistics Denmark. However, and even more important is the EU subsidiary system, which has changed and thus resulted in more agricultural CL reported to Statistics Denmark than previously. The LUM shows more conservative figures, as land, which is not reported in other Land Use sectors, will remain in the CL sector. From 1990 to 2010, 60 000 hectares have left CL with higher rates in the 1990’s than in the following decade. The reduced conversion of agricultural land to other land uses can be attributed to less need of land for SE and other infrastructure. Because of the difference between the CL area and the actual cultivated agricultural area, an average loss of 7000 hectares of cultivated agricultural land is assumed in the C stock calculation in CL with C-TOOL (https://www.statistikbanken.dk, table AFG07). In most recent years, the LUM shows that approximately 4800 ha per year is leaving to other land use categories and the remaining is reported in CL and GL. An interannual conversion between CL and GL and vice versa is estimated to 15 000 ha per year for technical reasons. This conversion has no impact on the overall emission estimates.

8.2.2 Methodology

By default, the amount/change of living biomass in CL is estimated as the amount of living biomass at its peak, e.g. just before harvest. This peak is estimated as the average barley yield for the 10-year period 1999 to 2008.

Due to a reduced area with agricultural CL, an average loss of biomass of approximately 140 kt CO_2 eqv per year is expected. This is partly counteracted by an increase in the amount of living biomass in the land class to which it is converted.

The change in SOC in mineral agricultural soils is estimated with C-TOOL (Ver 2.3) (Taghizadeh-Toosi, 2015). C-TOOL is used for all mineral soils in both CL and GL. Changes in SOC stocks in areas, which should refer to GL (Section 4C) is therefore reported under 4B. C-TOOL is a dynamic 3-pooled soil C model, which uses annual C input and C stock in soil as driving parameters. Ver. 2.3 is an updated version where some factors are adjusted compared to the previous version. This means that this projection differ from the previous projections in terms of C stock in agricultural soils. C-TOOL is run on eight separate regions, and further subdivided into two or three soil types depending on the soil types within the county. The input to C-TOOL is the amount of straw and roots returned to soil based on actual crop yield, areas with different crop types and applied animal manure (amount of volatile substance) as reported in the agricultural sector. Based on this, C-TOOL estimates the degradation of Soil Organic Matter and returns the net annual change in C. C-TOOL Ver. 2.3 has been used for this projection. The average crop yield for the years 2006-2015 is used as input to estimate a reference yield level in 2015. For the last 18 years there have been a restriction on the farmers N use in Denmark. This was partly abandoned in 2016. The higher N-quota is expected to increase the crop yield by five percent for all crop types from 2016 to 2017 (Leif Knudsen, SEGES, personal com.). Furthermore, a future annual increase in the crop yields of 0.5 % per year from 2017-2035 is assumed, caused by improved varieties and better management. For each region, a linear increasing temperature regime is estimated according to estimation of temperature increase in Denmark by Madsen et al. (2012) with the KNMI model (Koninklijk Nederlands Meteorologisch Instituut (Royal Nederlands Meteorological Institute)), where an approximate increase of 1.5°C in the temperature from the average of 1961-1990 to 2040, is expected.

Currently a re-evaluation of the Danish agricultural regulation is ongoing aiming to move from a general regulation to individual regulation on farm level. This change will affect the future area with especially catch crops. Catch crops accounts for approximately 240 000 hectares in 2015 increasing to 501 000 hectares in 2021 adding biomass to the SOC stock. No changes in the distribution of the currently grown crops is assumed. No further removal of straw and other crop residues are foreseen in this projection.

Currently, the agricultural soils are estimated to be in a nearly steady state (except for the sandy soils in Jutland where an annual increase in the SOC stock is estimated). However, an increase in SOC has been estimated for the recent years due to high reported crop yields (Figure 8.2 and Figure 8.3). The blue line indicates the amount of C as SOC and the red line indicates the total C stock, including crop residues. Due to the expected higher input of organic matter to the mineral soils in the near future due to the yield increase, the overall trend will be an increased carbon stock in the agricultural soil until a new equilibrium state is reached. With the current expectation to crop yields and temperature development, this is not foreseen to take place until past 2080.

Figure 8.3 shows the reported and the expected annual emissions from mineral soils in kt CO_2 per year. Due to high yields in most recent years, a sink has been estimated up to 2015. This sink will increase further in the near future due to expected yield increase. After 2020, the annual sink will slightly decrease. The overall annual sink in mineral soils in the first coming years is expected to be around 1200-1400 kt CO_2 per year.

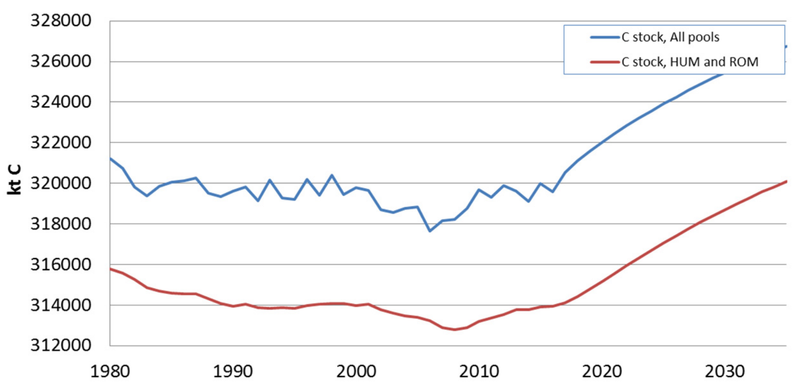

Figure 8.2 Total estimated carbon stock in mineral soils in Cropland and Grassland, kt C.

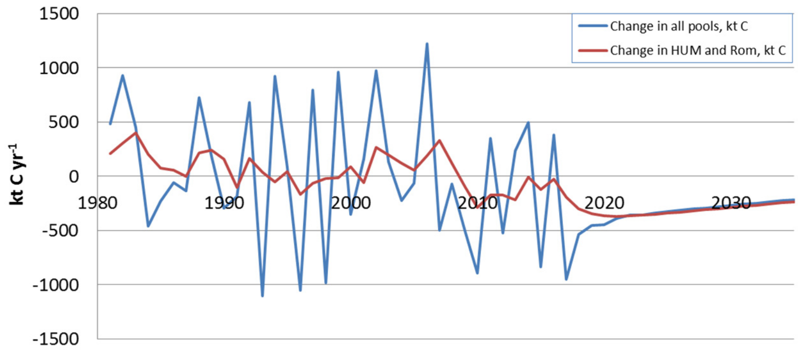

Figure 8.3 Annual emissions from mineral soils in Cropland and Grassland, kt CO_2 per year.

The emissions from organic soils from CL are based on high organic soils with an Organic Carbon (OC) content >12 % OC and soils having a medium soil OC, 6-12 %. The 6 % limit is the traditional limit for organic soils in the Danish soil classification system from 1975. Soils having 6-12 % OC is given emission factors, which are half of what have been measured in soils having > 12 % OC. Very few measured values can be found for these soils. However, during drainage a continuous degradation of the OC will take place until an equilibrium state is obtained between input and degradation, which is around 2-3 % OC in most cultivated mineral soils.

The area of organic soils with annual crops or grass in rotation is based on data from the EU subsidy register and a new soil map for organic soils from 2010 (Tørv2010). The new soil map has shown a decrease in the area with organic soils in Denmark. It is assumed to be very precise. Using the 2010 boundary of agricultural land on the soil map from 1975, an area of 70 107 hectares with >12 % OC was identified. In 2010 54 288 hectares with organic soils could be found within CL and the remaining within GL. The area of soils having 6-12 % OC in 1975 were > 40 000 hectares, and in 2010 it had decreased to 33 958 hectares. The change is attributed to the fact that the Danish organic soils are very shallow, and due to the high losses of CO_2 caused by drainage and cultivation, they are rapidly depleted of organic matter.

The data from the EU subsidy register include information on areas where the farmers apply for subsidies as well as for other crops, which are mandatory to report. The register data from 2011 to 2015 show that the registered area has been reduced by 1200-1500 ha on organic soils per year (>12% OC). Analysing data for recently established WE show that only 16.7 % of the established WE area is on organic soils (> 12 % OC) in 2011-2015. This implies that only around 200 ha of the organic soils (>12% OC) can be found on land registered as WE. The remaining area with organic soils outside the registry is therefore still located in CL and GL. The emission from these abandoned areas is estimated to 3.6 t C/ha/yr, based on the emission factor for shallow-drained nutrient rich organic soils from the 2013 WE Supplement (IPCC, 2014).

The expected total converted agricultural land converted to WE from 2016 to 2020 is shown in Table 8.4 combined with the expected area with organic soils. Although it is expected that Denmark will continue to establish WE after 2020 to reduce N and P leaching, no areas have been assumed converted to WE after 2020, as no funding for this conversion has been decided yet.

Table 8.4 Expected areas converted to WE in 2016-2020 (from the Finance Act 2017).

Year		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Governmental Budget, ha	CO_2 projects, ha	270	190	140	450	450
	N-Wetlands, ha	600	900	1180	730	760
	P-Wetlands, ha	105	115	120	400	400
	Total area, ha	975	1205	1440	1580	1610
Share on >12 % OM	Organic soils (demand)	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
	N- and P-Wetlands, Observed 2011-2015 (GIS)	0.165	0.165	0.165	0.165	0.165
Share of projected area on agricultural soils		0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Agri. Area, ha (>12 % OC) converted to WE, per year		223	217	224	367	370

As mentioned above, areas of organic soils reported within the EU subsidiary system have decreased. The reason for this is not clear. The most plausible explanation is that these soils subside due to oxidation of the organic matter and combined with no possibilities for further drainage, makes the areas unsuitable for agricultural production. In the inventory, an emission factor of 3.6 tonnes C per ha per year is used from the 2013 Wetland supplement for these soils (Table 2.1) (IPCC 2014) equivalent to nutrient-rich shallow-drained organic soils.

The applied emission factor for CO_2 from organic soils is 11.5 tonnes C per ha for annual crops and for grass in rotation. Drained GL on organic soils outside annual rotation has a lower emission factor of 8.4 tonnes C per ha per year combined with a CH_4 emission factor of 16 kg per ha per year. N_2O emissions are reported in the agricultural chapter. For shallow-drained nutrient rich organic soils, a CH_4 emission factor of 39 kg per ha per year from the 2013 Wetland Supplement is used (IPCC, 2014).

The total area with organic soils and their emissions reported in CL and GL is shown in Table 8.5.

Table 8.5 Areas with and emission from organic soils. Only CO_2 emissions are included.

	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Cropland, organic area, inside fields > 6 % OC, ha	115398	101822	88158	79566	81492	77613	81492	77613
Cropland, organic area, outside fields > 6 % OC, ha	0	0	0	3289	3878	3878	3878	3878
Grassland, organic area, >6 % OC, ha	33772	29799	26097	29923	29009	29009	29009	29009
Cropland, emission, > 6 % OC, kt CO_2 eqv	3929.7	3467.4	3003.2	2705.0	2651.0	2651.0	2651.0	2651.0
Grassland, emission, >6 % OC, kt CO_2 eqv	838.7	740.0	648.7	743.1	718.2	718.2	718.2	718.2
Total emission, kt CO_2 eqv	4768.4	4207.4	3652.0	3448.1	3369.2	3369.2	3369.2	3369.2

Projections of the area of cultivated organic soils are based on data from the Finance Act for 2017 (www.fm.dk/publikationer/2017/finanslov-for-2017). The Finance Act indicates subsidies for areas converted to WE. Table 8.5 shows the area, which will get support for conversion to WE until 2020. Three different types of WE is recognized. WE with the aim of reducing CO_2 emissions. For these WE, it is mandatory that 75 % of the project area must be within the soil organic map (Tørv2010). For WE, which are constructed to reduce the leaching of nitrogen (N) and phosphorous (P) there are no demands to location on organic soils. For these areas, is it expected that 16.5% of the area is of organic soils (>12 % OC). This 16.5 % share is an average for constructed N and P WE in the period 2011-2015. The areas referred to in the Finance Act are the project areas, which also include natural habitats and other land, and not only the agricultural area. Therefore, a correction factor of 0.7 has been implemented based on expert judgement in former WE restorations projects.

N_2O emissions from cultivated CL are reported in the agricultural sector.

The emission from CL is expected to decrease from 4 412 kt CO_2 eqv in 1990 to 2 605 kt CO_2 eqv in 2015 (Table 8.3) and to continue to decrease with the lowest emission around 2020 (1545 kt CO_2 eqv). From 2020, the annual emission is expected to increase slightly to 2053 in 2035. This may seem contradictory to an increasing C stock in mineral soils. The explanation derives from a combination of a constant area of organic soils from 2020 combined with a decreasing C sequestration rate in mineral soils. The lower C sequestration is taking place because the mineral soils are approaching a new equilibrium state between the annual organic matter input and the degradation of organic matter in mineral soils, giving less and less sequestration each year.

8.2.3 Perennial wooden crops

Perennial wooden crops in CL covers fruit trees, fruit plantations and energy crops and Christmas trees grown on CL. Fruit trees are marginal in Denmark and cover only around 7 800 hectares in 2015. No changes in the area with fruit trees are expected. The area with willow as energy crop is expected to be stable on 5 478 hectares as in 2015, as there are currently no incentives to increase the area. A possible increase in this area has only very marginal effect on the emission estimates, as the area is harvested every 2-3 year and thus no larger amounts of C in living biomass is present in the willow plantations.

8.2.4 Hedgerows and small biotopes

The area with hedgerows and small biotopes not meeting the definition of forest, is today around 60 000 hectares in the defined CL area. An analysis has shown that the area has not changed significantly over the last 20 years, although there is very high dynamic in the landscape as old hedgerows are removed and replaced with new ones to facilitate new farming technologies. Establishing hedgerows and small biotopes are partly subsidised by the Danish government. For the period 2017-2020, the Danish Ministry of Finance has allocated 9.6 million DKK for planting / replanting new hedgerows. The effect of this has not been included in the projection, as we are currently missing data for the removal of old hedges.

8.3 Grassland

GL is defined as permanent grassland and areas without perennial vegetation meeting the forest definition. Grass in rotation is reported under CL.

A total of 188 213 hectares is reported in the GL sector in 2015. The area is expected to decrease to 164 850 hectares in 2035. This reduction should not be seen as a general reduction in the area with permanent GL, but more as a reflection on the larger annual conversion between CL and GL, which is very difficult to predict combined with the loss of agricultural land to primarily SE and FL. The Danish reporting is based on information from the EU subsidiary system for each land parcel. In this system, the actual crop grown on each field is known. As the farmers reporting for a given field often changes from annual crops to GL, this information adds a lot of ‘noise’ to the reporting system because a high share of the agricultural land, either CL or GL, is reported in the category "Land converted". It should be mentioned here, that the GL definition differs from the one used by Statistics Denmark for permanent GL and includes heath land and other marginal areas, which are not reported in the other land use categories. Therefore, areas reported here for GL are not comparable to data from Statistics Denmark.

The amount of living biomass in GL is limited and only minor changes are foreseen.

For drained organic soils in GL > 12 % OC, which can be found inside geographically located fields in the field maps, an average emission of 8 400 kg C per ha per year (national figure) is assumed, combined with a CH_4 emission of 16 kg CH_4 per ha per year (IPCC 2014).

N_2O emissions from cultivated GL are reported in the agricultural sector.

Although no major changes in GL is assumed. GL will continuously be a net source of around 1 100 kt CO_2 eqv per year (Table 8.3) due to the reported drained organic soils.

8.4 Wetlands

Wetlands (WE) are defined as peat land where peat excavation takes place, and restored WE. Emissions from wetlands occurring before 1990 are not reported. Due to the intensive utilisation of the Danish area for farming purposes, WE restoration has taken place for many years for environmental reasons.

8.4.1 Peat land

Peat excavation is taking place at three locations in Denmark. The sites are managed by Pindstrup Mosebrug A/S (www.pindstrup.dk). In total, it is estimated that 800 hectares are under influence of peat excavation, although the current open area for peat excavation is around 400 hectares. Pindstrup Mosebrug A/S is operating under a 10-year licence. The license has recently been renewed (Pindstrup Mosebrug, pers. com). It is therefore not expected that any major changes will take place until the new licence expire in 2028. From 2029, no peat excavation is expected in Denmark.

The emission is estimated as a degradation of peat on the soil surface and an immediate oxidation of the excavated peat, which is mainly used for horticultural purposes.

In 2015, 156 000 m^3 of peat were excavated. The total emission from this is estimated to 40.74 kt CO_2 and 0.000377 kt N_2O per year.

8.4.2 Re-established Wetlands

Only emissions from re-established WE are included in the WE category. Emissions from naturally occurring wetlands, has not been estimated. Some larger WE restoration projects were carried out in the 1990's. Lately, only smaller areas have been converted. Previous GIS analyses of restored WE have shown that only approximately 70 % of the re-established WE is located in areas where agricultural fields could be identified. If the WE is established on previous unmanaged GL, the impact on the emission estimates may be limited. This is also the case if the WE are established on mineral soils because large changes only occur if the WE are established on drained organic soils.

There has been a large variation in the area converted to restored WE within the past years. In the projection, an average conversion of 477 ha per year is used for 2016-2020 (Table 8.1.a) from CL to WE and 477 ha from GL to WE - in total, 935 ha per year. This is the annual average in the period 2016-2020 multiplied with 0.7, which is the assumed share on CL and GL (Table 8.4). From 2020, no conversion to WE from CL and GL is made.

The new WE are divided into fully covered water bodies (lakes) and partly water covered WE. Based on historical figures, is it assumed that 19 % of all new WE are converted to lakes.

The new partly water covered WE are assumed to be in zero balance with the environment in terms of the C stock. This means that no losses or gains are assumed in the soil CS. Only emissions of CH_4 occur. The new 2013 Wetlands Supplement assumes a net emission of 288 kg CH_4 emission from the WE. This has been implemented in the projection for partly water covered WE, but not for lakes and other fully water covered areas.

The overall expected emission trend for WE remaining WE are shown in Table 8.3. In recent years, the emission from managed WE has been estimated to around 55-60 kt CO_2 eqv per year. This is expected to continue until the peat excavation has ceased around year 2028. From 2028, the CH_4 emission from the partly water saturated areas dominates the emission from managed WE, and corresponds to around 1.25 kt CH_4 per year equivalent to 50 kt CO_2 eqv per year in 2035.

8.5 Settlements

The need for areas for housing and other infrastructure has resulted in an increase in the SE area from 1990 to 2015 of 34 960 hectare or 1398 hectare per year. In 2011, the Danish Nature Agency estimated the need for SE areas in the vicinity of Copenhagen to 1250 hectares per year for the period 2013 to 2025 (Danish Nature Agency, 2011). To this should be added the SE in the remaining part of Denmark as well as areas for roads and other purposes. It is assumed that the historic increase in SE will continue in the future and mainly result from conversion of CL.

The overall expected emission trend is shown in Table 8.3. Land converted to SE is considered a source of CO_2 because the C stock in land use categories other than SE is higher than in SE areas. In GL and CL, the general C stock in mineral soils is 121-142 tonnes C per ha. In SE, it is assumed that a new equilibrium of 96.7 tonnes C per ha is reached after 100 years. The estimated new equilibrium stage is 80 % of the value in CL and according to the IPCC 2006 Guidelines (IPCC, 2006), as no Danish data are available. Consequently, the emission from converted soils will continue for many years.

8.6 Other Land

Other Land (OL) is defined as sandy beaches and sand dunes without or with only sparse vegetation. The total area is 26 433 hectares in all years. No changes in the area are foreseen in the future. The C stock in these soils is very low and almost absent in terms of living biomass. No emissions are expected from these areas.

8.7 Fires

Forest fires are very seldom in Denmark and only as wild fires. In general, between 0 and 2 hectares are burned per year. Controlled burning of heathland to maintain the heath is carried out by the Danish Nature Agency. Previously, around 300 hectares were burned every year. In recent years, more areas have been burned, resulting in around 700-800 hectares burned area every year. These very small areas are not assumed to have any influence on the C stock of living biomass as regeneration takes place very fast. The emissions from these fires are included in Table 8.3.

Table 8.5 Emission from forest wild fires and controlled burning of heath land.

	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Forest area burned, ha	150.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Heathland area burned, ha	47.0	121.6	359.0	714.0	796.0	796.0	796.0	796.0
Total burned area, ha	197.0	121.6	359.0	714.0	796.0	796.0	796.0	796.0
Emission, CH_4, Gg	0.0261	0.0002	0.0006	0.0012	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013
Emission, N_2O, Gg	0.0014	0.0000	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Total, Gg CO_2 eqv	1.0855	0.0106	0.0313	0.0622	0.0694	0.0694	0.0694	0.0694

8.8 Harvested Wood Products

The category Harvested Wood Products is assumed to be a steady sink for the coming years, corresponding to around 100 kt CO_2 eqv. The steady sink is due to the continuously increasing C stock in the Danish forest, which has been logged.

8.9 Total emission

The total emission was shown in Table 8.3. Including all land categories, the LULUCF sector is assumed to be a decreasing net emitter of CO_2 from 4153 kt CO_2 eqv in 2015 to 1038 kt CO_2 eqv in 2035. The large drained and cultivated area with organic soils in Denmark is responsible for an emission of 3300-3400 kt CO_2 per year and thus a major contributor of the total Danish emission from LULUCF.

Conversion of organic soils from annual crops into permanent GL will reduce the emission to about two-thirds. However, the emission will not be totally removed, unless the conversion includes a raised water table to prevent a degradation of the organic matter in the dry GL.

Because Denmark has a high share of agricultural land, most LUCs are from CL to other land use categories. In general, CL has the highest C stock of living biomass, so conversions from CL to other categories will result in a loss of C in living biomass and as such in emission. The reason for the loss is that the current C stock for annual crops is defined as when the maximum C stock is in the field. Conversion of CL having a high amount of C in living biomass into other categories with a lower amount of living biomass like urban areas, will therefore cause an overall loss of C.

Increasing the input of organic matter into the agricultural soils to compensate for this loss seems very difficult as only 10-15 % of the annual input of organic matter will add to the SOC, while the remaining very rapidly will be degraded and return to the air as CO_2.

Growing of energy crops will only have marginal effect on the emissions in the LULUCF sector, as only small amounts of C will be stored temporarily in the energy crops before it is harvested.

8.10 Uncertainty

The general emission uncertainty estimates are very high as the LULUCF sector is dealing with biological processes. If the emission factors are kept constant for the whole time series, the uncertainty are low to medium. Generally, the conversion of one land use category to another (except for Forestry) has a low effect on the emission estimates.

The highest interannual uncertainty relates to the use of the dynamic model for estimating the degradation of Soil Organic Matter, C-TOOL. The input data depends on actual harvest yields and the degradation on future temperature regimes in combination with a low annual change compared with a very large C stock in the soil. The total C stock in the agricultural mineral soils has been estimated to approximately 320 Tg C, which is equivalent to 1173 million tonnes of CO_2. Even small changes in the parameters may change the emission prediction substantially. The average temperature in Denmark was very high in 2006-2008 whereas in 2009 and 2010 the average temperature decreased (Figure 8.4). This difference in temperature has an impact on the modelled outcome from C-TOOL. The effect of the cold winter in 2009 could be seen directly in the reported inventory on the emission from agricultural soils. A high uncertainty should therefore be expected for the emission estimate from especially mineral agricultural soils. The uncertainty for the organic soils mainly relate to the uncertainty on the estimate of the absolute emission factor used for these soils. Changes between years are therefore due to actual changes in how the land is utilized.

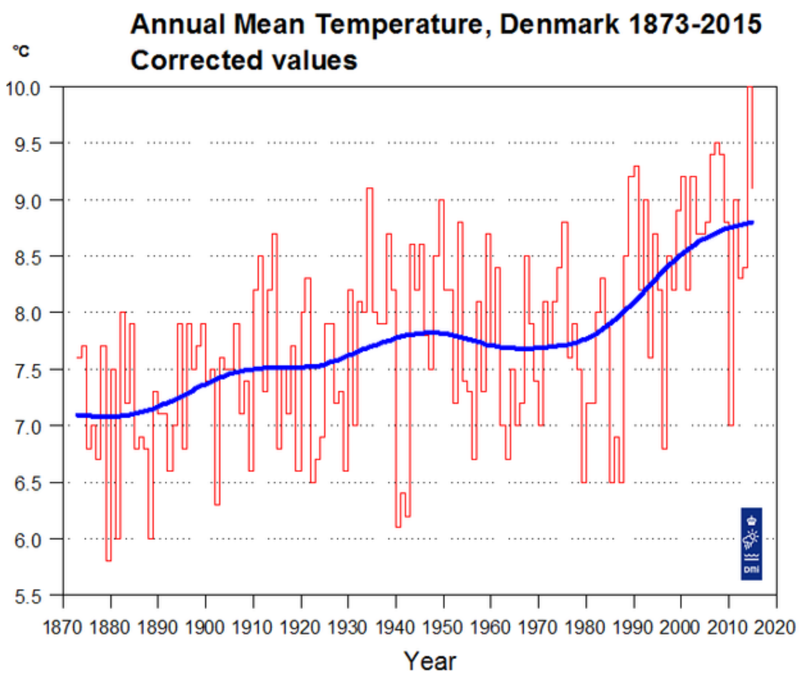

Figure 8.4 Average temperature in Denmark 1873 to 2015 (Cappelen &4 Jørgensen, 2017).

8.11 The Danish Kyoto commitment

In addition to the obligatory inclusion of ARD (article 3.3) and in second commitment period FM, Denmark has elected CM and GM under article 3.4 to meet its reduction commitment. Although, the reduction commitment is based on the national inventory to UNFCCC there are several differences. The major differences are CM and GM, where the reduction is estimated based on the net-net principle. Furthermore, a land area, which belongs to any of the elected land use activities in 1990 cannot leave the commitment, and must therefore be accounted for in the future. It means that land converted from CL to e.g. SE must still be accounted for in the first and all subsequent commitment periods.

In Table 8.6, the projected emissions from ARD, FM, CM and GM until 2035 are shown. As land cannot leave an elected activity, these figures area slightly different from those given in Table 8.3 for CL and GL. The main driver for the decreased emission is the expected increase in C stock in mineral soils and conversion of organic CL and GL to WE. The projected effect of the election of CL and GL management on the Danish reduction commitment is illustrated in Table 8.7. The estimates are based on the current accounting rules. In the projection, afforestation will be a net sink of approximately 720 kt CO_2 eqv per year until 2020 and deforestation would be a source of 84 kt CO_2 eqv per year until 2020. FM will be a net source of around 300 kt CO_2 eqv per year until 2020.

In the second commitment period, afforestation and deforestation is projected to add with 7 578 kt CO_2 eqv to the Danish reduction commitments. FM is expected to add 7 067 kt CO_2 eqv to the Danish reduction commitments in the second commitment period. For CM, the expected increase in crop yield due to the increased N allocation to CL, leads to an increase of the C stock in the soil in the near future and hence contributes to the Danish reduction commitment in the second commitment period compared to the years 2013-2015 (Table 8.7). GM is estimated to add slightly negatively to the Danish reduction commitment in the second commitment period. Because of the problems to distinguish CM and GM activities, CM and GM should be seen as a sum. In the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, GM and GM is expected to add in total 15 700 kt CO_2 eqv to the Danish reduction commitment.

Table 8.6 Projected emission estimates for article 3.3 and 3.4 activities 1990 to 2020, kt CO_2 eqv.

	Year	1990	2008	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Art. 3.3	AR	-30.4	405.2	23.0	-326.8	-607.6	-774.4	-720.5	-719.6	-718.3	-717.0
	D	10.3	90.0	35.8	116.4	252.8	162.1	162.8	84.2	84.4	84.5
Art. 3.4	FM	-498.3	-6884.9	-2546.2	-3774.1	667.7	-151.8	377.2	345.6	328.4	297.0
	CM	4416.2	3635.0	2297.5	3003.9	2542.3	2855.9	2252.2	1821.5	1660.4	1558.3
	GM	932.0	854.0	1181.6	1091.3	1283.6	1142.3	1105.1	1101.9	1096.7	1091.4

Table 8.7 Projected accounting estimates for Afforestation, Deforestation, Forest Management, Cropland Management and Grazing Land Management under the Kyoto Protocol until 2020, kt CO_2 eqv.

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
AR	23.0	-326.8	-607.6	-774.4	-720.5	-719.6	-718.3	-717.0
D	35.8	116.4	252.8	162.1	162.8	84.2	84.4	84.5
FMRL	409.0	409.0	409.0	409.0	409.0	409.0	409.0	409.0
FMRL_tech_corr	-82.6	-82.6	-82.6	-82.6	-82.6	-82.6	-82.6	-82.6
FMRL_corr	326.4	326.4	326.4	326.4	326.4	326.4	326.4	326.4
FM	-2872.6	-4100.5	341.4	-478.2	50.8	19.2	2.0	-29.3
CM	-2118.7	-1412.2	-1873.9	-1560.3	-2164.0	-2594.7	-2755.8	-2857.9
GM	249.6	159.3	351.6	210.4	173.2	169.9	164.7	159.4

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9 Conclusions

In assessing the projection, it is valuable to separate the emissions included in the EU ETS and hence the current projection provides a separate projection of the CO_2 emissions covered by the EU ETS. The CO_2 emissions covered by EU ETS are shown for selected years in Table 9.1. Detailed tables containing the projected emissions are available at:
http://envs.au.dk/videnudveksling/luft/emissioner/emissioninventory/

The historic and projected GHG emissions are shown in Figure 9.1. Projected GHG emissions include the estimated effects of policies and measures implemented until the end of December 2016 and the projection of total GHG emissions is therefore a so-called 'with existing measures' projection.

The main emitting sectors in 2016 are Energy Industries (31 %), Transport (24 %), Agriculture (21 %) and Other Sectors (10 %). For the latter sector the most important sources are fuel combustion in the residential sector. GHG emissions show a stable trend in the projection period from 2016 to 2035. The total emissions in 2016 are estimated to be 50.8 million tonnes CO_2 equivalents and 49.3 million tonnes in 2035. From 1990 to 2016 the emissions decreased by 27 %.

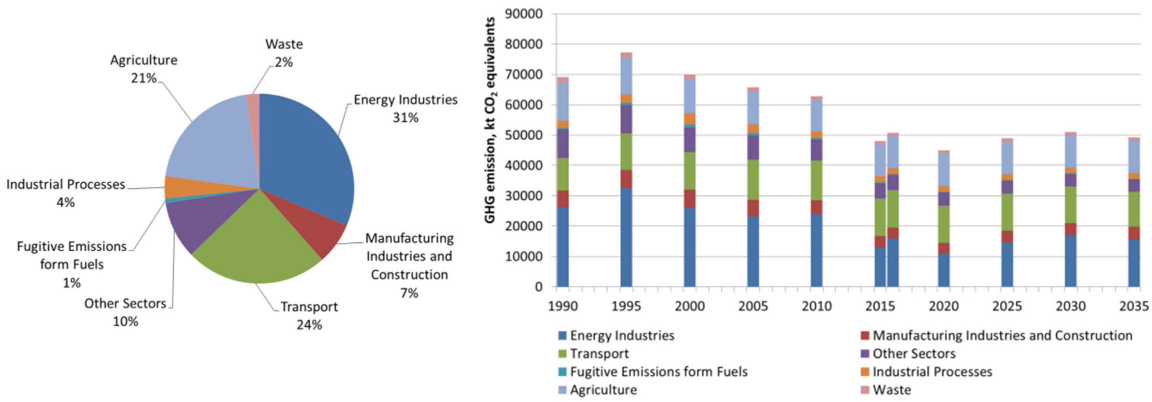

Figure 9.1 Total GHG emissions in CO_2 equivalents. Distribution according to main sectors (2016) and time series for 1990 to 2035.

9.1 Stationary combustion

Stationary combustion includes Energy industries, Manufacturing industries and construction and Other sectors. Other sectors include combustion in commercial/institutional, residential and agricultural plants. The GHG emissions in 2016 from the main source, which is public power and heat production (61 %), are estimated to decrease in the period from 2016 to 2035 (2 %) due to an decrease in the fossil fuel consumption for electricity production in the later part of the time-series. For residential combustion plants a significant decrease in emissions is projected; the emissions decrease by 52 % from 2016 to 2035, due to a lower consumption of fossil fuels. Emissions from manufacturing industries on the other hand increases by 21 %, due to an increase in fossil fuel combustion. The emissions from the other major subsectors remain almost constant over the period.

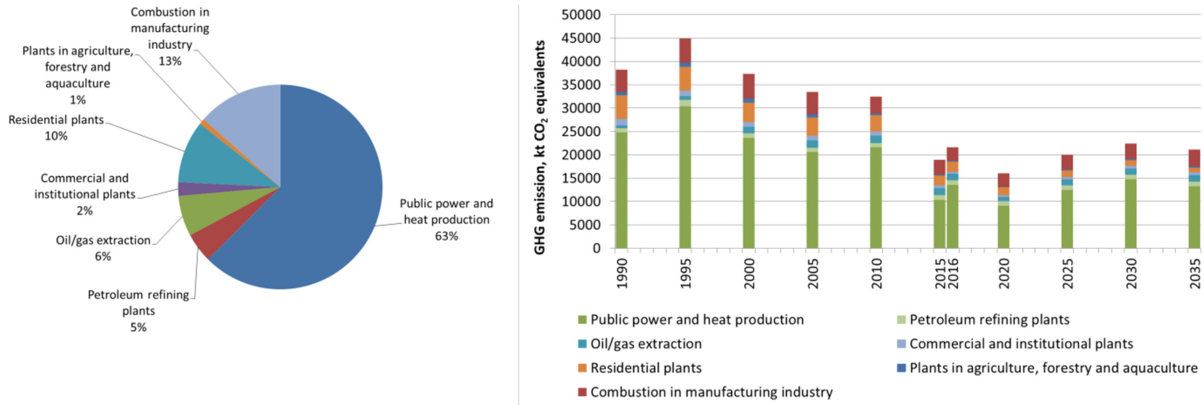

Figure 9.2 GHG emissions in CO_2 equivalents for stationary combustion. Distribution according to sources (2016) and time series for 1990 to 2035.

9.2 Fugitive emissions from fuels

The greenhouse gas emissions from the sector "Fugitive emissions from fuels" show large fluctuations in the historical years 1990-2015, due to emissions from exploration, which occur only in some years with varying amounts of oil and gas flared. Emissions from exploration are not included in the projection, as no projected activity data are available. Emissions are estimated to decrease in the projection period 2016-2035 by 38 %. The decrease mainly owe to expected decrease of offshore flaring in the oil and natural gas extraction. Emissions from extraction of oil and natural gas are estimated to decline over the projection period due to the expectation of a decrease of extracted amounts of natural gas. Emissions of greenhouse gases from other sources are estimated to be constant or nearly constant over the projection period.

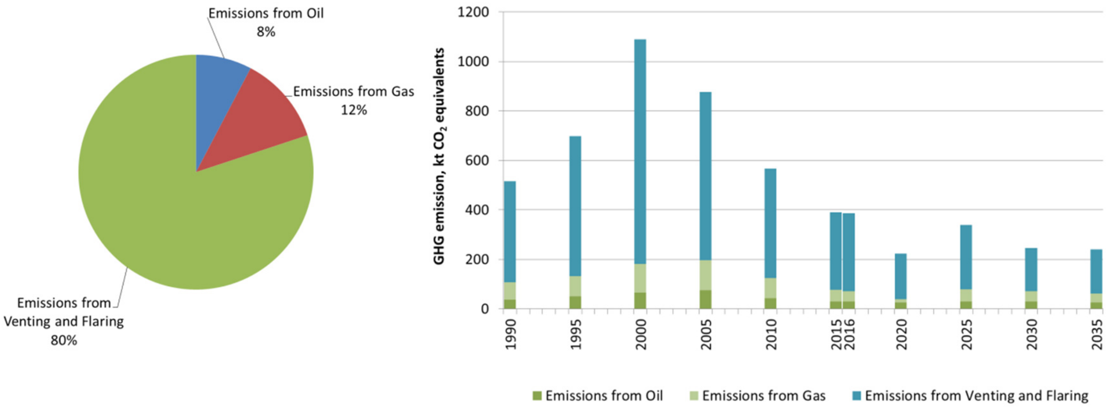

Figure 9.3 GHG emissions in CO_2 equivalents for fugitive emissions. Distribution according to sources for 2016 and time series for 1990 to 2035.

9.3 Industrial processes and product use

The GHG emission from industrial processes and product use increased during the nineties, reaching a maximum in 2000. Closure of a nitric acid / fertiliser plant in 2004 has resulted in a considerable decrease in the GHG emission. The most significant sources of GHG emission in 2016 are mineral industry (mainly cement production) with 55 % and use of substitutes (f-gases) for ozone depleting substances (ODS) (30 %). The corresponding shares in 2035 are expected to be 82 % and 6 %, respectively. Consumption of limestone and the emission of CO_2 from flue gas cleaning are assumed to follow the consumption of coal and waste for generation of heat and power. The GHG emission from this sector will continue to be strongly dependent on the cement production at Denmark's only cement plant.

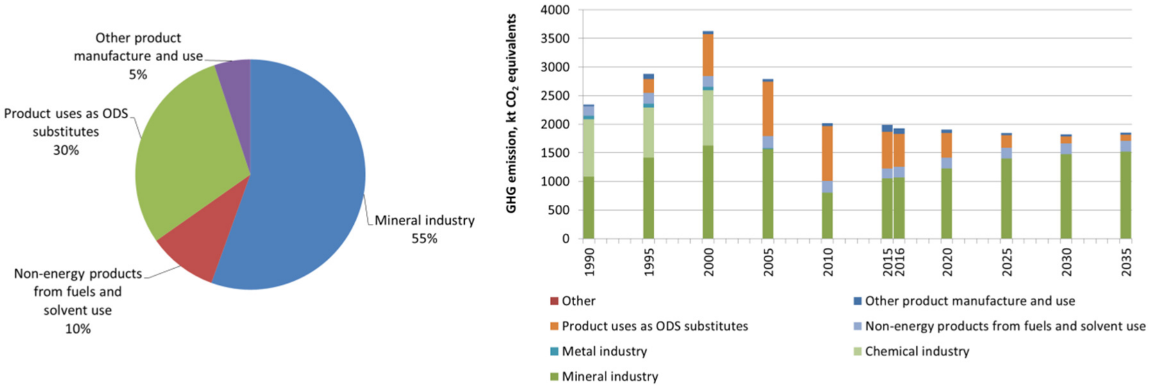

Figure 9.4 Total GHG emissions in CO_2 equivalents for industrial processes. Distribution according to main sectors (2016) and time series for 1990 to 2035.

9.4 Transport and other mobile sources

Road transport is the main source of GHG emissions from transport and other mobile sources in 2015 (76 %) and emissions from this source are expected to decrease slightly in the projection period 2016 to 2035. The emission shares for the remaining mobile sources (e.g. domestic aviation, national navigation, railways and non-road machinery in industry, households and agriculture) are small compared with road transport. Non-road machinery in agriculture, forestry and fishing contributes 11 % of the sectoral GHG emission in 2016 and this share is expected to increase to 12 % in 2035.

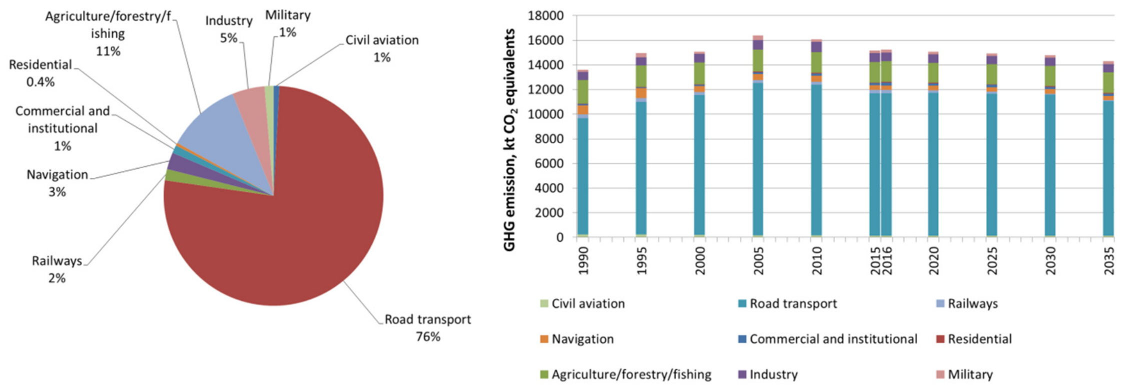

Figure 9.5 GHG emissions in CO_2 equivalents for mobile sources. Distribution according to main sources (2016) and time series for 1990 to 2035.

9.5 Agriculture

The main sources in 2016 are agricultural soils (38 %), enteric fermentation (35 %) and manure management (24 %). The corresponding shares in 2035 are expected to be 40 %, 38 % and 20 %, respectively. From 1990 to 2015, the emission of GHGs in the agricultural sector decreased by 18 %. In the projection years 2016 to 2035 the emissions are expected to increase by 2 %. The reduction in the historical years can mainly be explained by improved utilisation of nitrogen (N) in manure, a significant reduction in the use of fertiliser and a reduced emission from N-leaching. Measures in the form of technologies to reduce ammonia emissions in stables and expansion of biogas production are considered in the projections, but emissions are estimated to increase due to an expected increase in the number of animals.

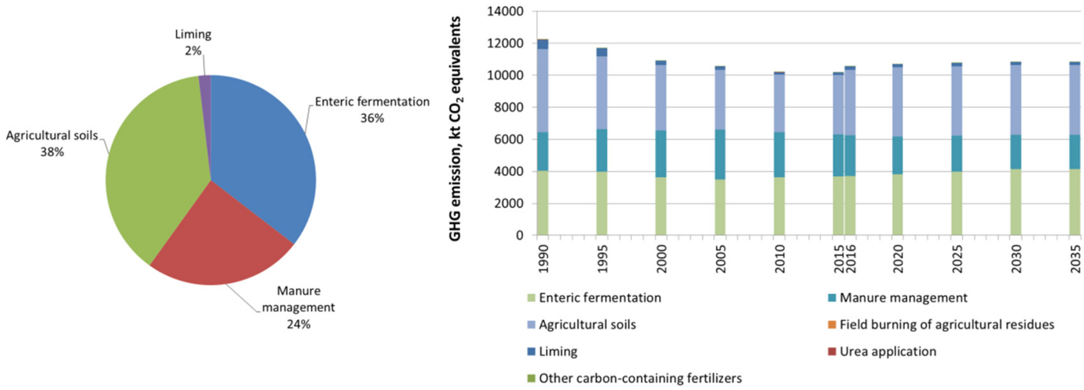

Figure 9.6 GHG emissions in CO_2 equivalents for agricultural sources. Distribution according to main sources (2016) and time series for 1990 to 2035.

9.6 Waste

The total GHG emission from the waste sector has been decreasing in the years 1990 to 2015 by 35 %. The decreasing trend is expected to continue with a decrease of 7 % from 2016 to 2035. In 2016, GHG emission from solid waste disposal is predicted to contribute 55 % of the emission from the sector as a whole. A decrease of 47 % is expected for this source in the years 2016 to 2035, due to less waste deposition on landfills. An almost constant level for emissions from wastewater is expected for the projection period. GHG emissions from wastewater handling in 2016 contribute with 15 %. Emissions from biological treatment of solid waste contribute 28 % in 2015 and 49 % in 2035.

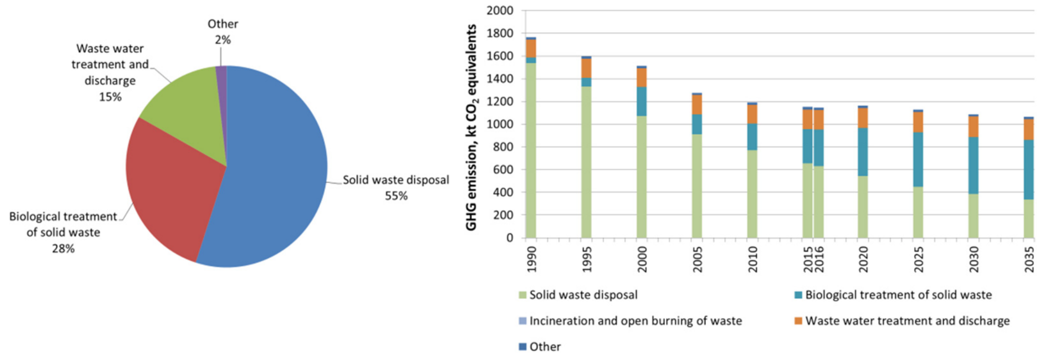

Figure 9.7 GHG emissions in CO_2 equivalents for Waste. Distribution according to main sources (2016) and the time series for 1990 to 2035.

9.7 LULUCF

The overall picture of the LULUCF sector is a net source of 4902 kt CO_2 eqv in 1990. In 2015, the estimated emission has been reduced to a net source of 4153 kt CO_2, a net source of 2364 kt CO_2 eqv in 2020 and lowering to a net source of around 1000 kt CO_2 eqv in 2035. However, it should be noted that the overall emission from this sector is very variable as it is very difficult to predict future logging in the forests and the climate related emission / stock development in the agricultural soils. Agricultural mineral soils are expected to store more carbon in the near future. Agricultural regulations will reduce the area with cultivated agricultural organic soils further in the future, but there will still be a large net emission from these soils.

The Department of Geosciences and Natural Resource Management, Copenhagen University, carry out projections of emissions / removals from forestry.

9.8 EU ETS

CO_2 emissions covered by EU ETS are from the energy sector and from industrial processes. From 2012 aviation is included in EU ETS, but otherwise only CO_2 emissions from stationary combustion plants are included under fuel combustion, hence the category 'Agriculture, forestry and aquaculture' refers to stationary combustion within this sector. The major part of industrial process CO_2 emissions are covered by EU ETS. It is dominated by cement production and other mineral products. The results of the projection for EU ETS covered emissions are shown in Table 9.1.

Table 9.1 CO_2 emissions covered by EU ETS.

	2016	2020	2025	2030	2035
Public electricity and heat production	11 831	8100	11 574	13 918	12 508
Petroleum refining	1007	1007	1007	1007	1007
Other energy industries (oil/gas extraction)	1377	856	1233	1251	1333
Combustion in manufacturing industry	2096	2127	2355	2471	2606
Civil aviation	131	135	138	139	139
Commercial and institutional	4	4	4	4	4
Agriculture, forestry and aquaculture	53	46	49	52	55
Fugitive emissions from flaring	249	147	207	139	142
Mineral industry	1059	1218	1389	1464	1510
Total	17 808	13 641	17 956	20 446	19 304
Civil Aviation, international	2768	2870	2924	2940	2937

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PROJECTION OF GREENHOUSE GASES 2016-2035

This report contains a description of models, background data and projections of CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs and SF_6 for Denmark. The emissions are projected to 2035 using a 'with measures' scenario. Official Danish forecasts of activity rates are used in the models for those sectors for which forecasts are available, e.g. the latest official forecast from the Danish Energy Agency. The emission factors refer to international guidelines and some are country-specific and refer to Danish legislation, Danish research reports or calculations based on emission data from a considerable number of industrial plants. The projection models are based on the same structure and method as the Danish emission inventories in order to ensure consistency.

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