

Informative Inventory Report

about Belgium's air emissions submitted under the
Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air
Pollution CLRTAP
and National Emission Ceiling Directive NECD

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Executive Summary

The Belgian Informative Inventory Report (IIR) is the descriptive report that accompanies the Belgian emission inventory of air pollutants submitted by 15 February 2021 (resubmission 8 March 2021) under the Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP) of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and in the framework of the revised National Emission Ceilings Directive (NECD 2016/2284/EU).

This report follows the recommended structure for Informative Inventory Report (Annex II to the revised 2013 Guidelines). It provides background information on institutional arrangements for inventory preparation, methodologies, data sources, emission factors used, QA/QC activities, key source analyses, trend analyses, recalculations and improvement plans. Furthermore, for each sector more detail is given on the methodologies and assumptions made for estimating the Belgian air emissions. The emission data presented in this report were compiled according to the recommendations of the Guidelines for Estimating and Reporting Emission Data under CLRTAP (ECE/EB.AIR/97) revised in 2014 (ECE/EB.AIR/125). For the reporting, the new NFR2019 templates provided by the EMEP Centre on Emission Inventories and Projections¹ were used. The submission of March 2021 contains emissions from 1990-2018 (recalculated) and 2019 (first reporting) as well as activity data. Emission projections for 2020, 2025 and 2030 are provided 15 March 2021. The 2021 submission includes emission data of the pollutants covered in the Convention and its Protocols. These are the main pollutants (NO_x, SO_x, NMVOC, NH₃, CO), particulate matter (PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀ and TSP), heavy metals (Pb, Cd, Hg, As, Cr, Cu, Ni, Se, Zn) and persistent organic pollutants (POPs – PCDD/PCDF, PAHs, HCB, PCB). Belgium reports also black carbon emissions.

Belgium reports road transport emissions based on fuels sold. However, the emissions based on fuels used will be used for compliance checking in accordance with the EMEP reporting guidance. Belgium applies for adjustments for NO_x for the years 2010-2015 (LRTAP) and 2010-2016 (NECD) and for NMVOC for the year 2010 (NECD).

The improvement of the emission inventory and the IIR is a constant and progressive work. The tuning and information exchange between the regions is taken care of in the bosom of the CCIEP Working Group 'Emissions'. Additionally, 'routine' consultation moments take place concerning the practical harmonisation of emission calculations between the regions. The recommendations made by the TERT in the previous NECD reviews were carefully studied and implemented in the extent possible. The major recalculations and plans for improvement are summarized here. More details are in the sectoral chapters and Chapter 8. Table 0-1 resume the recommendations of the TERT with the reference where to find more information in the IIR regarding the follow up. Table 0-2 summarizes per sector whether the condensable component of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} is included or not, with reference to the emission factors used. This table is also reported as Annex 6.

Main differences from last submission - recalculations.

- Recalculation of the emissions due to the optimization of the regional energy balances for the year 2018 as the regional energy balances for the year 2018 were provisional in the 2020 submission.
- In Flanders a big improvement for the industrial emissions of the year 2005 was made. From this submission 2021 the emissions of 2005 are available on installation level (NFR code), whereas in the previous submissions emissions of 2005 were available on a less detailed level (facility level). This effects not only the year 2005, but also the surrounding years (mainly 2006 and 2007) in terms of allocation of the emissions.

¹ www.ceip.at

- There's a difference in emissions for all pollutants between submission 2020 and submission 2021 for the sector of road transport due to:
 - Use of another COPERT version: for submission 2020 COPERT 5.3 was used, for submission 2021 there was a switch to COPERT 5.4.36.
 - Because of this change in COPERT-version, the vehicle classification (stock) needed to change. A new vehicle stock module was used.
 - Because of the change of vehicle classification the methodology to generate mobility data was adjusted.
- OFFREM, the model to calculate emissions from non road mobile machinery was further optimised (activity data and methodology). During the 2021 submission the emissions of machinery used in industry and building were recalculated. For the off-road emissions in harbours, a correction was made in input data for all categories that use gasoline in the vehicles
- Recalculations in the emissions by the residential sector in the 3 regions (activity data and emission factors) for biomass, coal and fuel.
- Emissions of heavy metals from the use of lubricant in the road transport sector are changed from the sector 2D3i to the sector 2G instead as there was a misallocation of category 2D3i in the previous submission
- Revision of the production of bread and biscuits in the sector 2H2 on the basis of updated historical Prodcum data and alignment between the Belgian regions. In the agricultural sector, the time series of Nex values has been updated to better follow the evolution of the legislation in Wallonia and Brussels. For PM emissions, a Tier 2 methodology is used instead of Tier 1 in the 3 regions (sector 3Dc).
- Recalculation of emissions by fires (sector 5E) in the 3 regions based on new activity data from the Belgian fire brigade.
- Emissions factors from the EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019 were further implemented.
- Following sectors/pollutants are included for the first time in the 2020 submission:
 - In 1B2b, fugitive NMVOC emissions from gas distribution and transmission network are reported for the first time in Brussels and Wallonia.
 - 2G use of tobacco: emissions of heavy metals for 1990-1999 are included for the first time in Flanders. Estimation of Sox and heavy metal emissions in Wallonia.
 - 2G use of fireworks: NO_x-emissions are included for the first time in Flanders.
 - 2G deicing of aircrafts: NMVOC-emissions are included for the first time according to an update to the 2019 EMEP Guidebook in Flanders.
 - 2K estimation of the PCB emissions from metal shredders in Wallonia.
 - 5B: compost production: NH₃-emissions are included for the first time in Flanders.
 - 5E: NMVOC-emissions are included for the first time in Flanders. Very small emissions occur only for a few years.
 -
- To continue the quality improvement, the notation keys are continuously monitored and corrected when needed.

- Recommendations of the previous NECD reviews were taken into account and implemented in the extent possible (see next Table)

Other recalculations and new emission estimations are described in more detail in the sector chapters.

Main plans for improvement

- Further efforts will be made to better estimate consumption of wood and/or optimize the stove park in the future.
- A feasibility study to identify flaws and information gaps in the current method to assess the collectively estimated industrial emissions was conducted in 2020 in Flanders and will be finalized early 2021. This study will set out a new approach for developing a more accurate and complete calculation of the collective emissions...
- In Flanders the EMMOSS model to calculate emissions from maritime navigation in port of Antwerp will be further optimised.
- Recalculation of NMVOC-emissions in the 3 regions for the sector 2D3a (domestic solvent use) for recent years based on activity data per product type (DETIC data)
- In Flanders, during 2021, The EMAV2.1 model to calculate agricultural NH₃ emissions will be extended with methodologies to calculate the CH₄, N₂O and NO₂ emissions.
- In 2020 an external validation of the EMAV2.1 model was carried out. The outcome of the validation will be prioritized and integrated in the model during the following years/revisions.

Other improvements are described in the sector chapters.

Table 0-1 Follow up on recommendations from the NECD Reviews and their status of implementation in the inventory submission of 2021.

Observation	Improvement made/planned	Reference in IIR
BE-1A1a-2017-0003	Calculated, but not yet implemented.	Table 3-4 Evolution of SO ₂ emissions from combustion of natural gas at power stations in Flanders.
BE-2C2-2017-0001	Not implemented due to missing EF.	4.2.3.2 + improvements
BE-2C3-2017-0001	Not implemented due to missing AD	4.2.3.3 + improvements
BE-3B1a-2020-0001	Implemented	5.2.1
BE-3B1b-2020-0002	Implemented	5.2.1
BE-3Da2a-2019-0001	Implemented	5.3.2.1
BE-5-2020-0003	Implemented	6.2
BE-5-2020-0006	Implemented	6.4
BE-1A4ai-2020-0001	Implemented	3.8
BE-LPS-GEN_2020-0002	To be updated on May 1 st 2021	
BE-LPS-GEN_2020-0004	To be updated on May 1 st 2021	
BE-LPS-GEN_2020-0006	To be updated on May 1 st 2021	
BE-LPS-GEN_2020-0001	To be updated on May 1 st 2021	
BE-GRID-GEN-2020-0001	To be updated on May 1 st 2021	
BE-GRID-GEN-2020-0002	To be updated on May 1 st 2021	
BE-GRID-J-2020-0001	To be updated on May 1 st 2021	

Table 0-2 Information on filterable or total particulate matter emissions (also included in Annex 6).

NFR	Source/sector name	included	excluded	EF reference	Comments
1A1a	Public electricity and heat production		x	IIR tables 3-2, 3-3, 3-5	
1A1b	Petroleum refining		x	emissions and measuring method via integrated environmental reports	
1A1c	Manufacture of solid fuels and other energy industries		x	IIR table 3-19	

1A2a	Stationary combustion in manufacturing industries and construction: Iron and steel		p	EMEP Guidebook 2019; IIR table 3-24	Walloon region: IPCC companies: filterable. Remainder en Flanders: unknown (from EMEP GB, except for renewable solid fuels where 'highest standards' are used)
1A2b	Stationary combustion in manufacturing industries and construction: Non-ferrous metals		p	EMEP Guidebook 2019, IIR table 3-27 and table 3-21	Walloon region: IPCC companies: filterable. Remainder in Flanders: unknown (from EMEP GB, except for cokes, coals and renewable solid fuels where 'highest standards' are used)
1A2c	Stationary combustion in manufacturing industries and construction: Chemicals		p	EMEP Guidebook 2019, IIR table 3-27 and table 3-21	Walloon region: IPCC companies: filterable. Remainder in Flanders: unknown (from EMEP GB, except for cokes, coals and renewable solid fuels where 'highest standards' are used)
1A2d	Stationary combustion in manufacturing industries and construction: Pulp, Paper and Print		p	EMEP Guidebook 2019, IIR table 3-27 and table 3-21	Walloon region: IPCC companies: filterable. Remainder in Flanders: unknown (from EMEP GB, except for cokes, coals and renewable solid fuels where 'highest standards' are used)
1A2e	Stationary combustion in manufacturing industries and construction: Food processing, beverages and tobacco		p	EMEP Guidebook 2019, IIR table 3-27 and table 3-21	Walloon region: IPCC companies: filterable. Remainder en Flanders: unknown (from EMEP GB, except for cokes, coals and renewable solid fuels where 'highest standards' are used)
1A2f	Stationary combustion in manufacturing industries and construction: Non-metallic minerals		p	EMEP Guidebook 2019, IIR table 3-30 and table 3-21	Walloon region: IPCC companies: filterable. Remainder en Flanders: unknown (from EMEP GB, except for other fuels where 'highest standards' are used)
1A2gvii	Mobile Combustion in manufacturing industries and construction: (please specify in the IIR)	x		based on emission factors of TREMOD model (2004)	

1A2gviii	Stationary combustion in manufacturing industries and construction: Other (please specify in the IIR)			p	EMEP Guidebook 2019, IIR table 3-34 and table 3-21	Walloon region: IPCC companies: filterable. Remainder en Flanders: unknown (from EMEP GB, except for cokes, coals and renewable solid fuels where 'highest standards' are used)
1A3ai(i)	International aviation LTO (civil)	x			PM non volatile + PM volatile-org + PM volatile-sul. (EUROCONTROL) IIR table 3-38, 3-39	
1A3aii(i)	Domestic aviation LTO (civil)	x			PM non volatile + PM volatile-org + PM volatile-sul. (EUROCONTROL) IIR table 3-38, 3-40	
1A3bi	Road transport: Passenger cars	x			EMEP Guidebook 2019	
1A3bii	Road transport: Light duty vehicles	x			EMEP Guidebook 2019	
1A3biii	Road transport: Heavy duty vehicles and buses	x			EMEP Guidebook 2019	
1A3biv	Road transport: Mopeds & motorcycles	x			EMEP Guidebook 2019	
1A3bv	Road transport: Gasoline evaporation	x			EMEP Guidebook 2019	
1A3c	Railways	u	u		IIR table 3-41 (exhaust), 3-43 (non-exhaust), 3-44	
1A3di(ii)	International inland waterways	u	u		Dutch EMS Protocol (Oonk 2003), IIR 3.4.2.4	
1A3dii	National navigation (shipping)	u	u		Oonk et al. (2003) till 2007, CCNR-standards from 2007 on; IIR table 3-45, 3-46	
1A3eii	Other (please specify in the IIR)	x			based on emission factors of TREMOD model (2004)	
1A4ai	Commercial/institutional: Stationary	p	p		IIR table 3-48, table 3-49 and Annex 3	
	wood	x				
	natural gas		x			
	gasoil	u	u			
	coal	u	u			
1A4aii	Commercial/institutional: Mobile					IE in 1A3eii
1A4bi	Residential: Stationary	p	p		IIR table 3-50, table 3-51 and Annex 3	
	wood	x				

	natural gas	u	u		
	gasoil		x		
	coal	u	u		
1A4bii	Residential: Household and gardening (mobile)	u	u		
1A4ci	Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing: Stationary	u	p	EMEP Guidebook 2019, Tier 2: dependent on technology and fuel filterable or unclear whether ef represent filterable or total	
1A4cii	Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing: Off-road vehicles and other machinery	u	u	based on emission factors of TREMOD model (2004) (IIR 3.5.2.4)	
1A4ciii	Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing: National fishing	u	u	Dutch EMS Protocol (Oonk 2003), IIR 3.5.2.5	
1A5b	Other, Mobile (including military, land based and recreational boats)	x		IIR table 3-55, ef partly based on emission factors of TREMOD model (2004), partly based on EMEP Guidebook 2019, partly based on Eurocontrol	
1B1b	Fugitive emission from solid fuels: Solid fuel transformation		x	IIR table 3-56	
2A1	Cement production		x	IIR table 4-1	
2A2	Lime production		x	IIR table 4-2	
2A3	Glass production		x	IIR table 4-3	
2A5a	Quarrying and mining of minerals other than coal		x	IIR table 4-4	
2A5b	Construction and demolition		x	IIR table 4-5	
2A5c	Storage, handling and transport of mineral products				IE in 2A6
2A6	Other mineral products (please specify in the IIR)	u	u	IIR 3.7.2.1; emissions are reported by the industrial companies via the integrated environmental reports	
2B6	Titanium dioxide production				IE in 2B10a
2B10a	Chemical industry: Other (please specify in the IIR)	u	u	IIR 4.2.2.3: Emissions reported by industries via environmental reporting obligations	
2B10b	Storage, handling and transport of chemical products (please specify in the IIR)				IE in 2B10a

2C1	Iron and steel production		x	IIR 4.2.3.1	
2C2	Ferroalloys production				IE in 2C7c
2C3	Aluminium production				IE in 2C7c
2C4	Magnesium production				IE in 2C7c
2C5	Lead production				IE in 2C7c
2C6	Zinc production				IE in 2C7c
2C7a	Copper production				IE in 2C7c
2C7b	Nickel production				IE in 2C7c
2C7c	Other metal production (please specify in the IIR)	u	u	IIR 4.2.3.5: Emissions reported by industries via environmental reporting obligations	
2C7d	Storage, handling and transport of metal products (please specify in the IIR)		x	IIR 4.2.3.6: Emissions reported by industries via environmental reporting obligations or by using default EF.	
2D3b	Road paving with asphalt	u	p	IIR 4.2.4.2: Emissions reported by industries via environmental reporting obligations + Tier1 EF Guidebook 2013 (table 3-1)	Wallonia : filterable
2G	Other product use (please specify in the IIR)	u	u	EMEP/EEA guidebook 2016 table 3-15 (tobacco use); table 3-14 (fireworks)	
2H2	Food and beverages industry	u	u	IIR table 4-9: Study Schrooten & Van Rompaey (2002)	
2I	Wood processing				IE in 2L
2L	Other production, consumption, storage, transportation or handling of bulk products (please specify in the IIR)	u	u	IIR 4.2.9: Emissions reported by industries via environmental reporting obligations	
5A	Biological treatment of waste - Solid waste disposal on land	u	u	IIR 6.1: EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2016 in Flanders (not found in Guidebook 2016); TIER 3 in Wallonia	
5C1a	Municipal waste incineration	u	p	Emissions reported by industries via environmental reporting obligations	
5C1bi	Industrial waste incineration	u	p	Emissions reported by industries via environmental reporting obligations	
5C1bv	Cremation	u	u	EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019,	

				table 3-1	
5C2	Open burning of waste	u	u	EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2016	
5E	Other waste (please specify in IIR)	u	u	EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019, table 3-2 to 3-6	

Chapter 1. Introduction

1.1. *National inventory background*

The increasing problems of transboundary air pollution led to the signature of the Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP) by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE). This Convention was adopted in November 1979 in Geneva and is ratified by Belgium in July 1982. The Convention came into force in March 1983.

The CLRTAP, together with the 8 Protocols that followed, is a framework for international scientific collaboration and policy negotiation to combat air pollution including long range transboundary air pollution. The 51 member parties to the CLRTAP commit themselves to develop policies and strategies to reduce air pollutants which threaten human health and ecosystems. The different Protocols that followed the Convention aim at the reduction of specific pollutants like SO_x, heavy metals, POPs, and emissions leading to acidification, eutrophication and ground level ozone. Table 1-1 gives an overview of the ratification status of Belgium to the Convention and its Protocols.

Table 1-1 Belgian ratification status on the CLRTAP and its Protocols

Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution	Signature	Ratification
1979 CLRTAP	13/11/1979	15/07/1982
Protocol	Signature	Ratification
1984 EMEP Protocol	25/02/1985	5/08/1987
1985 Sulphur Protocol	9/07/1985	9/06/1989
1988 NO _x Protocol	1/11/1988	31/10/2000
1991 VOC Protocol	19/11/1991	31/10/2000
1994 Sulphur Protocol	14/06/1994	31/10/2000
1998 POP Protocol	24/06/1998	8/06/2005
1998 Heavy Metals Protocol	24/06/1998	25/05/2006
1999 Gothenburg Protocol	4/02/2000	13/09/2007

In order to fulfil the obligations of the Protocols under the Convention, annual reporting of emission data to the Executive Body of the Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution is required.

The Belgian national emission data reported under CLRTAP are established using the Guidelines for Estimating and Reporting Emission Data under CLRTAP (ECE/EB.AIR/97), revised in 2014 (ECE/EB.AIR/125) for application in 2015 and subsequent years. The in 2019 revised Nomenclature For Reporting (NFR2019-v1) was used as template for the reporting. The submission of the Belgian

emission inventory under CLRTAP and under the revised NECD contains emission and activity data of the years 1990-2018 (recalculated) and 2019 (new).

The Belgian inventory contains emission estimates for NO_x, SO_x, NMVOC, NH₃, CO, particulate matter (PM_{2,5}, PM₁₀, TSP, BC), heavy metals (Pb, Cd, Hg, As, Cr, Cu, Ni, Se, Zn), dioxins, PAH, HCB and PCBs.

The key information needed to establish the emission inventories are energy balances (at regional level), national statistics, annual reports of industrial facilities, transport statistics, etc. For several sectors (in particular key sources) national or regional methodologies are developed to give the best emission estimates. Other methodologies and emission factors are taken from the EMEP/EEA Air Pollutant Emission Inventory Guidebook.

1.2. *Institutional arrangements*

In the Belgian federal context, major responsibilities related to environment lie with the regions. Compiling atmospheric emissions inventories is one of these responsibilities. Each region implements the necessary means to establish their own emission inventory in accordance with the EMEP/EEA Emission Inventory Guidebook. The emission inventories of the three regions are subsequently combined to compile the national atmospheric emission inventory. Since 1980, the three regions have been developing different methodologies (depending on various external factors) for compiling their atmospheric emission inventories. During the last years important efforts are made to harmonise these different methodologies, especially for the most important (key) sectors. Obviously, this requires some coordination to ensure the consistency of the data and the establishment of the national inventory. This coordination is one of the permanent tasks of the Working Group on 'Emissions' of the Coordination Committee for International Environmental Policy (CCIEP), where the different actors decide how the regional data will be aggregated to a national total, taking into account the specific characteristics and interests of each region as well as the available means. This working group consists of representatives of the 3 regions and of the federal public services. The Belgian Interregional Environment Agency (CELINE - IRCEL) is responsible for integrating the emission data from the inventories of the three regions and for compiling the national inventory.

The Interministerial Conference for the Environment is one of the permanent working groups of the Concerted Action Committee and is composed of representatives of the several Belgian governments authorized for environmental matters. Decisions that have an impact on all regions are discussed and taken in consensus to guarantee a coherent Belgian policy.

Since environmental policy is a very specific matter, the federal estate and the 3 regions have entered into a cooperation treaty (5 April 1995, publication in the Belgian Law Gazette on 13 December 1995) on international environmental policy within the scope of the Interministerial Conference for the Environment. A preliminary coordination prior to the Belgian position at international fora is necessary given the complexity of the Belgian competence distribution. The cooperation treaty provides for the establishment of the Coordination Committee of International Environmental Policy (CCIEP). The CCIEP is composed of representatives of the federal and the regional administrative departments and the governmental services with environmental competences. Consistent with the cooperation treaty and depending on particular needs, the CCIEP establishes expert working groups, with a specific mandate, e.g. to discuss and harmonise emission data. All matters related to the national emission inventory (compilation, harmonisation between the regions, information exchange,...) are discussed during regular meetings of the CCIEP Working Group on Emissions.

Entities responsible for the performance of the main functions of the Belgian National Inventory System, as well as main institutional bodies in relation with the decision process as regards this system, are presented hereafter (fig. 1.1).

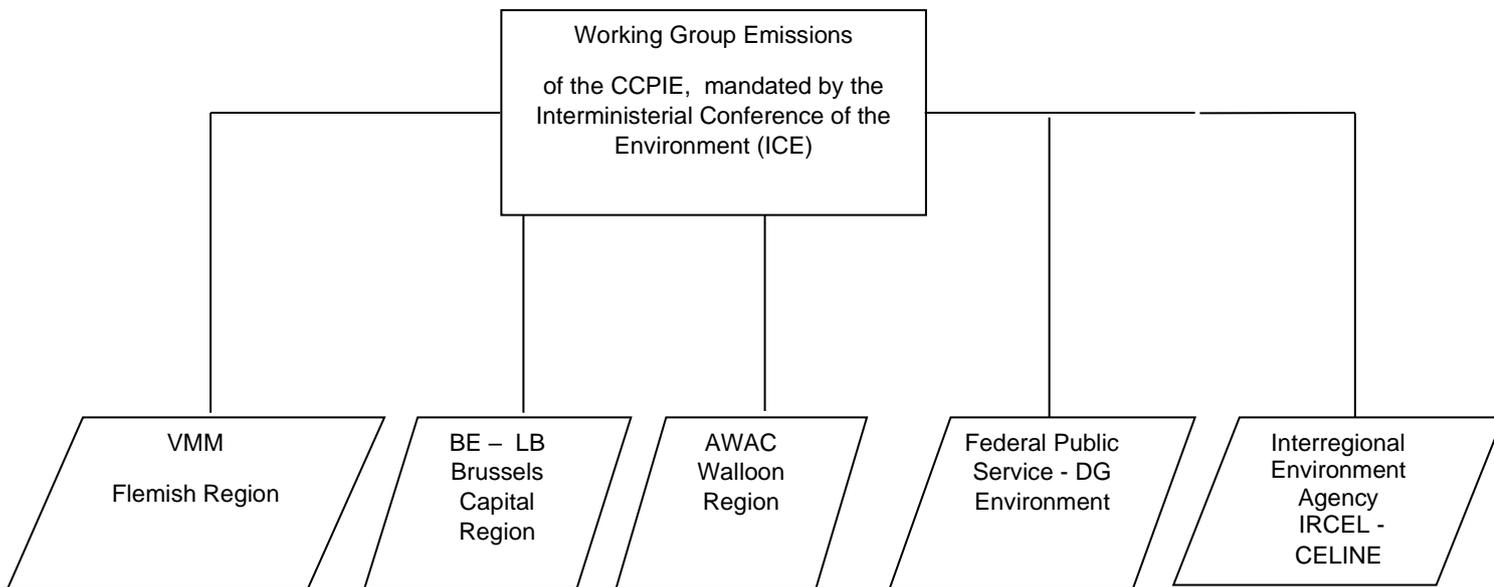


Figure 1-1 Overview of the entities responsible for the constitution and performance of the Belgian Inventory System

As decided by the legal arrangements, the 3 regions are responsible for delivering their atmospheric gas inventories, which are then compiled to produce the Belgian inventory. The main regional institutions involved are :

- The Department Air of the Flemish Environment Agency (VMM) in the Flemish Region (Flemish emissions and projections);
- The Walloon Agency for Air and Climate (AWAC) in the Walloon Region;
- Brussels Environment (BE- LB) in the Brussels Capital Region.

Each region has its own legal and institutional arrangements, which are detailed in the National Inventory System (NIS 2017).

The institutions involved in the constitution (compilation and coordination) of the national emission inventory are:

- The Working group on Emissions of the Coordination Committee for International Environmental Policy (CCIEP) (referred to below as 'CCIEP-WG Emissions') plays a central role in the coordination of the national atmospheric emissions inventory.
- The Belgian Interregional Environment Agency (IRCEL-CELINE) is the single national entity with overall responsibility for the preparation of the Belgian atmospheric emissions inventory. IRCEL-CELINE operates as national compiler of the emissions inventories in Belgium.

1.3. *Inventory preparation process*

The regional atmospheric emissions inventories and projections are transmitted by 1 February in NFR-tables to IRCEL-CELINE, the national inventory compiler. IRCEL-CELINE compiles the three regional inventories into the national one, in the right template by 10 February. This implies coordination with all regions, within the context of the CCIEP-WG Emissions. The compiled data are fed back to the regions for cross-check. After approval by the regions, the data are submitted to the EU Commission via the Permanent Representation of Belgium to the European Union (upload to CDR with notification mail and officially sent to the EC) and to the UNECE secretariat (upload to CDR with notification mail to the UNECE secretariat) by 15 February. An overview of the inventory preparation process in Belgium is given in Figure 1-2.

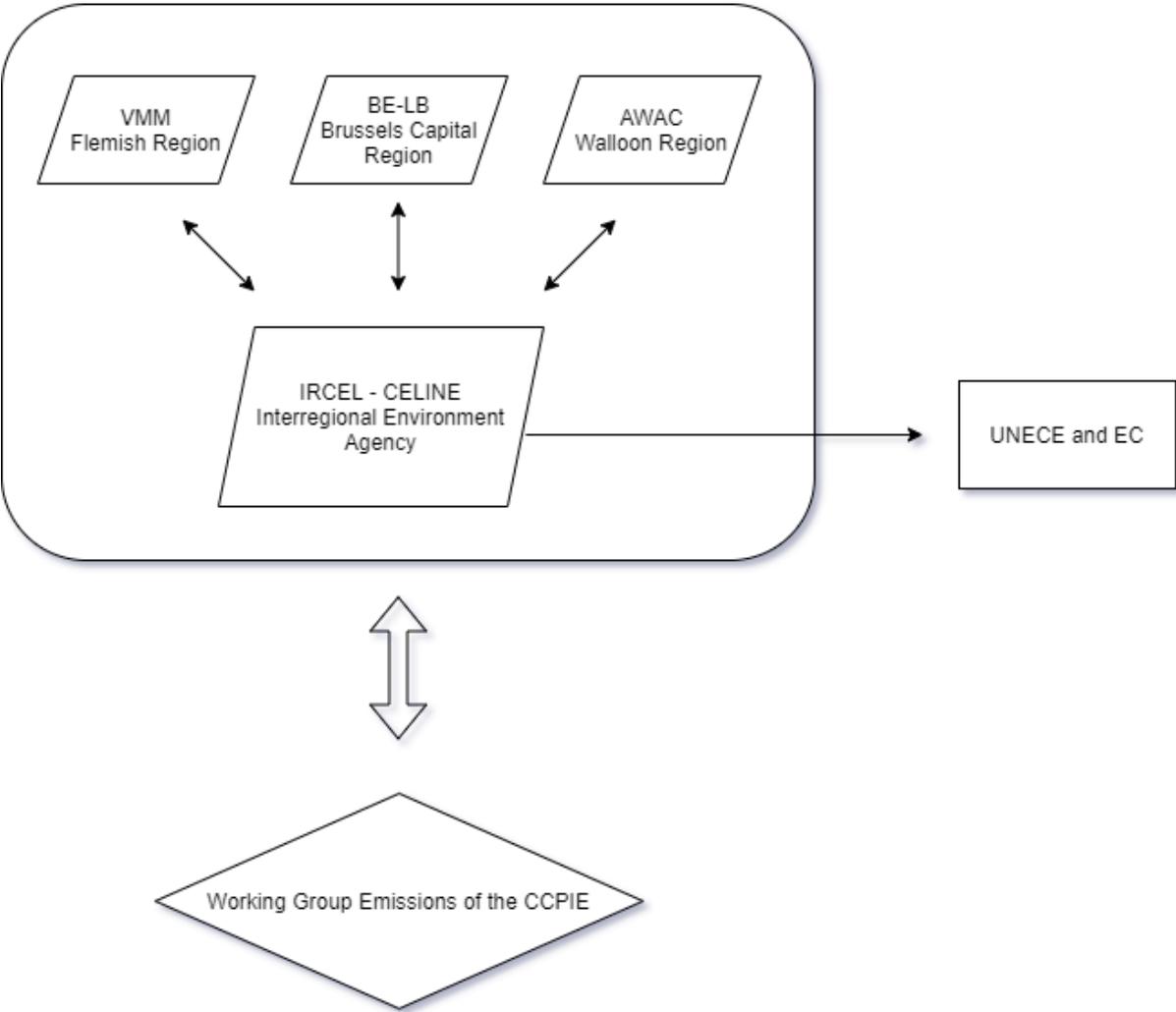


Figure 1-2 Overview of the inventory preparation process in Belgium

1.4. **Methods and data sources**

As a consequence of the responsibility of the regions in preparing the emission inventories, concomitant methodologies have been developed by the three regions for compiling their inventory from basic data. Where it is possible, the existing methodologies are tuned within the regions. When optimisation of a methodology or the development of new methodologies occur, the regions aim at the use of the same methods. This section describes per sector the general approach developed by each region. The text box below gives some more specific detail on the data sources per region.

The emissions of the **industrial sector** (including the **waste** sector) are obtained from the annual industrial reports, submitted by the plant manager to the competent authorities. When this detailed information is not available, the emission data from this sector are based on calculations using the EMEP/EEA methodology or on plant specific emission factors (see also text box below). Energy data are provided in the regional energy balances of Flanders, Wallonia and Brussels.

To have a total picture of all emissions by industrial activities, also activities with emissions below the threshold (see text box Flanders for more information) have also to be taken into account. These emissions are estimated in a collective way. The collective estimation of the emissions is done by multiplying the appropriate activity data with default emission factors.

A detailed description of the methodologies used in the energy and industrial sectors is given in Chapters 3 and 4, the waste sector is described in Chapter 6.

Emissions by **heating systems of buildings** are calculated on a collective basis. A distinction is made between emissions due to residential combustion (heating by households) and tertiary combustion (heating by hotels/restaurants, medical services, education, offices and administrative activities, trade, other). Emissions are calculated by multiplying the energy use and emission factors by the EISSA-B model. A more detailed description of the methodologies used can be found in section 3.5.2. The methodologies that are used to calculate **transport** emissions are described in section 3.4. Emissions of road transport are calculated with a harmonized methodology between the 3 regions (based on COPERT). Air transport emissions are calculated by emission factors from the EMEP/EEA Guidebook or other internationally accepted emission factors; in Flanders a tool EMMOL was used to calculate aviation emissions. The emissions of railway traffic are estimated by a region specific approach. Flanders uses the EMMOSS model, whereas emissions in Wallonia and the Brussels Capital region are calculated by multiplying the train's fuel consumption by fuel specific emission factors. Emissions from maritime navigation (only in Flanders) are calculated with the emission model EMMOSS.

Off-road emissions are calculated by the same mathematical model OFFREM (Off-road emission model) in the three regions. Emissions are calculated for machinery used in industry and building (category 1A2gvii), for machinery used in defence (category 1A5b), in harbours, airports and trans-shipment companies (category 1A3eii), in households (category 1A4bii) and in agriculture, forestry and green area (category 1A4cii). Exhaust emissions as well as non-exhaust emissions are calculated. Activity data as input for the model are data from the energy balance, statistics from harbours and airports, information about households and data on sales of machinery.

In Belgium the emissions of NMVOC in the source category '**Solvent and other product use**' come from a number of subsectors. The regions in Belgium are using comparable methodologies to estimate the emissions of solvent and other product use in their region. The sector is discussed in detail in Chapter 4.

The **agricultural sector** includes the emissions originating from animal manure, the use of synthetic N-fertilizer, N-excretion on pasture and from manure processing and emissions from agricultural soils. The methodologies that are used to calculate the emission data are given in detail in Chapter 5. The main activity data are the livestock figures, N-excreted and amount of synthetic fertilizer use. In Flanders, the EMVA-model is used to calculate the emissions for the entire time series. In Wallonia, the emissions are calculated using a model developed by a consultant agency Siterem.

More detailed information on emissions due to fuel use in the agricultural sector (category 1A4c) is included in Section 3.5.2. Stationary emissions (1A4ci) are calculated by multiplying the activity data (energy consumption data from the regional energy balances) of the sector with emission factors (e.g. from the EMEP/EEA Guidebook or region specific emission factors) by the EISSA-B model. Off-road emissions by the agricultural sector (1A4cii) are calculated by OFFREM.

Although NMVOC emissions of biogenic nature are not included in the national total, the methodology is written out in detail in chapter 8 due to the importance of the emissions in absolute figures.

Data sources per region

Flanders

Since the reporting year of 1993 most important industrial companies in the Flemish region in terms of air pollution are obliged to report annually about their emissions when exceeding a threshold value, as defined in Vlarem, the Flemish (regional) environmental legislation. From 2006 on this reporting obligation was harmonized in the Flemish region with the EPER-decision (2000/479/EC) and with the EPRTTR-regulation (166/2006/EC). In total nearly 1000 industrial companies are registered in a database, due to this obliged emission reporting by the industrial companies. Mainly for the refineries, iron and steel and non-ferro sectors and the chemical industry (process emissions) this obliged reporting of emissions remains since that time an important source of information for the European and international reporting obligations.

Energy data are obtained from the Energy Balance for Flanders, made by the Flemish Institute for Technological Research (VITO, Vlaams Instituut voor Technologisch Onderzoek.)

Wallonia

The emission inventories of the Walloon region are compiled using the EMEP/EEA methodology. Emission factors used, are performed for all industrial sectors. In some cases as agriculture and forestry, the emissions estimates are based on a specific study reflecting the Walloon environment.

One main data source for the inventory preparation is the energy balance delivered yearly by the Energy and Sustainable Building Department. The energy balance describes the quantities of energy imported, produced, transformed and consumed in the Walloon Region in a given year. In 2003, an environmental integrated survey has been created which includes all pertinent environment-related reporting requirements for 300 companies. The environmental integrated survey is personalised to the 300 operators of the activities/installations pointed out by one or several regulations (four international Conventions and their protocols, seven European Directives, three European Regulations, two European Decisions, one European Recommendation, two Walloon laws, one Walloon Decree and several non-legally binding agreements).

The Brussels Capital region

The emission inventory in the Brussels-Capital region is compiled by Brussels Environment (BE-LB) using the EMEP/EEA methodology. The emissions are calculated by multiplying activity data by an emission factor. The activity data are mostly coming from the regional Energy Balance performed annually.

The different sectors taken into account in the Brussels emissions inventory reflect the characteristics of a strict urban environment. Nearly all the emissions of this urban region originate from energy consumption (Residential, Commercial and Road Transport).

1.5. Key categories

A key category is one that is prioritised within the national inventory system because its emission estimate has a significantly influence, for one or a number of air pollutants, on the level of the national total inventory in terms of the absolute level, or the trend in emissions, or both.

The identification of the key categories is performed according to 'Approach 1' as described in the EMEP/EEA emission inventory guidebook 2019 (see Chapter 2: 'Key category analysis and methodological choice') for both the level assessment and trend assessment. The key category analysis (level and trend) is performed for all reported gases at the least aggregated level of NFR categories.

1.5.1. Level assessment

The level assessment is a quantitative analysis of the magnitude of emissions in one year of each category compared to the total national emissions. For each pollutant, the contribution of each source category estimate to the absolute total national estimate is calculated. The source categories are sorted in descending order of contribution magnitude and then summed together. Source categories are identified as 'key source' when 80% of the national total emissions is covered.

Table 1-2 to Table 1-6 show the results of the level assessment for 2019 for the main pollutants and PM2.5. For the results of the key source level assessment of all the pollutants, we refer to Annex 1A.

Table 1-2 Key source level assessment for NO_x, 2019

NO _x				2019
Source Code	Source Category	Gg NO ₂	Level ass.	Cum.Total
1A3bi	Road transport: Passenger cars	31.697	19.8%	19.8%
1A3bii	Road transport: Light duty vehicles	18.066	11.3%	31.1%
1A3biii	Road transport: Heavy duty vehicles and buses	16.982	10.6%	41.7%
1A4bi	Residential: Stationary	9.412	5.9%	47.5%
1A1a	Public electricity and heat production	9.053	5.7%	53.2%
2A1	Cement production	6.058	3.8%	57.0%
3Da1	Inorganic N-fertilizers (includes also urea application)	5.82	3.6%	60.6%
3Da2a	Animal manure applied to soils	5.751	3.6%	64.2%
2B10a	Chemical industry: Other (please specify in the IIR)	5.244	3.3%	67.5%
1A4cii	Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing: Off-road vehicles and other machinery	4.022	2.5%	70.0%
2C1	Iron and steel production	3.986	2.5%	72.5%
1A1b	Petroleum refining	3.837	2.4%	74.9%
1A4ai	Commercial/Institutional: Stationary	3.641	2.3%	77.1%

1A3dii	National navigation (shipping)	3.389	2.1%	79.2%
2A3	Glass production	3.232	2.0%	81.3%

Table 1-3 Key source level assessment for NMVOC, 2019

NMVOC Source Code	Source Category	Gg NMVOC	Level ass.	2019
				Cum.Total
2D3a	Domestic solvent use including fungicides	15.502	13.7%	13.7%
3B1b	Manure management - Non-dairy cattle	12.961	11.5%	25.2%
2D3d	Coating applications	8.717	7.7%	33.0%
1A4bi	Residential: Stationary	8.484	7.5%	40.5%
3B1a	Manure management - Dairy cattle	8.438	7.5%	48.0%
2B10a	Chemical industry: Other (please specify in the IIR)	7.936	7.0%	55.0%
2D3g	Chemical products	4.697	4.2%	59.2%
1A3bv	Road transport: Gasoline evaporation	3.535	3.1%	62.3%
3B4gii	Manure management - Broilers	3.525	3.1%	65.4%
2H2	Food and beverages industry	2.895	2.6%	68.0%
1A3bi	Road transport: Passenger cars	2.889	2.6%	70.5%
1B2b	Fugitive emissions from natural gas (exploration, production, processing, transmission, storage, distribution and other)	2.757	2.4%	73.0%
1B2aiv	Fugitive emissions oil: Refining and storage	2.628	2.3%	75.3%
1A4ci	Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing: Stationary	2.216	2.0%	77.3%
2D3i	Other solvent use (please specify in the IIR)	2.095	1.9%	79.1%
2D3h	Printing	2.029	1.8%	80.9%

Table 1-4 Key source level assessment for SO_x, 2019

SO _x Source Code	Source Category	Gg SO ₂	Level ass.	2018
				Cum.Total
2C1	Iron and steel production	5.87	19.9%	19.9%
1A1b	Petroleum refining	5.612	19.0%	38.9%
2A1	Cement production	2.94	10.0%	48.9%
2B10a	Chemical industry: Other (please specify in the IIR)	2.53	8.6%	57.5%
2A6	Other mineral products (please specify in the IIR)	2.422	8.2%	65.7%

2C7c	Other metal production (please specify in the IIR)	1.99	6.7%	72.4%
1B2c	Venting and flaring (oil, gas, combined oil and gas)	1.563	5.3%	77.7%
1A4bi	Residential: Stationary	1.16	3.9%	81.6%

Table 1-5 Key source level assessment for NH₃, 2019

NH ₃				2018
Source Code	Source Category	Gg NH ₃	Level ass.	Cum.Total
3B3	Manure management - Swine	13.322	20.0%	20.0%
3Da2a	Animal manure applied to soils	12.465	18.7%	38.8%
3B1b	Manure management - Non-dairy cattle	11.636	17.5%	56.3%
3B1a	Manure management - Dairy cattle	6.58	9.9%	66.2%
3Da3	Urine and dung deposited by grazing animals	5.663	8.5%	74.7%
3Da1	Inorganic N-fertilizers (includes also urea application)	5.097	7.7%	82.4%

Table 1-6 Key source level assessment for PM_{2.5}, 2019

PM _{2.5}				2018
Source Code	Source Category	Gg PM ₁₀	Level ass.	Cum.Total
1A4bi	Residential: Stationary	8.572	46.6%	46.6%
1A3bvi	Road transport: Automobile tyre and brake wear	1.12	6.1%	52.6%
5E	Other waste (please specify in the IIR)	0.862	4.7%	57.3%
2A5a	Quarrying and mining of minerals other than coal	0.697	3.8%	61.1%
1A3bi	Road transport: Passenger cars	0.652	3.5%	64.6%
1A3bvii	Road transport: Automobile road abrasion	0.615	3.3%	68.0%
2C1	Iron and steel production	0.539	2.9%	70.9%
2G	Other product use (please specify in the IIR)	0.457	2.5%	73.4%
2A6	Other mineral products (please specify in the IIR)	0.449	2.4%	75.8%
1A3bii	Road transport: Light duty vehicles	0.284	1.5%	77.4%
1A1a	Public electricity and heat production	0.277	1.5%	78.9%
1A3biii	Road transport: Heavy duty vehicles and buses	0.274	1.5%	80.4%

Table 1-7 gives an overview of the key source level assessment for 2019.

Table 1-7 Key source analysis (level assessment) for 2019

2019	Key source categories (sorted from high to low, from left to right)															
NOx (as NO2) Cum.: 81.3%	1A3bi	1A3bii	1A3biii	1A4bi	1A1a	2A1	3Da1	3Da2a	2B10a	1A4cii	2C1	1A1b	1A4ai	1A3di	2A3	
	19.8%	11.3%	10.6%	5.9%	5.7%	3.8%	3.6%	3.6%	3.3%	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%	2.3%	2.1%	2.0%	
NM VOC Cum.: 80.9%	2D3a	3B1b	2D3d	1A4bi	3B1a	2B10a	2D3g	1A3bv	3B4gii	2H2	1A3bi	1B2b	1B2ai	1A4ci	2D3i	2D3h
	13.7%	11.5%	7.7%	7.5%	7.5%	7.0%	4.2%	3.1%	3.1%	2.6%	2.6%	2.4%	2.3%	2.0%	1.9%	1.8%
SOx (as SO2) Cum.: 81.6%	2C1	1A1b	2A1	2B10a	2A6	2C7c	1B2c	1A4bi								
	19.9%	19.0%	10.0%	8.6%	8.2%	6.7%	5.3%	3.9%								
NH3 Cum.: 82.4%	3B3	3Da2a	3B1b	3B1a	3Da3	3Da1										
	20.0%	18.7%	17.5%	9.9%	8.5%	7.7%										
PM2.5 Cum.: 80.4%	1A4bi	1A3bvi	5E	2A5a	1A3bi	1A3bvi	2C1	2G	2A6	1A3bi	1A1a	1A3bii				
	46.6%	6.1%	4.7%	3.8%	3.5%	3.3%	2.9%	2.5%	2.4%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%				
PM10 Cum.: 81.2%	1A4bi	2A5a	1A3bvi	2A5b	3Dc	1A3bvi	5E	2C1	3B4gii	1A3bi	3B3	2G	2A6	2L	3B4gi	
	32.0%	8.3%	7.3%	5.2%	4.6%	4.2%	3.1%	2.6%	2.4%	2.4%	2.1%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	

TSP Cum.: 80.5%	1A4bi 20.1%	2A5b 10.4%	2A5a 10.1%	3B3 8.5%	1A3bvi 6.0%	1A3bvi 5.0%	3B4gi 4.8%	2L 3.7%	3B4gii 2.9%	3Dc 2.8%	1A2gvi 2.7%	5E 1.9%	2C1 1.8%			
BC Cum.: 82.1%	1A4bi 39.3%	1A3bi 16.8%	1A3bii 8.2%	1A3bii 6.5%	1A3bvi 4.5%	1A4cii 4.0%	1A2gvii 2.9%									
CO Cum.: 80.2%	2C1 48.1%	1A4bi 16.6%	1A3bi 10.8%	1A4bii 4.7%												
Pb Cum.: 83.3%	2C1 32.8%	1A3bvi 16.4%	2C7c 14.6%	1A1a 5.5%	1A4bi 5.0%	2G 4.7%	1A2d 4.3%									
Cd Cum.: 82.7%	1A4bi 26.1%	2G 13.5%	1A1a 13.5%	2C1 10.4%	1A2d 6.0%	2C7c 4.9%	1A2gvii 4.3%	1A2c 4.1%								
Hg Cum.: 81.2%	1A1a 24.5%	2A1 19.7%	2C7c 11.3%	2C1 8.0%	1A4bi 6.2%	1A2c 5.7%	1B2aiv 3.1%	1A3bi 2.6%								
As Cum.: 80.5%	2C7c 30.2%	1A1a 21.4%	1A2c 10.9%	1A4ai 5.4%	2C1 3.9%	1A3bvi 3.1%	1A2d 2.9%	1A2a 2.8%								

Cr	2C1	1A3bvi	1A4bi	1A1a	2G	2A1	1A2a	1A2d								
Cum.: 82%	22.9%	18.4%	12.1%	7.8%	6.8%	6.7%	4.3%	3.1%								
Cu	1A3bvi	2G														
Cum.: 81%	48.1%	32.9%														
Ni	2G	2C1	1B2aiv	1A2c	1A1a	2A1	1A2f	1A4ai	1A3bvi	2C7c	1A2a					
Cum.: 80.8%	15.7%	11.8%	11.5%	8.6%	8.4%	5.3%	5.3%	4.8%	3.9%	3.3%	2.3%					
Se	1A1a	2A3	1A2c													
Cum.: 80.4%	41.2%	30.3%	8.9%													
Zn	2C7c	1A4bi	1A3bvi	2G	1A2d	1A1a										
Cum.: 80.4%	28.8%	18.1%	12.8%	11.1%	5.6%	4.1%										
PCDD/ PCDF (dioxins/ furans)	5E	1A4bi	2C1	1A1a												
Cum.: 83.3%	30.1%	27.1%	15.7%	10.4%												
benzo(a) pyrene	1A4bi	1A4ai														
Cum.: 81.7%	75.8%	5.9%														
benzo(b) fluoranthene	1A4bi	1A4ai	1A4ci													

Cum.: 81.5%	69.7%	6.0%	5.8%												
benzo(k) fluoranthene Cum.: 85.2%	1A4bi 61.4%	1A4ai 9.1%	1A3bi 8.5%	1A4ci 6.3%											
Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene Cum.: 84.7%	1A4bi 76.5%	1A3bi 8.2%													
PAHs Cum.: 83.6%	1A4bi 71.6%	1A4ai 6.1%	1A3bi 5.9%												
HCB Cum.: 86.9%	1A1a 71.0%	2A1 16.0%													
PCBs Cum.: 87.1%	2K 67.3%	2A1 19.8%													

1.5.2. Trend assessment

The trend assessment is a quantitative analysis of the change in emission of each category compared to the change in total national emissions (EMEP GB2019, Chapter 2, equation 2). As emissions for the base year as well as the last year are provided, a trend key category analysis could be performed. The trend assessment identifies categories as key sources when they have a trend that significantly differs from the trend of the national total inventory. Key sources are those categories whose trend differences are, when summed together in descending order of magnitude, cover 80% of the total of all source trend differences.

Table 1-8 to Table 1-12 show the key source trend analyses for the main pollutants and PM2.5 (base year – 2019). The results for all pollutants are presented in Annex 1B.

Table 1-8 Key source trend assessment for NO_x

NO _x (as NO ₂)	NFR Category	1990	2019	trend Ass.	% contrib	cum.total
1A3bi	Road transport: Passenger cars	124.77	31.7	0.347	32%	32%
1A3biii	Road transport: Heavy duty vehicles and buses	73.27	16.98	0.21	19%	51%
1A1a	Public electricity and heat production	60.79	9.05	0.193	18%	69%
1A2a	Stationary combustion in manufacturing industries and construction: Iron and steel	16.03	1.4	0.054	5%	74%
2A1	Cement production	14.72	6.06	0.032	3%	77%
1A3bii	Road transport: Light duty vehicles	9.41	18.07	0.032	3%	80%

Table 1-9 Key source trend assessment for NMVOC

NMVOC	NFR Category	1990	2019	trend Ass.	% contrib	cum.total
1A3bi	Road transport: Passenger cars	73.83	2.89	0.301	27.7%	27.7%
2D3d	Coating applications	49.26	8.72	0.172	15.8%	43.5%
2B10a	Chemical industry: Other (please specify in the IIR)	29.56	7.94	0.092	8.4%	52.0%
1B2aiv	Fugitive emissions oil: Refining and storage	16.93	2.63	0.061	5.6%	57.6%
2D3h	Printing	14.5	2.03	0.053	4.9%	62.4%
1A3bv	Road transport: Gasoline evaporation	15.11	3.54	0.049	4.5%	67.0%
1B2av	Distribution of oil products	11.14	1.11	0.043	3.9%	70.9%
2D3g	Chemical products	13.55	4.7	0.038	3.5%	74.3%
2D3a	Domestic solvent use including fungicides	9.56	15.5	0.025	2.3%	76.7%
1A4bi	Residential: Stationary	14.33	8.48	0.025	2.3%	78.9%
3B1b	Manure management - Non-dairy cattle	18.74	12.96	0.025	2.3%	81.2%

Table 1-10 Key source trend assessment for SO_x

SO _x (as SO ₂)	NFR Category	1990	2019	trend Ass.	% contrib	cum.total
1A1a	Public electricity and heat production	95.21	0.79	0.282	28.7%	28.7%
1A1b	Petroleum refining	40.9	5.61	0.105	10.7%	39.4%
1A4bi	Residential: Stationary	31.22	1.16	0.09	9.1%	48.5%
1A4ci	Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing: Stationary	28.3	0.54	0.083	8.4%	56.9%
1A2c	Stationary combustion in manufacturing industries and	17.05	0.38	0.05	5.1%	62.0%
1A2e	Stationary combustion in manufacturing industries and	16.03	0.22	0.047	4.8%	66.8%
2B10a	Chemical industry: Other (please specify in the IIR)	17.39	2.53	0.044	4.5%	71.3%
1A2a	Stationary combustion in manufacturing industries and	12.76	0.09	0.038	3.8%	75.1%
2A3	Glass production	11.97	1.05	0.033	3.3%	78.5%
1A2gviii	Stationary combustion in manufacturing industries and	8.87	0.35	0.025	2.6%	81.0%

Table 1-11 Key source trend assessment for NH₃

NH ₃	NFR Category	1990	2019	trend Ass.	% contrib	cum.total
3Da2a	Animal manure applied to soils	67.78	12.46	0.875	72.8%	72.8%
3B3	Manure management - Swine	18.54	13.32	0.083	6.9%	79.6%
3B1a	Manure management - Dairy cattle	10.37	6.58	0.06	5.0%	84.6%

Table 1-12 Key source trend assessment for PM_{2.5}

PM _{2.5}	NFR Category	2000	2019	trend Ass.	% contrib	cum.total
2C1	Iron and steel production	6.26	0.54	0.264	26.2%	26.2%
1A3bi	Road transport: Passenger cars	4.38	0.65	0.172	17.1%	43.3%
1A4bi	Residential: Stationary	11.24	8.57	0.124	12.2%	55.5%
1A3biii	Road transport: Heavy duty vehicles and buses	2.36	0.27	0.096	9.5%	65.0%
1A3bii	Road transport: Light duty vehicles	1.6	0.28	0.061	6.0%	71.1%
1A1a	Public electricity and heat production	1.25	0.28	0.045	4.5%	75.6%
1A1b	Petroleum refining	0.56	0.01	0.025	2.5%	78.1%
2A6	Other mineral products (please specify in the IIR)	0.95	0.45	0.023	2.3%	80.3%

1.5.3. Summary of key category analysis

Key categories are identified by means of their contribution to the national total emissions (level assessment) and according to the difference in their trend compared to the trend of the national total emissions (trend assessment). Key source categories identified by the approach 1 level assessment (L1) or trend assessment (T1) are summarized in Table 1-13.

Table 1-13 Key category analysis for 2019 based on level (L1) or trend (T1) assessment

2019	NOx (as NO2)	NMVOC	SOx (as SO2)	NH3	PM2.5	PM10	TSP	BC	CO	Pb	Cd	Hg	As	Cr	Cu	Ni	Se	Zn	PCDD/PCDF (dioxins/furans)	PAHs	HCB	PCBs	#	
1A1a	L1, T1		T1		L1, T1	T1	T1			L1, T1	L1, T1	L1, T1	L1, T1	L1	T1	L1, T1	L1, T1	L1, T1	L1, T1		L1, T1			16
1A1b	L1		L1, T1		T1	T1	T1																	5
1A2a	T1		T1						T1				L1	L1		L1								6
1A2c			T1								L1	L1	L1			L1, T1	L1							6
1A2d										L1	L1		L1	L1				L1						5
1A2e			T1													T1								2
1A2f																L1								1
1A2gvii							L1	L1																2
1A2gviii			T1								L1					T1								3
1A3bi	L1, T1	L1, T1			L1, T1	L1, T1	T1	L1, T1	L1, T1	T1		L1									L1			10
1A3bii	L1, T1				L1, T1	T1	T1	L1, T1																5
1A3biii	L1, T1				L1, T1	T1	T1	L1, T1																5
1A3bv		L1, T1																						1
1A3bvi					L1	L1	L1	L1		L1			L1	L1	L1, T1	L1		L1						10
1A3bvii					L1	L1	L1																	3
1A3dii	L1																							1
1A4ai	L1												L1			L1					L1			4
1A4bi	L1	L1, T1	L1, T1		L1, T1	L1, T1	L1, T1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1		L1				L1	L1		L1, T1			15
1A4bii									L1															1
1A4ci		L1	T1																					2
1A4cii	L1							L1																2
1B2aiv		L1, T1										L1				L1								3
1B2av		T1																						1
1B2b		L1																						1
1B2c			L1																					1
2A1	L1, T1		L1			T1	T1					L1		L1		L1					L1, T1	L1		9
2A2						T1	T1											T1						3
2A3	L1		T1														L1, T1							3
2A5a					L1	L1	L1																	3
2A5b						L1	L1																	2
2A6			L1		L1, T1	L1																		3
2B10a	L1	L1, T1	L1, T1									T1												4
2C1	L1		L1		L1, T1	L1, T1	L1, T1	T1	L1, T1	L1, T1	L1	L1	L1, T1	L1, T1	T1	L1, T1	T1	T1	L1, T1	T1	T1	T1		20
2C7c			L1							L1, T1	L1, T1	L1	L1, T1	T1	L1			L1, T1						8
2D3a		L1, T1																						1
2D3d		L1, T1																						1
2D3g		L1, T1																						1
2D3h		L1, T1																						1
2D3i		L1																						1
2G					L1	L1				L1	L1			L1	L1, T1	L1		L1						8
2H2		L1																						1
2K																							L1	1
2L						L1	L1, T1																	2
3B1a		L1		L1, T1																				2
3B1b		L1, T1		L1																				2
3B3				L1, T1		L1	L1																	3
3B4gi						L1	L1																	2
3B4gii		L1				L1	L1																	3
3Da1	L1			L1																				2
3Da2a	L1			L1, T1																				2
3Da3				L1																				1
3Dc						L1	L1																	2
5C1a											T1	T1		T1		T1		T1	T1					6
5E					L1	L1	L1												L1					4
#	16	17	15	6	13	21	20	8	5	8	9	10	8	9	5	14	5	8	5	4	3	3		

1.5.4. General remarks

To evaluate the key sources in time, the level assessments for the base years 1990 (all pollutants except particulate matter) and 2000 (particulate matter) are actualized as well. The summary of these key source analyses can be found in Annex 1.

The absolute change in emission values of key source categories per pollutant over the period 1990-2019 will be discussed in Chapter 2.

By comparing the key sources (level assessment) between 1990 and 2019 some remarks can be made. Besides some (smaller) shifts in the order of ranking, a number of more structural shifts in the following sectors can be seen:

- *1A1a Public electricity and heat production:* Emissions of NO_x, SO_x, particulate matter and (heavy) metals decreased with the termination of some coal power plants, the use of environment-friendlier fuels (minimal use of liquid fuels, application of renewable sources), the higher efficiency of existing plants and the application of new technologies. Therefore, the relative contribution of this sector to the national total has decreased since 1990 for all pollutants, except for HCB for which 1A1a is the main key sector.
- *1A2a Iron and steel:* disappears as key source for NO_x, SO_x and CO. Lower SO_x emissions due to lower S-content in the fuels, slightly lower NO_x and CO content due to the installation of scrubbers in the nineties. It is a key source in 2019 for Cr due to a part of process emissions allocated in the combustion sector.
- *1A2c Chemicals:* is a key source in 2019 for Cd, Hg, As, Ni and Se. Relative changes in the key sources for heavy metals can be attributed to an optimised methodology that is applied from 2000 on in Flanders.
- *1A2d Pulp, paper and print:* is as a key source for some heavy metals in 2019 due to the increased use of renewable fuels (mainly wood waste)
- *1A2e Food processing, beverages and tobacco:* is no longer a key source for SO_x and Ni. The proportion of the Ni emissions from this sector to the national total decreased strongly. The reduction of Ni emissions is due to the reduction of the residual oil as fuel.
- *1A3bi Road transport (Passenger cars):* Is not a key sector anymore for Pb and has a very much lower relative importance for NMVOC, CO and particulate matter in 2019 compared to 1990 (2000) due to the increasing use of catalytic converters and other technical measures. The absolute Pb emissions of passenger cars have strongly decreased due to the removing of leaded petrol. It remains the largest source of NO_x emissions.
- *1A3bii Road transport: Light duty vehicles:* the relative share of the light duty vehicle emissions has become more important due to the strong increase of this type of vehicles.
- *1A3bv Gasoline evaporation:* The relative importance for NMVOC decreases due to the decrease of gasoline use between 1990 and 2019.
- *1A3bvi Automobile tyre and brake wear:* this is the most important key source for Cu emissions. The sector is as a key source for heavy metals and particulate matter. This is due to the increase in mobility and for the heavy metals due to the optimised methodology to estimate heavy metals from the year 2000 on in Flanders.
- *1A3bvii Automobile road abrasion:* The relative importance of the sector increases slightly for particulate matter. This is due to the increase in mobility and so the increase in road distance travelled.
- *1A4ai Commercial/Institutional: Stationary:* This is key source for As, Ni, NO_x and PAHs in 2019. The relative importance of this sector for PAH's increases due to large emission reductions in the Iron and steel production sector and the discontinuation of 1B1b.
- *1A4bi Residential: Stationary plants:* The relative importance of this sector for NO_x, NMVOC, CO, PAH's and particulate matter increases in 2019 compared to 1990 (2000). The sector becomes the principal key source of dioxins due to the huge emission decline in

the electricity sector and the sector of waste incineration. This sector is the most important key source for particulate matter, dioxins and PAH's due to the high contribution of wood for residential heating. It becomes also a key source for heavy metals. Since the absolute heavy metal emissions remain rather stable, this is mainly due to emission changes in other sectors.

- *1A4ci Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing: Stationary:* is no longer a key source for SO_x due to the decreasing emissions in the greenhouse culture (more natural gas and less heavy fuel).
- *1B1b Solid fuel transformation:* this source does not exist anymore. The activities of the Brussels and Flemish coke ovens have been terminated respectively in 1993 and 1996. The last coke oven in Wallonia was taken out of service in 2014.
- *1B2aiv Refining/storage:* appears as a key source for Ni in 2019 compared to 1990. In 1990, the refining plants (all situated in the Flemish region) were not yet obliged to report their emissions (obligation from 1993 described in the Flemish environmental law *Vlarem II*). As a result, very little information on emissions at plant level is available before 1993. Emissions were only estimated collectively based on the existing knowledge.
- *1B2av Distribution of oil products:* is no longer a key source for NMVOC due to the obliged vapour recycling during the refuelling of petrol stations and during tanking (the so-called Stage I and Stage II measures)
- *2A1 Cement production:* is no longer a key source for PM10 and TSP. A significant emission reduction was obtained due to new dust purification systems of some plants in 2008, 2010 and 2012. The sector is key source for NO_x, SO_x, Hg, Cr, Ni, PCB and HCB in 2019. It becomes the second most important source for PCB and HCB emissions in 2019 due to the large decrease of PCB emissions in the iron and steel sector. The absolute SO₂ and Hg emissions decrease little between 1990 and 2018 while emissions of other sectors have decreased stronger.
- *2A3 Glass production:* this sector is an important source of Se emissions.
- *2A5a Quarrying and mining of minerals other than coal:* Particulate matter emissions remain stable throughout the time series. As a consequence of reductions in other sectors, the relative importance of this sector increases in 2019 compared to 2000.
- *2A6 Other Mineral products:* appears as key source for SO_x in 2019 compared to 1990. The relative contribution for particulate matter in 2019 slightly decreases compared to 2000 due to lower emissions from bricks and tiles production. Lower activity data and a lower emission factor were provided by the brick federation.
- *2C1 Iron and steel production:* disappears as a key sector for BC, Cu, Zn, PAH, PCB and HCB in 2019 compared to 1990. For Cu, this is because of a different emission estimation method before and after 1993 (obligation from 1993 for Flemish plants to report their emissions as described in *Vlarem II*). In the Walloon region, all the blast furnace plants and basic oxygen plants have been closed since 2011. These were emission sources of PAH and HCB. 2C1 appears as a key sector for Hg and NO_x and remains an important (key) source for most metals, SO_x, CO and dioxins. This sector remains an important sector in Belgium.
- *2C7c Other metal production:* disappears as key source for Cu and dioxins due to changes in other sectors. It is key sector for As, Hg, Cd, Ni, Pb, Zn and SO_x.
- *2D3a Domestic solvent use including fungicides:* is the most important sector for NMVOC in 2019. Because emissions are largely depending on the population, the absolute emissions of NMVOC have increased.
- *2G Other product use:* becomes a key source for several heavy metals and also the relative share for Cu increases. This is due to the use of lubricants in the transport sector.
- *2H2 Food and beverages industry:* appears as a key source for NMVOC. This can be attributed to emission changes in the other sectors.
- *2K Consumption of POPs and heavy metals:* this is the most important source for PCB in 2019.

- *3B1b Manure management Dairy Cattle*: this is an important key sector for NMVOC because absolute emissions from the chemical and coating sector decreased strongly since 1990.
- *3B3 Manure management Swine*: is the most important key source for NH₃ emissions.
- *3Da2a Animal manure applied to soils*: Emissions of animal manure applied to soils decreased in 2019 compared to 1990, but this sector is the second most important key sector for NH₃ emissions.
- *3Da3 Urine and dung deposited by grazing animals*: appears as a key source for NH₃.
- *5C1a Municipal waste incineration*: In 1994, this sector has undergone a (structural) reorganisation, which included also air purification measures. Moreover, the majority of the intermunicipal waste incinerators recuperate their energy nowadays. As a consequence their emissions are reported under the sector 1A1a. For dioxins, the sector disappears as key source because of air purification measures.
- *5E Other waste*: This is key sector in 2019 for dioxins due to the emissions of building and car fires. It becomes the second most important key source for dioxins because of the large decrease in emissions in the energy and cement production sector.

It can be assumed that most categories with a notation key NE will not bring big differences in the ranking of the key sources if they would be estimated, since most emissions are relatively low or even not existing. More information on the reasons for not estimating the emissions in a sector are given in 1.8 (table 1.15).

The emissions of the categories that are IE (included elsewhere) are explained in 0 (Table 1-16).

1.6. **QA/QC and Verification methods**

In the framework of the European and international obligations with respect to the greenhouse gas emission inventory, Belgium has developed a QA/QC-plan.

Although this plan is focused on greenhouse gas emissions, a lot of these issues are also appropriate for the air pollutants.

Information about the developed QA/QC-plan in Belgium and all procedures involved can be found in the NIR (National Inventory Report), more specifically in chapter 1.6. 'Information on the QA/QC plan including verification and treatment of confidentiality issues where relevant'.

The three regions have their own QA/QC procedures. The regional inventories are compiled by the Belgian Interregional Environment Agency (IRCEL-CELINE), which is responsible for the international emission reporting obligations. The national inventory compiler is not involved in the development of the regional inventories.

Before compilation at the national level, the regional inventories are again controlled by the national compiler (as an additional control from an external person). The regional emission inventories are compared with the regional inventories used in the former submission and checked for sudden dips or jumps in the time series. Remarkable results of this review are fed back to the regions in order to obtain confirmation or adjustments on the emission data.

The same control processes are applied for the compiled national inventory. An additional check is made on the consistency in allocation of source categories of the 3 regional inventories. Also a cross-check is performed of the national aggregated data with the sum of the data from the input inventories to ensure that emissions are correctly aggregated from a lower reporting level to a higher reporting level. Any changes in the emission inventory at the national level is conducted by IRCEL-CELINE after coordination with the regional contact persons.

At last, the compiled national inventory is tested with the electronic RepDab-tool, on-line available at the ceip website (<http://www.ceip.at/>) before submission.

1.7. **General uncertainty evaluation**

For all emission measurements or estimations, a particular uncertainty can be determined, that is inseparably related to the emission value. In 2014, a study for calculating uncertainty values related to the emissions reported for NEC and LRTAP is conducted in the three Belgian regions by an independent consultant. Uncertainty analysis was done for the emission levels in 2010 and for the 1990-2010 trend in emissions on Tier 1 and Tier 2 level for the pollutants covered in the NEC directive, for the key sectors. Uncertainty for the other LRTAP pollutants was done on Tier 1 level for the key sectors. The results are available in the technical report 'Uncertainty Analysis of Emission Inventories of NEC/LRTAP Air Pollutants'. The methodology used in this report was the basis for the uncertainty analysis of 2019.

To assess the uncertainty in the air pollutant emission inventory, the methodology provided in the *EMEP/EEA emission inventory Guidebook (2013)* and the *IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories chapter 3 (2006)* were used. The uncertainty calculation is applied on the three regional air pollution emission inventories for the year 2019 and base year- for the trend uncertainty. Subsequently, the uncertainties were aggregated on the national level by the error propagation equation from the Good Practice Guidance, in order to produce one single table 6.1 per pollutant (as expressed in the guidelines).

As most of the data suppliers in Belgium do not provide any information on the associated uncertainty, inventory experts were consulted to give their expert estimation. If this information was not available, either the consortium members' expert judgement was applied or default uncertainties were applied as described in the EMEP/EEA Guidelines.

A comparison of the Tier 1 and Tier 2 results for uncertainty in annual emissions show that there is only a minor difference for the mean emissions. Therefore, no further investments were made for uncertainty calculations on Tier 2 level.

According to the available references, in most member states the ultimate choice of an uncertainty estimate is often based on expert judgement and is therefore also rather uncertain. However, as stressed by the IPCC Good Practice Guidance, uncertainty calculation is a mean to provide inventory users with quantitative judgements on the inventory quality and enables the inventory preparation team to identify and prioritise improvement activities.

The results of the Tier 1 analysis for 2019 for the overall uncertainty per pollutant are given in Table 1-14.

Table 1-14 : Summary of uncertainties in the national total emissions per pollutant (Reporting year 2019)

Pollutant	Total Emissions in Base Year	Total Emissions in Reporting Year	Change in total emissions (Reporting Year - Base Year)	Uncertainty in Reporting Year inventory (%)	Uncertainty in trend (Reporting Year - Base Year) (%)
NOx (as NO2)	428.84	160.22	-268.62	25.01	5.26
NMVOc	348.25	112.82	-235.43	24.03	6.87
SOx (as SO2)	364.55	29.50	-335.05	18.07	0.91

Pollutant	Total Emissions in Base Year	Total Emissions in Reporting Year	Change in total emissions (Reporting Year - Base Year)	Uncertainty in Reporting Year inventory (%)	Uncertainty in trend (Reporting Year - Base Year) (%)
NH3	129.74	66.50	-63.24	40.60	25.94
CO	1464.36	369.02	-1095.34	29.37	11.91
Pb	252.89	14.59	-238.30	86.12	9.39
Cd	6.02	1.19	-4.83	107.02	19.79
Hg	6.06	1.03	-5.04	42.16	8.76
As	6.66	0.91	-5.75	49.23	7.64
Cr	35.91	4.77	-31.14	92.62	13.00
Cu	50.65	39.74	-10.91	207.41	81.04
Ni	76.79	3.72	-73.07	72.23	3.96
Se	5.22	2.59	-2.63	137.28	24.29
Zn	229.95	68.47	-161.47	112.55	25.82
PCDD	545.58	29.04	-516.54	187.60	6.21
BaP	15.33	2.12	-13.20	292.01	30.29
BbF	17.99	2.37	-15.63	259.85	27.51
BkF	9.97	1.03	-8.95	234.02	20.11
IP	7.43	1.19	-6.24	299.49	34.29
Total PAH	50.73	6.71	-44.02	272.74	28.08
HCB	40.14	3.07	-37.07	159.53	7.82
PCB	118.89	14.26	-104.63	352.10	52.04
PM 2.5	40.03	18.41	-21.62	17.24	11.12
PM 10	54.96	27.38	-27.58	19.61	11.74
TSP	82.90	45.77	-37.13	20.98	13.30
BC	8.73	2.78	-5.96	30.61	9.00

1.8. General assessment of completeness

The Belgian emission inventory covers all pollutants of the CLRTAP and its Protocols, i.e. main pollutants (NO_x, SO_x, NMVOC, NH₃, CO), particulate matter (PM_{2,5}, PM₁₀, TSP, BC), heavy metals (Pb, Cd, Hg, As, Cr, Cu, Ni, Se, Zn) and POP's (PCDD/PCDF, PAH, HCB, PCB's). In the 2021 submission, recalculations were made for 1990-2018. 2019 was reported for the first time.

The Belgian emission inventory covers all relevant sources specified in the CLRTAP. However, it is not always possible to estimate the emissions of all subsectors in detail. Therefore, notation keys have been used. An overview and explanation of the notation keys NE and IE used in the 2019 emission inventory, as well as the sub-sources accounted for in reporting codes 'other' are summarized in Table 1-15 to Table 1-17.

An overview of the basis that is used to estimate emissions from mobile sources (fuels sold versus fuels used) is given in Table 1-18.

Table 1-15 Explanation to the Notation key NE

NFR code	Substance(s)	Reason for not estimated
1A1b	NH3, PAH	No data available from the facilities
1A2b	HCB	No emission factors available to calculate the emissions
1A2gvii	PCDD/F	No emission factors available to calculate the emissions
1A3ai(i) 1A3aii(i)	NH3, dioxins	No emission factors available to calculate the emissions
1A3aii(ii) 1A3ai(ii)	NH3, dioxins	No emission factors available to calculate the emissions
1A3bvi	Hg, PCDD/F, PAH, HCB, PCBs	No COPERT output
1A3bvii	heavy metals, HCB, PCBs	Considering the diversity of the road coatings, no estimate was made
1A3di(ii)	Cr, dioxins	No emission factors available to calculate the emissions
1A3ei	NH3	No data available from the facilities
1A3eii	Hg, As, dioxins	No emission factors available to calculate the emissions
1A4aii	Hg, As, dioxins	No emission factors available to calculate the emissions
1A4bii	Hg, As, dioxins	No emission factors available to calculate the emissions
1A4ciii	Cr ,dioxins	No emission factors available to calculate the emissions
1A5a	all	There are no data available. The activity data are coming from the military sector (confidentiality).
1A5b	Hg, As, dioxins	No emission factors available to calculate the emissions
1B1b	NMVOC, NH3, PAH	No data available from the facilities
1B2aiv	NOx, CO, PAH	No data available from the facilities
1B2c	NH3	No detailed data available
1B2d	NMVOC, CO	No detailed data available
2A6	NH3, Cu, Zn, PAH	There are no data available or the EF aren't available
2B1	Sox, NH3	No data available from the facilities
2B2	SOx, CO	There are no data available or the EF aren't available
2B6	Hg	No data available from the facilities
2B10a	Se	No emission factors available to calculate the emissions
2B10b	Heavy metals, dioxins, PAHs	There are no data available or the EF aren't available
2C2	all	There are no data available
2C3	NOx, SOx, NH3, CO, PAHs	No data available from the facilities or no emission factors available
2C4	Cr, Se, PAHs	No activity data available
2C5	PAHs	No data available from the facilities or no emission factors available
2C6	Se, PAHs	No data available from the facilities or no emission factors available

2C7a	PAHs	No data available from the facilities or no emission factors available
2C7b	Se, PAHs	No data available from the facilities or no emission factors available
2C7c	NH3, PCB	No data available from the facilities or no emission factors available
2C7d	NOx, SOx, Hg, Ni, Se, PAH	No data available from the facilities or no emission factors available
2D3c	NOx, SOx, particulate matter, CO, Pb, dioxins, PAHs	No activity data available
2D3d	heavy metals	No data available from the facilities
2D3e	NOx, SOx, NH3, CO, heavy metals	No data available from the facilities
2D3g	heavy metals, PAH	No data available from the facilities
2D3h	NH3, Hg	No data available from the facilities
2H1	NH3, particulate matter, heavy metals	No data available from the facilities or no emission factors available
2H2	NH3, Pb, Hg	No data available from the facilities
2H3	All	No activity data available
2I	SOx, NH3, BC, Pb, Cd, As, Cr, Cu, Ni	No data available from the facilities or no emission factors available
2J	PAHs, HCB, PCBs	No activity data available
2K	Heavy metals, dioxins, PAHs, HCB	No data available from the facilities or no emission factors available, POPs emissions probably not relevant
2L	NOx, NMVOC, SOx, CO, Cd, Hg, As, Se, PCBs	No activity data available
3Dd	particulate matter	No data available
3I	NH3	No activity data available
5A	NOx, SOx, BC, CO	No emission factors available to calculate the emissions
5B1	NOx, particulate matter, CO	No activity data available or no emission factors available
5C1bi	dioxins, PAHs, PCBs	POP's emissions probably not relevant
5C1bii	PAHs	There are no detailed data available or the EF aren't available
5C1biii	PAHs, PCB	There are no detailed data available or the EF aren't available
5C1biv	PAHs	There are no detailed data available or the EF aren't available
5C1bv	NH3, BC	No emission factors available to calculate the emissions
5C1bvi	NMVOC, NH3, particulate matter, heavy metals, dioxins, PAHs, HCB, PCBs	There are no detailed data available or the EF aren't available
5C2	NH3, Hg, Ni	No emission factors available to calculate the emissions
5D1	NH3	There are no data available or the EF aren't available

5D2	NMVOC, SOx, Hg	There are no data available or the EF aren't available or data not provided by the facility
5D3	Main pollutants, CO	There are no data available or the EF aren't available or data not provided by the facility
5E	SOx, CO, Se	No activity data available
1A3d i(i)	dioxins, Cr	No emission factors available

Table 1-16 Explanation to the Notation key IE

NFR code	Substance(s)	Included in NFR code
1A1c	NMVOC, Particulate matter, heavy metals, POPs	2C1
1A2f	HCB	2A1
1A4aii	all	1A3eii
1B1b	NOx, SOx	
1B2ai	NMVOC	1B2av
2A5c	particulate matter	2A6
2B1	NMVOC, particulate matter	2B10a
2B6	Particulate matter	2B10a
2B10b	Main pollutants, particulate matter, CO	2B10a
2C2	Particulate matter	2C1
2C3	all	2C7c
2C4	all	2C7c
2C5	all	2C7c
2C6	all	2C7c
2C7a	all	2C7c
2C7b	all	2C7c
2C7d	NMVOC	2C7c
2I	Particulate matter	2L
3B4f	NOx, NMVOC, NH3, particulate matter	3B4e
3B4giii	NOx, NMVOC, NH3, particulate matter	3B4giv
3Da3	NOx	3Da2a
3Dc	NH3	3B
5B2	Main pollutants, CO	1A1a
5C1bi	BC, Heavy metals	1A1a (E-recup)
5C1bii	all	5C1bi or 1A1a (E-recup)
5C1biii	All	5C1bi or 1A1a (E-recup)
5C1biv	All	5C1bi or 1A1a (E-recup)

Table 1-17 Sub-sources accounted for in reporting codes 'other'

NFRcode	Substance(s) reported	Sub-source description
1 A 2 gviii	all	Non-metallic mineral products, (cement, lime, asphalt concrete, glass, mineral wool, bricks and tiles, fine ceramic materials), metal products, textile, leather and clothing and other industry (wood industry, rubber and synthetic material, manufacturing of furniture, recycling and

		construction included)
1 A 3 eii	all except Hg, As, dioxins, HCB, PCBs	Off-road emissions of harbours, airports and trans-shipment companies
1 A 5 a	-	NE, cfr. Table 1-15, military source
1 A 5 b	all except Hg, As, dioxins, HCB, PCBs	Military aviation in Wallonia and in the Flemish Region + off-road defense
1 B 1 c	-	NO
2 A 6	NO _x , SO _x , NMVOC, particulate matter, CO, heavy metals, dioxins	Manufacture and processing of flat and hollow glass, glass fibres and other glass (only in Flanders for PM and heavy metals from 2000), manufacture of bricks, tiles and construction products in baked clay, manufacture of articles of concrete, plaster and other non-metallic products, manufacture of ceramic household and ornamental articles
2 B 10 a	all except Se, HCB, PCB's	Production of sulfuric acid, ammonium nitrate, ammonium phosphate, vinylchloride, PEHD, polypropylene, PVC, polystyrene, phthalic anhydride, titanium dioxide, processes in organic chemical industry (excl. adipic acid)
2 B 10 b	pollutants included in 2B10a	IE or NE
2 C 7 c	all except NH ₃ , HCB, PCB	galvanization, non-ferro
2 C 7 d	particulate matter, CO, Pb, Cd, As, Cr, Cu, Zn, PCB	metallurgic activities, including (iron) foundries and galvanization activities
2 D 3 i	NMVOC	Process emissions of vegetable oil extraction, gluing, wood preservation, recuperation of waste solvents
2 G	NO _x , NMVOC, SO _x , NH ₃ , particulate matter, CO, heavy metals, dioxins, PAHs	application of glues and adhesives, plant oil extraction, wood preservation, recuperation of waste solvents, estimation of tobacco smoke (PM) and fireworks (Cu), production of (suit)cases, production of mica paper, production of plastic packaging products
2 H 3		NE
2 L	NO _x , NH ₃ , Particulate matter, all heavy metals except Hg, As and Se, PAHs	construction, manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products including asphalt production, manufacture of man-made fibres, surface treatment and casting of metals, manufacture of fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment, electrical and optical equipment, transport equipment, manufacture of textile and textile products, leather and leather products, manufacture of wood and wood products incl. furniture, manufacture of rubber and plastic products, manufacture of mattresses, recycling of metal and non-metal waste and scraps, industrial cleaning,
3 B 4 g iv	NO _x , NMVOC, NH ₃	hens for multiplication and austriches
3 B 4 h	NO _x , NMVOC, NH ₃ , particulate matter	rabbits and minks
3 D a 2 c		NO
3 I	-	NE
5 C 1 b iv		IE or NE

5 D 3		NE
5 E	NM VOC, SO _x , TSP, Pb, Cd, Hg, Cr, Cu, Ni, Zn	Waste recuperation, compost, car and building fires
6 B		NO
11 C	NM VOC	Forest and grassland

Table 1-18 Basis for estimating emissions from mobile sources

NFR code	Description	Fuel sold	Fuel used	Comment
1 A 3 a i (i)	International aviation (LTO)		X	
1 A 3 a i (ii)	International aviation (Cruise)		X	
1 A 3 a ii (i)	1 A 3 a ii Civil aviation (Domestic, LTO)		X	
1 A 3 a ii (ii)	1 A 3 a ii Civil Aviation (Domestic, Cruise)		X	-
1A3b	Road transport	X	X	Reporting of emissions of road transport based on fuel sold, emissions based on fuel used are also supplied for compliance purposes,
1A3c	Railways		X	
1A3di (i)	International maritime navigation		X	
1A3di (ii)	International inland waterways		X	
1A3dii	National navigation		X	
1A4ci	Agriculture		X	
1A4cii	Off-road vehicles and other machinery		X	
1A4ciii	National fishing		X	
1 A 5 b	Other mobile (Including military)		X	

Chapter 2. Explanation of key trends

2.1. National total emission trends

The Belgian absolute total emissions per pollutant are summarized in Table 2-1 for the years in the 2021 LRTAP-submission. The absolute difference as well as the relative difference are calculated between 2019 and the base year. For all pollutants the base year is 1990, except for particulate matter the base year is 2000. The emissions of all pollutants have a downward trend between 1990 (2000) and 2019. Main reasons for this are the great emission reduction efforts made by the industrial and transport sectors as well as the changeover to less polluting fuels. The larger decrease between 2008 and 2009 is mainly due to the crisis that hit the heavy industry in Belgium. Emissions of most pollutants increased again slightly in 2010 after which the reduction is continued in 2011, except for particulate matter, which increased again in 2012 and 2013 due to the cold winter periods.

Total emission trend of Dioxins, PAHs, HCB and PCB

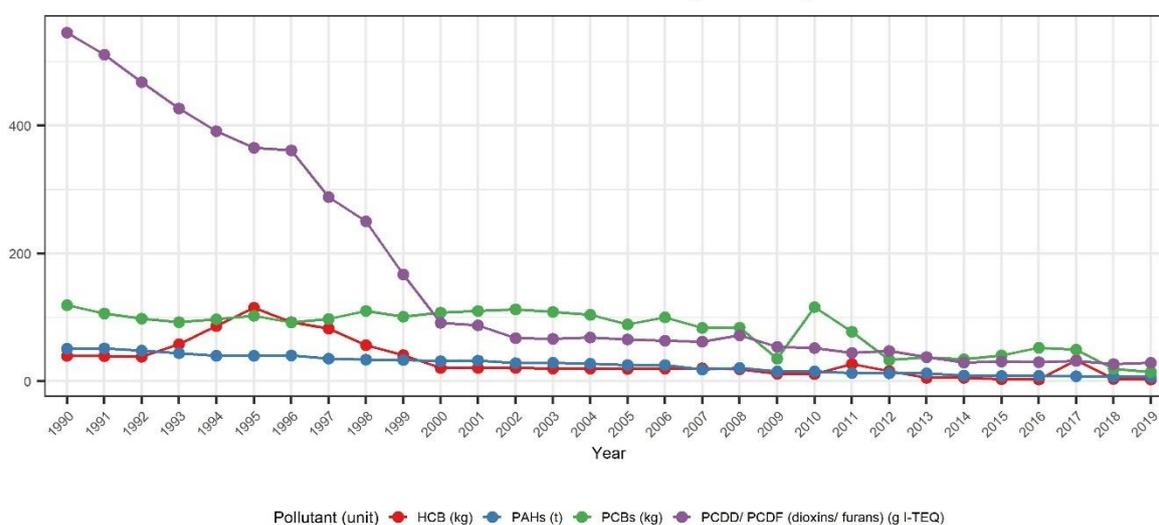
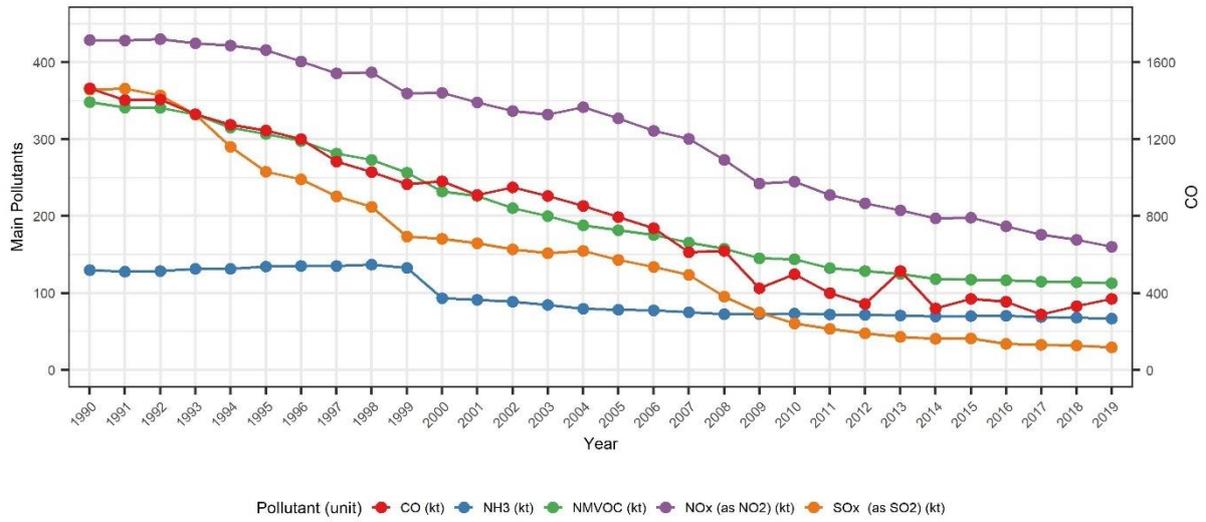


Figure 2-1 shows the trends of the national total emissions per pollutant group. Reasons for the changes in the time series are given in the next paragraphs.

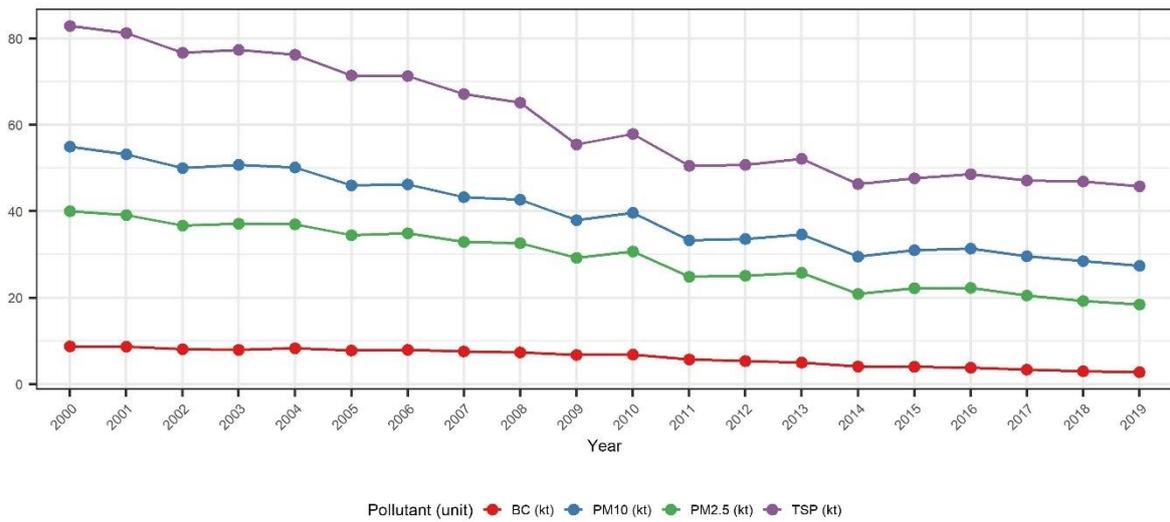
Table 2-1 Absolute total emissions and absolute and relative differences for the time series 1990-2019

Pollutant	Unit	1990	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	absolute difference base-2019	relative difference base-2019
NOx	Gg as	429	360	327	311	301	273	242	245	227	216	207	197	198	187	176	169	160	-269	-63%
NMVOOC	Gg	348	232	182	175	165	158	145	144	132	129	125	118	118	117	115	114	113	-235	-68%
SOx	Gg as	365	171	143	134	123	95	74	61	53	47	43	41	41	34	32	32	30	-335	-92%
NH3	Gg	130	93	78	78	75	73	73	73	72	72	71	69	70	70	69	68	66	-63	-49%
PM2.5	Gg	NR	40	34	35	33	33	29	31	25	25	26	21	22	22	20	19	18	-22	-54%
PM10	Gg	NR	55	46	46	43	43	38	40	33	34	35	29	31	31	30	28	27	-28	-50%
TSP	Gg	NR	83	71	71	67	65	55	58	51	51	52	46	48	49	47	47	46	-37	-45%
BC		NR	9	8	8	8	7	7	7	6	5	5	4	4	4	3	3	3	-6	-68%
CO (right axis)	Gg	1464	981	794	737	612	619	425	497	399	343	515	320	370	355	288	332	369	-1095	-75%
Pb	Mg	253	98	74	72	62	72	31	40	30	29	26	23	29	27	25	13	15	-238	-94%
Cd	Mg	6	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	-5	-80%
Hg	Mg	6	3	2	2	3	4	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	-5	-83%
As	Mg	7	4	3	3	4	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-6	-86%
Cr	Mg	36	21	18	19	20	19	10	14	12	11	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	-31	-87%
Cu	Mg	51	49	46	46	46	47	43	45	44	43	40	40	41	42	40	40	40	-11	-22%
Ni	Mg	77	35	29	29	26	20	11	10	9	7	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	-73	-95%
Se	Mg	5	7	27	13	15	10	8	12	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	-3	-50%
Zn	Mg	230	177	126	126	129	125	86	105	97	83	76	74	77	68	63	64	68	-161	-70%
PCDD/ PCDF	g I-Teq	546	92	65	64	62	72	54	52	44	47	38	30	31	30	32	27	29	-517	-95%
benzo(a)pyrene	Mg	15	5	8	8	6	7	6	5	5	4	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	-13	-86%
benzo(b)fluoranthene	Mg	18	11	9	9	6	7	5	5	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	-16	-87%
benzo(k)fluoranthene	Mg	10	6	5	5	3	4	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	-9	-90%
Indeno(1,2,3-	Mg	7	5	4	4	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	-6	-84%
PAH (Mg)	Mg	51	32	25	25	18	21	16	15	13	12	12	9	9	9	8	7	7	-44	-87%
HCB (kg)	kg	40	21	19	20	20	19	12	12	27	16	5	5	4	3	33	4	3	-37	-92%
PCB (kg)	kg	119	108	89	100	84	84	35	116	78	33	37	35	41	53	49	19	14	-105	-88%

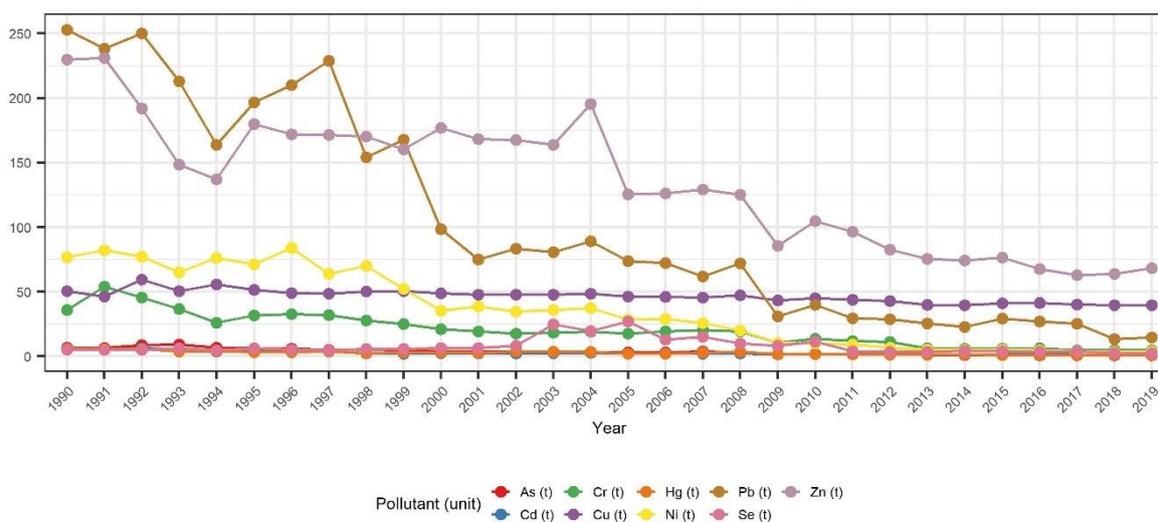
Total emission trend of main pollutants and CO



Total emission trend of particulate matter



Total emission trend of (heavy) metals



Total emission trend of Dioxins, PAHs, HCB and PCB

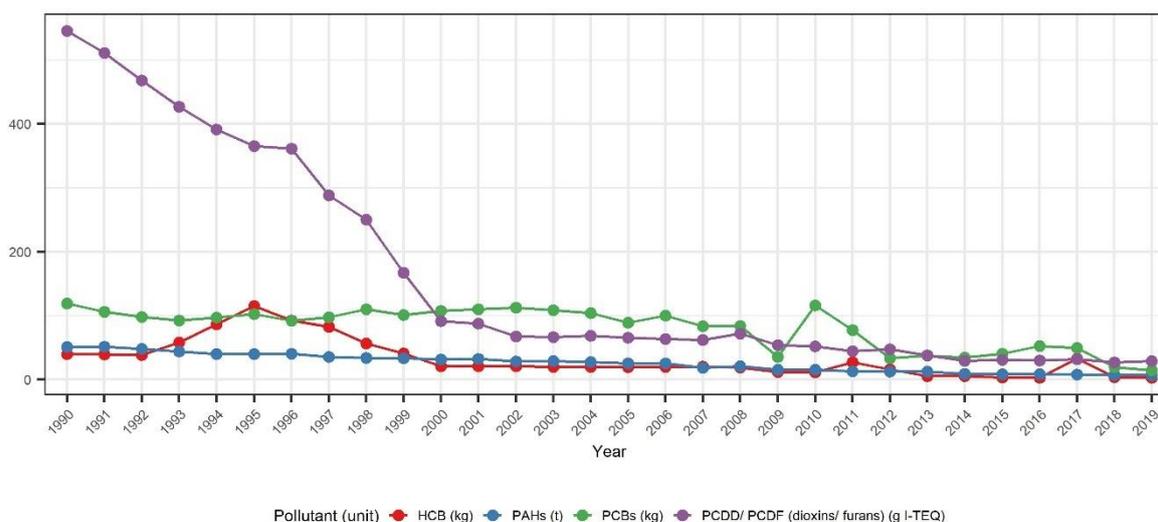


Figure 2-1 Time trends of Belgian national total emissions.

2.2. Trends/Time series inconsistencies: general explanations

Below, some general explanations are given for the occurring inconsistencies and changes in the time trends caused by the changes in emissions of the different sectors.

- In 1993 environmental legislation (Vlarem II) came into force in Flanders. This included a reporting obligation for class 1 industrial plants, which induced in some cases a difference in methodology to calculate/estimate emissions before and after 1993. In 1995 Vlarem II was extended with class 2 industrial plants and thresholds per pollutant. In 2004 the emission reporting (as part of the reporting of environmental data) was established by decree in the integrated annual environmental

report (IMJV). The modification of some thresholds can result in the incomparability of emission data from 2004 on compared to the period before 2004 for e.g. some heavy metals. In Wallonia, IPPC plants have had to report their emissions since 2001 and it's sometimes difficult to make a recalculation before 2001 because of the lack of data.

- In Flanders, there is a different level of data handling in some years (1990-1993, 1995, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2001, 2005, 2008-2013) compared to the other years (1994, 1997, 1999, 2002-2004, 2006-2007). In the former years emissions are available on installation level (NFR code) whereas in the latter years the emissions are available on a less detailed level (facility level). A partition key based on the most recent detailed data (e.g. for emission data of 1999, the partition used in 1998 is applied for 1999) is used to attribute the emissions to the appropriate NFR code per facility for the year where less detailed emission data are available.
- *Public electricity and heat production*: decrease of the emissions because of the introduction of highly performant power stations, application of technical measures and changeover to natural gas, use of fossil fuels with less sulphur, opting for renewable/less polluting fuels. In the Walloon region, there are no more coal power plant as they were progressively replaced by gas turbines and wood power plant. Emissions of waste incineration with energy recuperation and emissions of CHP installations are allocated to the electricity sector. The decrease of emissions is mainly observed in Flanders. In Flanders, less solid and fluid fuels and more gaseous fuels were used. The use of 'classic' fuels is decreased in 1999 with nearly 9 % compared to 1998, partly due to the good functioning of nuclear units. The choice for a type of fuel depends mostly on the prices and the goals that are assumed in the Environmental Policy Agreement (e.g. coal with a low S content <1%, purchase of extra heavy fuel with maximal S content of 1 %). There is an increasing use of natural gas due to better prices and the continuation of the STEG and CHP programme. Installations are modernised and old coal driven installations are replaced by STEG's. Also technical measures were taken to decrease the NO_x emissions (SCR, specific local measures per installation, old units were closed).
In the Walloon region, a coal power plant was replaced by a gas turbine in 1999 and the last coal power plant closed in 2009.
- *Petroleum refining*: decrease of SO_x and NO_x to meet the bubble emission thresholds for 2010 as imposed by the Flemish Government (e.g. by desulphurization of the fuels used or by technical measures). The strong decrease in emissions, particularly from 2008 on, is related to the more stringent emission limit values for SO₂ and NO_x that became valid on 1 January 2010 as one of the main measures that the Flemish Government has taken in the framework of the European national emission ceilings directive (NECD or National Emission Ceilings Directive). Refineries made heavy investments in purification technology (also of influence on the PM emissions) the years before to be compliant with the NECD. Also a more stringent monitoring and control on the contribution of the emissions through flaring and the switchover of high to low sulphur fuel was mentioned as a measure to lower SO₂ emissions. During the years 2004-2006, one refinery had very limited refining activities
- *Manufacture of solid fuels*: decreasing emissions due to the closure of coke ovens in the Brussels Capital region and Flanders, respectively in 1993 and 1996 and closure of the last Flemish mines in 1992. The last coke oven in Wallonia closed in 2014.
- *Stationary combustion in manufacturing industries*: in general decreasing emission trends between 1990 and 2015 due to important efforts to reduce emissions. The decrease between 2008 and 2009 is mainly due to the crisis in the industry in this period. In category 1A2b strong decrease of some heavy metals because in 1993 a new gas purification installation on a blast furnace of the most polluting facility in this sector reduced strongly the Pb and Cd emissions. In 1A2c, the high Cd emissions in 2016 are coming from the measurements on a biomass boiler in a chemical plant in the Walloon region. The Cd emissions of the boiler are the average of two measurements in the year. One of this measurement shows a very high Cd concentration (2,1 mg/Nm³) in 2016. As the releases to air are reported under E-PRTR, it's also reported in the LRTAP and NECD inventory.

- *Residential sector*: emissions are highly climate related. Fluctuations in emissions can also be attributed to a shift towards natural gas, the increasing number of households (with fewer persons per household), the limited isolation degree of the houses and the low compactness. Emissions of NMVOC and particulate matter increase due to the increased consumption of wood for heating.
- *Commercial/institutional sector*: as for the residential sector, emissions are highly climate related.
- *Road transport*: decrease of emissions of SO_x due to the use of fuels with low sulphur content (from 2003 on). A significant decline in Pb emissions occurs due to the use of unleaded petrol (from 2000 on), but the emissions of the other heavy metals increase due to a higher fuel use. Due to the enhanced application of catalytic converters NO_x, CO and NMVOC emissions decrease, but NH₃ emissions increase. More stringent emission standards for diesel cars from 2005 induced lower emissions of particulate matter.
- *Railways*: decreasing emissions due to the gradual change of diesel trains towards less polluting alternatives. Decreasing emissions in particular for freight trains due to increased efficiency (more wagons per engine, better loading, ...).
- *Inland shipping*: decrease of the emissions in 2009 due to the lower economic activity (crisis).
- *Maritime navigation*: gradual increase of emissions of most pollutants due to the expansion of the merchant fleet (number of services and magnitude of ships). Decrease of most emissions in 2009 due to the economic crisis, decrease of SO₂ emissions in international maritime navigation, as determined by the Marpol Convention (more stringent sulphur limits in 2008 and 2010).
- *National fishing*: decreasing emissions due to the scaling down of the sector.
- *Off-road*: decrease of SO₂ and Pb emissions due to the lower S and Pb content of the fuels used.
- *Manure management*: significant decreases of NH₃ emissions in 1991 (Flemish Manure Decree of 23/1/1991), 2000 (MAP 2bis), 2003 (more stringent legislation) and 2007 (MAP 3, particular influence on emissions from cattle). Decrease of NH₃ emissions of poultry in 2003 due to the brake-out of bird flu and the subsequent extermination of poultry by the authorities. From 1990 to 1999 activity data are obtained from the yearly count of cattle, from 2000 on data are available from the Manure Bank of the Flemish Land Agency. In Wallonia, the reduction of livestock is a main driver for the decrease of emissions.
- *Fertilizer*: emissions are related to the amount of fertilizer used (depending on the price) and the type of fertilizer used (liquid fertilizer, ureum,...).
- *Fuel combustion in agriculture*: decreasing emissions (in particular emissions of heavy metals) due to the switchover towards less polluting fuels. Decrease of SO₂ emissions due to the lower S content in gasoil from 2008 on.
- *Iron and Steel production*: Pb emissions increase between 1994 and 1997, mainly from 1996 to 1997 due to the emissions by 1 iron and steel facility from 1996 on. The emissions are based on measurements performed according to the measuring liabilities included in the Flemish environmental legislation (Vlarem). Before 1996 there were no measuring and reporting obligations for this plant. Zn emissions peak in 2004. Emissions are obtained from direct measurements in the plants, two in Wallonia and one in Flanders.
- Dioxin emissions of the *metallurgical sector* have decreased significantly due to emission reduction measures and the closing of iron and steel production plants.
- *Cement production*: decrease of CO emissions from 2002 onwards as old kiln generating high CO emissions has been stopped in 2002, decrease of dust emissions from 2004 onwards as one plant generating high dust emissions has installed a new filtration system in 2004, PCB emissions in one plant were very high in 2010 and 2011 because of the use of an alternative raw material containing high concentrations of PCB. The removal of the raw material causing high PCB emissions at the end of 2011 has allowed returning to a normal level of emissions.
- *Lime production*: decrease of SO_x emissions from 2004 onwards as since 2004, there is a progressive reduction of the use of petroleum coke in a lime plant.
- PAH emissions of *wood preservation* have decreased significantly due to emission reduction measures in the sector.
- *Waste incineration*: global emissions have decreased significantly due to the (structural) reorganisation of the sector in 1994, which included also air purification measures. Moreover, in

Belgium the emissions of waste incinerators with energy recuperation are reported under the sector 1A1a.

- An optimised methodology to estimate heavy metals emissions in Flanders is applied from 2000 on. For some sectors, this might cause an inconsistency between the years before 2000 and the years from 2000 on.

2.3. Trends in key sectors of main pollutants, CO, PM10, Pb, dioxins and PAH

A great part of the trend in the absolute total emissions can be explained by the changes in key sector emissions. Therefore, an analysis was made of the key sector emissions throughout the time series for NO_x, NMVOC, SO_x, NH₃, CO, PM10, Pb, dioxins and PAH.

2.3.1. NO_x

The greatest contributors to NO_x emissions are the transport (passenger cars, light and heavy duty vehicles) and energy sector. The largest absolute emission reductions are made in these sectors. Consequently, this led to the decrease in total NO_x emissions from 429 kt in 1990 to 160 kt in 2019, which is a decline of 63% (Figure 2-2 and Figure 2-3). NO_x emissions from 1A3bii Light duty vehicles have increased due to the strong increase in number of new light duty vehicles (Euro 6)

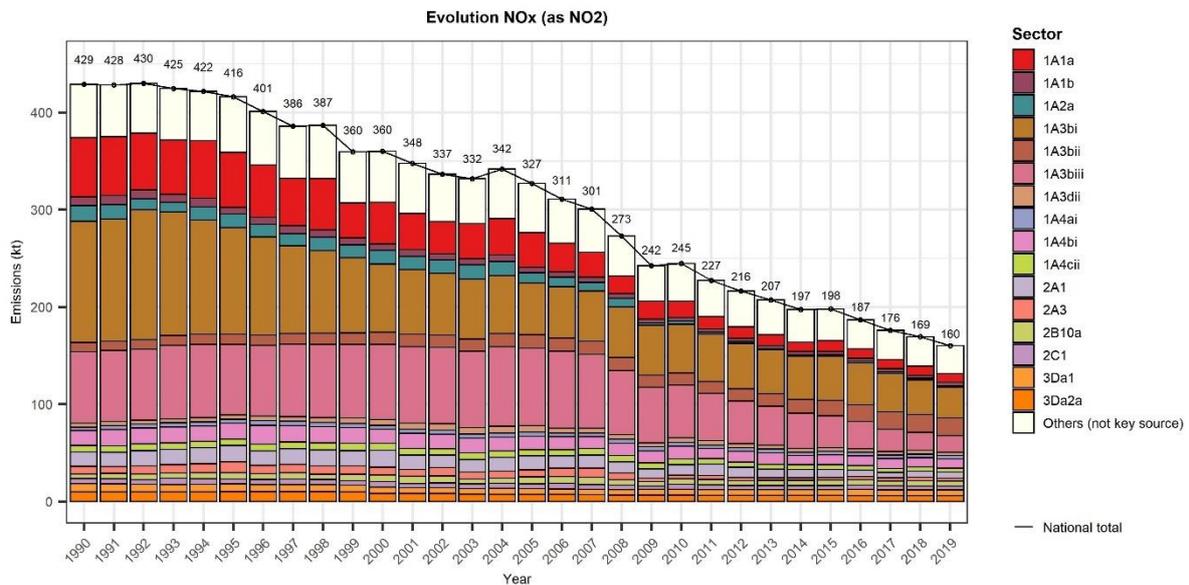


Figure 2-2 Trends in NO_x emissions for the key sectors

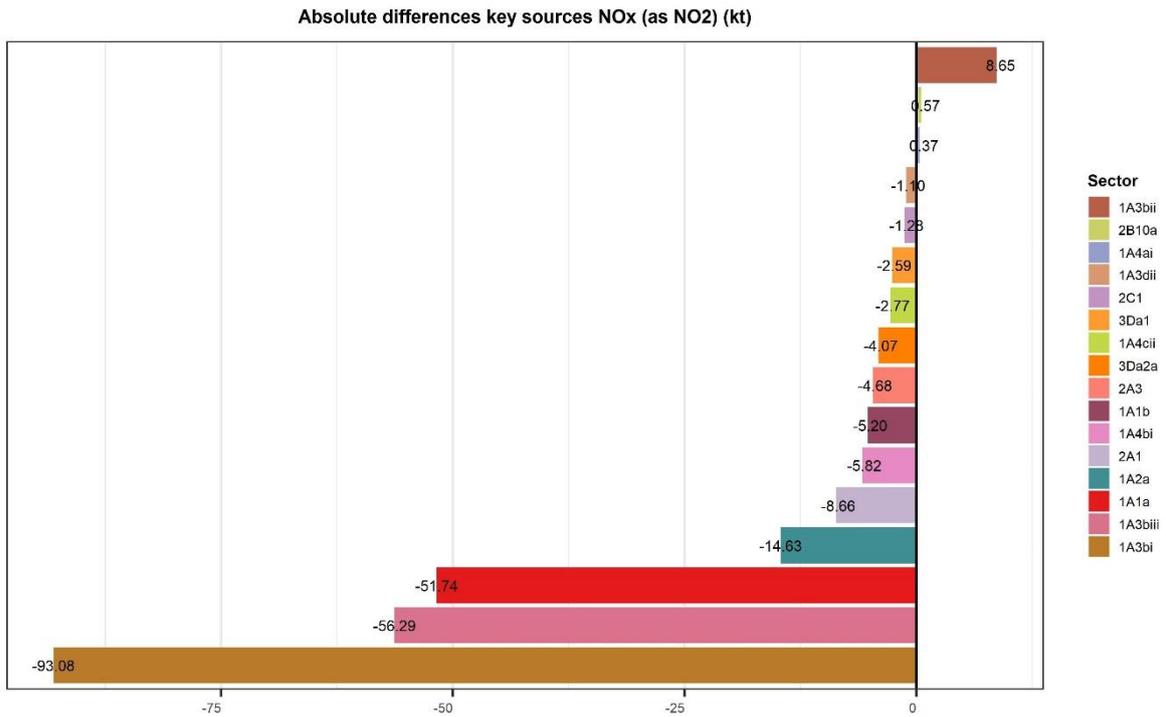


Figure 2-3 Absolute NO_x emission differences from 1990 to 2018 for all key sectors

2.3.2. NMVOC

The emissions of NMVOC show a steady decrease between 1990 and 2019, from 348 kt to 113 kt (-67%),

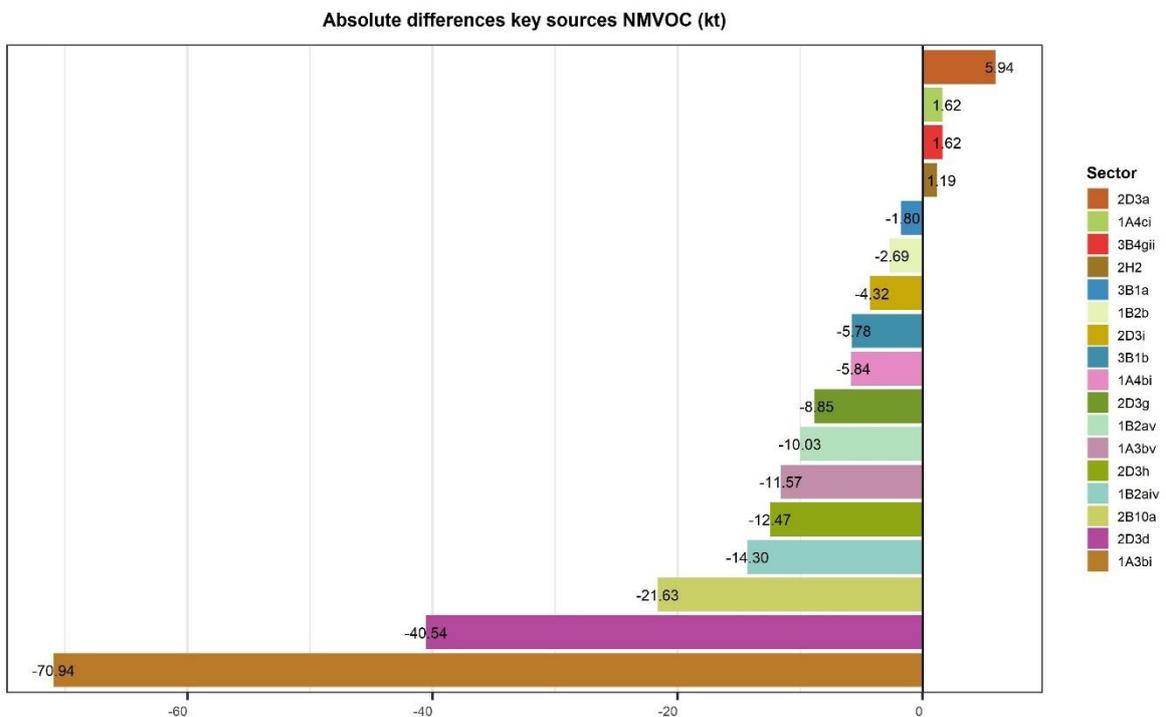


Figure 2-5). The largest absolute emission reductions are made in the transport sector (passenger cars). An explanation is the shift of fuel (gasoline to diesel oil). Other sectors with significant emission reductions are *coating applications* and *Other chemical industry*. A minor increase in the NMVOC

emissions over the period is observed in the *food and beverage industry* and *manure management broilers*. A steady increase from 9.6 kt in 1990 to 15.5 kt in 2019 is observed for the *Domestic Solvent use* sector. This is due to the increasing number of inhabitants; the emission factor and the solvent content of the products remain the same.

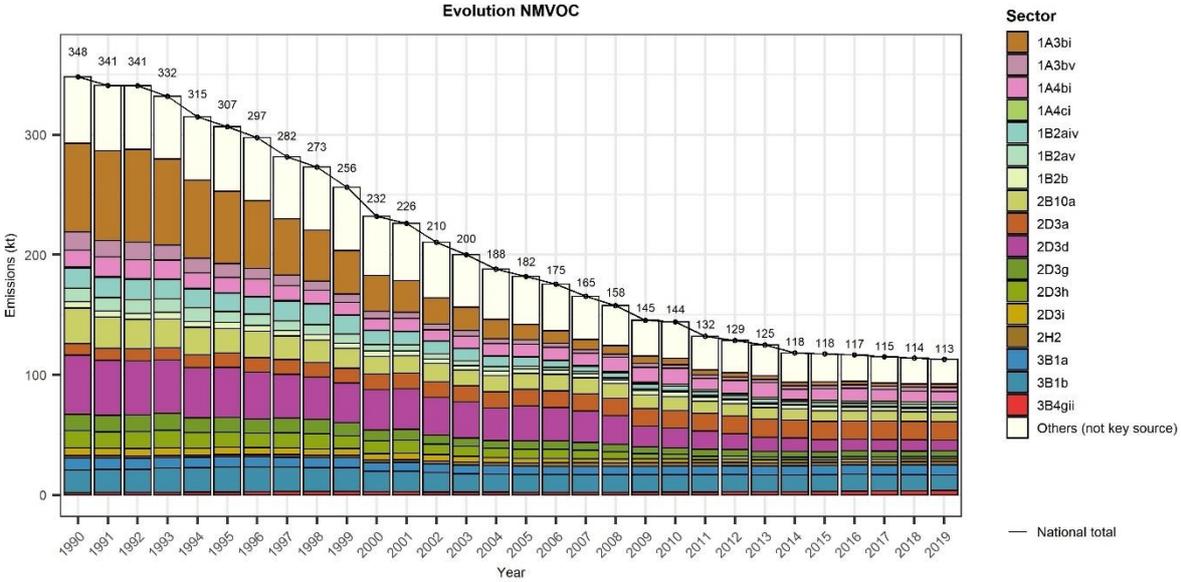


Figure 2-4 Trends in NMVOC emissions for the key sectors

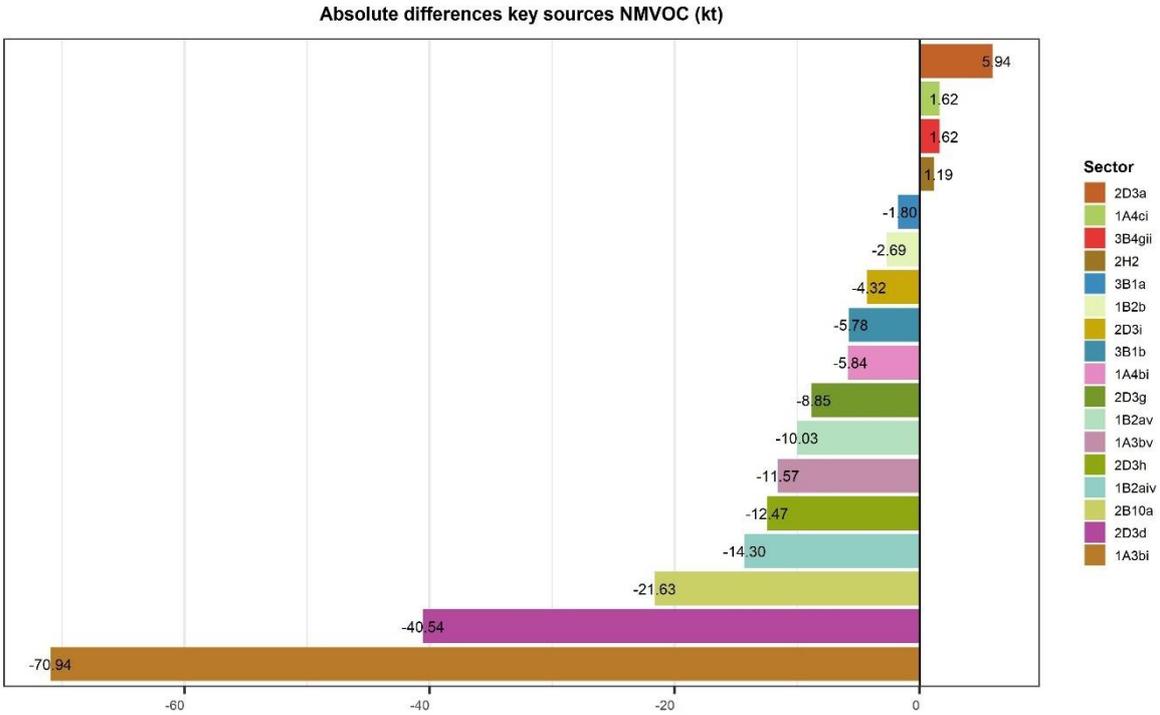
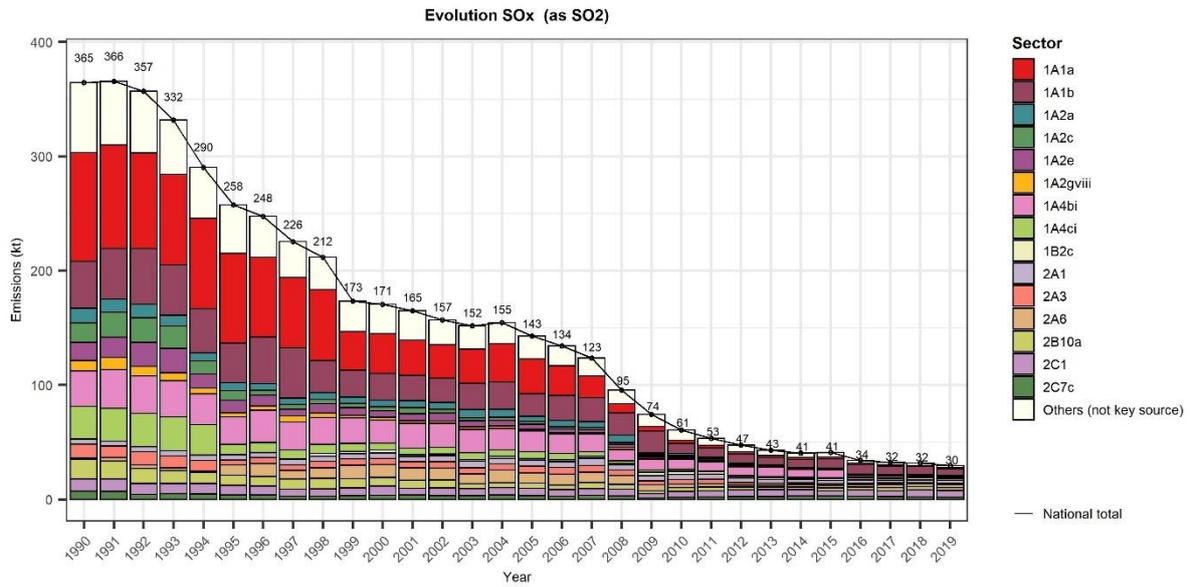


Figure 2-5 Absolute NMVOC emission differences from 1990 to 2019 for all key sectors

2.3.3. SO_x

SO_x emissions declined from 365 kt in 1990 to 30 kt in 2019, a reduction of 92% (



Figure

2-6

and

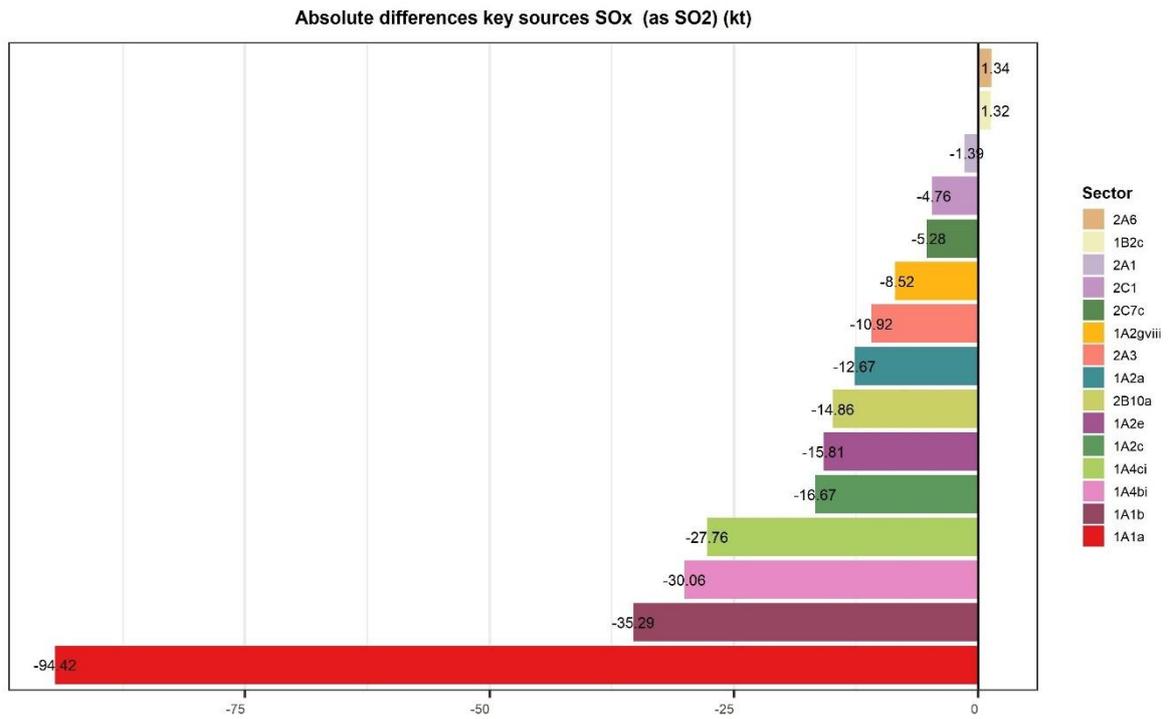


Figure 2-7). This is largely due to the use of fuels with less sulphur in combustion in the energy and manufacturing industries.

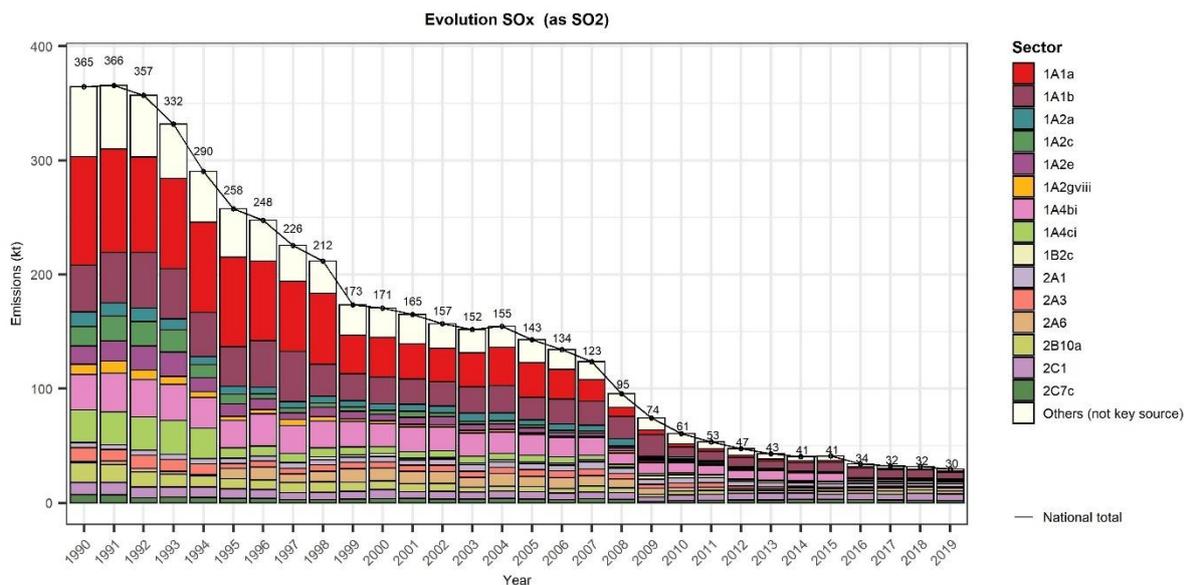


Figure 2-6 Trends in SO_x emissions for the key sectors

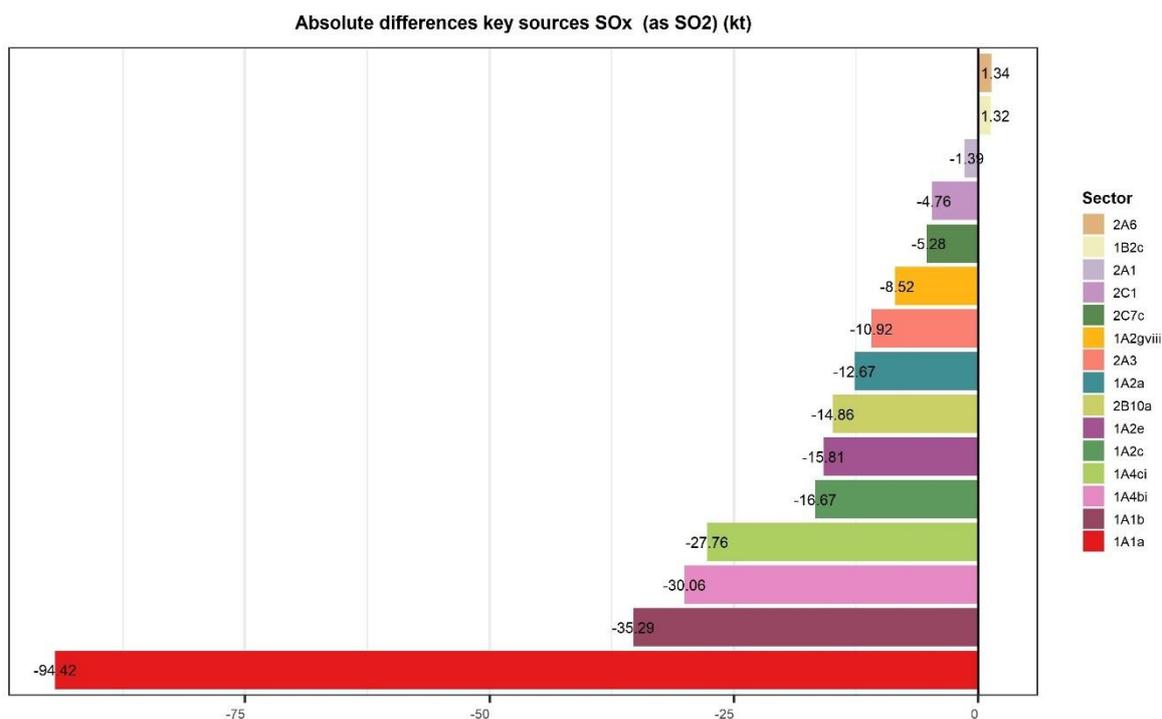


Figure 2-7 Absolute SO_x emission differences from 1990 to 2019 for all key sectors

2.3.4. NH₃

In Belgium, over 90% of the NH₃ emissions are attributed to agricultural activities. Due to the successive Flemish Manure Decreases (1991, 2000, 2003 and 2007), focusing on including manure application and a reduction of the livestock population, the ammonia emissions show a reduction of

46% between 1990 and 2019 (

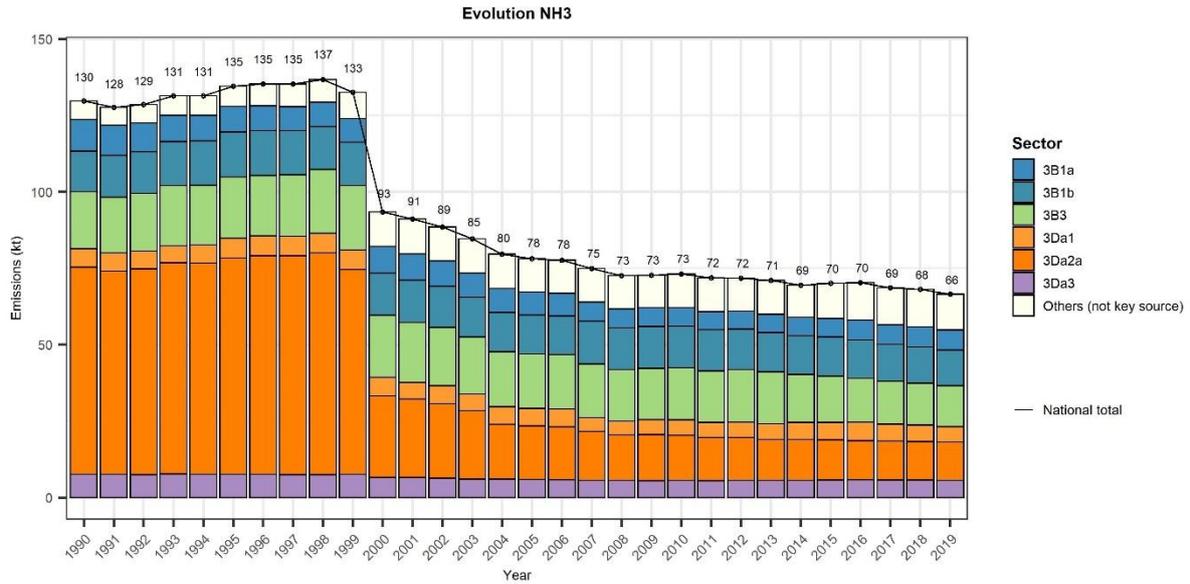


Figure 2-8 and Figure 2-9). In Flanders, more than half of this reduction is attributed to the emission reduction of animal manure applied to soils. In Wallonia, the decrease of emissions is driven by the reduction of livestock on the one hand and on the reduction of use of mineral fertilizer on the other hand. The latter is linked to the implementation of the Nitrates Directive (EC 91/676) and the Sustainable Nitrogen management program put in place for supervising and advising farmers with their formalities and ensuring compliance with the Directive objectives (<http://www.nitrawal.be/101-documents-anglais.htm>).

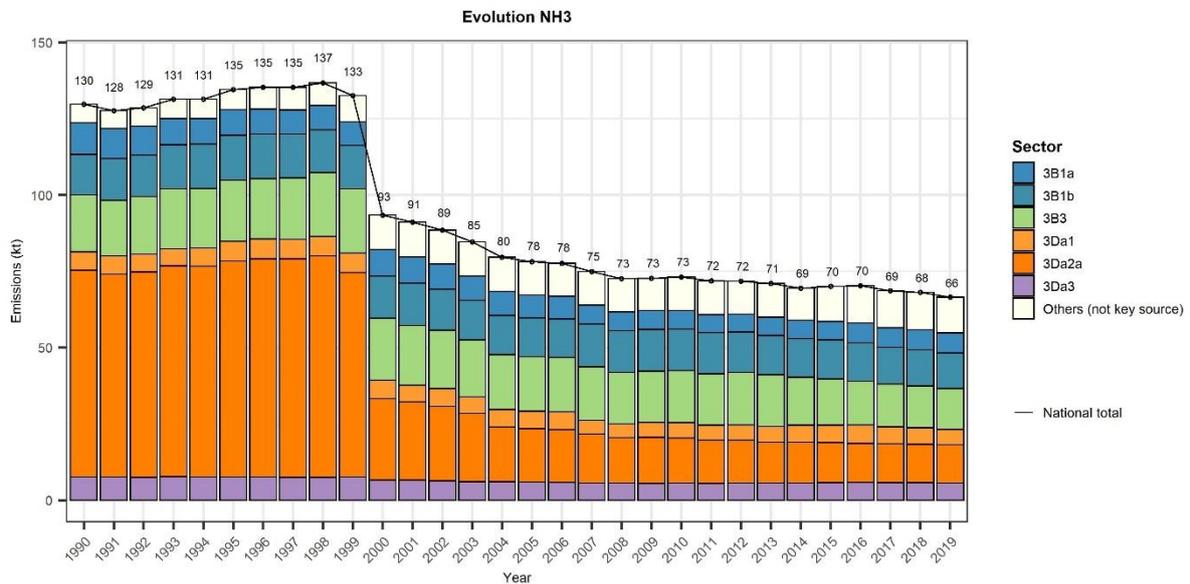


Figure 2-8 Trends in NH₃ emissions for the key sectors

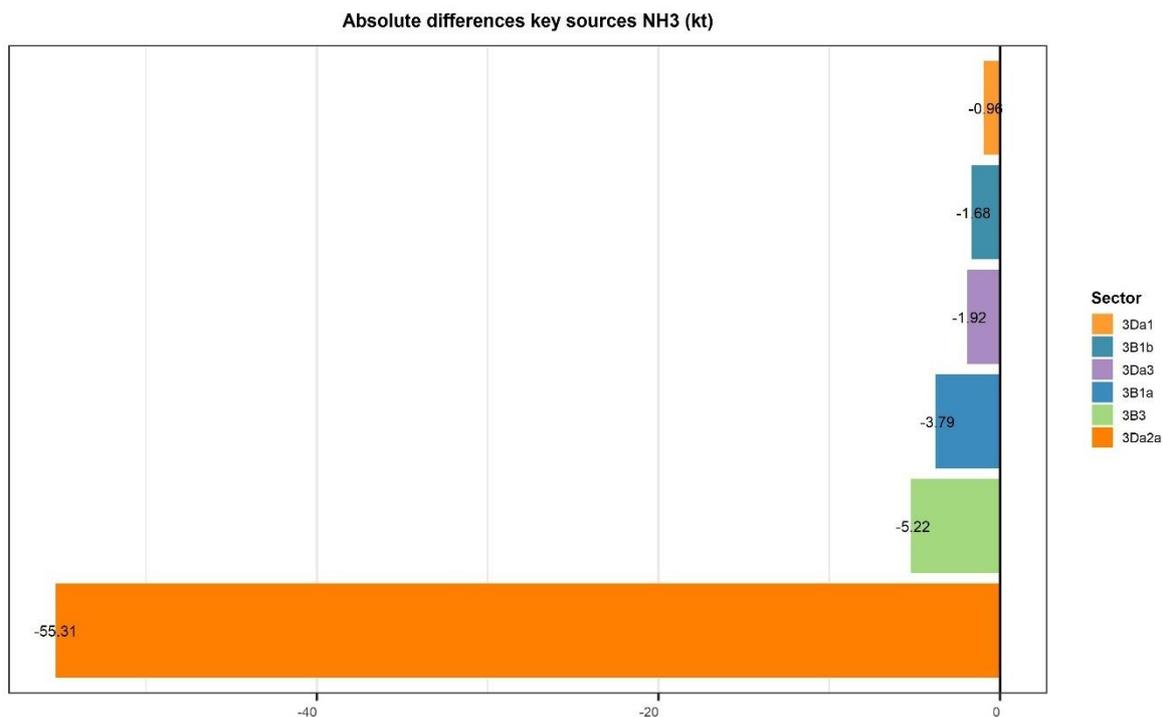


Figure 2-9 Absolute NH₃ emission differences from 1990 to 2019 for all key sectors.

2.3.5. CO

CO emissions decreased from 1464 kt in 1990 to 369 kt in 2019, a reduction of 75% (Figure 2-10 and Figure 2-11). This is mainly due to the reductions realized in the road transport sector and the iron and steel industry. The drop between 2008 and 2009 is mainly due to the closure of some iron and steel plants in Wallonia during 2008 (one coking plant, one sinter plant and one blast furnace plant). There is still one coking plant in Wallonia in 2012. The last sinter plant and the last blast furnace closed in 2011. The sudden increase in 2013 is due to 1 plant where the lime production occurred without oxygen (reducing atmosphere).

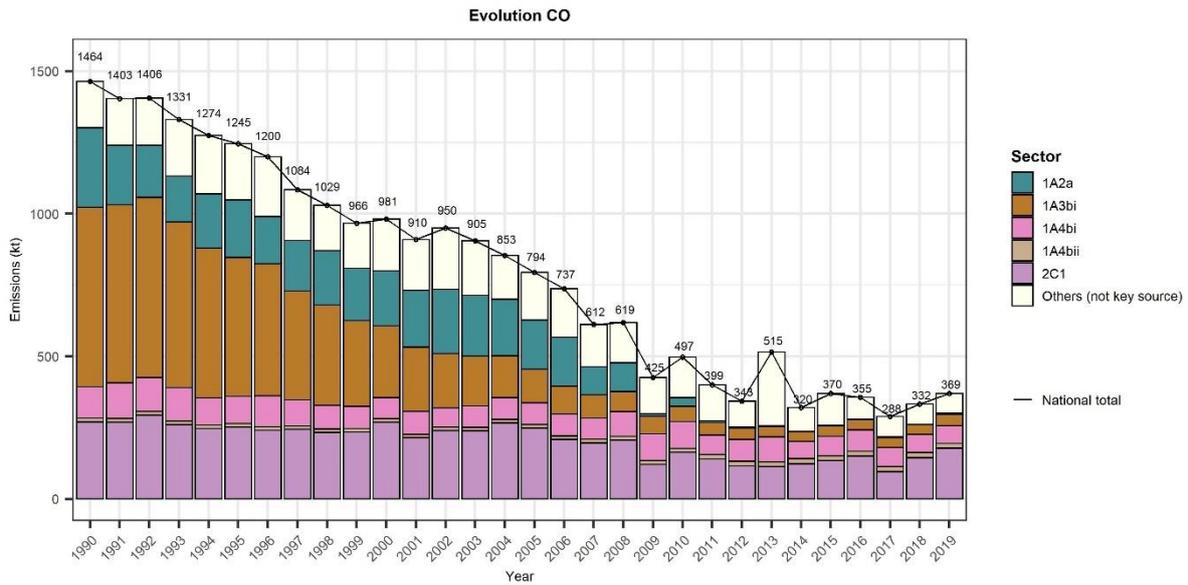


Figure 2-10 Trends in CO emissions for the key sectors

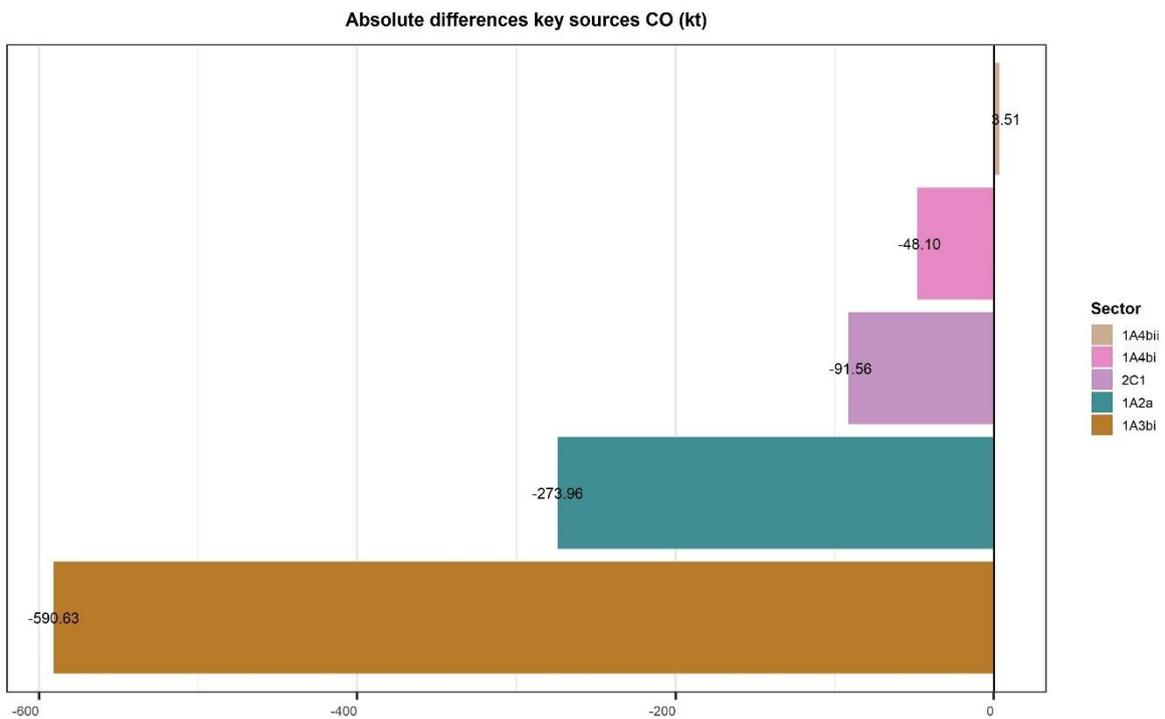


Figure 2-11 Absolute CO emission differences from 1990 to 2019 for all key sectors

2.3.6. PM10

PM10 emissions between 2000 and 2019 declined with 50%, from 55 kt to 27 kt (Figure 2-12 and Figure 2-13). Many sectors contribute to the dust emissions. The sources with the largest absolute emission reductions are the iron and steel production, road transport (exhaust emissions from passenger cars and heavy duty vehicles) and the energy sector. The reduction in the transport sector is due to more stringent emission standards for diesel cars. Non-exhaust emissions from road

transport on the contrary, have increased due to the increase in kilometer driven. Between 2008 and 2009 the emissions of the iron and steel production have been reduced significantly due to the closure of some iron and steel plants in Wallonia during 2008 (one coking plant, one sinter plant and one blast furnace plant). There is still one coking plant in Wallonia in 2012. The last sinter plant and the last blast furnace closed in 2011.

The residential sector remains the largest source of PM10 and emissions are higher in cold years due to the increased use of wood for residential heating.

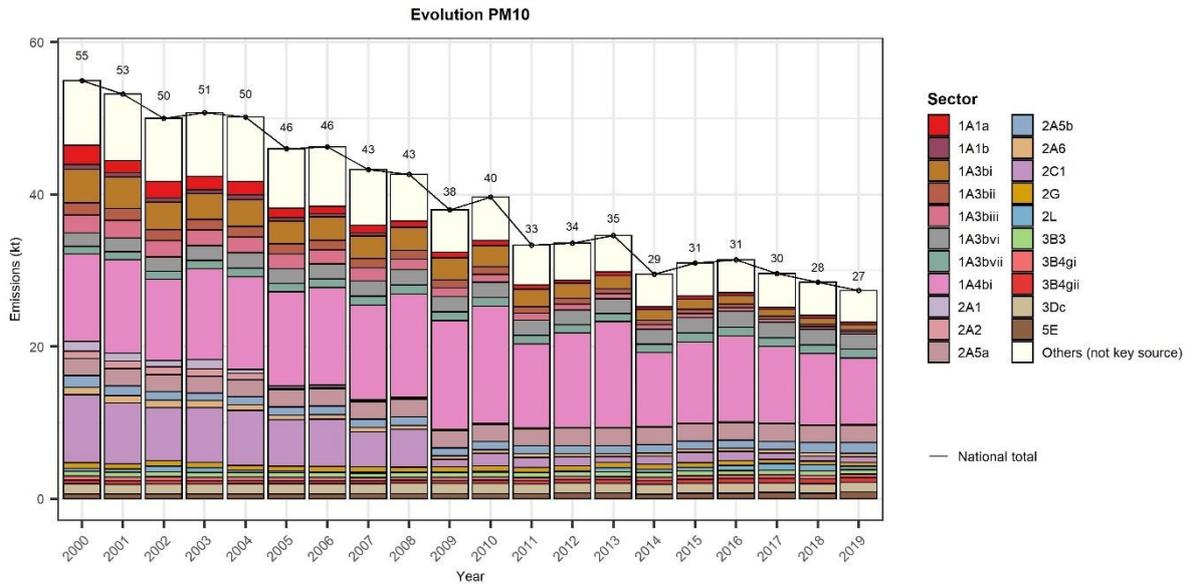


Figure 2-12 Trends in PM10 emissions for the key sectors

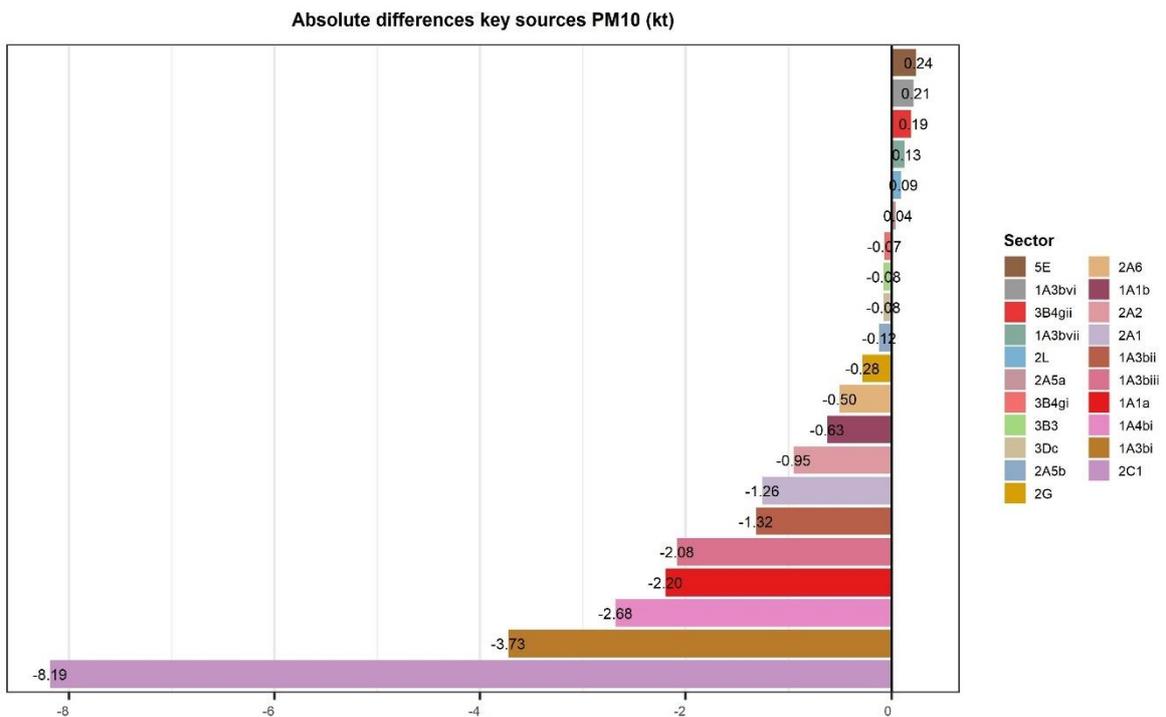


Figure 2-13 Absolute PM10 emission differences from 1990 to 2019 for all key sectors

2.3.7. Pb

Emissions of Pb decreased strongly between 1990 and 2019 with a decline of 94% from 253 tonnes to 15 tonnes (Figure 2-14 and

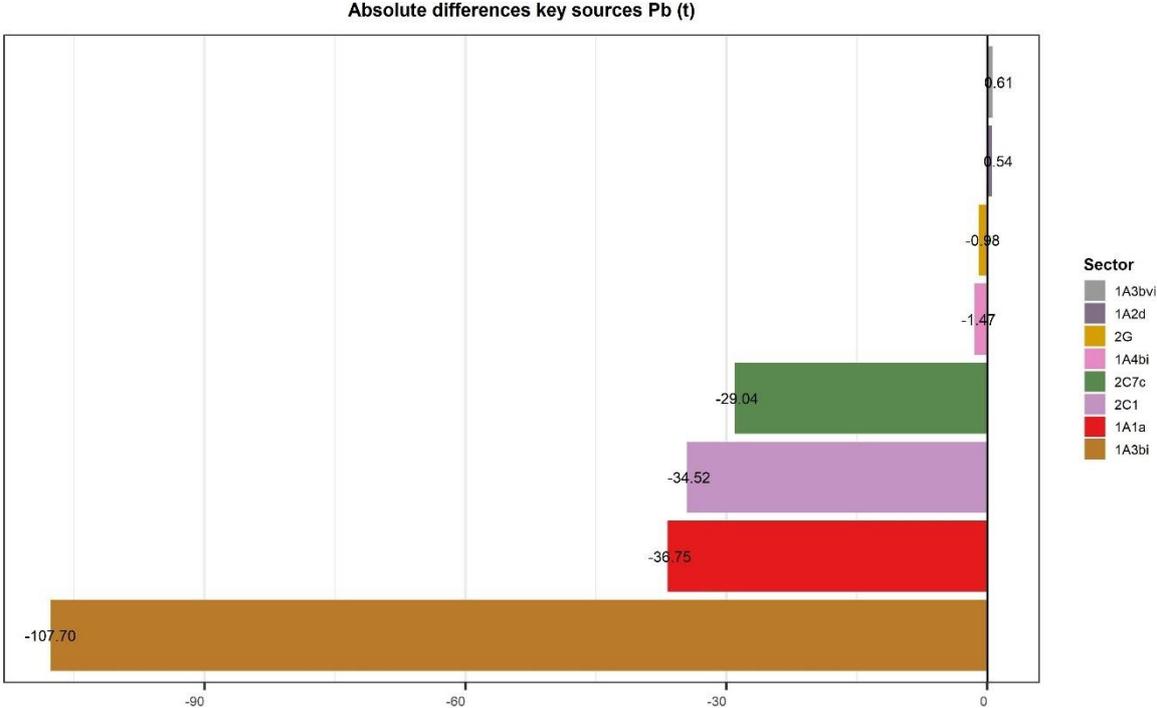


Figure 2-15). The use of unleaded petrol from 2000 on made Pb emissions originated from road transport exhaust very small. *Iron and steel production, public electricity and heat production and other metal production* are the other sectors with the greatest emission decreases.

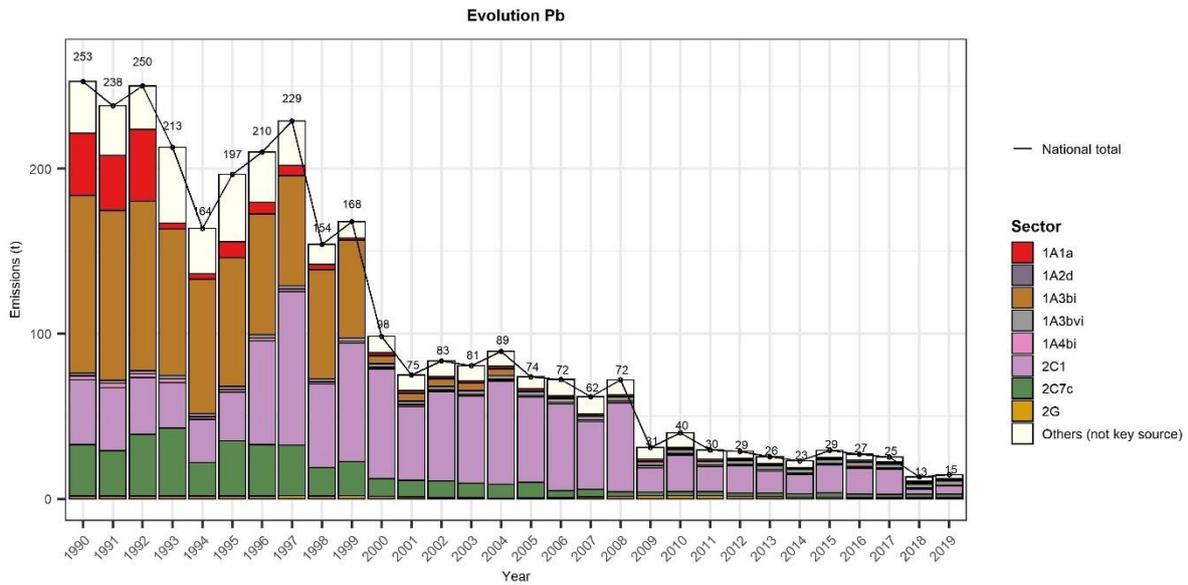


Figure 2-14 Trends in Pb emissions for the key sectors

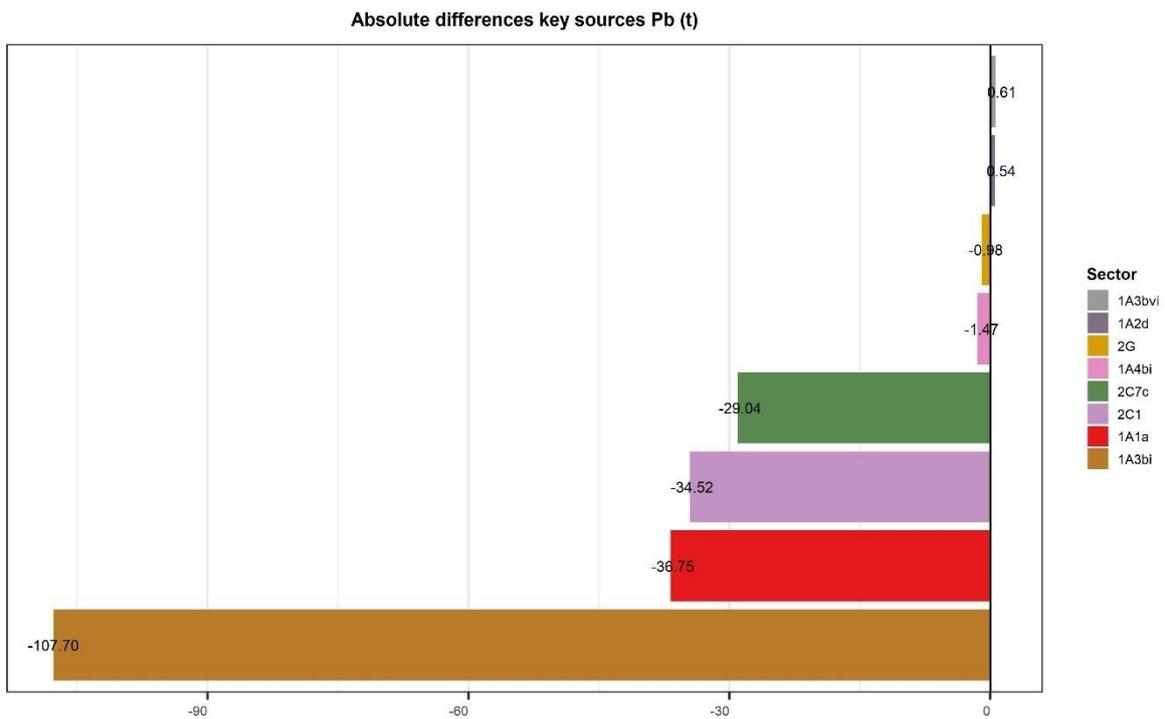


Figure 2-15 Absolute Pb emission differences from 1990 to 2019 for all key sectors

2.3.8. Dioxins and furanes

PCDD-PCDF emissions were high in the early nineties (546 g I-teq), but are greatly reduced in 2019 (29 g I-teq), with a decline of 95% (Figure 2-16 and Figure 2-17). The greatest absolute emission reductions are made in the *energy sector*, the *cement production sector* and the *municipal waste incineration*.

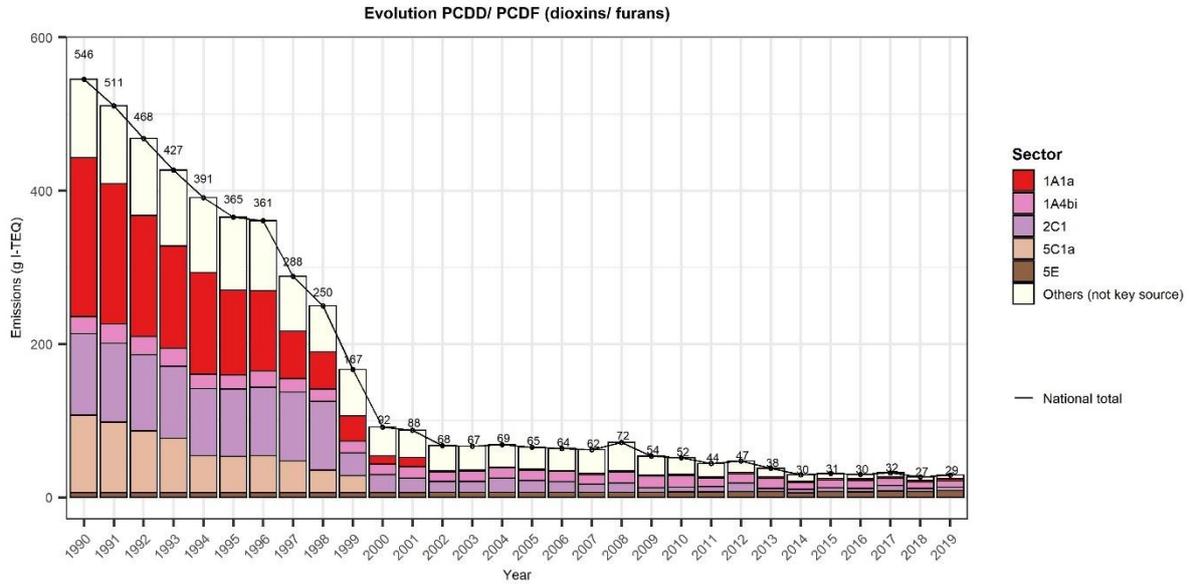


Figure 2-16 Trends in PCDD-PCDF emissions for the key sectors

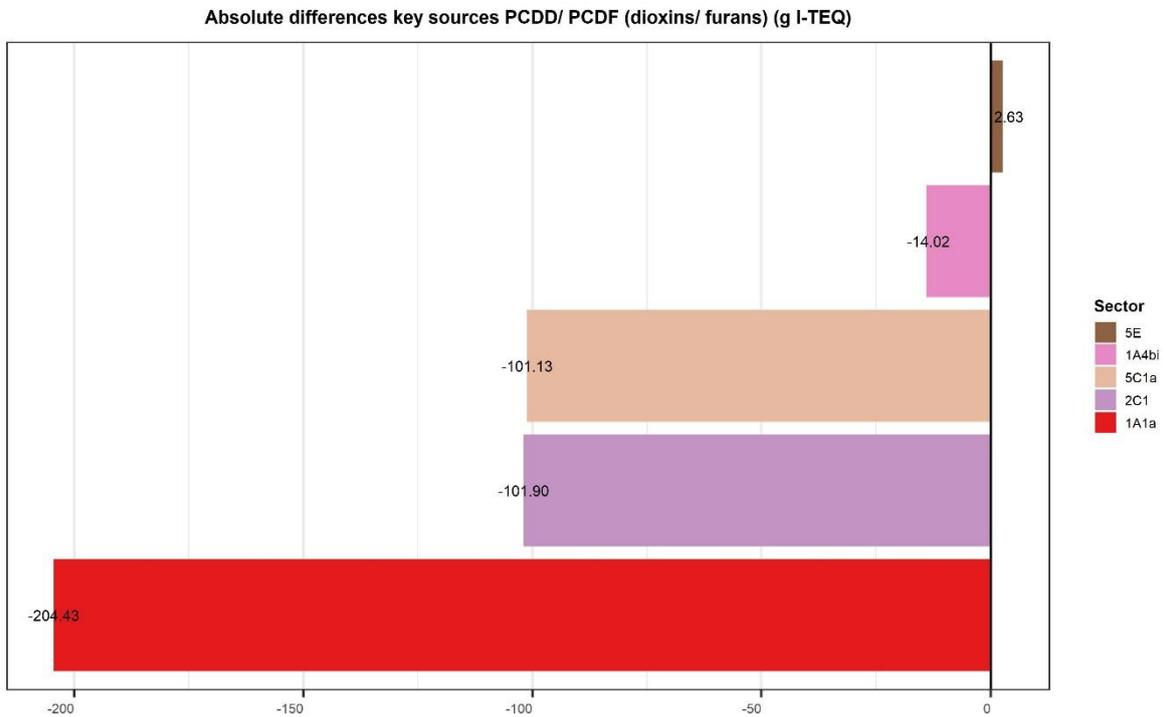


Figure 2-17 Absolute PCDD-PCDF emission differences from 1990 to 2019 for all key sectors

2.3.9. PAHs

Emissions of PAHs decreased from 51 tonnes in 1990 to 7 tonnes in 2019, a reduction of 87% (Figure 2-18 and Figure 2-19). This is largely due to reductions in the iron and steel sector. In the Walloon region, one blast furnace plant closed in 2001 and all the last 3 blast furnace plants and basic oxygen plants have been closed since 2011. PAHs emissions from solid fuel transformations decreased strongly because the activities of the Brussels, Flemish and Walloon coke ovens have been terminated respectively in 1993, 1996 and 2014.

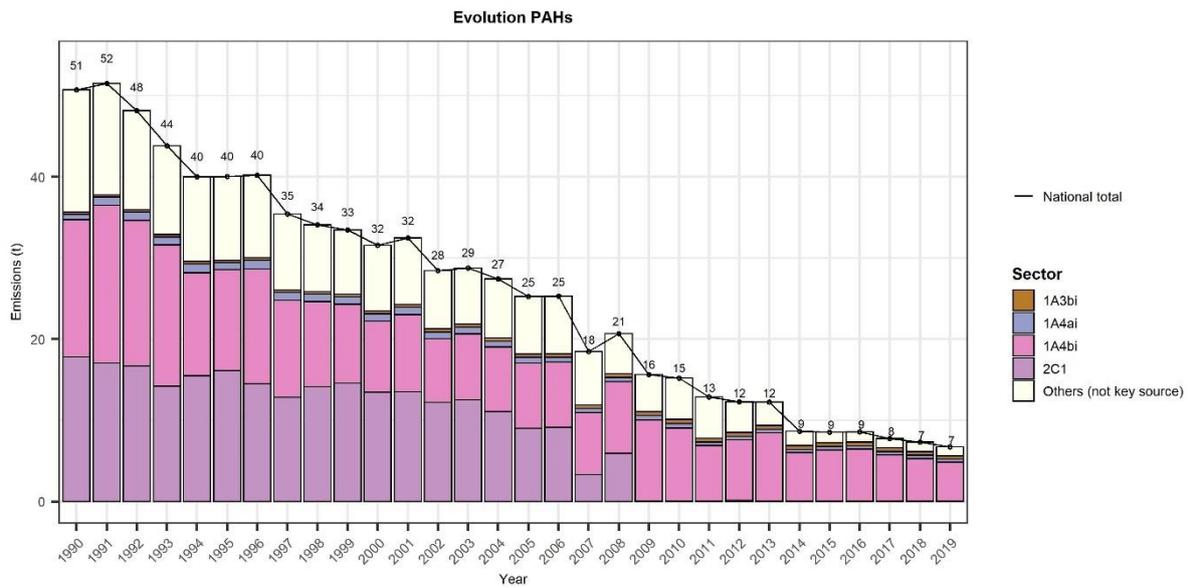


Figure 2-18 Trends in PAH emissions for the key sectors

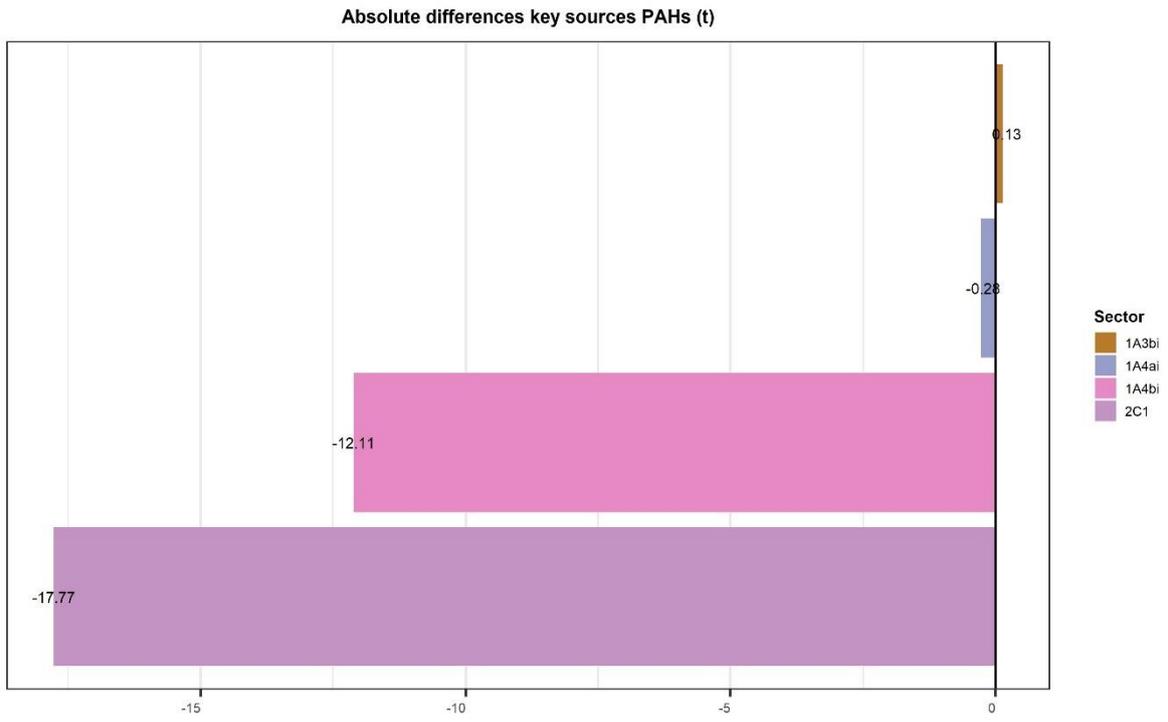


Figure 2-19 Absolute PAH emission differences from 1990 to 2019 for all key sectors.

Chapter 3. Energy (NFR sector 1)

3.1. Overview

This sector includes all combustion emissions (stationary and mobile combustion emissions). Furthermore, it includes fugitive emissions from the energy sector.

The emission data from this sector are based on calculations (fuel consumed x default emission factors) or on direct emission measurements. To prepare the Belgian inventory for the energy sector, the regional energy balances of Flanders, Wallonia and Brussels are the prime source of activity data. The main source of information on the industrial emissions is also obtained from the annual industrial reports.

To have a total picture of all emissions by industrial activities, also activities with emissions below the threshold have to be taken into account. These emissions are estimated in a collective way. The collective estimation of the emissions due to combustion processes is done by multiplying the energy data with default emission factors. Emission factors originate from the EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory Guidebook, the emission limit values as described in VLAREM II (NO_x, CO) or the S-content of the fuel used (SO_x) (Sleeuwaert F. et al., 2010).

3.2. Energy industries (1A1)

3.2.1. Source category description (1A1)

The energy industries contain the following sectors: the public electricity and heat production, petroleum refining and the manufacture of solid fuels and other energy industries.

The category 'Public Electricity and Heat production (1A1a)' includes fuel combustion emissions associated with the generation of electricity for commercial, industrial or public sale. The emissions of auto-generators are allocated to the category 1A1 (refineries, solid fuel producer), 1A2 'Manufacturing Industries and Construction' and 1A4 'Other sectors', depending on the type of the sector or industry where the energy is used. Some CHP (Combined Heat and Power) units are in joint venture with the energy sector. For these installations, all heat is delivered to the industrial plant and most electricity produced, is sold to the energy sector. In these cases, all fuel in the energy balance and the associated emissions are included in the energy sector, category 1A1a.

The following chart Figure 3-1 shows the trend of the energy consumption in this sector :

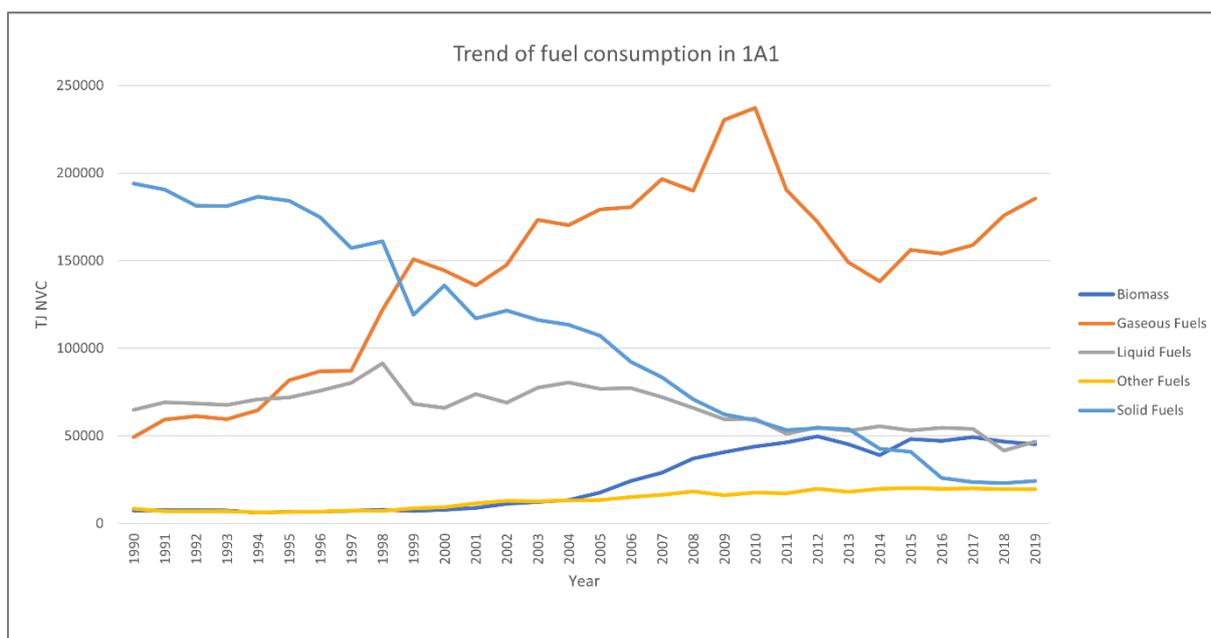


Figure 3-1 Trend of fuel consumption in the energy industries (1A1)

The emissions of the refineries, an activity which takes place only in the Flemish region, are allocated in the category 1A1b (combustion emissions), in the category 1B2a (oil) (diffuse emissions) and in the category 1B2c (flaring emissions). The emissions of CHP of the refinery sector are allocated in 1A1a.

The emissions reported in category 1A1c 'Manufacture of Solid Fuels and Other Energy Industries' are the emissions coming from the combustion in the cokes ovens. Also the emissions of some energetic activities in the mines (mainly an auto-generator) in the Flemish and the Brussels Capital region during the beginning of the nineties and emissions due to some gas transport activities are included in this category 1A1c. Fugitive emissions are reported in category 1B1b.

3.2.2. Methodological issues

3.2.2.1 Public electricity and heat production (1A1a)

This category contains the power installations for the production of electricity and heat, including turbojets, and the (other) combined heat-power (CHP) installations (in joint venture with the electricity producers). These latter installations are located in different sectors in Belgium (refineries, industry, agriculture and service sector). Also included in this category are the waste incineration installations with energy recuperation (waste incineration installations without energy recuperation are allocated in the sector 5C). Since submission 2021, we made changes to the allocation of emissions with and without energy recovery from waste incineration plants. After a thorough analysis, we obtained alignment between all pollutants. This adjustment affects the allocation between 1A1a and 5C for all pollutants.

Category 1A1a is a key category of NO_x, PM_{2.5}, Pb, Cd, Hg, As, Ni, Se, Zn, PCDD/F and HCB emissions in terms of emissions level and trend, a key category of Cr emissions in terms of emission level and a key category of SO_x, PM₁₀, Cu and emissions in terms of emissions trend.

The activity data reported in this sector are the fuel consumption data as reported in the regional energy balances.

The share of the regional emissions of NO_x, SO_x and TSP compared to the national emissions for emission year 2019 is presented in the following table (Table 3-1):

Table 3-1 Share to national emissions by regions for the sector 1A1 in 2019

	Flanders	Brussels	Wallonia
NO _x	75.2%	2.1%	22.8%
SO _x	95.3%	0.1%	4.6%
TSP	21.6%	2.2%	76.2%

Following the table 3-1, Flanders is prominent for NO_x (75.2%), SO_x (95%) and Wallonia is prominent for TSP.

The emission data are based on environmental annual reports submitted by the operator of the power plants, the waste incinerators and the industrial plants owning a CHP installation. If the installation is equipped with continuous measuring devices, the SO₂, NO_x, TSP and CO emissions are based on continuous analyses in the chimneys.

The emissions of the public power plants and the waste incineration installations are based on continuous measurements for 66 % for NO_x, 33 % for SO₂ and for 10 % for TSP in Wallonia. A part of the SO₂ emissions are coming from the combustion of biogas in waste plants (waste disposals, wastewater treatment plants,...) where emission factors have been used until 2013. In 2014, some analyses (NO_x and SO₂) were performed on biogas engines in waste disposals.

During the 2017 NECD Comprehensive Review, the TERT noted that when continuous measurements are used to estimate annual emissions, there is a risk that operators have misinterpreted the IED (Industrial Emissions Directive) and have subtracted the value of the confidence interval although this subtraction must not be applied in the context of reporting annual emissions. This issue relates to an under-estimate of the emissions. The TERT recommended Belgium to organise a survey among operators to identify which ones are reporting under-estimated emissions and try to derive a methodology to adjust national emissions over the time series. Wallonia followed this recommendation and identified 2 operators that reported emissions for NO_x, TSP, SO₂, CO and NMVOC after subtraction of the confidence interval since 2008. The emissions of these pollutants have been adjusted to add the confidence interval from 2008 on. Wallonia will prevent under-estimated reporting from operators in the future. Flanders also organised a survey and identified one operator that reported emissions taking into account the confidence interval. These emissions were corrected in the Flemish database.

For the estimation of other air pollutants and when there aren't plant specific data or the installation is not equipped with continuous measurement devices, emission factors were used. Emission factors used in the three regions are given below (Table 3-2, Table 3-3).

Concerning the dust measurements and the dust emission factors, the TSP, PM10 and PM2.5 represent filterable PM emissions.

Table 3-2 Emission factors for the sector 1A1a Public electricity and Heat Production in the Walloon region (EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019 – NH₃ and biogas : EPA and Emep 1996 – HM for GC and BFG : average of measurements between 2005 and 2011 on boilers)

FUEL	SO ₂	NO _x	NMVOC	CO	NH ₃	TSP	PM10	PM _{2,5}	BC
	g/GJ	g/GJ	g/GJ	g/GJ	g/GJ	g/GJ	g/GJ	g/GJ	g/GJ
Natural gas (table 3-4)	PS	PS	2.60	39.00	0.60	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.02
Natural gas (in gas turbine) (table 3-17)			1.6	4.8	0.60	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.005
GC (CS)			2.60	39.00	0.87	2.60	1.18	1.18	0.03
BFG (CS)			2.60	39.00	0.60	2.60	1.18	1.18	0.03
Diesel oil (table 3-6)			0.80	16.20	0.10	6.50	3.20	0.80	0.27
Diesel oil (in gas turbine) (table 3-18)			0.19	1.49	0.10	1.95	1.95	1.95	0.65

Heavy fuel oil (table			2.30	15.10	0.10	35.40	25.20	19.30	1.08
Coal (table 3-2)			1.00	8.70	0.40	PS	PS	PS	2.2%of PM2.5
Biogas (in	43.70	88	2.50	13	15				
Wood (table 3-13)	10.80	81	7.31	90	7	172	155	133	4.39

FUEL	As	Cd	Cu	Cr	Ni	Pb	Se	Zn	Hg	Diox	PAH (4)	HCB	PCB
	mg/G	mg/G	mg/G	mg/G	mg/G	mg/G	mg/G	mg/G	mg/G	ng/G	mg/G	yg/G	ng/G
Natural gas	0.12	0.50	0.40	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.01	0.002	0.10	0.50	0.0031		
Natural gas	0.12	0.0003	7.6E-05	0.0008	0.0005	0.002	0.0112	0.0015	0.1		0.0116		
GC	5.40	2.60	5.30	9.00	7.50	8.40	0.30	9.20	0.10	1.90	0.150		
BFG	5.40	2.60	5.30	9.00	7.50	8.40	0.30	9.20	0.10	1.90	0.150		
Diesel	1.81	1.36	2.72	1.36	1.36	4.07	6.79	1.81	1.36	0.50	0.01		
Diesel oil (in	0.002	0.0012	0.17	0.28	0.0023	0.007	0.0023	0.44	0.053				
Heavy fuel oil	3.98	1.20	5.31	2.55	255	4.56	2.06	87.80	0.34	2.50	0.02		
Coal	PS	PS	PS	PS	PS	PS	PS	PS	PS	10	0.07	6.70	3.30
Wood	9.46	1.76	21.10	9.03	14.20	20.60	1.20	181	1.51	50	1.22	5.00	3500

Table 3-3 Emission factors for the sector 1A1a Public electricity and Heat Production in the Brussels Capital Region. (For natural gas and gas oil : EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019 – NOx, NMVOC, SOx, PM2.5, PM10, TSP, BC, CO, PCDD/PCDF, heavy metals, PAHs; EMEP 1996 – NH3

FUEL	UNIT	NOx	NMVOC	SOx	NH3	PM2.5	PM10	TSP	BC	CO	PCDD/PCDF*
Natural gas and sludge gas	g/GJ	89	2.6	0.281	0.6	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.02225	39	0.5
Gas oil and rapeseed oil	g/GJ	65	0.8	46.5	0.1	0.8	3.2	6.5	0.268	16.2	0.5
Waste	g/tonne	295.31	20	17.71	9	13.28	13.43	13.43	0.443	43.43	54.34
FUEL	UNIT	Pb	Cd	Hg	As	Cr	Cu	Ni	Se	Zn	PAH(4)
Natural gas and sludge gas	mg/GJ	0.0015	0.00025	0.1	0.12	0.00076	7.6E-05	0.00051	0.0112	0.0015	0.00308
Gas oil	mg/GJ	4.07	1.36	1.36	1.81	1.36	2.72	1.36	6.79	1.81	0,00692

and rapeseed oil											
Waste	mg/tonne	1109	100	66.1	79.1	91.54	245.5	142	12	1810	12.16
* ng-TEQ/GJ or ng-TEQ/tonne											

In Flanders all NO_x emissions from power plants producing electricity are measured continuously, including the power plants using wood. For turbojets an emission factor of 197 g/GJ is used (for a very limited period of time (some hours per year) the turbojets are authorized.

The calculation of SO₂ emissions originating from installations not equipped with continuous measurements is not applicable: it concerns gas turbines, CHP, gas motors (all burnt on gas) or turbojets (use of fuel with very low sulphur content). The fuels with low sulphur content are natural gas in gas turbines, CHP and gas motors and lamp oil in turbojets. For the other fuels, no EF's are used. Emissions are measured continuously. Natural gas contains little sulphur (source: Eandis²), so almost no SO₂ is released during combustion. For lamp oil, there are no emission factors in the EMEP Guidebook .

During the 2017 review the TERT noted that in Flanders no SO₂ emissions from natural gas or lamp oil are estimated. Belgium provided information on the emissions of SO₂ from gas fired power stations not using continuous measurement and showed that these sources make a very small contribution (0.06% of the total SO₂ emission from the Flanders region). In 2020 an estimate was made of these emissions for the entire time series. The emission factor 0,281 g/GJ SO₂ from the EMEP/EEA guidebook 2019 was used. The result of this calculation can be found in Table 3-4.

Table 3-4 Evolution of SO₂ emissions from combustion of natural gas at power stations in Flanders.

SO ₂ (ton)	
1990	0,915
1991	1
1992	0,435
1993	0,766
1994	5
1995	6
1996	8
1997	8
1998	17
1999	19
2000	15
2001	16
2002	17
2003	21
2004	21

2 Eandis offers network solutions for electricity, natural gas, heating and public lighting. Eandis is active in 229 cities and municipalities in Flanders, <https://www.eandis.be/en/about-eandis/the-company/who-we-are-and-what-we-do>

SO ₂ (ton)	
2005	23
2006	23
2007	26
2008	27
2009	31
2010	31
2011	24
2012	21
2013	17
2014	13
2015	18
2016	19
2017	19
2018	20
2019	20

Due to the high amount of work to put these data in the Flemish data warehouse which provides the inventory in an automated way, this recommendation has not yet been implemented in the 2021 submission. It will be investigated to include these emissions together with the review on methodology of the collective emissions (see section 3.3.2.2).

The emission factors used to calculate the emissions of NMVOC are adjusted with rest factors for FGD (flue gas desulphurisation) and SCR (selective catalytic reduction) (Table 3-5). A distinction is made between normal boilers and gas turbines (GT).

Emissions calculation:

$$Em(kg) = \frac{M (GJ) \times EF \left(\frac{g}{GJ}\right)}{1000} \times RF_{FGD} \times RF_{SCR}$$

Table 3-5 Emission factors of NMVOC for the sector 1A1a Public electricity and Heat Production in the Flemish region

Fuel	Unit	Emission factor NMVOC - uncontrolled	Emission factor HCB-uncontrolled	RF-FGD	RF-SCR	Source
Coal	g/GJ	0,4	0.00000062	1	0,3	Eurelectric
Water treatment sludge	g/GJ	10	0.000006	1	0,3	VMM + Eurelectric for reduction
Olive stones	g/GJ	10	0.000006	1	0,3	VMM + Eurelectric for reduction
Wood dust	g/GJ	10	0.000006	1	0,3	VMM + Eurelectric for reduction
Wood chips	g/GJ	10	0.000006	1	0,3	VMM + Eurelectric for reduction

Fuel	Unit	Emission factor NMVOC - uncontrolled	Emission factor HCB-uncontrolled	RF-FGD	RF-SCR	Source
Wood pellets	g/GJ	10	0.000006	1	0,3	VMM + Eurelectric for reduction
Biodust	g/GJ	10	0.000006	1	0,3	VMM + Eurelectric for reduction
Fuel A	g/GJ	0,6		1	0,3	Eurelectric
Gas oil	g/GJ	7,5		1	1	VMM
Gasoil – gas turbine	g/GJ	1,5		1	1	Eurelectric
Paraffin	g/GJ	3		1	1	CITEPA
Natural gas	g/GJ	1		1	0,3	VMM + Eurelectric for reduction
Natural gas – gas turbine	g/GJ	0,5		1	1	Eurelectric
Blast-furnace gas	g/GJ	0		1	1	VMM

An emission factor of 8 mg CO/Nm³ flue gas is applied for gas-fired installations not equipped with continuous measurement devices (based on continuous measurements of other similar installations).

Although the TSP emissions originating from installations not equipped with continuous measurement devices are very low per unit fuel (installation groups fed with natural gas, blast-furnace gas, gas oil and paraffin or lamp oil), the high volumes of fuel burnt cause a significant emission. The emission factors used to calculate the emissions of TSP are adjusted with rest factors for ESP (electrostatic precipitation for thermal power plants), FGD and SCR (Table 3-6).

Emissions calculation:

$$Em(ton) = \frac{M(GJ) \times EF\left(\frac{g}{GJ}\right)}{1.000.000} \times RF_{ESP} \times RF_{FGD} \times RF_{SCR}$$

Table 3-6 Emission factors of TSP for the sector 1A1a Public electricity and Heat Production in the Flemish region

Fuel	Unit	Emission factor	RF _{ESP}	RF _{FGD}	RF _{SCR}	Source
Gas oil	g/GJ	3	0,01	0,1	1	CORINAIR
Paraffin	g/GJ	3	0,01	0,1	1	CORINAIR
Natural gas	g/GJ	0,005	0,01	0,1	1	CORINAIR
Blast-furnace gas	g/GJ	0,1	0,01	0,1	1	CORINAIR

Emissions of PM10 and PM2,5 are calculated as a fraction of TSP:

$$Em_{PM10} (ton) = Em_{TSP} (ton) \times \frac{\%PM10}{100}$$

$$Em_{PM2,5} (ton) = Em_{TSP} (ton) \times \frac{\%PM2,5}{100}$$

The percentages applied per power plant are given below (Table 3-7).

Table 3-7 Percentages of PM10 and PM2,5 as a fraction of TSP per power plant and percentages of EC as a fraction of PM2,5 per power plant

Power Group	%PM10	%PM2,5	Source	%EC* (2016)
EDF Luminus Gent	80	70	VITO	7.01
EDF Luminus Harelbeke	80	70	VITO	/
E.on Langerlo	100	100	CORINAIR	2.02
Kallo 1	100	100	CORINAIR	/
Kallo 2	100	100	CORINAIR	/
Mol 12	64,4	32,7	LBE-2001	/
Rodenhuize 2	100	100	CORINAIR	/
Rodenhuize 3	100	100	CORINAIR	/
Rodenhuize 4	78,2	32,3	LBE-2001	9.66
Ruien 3	67	29	EPA	/
Ruien 4	67	29	EPA	/
Ruien 5	46	33	LBE-2008	/
Ruien 6	100	100	CORINAIR	/
Ruien after deSO _x	71	51	EPA	Equally Ruien 3, 4 and 5
Turbojets	100	100	CORINAIR	7
Gas groups	100	100	CORINAIR	7
A&S Energie	71.43	34.30	EMEP/EEA Guidebook	10
Biopower Oostende (before: Electrawinds Biomassa)	80	70	VITO	23.07

* % EC is calculated based on the fuel types of the last year. For an installation that has been inactive during the last year, no % can be calculated.

Heavy metals can come from various fuels. Depending on the fuel and the type of installation different techniques will be used and/or be combined.

In case one features analyses of the flue gases, these will be used at first to determine the emissions of heavy metals (this will particularly be the case at sites with flue gas desulphurisation (FGD)). In case no such measurements are available, or for certain heavy metals the emission was not determined by the flue gas analysis, one can use the following techniques:

- gaseous fuels (natural gas and blast furnace gas): use of emission factors
- liquid fuels (heavy fuel, gas oil and lamp oil): use of emission factors
- solid fuels (coal, biofuels): method based on the emission rates determined by Laborelec and elementary analyses of the solid fuels.

In certain cases, one shall combine techniques when:

- the flue gas analysis does not cover all the necessary parameters: combination of the flue gas analyses with 1 or more other techniques (emission factors/calculation on the basis of the analyses on the solid fuel). The missing parameters will be completely replaced by the alternative calculation.
- another emission point (chimney) is used for the same group, but no flue gas analyses are available: use of 1 or more other techniques for the whole calculation of the emissions through the other chimney, taking into account the utilization rate of the chimneys (split factor).

Heavy metals from solid fuels

Calculation based on flue gas analyses

Where analyses of the flue gases (min. 1 per year) are available for the installation, these measurements are used to determine the annual emissions of heavy metals.

Emissions calculation:

$$Em_{ZM1} \left(\frac{kg}{y} \right) = \frac{AW_{ZM1} \left(\frac{mg}{Nm^3} \right) \times V_{RG} \left(\frac{Nm^3}{y} \right)}{1.000.000}$$

with :

- Em_{ZM1} : annual emission of the heavy metal considered
- AW_{ZM1} : average analysis value of the heavy metal in the dry flue gases at a specific oxygen content (e.g. 6% O₂)
- V_{RG} : Volume of the flue gases on yearly basis

Calculation from fuel analyses

If no analyses of the flue gases are available or parameters are missing in the existing flue gas analyses, the emissions of the heavy metals are calculated using the fuel analyses.

Calculation of the emission per heavy metal per amount of fuel:

$$Em_{ZM1}(kg) = \left[\frac{M (ton) \times 1000 \times \frac{As (\%)}{As_{std} (\%)} \times \frac{PM_{inst-av} \left(\frac{mg}{Nm^3}\right)}{PM_{std} \left(\frac{mg}{Nm^3}\right)} \times AW_{ZM1} \left(\frac{mg}{kg}\right) \times \frac{EP_{solid-ZM1}}{100}}{1.000.000} + \frac{M (ton) \times 1000 \times AW_{ZM1} \left(\frac{mg}{kg}\right) \times \frac{EP_{gas-ZM1}}{100}}{1.000.000} \right] \times \frac{RF_{FGD}}{100}$$

with :

- M : the amount of dry fuel expressed in tons. This may be the total annual quantity, or the quantity per batch delivered. The data comes from Michelangelo and is provided by TDM. However, the raw data is the wet quantity, so that it has to be converted first to the dry quantity by means of the moisture content.

$$M_{dry} (ton) = M_{wet} (ton) \times \frac{100 - moisture\ content}{100}$$

- As : the ash content of the fuel, either coming from Michelangelo and provided by TDM, either submitted by external analyses, provided by Fuel Procurement.
- As_{std} : standard ash content that was used in the study of Laborelec to determine the emission rates. this default percentage should be calculated to the current ash-percentage. It amounts to 18.5%.
- PM_{inst-av} : the (weighted) yearly average dust emission for the set of groups for which the calculation is performed, expressed in mg/Nm³ at 0% O₂ and dry flue gases. The data is available in Image and is provided by TDM.
- PM_{std} : standard dust emission that was used in the study of Laborelec to determine the emission rates. The default percentage should be calculated to the current dust emission (100 mg/Nm³ at 0% O₂)
- AW : the analysis value of the heavy metal in the solid fuel. This information is taken from the external analysis reports provided by Fuel Procurement
- EP_{solid} : the emission rate for a particular heavy metal in terms of emissions in ash-bound state (Table 3-8). The bulk of the heavy metals emitted is adsorbed on the fly ashes.
- EP_{gas} : the emission rate for a particular heavy metal in terms of emissions in the volatile state (Table 3-8). Only a few heavy metals are emitted in volatile state.
- RF_{FGD} : the rest factor as a result of the presence of a FGD installation (flue gas desulphurisation)(Table 3-8). For the heavy metals this factor is put at 100% because the effect of the FGD is already taken into account by reduced dust emissions. Only heavy metals that are emitted in volatile state are even further reduced by the FGD.

Table 3-8 Factors to calculate emissions of heavy metals for the sector 1A1a Public electricity and Heat Production in the Flemish region based on fuel analyses

Parameter	EP _{solid} (%)	EP _{gas} (%)	RF _{FGD} (%)
As	2,42	0	100
Cd	2,56	0	100
Cr	0,84	0	100
Cu	1,03	0	100
Ni	1,1	0	100
Pb	1,54	0	100
Se	1,69	20,2	55
Zn	1,96	0	100
Hg	-	100	15

Conversion of delivered to consumed solid fuels:

The quantities of solid fuels available in Michelangelo are delivered quantities. To know the exact emissions, these values must be converted into the amount of fuel consumed

$$Em_{ZM1-used} (kg) = Em_{ZM1} (kg) \times \frac{M_{total} (ton) - \Delta stock (ton)}{M_{total} (ton)}$$

with :

- M_{total} : the total annual amount of delivered fuels
- Δstock : the stock difference between the end of the year and the beginning:

$$\Delta stock = stock_{31/12/yyyy} - stock_{1/1/yyyy}$$

Heavy metals from fluid fuels (fuel A and gas oil)

The emission factors shown are intended for installations without any form of dust reduction measures or NO_x or SO₂ reduction measures. So a rest factor must be used according to the availability of certain installations (Table 3-9):

- ESP : dust reduction via electrostatic dust filter (or sleeve filter)
- FGD : SO₂-reduction via FGD
- SCR : NO_x-reduction via Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR)

Table 3-9 Emission factors for heavy metals from fluid fuels for the sector 1A1a Public electricity and Heat Production in the Flemish region

Fuel		Emission factor - uncontrolled (g/ton)	RF _{ESP}	RF _{FGD}	RF _{SCR}	source
Fuel A ³	As	0,081	0,01	0,1	1	EPA (CORINAIR for reductions)
Fuel A	Cd	0,051	0,1	0,1	1	EPA (CORINAIR for reductions)
Fuel A	Cr	0,139	0,01	0,1	1	EPA (CORINAIR for reductions)
Fuel A	Cu	0,223	0,01	0,1	1	EPA (CORINAIR for reductions)
Fuel A	Hg	0,014	0,965	0,05	1	EPA (CORINAIR for reductions)
Fuel A	Ni	10,723	0,01	0,1	1	US-EPA + CORINAIR for
Fuel A	Pb	0,192	0,1	0,1	1	US-EPA + CORINAIR for
Fuel A	Se	0,087	0,235	0,24	1	US-EPA + CORINAIR for
Fuel A	Zn	3,693	0,1	0,1	1	US-EPA + CORINAIR for
Gas oil	As	0,074	0,01	0,1	1	US-EPA + CORINAIR for
Gas oil	Cd	0,0555	0,1	0,1	1	US-EPA + CORINAIR for
Gas oil	Cr	0,0555	0,01	0,1	1	US-EPA + CORINAIR for
Gas oil	Cu	0,111	0,01	0,1	1	US-EPA + CORINAIR for
Gas oil	Hg	0,0555	0,965	0,05	1	US-EPA + CORINAIR for
Gas oil	Ni	0,0555	0,01	0,1	1	US-EPA + CORINAIR for
Gas oil	Pb	0,1665	0,1	0,1	1	US-EPA + CORINAIR for
Gas oil	Se	0,2775	0,235	0,24	1	US-EPA + CORINAIR for
Gas oil	Zn	0,074	0,1	0,1	1	US-EPA + CORINAIR for

Emissions calculation :

$$Em_{ZM1}(kg) = \frac{M(ton) \times EF \left(\frac{g}{ton} \right)}{1000} \times RF_{ESP} \times RF_{FGD} \times RF_{SCR}$$

Heavy metals from gaseous fuels (natural gas and blast-furnace gas)

Only mercury and selenium are considered, given their volatility.

The emission factors shown are intended for installations without any form of dust reduction measures or NO_x or SO₂ reduction measures. So a rest factor must be used according to the availability of specific installations (Table 3-10):

- ESP : dust reduction via electrostatic dust filter (or sleeve filter)

3

Fuel A = heavy fuel. The 'A' is an indication for the S-content (max 1%)

- FGD : SO₂-reduction via FGD
- SCR : NO_x-reduction via Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR)

Table 3-10 Emission factors for heavy metals from gaseous fuels for the sector 1A1a Public electricity and Heat Production in the Flemish region

Fuel		Emission factor - uncontrolled (g/kNm ³)	RF _{ESP}	RF _{FGD}	RF _{SCR}	Source
Natural gas	Hg	0,00416	0,965	0,05	1	US-EPA + CORINAIR for reductions
Natural gas	Se	0	0,235	0,24	1	US-EPA + CORINAIR for reductions
Blast-furnace gas	Hg	0,0000625	0,965	0,05	1	NPI + CORINAIR for reductions

Emission calculations:

$$Em_{ZM1}(kg) = \frac{M (kNm^3) \times EF \left(\frac{g}{kNm^3} \right)}{1.000} \times RF_{ESP} \times RF_{FGD} \times RF_{SCR}$$

The calculation of emissions of the PAHs benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene and benzo(b)fluoranthene is based on emission factors, which are given in Table 3-11.

Table 3-11 Emission factors for PAH(4) for the sector 1A1a Public electricity and Heat Production in the Flemish region

g/GJ	benzo(a)pyrene	benzo(k)fluoranthene	indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	benzo(b)fluoranthene	source
coal	6,80E-07	0	1,09E-06	0	EPA
gas oil	0	0	0	0	EPA
gas oil gas turbine	0	0	0	0	Econotec
heavy fuel	0	0	6,40E-06	0	EPA
natural gas	2,55E-07	3,80E-07	3,80E-07	3,80E-07	Econotec
blast-furnace gas	0	0	0	0	Econotec
sludge, olive stones, wood dust, pellets, coffee, wood chips, biodust	8,00E-05	0	0	0	CORINAIR
biofuel	0	0	0	0	EPA

The calculation of emissions of dioxins and furans (PCDD/PCDF) is based on emission factors, representing the sum of PCDDs and PCDFs (Table 3-12). The emission is expressed in mg I-TEQ (International toxic equivalent). It is assumed that only FGD affects the PCDD/PCDF-emissions. A distinction should be made between normal boilers and gas turbines.

Table 3-12 Emission factors for PCDD/PCDF for the sector 1A1a Public electricity and Heat Production in the Flemish region

Fuel	Emission factor (mg I-TEQ/TJ)	RF _{FGD}	source
Coal	0,000417	0,0124	Analyses by the power plants
Water treatment sludge	0,000417	0,0124	Analyses by the power plants
Olive stones	0,000417	0,0124	Analyses by the power plants
Wood dust	0,00163	0,0124	ESI
Wood chips	0,00163	0,0124	ESI
Wood pellets	0,00163	0,0124	ESI
Biodust	0,00163	0,0124	ESI
Fuel A	0,00124	0,0124	ESI
Gas oil	0,0009	0,0124	ECONOTEC
Gas oil – gas turbine	0,0005	0,0124	ECONOTEC
Paraffin	-	-	ECONOTEC
Natural gas – gas turbine	0	-	-
Natural gas – gas turbine	0	-	-
Blast-furnace gas	0	-	-

Emission calculation:

$$Em (mg I - TEQ) = \frac{M (GJ) \times EF \left(\frac{mg I - TEQ}{TJ} \right)}{1000} \times RF_{FGD}$$

The calculation of the emissions of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) is based on emission factors, representing the sum of PCBs (Table 3-13).

It is assumed that neither FGD nor SCR affect the PCB emissions.

Table 3-13 Emission factors for PCBs for the sector 1A1a Public electricity and Heat Production in the Flemish region

Fuel	Emission factor (mg/TJ)	Source
Coal	0,04	ESI
Water treatment sludge	0,0456	ESI

Fuel	Emission factor (mg/TJ)	Source
Olive stones	0,0456	ESI
Wood dust	0,0456	ESI
Wood chips	0,0456	ESI
Wood pellets	0,0456	ESI
Biodust	0,0456	ESI
Fuel A	0,0415	ESI
Gas oil	-	-
Paraffin	-	-
Natural gas	0	-
Blast-furnace gas	-	-

Emission calculation :

$$Em(kg) = \frac{M (GJ) \times EF \left(\frac{mg}{TJ} \right)}{1.000.000.000}$$

The combined heat-power (CHP) installations (in joint venture with the electricity producers) are located in different sectors in Belgium (refineries, industry, agriculture and service sector).

Emissions of CHP installations in the refinery sector are reported in the environmental annual reports submitted by the operator of the refinery.

Emissions of industrial installations are mainly reported in the environmental annual reports submitted by the operator of the plant. The missing emissions are estimated based on the energy data per CHP installation multiplied by an emission factor, as given below in Table 3-14, Table 3-15 and Table 3-16.

Table 3-14 Emission factors of NO_x, CO, SO₂ and NH₃ for the industrial CHP installations in joint-venture with the power plants in the Flemish region

Installation	Fuel	Unit	NO _x	CO	SO ₂	NH ₃	Source
Gas turbine	Natural gas	g/GJ	48	4.8	0.281	0.6	EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019*
Gas motor	Natural gas	g/GJ	135	56	0.5	0.6	EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019*
Gas turbine	Gas oil	g/GJ	398	1.49	46.5	0.1	EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019*
Gas motor	Gas oil	g/GJ	942	130	46.5	0.1	EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019*

Gas turbine	Biogas/waste gas	g/GJ	88	13	43.7	15	EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2013
Gas motor	Biogas/waste gas	g/GJ	88	13	43.7	15	EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2013

*NH₃ EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2013

Table 3-15 Emission factors of TSP, PM10, PM2,5 and EC for the industrial CHP installations in joint-venture with the power plants in the Flemish region (source: EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019)

Sector	Fuel	Unit	TSP	% PM10 of TSP	% PM2,5 of TSP	% EC of PM2.5
Chemical industry	Coal	ton/PJ	11,4	68%	30%	0,1
	heavy fuel	ton/PJ	35,4	71%	55%	0,1
	Natural gas	ton/PJ	0,890	100%	100%	0,07
	Gas oil	ton/PJ	6,50	49%	12%	0,45
	Biogas	ton/PJ	0,890	100%	100%	0,07
	Ind. Waste	ton/PJ	0,890	100%	100%	0,07
Food, drinks and beverages	Natural gas	ton/PJ	0,890	100%	100%	0,07
	biogas	ton/PJ	0,890	100%	100%	0,07
Paper	Natural gas	ton/PJ	0,890	100%	100%	0,07
			0,890			
Textile, leather and clothing	Natural gas	ton/PJ	0,890	100%	100%	0,07
Gas distribution	Natural gas	ton/PJ	0,890	100%	100%	0,07
	Gas oil	ton/PJ	6,500	100%	100%	0,45

Table 3-16 Emission factors of heavy metals for the industrial CHP installations in joint-venture with the power plants in the Flemish region (source: EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019)

CHP installations		Fuel	Unit	Pb	Cd	Hg	As	Cr	Cu	Ni	Se	Zn
	Chemical industry	coal	mg/GJ	7,3	0,9	1,4	7,1	4,5	7,8	4,9	23	19
	Chemical industry	heavy fuel	mg/GJ	4,56	1,2	0,341	3,98	2,55	5,31	255	2,06	87,8
	Chemical industry	natural gas	mg/GJ	0,002	0,0003	0,1	0,12	0,001	0,0001	0,001	0,011	0,002
	Chemical industry	gas oil	mg/GJ	4,07	1,36	1,36	1,81	1,36	2,72	1,36	6,79	1,81

	Chemical industry	biogas	mg/GJ	0,002	3E-04	0,1	0,12	8E-04	8E-05	5E-04	0,011	0,002
	Chemical industry	industrial waste	mg/GJ	0,002	3E-04	0,1	0,12	8E-04	8E-05	5E-04	0,011	0,002
	Food, drinks and tobacco	natural gas	mg/GJ	0,002	3E-04	0,1	0,12	8E-04	8E-05	5E-04	0,011	0,002
	Food, drinks and tobacco	biogas	mg/GJ	0,002	3E-04	0,1	0,12	8E-04	8E-05	5E-04	0,011	0,002
	Paper industry	natural gas	mg/GJ	0,002	3E-04	0,1	0,12	8E-04	8E-05	5E-04	0,011	0,002
	Textile, leather and clothing industry	natural gas	mg/GJ	0,002	3E-04	0,1	0,12	8E-04	8E-05	5E-04	0,011	0,002
	Gas distribution	natural gas	mg/GJ	0,002	3E-04	0,1	0,12	8E-04	8E-05	5E-04	0,011	0,002
	Gas distribution	Gas oil	mg/GJ	4,07	1,36	1,36	1,81	1,36	2,72	1,36	6,79	1,81

Emissions of waste incineration installations with energy recuperation are generally reported in the environmental annual reports submitted by the operator of the installation. In the Flemish region the waste incineration with energy recuperation includes the incineration of industrial and domestic waste.

The PCDD/F emissions of 1990 and 1995 (industrial and domestic waste) are based on the results of a study performed by VITO under the authority of VMM (Polders et al., 2003). Since 2000 the emissions of domestic waste incineration are reported in the yearly environmental reports. Since 2000 the emissions of industrial waste incineration are calculated by using activity data and emission factors. The activity data are the amount of waste obtained from OVAM (Public Waste Agency of Flanders). The emission factors are taken from the UNEP Standardized Toolkit for PCDD/F (Table 3-17).

The HCB emissions are calculated by using activity data and emission factors. The activity data are the amount of waste obtained from OVAM (Public Waste Agency of Flanders). The emission factors are taken from the EMEP/CORINAIR Guidebook for HCB (Table 3-18).

Table 3-17 Emission factors of PCDD/F for the sector 1A1a Incineration of waste in the Flemish region

Fuel	Unit	Value	Reference
Industrial waste	µg TEQ/tonne	0.5	UNEP Standardized Toolkit; Category 1a4: Waste incineration; Municipal solid waste incineration; High tech. combustion, sophisticated APCS
Hazardous waste	µg TEQ/tonne	0.75	UNEP Standardized Toolkit; Category 1b4: Waste incineration; Hazardous waste incineration; High tech. combustion, sophisticated APCS

Clinical waste	µg TEQ/tonne	1	UNEP Standardized Toolkit; Category 1c4: Waste incineration; Medical/hospital waste incineration; High tech, continuous, sophisticated APCS
Sewage sludge	µg TEQ/tonne	0.4	UNEP Standardized Toolkit; Category 1e3: Waste incineration; Sewage sludge incineration; State-of-the-art, full APCS

Table 3-18 Emission factors of HCB for the sector 1A1a Incineration of waste in the Flemish region

Fuel	Unit	Value	Reference
Industrial waste	g/tonne	0.0001	EMEP/CORINAIR Guidebook (2005)
Hazardous waste	g/tonne	0.01	EMEP/CORINAIR Guidebook (2005)
Clinical waste	g/tonne	0.019	EMEP/CORINAIR Guidebook (2005)
Sewage sludge	g/tonne	0.002	EMEP/CORINAIR Guidebook (2009)
Domestic waste	µg/tonne	45.2	EMEP/CORINAIR Guidebook (2013)

Emissions of CHP installations in the service and agricultural sector are calculated based on the energy data (energy balance) and emission factors, as given in Annex 2 due to the abundance of the tables. Annex 2 also contains the NO_x-emission factors for the CHP installations in the greenhouse horticulture sector, reported in sector 1A1a Public electricity and Heat Production in the Flemish region.

3.2.2.2 Petroleum refining (category 1A1b)

Category 1A1b is a key category of SO_x emissions in terms of emissions level and trend and of NO_x in terms of emissions level and of PM_{2.5}, TSP and PM₁₀ in terms of trend.

The activity data of the petroleum refining are taken from the Flemish energy balance as petroleum refining only occurs in Flanders (5 refineries).

Combustion emissions are directly reported by the refineries in the environmental annual reports submitted by the operator of the plant. SO₂ emissions are calculated based on the sulphur content of the fuel or on measurements. NO_x, CO, NMVOC, TSP and heavy metals emissions are calculated with emission factors provided by the refineries or emissions are calculated based on measurements.

Emissions of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} are calculated as a fraction of TSP (Schrooten & Van Rompaey, 2002), EC emissions are calculated as a fraction of PM_{2.5} (Table 3-19):

Table 3-19 Percentages of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} as a fraction of TSP and percentage EC as a fraction of PM_{2.5} for petroleum refineries

Fuel	% PM ₁₀ of TSP	% PM _{2.5} of TSP	% EC of PM _{2.5}	Source
Refinery gas	100	100	7	Study VMM/TNO
Light fuel	100	100	45	Study VMM/TNO

Heavy fuel	80	70	10	Study VMM/TNO
Cokes	60	35	10	Study VMM/TNO

The SO₂ implied EF shows a decrease between 2009 and 2010 since from 1 January 2010, the emission limit for SO₂ from refinery installations was decreased from 800 mg/Nm³ to 350 mg/Nm³ by the Flemish legislation (VLAREM). Therefore, the refineries made great investments to reduce their SO₂ emissions, like using fuel with low sulphur content and installation of wet gas scrubber.

Following a question raised during the NEC review concerning the reporting of NH₃ emissions in this sector, the emissions are reported by the facility. The NH₃ measurements are performed using photometric flow analysis according to the LUC/III/003 standard. When a facility does not report emissions for a specific year because the emissions are below the reporting threshold (in this case the emissions are very low, on average 1.5 ton over all years), emissions are not estimated individually for that facility but the emission gap is estimated in a collective way when activity data and emission factors are available. However, the guidebook does not provide emission factors for NH₃ for the sector 1A1b for any of the fuels. Flanders plans to perform a study to revise the methodology to estimate missing emissions in a collective way in the future. The company mentions there is no measurable presence of NH₃ in 2015. The missing emission is below the threshold of significance and moreover within the margin of error.

3.2.2.3 Manufacture of solid fuels and other energy industries (category 1A1c)

The emissions originating from category 1A1c 'Manufacture of Solid Fuels and Other Energy Industries' are the emissions coming from the combustion in the coke ovens. Nowadays 2 plants are still operational in Belgium instead of 8 plants in the beginning of the nineties. One plant was closed in the Flemish region in 1996, 4 plants closed in the Walloon region (one in 1995, a second in 2000, a third in 2005 and a fourth in 2014) and the only plant active in the Brussels region was closed in 1993.

In Wallonia, the emission factors for all main pollutants are plant specific. The non-diffuse NH₃ emissions are estimated by using the default emission factors (coke gas, 0,87 g/GJ). Following the recommendation of the review team, Wallonia estimated the non-diffuse emissions of heavy metals and dioxins in the category 1A1c on the complete time series. The emission factors from the table 5-1 from the guidebook were used with a proportional calculation with the regional TSP emission factor. For one coke plant, the emissions have been plant specific since 2002.

Concerning the dust measurements and the dust emission factors, the TSP, PM10 and PM2.5 represent filterable PM emissions.

There was a coke plant in the Brussels region until 1993. The emission factors used are those included in the EMEP/EEA guidebook 2019 for all the pollutants except for NH₃ which is the same as used in Wallonia Table 3-20.

Table 3-20 Emissions factors for the coke oven gas in Brussels in the sector 1A1c

Fuel	UNIT	NOx	SOx	NH3	PM2.5	PM10	TSP	CO	PCDD/PCDF*		
Coke oven gas	g/GJ	21	91	0,87	55	79	82	6	26		
Fuel	UNIT	Pb	Cd	Hg	As	Cr	Cu	Ni	Se	Zn	Total HAP

Coke oven gas	mg/GJ	28	1.6	30	11	5.7	25	5.2	2.9	46	0.001
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* ug-TEQ/ton

In Flanders the last coke plant has closed in 1996. But there are still cokes ovens as part of the iron and steel sector. The emission factors for SO_x are based on the sulphur content of the fuel. The emission factors for NO_x and CO are based on literature data.

Emissions of TSP are provided by the facility. Emissions of PM10, PM2.5 and EC are calculated as resp. 50 % (of TSP), 20 % (of TSP) and 49 % (of PM2.5).

The notation key of particulate matter is IE because these emissions are included in 2C1.

The emission factors for heavy metals, used till 1999, are given in Table 3-21.

Table 3-21 Emission factors of heavy metals for the cokes ovens in Flanders in the sector 1A1c

	Pb	Cd	Hg	As	Cr	Cu	Ni	Se	Zn	Source
g/Mg produced coke	0.38	0,007	0,012	0,013	0.17	0.048	0,12	0.016	0.22	EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2016

From 2000 on, for the heavy metals, the notation key is IE because from that year on the emissions are included in 2C1.

Following the recommendation of the review team, the notation key of NMVOC is corrected to IE from 2015 on, the notation key for NH₃ is NE since no NH₃ emissions are estimated by the steel plant that has a coke oven.

Emissions of coal mining activities were reported in the beginning of the nineties. The emission factors for SO_x are based on the sulphur content of the fuel. CO and NO_x emissions are calculated with emission factors provided by the facilities. The mining industries have disappeared with the closure of the last coalmines in 1992.

Flemish PCDD/F emissions in the sector 1A1c originate from mining activities and one coke plant until 1995. These emissions disappear due to the closure of the mines and the coke plant. From 1996 on a notation key IE is used: the emissions of the coke oven situated at the steel plant are included in 2C1.

Also some emissions due to gas transport activities are included in this sector. The emission data are provided by the facilities.

3.3. **Manufacturing Industries and Construction (1A2)**

3.3.1. Source category description (1A2)

The structure of the industrial sector has undergone profound changes over recent decades. The metallurgy and textile sectors have been relatively stable, after several waves of closures and restructuring. The metallurgical industry nevertheless remains one of the key sectors of Belgian industry, both in terms of employment and turnover. The two other key sectors of industrial activity are

the chemical industry and the food processing industry. These three sectors each contribute about 10% of gross value added of the industrial sector.

The category 1A2 'Manufacturing industries and construction' contains the energetic emissions of the industrial sector of the 3 regions in Belgium. The following sectors are involved: iron and steel (1A2a), non-ferrous metals (1A2b), chemicals (1A2c), pulp, paper and print (1A2d), food processing, beverages and tobacco (1A2e), non-metallic minerals (1A2f) and other industries (1A2g).

The following industries are integrated in category 1A2g (Other industries): metal products, textile, leather and clothing and other industry (wood industry, rubber and synthetic material, manufacturing of furniture, recycling and construction).

The industrial sector is not very developed in the Brussels Capital Region, mainly due to its urban features. The only big industry is a car manufacturer. The other industries are (very) small companies specialised in high added value products and/or located close to the final consumer. All these industries are classified in the 1A2g category (Other industries).

The emissions originating from the use of recovered fuels from cracking units or other processes where a fuel is used as a raw material and where a part of this fuel (or transformed product) is recovered for energy purposes is allocated to category 1A2c (other fuels).

Emissions of industrial combined heat-power installations in joint venture with the energy sector are allocated in the category 1A1a.

Emissions of the combustion of blast furnace gas, produced in the steel plants and delivered to the energy sector, are allocated in the category 1A1a. Figure 3-2 shows the trend of the energy consumption in this sector:

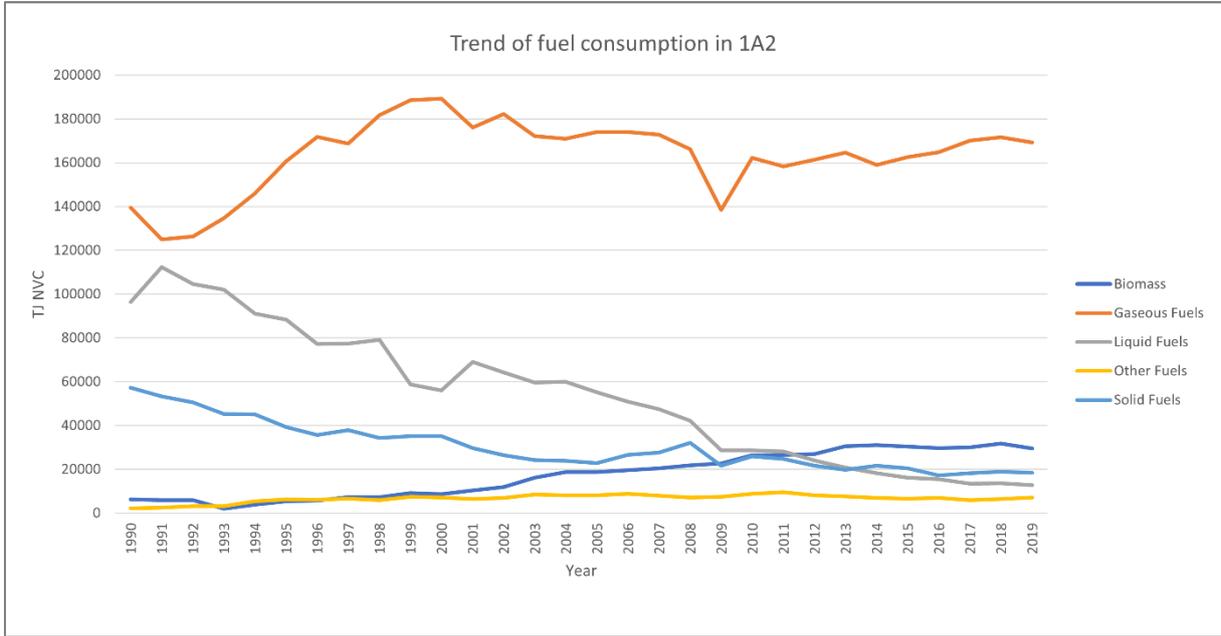


Figure 3-2 Trend of fuel consumption in the manufacturing Industries and construction.

3.3.2. Methodological issues

Default emission factors

Pollutant emissions are mostly reported directly by the individual large companies on the basis of analyses. For most sectors the remainder of the emissions is calculated on the basis of the remaining fuel consumption (estimated as the difference between energy consumption reported in the regional energy statistics for the whole sector and the fraction reported by the large companies) and standard emission factors listed in tables below.

The energy consumption data originate from the regional energy balances in the 3 regions, supplemented with specific information from the companies themselves, for example activity data from iron and steel industry.

Generally in the combustion processes, the SO₂ emissions are mainly based on the sulphur content of the fuel and the NO_x emissions vary with the fuel and the sector.

The following tables (Table 3-22 and Table 3-23) give the default emission factors used in the Walloon and Brussels region. Estimated emissions in individual plants in Flanders are based on plant-specific emission factors per installation.

Following the EMEP guidebook, it is unclear whether the emission factors represent filterable PM or total PM.

Table 3-22 Emission factors for the sector 1A2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction in the Walloon region (EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019 – NO_x diesel: calculated with the maximum norm in the plants permits for diesel boilers – Biogas and NH₃ : EPA and Emep 1996 – HM for GC and BFG : average of measurements between 2005 and 2011 on boilers)

	SO ₂	NO _x	NM VOC	CO	TSP	PM ₁₀	PM _{2,5}	BC	NH ₃
	g/GJ	g/GJ	g/GJ	g/GJ	g/GJ	g/GJ	g/GJ	g/GJ	g/GJ
Natural gas (1A2 T3-3, 1A4 T3-27)	0.5	74	2	29	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.02	0.6
Biogas	43.7	88	2.5	13					15
Diesel oil (1A2 T3-4 and 1A1)		163	25	66	20	20	20	11.2	0.1
Fuel (1A2 T3-4 and 1A1 T3-5)		163	25	66	20	20	20	11.2	0.1
Coal (table 3-2)	900	173	88	931	124	117	108	6.912	0.4
Coke (table 3-2)	540	173	88	931	124	117	108	6.912	0.4
Wood (table 3-)	11	91	300	570	150	143	140	39.2	37
BFG (CS)	70	74	2.5	25	2.60	1.18	1.18	0.03	
Coke gas (CS)	70	74	2.5	25	2.60	1.18	1.18	0.03	0.87
LPG (1A2 T3-3, 1A4 T3-27)		74	2	29	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.02	0.6
Petroleum coke (table 3-2)	540	173	88	931	124	117	108	6.912	

	As	Cd	Cu	Cr	Ni	Pb	Se	Zn	Hg	Dioxins	PAH	PCB	HCB
	mg/GJ									ng/GJ	mg/GJ	µg/GJ	µg/GJ
Natural	0.1	0	8E-	8E-	0	0	0.011	0.002	0.1	0.5	0.003		
Diesel oil	1.8	1.36	2.72	1.36	1.36	4.1	6.79	1.81	1.36	1.4	20.1		
Fuel	4	1.2	5.31	2.55	255	4.6	2.06	87.8	0.34	1.4	20.1		

Coal	4	1.8	17.5	13.5	13	134	1.8	200	7.9	203	146.6	170	0.62
Coke	4	1.8	17.5	13.5	13	134	1.8	200	7.9	203	146.6	170	0.62
Wood	0.2	13	6	23	2	27	0.5	512	0.56	100	35	0.06	5
BFG	5.40	2.60	5.30	9.00	7.50	8.40	0.30	9.20	0.10	1.90	0.1500		
Coke gas	5.40	2.60	5.30	9.00	7.50	8.40	0.30	9.20	0.10	1.90	0.1500		
LPG	0.1	0	8E-	8E-	0	0	0.011	0.002	0.1	0.5	0.003		
Petroleum coke	4	1.2	12	15	1030	4.6		49	0.11				

SOx		S content	EF
		%	g/GJ
FUEL	<1993	3	1400
	1994	2.17	1085
	1995	1.05	520
	1996	1.0	495
gasoil	<1993	0.5	160
	1994		
	1995	0.2	95
	1996	0.2	95
	2008	0.1	48
	2016	0.005	2.4

Table 3-23 Emission factors for the sector 1A2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction in the Brussels Capital Region.

Fuel	UNIT	NOx	NMVO C	SOx	NH3	PM2.5	PM10	TSP	BC (EC)	CO	PCDD/PCDF *
Natural gas	g/GJ	74	23	0,67	0,6	0,78	0,78	0,78	0,0312	29	0,52
Gas oil	g/GJ	513	25	47	0,1	20	20	20	11,2	66	1,4
Butane/Propane	g/GJ	74	23	0,67	0,6	0,78	0,78	0,78	0,0312	29	0,52
Fuel	UNIT	Pb	Cd	Hg	As	Cr	Cu	Ni	Se	Zn	PAH(4)
Natural gas	mg/G	0,01	0,0009	0,5	0,1	0,013	0,002	0,01	0,058	0,7	0.0058
Gas oil	mg/G	0,08	0,006	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,22	0,00	0,11	29	0.0201
Butane/Propane	mg/G	0,01	0,0009	0,5	0,1	0,013	0,002	0,01	0,058	0,7	0.0058
	* ng-TEQ/GJ										

3.3.2.1 Iron and steel sector (category 1A2a)

Category 1A2a is a key category of As, Ni and Cr emissions in terms of emissions level and a key category of NOx, SOx and CO emissions in terms of emissions trend.

In the Flemish region there is one integrated steel plant, one plant that produces stainless steel and one that handles molybdenum to be used in the production of stainless steel. In the Walloon region, there are 5 electric arc furnace plants and 7 iron foundries. No iron and steel activities take place in the Brussels region.

Because different approaches approved by the different companies involved (a.o. based on historical background) it is not possible to harmonize completely these methodologies between the 2 regions involved (Flanders and Wallonia).

The emissions from the iron and steel sector are partly put in category 1A2a (energetic part / except for the emissions from the cokes ovens which are allocated in the category 1A1c in Wallonia) and partly in category 2C1 (process part).

In the Walloon region, the last integrated iron and steel plant (blast furnace-oxygen furnace) was closed in 2011. Four electric arc furnaces are operational in 2015.

In Wallonia, since 2004, all the IPPC companies are obliged to report their energy consumptions, their productions and their emissions of IPPC pollutants on a website (Regine). IPPC companies which are also emission trading companies are obliged to report on the same way. This plant information is compared and combined with the energy balance of the sector. The remainder of the emissions is calculated on the basis of the remaining fuel consumption (energy balance of the sector minus plant energy consumptions) and by using the default emission factors of the sector 1A2.

The dust emissions represent filterable PM for the IPPC companies but it is not clear for the remaining fuel combustion in the guidebook.

In Flanders, emissions are reported directly by the individual companies. SO_x emissions are calculated based on the sulphur content of the fuel or on (continuous) measurements. NO_x, CO and NMVOC emissions are generally calculated based on measurements.

To calculate the remainder of the emissions (emissions not reported directly by the individual companies) from the iron and steel sector in Flanders a methodology described by Sleenwaert et al. (2010) is used. For this methodology 3 types of activity data are important: the total energy consumption reported in the regional energy statistics for the iron and steel sector (for each fuel type), the energy consumption reported by the individual companies in this sector (for each fuel type), the pollutants reported by each individual company in the sector. This methodology calculates in the first place, for each fuel type, the difference between the energy consumption reported in the regional energy statistics for the iron and steel sector and the energy consumption reported by the individual companies in this sector. Furthermore this difference is calculated for each pollutant separately on the level of the company. This results for each pollutant and each fuel type, in a percentage of the total energy consumption from which emissions have to be estimated. In combination with a region specific corresponding emission factor (see Table 3-24) the estimated emission is calculated.

Table 3-24 Emission factors of CO, SO_x and NO_x in the iron and steel sector used in the collective approach

Iron and steel	Unit	CO	SO _x	NO _x
Coal	g/GJ	82	683	242
Cokes	g/GJ	82	683	242
LPG	g/GJ	62	0.0000435	90
Gas and diesel oil	g/GJ	67	47	166
Heavy fuel	g/GJ	67	493	180
Natural gas and mine gas	g/GJ	59	0.0000450	46
Cokes gas	g/GJ	40	0,4690	58

TSP emissions are based on calculations (fuel consumed x emission factors per fuel type). Mostly emission factors of EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019 are used, except for emissions of renewable solid fuels. This emission factor is based on the highest standard for this type of fuel. Emissions of PM10 and PM2,5 are calculated as a fraction of TSP. EC is calculated as a fraction of PM2.5. (Table 3-25).

Table 3-25 Emission factors of TSP, PM10, PM2.5 and EC for the sector 1A2a Iron and steel in the Flemish region

Iron and steel	unit	TSP	% PM10 of TSP	% PM2,5 of TSP	% EC of PM2.5
Heavy fuel	ton/PJ	35,40	71%	55%	10%
Gas- en diesel oil	ton/PJ	6,50	49%	12%	45%
LPG	ton/PJ	0,45	100%	100%	7%
Natural gas	ton/PJ	0,45	100%	100%	7%
Cokes gas	ton/PJ	1	100%	100%	7%
Renewable fuels - solid	ton/PJ	77.9	95%	93%	10%
Source		EMEP/EEA Guidebook	EMEP/EEA Guidebook	EMEP/EEA Guidebook	TNO
Source Renewable fuels - solid		standard	EMEP/EEA Guidebook	EMEP/EEA Guidebook	TNO

Also the emissions of heavy metals are based on calculations. The emission factors to calculate the emissions of heavy metals for the iron and steel sector are given in Table 3-26.

Table 3-26 Emission factors of heavy metals for the sector 1A2a Iron and steel production in the Flemish region (Source: EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019)

Iron and steel	unit	Pb	Cd	Hg	As	Cr	Cu	Ni	Se	Zn
Heavy fuel	mg/GJ	4,56	1,2	0,341	3,98	2,55	5,31	255	2,06	87,8
Gas-en diesel oil	mg/GJ	4,07	1,36	1,36	1,81	1,36	2,72	1,36	6,79	1,81
LPG	mg/GJ	0,0015	0,00025	0,1	0,12	0,00076	0,000076	0,00051	0,011	0,0015
Natural gas	mg/GJ	0,0015	0,00025	0,1	0,12	0,00076	0,000076	0,00051	0,011	0,0015
Cokes oven gas	mg/GJ	0,0015	0,00025	0,1	0,12	0,00076	0,000076	0,00051	0,011	0,0015
Renewable fuels - solid	mg/GJ	27	13	0,56	0,19	23	6	2	0,5	512

3.3.2.2 Category 1A2b to 1A2e

Category 1A2b is not a key category.

Category 1A2c is a key category of Ni emissions in terms of emissions level and trend, a key category of Sox emissions in terms of emissions trend and a key category of Cd, Hg, Ni and As emissions in terms of emissions level.

Category 1A2d is a key category of Pb, Cd, As, Cr and Zn emissions in terms of emissions level.

Category 1A2e is a key category of SO_x and Ni emissions in terms of emissions trend.

In Flanders, emissions of the main pollutants are reported directly by the individual companies. SO_x emissions are calculated based on the sulphur content of the fuel or on measurements. NO_x, CO and NMVOC emissions are measured, calculated or estimated based on plant specific information. To calculate the remainder of the emissions (emissions not reported directly by the individual companies) from the categories 1A2b – 1A2e in Flanders a methodology described by Sleenwaert et al. (2010) is used. For a description of this methodology see above in section iron and steel (1A2a). For this collective approach, for each sector in these categories and each fuel type a specific corresponding emission factor is used.

During the review, the review team noted that the NO_x implied EF is not consistent through the time series. Belgium explained that the high IEF values of NO_x in 2014 and 2015 originate from high emissions in these years for the chemical sector in Flanders (combustion emissions), estimated via the collective approach (description of the methodology in the IIR p. 6 and p. 68). For each year and for each company and for each pollutant, missing emissions are identified. When a company reports emissions, the fuel consumption of this company is subtracted from the total energy consumption in the regional energy balance. When the company does not report emissions, it is assumed that the energy consumption is part of the total energy consumption. When a company implements abatement measures and the emissions fall below the reporting threshold set by the Flemish legislation (VLAREM), the energy consumption will not be subtracted from the total energy consumption. The emissions that are estimated on a collective basis are calculated by multiplying the total energy consumption (minus the energy consumption of the companies that report emissions) with an emission factor. Emission factors originate from the 2016 EMEP/EEA Guidebook or the emission limit values as described in VLAREM II (NO_x, CO) (Sleenwaert F. et al., 2010). This results in relatively high emissions of the component estimates from the remaining energy consumption.

At the moment the current model is not fit to take into account the abatement technologies for individual facilities and to calculate more accurate emissions. This can only be obtained by a revision of the model. Flanders will plan this improvement in the future. Therefore a feasibility study was conducted in 2020 and will be finalized early 2021. The aim of this study is to identify flaws and information gaps in the current method. Additionally, this study will set out a new approach for developing a more accurate and complete calculation of the collective emissions. This study is scheduled to start in 2021. The emission factors currently used in the collective approach are given in Table 3-27.

Table 3-27: Emission factors of CO, SO₂ and NO_x for the sectors 1A2b Non-ferro, 1A2c Chemistry, 1A2d Pulp, paper and print and 1A2e Food processing, beverages and tobacco in the Flemish region used in the collective approach

Industrial sector	Fuel type	CO (g/GJ)	SO _x as SO ₂ (g/GJ)	NO _x as NO ₂ (g/GJ)
Non ferro	Cokes (GJ)	82	683	252
Non ferro	LPG (GJ)	66	0	94
Non ferro	Gas- en diesel oil (GJ)	70	47	176
Non ferro	Heavy fuel (GJ)	69	493	183
Non ferro	Petroleum cokes (GJ)	76	637	235
Non ferro	Natural gas and mine	63	0	47

Industrial sector	Fuel type	CO (g/GJ)	SOx as SO2 (g/GJ)	NOx as NO2 (g/GJ)
	gas (GJ)			
Non ferro	Other fuels (GJ)			
Non ferro	Coal (GJ)	82	683	252
Chemistry	Refinery gas (GJ)	61	0	89
Chemistry	LPG (GJ)	62	0	90
Chemistry	Gas- en diesel oil (GJ)	67	47	166
Chemistry	Heavy fuel (GJ)	67	493	180
Chemistry	Petroleum cokes (GJ)	76	637	226
Chemistry	Natural gas and mine gas (GJ)	59	0	46
Chemistry	Other fuels (GJ)	63	23	106
Chemistry	Renewables - solid (GJ)	156	13	260
Chemistry	Renewables - liquid (GJ)	76	1	189
Chemistry	Renewables - gaseous (GJ)	54	9	79
Food processing, beverages and tobacco	Cokes (GJ)	82	683	252
Food processing, beverages and tobacco	LPG (GJ)	66	0	94
Food processing, beverages and tobacco	Gas- en diesel oil (GJ)	70	47	176
Food processing, beverages and tobacco	Lamp petroleum (GJ)	69	46	175
Food processing, beverages and tobacco	Heavy fuel (GJ)	69	493	183
Food processing, beverages and tobacco	Natural gas and mine gas (GJ)	63	0	47
Food processing, beverages and tobacco	Renewables - solid (GJ)	156	13	260
Food processing, beverages and tobacco	Renewables - liquid (GJ)	79	1	200
Food processing, beverages and tobacco	Renewables - gaseous (GJ)	58	9	83

Industrial sector	Fuel type	CO (g/GJ)	SOx as SO2 (g/GJ)	NOx as NO2 (g/GJ)
Paper and print	Coal (GJ)	82	683	214
Paper and print	LPG (GJ)	49	0	77
Paper and print	Gas- en diesel oil (GJ)	61	47	136
Paper and print	Heavy fuel (GJ)	61	493	172
Paper and print	Natural gas and mine gas (GJ)	47	0	44
Paper and print	Renewables - solid (GJ)	156	13	260
Paper and print	Renewables - gaseous (GJ)	43	9	68

TSP emissions are based on calculations (fuel consumed x emission factors per fuel type). Mostly emission factors of EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019 are used, except for emissions of cokes, coal and renewable solid fuels. These emission factors are based on the highest standard for these type of fuels. Activity data are taken from the Flemish energy balance. Emissions of PM10 and PM2,5 are calculated as a fraction of TSP. The EC emissions are calculated as a fraction of PM2.5 (Table 3-28).

Table 3-28 Emission factors of TSP, PM10, PM2,5 and EC for combustion in the sectors of non-ferro, chemistry, pulp and paper and food and drinks in the Flemish region

Non-ferro 1A2b	Unit	TSP	%PM10 of TSP	%PM2,5 of TSP	%EC of PM2.5
Cokes	ton/PJ	62.7	94%	87%	10%
Coal	ton/PJ	62.7	94%	87%	10%
Heavy fuel	ton/PJ	35,40	71%	55%	10%
Petrol cokes	ton/PJ	20	75%	45%	10%
Gas-and diesel oil	ton/PJ	6,50	49%	12%	45%
LPG	ton/PJ	0,45	100%	100%	7%
Natural gas	ton/PJ	0,45	100%	100%	7%
Other fuels	ton/PJ	3,475	75%	56%	26%
Renewable fuels - solid	ton/PJ	77.9	95%	93%	10%
Source		EMEP/EEA Guidebook	EMEP/EEA Guidebook	EMEP/EEA Guidebook	TNO

Source cokes, coal, renewable fuels -solid		standard	EMEP/EEA Guidebook	EMEP/EEA Guidebook	TNO
Chemical sector 1A2c	Unit	TSP	%PM10 of TSP	%PM2,5 of TSP	%EC of PM2.5
Petroleum cokes	ton/PJ	20	75%	45%	10%
Heavy fuel	ton/PJ	35,40	71%	55%	10%
Gas and diesel oil	ton/PJ	6,50	49%	12%	45%
LPG	ton/PJ	0,45	100%	100%	7%
Natural gas	ton/PJ	0,45	100%	100%	7%
Other fuels	ton/PJ	3,48	75%	56%	26%
Renewable fuels - solid	ton/PJ	77.9	95%	93%	10%
Renewable fuels - liquid	ton/PJ	6.5	49%	12%	45%
Renewable fuels -	ton/PJ	0,45	100%	100%	7%
Source		EMEP/EEA Guidebook	EMEP/EEA Guidebook	EMEP/EEA Guidebook	TNO
Source renewable fuels - solid		standard	EMEP/EEA Guidebook	EMEP/EEA Guidebook	TNO
Pulp and paper 1A2d	Unit	TSP	%PM10 of TSP	%PM2,5 of TSP	%EC of PM2.5
Coal	ton/PJ	company specific	94%	87%	10%
Heavy fuel	ton/PJ	35,40	71%	55%	10%
Gas and diesel oil	ton/PJ	6,5	49%	12%	45%
LPG	ton/PJ	0,45	100%	100%	7%
Natural gas	ton/PJ	0,45	100%	100%	7%
Other fuels	ton/PJ	6.5	100%	100%	7%
Renewable fuels - solid	ton/PJ	company specific	95%	93%	10%
Renewable fuels -	ton/PJ	0,45	100%	100%	7%
Source		EMEP/EEA Guidebook	EMEP/EEA Guidebook	EMEP/EEA Guidebook	TNO
Food, drinks and tobacco 1A2e	Unit	TSP	%PM10 of TSP	%PM2,5 of TSP	%EC of PM2.5

Cokes	ton/PJ	62.7	94%	87%	10%
Coal	ton/PJ	company specific	94%	87%	10%
Heavy fuel	ton/PJ	35,40	71%	55%	10%
Gas-and diesel oil	ton/PJ	6,50	49%	12%	45%
Lamp petrol	ton/PJ	6.5	49%	12%	45%
LPG	ton/PJ	0,45	100%	100%	7%
Natural gas	ton/PJ	0,45	100%	100%	7%
Renewable fuels - solid	ton/PJ	77.9	95%	93%	10%
Renewable fuels -	ton/PJ	0,45	100%	100%	7%
Source		EMEP/EEA Guidebook	EMEP/EEA Guidebook	EMEP/EEA Guidebook	TNO
Source cokes, renewable fuels - solid		standard	EMEP/EEA Guidebook	EMEP/EEA Guidebook	TNO

Also the emissions of heavy metals are based on calculations. The emission factors to calculate the emissions of heavy metals for the sectors of non-ferro, chemistry, pulp and paper and food and drinks are given in Table 3-29.

Table 3-29 Emission factors of heavy metals for the sectors of non-ferro, chemistry, pulp and paper and food and drinks in the Flemish region (Source: EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019)

Non-ferro 1A2b	unit	Pb	Cd	Hg	As	Cr	Cu	Ni	Se	Zn
Cokes	mg/G J	134	1,8	7,9	4	13,5	17,5	13	1,8	200
Heavy fuel	mg/G J	4,56	1,2	0,34 1	3,98	2,55	5,31	255	2,06	87,8
Petroleum cokes	mg/G J	4,6	1,2	0,3	3,98	14,8	11,9	773	2,1	49,3
Gas-en diesel oil	mg/G J	4,07	1,36	1,36	1,81	1,36	2,72	1,36	6,79	1,81
LPG	mg/G J	0,0015	0,00025	0,1	0,12	0,0007 6	0,00007 6	0,00051	0,011	0,0015
Natural gas	mg/G J	0,0015	0,00025	0,1	0,12	0,0007 6	0,00007 6	0,00051	0,011	0,0015
Other fuels	mg/G J	2,0357 5	0,68012 5	0,73	0,96 5	0,6803 8	1,36003 8	0,68025 5	3,400 5	0,9057 5
Renewable fuels - solid	mg/G J	27	13	0,56	0,19	23	6	2	0,5	512

Chemical sector 1A2c	unit	Pb	Cd	Hg	As	Cr	Cu	Ni	Se	Zn
Petroleum cokes	mg/GJ	4,6	1,2	0,3	3,98	14,8	11,9	773	2,1	49,3
Heavy fuel	mg/GJ	4,56	1,2	0,341	3,98	2,55	5,31	255	2,06	87,8
Gas-en diesel oil	mg/GJ	4,07	1,36	1,36	1,81	1,36	2,72	1,36	6,79	1,81
LPG	mg/GJ	0,0015	0,00025	0,1	0,12	0,00076	0,000076	0,00051	0,011	0,0015
Natural gas	mg/GJ	0,0015	0,00025	0,1	0,12	0,00076	0,000076	0,00051	0,011	0,0015
Other fuels	mg/GJ	2,03575	0,680125	0,73	0,965	0,68038	1,360038	0,680255	3,4005	0,90575
Renewable fuels - solid	mg/GJ	27	13	0,56	0,19	23	6	2	0,5	512
Renewable fuels - liquid	mg/GJ	4,07	1,36	1,36	1,81	1,36	2,72	1,36	6,79	1,81
Renewable fuels - gaseous	mg/GJ	0,0015	0,00025	0,1	0,12	0,00076	0,000076	0,00051	0,011	0,0015

Pulp and paper 1A2d	unit	Pb	Cd	Hg	As	Cr	Cu	Ni	Se	Zn
Coal	mg/GJ	134	1,8	7,9	4	13,5	17,5	13	1,8	200
Heavy fuel	mg/GJ	4,56	1,2	0,341	3,98	2,55	5,31	255	2,06	87,8
Gas-en diesel oil	mg/GJ	4,07	1,36	1,36	1,81	1,36	2,72	1,36	6,79	1,81
LPG	mg/GJ	0,0015	0,00025	0,1	0,12	0,00076	0,000076	0,00051	0,011	0,0015
Natural gas	mg/GJ	0,0015	0,00025	0,1	0,12	0,00076	0,000076	0,00051	0,011	0,0015
Other fuels	mg/GJ	4,07	1,36	1,36	1,81	1,36	2,72	1,36	6,79	1,81
Renewable fuels - solid	mg/GJ	27	13	0,56	0,19	23	6	2	0,5	512
Renewable fuels - gaseous	mg/GJ	0,0015	0,00025	0,1	0,12	0,00076	0,000076	0,00051	0,011	0,0015

Food, drinks and tobacco 1A2e	unit	Pb	Cd	Hg	As	Cr	Cu	Ni	Se	Zn
Cokes	mg/GJ	134	1,8	7,9	4	13.5	17.5	13	1.8	200
Coal	mg/GJ	134	1,8	7,9	4	13.5	17.5	13	1.8	200
Heavy fuel	mg/GJ	4,56	1,2	0,341	3.98	2,55	5,31	255	2,06	87,8
Gas-en diesel oil	mg/GJ	4,07	1,36	1,36	1,81	1,36	2,72	1,36	6,79	1,81
LPG	mg/GJ	0,0015	0,00025	0,1	0,12	0,00076	0,000076	0,00051	0,011	0,0015
Natural gas	mg/GJ	0,0015	0,00025	0,1	0,12	0,00076	0,000076	0,00051	0,011	0,0015
Renewable fuels - solid	mg/GJ	27	13	0,56	0,19	23	6	2	0,5	512
Renewable fuels - gaseous	mg/GJ	0,0015	0,00025	0,1	0,12	0,00076	0,000076	0,00051	0,011	0,0015

In Wallonia, all the plants which are under the IPPC directive report their annual emissions. The dust emissions represent filterable PM. The remainder of the emissions is calculated on the basis of the energy balance and the default emissions factors (Table 3-22).

3.3.2.3 Non-metallic minerals (category 1A2f)

Category 1A2f is a key category of Ni emissions in terms of emissions level.

The sector 1A2f includes combustion emissions of the ceramic sector, the lime production in a chemical plant, in sugar plants and in a paper pulp plant. All the emissions of the cement plants, the glass plants and the lime plants are in the category 2A and are plant specific.

In Flanders, emissions of the main pollutants are reported directly by the individual companies. SO_x emissions are calculated based on the sulphur content of the fuel or on measurements. NO_x, CO and NMVOC emissions are measured, calculated or estimated based on plant specific information. To calculate the remainder of the emissions (emissions not reported directly by the individual companies) from the categories 1A2f in Flanders a methodology described by Sleuwaert et al. (2010) is used. For a description of this methodology see above in section iron and steel (1A2a). For this collective approach, for each sector in these categories and each fuel type a specific corresponding emission factor is used (Table 3-30).

Table 3-30 Emission factors of CO, SO_x and NO_x in the non-metallic minerals sector used in the collective approach

Non- metallic minerals	Unit	CO	SO _x	NO _x
Coal	g/GJ	82	683	242
Cokes	g/GJ	82	683	242
LPG	g/GJ	62	0.0000435	90
Gas and dieseloil	g/GJ	67	47	166

Heavy fuel	g/GJ	67	493	180
Natural gas	g/GJ	59	0.0000450	46
Petrol cokes	g/GJ	76	637	226
Other fuels	g/GJ	82	683	242

TSP emissions are based on calculations (fuel consumed x emission factors per fuel type). Mostly emission factors of EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019 are used, except for emissions of other fuels. This emission factor is based on the highest standard for this type of fuel. Activity data are taken from the Flemish energy balance. Emissions of PM10 and PM2,5 are calculated as a fraction of TSP and EC emissions are determined as a fraction of PM2.5 (Table 3-31).

Table 3-31 Emission factors of TSP, PM10, PM2.5 and EC for combustion in the sectors of non-metallic mineral product activities in the Flemish region

Non-metallic mineral products 1A2f	Unit	TSP	%PM10 of TSP	%PM2,5 of TSP	%EC of PM2,5
Petrol cokes	ton/PJ	20	75%	45%	10%
Heavy fuel	ton/PJ	35,40	71%	55%	10%
Gas and diesel oil	ton/PJ	6,50	49%	12%	45%
LPG	ton/PJ	0,45	100%	100%	7%
Natural gas	ton/PJ	0,45	100%	100%	7%
Other fuels	ton/PJ	62.7	94%	87%	10%
Renewable fuels - solid	ton/PJ	77.9	95%	93%	10%
Source		EMEP/EEA Guidebook	EMEP/EEA Guidebook	EMEP/EEA Guidebook	TNO
Source other fuels, renewable fuels - solid		standard	EMEP/EEA Guidebook	EMEP/EEA Guidebook	TNO

The emissions of heavy metals are based on calculations (fuel consumed x emission factors per fuel type). Activity data are taken from the Flemish energy balance. Table 3-32 gives an overview of the emission factors that are used to calculate the emissions of the sectors included in category 1A2f.

Table 3-32 Emission factors of heavy metals for combustion in the sector of non-metallic mineral product activities for the Flemish region (Source: EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019)

Non-metallic mineral products 1A2f	unit	Pb	Cd	Hg	As	Cr	Cu	Ni	Se	Zn
Cokes	mg/GJ	134	1,8	7,9	4	13,5	17,5	13	1,8	200
Coal	mg/GJ	134	1,8	7,9	4	13,5	17,5	13	1,8	200
Heavy fuel	mg/GJ	4,56	1,2	0,341	3,98	2,55	5,31	255	2,06	87,8

Gas-and diesel oil	mg/GJ	4,07	1,36	1,36	1,81	1,36	2,72	1,36	6,79	1,81
LPG	mg/GJ	0,0015	0,00025	0,1	0,12	0,00076	0,000076	0,00051	0,011	0,0015
Natural gas	mg/GJ	0,0015	0,00025	0,1	0,12	0,00076	0,000076	0,00051	0,011	0,0015
Other fuels	mg/GJ	134	1,8	7,9	4	13,5	17,5	13	1,8	200
Renewable fuels - solid	mg/GJ	27	13	0.56	0.19	23	6	2	0.5	512

In Wallonia, all the plants which are under the IPPC directive report their annual emissions. The dust emissions represent filterable PM. The remainder of the emissions is calculated on the basis of the energy balance and the default emissions factors (Table 3-22).

In the case of asphalt concrete plants, the NO_x, CO and SO_x emissions are calculated with the emission factors of the table 3-25 of the EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019. VOC and dust are included in the process sector. Heavy metals and dioxins emission factors are coming from the ULg study, see Table 3-33.

Table 3-33 Emission factors of heavy metals and dioxins for combustion in the sector of asphalt concrete plants

	unit	Pb	Cd	Hg	As	Cr	Cu	Ni	Se	Zn	Diox
Production	mg/Gg	0.37	0.42	0.23	0.33	0.45	0.18	2.1	0.046	0.34	3.4 ng/Gg

3.3.2.4 Other industries (category 1A2gviii)

Category 1A2gviii is a key category of TSP, BC and Cd in terms of emissions level and of SO_x and Ni emissions in terms of emissions trend.

In Flanders, emissions are reported directly by the individual companies. SO_x emissions are calculated based on the sulphur content of the fuel or on measurements. NO_x, CO and NMVOC emissions are measured, calculated or estimated based on plant specific information. To calculate the remainder of the emissions (emissions not reported directly by the individual companies) from the category 1A2gviii in Flanders a methodology described by Sleuwaert et al. (2010) is used. For a description of this methodology see above in section iron and steel (1A2a). For this collective approach, for each sector in these categories and each fuel type a specific corresponding emission factor is used (see Table 3-34).

Table 3-34 Emission factors of CO, SO_x and NO_x in the other industries used in the collective approach

Metal products 1A2gviii	Unit	CO	SO _x	NO _x
Cokes	g/GJ	82	683	204
LPG	g/GJ	44	0.0000435	73
Gas and dieseloil	g/GJ	59	47	126
Gasoline	g/GJ	57	46	123
Heavy fuel	g/GJ	58	493	170
Natural gas	g/GJ	43	0.0000450	43

Renewable fuels - solid	g/GJ	156	13	260
Renewable fuels - fluid	g/GJ	67	0.53	143
Textile, leather and clothing 1A2gviii	Unit	CO	SO _x	NO _x
LPG	g/GJ	66	0.0000435	94
Gas and dieseloil	g/GJ	70	47	176
Heavy fuel	g/GJ	69	493	183
Natural gas	g/GJ	63	0.000045	47
Other industries 1A2f				
Coal	g/GJ	82	683	233
LPG	g/GJ	58	0.0000435	86
Gas and dieseloil	g/GJ	65	47	156
Heavy fuel	g/GJ	65	493	178
Natural gas	g/GJ	55	0.000045	46
Renewable fuels - solid	g/GJ	156	13	260
Other industries 1A2gviii	Unit	CO	SO _x	NO _x
Coal (GJ)	g/GJ	82	683	233
LPG (GJ)	g/GJ	58	0	86
Gas- en diesel oil (GJ)	g/GJ	65	47	156
Lamp petroleum (GJ)	g/GJ	65	46	155
Heavy fuel (GJ)	g/GJ	65	493	178
Natural gas and mine gas (GJ)	g/GJ	55	0	46
Renewables - solid (GJ)	g/GJ	156	13	260

TSP emissions are based on calculations (fuel consumed x emission factors per fuel type). Mostly emission factors of EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019 are used, except for emissions of cokes, coal and renewable solid fuels. These emission factors are based on the highest standard for these type of fuels. Activity data are taken from the Flemish energy balance. Emissions of PM10 and PM2,5 are calculated as a fraction of TSP and EC emissions are determined as a fraction of PM2.5 (Table 3-35).

Table 3-35 Emission factors of TSP, PM10, PM2.5 and EC for combustion in the sectors of metal products, textile, leather and clothing and other industries in the Flemish region

Metal products 1A2gviii	Unit	TSP	%PM10 of TSP	%PM2,5 of TSP	%EC of PM2,5
Cokes	ton/PJ	62.7	94%	87%	10%
Heavy fuel	ton/PJ	35,40	71%	55%	10%
Gas and diesel oil	ton/PJ	6,50	49%	12%	45%

LPG	ton/PJ	0,45	100%	100%	7%
Natural gas	ton/PJ	0,45	100%	100%	7%
Other fuels (i.e. H ₂)	ton/PJ	-	-	-	-
Renewable fuels - solid	ton/PJ	77.9	95%	93%	10%
Renewable fuels - liquid	Ton/PJ	6,50	49%	12%	45%
Source		EMEP/EEA Guidebook	EMEP/EEA Guidebook	EMEP/EEA Guidebook	TNO
Source cokes, renewable fuels - solid		standard	EMEP/EEA Guidebook	EMEP/EEA Guidebook	TNO

Textile, leather and clothing 1A2gviii	Unit	TSP	%PM10 of TSP	%PM2,5 of TSP	%EC of PM2,5
Heavy fuel	ton/PJ	35,40	71%	55%	10%
Gas and diesel oil	ton/PJ	6,50	49%	12%	45%
Lamp petrol	ton/PJ	6,5	49%	12%	45%
LPG	ton/PJ	0,45	100%	100%	7%
Natural gas	ton/PJ	0,45	100%	100%	7%
Renewable fuels - solid	ton/PJ	77.9	95%	93%	10%
Renewable fuels - gaseous	ton/PJ	0.45	100%	100%	7%
Source		EMEP/EEA Guidebook	EMEP/EEA Guidebook	EMEP/EEA Guidebook	TNO
Source renewable fuels - solid		standard	EMEP/EEA Guidebook	EMEP/EEA Guidebook	TNO

Other industries 1A2gviii	Unit	TSP	%PM10 of TSP	%PM2,5 of TSP	%EC of PM2,5
Coal	ton/PJ	62.7	94%	87%	10%
Heavy fuel	ton/PJ	35,40	71%	55%	10%
Gas and diesel oil	ton/PJ	6,50	49%	12%	45%
Petrol	ton/PJ	6,5	49%	12%	25%
Lamp petrol	ton/PJ	6,5	49%	12%	45%
LPG	ton/PJ	0,45	100%	100%	7%
Natural gas	ton/PJ	0,45	100%	100%	7%
Other fuels	ton/PJ	0,45	100%	100%	7%
Renewable fuels- solid	ton/PJ	77.9	95%	93%	10%

Source		EMEP/EEA Guidebook	EMEP/EEA Guidebook	EMEP/EEA Guidebook	TNO
Source coal, renewable fuels - solid		standard	EMEP/EEA Guidebook	EMEP/EEA Guidebook	TNO

The emissions of heavy metals are based on calculations (fuel consumed x emission factors per fuel type). Activity data are taken from the Flemish energy balance. Table 3-36 gives an overview of the emission factors that are used to calculate the emissions of the sectors included in category 1A2gviii.

Table 3-36 Emission factors of heavy metals for combustion in the sectors of metal products, textile, leather and clothing and other industries in the Flemish region (Source: EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019).

Metal products 1A2gviii	unit	Pb	Cd	Hg	As	Cr	Cu	Ni	Se	Zn
Cokes	mg/GJ	134	1,8	7,9	4	13,5	17,5	13	1,8	200
Heavy fuel	mg/GJ	4,56	1,2	0,341	3,98	2,55	5,31	255	2,06	87,8
Gas-and diesel oil	mg/GJ	4,07	1,36	1,36	1,81	1,36	2,72	1,36	6,79	1,81
LPG	mg/GJ	0,0015	0,00025	0,1	0,12	0,00076	0,000076	0,00051	0,011	0,0015
Natural gas	mg/GJ	0,0015	0,00025	0,1	0,12	0,00076	0,000076	0,00051	0,011	0,0015
Renewable fuels - solid	mg/GJ	27	13	0,56	0,19	23	6	2	0,5	512
Renewable fuels - liquid	mg/GJ	4,07	1,36	1,36	1,81	1,36	2,72	1,36	6,79	1,81

Textile, leather and clothing 1A2gviii	unit	Pb	Cd	Hg	As	Cr	Cu	Ni	Se	Zn
Heavy fuel	mg/GJ	4,56	1,2	0,341	3,98	2,55	5,31	255	2,06	87,8
Gas-and diesel oil	mg/GJ	4,07	1,36	1,36	1,81	1,36	2,72	1,36	6,79	1,81
LPG	mg/GJ	0,0015	0,00025	0,1	0,12	0,00076	0,000076	0,00051	0,011	0,0015
Natural gas	mg/GJ	0,0015	0,00025	0,1	0,12	0,00076	0,000076	0,00051	0,011	0,0015
Renewable fuels - solid	mg/GJ	27	13	0,56	0,19	23	6	2	0,5	512
Renewable fuels - gaseous	mg/GJ	0,0015	0,00025	0,1	0,12	0,00076	0,000076	0,00051	0,011	0,0015

Other industries 1A2gviii	unit	Pb	Cd	Hg	As	Cr	Cu	Ni	Se	Zn
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Coal	mg/GJ	134	1,8	7,9	4	13,5	17,5	13	1,8	200
Heavy fuel	mg/GJ	4,56	1,2	0,341	3,98	2,55	5,31	255	2,06	87,8
Gas-and diesel oil	mg/GJ	4,07	1,36	1,36	1,81	1,36	2,72	1,36	6,79	1,81
Petrol	mg/GJ	4,07	1,36	1,36	1,81	1,36	2,72	1,36	6,79	1,81
LPG	mg/GJ	0,0015	0,00025	0,1	0,12	0,00076	0,000076	0,00051	0,011	0,0015
Natural gas	mg/GJ	0,0015	0,00025	0,1	0,12	0,00076	0,000076	0,00051	0,011	0,0015
Other fuels	mg/GJ	0,0015	0,00025	0,1	0,12	0,00076	0,000076	0,00051	0,011	0,0015
Renewable fuels - solid	mg/GJ	27	13	0,56	0,19	23	6	2	0,5	512

In Wallonia, all the plants which are under the IPPC directive report their annual emissions. The dust emissions represent filterable PM. The emissions of the area source is calculated on the basis of the energy balance and the default emission factors for the sector 1A2.

In the Brussels Capital Region, the emissions from industry are based on the energy consumptions described in the regional energy balance and the emission factors mentioned in Table 3-23.

3.3.2.5 Mobile Combustion in manufacturing industries and construction (category 1A2gvii)

Off-road emissions are calculated by the same mathematical model OFFREM (Off-road emission model) (Schrooten et al., 2009) in the three regions. Emissions are calculated for machinery used in industry and building (category 1A2gvii). Activity data used: the fleet of fork-lift trucks and 25 other types of machines in the manufacturing industries and construction sector are obtained from sale statistics 1991-2019 (<http://sigmafederation.be/nl/home/>), technical data and activity data of the vehicles and machines are obtained via a technical workshop with experts (2005).

During the 2021 submission the emissions of these sectors are recalculated. Input data of machines used for construction activities, obtained by the federation of Sigma, are still the basis for the calculation of emissions in the construction industry. A distribution key was used for dividing the national emissions in the 3 regions. Data about real started construction sites, used for dividing the emissions at the regional level, were no longer available by the National Bank since 2015. Consequently a new methodology was used during this submission for splitting the emissions into the 3 regions. The distribution key is now calculated based on the amount of building permits reached out in each region and the corresponding space per (re)built building. These data are obtained by the Belgian statistical offices. These changes lead to an increase of the emissions in the Flemish region and a decrease of emissions in the Walloon and Brussels regions.

In Wallonia, some plants (cement plant, carriers,...) report their off-road emissions which are also included in 1A2gvii. These emissions aren't included in the Offrem model. There are HM EF used for these emissions. During the 2019 submission, Wallonia calculated the As, Pb and Hg emissions from the use of liquid fuels in this category. The emission factors were taken from the Emep Guidebook 2009 – table 3-38 – fuel=gasoil. As = 1,81 mg/GJ; Hg = 1,36 mg/GJ; Pb = 4,07 mg/GJ. Nevertheless, these EF are too high, there are new EF in the emep guidebook 2019 (1A4 table 3-31): As = 0,06 mg/GJ; Hg = 0,11 mg/GJ and Pb = 0,15 mg/GJ. Due to lack of resources, it has not be changed this year but it will be changed in the next submission.

Concerning the trend, the problem is the consistency of these activity data for the whole time series. For some years, plants didn't give the fuel consumption of the mobile machinery and all the emissions were included in 1A2f for these plants.

3.4. **Transport (sector 1A3, 1A5b and off-road)**

3.4.1. Source category description

Belgium is provided with a very dense road (3.94 km/km²) and rail (117 m/km²) network. These densities of road and rail networks should be looked at in conjunction with the very high density of population in Belgium: relative to the number of inhabitants the infrastructure is close to the European average. The port of Antwerp, located in the Flemish region, is very important for Belgium. It is the second largest European seaport, and one of the 5 largest in the world. The port of Antwerp benefits from excellent connections to the hinterland and the large French and German industrial basins by waterway (1500 km of navigable routes). It has also been decided to strengthen the rail infrastructure giving access to the port of Antwerp. Road transport is the mean of transport the most generally used in Belgium, both for the transport of goods and passengers, generating severe traffic congestion. The impacts to the environment and health resulting from the emissions from road traffic are significant. Goods (without pipelines) are transported by railways for 7.7% of total achieved ton-kilometers in Belgium, on navigable waterways for 15.9% and by road transport for 76.4% (2016⁴).

The reported emissions in the transport sector are reported in the categories 1A3a Civil aviation, 1A3b Road transport, 1A3c Railways, 1A3d Navigation and 1A3e Other transportation.

In the category 1A3e the emissions originating from the transport of natural gas through pipelines are allocated as well as emissions of off-road machinery in harbors, airports and due to storage and handling.

No civil aviation takes place in the Brussels Capital Region, Brussels Airport is located in the Flemish region.

Emissions of the military aviation are allocated to the category 1A5b.

Sea navigation takes only place in the Flemish region.

3.4.2. Methodological issues

3.4.2.1 Road transport (1A3b)

Category 1A3bi-vii is a key category of NO_x, NMVOC, PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, TSP, BC, CO, Pb, As, Hg, Cr, Cu, Ni, Zn and PAH emissions.

Until the 2013 submission, the 3 regions used COPERT methodologies in specific regional models (previous versions of COPERT4 were used in the Walloon and the Brussels Capital regions, MIMOSA was used in Flemish region). Moreover the process to transfer the basic data of the Belgian vehicle fleet to a regional fleet file that serves as input for the regional models was performed separately for the 3 regions.

Since 2014, regional submissions are almost fully harmonized and each Region in Belgium calculates its own part of the emission inventory for road transport, using the COPERT software. To assure the consistency between these separate calculations, the methodologies to produce input for COPERT

have been harmonized and common calculation tools have been developed: a vehicle stock module, and a module for the processing of road transport statistics (to calculate the vehicle kilometers driven by each combination of vehicle type, size, fuel and EURO).

Belgium uses an Entity-Mode COPERT version for fuel balancing the 3 Belgian Regions within the same year (fuel sold emissions). Because a fuel balance (amount of fuel sales) is only available on Belgian level, the 3 Regions cannot do a run performing automatic energy balance on regional level in COPERT (to produce a 'fuel sold' COPERT run). EMISIA made a COPERT 5 version in 'Entity mode' to make it possible to perform a fuel balance for all entities (=3 Regions in case of Belgium) within the same year, based on the fuel used COPERT runs of the Regions.

COPERT 5 uses an equilibrium methodology based on energy while COPERT 4 was based on vehicle-kilometers. As a consequence, the real energy content for biomass is now taken into account and a slight increase in energy consumption (in comparison with COPERT4) is now observed since 2009. This is essentially due to biogasoline content in the blend (less energy content than fossil gasoline) for the same kilometers driven in the "fuel used" calculations. As the final impact on pollutant emissions depends also on the ratio "fuel sold /fuel used" the consequences are not so obvious.

Emission factors used in the COPERT model can be found in the EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019.

Dust emissions exhaust: Following the EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019 PM contains a large fraction of condensable species. Hence, PM mass emission factors in this chapter are considered to include both filterable and condensable material.

Dust emissions non-exhaust: no information on condensables in EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019.

There's a difference in emissions for all pollutants between submission 2020 and submission 2021 due to

- Use of other COPERT version: for submission 2020 COPERT 5.3 was used, for submission 2021 there was a switch to COPERT 5.4.36. Listing of different COPERT-versions: <https://www.emisia.com/utilities/copert/versions/>. An Entity-Mode COPERT version is used to 'fuel balance' the 3 Belgian regions within the same year (fuel sold emissions).
 - In this version gasoline and gasoil for Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicles (PHEV) are included for the first time as well as hybrid busses as a new car category.
 - The use for the first time of a CO₂ correction allowing taking into account the efficiency improvement of vehicles for the different EURO norms and the different years of construction within these norms. This means a correction/optimization in calculating the 'real' emissions of CO₂. As expected, this activation increases the difference between "Fuel sold" and "Fuel used".
-
- Because of this change in COPERT-version, the vehicle classification (stock) needed to change. A new vehicle stock module is used. Some new assumptions were implemented.
 - Because of the change of vehicle classification the methodology to generate mobility data was adjusted.

COPERT 5.4.36

An overview of some input parameters in COPERT 5:

- For environmental information, the 3 Belgian Regions use the same information for Min and Max Temperatures and humidity from the Royal Meteorological Institute of Belgium.
- Trip characteristics are Region dependent, and are taken e.g. from research on travel behavior.
- Fuel specifications: for H:C and O:C data no country specific data are available (despite the many questions sent to the Belgian Fund for the Analysis of Petroleum Products (Fapetro)). H:C, O:C = COPERT 5 data = data in EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook 2019, p. 43, table 3-29. Density and heavy metals in fuel: default COPERT values. Content S and Pb is country specific. Only biogasoline has been adapted with country-specific values since 2017 because the composition has evolved (large amounts of ETBE and MTBE).
- LHV: COPERT default values are used but as for fuel specifications, LHV of biogasoline has been adapted since 2017.
- Lubricants Specification: no country specific information is available
- ETBE content: Not used because of COPERT bug. Calculating the fossil fuel fraction in biogasoline is done via post-processing of COPERT results, in a run without any ETBE encoded, and taking into account the exact amount of C fossil in biomass (using data from Federal Public Service Economy, SMEs, Self-employed and Energy) and following the recommendations of the WG1 of the CCC.
- Reid Vapor Pressure: country specific values, same in the 3 Regions
- Fossil fuel fraction in bio: These fractions are obtained via post-processing of COPERT results, in a run without any FAME encoded, and taking into account the exact amount of C fossil in biomass (using data from Federal Public Service Economy, SMEs, Self-employed and Energy) and following the recommendations of the WG1 of the CCC.
- Stock & Activity data: changes relative to COPERT 4 calculations (submission 2019): see below
- Circulation activity: country specific, no information on the share urban peak and off peak (50%/50% is used)
- A/C usage: default COPERT values are used
- Blend share: country specific information used (data from Federal Public Service Economy, SMEs, Self-employed and Energy)
- Fuel CO2 correction: enabled CO2 reduction calculation since the 2021 submission. As expected, this activation increases the difference between "Fuel sold" and "Fuel used".

Changes in vehicle stock module

The main aim of the update was to adapt the existing vehicle stock module to allow the transition from COPERT4 to COPERT5 for the emission inventory calculations. To build a basis stock/fleet for COPERT the database of the registration of all Belgian Vehicles is used (DIV = Directorate Registration Vehicles; part of Federal Public Service Mobility). Some calculations/assumptions had to be made to use the fields from this database for classification of vehicles in tune with COPERT stock.

The main changes relative to the stock module since COPERT 5 are:

- changes in vehicle classification to allow conversion into COPERT 5-format: e.g. LDV now 3 size classes based on Reference Weight (N1-I, N1-II and N1-III) in COPERT, in the tool now split up by using the fields 'reference mass', 'mass in running order' and 'tare'.

Also the vehicle category naming for CAR has changed in mini, small, medium and large-SUV-Executive. Emisia (COPERT) does not define how the distinction should be made in the categories. Thinking that a classification based on the mass/weight of the car would be the best solution to tackle this problem, some analysis of time trends in the averages of [MASS_IN_RUNNING_ORDER] were done for the COPERT 4 size classes (according to cylinder capacity). But the conclusion was that it was very difficult to set mass limits for the DIV-data that accurately determine the new size classes (Mini, Small, Medium, Large-SUV-EXECUTIVE) as defined by COPERT5. For CAR still the size class based on cylinder capacity as defined by COPERT 4 is used, with <0.8 l = mini, 0.8-1.4 l = small, 1.4-2.0 l = medium and > 2.0l = Large-SUV-executive.

- new DIV extracts requested because of lack of some data fields (needed for the new methodology) in the extracts used for the COPERT 4 calculation. Every time an extract is made from the DIV database, this gives a photo of the registered vehicles for a certain year at the time of the survey. Asking an extract for a certain year at another time can therefore result in a slightly different fleet.
- using the new DIV data field [FIRST_KNOWN_USE_DATE]: Starting from inventory year 2015 (DIV-extract "DIV16"), a new database field [FIRST_KNOWN_USE_DATE] is available. The main reason for the addition of this data field, was the introduction of the compulsory registration of mopeds (vehicle category "MP"), both for new mopeds and mopeds that were already in use. The field [FIRST_KNOWN_USE_DATE] was added to make sure that the correct age can be determined for the mopeds that are registered after already being in use for some time.
- a correction procedure for old inactive vehicles was developed (≠ oldtimers): it was noticed that the number of (very) old vehicles in the DIV-database is unrealistically high, in particular for gasoline passenger cars. Some old vehicles which are no longer in use are still present in the DIV-database (this was checked with data available from LEZ and tax authorities). Vehicles officially registered as an oldtimer are still in the stock, they can be identified by their plate, starting with an 'O'.
- adapted determination of vehicle category: It was noticed that there were some mismatches in defining a vehicle category when not taking into account the size (based on vehicle weight) of a vehicle.
- new procedure to fill missing values for EURO classification and adding a filter to remove unrealistic EURO-values. The new procedure works on the basis of the full registration data, while the old procedure only took 'the year of registration = year of building' into account. And sometimes the introduction dates of the emission standards depend on the size class of the vehicle (e.g. for LDV). Where necessary the new procedure takes the size class of the vehicle.
- new procedure for urban buses: in the old module the data for urban buses was estimated on data from the public transport providers and their subcontractors, with a second step to calculate the number of coaches (= total number of buses in DIV – number of urban buses estimated). For COPERT 5 the stock urban buses is identified based on the VIN (vehicle identification number).
- Since COPERT 5.4.36 gasoline and gasoil Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicles (PHEV) are included for the first time as well as hybrid busses as a new car category.

Changes in vehicle mobility module (named MAM = mobility allocation module)

The main aim of the update was to adapt the module of allocation of vehicle kilometers to the different vehicle categories, to allow the switch from COPERT4 to COPERT5. Fleet data produced with the new fleet module serve as a base for MAM.

The main changes relative to the mobility module used since COPERT 5 are:

- all vehicles produced with the stock module taken into account: vehicles not (yet) included in COPERT (electric vehicles) are taken along for calculations in the mobility module (important for non-exhaust emission calculation).
- new correction for activity by foreign heavy duty vehicles: there is a high share of foreign heavy duty vehicles that drive on Belgian highways, vehicles who are not registered in the database of the Federal Public Service Mobility. Their age (EURO) has to be estimated. In the COPERT 4 module the difference in age between foreign and domestic vehicles is estimated based on fleet composition in TREMOVE, and there is an estimated relative increase of the fleet to account for the number of foreign vehicles. Since 01/04/2016 there is a kilometer charge for all vehicles with transport of goods above 3,5t (HDV) in Belgium. A dataset with registered trips from the OBU (on board unit) of these HDV made is possible to have a view on the age and the amount of foreign HDV.
- Some changes related to input sources for some vehicle categories: which year to use in data from authorized car inspection companies, which mileage profile to use for LPG, ...
- Some changes made to the classification in EURO, made by the stock module: The stock module only makes the translation of an encrypted database of registered cars from Federal Public Service Mobility into a fleet, without making a division in further COPERT classes of vehicles (this to be sure that all vehicles are taken into account, even these not (yet) taken along in COPERT). Distribution in detailed COPERT vehicle categories is done by MAM module. These vehicles must be allocated a number of vehicle kilometers driven. One of the data sources for this is the dataset with average mileage (calculated from the odometers of vehicles) per vehicle type per year of construction, registered by authorized car inspection companies. In this dataset no longer the figures from column 'Km traveled the last year (on an annual basis)' are used, but a value that more closely matches 'Km traveled the last year (real)', which takes into account that vehicles were deregistered during the year, and that most new vehicles were not in use for a full year. This change has noticeably changed the shares of the EURO classes in the MAM results.
- Due to implementation of LEZ in whole Brussels Region, data of ANPR cameras there is used to calibrate stock of CAR and LDV for this Region

3.4.2.2 3Air transport (1A3a)

In the two regions where air transport is relevant (Flemish and Walloon region), a slightly different approach was applied in estimating the emissions from air transport.

Flemish Region

From the 2017 submission on, a new tool, EMMOL (Vanhove, 2016), was used to define the emissions for air transport.

EUROCONTROL 'fuel and emissions inventory' calculates the emissions for all EU Member States. Fuel and emission values were made available for all Belgian airports for flights arriving or leaving to/from Belgium. Half of October EUROCONTROL made available the dataset with emissions for year 2019 and a document with the explanation about the changes made in their 2020 calculation. In November they provided datasets with the recalculated years 2005-2018. In the 2021 submission, these new datasets are used for the reporting of the emissions.

International LTO and cruise

We assume that for international flights on kerosene (as well LTO as cruise) EUROCONTROL emissions can be taken without further edits.

To calculate international emissions LTO and cruise from airplanes on AvGas, statistics with movements in the airports are used, and emission factors from the EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2013 (for turboprops the Guidebook 2006, and for piston engines a combination of EF from Swiss FOCA (Federal Office of Civil Aviation), EPA AP-42 Volume II and EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2006_table 8.5 B851 vs2.3spreadsheet2-1).

Domestic LTO

For the smaller airports a significant part of the air traffic consists of small aircrafts (VRF) and helicopters, which are not taken into account in EUROCONTROL calculations or the BELGOCONTROL database. To calculate emissions for domestic LTO air traffic, statistics with movements in the airports are used, and emission factors from the EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2013 (for turboprops the Guidebook 2006, and for piston engines a combination of EF from Swiss FOCA (Federal Office of Civil Aviation), EPA AP-42 Volume II and EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2006_table 8.5 B851 vs2.3spreadsheet2-1).

Domestic cruise

To calculate emissions from domestic cruise, first the fuel consumption is calculated by subtracting fuel consumption domestic LTO from the total fuel sold amount 'domestic' per airport. Emission factors used to calculate the emissions for domestic cruise are average EFs calculated on the EUROCONTROL emission files Oct. 2015, an average over time-series 2010-2014. Cruise emissions are reported for the first time in Flanders in the 2018 submission.

Emission factors

The emission factors to calculate domestic LTO and domestic cruise emissions are given in Table 3-37 and Table 3-38.

Table 3-37 Emission factors for piston engines, helicopters and turboprops (kg/LTO)

airplane type	name	NOx	CO	NMVOS	SOx	PM25	Engines	Engine Type	Aircraft Type	EF based on :
EN28	ENSTROM 280C	0.01	6.59	0.09	0.01	0.00	1	P	Helicopter	FOCA Helicopter Emissions Table + bijkomende aannames
EXEC	ROTORWAY EXEC 90	0.01	5.12	0.08	0.00	0.00	1	P	Helicopter	FOCA Helicopter Emissions Table + bijkomende aannames
H269	SCHWEIZER 269C	0.01	6.59	0.09	0.01	0.00	1	P	Helicopter	FOCA Helicopter Emissions Table + bijkomende aannames
HU30	HUGHES 300	0.01	6.59	0.09	0.01	0.00	1	P	Helicopter	FOCA Helicopter Emissions Table + bijkomende aannames
R22	R22 BETA	0.01	6.21	0.09	0.01	0.00	1	P	Helicopter	FOCA Helicopter Emissions Table + bijkomende aannames
R44	R44 RAVEN	0.02	8.79	0.11	0.01	0.00	1	P	Helicopter	FOCA Helicopter Emissions Table + bijkomende aannames
SCOR	ROTORWAY SCORPION	0.01	4.52	0.07	0.00	0.00	1	P	Helicopter	FOCA Helicopter Emissions Table + bijkomende aannames
SYCA	BRISTOL SYCAMORE	0.06	34.83	0.31	0.03	0.00	1	P	Helicopter	FOCA Helicopter Emissions Table + bijkomende aannames
C150	Cessna 150	0.01	2.08	0.05	0.00	0.00	1	P	Landplane	EPA, AP-42 volume II (1985) + FOCA Piston Engine Database
DHC	De Havilland DHC-3 Turbo-Otter	0.17	0.26	0.01	0.03	0.00	1	P	Landplane	Emission Inventory Guidebook December 2006 + FOCA Piston Engine Database
PA28	Piper Warrior	0.01	5.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	1	P	Landplane	EPA, AP-42 volume II (1985) + FOCA Piston Engine Database
PA31	Piper Navajo Chieftain	0.01	24.72	0.47	0.02	0.00	2	P	Landplane	EPA, AP-42 volume II (1985) + FOCA Piston Engine Database
SK61	Sea King, S61 Shortsky	1.37	6.14	2.79	0.20	0.00	2	TS	Helicopter	EPA, AP-42 volume II (1985)
default_MTO1	gelijk aan PA28	0.01	5.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	1	P	Landplane	
default_MTO2	gelijk aan PA28	0.01	5.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	1	P	Landplane	
default_MTO3	gelijk aan PA31	0.01	24.72	0.47	0.02	0.00	2	P	Landplane	
default_MTO4	gelijk aan E110	0.27	0.37	0.02	0.04	0.00	2	TP	Landplane	
default_MTO6	gelijk aan E110	0.27	0.37	0.02	0.04	0.00	2	TP	Landplane	
AT43	ATR 42-320	1.02	0.86	0.00	0.10	0.00	2	TP	Landplane	Emission Inventory Guidebook December 2006 + bijkomende aannames
AT72	ATR 72-200	1.45	0.72	0.00	0.12	0.00	2	TP	Landplane	Emission Inventory Guidebook December 2006 + bijkomende aannames
B190	Beech 1900C Airliner	0.25	2.20	0.56	0.05	0.00	2	TP	Landplane	Emission Inventory Guidebook December 2006 + bijkomende aannames

JS31	BAe Jetstream 31	0.37	0.51	0.04	0.04	0.00	2	TP	Landplane	Emission Inventory Guidebook December 2006 + bijkomende aannames
JS41	BAe Jetstream 41	0.47	0.82	0.08	0.05	0.00	2	TP	Landplane	Emission Inventory Guidebook December 2006 + bijkomende aannames
BE20	Beech Super King Air 200B	0.24	0.76	0.11	0.04	0.00	2	TP	Landplane	Emission Inventory Guidebook December 2006 + bijkomende aannames
C130	Lockheed C-130H Hercules	1.89	1.88	0.78	0.23	0.00	4	TP	Landplane	Emission Inventory Guidebook December 2006 + bijkomende aannames
D328	Dornier 328-110	1.19	0.71	0.00	0.10	0.00	2	TP	Landplane	Emission Inventory Guidebook December 2006 + bijkomende aannames
DH8D	Dash 8 Q400 4580 hp	2.33	1.13	0.00	0.17	0.00	2	TP	Landplane	Emission Inventory Guidebook December 2006 + bijkomende aannames
E110	Embraer 110P2A	0.27	0.37	0.02	0.04	0.00	2	TP	Landplane	Emission Inventory Guidebook December 2006 + bijkomende aannames
F27	Fokker 27 Friendship	0.33	7.45	1.54	0.14	0.00	2	TP	Landplane	Emission Inventory Guidebook December 2006 + bijkomende aannames
F50	Fokker 50 Srs 100	1.24	0.72	0.00	0.10	0.00	2	TP	Landplane	Emission Inventory Guidebook December 2006 + bijkomende aannames
SB20	Saab 2000 3740 hp	1.06	0.84	0.03	0.13	0.00	2	TP	Landplane	Emission Inventory Guidebook December 2006 + bijkomende aannames
SF34	Saab 340B	0.50	0.43	0.20	0.06	0.00	2	TP	Landplane	Emission Inventory Guidebook December 2006 + bijkomende aannames
SH36	Shorts 360-300	0.40	3.18	0.61	0.07	0.00	2	TP	Landplane	Emission Inventory Guidebook December 2006 + bijkomende aannames
A109	AGUSTA A109	0.18	1.12	0.77	0.03	0.01	2	TS	Helicopter	FOCA Helicopter Emissions Table + bijkomende aannames
A119	AGUSTA A119	0.19	0.31	0.22	0.02	0.01	1	TS	Helicopter	FOCA Helicopter Emissions Table + bijkomende aannames
A139	AGUSTA A139	0.38	0.97	0.68	0.05	0.01	2	TS	Helicopter	FOCA Helicopter Emissions Table + bijkomende aannames
ALO2	ALOUETTE II	0.08	0.50	0.35	0.02	0.00	1	TS	Helicopter	FOCA Helicopter Emissions Table + bijkomende aannames
ALO3	SA316B ALOUETTE III	0.11	0.39	0.28	0.02	0.00	1	TS	Helicopter	FOCA Helicopter Emissions Table + bijkomende aannames
AS32	SUPER PUMA	0.65	0.68	0.49	0.07	0.02	2	TS	Helicopter	FOCA Helicopter Emissions Table + bijkomende aannames
AS35	AS 350	0.16	0.34	0.24	0.02	0.00	1	TS	Helicopter	FOCA Helicopter Emissions Table + bijkomende aannames
AS50	AS 550 FENNEC	0.15	0.35	0.24	0.02	0.00	1	TS	Helicopter	FOCA Helicopter Emissions Table + bijkomende aannames
AS55	AS 355	0.17	1.15	0.79	0.03	0.01	2	TS	Helicopter	FOCA Helicopter Emissions Table + bijkomende aannames
AS65	AS 365 DAUPHIN	0.23	0.97	0.68	0.04	0.01	2	TS	Helicopter	FOCA Helicopter Emissions Table + bijkomende aannames
B06	BELL 206	0.09	0.45	0.31	0.02	0.00	1	TS	Helicopter	FOCA Helicopter Emissions Table + bijkomende aannames
B06T	Bell TWIN RANGER	0.14	1.25	0.86	0.03	0.01	2	TS	Helicopter	FOCA Helicopter Emissions Table + bijkomende aannames

B105	BO 105	0.13	1.33	0.91	0.03	0.00	2	TS	Helicopter	FOCA Helicopter Emissions Table + bijkomende aannames
B222	BELL 222	0.24	0.94	0.66	0.04	0.01	2	TS	Helicopter	FOCA Helicopter Emissions Table + bijkomende aannames
B407	Bell 407	0.13	0.37	0.26	0.02	0.00	1	TS	Helicopter	FOCA Helicopter Emissions Table + bijkomende aannames
B412	Bell 412	0.64	0.69	0.49	0.06	0.02	2	TS	Helicopter	FOCA Helicopter Emissions Table + bijkomende aannames
B430	Bell 430	0.24	0.95	0.66	0.04	0.01	2	TS	Helicopter	FOCA Helicopter Emissions Table + bijkomende aannames
BK17	BK117	0.24	0.94	0.65	0.04	0.01	2	TS	Helicopter	FOCA Helicopter Emissions Table + bijkomende aannames
EC20	EC 120	0.08	0.48	0.33	0.02	0.00	1	TS	Helicopter	FOCA Helicopter Emissions Table + bijkomende aannames
EC30	EC 130 B4	0.18	0.32	0.22	0.02	0.01	1	TS	Helicopter	FOCA Helicopter Emissions Table + bijkomende aannames
EC35	EC 135	0.21	1.03	0.71	0.03	0.01	2	TS	Helicopter	FOCA Helicopter Emissions Table + bijkomende aannames
EC55	EC 155	0.31	0.83	0.58	0.04	0.01	2	TS	Helicopter	FOCA Helicopter Emissions Table + bijkomende aannames
EN48	ENSTROM 480	0.08	0.48	0.34	0.02	0.00	1	TS	Helicopter	FOCA Helicopter Emissions Table + bijkomende aannames
EXPL	MD 900	0.20	1.04	0.72	0.03	0.01	2	TS	Helicopter	FOCA Helicopter Emissions Table + bijkomende aannames
GAZL	SA341/SA342 GAZELLE	0.12	0.38	0.27	0.02	0.00	1	TS	Helicopter	FOCA Helicopter Emissions Table + bijkomende aannames
H500	HUGHES 500/501/MD 500N	0.07	0.51	0.35	0.02	0.00	1	TS	Helicopter	FOCA Helicopter Emissions Table + bijkomende aannames
H53	SIKORSKY CH-53G (S-65)	1.69	0.43	0.32	0.11	0.04	2	TS	Helicopter	FOCA Helicopter Emissions Table + bijkomende aannames
H53S	SIKORSKY SUPER STALLION	2.53	0.65	0.47	0.16	0.06	3	TS	Helicopter	FOCA Helicopter Emissions Table + bijkomende aannames
H60	SIKORSKY BLACK HAWK	0.57	0.74	0.52	0.06	0.02	2	TS	Helicopter	FOCA Helicopter Emissions Table + bijkomende aannames
KA27	KA-32A12	0.81	0.60	0.43	0.07	0.02	2	TS	Helicopter	FOCA Helicopter Emissions Table + bijkomende aannames
KMAX	K-1200	0.39	0.26	0.19	0.04	0.01	1	TS	Helicopter	FOCA Helicopter Emissions Table + bijkomende aannames
LAMA	SA315B LAMA	0.11	0.40	0.28	0.02	0.00	1	TS	Helicopter	FOCA Helicopter Emissions Table + bijkomende aannames
MD52	MD 520N	0.08	0.50	0.35	0.02	0.00	1	TS	Helicopter	FOCA Helicopter Emissions Table + bijkomende aannames
MD60	MD 600N	0.13	0.37	0.26	0.02	0.00	1	TS	Helicopter	FOCA Helicopter Emissions Table + bijkomende aannames
MI8	MIL MI-8	0.53	0.78	0.55	0.06	0.02	2	TS	Helicopter	FOCA Helicopter Emissions Table + bijkomende aannames

S76	SIKORSKY S76	0.28	0.88	0.61	0.04	0.01	2	TS	Helicopter	FOCA Helicopter Emissions Table + bijkomende aannames
S92	SIKORSKY S92A	1.07	0.53	0.38	0.08	0.03	2	TS	Helicopter	FOCA Helicopter Emissions Table + bijkomende aannames
UH1	BELL UH-1H	0.36	0.27	0.20	0.04	0.01	1	TS	Helicopter	FOCA Helicopter Emissions Table + bijkomende aannames
UH12	HILLER UH-12A	0.03	12.31	0.14	0.01	0.00	1	P	Helicopter	FOCA Helicopter Emissions Table + bijkomende aannames
B47G	Bell 47G	0.02	8.82	0.11	0.01	0.00	1	P	Helicopter	FOCA Helicopter Emissions Table + bijkomende aannames

Table 3-38 Emission factors domestic cruise (g/kg fuel)

Fuel_type	POL	DOM or INT	Airport	EF (g/kg fuel)	based on :
AvGas	NOx	any	any	4	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015); Guidebook2013 table 3-14
AvGas	SOx	any	any	0.84	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015); Guidebook2013 table 3-14
AvGas	CO	any	any	1000	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015); Guidebook2013 table 3-14
AvGas	BENZENE	any	any	0.04	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015) (2.97g BENZENE per kg HC)
AvGas	HC	any	any	12	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015); Guidebook2013 table 3-14
AvGas	PM25	any	any	0	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015)
Jet A1	NOx	DOMESTIC	EBAW	9.4	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015); Guidebook2013 table 3-3
Jet A1	NOx	DOMESTIC	EBBR	16.1	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015); Guidebook2013 table 3-3
Jet A1	NOx	DOMESTIC	EBKT	9.2	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015); Guidebook2013 table 3-3
Jet A1	NOx	DOMESTIC	EBOS	19.2	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015); Guidebook2013 table 3-3

					3-3
Jet A1	SOx	DOMESTIC	EBAW	0.84	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015); Guidebook2013 table 3-3
Jet A1	SOx	DOMESTIC	EBBR	0.84	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015); Guidebook2013 table 3-3
Jet A1	SOx	DOMESTIC	EBKT	0.84	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015); Guidebook2013 table 3-3
Jet A1	SOx	DOMESTIC	EBOS	0.84	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015); Guidebook2013 table 3-3
Jet A1	CO	DOMESTIC	EBAW	10.3	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015); Guidebook2013 table 3-3
Jet A1	CO	DOMESTIC	EBBR	2.9	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015); Guidebook2013 table 3-3
Jet A1	CO	DOMESTIC	EBKT	17.9	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015); Guidebook2013 table 3-3
Jet A1	CO	DOMESTIC	EBOS	7	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015); Guidebook2013 table 3-3
Jet A1	BENZENE	DOMESTIC	EBAW	0.007	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015) (2.97g BENZENE per kg HC)
Jet A1	BENZENE	DOMESTIC	EBBR	0.001	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015) (2.97g BENZENE per kg HC)
Jet A1	BENZENE	DOMESTIC	EBKT	0.008	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015) (2.97g BENZENE per kg HC)
Jet A1	BENZENE	DOMESTIC	EBOS	0.001	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015) (2.97g BENZENE per kg HC)
Jet A1	HC	DOMESTIC	EBAW	2.3	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015); Guidebook2013 table 3-3
Jet A1	HC	DOMESTIC	EBBR	0.4	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015); Guidebook2013 table 3-3
Jet A1	HC	DOMESTIC	EBKT	2.8	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015); Guidebook2013 table

					3-3
Jet A1	HC	DOMESTIC	EBOS	0.4	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015); Guidebook2013 table 3-3
Jet A1	PM25	DOMESTIC	EBAW	0.11	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015); Guidebook2013 table 3-3
Jet A1	PM25	DOMESTIC	EBBR	0.13	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015); Guidebook2013 table 3-3
Jet A1	PM25	DOMESTIC	EBKT	0.17	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015); Guidebook2013 table 3-3
Jet A1	PM25	DOMESTIC	EBOS	0.12	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015); Guidebook2013 table 3-3
Jet A1	NOx	INTERNATIONAL	EBAW	12.3	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015); Guidebook2013 table 3-3
Jet A1	NOx	INTERNATIONAL	EBBR	14.6	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015); Guidebook2013 table 3-3
Jet A1	NOx	INTERNATIONAL	EBKT	8.8	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015); Guidebook2013 table 3-3
Jet A1	NOx	INTERNATIONAL	EBOS	15.2	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015); Guidebook2013 table 3-3
Jet A1	SOx	INTERNATIONAL	EBAW	0.84	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015); Guidebook2013 table 3-3
Jet A1	SOx	INTERNATIONAL	EBBR	0.84	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015); Guidebook2013 table 3-3
Jet A1	SOx	INTERNATIONAL	EBKT	0.84	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015); Guidebook2013 table 3-3
Jet A1	SOx	INTERNATIONAL	EBOS	0.84	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015); Guidebook2013 table 3-3
Jet A1	CO	INTERNATIONAL	EBAW	7.2	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015); Guidebook2013 table 3-3
Jet A1	CO	INTERNATIONAL	EBBR	1.7	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015); Guidebook2013 table 3-3

					3-3
Jet A1	CO	INTERNATIONAL	EBKT	12.2	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015); Guidebook2013 table 3-3
Jet A1	CO	INTERNATIONAL	EBOS	1.2	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015); Guidebook2013 table 3-3
Jet A1	BENZENE	INTERNATIONAL	EBAW	0.004	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015)
Jet A1	BENZENE	INTERNATIONAL	EBBR	0.001	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015)
Jet A1	BENZENE	INTERNATIONAL	EBKT	0.008	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015)
Jet A1	BENZENE	INTERNATIONAL	EBOS	0.001	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015)
Jet A1	HC	INTERNATIONAL	EBAW	1.3	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015); Guidebook2013 table 3-3
Jet A1	HC	INTERNATIONAL	EBBR	0.2	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015); Guidebook2013 table 3-3
Jet A1	HC	INTERNATIONAL	EBKT	2.7	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015); Guidebook2013 table 3-3
Jet A1	HC	INTERNATIONAL	EBOS	0.2	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015); Guidebook2013 table 3-3
Jet A1	PM25	INTERNATIONAL	EBAW	0.1	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015); Guidebook2013 table 3-3
Jet A1	PM25	INTERNATIONAL	EBBR	0.15	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015); Guidebook2013 table 3-3
Jet A1	PM25	INTERNATIONAL	EBKT	0.19	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015); Guidebook2013 table 3-3
Jet A1	PM25	INTERNATIONAL	EBOS	0.12	average of EUROCONTROL-emissions 2010-2014 (version okt 2015); Guidebook2013 table 3-3

The non-exhaust emissions for PM are calculated based on a formula reported in 'Method for estimating particulate emissions from aircraft brakes and tyres' [Richard J Curran, Febr. 2006]. Emissions are calculated in function of weight of an airplane :

$$\text{PM}_{10} \text{ non exhaust} = 4,76 * 10^{-7} * \text{MTOW} - 0.00874 \text{ kg per landing.}$$

MTOW : maximum take-off weight. In Belgocontrol database the field 'MTOWAV' is available per LTO.

Non-exhaust emissions for heavy metals are not calculated.

The dust emissions represent the sum of PM non volatile + PM volatile-org + PM volatile-sul. (Eurocontrol)

Walloon Region

In Wallonia, since 2017 Submission, the data from EUROCONTROL 'fuel and emissions inventory' has been used to calculate the emissions. Fuel and emission values were made available for all Belgian airports for flights arriving or leaving to/from Belgium from 2005 to 2018.

In Wallonia, the two main airports (Liège and Charleroi) report yearly the number of LTO (domestic and international) and report also the jet fuel and the gasoline consumptions for the domestic and for the international activities. The energy balance reports also the fuel consumption in very small airports. Some information on the Walloon total number of LTO is available (Liège and Charleroi airports flights, training flights,..).

A comparison was made between the international LTO and the total fuel consumption between regional data and the Eurocontrol data. The difference between the two approaches is assumed to be VFR flights (small aircraft used for leisure, agriculture, taxi flights, etc.). These aircraft used for civil VFR flights are generally equipped with turboprop or piston engines.

The specific energy consumption by LTO is assumed to be 20 kg fuel/LTO and the emission factors are presented in Table 3-39.

Table 3-39 Average of EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019, table 3-10: Examples of emission factors for piston-engined aircraft.

	g/kg fuel
CO	977
NOx	3.28
SOx	0.27
VOC	17.11

The total emissions are the emissions coming from Eurocontrol and the emissions coming from the VFR flights. The same approach is used for domestic flights.

The dust emissions represent the sum of PM non volatile + PM volatile-org + PM volatile-sul. (Eurocontrol)

The heavy metal emissions are determined from the metal content of kerosene or gasoline. The metal content of kerosene is the same as the emission factors used for the liquid fuel in the residential combustion. These emission factors are coming from Pulles, T. et al. (2012). The other general emission factors for liquid fuels combustion in stationary combustion (Tier1) are the average of Tier2 emission factors comprising also heavy fuel oil emission factors which differ greatly from kerosene. The metal content of gasoline is the same as the combustion of gasoline in cars (EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2013, table 3-103) except for lead as lead is added to aviation gasoline to increase the

octane number. The lead content is higher than in leaded car gasoline, a value of 0.6 g of lead per litre of gasoline is used as the default value.

The emissions from domestic LTO and international LTO are reported under the category 1A3ai(i) and 1A3aii(i), while emissions from cruise activities are reported under 'Memo items' 1A3ai(ii) and 1A3aii(ii).

3.4.2.3 Railways

Category 1A3c is a key category of Cu and TSP emissions in terms of emissions level.

The emissions of railway traffic are estimated by a region specific approach.

Flemish Region

Flemish emissions of railway traffic are estimated by the EMMOSS model (Vanherle et al., 2007, 2010). The basis for the calculations is gross ton kilometers driven by trains.

Emission calculation:

$$EM(g) = \text{gross ton kilometers} \left(\frac{\text{ton}}{\text{km}} \right) \times \text{specific end - energy use} \left(\text{kWh} \cdot \frac{\text{km}}{\text{ton}} \right) \times EF \left(\frac{\text{g}}{\text{kWh}} \right)$$

Emission factors are derived from ISO 8178/F test cycles for CO, NO_x, TSP and VOC (Table 3-40).

Table 3-40 Emission factors for different train types (g/kWh) in Flemish Region

	Type HLD77	Type MW41	Old locos	Old railcars
CO	0.73	1.07	10.70	10.70
NO _x	11.70	8.74	18.20	18.20
TSP	0.20	0.15	0.60	0.60
VOC	0.11	0.61	1.60	1.60

Emissions for NH₃ and PAH were taken over from Klein (2006) (The Netherlands) (Table 3-41). SO₂ and heavy metals are fuel-specific (SO₂ calculated dependent on content of S in fuel).

Table 3-41 Emission factors from Klein (2006) (NL) in Flemish Region

Pollutant	EF(g/g or %)	calculation base off
NH ₃	0,00001	kgFC
Cd	0,00000001	kgFC
Cu	0,0000017	kgFC
Cr	0,00000005	kgFC
Ni	0,00000007	kgFC
Se	0,00000001	kgFC
Zn	0,000001	kgFC
benz(b)fluoranteen	0,0000169	fractionVOC
benz(k)fluoranteen	0,00000643	fractionVOC
benz(a)pyreen	0,0000169	fractionVOC

Indeno(1,2,3-cd)-pyrene	0	fractionVOC
PM2.5	0,95	fractionPM
PM10	1	fractionPM

Emissions for shunting trains are also calculated. Emissions are reported in the NFR category 1A3c (railways).

For PM and heavy metals there are also emissions calculated for non-exhaust. Emissions of PM10 and PM2,5 are calculated as a fraction of TSP. There are no emissions of EC. The PM-emissions are calculated for wear of brakes, wheels, overhead wires and rails, Emission factors for brakes come from expert judgement by VITO, the other emission factors are taken from a study performed by VITO under the authority of VMM (Schrooten et al., 2002) and from Carbotech. For heavy metals only emissions of overhead wires are calculated with an emission factor taken from a study performed by VITO under the authority of VMM (Sleeuwaert et al., 2009). The emission factors are in Table 3-42.

Table 3-42 Emission factors for non-exhaust emissions from rail transport for PM and Cu

	TSP (g/km)	% PM10 of TSP	% PM2.5 of TSP	Cu (mg/GJ)
Brakes	7.4	29%	29%	0
Wheels	1.53	50%	0%	0
Overhead wires	0.187	100%	100%	961
Rails	6.732	50%	25%	0

Wallonia and Brussels Capital Region

In Wallonia and in the Brussels Capital Region, the data from the National Society of the Belgian Railways (SNCB-NMBS) are used to calculate the energy consumption for the train services in Belgium. These data are available for the transport of persons and goods and for electricity and gasoil driving. The total consumption of gasoil in the Walloon and the Brussels Capital regions is based on the Belgian data of gasoil consumption and the regional information on driven train- and ton-kilometers of persons and goods. The emissions are estimated by multiplying the train's fuel consumption by the fuel specific emission factors (Table 3-43). The NCV considered is 42,7 GJ/t.

Table 3-43 Emission factors in the railways sector (EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019 except for SO_x – Table 3-22)

Fuel	UNIT	NO _x	NMVOC	SO _x	NH ₃	PM2.5	PM10	TSP	BC (EC)	CO	PCDD/PCDF*
Gas oil	g/GJ	1219	108.2	2.4	0.163	31.87	33.49	35.36	20.72	248.9	
Fuel	UNIT	Pb	Cd	Hg	As	Cr	Cu	Ni	Se	Zn	Total HAP
Gas oil	mg/GJ		0.233			1.163	39.54	1.628	0.233	23.26	1.861

* ng-TEQ/GJ

In Wallonia, total HAP is 2.8 mg/GJ. This EF is estimated by using the EF for B(k)f & Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene corresponding to old technology heavy duty vehicles from the Exhaust Emissions from Road Transport chapter as recommended in the railways chapter. Dioxins EF is 1442.8 ng/GJ by using the same methodology.

Following the study of VITO on Heavy Metals, it must also take into account the wear catenary (Cu : 961 mg/GJ), which is responsible for a significant Cu emission.

It's unclear if the dust emissions represent filterable, condensable or total emissions.

3.4.2.4 Navigation

Category 1A3di(ii) International inland waterways is a key category of NO_x emissions in terms of emissions level.

For navigation, fuel consumption is taken from the regional energy balances.

In Flanders, emissions from maritime navigation are calculated with the emission model EMMOSS. The emissions originating from maritime shipping starting and arriving in Belgium (including sand extraction at sea, dredging activities and tugboats) are reported in the category 1A3di(ii) (international inland waterways). The emissions coming from maritime shipping between a Flemish and a foreign harbour (including emissions originating in the Flemish harbour) are reported in the memo item 1A3di(i) 'international maritime navigation'.

Emissions are calculated using emission factors from the Dutch methodology, taking into account IMO Tier II and Tier III NO_x limits as stated in Marpol Annex VI (for maritime navigation).

The source of emission factors :

- NO_x, VOC, TSP, CO : Dutch EMS protocol (Oonk, 2003)
- NH₃, PAH : Dutch study (Klein, 2006)
- PM2.5 and PM10 : % of TSP from Visschedijk et al. (NI)

The Belgian maritime zones comprise the territorial sea (TS) and the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The former consists of an area extending 12 nautical miles into the North Sea, measured from the base line. The latter comprises that part of the North Sea the contour of which consists of lines connecting following points in the order of numeration:

1.	51°16'09" N	–	02°23'25" O
2.	51°33'28" N	–	02°14'18" O
3.	51°36'47" N	–	02°15'12" O
4.	51°48'18" N	–	02°28'54" O
5.	51°52'34.012" N	–	02°32'21,599" O
6.	51°33'06" N	–	03°04'53" O

A map of the Belgian maritime areas (**Error! Reference source not found.**) is shown below

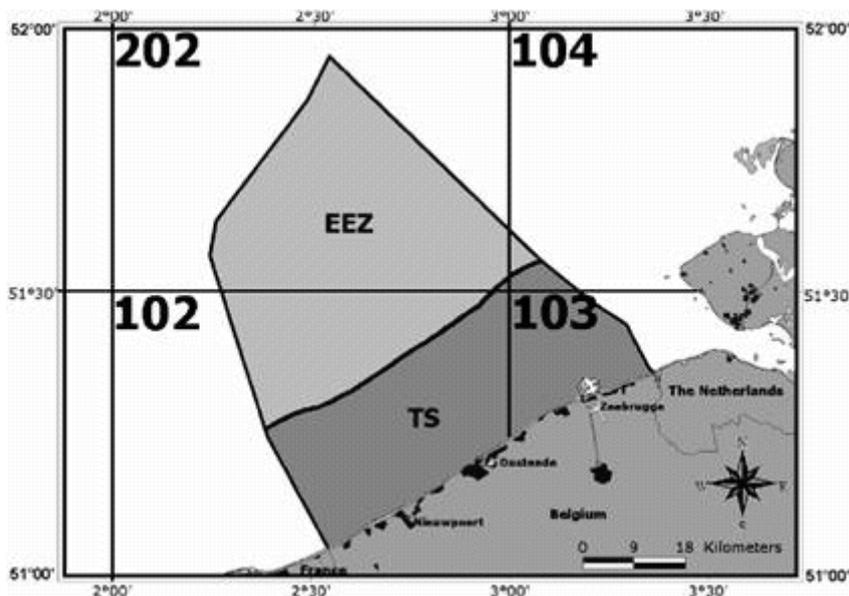


Figure 3-3 Map of the Belgian maritime areas

In Flanders the emissions originating from inland shipping are also estimated by the EMMOSS model and are reported in the IPCC category 1A3dii (national navigation). Category 1A3dii is a key category of NO_x and Ni emissions in terms of emissions level.

Emission factors for NO_x, PM, CO, NMVOC are derived from Oonk et al. (2003), and from 2007 on derived from the CCNR-standards (Central Commission for the navigation of the Rhine), see Table 3-44. Other emission factors come from the EMEP/EEA Guidebook. For the 2020 submission emission factors from the 2019 Guidebook are used, containing other emission factors for heavy metals (Table 3-44). This leads to a change in emissions for Cu, Ni, Zn and Pb relative to 2019 submission.

Table 3-44 Emission factors dependent on year class of the engines (g/kWh)

Date of construction	NO _x	PM	CO	NMVOC
< 1974	10	0,6	4,5	1,2
1975-1979	13	0,6	3,7	0,8
1980-1984	15	0,6	3,1	0,7
1985-1989	16	0,5	2,6	0,6
1990-1994	14	0,4	2,2	0,5
1995-2001	11	0,3	1,8	0,4
2002-2007	8	0,3	1,5	0,3
2007-2011	6	0,2	1,3	0,2
2011-2015	6	0,2	1,3	0,2
2015-2020	6	0,2	1,3	0,2
2020-2030	6	0,2	1,3	0,2

Table 3-45 Emission factors based on fuel used (g/kg fuel)

	Emission factor	Source

SO ₂	20*S%	Base stoichiometric conversion
NH ₃	0,007	EMEP-EEA guidebook
Cd	0,00001	EMEP-EEA guidebook
Cr	0,00005	EMEP-EEA guidebook
Cu	0,00088	EMEP-EEA guidebook
Ni	0,001	EMEP-EEA guidebook
Pb	0,000013	EMEP-EEA guidebook
Zn	0,0012	EMEP-EEA guidebook

The emissions from inland navigation are estimated in the Walloon and Brussels region by multiplying the sector's fuel consumption by the fuel specific emission factors. The emission factors are those described in the EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019.

In the 2021 submission, Wallonia recalculated the Pb and Hap. The emission factors were taken from the EMEP Guidebook 2009 – table 3-38 – fuel=gasoil. As = 1,81 mg/GJ; Hg = 1,36 mg/GJ; Nevertheless, there are new EF in the EMEP guidebook 2019 (table 3-2): As = 0,94 mg/GJ; Hg = 0,7 mg/GJ. Due to lack of resources, it has not been changed this year but it will be changed in the next submission.

It's unclear if the dust emissions represent filterable, condensable or total emissions.

3.4.2.5 Other transportation (pipeline compressors 1A3ei and off-road 1A3eii)

1A3ei

Category 1A3ei includes the emissions from the pipeline compressors. In Flanders emissions are provided by the operators of the plants, except for NMVOC. The NMVOC emissions are calculated by multiplying the activity data (energy consumption data from the regional energy balances) of the sector with emission factors (a study performed by VITO: Lodewijks et al. (2005)).

In the Walloon region, this category includes also the emissions from the pipeline compressors. Since 2008, a IPPC plant has reported CO and NO_x emissions and default emission factors have been calculated with these data (Table 3-46). These default emission factors are used for the years before 2008 and for the area part after 2008.

Table 3-46 Emission factors for pipeline compressors in the Walloon region

Pollutant	Unit	EF
NO_x	g/GJ	177
CO	g/GJ	260

Since the 2017 review, all the emissions (other pollutants) of the pipeline compressors are included in the sector 1A3ei in the Brussels Capital Region also. According to the guidebook, some guidance are given in the chapter 1A4 for these installations but without clear information of which emission factors have to be used. Without guidance, the tier 1 methodology from the chapter 1A4 and the table 3-8 were used to calculate the emissions.

1A3eii

As a result of the in-country review in September 2012 of the greenhouse gas Belgium inventory and to be coherent with this greenhouse gas inventory, the off-road emissions of the following sectors are included in the category 1A3eii: ground activities in airports, harbours and trans-shipment activities.

Off-road emissions are calculated by the same mathematical model OFFREM (Off-road emission model) in the three regions.

In OFFREM the emissions in different economic sectors are calculated using a tier 3-basis. OFFREM uses sales data for different types of mobile machinery and survival rates for different types of machinery to estimate the active fleet. Combined with assumptions on the average use (annual operating hours) and the fuel consumption per hour of operation for the different types of machinery, total fuel consumption and emissions of NRMM is estimated.

The original study of July 2009 was optimized in December 2019 (Vanhulsel et al. 2019).

The sector seaports includes mobile machines and vehicles for general use (service vehicles, generators, cranes, sweeper machines, fork and scissor lifts), for containers (forklift trucks outside/telehandlers and portal trucks), for dry bulk (loading shovels), for RoRo (RoRo tractors) and for total RoRo (Tractors).

User specific input data include data on the yearly traffic per type (general cargo, containers, roro and dry bulk) for each port.

A further optimization of the OFFREM-model occurred during the 2021 submission. A correction was made in input data for all categories that use gasoline in the vehicles:

- blend % biofuels were corrected based on data used for emission calculation for road traffic;
- densities and calorific values of fuels were taken over from emission calculation for road traffic.

Besides the number of charges in the port of Antwerp was slightly corrected for the year 2018.

Furthermore, the module for seaports accounts for four ports in Wallonia: Liège, Charleroi, Namur and Centre et de l'ouest. Yearly traffic statistics are still inserted for these four ports together, and distributed over them according to a fixed percentage. Considering the difference in size between the Walloon and Brussels ports and the Antwerp port, the emissions from the containers handling are based on a specific consumption of 0.1904 GJ/container.

3.5. Other sectors (sector 1A4)

3.5.1. Source category description (1A4)

In the category 1A4 the following sources are taken into account in the Belgian atmospheric pollutant inventory: commercial/institutional (1A4a), residential (1A4b) and agriculture/forestry/fishery (1A4c).

For the 3 regions emissions from the off-road sector are included in the categories 1A4b and 1A4c (additionally to 1A2gvii, 1A3e and 1A5b).

3.5.2. Methodological issues

3.5.2.1 Commercial/institutional sector (stationary, category 1A4ai)

Category 1A4ai is a key category of NO_x, As, Ni and PAH emissions in terms of emissions level.

The fuel consumption of the stationary combustion in the commercial/institutional sector is based on general statistics of natural gas, supplemented with results from surveys for solid and liquid fuels. The

energy use in the commercial/institutional sector is strongly related to the climate (cold winters cause higher energy consumption and hence higher emissions). The relatively warm winter of 2011 is reflected by a lower energy consumption (mostly gaseous and liquid fuels).

The energy consumption of these sectors is published in the regional energy balances.

Figure 3-4 **Error! Reference source not found.** shows the trends of the energy consumption in the commercial/institutional sector.

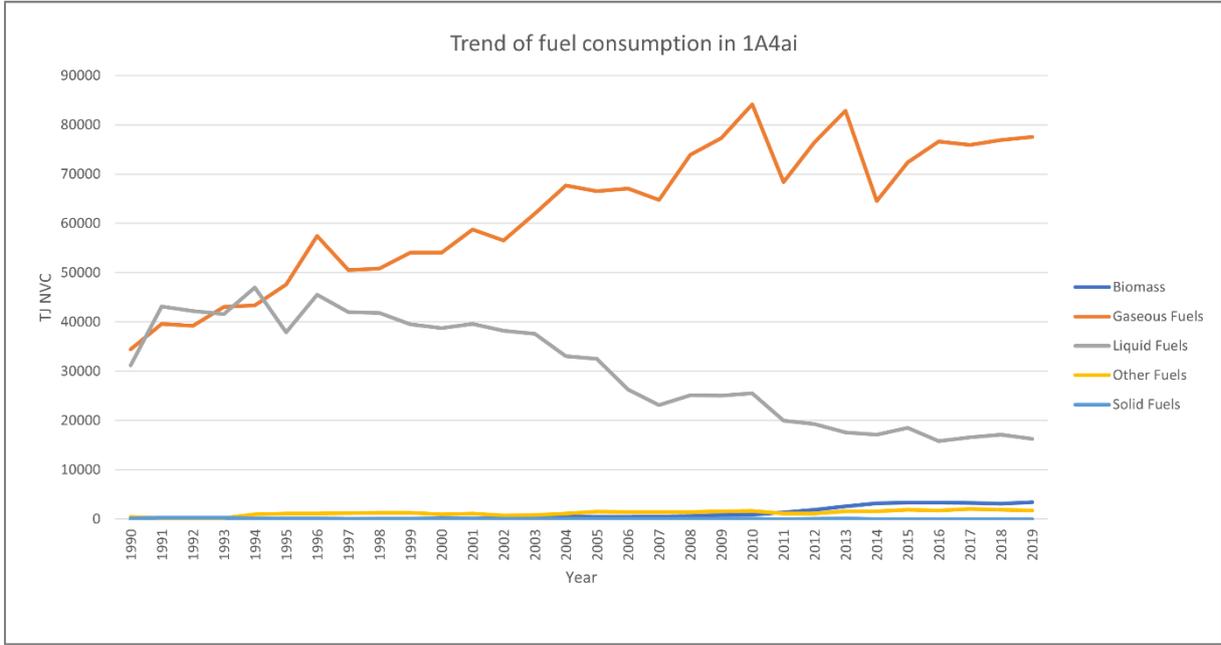


Figure 3-4 Trend on fuel consumption in the commercial/institutional sector

In Flanders, emissions by heating systems of buildings are calculated on a collective basis by the EISSA-B model (Veldeman et al., 2017). The database consists of emissions due to tertiary combustion (heating by hotels/restaurants, medical services, education, offices and administrative activities, trade, other services and combined heat-power installations (CHP)). Emissions are calculated by multiplying the energy use and emission factors. Data on energy used can be found in the Energy Balance for Flanders. A provisional energy balance is made yearly for year (x-1), whereas a final energy balance is made for year (x-2). The tertiary sector contains energy data on natural gas, fuel, heavy fuel, solid fuels (coal), propane/butane/LPG, electricity, other (mainly waste) and renewable fuels, for some years also lamp petrol. SO₂ emission calculations are based on the S-content of the fuels, other emission factors (CO, NMVOC, NO_x, particulate matter, heavy metals and NH₃) are taken from the EMEP/EEA Emission Inventory Guidebook 2019.

Emissions and activity data due to combined heat-power installations in joint venture with the energy sector are allocated in NFR sector 1A1a (see also 3.2.1). For the CHP installations in the tertiary sector, energy information on natural gas, fuel and other fuels (renewable fuels) is included. A distinction is made between autoproducers and non-autoproducers.

In 2019 emission factors are re-examined as a result of the release of the revised Guidebook. The emission factors are only adapted when expert analysis reveals that better factors are available or when tuning with the other Belgian regions occurs. An overview of the emission factors for the sector 1A4i in Flanders is given in Annex 3A.

During the 2020 NECD review. The TERT noted that significant recalculations have been applied (>20% change) for the key category 1A4ai Commercial/institutional: Stationary for the pollutant BaP

and year 2017. The TERT could not find a clear description of this recalculation in the 2020 IIR (p.114-115). In response to a question raised during the review, Belgium explained that during the submission 2019, the energy balances for the year 2017 were provisional. (see above) The final energy balances were used for the 2020 submission and led to a recalculation of the emissions.

For the submission 2021, SO₂ emission factors are re-examined based on information provided by Informazout (<https://informazout.be>, personal communication). The S content of fuel oil is maximum 50 ppm from 2016 on (which corresponds to an emission factor of 2.4 ton/PJ), from 2018 on 1/3 of the fuel oil sold has a S content of 50 ppm while 2/3 has a S content of 10 ppm (which corresponds to a global emission factor of 1.1 ton/PJ).

In Wallonia, the main data source for this sector is the energy balance delivered yearly by the Energy and Sustainable Building Department. The energy balance describes the quantities of energy imported, produced, transformed and consumed in the Walloon Region in a given year. The energy consumption in the service sector is calculated using the energy data of different sources (regional data on the amount of natural gas and electricity sold in this sector (CWaPE), annual survey carried out by ICEDD for all consumers 'high voltage' (4800 establishments with a respond of 58 %)). The emissions factors are those from the EMEP/EEA Emission Inventory Guidebook 2016_update july2017.

In the Brussels Capital Region, the consumption of the tertiary sector is based on the regional energy balance. For natural gas consumption, a top-down approach is used. Total consumption is known and then it is split in subsectors using NACE codes or historic information. For other fuels, the estimation of energy consumption until 2013 is based on the fuel/natural gas ratio and the Belgian consumptions. Starting from 2014, the regional energy balance is done by a different consultant, due to the lack of precise information about consumption of oil-products several hypotheses have been used to estimate final consumption in the commercial sector.

Emission factors used to calculate the emissions of stationary combustion in the commercial sector in the Walloon and Brussels regions are given below (Table 3-47 to Table 3-48).

During this submission, the emissions from charcoal in the Walloon region were added to the inventory by using the emission factors from the table 3-46 (guidebook 2019).

Concerning the dust emissions, the emissions can represent filterable or total emissions following the fuel :

- Wood : total emissions
- Natural gas : filterable
- Gasoil : unclear in the guidebook
- Coal : unclear in the guidebook.

Table 3-47 Emission factors for the sector 1A4ai in the Walloon region (EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019 tier 2 except NO_x for diesel and natural gas (ECONOTEC study 2010 for NO_x)).

	SO ₂	NO _x	NMVOC	CO	TSP	PM10	PM2,5	BC	NH3
	g/GJ	g/GJ	g/GJ	g/GJ	g/GJ	g/GJ	g/GJ	g/GJ	g/GJ
Coal (T3-20)	600	160	200	2000	200	190	170	10.88	0.4
Wood (T 3-	11	91	156	435	105	100.5	98.5	25.61	37
Diesel oil(T3-	2.4	41.95-43	15	40	3	3	3	0.9	0.1

Natural gas	0.5	34-40.3	0.36	24	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.02	0.6				
LPG (T3-26)		40	0.36	24	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.02	0.6				
	As	Cd	Cu	Cr	Ni	Pb	Se	Zn	Hg	Diox	PAH	PCB	HCB
	mg/GJ									ng/GJ	mg/G	µg/G	µg/G
Coal	5	3	30	15	20	200	2	300	7	400	320	170	0.62
Wood	0.19	13	6	23	2	27	0.5	512	0.5	100	35	0.03	5
Diesel	0.00	0.001	0.1	0.2	0.00	0.012	0.00	0.42	0.1	10	26		
Natural gas	0.12	0.0002	8E-	0.000	5E-	0.001	0.01	0.001	0.1	0.000	0.003		
LPG	0.12	0.0002	8E-	0.000	5E-	0.001	0.01	0.001	0.1	0.000	0.003		

Table 3-48 Emission factors for the sector 1A4ai in the Brussels Capital Region (EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019 except for NO_x (ECONOTEC 2010 heating study).

Fuel	UNIT	NO_x	NMVO	SO	NH	PM_{2.5}	PM₁₀	TSP	BC (FC)	CO	PCDD/PCDF
Natural gas	g/GJ	33.4	23	0,6	0,6	0,78	0,78	0,78	0,031	29	0,52
Gas oil	g/GJ	42.6	20	94	0,1	18	21	21	10.08	93	6
Wood	g/GJ	91	300	11	37	160	163	170	44.8	570	100
Butane/Propane	g/GJ	40	23	0,67	0,6	0,78	0,78	0,78	0,031	29	0,52
Fuel	UNIT	Pb	Cd	Hg	As	Cr	Cu	Ni	Se	Zn	Total HAP
Natural gas	mg/GJ	0,011	0,0009	0,54	0,1	0,013	0,0026	0,013	0,058	0,73	0,0058
Gas oil	mg/GJ	8	0.15	0.1	0.5	10	3	125	0.1	18	0.0066
Wood	mg/GJ	27	13	0,56	0,19	23	6	2	0,5	512	35
Butane/Propane	mg/GJ	0,011	0,0009	0,54	0,1	0,013	0,0026	0,013	0,058	0,73	0,0058
* ng-TEQ/GJ											

3.5.2.2 Residential sector (stationary, category 1A4bi)

Category 1A4bi is a key category for SO_x, PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, TSP and PAH emissions in terms of emission level and trend and of NO_x, NMVOC, BC, CO, Pb, Cd, Hg, Cr, Zn and PCDD/F in terms of emission level or trend.

The fuel consumption of the stationary combustion in the residential sector is based on general statistics of natural gas, supplemented with results from surveys for solid and liquid fuels. The energy use in the households is strongly related to the climate (cold winters cause higher energy consumption and hence higher emissions). The relatively warm winter of 2011 is reflected by a lower energy consumption (mostly gaseous and liquid fuels)

Figure 3-5 shows the trends of the energy consumption in the residential sector.

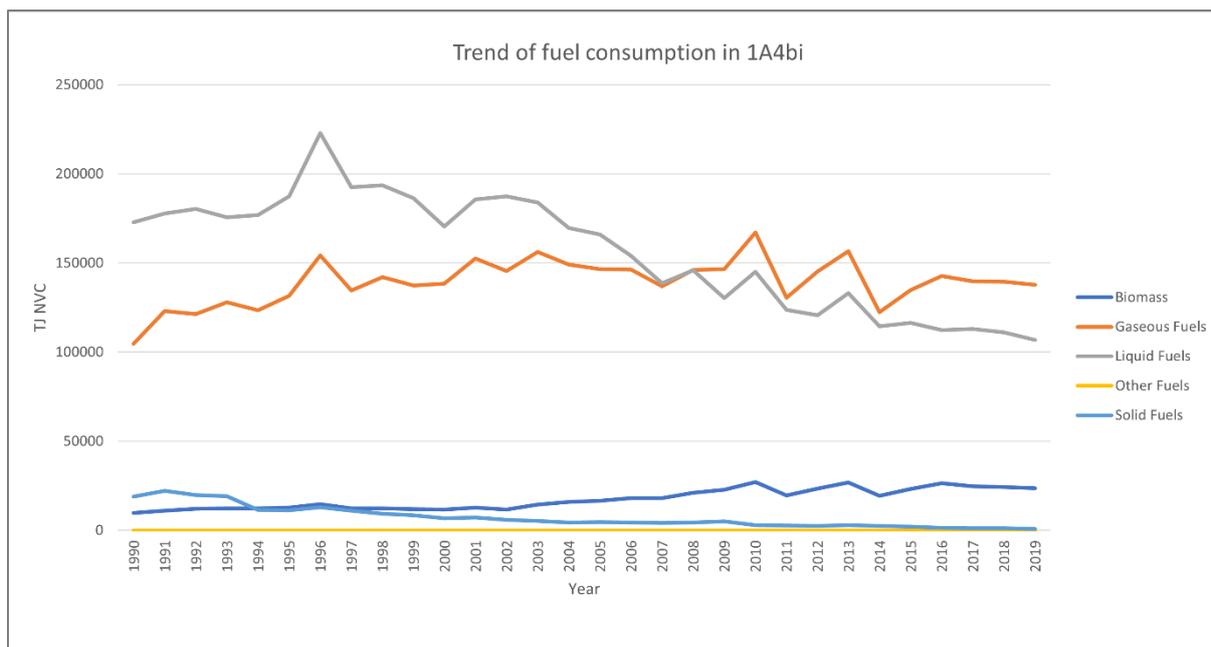


Figure 3-5 Trend of fuel consumption in the residential sector

In Flanders, emissions by heating systems of buildings are calculated on a collective basis by the EISSA-B model (Veldeman et al., 2017). The database consists of emissions due to residential combustion (heating by households). Emissions are calculated by multiplying the energy use and emission factors (Tier 2).

Data on energy used can be found in the Energy Balance for Flanders. A provisional energy balance is made yearly for year (x-1), whereas a final energy balance is made for year (x-2). For households energy data on electricity use, natural gas, fuel, solid fuels (coal), propane/butane/LPG, renewable fuels (mainly wood) are included. SO_x emission calculations are based on the S-content of the fuels, other emission factors are taken from the EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019. In 2019 emission factors are re-examined as a result of the release of the revised Guidebook. The emission factors are only adapted when expert analysis reveals that better factors are available or when tuning with the other Belgian regions occurs. An overview of the emission factors used in the sector 1A4bi in the Flemish region is given in Annex 3B.

For the submission 2021, SO₂ emission factors are re-examined based on information provided by Informazout (<https://informazout.be>, personal communication). The S content of fuel oil is maximum 50 ppm from 2016 on (which corresponds to an emission factor of 2.4 ton/PJ), from 2018 on 1/3 of the fuel oil sold has a S content of 50 ppm while 2/3 has a S content of 10 ppm (which corresponds to a global emission factor of 1.1 ton/PJ).

In the 2021 submission, emission factors for TSP, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5} and EC are re-examined. For stoves with year of construction >= 2017, the EF based on the emission limit value were replaced by the EF from table 3.42 of the EMEP/EEA guidebook 2019.

In the 2021 submission, emission factors for B(a)P, B(b)Flu, B(k)Flu, IP are re-examined. For stoves and cassettes built from 2000 to 2013, EF from table 3.41 of the EMEP / EEA guidebook 2019 is now used.

Finally, an update was made of the stoves for non-wood firing based on data from the Flanders 2018 energy balance.

In Wallonia, the main data source for this sector is the energy balance delivered yearly by the Energy and Sustainable Building Department. The energy balance describes the quantities of energy imported, produced, transformed and consumed in the Walloon Region in a given year. The energy consumption of the household sector is calculated on the basis of regional data on the amount of natural gas and electricity sold in this sector (CWaPE), on the basis of national data (liquid fuels and solid fuels), on the basis of the socio-economic survey of 2001 (size, isolation,...) and on the basis of weather data (degree-days). During this submission, the liquid fuel activity data were recalculated since 2010 to take into account the Belgium biennial surveys on the household sector consumptions. It leads to an increase of the gasoil consumption in the sector 1A4bi and an increase of the emissions.

In the Brussels Capital Region, the information about energy consumption in the household sector is compiled in the regional energy balance. Then the consumption is multiplied by the emission factors described Table 3-50 (emission factors for 2019). The emission factors for NO_x change each year in the residential sector as they follow the evolution of boilers (park and performance) in this sector. This is also the case for wood combustion emissions.

Emission factors used to calculate the emissions of stationary combustion in the residential sector in the Walloon and Brussels regions are given below (Table 3-49 and Table 3-50).

Concerning the dust emissions, the emissions can represent filterable or total emissions following the fuel :

- Wood : total emissions
- Natural gas : unclear in the guidebook
- Gasoil : unclear in the guidebook
- Coal : unclear in the guidebook.

Table 3-49 Emission factors for the sector 1A4bi in the Walloon region (EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019 except NO_x for diesel and natural gas (ECONOTEC study 2010 for NO_x)

	SO ₂	NO _x	NMVOC	CO	TSP	PM ₁₀	PM _{2,5}	BC	NH ₃				
	g/GJ	g/GJ	g/GJ	g/GJ	g/GJ	g/GJ	g/GJ	g/GJ	g/GJ				
Diesel oil (T 3-18)	2.4	42.4-43	0.17	3.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.06	0.1				
Natural gas (T3-16)	0.3	30-40	1.8	22	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.011	0.6				
LPG(T3-4)	0.3	40	1.9	26	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.1	0.6				
Wood	11	80	358	2431	341	324	316	46	45				
	As	Cd	Cu	Cr	Ni	Pb	Sé	Zn	Hg	Dio	HAP	PCB	HCB
	mg/GJ									ng/GJ	mg/GJ	ug/GJ	ug/GJ
Diesel oil	0.002	0.001	0.13	0.2	0.005	0.012	0.002	0.42	0.12	1.8	0.35		
Natural gas	0.12	0.0003	7.6E-05	0.0008	0.00051	0.0015	0.011	0.002	0.1	1.5	0.003		
LPG	0.12	0.0003	7.6E-05	0.0008	0.00051	0.0015	0.011	0.002	0.68	1.5	0.003		
Log Wood	0.19	13	6	23	2	27	0.5	512	0.56	253	110	0.02	5

Table 3-50 Emission factors for the sector 1A4bi in the Brussels Capital Region (Source for the emission factors: ECONOTEC study 2010 for NO_x; EMEP 1996 for NH₃ and EMEP/EEA 2019 for the other pollutants except wood, Inventory peer-audit 2020)

Fuel	UNIT	NO _x	NMVOG	SO _x	NH ₃	PM2.5	PM10	TSP	BC (EC)	CO	PCDD/PCDF*
Natural gas	g/GJ	26.8	1,9	0,3	0,6	1,2	1,2	1,2	0,065	26	1,5
Gas oil	g/GJ	41.2	0,69	70	0,1	1,9	1,9	1,9	0,1615	57	5,9
Wood	g/GJ	88.72	274.7	11	37.76	201.27	206.32	216.96	20.13	2537.76	163.26
Coal	g/GJ	104	484	900	0,3	398	404	444	25,472	4600	800
Butane/Propane	g/GJ	40.7	1,9	0,3	0,6	1,2	1,2	1,2	0,065	26	1,5
Fuel	UNIT	Pb	Cd	Hg	As	Cr	Cu	Ni	Se	Zn	Total HAP
Natural gas	mg/GJ	0,0015	0,00025	0,1	0,12	0,00076	0.000076	0,00051	0,011	0,0015	0,00308
Gas oil	mg/GJ	0,012	0,001	0,12	0.002	0,2	0,13	0,005	0,002	0,42	0,35
Wood	mg/GJ	27	13	0,56	0,19	23	6	2	0,5	512	152.94
Coal	mg/GJ	130	1,5	5,1	2,5	11,2	22,3	12,7	120	220	800
Butane/Propane	mg/GJ	0,0015	0,00025	0,1	0,12	0,00076	0.000076	0,00051	0,011	0,0015	0,00308
* ng-TEQ/GJ											

Concerning the wood and the coal combustion in the Walloon region, a study was realized in 2020 to estimate the consumption of wood and coal by technology in the residential sector. The result of this study is used in this submission to improve the emissions from the combustion of solid fuels. New emission factors were established by using the regional energy balance (total consumption and share of pellets and wood logs) and the park with the evolution of the type of installations. The tier 2 methodology from the EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019 was used. The average EF for log wood and coal are presented in Table 3-51. For the coal used, a distinction is made between boiler and stoves. The EF for log wood and stove coal change with the age of the installation.

The Vito EF are the same EF as in Flanders. The EF for pellets are the EF from Guidebook 2019, table 3.44.

Table 3-51 Emission factors for log wood and coal in the Walloon region

		Guidebook 2019
<2000	stove wood	Table 3.40
2000-2013	stove wood	Table 3.41
2014-2016	stove wood	Table 3.42
>=2017	stove wood	Vito
<2000	boiler wood	Table 3.43
2000-2013	boiler wood	Vito
2014-2016	boiler wood	Vito

>=2017	boiler wood	Vito
<2000	fire place	Table 3.39
2000-2013	fire place	Table 3.39
2014-2016	fire place	Table 3.39
>=2017	fire place	Table 3.39
<2000	Stone wood	Table 3.41
2000-2013	Stone wood	Table 3.41
2014-2016	Stone wood	Table 3.42
>=2017	Stone wood	Vito
<2000	stove coal	Table 3.14
2000-2013	stove coal	Table 3.14
2014-2016	stove coal	Table 3.19
>=2017	stove coal	Vito
	boiler coal	Table 3.15

During this submission, the emissions from charcoal in the Walloon region were added to the inventory by using the emission factors from the table 3-46 (guidebook 2019).

For the Brussels Capital Region, in the 2021 submission, new emission factors for wood combustion were established considering the available information of the park and the evolution of equipment. The main sources are: regional energy balance (Split main and secondary heating installation, Energy performance buildings certificates (number of households and type of equipment), households evolution (census and other statistical information), and, the French sharing of boilers, stoves and other fireplaces.

The detail information concerning wood appliances allows the Brussels-Capital Region to use the Tier 2 emission factors of EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019. The emission factors presented in Table 3-50 represent the average emission factors for Brussels.

During the 2017 NECD review, the TERT raised the remark that the SO₂ implied EF shows a decrease between 2007 and 2008. The decrease in SO₂ emissions is largest in Flanders and is mainly due to the decrease of maximum S-content in gasoil from 0.2% to 0.1% set by law.

3.5.2.3 Agriculture/forestry/fishery (stationary, category 1A4ci)

Category 1A4ci is a key category of SO_x emissions in terms of emissions trend.

Agricultural fuel consumption is estimated from statistical information concerning area used, etc., combined with specific energy consumption from literature. Figure 3-6 shows the trends of the energy consumption in the agricultural sector.

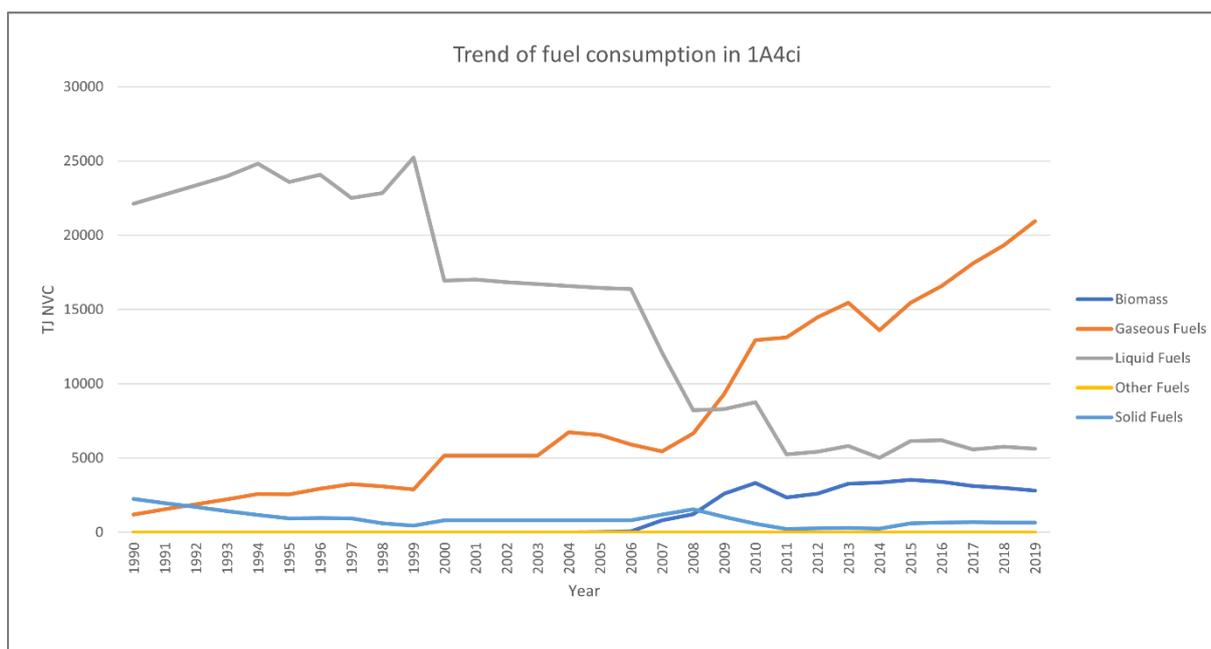


Figure 3-6 Trend of fuel consumption in the agricultural sector

The sector 1A4ci Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing (stationary combustion) includes the emissions originating from greenhouse culture, arable farming, intensive livestock breeding, remaining crops – soil-bound agriculture and pasture. The emissions are calculated by the EISSA-B model (Veldeman et al., 2017). The activity data (energy consumption data) of the sectors 1A4ci are taken from the regional energy balances. Emission factors are region specific (NMVOC, TSP, PM10, PM2,5), derived from the S-content and regional tuning (SO_x) or originate from the EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2016.

An overview of the emission factors used in the sector 1A4ci in the Flemish region is given in Annex 3C.

Table 3-52 gives an overview of the emission factors used in Wallonia.

Table 3-52 Emission factors for the sector 1A4ci in the Walloon region (EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2016)

		Gasoil
SO₂	g/GJ	48
NO_x	g/GJ	163
COVNM	g/GJ	10
CO	g/GJ	66
TSP	g/GJ	5.0
PM10	g/GJ	3.9
PM2,5	g/GJ	3.0
BC	g/GJ	1.7
NH3	g/GJ	0.1
As	mg/GJ	0.03
Cd	mg/GJ	0.006
Cu	mg/GJ	0.22
Cr	mg/GJ	0.2
Ni	mg/GJ	0.008
Pb	mg/GJ	0.08
Sé	mg/GJ	0.11
Zn	mg/GJ	29

Hg	mg/GJ	0.12
Dio	ng/GJ	1.4
HAP	mg/GJ	0.0201

In the Brussels Capital Region, all emissions from agricultural activities (category 1A4c) correspond to off-road activities and are accordingly accounted for in 1A4cii.

3.5.2.4 Off-road sector (category 1A4bii and 1A4cii)

Category 1A4cii is a key category of NO_x and NMVOC emissions.

The off-road emissions are calculated for the 3 regions by the mathematical model OFFREM (Off-road emission model). Emissions are calculated for machinery used in defence (category 1A5b), harbours, airports and trans-shipment companies (category 1A3eii), in households (category 1A4bii), in agriculture, forestry and green area (category 1A4cii). Exhaust emissions as well as non-exhaust emissions are calculated.

For the calculation of energy use and emissions two groups can be divided: off-road machinery and off-road vehicles. Examples of off-road machinery are fork lifts, scissor lifts, lawn mowers. For these machinery the model generates activity data in kWh and methodology of TREMOD is used. Examples of off-road vehicles are luggage carts, quads, sweepers. For these vehicles the model generates activity data in km and aggregated data from COPERT.

Forestry and green area maintenance: for one city data on working hours of the machines used in forestry, and for 4 cities data on machines used and hectares of forestry are available. By combining these data, working hours per type of machine and per hectare of forestry are obtained. The hectares of forestry for the 3 Belgian Regions are used. Agriculture: activity data are technical data on cultivations, soil use, size of parcels farm land, technical characteristics machines and vehicles. From the 2015 reporting on, off-road emissions originating from agriculture (combustion emissions from tractors) are taken from OFFREM, as well as off-road emissions in forestry and green area and reported in the category 1A4cii. The agricultural emissions are calculated for arable farming, remaining crops, pasture, intensive livestock and soil-bound agriculture. Emission factors from TREMOD model are used for NO_x, CO, NMVOC and TSP. NH₃ emission factors are EMEP/EEA Guidebook (Table 3-53).

Table 3-53 Emission factors for the sector 1A4cii Agriculture (tractors) in the Flemish region.

			NO _x	CO	NMVOC	NH ₃	TSP
large farm tractor	<1981	kg/GJ	1,592	0,114	0,109	0,000183	0,058
	1981-1990	kg/GJ	1,152	0,118	0,076	0,000190	0,054
	1991-Stage I	kg/GJ	1,082	0,123	0,039	0,000197	0,028
	Stage I	kg/GJ	0,734	0,074	0,024	0,000197	0,014
	Stage II	kg/GJ	0,502	0,074	0,024	0,000197	0,007
	Stage IIIA	kg/GJ	0,319	0,074	0,024	0,000197	0,007
	Stage IIIB	kg/GJ	0,174	0,074	0,013	0,000197	0,001
medium sized farm tractor	<1981	kg/GJ	0,906	0,220	0,141	0,000176	0,087
	1981-1990	kg/GJ	1,064	0,198	0,118	0,000184	0,065
	1991-Stage I	kg/GJ	1,260	0,169	0,093	0,000193	0,027

	Stage I	kg/GJ	0,767	0,072	0,031	0,000193	0,014
	Stage II	kg/GJ	0,493	0,072	0,023	0,000193	0,014
	Stage IIIA	kg/GJ	0,313	0,072	0,023	0,000193	0,014
	Stage IIIB	kg/GJ	0,284	0,072	0,013	0,000193	0,001
small farm tractor	<1981	kg/GJ	0,641	0,255	0,163	0,000170	0,109
	1981-1990	kg/GJ	0,755	0,238	0,143	0,000179	0,076
	1991-Stage I	kg/GJ	1,068	0,213	0,114	0,000190	0,054
	Stage I	kg/GJ	0,715	0,104	0,045	0,000190	0,027
	Stage II	kg/GJ	0,511	0,104	0,030	0,000190	0,014
	Stage IIIA	kg/GJ	0,353	0,104	0,030	0,000190	0,013
	Stage IIIB	kg/GJ	0,279	0,104	0,013	0,000190	0,001

A complete detailed description about the methodology used can be found in annex 3 of the National Inventory Report (NIR) 2017 where the Quality Management System of the (greenhouse) gas inventory in the Flemish region is described. In the technical procedure of the quality management system VMM/EIL/GP/5.003 'Procedure for the main process: setting up the greenhouse gas emission inventory' this methodology is recorded in annex 7.3.17. with the data acquisition plan for the off-road sector in the Flemish region, which is also used for the emission reporting under CLRTAP.

During the 2020 submission, the OFFREM-model was optimized for all subsectors (version OFFREM 2). Some functional and methodological corrections were made to this tool f.i. adding of stage V (machinery) and EURO 6, 6c and 6d norms (vehicles), emission factor and energy consumption factors of off road vehicles and quads were updated with most recent COPERT data and data from the EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019, calorific values were updated, TAF-factors (Transient Adjustment Factor) were updated according to the EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019.

More specific for the category 1A4 the following corrections to the OFFREM-model were made:

- residential sector/households: revision of the geographical spreading of total energy consumption of squads and total calculated emissions for squads for Belgium to the 3 regions. For the subcategory 'recreation' a correction of the energy consumption data for moto-vehicles ad squads based on resp. the COPERT 4 and COPERT 5 models took place.
- Forestry: the hectares of forest is made year-dependent and consistent with the surfaces reported in the LULUCF-sector.
- Landscaping: update of the surfaces in the 3 regions on the basis of the landuse-maps.

A further optimization of the OFFREM-model occurred during the 2021 submission. A correction was made in input data for all categories that use gasoline in the vehicles:

- blend % biofuels were corrected based on data used for emission calculation for road traffic;
- densities and calorific values of fuels were taken over from emission calculation for road traffic.

During this 2021 submission the starting point of coming into force for the Stage II for chainsaws is corrected and age distribution is implemented for these chainsaws.

For the residential sector: the number of households and the number of inhabitants are actualised with most recent data for the years 2017 and 2018.

In Wallonia, emissions from the combustion emissions in the agricultural sector and emissions from farming vehicles are calculated by using the energy use (Energy Balance for Wallonia) and emission factors of the EMEP/EEA guidebook 2019 (table 3.1).

Dust emissions represent total emissions.

Calculation of emissions of heavy metals from agriculture in Belgium will be further examined in the course of 2020 and harmonized between the various regions.

3.5.2.5 National fishing (sector 1A4ciii)

The sector 1A4ciii contains the emissions of Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing (national fishing). The activity data (energy consumption data) of the sector 1A4ciii are taken from the regional energy balances. From the 2016 submission on, emissions of sea fishery are calculated with the model EMMOSS (same model as to calculate emissions from maritime navigation). The emission factors to calculate the emissions for the sector 1A4ciii are these from maritime navigation (but only these for the category of ships 'fuel MDO, type 'other', < 100 m length, 4-stroke engine). Emissions are calculated using emission factors from the Dutch methodology, taking into account IMO Tier II and Tier III NO_x limits as stated in Marpol Annex VI (for maritime navigation).

For the emission calculation of the fishery activities, activity data about average days at sea per fleet segment, number of vessels and fleet fuel data are needed. These data are only available until year -2 (i.e. 2019 data only available in the course of 2021 and consequently reported during 2022 submission).

The source of emission factors :

- NO_x, VOC, TSP, CO : Dutch EMS protocol (Oonk, 2003)
- NH₃, PAH : Dutch study (Klein, 2006)
- PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ : % of TSP from Visschedijk et al. (NI)

3.6. **Other (category 1A5a and 1A5b)**

In this section the emissions originating from the military transport and off-road emissions of machinery used in defence are included (category 1A5b).

In Wallonia, the Walloon Energy Balance contains the fuel used by military aviation and the emission factors are those described in table 8.8 of the EMEP/EEA guidebook 2009 by using the Dutch emission factors (nature of flight: average).

In the Flemish Region there are several airports for military aviation : 6 airports between 1990 and 1996 (Kleine Brogel, Brasschaat, Koksijde, Melsbroek, Sint-Truiden and Goetsenhoven) and 4 airports

for military aviation from 1997 until 2015 (Kleine Brogel, Brasschaat, Koksijde, Melsbroek). Emission calculation for military flights consist of 2 parts :

- emission calculation for Melsbroek, that is the biggest one and situated near Brussels Airport, and a second part for the smaller military airports. For Melsbroek emissions can be calculated on statistics of movements (split into LTO/cruise domestic/international available). For methodology, see 3.4.2.2 Air transport (1A3a).

- For the 4 smaller airports emissions are calculated based on fuel sold as reported by the General Staff of the Belgian Airforce (Flemish Energy Balance). No distinction can be made for LTO/cruise domestic/international. Emission factors are used from EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2016 Update July 2017 (table 3-11 : NL average) for kerosene, and averages from EUROCONTROL files (civil aviation) for airplanes on AvGas, see Table 3-54.

Table 3-54 Emission factors for airplanes on AvGas

Fuel_type		EFactor (g per kg fuel)
Jet A1	CO2	3150
Jet A1	NOx	15,8
Jet A1	HC	4
Jet A1	CO	126
Jet A1	SOx	0,2
Jet A1	BENZENE	0,01188
Jet A1	N2O	0,1
Jet A1	PM25	0,2
AvGas	CO2	3050
AvGas	NOx	4
AvGas	HC	12
AvGas	CO	1000
AvGas	SOx	0,84
AvGas	BENZENE	0,04
AvGas	N2O	0,1
AvGas	PM25	0

This section contains also the off-road emissions for machinery used in defence. The emissions are calculated for the 3 regions by the mathematical model OFFREM (Off-road emission model). Exhaust emissions as well as non-exhaust emissions are calculated.

The emissions of category 1A5a are supposed to be included in the sectors 1A1 to 1A4 and 1A5b.

3.7. Fugitive emissions from fuels (category 1B1 and 1B2)

3.7.1. Solid fuel transformation (category 1B1b)

Emissions during the coke production are caused by the loading of the coal into the ovens, the oven/door leakage during the coking period and by extracting the coke from the ovens.

Activity data (tons of cokes) are delivered by the corresponding industry.

In Wallonia, all the plants are closed (one in 1995, a second in 2000, a third in 2005 and a fourth in 2014). The emissions factors are summarized in Table 3-55 (ULg 1998):

Concerning the dust emissions, the emissions represent filterable dust emissions.

Table 3-55 Emission factors for the fugitive emissions in Walloon cokeries

	EF	UNIT
SOx	21	g/ Mg PRODUCT
NOx	480	g/ Mg PRODUCT
NMVOG	893	g/ Mg PRODUCT
CO	950	g/ Mg PRODUCT
NH3	138	g/ Mg PRODUCT
TSP	1600	g/ Mg PRODUCT
PM2.5	240	g/ Mg PRODUCT
PM10	560	g/ Mg PRODUCT
As	49	mg/Mg PRODUCT
Cd	123	mg/Mg PRODUCT
Cr	418	mg/Mg PRODUCT
Cu	222	mg/Mg PRODUCT
Hg	30	mg/Mg PRODUCT
Ni	160	mg/Mg PRODUCT
Pb	542	mg/Mg PRODUCT
Se	6	mg/Mg PRODUCT
Zn	542	mg/Mg PRODUCT
DIOXINS	300	ng/Mg PRODUCT
PAH	4010	mg/Mg PRODUCT

In the 2020 submission, the PAH emissions were recalculated by using the ULg EF (6 from Borneff) and converting in 4 from Arrhus with the US-EPA repartition (coke production).

In the Brussels Capital Region the plant closed in 1993. The emission factors presented in Table 3-56 come from the Guidebook 2019

Table 3-56 Emission factors for the fugitive emissions in the Brussels coke plant in the sector 1B1b

Fuel	UNIT	NOx	NMVOG	SOx	NH3	PM2.5	PM10	TSP	BC (EC)	CO	PCDD/PCDF*
Coke	g/ton	0,9	7,7	0,8	138	61	146	347	29,89	460	3
Fuel	UNIT	Pb	Cd	Hg	As	Cr	Cu	Ni	Se	Zn	Total HAP
Coke	g/ton	0,38	0,007	0,012	0,013	0,17	0,048	0,12	0,016	0,22	0,53
* ug-TEQ/ton											

In Flanders no fugitive SO₂ and NO_x emissions are estimated.

3.7.2. Fugitive emissions from oil (category 1B2a)

This category includes fugitive emissions from storage and handling in the refinery sector and refinery processes (1B2aiv) as well as emissions originating from petrol service stations (1B2av).

Category 1B2aiv is a key category of NMVOC emissions in terms of emissions level and trend and of Hg and Ni in terms of emissions level.

Category 1B2av is a key category of NMVOC in terms of emissions trend.

3.7.2.1 Refineries (1B2aiv)

Petroleum refineries are all situated in Flanders. Estimation of the emissions from the sector petroleum refining is generally provided by the companies based on monitoring results or emission factors. The emissions are reported by the industrial companies via the integrated environmental reports. The detailed information of these reports is highly confidential. If no distinction between fugitive and combustion emissions is possible, emissions of sector 1B2aiv are allocated in 1A1b.

For the HM a study has been performed in 2009 to establish a complete heavy metal emission inventory but only from 2000 onwards. That explains that in some years before 2000 emissions are reported as 'NE'.

The implied emission factor for NMVOC for the total refinery sector is 0,08 kg NMVOC/Mg crude oil. The used measuring methods are LDAR, IR absorption and FID.

3.7.2.2 Service stations (1B2av)

In the Walloon and Brussels region, since the 2018 submission, the EMEP/CORINAIR methodology Tier 2 has been used to estimate fugitive NMVOC emissions from the service stations. The activity data is the amount of gasoline in the road transport sector in the Walloon and Brussels energy balance. To calculate the emission factor, two country specific properties are needed : the average mean temperature (11 °c) and the RVP (72 – average 2010-2015). The timetable for the implementation of Stage 1B and Stage 2 vapour collection and recovery equipment is the following :

- From June 1996 for new service stations (stage 1B)
- From 1 January 1999 for existing service stations with a turnover over 1000 m³ (stage 1B)
- From 1 January 2002 for service stations with a turnover over 500 m³ (stage 1B)
- From 1 January 2005 for all service stations (stage 1B)
- From 1 January 2012 for all service stations (stage 2)

In this time series, Tier 2 emission factors without abatement were used before 1996. A linear interpolation was made between 1996 and 2004. In 2005, tier 2 emission factors with abatement were used (stage 1B) and a linear interpolation was made between 2005 and 2011. In 2012, tier 2 emission factors with abatement were used (stage 2). The emission factors are 2,852 kg/t without abatement system, 1,8668 kg/t for stations equipped with stage 1B systems and 0,5078 kg/t for stations equipped with stage 2 systems. In the case of the depots, an emission factor of 0,4 kg/t has been taken until 1996 (Econotec 1998). Since 1996, a new emission factor of 0,15 kg/tonne has been used coming from the following legislation : « 23 mai 1996 - Arrêté du Gouvernement wallon portant modification du Règlement général pour la protection du travail, en ce qui concerne les dépôts de liquides

inflammables, visant à limiter les émissions de composés organiques volatils lors du stockage de l'essence et de sa distribution des terminaux aux stations-service ». The activity data was estimated via an inquiry in 1996 and recalculated with the annual consumption each year.

For Brussels Capital Region the whole time series has been calculated with this methodology.

In Flanders, for the calculation of NMVOC emissions from gasoline distribution at service stations activity data (amount delivered gasoline) originate from the Belgian Petroleum Federation (www.petrofed.be). Gasoline is distributed for 95% at public service stations and 5% at private, small stations. The assumption is made that all public service stations are equipped with stage II vapor recovery systems and private stations with stage I vapor recovery systems. The emission factors used are 0.510 g NMVOC/L for stage II systems and 1.3 g NMVOC/L for stations equipped with stage I systems. The factors originate from the BREF 'Best Available Techniques for service stations' (Meulepas & Vercaemst, 1999).

3.7.3. Natural gas (category 1B2b)

Category 1B2b is a key category of NMVOC emissions in terms of emissions level.

In the category 1B2b, the fugitive emissions from all transmission, distribution and transport activities of natural gas in Belgium are allocated.

The activity data reported in the category 1B2b is the annual total natural gas amount consumed in Belgium. These activity data originate from SYNERGRID, the federation of the grid operators of gas and electricity in Belgium.

All transmission, distribution and transport activities of gas in Belgium are allocated in this category 1B2b.

The emissions of NMVOC originating from the gas distribution (category 1B2biv) are calculated for all the regions in Belgium with the Brussels-Capital region reporting these emissions for the first time in the 2021 submission. All information is reported by SYNERGRID, the federation of the grid operators of gas and electricity in Belgium. These emissions are determined on the basis of the length of gas distribution pipelines. The lengths of the main pipelines (exclusive additional, service pipelines which are pipelines going to households) per public utility board are available. The number of additional service pipelines in Flanders is estimated at 1 888 000 for the year 2015. In Wallonia, the number of additional pipelines is estimated at 195 000 for the year 2008. The length per additional pipeline is 5 m in the Flemish and the Walloon region. In the Brussels Capital Region, the number of pipelines is estimated at 191 111 for the year 2019. The average length per pipeline is 3 m because of the urban environment. Depending on the material of the pipeline different emission factors are used. These emission factors are based on measurements carried out. In particular 869, 7865, 869 and 95 m³/y/km for respectively steel, pig iron, fibre cement and synthetic material. The density of NMVOC is 1,4 kg/m³. The NMVOC content of natural gas distributed is 8 %. In de Flemish region detailed information of supplied gas types and its content is used to calculate the emission factor of NMVOC.

For each material the length of the pipelines is multiplied with the corresponding emission factor. This results in the total natural gas emission in m³ per year. Multiplying this figure by the NMVOC content and the density of NMVOC, the diffuse NMVOC emission originating from gas distribution in Belgium is obtained.

Emissions of NMVOC (category 1B2biii, transmission) originating from the storage and transport of natural gas in Belgium are calculated and added to the inventory since the 2006 submission.

These emissions are estimated on the basis of measurements and calculations (taken into account pressure, distance, volume) carried out. All necessary interventions in case of problems are known and the amounts of gas blown-off are registered as accurate as possible. All information is obtained from Fluxys, the independent operator of the gas network in Belgium.

3.7.4. Other fugitive emissions from energy production (category 1B2d)

This section deals with geothermal energy extraction.

2 wells are present in Wallonia but since these 2 active geothermal wells are operating at low temperatures (70 degrees), there are no emissions to air.

There is no geothermal well in the Brussels-Capital and Flemish regions.

3.8. *Recalculations and planned improvements*

Recalculations

In the three regions:

- Optimization of the regional energy balances for the year 2018 as the regional energy balances for the year 2018 were provisional in the 2020 submission. Recalculation of the emissions.
- optimization and revision of the OFFREM model (activity data and methodology).
- Recalculation of road transport emissions 1990-2018 : see chapter Transport.

In the Brussels Capital Region following recalculations were made in the Energy sector:

- There have been recalculations in the energy balance for the period 2014-2018
- In 1A1a, recalculations of the emission factors for the incinerator based on measurement campaigns for PCDD/PCDF for the years 2010, 2016, 2017 and 2018
- In 1A4bi, update of the tier 2 emission factors for wood in the residential sector
- In 1A4bii, revision of energy consumption of lawn mowers in the off-road household sector
- In 1B2b, fugitive NMVOC emissions from gas distribution and transmission network are reported for the first time

In the Walloon region, following recalculations were made:

- In 1A, correction of the SO₂ emission factor for gasoil, 2.4 g/GJ since 2016.
- In 1A2a, recalculation of NO_x, CO and SO_x emissions in all sinter plant from 1990 to 2004 by using the guidebook emission factors (table 3-8).
- In 1A2a, recalculation of PCB emissions in one plant on the all time serie with a plant specific EF.
- In 1A2f, recalculation of COV emission in a paper pulp plant.

- In 1A3c, correction of Cu emissions from 2014 to 2018.
- In 1A3dii correction of the Pb and HAP emissions (use of guidebook 2019).
- In 1A4ai and 1A4bi, emissions from the use of charcoal are reported for the first time.
- In 1A4bi, recalculation of the emissions from the combustion of biomass and coal by using the results of an inquiry.
- In 1B2b, fugitive NMVOC emissions from gas distribution network are reported for the first time

In Flanders following recalculations were made:

- The EISSA-B_v2 was used to calculate the emissions for the CHP installations in the service and agricultural sector, for the commercial/institutional sector and the residential sector. The emission factors of the EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019 were applied.
- Fishery : Activity data fuel cost, fuel amount, fleet, average days at sea became available for 2018, what results in a recalculation of the emissions fishery for that year (submission 2020 provisional data for that year was used)
- In 2020 an estimate was made of the SO₂-emissions from natural gas combustion at the power stations for the entire time series.
- In 1A4ai, SO₂ emission factors are re-examined based on information provided by Informazout (<https://informazout.be>, personal communication). The S content of fuel oil is maximum 50 ppm from 2016 on (which corresponds to an emission factor of 2.4 ton/PJ), from 2018 on 1/3 of the fuel oil sold has a S content of 50 ppm while 2/3 has a S content of 10 ppm (which corresponds to a global emission factor of 1.1 ton/PJ).
- In 1A4ai, adjustment of energy consumption (natural gas, fuel oil and LPG) in the energy balance Flanders 1990-2019 from 2014.
- In 1A4bi, SO₂ emission factors are re-examined based on information provided by Informazout (<https://informazout.be>, personal communication). The S content of fuel oil is maximum 50 ppm from 2016 on (which corresponds to an emission factor of 2.4 ton/PJ), from 2018 on 1/3 of the fuel oil sold has a S content of 50 ppm while 2/3 has a S content of 10 ppm (which corresponds to a global emission factor of 1.1 ton/PJ).
- In 1A4bi, TSP, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, EC factors are re-examined. For stoves with year of construction >= 2017, the EF based on the emission limit value were replaced by the EF from table 3.42 of the EMEP/EEA guidebook 2019.
- In 1A4bi, B(a)P, B(b)Flu, B(k)Flu, IP factors are re-examined. For stoves and cassettes built from 2000 to 2013, EF from table 3.41 of the EMEP / EEA guidebook 2019 is now used.
- In 1A4bi, an update was made of the stoves for non-wood firing based on data from the Flanders 2018 energy balance.
- In 1A4bi, adjustment of energy consumption (natural gas and LPG) in the energy balance Flanders 1990-2019 from 2016.
- 1A1a: Since submission 2021, we made changes to the allocation of emissions with and without energy recovery from waste incineration plants. After a thorough analysis, we obtained alignment between all pollutants. This adjustment affects the allocation between 1A1a and 5C for all pollutants.

Improvements

- Improvement and modification of the energy balance methodology is taking place in the Brussels Capital Region. Some changes of data are possible.
- For some plants in Wallonia, the emission factors are not consistent throughout the time series. Indeed, from 2005, companies must report their emissions and these emissions are included in the inventory but in previous years, emission factors were sometimes used. For the next submission, emission factors will be calculated on the basis of company data (2005-2015) or on the basis of the guidebook and used on the entire time series 1990-2004.
- In the Walloon region, recalculation of the As, Hg and Pb emissions in the offroad sectors and navigation.
- In Flanders a study has been done to optimize the number of stoves and boilers using wood.
- In Flanders the model to calculate the industrial emissions of facilities that are not obliged to submit an annual report in a collective way will be revised in the future in order to take into account abatement technologies and to optimize the methodology to estimate missing emissions. A feasibility study will be conducted in 2020 to review and evaluate information gaps and flaws in the former approach. The conclusions of this study will be used as a basis for a new approach to calculate emissions attributed to collective companies (emissions below threshold and not reported as such).
- SO₂ emissions from the use of natural gas in gas fired power stations will be put in the data warehouse together with the collective emissions for inclusion in the reporting.
- In Flanders EMMOSS model to calculate emissions from maritime navigation in port of Antwerp will be revised.

3.9. QA/QC

All emissions delivered by the plants are validated and verified by a team of people experienced in emission inventories. In addition, each year a trend analysis is carried out for all emissions per industrial plant and sector. If any inconsistencies or problems are detected by the team, the industry involved is contacted. In exceptional cases the inspection services are contacted.

Chapter 4. Industrial processes (NFR sector 2)

4.1. Source category description

The structure of the industrial sector has undergone profound changes over recent decades. The importance of the (heavy) industrial activities gradually decreases in favour of the service sector, transport and trade. The economic core nowadays in Flanders is situated around the harbours, in the Brussels Capital Region the services become more important and in the Walloon region most industry is situated around some cities. The mining industries have disappeared with the closure of the last coal-mines. The metallurgy and textile sectors have been relatively stable, after several waves of closures and restructuring. The economic crisis hit hard from 2008 on with several closures and restructurings. 2011 was a dark year with the closure of two integrated iron and steel plants in the Walloon region. The two other key sectors of industrial activity are the chemical industry and the food processing industry.

In this sector of industrial processes the emissions of industrial activities which are not related to the combustion of fossil fuels are included. The main source of information on the industrial emissions is obtained from the annual industrial reports. To have a total picture of all emissions by industrial activities, also activities with emissions below the threshold are estimated in a collective way, but this forms a minor fraction of the process emissions.

The emissions of NMVOC in Flanders are estimated by using the results of a study started by Ghent University in 1998 and continued by the Flemish Environment Agency (VMM). In Wallonia, the calculation is based on a methodology established by Econotec. In the Brussels Capital Region, the emissions are calculated by using different sources: average emission factors, surveys and information collected from the sector. A study (2010) has compiled all information available for the category 'Decorative coating application' and 'Domestic Solvent Use'. The results gave a better overview of these categories and a better estimation of activity data and emission factors.

Tables with detailed NMVOC emissions for 2005, 2010, 2015-2019 and the Tier methods used are provided for the three regions in Annex 4.

Belgium only reports activity data for a limited number of sectors in the NFR tables because part of the activity data is confidential. Also some source categories consist of several sources and the different activity data are sometimes expressed in different units so it is not possible to show aggregated activity data for these categories.

Allocation of emissions

The industrial processes in Belgium are covered by

- categories 2A1 (cement production), 2A2 (lime production), 2A3 (glass production), category 2A5 (quarrying and mining of minerals other than coal, construction and demolition and storage, handling and transport of mineral products) and 2A6 (other mineral products),
- categories 2B1 (ammonia production), 2B2 (nitric acid production), 2B6 (titanium dioxide production) and category 2B10a (other chemical industry), including 2B10b (storage, handling and transport of chemical products),
- categories 2C1 (metal production i.e. iron and steel industry), 2C5 (lead production), 2C7c (other metal production) and 2C7d (storage, handling and transport of metal products),
- categories 2D3 (domestic solvent use, road paving with asphalt, coating applications, degreasing, dry cleaning, chemical products, printing and other solvent use),
- category 2G (other product use),

- category 2H (pulp and paper and food and drink),
- category 2I (wood processing),
- category 2K (consumption of POPs and heavy metals),
- category 2L (other production, consumption, storage, transportation or handling of bulk products).

4.2. *Methodological issues*

The main process emissions are calculated in Belgium by using production figures, mainly directly originating from the industrial plant, combined with emission factors presented in reference works like CITEPA, EMEP/EEA handbook, IPCC Guidelines or other specific bibliographies or calculated via measurements carried out by the industrial companies.

In Flanders, there is a different level of data handling in some years (1990-1993, 1995, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2001, 2005, 2008-2019) compared to the other years (1994, 1997, 1999, 2002-2004; 2006-2007). In the former years emissions are available on installation level (NFR code), whereas in the latter years the emissions are available on a less detailed level (facility level). A thorough exercise was made to update and improve if necessary all IPCC codes for the years where information is available on a detailed level. By means of the data warehouse, it was possible to use a partition key of the IPCC codes per facility in the most recent year when detailed information is available and use it for the same facility in the years when information is available on an aggregated level (e.g. for emission data of 1999, the distribution used in 1998 is applied to divide the emissions of 1999 between the various codes).

4.2.1. Mineral products (category 2A)

The mineral industry is one of the most important sectors of industrial process emissions in Belgium.

4.2.1.1 Cement production (2A1)

This source is a key category of NO_x and HCB emissions in terms of emissions level and trend, of SO_x, Hg, Cr, Ni and PCB in terms of emission level and of PM₁₀, TSP in terms of emission trend.

In Belgium, cement production (5 plants) only takes place in Wallonia. One of the 5 plants has stopped his activity at the end of June 2014.

The activity data is the clinker production collected directly from individual plants.

The emissions of all pollutants are estimated by plant-specific emissions (monitoring and calculation by the plant). The emissions are the sum of combustion and process emissions.

Since 2002, the emissions have varied each year and have been calculated directly by the plant for the PRTR purposes.

An average emission factor by plant and by pollutant has been estimated in 2002 and is applied on the whole time-series 1990-2001.

During the 2017 NECD Comprehensive Review, the TERT noted that when continuous measurements are used to estimate annual emissions, there is a risk that operators have misinterpreted the IED (Industrial Emissions Directive) and have subtracted the value of the confidence interval although this subtraction must not be applied in the context of reporting annual emissions. This issue relates to an under-estimate of the emissions. The TERT recommended Belgium to organise a survey among operators to identify which ones are reporting under-estimated emissions and try to derive a methodology to adjust national emissions over the time series. Wallonia followed this

recommendation and it appears that no cement plant subtracts the value of the confidence interval to estimate the annual emissions of the pollutants measured continuously. So there is no under-estimation for this sector.

Since 2010, the emissions of HCB and PCB are estimated on the basis of stack measurement. The emissions before 2010 are calculated on the basis of an average emission factor calculated with the measurements of 2010-2011. Emissions of PCB in 2010 and 2011 are significantly higher than other years because of one plant which used an alternative raw material containing high concentrations of PCB in 2010 and 2011. The removal of the raw material causing high PCB emissions at the end of 2011 has allowed returning to a normal level of emissions. The emissions of HCB in 2017 are significantly higher than previous years because of one plant which used an alternative raw material containing high concentrations of HCB in 2017.

The evolution of the activity data, the NO_x, SO_x, PM10 emissions and the implied emission factors are presented in the

Table 4-1.

Concerning the dust emissions, the emissions represent filterable emissions.

Table 4-1 Cement production in Wallonia.

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Clinker production (kt)	5292	6055	6089	5555	4740	5060	4869	4694	4831	4396	4458	4238	4605	4852
IEF clinker (kg NO _x /t)	2,78	2,74	2,87	2,57	2,24	2,31	2,16	1,88	1,76	1,87	1,49	1,29	1,35	2,25
NO _x emissions (kt)	14,7	16,6	17,5	14,3	10,6	11,7	10,5	8,83	8,50	8,21	6,64	5,47	6,22	6,06
IEF clinker (kg SO _x /t)	0,81	0,78	0,80	0,94	0,99	0,93	0,8	0,68	0,65	0,66	0,63	0,54	0,54	0,61
SO _x emissions (kt)	4,3	4,7	4,9	5,2	4,7	4,7	3,9	3,2	3,2	2,9	2,79	2,27	2,48	2,94
IEF clinker (kg PM10/t)			0,20	0,06	0,02	0,02	0,0004	0,0058	0,033	0,0068	0,0062	0,0093	0,0039	0,012
PM10 emissions (kt)			1,2	0,33	0,1	0,1	0,02	0,027	0,16	0,03	0,03	0,04	0,02	0,06

4.2.1.2 Lime production (2A2)

This source is a key category of PM2.5, TSP and Se emissions in terms of emission trend.

Production of lime also occurs only in the Walloon region.

The emissions of lime production (category 2A2) are estimated by using plant-specific emission data for all pollutants except for NH₃. The NH₃ emission factor is 5,1 g/t (National Pollutant Inventory in

Australia). The emissions of this category are the sum of combustion and process emissions. Since 2002 the emissions have varied each year and have been calculated directly by the plant for the PRTR purposes.

An average emission factor by plant and by pollutant has been estimated in 2002 and is applied on the time-series 1990-2001.

The activity data is the lime and dolomite lime production and is collected directly from individual plants. A part of the lime production is coming from the kraft pulping process.

Concerning the dust emissions, the emissions represent filterable emissions.

The evolution of the activity data, the PM10 emissions and the implied emission factors is presented in the Table 4-2.

Table 4-2 Lime and dolomite lime production and IEF in Wallonia.

	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Lime + dolomite lime (kt)	2640	2601	2116	2234	2091	2034	2110	2079	2009	1997	2660	1804
IEF (kg PM10/t)	0,96	0,62	0,34	0,03	0,01	0,008	0,012	0,005	0,015	0,02	0,011	0,01
PM10 emissions (kt)	0,36	0,24	0,16	0,01	0,026	0,017	0,025	0,01	0,03	0,04	0,03	0,004

The evolution of the NO_x emissions from the lime sector shows a jump in 2004 and 2005. This jump is explained by the production of over-burned dolomite during these two years in one company which produces lime and dolomite. Since 2006, there has been a modification of the cooking level of this dolomite following a change of the customer specification. The burning being more “soft”, the quantity of NO_x produced has therefore decreased.

4.2.1.3 Glass production (2A3)

This source is a key category of Se emissions in terms of emissions level and trend, of NO_x in terms of emission level and of SO_x in terms of emission trend

The emissions of glass production (category 2A3) are estimated by using plant-specific emission data. The emissions of this category are the sum of combustion and process emissions. The emissions are calculated directly by the plant for the PRTR purposes.

The activity data is glass production and is collected directly from individual plants.

Table 4-3 shows the glass production and the NO_x implied emission factor and the SO_x implied emission factor in the Walloon region. The shift of the residual fuel by natural gas explains decrease of the SO_x emissions and the installation of SCR the decrease of the NO_x emissions.

Concerning the dust emissions, the emissions represent filterable emissions.

Table 4-3 Glass production and IEF in Wallonia.

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019

Glass (kt)	1 503	1 574	1 587	1 644	1 560	1 461	1 209	1239	1503	1195
IEF (kg NOx/t)	4.87	5.94	4.069	4.166	2.356	1.716	2.56	2.51	2.39	2.64
IEF (kg SOx/t)	7.87	2.377	3.17	3.457	2.37	0.757	0.917	1.1	0.63	0.15

The sharp decrease of Pb emissions in 2010 is due to the installation of an electrostatic precipitator in a Walloon glass plant in 2009.

In Flanders the emissions under 2A3 are mostly taken from reports from the industry. For particulate matter and heavy metals, the emissions are calculated with plant specific emission factors, based on information reported in the environmental annual reports submitted by the operator of the plants or - if this information is not available - on literature data (Schrooten & Van Rompaey, 2002). Emissions of PM10 and PM2,5 are calculated as a fraction of TSP. The high Pb emissions in 1994-1997 are due to a Flemish glass production plant that was active only during this period.

4.2.1.4 Quarrying and mining of minerals other than coal (2A5a)

This source is a key category of particulate matter emissions in terms of emission level.

The emissions of this category are the sum of the emissions from the quarrying of minerals and the emissions from storage of minerals in the Walloon region.

Estimation of the emissions from storage of minerals was provided by a study on dust (Econotec 2001).

Emissions from the quarrying of minerals are the sum of plant specific emissions. These plants have to report to PRTR since 2007. From 2000 to 2006, the estimation of the emissions was also provided by the study on dust.

Concerning the dust emissions, the emissions represent filterable emissions.

The evolution of the PM10 emissions is presented in the Table 4-4.

Table 4-4 PM10 emissions in 2A5a

	PM10 (ton) (2000-2006)	PM10 (ton) (2007-2019)
Storage of mineral products	1957	1957
Quarrying	301	Plant specific emissions

Since the 2020 submission TSP and PM2.5 emissions are in line with the PM proportion of the EMEP guidebook : TSP 100 %, PM10 50 % and PM2.5 5 %.

4.2.1.5 Construction and demolition (2A5b)

The category includes the construction emissions in the three regions distinguishing the residential housing (houses and apartments) and the non-residential housing.

The estimations of the emissions are based on the US EPA tier 1 methodology. This method involves multiplication of a specific emission factor for each type of construction with the total area affected by that specific type of construction and the average duration of the construction.

The estimation uses the following equation:

$$EM_{PM10} = EF_{PM10} \times A_{affected} \times d \times (1-CE) \times (24/PE) \times (s/9\%)$$

Where :

EM_{PM10} = PM₁₀ emission (kg)

$A_{affected}$ = area affected by construction activity (m²)

EF_{PM10} = the emission factor for this pollutant emission (kg/(m²xyear))

d = duration of construction (year)

CE = efficiency of emission control measures

PE = Thornthwaite precipitation-evaporation index

s = soil silt content (%)

The parameters of the equation are presented in Table 4-5.

The dust emissions represent filterable emissions.

Table 4-5 Parameters for PM₁₀, PM_{2.5} and TSP emission calculation in 2A5b

	d	CE	PE	s (%)	$A_{affected}$	EF		
						TSP	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Houses terraced	0.5	0	120	20	120	0,29	0,086	0,0086
semi-detached	0.5	0	120	20	188			
detached single family	0.5	0	120	20	300			
Apartments	0.75	0	120	20	65	1	0,3	0,03
Non residential constructions	0.883	0.5	120	20	800	3,3	1	0,1

The area affected is calculated on the basis of the STABEL cadastral data and construction permit data published every year for the three regions. The construction permits data provides the number of houses, apartments and non-residential constructions. The cadastral data allows to estimate the types of houses constructed.

4.2.1.6 Other mineral products (2A6)

This source is a key category of PM₁₀, SO_x emissions in terms of emission level and for PM_{2.5} in terms of emission level and trend.

The category includes the emissions of the clay processing industry (bricks, expanded clay, tiles and glazed stoneware pipes), plaster, fibre cement, fluid concrete and asphalt stirring installations.

The emissions are calculated with plant specific emission factors, based on information reported in the environmental annual reports submitted by the operator of the plants or - if this information is not available - on literature data (Schrooten & Van Rompaey, 2002). Emissions of PM10 and PM2,5 are calculated as a fraction of TSP.

4.2.2. Chemical industry (category 2B)

4.2.2.1 Ammonia production (2B1)

Nowadays there is ammonia production in 2 companies in Belgium.

In Flanders the process emissions originating from the production of ammonia are obtained by monitoring results or calculation with plant specific factors.

In the Walloon region, the producer of ammonia provides the annual NO_x emissions based on their production and on monitoring.

Figure 4-1 shows the trend of the ammonia production in Belgium:

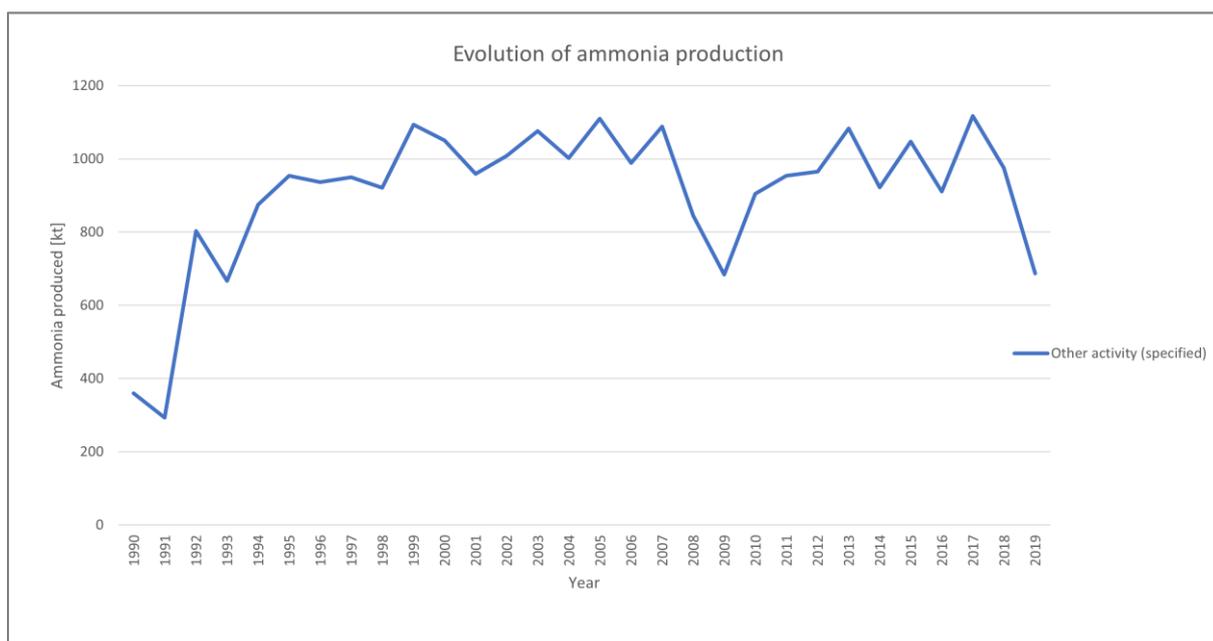


Figure 4-1 Trend of ammonia production.

4.2.2.2 Nitric acid production (2B2)

Despite the closure of two nitric acid plants (one in 1995 and another in 2000), the production of nitric acid in the two remaining plants still increases in 2019 compared with 1990 (after a sharp decline in 2009). In parallel, these plants have taken measures to reduce emissions from their processes (use of catalysts since 2003 with a drop of the emissions in 2011 by the placement of new catalysts on two installations at the end of 2010). NO_x emissions are provided by the plants involved and based on measurements. In Flanders the emissions of SO₂, NH₃ and CO originating from the production of nitric acid are obtained by monitoring results.

The producer of nitric acid in the Walloon region provides the NO_x emissions based on their production and on monitoring. There are three installations on the plant. There are two installations with an abatement technology (SCR) installed in 1996 which lead also in a strong increase of the production in 1996. There is also an installation called Dupont which has a SNCR technology for the treatment of NO_x in its tail gas. This installation consumes natural gas to remove NO_x and residual N₂O. NH₃ is one of the products of this reaction in excess. It is called the ammonia 'slip'. The reporting of NH₃ emissions from the Dupont facility has only been made since 2012 as the presence of ammonia appeared during the IPPC revision of the environmental permit. Since the 2018 submission, a recalculation has been performed to calculate the NH₃ emissions since 2002 (start-up year of the installation).

The following chart (Figure 4-2) shows the trend of the nitric acid production:

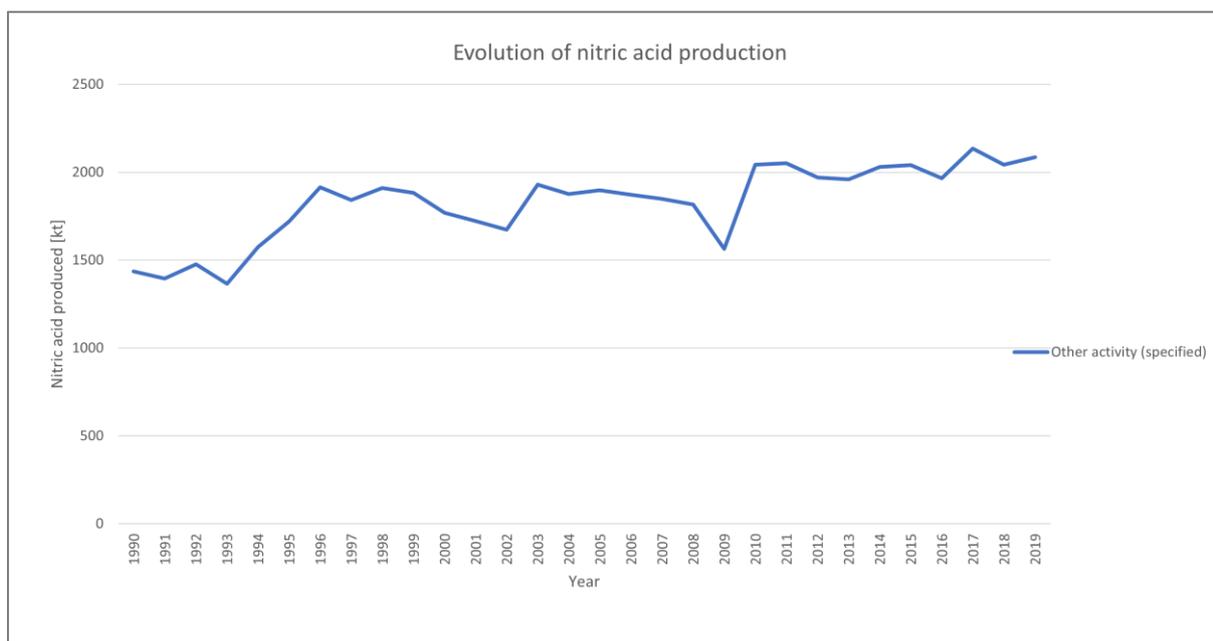


Figure 4-2 Trend of nitric acid production.

4.2.2.3 Other chemical industry (2B10a)

This source is a key category of NO_x, NMVOC and SO_x in terms of emission level and trend and of NO_x (level) and Hg emissions (trend).

This category involves all the chemical industry in Belgium which produces an environmental report. In the Walloon region, these are in particular the IPPC plants. In Flanders, in addition to the emissions of the chemical plants, also the emissions of the naphtha cracking installation in one refinery is included in this sector. Also the emissions of the category 2B10b (Storage, handling and transport of chemical products) are included.

The emissions under 2B10a Other chemical industry are mostly taken from reports from the industry.

Industrial plants have to report their emissions of air pollutants from the moment they exceed a defined threshold (in tonne/year) via their yearly environmental reporting obligations. The industry also has the obligation to report the methods used to estimate these emissions.

In the Flemish region an important source for the emissions of the chemical industry is the yearly reporting obligation by the industrial companies via the integrated environmental reports. Nearly all emissions are reported this way. More than 90% of the Flemish NMVOC emission is collected this way for the chemical industry.

The other smaller part of the NMVOC emissions is estimated based on a survey performed by Ecolas authorized by the Environmental Department of the Flemish Government (Bogaert et al, 2004).

In the Walloon region, a part of the NH₃ emissions are coming from the ammonium nitrate production. In previous submissions, no NH₃ emissions were reported before 2000. In the 2019 submission, an average NH₃ emission factor has been estimated and is applied on the time-series 1990-2001.

4.2.3. Metal production (category 2C)

4.2.3.1 Iron and steel production (2C1)

This source is a key category of all pollutants except NMVOC, NH₃ and Se.

In Flanders, the process emissions from iron and steel production are based on monitoring results provided by the companies. There is one integrated steel plant, one plant that produces stainless steel and one that handles molybdenum to be used in the production of stainless steel. All process emissions from sinter production, blast furnaces, rolling mills, steel production and electric arc furnaces are included. The dust emissions represent filterable emissions.

In Flanders, the HCB emissions are calculated based on activity data and emission factors. The activity data are reported by the industrial companies via the integrated environmental reports. The emission factors are listed in Table 4-6.

Table 4-6 Emission factors of HCB for the sector 2C1 in the Flemish region

	Unit	Value	Reference
Ferro - coke	ng/tonne	596	Liu et al (2009)
Ferro - sinter	µg/tonne	32	EMEP/CORINAIR Guidebook (2005)

In Flanders, this activity is not significant for PCB-emissions.

In the Walloon region, the last integrated iron and steel plant (blast furnace-oxygen furnace) was closed in 2011. An electric arc furnace was closed in 2013 and now, four electric arc furnaces are operational.

Before 2011, iron was produced through the reduction of iron oxides (ore) with metallurgical coke (as the reducing agent) in a blast furnace to produce pig iron. Steel was made from pig iron and/or scrap steel using electric arc or basic oxygen.

All process emissions from sinter production (until 2011), blast furnaces (until 2011), rolling mills, steel production (until 2011) and electric arc furnaces are included. The emissions from electric arc furnaces include all the emissions (combustion and process).

The process emissions from iron and steel production are based on monitoring results provided by the companies.

The emissions from electric arc furnaces include all the emissions (combustion and process).

Following the 2017 NEC review, the TSP and the PM_{2.5} emission factors used for the BOF production in Wallonia in 2005 were revised. In Wallonia, the primary emissions of BOFs (conversion) were abated by a scrubber and not by an ESP (EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2016). These abated emissions represented, according to the study of Professor GERMAIN, about 1/5 of the emitted dust.

The secondary emissions of BOFs (charging, casting, fugitive) were not abated at all, whereas the EF of the EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2016 does include *a limited capturing of secondary dust emissions*. According to Professor GERMAIN, the secondary emissions (not abated) represented about 4/5 of the total of the emitted dust.

There was on the way an adjustment of the initial EF provided by Prof. GERMAIN for the primary emissions of TSP (200 g/t) by the high end value from the 2001 I&S BREF of 80 g/t, to be multiplied by 5 to take into account the not abated secondary emissions. The total EF for TSP used for BOF was 400 g/t.

In 2004, one plant performed analyses (plant 2) to estimate emissions in the context of the introduction of a new environmental permit. The emission factors were 55 g/t for the primary emissions and 153 g/t for the secondary emissions following the methodology in the LECES study (*Guide méthodologique pour l'évaluation des émissions dans l'air des installations de production et de transformation de l'acier*). The total EF for TSP used in the inventory for this plant was 200 g/t in 2005. This plant closed in 2008.

In the case of the plant 1, in 2005, the EF used was 400 g/t in the previous submission. But since 2006, in the context of EPRTR, plant 1 had performed analyses on the primary dust emissions. These emissions were multiplied by 5 to take into account the not abated secondary emissions. Following the review, the dust emissions in 2005 are now recalculated by using an average EF from 2006 to 2011, 144 g/t. This plant closed in 2011.

All of these emissions factors are in the same order of magnitude of the Emission Inventory Guidebook in December 2006 (Table 8.3 Emission factor for dust and heavy metals from basic oxygen furnace production as reported by several countries/authors (in kt/ton oxygen steel)):

Table 4-7 PM emission factors in basic oxygen furnace plant.

Technology	Abatement	TSP	PM10	PM2.5
Conventional installation of average age	Primary dedusting by ESP, wet scrubbing; limited capturing of secondary dust emission	0.35	0.3325	0.315
Modern plant (BAT)	High efficiency ESP or added fabric filter to control primary sources; extensive secondary dedusting using fabric filter	0.12	0.12	0.12
Older plant	Primary dedusting by scrubber with removal efficiency around 97%; limited capturing of secondary dust emission	0.6	0.57	0.54

The dust emission factors in the Emep guidebook 2013 are too low and don't reflect the real emission of old installations without abatement of secondary dust emission.

Concerning the ratio: PM_{2.5}/TSP, it is the ratio of the EMEP guidebook 2006 where the emission factor is in the same order of magnitude as the emission factor used in the Walloon inventory.

The dust emissions represent filterable emissions.

Following the 2018 NEC review, the HAP emission factor used in two blast furnace plants in Wallonia for the pig iron tapping was revised. The emission factor changed over the year with new studies but

no recalculation was performed. During this submission, the same emission factor is applied on the whole time series : 607 mg/t (0,176 (fraction 6 HAP Borneff suivant EPA) x FE 10 HAP Emep guidebook 2006 Table8.2).

Following the 2019 NEC review, the HAP emission factor were recalculated from 1990 to 2010. The PAH emissions factors were taken from the EMEP guidebook 2019 when no analyse was available.

The default emission factors used are presented in Table 4-8:

Table 4-8 PAHs emission factors in 2C1.

	Total 4 PAHs
Electric arc furnace steel plant	0.48 g/Mg steel
Sinter production	0.3 g/Mg steel
Blast furnace charging	2.5 g/Mg steel
Basic oxygen furnace	0.1 g/Mg steel

In 2009, the two last blast furnaces in the Walloon region were closed and it explains the drop of the HAP emissions between 2008 and 2009.

4.2.3.2 Ferroalloys production (2C2)

For NFR category 2C2 Ferroalloys Production the TERT noted during the NEC review that SO₂, NO_x and CO emissions are not available from the producer for the years 2008-2015. When a facility does not report emissions for a specific year, emissions are not estimated individually for that facility, but the emission gap is estimated in a collective way when activity data and emission factors are available. However the EMEP/EEA Guidebook does not provide emission factors for SO₂, NO_x and CO. When emission factors are available, Flanders will plan this improvement in the future. Therefore a feasibility study was conducted in 2020 and will be finalized early 2021. The aim of this study is to identify flaws and information gaps in the current method. Additionally, this study will set out a new approach for developing a more accurate and complete calculation of the collective emissions. This study is scheduled to start in 2021.

Belgium (Flanders) also explained that particulate emissions from ferroalloys production cannot be separated from other production processes and are therefore included under NFR 2C1 Iron and Steel Production. The notations keys recommended by the TERT for particulate emissions (i.e. IE) are included in the NFR-tables.

4.2.3.3 Aluminum production (2C3)

During the NEC review Belgium explained that NO_x and SO₂ emissions for 2009-2019 and 2004-2019 respectively are unavailable from the producers for NFR category 2C3 Aluminum Production. When a facility does not report emissions for a specific year, emissions are not estimated individually for that facility, but the emission gap is estimated in a collective way when emission factors and activity data are available. At the moment the necessary activity data are not available. Flanders will plan this improvement in the future. Therefore a feasibility study was conducted in 2020 and will be finalized early 2021. The aim of this study is to identify flaws and information gaps in the current method. Additionally, this study will set out a new approach for developing a more accurate and complete calculation of the collective emissions. This study is scheduled to start in 2021.

Belgium (Flanders) also explained that particulate emissions from aluminum production are included under NFR 2C7c Other Metal Production. The TERT notes that emissions from both primary and secondary aluminum production should be reported under NFR category 2C3. However, most

aluminum producing facilities also produce other metals (only one produces only aluminum) and it is not possible to split up the emissions between the several subsectors.

In Flanders the HCB-emissions are negligible because of the installation of high efficiency abatement. Therefore the emission factor in the 2016 EMEP/EEA Guidebook cannot be used. A second consultation of the sector provides the following information: processing of contaminated scrap with afterburner, additive injection, bag filter or processing of unpolluted scrap.

4.2.3.4 Lead production (2C5)

The PCB emissions in Flanders are calculated based on the Tier 2 method in the EMEP Guidebook 2016. The unabated emission factor for PCB is used combined with the abatement efficiencies.

4.2.3.5 Other metal production (2C7c)

This category is a key category of SO_x and all heavy metals except Se and Cr and includes emissions from the following activities:

- Surface treatment of metals (galvanizing, electroplating,..)
- Emissions from non-ferro activities (in Flanders).

The process emissions are based on monitoring results or calculations provided by the companies.

4.2.3.6 Storage, handling and transport of metal products (2C7d)

The emissions from handling of metal products in the Brussels Capital Region are based on monitoring provided by the company. The company involved ended its activities in September 2013.

The emissions in Flanders are calculated based on a collective approach for SO₂ and CO. Reported emissions of particulate matter, heavy metals or POP's are partly provided by the facilities or estimated by multiplying activity data with a default emission factor.

4.2.4. Solvent and product use (category 2D)

4.2.4.1 Domestic Solvent Use Including Fungicides (category 2D3a)

Domestic solvent use

This source is a key category of NMVOC emissions in terms of emission level and trend.

A study (2010) in the Brussels Capital Region has compiled all information available for the category 'Decorative coating application' and 'Domestic Solvent Use' ('NMVOC emissions through domestic solvent use and the use of paints in the Brussels Capital Region', Arcadis, 2010). Thanks to this study, the NMVOC emissions of paint application for construction and building and domestic use have been completely revised in 2010.

The activity data is the population. The population based emission factors for the different product groups (office products, leather and furniture care, cosmetics and personal care, cleaning products, car products, adhesives/DIY – consumer, insecticides & plant protection products) have been determined by the 2010 study of Arcadis for the Brussels Capital Region for 2008. The emission factors have been slightly adapted for Flanders and Wallonia. For the Flemish, Walloon and the

Brussels Capital Region, the global emission factors are respectively 1,324, 1,412 and 1,219 kg/person for 2008 (Table 4-9).

Table 4-9 Region specific emission factors based on the Arcadis study in 2010

Product groups	Emission factors (kg NMVOC/capita)		
	FLANDERS	BRUSSELS	WALLONIA
Office products	0.003	0.003	0.003
Leather and furniture care	0.026	0.030	0.027
Cosmetics and personal care	0.521	0.522	0.522
Cleaning products	0.304	0.336	0.289
Car products	0.423	0.273	0.523
Adhesives / DIY - consumer	0.016	0.018	0.016
Insecticides & plant protection products	0.031	0.036	0.032
Total	1.324	1.219	1.412

According to the study, VOC-contents in household products have not been severely regulated over the past years. There is no legislation that significantly influenced the VOC-contents in cosmetics, cleaning products or other important VOC-containing household products. Evolution is therefore largely depending on activity data and minor VOC-specific changes. Bearing in mind the recent update of the emission registration methodology (and historical recalculations) in the Netherlands, the evolution for the Netherlands has been transferred to Belgium (1990-2008). A similar evolution of activity data can be assumed as it's a neighbouring country and culture and climate closely relate to each other. For the next years (2009-2019), the emission factors can be assumed to remain constant.

During the 2017 and 2018 NECD reviews, the TERT recommended that Belgium investigates the possibilities for using AD, such as used products and/or used solvents, and to calculate emissions based on these AD. This will enable a compile Tier 2 estimates using methods in the EMEP/EEA Guidebook and to compare the country specific EFs with those in the EMEP/EEA Guidebook. In response to the TERT recommendation, Belgium explained that it has tried to collect other data but so far without success.

Since the 2018 NECD review, the inventory experts of the 3 regions have met the DETIC (Belgian-Luxembourg Association of producers and distributors of soaps, cosmetics, detergents, cleaning products, hygiene and toiletries, glues, and related products) which has already helped collecting the data for the Arcadis study in 2010. Since the meeting in October 2018, DETIC has tried to collect some quantitative data that could be used to improve the inventory.

DETIC has started the data gathering for the category of detergents and cleaning products with the European experts. Belgium is not the only Member State that needs this kind of data for its inventory. Most of the companies that produce detergents and cleaning products do not only market their products in Belgium but also in other European countries. So in order to get consolidated data at the European level and their evolution for the last 10 years it will take some time.

For the car products, DETIC must work directly with the companies because these products are not marketed by the same big actors that market the detergents and cleaning products.

For the cosmetics, DETIC will focus on the deodorants and hair styling products which are the most emissive products. For these 2 categories, the last 10 years have seen significant changes both in the

composition and the way of using them. DETIC must contact their members specialized in this kind of products.

DETIC is also trying to get more recent statistics on glues: consumption, solvent content, proportion of solvent based products.

In December 2019, DETIC has provided some data on detergents, cleaning products, cosmetics and adhesives and sealants for the years 2017 and 2018 but these data could not be used for the 2020 submission. In March 2020, DETIC has provided some clarifications on the figures provided in December 2019 but the new data have not yet been taken into account to actualize the domestic solvent use inventory for the 2021 submission. For some products, quantitative data on solvent content have been received but there is no data on product consumption. For other products, there are data on the product consumption but no data on solvent content. And for some products (as cosmetics), the consumption of sprays is known but not the product content in each spray. More exchanges with DETIC will be necessary to be able to actualize the inventory.

Fluorescent tubes

As a result of the 2018 NECD review, it was recommended that Belgium includes mercury emissions from fluorescent tubes. This category was included for the first time in the 2019 submission. The emission factor used for calculating Hg emissions was the one from the EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2016, Table 3-6: Tier 2 Hg emission factors for source category 2.D.3.a Domestic solvent use including fungicides. However in the 2019 version of the Guidebook it is indicated that due to the uncertainty around the emissions of Hg from the use of fluorescent tubes, this source is currently not considered in the Guidebook. As Belgian experts were not able to find available information to what extent this source could be estimated, this source has been removed from the Belgian inventory since the 2020 submission.

4.2.4.2 Road paving with asphalt (2D3b)

An important source for the emissions in Flanders is the yearly reporting obligation by the industrial companies via the integrated environmental reports. About 60% of the Flemish NMVOC emissions is collected in this way for these activities.

The other part of the emissions in Flanders are calculated based on:

- Production figures known per company
- Tier 1 emission factors of the EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019, table 3-1

The emissions in Wallonia are calculated based on the emission factors from table 3-1 Tier 1 emission factors of the 2013 EMEP guidebook with an abatement efficiency of 99 % for dust. This abatement efficiency is coherent with the dust limit value in the environmental permits of the plants concerned.

In Wallonia, an average PAHs emission factor was calculated by using some plant analyses: 11,22 mg/t.

4.2.4.3 Asphalt roofing (2D3c)

This category covers emissions from the asphalt roofing industry.

In the Walloon region, there is only one plant producing asphalt roofing and the VOC emissions have been reported since the 2017 submission. The estimated releases (20 t NMVOC/y) come from an application for an environmental permit of the company in 2013. The company produces bituminous waterproofing membranes (8,000,000 m²/year) using 18000 t bitumen as raw materials. Discharges of the process are sent to scrubbers and then activated carbon filters. There is no dust emitted by the process (scrubbers). As this plant is not an IPPC company, they don't have to report their emissions each year. A constant emission is assumed for all years.

4.2.4.4 Coating Applications (category 2D3d)

This source is a key category of NMVOC emissions in terms of emission level and trend.

It includes emissions from construction, building and domestic use, car repairing, wood, manufacture of automobiles, other industrial and non-industrial application.

Construction, building and domestic use

A study (2010) in the Brussels Capital Region has compiled all information available for the category 'Decorative coating application' and 'Domestic Solvent Use'. Thanks to this study, the NMVOC emissions of paint application for construction and building and domestic use have been completely revised in 2010 and this for the 3 regions in Belgium.

Information is obtained from IVP (Industry of paints, varnishes and inks) on the sales of decorative paint in Belgium, for both water based and solvent based paints. It is assumed that the IVP data represent 85% of the Belgian market. These activity data are confidential.

The key to allocate the Belgian data to each region is calculated using the number of residential and non-residential buildings and the volume of these buildings for construction and building and using the number of households and the expenses for decorative paint per household for the domestic use of paint.

The solvent content of water based and solvent based paints is obtained from CEPE (the European Council of the Paint, Printing Inks and Artists' Colours Industry). The allocation key between Construction and Building and Domestic Use is obtained from RAINS (Regional Air Pollution Information and Simulation model, developed by IIASA).

Car Repairing

Since the year 2003, information is obtained from DuPont Refinish Belgium on volumes of paints and thinners sold to the car refinishing industry in Belgium (CRB data). It is assumed that the CRB data represent 85% of the Belgian market. The total volume sold to the car refinishing industry in Belgium is confidential. Since the year 2017 DuPont Refinish Belgium no longer wants to provide us with the activity data for reasons of confidentiality. Finally we received the data from IVP (Industry of paints, varnishes and inks),

The key to allocate the Belgian data to each region is calculated on the basis of the number of car refinishing facilities in 2003: 60% for Flanders, 31% for Wallonia, 9% for the Brussels Capital Region.

The solvent content of the different products are available from DuPont Refinish Belgium for the years 2003 and 2007. The solvent content between 2003 and 2007 is assumed to be equivalent to 2003 and the solvent content after 2007 is assumed to be equivalent to 2007.

For the Brussels Capital Region, an emission factor per company has been established. The AD is the number of companies in the region⁵.

⁵SPF Economie (NACE 45.204: Carrosserie)

Wood

In the Flemish region an important source for estimating these emissions is the yearly reporting obligation by the industrial companies via the integrated environmental reports. Together with a correction factor the total emission is calculated (De Roo et al., 2009).

In Wallonia, the activity data is calculated on the basis of the paint sales for the wood and wooden products industry in Belgium in 1996 (IVP data). It is assumed that the paint sales for this sector have followed the same evolution as the economic activity since 1996 and that IVP represents 85% of the Belgian market. The number of workers in the wood industry is then used as allocation key to calculate the Walloon sales.

The proportion of water based and solvent based paints as well as the solvent content of these paints come from IVP (2001 & 1996): 30% of water based paints, 5% of solvent in water based paint and 40% of solvent in solvent based paint. As the efficiency of the abatement techniques is not known, it is assumed that no abatement technique exists.

Manufacture of automobiles

In the Flemish and in the Brussels Capital regions an important source for estimating these emissions is the yearly reporting obligation by the industrial companies via the integrated environmental reports.

In Wallonia, there is no activity for this sector.

Other Industrial Application

In the Flemish region an important source for estimating the emissions from other metal coating is the yearly reporting obligation by the industrial companies via the integrated environmental reports. Together with a correction factor the total emission is calculated (De Roo et al., 2009).

In Wallonia, part of the emissions of other industrial coating is the yearly reporting obligation by the industrial companies via the integrated environmental reports. The remainder of the emissions is estimated. The activity data comes from IVP (Industry of paints, varnishes and inks). An estimation for the sales of paint for industrial applications in Belgium is assumed. According to IVP, the sales of paint have decreased by 20% between 2009 and 2013, were stable between 2013 and 2014, have decreased by 6% between 2014 and 2015 and increased by 3% between 2015 and 2016. Due to a lack of data, an increase of 3% is assumed between 2016 and 2017. The number of workers in the metal fabrication industry is then used as allocation key to calculate the Walloon sales.

The solvent content in the paints comes from IVP. An average of 40% of solvent has been assumed.

Until 2010, the emission factor for the emissions not reported annually is 1 kg NMVOC/kg solvent used. Since 2010, this emission factor is calculated on the basis of the solvent mass balances reported annually by the industrial companies, assuming no abatement technique exists for the emissions not reported annually.

In the Brussels Capital Region, the source for estimating these emissions is the yearly reporting obligation by the industrial companies via the integrated environmental reports.

Other Non-Industrial Application

The emissions of road marking are included here. The activity data (paint consumption data) was obtained from UBATc (Belgium's authority offering technical approval of construction materials,

products, systems and installers) in 2010: 6000 t of paint (200 t of water based – 5800 t of solvent based). These figures have been actualized in 2014: 5000 t of paint (250 t of water based – 4750 t of solvent based) and they are stable in 2015-2019.

It is assumed that the water-based paints do not contain solvent. The solvent content of the solvent based paints in 2010 comes from Ökopol (the Institute for Environmental Strategies): 25%. In 2014, this figure has been actualized on the basis of the COPRO document PTV 883 (Technical prescriptions for road marking paints): 15%.

The NMVOC emissions of road marking for Belgium are 1450 t in 2010 (870 t for Flanders and 580 t for Wallonia). For 2014-2019, the NMVOC emissions of road marking for Belgium are 713 t (428 t for Flanders and 285 t for Wallonia).

4.2.4.5 Degreasing (category 2D3e)

The sales figures of methylene chloride, trichloroethylene and perchloroethylene in UEBL (Economic Union of Belgium and Luxembourg) were obtained each year from ECSA (European Chlorinated Solvent Association). The allocation key is assumed to be 97% for Belgium. The split of applications (pharmaceutical industry, paint stripping, adhesives, metal degreasing, dry cleaning...) was also given by ECSA for Benelux (Belgium, Netherland, Luxembourg) for the 3 chlorinated solvents. Unfortunately no sales figures have been published for the recent years due to the new rules about competition. CEFIC has stopped to collect any figures in 2015. We contacted each member of ECSA in order to collect the data ourselves. Unfortunately, we received a negative answer. So, we have assumed that the sales figures are equal to 2013.

The following allocation key is used in Flanders:

- monetary value of sales figures for metal degreasing (De Roo et al, 2009);

The following allocation key is used in Wallonia:

- Workers in the metal fabrication industry for metal degreasing (adjusted annually);

In the Flemish region the methodology for calculating the NMVOC emission of metal degreasing was optimized in a study conducted by the University of Ghent commissioned by VMM [De Roo et al., 2009]. The consumption of chlorinated solvent for metal degreasing is calculated on the basis of data received from ECSA. The consumption of non-chlorinated solvent for metal degreasing is calculated by making assumptions on the share of cleaning products (2011: non-chlorinated solvents 55%; water-based products 30-35%; chlorinated products 10-15%). The consumption figures of solvent are confidential.

The NMVOC emission factor for the activity without the application of an abatement technology is 0,72 t/t. For the different abatement technologies (closed cold cleaner, closed activated carbon filter, closed bag system) the degree of implementation, the technical efficiency and the applicability are estimated. This is done for the use of chlorinated and non-chlorinated solvents (De Roo et al., 2009).

The NMVOC emission for metal degreasing is calculated using the following formula (D'Haene et al., 2002):

$$E_{i,j} = \sum_{t=1}^n \left(A_{i,j} * EF_{i,j} * \gamma_{i,j,t} * \left(1 - \eta_{i,j,t} * \alpha_{i,j,t} \right) \right)$$

with $E_{i,j}$ NMVOC emission for activity i and year j

$A_{i,j}$	total activity figure for activity i (t solvent/year)
t	abatement technology
$EF_{i,j}$	NMVOE emission factor of activity i without application of an abatement technology
$\gamma_{i,j,t}$	degree of implementation of the abatement technology for the activity (-)
$\eta_{i,j,t}$	technical efficiency of the abatement technology t (-)
$\alpha_{i,j,t}$	applicability of the technology t = the part of the emission on which the technology can be applied

In Wallonia, part of the emissions of metal degreasing is the yearly reporting obligation by the industrial companies via the integrated environmental reports. The rest of the emissions is estimated. Until 2013, the consumption of chlorinated solvent for metal degreasing is calculated on the basis of data received from ECSA. Since 2014, the consumption of chlorinated solvent has been derived from the global sales of chlorinated solvents given by ESIG for the years 2013 and 2015. The consumption of non-chlorinated solvent for metal degreasing is calculated by making assumptions on the type of existing machines (closed machines using chlorinated solvent, opened machines using chlorinated solvent and opened machines using non-chlorinated solvent) and on the solvent recovery of the various types of machines. The ratio between non-chlorinated solvent and chlorinated solvent is then equal 2,76. The consumption figures of solvent are confidential. Until 2010, for emissions not reported annually, it was assumed that 90% of the solvent was lost to air and 10% to other media (water, soil). Since 2010, this emission factor for the emissions not reported annually is calculated on the basis of the solvent mass balances reported annually by the industrial companies, assuming no abatement technique exists for the emissions not reported annually.

In the Brussels Capital Region, the source for estimating these emissions is the yearly reporting obligation by the industrial companies via the integrated environmental reports. The reports are available from 2003, the years before are considered constant and equal to the first available year.

4.2.4.6 Dry Cleaning (category 2D3f)

The sales figures of methylene chloride, trichloroethylene and perchloroethylene in UEBL (Economic Union of Belgium and Luxembourg) are obtained each year from ECSA (European Chlorinated Solvent Association). The allocation key is assumed to be 97% for Belgium. The split of applications (pharmaceutical industry, paint stripping, adhesives, metal degreasing, dry cleaning...) is also given by ECSA for Benelux (Belgium, Netherland, Luxembourg) for the 3 chlorinated solvents. Unfortunately no sales figures have been published for the recent years due to the new rules about competition. CEFIC has stopped to collect any figures in 2015. We contacted each member of ECSA in order to collect the data ourselves. Unfortunately, we received a negative answer. So, since 2014, we assume that the sales figures are equal to 2013.

The following allocation key is used in Flanders:

- numbers of dry cleaning companies for dry cleaning (Federation of Belgian textile care; adjusted annually)

The following allocation key is used in Wallonia:

- Population for dry cleaning (adjusted annually);

In the Flemish region the consumption of chlorinated solvent (PER or perchloroethylene) for dry cleaning is calculated on the basis of data received from ECSA. The consumption of hydrocarbon for dry cleaning is calculated by assuming that hydrocarbons are used in 12% of the dry cleaning machines and that 50% less hydrocarbon is used per kilogram of textiles. The amounts of PER-containing waste and hydrocarbon-containing waste collected from dry cleaning activities in Flanders and the share of PER and hydrocarbon in the waste are obtained from SITA Recyper (Belgian waste management, subsidiary of Suez Environnement). These amounts of products are recycled and not emitted into the air.

The total emission of NMVOC is obtained by deducting the quantities of PER and hydrocarbon in the waste from the consumption of PER and hydrocarbon.

In Wallonia, until 2013, the consumption of chlorinated solvent (perchloroethylene) for dry cleaning is calculated on the basis of data received from ECSA. Since 2014, the consumption of chlorinated solvent has been derived from the global sales of chlorinated solvents given by ESIG for the years 2013 and 2015. The consumption of non-chlorinated solvent for dry cleaning is calculated by assuming that the chlorinated solvents represent 90% of the total consumption. The consumption figures of solvent are confidential. It is assumed that 90% of the solvent is lost to air and 10% to other media (water, soil).

In the Brussels Capital region, dry cleaning emissions are calculated on the basis of the emission factor of 5.31 g NMVOC/capita determined in 2002, combined with the evolution of the total population.

Other Industrial Cleaning (category 2D3e)

In Wallonia, until 2013, the consumption of chlorinated solvent for other industrial cleaning is calculated on the basis of data received from ECSA. Since 2014, the consumption of chlorinated solvent has been derived from the global sales of chlorinated solvents given by ESIG for the years 2013 and 2015. The consumption of non-chlorinated solvent is not determined for this sector. The consumption figures of solvent are confidential.

The following allocation key is used in Wallonia:

- Workers in industry for the other applications (adjusted annually).

It is assumed that 90% of the solvent is lost to air and 10% to other media (water, soil).

4.2.4.7 Chemical Products, Manufacture and Processing (NFR 2D3g)

The category 2D3g is a key category of NMVOC emissions.

Polyester Processing

In the Flemish region an important source for the emissions of polyurethane processing is the yearly reporting obligation by the industrial companies via the integrated environmental reports.

In Wallonia, the activity data used to come from Reinforplast (Association of Belgian Manufacturers of Reinforced Plastics/Composites). No statistics of production are available. In 1996, Reinforplast estimated the Belgian production based on information coming from the fiberglass suppliers). A small half of the producers were located in Wallonia but most of the big producers were located in Flanders. In terms of production, this represented 75% for Flanders and 25% for Wallonia.

In 2001 contact was made with Reinforplast, an estimation was made on the Walloon production based on an assumption of the Belgian production and assuming 65% in Flanders and 35% in Wallonia.

In 2010 contact was made with Federplast, the Association of Belgian Manufacturers of Articles in Plastics and Elastomers within Agoria (Belgian Federation for the Technology Industry) and Essenscia (Belgian Federation for Chemistry and Life Sciences Industries). No production figures are available even at European level. There are approximately 400 composites manufacturers in Belgium; half of them are located in Wallonia but all of relatively small size. At European level, the sector is growing but in Belgium it decreases. In the past, 75% of the production was attributed to Flanders but, in 2010, this proportion has decreased to 60% because many big producers have disappeared in Flanders.

In 1996, according to the fiberglass suppliers, the proportion of the different application techniques was: 42% for contact, 12% for filament winding, 35% for projection and 11% for other techniques. The styrene content in the resin depends on the process and can vary between 30 and 50%. A styrene content of 40% was assumed. For each application technique, the following styrene emissions (in % of the styrene used) were assumed: 3.2% for contact (1% in case of LSE resin), 4% for filament winding (2% for LSE resin), 8,3% for projection (3% in case of LSE resin) and 1,3% for other techniques (0,6% for LSE resin). In 1996, the proportion of low styrene emission resin was approximately 20% but this proportion has increased since then and is estimated to 40% in 2010. It is assumed that no abatement techniques are applied.

Emissions from the cleaning agents must be added to the styrene emissions. It is assumed that those emissions represent 40% of the total emissions for the composite production.

Polyvinyl Chloride Processing (PVC)

For the Flemish region, the NMVOC-emissions are included in other categories.

In Wallonia, the activity data for this sector is the consumption of plastic for the manufacture of electric cables. In 1996, this consumption was coming from the CRIF (Centre de Recherche scientifiques et techniques de l'Industrie des Fabrications métalliques – became SIRRIS in 2007). Only part of the plastic consumption must be attributed to flexible PVC but there is a lack of information so it is considered that 100% of the plastic used is PVC.

In 2012 contact was made with SIRRIS (Collective Centre of the Belgian Technology Industry) to actualize the activity data. Unfortunately, no current global activity data is available. The plastic consumption in 2010 is assumed to be identical to 1996. This assumption is conservative because the plastic activities have decreased since 1996.

The proportion of plasticizers (phthalates as DOP and DEHP) in the resin can vary from 20% to 60% depending on the applications. A proportion of 40% of plasticizers is assumed. The emissions of plasticizers are assumed to be 2,5% of their consumption.

Polyurethane Processing

In the Flemish region an important source for the emissions of polyurethane processing is the yearly reporting obligation by the industrial companies via the integrated environmental reports.

In Wallonia, the activity data for this sector is the production of polyurethane foam. In 1996, the PUR production in Wallonia was estimated on the basis of the following information/assumptions:

- Belgian production of cellular products (INS 1993);
- No Belgian production figures for PUR exists, an assumption was made;

- Other plastics can be made cellular (PP, PE), an assumption for the Belgian production was made
- 15% of PUR is produced in Wallonia (based on the number of producers in 1996).

In 2012 contact was made with SIRRIS (Collective Centre of the Belgian Technology Industry) to actualize the activity data. Unfortunately, no current global activity data is available. The PUR production in 2010 is assumed to be identical to 1996. This assumption is conservative because the plastic activities have decreased since 1996.

The emission factor is 15 kg VOC/t PUR foam (Cahier sectoriel 'Technologies et Environnement', volume « Les thermoplastiques », Ministère de la Région wallonne, DGTRE, 1996).

Polystyrene foam processing

In the Flemish region an important source for the emissions of polystyrene foam processing is the yearly reporting obligation by the industrial companies via the integrated environmental reports.

In Wallonia, the activity data for this sector is the production of expanded polystyrene. The emission factor is 60 g NMVOC/kg polystyrene foam processed (Guidebook EMEP 2016). In 2016, the all-time series has been actualized on the basis of new activity data provided by STYFABEL (Belgian association for expanded polystyrene processing). Since 2005, there is only one plant performing this activity in Wallonia. The emission factor has been validated by the plant on the basis of the pentane content in the expandable polystyrene.

Rubber processing

In the Flemish region an important source for the emissions of the rubber processing is the yearly reporting obligation by the industrial companies via the integrated environmental reports. More than 80% of the Flemish NMVOC emissions is collected this way for the rubber processing activities.

The other smaller part of the emissions is calculated based on:

- the number of tires produced in Belgium (the Federal Public Service for Economy, General Directorate for Statistics and Information on Economy)
- emission factor 100 g/tyre (D'Haene et al., 2002)
- the key to allocate the Belgian data to the Flemish region is calculated on the basis of the number of rubber processing companies (60% in 2015).

In Wallonia, from 1990 to 2001, there was only one tyre manufacturer. The NMVOC emissions of this manufacturer have decreased in 1996 due to a modification in the process. In 2001, the company has closed. Since 2002, there is no tyre manufacturer in Wallonia, only one company performs remoulding of tyres. The emissions are calculated on the basis of a solvent management plan and provided each year by the plant.

Pharmaceutical Products Manufacturing

In the Flemish region the emissions of the pharmaceutical products manufacturing include the emissions of the synthesis and the formulation. For the synthesis an important source for the emissions of the pharmaceutical products manufacturers is the yearly reporting obligation by the industrial companies via the integrated environmental reports.

The other smaller part of the emissions caused by the formulation is based on a survey performed by Ecolas authorized by the Environmental Department of the Flemish Government (Bogaert et al, 2004).

In Wallonia, the emissions are directly obtained from the pharmaceutical products manufacturers. The NMVOC emissions for Wallonia include the emissions of the cleaning agents.

Coating Manufacture: Paint

In the Flemish region an important source for the emissions of the coating manufacturing is the yearly reporting obligation by the industrial companies via the integrated environmental reports. Since 2007 even 100% of the Flemish NMVOC emissions is collected this way for the coating manufacturing.

For the period 1990-2006, the other smaller part of the emissions is estimated based on the total solvent content in produced coatings in Flanders minus the solvent content of the Flemish companies with a yearly environmental report. An estimation is necessary for those coating manufacturers who have no obligation to report their emissions.

The activity data is the total Flemish paint production. These figures are confidential.

The estimation is based on production figures of decorative and industrial coatings (source IVP, Industry of paints, varnishes and inks). The part of the production allocated to Flanders is 79,4%.

The average solvent content in the paint is calculated on the basis of the solvent content in the coatings: 10% in water based decorative and industrial coatings; 40% in solvent based decorative coatings; 50% in solvent based industrial coatings (source IVP).

An emission factor of 4,4% of the solvent consumption is assumed (IVP).

In Wallonia, the activity data is the Walloon paint production. These figures are confidential. This data is calculated on the basis of the following data:

- Belgian sales of decorative paint (adjusted each year on the basis of IVP data) ;
- Assumption on the proportion of the decorative paint exportations (contact with IVP, 2009): 90% sold in Belgium – 10% exported ;
- Belgian sales for the car repairing sector (adjusted each year on the basis of IVP data);
- Assumption on the proportion of car refinish paint exportations (contact with IVP, 2009): 50% sold – 50% exported;
- Assumption on the Belgian sales of paint for other industrial applications (contact with IVP, 2009,2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016);
- Assumption on the Belgian production of paint for other industrial applications (contact with IVP, 2009);
- Assumption on the part of the production that must be allocated to Wallonia: 20%.

The average solvent content in the paint is calculated on the basis of the solvent content in the decorative paints (adjusted each year - 9% in 2010), car refinish paints (adjusted each year - 35% in 2010) and industrial paints (40% - estimation of IVP in 2013). The average solvent content in the paint is 30% in 2010. An emission factor of 4,4% of the solvent consumption is assumed (IVP).

Inks Manufacturing

In the Flemish region an important source for the emissions of the inks manufacturing is the yearly reporting obligation by the industrial companies via the integrated environmental reports.

In Wallonia, before 2002, IVP data were used to estimate the NMVOC emissions. Since 2002, the data are obtained directly from the inks producers. Most of the producers are located in Flanders. There are few producers in Wallonia. The producers calculate their emissions on the basis of a solvent management plan. The activity data is the solvent consumption. The implied emission factor depends on the type of ink produced and the use of an abatement technique. (It can vary from 1,5 kg NMVOC/T solvent used to 50 kg NMVOC/T solvent used).

Glues Manufacturing

For the Flemish region the methodology has been optimized in a study performed by the University of Ghent authorized by the VMM (De Roo et al., 2009). The activity data for Flanders are confidential and obtained from the Federal Public Service for Economy (General Directorate for Statistics and Information on Economy). The share of solvent based glues is 7% of the total production figure of glues. The solvent content of the glues is 60%. The emission factor is 1,25%.

The emission of one company is not included in the activity figure and is extracted from the integrated environmental report. The production of urea formaldehyde (UF) based glues is also not included in the activity figure. In Flanders two companies produce UF glues. An emission figure for each company is taken into account, based on the integrated environmental report or a survey performed by the VITO (Lodewijks et al., 2003).

In Wallonia, this activity is not significant. The NMVOC emissions of the few producers are reported under category 2B10a. Since 2008, emissions of only one producer are reported under 2D3g.

Adhesive and Magnetic Tapes, Film and Photographs Manufacturing

In Wallonia, the NMVOC emissions are obtained directly from the only adhesives producer on the basis of a solvent management plan.

Leather tanning

For the Flemish region this activity is not significant. The NMVOC emissions are not estimated.

In Wallonia, the NMVOC emissions are obtained directly from the 2 tanneries. There is no abatement technique. The emissions are equal to the solvent consumptions.

Other Chemical Product Manufacturing or Processing

For the Flemish region no other NMVOC emissions are allocated here.

In Wallonia, most of the NMVOC emissions of other chemical product manufacturing or processing are reported under category 2.B.10.a. The emissions of only one producer are allocated here. The NMVOC emissions are calculated on the basis of a solvent management plan.

Asphalt Blowing

For the Flemish region there are asphalt blowing activities. In the second half of 2018, after the NEC review of 2018) a lot of efforts were made together with the industry to calculate the B(a)P-emissions. But no estimation of B(a)P-emission has been made because measurements indicates that the detection limits for B(a)P were not exceeded. There are two Flemish companies with asphalt blowing activities. Since 2017 one company has no longer asphalt blowing activities. From 1990 to 2016 there was an afterburner. The B(a)P-concentrations were lower than the detection limit from 1990 until 2016. The other company has semi blowing activities. Measurements of the B(a)P-concentrations of the

semi blowing activity indicates that the detection limit was also not exceeded. Therefore we do not report B(a)P-emissions for Flanders for this category.

There are no asphalt blowing activities in the other two regions.

4.2.4.8 Printing (category 2D3h)

This source is a key category of NMVOC emissions. In the Flemish region an important source for the emissions of the printing industry is the yearly reporting obligation by the industrial companies via the integrated environmental reports. More than 70% of the Flemish NMVOC emissions is collected this way for the printing industry.

The other smaller part of the emissions is estimated. An estimation is necessary for those sheet-fed offset companies who have no obligation to report their emissions. The estimation is based on a survey carried out by FETRA (the Belgian federation of paper- and board manufacturing industries) and Febelgra (the Belgian professional representative federation of the graphic industry).

In Wallonia, part of the emissions of the printing industry is the yearly reporting obligation by the industrial companies via the integrated environmental reports. The rest of the emissions is estimated. The activity data is the Walloon ink consumption. The figures of inks sales in Belgium and Luxembourg are obtained from IVP. It is assumed that 97% of the sales can be attributed to Belgium. The part to be attributed to Wallonia is then calculated on the basis of the number of workers in the printing industry.

The proportion of each printing techniques used to come from IVP but since 2007 these data could not be actualized. The average solvent content of the ink for each printing technique were obtained by IVP in 2000 and have been partially actualized in 2009 on the basis of the Guidance on VOC Substitution and Reduction for Activities Covered by the VOC Solvents Emissions Directive (March 2009, Final Report, European Commission – DG Environment). On the basis of these data, the Walloon solvent consumption can be calculated. The abatement efficiency for each printing technique also comes from the Guidance on VOC (see reference above). The emission factors with and without abatement are obtained from an EGTEI document (100% of solvent emitted without abatement – 5% with abatement). On the basis of these data, the Walloon emissions of the solvents in inks can be calculated.

In the Brussels Capital Region, for big printing establishments, the emissions are estimated on the basis of NMVOC balances (yearly obligation). For small businesses, the emissions are estimated with an average emission factor and the number of companies.

4.2.4.9 Application of Glues and Adhesives (category 2D3i)

This source is a key category of NMVOC emissions (emission level).

In the Flemish region (2D3i) the following activities are included:

- bonding (gluing) of wood: the emissions of the chipboard companies are extracted from the integrated environmental reports.
- bonding (gluing) of synthetic material: an important source for estimating the emissions is the yearly reporting obligation by the industrial companies via the integrated environmental reports. Together with a correction factor the total emission is calculated (De Roo et al., 2009).

In Wallonia, the activity data are the glues and adhesives sales. This data is obtained from a study of DETIC (Belgian-Luxembourg Association of producers and distributors of soaps, cosmetics, detergents, cleaning products, hygiene and toiletries, glues, and related products) in 2002. As most of

the sales are attributed to the construction sector, the part to be attributed to Wallonia is calculated on the basis of the population figures. According to DETIC, their members represent 70% of the Belgian market for glues and adhesives. On the basis of these data, the Walloon consumption of solvent based glues and adhesives is estimated (excluding domestic use) in 2002. Unfortunately, this data is not available annually so the same figure is used since 2002.

In addition to providing the sales of solvent based glues and adhesives for different applications, the DETIC study also provided the average solvent content of the glues and adhesives for each application. According to DETIC, the solvents in the solvent based glues and adhesives represent 90% of the total solvents (in both solvent and water based glues and adhesives). On the basis of these data, the Walloon consumption of solvent in glues and adhesives has been estimated for 2002 (excluding domestic use). As the data cannot be adjusted annually, the same figure is used since 2002.

It is assumed that the emissions equal the consumptions (emission factor of 1 kg/kg).

Preservation of Wood (category 2D3i)

In the Flemish region the emissions are caused by the use of creosote and solvent based products. Creosote B is gradually replaced by creosote C and solvent based products are gradually replaced by water-based products. The emissions caused by the use of creosote are collected by a yearly survey. In 2018 there is only one user of creosote in Flanders with negligible emissions. The emissions caused by the use of solvent based products are extracted from the Flemish BAT (Best Available Technology) study Wood manufacturing industry (Polders et al., 2011).

In Wallonia, to estimate the emissions from 1990 to 1999, assumptions have been made on the consumptions of wood impregnation products (ECONOTEC, 2000). A VOC content of 27% has been assumed. This corresponds to the VOC content of creosote B at 40°C. It was assumed that the emissions equal the consumptions (emission factor of 1 kg/kg). Since 2000, as there is a lack of global information on the volume of impregnated wood and the products consumption, contact has been established with the main producers to estimate their emissions on the basis of the product consumption, the VOC content of the different products (depending on the condition of use), the process and the abatement techniques used. Creosote B is gradually replaced by creosote C and solvent based products are gradually replaced by water-based products, so the global NMVOC emissions tend to decrease over time.

Fat, edible and no-edible oil extraction (category 2D3i)

In the Flemish region an important source for the emissions of oil extraction is the yearly reporting obligation by the industrial companies via the integrated environmental reports.

In Wallonia, this activity is not significant. The emissions of one producer are reported under category 2D3g.

4.2.5. Other product use (2G)

The category 2G is a key category of PM_{2.5}, Pb, Cd, Cr, Ni, Cu and Zn emissions.

Emissions of the main pollutants originate from facilities of several sectors (production of (suit)cases, production of mica paper, production of plastic packaging products) and are reported by the facilities via the integrated environmental reports.

Emissions of heavy metals from the use of lubricant in the road transport sector as calculated by COPERT5 are also included in this sector. In 2020 submission, these were wrongly allocated in the 2D3i sector.

Use of tobacco

The three regions estimate these emissions by multiplying the regional tobacco consumption with the emission factors coming from the EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019 (Table 3-15). The regional tobacco consumption is calculated from the Belgian tobacco consumption, taking into account the number of households and the average spending; see Table 4-10.

Following the guidebook, it's unclear if the emissions represent filterable or total emissions.

Table 4-10 Activity data for tobacco smoking

Type of product	Region	Activity data for 2019	Reference
cigarettes	Belgium	9812782085 cigarettes	statbel
cigars and cigarillos	Belgium	251046368 cigars and cigarillos	Statbel
tobacco	Belgium	5435433378 grams	Statbel

Use of fireworks

For its 2019 submission, Belgium reported for the first time emissions from fireworks. As Belgian experts could not find activity data despite several requests and research in different institutions, emissions were estimated using the ratio of the Netherlands' emissions per inhabitant as emission factor for the following pollutants: TSP, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂, CO, Cu and Zn.

After the recommendation of the NECD review in 2019, since the 2020 submission, Belgium estimates the emissions by using activity data from fireworks based on Eurostat statistics for fireworks use and emission factors Tier 2 from the 2019 EMEP/EEA Guidebook (Table 3-14). Following the 2019 NEC Review, the TERT recommends Belgium to improve the activity data time series by using a moving average for all years. This new methodology allows the estimation of additional emissions of NO_x, As, Cd, Cr, Hg, Ni and Pb.

4.2.6. Pulp and paper (2H1)

This category includes process emissions from the following activities:

- Paper pulp plant (kraft process) (NMVOC emissions in Wallonia, no relevant NMVOC emissions in Flanders)
- Graphic sector
- Publishers/press

The process emissions are based on monitoring results provided by the companies.

4.2.7. Food and drink (2H2)

This source is a key category of NMVOC emissions in terms of emission level.

This category includes process emissions from the following activities:

- Bread production
- Production of beer and other drinks (including milk)
- Abattoirs
- Oil production for consumption
- Production of starch
- Industrial fish smoking (PM)
- Meat cooking and barbecue (PM)
- Production of all other food

In Flanders, the process emissions from food and drink production of NO_x, SO₂ and CO are based on monitoring results provided by the companies. Dust and NMVOC emissions are calculated based on activity data and emissions factors, given in Table 4-11.

In Wallonia and in the Brussels Capital Region, the emissions are calculated with the activity data and the emission factors given in Table 4-11.

Table 4-11 AD and EFs used in 2H2

Type of products	region	Activity data	Emission factor	Reference
Bread	Flanders, Wallonia and Brussels	Belgian production	4500 g NMVOC/t	AD : Prodcom EF : EMEP guidebook 2019
Biscuits	Flanders	77% x Belgian production	1000 g NMVOC/t	AD : Prodcom EF : EMEP guidebook 2019
Biscuits	Wallonia and Brussels	23% x Belgian production	1000 g NMVOC/t	AD : Prodcom EF : EMEP guidebook 2019
Beer	Flanders	74% x Belgium production	0,035 kg NMVOC/hl beer	AD : Beerparadise EF : Emep guidebook 2019
Beer	Wallonia	26 % x Belgium production	0,035 kg NMVOC/hl beer	AD : Beerparadise EF : Emep guidebook 2016
Fish smoking	Flanders	Prodcom	0.080 kg TSP/ton	Study Schrooten & Van

		statistics		Rompaey (2002)
Meat cooking	Flanders	51.07kg/hab.year	1.30 kg TSP/ton	Study Schrooten & Van Rompaey (2002)
Barbecue (meat cooking)	Flanders	130 g/hab.year	40 kg TSP/ton	Study Schrooten & Van Rompaey (2002)
Barbecue (charcoal emissions)	Flanders	165 g/hab.year	2.40 kg TSP/ton	Study Schrooten & Van Rompaey (2002)

4.2.8. Consumption of POPs and heavy metals (category 2K)

This source is a key category of PCB emissions in terms of emission level.

The use of PCB transformers and capacitors

Directive 96/59/EC on the disposal of PCBs and PCTs aims at disposing completely of PCBs and equipment containing PCBs as soon as possible. This Directive sets the requirements for an environmentally sound disposal of PCBs. Member States have to make an inventory of big equipment containing PCBs, have to adopt a plan for disposal of inventoried equipment, and outlines for collection and disposal of non-inventoried equipment (small electrical equipment very often present in household appliances manufactured before the ban on marketing of PCBs). The PCB Directive further mandates that Member States had to dispose of big equipment (equipment with PCB volumes of more than 5 litres) by the end of 2010 at the latest.

In 2000 the OVAM (Public Waste Agency of Flanders) started a PCB disposal plan for Flanders with a stepwise destruction (based on the year of manufacture) of PCB-containing transformers/capacitors containing more than 1 litre of liquid with more than 0.05% PCBs.

The activity data are obtained from the OVAM:

- the total amount of destroyed and reported transformers and capacitors;
- the amount of liquid volume classified by concentration of PCBs in the liquids.

The emission factors are taken from the EMEP/EEA Emission Inventory Guidebook. Based on the total amount of liquid volumes from the reported transformers and capacitors minus the amount of liquid volumes of the destroyed transformers and capacitors the remaining liquid volume can be calculated. Based on the known PCB content and the emission factors (Table 4-12), the PCB-emissions can be calculated.

Table 4-12 Emission factors of PCB for sector 2K in the Flemish region

	Unit	Value	Reference
PCB transformer	kg/ton PCB	0,06	EMEP guidebook 2016
PCB capacitor	kg/ton PCB	1,6	EMEP guidebook 2016

Emissions from metal shredders

An estimation of the PCB emissions from metal shredders is realized for the first time in the Walloon region. Following their environment permit, metal shredders have to perform measurements each year since 2017. These data are also reported under the E-PRTR reporting. However, these data

were not yet integrated in the LRTAP inventory as the emissions data have only existed for some years. Furthermore, the recalculation between 1990 and 2006 is difficult as there is no activity data before 2007. An average EF is calculated for each plant with 2 years of analyses data (2016-2017) and is used to calculate the PCB emission from each plant from 2007 to 2015. The EF is calculated only on 2 years as after 2017, some plants have installed a filter on the chimney.

As there is no activity data before 2007, the activity data and the emission of 2007 is supposed to be the same from 1990 to 2007.

Table 4-13 Emissions of PCB from metal shredders in Wallonia.

	1990	2000	2007	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
AD (t)	502	502	502	510	506	527	566	580	717	614	903	915	899
emissions (kg)	20.0	20.0	20.0	21.6	20.9	23.8	32.1	23.2	37.6	46.9	46.8	14.2	10.7
FE (g/t)	40.0	40.0	40.0	42.3	41.2	45.3	56.7	40.0	52.4	76.4	51.8	15.6	11.9

4.2.9. Other production, consumption, storage, transportation or handling of bulk products (category 2L)

This source is a key category of PM10 and TSP emissions in terms of emission level.

For particulate matter and heavy metals, process emissions originating from the wood, textile, rubber and plastic handling, automobile, electrotechnical industry and storage and handling of bulk products are allocated in this sector. These emissions are reported by the facilities in the annual industrial reports.

4.3. Recalculations and improvements

Recalculations

For the three regions:

- Emissions of heavy metals from the use of lubricant in the road transportation are changed from category 2D3i to category 2G as there was a misallocation in the previous submission

In the Flemish region the following recalculations were made to optimize the inventory:

- 2C5 Aluminium production: PCB emissions have been estimated for the whole time series.
- We have made a big improvement for the industrial emissions of the year 2005 derived from the integrated environmental reports. From this submission 2021 the emissions of 2005 are available on installation level (NFR code), whereas in the previous submissions emissions of 2005 were available on a less detailed level (facility level). This effects not only the year 2005, but also the surrounding years (mainly 2006 and 2007). This mainly effects the allocation of the emissions. More information about the general methodology can be found in chapter 'Methodological issues'.
- 2D3d textile coating: recalculations of NMVOC-emissions for the entire time series. More accurate information became available based on the integrated environmental reports
- 2G use of tobacco: emissions of heavy metals for 1990-1999 are included for the first time.

- 2G use of fireworks: NOx-emissions are included for the first time.
- 2G deicing of aircrafts: NMVOC-emissions are included for the first time according to an update to the 2019 EMEP Guidebook.
- 2H2 bread and biscuits production: recalculation of NMVOC-emissions for the entire time series based on other activity data and alignment between the Belgian regions.
-

In Wallonia, the following recalculations have been performed:

- 2D3d Coating applications: Revision of the VOC emissions of domestic use of paint and other industrial paint application in 2018.
- 2D3e Degreasing: Revision of the VOC emissions of metal degreasing in 2018.
- 2D3g Chemical products: Revision of the VOC emissions of glues manufacturing in 2018.
- 2D3h Printing: Revision of the VOC emissions in 2018.
- 2D3i Other solvent use: Preservation of wood: VOC emissions of 2017 and 2018 have been slightly revised to take into account a revision in the emissions of one plant.
 - 2C1 Iron and steel: correction of NOx emissions in 1990.
 - 2G estimation for the 1st time of the Sox, Pb, Hg, As, Cr, Cu, Se and Zn emissions for the use of tobacco
 - 2H2 Food and beverage industry: Revision of the production of bread on the basis of updated historical Prodcom data available and estimation of the COV emission from the biscuits production for the 1st time
 - 2K estimation of the PCB emissions from metal shredders

In Brussels, the following recalculations have been performed:

- 2A5b construction and demolition: Revision of the activity data for 2018
- 2D3d Coating Applications: Update of the historical data on the number of houses for the period 2007-2018 slightly impacting the emissions
- 2D3e Degreasing: Revision of one company's data for 2017
- 2G Use of fireworks: Updated of Eurostat Prodcom data for 2017 and 2018
- 2H2 Food and beverage industry: Revision of the production of bread and biscuits on the basis of updated historical Prodcom data available

Improvements

In the Flemish region, the following improvements are planned:

- 2D3a domestic solvent use: recalculation of NMVOC-emissions for recent years based on activity data per product type (DETIC data).

- Revision of the NMVOC-emissions from dry cleaning for 2015-2019 on the basis of the survey performed by the Belgian textile federation in order to collect the solvent consumption figures.
- In the future a study will be performed to develop a methodology to estimate missing emissions (e.g. because facilities do not report emissions below the threshold in a specific year) in a collective way.

In Wallonia, the following improvements are planned:

- For some plants, the emission factors are not consistent throughout the time series. From 2005, companies must report their emissions and these emissions are included in the inventory but in previous years, emission factors were sometimes used. For the next submission, emission factors will be calculated on the basis of company data (2005-2015) and used on the entire time series 1990-2004.
- The emission factors for PM10 and PM2.5 are not consistent for the time series as since 2005, the lime plants have performed PM10 analyses and have made an estimation of their PM2,5 emissions. Following information's coming from these plants, the size of the dust is high and there is very little fine dust. Before 2005, the proportion between PM10 and TSP was the proportion written in the EMEP Guidebook. A recalculation is planned to harmonise the proportion TSP/PM10/PM2.5 with plant data for the entire period.
- Revision of the VOC emissions from domestic solvent use on the basis of the data collected by DETIC;
- Revision of the VOC emissions for Wood paint application ;
- Revision of the VOC emissions for non-chlorinated solvents for Metal degreasing, Dry cleaning and Other industrial cleaning;
- Revision of the VOC emissions for Polyester processing, Polyvinylchloride processing, Polyurethane processing,;
- Estimation of the missing VOC emissions (NE) for Textile finishing, Glass wool enduction, Mineral wool enduction ;
- Revision of the emissions from key sources in order to move from Tier 1 to Tier 2 methodology when necessary.

In Brussels, the following improvements are planned:

- Update of domestic solvent use emission factors on the basis of the data collected by DETIC that will be available in 2021.

4.4. QA/QC

All emissions delivered by the plants are validated and verified by a team of people experienced in emission inventories. In addition, each year a trend analysis is carried out for all emissions per industrial plant and sector. If any inconsistencies or problems are detected by the team, the industry involved is contacted. Numerous contacts take place with the plant operators as well as with the federations involved. In exceptional cases the inspection services are contacted.

Chapter 5. Agriculture (NFR sector 3)

5.1. Overview

5.1.1. Allocation of emissions

The agricultural sector includes the emissions originating from animal manure management (NFR sector 3B), the use of synthetic N-fertiliser (NFR sector 3Da1), animal manure applied to soils (NFR sector 3Da2a), organic fertilisers applied to soils (NFR sector 3Da2c), urine & dung deposited by grazing animals (NFR sector 3Da3), agricultural crops (NFR sector 3Dc), manure processing (NFR sector 3Dd) and from cultivated crops (NFR sector 3De). More detailed information on emissions due to fuel use in the agricultural sector is included in Chapter 3 Energy (3.5). The emissions reported in NFR sector 3 are based on calculations using specific regional information. The categories 3B1a and 3B1b (cattle dairy and non-dairy), 3B3 (swine), 3Da1 (Inorganic N-fertilizers), 3Da2a (animal manure applied to soil) and 3Da3 (urine and dung deposited by grazing animals) are key categories for NH₃, either in terms of emission level, trend or both level and trend. The categories 3B3, 3B4gi (laying hens), 3Dc and 3B4gii are key categories for PM10 or TSP in terms of emission level or trend. For NMVOC, the categories 3B1a, 3B1b and 3B4gii (dairy cattle, non-dairy cattle, swine and broilers resp.) are key categories in terms of emission level. The categories 3Da1 (Inorganic N-fertilizers) and 3Da2a (animal manure applied to soil) are key categories for NO_x in terms of emission level.

5.1.2. Description of the sector

The land used for agriculture in 2019 in Belgium extends to 1 358 705 hectares. In 2019, the number of agricultural and horticultural businesses amounted to 36 111. This number had dropped by 42% since 2000. The disappearing of small businesses is a general trend in the sector. Additionally in Flanders, this can be partly explained due to the subsidized cut down of the number of cattle. This was in 2001 and 2002 only the case for swine. In 2003 however, an extension to bovine and poultry occurred. Nevertheless, the land area used for agricultural purposes remained more or less the same during this period. In 2019 Wallonia has 54% of the land used for agriculture, but 65% of agricultural businesses are situated in Flanders. The land area used for farming is on average 27 ha per farm in the Flemish region and 58 ha per farm in the Walloon region. The agricultural activities on the Brussels territory are extremely limited compared to the 2 other regions in Belgium. The agricultural area or animal number do not exceed 0.2% of the national figure.

5.1.3. Climate:

With an average temperature of 11.5°C in 2019 (<https://www.meteo.be/nl/klimaat/klimatologisch-overzicht/2019/jaar>), Belgium as a whole has a 'cool' climate. The average temperature (over different years) in Belgium is 10.6°C.

5.1.4. Data sources

The main activity data are the livestock figures, N-excreted and amount of synthetic fertilizer use. 'Statistics Belgium' (Statbel) publishes data on livestock figures yearly in its agricultural census. As the main statistical authority in Belgium, 'Statistics Belgium' is in charge of collecting, processing and disseminating relevant, reliable and commented statistical and economic information. Until 2008, the agricultural census reached 100% of the farms. Since 2008 (with exception of 2010) this inquiry has slightly changed.

At present, 75% of all agricultural businesses (including the biggest farms) have to fill in a form each year about the situation on the farm on the 1st of May of that year. The other 25% is estimated. To come to this 75%/25% ratio, the farms are divided in two groups: 50% contain the biggest farms, the other 50% the smaller farms. The 50% biggest farms have to fill in the form each year. From the other

50% smaller farms, the half has to fill in the form in year x and the other half is estimated. The next year (x+1) the part of small farms that is not contacted in the year x, is obliged to fill in the form. At this way every two years 100% of the farms are questioned. To be compliant with the European legislation, in the survey 2010 once again 100% of the farms are questioned.

However, since 2015, the agricultural census is not as detailed as needed. Therefore, Wallonia uses regional statistics for some data from 2013 on. Flanders uses from 2000 on data from the Manure Bank of the Flemish Land Agency (VLM) as pointed out in 5.1.4.1 (<https://www.vlm.be/en/Paginas/What-does-the-Manure-Bank-do.aspx>). In Brussels, the evolution of agricultural surfaces and livestock numbers shows a significant statistical break in 2011 in Statbel data due to a methodological change attributing agricultural surfaces and livestock by operator headquarters, instead of where the activity effectively takes place. In order to overcome the dropout of the Statbel data for the region, the following calculation method is applied: the Statbel data is used for the period 1990-2010, the 2011 data equals to the previous five-year average, and then the Belgian evolution as published by Statbel is applied.

Further details on the agricultural census methodology and QA/QC issues can be found on the Statbel website:

<https://statbel.fgov.be/nl/enquete/algemene-landbouwenquete>

5.1.4.1 Livestock

The livestock numbers are the primary activity data used in the calculation of agricultural emissions.

Table 5-1 gives an overview of the origin of livestock number in the two regions for the different time periods.

Table 5-1 Origin of the livestock number in the three regions

Livestock numbers	Flanders	Wallonia	Brussels
1990-1999	STATBEL	STATBEL	STATBEL
2000-2012	Manure Bank (VLM)	STATBEL	STATBEL until 2010. 2011 data equals to the previous five-year average. From 2011 the Belgian evolution as published by Statbel is applied.
2013-2019	Manure Bank (VLM)	STATBEL + Walloon Statistics (DGO3 – Agriculture Administration)	Evolution based on the Belgian total as published by Statbel.

In Flanders, from 2000 on, input data such as animal number, N-production a.o. are obtained by the Manure Bank of the Flemish Land Agency (VLM; <https://www.vlm.be/en>). This information is available on the level of the stable as necessary for the NH₃-model. In 2009, in Flanders, a new model for the calculation of the NH₃ emissions was developed. This model (Emission Model Ammonia Flanders (EMAV) calculates the NH₃ emission in different emission stadia taking into account the manure flow. This is done on the level of the stable. Therefore data (animal number, manure transport, N-excretion) were necessary on this detailed level. These data are inventoried by the Manure Bank from the Flemish Land Agency (VLM). The VLM, a Flemish government agency is, among other things, responsible for the execution of the Flemish Manure Policy. Statbel can provide data on animal number, only on the level of municipality. This is not detailed enough for the NH₃-model. On the other hand, data from the Manure Bank are only available from 2000. To be consistent between different

models used (NH₃, NO_x, NMVOC, PM, N₂O, CH₄) Flanders decided to use the VLM data source for animal number and N-excretion for all models starting in 2000. For 1990-1999 Flanders uses the Statbel numbers, which also means that NH₃ emissions in this period can only be calculated on the level of the municipality.

It is true that the animal number between Statbel and the manure bank is not exactly the same. Statbel collects data on the 1st of May, which means that farmers give the animal number present at the farm at the 1st of May. For the manure bank farmers give the average animal population of the past year. This difference explains differences in animal number between the two data sources. The differences between the data sets do not exceed 10%, which is the uncertainty level for the animal population data from STATBEL.

From 2013 onwards, Wallonia uses also complementary activity data from regional statistics (DGO3 – Direction générale opérationnelle de l'Agriculture, des Ressources naturelles et de l'Environnement) as Statbel give no more details on some animal categories (Goats and Sheeps). For cattle, pigs, poultry and horses, the Statbel activity data are used.

For Brussels, STATBEL values are used until 2010. After 2010 there is a break in the data series of STABEL following the application of a new methodology for the allocation of the agricultural activities by region. To overcome this break, the 2011 values in Brussels equal the average of the previous five years. Then the evolution at the Belgian level as published by STABEL is applied.

5.1.4.2 N-excretion factors (Nex)

For the N-excretion factors of swine and poultry in Flanders, a farmer can choose to use the standard excretion factors (no special effort to reduce N and/or P production). Or they can choose (or in some cases are obliged) to use the other systems (regressive balance, animal feed covenant, a complete fodder (input-output) balance). These data are obtained by the Manure Bank of the Flemish Land Agency. The N-excretion factors of cattle, sheep, goats, horses, mules and rabbits used in 2019 are described in

https://www.vlm.be/nl/SiteCollectionDocuments/Publicaties/mestbank/bemestingsnormen_2019.pdf . Unfortunately no translation in English is available. For dairy cattle, the N-excretion factors depend on the average milk production per cow. Till 2006 the N-excretion factors of the manure action plan (MAP2bis) is used.

In Wallonia, Nex factors are derived from the information in the PGDA, the Walloon program for sustainable use of nitrogen built for the implementation of the EU Nitrates Directive 91/676 (see annexes of the decree downloadable on <https://protecteau.be/resources/shared/publications/legislatif/PGDAIII.pdf>). The figures in the PGDA represent the Nex after deduction of the atmospheric losses. To estimate the Nex including the atmospheric losses, it is assumed a mean atmospheric loss of 25%. During the ESD review of June 2020, new values for "Other cattle" were available in the last PGDA (2014), so new emission factors have been updated based on these parameters. From the 2021 submission, the Nex evolution follows the values of the different PGDA (<2007, 2008-2014, >2015).

The region of Brussels-Capital applies the N-excretion factors of Wallonia.

Table 5-2 gives an overview of the livestock number and N-excretion factors (weighted average) used in both regions in 2019.

Table 5-2 Animal number and weighted average of nitrogen excretion factors for each animal category in Flanders and Wallonia (2019).

Category	Population			Weighted Average Nex (kg N/head.yr)	
	<i>Flanders</i>	<i>Wallonia</i>	<i>Brussels</i>	<i>Flanders</i>	<i>Wallonia and Brussels</i>
Dairy Cattle	307801	189 205	71	121.95	120.54
Brood cows	142243	221 890	33	66.0	88.39
Other cattle	840370	685 301	171	42.3	55.68
Fattening Pigs	3953969	226 987	3	10.4	6.03
Other Swine	1891981	151 121	0	5.8	13.29
Sheep	65835	71 823	18	8.3	5.89
Goats	57897	15 237	24	9.1	6.63
Horses/mules and asses	56214	24 459	30	48.1	77.01
Rabbits and fur animals	48003	NE	NE	3.0	-
Laying Hens	9663004	1 784 283	205	0.7	0.8
Broilers	27023762	5 614 139	643	0.5	0.36
Other Poultry	414540	413 848	43	1.4	0.6

The allocation of animals to animal waste management system (AWMS) in Wallonia and Brussels (see Table 5-3) comes from Statbel, the agricultural census of 1992 and 1996, where those data were collected by animal type. Those data are not collected on a yearly basis by Statbel given their slow pace of change. However, an update of the 1996 data would likely be useful in the near future. So far we have no information about Statbel planning regarding this update. Experts from the sector have been contacted and they confirm that these figures are still valuable in the absence of new detailed information.

The allocation of animals to AWMS in Flanders originates from the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (Table 5-3).

Table 5-3 Allocation of animals to AWMS for each category in Wallonia and Brussels (2019)

	Solid storage	liquid storage
Bovines under 6 months	87%	13%
Bovines between 6 months and 1 year: male	90%	10%
Bovines between 6 months and 1 year: female	87%	13%
Bovines more than 1 year for fattening: male	87%	13%
Bovines more than 1 year for reproduction: male	77%	23%

Bovines more than 1 year: female	77%	23%
Dairy cows	56%	44%
Brood cows	91%	9%
Swine (included piglet & fattening pigs)	25%	75%
Sows	42%	58%
Breeding males	43%	57%
Lambs	100%	0%
Sheep	100%	0%
Goat	100%	0%
Horses	100%	0%
Broilers	89%	11%
Laying hens	6%	94%
Other poultry	26%	74%

Table 5-4 Allocation of animals to AWMS for each category in Flanders (2019)

	Solid storage (%)	Liquid storage (%)
Bovine		
Slaughter calves	0	100
Bovines under 1 year	93	7
Bovines under 1yr for replacement	84	16
Bovines from 1 to 2 year	86	14
Bovines from 1 to 2 yr for replacement	41	59
Bovines more than 2 year	78	22
Dairy cows	37	63
Brood cows	80	20
Swine		
Piglet from 7 to 20 kg	1	99
Fattening pigs from 20 to 110 kg	1	99
Fattening pigs more than 110 kg	1	99
Boars	25	75
Sows including piglets less than 7 kg	1	99
Sheep	100	0

Goats	100	0
Horses	100	0
Rabbits and fur animals	100	0
Poultry	With litter	Without litter
Broilers (for breeding)	100	0
Broilers (for fattening)	100	0
Laying hens (for breeding)	32	68
Laying hens	31	69
Ostriches	100	0
Turkeys	100	0
Other poultry	100	0

5.2. *Animal husbandry and manure management (category 3B)*

5.2.1. NH₃

The NH₃ emission estimation from livestock is based on the amount of gross nitrogen excreted by each animal category, estimated through local production factors (see 5.1.4.2). The calculation takes into account the different stable types, the number of days in pasture, the different manure management systems, the manure application on land. The models used in the three regions differ and are individually described below.

In Flanders, for the entire time series, the EMAV2.1-model (Broekaert & Bakelants, 2019) was used. This is a recent update from the EMAV2.0 version as developed in 2017. The update resulted in an entire new timeseries. As described in 5.1.4.1 this model calculates the NH₃ emission in different emission stadia, taking into account the manure flow throughout the farm. From 1990 to 1999 the NH₃ emission is calculated on the level of the municipality, using livestock numbers from Statbel. From 2000 on this is done on the level of the stable, using detailed input data, as animal number, stable type and N-production. These data are collected by the Flemish Land Agency on a yearly basis. For a summary in English of the EMAV2.1 model see Annex 5A. During the different calculation steps of EMAV2.1, quality control checks are performed. At different steps pop ups appear to verify whether the right input data is used (e.g. version of calculation factors, Figure 5-1) or to inform the user something unusual has been detected (e.g. empty rows or columns, Figure 5-2) or an overview of the result of the programmed controls performed (Figure 5-3).



Figure 5-1 Pop up in the EMAV2.1 model to verify whether the correct version of the calculation factors is selected

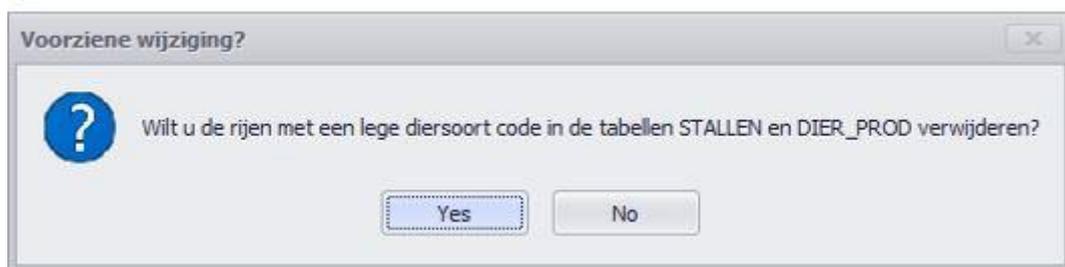


Figure 5-2 Pop up in the EMAV2.1 model to verify whether empty rows can be deleted.



Figure 5-3: Pop up in the EMAV2.1 model giving an overview of the results of the automatic checks.

In 2020 an external validation of the EMAV2.1 model was carried out by the Flemish Institute of Technical Research (VITO) on behalf of VMM. A summary in English is given in annex 5B. The outcome of the validation will be prioritized and integrated in the model during the following years/revisions.

There is a significant decrease in NH₃ emissions from 3B1a, 3B1b and 3B3 between 1999 and 2000. This decrease is mainly due to the implementation of the successive Manure Action Plans in Flanders. Since 2003 all newbuilt stables for swine and poultry have to be constructed in an ammonia emission poor way (AEA-stables). The licensed stables are inventoried by the manure bank of the Flemish Land Agency based on the amount and type of ammonia emission-poor stables. Therefore, it is possible to adjust the stable emission factors for swine and poultry yearly, depending of the implementation of NH₃ emission poor stables in Flanders. In EMAV2.1 it is possible to integrate all types of ammonia emission poor stables for swine and poultry and in the future for different animal categories as well. **Error! Reference source not found.**For the years 2000 till 2006 the EMAV2.1 model cannot make a distinction between dairy cattle and brood cows for the calculation of the NH₃-emissions on the level of the stable. Therefore, dairy cattle and brood cows are reported together in the NFR-tables and an average emission factor is used. From 1990 till 1999 and from 2007 on, a distinction can be made. Due to the lack of detailed activity data for the years 2000 till 2006, the recommendation by the TERT cannot be implemented.

In Flanders, the emission factors used for dairy cows are based on the RAV (Regeling Ammoniak en veehouderij), used in the Netherlands (Dutch legislation). The Netherlands are a neighbouring country with comparable stable types as the Flemish region. The RAV gives an overview of emission factors for each animal category and this for each relevant stable type. The RAV can be found by following link: <http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0013629/2017-04-12>. The emission factors are revised on a frequent basis when new information becomes available. The described emission factors are derived from a series of measurements in different stable types. Because the stable types used in Flanders are very similar, although not identical, to those used in the Netherlands, the emission factors were analysed by the Scientific Committee in Flanders and compared to the Flemish situation. The emission factors are written in Flemish Legislation: 'MER richtlijnen handboek landbouwdieren' (Environmental Impact assessment - guidebook for livestock - Flemish legislation) and can be found by following link: https://www.ine.be/sites/default/files/atoms/files/20190517_RLB%20Landbouwdieren_bijlage%20emisiefactoren.pdf. In 2018 ILVO has been doing a revision of the implied emission factors used for cattle and poultry in Flanders (Zwertvaegher et al., 2018). From 2016 on, for dairy cattle an emission factor of 13kg NH₃/cow.yr is used, from 2000 till 2016 this is 11kg NH₃/cow.yr and from 1990 till 1999 9.5kg NH₃/cow.yr. This evolution is caused by the evolution in stable type, feed management, etc and has been reviewed and suggested by the scientific team of the ILVO (Research Institute for Agriculture, Fishery and Food).

Furthermore, in Flanders, since 2017, farmers can and in some cases are obliged to reduce the NH₃-emissions on their farm/exploitation. This is in order to reduce the impact of the agricultural processes on the N-deposition of surrounding Natura 2000 areas. This obligation is implemented in Flemish legislation and is named the programmatic approach nitrogen (PAS). Farmers can choose between different ammonia reducing measures and techniques (PAS-list - <https://www.ilvo.vlaanderen.be/language/nl-BE/NL/Onderzoek/Ammoniak-emissiereducerende-maatregelen-en-technieken.aspx#.XjBdLkZKhPb>). The above-mentioned ammonia-emission poor stables (AEA-list) can be considered PAS-measures as well. Each measure or technique from the AEA- or PAS-list has its own reduction% or emission factor. Also these data are collected by the Manure Bank (VLM). An overview of the Agricultural Waste Management System NH₃ emission factors used in Flanders is given in Annex C.

Also in Flanders NH₃ emissions from storage of manure on the farm are reported in category 3B. These emissions are calculated using the EMAV2.1 model.

In Wallonia, the emissions are calculated using the Tier 2 methodology described in the EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019. The methodology allows improving the coherency with the GHG inventory and takes also into account some recent data on existing measures to reduce emissions: e.g. the building equipment systems and manure application practices.

Indeed, since 2002, farmers have to incorporate solid manure within 24 hours. Furthermore, thanks to a survey realised in 2017, data have been collected on slurry application practices: application near the soil have increased since 2003. This led to a decrease of the emissions of manure application (see section on Direct soils emissions for more details).

Recent data on analyses of organic fertilisers (sludge, compost and digestates) have been integrated in the submission to improve the estimation of N content and thus NH₃ emissions since 2013.

Finally, we have also a rough idea of the swine buildings equipped with scrubbers or biofilters. But this doesn't represent a significant reduction of the global Walloon buildings emissions as swine is not the biggest source in the category 3 B in Wallonia (less than 10% of the 3B emissions) and only a little part of swine are located in such buildings (less than 10% of the swine livestock). The emission factor reductions used come from the UNECE publication 'Framework Code for Good Agricultural Practice for Reducing Ammonia Emissions' (2015). For the building emissions reduction, the abatement factor is 70%. This factor is applied on the emissions from swine categories housing (equations 15 & 16 in step 6, pp 23 of the 2019 EMEP Guidebook).

For the Brussels-Capital region the nitrogen emissions are calculated according to the Tier 2 methodology of the EMEP / EEA 2019 guidebook.

5.2.2. Particulate matter

In Wallonia, the dust emissions for the category 3B are calculated by using the Tier 1 emission factors coming from the EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019 (*Chap. 3.B Manure management*, table 3-5, p19) and the activity data from national and Walloon statistics.

In Flanders, the dust emissions for the category 3B are also calculated by using emission factors from the EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019. (*Chap. 3.B Manure management*, table 3-5, p19) and activity data from Flemish statistics (see also 5.2.1 for the explanation on the distinction between dairy and brood cows before and after 2007).

The IEF of TSP, PM10 and PM2,5 for the fattening pigs in Flanders is derived from a study performed by the Institute for Agricultural and Fisheries Research (Van Ransbeeck, 2013), see Table 5-5.

Table 5-5 Emission factors for the calculation of TSP, PM10 and PM2.5 emissions of fattening pigs in the Flemish region

Livestock	unit	TSP	PM10	PM2,5
Fattening pigs	kg/year/animal	0,749	0.0999	0.0078

Emissions of PM2.5, PM10 and TSP from 3B4giv Other poultry are not estimated from 2007 on. Following a question raised by the review team, it was explained that in Flanders ducks and geese are no longer included in statistics by the Flemish Land Agency from 2007 on (see also 5.1.4.1 for some more explanation on the livestock numbers), so emissions cannot be provided for these animal categories. The category 3B4giv however includes emissions from turkeys, to be consistent with Wallonia where emissions from turkeys cannot be reported separately.

In the Brussels-Capital region these emissions are calculated by applying the Tier 1 methodology of the EMEP/EEA 2019 guidebook (table 3-5 page 19). Emission factors in kg/animal/year for PM10, PM2.5 and TSP are allocated to each animal category.

5.2.3. NO_x

In Flanders, the NO_x emissions for the category 3B are calculated by using the Tier 1 emission factors coming from the EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019 (*Chap. 3.B Manure management*, table 3-3) and the activity data from the Flemish Land Agency (VLM).

In Wallonia and Brussels, the NO_x emissions are derived from the NH₃ calculations as described in the tier 2 methodology in the EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019.

5.2.4. NMVOC

The NMVOC emissions for the category 3B are calculated by using the activity data from national and Walloon statistics (Wallonia) and the Flemish Land Agency (Flanders).

In the Walloon and Flemish regions, the Tier 2 methodology from the EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019 (table 3.11 and 3.12) is followed for the cattle and swine and the Tier 1 emission factors (table 3.4) are used for the other animals.

In the Brussels-Capital region these emissions are calculated by applying the Tier 1 methodology of the 2019 EMEP/EEA guidebook (table 3.4, page 18). Emission factors in kg/animal /year for NMVOCs are allocated to each animal category.

5.3. **Direct soil emission (category 3D)**

5.3.1. Synthetic fertilizer use (category 3Da1)

5.3.1.1 NH₃

In Flanders, the NH₃ emissions from fertilizer use are calculated using the same EMAV2.1-model as described above in which the amount and type of fertilizer used (kg N/exploitation) is multiplied by the corresponding emission coefficient. Depending of the type of mineral fertilizer, a different emission coefficient is used. Till 2006, the relative amount of different types of mineral fertiliser used in Belgium originate from the *International Fertilizer Industry Association (IFA)* and from 2007 on from the Manure Bank. The emission coefficients (%) for the different types of fertilizer are given in Table 5-6 and are kept constant for the entire time series.

For the amount of fertilizer use the *Department Agriculture and Fisheries* and the *Institute for Agricultural and Fisheries Research* conduct surveys on a representative sample of the different types of agricultural businesses and produces yearly weighted average values on the fertilizer use, taking into account the manure pressure (Campens & Lauwers, 2002). Also the Flemish Land Agency collects data of fertilizer use per exploitation (level of the farm). Both sources are combined in the EMAV2.1 model.

In Wallonia, the NH₃ emissions are calculated by multiplying the quantity of fertilizer use (Walloon statistics) by an updated emission factor, derived from the EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019 (*Chapter 3D Crop production & agricultural soils*, Table 3-2, p 15) and the same relative amount of different types of mineral fertilizer as in Flanders. With this update, the emission factor is equal to 3.9%. The data on the use of mineral fertilizer come from the Agricultural Economy Analysis Department of the region. The use of mineral fertilizer is decreasing since 1990. The amount of synthetic fertilizer used in Wallonia in 2019 is 88.99 kg N per ha. The consumption is still decreasing each year since 2016.

In the Brussels-Capital region the amount of synthetic fertilizer in Kg N per ha of Wallonia is used for the estimation of the NH₃ emissions which are calculated by applying the Tier 1 emission factor of the 2019 EMEP/EEA Guidebook (3D, table 3.1, page 12).

Table 5-6 The amount (kg N) of the total synthetic fertilizer used (2019) and the emission coefficient for each fertilizer type in the Flemish Region.

	Synthetic Fertilizer use (kg N)	Emission Coëfficiënt (%)
Flanders	80 174 208	
Urea		15
Ammonium sulphate		4
Ammonium nitrate		2
Nitrogen solutions		9

5.3.1.2 NO_x

In Wallonia, Flanders and the Brussels-Capital region, NO_x emissions are calculated following the Tier 1 methodology of EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019 (Table 3-1, p 12). Data on synthetic fertilizer use is obtained by the Agricultural Economy Analysis Department in Wallonia and from the *Department Agriculture and Fisheries* and the *Flemish Land Agency* in Flanders (see NH₃).

5.3.2. Animal manure applied to soils (category 3Da2a)

5.3.2.1 NH₃

In Wallonia, manure application to land counts for 20% of the NH₃ agricultural emissions in 2019. NH₃ emissions from manure application are calculated following the Tier 2 methodology of the EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019. Thanks to information coming from a Walloon survey on the application of slurry, data concerning the practices and the use of precise equipment (injectors) are integrated. The activity data are coming from regional statistics & abatement factors are coming from the UNECE publication 'Framework Code for Good Agricultural Practice for Reducing Ammonia Emissions' (2015).

Emissions from the application of animal manure in Wallonia dropped in 2002 by roughly 5% because of the legislation on Sustainable management of the Nitrogen (PGDA): the incorporation of slurry manure has to be done within 24 hours. In 2003, there was an additional decrease because it is the first year with data on injectors and the decrease is going on with the multiplication of the use of injectors (from 14% of the equipment sold in 2003 to 30% in 2013). The survey lead by the experts from Agra-Ost has provided new information on injectors practices in 2016. Table 5-7 gives an overview of the parameters used in the Walloon region.

Table 5-7 Abatement techniques and factors used in Wallonia in 2019.

Agricultural abatement techniques		Abatement factors (UNECE guidebook)
Repatriation of slurry spreading systems in Wallonia		
in surface	65%	-
near the soil	19%	39%
in the soil (injection)	16%	75%
Integration of solid manure in the 24h (mandatory since 2002 in Wallonia)		30%

The abatement factors are applied on the emissions from field application (equations 39 & 40 in step 12, pp 27 of the 2019 EMEP Guidebook).

In Flanders, as described under 5.2.1, NH₃ emissions from the application of manure to soils are calculated using the EMAV2.1 model. The amount of animal manure applied to soils is calculated following the N-flow on the farm (from production to application), taking into account other N-losses (NO, N₂O, N₂) in the different emission stadia, the amount of animal manure that is imported and/or exported on the level of the farm and other. Data on the method of manure application (manure injection, broadcast application, ...) are obtained on the regional level. Emission coefficients for each application technique are region specific. Annex 5D gives an overview of the parameters used in Flemish region.

There is a strong reduction from NH₃ emissions in Flanders from 1990 to 2019. This decrease is mainly due to the implementation of the successive Manure Action Plans in Flanders. Because of the severe manure surplus in Flanders (mainly before 2000), a Manure Action Plan (MAP) has been set up. The first in 1991 with the manure decree which reduced the period in which manure can be spread and foresees for the first time in the emission poor application of manure on land. This had a minor impact on the NH₃ emissions. The MAP2bis in 2000 focuses on the reduction of the manure surplus and manure processing in order to reduce the NH₃ emissions from manure application on land. Other MAP's followed. These successive MAP's have a positive effect on the NH₃ emission. Among other things, the MAP describes the amount of manure that a farmer can apply to his agricultural soils. Briefly, this depends on the proportion of the amount manure produced to the available agricultural soils of that farmer. The manure surplus (the part that may not be applied to the soil) must be either exported or processed. On the level of the farmer, exporting can be export to another farmer, to another country, to a manure processor or others. In 1991 there was the first Manure Decree. One of the items of this Decree was the reduction of the period (months) in which manure can be applied to land. This had a minor impact on the NH₃ emissions. The EMAV2.1 model takes (on the level of the farm) into account the maximum amount of N that can be applied on land corresponding to the crop type and the available agricultural soils of that farm. Excess manure (N) has to be processed and/or exported. These data are also known on the level of the farm.

In Flanders, all manure that is transported to or from Flanders, is inventoried by the Flemish Land Agency and is known on the level of the Flemish Farmer. The model used to calculate the ammonia emissions in Flanders, the EMAV2.1 model, takes into account all manure transported to and from a farmer, to and from a manure processing company, to and from a neighbouring country. However, in the EMAV2.1 model, it cannot be detected from which foreign country the manure originates. For each farmer in Flanders a manure balance is made: how much manure is produced on the farm, how much is stored on the farm, how much is exported to another farmer, processing company or other country and how much manure is imported from another farmer, after processing from a processing company or from another country and that for each farmer this balance (produced + imported - exported) is made.

In the Brussels-Capital region NH₃ emissions from manure application are calculated following the Tier 2 methodology of the EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019 (3B, Table 3.9).

5.3.2.2 NO_x

In Wallonia, Flanders and Brussels-Capital region, NO_x emissions are calculated following the Tier 1 methodology of EMEP Guidebook 2019 (Table 3-1 p 12).

5.3.3. Sewage sludge applied to soils (category 3Da2b)

In Flanders, the use of sewage sludge on agricultural soils is forbidden. This is described in the manure decree (article 13, paragraph 8: <http://navigator.emis.vito.be/milnav-consult/plainWettekstServlet?wettekstId=17942&lang=nl>). Unfortunately no translation in English is available.

In Wallonia, the use of sewage sludge on agricultural soils is allowed under conditions (<http://environnement.wallonie.be/legis/solsoussol/sol002.htm>). Activity data are coming from the

Walloon Soils Protection Direction. The emissions are calculated following emission factors derived from the EMEP Guidebook 2019 (Table 3-1 p.12) and, since 2013, analysis of sludge which allow to estimate the N content and the proportion of N-NH₄.

NH₃: emission factor is calculated following the assumptions of the appendix A1 of the EMEP Guidebook 2019 (p.27): $EF_{NH_3} = N \text{ content in sludge } (\%N/MS) \times (\%N-NH_4/N_{tot}) \times 1/3 \times 17/14$. The EF is varying between 0.0202 kg NH₃/kg N sludge applied in 1990 (kept constant until 2012) and 0.0276 kg NH₃/kg N sludge applied in 2019.

NO₂: the default EF (0.04 kg NO₂/kg waste N applied) of the Tier 1 methodology is used (EMEP Guidebook 2019, Table 3.1 p.12)

The use of sewage sludge does not occur in the Brussels-Capital region.

5.3.4. Other organic fertilizers applied to soils (category 3Da2c)

5.3.4.1 NH₃

NH₃ emission from compost is calculated using the Tier 1 methodology. Input data of amount compost applied originate in Flanders from the VLM. Emission factors are default values from the EMEP Guidebook 2019 (Table 3.1, p12).

In Wallonia, compost and digestate emissions occur since 2013 and the input data are coming from the Walloon Soils Protection Direction. The emissions are calculated in the same way as sludge, i.e. following emission factors derived from the EMEP Guidebook 2019 (Table 3.1, p.12) and analysis of compost and digestate which allow to estimate the N content and the proportion of N-NH₄.

$EF_{NH_3} = N \text{ content in compost and digestate } (\%N/MS) \times (\%N-NH_4/N_{tot}) \times 1/3 \times 17/14$. For compost, the EF is around 0.036 kg NH₃/kg N compost applied. For digestate, the EF is varying between 0.341 kg NH₃/kg N digestate applied in 2013 and 0.215 kg NH₃/kg N digestate applied in 2019.

5.3.4.2 NO_x

NO_x emission from compost is calculated using the Tier 1 methodology. Input data of amount compost applied originate in Flanders from the VLM and from the Walloon Soils Protection Direction in Wallonia. Emission factors are default values from the EMEP Guidebook 2019 (Table 3.1, p12). In Wallonia, NO_x digestate emissions are also calculated since 2013, with the same default emission factor (0.04 kg NO₂/kg N applied) and data coming from the Walloon Soils Protection Direction.

5.3.5. Urine and dung deposited by grazing animals (category 3Da3)

NH₃ emissions from grazing are following the trends of the livestock evolution.

In the three regions, the ammonia emission from grazing is estimated taking into account the number of days in pasture and the nitrogen excreted by each animal category. In the Walloon and Brussels-Capital Regions, the emission factors originate from table 3.9 of the 2019 EMEP Guidebook. Using a Tier 2 methodology. The EF in table 3.9 is expressed as % (kg NH₃-N as a proportion of TAN).

In Flanders a Tier 3 methodology is used. The region-specific emission factor for grazing of 8% is used (Van der Hoek et al. 2002). This emission factor in Flanders is based on micrometeorological field measurements performed in the Netherlands (a neighbouring country with similar agricultural practices as Flanders) and expressed as NH₃-N/N. In Table 5-8 an overview is given of the different factors used in both regions and for the different grazing animal categories.

NO₂ emissions from grazing are included under 3Da2a.

Table 5-8 The days in pasture (%/yr), nitrogen excreted on pasture (ton) and the emission factor used for each grazing category in 2019.

	Days in pasture (% of year)	Nitrogen excreted on pasture (ton)	Emission factor (%)
Flanders			
bovine	± 27	27 919	8
Sheep	80	438	8
Horses	50	1 355	8
Wallonia			
Non dairy cattle	50	28 438	9
Dairy cattle	56	9 997	9
Sheep & goats	50	284	5
Horses	50	944	35

5.3.6. Farm-level agricultural operations (category 3Dc)

PM emissions from agricultural operations are estimated and reported in the category 3Dc. For this submission, for the first time a Tier 2 methodology of the EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019 (Tables 3-5 and 3-7) is used. The same methodology is applied in the 3 regions. The crop types and emission factors from table 3-5 and 3-7 of the EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019 are used.

In the three regions, the cultivated area originates from the Statbel.

5.3.7. Manure processing (category 3Dd)

5.3.7.1 NH₃

For Flanders, under 3Dd, emissions from processing of animal manure are reported (= handling of animal manure). The processing occurs off-farm. Manure processing leads to ammonia emissions and is very common in Flanders and is in many cases obliged. As described above, Flanders has a severe manure surplus. Therefore successive manure action plans (MAP) are implemented. Among other things, the MAP describes the amount of manure that a farmer can apply to his agricultural soils. Briefly, this depends on the proportion of the amount manure produced to the available agricultural soils of that farmer. The manure surplus (the part that may not be applied to the soil) must be either exported or processed. A farmer who has excess manure (more manure-N than he is allowed to apply on the land) is, in other words, in most of the cases obliged to transport the manure to a processing company. This amount (net export and amount processed) is inventoried by the Manure Bank of the VLM.

NH₃-emissions from manure processing in Flanders in 2019 account for 3% of the total NH₃-emission from agriculture in Flanders. The emissions for manure processing are calculated using the same model as used for the calculation of ammonia emission from livestock and synthetic fertilizer: the EMAV2.1 model. Based on data collected by the Manure Bank of the Flemish Land Agency, the

amount and type of processed manure and the corresponding emission coefficient, the NH₃ emission from manure processing can be calculated. Depending on the processing technique used, different emission factors for NH₃ exist. The techniques used are composting, fermentation, biological treatment, physico-chemical treatment, drying technique or a combination of those. Table 5-9 gives an overview of the activity data and emission factors used in 2019.

Table 5-9 The emission factors (%) and N-processed (kg N) for each manure processing technique in Flanders (2018)

Processing Technique	Emission Factor % (NH ₃ -N/processed N)	N processed (kg N)
Composting	5.63	16309340
fermentation	0.05	675690
biological treatment	0.05	22060358
physico-chemical treatment	0.03	
Drying	1.33	

NH₃ emissions from manure processing in Flanders are taken into account from 2000 on. Before 2000 manure processing was rare. The amount of processed manure from 2000 on increases significantly. However, the NH₃ emission stabilized for the period 2008-2012, and increased again till 2018. The NH₃ emission in 2019 is considerably lower than the 3 years before. This fluctuation is due to the techniques used. Since 2007 more manure is processed in a biological treatment. This technique has a significant lower emission coefficient (0.05%) than e.g. biothermal drying (5.63%). In 2019 there is for the first time considerably more manure processed in a biological treatment compared to composting.

5.3.8. Cultivated crops (category 3De)

5.3.8.1 NMVOC

NMVOC emissions are calculated following the Tier 1 Methodology of the EMEP Guidebook 2019 (Table 3-1 p 12). The activity data are the number of ha of cropped area originating from the national statistics in the Walloon and Brussels-Capital regions and the Flemish Land Agency (VLM) for the Flemish region.

5.3.9. Use of Pesticides (category 3Df)

Notation key is 'NO' given that production and use of HCB is prohibited in Belgium since 1974. Therefore no emission is calculated for Flanders. Source: Ontwikkeling en optimalisatie van een emissie-inventaris Persistente Organische Polluenten (POP's), VITO, 2012.

5.3.10. Field burning of agricultural residues (category 3F)

Field burning of agricultural residues is not occurring in Belgium (NO). Field burning of agricultural residues is forbidden by law.

In Wallonia, here is the extract of the legislation: Arrêté du Gvt Wallon du 13 juin 2014 fixant les exigences et les normes de la conditionnalité en matière agricole : *Art. 22. L'agriculteur ne brûle pas*

les pailles, chaumes et autres résidus de récolte produits sur ses parcelles. Dans des cas exceptionnels justifiés par des motifs phytosanitaires avérés, le Ministre peut accorder des dérogations à l'interdiction énoncée à l'alinéa 1er par voie de décision individuelle. This concerns more than 95% of the farmers.

In Flanders fieldburning practices are forbidden since 2014 (<https://navigator.emis.vito.be/mijn-navigator?word=62333>). This legislation replaced earlier legislation in which burning in open air was forbidden. In a study (2002) performed by the VITO (Flemish Institute of Technological Research) based on data of the Institute of Agricultural and Fisheries Research (ILVO) it was assumed that the amount of field burning was negligible to not occurring.

5.4. Recalculations and improvements

Recalculations

In Wallonia:

- In response to a recommendation during the ESD review (GHG inventory), a new subcategory in Other cattle has been created (female more than 2 years). This has a little impact on the NH₃ emissions in 3B on the whole time series.
- The time series of Nex values has been updated to better follow the evolution of the legislation: 3 different versions of the PGDA (<2007, 2008-2014, >2015). This has impacts on NH₃ & NO_x emissions from 3B, 3Da2a & 3Da3.
- For PM emissions, a Tier 2 methodology is used instead of Tier 1. This results in a decrease of the emissions for the entire time series (category 3Dc).

In Flanders, following recalculations were made:

- For NMVOS emission, a revision of the gross energy uptake occurred. This results in a decrease of the emissions for the entire time series (category 3B).
- For PM emissions, a Tier 2 methodology is used instead of Tier 1. This results in a decrease of the emissions for the entire time series (category 3Dc).
- For NO₂ emission, an update of the amount inorganic fertilizer for 2017 and 2018 occurred. This results in a minor decrease of the emissions (category 3Da1).

Also for NO₂ emissions, a correction occurred for the animal number of rabbits, fur animals, sheep and goats for the years 2000 till 2002, a correction for sheep for the years 2006 and 2016 and a correction for cattle in 2018. This results in a minor decrease or increase of the emissions (category 3B and 3Da2a).

- For NH₃-emissions an update of the inputdata 2017 and 2018 (category 3B)

In the Brussels-Capital region:

- The time series of Nex values has been updated in line with the update in Wallonia
- For PM emissions, a Tier 2 methodology is used instead of Tier 1

Improvements

In Flanders, during 2021, The EMAV2.1 model will be extended with methodologies to calculate the CH₄, N₂O and NO₂ emissions. For NO₂, the methodology to calculate the emissions from manure

management and agricultural soils will be revised. This new integrated model will calculate NH₃, N₂O, CH₄ and NO₂-emissions and therefore follow the N-flow throughout the farm in an integrated way. The study will be performed by ILVO and is commissioned by the VMM. The kick-off of the study was given January 18, 2021. The end of the study, as well as the results, is scheduled for December 31, 2021. An English summary will be provided. The study will result in an entire new time series. The new time series will not be reported before the earliest January 2022 and perhaps not earlier than January 2023. Time will be needed and taken to validate the new time series.

Also in Flanders, the EMAV2.1 model is subject to continuous review processes. In 2020 an external validation of the EMAV2.1 model was carried out by the Flemish Institute of Technical Research (VITO) on behalf of VMM. A summary in English is given in annex 5B. The outcome of the validation will be prioritized and integrated in the model during the following years/revisions. Also each year, when relevant, the results of the Review of National Air Pollutant Emission Inventory Data are taken into account. Taking into account results of new scientific research, outcome of NECD review 2020, etc. This can lead to an update of the EMAV2.1 model. Depending of the content of the update, this can result in new emission data.

Chapter 6. Waste (NFR sector 5)

Waste sector emissions are classified into 5 categories as described in Tabel 6-1.

Tabel 6-1 Main emissions of the 5 waste categories in Belgium

<i>Waste categories</i>	<i>Main emissions</i>
Solid waste disposal sites (5A)	NMVOC, PM2.5, PM10, TSP
Biological treatment of waste: composting and anaerobic digestion (5B)	NMVOC
Waste incineration, cremation and open burning of waste (5C)	NO _x , NMVOC, SO ₂ , PM2.5, PM10, TSP, heavy metals, PCDD/F, PAH(4), HCB
Wastewater handling (5D)	NMVOC, NH ₃
Other (5E): car and house fires	NMVOC, NO _x , SO ₂ , PM2.5, PM10, TSP, heavy metals, PCDD/F

6.1. Solid waste disposal on land (category 5A)

The NMVOC emissions from land disposal of solid waste are calculated in Flanders and in Wallonia.

No waste disposal sites are located in the Brussels Capital Region in Belgium.

In Flanders and Wallonia, NMVOC emissions calculations are based on Tier 1 methodology of the 2016 EMEP/EEA Guidebook. The volume of landfill gas resulted from the IPCC model used for GHG inventory and from the recovery data of the sites managers. The methodology is the one described in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. The emission factor used for NMVOC is 5.65 g NMVOC/m³ landfill gas, coming from the 2016 EMEP/EEA Guidebook. In the 2019 EMEP/EEA Guidebook, the emission factor is expressed in g NMVOC/Mg waste. However, the composition of solid waste disposed is changing every year and by the way, the content in NMVOC is supposed to change too. We must also take into account the volume of biogas recovered. So it is preferred to use the net volume of biogas (calculated following the IPCC methodology) and the emission factor of 5.65 g NMVOC/m³ landfill gas, which corresponds to the 1.56 kg/Mg waste (2019 EMEP/EEA Guidebook) with the hypothesis of a default methane content of 50% (value close to the Walloon situation). The conversion of ton CH₄ into m³ biogas is done by this formula: $\text{kg CH}_4 \times 22.4/16/0.5 = \text{m}^3 \text{ biogas}$, using the default concentration of 50% of CH₄ in the biogas. More information can be found in the NIR (National Inventory Report) chapter 7.2, Solid Waste Disposal.

PM emissions (PM2.5, PM10 & TSP) are calculated following the Tier 1 methodology of the EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019 in Flanders and following the Tier 3 methodology of the EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019 in Wallonia.

The Tier 3 methodology allows taking into account the average wind speed in Belgium (3.7 m/s) measured by the Royal Institute of Meteorology. The EF for Wallonia are the following: 0.214 g TSP/Mg waste, 0.101 g PM10/Mg and 0.015 g PM2,5/Mg.

6.2. *Biological treatment of waste (category 5B)*

NH₃ emissions from compost production, allocated in category 5B1 are estimated in the three regions using regional activity data combined with a default emission factor of 0,24 kg NH₃/ton compost (EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019, table 3.1)..

Regarding 5B2 Biological treatment of waste - Anaerobic digestion at biogas facilities, it is considered that all the biogas is burned and emissions are integrated in 1A1a. All NH₃-emissions are reported in Manure processing 3Dd (that includes not only anaerobic digestion, but also other processing techniques)(see also Chapter 5 Agriculture §5.3.7).

6.3. *Waste incineration (category 5C)*

The waste incineration category (category 5C) includes incineration of municipal and industrial waste, incineration of hospital waste and incineration of corpses (crematoria) as well as open burning of waste. The emissions of the waste incineration plants with energy recovery are allocated to the category 1A1a.

The category 5C1a is key category for Cd, Hg, Cr, Ni, Zn and PCDD/F in terms of emission trends.

6.3.1. Waste incinerators

In Wallonia, following a legal decree in 1998, the air emissions from municipal waste incineration were measured in 1998 by ISSEP and the results were validated by a Steering Committee. Since 2000, a continuous measurement of dioxins has been put in place for the 4 incinerators: <http://environnement.wallonie.be/data/air/dioxines/menu/menu.htm>. Since 2004, the amount of incinerated waste (in ton) and the annual emissions are reported annually by the operators in a software dedicated to environmental reporting, called REGINE, in the context of PRTR. The annual emissions are calculated on the basis of stack measurement (when they are available) or emission factors (when stack measurement are not performed annually). The annual emissions of NO_x, NMVOC, SO₂, NH₃, TSP, CO, Pb, Cd, Hg, As, Cr, Cu, Ni and PCDD/PCDF are calculated on the basis of stack measurement. The emissions of PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ are assumed to be equal to the emissions of TSP. For BC, we use the emission factor of the EMEP Guidebook 2016 (3.5% of PM_{2.5}). For Se, Zn and PCB, one plant performs stack measurement and the emissions of other plants are based on plant specific emission factors calculated on the basis of stack measurement from previous years. For PAHs, the emissions are calculated on the basis of the Tier 1 emission factors given in the EMEP Guidebook 2016 for source category 5C1a Municipal waste incineration.

The entire HCB time series has been corrected in 2019 to use the emission factor from the 2016 guidebook: 0.0452 mg/t rather than a very high emission factor of 2 mg/t which was based on a measurement in 1996. The emission factor of 0.0452 is used to estimate the HCB emissions of 3 plants. The HCB emissions of the 4th plant are calculated on the basis of stack measurements.

During the 2017 NECD Comprehensive Review, the TERT noted that when continuous measurements are used to estimate annual emissions, there is a risk that operators have misinterpreted the IED (Industrial Emissions Directive) and have subtracted the value of the confidence interval although this subtraction must not be applied in the context of reporting annual emissions. This issue relates to an under-estimate of the emissions. The TERT recommended Belgium to organise a survey among operators to identify which ones are reporting under-estimated emissions and try to derive a methodology to adjust national emissions over the time series. Wallonia followed this recommendation and identified 2 operators that reported emissions for NO_x, TSP, SO₂, CO and NMVOC after subtraction of the confidence interval since 2008.

For the 2018 submission, the emissions of these pollutants have been adjusted to add the confidence interval from 2008 to 2016. No recalculation was needed for pre-2008 years because the operators

did not use the continuous measurements to estimate their annual emissions before 2008. They used periodic measurements without subtraction of the confidence interval to estimate their annual emissions before 2008. Wallonia will prevent under-estimated reporting from operators in the future.

For the 2019 submission, the emissions of NMVOC from 2008 to 2016 have been adjusted for one plant to subtract the confidence interval that was erroneously added for the previous submission. Indeed, the plant did not use the continuous measurements to estimate their emissions of NMVOC from 2008 to 2016. They still used the periodic measurements without subtraction of the confidence interval.

The ranges of implied emission factors in 2019 are presented in Tabel 6-2 for each pollutant and compared to the emission factors of the EMEP Guidebook 2016.

Tabel 6-2 Implied emission factors in 2019 in Wallonia compared to EMEP Guidebook 2016

Pollutant	Unit	EMEP 2016	EF range in 2019
NOx (as NO ₂)	g/ton	1071	273-833
NMVOC	g/ton	5.9	1-19
SOx (as SO ₂)	g/ton	87	2-326
NH ₃	g/ton	3	2-55
PM _{2.5}	g/ton	3	3-17
PM ₁₀	g/ton	3	3-17
TSP	g/ton	3	3-17
BC	g/ton	0.105	0.11-0.60
CO	g/ton	41	52-157
Pb	mg/ton	58.0	6-148
Cd	mg/ton	4.6	2-38
Hg	mg/ton	18.8	2-19
As	mg/ton	6.2	3-38
Cr	mg/ton	16.4	7-142
Cu	mg/ton	13.7	9-180
Ni	mg/ton	21.6	7-67
Se	mg/ton	11.7	7-22
Zn	mg/ton	24.5	24-1830
PCDD/ PCDF	ng/ton	52.5	17-173
Benzo(a)pyrene	µg/ton	8.4	8.4
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	µg/ton	17.9	17.9
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	µg/ton	9.5	9.5
Indeno(1,2,3-	µg/ton	11.6	11.6

cd)pyrene			
PAHs (Total 1-4)	µg/ton	47.4	47.4
HCB	mg/ton	0.0452	0.02-0.0452
PCBs	µg/ton	0.0034	0.036-396

The only hospital waste incinerator has closed since 2005. Some hospital waste is incinerated in the municipal waste incineration plants. These emissions are thus included in the incineration plants, in category 5C1a “Municipal waste incineration”. The non-hazardous hospital waste (A&B1) can be incinerated in the 4 municipal waste incineration plants. However, only one municipal waste incineration plant is authorized to incinerate hazardous hospital waste (B2). The notation key “IE” is used for all the pollutants in category 5C1biii “Clinical waste incineration”.

In the early 1990s, about 45% of the waste was still incinerated without energy recovery. Since 2006, the 4 municipal waste incineration plants are fully equipped to produce electricity. The emissions with energy recovery are allocated in the energy sector, category 1A1a. A small part of the emissions from municipal waste incineration is still allocated in the waste sector, category 5C1a, when waste is incinerated without energy recovery because of occasional problems in the energy recovery systems. In 2010, 2011 and 2012 this represents 1.5% to 2% of the incinerated waste. In 2013, this represents 20% of the incinerated waste. In 2013, the fraction of waste that has been incinerated without energy recovery is higher than the previous years because the turbine of 2 of the 4 waste incineration plants in Wallonia had to be stopped during more than 6 months for repair. From 2014 to 2019, the incinerated waste without energy recovery represents 2% to 4% of the incinerated waste. **Error! Reference source not found.** presents the amount of wastes incinerated with and without energy recovery in Wallonia.

Tabel 6-3 Amount of wastes incinerated with and without energy recovery in Wallonia

	Amount of wastes incinerated in Wallonia (ton)		
	With energy recovery (1A1a)	Without energy recovery (5C)	TOTAL
1990	199 249	157 614	356 863
1995	210 217	181 914	392 131
2000	242 817	82 042	324 859
2005	476 685	21 716	498 401
2010	859 075	17 231	876 306
2011	893 029	13 426	906 455
2012	919 463	12 600	932 063
2013	786 350	193 331	979 681
2014	979 868	19 249	999 118
2015	1 005 808	20 823	1 026 631
2016	979 461	39 667	1 019 128
2017	991 595	20 612	1 012 207
2018	962 695	44 769	1 007 463

2019	990 362	33 394	1 023 756
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Because of the high amount of wastes incinerated without energy recovery in 2013, the emissions reported in 5C1a are much higher for this specific year.

In Flanders, the plants are obliged to report their emissions yearly in an emission report. These data are integrated in the emission inventory. Emissions of NO_x, SO₂, TSP and heavy metals are provided by the facilities or are calculated by means of plant specific emission factors. Emissions of PM10 and PM2.5 are calculated as a fraction of TSP.

As in Wallonia, Flanders conducted a survey among operators of waste incineration plants to identify which ones are reporting underestimated emissions because the confidence interval is subtracted. Only 33% of the operators reported real emissions. The companies were urged to report the actual emissions in future. The correction of the historical data is completed.

All (intermunicipal) waste incineration plants produce electricity since 2005. The emissions are allocated in the category 1A1a when energy is recycled or in the appropriate category of 5C when there is no energy recovery.

In Flanders the PCDD/F emissions for the years 1990-1999 (industrial and domestic waste) are based on the results of a study performed by VITO under the authority of VMM (Polders et al., 2003). Since 2000 the emissions of domestic waste incineration are reported in the yearly environmental reports. Since 2000 the emissions of industrial waste incineration are calculated by using activity data and emission factors. The activity data are the amount of waste obtained from OVAM (Public Waste Agency of Flanders). The emission factors are taken from the UNEP Standardized Toolkit for PCDD/F (Tabel 6-4).

The HCB emissions are calculated by using activity data and emission factors. The activity data are the amount of waste obtained from OVAM (Public Waste Agency of Flanders). The emission factors are taken from the EMEP/CORINAIR Guidebook for HCB (Tabel 6-5).

Tabel 6-4 Emission factors of PCDD/F for the sector 1A1a Incineration of waste in the Flemish region

Fuel	Unit	Value	Reference
Industrial waste	µg TEQ/tonne	0.5	UNEP Standardized Toolkit; Category 1a4: Waste incineration; Municipal solid waste incineration; High tech. combustion, sophisticated APCS
Hazardous waste	µg TEQ/tonne	0.75	UNEP Standardized Toolkit; Category 1b4: Waste incineration; Hazardous waste incineration; High tech. combustion, sophisticated APCS
Clinical waste	µg TEQ/tonne	1	UNEP Standardized Toolkit; Category 1c4: Waste incineration; Medical/hospital waste incineration; High tech, continuous, sophisticated APCS
Sewage sludge	µg TEQ/tonne	0.4	UNEP Standardized Toolkit; Category 1e3: Waste incineration; Sewage sludge incineration; State-of-the-art, full APCS

Tabel 6-5 Emission factors of HCB for the sector 1A1a Incineration of waste in the Flemish region

Fuel	Unit	Value	Reference
Industrial waste	g/tonne	0.0001	EMEP/CORINAIR Guidebook (2005)
Hazardous waste	g/tonne	0.01	EMEP/CORINAIR Guidebook (2005)
Clinical waste	g/tonne	0.019	EMEP/CORINAIR Guidebook (2005)
Sewage sludge	g/tonne	0.002	EMEP/EEA Guidebook (2009)
Domestic waste	µg/tonne	45.2	EMEP/EEA Guidebook (2013)

All (intermunicipal) waste incineration plants produce electricity since 2005. The emissions are allocated in the category 1A1a when energy is recycled or in the appropriate category of 5C when there is no energy recovery. Emissions due to clinical waste incineration (category 5C1biii) are included in category 5C1bi (industrial waste incineration).

Since submission 2021, we made changes to the allocation of emissions with and without energy recovery from waste incineration plants. After a thorough analysis, we obtained alignment between all pollutants. This adjustment affects the allocation between 1A1a and 5C of all NEC pollutants.

In the Brussels Capital Region, the last waste incinerator without recuperation of energy has closed in 1998.

6.3.2. Emissions by cremation

For Flanders: the activity data are derived from the yearly statistics of crematoria ⁶(Table 6-6). For dioxins, an emission factor of 0.069 µg TEQ/cremation is used (results of measurements made by the Flemish government – Department Omgeving/Afdeling Milieu-inspectie). The calculation of particulate matter (TSP, PM10, PM2,5) is done with an emission factor of 0.005 kg/cremation and for Hg an emission factor of 0.049 g/cremation is used.

For the Brussels Capital Region, the emission factor for dioxins is 27 ng TEQ/cremation as stated in the EMEP/EEA 2019 guidebook. The number of cremations comes from the crematorium itself.

Table 6-6 Number of cremations in the Belgian regions for the period 1990-2019

	Flanders	Brussels	Wallonia
1990	9866	7217	3790
1995	17076	5477	6529
2000	23133	5463	7197
2001	23459	5439	7890
2002	25667	5619	8373

⁶ <http://statbel.fgov.be/fr/statistiques/chiffres/population/autres/cremations/>

2003	26698	6154	8719
2004	26998	6206	8856
2005	28128	6026	9288
2006	28905	6116	9318
2007	29877	6007	9779
2008	31690	6356	10372
2009	32667	6348	10282
2010	33619	6121	11069
2011	34203	6049	11720
2012	36860	5651	13170
2013	38977	5334	14560
2014	39086	5152	14748
2015	41935	5563	16009
2016	41657	5283	16538
2017	43215	5231	16774
2018	44547	5096	17600
2019	44862	5033	17890

For Wallonia: new emission factors have been calculated thanks to measurements on site. It concerns NO_x, CO, SO₂, COV, PM, Pb, Hg & dioxins. The new emission factors are lower than previously but it's the result of modification of the exploitations to satisfy the legislation. The new EF are applied from 2013 on. Emissions from the other pollutants are estimated using the emission factors of the EMEP/EEA guidebook 2016. The number of corpses is coming from the United Network of Public Crematoria (<http://vnoc.be/>).

Tabel 6-6 gives an overview of the emission factors used in Wallonia.

Tabel 6-6 Emission factors used for crematoria in Wallonia, before 2013 and after 2013.

Pollutants	Units	<2013	>2013
NOX	<i>g/CAPITA</i>	825	414,3
NM VOC	<i>g/CAPITA</i>	13	14,98
SO ₂	<i>g/CAPITA</i>	113	1,782
PM ₂₅	<i>g/CAPITA</i>	34,7	0,505
PM ₁₀	<i>g/CAPITA</i>	34,7	0,505
TSP	<i>g/CAPITA</i>	38,56	0,505
CO	<i>g/CAPITA</i>	140	45,38

Pb	<i>mg/CAPITA</i>	30,03	20,06
Cd	<i>mg/CAPITA</i>	5,03	5,03
Hg	<i>mg/CAPITA</i>	2000	6,878
As	<i>mg/CAPITA</i>	13,61	13,61
Cr	<i>mg/CAPITA</i>	13,56	13,56
Cu	<i>mg/CAPITA</i>	12,43	12,43
Ni	<i>mg/CAPITA</i>	17,33	17,33
Se	<i>mg/CAPITA</i>	19,78	19,78
Zn	<i>mg/CAPITA</i>	160,12	160,12
DIOX	<i>microgr/CAPITA</i>	0,027	0,005
Benzo(a)	<i>microgr/CAPITA</i>	13,2	13,2
Benzo(b)	<i>microgr/CAPITA</i>	7,21	7,21
Benzo(k)	<i>microgr/CAPITA</i>	6,44	6,44
Indeno	<i>microgr/CAPITA</i>	6,99	6,99
PAH	<i>microgr/CAPITA</i>	33,84	33,84
HCB	<i>mg/CAPITA</i>	0,15	0,15
PCBs	<i>mg/CAPITA</i>	0,41	0,41

6.3.3. Open combustion of waste (small scale waste burning) (category 5C2)

Only Flanders estimates emissions of combustion in open barrels of particulate matter, dioxins, PAH's, heavy metals and since submission 2020 also of NO_x, NMVOC, SO₂ and CO. Since submission 2021 also emissions of heavy metals are estimated for 1990-1999.

To make the calculation, it is assumed that 5% of the average amount of municipal waste is burnt in open barrels (Van Rompaey et al., 2001). The amount of municipal waste per household can be found on the website of the Public Waste Agency of Flanders (www.ovam.be). The number of households can be found on www.statbel.fgov.be.

Since the year 2011 the amount of waste incinerated decreases. In Flanders only under strict conditions combustion in open barrels is allowed. A sensitization campaign of the Flemish government 'Stook Slim' (smart heating, <https://omgeving.vlaanderen.be/stook-slim>) informs the public about the ban.

The emission factors of dioxins and PAH's are taken from a study performed by VITO/TNO under the authority of VMM (Sleeuwaert, 2012).

Emission factors for heavy metals, NMVOC, TSP, PM10, PM2.5, BC, SO₂, NO_x and CO are taken from EMEP/EEA guidebook 2019, table 3-1.

In Wallonia, these emissions are not estimated.

6.4. Wastewater treatment (category 5D)

For 5D1 Domestic wastewater handling, Flanders used to estimate previously NH₃ emissions from septic tanks using a country specific emission factor, however the reference of this emission factor from septic tanks couldn't be traced anymore. Following Corsi et al. (2000) (https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-08/documents/eiip_areasourcesnh3.pdf) Flanders may assume that emissions from residential septic systems are negligible and on recommendation of the review team emissions of waste water treated in septic tanks are not included in the inventory anymore since the 2018 submission. The 2016 EMEP/EEA Guidebook proposes a NH₃ emission factor only for latrines (and not septic tanks) but no activity data of latrines are available in Flanders (Flanders Environment Agency, Department of Data Management Sewage Infrastructure, personal communication).

Also emissions of wastewater treatment, reported by the facilities in the integral environmental report are reported under 5D.

For NH₃, SO₂ and NO_x emissions, the TERT noted that there is a lack of transparency regarding peaks of pollutant emissions for some years depending on the pollutant. In response to a question raised during the review, Belgium explained that for certain years no emissions are reported by the facilities because they are below the reporting threshold. The TERT thinks that there is a time series inconsistency and recommends that Belgium estimate facilities pollutant emissions for all years and not only when emissions are above the reporting threshold.

The SO₂ emission is due to a boiler running on biogas and was assigned to 1A2e. The remaining NO_x emissions in sector 5D are now negligible. (the reporting threshold is 50 ton)

The company reporting NH₃ was contacted. It will split the total reported NH₃ emissions for all years into process emissions and emissions due to water treatment.

The NMVOC emissions from domestic wastewater handling have been calculated for the whole time series since the 2019 submission. The emissions are calculated based on the emission factor from Table 3-1 of the EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019, The activity data is the wastewater volume treated in the stations.

6.5. Other (5E)

This source is a key category of PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, TSP and PCDD/F in terms of emission level.

6.5.1. Car and house fires

Emissions originating from car and house fires are estimated for PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, TSP and PCDD/F. For heavy metals only emissions originating from house fires are estimated. The same methodology is used for the three regions in Belgium.

For 2012 and 2017 the number of fires is obtained from the Belgian fire brigade (www.civieleveiligheid.be). For the other years the number of fires is calculated based on the average number of fires per inhabitant; then this is multiplied by population of a given year. A split between detached and undetached house fires is calculated based on country/region specific figures for numbers of houses per type (www.ibsa.be).

Tabel 6-7 Split between detached and undetached house fires in 2019

region	Detached houses	Undetached houses
Flemish region	42%	58%

Walloon region	39%	61%
Brussels Capital region	5%	95%

The emissions are calculated based on emission factors from the Tables 3-2, 3-3, 3-4, 3-5, 3-6 Tier 2 emission factors of the EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019 for car fires, detached house fires, undetached house fires, apartment building fires and industrial building fires respectively. Tabel 6-8 shows the number of fires in Belgium per type of fire.

Tabel 6-8 Activity data per type of fire in Belgium

Year	Detached house	Undetached house	Appartement	Industrial building	Vehicle
1990	2093	3250	1920	415	1965
1991	2103	3264	1923	418	1973
1992	2112	3279	1923	419	1979
1993	2124	3295	1929	421	1989
1994	2131	3305	1933	422	1995
1995	2138	3315	1938	425	2001
1996	2142	3320	1939	425	2003
1997	2148	3329	1950	427	2009
1998	2153	3336	1949	427	2013
1999	2157	3342	1952	428	2017
2000	2162	3351	1958	429	2022
2001	2167	3358	1965	430	2027
2002	2179	3367	1978	431	2037
2003	2190	3377	1994	434	2045
2004	2201	3385	2003	435	2055
2005	2215	3398	2014	436	2064
2006	2231	3415	2029	439	2077
2007	2250	3434	2045	442	2092
2008	2268	3456	2067	446	2109
2009	2287	3479	2091	449	2125
2010	2305	3502	2114	452	2143
2011	2326	3534	2146	456	2166
2012	2650	4040	1860	524	2199

2013	2664	4020	2317	451	2064
2014	2055	3123	1634	531	2308
2015	2554	3891	2030	559	2496
2016	2467	3722	1986	417	2908
2017	2729	4187	3630	500	2925
2018	2503	3792	2296	577	2563
2019	2938	4437	3241	564	3098

6.5.2. Other sources

The other emissions in this sector come from the annual environment report of waste companies in Flanders and Wallonia (other than incinerators). In Wallonia, each year, companies have to fulfil an integrated environmental survey in the context of PRTR. The data in the air emissions section are used to compile the Walloon emissions. Flemish data in this sector are obtained from the annual reports the facilities have to provide.

6.6. *Recalculations and improvements*

Recalculations

The three regions unified the methodology of calculating the number of car and building fires using the average number of fires per inhabitant.

In the Flemish region the following recalculations were made to optimize the inventory:

- 5A: recalculation of NMVOC-emissions for the entire time series. Several adjustments have been made for the calculations of CH₄-emissions, all these changes have been made to be in line with the recommendations of the ESD-review in June 2020.
- 5B: compost production: NH₃-emissions are included for the first time.
- 5C1 Waste incineration: the real emissions of waste incineration plants were included in the inventory instead of emissions corrected by the confidence interval.
- 5C: Since submission 2021, we made changes to the allocation of emissions with and without energy recovery from waste incineration plants. After a thorough analysis, we obtained alignment between all pollutants. This adjustment affects the allocation between 1A1a and 5C of all NEC pollutants.
- 5C: recalculation of emissions of NMVOC, dioxins and HCB of waste incineration for the entire time series. Since submission 2021 we uses other activity data, namely the quantities of waste burned in Flanders rather than the quantities of Flemish waste burned.
- 5C2 Open combustion of waste: calculation of emissions of heavy metals for 1990-1999.
- 5E: emissions of PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, TSP, heavy metals and PCDD/F have been calculated for the whole time series. The recalculation is based on new activity data from the Belgian fire brigade.

- 5D: The SO₂ emission is due to a boiler running on biogas and was assigned to 1A2e. The remaining NO_x emissions in sector 5D are now negligible. (the reporting threshold is 50 ton)
- 5D: The company reporting NH₃ was contacted. It will split the total reported NH₃ emissions for all years into process emissions and emissions due to water treatment.
- 5E: NMVOC-emissions are included for the first time. Very small emissions occur only for a few years.

In Wallonia, the following recalculations were performed:

- 5E fires: activity data have been updated for 2017 and 2018 thanks to new data available.

In the Brussels Capital region, following recalculations were done:

- Sector 5E: Retropolated and extrapolated activity data adjusted to most recent data available

Improvements

No improvements planned

6.7. QA/QC

All emissions delivered by the plants are validated and verified by a team of people experienced in emission inventories. In addition, each year a trend analysis is carried out for all emissions per industrial plant and sector. If any inconsistencies or problems are detected by the team, the industry involved is contacted. Numerous contacts take place with the plant operators as well as with the federations involved. In exceptional cases the inspection services are contacted.

Chapter 7. Other and natural emissions

7.1. Biogenic emissions

Flanders

NMVOC emissions of different forest types and of grassland are reported under IPCC code 11C. These biogenic emissions are substantial and can account up to nearly 20 % of the total reported NMVOC emissions.

The methodology to calculate the collective estimation of the biogenic NMVOC emissions is described in Van Hyfte & Van Langenhove (2000) and based on a model by Guenther et al. (1993).

The basic formula used to calculate the biogenic emissions is:

$$E = \sum_{y=1}^z N_y (D_y \cdot \varepsilon_y \cdot \gamma_y)$$

with: N_y : the total area taken by ground cover y (m²/year)

z : the number of species of ground cover y

D_y : leaf density (kg dry matter/m²)

ε_y : VOC emission factor for ground cover y at 30°C and light intensity of 1000
μmol/m²s(μg/m²hour)

γ_y : correction factor for real leaf temperature and light intensity

The ground cover in Flanders is defined by the wood mapping performed by the Flemish Region, based on visual reading of coloured infrared aerial views taken during the period 1981-1992 and ground monitoring. After handling the information this results in a ground accuracy to within 1 are. The ground cover is corrected based on the LUC matrix. The LUC matrix is determined by the Gembloux University (Gembloux Agro Bio Tech), a study conducted specifically for the LULUCF reporting in Belgium (Bauwens et al., 2011).

The emission factors give the emissions in μg per hour in terms of the leaf density (g dry matter/m² ground cover). Emission factors are taken from literature and are specified for different compounds of NMVOC (isoprene, monoterpenes and other VOC) and for different kinds of ground cover. An overview of the emission factors used is given in Table 7-1.

Table 7-1 Emission factors for isoprene, monoterpenes and other VOC for different species of ground cover in Flanders based on Simpson et al. (1999)

Ground cover	Isoprene (ng/m ² /s)	Monoterpenes (ng/m ² /s)	Other VOC (ng/m ² /s)
<i>Broadleaf trees</i>			
Beech	8.89	57.78	192.78
Oak/American oak	5333.33	17.78	192.78
Poplar	5333.33	0.00	192.78
Other	5333.33	17.78	242.22
<i>Mixed broadleaf</i>			
Beech	20.56	152.22	285.28
Oak	5298.61	112.50	285.28
Poplar	5298.61	95.00	285.28
Other	5298.61	112.50	317.50
<i>Mixed conifers</i>			
Larch	1349.44	91.11	197.22
Scots pine	2492.22	168.06	305.56
Black pine	2492.22	321.67	605.56
Spruce	4658.33	302.78	572.78
Douglas	3349.44	225.83	572.78
Other (default)	2492.22	321.67	258.89
<i>Conifers</i>			
Larch	8.33	125.00	192.78
Scots pine	19.44	291.67	359.72
Black pine	19.44	583.33	359.72
Spruce	388.89	583.33	770.83
Douglas	27.78	416.67	770.83
Other	19.44	583.33	287.78
<i>Grassland</i>	0.00	11.11	23.33

The leaf density of a tree species expresses the amount of dry matter (g) of a tree in terms of the ground area, taken by this species. The leaf density can vary significantly in the course of the seasons. Since several factors can influence the leaf density, the calculations are made with average leaf densities (already taken in account in table 9.1).

Since the leaf temperature and the light intensity are the most important factors that influence VOC emissions, a correction factor (specified for isoprene and terpene emissions) is taken from literature.

Wallonia

Methodology

The methodology used by the AWAC is based on Simpson and Guenther (EMEP/CORINAIR atmospheric Emission Inventory Guidebook, 1999). The mass emission time of a plant species occupying a given area is given by the relation:

$$\text{Hourly mass emission (g / h)} = S * B * C * FE (T ^\circ, \text{Light})$$

S = Surface in m²

EF = emission factor standard of the species (g / gh)

B = foliar biomass of the species (g / m²)

C (T °, Light): VOC emissions are highly dependent on temperature and sometimes light, depending on the considered VOCs. This is taken into account by the correction factor dimensionless. This factor can be calculated on an hourly basis, but the calculation has been done here on a monthly basis, which here constitutes a good compromise between the accuracy of the estimate and the availability of data (data on PAR, photosynthetically active radiation from 400 to 700 nm, are not available on an adequate scale for the Walloon Region). This simplification increases the error of the order of 20%, which is far less than the uncertainties in the emission factors.

Isoprene emissions depend on both temperature and light intensity. The correction factor is then:

$$C = CL * CT$$

CL = Number of days per month * Number of hours of daylight the month (depending on latitude)

$$CT = \text{Exp} ((95000 * (T-Ts)) / (8.314 * T * Ts)) / (1 + \text{exp} ((230000 * (T-314)) / (8.314 * T * Ts)))$$

T = temperature in Kelvin foliar experimental (measured)

Ts = temperature reference leaf (very generally 303 K or 30 ° C) at which the emission factor is determined

The other figures are empirical coefficients and the ideal gas constant.

For monoterpenes and other VOC, emission depends only on the temperature and the relationship becomes:

$$C = CL * CT$$

CL = Number of days per month * 24 (hours)

$$CT = \text{Exp} (0.09 * (T-Ts))$$

T = temperature in Kelvin foliar experimental (measured)

Ts = temperature reference leaf (very generally 303 K or 30 ° C) at which the emission factor is determined.

Forest area

The area of forest is taken from the forest inventories. The first Walloon forest inventory was conducted between 1979 and 1984 (central year is 1981). The current permanent systematic sampling of the permanent forest inventory was conducted between 1994 and 2008 (central year is 2001) and covers each year 10 % of the approximately 11000 sampling points (Lecomte & Rondeux, 1994). The third cycle of the forest inventory started in 2009 and first results were made available by the end of 2011 (central year is 2010).

Biomass

Regarding leaf biomass, Simpson and Guenther (1995) strongly recommend the use of local data if they are available. For the main Walloon forest species (oak, beech, spruce, Douglas fir, pine), we therefore sought densities measured in Belgium, including those compiled by Duvigneaud et al in the 70's, or densities measured in neighboring regions (North of France and the Netherlands). For other species, the values used in France (Luchetta et al., 2000) were included (Table 7-2).

Table 7-2 Leaf biomass for the main Walloon forest species

Species (latin name)	Leaf biomass (kg/ha)	Country of measure	Source
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	3300		in Luchetta et al, 2000
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	2800	B	in Luchetta et al, 2000
<i>Betula pendula</i>	3200	B	Duvigneaud et al ,1977
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	3500	F	in Luchetta et al, 2000
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	3600	F	in Luchetta et al, 2000
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	3118	B, F, NL	Duvigneaud et al 1977 ; Gloaguen et al, 1982 ; Bartelink 1997
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	2700	DK	in Luchetta et al, 2000
<i>Larix decidua</i>	3300		in Luchetta et al, 2000
<i>Picea abies</i>	16390	B, F	Duvigneaud et al ,1977 ; Teller, 1983 ; Guns, 1990 ; Belkacem et al 1992 ; Ranger et al, 1981 ;
<i>Pinus nigra laricio</i>	8133	B, F	Neiryneck et al 1998 ; Bonneau, 1995
<i>Pinus nigra nigra</i>	9400	F	in Luchetta et al, 2000
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	8000	F	in Luchetta et al, 2000
<i>Populus sp</i>	3300		in Luchetta et al, 2000
<i>Prunus avium</i>	3300		in Luchetta et al, 2000
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	12633	B, F	Duvigneaud et al ,1977 ; Ponette et al, 2000, Ranger et al, 1996

<i>Quercus rubra</i>	3200		in Luchetta et al, 2000
<i>Quercus sp (robur + petrae)</i>	3290	B, F	Duvigneaud et al ,1977 ; Gloaguen et al, 1982

Emission factors

No emission factor determined in Belgium has been found in the literature. Emission factors are essentially the compilation made by Luchetta et al. (2000) for France. The consistency of these emission factors with those taken in the compilation of Hewitt (2001), which includes the emission factors of more than 1200 species, has been systematically verified. Factors proposed by Hewitt (2001) were used for three species: red oak (not treated with Luchetta), chestnut (the figure seems Luchetta underestimated), beech (Luchetta used for monoterpenes a factor of 21.7, based on a measurement made in France, which strongly deviates values quoted in 6 other references) (Table 7-3).

Table 7-3 Emission factors for a number of species

Species	Emission factor isoprene ($\mu\text{g/g}\cdot\text{h}$)	Emission factor monoterpene ($\mu\text{g/g}\cdot\text{h}$)	Emission factor Other VOC ($\mu\text{g/g}\cdot\text{h}$)	Vegetation period	
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	0	0	1,5	1 May	30 October
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	0,1	3,4	1,5	1 May	30 November
<i>Betula pendula</i>	0,01	2,9	1,5	15 March	15 October
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	0	0,1	1,5	15 April	15 October
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	0	13,66	1,5	15 April	15 October
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	0,1	0,47	1,5	15 April	30 October
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	0,1	0	1,5	1 June	30 October
<i>Larix decidua</i>	0,1	8,2	1,5	15 March	15 October
<i>Picea abies</i>	1,1	2,1	1,5		
<i>Pinus nigra laricio</i>	13,2	0	1,5		
<i>Pinus nigra nigra</i>	13,2	0	1,5		
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	0,1	7,9	1,5		
<i>Populus sp</i>	51	4,6	1,5	1 May	30 September

<i>Prunus avium</i>	0	0,3	1,5	1 May	30 October
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	0,45	14,8	1,5		
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	37,9	1,8	1,5	1 May	30 October
<i>Quercus sp</i>	57,3	0,46	1,5	1 May	15 November

Correction factors

The average monthly temperatures of IRM were coded for each of the stations. The provincial averages were then calculated. For light, monthly data proposed by Guenther, depending only on the latitude, were used, based on an average latitude of 50 ° N for the Region. These two parameters were used to calculate correction factors CT and CL on a monthly basis at the level of provinces and districts.

Vegetation period

Dates of budburst and leaf fall are listed in 'Ecological Species File' published by the DGRNE (MRW-Walloon Region Ministry, 1999). When calculating emissions from deciduous factor 0, ½, or 1 is included in the equation as the leaves are absent or present during 15 days present during all the month.

Chapter 8. Recalculations and improvements

8.1. *Recalculations and improvements in the energy sector*

Recalculations

In the three regions:

- Optimization of the regional energy balances for the year 2018 as the regional energy balances for the year 2018 were provisional in the 2020 submission. Recalculation of the emissions.
- optimization and revision of the OFFREM model (activity data and methodology).
- Recalculation of road transport emissions 1990-2018 : see chapter Transport.

In the Brussels Capital Region following recalculations were made in the Energy sector:

- There have been recalculations in the energy balance for the period 2014-2018
- In 1A1a, recalculations of the emission factors for the incinerator based on measurement campaigns for PCDD/PCDF for the years 2010, 2016, 2017 and 2018
- In 1A4bi, update of the tier 2 emission factors for wood in the residential sector
- In 1A4bii, revision of energy consumption of lawn mowers in the off-road household sector
- In 1B2b, fugitive NMVOC emissions from gas distribution and transmission network are reported for the first time

In the Walloon region, following recalculations were made:

- In 1A, correction of the SO₂ emission factor for gasoil, 2.4 g/GJ since 2016.
- In 1A2a, recalculation of NO_x, CO and SO_x emissions in all sinter plant from 1990 to 2004 by using the guidebook emission factors (table 3-8).
- In 1A2a, recalculation of PCB emissions in one plant on the all time serie with a plant specific EF.
- In 1A2f, recalculation of COV emission in a paper pulp plant.
- In 1A3c, correction of Cu emissions from 2014 to 2018.
- In 1A3dii correction of the Pb and HAP emissions (use of guidebook 2019).
- In 1A4ai and 1A4bi, emissions from the use of charcoal are reported for the first time.
- In 1A4bi, recalculation of the emissions from the combustion of biomass and coal by using the results of an inquiry.
- In 1B2b, fugitive NMVOC emissions from gas distribution network are reported for the first time

In Flanders following recalculations were made:

- The EISSA-B_v2 was used to calculate the emissions for the CHP installations in the service and agricultural sector, for the commercial/institutional sector and the residential sector. The emission factors of the EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019 were applied.
- Fishery : Activity data fuel cost, fuel amount, fleet, average days at sea became available for 2018, what results in a recalculation of the emissions fishery for that year (submission 2020 provisional data for that year was used)
- In 2020 an estimate was made of the SO₂-emissions from natural gas combustion at the power stations for the entire time series.
- In 1A4ai, SO₂ emission factors are re-examined based on information provided by Informazout (<https://informazout.be>, personal communication). The S content of fuel oil is maximum 50 ppm from 2016 on (which corresponds to an emission factor of 2.4 ton/PJ), from 2018 on 1/3 of the fuel oil sold has a S content of 50 ppm while 2/3 has a S content of 10 ppm (which corresponds to a global emission factor of 1.1 ton/PJ).
- In 1A4ai, adjustment of energy consumption (natural gas, fuel oil and LPG) in the energy balance Flanders 1990-2019 from 2014.
- In 1A4bi, SO₂ emission factors are re-examined based on information provided by Informazout (<https://informazout.be>, personal communication). The S content of fuel oil is maximum 50 ppm from 2016 on (which corresponds to an emission factor of 2.4 ton/PJ), from 2018 on 1/3 of the fuel oil sold has a S content of 50 ppm while 2/3 has a S content of 10 ppm (which corresponds to a global emission factor of 1.1 ton/PJ).
- In 1A4bi, TSP, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, EC factors are re-examined. For stoves with year of construction >= 2017, the EF based on the emission limit value were replaced by the EF from table 3.42 of the EMEP/EEA guidebook 2019.
- In 1A4bi, B(a)P, B(b)Flu, B(k)Flu, IP factors are re-examined. For stoves and cassettes built from 2000 to 2013, EF from table 3.41 of the EMEP / EEA guidebook 2019 is now used.
- In 1A4bi, in 2020 an update was made of the stoves for non-wood firing based on data from the Flanders 2018 energy balance.
- In 1A4bi, adjustment of energy consumption (natural gas and LPG) in the energy balance Flanders 1990-2019 from 2016.
- 1A1a: Since submission 2021, we made changes to the allocation of emissions with and without energy recovery from waste incineration plants. After a thorough analysis, we obtained alignment between all pollutants. This adjustment affects the allocation between 1A1a and 5C for all pollutants.

Improvements

- Improvement and modification of the energy balance methodology is taking place in the Brussels Capital Region. Some changes of data are possible.
- For some plants in Wallonia, the emission factors are not consistent throughout the time series. Indeed, from 2005, companies must report their emissions and these emissions are

included in the inventory but in previous years, emission factors were sometimes used. For the next submission, emission factors will be calculated on the basis of company data (2005-2015) or on the basis of the guidebook and used on the entire time series 1990-2004.

- In the Walloon region, recalculation of the As, Hg and Pb emissions in the offroad sectors and navigation.
- In Flanders a study has been done to optimize the number of stoves and boilers using wood.
- In Flanders the model to calculate the industrial emissions of facilities that are not obliged to submit an annual report in a collective way will be revised in the future in order to take into account abatement technologies and to optimize the methodology to estimate missing emissions. A feasibility study will be conducted in 2020 to review and evaluate information gaps and flaws in the former approach. The conclusions of this study will be used as a basis for a new approach to calculate emissions attributed to collective companies (emissions below threshold and not reported as such).
- SO₂ emissions from the use of natural gas in gas fired power stations will be put in the data warehouse together with the collective emissions for inclusion in the reporting.
- In Flanders EMMOSS model to calculate emissions from maritime navigation in port of Antwerp will be revised.

8.2. Recalculations and improvements in the sector of industrial processes and products use

Recalculations

For the three regions:

- Emissions of heavy metals from the use of lubricant in the road transportation are changed from category 2D3i to category 2G as there was a misallocation in the previous submission

In the Flemish region the following recalculations were made to optimize the inventory:

- 2C5 Aluminium production: PCB emissions have been estimated for the whole time series.
- We have made a big improvement for the industrial emissions of the year 2005 derived from the integrated environmental reports. From this submission 2021 the emissions of 2005 are available on installation level (NFR code), whereas in the previous submissions emissions of 2005 were available on a less detailed level (facility level). This effects not only the year 2005, but also the surrounding years (mainly 2006 and 2007). This mainly effects the allocation of the emissions. More information about the general methodology can be found in chapter 'Methodological issues'.
- 2D3d textile coating: recalculations of NMVOC-emissions for the entire time series. More accurate information became available based on the integrated environmental reports
- 2G use of tobacco: emissions of heavy metals for 1990-1999 are included for the first time.
- 2G use of fireworks: NO_x-emissions are included for the first time.
- 2G deicing of aircrafts: NMVOC-emissions are included for the first time according to an update to the 2019 EMEP Guidebook.
- 2H2 bread and biscuits production: recalculation of NMVOC-emissions for the entire time series based on other activity data and alignment between the Belgian regions.
-

In Wallonia, the following recalculations have been performed:

- *2D3d Coating applications*: Revision of the VOC emissions of domestic use of paint and other industrial paint application in 2018.
- *2D3e Degreasing*: Revision of the VOC emissions of metal degreasing in 2018.
- *2D3g Chemical products*: Revision of the VOC emissions of glues manufacturing in 2018.
- *2D3h Printing*: Revision of the VOC emissions in 2018.
- *2D3i Other solvent use*: Preservation of wood : VOC emissions of 2017 and 2018 have been slightly revised to take into account a revision in the emissions of one plant.
 - *2C1 Iron and steel* : correction of NOx emissions in 1990.
 - *2G estimation for the 1st time of the Sox, Pb,Hg,As, Cr, Cu, Se and Zn emissions for the use of tobacco*
 - *2H2 Food and beverage industry* : Revision of the production of bread on the basis of updated historical Prodcom data available and estimation of the COV emission from the biscuits production for the 1st time
 - *2K estimation of the PCB emissions from metal shredders*

In Brussels, the following recalculations have been performed:

- *2A5b construction and demolition*: Revision of the activity data for 2018
- *2D3d Coating Applications*: Update of the historical data on the number of houses for the period 2007-2018 slightly impacting the emissions
- *2D3e Degreasing*: Revision of one company's data for 2017
- *2G Use of fireworks*: Updated of Eurostat Prodcom data for 2017 and 2018
- *2H2 Food and beverage industry* : Revision of the production of bread and biscuits on the basis of updated historical Prodcom data available

Improvements

In the Flemish region, the following improvements are planned:

- *2D3a domestic solvent use*: recalculation of NMVOC-emissions for recent years based on activity data per product type (DETIC data).
- Revision of the NMVOC-emissions from dry cleaning for 2015-2019 on the basis of the survey performed by the Belgian textile federation in order to collect the solvent consumption figures.
- In the future a study will be performed to develop a methodology to estimate missing emissions (e.g. because facilities do not report emissions below the threshold in a specific year) in a collective way.

In Wallonia, the following improvements are planned:

- For some plants, the emission factors are not consistent throughout the time series. From 2005, companies must report their emissions and these emissions are included in the inventory but in previous years, emission factors were sometimes used. For the next submission, emission factors will be calculated on the basis of company data (2005-2015) and used on the entire time series 1990-2004.
- The emission factors for PM10 and PM2.5 are not consistent for the time series as since 2005, the lime plants have performed PM10 analyses and have made an estimation of their PM2,5 emissions. Following information's coming from these plants, the size of the dust is high and there is very little fine dust. Before 2005, the proportion between PM10 and TSP was the proportion written in the EMEP Guidebook. A recalculation is planned to harmonise the proportion TSP/PM10/PM2.5 with plant data for the entire period.
- Revision of the VOC emissions from domestic solvent use on the basis of the data collected by DETIC;
- Revision of the VOC emissions for Wood paint application ;
- Revision of the VOC emissions for non-chlorinated solvents for Metal degreasing, Dry cleaning and Other industrial cleaning;
- Revision of the VOC emissions for Polyester processing, Polyvinylchloride processing, Polyurethane processing,;
- Estimation of the missing VOC emissions (NE) for Textile finishing, Glass wool enduction, Mineral wool enduction ;
- Revision of the emissions from key sources in order to move from Tier 1 to Tier 2 methodology when necessary.

In Brussels, the following improvements are planned:

- Update of domestic solvent use emission factors on the basis of the data collected by DETIC that will be available in 2021.

8.3. Recalculations and improvements in the agricultural sector

Recalculations

In Wallonia:

- In response to a recommendation during the ESD review (GHG inventory), a new subcategory in Other cattle has been created (female more than 2 years). This has a little impact on the NH₃ emissions in 3B on the whole time series.
- The time series of Nex values has been updated to better follow the evolution of the legislation: 3 different versions of the PGDA (<2007, 2008-2014, >2015). This has impacts on NH₃ & NO_x emissions from 3B, 3Da2a & 3Da3.
- For PM emissions, a Tier 2 methodology is used instead of Tier 1. This results in a decrease of the emissions for the entire time series (category 3Dc).

In Flanders, following recalculations were made:

- For NMVOS emission, a revision of the gross energy uptake occurred. This results in a decrease of the emissions for the entire time series (category 3B).

- For PM emissions, a Tier 2 methodology is used instead of Tier 1. This results in a decrease of the emissions for the entire time series (category 3Dc).
- For NO₂ emission, an update of the amount inorganic fertilizer for 2017 and 2018 occurred. This results in a minor decrease of the emissions (category 3Da1).

Also for NO₂ emissions, a correction occurred for the animal number of rabbits, fur animals, sheep and goats for the years 2000 till 2002, a correction for sheep for the years 2006 and 2016 and a correction for cattle in 2018. This results in a minor decrease or increase of the emissions (category 3B and 3Da2a).

- For NH₃-emissions an update of the inputdata 2017 and 2018 (category 3B)

In the Brussels-Capital region:

- The time series of Nex values has been updated in line with the update in Wallonia
- For PM emissions, a Tier 2 methodology is used instead of Tier 1

Improvements

In Flanders, during 2021, The EMAV2.1 model will be extended with methodologies to calculate the CH₄, N₂O and NO₂ emissions. For NO₂, the methodology to calculate the emissions from manure management and agricultural soils will be revised. This new integrated model will calculate NH₃, N₂O, CH₄ and NO₂-emissions and therefore follow the N-flow throughout the farm in an integrated way. The study will be performed by ILVO and is commissioned by the VMM. The kick-off of the study was given January 18, 2021. The end of the study, as well as the results, is scheduled for December 31, 2021. An English summary will be provided. The study will result in an entire new time series. The new time series will not be reported before the earliest January 2022 and perhaps not earlier than January 2023. Time will be needed and taken to validate the new time series.

Also in Flanders, the EMAV2.1 model is subject to continuous review processes. In 2020 an external validation of the EMAV2.1 model was carried out by the Flemish Institute of Technical Research (VITO) on behalf of VMM. A summary in English is given in annex 5B. The outcome of the validation will be prioritized and integrated in the model during the following years/revisions. Also each year, when relevant, the results of the Review of National Air Pollutant Emission Inventory Data are taken into account. Taking into account results of new scientific research, outcome of NECD review 2020, etc. This can lead to an update of the EMAV2.1 model. Depending of the content of the update, this can result in new emission data.

8.4. Recalculations and improvements in the waste sector

Recalculations

The three regions unified the methodology of calculating the number of car and building fires using the average number of fires per inhabitant.

In the Flemish region the following recalculations were made to optimize the inventory:

- 5A: recalculation of NMVOC-emissions for the entire time series. Several adjustments have been made for the calculations of CH₄-emissions, all these changes have been made to be in line with the recommendations of the ESD-review in June 2020.
- 5B: compost production: NH₃-emissions are included for the first time.

- 5C1 Waste incineration: the real emissions of waste incineration plants were included in the inventory instead of emissions corrected by the confidence interval.
- 5C: Since submission 2021, we made changes to the allocation of emissions with and without energy recovery from waste incineration plants. After a thorough analysis, we obtained alignment between all pollutants. This adjustment affects the allocation between 1A1a and 5C of all NEC pollutants.
- 5C: recalculation of emissions of NMVOC, dioxins and HCB of waste incineration for the entire time series. Since submission 2021 we uses other activity data, namely the quantities of waste burned in Flanders rather than the quantities of Flemish waste burned.
- 5C2 Open combustion of waste: calculation of emissions of heavy metals for 1990-1999.
- 5E: emissions of PM2.5, PM10, TSP, heavy metals and PCDD/F have been calculated for the whole time series. The recalculation is based on new activity data from the Belgian fire brigade.
- 5D: The SO2 emission is due to a boiler running on biogas and was assigned to 1A2e. The remaining NOx emissions in sector 5D are now negligible. (the reporting threshold is 50 ton)
- 5D: The company reporting NH3 was contacted. It will split the total reported NH3 emissions for all years into process emissions and emissions due to water treatment.
- 5E: NMVOC-emissions are included for the first time. Very small emissions occur only for a few years.

In Wallonia, the following recalculations were performed:

- 5E fires: activity data have been updated for 2017 and 2018 thanks to new data available.

In the Brussels Capital region, following recalculations were done:

- Sector 5E: Retropolated and extrapolated activity data adjusted to most recent data available

Improvements

No improvements planned

Chapter 9. Projections

Projections have been reported for 2020, 2025, 2030 under a 'With measures' scenario and a 'With additional measures' scenario on 15 March 2021.

Belgian emission projections are the sum of the regional projections for stationary and mobile sources.

9.1. Energy

9.1.1. Stationary combustion

Flanders

Emission projections from energy-related stationary sources have been aligned with projections for greenhouse gases, as reported under Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 525/2013 in March 2020.

For buildings and agriculture, the same greenhouse gas projections will be reported in March 2021 as in March 2020, meaning that the reported projections for air pollutants are fully aligned with projections for GHG. For details on the assumptions, we refer to the reporting under Article 18 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 in March 2021.

For industry, some minor changes are expected in the GHG-projections for March 2021 compared to March 2020. These changes result from small changes in the calculation methodology and not from changes in the assumptions behind the calculations. Therefore, the impact on projections for air pollutants is expected to be negligible. For the transformation sector, GHG projections reported in March 2021 are expected to differ slightly from the projections reported in March 2020. This is mainly due to new assumptions for import of electricity.

Both for industry and the transformation sector, the calculation of projections for greenhouse gasses and for air pollutants are included in the same model. This model is currently being revised strongly and the inclusion of the air pollutants in the new model is not yet finished. Therefore we cannot calculate projections for air pollutants aligned with the latest projections for GHG, but have to revert to the GHG projections as reported under the MMR in March 2020. For more details on the assumptions, we refer to the reporting under Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 525/2013 from March 2020.

9.1.1.1 Energy Industries (NFR 1A)

Power Sector (NFR 1A1a)

Flanders

Description of the model used

A Flemish simulation model has been developed in 2014 to construct short term projections for Flanders for the power sector and the industry. The simulation model is a projection model for energy demand, greenhouse gas emissions and emissions of air pollutants (SO₂, NO_x, PM and VOC). This simulation model works as a “bottom-up” type, i.e. explaining energy consumptions and emissions from activity variables expressed as far as possible in physical units, and the main determining factors of the evolution of energy demand and emissions.

The model, which includes a database on the energy consumption, emission factors, activity data and reduction effects of climate & energy and air quality policy measures, can be used in particular for:

- the construction of a reference scenario (business as usual), representing the expected future evolution in the absence of any new emission reduction policy based on expected economic and demographic evolutions;
- constructing emission reduction scenarios, based on the implementation of a combination of reduction measures;

- assessing the impact of existing or draft legislations on energy consumption and emission levels.

The model starts from reference year data:

- energy demand per industrial sector;
- emissions per industrial sector;
- large combustion plants and all electricity producing plants are included at installation level (energy consumption, electricity production and emissions);
- detailed information on the evolution of the installed power for electricity generation (including electricity import);
- Share of the emissions, per sector, that comes from processes (and thus is not related to fuel consumption).

For industry, major assumptions are the evolution of industrial activity and energy efficiency (yearly growth rate per sector), the share of CHP per sector and the lifetime of installations (since new installations mostly can respect lower emission levels than the existing ones). This leads to a projection on energy consumption and electricity.

Electricity demand from all sectors (including buildings and transport) is the main driver for the electricity part of the model. The model searches for the most cost optimal mix of electricity generating installations (including import) to produce the necessary electricity, taking into account different time slices (electricity demand is not equal in winter and in summer, neither during night or day), based on production efficiencies and fuel cost. The model has the possibility to install additional production capacity (CCGT or gas turbine). This evaluation is done on the Belgian (and thus not on the Flemish) level.

For all energy consuming sectors, energy consumption is translated into emission projections through emission factors (per fuel) that reflect policy (either current policy or additional measures). For industry and electricity production, current emission factors are compared to the emission factors based on policy and the lowest of both is used (installations that already comply with future emission standards don't need to realize additional reductions).

Assumptions

Assumptions are aligned with the reporting under Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 525/2013 from March 2020. The only exception is the import in the WAM scenario: where the MMR-calculations assume a lower import than under WM, this would lead to higher emissions of air pollutants than under WM. We therefore assume the same import of electricity in our WAM scenario.

Tabel 9-1 shows the demand and supply data of the electricity sector for Belgium (TWh) for both the WEM and WAM scenario.

Tabel 9-1 Electricity demand and supply for Belgium (TWh)

		<i>WM</i>				<i>WAM</i>		
	<i>2016</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2025</i>	<i>2030</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2025</i>	<i>2030</i>	
Final consumption Belgium	84,3	82,9	86,1	89,1	82,9	86,9	91,5	
Distribution losses and own	7,2	5,6	5,4	5,7	5,1	6,9	8,3	

use							
Net import (balance export – import)	6,2	5,9	16,9	17,8	5,9	16,9	17,8

The trans-boundary electricity trading is considered exogenous in the modelling of the electricity production. The net import levels in the Belgian projections up to 2030 are based on existing scenario reports of the Belgian power system. The actual evolution of the net-import will mainly depend on new trans-boundary transport capacities, commercial opportunities and the location of new production plants.

The WEM and WAM scenarios integrate the phase-out of nuclear energy in Belgium. On 31st January 2003, the Federal Government decided the progressive phase-out of the production of electricity using nuclear fission energy by limiting the operating lives of existing nuclear power plants to 40 years and prohibited the construction of new nuclear power plants. In July 2012, the Federal Government confirmed this timetable except for one nuclear unit, Tihange 1, whose operation lifetime was extended by 10 more years. This decision was confirmed in a law (18th December 2013). On 18th June 2015, another extension was approved (for the Doel 1 and Doel 2 units) through an amendment of the law of 31st January 2003. The timetable for the nuclear power phase-out between 2022 and 2025 mentioned in Tabel 9-2 (as inscribed in article 4 of this law) has been taken into account in the WEM and WAM scenarios.

Tabel 9-2 Nuclear phase out (according to the law of 18th June 2015)

Nuclear unit	Capacity (MW)	Closing date
Doel 1	433	15 th February 2025
Doel 2	433	1 st December 2025
Doel 3	1.006	1 st October 2022
Doel 4	1.039	1 st July 2025
Tihange 1	962	1 st October 2025
Tihange 2	1.008	1 st February 2023
Tihange 3	1.046	1 st September 2025

An increase in the offshore wind capacity after 2020 has been assumed in the WAM scenario (Tabel 9-3).

Tabel 9-3 Offshore wind capacity WEM and WAM scenario (MW)

	2020	2025	2030
WAM scenario	2261	2261	4011
WEM scenario	2261	2261	2261

The WM and WAM projections with regard to electricity production from renewable sources, as mentioned in the final Flemish Energy and Climate Plan 2021-2030⁷, have been taken into account.

Tabel 9-4 Renewable electricity Flanders in WEM and WAM scenario (TWh)

	WM			WAM		
	2020	2025	2030	2020	2025	2030
Solar	3,2	4,4	5,5	3,2	4,7	6,2
Wind onshore	2,7	2,7	2,7	2,7	3,9	5,0
Hydro	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
Biomass	2,9	1,7	0,5	2,9	1,7	0,5
Biogas	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,8	0,9	1,0
Total	9,7	9,7	9,6	9,7	11,2	12,8

Wallonia

WEM and WAM scenarios

The impact of support for green electricity production (“green certificate”) is taken into account based on pre-defined “envelopes” until 2024⁸ for the WEM scenario. Several measures (green certificate mechanism revision, regulation, ...) increase electricity renewable energy targets in the WAM scenario around 10 TWh in 2030, in accordance with targets of the Walloon contribution to National Energy and Climate Plan 2021-2030.

Waste incineration remains stable until 2040 and reduces in the WAM scenario.

In the case of gas combined heat and power production system (CHP), the estimation considers “envelopes” from green certificate until 2024 and after, technology choice is based on the result of the optimisation after the definition of a realistic potential of deployment.

Brussels-Capital Region

WEM scenario

Regarding electricity and heat production, the estimations are based on historic evolution of the waste incinerator from the regional energy balance; this is also the case for the waste water handling installations. In the case of the CHP (combined heat and power production system which are the cogeneration system), the estimation considers the average operating hours and the average annual evolution of the installed power between 2009 and 2018. The WEM scenario considers that biomass CHP will phase out on 2025.

⁷ <https://omgeving.vlaanderen.be/vlaams-energie-en-klimaatplan-2021-2030>

⁸ « Envelopes » are defined until 2030 since april 2019. Nevertheless, because some implementation modalities are still to be defined, the impact is taken into account in WAM scenario

Concerning heat pumps, solar and photovoltaic panels' production projections, the WEM scenario assumes that the projected evolution follows the historic trend from energy balances. Finally, the scenario considers that the turbojet will work until 2038.

WAM scenario

In addition to the measures included in the WEM scenario, a small anaerobic digestion plant is planned to be implemented in 2025. "Green certificates" will not be granted after 2030 meaning the end of the CHP production at the year 2040.

Petroleum refineries (NFR 1A1b)

The projection of the emissions of this sector is based on the information (emission projections) that was received from every individual plant.

Manufacturing of solid fuels

In Flanders the WAM and WAM scenario assumes one coke production plant in steel industry operating at maximum capacity in the period 2016-2030.

Wallonia

In Wallonia, the last coke factory was closed in 2014 and it is not expected that a new plant will be built.

9.1.1.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction (NFR 1A2)

Flanders

For the model description: see chapter on the power sector.

The energy consumption in the industrial sector in the WEM has been modelled taking into account the expected energy efficiency improvement, based on current energy agreements, and activity projections. Increased energy efficiency and additional fuel shift assumptions have been considered in the WAM scenario.

A yearly economic growth of 1,35% has been assumed up to 2020, beyond 2020 this decreases to 0,95%. Known investments in new plants have been taken into account individually.

The evolution of the emission limit values (reflecting a.o. implementation of the IED and BREFs and the MCP-directive) have been taken into account. The WAM-scenario includes a strengthening of the elv's for stationary engines.

Wallonia

WEM and WAM scenarios

The future evolution of demands for industry is driven by a simple hypothesis: each industrial sub-sector⁹ level of activity in Wallonia will stay the same until 2040 as it was before (the industrial activity is defined as the average activity over the last years (2014-2018)). This hypothesis is dictated by the lack of prospective study on the Walloon industry in the long term and the uncertainties driven by the COVID-19 crisis. This hypothesis could be updated in the next months. Investment projects and equipment closures that have taken place or have been announced have been considered.

All major industries are involved in 'second generation' branch agreements whereby they are committed to improve their energy/CO₂ efficiency by 2023. Until 2023, an improvement of energy efficiency of 0.95% per annum has been assumed (except CHP). After that, until 2040, a natural improvement of 0.29% per annum is considered. For the development of CHP in the industrial sector, the assumptions are described in the power generation sector.

Wallonia is currently developing a new projection model (TIMES). The baseline scenario has been produced with this model. The WAM for the other sectors has been produced with a previous projection tools used in the previous report. For the industry sector, it is not possible to use these previous tools because the working hypotheses (notably for activity drivers) between WEM and WAM are too different. Therefore, for these projections, the WAM has been assumed to be equal to the WEM.

Brussels Capital Region

WEM and WAM scenarios

The projections are calculated on the basis of energy intensity. Industry sector in Brussels Capital Region faced an important decrease from the year 2000. Between 2008 and 2018, it has stabilized, representing approximately 3% of final energy consumption in the region. The perspectives of a future expansion are very low. The projections assume that the gross added value will progress according to the middle term projections 2020-2025¹⁰; from 2025 until 2040 this value remains constant.

The 8th December 2016 a decree has been approved concerning energy audits obligations¹¹. This decree is included in the WEM scenario. The objective is to diminish total energy consumption of the biggest industrial companies located in the region, so companies consuming more than 28 GWh per year in primary energy must do an energy audit.

9.1.1.3 Other stationary combustion (NFR 1A4ai, 1A4bi, 1A4ci)

Flanders

For assumptions on the evolution of the energy consumption in the residential sector, the tertiary sector and the greenhouse horticulture, we refer to the reporting under Article 18 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 in March 2021. Projections are driven by assumptions on degree days in the future.

9 The industrial sector is divided into 20 subsectors : milk, sugar, transformed potatoes, other food industry, cement, lime, hollow glass, flat glass, bricks, ceramics, other non-metallic minerals, ammonia, other chemicals, wood industry, pulp and paper, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, non-energy consumption (chemicals and others) and other industries

10 https://www.plan.be/uploaded/documents/202007171231410.FOR_HermReg_2020_12182_F.pdf

11 Arrêté du Gouvernement de la Région de Bruxelles-Capitale relatif à l'audit énergétique des grandes entreprises et à l'audit énergétique du permis d'environnement approuvé en troisième lecture le 8 décembre 2016.

For the residential sector, this includes projections on the number of new dwellings and their energy level and improvement and fuel switch in existing dwellings. Policies on energy efficiency are taken into account. The WM projections for the greenhouse horticulture take into account an extension of current subsidies for energy efficiency and renewable energy measures. In the WAM scenario additional energy saving measures and energy agreements have been taken into account.

For wood combustion, underlying activity data differ from the reporting under Regulation 2018/1999. Where that reporting assumes that wood use will decline with about 50% by 2030, we stick to projections based on degree days, population and urbanisation combined with energy consumption per household.

Emission factors have been taken from the EISSA-B model that is used for the historical inventory (the model includes trends that can be extrapolated to the future). Future changes (f.e. more stringent ecodesign standards) are taken into account. See chapter 3.5 for a description of the model. The same emission factors have been used in the WM and WAM scenario. These emission factors take into account the use of different types of boilers and stoves. On top of this, the WAM-scenario takes into account the goal of a green deal of wood combustion, that aims for a reduction of PM and NMVOC-emissions with 50% by 2030 with respect to 2016.

Wallonia

Tertiary (NFR 1A4ai)

WEM scenario

Different energy services (heating, hot water, cooling, and other services including cooking, private and public lighting, refrigeration, and other electrical devices) and technologies are defined for 7 subsectors (education, health, culture and sports, shops, private offices, public offices, datacentres).

The evolution of the demands is linked to GDP growth¹².

Some renovations are assumed, according to the results from support policies (UREBA, ...).

For electric equipment, new technologies are described according to the best available technologies.

During the period 2018-2040, the shares of oil in final consumption is supposed to slightly decrease (from 17% to 13%), in favor of gas and renewable energy (with a growing share of biomass mainly).

WAM scenario

WAM scenario for tertiary sector includes different measures:

- For new building, energy autonomy will go further (through voluntary measures and studying regulatory requirement strengthening).
- For all buildings, more heat will be produced by renewable energy (biomass, heat pumps,), in accordance with targets of the Walloon contribution to National Energy and Climat Plan 2021-2030.
- For existing buildings, the targets of the “Long term Renovation Strategy”¹³ and its intermediate objectives are taken into account. It will reduce the environmental impact of existing buildings. This strategy defines different objectives for energy efficiency of the envelope and the equipments of the existing buildings.

¹² GDP growth comes from regional projection (BFP et al., 2020) for the short term and from European projections (recommended parameters provided by the European Commission for the mandatory reporting of national GHG projections) for the medium and long term.

¹³ <https://energie.wallonie.be/fr/strategie-de-renovation.html?IDC=9580>

This scenario will require the implementation of new measures or the improvement/widening of some measures taking place in the WEM scenario.

Residential (NFR 1A4bi)

WEM scenario

- *Space heating and hot water*

For new dwellings, the heat demand takes into account the current EPB regulation in Wallonia with the following requirements from 2021 : $E_w = 45$; $E_{spec} = 85$ kWh/m²/year (where E_w is the “primary energy consumption level” and E_{spec} is the “specific primary energy consumption level”).

For existing dwellings, 20 different categories of existing buildings are taken into account. For each category, the surfaces and net needs are described. Retrofitting options (roof, wall, floor and window) are also differentiated according to the 20 categories of buildings defined above. A decrease of specific energy consumption of existing housing is calculated based on energy savings per type of renovation and a number of annual renovations coherent with the results from energy grant system.

Concerning the fuel mix, a set of technologies is described in the model through standard parameters (efficiency, lifetime, ...) which can evolve (improved performance, ...). Installation switch from fuel oil to natural gas heating systems¹⁴ (so that the share of fuel oil in the total residential mix decreases from 46% in 2018 to 28% in 2030) and share of renewable energy (mainly biomass and heat pumps) slightly increases in the fuel mix (thanks to EPB requirements for new houses, ...).

- *Other uses*

The demand for other energy services for the residential sector including lighting, cooking, refrigeration and freezing, cloth washing and drying, dish washing, and other electricity services follows the evolution of the number of households.

For electric equipment, new technologies are described according to the best available technologies.

WAM scenario

The WAM scenario for residential sector includes different measures:

- For new building, energy autonomy should go further (through voluntary measures or studying regulatory requirement strengthening, ...).
- For all buildings, more heat is produced by renewable energy (biomass, heat pumps, ...), in accordance with targets of the Walloon contribution to National Energy and Climate Plan 2021-2030.
- For existing buildings, the targets of the “Long term Renovation Strategy”¹⁵ and its intermediate objectives are taken into account. It will reduce the environmental impact of existing buildings. This strategy defines different objectives for energy efficiency of the envelope and the equipments of the existing buildings.
- Some behavioural changes.

This scenario will require the implementation of new measures or the improvement/widening of some measures taking place in the WEM scenario.

Agriculture (NFR 1A4ci)

For this sector, the emissions are supposed to stay constant for the WEM and WAM scenarios.

14 Taking into account some limits linked to gas infrastructure, barriers to system change, ...

15 <https://energie.wallonie.be/fr/strategie-de-renovation.html?IDC=9580>

Brussels-Capital Region

WEM scenario

The 1A4 sector emission projections consider the historic trends between 2001 and 2018 on energy consumption, household size, and population. The projections also reflect the application of the Brussels Capital Region Government's Decree¹⁶ regarding Energy Performance of Buildings. This decree considers that all new buildings will be nearly passive (15kWh/m².yr) and heavy renovated buildings will consume 30kWh/m².yr. This measure is applied for office and education buildings; it starts in 2018. All new buildings are considered nearly passive (15kWh/m².yr) and all the heavy renovated buildings must reach a very low energy level (45kWh/m².yr).

In addition, the WEM scenario includes the measures adopted in the Brussels Code on Air, Climate and Energy Control (COBRACE, French acronym) and the Air, Climate and Energy plan (PACE, French acronym). The COBRACE reorganizes the Brussels legislation in these areas with a cross-cutting approach. This Code includes measures assuring the improvement of air quality, energy performance of buildings, mobility evolution and citizens awareness. The PACE describes the Brussels Capital Region long term objectives and measures to be implemented for the 5 forthcoming years concerning air, energy, climate change mitigation and adaptation. Finally, some measures, sufficiently mature, included in the PNEC are included in this scenario.

The second measure focuses on the big energy consumers. It contemplates the requirement of an energy audit in order to obtain the renewal of the environmental permit for establishments exceeding 3500 m² (17). The energy audit allows a reduction of 13% of final energy consumption. The decree concerning energetic audits has been approved the 8th December 2016¹⁸. According to this framework, the big companies, defined by the number of employees and its energy consumption, must do an energy audit starting on 2018, this means in average 18 additional audits per year. In addition, the target is enlarged for commercial establishments, starting from 2018; commercial establishments with a surface over 1500m² must do an energy audit.

In addition, there is the mandatory implementation of the local action and energy management plans (PLAGE, French acronym) in private buildings which surface exceeds 100.000 m² and public buildings with an area bigger than 50.000 m². The objectives of the PLAGE are to implement energy management measures, handle energy invoices, increase users comfort, improve air quality and reduce GHG emissions. This action starts on 2019. The first phase lasts 6 years and the subsequently phases have a duration of 4 years. The objective of the PLAGE is to obtain a reduction on final energy consumption of 10% per phase.

Other measures taken into account in the WEM scenario are related with the energy management and technical installations in buildings. The technical reception of a new boiler installation is one of these measures. In fact, when a new boiler is installed, the entire heating system must be controlled by a

16 21 décembre 2007.- Arrêté du Gouvernement de la Région de Bruxelles – Capitale déterminant des exigences en matière de performance énergétique des bâtiments et du climat intérieur des bâtiments tel que modifié par l'arrêté du 5 mai 2011.

17 30 janvier 2012.- Arrêté du Gouvernement de la Région de Bruxelles-Capitale relatif à un audit énergétique pour les établissements gros consommateurs d'énergie.

18 Arrêté du Gouvernement de la Région de Bruxelles-Capitale relatif à l'audit énergétique des grandes entreprises et à l'audit énergétique du permis d'environnement approuvé en troisième lecture le 8 décembre 2016.

certified technician; this action allows 25% reduction from heating consumption. Boiler replacement rate was estimated from the data provided by the Thermal Technique Belgian Association (ATTB, French acronym) and it was deduced from the boilers replaced with energy grants.

The phasing out of fossil fuels such as coal and gasoil is considered in the WEM scenario. Starting from 2021, it will not be allowed to install any equipment using coal as fuel. Whilst this will be the case for gasoil installations from 2025.

The mandatory control is applied for boilers that are part of a heating system with a nominal power higher than 20kW that uses non-renewable fuel (gasoil and natural gas), and whose heat transfer fluid is water. An annual control is established for oil boilers and natural gas boilers should have a control every two years since 2019. This control generates energy gains around 1% for gas boilers and 2% for oil ones. This measure lasts the whole projected period but the measures reaches only 10% of the total target.

Another measure considered in the WEM scenario is the energy grant system. The energy gains are estimated considering the average gain of 2009 to 2018 for building's isolation, double glazing implementation, heating regulation systems and boilers replacement. The energy gain is considered to last 20 years. This gain is multiplied by the annual budget; the WEM scenario considers the budget proposed by the Government from 2019 (16.9M€) to 2024 (38.7M€). After this period, the scenario considers the end of the grant system.

Moreover, the energy gains due to the household's support are also estimated. This measure considers a variety of actions realized by households thanks to the advice of the household's support. Actions like the change of the traditional shower head towards an eco-shower, the isolation of pipes and hot water tank, and the installation of thermostat or regulator clocks, among others are considered. Each action has a specific energetic gain that allows determining an average gain. The project came to an end in 2019, however, the gains are assumed to last 14 years which is the average lifetime of the considered actions.

Finally, Brussels Capital Region promoted from 2007 to 2013 the "Exemplary Buildings Project" (BatEx). The objective of the project was to promote ecological construction and passive buildings. The project allowed the construction and renovation of approximately 214.000 m² in the residential sector and 396.000 m² in the tertiary sector. The energy gain is estimated to last 20 years.

WAM scenario

The WAM scenario considers the improvement or the widening of some measures taking place in the WEM scenario for the residential and tertiary sector. This is the case for the boiler's control, in the WAM scenario, the effectiveness of the measure increases to 25%. The energy grant system increases the budget progressively until 2030, for this year the budget will be 45M€.

Finally, the strategy for reducing the environmental impact of existing buildings, known as "Renovation Strategy" is considered in this scenario. The assumptions are based on the implementation of the 4 main measures of building renovation: Roof, walls, floor insulation, and windows replacement. These actions are executed according to the phases established in it, so the energy reduction will increase progressively and the first results will start in 2030.

9.1.2. Mobile combustion

9.1.2.1 Road transport (NFR 1A3b)

Flanders

Assumptions

The evolution of road-transport vehicle-kilometers of the WM-scenario is based on grow estimations made for a business-as-usual scenario by the federal Belgian plan bureau (FPB). The WAM scenario is based on the Flemish Mobility figures.

The growth rates for both scenarios are shown in Table 9-5:

Table 9-5 Mobility growth rates for Flanders

Growth rate compared to 2019	WM			WAM		
	2020	2025	2030	2020	2025	2030
Passenger cars	5%	10%	13%	2%	-3%	-16%
Light commercial vehiclescategory	-14%	-4%	4%	-19%	-23%	-34%
Heavy duty trucks	3%	13%	23%	2%	7%	11%
Busses and Coaches	-4%	-4%	-3%	-2%	-2%	-2%
Two wheelers	-25%	-25%	-24%	-24%	-24%	-24%
Totaal	2%	8%	12%	-1%	-5%	-16%

The projections of the vehicle fleet are calculated using survival curves based on the historic inventory data and introduction of new technologies. The consecutive directives and regulations on emissions to air for road transport have been taken into account.

The evolution of the share of the fuels in the total fleet per vehicle category is based on the predictions in Tabel 9-6:

Tabel 9-6 Evolution of share of the fuels in the total fleet

Total fleet		WM	WM	WM	WAM	WAM	WAM
category	Fuel	2020	2025	2030	2020	2025	2030
Passenger cars	Diesel	46,5%	34,4%	24,8%	46,4%	31,4%	18,4%
Passenger cars	Diesel hybrid CS	0,2%	0,1%	0,1%	0,2%	0,1%	0,1%
Passenger cars	Diesel hybrid PHEV	0,1%	0,5%	0,9%	0,1%	0,2%	0,2%
Passenger cars	Petrol	48,9%	54,0%	52,4%	48,9%	53,4%	48,0%
Passenger cars	Petrol hybrid CS	1,8%	3,5%	5,8%	1,8%	4,0%	7,6%
Passenger cars	Petrol hybrid PHEV	1,2%	3,8%	7,4%	1,2%	4,0%	7,7%

Passenger cars	LPG	0,2%	0,2%	0,2%	0,2%	0,2%	0,1%
Passenger cars	Electric	0,7%	2,6%	7,0%	0,7%	4,4%	13,2%
Passenger cars	Fuel Cell H2	0,0%	0,0%	0,1%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Passenger cars	CNG	0,4%	0,8%	1,4%	0,4%	2,2%	4,7%
Light commercial vehicles	Diesel	92,8%	90,0%	82,2%	92,8%	85,4%	70,3%
Light commercial vehicles	Diesel hybrid CS	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Light commercial vehicles	Diesel hybrid PHEV	0,0%	0,0%	0,3%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Light commercial vehicles	Petrol	4,8%	5,3%	5,0%	4,8%	8,0%	11,0%
Light commercial vehicles	Petrol hybrid CS	0,0%	0,3%	1,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Light commercial vehicles	Petrol hybrid PHEV	0,0%	0,5%	3,7%	0,0%	1,2%	4,0%
Light commercial vehicles	LPG	1,5%	1,2%	0,8%	1,5%	1,1%	0,8%
Light commercial vehicles	Electric	0,2%	1,5%	4,5%	0,2%	2,0%	7,4%
Light commercial vehicles	Fuel Cell H2	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Light commercial vehicles	CNG	0,6%	1,3%	2,4%	0,6%	2,4%	6,4%
Heavy duty trucks	Diesel	98,9%	96,5%	92,8%	98,9%	94,9%	85,8%
Heavy duty trucks	Diesel hybrid CS	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Heavy duty trucks	Diesel hybrid PHEV	0,0%	0,1%	0,5%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Heavy duty trucks	Petrol	0,1%	0,0%	0,0%	0,1%	0,0%	0,0%
Heavy duty trucks	Electric	0,0%	0,3%	0,9%	0,0%	0,0%	1,3%
Heavy duty trucks	CNG	0,7%	0,9%	1,1%	0,6%	1,0%	2,1%
Heavy duty trucks	LNG	0,2%	1,3%	2,8%	0,2%	1,3%	3,9%
Heavy duty trucks	Dual fuel	0,1%	0,9%	1,9%	0,1%	2,7%	6,9%
Buses	Diesel	97,2%	94,2%	90,0%	97,2%	82,7%	59,4%
Buses	Diesel hybrid CS	2,6%	5,6%	9,8%	2,6%	13,6%	25,5%
Buses	Diesel hybrid PHEV	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	1,2%	4,7%
Buses	Electric	0,1%	0,2%	0,1%	0,1%	1,4%	6,2%
Buses	CNG	0,0%	0,1%	0,1%	0,0%	1,0%	4,2%

Two-wheelers	Petrol	95,8%	94,3%	92,3%	95,8%	92,9%	84,8%
Two-wheelers	Electric	4,2%	5,7%	7,7%	4,2%	7,1%	15,2%

Calculations

Emissions have been calculated using the COPERT V model version 5.4. For Euro 6dtemp and Euro 6d (both CAR and LCV) a correction factor is introduced for NOx to take into account the RDE-regulation and the latest insight of real emission measurements of such new vehicles.

Wallonia

WEM scenario

The projections of the overall mobility are calculated using the principle of mobility demand (projections of the Federal Planning Bureau¹⁹). The projections of the vehicle fleet are calculated using survival curves based on historic inventory data and on European legislations in force (Regulations 2019/631 and 2019/1242). The emission factors for existing vehicles are calculated from historic inventory data (year 2018) and emission factors for new technologies are estimated in the Sibyl baseline model.

For passenger cars, despite an augmentation of electric and petrol hybrid vehicles, conventional vehicles remain the main technologies operating up to 2030. In 2040, the situation is different, there are more electric and hybrid petrol vehicles than conventional ones (see Tabel 9-7) due to the different European legislations in force.

Tabel 9-7 Share in passenger car fuel in Wallonia

% Stock vehicle	2018	2030	2040
Electricity	0.0%	12.1%	26.0%
CNG	0.1%	0.5%	0.4%
Diesel	55.6%	39.1%	20.0%
Diesel hybride	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Fuel cell electric vehicle	0.0%	0.7%	3.2%
LPG	0.2%	1.6%	0.9%
Petrol	43.1%	29.5%	17.2%
Petrol hybrid	1.0%	16.4%	32.3%

19 For more information see: https://www.plan.be/databases/database_det.php?lang=fr&ID=41

For heavy duty and light commercial vehicles, diesel conventional models remain dominant (respectively 87.7% and 80% of the stock in 2030 and 65% and 56% in 2040). The tonnes.km between today and 2040 will increase.

WAM scenario

WAM scenario includes the FAST²⁰ vision and the regional strategy of mobility²¹ (passengers and freight). FAST vision identifies different objectives for the future mobility in Wallonia in 2030²² and the strategy of mobility defines how these objectives will be achieved. This scenario will require the implementation of new measures or the improvement/widening of some measures taking place in the WEM scenario.

For passenger cars, demand decreases under the impulsion of a decreasing modal share of cars (from 83% in 2017 to 62% in 2030), a rise in the car occupancy rate (from 1.3 in 2017 to 1.5 in 2030) and a reduction of 5% of the global demand for passenger transport. The stock of electric, petrol hybrid and CNG vehicles rises in 2030 (respectively to 21%, 20% and 20% in 2030).

Total demand for freight transport is kept constant for the whole period and the modal share by road is 77% in 2030 (84% in 2016).

Wallonia is in a transition period and is currently developing new projection models to estimate transport (TIMES, Sibyl). The baseline scenario has been produced with these models. The WAM has been produced with a previous projection tools used in the previous report. Ultimately, the idea is to perform all the scenarios with the same tool(s), while best linking the different models used. Regularly updating models on the basis on the best available data collected through studies or actors is an important point of attention.

Brussels-Capital Region

WEM scenario

Projections of road transport emissions are calculated using a bottom-up approach (*fuel used* basis). The correction to *fuel sold* is applied as final step, according to the methodology described in chapter **Error! Reference source not found..**

The calculation of atmospheric pollutants emissions and fuels consumption for road transport is based on the European COPERT IV approach. The main input data required for COPERT simulations (vehicles fleet and mobility) comes from a regional transport model, developed on the basis of literature data (TREMOVE projections²³ and INRETS study²⁴), and recalibrated to the actual situation in the Brussels Region using emission inventories and outputs from a detailed traffic model (MUSTI).

The policies and measures taken into account for the simulations refer to WEM scenario. For road transport, the WEM scenario notably considers the implementation of a Low Emission Zone (LEZ), at the regional level, which implies that the vehicles that do not respect the established thresholds (based

20 Vision de la mobilité wallonne à 2030 :

<http://mobilite.wallonie.be/files/eDocsMobilite/politiques%20de%20mobilit%c3%a9/FAST%20Mobilite%20Wallonie%202030.pdf>

21 <http://mobilite.wallonie.be/home/politiques-de-mobilite/politique-de-mobilite-regionale-wallonne/strategie-regionale-de-mobilite.html>

22 The 2030 results are kept constant until 2040

23 <https://www.tmleuven.be/en/navigation/TREMOVE>

24 INRETS. *Transport routier - Parc, usage et émissions des véhicules en France de 1970 à 2025*. s.l. : Institut National de Recherche sur les Transports et leur Sécurité (INRETS), 2004.

on fuel and EURO standards) are banned. This measure has a significant influence on some pollutants affecting local air quality, but a rather limited impact on GHGs emissions and climate change. The impact of trucks freight transport pricing is also included.

WAM scenario

The “Good Move” Plan²⁵ is the regional mobility plan. Developed through a dynamic and participatory process, Good Move defines the Region's mobility objectives and actions at the 2030 horizon. It focuses on six frames and is based on the implementation of fifty measures. According to preliminary estimates, the Good Move plan could contribute to a 21% reduction of vehicle-kilometers of light vehicles in the Brussels Capital Region from 2018 to 2030. The priority objectives of Good Move regarding energy and climate are to reduce the use and ownership of cars, increase the modal shift, and green the fleet.

In addition to the « Good Move » Plan, the government of the Brussels Capital Region has decided to implement a progressive phasing-out for fossil fuels-based thermic motors in the Region. Diesel light vehicles will be banned from 2030 on, and gasoline and GPL light vehicles from 2035 on.

9.1.2.2 Other transport (NFR 1A3a,c,d,e)

Flanders

Emission projections for off-road sector have been calculated using the OFFREM-model (see description in the chapters 3.4 and 3.5). The model allows extrapolation to the future. Where input is needed for activity data, data for 2019 have been kept constant. The only exception to this are the harbours, where projects under development (mainly in the harbour of Antwerp) have been taken into account.

For rail transport and air transport, projections are based on the scenario reported under Article 18 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 in March 2021. Emission factors have been kept constant at the 2018 level.

Emission factors for sea shipping in EMMOSS, by construction year of the ship, for the pollutants NO_x, NMVOC and PM₁₀ have been taken from the study ‘Emissiefactoren van zeeschepen voor de toepassingen in de jaarlijkse emissieberekeningen’ (Netherlands, Onk, 2003).

Growth of inland shipping is based on estimations by the federal Belgian plan bureau (Tabel 9-8).

Tabel 9-8 Growth rate of inland shipping

% growth for tonkm	2020 compared to 2010	2025 compared to 2010	2030 compared to 2010
	+17%	+31%	+47%

The yearly growth rate is applied to the tonkilometers reported for inland shipping in 2013 and have been calibrated on historic emissions for 2019.

For inland shipping, 30 ship types have been taken into account. Per shiptype the engine build year classes are taken into account (per 5 years), using per class the correlated emission factor. The ships

²⁵ <https://goodmove.brussels/fr/>

are classified using the emission standards of the Central Commission for the Navigation of the Rhine (CCR) and the EU. Tabel 9-9 shows the expected evolution of the share of energy use for the three inland vessel types in the period 2015 – 2030.

Tabel 9-9 Expected evolution of share of energy use for the three inland vessel types

%	2015	2020	2025	2030
No emission standards	22.4	7.3	2.0	0.5
CCR I	30.9	15.1	5.2	1.5
CCR II – EU fase III	46.7	77.6	92.4	84.9
EU fase V	0.0	0.0	0.2	13.0
Total	100	100	100	100

Wallonia

WEM scenario

Rail transport

We assume an increase of the emissions due to the increase of transport by rail.

Navigation

The demand increases for inland vessel transport of good.

Aviation

Demand for aviation is assumed to be related to the increase in households and population.

Pipeline transport and other (NFR 1A3ei and 1A3eii)

The projections of off-road emissions for the categories pipeline transport and other are calculated with the OFFREM model. This model has been developed for the 3 Regions in Belgium on the basis of a detailed bottom-up approach.

The emissions have been considered the same in the WEM and the WAM scenario.

WAM scenario

Rail transport

The modal share for rail in the whole passenger transport rises until 15.7% in 2030 (9% in 2017). For freight transport, the modal share of train rises until 13% of the total freight transport in 2030 (9% in 2016).

Navigation

For navigation, the modal share for freight transport rises until 10% of the total tonnes.km in 2030 (7% in 2016).

Aviation

As for the WEM scenario, demand for aviation is assumed to be related to the increase in households and population.

Brussels-Capital Region

WEM scenario and WAM scenario

Rail transport

For railways, the evolution of liquid fuel (gasoil) consumption is derived from the evolution of freight transport demand at the Belgian level. The starting point of the projections (2018) comes from the regional energy balance. The GHG emissions increase of about 26 t CO₂ eq. between 2015 and 2020, and reach 3.4 kt CO₂-eq in 2040. Passengers transport (trains, metro and tramways) is driven by electricity; the increase on electricity consumption projected between 2020 and 2040 is 34%, this evolution was estimated with the data provided by Bruxelles Mobilité.

Navigation

For inland navigation, the evolution of liquid fuel (gasoil) consumption is derived from the evolution of freight transport demand at the Belgian level. The starting point of the projections comes from the regional energy balance. Projections show an increase of GHG emissions. In 2020, emissions from inland navigation will be 1.98 kt CO₂-eq, and in 2040 they will be 2.23 kt CO₂-eq.

Natural gas transport

The emissions originating from natural gas transport are kept constant and equal to the emissions of year 2018 for the entire projection period since there are not available projections for this sector. It is important to mention that this sector represent in 2018 0.05% of total natural gas consumption.

Off-road emissions

The projections of off-road emissions for all sectors and vehicles categories are calculated with the OFFREM model. This model has been developed for the 3 Regions in Belgium on the basis of a detailed bottom-up approach.

9.1.2.3 Other mobile combustion (NFR 1A4aii, 1A4bii, 1A4cii, 1A4ciii)

Wallonia

WEM and WAM scenarios

The projections of off-road emissions for these categories are calculated with the OFFREM model. This model has been developed for the 3 Regions in Belgium on the basis of a detailed bottom-up approach.

The emissions have been considered the same in the WEM and the WAM scenario.

9.2. Industrial processes and product use

9.2.1. Industrial processes (NFR 2A,B,C,H,I,J,K,L)

Flanders

These emissions are included in the emission projections model for the industry and electricity production that was described earlier. In the WAM scenario, two important additional reduction techniques have been taken into account:

- a wet scrubber on a sinter plant
- an acid scrubber on a fertilizer production plant

Wallonia

WEM and WAM scenarios

Main non-energetic uses of fuels in Wallonia:

- coal in the iron and steel industry and selected applications of engineering (metallic works);
- petroleum products in several sectors, notably in the chemical industry;
- natural gas for ammonia production (carbon converted to CO₂ emissions)

Emissions from processes considered in Wallonia are the following:

- CO₂ produced by the decomposition of limestone in cement and lime productions;
- CO₂ produced by the decomposition of methane to produce ammonia (and considered separately from CO₂ emitted by the actual combustion of methane)

Projections of CO₂ process emissions are linked to growth rates of activity and have therefore been kept constant.

The emissions have been considered the same in the WEM and the WAM scenario.

Brussels-Capital Region

WEM and WAM scenario

Emissions are considered equal to the last inventory available and it is kept constant for the whole period since there is not information about the evolution of these sectors.

9.2.2. Product use (NFR 2D,G)

Flanders

For all pollutants but NMVOC, these emissions have been kept constant at the 2018 level.

Most of NMVOC emissions are emitted by domestic use of solvents in products. The activity used to calculate these emissions is the population. Therefore projections are made using projections in population.

Another important share of these emissions is emitted by industrial use of solvents. These activities are regulated with general binding rules (e.g. based on the IED directive). Trend analysis shows that emissions are stabilising in recent years after a long period of decline (1990 – 2012) due to the environmental general binding rules. Therefore these emissions are kept constant in the period 2019 – 2030.

Wallonia

WEM and WAM scenario

Most of the facilities falling under the Solvent Directive have already implemented the VOC reductions. When the activity data is related to population, the emissions have been assumed to follow the evolution of population between 2018 and 2030. For other sectors, the emissions have been considered the same as 2018.

Brussels-Capital Region

WEM and WAM scenario

Emissions due to the use of solvents are estimated in the BCR inventory considering a constant consumption per inhabitant. The emission projections of solvents use are based on population data from the Federal Planning Bureau. Due to the lack of information about the evolution of the other sectors the last historic value has been considered constant for the entire projection period.

9.3. Agriculture

Flanders

WM

Emission projections for NH₃ from animals and fertilizers have been calculated using the same model as for the emission inventory. See chapter 5 for the description of the EMAN model. This model calculates NH₃ emissions based on nitrogen mass balances and taking into account all possible sources (grazing, housing, spreading of manure, processing of manure).

For the projections a number of assumptions have been made:

- Animal numbers and the amount of manure (ton nitrogen) that can be spread on the land have been kept constant at the 2015 level
- The relative number of animals in the different housing systems has been kept constant, except where the numbers in low emission stables (LES) need to increase – see next table. Projections for LES and air scrubbers have been calculated using a replacement and renovation rate for stables of 2%.
- All manure from cattle, horses and other animals (goats, sheep, rabbits) will be spread and all manure from poultry is sent to manure processing or exported.

Tabel 9-10 Share of the animals that is housed in a low emission stable or in a stable with an air scrubber

	2015	2020	2025	2030
Horses and other animals	0	0	0	0
Cattle in binding stables	10%	8%	6%	5%
Laying hens	83.14%	86%	88%	91%
Broilers	23.28%	38%	49%	60%
Pigs	23.9%	34%	44%	55%

WAM

Additional measures included in the WAM-scenario are:

- Removal efficiency of new air scrubbers of 80% instead of 70%
- Strengthening of low emission application of manure on arable land:
- On grassland no more use of drag hoses

- The share of manure injection goes up from 26% to 50%
- 50% of the spreaded manure is incorporated as fast as possible rather than within 2 hours

Wallonia

WEM scenario

The activity data (heads of animals, crop areas and fertiliser use) are mainly estimated from the historic trends:

- livestock: a global decrease for cattle and an increase for all the other animal categories;
- agricultural area: kept constant up to 2030;
- fertilizer uses: a reduction of mineral fertilisers and an increase for the organic fertilisers.

For some parameters, the mean values of the last years are maintained up to 2030, in absence of any other information (e.g. Nex, levels of implementation of agricultural practices, ...).

The calculations follow the methodology of NEC & LRTAP inventories, detailed in the Informative Inventory Report of the 2021 submission.

WAM scenario

The activity data used in the WAM scenario are the same as those used in the WEM scenario. The differences are coming from a different level of implementation of different measures:

- NH₃ from buildings and storage: in the WEM scenario, only 9% of swine are located in buildings equipped with air treatment system. In the WAM, we expect 50% of the 2050 swine population.
- Slurry application: in the WAM, more slurry is applied with more precise equipment (near or in the soil)
- Solid application: in the WAM, solid manure is incorporated more quickly after spreading in the soils.
- Uses of mineral fertiliser: the reduction of use is already significant in the WEM scenario. No more reduction is added in the WAM scenario.

Brussels-Capital Region

WEM and WAM scenario

Air emissions in the agricultural sector mainly consist of emissions originated from animal husbandry (enteric fermentation and manure management) and direct and indirect emissions from managed soils. The emissions of the agricultural sector are very low in Brussels Capital Region. The stabilization of the sector is assumed since further expansion is not possible; thus the values remain constant.

9.4. Waste (NFR5)

Flanders

Emissions in this category are mainly PM emissions from fires (houses, cars). These emissions have been kept constant.

Wallonia

WEM and WAM scenarios

Concerning the projections of emissions from waste sector (NO_x, NMVOC, PM_{2.5}, SO₂ & NH₃), the hypothesis followed is conservative and the emissions have been considered the same as 2018.

Brussels-Capital Region

WEM and WAM scenario

Waste sector takes into account the emissions from water treatment plants, composting installations, and cremation. Due to the lack of information about the evolution of these sectors the last historic value has been considered constant for the entire projection period. The waste incinerator of Neder-Over-Heembeek is not included in the waste sector due to the energy recovery process; this installation is included in the energy sector.

Chapter 10. Gridded Data and LPS

This chapter will be updated and uploaded on CDR together with the submission of the gridded and LPS data on May 1st 2021.

10.1. Introduction

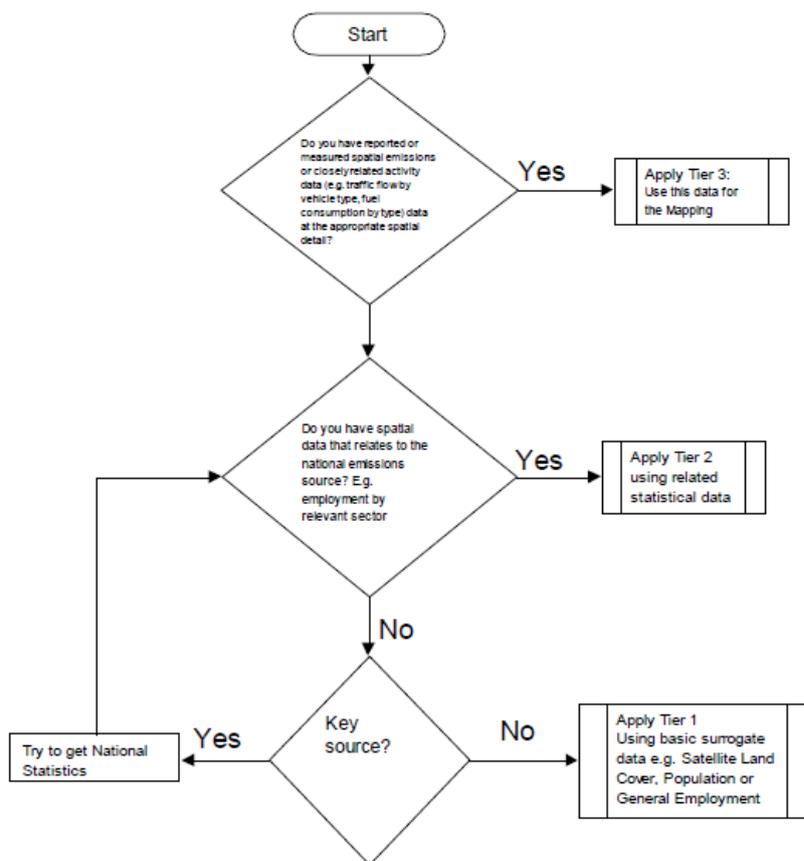
According to the Guidelines for Reporting Emissions and Projections Data under the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (ECE/EB.AIR/125) and the revised NEC Directive (2016/2284/EC), Belgium is required to report four-yearly its gridded emissions and emissions from LPS for the year x-2, starting in 2017.

By the 1st of May 2017, Belgium submitted LPS emission data of 2015 for all substances referred to in table 1 of the Guidelines taking into account the defined thresholds and being consistent with reporting under E-PRTR. Gridded emissions of 2015 were reported in the aggregated NFR sectors (GNFR) for NO_x, NMVOC, SO_x, NH₃, PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, BC, CO, Pb, Cd, Hg, dioxins and furans, PAHs, HCB and PCBs.

According to the 36th EMEP Steering Body decision on gridded data, Belgium uses the new EMEP grid with a spatial resolution of 0.1° x 0.1° lon-lat in the geographic coordinate World Geodetic System (WGS) latest revision, WGS 84.

The methodology for spatialisation of emissions is based on the guidelines provided in the EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2016. Following the decision tree from the guidebook (Figure 10-1) and analysing the available information, a tiered approach was used. This means that when point sources were known, these were chosen to map the emissions (Tier 3). In the cases where the emissions can be linked to statistical data, the emissions are spatialized using it (Tier 2). For sectors where little or no information is available for mapping, more general information is used for the spatialisation such as population or surface (Tier 1).

Figure 3-2 General decision tree for emissions mapping



Source: EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2016. Part A Chapter 7. Spatial mapping of emissions

Figure 10-1 Decision tree for choosing tiered approach

In addition to this analysis, the three Belgian regions try as much as possible to harmonize the methodologies for the common sectors. Where available, point sources are privileged.

A new regroupment of NFR-14 sectors is used for the gridded data compared to the previous submission in 2012. The GNFR sectors accounting for the national totals are summarised in Figure 10-2.

In addition, gridded emissions for the memo-items N_Natural and P_IntShipping were reported.

	Sectors for reporting of gridded data	SNAP	Comments
1	A_PublicPower	1	Public power plants
2	B_Industry	1+3+4+5+6	Industrial combustion and industrial process
3	C_OtherStationaryComb	2	Small combustion
4	D_Fugitive	4+5+9	
5	E_Solvents	6	
6	F_RoadTransport	7	
7	G_Shipping	8	
8	H_Aviation	8	Only LTO
9	I_Offroad	8	Including rail
10	J_Waste	9	Including waste water and waste incineration
11	K_AgriLivestock	10	
12	L_AgriOther	10	
13	M_Other	5	

Figure 10-2. GNFR sectors to be reported in 2017

Source: <http://www.tfeip-secretariat.org/assets/Meetings/Presentations/Ghent-2014/1NewEMEPgrid.pdf>

Next sections describe each GNFR sector, the NFR-14 sectors included, the methodology applied for the spatialisation and some examples of the results for the national totals.

10.2. Mapping Methodologies

10.2.1. GNFR A : Public power

This sector considers only the public electricity and heat production activities as mention in Table 10-1.

Table 10-1. NFR-14 sectors included in GNFR A

NFR Aggregation for Gridding and LPS (GNFR)	NFR Code	Longname
A_PublicPower	1A1a	Public electricity and heat production

In Brussels Capital Region, the spatialisation of the emissions uses as base information, on the one hand the localisation of the municipal waste incinerator and turbojets, on the other hand the addition of installed power of CHP in each municipality. For the incinerator and the turbojets, the emissions are allocated to the specific point while for the CHP the emissions are split proportionally to the installed power. The final result is the sum of the emissions per cell in the grid.

In Wallonia, the spatialisation of the emissions is based on the localisation of point sources. For the E-PRTR plants, detailed emissions are available by plant and for the other plants (CHP), energy data are available and the emissions are calculated by using emission factors.

In Flanders, all emissions of the power plants, the municipal waste incinerators with energy recovery and the industrial CHP installations are allocated as a point source. The CHP installations of the tertiary and the agricultural sector are spatialized by the Geogremis tool (Janssen & Colles, 2004).

10.2.2. GNFR B : Industry

Sector GNFR B considers the combustion activities of the industrial sectors in NFR sector 1A as well as the process activities of NFR sector 2A to 2L (Table 10-2) excluding the solvents use.

Table 10-2. NFR-14 sectors included in GNFR B

NFR Aggregation for Gridding and LPS (GNFR)	NFR Code	Longname
B_Industry	1A1b	Petroleum refining
B_Industry	1A1c	Manufacture of solid fuels and other energy industries
B_Industry	1A2a	Stationary combustion in manufacturing industries and construction: Iron and steel
B_Industry	1A2b	Stationary combustion in manufacturing industries and construction: Non-ferrous metals
B_Industry	1A2c	Stationary combustion in manufacturing industries and construction: Chemicals
B_Industry	1A2d	Stationary combustion in manufacturing industries and construction: Pulp, Paper and Print
B_Industry	1A2e	Stationary combustion in manufacturing industries and construction: Food processing, beverages and tobacco
B_Industry	1A2f	Stationary combustion in manufacturing industries and construction: Non-metallic minerals
B_Industry	1A2gviii	Stationary combustion in manufacturing industries and construction: Other (please specify in the IIR)
B_Industry	2A1	Cement production
B_Industry	2A2	Lime production
B_Industry	2A3	Glass production
B_Industry	2A5a	Quarrying and mining of minerals other than coal
B_Industry	2A5b	Construction and demolition
B_Industry	2A5c	Storage, handling and transport of mineral products
B_Industry	2A6	Other mineral products (please specify in the IIR)
B_Industry	2B1	Ammonia production
B_Industry	2B2	Nitric acid production
B_Industry	2B6	Titanium dioxide production
B_Industry	2B10a	Chemical industry: Other (please specify in the IIR)
B_Industry	2B10b	Storage, handling and transport of chemical products (please specify in the IIR)
B_Industry	2C1	Iron and steel production
B_Industry	2C2	Ferroalloys production
B_Industry	2C3	Aluminium production
B_Industry	2C4	Magnesium production
B_Industry	2C5	Lead production

B_Industry	2C6	Zinc production
B_Industry	2C7a	Copper production
B_Industry	2C7b	Nickel production
B_Industry	2C7c	Other metal production (please specify in the IIR)
B_Industry	2C7d	Storage, handling and transport of metal products (please specify in the IIR)
B_Industry	2D3c	Asphalt roofing
B_Industry	2D3b	Road paving with asphalt
B_Industry	2H1	Pulp and paper industry
B_Industry	2H2	Food and beverages industry
B_Industry	2H3	Other industrial processes (please specify in the IIR)
B_Industry	2I	Wood processing
B_Industry	2J	Production of POPs
B_Industry	2K	Consumption of POPs and heavy metals (e.g. electrical and scientific equipment)
B_Industry	2L	Other production, consumption, storage, transportation or handling of bulk products (please specify in the IIR)

The GNFR B sector in Brussels Capital region has only two sectors to be spatialized: 1A2gviii and 2H2. Emissions are spatialized using the environment permit database to identify industrial establishments in the region. Most of industrial activity in Brussels is small sized, thus the split of emissions considers the density of points in the grid as a reference.

In Wallonia, the emissions are spatialized by using the energy balances by municipality. For each municipality, detailed emissions and energy consumptions from the E-PRTR point sources are known as well as for ETS plants, their locations and their energy consumptions and also for beer production plants, the locations and the emissions. The aggregated site specific energy consumption is subtracted from the energy balance of the municipality and the residual energy consumption is used to calculate the emissions and are mapped by using industrial economic zone as surrogate. The emissions from the production of bread (2H1), from construction and demolition (2A5b) and storage of mineral products (2A5c) are mapped by using the part of the Sector Plan concerning the habitat zone and the economic zones.

In Flanders, all emissions (except NMVOC, POP's, particulate matter and heavy metals) of the facilities that are obliged to report their emissions according to a threshold (see IIR Chapter 1) are allocated as a point source. The emissions that are estimated in a collective way (below the threshold, see IIR Chapter 1) are spatialized by shapefiles per sector (distribution per km², per industrial zones or per municipality). Emissions of NMVOC and POPs are allocated by the EISSA tool (Emission Inventory Support System Air, Sleenwaert et al., 2012), either as point sources or by an allocation pattern. Emissions of particulate matter and heavy metals are allocated as a point source (facilities with emissions above the threshold) or by shapefiles per sector (industrial zones, patterns of chemical facilities, pattern of iron and steel sector,...)(Decoene, 2012). The locations of the point sources or the emissions that are spatialized otherwise are 'translated' to the right EMEP grid by means of a datawarehouse.

10.2.3. GNFR C : Other stationary combustion

The sector GNFR C includes the emissions from the combustion on the commercial, the residential, agriculture and military sectors as detailed in Table 10-3.

Table 10-3. NFR-14 sectors included in GNFR C

NFR Aggregation for Gridding and LPS (GNFR)	NFR Code	Longname
C_OtherStationaryComb	1A4ai	Commercial/institutional: Stationary
C_OtherStationaryComb	1A4bi	Residential: Stationary
C_OtherStationaryComb	1A4ci	Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing: Stationary
C_OtherStationaryComb	1A5a	Other stationary (including military)

In Brussels Capital Region, there are emissions for sectors 1A4ai and 1A4bi. The spatialisation of emissions for the commercial sector is based on the office surfaces per municipality since service sector represents the main activity of the tertiary sector in the region. Regarding the residential sector, the split is based on the population.

In Wallonia, the emissions are spatialized by using the energy balances by municipality. The distribution of emissions is made on the ETS plants locations and on the commercial and institutional surface by municipality (1A4Ai), on the basis of the population (1A4bi) and on the basis of the agricultural plot (1A4ci).

In Flanders, the emissions (except PAHs) of the commercial/institutional sector (1A4ai), the residential sector (1A4bi) and the agricultural sector (1A4ci) are spatialized by the Geogremis tool. Emissions of PAHs are allocated by the EISSA tool by an allocation pattern.

The locations of the emissions that are spatialized by the allocation pattern are 'translated' to the right EMEP grid by means of a datawarehouse.

10.2.4. GNFR D : Fugitive

The sector GNFR D gathers fugitive emissions from different activities involving solid, liquid and gaseous fuels. The NFR sectors included are detailed in Table 10-4.

Table 10-4. NFR-14 sectors included in GNFR D

NFR Aggregation for Gridding and LPS (GNFR)	NFR Code	Longname
D_Fugitive	1B2ai	Fugitive emissions oil: Exploration, production, transport
D_Fugitive	1B2aiv	Fugitive emissions oil: Refining / storage
D_Fugitive	1B2av	Distribution of oil products
D_Fugitive	1B2b	Fugitive emissions from natural gas (exploration, production, processing, transmission, storage, distribution and other)
D_Fugitive	1B2c	Venting and flaring (oil, gas, combined oil and gas)
D_Fugitive	1B2d	Other fugitive emissions from energy production

Brussels Capital Region reports emissions for the distribution of oil products and it is based on the placement of Brussels harbour and also on the proportion or the surface of the region on the grid since there is no more precise data concerning this sector.

In Wallonia, the localizations of the petroleum stocks are known. The 'PICC' data (Mapping project in the Walloon region) are used to localise petroleum stations. Concerning the gas transportation, the emissions are disaggregated by municipality by using gas consumption by municipality as surrogate and then mapped on the municipality with the grid of gas canalizations.

In Flanders, all emissions (except NMVOC and POP's) of the facilities that are obliged to report their emissions according to a threshold (see IIR Chapter 1) are allocated as a point source. Emissions of NMVOC and POPs are allocated by the EISSA tool, either as point sources or by an allocation pattern. The locations of the point sources or the emissions that are spatialized otherwise are 'translated' to the right EMEP grid by means of a datawarehouse.

10.2.5. GNFR E : Solvents

The sector GNFR E includes the use of solvent products as described in Table 10-5.

Table 10-5. NFR-14 sectors included in GNFR E

NFR Aggregation for Gridding and LPS (GNFR)	NFR Code	Longname
E_Solvents	2D3a	Domestic solvent use including fungicides
E_Solvents	2D3d	Coating applications
E_Solvents	2D3e	Degreasing
E_Solvents	2D3f	Dry cleaning
E_Solvents	2D3g	Chemical products
E_Solvents	2D3h	Printing
E_Solvents	2D3i	Other solvent use (please specify in the IIR)
E_Solvents	2G	Other product use (please specify in the IIR)

Due to the variety of activities included in this sector, the Brussels Capital Region emissions were spatialized per NFR sector in order to use the best available information. Sectors 2D3a and 2D3f use the population data for the split of emissions in the cells. This is coherent with the inventory where population is the main driver for these sectors. Sector 2D3d is spatialized with 2 datasets. Domestic coating uses population data while industrial coating uses the location of establishments on the basis of Environmental permit database; the split of emissions considers the density of points as a reference. Moreover, emissions from the establishments submitted to the obligation of reporting the NMVOC emissions under the VOC solvents Emissions Directive are allocated directly to their location. Sector 2D3e emissions are spatialized using the information of NMVOC balance under VOC solvents emissions Directive. Finally, sector 2D3h uses the same methodology as in industrial coating, companies that submit NMVOC balance are located in the grid and the small companies emissions are distributed according to the density of points in the grid. The final result is the sum of emissions in each cell of the grid.

For Wallonia, the emissions coming from the yearly reporting obligation by the industrial companies via the integrated environmental report are located on the basis of the geographic coordinates of the companies. The other emissions mainly coming from domestic solvent use are located on the basis of the population data.

In Flanders, all emissions (except NMVOC and POP's) of the facilities that are obliged to report their emissions according to a threshold (see IIR Chapter 1) are allocated as a point source. Emissions of NMVOC and POPs are allocated by the EISSA tool, either as point sources or by an allocation pattern. Emissions of particulate matter (smoking of tobacco) and heavy metal emissions (due to firework) are spatialized with a shape file based on the population pattern.

By spreading the emission data rounding errors occur for some pollutants/sectors. This error is relatively big for dioxine emissions (spreading of small numbers and a limitation of the number of decimals by the datawarehouse, which increases the error, e.g. the emissions by smoking of tobacco differ significantly in absolute value between the time series (February 2017) and the gridded data (0.00007 vs. 0.0006 g-teq).

The locations of the point sources or the emissions that are spatialized otherwise are 'translated' to the right EMEP grid by means of a datawarehouse.

10.2.6. GNFR F : Road transport

Road transport emissions reported under GNFR F include NFR sectors described in Table 10-6.

Table 10-6. NFR-14 sectors included in GNFR F

NFR Aggregation for Gridding and LPS (GNFR)	NFR Code	Longname
F_RoadTransport	1A3bi	Road transport: Passenger cars
F_RoadTransport	1A3bii	Road transport: Light duty vehicles
F_RoadTransport	1A3biii	Road transport: Heavy duty vehicles and buses
F_RoadTransport	1A3biv	Road transport: Mopeds & motorcycles
F_RoadTransport	1A3bv	Road transport: Gasoline evaporation
F_RoadTransport	1A3bvi	Road transport: Automobile tyre and brake wear
F_RoadTransport	1A3bvii	Road transport: Automobile road abrasion

Brussels Capital Region uses a combination of road shapefiles and specific emissions factors by driving mode from COPERT in order to generate the gridded emissions for GNFR F sector. The first step is to determine the lengths of road sections for the 3 driving modes (highway, rural/suburban and urban) in each cell of the grid. For each driving mode, the total emissions at the regional level are affected to a given cell proportionally to the cumulated length of the road sections in the cell compared to the whole Region. Finally, the emissions from the 3 driving modes are summed for each cell.

The methodology in Wallonia is the same as in the Brussels Capital Region.

In Flanders, also COPERT is used to generate gridded data of the road transport sector. The emissions are allocated over road segments. At the borders of Flanders, the fraction of the road segment that is situated in Flanders is calculated, and this split factor is used to calculate the fraction of the emissions that can be attributed to Flanders. Due to this methodology it is possible that a slight difference occurs between the total gridded data of the road transport sector and the total of the NFR-codes 1A3b reported for the time series (February 2017).

10.2.7. GNFR G : Shipping

The GNFR G sector includes international inland waterways and national navigation (Table 10-7).

Table 10-7. NFR-14 sectors included in GNFR G

NFR Aggregation for Gridding and LPS (GNFR)	NFR Code	Longname
G_Shipping	1A3di(ii)	International inland waterways
G_Shipping	1A3dii	National navigation (shipping)

Brussels Capital Region only reports emissions from sector 1A3dii. Emissions are distributed according to the length of the canal among the cells. The canal is the only navigable waterway in the region.

In Wallonia, the emissions for inland waterway transport are divided into navigable rivers.

For the Flemish Region, the spatialized emissions of the sector G_Shipping are calculated with the EMMOSS model (see also § 3.4.2.4). Because a part of the emissions of the sector 1A3di(ii) falls outside the grid attributed to Belgium, a difference between the gridded data and the data reported for the NFR-code 1A3di(ii) occurs. Due to different runs with the EMMOSS model that have to be done to calculate the emissions that are reported for the time series (February 2017) on the one hand and the gridded emissions on the other hand, slight differences between the gridded data and the data reported for the NFR-codes 1A3dii can occur.

10.2.8. GNFR H : Aviation

The GNFR H sector includes sectors described in Table 10-8.

Table 10-8. NFR-14 sectors included in GNFR H

NFR Aggregation for Gridding and LPS (GNFR)	NFR Code	Longname
H_Aviation	1A3ai(i)	International aviation LTO (civil)
H_Aviation	1A3aii(i)	Domestic aviation LTO (civil)

There is no aviation activity in Brussels Capital Region. Brussels International Airport is located in Flanders region.

In Wallonia, the emissions for each airport are distributed on the grid (two commercial airports and four tourism airports).

In the Flemish Region the gridded emission data due to aviation activity are calculated with the EMMOL model. The calculation is based on EUROCONTROL/BELGOCONTROL data from airports and fuel amounts. The distribution pattern is taken from Decoene (2012).

For PM2.5, PM10 and BC only LTO emissions are reported for the gridded data. When the whole time series was reported (February 2017) no distinction was made between LTO and cruise emissions for these pollutants. This results in a difference between the emissions reported for the time series and the emissions reported for the gridded data.

10.2.9. GNFR I : Off road

Sector GNFR I includes the NFR sectors described in Table 10-9.

Table 10-9. NFR-14 sectors included in GNFR I

NFR Aggregation for Gridding and LPS (GNFR)	NFR Code	Longname
I_Offroad	1A2gvii	Mobile Combustion in manufacturing industries and construction: (please specify in the IIR)
I_Offroad	1A3c	Railways
I_Offroad	1A3ei	Pipeline transport
I_Offroad	1A3eii	Other (please specify in the IIR)
I_Offroad	1A4aii	Commercial/institutional: Mobile
I_Offroad	1A4bii	Residential: Household and gardening (mobile)
I_Offroad	1A4cii	Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing: Off-road vehicles and other machinery
I_Offroad	1A4ciii	Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing: National fishing
I_Offroad	1A5b	Other, Mobile (including military, land based and recreational boats)

The offroad sector includes a variety of sectors industry, agriculture, residential, railways and pipelines transport.

The spatialisation of the offroad sector in Brussels Capital Region is done by NFR sector. The emissions for 1A2gvii and 1A3eii follows the same methodology as sector 1A2gviii (Chapter GNFR B : Industry). The sector 1A4bii is distributed using as population as the reference. Emissions from sector 1A4cii are allocated to the cells where agriculture and forest activities take place in the region. The distribution of emissions from 1A5b uses the proportion of the surface in the grid. Finally, emissions from sector 1A3c are distributed using the length of the rail network per cell.

In Wallonia, the sector 1A2gviii is distributed by using offroad emissions from industrial point sources. Emissions from sector 1A3c are distributed using railway sections on which the oil-fueled trains run. The gridding of the sector 1A3e is based on point sources emissions (gas compression plants, harbours and air ports). The sector 1A4bii is distributed using habitat areas and the sector 1A4cii is distributed using the data of the agricultural plot and the Sector Plan covering forests and parks.

In Flanders, most off-road emissions (1A2gvii, 1A3eii, 1A4bii, 1A4cii, part of 1A5b) are calculated with the OFFREM model. To allocate the emissions spatially different shapefiles are used according to the sector (Decoene, 2012).

To spread the railways emissions (1A3c) a shapefile of the railways is used. The emissions are allocated over railway segments. At the borders of Flanders, the fraction of the railway segment that is situated in Flanders is calculated, and this split factor is used to calculate the fraction of the emissions that can be attributed to Flanders. Due to this methodology it is possible that a slight difference occurs between the gridded railways emission data and the emissions reported in the NFR-codes 1A3c for the time series (February 2017).

Emissions reported in the sector 1A3ei are point sources.

Emissions of military aviation (also reported in 1A5b) are calculated with the EMMOL model. The allocation pattern is taken from Decoene (2012).

Emissions of national fishing (1A4ciii) are part of the EMMOSS model, and are calculated in Flanders. Because all emissions of national fishing take part in the Channel (North Sea), and this sea falls outside the grid attributed to Belgium, the emissions of national fishing are not included in the gridded data.

The locations of the point sources or the emissions that are spatialized otherwise are 'translated' to the right EMEP grid by means of a datawarehouse.

10.2.10.GNFR J : Waste

Sector GNFR J considers the NFR sectors detailed in Table 10-10. The emissions from municipal incinerators with energy recovery are included in sector GNFR A.

Table 10-10. NFR-14 sectors included in GNFR J

NFR Aggregation for Gridding and LPS (GNFR)	NFR Code	Longname
J_Waste	5A	Biological treatment of waste - Solid waste disposal on land
J_Waste	5B1	Biological treatment of waste - Composting
J_Waste	5B2	Biological treatment of waste - Anaerobic digestion at biogas facilities
J_Waste	5C1a	Municipal waste incineration
J_Waste	5C1bi	Industrial waste incineration
J_Waste	5C1bii	Hazardous waste incineration
J_Waste	5C1biii	Clinical waste incineration
J_Waste	5C1biv	Sewage sludge incineration
J_Waste	5C1bv	Cremation
J_Waste	5C1bvi	Other waste incineration (please specify in the IIR)
J_Waste	5C2	Open burning of waste
J_Waste	5D1	Domestic wastewater handling
J_Waste	5D2	Industrial wastewater handling
J_Waste	5D3	Other wastewater handling
J_Waste	5E	Other waste (please specify in IIR)

Brussels Capital Region reports emissions from composting and cremation. There is one establishment for each activity and the emissions are allocated to the grid cell where the installation is located.

In Wallonia, the spatialisation of the emissions is based on the localisation of point sources (E-PRTR plants).

In Flanders, all emissions (except NMVOC and POPs) of the facilities that are obliged to report their emissions according to a threshold (see IIR Chapter 1) are allocated as a point source (most waste incineration facilities have energy recovery, hence the emissions are allocated in the GNFR-sector A_PublicPower). Emissions of NMVOC and POPs are allocated by the EISSA tool, either as point sources or by an allocation pattern.

The emissions due to Open burning of waste are spread according to the same method that was used to spatialize the off-road emissions by households (pattern based on the land use and the degree of urbanization (Decoene, 2012).

The emissions of domestic waste water handling are spread according to a pattern of residents who are not connected to the sewage network (personal communication, Flemish Environment Agency, Team Unlocking Sewer Database).

The locations of the point sources or the emissions that are spatialized otherwise are 'translated' to the right EMEP grid by means of a datawarehouse.

10.2.11. GNFR K : Agriculture - Livestock

Sector GNFR K considers the NFR sectors detailed in Table 10-11.

Table 10-11. NFR-14 sectors included in GNFR K

NFR Aggregation for Gridding and LPS (GNFR)	NFR Code	Longname
K_AgriLivestock	3B1a	Manure management - Dairy cattle
K_AgriLivestock	3B1b	Manure management - Non-dairy cattle
K_AgriLivestock	3B2	Manure management - Sheep
K_AgriLivestock	3B3	Manure management - Swine
K_AgriLivestock	3B4d	Manure management - Goats
K_AgriLivestock	3B4e	Manure management - Horses
K_AgriLivestock	3B4f	Manure management - Mules and asses
K_AgriLivestock	3B4gi	Manure management - Laying hens
K_AgriLivestock	3B4gii	Manure management - Broilers
K_AgriLivestock	3B4giii	Manure management - Turkeys
K_AgriLivestock	3B4giv	Manure management - Other poultry
K_AgriLivestock	3B4h	Manure management - Other animals (please specify in IIR)

In Wallonia, emissions of NH₃, NO_x, NMVOC and PM coming from the livestock (NFR sector 4B) have been spatially distributed firstly across the municipalities, thanks to national and regional statistics giving the number of heads by municipalities. However, these numbers are not available for every year. So we used the latest information available (2015 for cattle, poultry, swine, 2012 for ovines and goats and 2010 for horses) and these repartitions were used with the 2015 regional activity data for Wallonia. Once the emissions of livestock have been calculated by municipality, the agricultural plot has been used to distribute the emissions according to the type of land used (agricultural emissions occurs only on crop and pasture).

In Flanders the ammonia emissions of manure management are calculated with the EMAN model (see also IIR Chapter 5). The emissions of the GNFR-sector K_AgriLivestock (NH₃, NO (reported as NO_x) and NMVOC) are spread according to a pattern of animals per community. This pattern takes into account the manure management system, animal number and category at each farm, further aggregated per community.

10.2.12. GNFR L : Agriculture Other

Sector GNFR K considers the NFR sectors detailed in Table 10-12.

Table 10-12. NFR-14 sectors included in GNFR L

NFR Aggregation for Gridding and LPS (GNFR)	NFR Code	Longname
L_AgriOther	3Da1	Inorganic N-fertilizers (includes also urea application)
L_AgriOther	3Da2a	Animal manure applied to soils

L_AgriOther	3Da2b	Sewage sludge applied to soils
L_AgriOther	3Da3	Urine and dung deposited by grazing animals
L_AgriOther	3Da4	Crop residues applied to soils
L_AgriOther	3Db	Indirect emissions from managed soils
L_AgriOther	3Dc	Farm-level agricultural operations including storage, handling and transport of agricultural products
L_AgriOther	3Dd	Off-farm storage, handling and transport of bulk agricultural products
L_AgriOther	3De	Cultivated crops
L_AgriOther	3Df	Use of pesticides
L_AgriOther	3I	Agriculture other (please specify in the IIR)

In Wallonia, emissions of NH₃, NO_x, NMVOC and PM coming from the agricultural soils (NFR sector 4D) have been distributed following the same approach as emissions of livestock. The 2015 Belgian statistics provide the agricultural area by municipality. This allows calculations of grazing, manure application and fertilizing emissions by municipality. The sum of these emissions is then distributed thanks to the agricultural plot across the crop and pasture areas.

In Flanders the emissions of the sector 3D are calculated with the EMAV model (see also IIR Chapter 5). The emissions of the GNFR-sector L_AgriOther are spread according to a pattern of animal number, the available cropland/grassland and crop type per community. The pattern also takes into account the amount of organic fertiliser used in each agricultural zone.

10.2.13. GNFR M : Other

Table 10-13. NFR-14 sectors included in GNFR M

NFR Aggregation for Gridding and LPS (GNFR)	NFR Code	Longname
M_Other	6A	Other (included in national total for entire territory) (please specify in IIR)

Emissions for the GNFR sector M Other were not estimated.

10.2.14. GNFR N : Natural

Table 10-14. NFR-14 sectors included in GNFR N

NFR Aggregation for Gridding and LPS (GNFR)	NFR Code	Longname
N_NATUREL	11C	Other natural emissions (please specify in IIR)

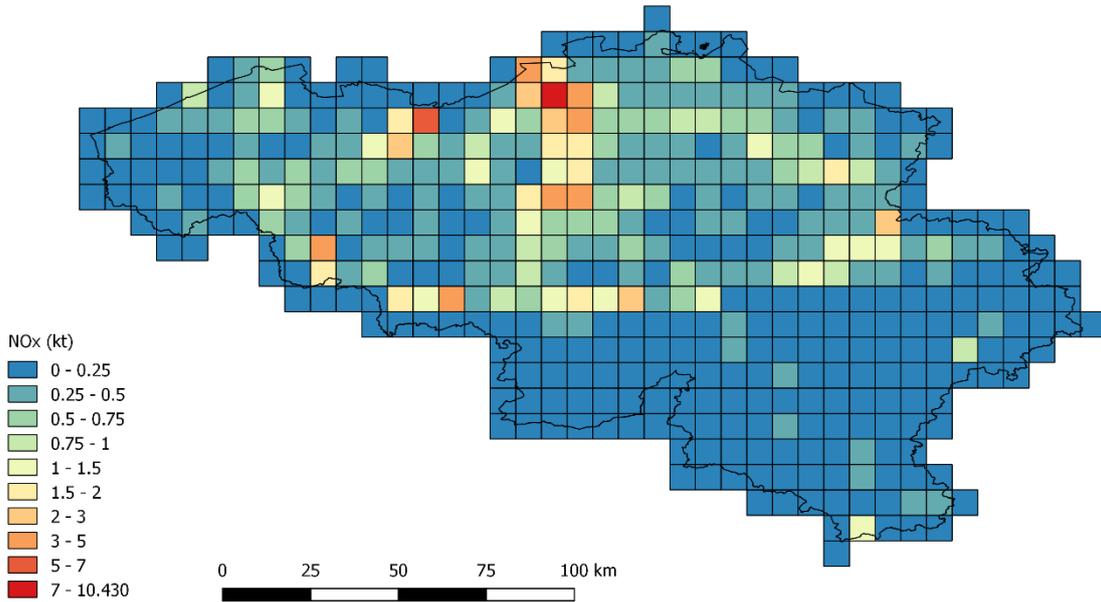
In Wallonia, this sector is distributed using the Sector Plan covering forests.

In Flanders, the emissions of this sector are distributed based on the available cropland/grassland and forest areas in Flanders.

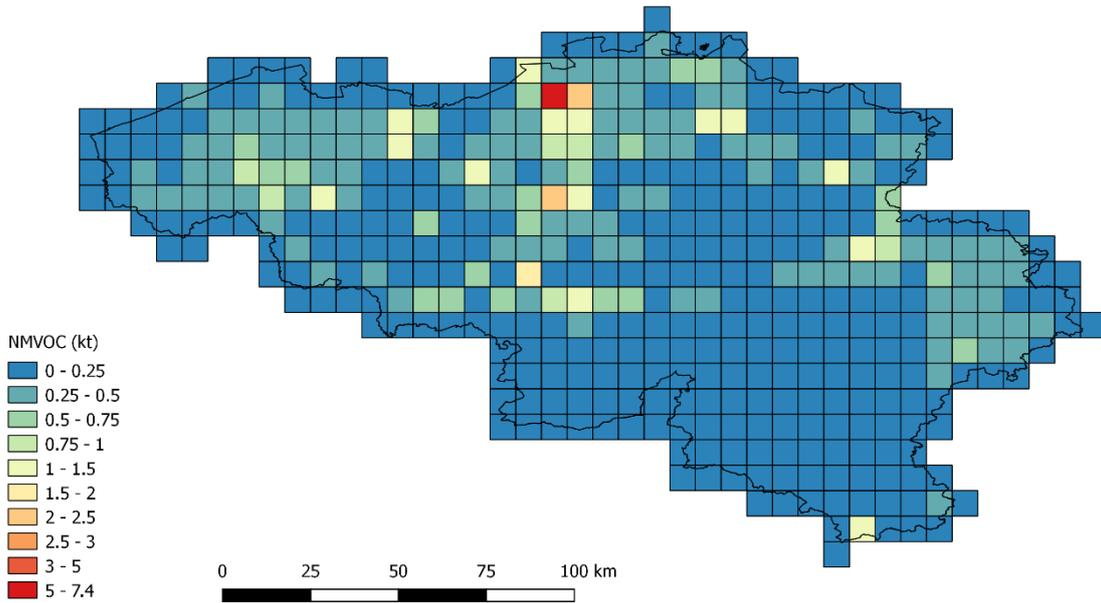
10.3. *Gridded emissions: Results*

The following figures show the gridded national totals for NO_x, NMVOC, SO_x, NH₃ and PM_{2.5}. In general the largest parts of the emissions are located in the most densely populated regions in the North of Belgium. Antwerp is a hot spot for most pollutants due to its great industrial, urban and traffic activities. For NH₃, the greatest source is agriculture, with a large activity in the North West of Belgium.

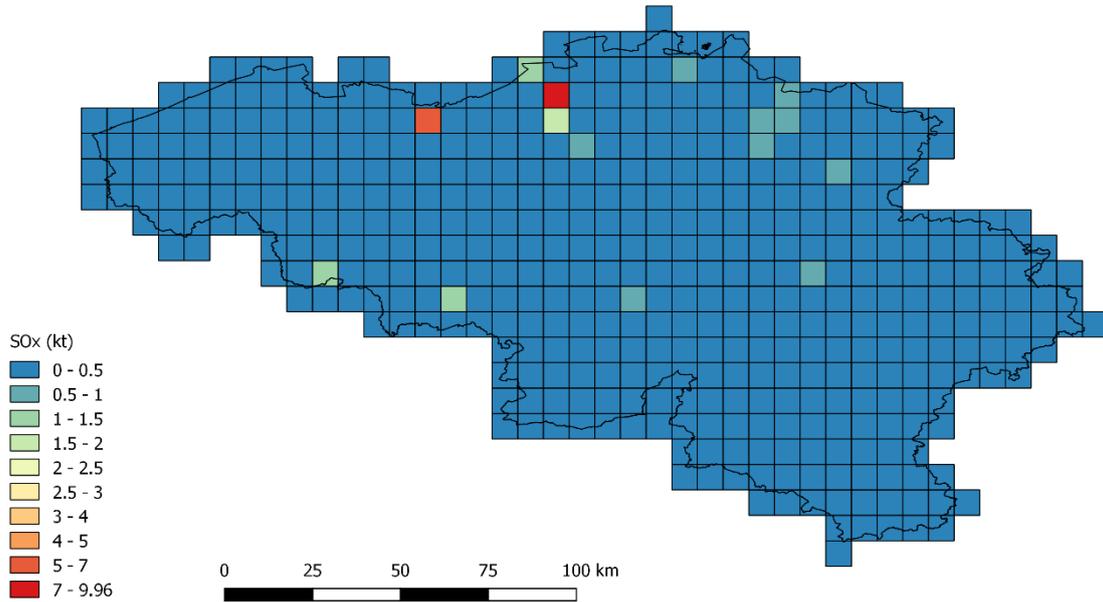
National Total NOx, 2015



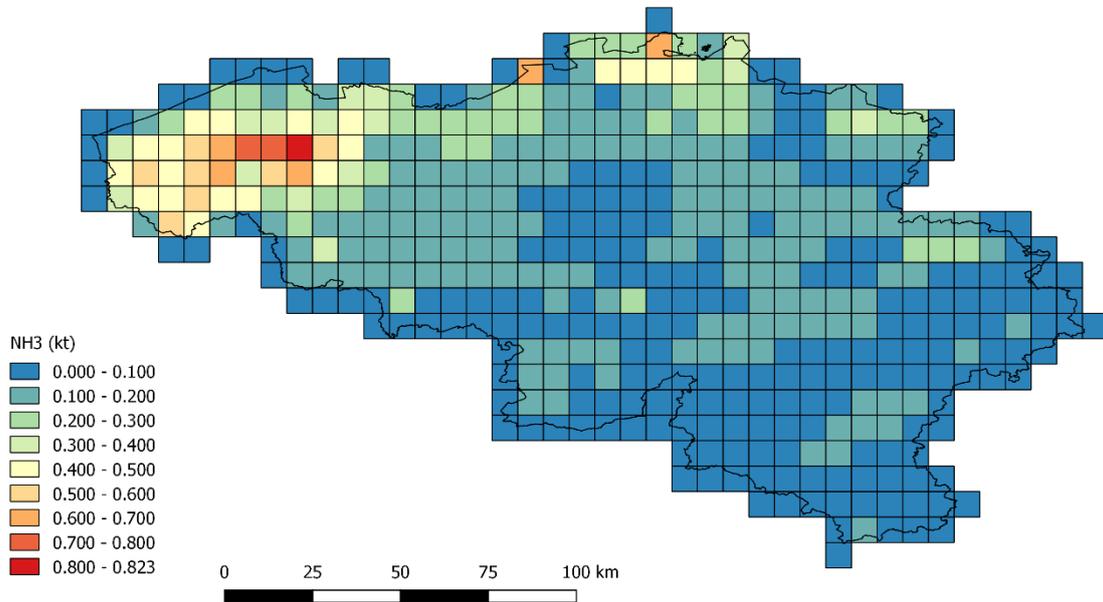
National Total NMVOC, 2015



National Total SOx, 2015



National Total NH3, 2015



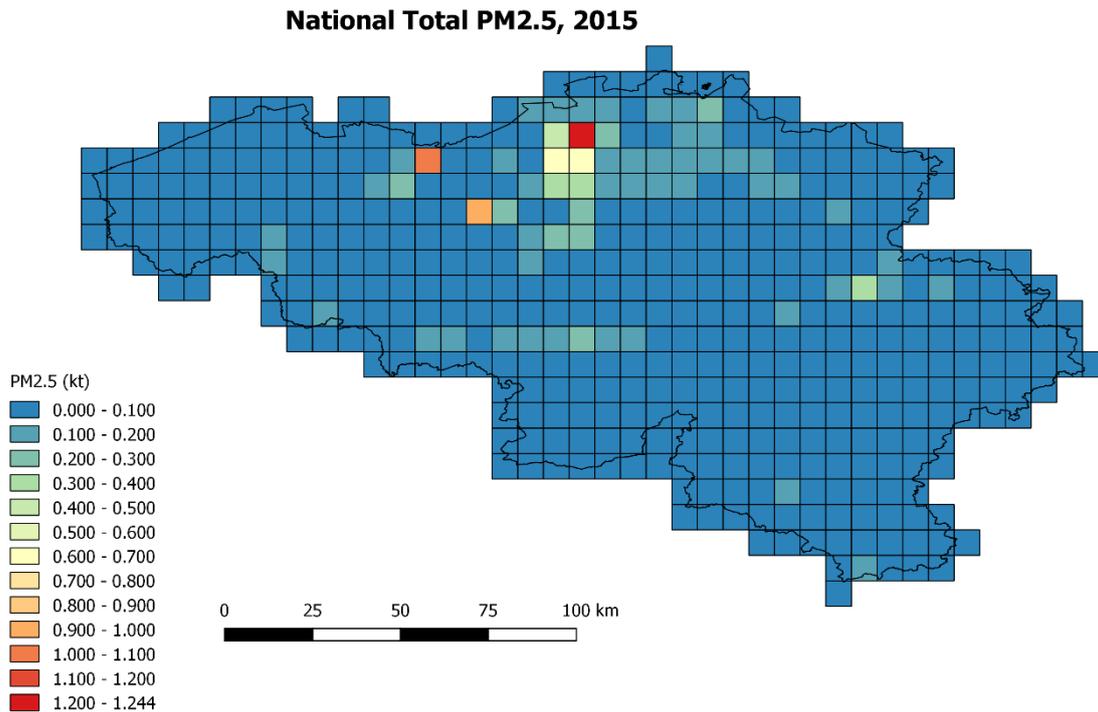


Figure 10-3: Gridded national total emissions for NO_x, NMVOC, SO_x, NH₃ and PM_{2.5} in 2015.

10.4. *LPS data*

Large Point Sources are defined as facilities whose combined emissions, within the limited identifiable area of the site premises, exceed at least one of the threshold values for the 14 pollutants identified in table 1 of the EMEP Reporting Guidelines. Belgium reported LPS data for 2015 according to this definition, including information on stack height class.

Belgium reported emissions for 2015 from 308 facilities, of which 225 in Flanders, 2 in the Brussels Capital Region and 81 in Wallonia. Most facilities are from the industrial or agricultural sectors.

LPS locations 2015

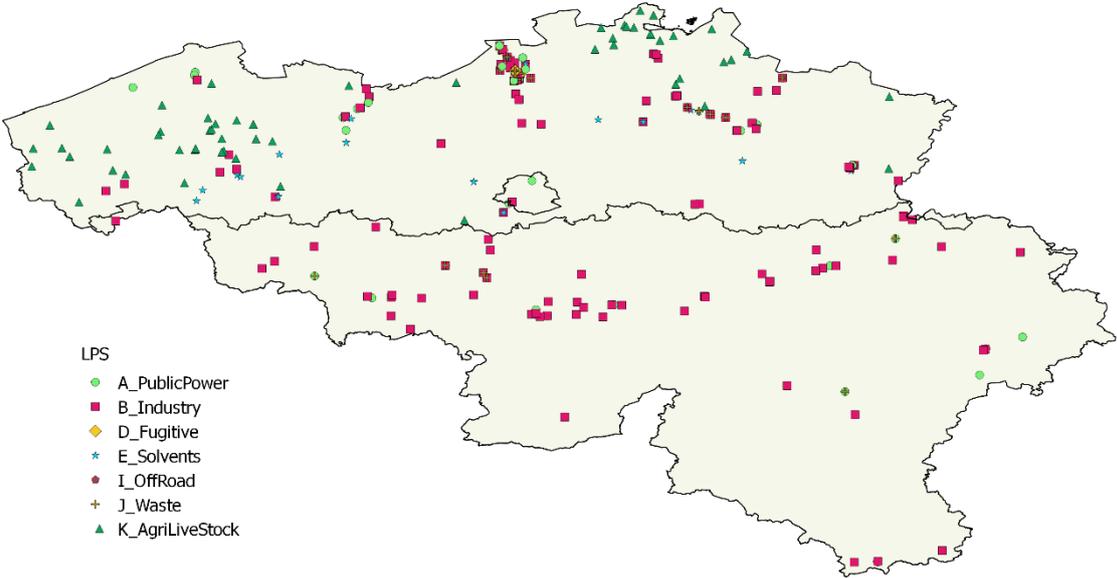


Figure 10-4: Location of LPS in 2015

Chapter 11. Adjustments

For more detailed information on the calculation of the adjustments, approved under CLRTAP in 2015, please refer to the 'adjustment report 2015' and Appendix B, submitted together with the 2015 IIR. For submission in the framework of the revised NECD (2016/2284/EU), the numbers in the original report have been actualised, see 'adjustment report 2017' and Annex VII, submitted together with the 2017 IIR (NECD reporting on CDR). In this chapter, only conclusions are included, up to date with the emissions reported on 8 March 2021. Reasons for recalculations between the original approved adjustments and the current adjustments are given in the document ApprovedAdj_BE_2021 and the sector chapter of the IIR..

11.1. Adjustments - summary

Belgium signed and ratified the 1999 Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level ozone (Gothenburg Protocol) and Belgium as EU Member State adopted the National Emission Ceiling Directive (2001/81/EC) in 2001, in 2016 replaced by the revised NECD (2016/2284/EU). Hereby, Belgium committed itself to reduce its emissions of NO_x, SO₂, NMVOC and NH₃ to the agreed national emission ceilings by 2010 and to respect these ceilings from 2010 onwards.

Table 11-1 summarizes the emission totals, based on **fuel used** for compliance under the NECD and the Gothenburg Protocol emission ceilings. Belgium exceeds its national emissions ceiling for NO_x by 31% in 2010 against the NECD and by 27% against the Gothenburg Protocol ceiling. The estimates for 2016 give compliance of the Gothenburg ceiling and for 2017 of both the NECD en Gothenburg ceiling. For NMVOC, the NECD ceiling was exceeded in 2010, and thereafter met since 2011 on. The Gothenburg ceiling is respected. For NO_x and NMVOC, applications for adjustment were submitted and approved for the year 2010 for LRTAP in 2015 and NECD in 2017. The NEC and Gothenburg emission ceilings for the SO_x were met in 2010 or earlier.

Table 11-1: National non-adjusted total emissions (fuel used) and national emission ceilings.

National Total (fuel used)	NO _x (kt)	NMVOC (kt)	SO _x (kt)	NH ₃ (kt)
2010	230.66	142.07	60.61	72.95
2011	215.75	130.54	53.24	71.70
2012	208.56	127.38	47.39	71.62
2013	200.34	123.82	42.99	70.91
2014	189.71	117.16	40.60	69.37
2015	187.14	116.23	40.97	69.90
2016	176.68	115.62	34.05	70.14
2017	169.25	114.14	32.46	68.49
2018	164.00	113.04	31.85	68.01
2019	157.45	111.50	29.50	66.37
NEC Emission ceiling 2010	176	139	99	74
Gothenburg Emission ceiling 2010	181	144	106	74

The non-compliance for NO_x emissions up to 2015 (2016) as well as for NMVOC emissions in 2010 are due to changes in the emission inventory, not foreseen at the time the emission ceilings were set.

These changes include the partial failure of certain EURO vehicle emission standards, especially for diesel vehicles, as well as the inclusion of new source categories.

In accordance with Directive 2016/2284/EU, Article 5(1) and Annex IV, Part 4 (NECD), and based on EB decision 2012/4 allowing the provisional application of article 3, paragraph 11 quinquies of the amended Gothenburg Protocol (CLRTAP), Belgium applies for making use of the adjustment procedure as described in EB Decision 2012/3 and according the Guidance in the consolidated version of the adapted EB Decision 2012/12 and additional Guidances for its emission inventory for NOx for 2010 to 2015 (2016) and NMVOC for 2010 in order to prove its compliance with the 2010 NECD ceilings.

For **NOx**, the adjustment application to the emission inventory is the result of two (aggregated) adjustments, both of them in accordance with one of the circumstances as described in Annex IV, Part 4 (NECD) and EB Decision 2012/3, article 6 (CLRTAP):

1. **Road transport (1A3bi-iv):** Significant change in emission factors (NECD - Annex IV, Part4.1.d.(ii) and LRTAP - Decision 2012/3, article 6(b))
2. **Agriculture (3B, 3Da1 and 3Da2a):** new source categories (NECD - Annex IV, Part 4.1.d.(i) and LRTAP - Decision 2012/3, article 6(a))

For **NMVOC**, the adjustment application to the emission inventory is due to the inclusion of the emissions from agricultural soils and manure management, two source categories that were not taken into account at the time the emission ceilings were set, and therefore in accordance with circumstance (i) in Annex IV, Part4.1.d (NECD) and with circumstance a) in EB Decision 2012/3 (CLRTAP):

Agriculture (3B and 3De): new source categories (NECD - Annex IV, Part 4.1.d(i) and LRTAP - Decision 2012/3, article 6(a)).

Table 11-2 summarizes the individual adjustments as well as the adjusted national total emissions. For compliance purposes, Belgium is allowed to use national total emissions based on **fuel used**²⁶. **With application of the adjustments, Belgium is in compliance with its NEC emission ceilings from 2010 on for all NEC pollutants. A fortiori, the Gothenburg Protocol emission ceilings are met.**

Table 11-2: Total Emissions and adjustments for NOx.

NOx	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	NEC 2010	Gothenborg 2010
National Total (fuel used)	230.7	215.7	208.6	200.3	189.7	187.1	176.7	176	181
Adjustment Road transport (1A3bi-iv)	-49.5	-49.5	-50.7	-50.1	-48.4	-46.2	-42.6		
Adjustment Agriculture - Manure management (3B)	-1.36	-1.36	-1.39	-1.39	-1.41	-1.46	-1.50		
Adjustment Agriculture -	-5.97	-5.73	-5.64	-5.92	-6.08	-6.08	-6.31		

²⁶ ECE/EB.AIR/125. Guidelines for Reporting Emissions and Projections Data under the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution, Chapter V, A.23.

Inorganic N-fertilizers (3Da1)									
Adjustment Agriculture - Animal manure applied to soils (3Da2a)	-6.42	-6.27	-6.29	-6.08	-6.08	-6.00	-5.96		
Adjusted national total for compliance	167.4	152.9	144.5	136.9	127.8	127.4	120.3		

NMVOG	2010	NEC Emission ceiling 2010	Gothenborg emission ceiling 2010
National Total (fuel used)	142.1	139	144
Adjustment Agriculture - Manure management (3B)	-31.39		
Adjustment Agriculture - Cultivated crops (3De)	-1.21		
Adjusted national total for compliance	112.5		

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