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Danish consumption and emission of F-gases

Year 2013

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Danish consumption and emission of F-gases, 2013

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Foreword

On behalf of the Danish Environmental Protection Agency (Danish EPA), the consultant Provice ApS carried out the emission calculation of Danish emission of F-gases, 2013. The emission calculation is provided in continuation of previous years emission calculations /27/ and references herein.

The F-gas emission calculation and reporting is assessed by Danish EPA and Department of Environmental Science, Aarhus University and the consultant. Further the draft report is send to central stakeholders for comments and general information. The assessment group consisted of:

- Mikkel Aamand Sørensen, Danish EPA
- Ole-Kenneth Nielsen and Katja Hjelgaard, Department of Environmental Science, Aarhus University
- Tomas Sander Poulsen, Provice ApS
- Torkil Høft, KMO
- Kim Valbum, AKB
- Nikolaj Stubkjær Nilsen, Confederation of Danish Industries (DI)

The objective of this project was to quantify the Danish consumption and actual emissions of F-gases (HFCs, PFCs, and SF_6) for 2013.

The emission calculation is partly conducted to fulfil Denmark's international obligations to provide data and information on F-gas emissions, and partly to asses the Danish trend in consumption and emissions of HFCs, PFCs, and SF_6. Examples of previous reporting of Danish emissions is given in reference /18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28/, and most recently, in reference /29/.

The so-called F-gases are potent greenhouse gases and cause an increase in the ability of the atmosphere to retain surplus heat radiated from the earth. Consequently the temperature of the earth's surface and lower atmosphere is rising and this leads to climate changes. There are several ozone-depleting substances that also have a strong greenhouse effect. These substances are regulated under the Montreal Protocol.

The potential effect of different greenhouse gases varies from substance to substance. This potential is expressed by a GWP value (Global Warming Potential). F-gases (HFCs, PFCs and SF_6) that do not have an ozone-depleting effect, but have high GWP values are regulated by the Kyoto Protocol under the United Nation Climate Change Convention, and in the EU regulation.

Summary

1.1 Full compliance with IPCC requirements

A number of new requirements to F-gas emission calculation has recently been introduced by United Nations Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change (IPCC). The reguirements comprises new F-gases, new emission factors for certain F-gases, new application areas and changes in product lifetime.

As a preparation for this report years F-gas emission calculation, the new IPCC requirements was screened, needs for change identified, and implemented in the calculation where relevant. The 2013 emission calculation are therefor updated for and in compliance with the revised IPCC methodologies.

The emission revisions comprise the full timeperiod 1995-2020 to assure consistens in the methodology as outlined in IPCC's guidance. As a consequence, the historical GWP emission has been changed with effects on stock calculations etc. In general the average of total GWP emissions has increased approx. 15% for each years.

Appendix 4 describes the specific emission factors, etc.

1.2 Danish consumption and emission of F-gases

1.2.1 Import

HFCs

The total bulk import (minus re-export) of pure HFCs and HFC blends is estimated to 367.3 tonnes. Compared to 2012, where the estimation of import was 365.1 tonnes, the total import has increased with approx. 2 tonnes. The import level has been stable at this level the recent years.

The 2013 import of HFC-134a decreased with 17.2 tonnes compared to 2012. The total import in bulks were 154.5 tonnes HFC-134a and import in MDI were 6,8 tonnes, totally 161.3 tonnes.

Except from HFC-152a and HFC-507 the consumption of HFC's is lower in 2013 compared to 2012.

The import of HFC-404A has decreased 8 tonnes compared to 2012. The total consumption was 91.5 tonnes in 2013. There was a descrease in comsumption of refrigerants for commercial refrigeration systems and a small increase in consumption of refrigerants for transport refrigeration and household appliance,

The import of HFC-407C was 43.7 tonnes in 2013. HFC-407C is a substitute refrigerant for HCFC-22 in refrigerators and refrigerant in heat pumps. Since 2009, the import of HFC-407C has ben stable at a level of approx. 45 tonnes.

Summarizing the overall picture of the import and consumption of HFCs in 2013 is a decrease of the main refrigerants HFC-134a and HFC-404A and an increase for the rest. However, the total consumption is nearly even with the HFC consumtion 2012.

SF_6

The overall consumption of SF_6 in 2013 was approx. 3.6 tonnes. This is an increase of 1 tonnes compared with 2012. Consumption of SF_6 derives from two areas:

- used for power switches in high-voltage power systems
- laboratories/optics fibre production

Compared to 2012, the consumption of SF_6 has increased in power switch gear.

PFCs

The Danish consumption of PFCs (per fluoropropane) in 2013 was 0.5 tonnes. Since 2012 the PFC consumption has only been related to one source; etching in optics fibre production.

1.2.2 Emission

The GWP-weighted actual emissions (new revision) of HFCs, PFCs, and SF_6 in 2013 were 923.6 thousand tonnes CO_2 equivalents. The emission are almost even to 2012, where the corresponding emissions were 922.7 thousand tonnes CO_2 equivalents as seen in table 3. The F-gas emission comprise approx.. 1.5% of the total national GWP emission from all sources.

The total emission in 2013 has a minor decrease for both HFCs, and PFCs but increased for the SF_6 compared to 2012. The reason for the SF_6 emission increase is coursed by the end-of life disposal of thermal windows containing SF_6 (65% of input year X after 20 years life-time).

In the table below, consumption, actual emissions and stock in products are summarised.

Source	Substance	Consumption and imports, DK, tonnes	Stock, tonnes	Actual emis-sions, tonnes	GWP contribution, CO2 eqv. tonnes	GWP contribution in total, CO2 eqv. tonnes
Refrigerants for commercial stationary refrigerators and A/C systems	HFC-134a	70,1	552,5	71,1	101 733	
	HFC-404A	80,8	740,1	82,9	324 973	
	HFC-401A	0,0	10,8	1,4	25	
	HFC-402A	0,0	8,5	1,0	2 093	
	HFC-407C	43,8	441,5	45,1	80 044	
	HFC-507	20,5	81,1	7,2	28 651	
	Other HFCs	34,6	184,8	17,4	36 326	
	PFC	0,0	6,7	0,8	7 145	
	All substances					**580 990**
Household fridges/freezers						
Refrigerants	HFC-134a	11,1	626,5	7,7	10 964	
	HFC-404a	2,9	67,2	0,9	3 589	
Insulationfoam	HFC-134	0,0	402,3	41,9	59 941	
	HFC-152	0,0	0,0	0,0		
	All substances					**74 494**
Refrigerants for mobile A/C systems	HFC-134a	67,2		67,2	96 132	**96 132**
Refrigerated vans and lorries	HFC-134a	0,3	3,1	0,6	850	
	HFC-404A	7,8	28,3	4,7	18 289	
	HFC-402A	0,0	0,3	0,1	143	
	All substances					**19 282**
Other PUR foam and system foam	HFC-134a/245	0,0	4,8	0,0		
Aerosol sprays etc.	HFC-134a	5,8	0,0	5,6	7 972	**7 972**
Thermostates	HFC-152a	22,6	101,4	6,1	754	**754**
MDI	HFC-134a	6,8	0,0	6,8	9 684	**9 684**
System foam	HFC-134a		0,0	0,0		
	HFC-152a		0,0	0,0		
	HFC-365		0,0	0,0		
Liquid cleaners	PFC	0,0	0,0	0,0		
Fibre optics	PFC-14	0,5	0,0	0,5	3 695	
	PFC-318	0,0	0,0	0,0		
	HFC-23	0,0	0,0	0,0		
	All substances					**3 695**
Double glazing	SF6	0,0	25,3	4,1	92 359	**92 359**
High-voltage power switches	SF6	2,5	91,9	0,6	13 144	**13 144**
Laboratories	SF6	1,1	0,0	1,1	25 080	**25 080**
Total	HFCs	374,1	3259,9	367,3	782 163	
	PFCs	0,0	6,7	0,8	10 840	
	SF6	3,6	117,2	5,7	130 583	
GWP contribution	**Total**		**3 384**	**374**	**923 586**	**923 586**

TABLE 1:
CONSUMPTION, ACTUAL EMISSIONS, STOCK, ACTUAL EMISSION AND GWP CONTRIBUTION FROM F-GASES 2013, TONNES.

In Figure 1, the relative contributions of HFCs, PFCs, and SF_6 to the total emission in CO_2-equivalents are shown for application areas for 2013.

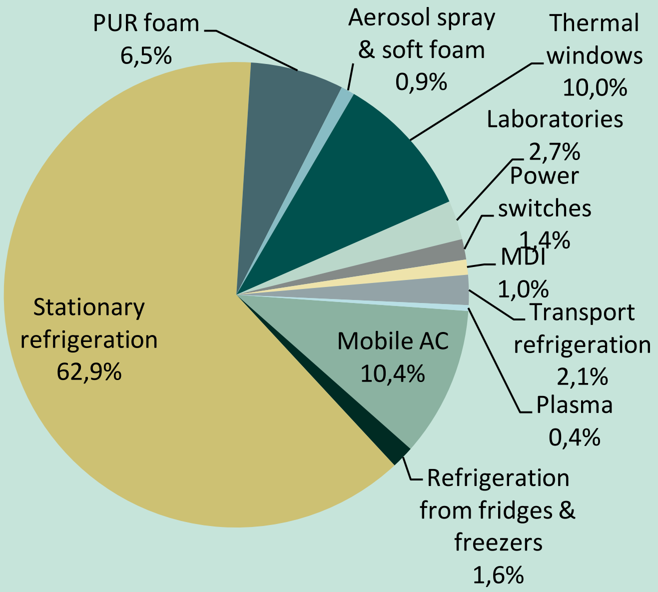

FIGURE 1
RELATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF GWP EMISSIONS BY APPLICATION AREA, 2013

The figure shows that emissions from refrigerants used in commercial stationary refrigerators account for the outmost largest GWP contribution. This source covers 62.9 per cent of the total actual emission of F-gases in 2013. The main contribution is from HFC-404A., that stands for 325.000 tonnes CO_2-equivalents which are 35% of the total F-gas emission in 2013.

The second largest source for GWP contribution occurs from mobile A/C (MAC), accounting for 10.4 per cent.

The third-largest source for GWP contribution, accounting for 10.0 per cent, is emission of SF_6 released from the treatment of double glazed windows.

Emissions of HFC-134a from stock in insulating foam in fridges and freezers contribute with 6.5 per cent and emissions of HFC-134a and HFC-404A from transport refrigeration contribute with 2.1 per cent of the total GWP contribution.

The three sources of SF_6 emissions in 2013 were power switches, end-of-life disposal of double glazing windows and from fibre optic etching. These account for 14.1 per cent of the total GWP contribution.

HFC's contribution is estimated to comprise 84.7 per cent of the overall GWP contribution in 2013, Emissions of SF_6 comprise 14.1 per cent and emissions of PFCs contribute with 1.2 per cent of the total emission.

HFCs
Actual emissions from HFCs have been calculated to 782 163 tonnes CO_2 equivalents. In 2012, emissions (new revised) were 798 493 tonnes CO_2 equivalents /29/. It is a decrease of approx. 16 330 tonnes CO_2 equivalents. The decrease occures from lower consumption and emission from commercial refrigeration stock of HFC-404A.

SF_6

Actual emissions have been calculated at 5.7 tonnes, equivalent to a GWP contribution of 130 583 tonnes CO_2 equivalents. In 2012, emissions (new revised) were 111 996 tonnes CO_2 equivalents. The increased SF_6 emissions occours from end-of life disposal of double-glazed windows containing SF_6.

PFCs

The emission of PFCs origins from PFCs in production of fibre optics and stock emission from commercial refrigeration containing HFC-413A. The total GWP-weighted PFC emission is 10 840 tonnes CO_2 equivalents.

1.2.3 Trends in total GWP contribution from F-gases

The figure below shows the trend in Danish GWP contributions from HFCs, PFCs, and SF_6 for 1992-2013. The differences from the present calculations of the total GWP value compared with earlier calculation methods are illustrated in the figure.

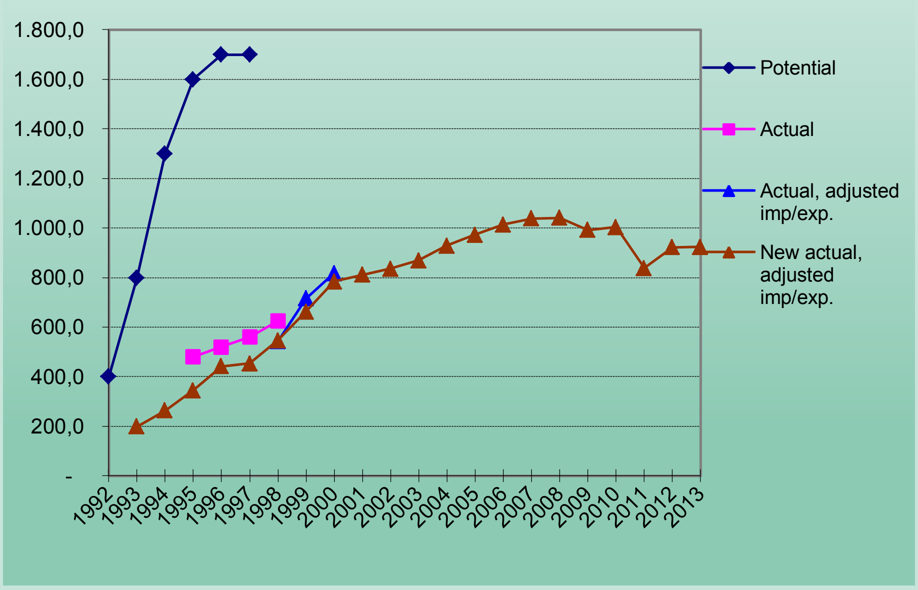

FIGURE 2
GWP-WEIGHTED POTENTIAL, ACTUAL AND, ADJUSTED ACTUAL EMISSIONS 1992-2013, 1.000 TONNES CO2 EQUIVALENTS.

The figure shows that the GWP emission has increased from 1992-2008, where it seems to stabilize around 1 000 000 tonnes CO_2-equivalents and starts decreasing after 2010.

Development in the GWP contribution for the period can also be seen in Table 2 below.

In 2008 emission calculations from MDI is added, which contain amounts of HFC-134a as blowing agent.

Year	Potential	Actual	Actual, adjusted imp/exp.	New actual, adjusted imp/exp.
1992	400,0			
1993	800,0			198,9
1994	1.300,0			263,3
1995	1.600,0	480,0		345,2
1996	1.700,0	520,0		442,0
1997	1.700,0	560,0		453,8
1998		625,0	542,5	546,2
1999			715,2	662,9
2000			817,7	784,2
2001				811,1
2002				835,2
2003				868,9
2004				928,8
2005				973,0
2006				1.013,4
2007				1.038,7
2008				1.040,7
2009				991,5
2010				1.003,1
2011				837,7
2012				922,7
2013				923,6

TABLE 2
TOTAL GWP-CONTRIBUTION FROM HFCS, PFCS, SF6, 1992-2013 DETERMINED ACCORDING TO THE FOUR DIFFERENT METHODS OF CALCULATION APPLIED DURING THIS PERIOD, 1 000 TONNES CO2 EQUIVALENTS.

The table 3 below shows the time series 1993-2013 and the 2013-2020 projections of F-gases as GWP contributions.

The emission projections are determined by starting with a 'steady state' consumption using 2013 as the reference year and the cut-off dates for the phasing-out of specific substances, cf. the Statutory Order regulating certain industrial greenhouse gases /30/.

The calculated GWP contribution expresses actual emissions, adjusted for imports and exports (the latest basis of calculation).

Year	HFC-134a	HFC-152a	HFC-404a	HFC-401a	HFC-402	HFC-407c	HFC-507a	HFC-23	Other HFCs	PFCs	SF6	Total pr year
1993	98,7	3,7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96,5	198,9
1994	139,3	5,7	1,6	-	0,2	-	-	-	-	0,1	116,4	263,3
1995	216,5	5,4	18,3	-	1,5	-	-	-	0,4	0,6	102,4	345,2
1996	304,5	4,0	65,2	-	4,6	-	-	-	3,5	2,1	58,2	442,0
1997	257,5	1,9	103,1	0,0	8,3	0,4	0,5	-	7,2	5,2	69,7	453,8
1998	309,3	1,2	141,7	0,1	9,5	2,9	3,7	-	9,8	11,5	56,7	546,2
1999	331,0	4,7	212,7	0,1	10,8	6,2	7,3	-	12,4	15,7	61,9	662,9
2000	362,0	2,0	288,2	0,1	11,9	12,8	11,4	-	17,0	22,6	56,1	784,2
2001	383,8	1,6	284,9	0,1	11,3	19,4	18,4	-	35,6	27,9	28,1	811,1
2002	398,0	1,6	308,6	0,1	10,2	25,9	18,2	-	21,2	28,0	23,4	835,2
2003	374,6	0,2	348,9	0,1	9,1	39,3	21,8	-	20,8	24,6	29,5	868,9
2004	394,5	0,7	376,2	0,1	8,4	52,7	23,4	-	21,5	20,5	30,8	928,8
2005	384,2	0,2	430,8	0,1	7,5	64,3	25,0	-	22,3	18,8	19,9	973,0
2006	382,4	0,3	451,6	0,1	6,7	69,0	24,7	-	24,0	21,2	33,5	1.013,4
2007	386,0	0,4	471,1	0,1	6,0	74,1	24,9	-	27,0	21,2	28,1	1.038,7
2008	381,2	0,4	472,8	0,1	5,3	76,4	26,4	1,4	29,0	18,4	29,3	1.040,7
2009	327,7	0,4	469,8	0,0	4,8	81,6	24,8	2,8	31,2	14,2	34,2	991,5
2010	347,5	0,5	454,2	-	4,2	82,0	25,2	4,2	30,9	18,7	35,8	1.003,1
2011	308,1	0,6	330,3	0,0	2,4	67,9	20,3	4,2	23,5	11,1	69,4	837,7
2012	281,1	0,6	371,1	0,0	2,7	80,8	26,3	1,4	34,5	12,2	112,0	922,7
2013	**287,3**	**0,8**	**346,9**	**0,0**	**2,2**	**80,0**	**28,7**	**-**	**36,3**	**10,8**	**130,6**	**923,6**
2014	236,6	0,8	318,6	0,0	1,9	79,5	32,8	-	39,1	9,6	142,4	861,5
2015	211,6	0,9	285,0	0,0	1,6	78,6	32,4	-	38,5	8,5	128,4	785,6
2016	181,4	1,0	255,8	0,0	1,4	77,7	31,3	-	38,1	7,6	101,9	696,3
2017	136,7	1,1	262,1	0,0	1,3	77,0	31,4	-	37,8	7,2	87,6	642,1
2018	131,8	1,2	242,5	0,0	1,2	75,3	30,9	-	37,8	6,9	88,0	615,5
2019	139,6	1,2	251,6	0,0	1,0	73,6	30,6	-	37,7	6,8	87,1	629,3
2020	137,5	1,3	220,7	0,0	0,9	72,0	30,4	-	37,6	6,7	68,0	575,1
Sum	**7.830,3**	**44,4**	**7.784,2**	**1,0**	**136,8**	**1.369,3**	**550,9**	**14,0**	**674,9**	**358,7**	**1.925,8**	**20.690,3**

TABLE 3

TOTAL GWP-EMISSION FROM HFCS, PFCS, SF6, 1994-2020, 1 000 TONNES CO2 EQUIVALENTS.

2. Methodology

The emission calculation is made in accordance with the IPCC guidelines (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) /4/, and following the method applied in previous years calculations.

The methodology includes calculation of the actual emissions of HFCs, PFCs, and SF_6. In this calculation of actual emissions, the release from stock of greenhouse gases in equipment and in products has been taken into account, and adjustments have been made for imports and exports of the greenhouse gases in products.

Appendix 4 describes the specific emission factors, etc.

2.1 Scope and definition

The emission calculation of the actual emissions of HFCs, PFCs and SF_6 has over years become increasingly more comprehensive and accurate along with the development of internationally approved guidelines (IPCC Guidelines) and guidance (IPCC Good Practice Guidance /22/) and the provision of increasingly detailed data.

The evaluation of the actual emissions includes quantification and calculation of any imports and exports of HFCs, PFCs, and SF_6 in products, and it includes substances in stock. This is in accordance with the latest and most accurate method of calculation (Tier 2) among the options provided for in the IPCC Guidelines /4/.

Estimation of Consumption and emissions

The calculation of consumption, emissions and stock were carried out on the basis of information from five sources:

- Importers, agency enterprises, wholesalers, and suppliers
- Consuming enterprises, and trade and industry associations
- Danish Environmental Protection Agency
- Official trade statistics
- Previous evaluations of HFCs, PFCs and SF_6 /29 etc./.

Basis information for the present emission calculation is collected through questionnaire surveys combined with follow up telephone interviews of stakeholders relevant for F-gas consumption and emissions.

The result of the project is primarily based on the information received from enterprise and importer respondents and information from KMO and Danish EPA is used as a supplement to verify parts of the collected data.

The information collected from importers and suppliers is compared with information from consumer enterprises in order to monitor any discrepancies between purchase and sales information and to identify application of the use of substances. In some cases, the use of individual substances was estimated on the basis of two sources, since the majority of the consuming enterprises were known. In cases where not all enterprise end-users had specified the application area for substances, the consumption of individual substances was estimated on the basis of the information provided by importers, suppliers, and any trade and industry-related associations.

There may be inconsistencies between the information provided by suppliers and enterprise end-users. This is partly due to imports from other EU countries, changes in inventories of substances, or a lack of correlation between the quantities sold and the quantities consumed. It is also partly due to a certain amount of uncertainty in the method of calculation used by enterprises. However, sales and consumption information has been harmonised.

The estimated average degree of uncertainty in the report's consumption figures (quantities sold and bought) is about 10-15 per cent, and slightly greater for data regarding application areas. The degree of uncertainty in the calculation of actual emissions is estimated at 20-25 per cent, depending on import/export information for the specific products.

The calculation of F-gas emission is based on a calculation of *actual emissions*.

Actual emissions are emissions in the relevant year, accounting for the time lapse between consumption and emissions. Actual emissions include Danish emissions from production, from products during their lifetimes, and from the disposal of products. Actual emissions for the specific areas of application are determined on basis of the following approaches:

Tier 2 "Top-down" analysis
In the Tier 2 Top-down analysis, emissions are determined on the basis of information on consumption in the various areas of application and calculated or estimated emissions in the area of application (emission factors).

Calculating consumption for refilling mobile A/C (MAC)
The method for calculating the consumption of refrigerant related to MAC is based on collection of data from all Danish importers of HFC-134a supplying refrigerants to refilling in mobile A/C systems installed in vehicles. While these importers only operate in the MAC refrigeration market the import data can be isolated to consumption of refrigerants to MAC. Therefore the following methodology can be applied corresponding to the Tier 2 top down approach:

Consumption/Sale from MAC refrigerant importers in year X = refilled stock = actual emission from MAC in Denmark in year X.

Tier 2 "Bottom-up" analysis.
In the Bottom-up analysis, the estimated emissions for a specific application area are based on information from producers using substances in production and in products; information on imports and exports of products; information on the technological developments within the application areas; information on the average amount of greenhouse gases contained in products; and information on the lifetime of products and actual emissions during their use and disposal.

Tier 2 bottom-up analyses were carried out within selected areas over a number of years. The analysis quantified the stock and, in some cases, Danish emission factors. Detailed analyses were carried out for commercial refrigerators, mobile A/C systems, fridges, freezers, and SF_6 power switches. Analysis were evaluated in separate reports /2, 11, 16/.

Bottom-up comprises:

- Screening of the market for products in which greenhouse gases are used.
- Defining the average content of greenhouse gases per product unit.
- Defining the lifetime and the disposal emissions of products.
- Identifying technological characteristics and trends of significance for emissions of greenhouse gases.

- Calculating imports and exports on the basis of defined key figures, Statistics Denmark's foreign trade statistics, and information from relevant industries.

Results from this analysis have been expanded in the present evaluation of actual emissions.

As far as possible, the consumption and emissions of greenhouse gases have been evaluated individually, even though consumption of certain HFCs has been very limited. This was done to ensure transparency and consistency in time in the calculation of the sum of HFCs as their GWP value. However, it was necessary to operate with a category for "Other HFCs", as not all importers and suppliers have detailed records of sales of individual substances.

Uncertainty varies from substance to substance. Uncertainty is highest for HFC-134a due to its widespread application in products imported and exported. The largest uncertainty in the analysis of substances by application areas is assessed to concern the breakdown of consumption of HFC-404A and HFC-134a between commercial stationary refrigerators and mobile A/C systems. This breakdown is significant for the short-term (about 5 years) emissions calculations, but will balance in the long term. This is because the breakdown is only significant for the rate at which emissions are released.

Appendix 4 shows an overview of all application areas included with descriptions of the bases of calculation.

In Appendix 1, the table shows the F-gases covered by the Kyoto Protocol under the Climate Change Convention, including their chemical formulas and new revised GWP values (Global Warming Potential).

2.2 IPCC requirments to EF, application areas and new F-gases

The new revised emissionfactors from IPCC for a number of F-gases are fully implemented in the 2013 emission calculation. The change in emissionfactors are revised for the full timeperiod 1992-2020 to assure consistens in the methodology as outlined in IPCC’s guidance.

According to the IPCC guidances, new application areas has been identified by IPCC. The application areas are:

- TFT flat panel displays (not occurring)
- Photovoltaics (not occurring)
- Heat transfer fluid (not occurring)
- Military applications (investigated further)
- Accelerators (not occurring)
- Soundproof windows (already included in DK calculation)
- Adiabatic properties - shoes and tyres (already included in DK calculation)
- Closed cell foam (already included in DK calculation)
- Hard cell foam (already included in DK calculation)

The new application areas were assessed in relation to the Danish context, and one new application area – “Military Appliances” was relevant to investigate further to determine, whether new consumption- and emission areas should be included in the F-gas emission calculation. The conclusion is, that there is no new use of F-gases from “Military Appliances” and it is therefor not relevant to include this area in the F-gas calculation.

Further, a number of new F-gases has to be included in the emission calculation. The new F-gases are NF3 , and new HFC’s and PFC’s. In the 2013 calculation, all new F-gases has been included. The new HFC’s were alredy included in previous calculations, and the new PFC’s are not used in DK.

According to NF_3, a particular survey among relevant importers, has been conducted and no import or stocks of NF_3 has been identified.

2.3 Explanation of terminology

The following terms and abbreviations are used throughout this report:

- *Enterprise end-user:* A producer that uses greenhouse F-gases in connection with production processes in the enterprise.
- *Emission factor:* The factor used in the calculation of emissions from a product or a production process.
- *Consumption:* Consumption includes the quantities of substances reported in Denmark in the year in question via imports from wholesalers and information from Danish producers.
- *Importer:* Enterprises in Denmark that sell the relevant substances on the Danish market.
- *KMO:* The Danish Refrigeration Installers' Environmental Scheme
- *Stock:* The amount of substance contained in equipment and products in use in Denmark.

3. F-gas import and consumption

3.1 Assessment of new F-gases

From 2015 it is required by IPCC to include a number of new F-gases in the emission calculation. These new F-gases have therefor been screened to determine whether the substances are used as bulk or imported in products in Denmark.

3.1.1 NF3

Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3) is used in the plasma etching of silicon wafers. Today NF3 is predominantly employed in the cleaning of chambers in the high volume production of liquid crystal displays and silicon-based thin film solar cells. NF3 has been considered as an environmentally preferable substitute for SF_6 or PFC. NF3 is also used in hydrogen fluoride and deuterium fluoride lasers, which are types of chemical lasers.

Since 1992, when less than 100 tons were produced, production has grown to an estimated 8 000 tons in 2010 and is projected to increase significantly.

All national importers of F-gases has been requested to provide information about eventually import of new F-gases. None has importered NF3 in 2013. The screening has also included particular contact to two chemical suppliers of gases for plasma etching. Both importers confirm, they did not have imported NF3 in 2013 or in any previous years.

NF3 is therefor considered non-existing in Denmark.

3.1.2 New HFC's

The new HFC's are:

- HFC-152
- HFC-161
- HFC-236cb
- HFC-236ea
- HFC-245fa
- HFC-365mfc

No importers confirm import of these HFC's in 2013. A minor amount of HFC-245fa has been imported as refrigerant some years back and also HFC-365mfc was imported a few years as foam blowing agent before it was banned in 2006 due to the Danish legislation of phasing out F-gases in a.o. foam blowing. These two F-gases have already been included in the previous emission calculations.

3.1.3 New PFC's

The new PFC's are:

- Perfluorodecalin – PFC-9-1-18 (C10F18)
- Perfluorocyclopropane (c-C3F6)

No importers confirm import of these PFC's in 2013 or previous years. Only two PFC'a are imported and used in Denmark. It is PFC-14 and PFC-318.

3.2 Import of substances

An overall picture of the trends in imports of greenhouse gases is given in Table 4, based on information from importers for the years 1992, 1994-2013.

3.2.1 HFC's

HFCs were imported by 11 enterprises in 2013. Five companies imports for resale and four of the importers is consumers importing substances directly from another EU country and use the imported substances in production.

The total bulk import (minus re-export) of pure HFCs and HFC blends is estimated to 367.3 tonnes. Compared to 2012, where the estimation of import was 365.1 tonnes, the total import has increased with approx. 2 tonnes. The import level has been stable at this level the recent years.

The bulk import of HFC-134a is 154,5 tonnes in 2013 and has decreased with 17.2 tonnes compared to 2012. The consumption for mobile A/C has increased from 58.6 in 2012 to 67.2 in 2013.

In 2013, the import of HFCs in products is solely related to import of HFC-134a in medical dose inhalers of 6.8 tonnes. The total import (bulk + products) of HFC-134a was 161.3 tonnes in 2013.

Import of HFC-404A is decreased with 8 tonnes compared to 2012, with a total import of 91.5 tonnes in 2013. The main consumption of HFC 404A is in commercial refrigeration systems of which 80.8 tonnes was used in 2013. The consumption of HFC-404A refrigerant in transport refrigeration systems and household fridge/freezers is nearly at the same level as the previous year with 7.8 tonnes for transport and 2.9 for household fridge/freezers.

The third largest HFC import is HFC-407C with an import of 43.7 tonnes in 2013. In 2012, the import was 42.7 tonnes. HFC-407C is used in heat pumps and is a substitute refrigerant for HCFC-22 in commercial refrigeration systems.

The import of HFC-152a was 22.6 tonnes in 2013. This is a relatively high increase compared to the 13 tonnes import in 2012. HFC-152a is used in thermostats.

Summarizing, the import has decreased for following substances - HFC-134a, HFC-404A and is unchanged for HFC-407C.

The import has increased for following substances - HFC-507A (from 12.1 in 2012 to 20.5 in 2013) and HFC-152a (from 13 tonnes in 2012 to 22.6 tonnes in 2013).

3.2.2 Sulphur hexafluoride

Five importers reported that they have imported and sold 3.6 tonnes of sulphur hexafluoride in 2013. Sulphur hexafluoride is mainly used in power switches, but smaller amounts are also used as an agent for plasma erosion in production of optical fibres, microchips and in laboratories for analysis purposes.

3.2.3 Perfluorinated hydrocarbons

One importer has reported import of PFC-14 (Trifluoromethan - CF_4) of approx. 0.5 tonnes in 2013. PFC-14 is used in production of optical fibres.

Like in 2012, there were no import of perfluorpropan C_3F_8, in 2013, and it is expected that this refrigerant is phased out of the marked.

The table below, contains an overview of the import of F-gases since 1992.

Year / Substance	HFC-134a	HFC-152a	HFC-401A	HFC-402A	HFC-404a	HFC-407C	HFC-507	HFC-410A	HFC-413a	HFC-417A	Other HFCs[1]	All HFCs	SF6	PFCs
1992	20,0	4,0			-						-	24,0	15,0	-
1994	524,0	51,0			36,0						1,0	612,0	21,0	-
1995	565,0	47,0			119,0						14,0	745,0	17,0	1,5
1996	740,0	32,0			110,0						20,0	902,0	11,0	3,0
1997	700,0	15,0			110,0						65,0	890,0	13,0	8,0
1998	884,0	14,0	15,0	10,0	146,0	17,0	10,0				15,0	1.111,0	9,0	
1999	644,6	35,8	15,0	10,0	193,7	40,0	10,0				29,2	978,3	12,1	7,9
2000	711,1	16,4	9,5	4,2	193,1	44,7	23,8				24,1	1.027,0	9,0	6,9
2001	472,8	11,1	4,1	0,8	126,2	40,3	2,2				18,4	675,9	4,7	3,7
2002	401,6	11,9	-	-	188,7	89,1	14,4				7,5	713,2	1,4	2,0
2003	241,2	3,3	0,2	1,7	145,0	96,8	9,2				13,0	510,4	2,2	0,5
2004	306,5	11,0	-	-	252,6	101,3	10,6	2,6	7,2	6,0	4,4	702,2	2,3	0,3
2005	235,4	5,5	-	-	162,4	61,6	5,4	3,1	5,0	1,3	5,1	484,8	3,6	0,5
2006	280,7	11,6	-	-	176,4	70,6	6,1	7,7		0,9	4,8	558,8	4,2	-
2007	160,7	13,0	-	-	129,9	50,5	11,4	12,8	1,0	2,1	21,0	402,4	5,4	0,7
2008	164,5	15,0	-	-	114,1	76,8	1,8	16,9	0,7	0,7	8,9	399,4	5,9	68,9
2009	175,3	12,0	-	-	106,9	49,3	7,0	12,1	-	-	0,6	363,2	4,3	0,9
2010	160,6	15,0	-	-	103,6	42,4	9,1	16,0	-	1,0	5,4	352,9	3,8	0,9
2011	180,5	8,0	-	-	105,0	42,8	6,1	15,5	-	2,0	13,0	372,9	3,1	0,9
2012	171,7	13,0	-	-	99,5	42,7	12,1	21,5	-	1,0	3,5	365,1	2,6	0,5
2013	154,5	22,6	-	-	91,5	43,8	20,5	20,6	-	1,0	13,0	367,3	3,6	0,5

TABLE 4

DEVELOPMENTS IN BULK IMPORTS OF F-GASES, TONNES

1) THE CATEGORY "OTHER" INCLUDES HFC-408A, HFC-409A, R422, R424A, R426A, RS24, RS44

3.3 Consumption by application

The assessment of consumption divided into application areas is estimated on basis of information from importers and producers, and on sales reports to the Danish Refrigeration Installers' Environmental Scheme (KMO). Table 5 below shows consumption distributed according to application.

Substance / Use	Insulation foam	Foam systems	Soft foam	Other applications	Stand-alone commercial applications	Medium and large commercial refrigerators	Transport refrigeration	Mobile A/C	Stationary air conditioning including air-to-air systems, heat	Total
HFC-134a	-	-	-	5,8	11,1	60,1	0,3	67,2	10,0	**154,5**
HFC-152a	-	-	-	22,6	-	-	-	-	-	**22,6**
HFC-401A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
HFC-402A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
HFC-404a	-	-	-	-	2,9	80,8	7,8	-	-	**91,5**
HFC-407C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,8	**43,8**
HFC-507	-	-	-	-	-	20,5	-	-	-	**20,5**
HFC-410A	-	-	-	-	-	20,6	-	-	-	**20,6**
HFC-413a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
HFC-417A	-	-	-	-	-	1,0	-	-	-	**1,0**
Other HFCs[1]	-	-	-	-	-	13,0	-	-	-	**13,0**
All HFCs	**-**	**-**	**-**	**28,4**	**14,0**	**195,9**	**8,1**	**67,2**	**53,8**	**367,3**

TABLE 5

CONSUMPTION OF HFC DISTRIBUTED ON APPLICATION AREAS IN 2013, TONNES

3.3.1 Consumption of HFC refrigerant

The consumption of HFC refrigerants is decreasing. For HFC-134a and HFC-404A the consumption in 2013 is reduced compared to 2012. In relation to HFC-407C the consumption is stable at the same level as the previous years.

The generally low level of refrigerants in commercial refrigeration systems is in particular a consequence of the f-gas regulation where establishment of new HFC installations after the first of January 2007 is banned /30/.

The use of HFCs as refrigerant in commercial refrigeration and stationary A/C systems is covering 73.7 per cent of the total consumption in 2013. The most commonly used refrigerant in commercial refrigeration is still HFC-404A and HFC-134a.

The consumption of HFC-134a as a refrigerant in fridges/freezers was 4.1 per cent of the total consumption in 2013. Most producers has substituted to alternative refrigerants or moved production facilities to other countries.

The consumption of refrigerants in mobile A/C covers 19.8 per cent of the total consumption.

The consumption of refrigerants in vans and lorries for transport refrigeration covers approx. 2.4 per cent of the total consumption.

Consumption by application area is based on information from producers and importers, which receives reports of the sales of substances from refrigerator installers and automobile garages, etc. (only when drawing-off is more than one kg).

The consumption of refrigerants for household fridges and freezers is calculated on the basis of information from enterprise end-users.

The consumption of refrigerants in commercial, stationary A/C systems and MAC are estimated using data and information from importers.

The consumption of HFCs in metered-dose inhalers (MDI) is based on product statistics from Danish Medical Agency.

The table below shows the consumption by weight of refrigerants according to application area.

Substance / Applikation	Fridges /freezers	Commercial refrigerators and StationaryA/C systems	Mobile A/C systems	Refrigerated vans and trucks	Total	Percent
134a	11,1	70,1	67,2	0,3	**148,7**	44%
401A	-	-	-	-	-	0%
402A	-	-	-	-	-	0%
404A	2,9	80,8	-	7,8	**91,5**	27%
407C	-	43,8	-	-	**43,8**	13%
410A	-	20,6	-	-	**20,6**	6%
507	-	20,5	-	-	**20,5**	6%
Others	-	14,0	-	-	**14,0**	4%
Total	**14,0**	**249,6**	**67,2**	**8,1**	**338,9**	100%
Percent	4,1%	73,7%	19,8%	2,4%	100,0%	

TABLE 6

CONSUMPTION OF HFC AS REFRIGERANTS ACCORDING TO APPLICATION, 2013.

3.3.2 Consumption of HFC as foam blowing agent and as propellant

In 2013, the uses of HFCs as propellants in aerosols for specific industrial purposes were about 5.8 tonnes. This production and consumption is specifically approved by DEPA's grant of exemptions and production. The consumption and use for this specific industrial purpose had been stable for many years.

In 2013, the consumption of HFC 134a in MDIs was estimated to 6.8 tonnes, that is approx. the same amount as in 2012.

As in previous years, there have been no reports of consumption of HFCs for chemical production, fire extinguishing equipment, or other application areas apart from those mentioned.

3.3.3 Consumption of SF_6

The overall consumption of SF_6 in 2013 was 3.6 tonnes. Consumption of SF_6 was used for power switches in high-voltage power systems and laboratories. Consumption of SF_6 in production of double glazed thermal windows has been banned since 1. January 2003 /30/.

Application area	DK consumption, tonnes
Power switches in high-voltage plants	2,54
Plasma erosion	1,00
Laboratories	0,10
Total	**3,64**

TABLE 7

CONSUMPTION OF SF6 BY APPLICATION AREA, TONNES

3.3.4 Consumption of PFCs

The consumption of PFCs (per fluoropropane) is reported to be 0.5 in 2013. The PFC consumption in 2013 derives from optics fibre production for technical purposes.

There is no PFC consumption in 2013 in blend refrigerant.

4. Emission of F-gases

This section reports the actual emissions of the greenhouse F-gases HFCs, PFCs, and SF_6 for 2013. All emissions are calculated as *actual* emissions according to IPCC's tier 2 methodology. Since 2008 MDI has been included in the report.

The emission calculation for 2013 has included the new revised GWP values (ref. to appendix 1).

The calculation is based on the reports on consumption of these substances analysed by application areas (section 3.2). For relevant product groups, adjustments have been made for imports and exports of the substances in products (see also chapter two for principal description of methodology). The specific emission calculation refers to appendix 4 which shows the particular emission factors, calculation method and assumptions, determination of IPPC Tier method etc., in relation to calculation of emissions from individual substance and application areas /4, 16/.

The total GWP-weighted actual emission of HFCs, PFCs, and SF_6 in 2013 is calculated to 923.6 thousand tonnes CO_2 equivalents. The corresponding emissions in 2012 were approx. 922.7 thousand tonnes CO_2 equivalents.

The consumption and GWP contribution for HFCs, PFCs, and SF_6 for this year and last years are shown in the table below.

Substance group	2012		2013	
	Consumption and imports, DK, tonnes	GWP contribution, CO2 eqv. tonnes	Consumption and imports, DK, tonnes	GWP contribution, CO2 eqv. tonnes
HFCs	371,4	798 493	374,1	782 163
PFCs	0,0	12 178	0,0	10 840
SF6	2,6	111 996	3,6	130 583
Total		**922 668**		**923 586**

TABLE 8
CONSUMPTION AND GWP CONTRIBUTION BY SUBSTANCE GROUP, TONNES

4.1.1 Emissions of HFCs from refrigerants

As required in the IPCC guidance for calculation of emission of F-gases a distinction is made between:

- Fridges and freezers for household use and retailers etc. **(Stand alone Commercial Applications)**
- Commercial refrigeration (in industry and retail) and stationary air conditioning systems (**Medium and large Commercial Refrigaration + Industrial refrigeration + Residential and commercial A/C)**
- Mobile air conditioning systems (in cars, trucks, bus, trains etc.)
- Mobile refrigeration systems (in vans and lorries)

Actual emissions from these sources occur in connection with:

- *Filling* of refrigerants (emission is 0.5 percent to 2 per cent of refilled amount depending on application area).
- *Continual release* during the operational lifetime. An assumed average value which account operational leakage including release occurring as a result of accident and damage (depending on application area, the average yearly emission differ from 10 percent to 33 percent).

Release resulting from *disposal* of items and equipment in the applications is not calculated as a contribution to the total f-gas emissions in Denmark because Danish legislation ensures that management and treatment of refrigerants prevent uncontrolled emissions. Thus, disposal in Denmark is stated as an activity in the calculations where zero emission occurs and this principal statement are used in order to reduce stock (the quantity of substances contained in a product after end life time).

Appendix 3 shows the specific emission factors used in the calculations.

Commercial refrigeration and stationary A/C systems

Commercial refrigeration, used e.g. in retail, supermarket, restaurants etc. or in industry, and stationary A/C systems, also used by retailers and industry, as well in offices, constitute the largest source of emissions. The most commonly used refrigerants in this product group are HFC-134a, HFC-404A and HFC-407C, where HFC-404a stands for the majority of the emissions in 2013.

In addition, use of the refrigerants HFC-408A, HFC-409A, HFC-410A, and HFC-507 is less common, and HFC-401A and HFC-402A are phased out in Denmark because of the substances contents of ozone depleting substances.

It is not relevant to adjust for imports and exports of HFCs in stationary commercial refrigeration and stationary A/C systems since filling of refrigerants only will take place on site when the units are installed.

The table below shows the consumption, stock and actual emission for the main HFC substances used in Danish commercial refrigeration systems. Emissions for HFCs have been converted to CO_2 equivalents in order to take into account the different GWP values of the substances and emission for 2015 and 2020 in a future scenario is also shown.

Substance	Consumption 2013	Stock 2013	Actual emissions 2013	GWP-contribution 2013	GWP-contribution 2015	GWP-contribution 2020
HFC-134a	70,1	552,5	71,1	101.733	77.539	77.824
HFC-404A	80,8	740,1	82,9	324.973	260.592	195.816
HFC-401A	0,0	10,8	1,4	25	15	8
HFC-402A	0,0	8,5	1,0	2.093	1.520	898
HFC-407C	43,8	441,5	45,1	80.044	78.605	71.961
HFC-507	20,5	81,1	7,2	28.651	32.357	30.372
Other HFC [1)]	34,6	184,8	17,4	36.326	38.518	37.557
All				**573 845**	**489 146**	**414 437**

TABLE 9
CONSUMPTION, STOCK AND ACTUAL EMISSIONS AND GWP CONTRIBUTION FROM COMMERCIAL REFRIGERATION 2013; GWP CONTRIBUTION FOR 2015 AND 2020, TONNES

[1)] The category "Other HFCs" includes HFC-408A, -409A -410A, -413A, -417A (the emission are calculated based on an assumption that average GWP value is similar to HFC-410A).

As the table indicates the emissions from commercial refrigeration will continue in several years even though there are no installations of new HFC refrigeration systems because of the statutory order which do not allow construction of new installations (larger than 10 kg HFC) after 1. January 2007.

In the trend analysis, the total emission from this sector is estimated to have a reduction of approx. 28% in year 2020.

Refrigerators/freezers
Actual emissions from refrigerants in refrigerators and freezers are determined on the basis of consumption adjusted for imports and exports of HFCs. The calculation assumes that the refrigerant is removed and treated upon disposal so that no emission occurs (see appendix 3).

When adjusting for imports and exports, the estimates of imports/exports in Environmental Project no. 523 are used /2/. In this case, exports are assumed to comprise 50 percent of the consumption pr. year. The calculation is made on the basis of Statistics Denmark's foreign trade statistics /3/ of average figures of the amount of HFC-134a in a standard fridge/freezer manufactured in 1999. These values has not been updated.

The table below shows actual emissions from refrigerators/freezers in 2013, 2015 and 2020.

	HFC-134a			HFC-404A		
	2013	2015	2020	2013	2015	2020
Consumption	11,1	11,1	11,1	1,7	2,9	2,9
Emissions during production	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,1
Export	5,5	5,5	5,5	0,0	0,0	0,0
Stock	626,5	484,6	246,2	76,9	44,1	35,1
Emission from stock	7,4	5,3	2,8	7,6	8,0	3,4
Emissison from destruction	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Actual emission	7,7	5,6	3,0	1,0	0,6	0,4
GWP contribution, 1000 tonnes CO2 equivalents	**11,0**	**7,9**	**4,3**	**3,7**	**2,3**	**1,7**

TABLE 10

EMISSIONS OF REFRIGERANTS FROM REFRIGERATORS/FREEZERS 2013, 2015 AND 2020, TONNES

Total emissions of HFC-134a and HFC-404A refrigerants from refrigerators/freezers in 2013 were estimated to 14 700 tonnes CO_2 equivalents. In the future scenario of actual emissions, it is estimated that the total emission in 2015 will decrease to 10 300 tonnes CO_2 equivalents caused by a decreasing stock.

Mobile A/C
Emissions from mobile A/C systems are mainly due to leakage and accident damage.

Starting from 2009, the refilled and consumed amount of HFC-134a is calculated based on a Tier 2 top-down approach were the importers of HFC-134a for mobile A/C systems are isolated. The consumption of HFC-134a for mobile A/C systems is used solely for refilling. Initial filling is carried out by car manufacturers in the country of production. With the new approach it is possible to reduce uncertainties in determining the actual consumption of refrigerants for refilling in vehicles in Denmark.

Within the next five years, emission from mobile A/C is assumed to be the application area with the largest emission of HFC-134a in Denmark.

Actual emissions from mobile A/C are stated in the table below.

	2013	2015	2020
Consumption to refilling	67,2	57,2	26,1
Actual emissions	67,2	57,2	26,1
GWP contribution, 1000 tonnes CO2 equivalents	96,1	81,8	37,3

TABLE 11

ACTUAL EMISSIONS OF HFC-134A FROM MOBILE A/C, 2013, 2015 AND 2020, TONNES.

Vans and lorries with transport refrigeration system

There are an estimated 5 500-6 000 refrigerator vans and lorries in Denmark /16/. These require an average filling of about 8 kg, equivalent to approx. 46-49 tonnes refrigerants (HFC-134a, HFC-404A or HCFC-22) for the total stock in vans and lorries.

Actual emissions from mobile refrigeration systems in vans and lorries in 2013 are stated in the table below

	HFC-134a			HFC-404A		
	2013	2015	2020	2013	2015	2020
Consumption	0,3	0,3	0,3	7,8	7,8	7,8
Emissions from filling	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,4	0,4
Contribution to stock	0,3	0,3	0,3	7,4	7,4	7,4
Emissions from Stock	0,6	0,5	0,0	4,3	5,2	5,5
Stock	3,1	2,6	0,0	28,3	33,0	32,7
Actual emissions	0,6	0,5	0,0	4,7	5,6	5,9
GWP contribution, 1000 tonnes CO2 equivalents	**0,9**	**0,7**	**0,0**	**18,3**	**22,1**	**23,1**

TABLE 12

CALCULATION PARAMETERS AND ACTUAL EMISSIONS OF HFC-134A AND HFC-404A FROM VANS AND LORRIES WITH TRANSPORT REFRIGERATION SYSTEM FOR 2013, 2015 AND 2020 TONNES.

There has been no consumption of HFC-402A for refrigerator vans and lorries since this substance has been banned for use in both new and old installations. There is still a minor emission from stock, corresponding to 143 tonnes CO_2 equivalents.

The total actual emission from mobile refrigeration systems in vans and lorries were estimated to 19.3 tonnes CO_2 equivalents in 2013.

4.1.2 Emissions of HFCs from PUR foam products and propellants

IPCC's default calculation methods have been applied in the calculation of emissions of HFCs used in Polyurethan (PUR) foam plastic products, depending on the type of product:

1) Hard PUR foam plastics (closed cell)

2) Soft PUR foam plastics (open cell)

3) Polyether foam (closed cell)

The calculation methods are summerized in the table below and in appendix four.

	Hard PUR foam	Soft PUR foam	Polyether foam
Released during production, %	10%	100%	15%
Annual loss, %	4,5%	-	4,5%
Lifetime, years	15	-	1-10

TABLE 13

EMISSION FACTORS IN THE CALCULATION OF EMISSIONS FROM FOAM PLASTIC PRODUCTS

Insulation foam
There is no longer production of HFC based hard PUR insulation foam in Denmark. This production has been banned in statutory order since 1. January 2006 /30/.

The import of HFC-134a in products with PUR insulation foam, e.g. household fridges and freezers, is considered to be 0 in 2013. This assumption is difficult to verify and no applicable method seems available.

The calculation of actual emissions are therefore only from existing stock of household fridges and freezers.

Actual emissions of HFC-134a from insulating foam are summarised in the table below.

	2013	2015	2020
Consumption, HFC 134a	0,0	0,0	0,0
Emission from production	0,0	0,0	0,0
Export	0,0	0,0	0,0
Stock	402,3	159,1	0,2
Emission from stock	41,9	17,9	0,0
Actual emissions	41,9	17,9	0,0
GWP contribution, 1000 tonnes CO2 equivalents	**59,9**	**25,5**	**0,0**

TABLE 14

CALCULATION PARAMETERS AND EMISSIONS OF HFC-134A FROM INSULATING FOAM FOR 2013, 2015 AND 2020, TONNES

In the projection scenario for 2015 and 2020, it is estimated that the stock will be reduced significantly in 2015 as a result of the phase-out of HFC-134a as blowing agent and from 2018 it is estimated that there will be no more actual emissions from this source.

Aerosol sprays
Emission of HFC 134A from aerosol sprays for industrial purpose is calculated due to the IPCC default. The concumption is divided as an average of 50% for previous year and 50% in actual year /4/.

Total emission from this area amounts in 2013 to 5.6 tonnes of HFC-134a corresponding to 8.000 tonnes CO_2 equivalents. Compared with 2012, emission estimates have increased by approx. 1.000 tonnes CO_2 equivalents.

Medical Doze Inhalers (MDI)
The emission of HFC-134a from medical metered doze dose inhalers is estimated as 100 per cent of the consumption in the year of application. Calculation of emission from MDIs is based on yearly statistics from Danish Medicines Agency. A survey has determined that HFA (HFC 134a) has been

fully introduced in all MDIs on the Danish market, since 2007. The average content is 72 mg/pr. doze.

The total emission in 2013 from MDI was nearly equal to 2012 and approx. 6.8 tonnes of HFC-134a corresponding to approx. 9 700 tonnes CO_2 equivalents. A time-series of the emission of HFC-134a from MDI has been included in the F-gas inventory since the application was registered in 1998.

Optical fibre production
Both HFC and PFC are usually used for technical purposes in Danish optics fibre production. HFC-23 is used as a protection and cleaning gas in the production process. The emission factor is therefore defined as 100 per cent release during production. There was no use of HFC-23 in 2013.

4.1.3 Emissions of sulphur hexafluoride

The total emission of SF_6 in 2013 has been calculated to 5.7 tonnes, equivalent to a GWP contribution of approx. 130 600 tonnes CO_2 equivalents.

Emissions derive from three sources - power switches, double-glazed windows and laboratories.

Double-glazed windows
Use of SF_6 in double-glazed windows was phased out in 2002, however, there are still emissions from stock in existing double-glazed windows in Danish buildings. The stock is estimated from consumption data from Danish producers of double-glazed windows 1992-2002 and life time for double-glazed windows are determined to 20 years.

Emissions from double glazed windows are calculated on following factors:

- 15 per cent emission from production
- 1 per cent gradual emission from stock pr. year
- 65 per cent emission when disposal after 20 years

	2013	2015	2020
Consumption	0,0	0,0	0,0
Emissions from production	0,0	0,0	0,0
Release from fitted douBMe-glazed windows	0,3	0,2	0,1
Exports	0,0	0,0	0,0
Disposal emissions	3,8	3,7	1,1
Stock	25,3	16,8	6,5
Actual emissions	4,1	3,9	1,2
GWP contribution, 1000 tonnes CO2 equivalents	92,4	89,8	27,8

TABLE 15

CALCULATION PARAMETERS AND EMISSIONS OF SF6 FROM DOUBLE-GLAZED WINDOWS FOR 2013, 2015 AND 2020, TONNES

SF_6 emissions from existing double-glazed windows will increase in the coming years because of end of life and disposal of old windows containing SF_6. The future scenario for GWP contribution from double-glazed windows in 2020 shows a decrease to 27 800 tonnes CO_2 equivalents to be compared with 92 400 tonnes CO_2 equivalents in 2013.

Power switches in high-voltage transmission stations
Power switches are filled or refilled with SF_6, either for new installation or during service and repair. Filling is usually carried out on new installations and a smaller proportion of the consumption of SF_6 is due to refilling /11/.

Emissions from power switches in high-voltage transmission systems are calculated due to the processes involved in the following way:

- release of 5 per cent on filling with new gas (average figure covering normal operation and failure/accidents)
- gradual release of 0.5 per cent from the stock (average figure covering normal operation and failure/accidents)

These figures are determined in a report of Danish SF_6 use in high-voltage power switches /11/.

No emissions are assumed to result from disposal since the used SF_6 is drawn off from the power switches and re-used internally by the concerned or appropriate disposed through waste collection scheme.

The table below shows the amounts involved in the processes leading to emissions and calculated actual emissions from SF_6 power switches.

	2013	2015	2020
Consumption	2,5	2,5	3,0
Service emissions	0,1	0,1	0,2
Emissions from stock	0,4	0,5	0,5
Stock	91,9	95,7	105,5
Actual emissions	0,6	0,6	0,7
GWP contribution, 1000 tonnes CO2 equivalents	13,1	13,5	15,2

TABLE 16
CALCULATION PARAMETERS AND EMISSIONS OF SF6 FROM POWER SWITCHES IN HIGH-VOLTAGE PLANTS 2013, 2015, AND 2020, TONNES

Laboratory purposes
Consumption of SF_6 in laboratories covers two purposes:

- Plasma erosion in connection with the manufacture of microchips in clean-room laboratories
- Analysis purposes to a limited extend.

The emission is calculated to 1.1 tonnes SF_6 in 2013 and it was primary for plasma erosion purpose. The emission is 100 % release during consumption and estimated to 25 100 tonnes CO_2 equivalents.

4.1.4 Emissions of per fluorinated hydrocarbons

Commercial refrigerators
The PFC emissions from commercial refrigerators occur from stock and from a smaller use of PFC-14 (HFC-413A which contain 9 % perfluorinated hydrocarbons). The actual GWP-weighted emission from this source is 7.145 tonnes CO_2 equivalents, which is a further reduction compared to the last eight years.

Stock in commercial refrigerators has been estimated at about 6,7 tonnes in 2013 and trend is going toward phasing out units using HFC blends with PFC refrigerants.

The emission calculations use the same parameters as described for HFC emissions from commercial refrigerators (see appendix 3). Refrigerants containing PFC are only used in stationary refrigerators. Therefore no estimates for imports and exports are relevant.

	2013	2015	2020
Consumption	0,0	0,0	0,0
Service emissions	0,0	0,0	0,0
Emission from stock	0,8	0,5	0,3
Stock	6,7	4,4	3,3
Actual emissions	0,8	0,5	0,3
GWP contribution, 1000 tonnes CO2 equivalents	**7,1**	**4,8**	**3,0**

TABLE 17
CALCULATION PARAMETERS AND EMISSIONS OF PFCS FROM COMMERCIAL REFRIGERATORS IN 2013, 2015 AND 2020, TONNES

Optical fibre production
The PFC emission from optics fibre production is 0,5 tonnes in 2013. This sector usually use both PFC-14 and PFC-318 for technical purpose in optics fibre production, but in 2013, only PFC-14 has been used.

The PFCs are used as a protection and cleaning gas in the production process. The emission factor is therefore determined as 100 per cent release during production. The actual emission from PFC-14 is estimated to 3 700 tonnes CO_2 equivalents in 2013.

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Appendix 1: GWP values for F-gases

Table 1.a
F-gases relevant for Denmark, their chemical formulas and Global Warming Potential (GWP) values used for reporting to the UN Climate Convention and the Kyoto Protocol (values from IPCC new revised GWP values to be implemented no later than 2015)

Substance / Blend	Chemical formula	GWP value
HFC-23	CHF3	14 800
HFC-32	CH_2FH_2	675
HFC-41	CH3F	92
HFC-125	C_2HF5	3 500
HFC-134	C2H2F4	1 100
HFC-134a	CF_3CFH_2	1 430
HFC-143	CHF2CH2F	353
HFC-143a	CF3CH3	4 470
HFC-152	CH2FCH2F	53
HFC-152a	CF_2HCH_3	124
HFC-161	CH3CH2F	12
HFC-227ea	C_3HF_7	3 220
HFC-236cb	CH2FCF2CF3	1 340
HFC.236ea	CHF2CHFCF3	1 370
HFC-365mfc	CH3CF2CH2CF3	794
HFC-245ca	C3H3F5	693
HFC-245fa	CHF2CH2CF3	1 030
HFC-404A(1)	Blend	3 922
HFC-401A(2)	Blend	18
HFC-402A(3)	Blend	2 100
HFC-407C(4)	Blend	1 774
HFC-408A(5)	Blend	1 030
HFC-409A(6)	Blend	0
HFC-410A(7)	Blend	2 088
HFC-507(8)	Blend	3 985
Sulphurhexafluoride	SF_6	22 800
PFC-14	CF_4	7 390
PFC-116	C2F6	12 200
PFC-218	C3F8	8 830
PFC-3-1-10	C4F10	8 860
PFC-318	c-C4F8	10 300
PFC-4-1-12	C5F12	9 160
PFC-5-1-14	C6-F14	9 300
PFC-9-1-18b	C10F18	7 500
Perfluorocyclopropanec		17 340
Nitrogen Trifluoride	NF3	17 200

(1) Mixture consisting of 52 % HFC-143a, 44 % HFC-125 and 4 % HFC-134a.

(2) Mixture consisting of 53 % HCFC-22, 13 % HFC-152a and 34 % HCFC-124.

(3) Mixture consisting of 38 % HCFC-22, 60 % HFC-125 and 2 % propane.

(4) Mixture consisting of 25 % HFC-125, 52 % HFC-134a, and 23 % HFC-32.

(5) Mixture consisting of 46 % HFC-143a and 7 % HFC-125.

(6) A HCFC mixture consisting entirely of HCFCs, where the GWP - in accordance with the climate convention guidelines - is 0, since the mixture does not contain greenhouse gases. The real GWP value is 1,440.

(7) Mixture consisting of 50 % HFC-32 and 50 % HFC-125

(8) Mixture consisting of 50 % HFC-125, 50 % HFC-143a.

Appendix 2: Assessment of Good Practice Guidance compliance in DK F-gas calculation

The Danish F-gas emissions are calculated for the historical years up to 2010. The time series of emissions are calculated using Good practice principles and the series goes back to 1993, but are to be considered complete from the year 1995.

Key Source Categories

F-gases are determined as a key source category. The contribution of F-gases to national greenhouse gas emission is approx. 1.3 % of total emission excl LULUCF in the most recent historical years of the inventories.

Future trend scenarios

A trend scenario is elaborated until 2020. The scenario is bases on a “steady state” trend but with an inclusion of dates for phase out of determined substances as stated in legal acts.

Methodology

In the following the relevant decision trees from the GPG (Good Practice Guidance) chapter 3 are investigated with respect to the Danish F-gas calculations compliance with GPG.

For the Danish calculation of F-gases it is basically a Tier 2 bottom up approach which is used, while data is reported from identified importers and users of F-gasses in DK. As for verification using import/export data a Tier 2 top down approach is applied. In an annex 3 to the F-gas emission report (Environmental Protection Agency), there is a specification of the applied approach for each sub source category.

Emission factors
Consumption data of F-gases are provided by suppliers and/or producers. Emission factors are primarily defaults from GPG which are assessed to be applicable in a national context.

In case of commercial refrigerants and Mobile Air Condition (MAC), emission are defined as similar to consumption in year X. Comsumption are determined from data directly from suppliers.

In case of PUR foam blowing of shoe and use of system foam EF are stated by the producer. Because of the relative low consumption from PUR foam blowing of shoes and system foam a certain uncertainty is assessed as acceptable.

Import/export data
Import/export data for sub category sources where import/export are relevant (fridge/freezers for household) are quantified on estimates from import/export statistic of products + default values of amount of gas in product. The estimates are transparent and described in the annex referred to above.

Import/export data for system foam and commercial refrigerators and stationary air condition are specified in the reporting from importers and users.

Consistency
The time series are consistent as regards methodology. No potential emission estimates are included as emissions in the time series and same emission factors are used for all years.

Reporting and documentation
The national inventories for F-gases are provided on a yearly basis and documented in a yearly report (Environmental Protection Agency).

Detailed data from importers and users and calculations are available and archived in electronic version. The report contains summaries of EF used and information on sources, Further details on methodology and EF are included in annex to the report.

Activity data are described in a spread sheet for the current year. The spread sheet contains the current year as well as the years back. The current version is used with spreadsheet for data for the current year linking to the Danish inventory databases and for the CRF format. In case of changes to the previous reported data this is work out in spreadsheet versions accordingly and reported with explanations as required in the CRF format.

Source specific QA/QC and verification

Comparison of emissions estimates using different approaches
Inventory agencies should use the Tier 1 potential emissions method for a check on the Tier 2 actual emission estimates. Inventory agencies may consider developing accounting models that can reconcile potential and actual emissions estimates and may improve determination of emission factors over time.

This comparison has been carried out in 1995-1997 and for all three years it shows a difference of approx. factor 3 higher emissions by using potential emission estimates.

Inventory agencies should compare bottom-up estimates with the top-down Tier 2 approach, since bottom-up emission factors have the highest associated uncertainty. This technique will also minimise the possibility that certain end-uses are not accounted for in the bottom-up approach.

This exercise has been partly conducted since data from importers (top down) are assessed against data from users (bottom up) to ensure, that import and consumption are more or less equal. The consumption reported from users are always adjusted to the import of substances, which are the most exact data we have.

The uncertainty due to this is, if not all importers are identified because new imported are introduced to the DK market.

National activity data check
For the Tier 2a (bottom-up) method, inventory agencies should evaluate the QA/QC procedures associated with estimating equipment and product inventories to ensure that they meet the general procedures outlined in the QA/QC plan and that representative sampling procedures were used.

No QA/QC plan specifically for the F-gas calculation is developed. However, QC procedures were carried out as described below.

The spread sheets containing activity data has incorporated several data-control mechanisms, which ensure, that data estimates do not contain calculation failures. A very comprehensive QC procedure on the data in the model for the whole time-series has for this submission been carried out in connection to the process which provided (1) data for the CRF background Tables 2(II).F. for the years (1993)-2002 and (2) provided data for potential emissions in CRF Tables 2(I). This procedure consisted of a check of the input data for the model for each substance. As regards the

HFCs this checking was done according to their trade names. Conversion was made to the HFCs substances used in the CRF tables etc. A QC was that emission of the substances could be calculated and checked comparing results from the substances as trade names and as the "no-mixture" substances used in the CRF.

Emission factors check
Emission factors used for the Tier 2a (bottom-up) method should be based on country-specific studies. Inventory agencies should compare these factors with the default values. They should determine if the country-specific values are reasonable, given similarities or differences between the national source category and the source represented by the defaults. Any differences between country specific factors and default factors should be explained and documented.

Country specific emission factors are explained and documented for MAC and commercial refrigerants and SF6 in electric equipment. Separate studies has been carried out and reported. For other sub source categories, the country specific emission factor is assessed to by the same as the IPCC default emission factors.

Emission check
Since the F-gas inventory is developed and made available in full in spread sheets, where HFCs data are for trade names, special procedures are performed to check the full possible correctness of the transformation to the CRF-format through Acces databases.

Uncertainties

In general uncertainty in inventories will arise through at least three different processes:

A. Uncertainties from definitions (e.g. meaning incomplete, unclear, or faulty definition of an emission or uptake);
B. Uncertainties from natural variability of the process that produces an emission or uptake;
C. Uncertainties resulting from the assessment of the process or quantity, including, depending on the method used,: (i) uncertainties from measuring; (ii) uncertainties from sampling; (iii) uncertainties from reference data that may be incompletely described; and (iv) uncertainties from expert judgement.

Uncertainties due to poor definitions are not expected as an issue in the F-gas inventory. The definitions of chemicals, the factors, sub source categories in industries etc. are well defined.

Uncertainties from natural variability are probably occurring in a short term time period, while estimating emissions in individual years. But in a long time period – 10-15 years, these variabilities levels out in the total emission , because input data (consumption of F-gases) are known and are valid data and has no natural variability due to the chemicals stabile nature.

Uncertainties that arise due to imperfect measurement and assessment are probably an issue for:

emission from MAC (HFC-134a)
emission from commercial refrigerants (HFC-134a)

lead to inexact values of the specific consumption of F-gases.

The uncertainty varies from substance to substance. Uncertainty is greatest for HFC-134a due to a widespread application in products that are imported and exported. The greatest uncertainty in the areas of application is expected to arise from consumption of HFC-404a and HFC-134a in commercial refrigerators and mobile refrigerators. The uncertainty on year to year data is influenced by the uncertainty on the rates at which the substances are released. This results in significant differences in the emission determinations in the short term (approx. five years), differences that balances in the long term.

I connection to the work on the Danish National Inventory report general uncertainty estimates for F-gases has been worked out to make the uncertainties for the Danish inventories complete. Refer this report given in the reference list in the main report

Further improvement of uncertainty analysis with respect to the calculation of F-gas emissions are to be considered in future calculations.

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Appendix 3: Specification of methods and assumptions

Specification of methods and assumptions for determination of emissions for 1990-2013 as well as projections of GWP in accordance with *IPCC Good Practise Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventory*

ID	Source	Substance	Methods	Emission factor	Remarks	Projection assumptions
	OF SUBSTITUTES FOR OZONE-DEPLETING SUBSTANCES (ODS SUBSTITUTES)					
	Refrigerant					
K1	Household fridges and freezers (**Stand-alone commercial applications)**	HFC-134a	Tier 2 top-down approach: - information on refrigerant consumption provided by reports from the main producers of household fridges and freezers in DK. information on refrigerant consumption provided by reports from the main producers of household fridges and freezers in DK, accounting for no less than an estimated 95% of the market. Tier 2 bottom-up approach: - information on imports and exports of refrigerants in products based on the average quantity contained per unit and Danish statistics.	**OK according to new IPCC values** - release on filling = 2% (IPCC default – 0,5-3%) 1 % release from stock per year (IPCC default – 1-10%) Lifetime = 15 years (IPCC default 10-15 years)) 0% release upon disposal (DK default). Up to and including 2000, the quantity remaining upon disposal was included as emissions (IPCC default). Legislation in Denmark ensures	Stock determined in 1998 for the period 1990-1998 based on information on consumption from Danish producers and estimates based on import/export statistics and average quantity of HFC contained in refrigerant and foam per unit (source: /2/). For the updating of stock, import/export data from 1998 is used, as well as information on annual HFC consumption by Danish producers. 1998 import/export data is = net	From 2001, net exports of refrigerants in household fridges are assumed to account for 50 per cent of consumption. The consumption in the projection is not influenced by new phasing-out regulations. The effect of charges on HFCs is expected to give an annual reduction in

ID	Source	Substance	Methods	Emission factor	Remarks	Projection assumptions
				drawing-off of refrigerant, and consequently, the IPCC default is misleading in the Danish context. (IPCC default 0-80% of initial charge)	exports of 141 tonnes HFC-134a refrigerant + net exports of 1.6 tonnes HFC-134a in foam (note: DK's largest exporter does not use HFC for foam moulding, therefore the export of HFC in foam is less than the export of refrigerants).	consumption of 5 per cent in the period 2001-2005.
K2	Commercial stationary refrigerators in retail stores, industry, etc., and stationary A/C systems in buildings etc. **(medium and large commercial refrigerants)**	HFC-134a, HFC-404a, HFC-401a, HFC-402a, HFC-407C, HFC-507a, other HFCs, PFCs (C_3F_8)	Tier 2 top-down approach: - information on refrigerant consumption was provided by importers/suppliers of refrigerants for commercial refrigerators in DK. - information on distribution of refrigerant consumption at different sites is estimated using information from user enterprises, the KMO and estimates from suppliers.	1.5% on refilling (DK default) (IPCC default 0,5-3%) 10% release from operation and accidents (DK default). **(IPCC default 10-35%/year)** 0% release from destruction (DK default) (IPCC default 50-100% of remaining charge) In the case of re-use it is assumed release occurs during the cleaning process equivalent to 2%. It is *good practice* not to account for any re-use since the original is accounted for in sales and imports. (IPCC default for lifetime - 15	An intrapolation has been conducted for HFC-134a, year 1995. The intrapolation is the average of 1996/1997. Intrapolation is found necessary becaouse 1995 are reference year and the consumption this year was 0 due to lack of data. In 2001/2002 an assessment was made of the national Danish leakage rate from commercial plants. This assessment was carried out by COWI for the Danish EPA. This result has led to a decrease in the leakage rates for filling,	From 2007, the consumption of refrigerants merely represents the amount used for refilling existing systems (stock). It is assumed that the consumption of refrigerants for refilling stock will be reduced by 15 per cent in 2007 and will then diminish by 5 per cent per year until 2014. From 2015, it is assumed that consumption will only represent 10 per cent

ID	Source	Substance	Methods	Emission factor	Remarks	Projection assumptions
				years)	operation and disposal in compliance with IPCC guidelines /16/.	per year compared to current levels.
K3	Refrigerated vans and lorries	HFC-134a, HFC-404a	Tier 2 top-down approach - information on refrigerant consumption in refrigerated vans and lorries is based on consumption information from refrigerated transport companies as well as data from the KMO.	0.5% on refilling (DK default) 17% from operation annually (DK default, same as IPCC) 2% in reuse (DK default) Lifetime = 6-8 years 0% upon destruction; all refrigerants are drawn off and are either recycled or destroyed at the	In 2001/2002 an assessment was made of the national Danish leakage rate from refrigerated vans and lorries. This assessment was carried out by COWI for the Danish EPA. This result has led to a decrease in the leakage rates for filling and disposal in compliance with IPCC guidelines. The leakage	The tax effect has not been included, since refrigerated vans and lorries are exempt from taxes. Stock is defined as 7.7 tonnes (HFC-134a) and 23.2 tonnes HFC-404A in 2000 /16/.

ID	Source	Substance	Methods	Emission factor	Remarks	Projection assumptions
				Kommune Kemi plant	rate for operation is still 17% in compliance with IPCC guidelines /16/.	Consumption has been projected as steady state compared to 2001.
K4	Mobile A/C systems	HFC-134a	Tier 2 top-down approach used for gathering of import/sales data from importers that supplies the Danish market with refrigerants to mobile A/C systems.	Consumption = refilling in mobilr A/C = emission. 0% loss at destruction. Gas is collected and re-used/cleaned, or treated at Kommune Kemi (DK default).		The projection is based on a steady state stock (203 tons).
	Foam production					
S1	Foam in household fridges and freezers (closed cell)	HFC-134a	Tier 2 top-down + bottom-up approach: - information on refrigerant consumption provided by reports from the main producers of household fridges and freezers in DK. information on refrigerant consumption provided by reports from the main producers of household fridges and main producers of household fridges and freezers in DK, accounting for no less than an estimated 95% of the market.	10% release in foam production (IPCC default) 4.5% release from stock per year (IPCC default) Lifetime = 15 years (DK default) 22.5% remaining upon disposal which is destroyed in incineration and thereby is not released as emissions (DK default).	Stock of HFC in foam determined in 1998 for the period 1990-1998 based on information from Danish producers and estimates based on import/export statistics and average quantity of HFC contained in refrigerant and foam per unit /2/. For the updating of stock, import/export data from 1998 is used, as well as information	

ID	Source	Substance	Methods	Emission factor	Remarks	Projection assumptions
					on annual HFC consumption by Danish producers. 1998 import/export data is = net exports of 141 tonnes HFC-134a refrigerant + net exports of 1.6 tonnes HFC-134a in foam (note: DK's largest exporter does not use HFC for foam moulding, therefore the export of HFC in foam is less than the export of refrigerants).	
S2	Soft foam (open cell)	HFC-134a HFC-152a Other HFCs (HFC-365)	Tier 2 - information on foam blowing agents for soft foam is derived from reports provided by the main producer in Denmark, which still employs HFC in foaming processes. This producer is thought to represent approx. 80% of the Danish soft foam consumption.	Emissions = 100% of the HFCs sold in the current year (IPCC default)		
S3	Joint filler (open cell)	HFC-134a HFC-152a	Tier 2 top-down approach. - There are no longer any Danish producers of joint filler employing HFC as a foaming agent. Emissions are due to previous estimates by producers of imported joint	Emissions = 100% of imported quantity contained in joint filler in the current year (IPCC default).	The estimated imports in 1998 by a joint filler producer were 10 tonnes HFC-134a and 1 tonne HFC-152a. This estimate was based on the assumption that there is an	

ID	Source	Substance	Methods	Emission factor	Remarks	Projection assumptions
			filler products.		average of 100 g HFC-134a and 25 g HFC-152a per tin of joint filler imported.	
S4	Foaming of polyether (for shoe soles)	HFC-134a HFC-152a	Tier 2 top-down approach Information regarding consumption is identical to the consumption reported by producer in 1999 + an estimate of imports/exports of HFC in shoe soles, 1998. Tier 2 bottom-up approach: Imports of HFCs contained in shoes are based on the average amount per shoe and on Danish statistics.	Emission (Danish default): - Production = 15 % - Use = 4.5 % - Lifetime = 3 years - Disposal = 71.5%, destroyed in incineration and thereby not released as emissions.	The calculation of the HFC stock in shoe soles is based on the following assumptions: it is assumed that 5% of all shoes with plastic, rubber and leather soles contain polyether containing 8 g of HFC-134a per shoe. Net export with the same consumption in Danish production is 0.3 tonnes HFC-134a.	
S5	System foam (for panels, insulation, etc.)	HFC-134a HFC-152a Other HFCs (HFC-365)	Bottom-up Tier 2 approach on the basis of information from enterprises	Emissions = 0. HFC is used as a component in semi-manufactured goods and emissions first occur when the goods are put into use.	All system foam produced in Denmark is exported, therefore emissions can only occur in the country where the goods are put into use.	
	Aerosols					

ID	Source	Substance	Methods	Emission factor	Remarks	Projection assumptions
D1	Aerosol sprays (industrial products)	HFC-134a	Tier 2. - information on propellant consumption is derived from reports on consumption from the only major producers of HFC-containing aerosol sprays in Denmark. The importers are estimated to account for 100% of Danish consumption.	Emissions = 50% of the HFC sold to this area of application in the current year and 50% of the consumption in the second year (IPCC default for top-down data)	Top-down data. Estimates of imports/exports are based on the producer's assessment of imports equivalent to 20% of Danish production in the current year. Exports are quantified by the producer.	
D2	MDI (metered dose inhalers)	HFC-134a	Tier 2 bottom-up approach - information on consumption is based on data from the national medical trade statistic concerning total sale of MDI in Denmark. Data from producers concerning product content of HFC-134a is used to calculate amount used pr. year. A unit factor of 72 mg HFC-134a/pr. dose are used for the calculation.	Emissions = 100 % HFC used in these products are assumed to be consumed the same year.	HFC is used in MDI as a subsidiary for effective inhale of the medicine. It is assumed that 100 % of the subsidiary emits.	
	Solvents					
R1	Liquid cleaners	PFC (C_3F_8 Perfluorprop ane)	Tier 2. - information on consumption of PFC in liquid cleaners is derived from two importers' sales reports. This is thought to represent 100% of the Danish consumption	Emissions = 50% of the HFC sold to this area of application in the current year and 50% of the consumption in the second year (IPCC good practice for top-down data)		Top-down data Phasing-out cf. Statutory Order 1/9 2002. It is assumed that the consumption is equally distributed

ID	Source	Substance	Methods	Emission factor	Remarks	Projection assumptions
			of PFCs in liquid cleaners.			over all months.
	Others					
O1	Fibre Optics production	PFC-14 PFC-318 HFC-227ea	Tier 2. - information on consumption of PFC in production of fibre optics is derived from importers' sales report with specific information on the amount used for production of fibre optics.. This is thought to represent 100% of the Danish consumption of PFC-14 and PFC-318 for that purpose	Emission = 100% in the production year = year for consumption	This is a new consumption area which are added for first time in 2006 emission calculation.	It is considered that consumption will be steady state in projection estimated.
	EMISSIONS OF SF_6 FROM ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND OTHER SOURCES					
	Insulation gas in double glazing	SF_6	Tier 2 - information on consumption of SF6 in double glazing is derived from importers' sales reports to the application area. The importers account for 100% of the Danish sales of SF_6 for double glazing. In addition, the largest producer of windows in	Emission (DK-default): - 15% during production of double glazing. - 1 % per year during the lifetime of the window - Lifetime = 20 years		Emissions data and lifetimes are based on information from the window producers and industry experts in Denmark /2/. The stock is

ID	Source	Substance	Methods	Emission factor	Remarks	Projection assumptions
			Denmark has provided consumption data, with which import information is compared.	- Disposal - 66% of the filled content of double glazing in the production year. - Net exports = 50% of the consumption in the current year		determined on the basis of consumption information provided by importers back to 1990. The first Danish consumption was registered in 1991. In the projection of emissions, it is assumed that the consumption of SF_6 in Danish window production was phased out in 2003, after which emissions only arise from stock.
	Insulation gas in high-voltage power switches	SF_6	Tier 3c country-level mass-balance approach - information on consumption of SF_6 in high-voltage power switches is derived from importers' sales reports (gas or gas-containing products). The importers account for 100% of the Danish sales of SF_6. The electricity sector also provides information on the installation of new plant	Emission (Danish default): - release on filling = 5% - loss / release in operation = 0.5 % per year - release upon disposal = 0%		There is one supplier (Siemens) that imports its own gas for filling in Denmark. Suppliers (AAB, Siemens, Alstom) report on new installations. The stock in 2000 was

ID	Source	Substance	Methods	Emission factor	Remarks	Projection assumptions
			and thus whether the stock is increasing.			57.6 tonnes of SF_6, which covers power switches of all sizes in production and transmission plants. The stock has been evaluated on the basis of a questionnaire survey in 1999 which encompassed the entire Danish electricity sector /11/.
	Shock-absorbing gas in Nike Air training footwear	SF_6	Tier 2 - top-down approach Importer has estimated imports to Denmark of SF_6 in training footwear.	Lifetime training footwear = 5 years		Importer/wholesaler reports that imports for the period 1990-1998 amounted to approx. 1 tonne, equivalent to emissions of 0.11 tonnes per year in the period 1995-2003. For the period 1999-2005, the importer estimated imports to represent approx. 1/3, corresponding to

ID	Source	Substance	Methods	Emission factor	Remarks	Projection assumptions
						0.037 tonnes per year in the period 2004-2010.

Danish consumption and emission of F-gases, 2013

The objective of this project was to quantify the Danish consumption and actual emissions of F-gases (HFCs, PFCs, and SF_6) for 2013.

The emission calculation is partly conducted to fulfil Denmark's international obligations to provide data and information on F-gas emissions, and partly to asses the Danish trend in consumption and emissions of HFCs, PFCs, and SF_6.

A number of new requirements to F-gas emission calculation has recently been introduced by United Nations Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change (IPCC). The reguirements comprises new F-gases, new emission factors for certain F-gases, new application areas and changes in product lifetime.

As a preparation for this report years F-gas emission calculation, the new IPCC requirements was screened, needs for change identified, and implemented in the calculation where relevant. The 2013 emission calculation are therefor updated for and in compliance with the revised IPCC methodologies.

The so-called F-gases are potent greenhouse gases and cause an increase in the ability of the atmosphere to retain surplus heat radiated from the earth. Consequently the temperature of the earth's surface and lower atmosphere is rising and this leads to climate changes. The potential effect of different greenhouse gases varies from substance to substance. This potential is expressed by a GWP value (Global Warming Potential).

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