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Danish consumption and emission of F-gases

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Contents

Foreword

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

The emission calculations of F-gases are extrapolated to 2030 in compliance with the revised methods from IPCC.

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

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

The objective of the project was to quantify the Danish consumption and actual emissions of F-gases (HFCs, PFCs, and SF_6) for 2016.

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 /31/.

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 requirements comprise new F-gases, new emission factors for certain F-gases, new application areas and changes in product lifetime.

The 2016 emission calculation is updated and in compliance with the new revised IPCC methodologies.

From 2015, the time period for future emission scenarios has been prolonged from 2020 to 2030. The emission revision comprises now the full time period 1995-2030 and assures consistency in the methodology as outlined in IPCC's guidance.

Appendix 3 describes the specific emission factors, etc. used for emission calculations.

1.2 Danish consumption and emission of F-gases

1.2.1 **Import**

HFCs
Overall, there has been an increase in consumption of all refrigerants.

The total bulk import reported by importers (minus re-export) of pure HFCs and HFC blends is 304.1 tonnes. Compared to 2015, where the import was 282.6 tonnes, the total import has increased with 7.6 % and approx. 21,5 tonnes. The 2016 levels of imported HFCs breaks a decreasing trend from the recent years. The increase of bulk import of HFC's is coursed by a 25% increase in imported HFC 134a and 35% increase of imported HFC 407c.

The 2016 bulk import of HFC-134a increased with 29 tonnes compared to 2015. The bulk import was 145 tonnes HFC-134a.

The import of HFC-404A has decreased approx. 8.5 tonnes compared to 2015. The total consumption was 68.3 tonnes in 2016.

The import of HFC-407C was 37.6 tonnes in 2016, which is an increase of 9.7 tonnes compared to 2015. HFC-407C is a substitute refrigerant for HCFC-22 in refrigerators and refrigerant in heat pumps. Since 2009, the import of HFC-407C has been stable at a level of approx. 35-45 tonnes. Most old HCFC-22 appliances are replaced now, so consumption of HFC-407c is mainly related to fillings in heat pumps.

The import of HFC-507A is stable and has increased only 0.4 tonnes compared to 2015. The total consumption was 13.7 tonnes in 2016.

With regards HFC-404a, the bulk import has decreased to 68.1 tonnes, a 11% reduction compared to 2015 and the lowest registered level to date. The impacts from EU and DK regulation favouring low GWP substances and available alternatives in commercial refrigeration system, might be the explanation.

SF_6

The overall consumption of SF_6 in 2016 was 3.1 tonnes. This is an increase of approx. 1.5 tonnes compared to 2015. Consumption of SF_6 derives mainly from use for power switches in high-voltage power systems. Only a very small amount are used for research, laboratories, and optics fibre production

PFCs

In previous years the PFC (per flourpropane) consumption has only been related to etching in optics fibre production and as a part of the refrigeration blend HFC-413A (contains 9% perflourpropan). In 2016 consumption of PFC-14 was recognized for production of low temperature freezer appliances (minus 60 degree). The consumption of PFC-14 for freezer appliance was 37 kg in 2016. According to the Danish regulation of f-gases, this use requires a grant of exemption.

1.2.2 **Emission**

The GWP-weighted actual emissions of HFCs, PFCs, and SF_6 in 2016 were 705 thousand tonnes CO_2 equivalents. The emissions have decreased with 37 thousand CO_2 equivalents compared to 2015, where the corresponding emissions were 742 thousand tonnes CO_2 equivalents as seen in table 3.

The total emissions in 2016 have a decrease for both HFCs, PFCs and SF_6 compared to 2015.

The F-gas emission accounts of approx. 1-1.5% of the total national GWP emission from all sources.

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	72,8	409,8	49,4	70637,0	
	HFC-404A	61,8	572,7	57,8	226.656,4	
	HFC-401A	0,0	6,3	0,7	12,7	
	HFC-402A	0,0	5,9	0,7	1.368,1	
	HFC-407C	37,6	402,5	41,6	73.707,4	
	HFC-507	13,7	99,9	9,8	38.970,6	
	Other HFCs	35,8	240,5	23,4	48.920,7	
	PFC	0,0	4,0	0,5	3.990,5	
	All substances					464.263,2
Refridgerants in household fridges/freezers						
	HFC-134a	6,0	54,9	4,9	7.005,1	
	HFC-404a	0,7	35,5	0,5	1.811,7	
	PFC-14	0,4	0,3	0,0	54,7	
Insulationfoam in household fridges/freezers	HFC-134	0,0	79,0	9,2	13.217,4	
	HFC-152	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	
	All substances					22.088,8
Refrigerants for mobile A/C systems	HFC-134a	59,0		59,0	84.341,4	84.341,4
Refrigerated vans and lorries	HFC-134a	0,2	1,0	0,4	505,4	
	HFC-404A	5,6	32,5	6,2	24.280,2	
	HFC-402A	0,0	0,2	0,0	81,8	
	All substances					24.867,4
Other PUR foam and system foam	HFC-134a/245	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Aerosol sprays etc.	HFC-134a	7,0	0,0	6,4	9.152,0	9.152,0
Thermostates	HFC-152a	4,0	5,1	5,5	680,1	680,1
MDI	HFC-134a	5,5	0,0	5,5	7.825,6	7.825,6
System foam	HFC-134a		0,0	0,0	0,0	
	HFC-152a		0,0	0,0	0,0	
	HFC-365		0,0	0,0	0,0	
Liquid cleaners	PFC	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Fibre optics	PFC-14	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	
	PFC-318	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	
	HFC-23	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	
	All substances					0,0
Double glazing	SF6	0,0	14,1	2,8	63.044,2	63.044,2
High-voltage power switches	SF6	2,4	95,3	0,6	13.394,3	13.394,3
Laboratories	SF6	0,7	0,0	0,7	15.390,0	15.390,0
Total	HFCs	310,0	1.945,8	304,1	609.173,3	
	PFCs	0,4	4,3	0,5	4.045,2	
	SF6	3,1	109,4	4,0	91.828,5	
GWP contribution	Total		2.059,5	308,6	705.047,0	705.047,0

TABLE 1
CONSUMPTION, ACTUAL EMISSIONS, STOCK, ACTUAL EMISSION AND GWP CONTRIBUTION FROM F-GASES, 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 2016.

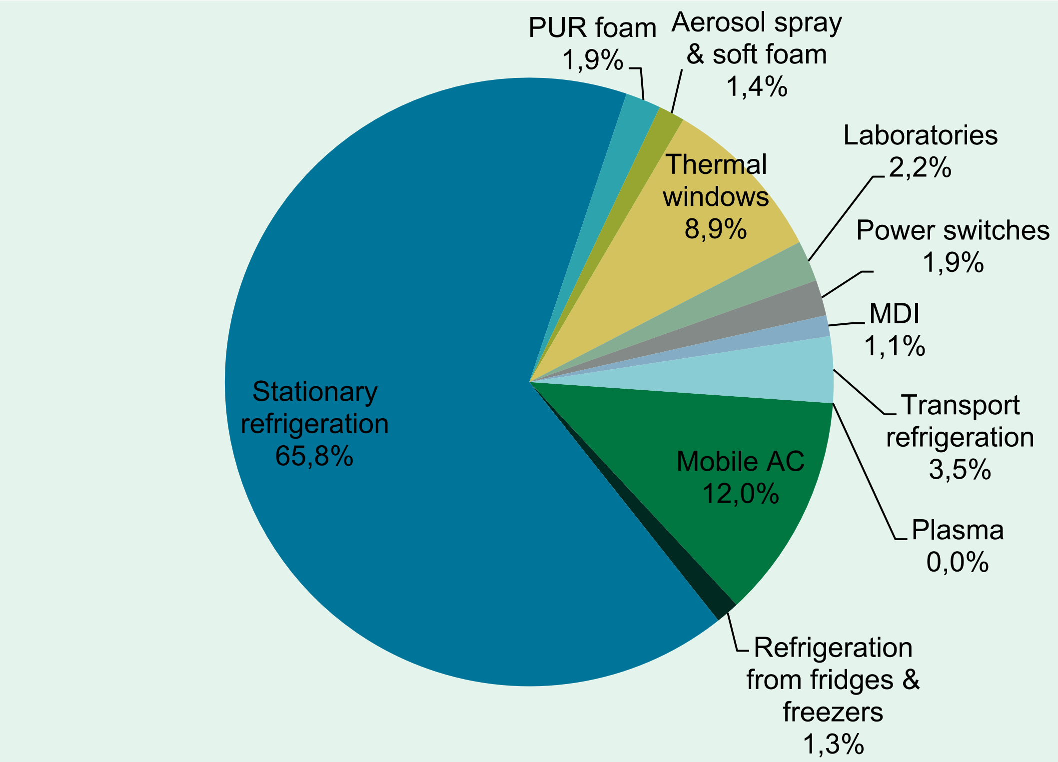

FIGURE 1
RELATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF GWP EMISSIONS BY APPLIACTION AREA, 2016

The figure show the emissions from refrigerants used in commercial stationary refrigerators account for the outmost largest GWP contribution. This source covers 65.8 per cent of the total actual emission of F-gases in 2016. The main contribution is from HFC-404A, that accounts for 227 thousand tonnes CO_2-equivalents, which is 32.2 per cent of the total F-gas emissions in 2016.

The second-largest source for GWP contribution occurs from mobile A/C (MAC), accounting for 84 thousand tonnes CO_2-equivalents, which is 12.0 per cent.

The third-largest source accounting for 8.9 per cent for GWP contribution is from SF_6 released from stock in double glazed windows.

Emissions of HFC-134a from stock in insulating foam in fridges and freezers contribute with only 1.3 per cent and emissions of HFC-134a and HFC-404A from transport refrigeration contribute with 3.5 per cent of the total GWP contribution.

The total HFC's contribution is estimated to comprise 86.4 per cent of the overall GWP contribution in 2016, emissions of SF_6 is 13 per cent and emissions of PFCs contribute with less than 0.6 percent.

HFCs
Actual emissions of HFCs have been calculated to 609 173 tonnes CO_2 equivalents. In 2015, emissions were 633 928 tonnes CO_2 equivalents /27/. It is a decrease of approx. 24 800 tonnes CO_2 equivalents. Even though there are several sources with a smaller increase of emissions, there is a total net decrease because of lower consumption and emission from commercial refrigeration stock of HFC-404A.

SF_6

Actual emissions have been calculated to a GWP contribution of 91 828 tonnes CO_2 equivalents. In 2015, emissions were 103 082 tonnes CO_2 equivalents. The decrease occurs from reduced stock emissions from windows.

PFCs

The emission of PFCs origins from stock emission from commercial refrigeration containing HFC-413A (contains 9 per cent Perflourpropan). The total GWP-weighted PFC emission is 4 045 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 1992-2016. The differences from the present calculations of the total GWP value compared with earlier calculation methods are illustrated in the figure.

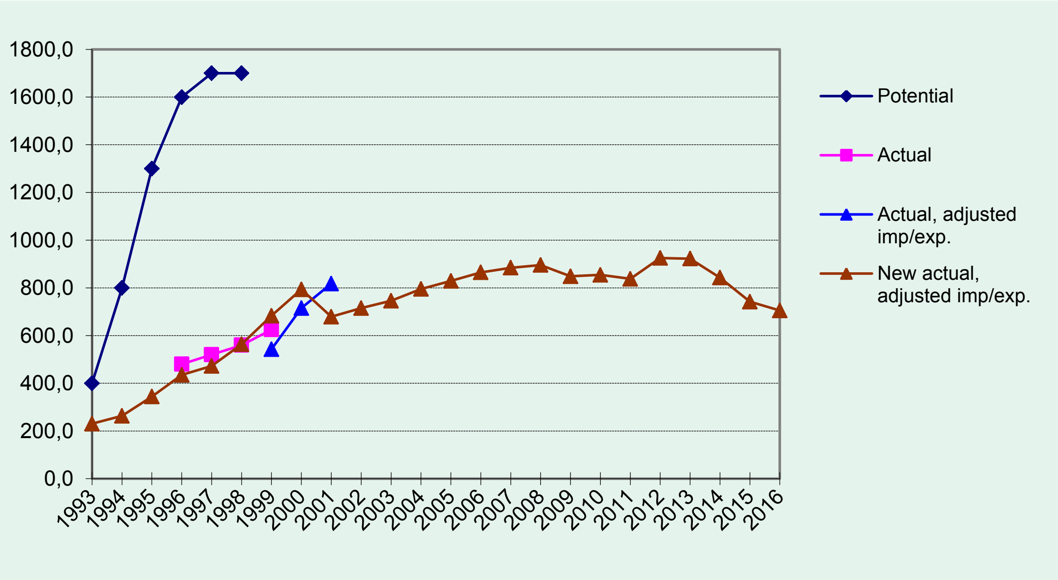

FIGURE 2
GWP-WEIGHTED POTENTIAL, ACTUAL AND, ADJUSTED ACTUAL EMISSIONS 1992-2016, 1.000 TONNES CO_2 EQUIVALENTS

The figure shows that the GWP emission has increased from 1992-2008 and peeked in 2012, where it display a decreasing trend from 2013 onwards.

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			230,3
1994	1.300,0			263,2
1995	1.600,0	480,0		344,1
1996	1.700,0	520,0		434,7
1997	1.700,0	560,0		472,5
1998		625,0	542,5	563,7
1999			715,2	682,8
2000			817,7	793,3
2001				679,0
2002				715,0
2003				746,0
2004				795,0
2005				829,0
2006				865,0
2007				884,4
2008				895,7
2009				848,4
2010				854,4
2011				837,7
2012				925,2
2013				922,4
2014				842,7
2015				742,0
2016				705,0

TABLE 2
TOTAL GWP-CONTRIBUTION FROM HFC'S, PFC'S, SF_6, 1992-2016 DETERMINED ACCORDING TO THE FOUR DIFFERENT METHODS OF CALCULATION APPLIED DURING THIS PERIOD, 1 000 TONNES CO_2 EQUIVALENTS.

The table 3 below shows the time series 1993-2016 and the 2016-2030 projections of F-gases as GWP contributions.

The emission projections are determined by assuming a 'steady state' consumption using 2016 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-402A	HFC-407C	HFC-507A	HFC-23	Other HFCs	PFCs	SF6	Total pr year
1993	98,6	3,7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96,5	198,8
1994	138,8	5,7	1,6	-	0,2	-	-	-	-	0,1	116,4	262,8
1995	215,8	5,4	18,3	-	1,5	-	-	-	0,4	0,6	102,4	344,5
1996	302,6	4,0	65,2	-	4,6	-	-	-	3,5	2,1	58,2	440,1
1997	255,0	1,9	103,1	0,0	8,3	0,4	0,5	-	7,2	5,2	69,7	451,2
1998	306,7	1,2	141,7	0,1	9,5	2,9	3,7	-	9,8	11,5	56,7	543,6
1999	327,8	4,6	212,7	0,1	10,8	6,2	7,3	-	12,4	15,7	61,9	659,7
2000	360,1	1,9	288,2	0,1	11,9	12,8	11,4	-	17,0	22,6	56,1	782,2
2001	379,9	1,6	284,9	0,1	11,3	19,4	18,4	-	35,6	27,9	28,1	807,2
2002	394,3	1,6	308,6	0,1	10,2	25,9	18,2	-	21,2	28,0	23,4	831,5
2003	371,8	0,2	348,9	0,1	9,1	39,3	21,8	-	20,8	24,6	29,5	866,2
2004	392,4	0,7	376,2	0,1	8,4	52,7	23,4	-	21,5	20,5	30,8	926,6
2005	382,6	0,2	430,8	0,1	7,5	64,3	25,0	-	22,3	18,8	19,9	971,3
2006	381,2	0,3	451,6	0,1	6,7	69,0	24,7	-	24,2	21,2	33,5	1.012,4
2007	385,2	0,3	471,1	0,1	6,0	74,1	24,9	-	27,7	21,2	28,1	1.038,7
2008	380,9	0,3	472,8	0,1	5,3	76,4	26,4	1,8	29,0	18,4	29,3	1.040,7
2009	327,9	0,4	469,8	0,0	4,8	81,6	24,8	2,8	31,2	15,2	34,2	992,7
2010	348,1	0,5	454,2	0,0	4,2	82,0	25,2	5,3	30,9	18,7	35,8	1.004,9
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	283,3	0,6	371,1	0,0	2,7	80,8	26,3	1,8	34,5	12,2	112,0	925,2
2013	286,1	0,8	346,9	0,0	2,2	80,0	28,7	-	36,3	10,8	130,6	922,4
2014	226,0	0,6	318,0	0,0	1,9	79,3	33,7	2,1	40,1	8,7	132,4	842,7
2015	189,4	0,7	281,5	0,0	1,6	77,0	38,5	-	45,3	5,0	103,1	742,0
2016	**192,7**	**0,7**	**252,7**	**0,0**	**1,4**	**73,7**	**39,0**	**-**	**48,9**	**4,0**	**91,8**	**705,0**
2017	130,0	0,7	252,3	0,0	1,3	72,5	40,4	-	51,0	3,6	77,5	629,3
2018	112,6	0,7	231,8	0,0	1,2	70,8	39,9	-	50,9	3,2	77,9	589,0
2019	102,2	0,8	232,8	0,0	1,0	69,1	39,7	-	50,7	2,9	77,0	576,2
2020	93,8	0,8	201,5	0,0	0,9	67,5	39,4	-	50,6	2,7	57,4	514,5
2021	86,9	0,8	203,2	0,0	0,8	66,8	39,3	-	40,5	2,4	32,3	473,2
2022	81,6	0,8	166,6	0,0	0,8	53,4	31,4	-	33,5	2,2	31,5	401,6
2023	77,2	0,8	141,0	0,0	0,7	42,6	25,1	-	28,6	2,0	31,7	349,7
2024	73,7	0,7	118,2	0,0	0,6	34,0	20,0	-	25,2	1,8	31,8	306,2
2025	71,0	0,7	100,8	0,0	0,5	27,2	16,0	-	22,8	1,7	32,0	272,7
2026	68,8	0,6	86,4	0,0	0,5	21,7	12,8	-	21,1	1,5	32,2	245,6
2027	67,1	0,6	74,3	0,0	0,4	17,3	10,2	-	19,9	1,4	32,4	223,6
2028	65,8	0,5	64,3	0,0	0,4	13,8	8,1	-	19,1	1,3	32,6	206,0
2029	64,7	0,5	55,6	0,0	0,4	11,0	6,5	-	18,5	1,2	32,7	191,2
2030	63,9	0,5	49,0	0,0	0,3	8,8	5,2	-	18,1	1,1	32,9	179,9
Sum	**8.394,7**	**47,6**	**8.778,0**	**1,1**	**142,2**	**1.642,3**	**776,2**	**18,0**	**994,0**	**353,2**	**2.161,6**	**23.308,9**

TABLE 3
TOTAL GWP-EMISSION FROM HFC'S, PFC'S SF_6, 1993-2030, 1 000 TONNES CO_2 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 3 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 /27/.

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 3 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 requirements to emission factors, application areas and new F-gases

The new revised emissionfactors from IPCC for a number of F-gases were fully implemented in the 2013 emission calculation and applied for the 2016 calculation as well. The change in emissionfactors are revised for the full timeperiod 1992-2020 to assure consistency 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 therefore 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. Stating from the 2013 calculation, all new F-gases has been included. The new HFC's were already included in previous calculations, and the new PFC's are not used in DK. According to NF3, a particular survey among relevant importers, has been conducted and no import or stocks of NF3 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 2013 it is required by IPCC to include a number of new F-gases in the emission calculation. These new F-gases have therefore been screened to determine whether the substances are used as bulk or imported in products in Denmark.

3.1.1 NF_3

Nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3) is used in the plasma etching of silicon wafers. Today NF_3 is predominantly employed in the cleaning of chambers in the high volume production of liquid crystal displays and silicon-based thin film solar cells. NF_3 has been considered as an environmentally preferable substitute for SF_6 or PFC. NF_3 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 have been requested to provide information about eventual import of new F-gases. None has imported NF3 in 2016 or in any previous year.

NF3 is therefore 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 import of HFC-245fa has been registered. No importers confirm import of any other of these HFC's in 2016. Previously, a minor amount of HFC-245fa has been imported as refrigerant some years back and also HFC-365mfc was imported for 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 2016 or any previous years.

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 1992-2016.

3.2.1 **HFC's**

HFCs were imported by nine enterprises in 2016. Eight companies import for resale and one importer are producer importing directly from another EU country.

The total bulk import (minus re-export) of pure HFCs and HFC blends is 304.1 tonnes. Compared to 2015, where the import was 282.6 tonnes, total bulk import has increased with approx. 21.6 tonnes. The import has increased for HFC-134a and HFC-407c, compared to 2015,

The bulk import of HFC-134a is 144.9 tonnes in 2016 and has increased with 29.1 tonnes compared to 2015. The bulk import of HFC-407c is 37.6 tonnes in 2016 and has increased with 9.7 tonnes compared to 2015.

In 2016 the import of HCF-134a in MDIs was estimated to be 5.47 tonnes.

The total import (bulk + products) of HFC-134a was 150.4 tonnes in 2016.

Import of HFC-404A has decreased with 8.5 tonnes in 2016 compared to 2015, with a total import of 68.1 tonnes in 2016. The main consumption of HFC 404A is in commercial refrigeration systems of which 61.8 tonnes was used in 2016. During the later years the trend indicates a stable reduction in consumption of 5-10 tonnes HFC-404a per year.

The consumption of HFC-404A refrigerant in transport refrigeration systems has increased with 0.5 tonnes to 5.6 tonnes in 2016. The consumption of HFC-404A for household fridge/freezers was 0.7 tonnes in 2016.

The third largest HFC import is HFC-407C with an import of 37.6 tonnes in 2016. The import was 27.9 tonnes in 2015, so there has been an increase of 9.7 tonnes since the previous year. HFC-407C is used in heat pumps and is a substitute refrigerant for HCFC-22 in commercial refrigeration systems. Since 2009, the import of HFC-407C has been stable at a level of approx. 35-45 tonnes. Most old HCFC-22 appliances are replaced now, so consumption of HFC-407c is mainly related to fillings in heat pumps.

The import of HFC-507c in 2016 was 13.7 tonnes, which is a slight increase of 0.4 tonnes compared to 2015.

Import of HFC-152a was 4.0 tonnes in 2015. This is a decrease of 3 tonnes compared to 2015. HFC-152a is mainly used in thermostats.

The import of the category 'Other HFCs' has decreased from 21 tonnes in 2015 to 16 tonnes in 2016. All substances registered in the category 'Other HFCs' are used exclusively for medium and large commercial refrigerators.

Summarizing, the import of HFC-134a, HFC-407c has increased in 2016 when comparing with the previous year. Import of HFC-507a has been at approx. the same level. HFC-152a, HFC-404a, HFC-410a and 'Other HFC's' have declined, with 43%, 11%, 6% and 24% respectively.

3.2.2 **Sulphur hexafluoride**

Five importers reported that they have imported and sold 3.1 tonnes of sulphur hexafluoride in 2016, which is an increase of 1.5 tonnes since 2015. Despite the increase, the 2016 levels are coherent with levels before 2015, where the import was lower than usual. Sulphur hexafluoride is mainly used in power switches, but very small amounts are also used as an agent for plasma erosion in production of optical fibres, microchips and in laboratories for analytical purposes, particle accelerators and radiotherapy equipment.

3.2.3 Perfluorinated hydrocarbons

There is reported import of PFC-14 (Trifluoromethan - CF_4) of approx. 37 kg. in 2016. PFC-14 is used as low temperature refrigerant in commercial household applications. In 2014 and 2015, there was no bulk import of perfluorpropan C_3F_8.

The table below, contains an overview of the bulk import of all 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
2014	139,4	5,8	-	-	84,5	37,2	22,9	18,9	1,0	-	27,8	337,6	2,0	0,1
2015	115,9	7,0	-	-	76,6	27,9	13,3	20,9	-	-	21,0	282,6	1,5	0,3
2016	150,4	4,0	-	-	68,1	37,6	13,7	19,7	-	-	16,1	304,1	3,1	0,0

TABLE 1
DEVELOPMENTS IN BULK IMPORTS OF F-GASES, TONNES

1) The category 'Other HFCs' includes 1234yf, 1234ze, r125, R507, R407F, MO99, MO49+, XP10, XP40, XP44 and Rs24.

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 A/C	Total
HFC-134a	0	0	0	7,0	6,0	62,8	0,2	59,0	10,0	**145,0**
HFC-152a	0	0	0	4,0	0	0	0	0	0	**4,0**
HFC-401A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
HFC-402A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
HFC-404a	0	0	0	0	0,7	61,8	5,6	0	0	**68,1**
HFC-407C	0	0	0	0	0	0,0	0	0	37,6	**37,6**
HFC-507	0	0	0	0	0	13,7	0	0	0	**13,7**
HFC-410A	0	0	0	0	0	19,7	0	0	0	**19,7**
HFC-413a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
HFC-417A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Other HFCs[1]	0	0	0	0	0	16,1	0	0	0	**16,1**
All HFCs	**0**	**0**	**0**	**11,0**	**6,7**	**174,1**	**5,8**	**59,0**	**47,6**	**304,1**

TABLE 2
CONSUMPTION OF HFC DISTRIBUTED ON APPLICATION AREAS, TONNES

3.3.1 Consumption of HFC refrigerant

The consumption of HFC refrigerants is decreasing. For HFC-134a, HFC-404A, HFC-407C, HFC-507c and HFC-410A the consumption in 2016 has declined compared to the past several years.

The decreasing level of refrigerants in commercial refrigeration systems is in particular a consequence of the f-gas regulation where establishment of new HFC installations after 1st of January 2007 was banned /30/.

The use of HFCs as refrigerant in commercial refrigeration and stationary A/C systems is covering 75.6 per cent of the total consumption in 2016. The most commonly used refrigerants in commercial refrigeration are still HFC-404A and HFC-134a.

The consumption of HFC-134a as a refrigerant in fridges/freezers was 2.3 per cent of the total consumption in 2016. Most producers have substituted to alternative refrigerants or moved production facilities to other countries.

The consumption of refrigerants in mobile A/C covers 20.1 per cent of the total consumption.

The consumption of refrigerants in vans and lorries for transport refrigeration covers approx. 2.0 per cent of the total consumption.

Consumption by application area is based on information from producers and importers, who report sales of substances from refrigerator installers and automobile workshops, 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 / Application	Fridges /freezers	Commercial refrigerators and StationaryA/C systems	Mobile A/C systems	Refrigerated vans and trucks	Total	Percent
134a	6,0	72,8	59,0	0,2	138,0	47,1
401A	-	-	-	-	0,0	0,0
402A	-	-	-	-	0,0	0,0
404A	0,7	61,8	-	5,6	68,1	23,2
407C	-	37,6	-	-	37,6	12,8
410A	-	19,7	-	-	19,7	6,7
507	-	13,7	-	-	13,7	4,7
Others	-	16,1	-	-	16,1	5,5
Total	6,7	221,7	59,0	5,8	293,1	100,0
Percent	2,3	75,6	20,1	2,0	100,0	

TABLE 6
CONSUMPTION OF HFC AS REFRIGERANTS ACCORDING TO APPLICATION

3.3.2 Consumption of HFC as foam blowing agent and as propellant

In 2016, the uses of HFCs as propellants in aerosols for specific industrial purposes were about 7 tonnes. This production is specifically approved by DEPA's grant of exemptions and production. The use for this specific industrial purpose had been stable for many years.

It is estimated that in 2016, the consumption of HFC-134a in MDIs was 5.5 tonnes.

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 2016 was 3.1 tonnes. Consumption of SF_6 is used for power switches in high-voltage power systems, plasma erosion and laboratories, including research laboratories (particle accelerators) and medical services such as radiotherapy and electronic microscopes. The registered suppliers of SF_6 provide gas to all mentioned areas as mentioned above and it is checked through contact to consumers that no parallel import occurs (including military). The registered import from suppliers is therefore valid to determine the actual SF_6 consumption.

Consumption of SF_6 in production of double glazed thermal windows has been banned since 1st of January 2003 /30/.

Application area	DK consumption, tonnes
Power switches in high-voltage plants	2,40
Plasma erosion	0,60
Laboratories	0,08
Total	**3,08**

TABLE 7
CONSUMPTION OF SF6 BY APPLICATION AREA, TONNES

3.3.4 Consumption of PFCs

Only one PFC has been recorded in 2016, which is PFC-14. The import of PFC-14 was 37 kg and was used as an extreme low-temperature refrigerant in stand alone appliances for laboratories, where no other alternatives are suitable.

4. Emission of F-gases

This section reports the actual emissions of the greenhouse F-gases HFCs, PFCs, and SF_6 for 2016. All emissions are calculated as *actual* emissions according to IPCC's tier 2 methodologies. Since 2008 MDI has been included in the report.

The emission calculation 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 2016 is calculated to 705 047 tonnes CO_2 equivalents. The corresponding emissions in 2015 were approx. 742 006 thousand tonnes CO_2 equivalents. The emission reduction is approx. 5 per cent.

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

	2015		2016	
Substance group	**Consumption and imports, DK, tonnes**	**GWP contribution, CO2 eqv. tonnes**	**Consumption and imports, DK, tonnes**	**GWP contribution, CO2 eqv. tonnes**
HFCs	289	633.928	310	609.173
PFCs	0,3	4.996	0,4	4.045
SF6	1,5	103.082	3,1	91.828
Total		**742.006**		**705.047**

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, HFC-407C and HFC-507a, where HFC-404A stands for the majority of the emissions in 2016.

In addition, use of the refrigerants HFC-408A, HFC-409A and HFC-410A 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 2020 and 2030 in a future scenario is also shown.

Substance	Consumption 2016	Stock 2016	Actual emissions 2016	GWP-contribution 2016	GWP-contribution 2020	GWP-contribution 2030
HFC-134a	72,8	409,8	49,4	70.637,0	30.285,3	3.191,4
HFC-404A	61,8	572,7	57,8	226.656,4	181.406,8	30.181,8
HFC-401A	0,0	6,3	0,7	12,7	8,3	2,9
HFC-402A	0,0	5,9	0,7	1.368,1	897,6	313,0
HFC-407C	37,6	402,5	41,6	73.707,4	67.481,8	8.820,4
HFC-507	13,7	99,9	9,8	38.970,6	39.366,2	5.192,1
Other HFCs 1)	35,8	240,5	23,4	48.920,7	50.560,2	18.104,5
All				**460.272,7**	**370.006,2**	**65.806,1**

TABLE 9
CONSUMPTION, STOCK AND ACTUAL EMISSIONS AND GWP CONTRIBUTION FROM COMMERCIAL REFRIGERATION; GWP CONTRIBUTION FOR 2016, 2020 AND 2030, TONNES

[1)] The category "other" in 2016 includes HFC-245fa, 1234yf, 1234ze, R125, R427a, R438 and ISC49+ (the emissions 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 1st of January 2007.

In the trend analysis, the total emission from this sector is estimated to have a reduction of approx. 20 per cent 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 have not been updated.

The table below shows actual emissions from refrigerators/freezers in 2016, 2020 and 2030.

	HFC-134a			HFC-404A		
	2016	2020	2030	2016	2020	2030
Consumption	6,0	6,0	3,0	0,7	0,7	0,3
Emissions during production	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
Export	4,8	2,2	0,4	0,0	0,0	1,0
Stock	54,9	40,6	4,9	35,5	21,4	6,1
Emission from stock	2,9	2,9	1,4	5,9	3,3	0,8
Emissison from destruction	0,0	0,0	1,0	0,0	0,0	1,0
Actual emission	4,9	2,3	0,4	0,5	0,3	0,1
GWP contribution, 1000 tonnes CO2 equivalents	**7,0**	**3,3**	**0,6**	**1,8**	**1,1**	**0,3**

TABLE 10
EMISSIONS OF REFRIGERANTS FROM REFRIGERATORS/FREEZERS 2016, 2020 AND 2030, TONNES

Total emissions of HFC-134a and HFC-404A refrigerants from refrigerators/freezers in 2016 were estimated to 8 817 tonnes of CO_2 equivalents. In the future scenario of actual emissions, it is estimated that the total emissions in 2020 will decrease to 4 381 tonnes CO_2 equivalents and in 2030 decrease to 900 tonnes of 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 2020, emission from mobile A/C is estimated to have a larger emission than commercial refrigerant with HFC-134a.

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

	2016	2020	2030
Consumption to refilling	59,0	29,5	29,5
Actual emissions	59,0	29,5	29,5
GWP contribution, 1000 tonnes CO2 equivalents	**84,3**	**42,2**	**42,2**

TABLE 11
ACTUAL EMISSIONS OF HFC-134A FROM MOBILE A/C, 2016, 2020 AND 2030, 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 (HFC-134a, HFC-404A). Actual emissions from mobile refrigeration systems in vans and lorries in 2016 are stated in the table below.

	HFC-134a			HFC-404A		
	2016	2020	2030	2016	2020	2030
Consumption	0,2	0,2	0,2	5,6	5,6	5,6
Emissions from filling	0,4	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,3	0,3
Contribution to stock	2,4	0,0	0,1	5,4	5,4	5,4
Emissions from Stock	0,3	0,1	0,1	5,9	4,6	4,4
Stock	1,0	1,1	0,7	32,5	26,1	28,3
Actual emissions	0,4	0,1	0,1	6,2	4,9	4,7
GWP contribution, 1000 tonnes CO2 equivalents	**0,5**	**0,1**	**0,1**	**24,3**	**19,0**	**18,5**

TABLE 12
CALCULATION PARAMETERS AND ACTUAL EMISSIONS OF HFC-134A AND HFC-404A FROM VANS AND LORRIES WITH TRANSPORT REFRIGERATION SYSTEM FOR 2016, 2020 AND 2030 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 81 tonnes CO_2 equivalents.

The total actual emission from mobile refrigeration systems in vans and lorries were estimated to 24 800 tonnes of CO_2 equivalents in 2016.

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 summarized 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 1st of 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 2016. 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.

	2016	2020	2030
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	79,0	0,2	0,0
Emission from stock	9,2	0,0	0,0
Actual emissions	9,2	0,0	0,0
GWP contribution, 1000 tonnes CO2 equivalents	13,2	0,0	0,0

TABLE 14
CALCULATION PARAMETERS AND EMISSIONS OF HFC-134A FROM INSULATING FOAM FOR 2016, 2020 AND 2020, TONNES

In the projection scenario, it is estimated that the stock will be reduced significantly 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 consumption is divided as an average of 50% for previous year and 50% in actual year /4/.

Total emission from this area amounts in 2016 to 7 tonnes of HFC-134a corresponding to 9 200 tonnes CO_2 equivalents. Compared with 2015, emission estimates have increased by approx. 1072 tonnes CO_2 equivalents.

Medical Dose Inhalers (MDI)

Until 2015, calculation of emission from MDIs has been based on yearly statistics from Danish Medicines Agency. Since 2015 the Danish Medicines Agency has altered their database and so the extracted data on MDI has a different format. For this reason, the data is no longer comparable to data from previous years. The estimate for 2016 is therefor based on a 10% reduction of 2015 data. This per cent is an estimate based on previous years reduction trend. , The estimated consumption and use of HFC-134a in 2016 is 5.5 tonnes.

The emission of HFC-134a from medical metered dose inhalers is estimated as 100 per cent of the consumption in the year of application. 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. dose.

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 were 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. Thus, HFC-23 was not used in 2016 as well for 2015 and 2013 (and similar for PFC's). It indicates that HFC-23 probably is substituted with other substances not containing f-gasses.

4.1.3 Emissions of sulphur hexafluoride

The actual emission of SF_6 in 2016 has been calculated to 4.0 tonnes, equivalent to a GWP contribution of 91 828 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

	2016	2020	2030
Consumption	0,0	0,0	0,0
Emissions from production	0,0	0,0	0,0
Release from fitted douBMe-glazed windows	0,2	0,1	0,1
Exports	0,0	0,0	0,0
Disposal emissions	2,6	1,1	0,0
Stock	14,1	6,5	5,8
Actual emissions	2,8	1,2	0,1
GWP contribution, 1000 tonnes CO2 equivalents	63,0	27,8	1,3

TABLE 15
CALCULATION PARAMETERS AND EMISSIONS OF SF_6 FROM DOUBLE-GLAZED WINDOWS FOR 2016, 2020 AND 2030, TONNES

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 63 000 tonnes of CO_2 equivalents in 2016.

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.

	2016	2020	2030
Consumption	2,4	2,4	2,4
Service emissions	0,1	0,1	0,1
Emissions from stock	0,5	0,5	0,6
Stock	95,3	102,5	119,8
Actual emissions	0,6	0,6	0,7
GWP contribution, 1000 tonnes CO2 equivalents	13,4	14,2	16,2

TABLE 16
CALCULATION PARAMETERS AND EMISSIONS OF SF_6 FROM POWER SWITCHES IN HIGH-VOLTAGE PLANTS 2015, 2020, AND 2030, TONNES

The trend is a slightly stable consumption of SF_6 and consequently a minor contribution to stock.

Laboratory purposes
Consumption of SF_6 in laboratories covers following purposes:

- Plasma erosion in connection with the manufacture of microchips in clean-room laboratories
- Analytical purposes to a limited extend
- Particle accelerators
- Radiotherapy
- Electronic microscopes

The emission is calculated to approx. 0.7 tonnes SF_6 in 2016. The emission is 100 % release during consumption and estimated to 15 390 tonnes of CO_2 equivalents. Aarhus University/DTU is the only entity in Denmark using SF_6 in particle accelerators and electronic microscopes.

4.1.4 Emissions of per fluorinated hydrocarbons

Commercial refrigerators
The PFC emission from commercial refrigerators occurs from stock and from a small use of PFC-14. The actual GWP-weighted emission from this source is 3 990 tonnes CO_2 equivalents, which is a reduction compared to 2015.

PFC stock in commercial refrigerators has been estimated at about 4 tonnes in 2016.

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.

	2016	2020	2030
Consumption	0,0	0,0	0,0
Service emissions	0,0	0,0	0,0
Emission from stock	0,5	0,3	0,1
Stock	4,0	2,6	0,9
Actual emissions	0,5	0,3	0,1
GWP contribution, 1000 tonnes CO2 equivalents	4,0	2,6	0,9

TABLE 17
CALCULATION PARAMETERS AND EMISSION OF PFCS FROM COMMERCIAL REFRIDGERATORS IN 2016, 2020 AND 2030, TONNES

Optical fibre production
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. This sector has previous used both PFC-14 and PFC-318 for technical purpose in optics fibre production. However PFC-318 has not been used in 2013, 2015 and either in 2016. There has not been registered any use of PFCs for optical fibre production in 2016. It indicates that PFC-318 and probably also PFC-14 is substituted with other substances not containing PFC.

Low temperature stand alone laboratory freezers
PFC-14 is used for specialized -60 degree low-temperature freezers for laboratory purposes. Use of PFC-14 for this purpose has been registrered for the first time in Denmark in 2015. The consumption of PFC-14 for laboratory freezers was 37 kg in 2016 and the emission is below triviality limit.

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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. Assesment 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.

In 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.

Appendix 3. Specification of methods and assumptions

Specification of methods and assumptions for determination of emissions for 1990-2016 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 aver-	**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 dis-	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	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

			age quantity contained per unit and Danish statistics.	posal was included as emissions (IPCC default). Legislation in Denmark ensures drawing-off of refrigerant, and consequently, the IPCC default is misleading in the Danish context. (IPCC default 0-80% of initial charge)	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).	on HFCs is expected to give an annual reduction in 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 -	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, operation and disposal in compliance with IPCC guidelines /16/.	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 per year compared to

				15years)		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 Kommune Kemi plant	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 rate for operation is still 17% in compliance with IPCC guidelines /16/.	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/. 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.
	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 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 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 filler products.	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 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	Emission (Danish default): - Production = 15 % - Use = 4.5 %	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	

			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.	- Lifetime = 3 years - Disposal = 71.5%, destroyed in incineration and thereby not released as emissions.	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					
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	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.	

			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. The estimate for 2016 is based on 2015, due to change in the format of the national medical trade statistics. A reduction of 10 per cent is added to numbers from 2015, to create consistency with the decrease seen throughout previous years.			
	Solvents					
R1	Liquid cleaners	PFC (C_3F_8 Perfluorpropane)	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 of PFCs in liquid cleaners.	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 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	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.

			and PFC-318 for that purpose			
	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 Denmark has provided consumption data, with which import information is compared.	Emission (DK-default): - 15% during production of double glazing. - 1 % per year during the lifetime of the window - Lifetime = 20 years - Disposal - 66% of the filled content of double glazing in the production year. - Net exports = 50% of the consumption in the current year		Emissions data and lifetimes are based on information from the window producers and industry experts in Denmark /2/. The stock is 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 and thus whether the stock is increasing.	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 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, corre-sponding to 0.037 tonnes per year in the period 2004-2010.

Danish consumption and emission of F-gases, 2016

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).

The objective of this project was to quantify the Danish consumption and actual emissions of F-gases (HFCs, PFCs, and SF_6) for 2016. Furthermore is future-emissions of F-gases extrapolated until 2030.

The emission calculation is partly conducted to fulfil Denmark's international obligations to provide data and information on F-gas emissions, and partly to assess 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 requirements comprises new F-gases, new emission factors for certain F-gases, new application areas and changes in product lifetime.

The 2016 emission calculation are in compliance with the most recent revised IPCC methodologies.

Miljøstyrelsen
Haraldsgade 53
2100 København Ø

www.mst.dk