Commission Regulation (EU) No 601/2012 of 21 June 2012 on the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (Text with EEA relevance) (repealed)

CHAPTER III

MONITORING OF EMISSIONS OF STATIONARY INSTALLATIONS

SECTION 2

Calculation-based methodology

Subsection 1

General

Article 24

Calculation of emissions under the standard methodology

1 Under the standard methodology, the operator shall calculate combustion emissions per source stream by multiplying the activity data related to the amount of fuel combusted, expressed as terajoules based on net calorific value (NCV), with the corresponding emission factor, expressed as tonnes CO_2 per terajoule (t CO_2/TJ) consistent with the use of NCV, and with the corresponding oxidation factor.

The competent authority may allow the use of emission factors for fuels, expressed as t CO_2/t or t CO_2/Nm^3. In that case, the operator shall determine combustion emissions by multiplying the activity data related to the amount of fuel combusted, expressed as tonnes or normal cubic metres, with the corresponding emission factor and the corresponding oxidation factor.

2 The operator shall determine process emissions per source stream by multiplying the activity data related to the material consumption, throughput or production output, expressed in tonnes or normal cubic metres with the corresponding emission factor, expressed in t CO_2/t or t CO_2/Nm^3, and the corresponding conversion factor.

3 Where a tier 1 or tier 2 emission factor already includes the effect of incomplete chemical reactions, the oxidation factor or conversion factor shall be set to 1.

Article 25

Calculation of emissions under the mass balance methodology

1 Under the mass balance methodology, the operator shall calculate the CO_2 quantity corresponding to each source stream included in the mass balance by multiplying the activity data related to the amount of material entering or leaving the boundaries of the mass balance,

with the material's carbon content multiplied by [X1 3,664 t CO_2/t C,] applying section 3 of Annex II.

2 Notwithstanding Article 49, the emissions of the total process covered by the mass balance shall be the sum of the CO_2 quantities corresponding to all source streams covered by the mass balance. CO emitted to the atmosphere shall be calculated in the mass balance as emission of the molar equivalent amount of CO_2.

Editorial Information

X1 Substituted by Corrigendum to Commission Regulation (EU) No 601/2012 of 21 June 2012 on the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (Official Journal of the European Union L 181 of 12 July 2012).

Article 26

Applicable tiers

1 When defining the relevant tiers in accordance with Article 21(1), to determine the activity data and each calculation factor, each operator shall apply the following:

a at least the tiers listed in Annex V, in the case of an installation that is a category A installation, or where a calculation factor is required for a source stream that is a commercial standard fuel;

b in other cases than those referred to in point (a), the highest tier as defined in Annex II.

However, the operator may apply a tier one level lower than required in accordance with the first subparagraph for category C installations and up to two levels lower for category A and B installations, with a minimum of tier 1, where it shows to the satisfaction of the competent authority that the tier required in accordance with the first subparagraph is technically not feasible or incurs unreasonable costs.

The competent authority may, for a transitional period of up to three years, allow an operator to apply lower tiers than those referred to in the second subparagraph, with a minimum of tier 1, provided that both of the following conditions are met:

a the operator shows to the satisfaction of the competent authority that the tier required pursuant to the second subparagraph is technically not feasible or incurs unreasonable costs;

b the operator provides an improvement plan indicating how and by when at least the tier required pursuant to the second subparagraph will be reached.

2 For activity data and each calculation factor for minor source streams, the operator shall apply the highest tier which is technically feasible and does not incur unreasonable costs, with a minimum of tier 1.

3 For activity data and each calculation factor for *de-minimis* source streams, the operator may determine activity data and each calculation factor by using conservative estimations instead of using tiers, unless a defined tier is achievable without additional effort.

4 For the oxidation factor and conversion factor, the operator shall, as a minimum, apply the lowest tiers listed in Annex II.

5 Where the competent authority has allowed the use of emission factors expressed as t CO_2/t or t CO_2/Nm^3 for fuels, and for fuels used as process input or in mass balances in accordance with Article 25, the net calorific value may be monitored using lower tiers than the highest tier as defined in Annex II.

Changes to legislation:
There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 601/2012 (repealed), Subsection 1.