

Organisation of verification in Lithuania

Practical illustrations

by Jonas Kapturauskas

Idea of EU GHG TS

- To minimize impact of human activities to climate/climate change;
- Create situations where reduction of GHG emissions will be an advantage / benefit compared with a situation where no action for reduction would be taken;
- Promote operators' initiative to reduce impacts and costs

Legal framework

- EU Directive 2003/87/EC on scheme for GHG emission allowance trading.
- EU Directive 96/61/EC on IPPC
- Commission Decision of 27.04.2011. Union-wide rules for the harmonised free allocation of emission allowances under Directive 2003/87/EC from 2013.
- Commission Regulation (EU) 601/2012 on GHG monitoring and reporting
- Commission Regulation (EU) 600/2012 on verification of GHG reports and the accreditation of verifiers
- National legal acts

Scheme

- Activities covered;
- Establish quotas for installations;
- Monitoring/reporting requirements in permits; (authorities)
- Monitoring/reporting implementation; (operator)
- Verification (verifier).

CO₂

Initial data for assessment of emissions (based on calculations)

- Amount of fuel used; (t, Nm³) x
- Specific heat value; (TJ/t, TJ/ Nm³) x
- Emission factor; (tCO₂/TJ, tCO₂/ TJ) x
- Oxidation factor = CO₂, t
- Installation categories: A ≤50 000; B >50 000 ≤ 500 000; C>500 000
- Tiers;

Planning of verification actions

Contact company. List of documents, records needed:

- IPPC permit/approved;
- Installation is in the NA plan;
- Monitoring plan/ approved;
- Data on fuels used, fuels, amounts;
- Measurement methods, equipment used;
- Metrology issues;
- Responsibilities related GHG issues, procedures;
- Visit date to be agreed;
- Site visit plan prepared, coordinated with company;

Site visit

Focus on:

- Description of installation in IPPC permit/monitoring plan/on site;
- Big/small installations;
- Changes in activity, in MP, fuels, tiers;
- Storage of fuel;
- Data/records management/storage on site;
- Data reliability, accuracy. Lack of data.

Information Assessment

- Assessment of information received. Request for additional information;
- Comments, identified weaknesses to be sent to a company;
- Assessment of amended reports;
- Preparation of a verification report and statement;
- Verification statement/report to be sent to operator/authority;
- Approval of the number of allowances in Register.

Conclusions

Important

- Competence of GHG trading scheme participants (operators, consultants, verifiers, authorities);
- Exchange of information among parties;
- Strengthening of data management systems in companies
- Procedures related to GHG ETC issues are not sufficiently developed at the sites
- MP and Report Templates are too complicated for small companies.

Thank You!