Main principles and application process

GHG Emission Avoidance Criteria

The GHG methodology forms the **basis of the scoring for the "GHG emission avoidance effectiveness" criterion** and informs applicants on how to estimate GHG emissions avoidance over the first 10 years of operation for their type of project.

Absolute GHG emissions avoidance

$$\Delta GHG_{abs} = \sum_{y=1}^{10} (Ref_y - Proj_y)$$

in tonnes CO_2e

Relative GHG emissions avoidance

$$\Delta GHG_{rel} = \frac{\Delta GHG_{abs}}{\sum_{y=1}^{10} (Ref_y)}$$

in %

Where:

- Ref: emissions that would occur in the absence of the project
- Proj: emissions from the project activity

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Submitting an application

Step by step

1. Define project and organisational boundaries
2. Classify your project
3. Identify the appropriate methodology section and tools
4. Identify the reference scenario for your project type and sector
5. Apply your projected operational data to calculations
6. Upload estimated GHG emissions avoidance to submission portal alongside supporting calculation tool

Slido **#IF23Call**

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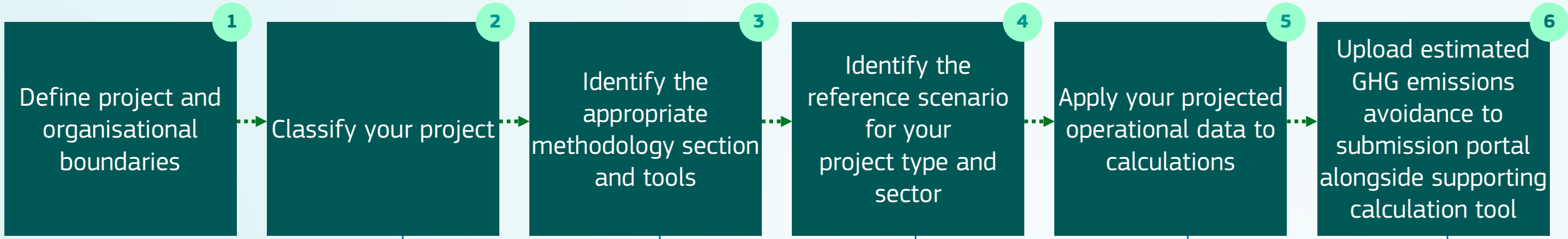
Serious inherent weaknesses (SIW)

Serious inherent weaknesses are mistakes, that occur in one or more steps of the application process, which can **substantially influence the GHG emissions avoidance calculations**.

The identification of serious inherent weaknesses automatically fail the proposal.



Examples:

Conceptual errors leading to significant discrepancy in the GHG emissions calculation, due to claimed credits of non-principal products

Double counted reductions for hybrid projects

Or

Incorrect selection or application of the GHG methodology

Emissions factors, ETS benchmarks and Fossil Fuels Comparators differ from those provided

Or

Use of an alternative reference scenario that fits your project best

Inclusion of emissions that are outside the boundaries of the GHG methodology

Or

Omission of emissions that are mandatory

Part B of the application form have not been filled-in correctly

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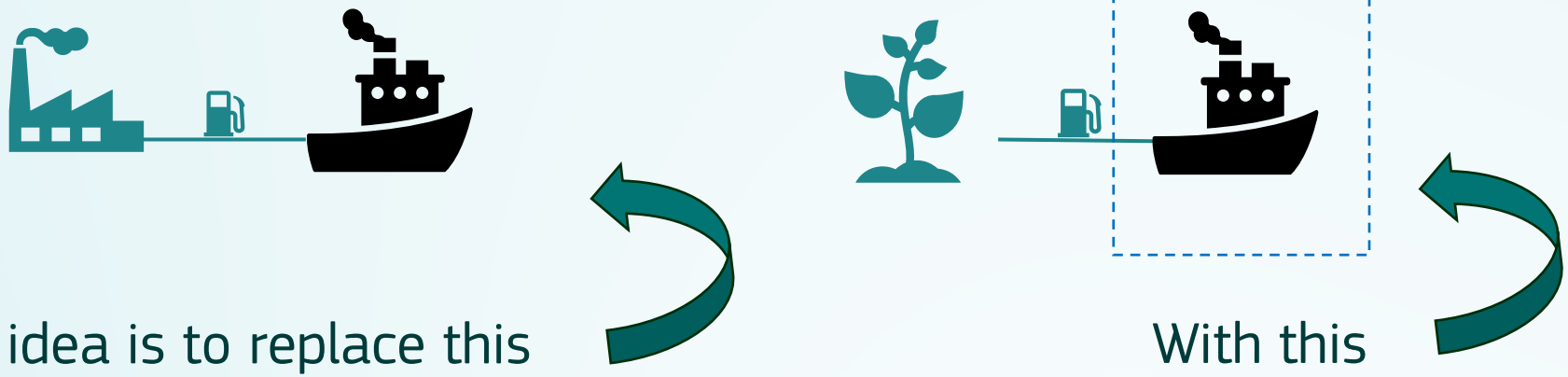
Define your boundaries

What is your project idea? What practice or product do you intend to replace? The geographical outreach? Where does it sit in the value chain, production or use?

Example:



What is your project idea? To replace the conventional maritime fuel in large vessels with biofuels
What practice or product do you intend to replace? A cleaner transportation of good and passengers
The geographical outreach? Biofuel will be supplied by a local producer, and will cover the demand of all international cargo trips
Where does it sit in the value chain, production or use? Only the use of the biofuels, the production of such fuels is not part of the project

Define your boundaries

The system boundaries vary depending on the sector of the project. Overall, the methodology is structured with the intention of capturing the **most common and material GHG emission sources covered under the ETS**, such as :

- Fuel combustion in stationary and on-site vehicles
- Fugitive emissions in geothermal power plants and CCS projects
- Emissions from the transport and supply of biomass-based fuels.

Emissions generally excluded

- Capital goods
- Extraction, processing, refining, distribution and storage of fossil fuel
- Fugitive emissions due to well testing and well bleeding in geothermal power plants
- Biogenic CO_2 emissions from combustion of biomass, decomposition or degradation at EoL, processes
- Indirect land use change
- Decommissioning of the power plant and machinery at the end-of-life
- Employee commuting, business travels and waste generation at administrative offices
- Manufacturing process in the sector 'Manufacturing of components for production of renewable energy or energy storage'.
- Transport in EII (with the exceptions of section 1.1.5)

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Define your boundaries

Transport emissions should be considered in the following cases:

- CO_2 transport associated emissions in projects including a CCU or CCS element.

- Reference scenario for one or more of the principal products is based on a physically different product that is used for a comparable function → the project emissions must include any emissions associated with distributing that principal product to the point of use.

- Biomass or waste materials are used as feedstock/inputs → the project emissions must include any additional emissions associated with gathering those materials and transporting them to the first point of processing/treatment when the transport range exceeds 500 km. Applicants may use actual values or values given in the methodology

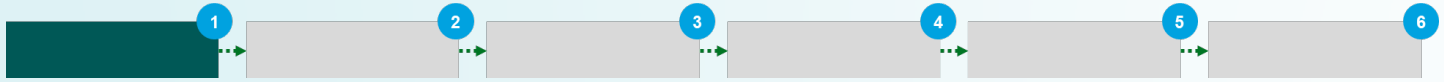
Classify your project

When submitting the application, the applicant needs to choose the sector under which the project falls. This choice may influence the outcome of the evaluation, as they will be ranked under the sector of the project. The sector is determined based on the function of the principal product or service that is the main aim of the project.

Category	Energy Intensive Industries (EII), incl. carbon capture and storage (CCS) and utilisation (CCU) / Renewable energy (RES) / Energy storage (ES) / Mobility / Cleantech manufacturing
Sector	EII → chemicals, hydrogen, etc. / RES → wind, solar, etc. / ES → intra-day, other storage / Mobility → aviation, maritime / Cleantech → manufacturing of components for ES, RES, EII
Product / service	Chemicals → organic chemicals, etc. / Solar → dispatchable electricity, heating, cooling. Other storage → hydrogen-based storage / Aviation → transp. of goods Components for EII → electrolisers, etc.

Examples for each category

Examples for selected sectors



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Classify your project

1.2 Specification of a sector for the purpose of the GHG emission avoidance calculations, and principal products

When submitting the application, the applicant needs to choose the sector under which the project falls (see Table 1.1). Note that this choice may influence the outcome of the evaluation, see the call text for details. The sector shall be determined based on the function of the principal product or service that is the main aim of the project.

Table 1.1 provides an overview of sector classification associated with possible principal products or services, and provides an indication of the section of the methodology to follow for the GHG emission avoidance calculation of a given type of project. The sector **must** be chosen from the list provided, but the principal product may not be explicitly listed (for example a project in the sector 'glass, ceramics and construction material' may specify its principal product as 'shatterproof glass' rather than identifying one of the more generic products listed below). Table 1.1. Sector classification and methodology section

CATEGORY[5]	SECTOR[6]	PRODUCTS/SERVICES[7]	SECTION
Energy Intensive Industries (EII)	Refineries	fuels (incl. e-fuels, bio-fuels)	Section 2
	Iron & steel	coke iron iron ore steel cast ferrous metal products other ferrous metal products or substitute products, please specify	Section 2
	Non-ferrous metals	aluminium, precious metals, copper, other non-ferrous metal, cast non-ferrous metal products, other ferrous metal products or substitute products, please specify	Section 2
	Cement & lime	cement cement clinker lime, dolime, sintered dolime other cement or lime products or substitute products, please specify	Section 2
	Glass, ceramics & construction material[8]	flat glass container glass glass fibres other glass products tiles, plates, refractory products bricks houseware, sanitary ware other ceramic products mineral wool gypsum and gypsum products other construction materials or substitute products please specify	Section 2
	Pulp & paper	chemical pulp mechanical pulp paper and paperboard sanitary and tissue paper other paper products or substitute products, please specify	Section 2
	Chemicals	organic basic chemicals	Section 2

Please refer to the Section 1.2, Table 1.1 of GHG methodology for full list of sectors and products/services

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Classify your project

Project examples	Advice on the choice of category and sector
Biorefineries	Depending on the final products, bio-refinery projects need to choose either: refineries if predominantly producing fuels; or chemicals if predominantly producing chemicals; or pulp and paper if predominantly producing pulp and paper products. In some cases, applicants will be able to choose between refineries and chemicals.
Direct air capture (DAC) or waste to energy with CCS	EII → Other
DAC with CCU	Such projects must result in substitute products for the products of Annex I of the ETS Directive. The sector to choose is the sector of the substitute product.
Wastewater treatment	Such a project can be eligible if using RES, then the sector is “Use of renewable energy outside Annex I”. If biofuels are produced, then refineries can be chosen.
Water desalination	Such a project can be eligible if using RES, then the sector is “Use of renewable energy outside Annex I”. If using more than 20 MWh, then the sector can be classified as EII → Other.
SAF production	Projects aiming exclusively to produce SAFs shall apply under the EII category. However, projects that envisage both the production and use of SAFs shall apply as a hybrid EII and AVI project.

Classify your project

Choosing your principal product

The main aim or purpose of your project may determine the sector and the reference emissions.

If you will produce:

just one product: your one product is your principal product, but in some case the use may vary

more than one product, but all in the same sector: your principal product will reflect the outputs of your type of industry

products from 2 or more sectors: choose one of the sectors of the principal products, other products not pertaining to the chosen sector are then non-principal products

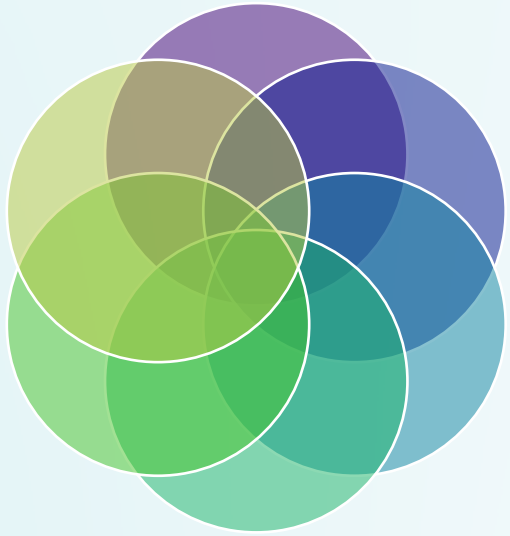
Example: a project produces hydrogen with electricity. If the main aim of the project is:

… **to store otherwise curtailed renewable electricity** → Sector is 'energy storage'
… **to produce as much hydrogen as possible** → Sector is 'hydrogen' under EII, and the reference is EU ETS benchmark for hydrogen
… **to produce hydrogen for transport applications** → Sector still hydrogen under EII, but reference is fossil fuel comparator for the transport fuel displaced
… if it is **combined with innovative renewable electricity** → Sector is either 'renewable electricity' or 'energy storage', submitted as hybrid project

Identify your adequate methodology(ies)

Section 2: Energy-intensive industries, including CCU and biofuels, substitute products

Section 7: Aviation, including plants for the manufacturing of aircraft or their components



Section 6: Maritime, including plants for the manufacturing of vessels or their components

Section 5: Energy storage including plants for the manufacturing of ES components

Section 3: Carbon Capture Credit: calculation detailed in section 3 but projects classified under relevant EII or RES sector

Section 4: Production and use of **renewable electricity, heat and cooling**, including plants for the manufacturing of RES components

Each section includes:

- Scope
- System boundaries
- Instructions on how to calculate the Absolute and relative GHG emissions avoidance
- Data and parameters: default values to be used, and data to be monitored for disbursement and for knowledge-sharing purposes
- Supporting documents: GHG Calculation tool, an example and a video tutorial

Identify your adequate methodology(ies)

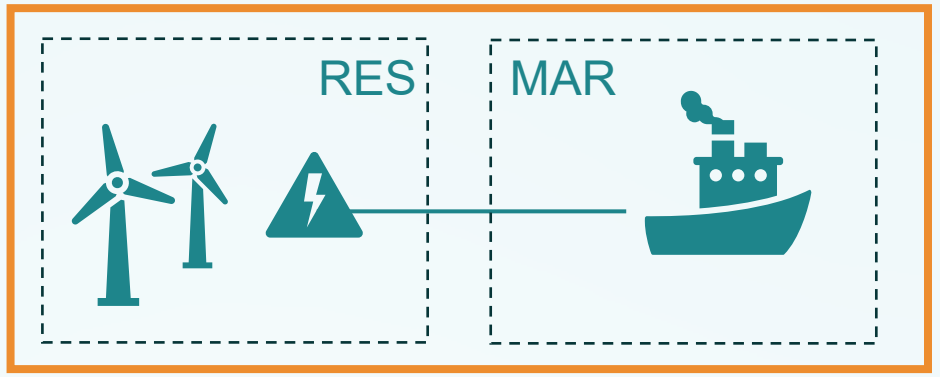
Hybrid project

Applicants may combine activities related to two or three eligibility categories (energy-intensive industry, renewable energy sources, energy storage), to be referred to as hybrid projects.

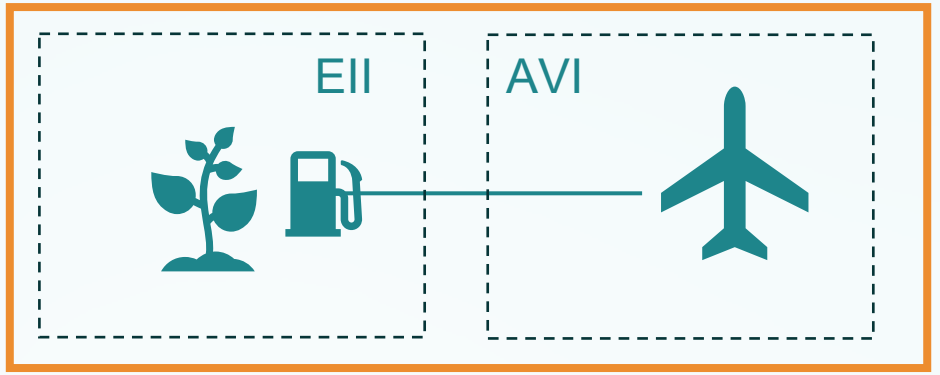
- **Absolute GHG emission avoidance**: calculate separately using respective methodologies and add them up. Remove double counting of avoidance and/or emissions, if any.
- **Relative GHG emission avoidance**: calculate based on the cumulated emission avoidance and the cumulated project emissions

Note: Projects that capture CO_2 generated that have products under the EII or under RES categories are not deemed hybrid projects. These projects shall combine the calculation of the CC component of the project following Section 3 with the EII component (Section 2) or RES component (Section 4), whilst removing any double counting.

Example of Hybrid Project 1



Example of Hybrid Project 2



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Identify your adequate methodology(ies)

Hybrid project examples

EII + RES

Typical project: export renewable electricity and/or heat from an industrial plant belonging to one of the EII sectors.

Pay attention to:

- Correct emission factor for electricity in the different parts of the project, i.e. factor from RES section for the net electricity export
- The power from the RES part will be pre
  to local use in the EII part

EII + ES

Typical projects: combination of hydrogen production and storage; virtual load management of industrial installations.

Pay attention to:

- Amount of revenues should be the guiding principle to split production activities between the EII part and the ES part.

To cumulate GHG savings from different sectors, follow the instructions from all corresponding sections and avoid double counting!

Typical project: Projects that include physical or virtual storage of renewable electricity

Pay attention to:

- Split feed-in of renewable electricity generated by the project into a storage component and the residual uncontrolled feed-in.
- Provide a detailed plan how to match the storage consumption to times when emissions of electricity supply are below average.

RES + ES

Typical projects: Fuel productions and its usage in vessels/aircrafts.

Pay attention to:

- In general, fuel production projects are considered to be EII.
- To gain credits for reducing non-standard GHG emissions, the usage must be part of the project and treated as in the MAR/AV section.

EII + MAR/AV

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Identify your reference scenario

The GHG emissions that would occur **in the absence of the project** are calculated based on the assumption that the **product** would be delivered under the following circumstances

Category / Sectors / products	GHG emissions are based in the reference scenario (among others) on:
EII	EU ETS benchmark(s), fossil fuel comparators (FFCs, see Table 2.2), or proposed by applicants if the reference cannot be constructed by combination of benchmarks and FFCs
EII / Refineries / Biofuels	Adapted fossil fuel comparators from REDII (1)
EII / CCS	CO_2 is released (i.e., not captured) /available in atmosphere
RES / Renewable electricity	2030 electricity mix
RES / Renewable heat **EII / other (bio-heat)**	Natural gas boiler
RES / Renewable cooling	2030 electricity mix

European Commission

Identify your reference scenario

The GHG emissions that would occur **in the absence of the project** are calculated based on the assumption that the **product** would be delivered under the following circumstances

Category / Sectors / products	GHG emissions are based in the reference scenario (among others) on:
ES / Energy storage **RES / Dispatchable renewable electricity** **EII / other (bio-electricity)**	Single-cycle natural gas turbine (used for peaking power)
ES / Electricity grid auxiliary services	Combined-cycle natural gas turbine (partial load)
ES / Heat / Hydrogen storage	EU ETS benchmark for heat / hydrogen production
ES / Energy storage in vehicles	Diesel-fuelled internal combustion engine
MAR	A conventional vessel running on heavy fuel oil
AVI	A conventional aircraft running on jet A1 Kerosene

Reminder: modifying the reference scenario to match your specific project case will be treated as a SIW

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Apply your data to the calculation

GHG Calculators

Tools have been made available to support the calculation in the various sectors. The methodology includes default parameters that will be deemed as constant throughout the duration of the project, including the ETS benchmarks. This to secure alignment and reduce the volume of data to be defined and monitored by the applicant.

Summary

This is a Pivot Table. As such, changes you make to the data set are not automatically picked up by it.

To update the pivot table with the applied changes to the text or numbers in your data set, you need to refresh it: (1) Click any cell inside the pivot table. (2) Right click

Row Labels	Sum of t CO2e
Refinputs	
Refprocesses	
Refproducts	
Refuse	
RefEoL	
Grand Total	

Reference emissions calculation

Note: for many projects the reference emissions for processes will be based on an EU ETS benchmark, fossil fuel comparator or other natural-gas-base disaggregate process emissions, and may be no emissions in the inputs, products, use or end of life boxes. Note that there may still be input emissions

							Projected operational data		
Source	Plant / Unit	Process	Input	Output	Parameter monitored	Description of parameter	Data unit	Year 1	Year 2
Inputs *[add rows and column, as needed]*									
Ref_{inputs}									
Ref_{inputs}									
Ref_{inputs}									
Processes *[add rows and column, as needed]*									

GHG emission factors, and other conversion factors for calculation of reference emissions				
Type of data	**Description**	**Fuel / Feedstock / Product**	**Proposed value**	**Data unit**
Default factors				
ETS Product benchmarks	Coke-oven coke (obtained fro	Coke	0.217	tCO2e / t
ETS Product benchmarks	Agglomerated iron-bearing pro	Sintered ore	0.157	tCO2e / t
ETS Product benchmarks	Liquid iron saturated with carb	Hot metal	1.288	tCO2e / t
ETS Product benchmarks	Anodes for aluminium electroly	Pre-bake anode	0.312	tCO2e / t
ETS Product benchmarks	unwrought non-alloy liquid alu	Aluminium	1.464	tCO2e / t
ETS Product benchmarks	Grey cement clinker as total cl	Grey cement clinker	0.693	tCO2e / t
ETS Product benchmarks	White cement clinker for use a	White cement clinker	0.957	tCO2e / t
ETS Product benchmarks	Quicklime: calcium oxide (CaC	Lime	0.725	tCO2e / t
ETS Product benchmarks	Dolime or calcined dolomite as	Dolime	0.815	tCO2e / t
ETS Product benchmarks	Mixture of calcium and magne	Sintered dolime	1.406	tCO2e / t
ETS Product benchmarks	Float/ground/polish glass (as t	Float glass	0.399	tCO2e / t
ETS Product benchmarks	Bottles of colourless glass of a	Bottles and jars of colourless g	0.290	tCO2e / t

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Apply your data to the calculation

Emission factors for the grid electricity

Table 1.3. Emission factors for applications involving production, use and/or storage of grid electricity

Category / sector / products	Net electricity exported	EF	Electricity consumed	EF
Energy intensive industry, except bio-electricity	Net amount of electricity exported from the project to the grid	0.00 gCO_2e/MJ	Amount of electricity fed from the grid to the project	0.00 gCO_2e/MJ
Electricity-saving projects in energy intensive industry	An electricity-saving projects would not deliver net electricity export	n/a	Amount of electricity saved (i.e. no longer fed from the grid to the system)	48.8 gCO_2e/MJ [0.176 tCO_2e/MWh]
Timed electricity demand (see section 2.2.6.3.6):	A virtual-stored-energy-release component	140 gCO_2e/MJ [0.505 tCO_2e/MWh]	A constant average consumption component	0.00 gCO_2e/MJ
CCS	A CCS-only project would not deliver net electricity export	n/a	Electricity consumed for injection and/or capture:	0.00 gCO_2e/MJ
Renewable non-dispatchable electricity	Net amount of electricity produced in the reference scenario and replaced by non-dispatchable electricity in the project scenario	48.8 gCO_2e/MJ [0.176 tCO_2e/MWh] $EF_{electricity,ref}$	Amount of electricity imported from the grid and consumed at the project site:	0.00 gCO_2e/MJ $EF_{electricity,proj}$
Renewable dispatchable electricity, including bio-electricity in EII	Net amount of electricity produced in the reference scenario and replaced by dispatchable electricity in the project scenario	140 gCO_2e/MJ [0.505 tCO_2e/MWh] $EF_{electricity,ref}$	Amount of electricity imported from the grid and consumed at the project site:	0.00 gCO_2e/MJ $EF_{electricity,proj}$

The EF for the grid electricity is not the same across all project categories and applications.

Make sure you adopt the adequate EF for your project.

Please refer to the Section 1.2, Table 1.3 of GHG methodology for full list of EF for either use, generation or storage of grid electricity

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Apply your data to the calculation

Assumptions

Applicants are required to document quantitative and qualitative assumptions used in the calculations. A transparent documentation of methods and secondary data used to extrapolate/estimate the operational data allow for a more effective review of the robustness of data adopted.

Quantitative assumptions

Data / Assumption	Proposed value	Data unit	Description	Basis or source of the assumption	Hyperlink to the original source, if applicable	Brief description of the monitoring plan	Area / Department responsible
Example: Share of organic waste in the MSW incinerated in project	*0.00%*	*%*	*Solid waste composition*	*Conservative assumption by the applicant to avoid possible overestimation of GHG emission avoidance claims*			

[add or exclude rows and columns, as needed]

Qualitative assumptions

Data / Assumption	Description	Basis or source of the assumption	Hyperlink to the original source, if applicable	Brief description of the monitoring plan	Area / Department responsible
Example: No demand for offshore service vessels	*No demand for offshore service vessels as O&M will be performed using drones*	*Based on project planning, and best practices in year 2020.*	Project Planning_O&M		

[add or exclude rows and columns, as needed]

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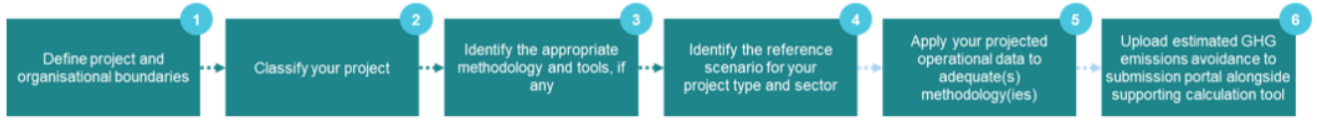
Apply your data to the calculation
Examples

Make sure you consult the hypothetical examples available to illustrate the use of the tool for each project category.
Find available examples here: https://cinea.ec.europa.eu/innovation-fund/tools-and-guidance_en

Large Scale projects: Example of calculation of GHG emission avoidance (EII) - methanol (Version 1.0 - 18 March 2021)



Context of project and organisational boundaries

The project foresees the construction of a biomass gasifier and electrolyser to feed a methanol synthesis unit. The plant will use biomethane as the main gasifier feed, plus grid electricity and a fossil natural gas boiler for heat. The syngas from the gasifier will be complemented in the methanol synthesiser fe
The projected production is 100,000 t methanol per year once the facility reaches full capacity (projected for year 3).
The reference scenario for methanol production is given in the GHG avoidance methodology - an emission factor of 82.5 gCO2e/MJ may be used.
The project scenario includes several inputs, several processes, and end of life emissions from disposal of the methanol. There are no additional non-principal products or changes in in-use emissions.

Classification

Category: Energy Intensive Industry
Sector: Chemicals
Product: organic basic chemicals (methanol)

IF Methodology

EII, Section 2 of IF LSC GHG Methodology

Reference scenario

As stated in the GHG avoidance methodology for the energy intensive industries, the reference scenario for methanol may be based on the estimated GHG intensity of production of methanol from natural gas, given in the methodology as 82.5 gCO2e/MJ.
There is no ETS benchmark for standalone methanol production. The ETS refinery benchmarks include methanol production units but these refinery sub-units are not relevant for the IF.

Application of projected operational

Tab "Reference emissions":

	Sum of t CO2e
Refinputs	-
Refprocesses	1,518,618.8
Refproducts	-
Refuse	-
RefEoL	-
Grand Total	**1,518,618.8**

Projected operational data																		GHG emissions due to production in the reference				
Source	Plant / Unit	Process	Input	Output	Parameter monitored	Description of parameter	Data unit	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Type of data	Value	Unit / t product	t CO2e / [unit]	t CO2e
Processes *[add rows and column, as needed]*																						
$Ref_{processes}$	Methanol plant	Methanol production	Natural gas	Methanol	Methanol output	Tonnes of methanol produced	tonnes	50,000	75,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	Other natural-gas-based fossil defaults	19.90	GJ	0.0825	1,518,619

Apply your data to the calculation

Monitoring plan

For the project-specific data used in GHG avoidance calculation, a monitoring plan consisting of a detailed, complete and transparent documentation of the information and data sources shall be submitted at the application.

Data traceability						
Provide a brief description of your monitoring plan. It may include procedures for data collection procedures (information on how the parameters are measured/calculated, aggregated, recorded, calculated, checked/reviewed and reported), as well as roles and responsibilities. You may include diagrams showing all relevant monitoring points.						
Area / Department responsible for collection and archiving	**Data source**	If applicable, **equipment used for monitoring, including details on accuracy and calibration**	**Monitoring frequency**	**QA/QC Procedures**	**Additional description of the monitoring system**	**Reliability**
						Primary Data

Data source dropdown:
- Taken from data management platform
- Internal control spreadsheet
- Direct measurement
- Estimated
- Adoption of assumptions (please describe)
- Extrapolation (please describe)
- Sample (please describe)
- Other

Reliability dropdown:
- Primary Data
- Third Party Data
- Secondary Data - Calculated based on actual data
- Secondary Data - Based on assumptions
- Secondary Data - Extrapolation
- Other evidence

Apply your data to the calculation

Best practices checklist

To ensure you prepare your submission in line with the best practices, we recommend you consult the Checklist tab, where you can self-assess your own project against the best practices for calculating and presenting GHG emission avoidance to eliminate possible mistakes. This checklist has been built based on the experience gathered from previous calls, the common mistakes identified as well as the best practices followed by applicants.

	Example of questions:
Alignment with the methodology	In case an EU ETS benchmark is used, are these values up to date?
Transparency of the calculation	Have each adopted assumption been disaggregated in the excel sheet (i.e. in easily verifiable units) and with their rationale (i.e. the basis of the calculation) properly referenced and/or any data sources used?
Robustness of data	Have projected operational data been backed by robust evidence or, if estimated/extrapolated, linked to the assumptions table? Are the conversions sufficiently visible so they can be easily reviewed and the robustness of the assumptions checked? Are the characteristics of the proposed plant credible and in line with basic engineering principles, e.g. heat and mass balance? Where assumptions have been applied for operational characteristics and KPIs used, have these been selected in a conservative yet accurate manner, i.e. to avoid under/over estimation?
Transparency of the calculation	Has a clean, tidy and organised excel sheet with different colour codes (in order to visually differentiate cells with input data, comment and calculations) been provided?
Consistency of the application	Have absolute and relative emissions for the full 10 years of operation and, in the case of EII projects, the EU ETS benchmark used (if applicable) been objectively and visibly declared in the Application Form B? Are these values declared also consistent with the values indicated in the excel sheet? (E.g.: Absolute GHG emission avoidance potential for the project is XXX million tons CO2 for the first 10 years of operation).
Sustainability requirements	For projects using feedstock of biogenic origin: have sufficient assurance that the biomass supplied will meet the sustainability requirements of the recast Renewable Energy Directive (RED II) and that will originate from feedstock with a low risk of causing indirect land-use change been provided?

Submit your application

Using the indicators calculated automatically and summarised in the “Summary” tab, applicants shall transfer the corresponding information to the mandatory forms. Having a well-structured and tidy summary table will facilitate transferring results to the forms, and reduce mistakes in the calculation of reference emissions for projects with multiple products

Key indicators	Description	Value	Data unit	
Absolute GHG emission avoidance (ΔGHGabs)	Net absolute GHG emissions avoided thanks to operation of the project during the first 10 years of operation	0	tCO2e	Application Form B
Relative GHG emission avoidance (ΔGHGrel)	Relative GHG emissions avoided due to operation of the project during the first 10 years of operation	0	%	
GHG emissions in reference scenario (Ref)	GHG emissions that would occur in the absence of the project during the first 10 years of operation	0	tCO2e	Application Form C
GHG emissions in project scenario (Proj)	GHG emissions associated with the project activity and site during the first 10 years of operation	0	tCO2e	
Average GHG emissions intensity of the installations to produce a unit quantity of principal product in the reference scenario, or EU ETS	Principal product 1		tCO2e / unit quantity of principal product 1 *[Please replace with adequate unit]*	Knowledge Sharing
	Principal product 2		tCO2e / unit quantity of principal product 2 *[Please replace with adequate unit]*	
	Principal product 3		tCO2e / unit quantity of principal product 3 *[Please replace with adequate unit]*	
Average GHG emissions intensity of the installations to produce a unit quantity of the principal product in the project scenario	Principal product 1		tCO2e / unit quantity of principal product 1 *[Please replace with adequate unit]*	
	Principal product 2		tCO2e / unit quantity of principal product 2 *[Please replace with adequate unit]*	
	Principal product 3		tCO2e / unit quantity of principal product 3 *[Please replace with adequate unit]*	

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