

The GHG emission avoidance calculation in practice

Small-scale projects simplifications

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Small-scale projects simplifications – 1/5

- The **monitoring and reporting period** (see slides 4, 13 and 29) for small-scale projects is 3 years as default duration.
- It can be longer in duly justified cases but not longer than 10 years.

Small-scale projects simplifications – 2/5

- This simplification applies to projects following Section 2 and 3 of the GHG methodology
- Elastic inputs (see slide 46) are divided into only two levels of materiality, instead of three: **‘major’**, and **‘de minimis’**.
- The emissions of de minimis inputs may be disregarded. All other inputs are considered major and must be included in the emissions calculation.

Small-scale projects simplifications – 3/5

- This simplification applies to section 3 of the GHG methodology.
- In projects with **CCS** or **CCU** parts, **emissions due to transportation of CO₂** by road, rail and maritime modals (i.e. CCtransport,y in slides 61 - 66) can be disregarded from the calculation of the GHG emissions avoidance, if the total distance travelled between the point of capture and the point of storage is less than 5,000 kilometers.

Small-scale projects simplifications – 4/5

- This simplification applies to section 4 of the GHG methodology.
- GHG emissions due to **purchased electricity** (this is calculated with a zero EF in any case also for LSC) and **fossil fuel consumption** in stationary machinery and on-site vehicles (e.g. see slides 6, 75 and 78) at the project site(s) can be disregarded for all project types.
- Therefore, $Proj_{on-site}$ emissions (see slides 22, 75 and 78) are disregarded for small scale projects.

Small-scale projects simplifications – 5/5

- This simplification applies to section 5 of the GHG methodology.
- **On-site emissions** of fugitive GHG and from energy use other than energy storage (see slides 6, 22, 84, 85, and 87) will not be considered but have to be reported for knowledge sharing purposes.
- **Auxiliary services to electricity grids** (see slides 81 and 83) are not considered under the GHG emission avoidance criterion. If the project delivers also auxiliary services (e.g. reactive power, synchronous inertia), this may be considered under ‘other GHG savings’. Applicants should demonstrate this through additional calculation of the emissions avoided through these services and argue their case in the specific part of the Application Form.