

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gas emissions pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (Text with EEA relevance) (repealed)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<sub>2</sub> per terajoule (t CO<sub>2</sub>/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<sub>2</sub>/t or t CO<sub>2</sub>/Nm<sup>3</sup>. 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<sub>2</sub>/t or t CO<sub>2</sub>/Nm<sup>3</sup>, 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.

**Changes to legislation:**

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 601/2012 (repealed), Article 24.