

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2066 of 19 December 2018 on the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and amending Commission Regulation (EU) No 601/2012 (Text with EEA relevance)

## CHAPTER I

### GENERAL PROVISIONS

#### SECTION 1

##### *Subject matter and definitions*

###### *Article 1*

###### **Subject matter**

This Regulation lays down rules for the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and activity data pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC in the trading period of the Union emissions trading system commencing on 1 January 2021 and subsequent trading periods.

###### *Article 2*

###### **Scope**

This Regulation shall apply to the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions specified in relation to the activities listed in Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC and activity data from stationary installations, from aviation activities and to the monitoring and reporting of tonne-kilometre data from aviation activities.

It shall apply to emissions and activity data occurring from 1 January 2021.

###### *Article 3*

###### **Definitions**

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions shall apply:

- (1) ‘activity data’ means data on the amount of fuels or materials consumed or produced by a process relevant for the calculation-based monitoring methodology, expressed in terajoules, mass in tonnes or (for gases) volume in normal cubic metres, as appropriate;
- (2) ‘trading period’ means a period as referred to in Article 13 of Directive 2003/87/EC;
- (3) ‘tonne-kilometre’ means a tonne of payload carried a distance of one kilometre;
- (4) ‘source stream’ means any of the following:

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- (a) a specific fuel type, raw material or product giving rise to emissions of relevant greenhouse gases at one or more emission sources as a result of its consumption or production;
  - (b) a specific fuel type, raw material or product containing carbon and included in the calculation of greenhouse gas emissions using a mass-balance methodology;
- (5) ‘emission source’ means a separately identifiable part of an installation or a process within an installation, from which relevant greenhouse gases are emitted or, for aviation activities, an individual aircraft;
  - (6) ‘uncertainty’ means a parameter, associated with the result of the determination of a quantity, that characterises the dispersion of the values that could reasonably be attributed to the particular quantity, including the effects of systematic as well as of random factors, expressed in per cent, and describes a confidence interval around the mean value comprising 95 % of inferred values taking into account any asymmetry of the distribution of values;
  - (7) ‘calculation factors’ means net calorific value, emission factor, preliminary emission factor, oxidation factor, conversion factor, carbon content or biomass fraction;
  - (8) ‘tier’ means a set requirement used for determining activity data, calculation factors, annual emission and annual average hourly emission, and payload;
  - (9) ‘inherent risk’ means the susceptibility of a parameter in the annual emissions report or tonne-kilometre report to misstatements that could be material, individually or when aggregated with other misstatements, before taking into consideration the effect of any related control activities;
  - (10) ‘control risk’ means the susceptibility of a parameter in the annual emissions report or tonne-kilometre report to misstatements that could be material, individually or when aggregated with other misstatements, and not prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis by the control system;
  - (11) ‘combustion emissions’ means greenhouse gas emissions occurring during the exothermic reaction of a fuel with oxygen;
  - (12) ‘reporting period’ means a calendar year during which emissions have to be monitored and reported or, for tonne-kilometre data, the monitoring year as referred to in Articles 3e and 3f of Directive 2003/87/EC;
  - (13) ‘emission factor’ means the average emission rate of a greenhouse gas relative to the activity data of a source stream assuming complete oxidation for combustion and complete conversion for all other chemical reactions;
  - (14) ‘oxidation factor’ means the ratio of carbon oxidised to CO<sub>2</sub> as a consequence of combustion to the total carbon contained in the fuel, expressed as a fraction, considering carbon monoxide (CO) emitted to the atmosphere as the molar equivalent amount of CO<sub>2</sub>;
  - (15) ‘conversion factor’ means the ratio of carbon emitted as CO<sub>2</sub> to the total carbon contained in the source stream before the emitting process takes place, expressed as a fraction, considering CO emitted to the atmosphere as the molar equivalent amount of CO<sub>2</sub>;

- (16) ‘accuracy’ means the closeness of the agreement between the result of a measurement and the true value of the particular quantity or a reference value determined empirically using internationally accepted and traceable calibration materials and standard methods, taking into account both random and systematic factors;
- (17) ‘calibration’ means the set of operations, which establishes, under specified conditions, the relations between values indicated by a measuring instrument or measuring system, or values represented by a material measure or a reference material and the corresponding values of a quantity realised by a reference standard;
- (18) ‘flight’ means flight as defined in point 1(1) of the Annex to Decision 2009/450/EC;
- (19) ‘passengers’ means the persons onboard the aircraft during a flight excluding its on duty crew members;
- (20) ‘conservative’ means that a set of assumptions is defined in order to ensure that no under-estimation of annual emissions or over-estimation of tonne-kilometres occurs;
- (21) ‘biomass’ means the biodegradable fraction of products, waste and residues from biological origin from agriculture (including vegetal and animal substances), forestry and related industries including fisheries and aquaculture, as well as the biodegradable fraction of industrial and municipal waste; it includes bioliquids and biofuels;
- (22) ‘bioliquids’ means liquid fuel for energy purposes other than for transport, including electricity and heating and cooling, produced from biomass;
- (23) ‘biofuels’ means liquid or gaseous fuel for transport produced from biomass;
- (24) ‘legal metrological control’ means the control of the measurement tasks intended for the field of application of a measuring instrument, for reasons of public interest, public health, public safety, public order, protection of the environment, the levying of taxes and duties, the protection of consumers and fair trading;
- (25) ‘maximum permissible error’ means the error of measurement allowed as specified in Annex I and instrument-specific annexes to Directive 2014/32/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>(1)</sup>, or national rules on legal metrological control, as appropriate;
- (26) ‘data-flow activities’ mean activities related to the acquisition, processing and handling of data that are needed to draft an emissions report from primary source data;
- (27) ‘tonnes of CO<sub>2(e)</sub>’ means metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> or CO<sub>2(e)</sub>;
- (28) ‘CO<sub>2(e)</sub>’ means any greenhouse gas, other than CO<sub>2</sub>, listed in Annex II to Directive 2003/87/EC with an equivalent global-warming potential as CO<sub>2</sub>;
- (29) ‘measurement system’ means a complete set of measuring instruments and other equipment, such as sampling and data-processing equipment, used to determine variables such as the activity data, the carbon content, the calorific value or the emission factor of the greenhouse gas emissions;
- (30) ‘net calorific value’ (NCV) means the specific amount of energy released as heat when a fuel or material undergoes complete combustion with oxygen under standard conditions, less the heat of vaporisation of any water formed;
- (31) ‘process emissions’ means greenhouse gas emissions other than combustion emissions occurring as a result of intentional and unintentional reactions between substances or their transformation, including the chemical or electrolytic reduction of metal ores,

the thermal decomposition of substances and the formation of substances for use as product or feedstock;

- (32) ‘commercial standard fuel’ means the internationally standardised commercial fuels that exhibit a 95 % confidence interval of not more than 1 % for their specified calorific value, including gas oil, light fuel oil, gasoline, lamp oil, kerosene, ethane, propane, butane, jet kerosene (jet A1 or jet A), jet gasoline (jet B) and aviation gasoline (AvGas);
- (33) ‘batch’ means an amount of fuel or material representatively sampled and characterised, and transferred as one shipment or continuously over a specific period of time;
- (34) ‘mixed fuel’ means a fuel which contains both biomass and fossil carbon;
- (35) ‘mixed material’ means a material which contains both biomass and fossil carbon;
- (36) ‘preliminary emission factor’ means the assumed total emission factor of a fuel or material based on the carbon content of its biomass fraction and its fossil fraction before multiplying it by the fossil fraction to produce the emission factor;
- (37) ‘fossil fraction’ means the ratio of fossil carbon to the total carbon content of a fuel or material, expressed as a fraction;
- (38) ‘biomass fraction’ means the ratio of carbon stemming from biomass to the total carbon content of a fuel or material, expressed as a fraction;
- (39) ‘energy balance method’ means a method to estimate the amount of energy used as fuel in a boiler, calculated as the sum of utilisable heat and all relevant losses of energy by radiation, transmission and via the flue gas;
- (40) ‘continuous emission measurement’ means a set of operations having the objective of determining the value of a quantity by means of periodic measurements, applying either measurements in the stack or extractive procedures with a measuring instrument located close to the stack, whilst excluding measurement methodologies based on the collection of individual samples from the stack;
- (41) ‘inherent CO<sub>2</sub>’ means CO<sub>2</sub> which is part of a source stream;
- (42) ‘fossil carbon’ means inorganic and organic carbon that is not biomass;
- (43) ‘measurement point’ means the emission source for which continuous emission measurement systems (CEMS) are used for emission measurement, or the cross-section of a pipeline system for which the CO<sub>2</sub> flow is determined using continuous measurement systems;
- (44) ‘mass and balance documentation’ means the documentation specified in international or national implementation of the standards and recommended practices (SARPs) laid down in Annex 6 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation, signed in Chicago on 7 December 1944 and specified in Section 3 of Subpart C of Annex IV to Commission Regulation (EU) No 965/2012<sup>(2)</sup>, or equivalent applicable international rules;
- (45) ‘distance’ means the great-circle distance between the aerodrome of departure and the aerodrome of arrival, in addition to a fixed factor of 95 km;
- (46) ‘aerodrome of departure’ means the aerodrome at which a flight constituting an aviation activity listed in Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC begins;

- (47) ‘aerodrome of arrival’ means the aerodrome at which a flight constituting an aviation activity listed in Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC ends;
- (48) ‘payload’ means the total mass of freight, mail, passengers and baggage carried onboard an aircraft during a flight;
- (49) ‘fugitive emissions’ means irregular or unintended emissions from sources that are not localised, or too diverse or too small to be monitored individually;
- (50) ‘aerodrome’ means aerodrome as defined in point 1(2) of the Annex to Decision 2009/450/EC;
- (51) ‘aerodrome pair’ means a pair constituted by the aerodrome of departure and the aerodrome of arrival;
- (52) ‘standard conditions’ means temperature of 273,15 K and pressure conditions of 101 325 Pa defining normal cubic metres (Nm<sup>3</sup>);
- (53) ‘storage site’ means storage site as defined in Article 3(3) of Directive 2009/31/EC;
- (54) ‘CO<sub>2</sub> capture’ means the activity of capturing from gas streams CO<sub>2</sub> that would otherwise be emitted, for the purposes of transport and geological storage in a storage site permitted under Directive 2009/31/EC;
- (55) ‘CO<sub>2</sub> transport’ means the transport of CO<sub>2</sub> by pipelines for geological storage in a storage site permitted under Directive 2009/31/EC;
- (56) ‘geological storage of CO<sub>2</sub>’ means geological storage of CO<sub>2</sub> as defined in Article 3(1) of Directive 2009/31/EC;
- (57) ‘vented emissions’ means emissions deliberately released from an installation by provision of a defined point of emission;
- (58) ‘enhanced hydrocarbon recovery’ means the recovery of hydrocarbons in addition to those extracted by water injection or other means;
- (59) ‘proxy data’ means annual values which are empirically substantiated or derived from accepted sources and which an operator uses to substitute the activity data or the calculation factors for the purpose of ensuring complete reporting when it is not possible to generate all the required activity data or calculation factors in the applicable monitoring methodology;
- (60) ‘water column’ means water column as defined in Article 3(2) of Directive 2009/31/EC;
- (61) ‘leakage’ means leakage as defined in Article 3(5) of Directive 2009/31/EC;
- (62) ‘storage complex’ means storage complex as defined in Article 3(6) of Directive 2009/31/EC;
- (63) ‘transport network’ means transport network as defined in Article 3(22) of Directive 2009/31/EC.

## SECTION 2

### **General principles**

#### *Article 4*

### **General obligation**

Operators and aircraft operators shall carry out their obligations related to the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions under Directive 2003/87/EC in accordance with the principles laid down in Articles 5 to 9.

#### *Article 5*

### **Completeness**

Monitoring and reporting shall be complete and cover all process and combustion emissions from all emission sources and source streams belonging to activities listed in Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC and other relevant activities included pursuant to Article 24 of that Directive, and of all greenhouse gases specified in relation to those activities, while avoiding double-counting.

Operators and aircraft operators shall take appropriate measures to prevent any data gaps within the reporting period.

#### *Article 6*

### **Consistency, comparability and transparency**

1 Monitoring and reporting shall be consistent and comparable over time. To that end, operators and aircraft operators shall use the same monitoring methodologies and data sets, subject to changes and derogations approved by the competent authority.

2 Operators and aircraft operators shall obtain, record, compile, analyse and document monitoring data, including assumptions, references, activity data and calculation factors, in a transparent manner that enables the reproduction of the determination of emissions by the verifier and the competent authority.

#### *Article 7*

### **Accuracy**

Operators and aircraft operators shall ensure that emission determination is neither systematically nor knowingly inaccurate.

They shall identify and reduce any source of inaccuracies as far as possible.

They shall exercise due diligence to ensure that the calculation and measurement of emissions exhibit the highest achievable accuracy.

## *Article 8*

### **Integrity of the methodology and of the emissions report**

Operators and aircraft operators shall enable reasonable assurance of the integrity of emission data to be reported. They shall determine emissions using the appropriate monitoring methodologies set out in this Regulation.

Reported emission data and related disclosures shall be free from material misstatement as defined in Article 3(6) of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2067<sup>(3)</sup>, avoid bias in the selection and presentation of information, and provide a credible and balanced account of an installation's or aircraft operator's emissions.

In selecting a monitoring methodology, the improvements from greater accuracy shall be balanced against additional costs. Monitoring and reporting of emissions shall aim for the highest achievable accuracy, unless this is technically not feasible or incurs unreasonable costs.

## *Article 9*

### **Continuous improvement**

Operators and aircraft operators shall take account of the recommendations included in the verification reports issued pursuant to Article 15 of Directive 2003/87/EC in their consequent monitoring and reporting.

## *Article 10*

### **Coordination**

Where a Member State designates more than one competent authority pursuant to Article 18 of Directive 2003/87/EC, it shall coordinate the work carried out by those authorities pursuant to this Regulation.

## CHAPTER II

### MONITORING PLAN

#### SECTION 1

#### **General rules**

##### *Article 11*

#### **General obligation**

1 Each operator or aircraft operator shall monitor greenhouse gas emissions on the basis of a monitoring plan approved by the competent authority in accordance with Article 12, taking into account the nature and functioning of the installation or aviation activity to which it applies.

The monitoring plan shall be supplemented by written procedures which the operator or aircraft operator establishes, documents, implements and maintains for activities under the monitoring plan, as appropriate.

2 The monitoring plan referred to in paragraph 1 shall describe the instructions to the operator or aircraft operator in a logical and simple manner, avoiding duplication of effort and taking into account existing systems in place at the installation or used by the operator or aircraft operator.

##### *Article 12*

#### **Content and submission of the monitoring plan**

1 Each operator or aircraft operator shall submit a monitoring plan to the competent authority for approval.

The monitoring plan shall consist of a detailed, complete and transparent documentation of the monitoring methodology of a specific installation or aircraft operator and shall contain at least the elements laid down in Annex I.

Together with the monitoring plan, the operator or aircraft operator shall submit the following supporting documents:

- a for installations, evidence for each major and minor source stream demonstrating compliance with the uncertainty thresholds for activity data and calculation factors, where applicable, for the applied tiers as defined in Annexes II and IV, and for each emission source demonstrating compliance with the uncertainty thresholds for the applied tiers as defined in Annex VIII, where applicable;
- b the results of a risk assessment providing evidence that the proposed control activities and procedures for control activities are commensurate with the inherent risks and control risks identified.

2 Where Annex I refers to a procedure, an operator or aircraft operator shall establish, document, implement and maintain such a procedure separately from the monitoring plan.

The operator or aircraft operator shall summarise the procedures in the monitoring plan providing the following information:



- a the title of the procedure;
- b a traceable and verifiable reference for identification of the procedure;
- c identification of the post or department responsible for implementing the procedure and for the data generated from or managed by the procedure;
- d a brief description of the procedure, allowing the operator or aircraft operator, the competent authority and the verifier to understand the essential parameters and operations performed;
- e the location of relevant records and information;
- f the name of the computerised system used, where applicable;
- g a list of EN standards or other standards applied, where relevant.

The operator or aircraft operator shall make any written documentation of the procedures available to the competent authority upon request. The operator or aircraft operator shall also make them available for the purposes of verification pursuant to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2067.

3 In addition to the elements referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, Member States may require the inclusion of further elements in the monitoring plan of installations to meet the requirements of delegated acts adopted pursuant to Article 10a(1) of Directive 2003/87/EC and implementing acts adopted in accordance with Article 10a(21) of that Directive.

### *Article 13*

#### **Standardised and simplified monitoring plans**

1 Member States may allow operators and aircraft operators to use standardised or simplified monitoring plans, without prejudice to Article 12(3).

For that purpose, Member States may publish templates for those monitoring plans, including the description of data flow and control procedures referred to in Articles 58 and 59, based on the templates and guidelines published by the Commission.

2 Before the approval of any simplified monitoring plan, as referred to in paragraph 1, the competent authority shall carry out a simplified risk assessment as to whether the proposed control activities and procedures for control activities are commensurate with the inherent risks and control risks identified, and justify the use of such a simplified monitoring plan.

Member States may require the operator or aircraft operator to carry out the risk assessment pursuant to the previous subparagraph itself, where appropriate.

### *Article 14*

#### **Modifications of the monitoring plan**

1 Each operator or aircraft operator shall regularly check whether the monitoring plan reflects the nature and functioning of the installation or aviation activity in accordance with Article 7 of Directive 2003/87/EC, and whether the monitoring methodology can be improved.

2 The operator or aircraft operator shall modify the monitoring plan, at least, in any of the following situations:

- a new emissions occur due to new activities being carried out or due to the use of new fuels or materials not yet contained in the monitoring plan;

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- b a change in the availability of data, due to the use of new types of measuring instrument, sampling methods or analysis methods, or for other reasons, leads to higher accuracy in the determination of emissions;
- c data resulting from the monitoring methodology applied previously has been found to be incorrect;
- d changing the monitoring plan improves the accuracy of the reported data, unless this is technically not feasible or incurs unreasonable costs;
- e the monitoring plan is not in conformity with the requirements of this Regulation and the competent authority requests the operator or aircraft operator to modify it;
- f it is necessary to respond to the suggestions for improvement of the monitoring plan contained in a verification report.

### *Article 15*

#### **Approval of modifications of the monitoring plan**

1 The operator or aircraft operator shall notify the competent authority of any proposals for modification of the monitoring plan without undue delay.

However, the competent authority may allow the operator or aircraft operator to notify modifications of the monitoring plan that are not significant within the meaning of paragraphs 3 and 4 by 31 December of the same year.

2 Any significant modification of the monitoring plan within the meaning of paragraphs 3 and 4 shall be subject to approval by the competent authority.

Where the competent authority considers a modification not to be significant, it shall inform the operator or aircraft operator thereof without undue delay.

- 3 Significant modifications to the monitoring plan of an installation include:
- a changes to the category of the installation where such changes require a change to the monitoring methodology or lead to a change of the applicable materiality level pursuant to Article 23 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2067;
  - b notwithstanding Article 47(8), changes regarding whether the installation is considered an ‘installation with low emissions’;
  - c changes to emission sources;
  - d a change from calculation-based to measurement-based methodologies, or *vice versa*, or from a fall-back methodology to a tier-based methodology for determining emissions or *vice versa*;
  - e a change in the tier applied;
  - f the introduction of new source streams;
  - g a change in the categorisation of source streams – between major, minor or *de-minimis* source streams where such a change requires a change to the monitoring methodology;
  - h a change to the default value for a calculation factor, where the value is to be laid down in the monitoring plan;
  - i the introduction of new methods or changes to existing methods related to sampling, analysis or calibration, where this has a direct impact on the accuracy of emissions data;
  - j the implementation or adaption of a quantification methodology for emissions from leakage at storage sites.
- 4 Significant changes to the monitoring plans of an aircraft operator include:

- a with regard to the emission monitoring plan:
  - (i) a change of emission factor values laid down in the monitoring plan;
  - (ii) a change between calculation methods as laid down in Annex III, or a change from the use of a calculation method to the use of estimation methodology in accordance with Article 55(2) or *vice versa*;
  - (iii) the introduction of new source streams;
  - (iv) changes in the status of the aircraft operator as a small emitter within the meaning of Article 55(1) or with regard to one of the thresholds provided by Article 28a(6) of Directive 2003/87/EC;
- b with regard to the tonne-kilometre data monitoring plan:
  - (i) a change between a non-commercial and commercial status of the air transport service provided;
  - (ii) a change in the object of the air transport service, the object being passengers, freight or mail.

#### *Article 16*

#### **Implementation and record-keeping of modifications**

1 Before receiving approval or information in accordance with Article 15(2), the operator or aircraft operator may carry out monitoring and reporting using the modified monitoring plan where it can reasonably assume that the proposed modifications are not significant, or where monitoring in accordance with the original monitoring plan would lead to incomplete emission data.

In cases of doubt, the operator or aircraft operator shall carry out all monitoring and reporting, and in the interim documentation, in parallel, using both the modified and the original monitoring plan.

2 Upon receipt of approval or information in accordance with Article 15(2), the operator or aircraft operator shall only use the data relating to the modified monitoring plan and carry out all monitoring and reporting using only the modified monitoring plan from the date from which that version of the monitoring plan is applicable.

3 The operator or aircraft operator shall keep records of all modifications of the monitoring plan. Each record shall contain:

- a a transparent description of the modification;
- b a justification for the modification;
- c the date of notification of the modification to the competent authority pursuant to Article 15(1);
- d the date on which the competent authority acknowledged receipt of the notification referred to in Article 15(1), where available, and the date of the approval or information referred to in Article 15(2);
- e the starting date of implementation of the modified monitoring plan in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article.

## SECTION 2

### **Technical feasibility and unreasonable costs**

#### *Article 17*

##### **Technical feasibility**

Where an operator or aircraft operator claims that applying a specific monitoring methodology is technically not feasible, the competent authority shall assess the technical feasibility taking the operator's or aircraft operator's justification into account. That justification shall be based on the operator or aircraft operator having technical resources capable of meeting the needs of a proposed system or requirement that can be implemented in the required time for the purposes of this Regulation. Those technical resources shall include the availability of the requisite techniques and technology.

#### *Article 18*

##### **Unreasonable costs**

1 Where an operator or aircraft operator claims that applying a specific monitoring methodology would incur unreasonable costs, the competent authority shall assess whether the costs are unreasonable, taking into account the operator's justification.

The competent authority shall consider costs unreasonable where the cost estimate exceeds the benefit. To that end, the benefit shall be calculated by multiplying an improvement factor by a reference price of EUR 20 per allowance and costs shall include an appropriate depreciation period based on the economic lifetime of the equipment.

2 When assessing the unreasonable nature of the costs with regard to the operator's choice of tier levels for activity data, the competent authority shall use as the improvement factor referred to in paragraph 1 the difference between the uncertainty currently achieved and the uncertainty threshold of the tier that would be achieved by the improvement multiplied by the average annual emissions caused by that source stream over the three most recent years.

In the absence of such data on the average annual emissions caused by that source stream over the three most recent years, the operator or aircraft operator shall provide a conservative estimate of the annual average emissions, with the exclusion of CO<sub>2</sub> stemming from biomass and before subtraction of transferred CO<sub>2</sub>. For measuring instruments under national legal metrological control, the uncertainty currently achieved may be substituted by the maximum permissible error in service allowed by the relevant national legislation.

3 When assessing the unreasonable nature of the costs with regard to measures increasing the quality of reported emissions but without direct impact on the accuracy of activity data, the competent authority shall use an improvement factor of 1 % of the average annual emissions of the respective source streams in the three most recent reporting periods. Those measures may include:

- a switching from default values to analyses to determine calculation factors;
- b an increase of the number of analyses per source stream;
- c where the specific measuring task does not fall under national legal metrological control, the substitution of measuring instruments with instruments complying with relevant requirements of legal metrological control of the Member State in similar

applications, or to measuring instruments meeting national rules adopted pursuant to Directive 2014/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>(4)</sup> or Directive 2014/32/EU;

- d shortening calibration and maintenance intervals of measuring instruments;
- e improvements to data-flow activities and control activities that significantly reduce the inherent or control risk.

4 Measures relating to the improvement of an installation's monitoring methodology shall not be deemed to incur unreasonable costs up to an accumulated amount of EUR 2 000 per reporting period. For installations with low emissions that threshold shall be EUR 500 per reporting period.

## CHAPTER III

### MONITORING OF EMISSIONS FROM STATIONARY INSTALLATIONS

#### SECTION 1

#### **General provisions**

#### *Article 19*

#### **Categorisation of installations, source streams and emission sources**

1 For the purpose of monitoring emissions and determining the minimum requirements for tiers, each operator shall determine the category of its installation pursuant to paragraph 2, and, where relevant, of each source stream pursuant to paragraph 3 and of each emission source pursuant to paragraph 4.

- 2 The operator shall classify each installation in one of the following categories:
- a a category A installation, where the average verified annual emissions in the trading period immediately preceding the current trading period, with the exclusion of CO<sub>2</sub> stemming from biomass and before subtraction of transferred CO<sub>2</sub>, are equal to or less than 50 000 tonnes of CO<sub>2(e)</sub>;
  - b a category B installation, where the average verified annual emissions of the trading period immediately preceding the current trading period, with the exclusion of CO<sub>2</sub> stemming from biomass and before subtraction of transferred CO<sub>2</sub>, are more than 50 000 tonnes of CO<sub>2(e)</sub> and equal to or less than 500 000 tonnes of CO<sub>2(e)</sub>;
  - c a category C installation, where the average verified annual emissions of the trading period immediately preceding the current trading period, with the exclusion of CO<sub>2</sub> stemming from biomass and before subtraction of transferred CO<sub>2</sub>, are more than 500 000 tonnes of CO<sub>2(e)</sub>.

By way of derogation from Article 14(2), the competent authority may allow the operator not to modify the monitoring plan where, on the basis of verified emissions, the threshold for the classification of the installation referred to in the first subparagraph is exceeded, but the operator demonstrates to the satisfaction of the competent authority that this threshold has not already been exceeded within the past five reporting periods and will not be exceeded again in subsequent reporting periods.

3 The operator shall classify each source stream in one of the following categories, comparing it against the sum of all absolute values of fossil CO<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2(e)</sub> corresponding to all source streams included in calculation-based methodologies and of all emissions of emission sources monitored using measurement-based methodologies, before subtraction of transferred CO<sub>2</sub>:

- a minor source streams, where the source streams selected by the operator jointly account for less than 5 000 tonnes of fossil CO<sub>2</sub> per year or less than 10 %, up to a total maximum of 100 000 tonnes of fossil CO<sub>2</sub> per year, whichever is greater in terms of absolute value;
- b *de minimis* source streams, where the source streams selected by the operator jointly account for less than 1 000 tonnes of fossil CO<sub>2</sub> per year or less than 2 %, up to a total maximum of 20 000 tonnes of fossil CO<sub>2</sub> per year, whichever is greater in terms of absolute value;
- c major source streams, where the source streams do not fall within the categories referred to in points (a) and (b).

By way of derogation from Article 14(2), the competent authority may allow the operator not to modify the monitoring plan where, on the basis of verified emissions, the threshold for the classification of a source stream as a minor source stream or a *de minimis* source stream referred to in the first subparagraph is exceeded, but the operator demonstrates to the satisfaction of the competent authority that this threshold has not already been exceeded within the past five reporting periods and will not be exceeded again in subsequent reporting periods.

4 The operator shall classify each emission source for which a measurement-based methodology is applied in one of the following categories:

- a minor emission sources, where the emission source emits less than 5 000 tonnes of fossil CO<sub>2(e)</sub> per year or less than 10 % of the installation's total fossil emissions, up to a maximum of 100 000 tonnes of fossil CO<sub>2(e)</sub> per year, whichever is greater in terms of absolute value;
- b major emission sources, where the emission source does not classify as a minor emission source.

By way of derogation from Article 14(2), the competent authority may allow the operator not to modify the monitoring plan where, on the basis of verified emissions, the threshold for the classification of an emission source as a minor emission source referred to in the first subparagraph is exceeded, but the operator demonstrates to the satisfaction of the competent authority that this threshold has not already been exceeded within the past five reporting periods and will not be exceeded again in subsequent reporting periods.

5 Where the average annual verified emissions in the trading period immediately preceding the current trading period for the installation are not available or no longer representative for the purpose of paragraph 2, the operator shall use a conservative estimate of annual average emissions, with the exclusion of CO<sub>2</sub> stemming from biomass and before subtraction of transferred CO<sub>2</sub>, to determine the category of the installation.

## Article 20

### Monitoring boundaries

1 Operators shall define the monitoring boundaries for each installation.

Within those boundaries, the operator shall include all relevant greenhouse gas emissions from all emission sources and source streams belonging to activities carried out at the installation and listed in Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC, and from activities and greenhouse gases included by the Member State in which the installation is situated, pursuant to Article 24 of that Directive.

The operator shall also include emissions from regular operations and abnormal events, including start-up, shut-down and emergency situations, over the reporting period, with the exception of emissions from mobile machinery for transportation purposes.

2 When determining the monitoring and reporting process, the operator shall include the sector-specific requirements laid down in Annex IV.

3 Where leakages from a storage complex within the meaning of Directive 2009/31/EC are identified and lead to emissions or release of CO<sub>2</sub> to the water column, they shall be considered as emission sources for the installation in question and shall be monitored in accordance with section 23 of Annex IV to this Regulation.

The competent authority may allow the exclusion of a leakage emission source from the monitoring and reporting process, once corrective measures pursuant to Article 16 of Directive 2009/31/EC have been taken and emissions or release into the water column from that leakage can no longer be detected.

#### *Article 21*

### **Choice of the monitoring methodology**

1 For the monitoring of the emissions of an installation, the operator shall choose to apply either a calculation-based methodology or a measurement-based methodology, subject to specific provisions of this Regulation.

A calculation-based methodology shall consist in determining emissions from source streams on the basis of activity data obtained by means of measurement systems and additional parameters from laboratory analyses or default values. The calculation-based methodology may be implemented according to the standard methodology set out in Article 24 or the mass-balance methodology set out in Article 25.

A measurement-based methodology shall consist in determining emissions from emission sources by means of continuous measurement of the concentration of the relevant greenhouse gas in the flue gas and of the flue-gas flow, including the monitoring of CO<sub>2</sub> transfers between installations where the CO<sub>2</sub> concentration and the flow of the transferred gas are measured.

Where the calculation-based methodology is applied, the operator shall determine for each source stream, in the monitoring plan, whether the standard methodology or the mass-balance methodology is used, including the relevant tiers in accordance with Annex II.

2 Subject to approval by the competent authority, the operator may combine standard methodology, mass-balance and measurement-based methodologies for different emission sources and source streams belonging to one installation, provided that neither gaps nor double counting concerning emissions occur.

3 Where sector-specific requirements laid down in Annex IV require the use of a specific monitoring methodology, the operator shall use that methodology or a measurement-

based methodology. The operator may choose a different methodology only if it provides the competent authority with evidence that the use of the required methodology is technically not feasible or incurs unreasonable costs, or that the alternative methodology leads to a higher overall accuracy of emissions data.

## Article 22

### **Monitoring methodology not based on tiers**

By way of derogation from Article 21(1), the operator may use a monitoring methodology that is not based on tiers (hereinafter ‘the fall-back methodology’) for selected source streams or emission sources, provided that all of the following conditions are met:

- (a) applying at least tier 1 under the calculation-based methodology for one or more major source streams or minor source streams and a measurement-based methodology for at least one emission source related to the same source streams is technically not feasible or would incur unreasonable costs;
- (b) the operator assesses and quantifies each year the uncertainties of all parameters used for the determination of the annual emissions in accordance with the *ISO guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement* (JCGM 100:2008) or another equivalent internationally accepted standard, and includes the results in the annual emissions report;
- (c) the operator demonstrates to the satisfaction of the competent authority that by applying such a fall-back monitoring methodology, the overall uncertainty thresholds for the annual level of greenhouse gas emissions for the whole installation do not exceed 7,5 % for category A installations, 5,0 % for category B installations and 2,5 % for category C installations.

## Article 23

### **Temporary changes to the monitoring methodology**

1 Where it is for technical reasons temporarily not feasible to apply the monitoring plan as approved by the competent authority, the operator concerned shall apply the highest achievable tier, or a conservative no-tier approach if application of a tier is not achievable, until the conditions for application of the tier approved in the monitoring plan have been restored.

The operator shall take all necessary measures to allow the prompt resumption of the application of the monitoring plan as approved by the competent authority.

2 The operator concerned shall notify the competent authority of the temporary change referred to in paragraph 1 to the monitoring methodology without undue delay to the competent authority, specifying:

- a the reasons for deviating from the monitoring plan as approved by the competent authority;
- b the details of the interim monitoring methodology that the operator is using to determine the emissions until the conditions for the application of the monitoring plan as approved by the competent authority have been restored;
- c the measures the operator is taking to restore the conditions for the application of the monitoring plan as approved by the competent authority;



- d the anticipated point in time when application of the monitoring plan as approved by the competent authority will be resumed.

## 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 source stream by multiplying the activity data related to the amount of fuel combusted, expressed as terajoules based on net calorific value (NCV), by the corresponding emission factor, expressed as tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> per terajoule (t CO<sub>2</sub>/TJ) consistent with the use of NCV, and 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 such cases, 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, by 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, by 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.

#### *Article 25*

### **Calculation of emissions under the mass balance methodology**

1 Under the mass balance methodology, the operator shall calculate the quantity of CO<sub>2</sub> corresponding to each source stream included in the mass balance by multiplying the activity data related to the amount of fuel or material entering or leaving the boundaries of the mass balance, with the fuel's or material's carbon content multiplied by 3,664 t CO<sub>2</sub>/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<sub>2</sub> 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<sub>2</sub>.

## Article 26

### Applicable tiers

1 When defining the relevant tiers for major and minor source streams 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 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, for major source streams 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 agreed with the operator, allow an operator to apply tiers for major source streams that are lower than those referred to in the second subparagraph, with a minimum of tier 1, provided that:

- 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; and
- 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 minor source streams, the operator may apply a lower tier than required in accordance with the first subparagraph of paragraph 1, 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 of paragraph 1 is technically not feasible or incurs unreasonable costs.

3 For *de minimis* source streams, the operator may determine activity data and each calculation factor by using conservative estimates 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<sub>2</sub>/t or t CO<sub>2</sub>/Nm<sup>3</sup> 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 a conservative estimate instead of using tiers, unless a defined tier is achievable without additional effort.

## *Subsection 2*

### **Activity data**

#### *Article 27*

#### **Determination of activity data**

1 The operator shall determine the activity data of a source stream in one of the following ways:

- a on the basis of continual metering at the process which causes the emissions;
- b on the basis of aggregation of metering of quantities delivered separately, taking into account relevant stock changes.

2 For the purposes of point (b) of paragraph 1, the quantity of fuel or material processed during the reporting period shall be calculated as the quantity of fuel or material received during the reporting period, minus the quantity of fuel or material moved out of the installation, plus the quantity of fuel or material in stock at the beginning of the reporting period, minus the quantity of fuel or material in stock at the end of the reporting period.

Where it is technically not feasible or would incur unreasonable costs to determine quantities in stock by direct measurement, the operator may estimate those quantities on the basis of one of the following:

- a data from previous years correlated with output for the reporting period;
- b documented procedures and respective data in audited financial statements for the reporting period.

Where it is technically not feasible or would incur unreasonable costs to determine activity data for the entire calendar year, the operator may choose the next most appropriate day to separate one reporting year from the subsequent year, and reconcile accordingly to the calendar year required. The deviations involved for one or more source streams shall be clearly recorded, form the basis of a value representative for the calendar year, and be considered consistently in relation to the next year.

#### *Article 28*

#### **Measurement systems under the operator's control**

1 To determine activity data in accordance with Article 27, the operator shall use metering results based on measurement systems under its own control at the installation, provided that all of the following conditions are complied with:

- a the operator must carry out an uncertainty assessment and ensures that the uncertainty threshold of the relevant tier level is met;
- b the operator must ensure at least once a year and after each calibration of a measuring instrument that the calibration results multiplied by a conservative adjustment factor are compared with the relevant uncertainty thresholds. The conservative adjustment factor shall be based on an appropriate time series of previous calibrations of that or similar measuring instruments for taking into account the effect of uncertainty in service.

Where tier thresholds approved in accordance with Article 12 are exceeded or equipment found not to conform with other requirements, the operator shall take corrective action without undue delay and notify the competent authority thereof.

2 When notifying a new monitoring plan or when it is relevant for a change to the approved monitoring plan, the operator shall provide the competent authority with the uncertainty assessment referred to in point (a) of paragraph 1.

The assessment shall cover the specified uncertainty of the applied measuring instruments, uncertainty associated with the calibration, and any additional uncertainty connected to how the measuring instruments are used in practice. The uncertainty assessment shall cover uncertainty related to stock changes where the storage facilities are capable of containing at least 5 % of the annual used quantity of the fuel or material considered. When carrying out the assessment, the operator shall take into account the fact that the stated values used to define tier uncertainty thresholds in Annex II refer to the uncertainty over the full reporting period.

The operator may simplify the uncertainty assessment by assuming that the maximum permissible errors specified for the measuring instrument in service or, where lower, the uncertainty obtained by calibration, multiplied by a conservative adjustment factor for taking into account the effect of uncertainty in service, are to be regarded as the uncertainty over the whole reporting period as required by the tier definitions in Annex II, provided that measuring instruments are installed in an environment appropriate for their use specifications.

3 Notwithstanding paragraph 2, the competent authority may allow the operator to use metering results based on measurement systems under its own control at the installation, where the operator provides evidence that the measuring instruments applied are subject to relevant national legal metrological control.

For that purpose, the maximum permissible error in service allowed by the relevant national legislation on legal metrological control for the relevant measuring task may be used as the uncertainty value without providing further evidence.

### *Article 29*

#### **Measurement systems outside the operator's own control**

1 Where, based on a simplified uncertainty assessment, the use of measurement systems outside the operator's own control, as compared with the use of those within the operator's own control pursuant to Article 28, allows the operator to comply with at least as high a tier, gives more reliable results and is less prone to control risks, the operator shall determine the activity data from measurement systems outside its own control.

To that end, the operator may revert to one of the following data sources:

- a amounts from invoices issued by a trade partner, provided that a commercial transaction between two independent trade partners takes place;
- b direct readings from the measurement systems.

2 The operator shall ensure compliance with the applicable tier pursuant to Article 26.

To that end, the maximum permissible error in service allowed by relevant legislation for national legal metrological control for the relevant commercial transaction may be used as uncertainty without providing further evidence.

Where the applicable requirements under national legal metrological control are less stringent than the applicable tier pursuant to Article 26, the operator shall obtain evidence on the applicable uncertainty from the trade partner responsible for the measurement system.

### *Subsection 3*

#### **Calculation factors**

##### *Article 30*

#### **Determination of calculation factors**

1 The operator shall determine calculation factors either as default values or values based on analysis, depending on the applicable tier.

2 The operator shall determine and report calculation factors consistently with the state used for related activity data, referring to the fuel's or material's state in which the fuel or material is purchased or used in the emission-causing process, before it is dried or otherwise treated for laboratory analysis.

Where such an approach incurs unreasonable costs or where higher accuracy can be achieved, the operator may consistently report activity data and calculation factors referring to the state in which laboratory analyses are carried out.

The operator shall be required to determine the biomass fraction only for mixed fuels or materials. For other fuels or materials the default value of 0 % for the biomass fraction of fossil fuels or materials shall be used, and a default value of 100 % biomass fraction for biomass fuels or materials consisting exclusively of biomass.

##### *Article 31*

#### **Default values for calculation factors**

1 Where the operator determines calculation factors as default values, it shall use one of the following values, in accordance with the requirement of the applicable tier as set out in Annexes II and VI:

- a standard factors and stoichiometric factors listed in Annex VI;
- b standard factors used by the Member State for its national inventory submission to the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;
- c literature values agreed with the competent authority, including standard factors published by the competent authority, which are compatible with factors referred to in point (b), but representative of more disaggregated sources of fuel streams;
- d values specified and guaranteed by the supplier of a fuel or material where the operator can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the competent authority that the carbon content exhibits a 95 % confidence interval of not more than 1 %;
- e values based on analyses carried out in the past, where the operator can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the competent authority that those values are representative for future batches of the same fuel or material.

2 The operator shall specify all default values used in the monitoring plan.

Where the default values change on an annual basis, the operator shall specify the authoritative applicable source of that value in the monitoring plan.

3 The competent authority may approve a change of default values for a calculation factor in the monitoring plan pursuant to Article 15(2) only where the operator provides evidence that the new default value leads to a more accurate determination of emissions.

4 Upon application by the operator, the competent authority may allow that the net calorific value and emission factors of fuels are determined using the same tiers as required for commercial standard fuels provided that the operator submits, at least every three years, evidence that the 1 % interval for the specified calorific value has been met during the last three years.

5 Upon application by the operator, the competent authority may accept that the stoichiometric carbon content of a pure chemical substance be considered as meeting a tier that would otherwise require analyses carried out in accordance with Articles 32 to 35, if the operator can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the competent authority that using analyses would lead to unreasonable costs and that using the stoichiometric value will not lead to under-estimation of the emissions.

#### *Article 32*

### **Calculation factors based on analyses**

1 The operator shall ensure that any analyses, sampling, calibrations and validations for the determination of calculation factors are carried out by applying methods based on corresponding EN standards.

Where such standards are not available, the methods shall be based on suitable ISO standards or national standards. Where no applicable published standards exist, suitable draft standards, industry best-practice guidelines or other scientifically proven methodologies shall be used, limiting sampling and measurement bias.

2 Where online gas chromatographs or extractive or non-extractive gas analysers are used to determine emissions, the operator shall obtain the competent authority's approval for the use of such equipment. The equipment shall be used only with regard to composition data of gaseous fuels and materials. As minimum quality assurance measures, the operator shall ensure that an initial validation and annually repeated validations of the instrument are performed.

3 The result of any analysis shall be used only for the delivery period or batch of fuel or material for which the samples have been taken, and for which the samples were intended to be representative.

When determining a specific parameter, the operator shall use the results of all analyses made with regard to that parameter.

#### *Article 33*

### **Sampling plan**

1 Where calculation factors are determined by analyses, the operator shall submit to the competent authority for approval, for each fuel or material a sampling plan in the form of a written procedure, which contains information on methodologies for the preparation of samples, including information on responsibilities, locations, frequencies and quantities, and methodologies for the storage and transport of samples.

The operator shall ensure that the derived samples are representative for the relevant batch or delivery period and free of bias. Relevant elements of the sampling plan shall be agreed with the laboratory carrying out the analysis for the respective fuel or material, and evidence of that agreement shall be included in the plan. The operator shall make

the plan available for the purposes of verification pursuant to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2067.

2 The operator shall, in agreement with the laboratory carrying out the analysis for the respective fuel or material and subject to the approval of the competent authority, adapt the elements of the sampling plan where analytical results indicate that the heterogeneity of the fuel or material significantly differs from the information on heterogeneity on which the original sampling plan for that specific fuel or material was based.

#### *Article 34*

### **Use of laboratories**

1 The operator shall ensure that laboratories used to carry out analyses for the determination of calculation factors are accredited in accordance with EN ISO/IEC 17025, for the relevant analytical methods.

2 Laboratories not accredited in accordance with EN ISO/IEC 17025 may be used for the determination of calculation factors only where the operator can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the competent authority that access to laboratories referred to in paragraph 1 is technically not feasible or would incur unreasonable costs, and that the non-accredited laboratory meets requirements equivalent to EN ISO/IEC 17025.

3 The competent authority shall deem a laboratory to meet requirements equivalent to EN ISO/IEC 17025 within the meaning of paragraph 2 where the operator provides, to the extent feasible, in the form and to a similar level of detail required for procedures pursuant to Article 12(2), evidence in accordance with the second and the third subparagraph of this paragraph.

With respect to quality management, the operator shall produce an accredited certification of the laboratory in conformity with EN ISO/IEC 9001, or other certified quality management systems that cover the laboratory. In the absence of such certified quality management systems, the operator shall provide other appropriate evidence that the laboratory is capable of managing its personnel, procedures, documents and tasks in a reliable manner.

With respect to technical competence, the operator shall provide evidence that the laboratory is competent and able to generate technically valid results using the relevant analytical procedures. Such evidence shall cover at least the following elements:

- a management of the personnel's competence for the specific tasks assigned;
- b suitability of accommodation and environmental conditions;
- c selection of analytical methods and relevant standards;
- d where applicable, management of sampling and sample preparation, including control of sample integrity;
- e where applicable, development and validation of new analytical methods or application of methods not covered by international or national standards;
- f uncertainty estimation;
- g management of equipment, including procedures for calibration, adjustment, maintenance and repair of equipment, and record keeping thereof;
- h management and control of data, documents and software;
- i management of calibration items and reference materials;

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- j quality assurance for calibration and test results, including regular participation in proficiency testing schemes, applying analytical methods to certified reference materials, or inter-comparison with an accredited laboratory;
- k management of outsourced processes;
- l management of assignments, customer complaints, and ensuring timely corrective action.

#### *Article 35*

### **Frequencies for analyses**

1 The operator shall apply the minimum frequencies for analyses for relevant fuels and materials listed in Annex VII.

2 The competent authority may allow the operator to use a frequency that differs from those referred to in paragraph 1, where minimum frequencies are not available or where the operator demonstrates one of the following:

- a based on historical data, including analytical values for the respective fuels or materials in the reporting period immediately preceding the current reporting period, any variation in the analytical values for the respective fuel or material does not exceed 1/3 of the uncertainty value to which the operator has to adhere with regard to the activity data determination of the relevant fuel or material;
- b using the required frequency would incur unreasonable costs.

Where an installation operates for part of the year only, or where fuels or materials are delivered in batches that are consumed over more than one calendar year, the competent authority may agree with the operator a more appropriate schedule for analyses, provided that it results in a comparable uncertainty as under point (a) of the first subparagraph.

#### *Subsection 4*

### ***Specific calculation factors***

#### *Article 36*

### **Emission factors for CO<sub>2</sub>**

1 The operator shall determine activity-specific emission factors for CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

2 Emission factors of fuels, including those used as process input, shall be expressed as t CO<sub>2</sub>/TJ.

The competent authority may allow the operator to use an emission factor for a fuel expressed as t CO<sub>2</sub>/t or t CO<sub>2</sub>/Nm<sup>3</sup> for combustion emissions, where the use of an emission factor expressed as t CO<sub>2</sub>/TJ incurs unreasonable costs or where at least equivalent accuracy of the calculated emissions can be achieved by using such an emission factor.

3 For the conversion of the carbon content into the respective value of a CO<sub>2</sub> related emission factor or *vice versa*, the operator shall use the factor 3,664 t CO<sub>2</sub>/t C.



## Article 37

### **Oxidation and conversion factors**

1 The operator shall use tier 1 as a minimum to determine oxidation or conversion factors. The operator shall use a value of 1 for oxidation or for a conversion factor where the emission factor includes the effect of incomplete oxidation or conversion.

However, the competent authority may require operators to always use tier 1.

2 Where several fuels are used within an installation and tier 3 is to be used for the specific oxidation factor, the operator may ask for the approval of the competent authority for one or both of the following:

- a the determination of one aggregate oxidation factor for the whole combustion process and to apply it to all fuels;
- b the attribution of the incomplete oxidation to one major source stream and use of a value of 1 for the oxidation factor of the other source streams.

Where biomass or mixed fuels are used, the operator shall provide evidence that application of points (a) or (b) of the first subparagraph does not lead to an under-estimation of emissions.

## Subsection 5

### **Treatment of biomass**

## Article 38

### **Biomass source streams**

1 The operator may determine the activity data of a biomass source stream without using tiers and providing analytical evidence regarding the biomass content, where that source stream consists exclusively of biomass and the operator can ensure that it is not contaminated with other materials or fuels.

2 The emission factor of biomass shall be zero.

The emission factor of each fuel or material shall be calculated and reported as the preliminary emission factor, determined in accordance with Article 30, multiplied by the fossil fraction of the fuel or material.

3 Peat, xylite and fossil fractions of mixed fuels or materials shall not be considered biomass.

4 Where the biomass fraction of mixed fuels or materials is equal or higher than 97 %, or where, due to the amount of the emissions associated with the fossil fraction of the fuel or material, it qualifies as a *de minimis* source stream, the competent authority may allow the operator to apply no-tier methodologies, including the energy balance method, for determining activity data and relevant calculation factors.

### Article 39

#### **Determination of biomass and fossil fraction**

1 For mixed fuels or materials, the operator may either assume the absence of biomass and apply a default fossil fraction of 100 %, or determine a biomass fraction in accordance with paragraph 2, applying tiers as defined in section 2.4 of Annex II.

2 Where, subject to the tier level required, the operator has to carry out analyses to determine the biomass fraction, it shall do so on the basis of a relevant standard and the analytical methods therein, provided that the use of that standard and analytical method are approved by the competent authority.

Where, subject to the tier level required, the operator has to carry out analyses to determine the biomass fraction, but the application of the first subparagraph is technically not feasible or would incur unreasonable costs, the operator shall submit an alternative estimation method to determine the biomass fraction to the competent authority for approval. For fuels or materials originating from a production process with defined and traceable input streams, the operator may base the estimation on a mass balance of fossil and biomass carbon entering and leaving the process.

The Commission may provide guidelines on further applicable estimation methods.

3 By way of derogation from paragraphs 1 and 2 and Article 30, where the guarantee of origin has been established in accordance with Articles 2(j) and 15 of Directive 2009/28/EC for biogas injected into and subsequently removed from a gas network, the operator shall not use analyses to determine the biomass fraction.

### SECTION 3

#### **Measurement-based methodology**

### Article 40

#### **Use of the measurement-based monitoring methodology**

The operator shall use measurement-based methodologies for all emissions of nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O) as laid down in Annex IV, and to quantify CO<sub>2</sub> transferred pursuant to Article 49.

In addition, the operator may use measurement-based methodologies for CO<sub>2</sub> emission sources where it can provide evidence that for each emission source the tiers required in accordance with Article 41 are complied with.

### Article 41

#### **Tier requirements**

- 1 For each major emission source, the operator shall apply the following:
  - a in the case of a category A installation, at least the tiers listed in section 2 of Annex VIII;
  - b in other cases, the highest tier listed in section 1 of Annex VIII.

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.

2 For emissions from minor emission sources, the operator may apply a lower tier than required in accordance with the first subparagraph of paragraph 1, 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 of paragraph 1 is technically not feasible or incurs unreasonable costs.

#### *Article 42*

### **Measurement standards and laboratories**

- 1 All measurements shall be carried out applying methods based on:
- a EN 14181 (Stationary source emissions — Quality assurance of automated measuring systems);
  - b EN 15259 (Air quality — Measurement of stationary source emissions — Requirements for measurement sections and sites and for the measurement objective, plan and report);
  - c other relevant EN standards, in particular EN ISO 16911-2 (Stationary source emissions — Manual and automatic determination of velocity and volume flow rate in ducts).

Where such standards are not available, the methods shall be based on suitable ISO standards, standards published by the Commission or national standards. Where no applicable published standards exist, suitable draft standards, industry best practice guidelines or other scientifically proven methodologies shall be used, limiting sampling and measurement bias.

The operator shall consider all relevant aspects of the continuous measurement system, including the location of the equipment, calibration, measurement, quality assurance and quality control.

2 The operator shall ensure that laboratories carrying out measurements, calibrations and relevant equipment assessments for CEMS are accredited in accordance with EN ISO/IEC 17025 for the relevant analytical methods or calibration activities.

Where the laboratory does not have such accreditation, the operator shall ensure that equivalent requirements of Article 34(2) and (3) are met.

#### *Article 43*

### **Determination of emissions**

1 The operator shall determine the annual emissions from an emission source over the reporting period by summing up over the reporting period all hourly values of the measured greenhouse gas concentration multiplied by the hourly values of the flue gas flow, where the hourly values shall be averages over all individual measurement results of the respective operating hour.

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In the case of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, the operator shall determine annual emissions on the basis of equation 1 in Annex VIII. CO emitted to the atmosphere shall be treated as the molar equivalent amount of CO<sub>2</sub>.

In the case of nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), the operator shall determine annual emissions on the basis of the equation in subsection B.1 of section 16 of Annex IV.

2 Where several emission sources exist in one installation and cannot be measured as one emission source, the operator shall measure emissions from those sources separately and add the results to obtain the total emissions of the gas in question over the reporting period.

3 The operator shall determine the greenhouse gas concentration in the flue gas by continuous measurement at a representative point through one of the following:

- a direct measurement;
- b in the case of high concentration in the flue gas, calculation of the concentration using an indirect concentration measurement applying equation 3 in Annex VIII and taking into account the measured concentration values of all other components of the gas stream as laid down in the operator's monitoring plan.

4 Where relevant, the operator shall determine separately any CO<sub>2</sub> amount stemming from biomass and subtract it from the total measured CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. For this purpose the operator may use:

- a a calculation based approach, including approaches using analyses and sampling based on EN ISO 13833 (Stationary source emissions — Determination of the ratio of biomass (biogenic) and fossil-derived carbon dioxide — Radiocarbon sampling and determination);
- b another method based on a relevant standard, including ISO 18466 (Stationary source emissions — Determination of the biogenic fraction in CO<sub>2</sub> in stack gas using the balance method);
- c an estimation method published by the Commission.

Where the method proposed by the operator involves continuous sampling from the flue gas stream, EN 15259 (Air quality — Measurement of stationary source emissions — Requirements for measurement sections and sites and for the measurement objective, plan and report) shall be applied.

5 The operator shall determine the flue gas flow for the calculation in accordance with paragraph 1 by one of the following methods:

- a calculation by means of a suitable mass balance, taking into account all significant parameters on the input side, including for CO<sub>2</sub> emissions at least input material loads, input airflow and process efficiency, and on the output side, including at least the product output and the concentration of oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>), sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) and nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>);
- b determination by continuous flow measurement at a representative point.

#### *Article 44*

#### **Data aggregation**

1 The operator shall calculate hourly averages for each parameter, including concentrations and flue gas flow, relevant for determining emissions using a measurement-based methodology by using all data points available for that specific hour.

Where an operator can generate data for shorter reference periods without additional cost, the operator shall use those periods for the determination of the annual emissions in accordance with Article 43(1).

2 Where the continuous measurement equipment for a parameter is out of control, out of range or out of operation for part of the hour or reference period referred to in paragraph 1, the operator shall calculate the related hourly average *pro rata* to the remaining data points for that specific hour or shorter reference period, provided that at least 80 % of the maximum number of data points for a parameter are available.

Article 45(2) to (4) shall apply where fewer than 80 % of the maximum number of data points for a parameter are available.

#### *Article 45*

#### **Missing data**

1 Where a piece of measurement equipment within a CEMS is out of operation for more than five consecutive days in any calendar year, the operator shall inform the competent authority without undue delay and propose adequate measures to improve the quality of the CEMS in question.

2 Where a valid hour or shorter reference period in accordance with Article 44(1) of data cannot be provided for one or more parameters of the measurement-based methodology due to the equipment being out of control, out of range or out of operation, the operator shall determine values for substituting each missing hour of data.

3 Where a valid hour or shorter reference period of data cannot be provided for a parameter directly measured as concentration, the operator shall calculate a substitution value as the sum of an average concentration and twice the standard deviation associated with that average, using equation 4 in Annex VIII.

Where the reporting period is not applicable for determining such substitution values due to significant technical changes at the installation, the operator shall agree with the competent authority a representative timeframe for determining the average and standard deviation, where possible with a duration of one year.

4 Where a valid hour of data cannot be provided for a parameter other than concentration, the operator shall obtain substitute values of that parameter through a suitable mass balance model or an energy balance of the process. The operator shall validate the results by using the remaining measured parameters of the measurement-based methodology and data at regular working conditions, considering a time period of the same duration as the data gap.

#### *Article 46*

#### **Corroborating with calculation of emissions**

The operator shall corroborate emissions determined by a measurement-based methodology, with the exception of N<sub>2</sub>O emissions from nitric acid production and greenhouse gases transferred to a transport network or a storage site, by calculating the annual emissions of each greenhouse gas in question for the same emission sources and source streams.

The use of tier methodologies shall not be required.

## SECTION 4

### *Special provisions*

#### Article 47

#### **Installations with low emissions**

1 The competent authority may allow the operator to submit a simplified monitoring plan in accordance with Article 13, provided that it operates an installation with low emissions.

The first subparagraph shall not apply to installations carrying out activities for which N<sub>2</sub>O is included pursuant to Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC.

2 For the purposes of the first subparagraph of paragraph 1, an installation shall be considered an installation with low emissions where at least one of the following conditions is met:

- a the average annual emissions of that installation reported in the verified emissions reports during the trading period immediately preceding the current trading period, with the exclusion of CO<sub>2</sub> stemming from biomass and before subtraction of transferred CO<sub>2</sub>, were less than 25 000 tonnes of CO<sub>2(e)</sub> per year;
- b the average annual emissions referred to in point (a) are not available or are no longer applicable because of changes to the installation's boundaries or changes to the operating conditions of the installation, but the annual emissions of that installation for the next five years, with the exclusion of CO<sub>2</sub> stemming from biomass and before subtraction of transferred CO<sub>2</sub>, will be, based on a conservative estimation method, less than 25 000 tonnes of CO<sub>2(e)</sub> per year.

3 The operator of an installation with low emissions shall not be required to submit the supporting documents referred to in the third subparagraph of Article 12(1), and shall be exempt from the requirement of submitting an improvement report as referred to in Article 69(4) in response to recommendations for improvement reported by the verifier in the verification report.

4 By way of derogation from Article 27, the operator of an installation with low emissions may determine the amount of fuel or material by using available and documented purchasing records and estimated stock changes. The operator shall also be exempt from the requirement to provide the uncertainty assessment referred to in Article 28(2) to the competent authority.

5 The operator of an installation with low emissions shall be exempt from the requirement in Article 28(2) to include uncertainty related to stock changes in an uncertainty assessment.

6 By way of derogation from Articles 26(1) and 41(1), the operator of an installation with low emissions may apply as a minimum tier 1 for the purposes of determining activity data and calculation factors for all source streams and for determining emissions by measurement-based methodologies, unless higher accuracy is achievable without additional effort for the operator, without providing evidence that applying higher tiers is technically not feasible or would incur unreasonable costs.

7 For the purpose of determining calculation factors on the basis of analyses in accordance with Article 32, the operator of an installation with low emissions may use any laboratory that is technically competent and able to generate technically valid results using the

relevant analytical procedures, and provides evidence for quality assurance measures as referred to in Article 34(3).

8 Where an installation with low emissions subject to simplified monitoring exceeds the threshold referred to in paragraph 2 in any calendar year, its operator shall notify the competent authority thereof without undue delay.

The operator shall, without undue delay, submit a significant modification of the monitoring plan within the meaning of point (b) of Article 15(3), to the competent authority for approval.

However, the competent authority shall allow that the operator continues simplified monitoring provided that that operator demonstrates to the satisfaction of the competent authority that the threshold referred to in paragraph 2 has not already been exceeded within the past five reporting periods and will not be exceeded again from the following reporting period onwards.

#### *Article 48*

### **Inherent CO<sub>2</sub>**

1 Inherent CO<sub>2</sub> that is transferred into an installation, including that contained in natural gas, a waste gas (including blast furnace or coke oven gas) or in process inputs (including synthesis gas), shall be included in the emission factor for that source stream.

2 Where inherent CO<sub>2</sub> originates from activities covered by Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC or included pursuant to Article 24 of that Directive and is subsequently transferred out of the installation as part of a source stream to another installation and activity covered by that Directive, it shall not be counted as emissions of the installation where it originates.

However, where inherent CO<sub>2</sub> is emitted, or transferred out of the installation to entities not covered by that Directive, it shall be counted as emissions of the installation where it originates.

3 The operators may determine quantities of inherent CO<sub>2</sub> transferred out of the installation both at the transferring and at the receiving installation. In that case, the quantities of respectively transferred and received inherent CO<sub>2</sub> shall be identical.

Where the quantities of transferred and received inherent CO<sub>2</sub> are not identical, the arithmetical average of both determined values shall be used in both the transferring and receiving installations' emissions reports, where the deviation between the values can be explained by the uncertainty of the measurement systems or the determination method. In such cases, the emissions report shall refer to the alignment of that value.

Where the deviation between the values cannot be explained by the approved uncertainty range of the measurement systems or the determination method, the operators of the transferring and receiving installations shall align the values by applying conservative adjustments approved by the competent authority.

### Article 49

#### Transferred CO<sub>2</sub>

1 The operator shall subtract from the emissions of the installation any amount of CO<sub>2</sub> originating from fossil carbon in activities covered by Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC that is not emitted from the installation, but:

- a transferred out of the installation to any of the following:
  - (i) a capture installation for the purpose of transport and long-term geological storage in a storage site permitted under Directive 2009/31/EC;
  - (ii) a transport network with the purpose of long-term geological storage in a storage site permitted under Directive 2009/31/EC;
  - (iii) a storage site permitted under Directive 2009/31/EC for the purpose of long-term geological storage;
- b transferred out of the installation and used to produce precipitated calcium carbonate, in which the used CO<sub>2</sub> is chemically bound.

2 In its annual emissions report, the operator of the transferring installation shall provide the receiving installation's installation identification code recognised in accordance with the acts adopted pursuant to Article 19(3) of Directive 2003/87/EC, if the receiving installation is covered by that Directive. In all other cases, the operator of the transferring installation shall provide the name, address and contact information of a contact person for the receiving installation.

The first subparagraph shall also apply to the receiving installation with respect to the transferring installation's installation identification code.

3 For the determination of the quantity of CO<sub>2</sub> transferred from one installation to another, the operator shall apply a measurement-based methodology, including in accordance with Articles 43, 44 and 45. The emission source shall correspond to the measurement point and the emissions shall be expressed as the quantity of CO<sub>2</sub> transferred.

For the purpose of point (b) of paragraph 1, the operator shall apply a calculation-based methodology.

4 For determining the quantity of CO<sub>2</sub> transferred from one installation to another, the operator shall apply the highest tier as defined in section 1 of Annex VIII.

However, the operator may apply the next lower tier provided that it establishes that applying the highest tier as defined in section 1 of Annex VIII is technically not feasible or incurs unreasonable costs.

For determining the quantity of CO<sub>2</sub> chemically bound in precipitated calcium carbonate, the operator shall use data sources representing highest achievable accuracy.

5 The operators may determine quantities of CO<sub>2</sub> transferred out of the installation both at the transferring and at the receiving installation. In such cases, Article 48(3) shall apply.



## Article 50

### Use or transfer of N<sub>2</sub>O

1 Where N<sub>2</sub>O originates from activities covered by Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC for which that Annex specifies N<sub>2</sub>O as relevant and an installation does not emit the N<sub>2</sub>O but transfers it to another installation that monitors and reports emissions in accordance with this Regulation, it shall not be counted as emissions of the installation where it originates.

An installation that receives N<sub>2</sub>O from an installation and activity in accordance with the first subparagraph shall monitor the relevant gas streams using the same methodologies, as required by this Regulation, as if the N<sub>2</sub>O were generated within the receiving installation itself.

However, where N<sub>2</sub>O is bottled or used as a gas in products so that it is emitted outside the installation, or where it is transferred out of the installation to entities not covered by Directive 2003/87/EC, it shall be counted as emissions of the installation where it originates, except for quantities of N<sub>2</sub>O in respect of which the operator of the installation where the N<sub>2</sub>O originates can demonstrate to the competent authority that the N<sub>2</sub>O is destroyed using suitable emissions abatement equipment.

2 In its annual emissions report, the operator of the transferring installation shall provide the receiving installation's installation identification code recognised in accordance with the acts adopted pursuant to Article 19(3) of Directive 2003/87/EC, if relevant.

The first subparagraph shall also apply to the receiving installation with respect to the transferring installation's installation identification code.

3 To determine the quantity of N<sub>2</sub>O transferred from one installation to another, the operator shall apply a measurement-based methodology, including in accordance with Articles 43, 44 and 45. The emission source shall correspond to the measurement point and the emissions shall be expressed as the quantity of N<sub>2</sub>O transferred.

4 To determine the quantity of N<sub>2</sub>O transferred from one installation to another, the operator shall apply the highest tier as defined in section 1 of Annex VIII for emissions of N<sub>2</sub>O.

However, the operator may apply the next lower tier provided that it establishes that applying the highest tier as defined in section 1 of Annex VIII is technically not feasible or incurs unreasonable costs.

5 The operators may determine quantities of N<sub>2</sub>O transferred out of the installation both at the transferring and at the receiving installation. In such cases, Article 48(3) shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

## CHAPTER IV

**MONITORING OF EMISSIONS AND TONNE-KILOMETRE DATA FROM AVIATION***Article 51***General provisions**

1 Each aircraft operator shall monitor and report emissions from aviation activities for all flights included in Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC that are performed by that aircraft operator during the reporting period and for which the aircraft operator is responsible.

To that end, the aircraft operator shall attribute all flights to the calendar year according to the time of departure measured in Coordinated Universal Time.

2 The aircraft operator intending to apply for an allocation of allowances free of charge pursuant to Articles 3e or 3f of Directive 2003/87/EC shall also monitor tonne-kilometre data for the same flights during the respective monitoring years.

3 For the purpose of identifying the unique aircraft operator referred to in point (o) of Article 3 of Directive 2003/87/EC that is responsible for a flight, the call sign used for air traffic control purposes, shall be used. The call sign shall be one of the following:

- a the ICAO designator laid down in box 7 of the flight plan;
- b where the ICAO designator of the aircraft operator is not available, the registration markings of the aircraft.

4 Where the identity of the aircraft operator is not known, the competent authority shall consider the owner of the aircraft as aircraft operator unless it proves the identity the aircraft operator responsible.

*Article 52***Submission of monitoring plans**

1 At the latest four months before an aircraft operator commences aviation activities covered by Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC, it shall submit to the competent authority a monitoring plan for the monitoring and reporting of emissions in accordance with Article 12.

By way of derogation from the first subparagraph, an aircraft operator that performs an aviation activity covered by Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC for the first time that could not be foreseen four months in advance of the activity shall submit a monitoring plan to the competent authority without undue delay, but no later than six weeks after performance of that activity. The aircraft operator shall provide adequate justification to the competent authority why a monitoring plan could not be submitted four months in advance of the activity.

Where the administering Member State referred to in Article 18a of Directive 2003/87/EC is not known in advance, the aircraft operator shall without undue delay submit the monitoring plan when information on the competent authority of the administering Member State becomes available.

2 Where the aircraft operator is intending to apply for an allocation of allowances free of charge pursuant to Article 3e or 3f of Directive 2003/87/EC, it shall also submit a monitoring

plan for the monitoring and reporting of tonne-kilometre data. That monitoring plan shall be submitted at the latest four months prior to the start of one of the following:

- a the monitoring year mentioned in Article 3e(1) of Directive 2003/87/EC for applications pursuant to that Article;
- b the second calendar year of the period referred to in Article 3c(2) of Directive 2003/87/EC for applications pursuant to Article 3f of that Directive.

### *Article 53*

#### **Monitoring methodology for emissions from aviation activities**

1 Each aircraft operator shall determine the annual CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from aviation activities by multiplying the annual consumption of each fuel (expressed in tonnes) by the respective emission factor.

2 Each aircraft operator shall determine the fuel consumption for each flight and for each fuel, including fuel consumed by the auxiliary power unit. For that purpose, the aircraft operator shall use one of the methods laid down in section 1 of Annex III. The aircraft operator shall choose the method that provides for the most complete and timely data combined with the lowest uncertainty without incurring unreasonable costs.

3 Each aircraft operator shall determine the fuel uplift referred to in section 1 of Annex III based on one of the following:

- a the measurement by the fuel supplier, as documented in the fuel delivery notes or invoices for each flight;
- b data from aircraft onboard measurement systems recorded in the mass and balance documentation, in the aircraft technical log or transmitted electronically from the aircraft to the aircraft operator.

4 The aircraft operator shall determine fuel contained in the tank using data from aircraft onboard measurement systems and recorded in the mass and balance documentation, in the aircraft technical log or transmitted electronically from the aircraft to the aircraft operator.

5 Where the amount of fuel uplift or the amount of fuel remaining in the tanks is determined in units of volume, expressed in litres, the aircraft operator shall convert that amount from volume to mass by using density values. The aircraft operator shall use the fuel density (which may be an actual or a standard value of 0,8 kg per litre) that is used for operational and safety reasons.

The procedure for informing the use of actual or standard density shall be described in the monitoring plan along with a reference to the relevant aircraft operator documentation.

6 For the purposes of the calculation referred to in paragraph 1, the aircraft operator shall use the default emission factors set out in table 1 in Annex III.

For fuels not listed in that table, the aircraft operator shall determine the emission factor in accordance with Article 32. For such fuels, the net calorific value shall be determined and reported as a memo-item.

7 By way of derogation from paragraph 6, the aircraft operator may, upon approval by the competent authority, derive the emission factor or the carbon content, on which it is based, or the net calorific value for commercially traded fuels from the purchasing records for the fuel in question, as provided by the fuel supplier, provided that those have been derived on the

basis of internationally accepted standards and the emission factors listed in table 1 of Annex III cannot be applied.

#### *Article 54*

##### **Specific provisions for biomass**

Article 39 shall apply accordingly to the determination of the biomass fraction of a mixed fuel.

Notwithstanding Article 39(2), the competent authority shall allow the use of a methodology uniformly applicable in all Member States for the determination of the biomass fraction, as appropriate.

Under that methodology, the biomass fraction, net calorific value and emission factor or carbon content of the fuel used in an EU ETS aviation activity listed in Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC shall be determined using fuel purchase records.

The methodology shall be based on the guidelines provided by the Commission to facilitate its consistent application in all Member States.

The use of biofuels for aviation shall be assessed in accordance with Article 18 of Directive 2009/28/EC.

#### *Article 55*

##### **Small emitters**

1 Aircraft operators operating fewer than 243 flights per period for three consecutive four-month periods and aircraft operators operating flights with total annual emissions lower than 25 000 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> per year shall be considered small emitters.

2 By way of derogation from Article 53, small emitters may estimate the fuel consumption using tools implemented by Eurocontrol or another relevant organisation, which can process all relevant air traffic information and avoid any underestimations of emissions.

The applicable tools may only be used if they are approved by the Commission including the application of correction factors to compensate for any inaccuracies in the modelling methods.

3 By way of derogation from Article 12, a small emitter that intends to make use of any of the tools referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article may submit only the following information in the monitoring plan for emissions:

- a information required pursuant to point 1 of section 2 of Annex I;
- b evidence that the thresholds for small emitters set out in paragraph 1 of this Article are met;
- c the name of or reference to the tool as referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article that will be used for estimating the fuel consumption.

A small emitter shall be exempted from the requirement to submit the supporting documents referred to in the third subparagraph of Article 12(1).

4 Where an aircraft operator uses any of the tools referred to in paragraph 2 and exceeds the thresholds referred to in paragraph 1 during a reporting year, the aircraft operator shall notify the competent authority thereof without undue delay.

The aircraft operator shall, without undue delay, submit a significant modification of the monitoring plan within the meaning of point (iv) of Article 15(4)(a) to the competent authority for approval.

However, the competent authority shall allow that the aircraft operator continues to use a tool referred to in paragraph 2 provided that that aircraft operator demonstrates to the satisfaction of the competent authority that the thresholds referred to in paragraph 1 have not already been exceeded within the past five reporting periods and will not be exceeded again from the following reporting period onwards.

#### *Article 56*

##### **Sources of uncertainty**

1 The aircraft operator shall consider sources of uncertainty and their associated levels of uncertainty when selecting the monitoring methodology pursuant to Article 53(2).

2 The aircraft operator shall regularly perform suitable control activities, including cross-checks between the fuel uplift quantity as provided by invoices and the fuel uplift quantity indicated by on-board measurement, and take corrective action if notable deviations are observed.

#### *Article 57*

##### **Determination of tonne-kilometre data**

1 Aircraft operators intending to apply for an allocation of allowances free of charge pursuant to Article 3e or 3f of Directive 2003/87/EC shall monitor tonne-kilometre data for all flights covered by Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC in the monitoring years relevant for such applications.

2 The aircraft operator shall calculate tonne-kilometre data by multiplying the distance, calculated in accordance with section 3 of Annex III and expressed in kilometres (km), by the payload, calculated as the sum of the mass of freight, mail, passengers and checked baggage expressed in tonnes (t).

3 The aircraft operator shall determine the mass of freight and mail on the basis of the actual or standard mass contained in the mass and balance documentation for the relevant flights.

Aircraft operators not required to have a mass and balance documentation shall propose in the monitoring plan a suitable methodology for determining the mass of freight and mail, while excluding the tare weight of all pallets and containers that are not payload and the service weight.

4 The aircraft operator shall determine the mass of passengers using one of the following tiers:

- a tier 1: consisting in a default value of 100 kg for each passenger including their checked baggage;
- b tier 2: consisting in the mass for passengers and checked baggage contained in the mass and balance documentation for each flight.

However, the tier selected shall apply to all flights in the monitoring years relevant for applications pursuant to Article 3e or 3f of Directive 2003/87/EC.

## CHAPTER V

### DATA MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL

#### *Article 58*

##### **Data flow activities**

1 The operator or aircraft operator shall establish, document, implement and maintain written procedures for data flow activities for the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and ensure that the annual emissions report resulting from data flow activities does not contain misstatements and is in conformance with the monitoring plan, those written procedures and this Regulation.

Where the aircraft operator intends to apply for an allocation of allowances free of charge pursuant to Article 3e or 3f of Directive 2003/87/EC, the first subparagraph shall also apply to the monitoring and reporting of tonne-kilometre data.

2 Descriptions of written procedures for data flow activities in the monitoring plan shall at least cover the following elements:

- a the items of information listed in Article 12(2);
- b identification of the primary data sources;
- c each step in the data flow from primary data to annual emissions or tonne-kilometre data which shall reflect the sequence and interaction between the data flow activities, including relevant formulas and data aggregation steps applied;
- d the relevant processing steps related to each specific data flow activity, including the formulas and data used to determine the emissions or tonne-kilometre data;
- e relevant electronic data processing and storage systems used and the interaction between such systems and other inputs, including manual input;
- f the way outputs of data flow activities are recorded.

#### *Article 59*

##### **Control system**

1 The operator or aircraft operator shall establish, document, implement and maintain an effective control system to ensure that the annual emissions report and, where applicable, the tonne-kilometre report resulting from data flow activities does not contain misstatements and is in conformity with the monitoring plan and this Regulation.

2 The control system referred to in paragraph 1 shall consist of the following:

- a an operator's or aircraft operator's assessment of inherent risks and control risks based on a written procedure for carrying out the assessment;
- b written procedures related to control activities that are to mitigate the risks identified.

3 Written procedures related to control activities as referred to in point (b) of paragraph 2 shall at least include:

- a quality assurance of the measurement equipment;

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*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally adopted).*

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- b quality assurance of the information technology system used for data flow activities, including process control computer technology;
- c segregation of duties in the data flow activities and control activities, and management of necessary competencies;
- d internal reviews and validation of data;
- e corrections and corrective action;
- f control of out-sourced processes;
- g keeping records and documentation including the management of document versions.

4 The operator or aircraft operator shall monitor the effectiveness of the control system, including by carrying out internal reviews and taking into account the findings of the verifier during the verification of annual emissions reports and, where applicable, tonne-kilometre reports, carried out pursuant to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2067.

Whenever the control system is found to be ineffective or not commensurate with the risks identified, the operator or aircraft operator shall seek to improve the control system and update the monitoring plan or the underlying written procedures for data flow activities, risk assessments and control activities as appropriate.

#### *Article 60*

#### **Quality assurance**

1 For the purposes of point (a) of Article 59(3), the operator shall ensure that all relevant measuring equipment is calibrated, adjusted and checked at regular intervals, including prior to use, and checked against measurement standards traceable to international measurement standards, where available, in accordance with the requirements of this Regulation and proportionate to the risks identified.

Where components of the measuring systems cannot be calibrated, the operator shall identify those in the monitoring plan and propose alternative control activities.

When the equipment is found not to comply with required performance, the operator shall promptly take necessary corrective action.

2 With regard to continuous emission measurement systems, the operator shall apply quality assurance based on the standard Quality assurance of automated measuring systems (EN 14181), including parallel measurements with standard reference methods at least once per year, performed by competent staff.

Where such quality assurance requires emission limit values (ELVs) as necessary parameters for the basis of calibration and performance checks, the annual average hourly concentration of the greenhouse gas shall be used as a substitute for such ELVs. Where the operator finds a non-compliance with the quality assurance requirements, including that recalibration has to be performed, it shall report that circumstance to the competent authority and take corrective action without undue delay.

#### *Article 61*

#### **Quality assurance of information technology**

For the purposes of point (b) of Article 59(3), the operator or aircraft operator shall ensure that the information technology system is designed, documented, tested,

implemented, controlled and maintained in a way to process reliable, accurate and timely data in accordance with the risks identified in accordance with point (a) of Article 59(2).

The control of the information technology system shall include access control, control of back up, recovery, continuity planning and security.

#### *Article 62*

### **Segregation of duties**

For the purposes of point (c) of Article 59(3), the operator or aircraft operator shall assign responsible persons for all data flow activities and for all control activities in a way to segregate conflicting duties. In the absence of other control activities, it shall ensure for all data flow activities commensurate with the identified inherent risks that all relevant information and data shall be confirmed by at least one person who has not been involved in the determination and recording of that information or data.

The operator or aircraft operator shall manage the necessary competencies for the responsibilities involved, including the appropriate assignment of responsibilities, training, and performance reviews.

#### *Article 63*

### **Internal reviews and validation of data**

1 For the purposes of point (d) of Article 59(3) and on the basis of the inherent risks and control risks identified in the risk assessment referred to in point (a) of Article 59(2), the operator or aircraft operator shall review and validate data resulting from the data flow activities referred to in Article 58.

Such review and validation of the data shall at least include:

- a a check as to whether the data are complete;
- b a comparison of the data that the operator or aircraft operator has obtained, monitored and reported over several years;
- c a comparison of data and values resulting from different operational data collection systems, including the following comparisons, where applicable:
  - (i) a comparison of fuel or material purchasing data with data on stock changes and data on consumption for the applicable source streams;
  - (ii) a comparison of calculation factors that have been determined by analysis, calculated or obtained from the supplier of the fuel or material, with national or international reference factors of comparable fuels or materials;
  - (iii) a comparison of emissions obtained from measurement-based methodologies and the results of the corroborating calculation pursuant to Article 46;
  - (iv) a comparison of aggregated data and raw data.

2 The operator or aircraft operator shall, to the extent possible, ensure the criteria for rejecting data as part of the review and validation are known in advance. For that purpose the criteria for rejecting data shall be laid down in the documentation of the relevant written procedures.



## Article 64

### Corrections and corrective action

1 Where any part of the data flow activities referred to in Article 58 or control activities referred to in Article 59 is found not to function effectively, or to function outside boundaries that are set in documentation of procedures for those data flow activities and control activities, the operator or aircraft operator shall make appropriate corrections and correct rejected data while avoiding underestimation of emissions.

2 For the purpose of paragraph 1, the operator or aircraft operator shall at least proceed to all of the following:

- a assessment of the validity of the outputs of the applicable steps in the data flow activities referred to in Article 58 or control activities referred to in Article 59;
- b determination of the cause of the malfunctioning or error concerned;
- c implementation of appropriate corrective action, including correcting any affected data in the emission report or tonne-kilometre report, as appropriate.

3 The operator or aircraft operator shall carry out the corrections and corrective actions pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article such that they are responsive to the inherent risks and control risks identified in the risk assessment referred to in Article 59.

## Article 65

### Out-sourced processes

Where the operator or aircraft operator outsources one or more data flow activities referred to in Article 58 or control activities referred to in Article 59, the operator or aircraft operator shall proceed to all of the following:

- (a) check the quality of the outsourced data flow activities and control activities in accordance with this Regulation;
- (b) define appropriate requirements for the outputs of the outsourced processes and the methods used in those processes;
- (c) check the quality of the outputs and methods referred to in point (b) of this Article;
- (d) ensure that outsourced activities are carried out such that those are responsive to the inherent risks and control risks identified in the risk assessment referred to in Article 59.

## Article 66

### Treatment of data gaps

1 Where data relevant for the determination of the emissions of an installation are missing, the operator shall use an appropriate estimation method to determine conservative surrogate data for the respective time period and missing parameter.

Where the operator has not laid down the estimation method in a written procedure, it shall establish such a written procedure and submit to the competent authority

for approval an appropriate modification of the monitoring plan in accordance with Article 15.

2 Where data relevant for the determination of an aircraft operator's emissions for one or more flights are missing, the aircraft operator shall use surrogate data for the respective time period calculated in accordance with the alternative method defined in the monitoring plan.

Where surrogate data cannot be determined in accordance with the first subparagraph of this paragraph, the emissions for that flight or those flights may be estimated by the aircraft operator from the fuel consumption determined by using a tool referred to in Article 55(2).

Where the number of flights with data gaps referred to in the first two sub-paragraphs exceed 5 % of the annual flights that are reported, the operator shall inform the competent authority thereof without undue delay and shall take remedial action for improving the monitoring methodology.

#### *Article 67*

### **Records and documentation**

1 The operator or aircraft operator shall keep records of all relevant data and information, including information as listed in Annex IX, for at least 10 years.

The documented and archived monitoring data shall allow for the verification of the annual emissions reports or tonne-kilometre reports in accordance with Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2067. Data reported by the operator or aircraft operator contained in an electronic reporting and data management system set up by the competent authority may be considered to be retained by the operator or aircraft operator, if they can access those data.

2 The operator or aircraft operator shall ensure that relevant documents are available when and where they are needed to perform the data flow activities and control activities.

The operator or aircraft operator shall, upon request, make those documents available to the competent authority and to the verifier verifying the emissions report or tonne-kilometre report in accordance with Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2067.

## CHAPTER VI

### **REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

#### *Article 68*

### **Timing and obligations for reporting**

1 The operator or aircraft operator shall submit to the competent authority by 31 March of each year an emissions report that covers the annual emissions in the reporting period and that is verified in accordance with Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2067.

However, competent authorities may require operators or aircraft operators to submit the verified annual emission report earlier than by 31 March, but by 28 February at the earliest.

2 Where the aircraft operator chooses to apply for the allocation of emission allowances free of charge pursuant to Article 3e or 3f of Directive 2003/87/EC, the aircraft operator shall submit to the competent authority by 31 March of the year following the monitoring year referred to in Article 3e or 3f of that Directive a tonne-kilometre report that covers the tonne-kilometre data of the monitoring year and that is verified in accordance with Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2067.

3 The annual emissions reports and tonne-kilometre reports shall contain at least the information listed in Annex X.

### *Article 69*

#### **Reporting on improvements to the monitoring methodology**

1 Each operator or aircraft operator shall regularly check whether the monitoring methodology applied can be improved.

An operator of an installation shall submit to the competent authority for approval a report containing the information referred to in paragraph 2 or 3, where appropriate, by the following deadlines:

- a for a category A installation, by 30 June every four years;
- b for a category B installation, by 30 June every two years;
- c for a category C installation, by 30 June every year.

However, the competent authority may set an alternative date for submission of the report, but no later date than 30 September of the same year.

By way of derogation from the second and third subparagraphs, and without prejudice to the first subparagraph, the competent authority may approve, together with the monitoring plan or the improvement report, an extension of the deadline applicable pursuant to the second subparagraph, if the operator provides evidence to the satisfaction of the competent authority upon submission of a monitoring plan in accordance with Article 12 or upon notification of updates in accordance with Article 15, or upon submission of an improvement report in accordance with this Article, that the reasons for unreasonable costs or for improvement measures being technically not feasible will remain valid for a longer period of time. That extension shall take into account the number of years for which the operator provides evidence. The total time period between improvement reports shall not exceed three years for a category C installation, four years for a category B installation or five years for a category A installation.

2 Where the operator does not apply at least the tiers required pursuant to the first subparagraph of Article 26(1) to major source streams and minor source streams and pursuant to Article 41 to emission sources, the operator shall provide a justification as to why it is technically not feasible or would incur unreasonable costs to apply the required tiers.

However, where evidence is found that measures needed for reaching those tiers have become technically feasible and do not any more incur unreasonable costs, the operator shall notify the competent authority of appropriate modifications of the monitoring plan in accordance with Article 15, and submit proposals for implementing the related measures and its timing.

3 Where the operator applies a fall-back monitoring methodology referred to in Article 22, the operator shall provide a justification as to why it is technically not feasible or would incur unreasonable costs to apply at least tier 1 for one or more major or minor source streams.

However, where evidence is found that measures needed for reaching at least tier 1 for those source streams have become technically feasible and do not any more incur unreasonable costs, the operator shall notify the competent authority of appropriate modifications of the monitoring plan in accordance with Article 15 and submit proposals for implementing the related measures and its timing.

4 Where the verification report established in accordance with Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2067 states outstanding non-conformities or recommendations for improvements, in accordance with Articles 27, 29 and 30 of that Implementing Regulation, the operator or aircraft operator shall submit to the competent authority for approval a report by 30 June of the year in which that verification report is issued by the verifier. That report shall describe how and when the operator or aircraft operator has rectified or plans to rectify the non-conformities identified by the verifier and to implement recommended improvements.

The competent authority may set an alternative date for submission of the report as referred to in this paragraph, but no later date than 30 September of the same year. Where applicable, such report may be combined with the report referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Where recommended improvements would not lead to an improvement of the monitoring methodology, the operator or aircraft operator shall provide a justification of why that is the case. Where the recommended improvements would incur unreasonable costs, the operator or aircraft operator shall provide evidence of the unreasonable nature of the costs.

5 Paragraph 4 of this Article shall not apply where the operator or aircraft operator has already resolved all non-conformities and recommendations for improvement and has submitted related modifications of the monitoring plan to the competent authority for approval in accordance with Article 15 of this Regulation before the date set pursuant to paragraph 4.

#### *Article 70*

### **Determination of emissions by the competent authority**

1 The competent authority shall make a conservative estimate of the emissions of an installation or aircraft operator in any of the following situations:

- a no verified annual emission report has been submitted by the operator or aircraft operator by the deadline required pursuant to Article 68(1);
- b the verified annual emissions report referred to in Article 68(1) is not in compliance with this Regulation;
- c the annual emissions report of an operator or aircraft operator has not been verified in accordance with Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2067.

2 Where a verifier has stated, in the verification report pursuant to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2067, the existence of non-material misstatements which have not been corrected by the operator or aircraft operator before issuing the verification report, the competent authority shall assess those misstatements, and make a conservative estimate of the emissions of the installation or aircraft operator where appropriate. The competent authority shall inform the operator or aircraft operator whether and which corrections are required to the annual emissions report. The operator or aircraft operator shall make that information available to the verifier.

3 Member States shall establish an efficient exchange of information between competent authorities responsible for approval of monitoring plans and competent authorities responsible for acceptance of annual emissions reports.

## Article 71

### Access to information

Emission reports held by the competent authority shall be made available to the public by that authority subject to national rules adopted pursuant to Directive 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>(5)</sup>. With regard to the application of the exception, as specified in Article 4(2)(d) of Directive 2003/4/EC, operators or aircraft operators may indicate in their reports what information they consider commercially sensitive.

## Article 72

### Rounding of data

- 1 Total annual emissions shall be reported as rounded tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> or CO<sub>2(e)</sub>.  
Tonne-kilometres shall be reported as rounded values of tonne-kilometres.
- 2 All variables used to calculate the emissions shall be rounded to include all significant digits for the purpose of calculating and reporting emissions.
- 3 All data per flights shall be rounded to include all significant digits for the purpose of calculating the distance and payload pursuant to Article 57 and reporting the tonne-kilometre data.

## Article 73

### Ensuring consistency with other reporting

Each activity listed in Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC that is carried out by an operator or aircraft operator shall be labelled using the codes, where applicable, from the following reporting schemes:

- (a) the common reporting format for national greenhouse gas inventory systems, as approved by the respective bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;
- (b) the installation's identification number in the European pollutant release and transfer register in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 166/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>(6)</sup>;
- (c) the activity of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 166/2006;
- (d) the NACE code in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>(7)</sup>.

## CHAPTER VII

## INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY REQUIREMENTS

*Article 74***Electronic data exchange formats**

1 Member States may require the operator and aircraft operator to use electronic templates or specific file formats for submission of monitoring plans and changes to the monitoring plan, as well as for submission of annual emissions reports, tonne-kilometre reports, verification reports and improvement reports.

Those templates or file format specifications established by the Member States shall, at least, contain the information contained in electronic templates or file format specifications published by the Commission.

2 When establishing the templates or file-format specifications referred to in the second subparagraph of paragraph 1, Member States may choose one or both of the following options:

- a file-format specifications based on XML, such as the EU ETS reporting language published by the Commission for use in connection with advanced automated systems;
- b templates published in a form usable by standard office software, including spreadsheets and word processor files.

*Article 75***Use of automated systems**

1 Where a Member State chooses to use automated systems for electronic data exchange based on file-format specifications in accordance with point (a) of Article 74(2), those systems shall ensure in a cost efficient way, through the implementation of technological measures in accordance with the current state of technology:

- a integrity of data, preventing modification of electronic messages during transmission;
- b confidentiality of data, through the use of security techniques, including encryption techniques, such that the data is only accessible to the party for which it was intended and that no data can be intercepted by unauthorised parties;
- c authenticity of data, such that the identity of both the sender and receiver of data is known and verified;
- d non-repudiation of data, such that one party of a transaction cannot deny having received a transaction nor can the other party deny having sent a transaction, by applying methods such as signing techniques, or independent auditing of system safeguards.

2 Any automated systems used by Member States based on file-format specifications in accordance with point (a) of Article 74(2) for communication between the competent authority, operator and aircraft operator, as well as verifier and national accreditation body within the meaning of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2067, shall meet the following non-functional requirements, through implementation of technological measures in accordance with the current state of technology:

- a access control, such that the system is only accessible to authorised parties and no data can be read, written or updated by unauthorised parties, through implementation of technological measures in order to achieve the following:

- (i) restriction of physical access to the hardware on which automated systems run through physical barriers;
- (ii) restriction of logical access to the automated systems through the use of technology for identification, authentication and authorisation;
- b availability, such that data accessibility is ensured, even after significant time and the introduction of possible new software;
- c audit trail, such that it is ensured that changes to data can always be found and analysed in retrospect.

## CHAPTER VIII

### FINAL PROVISIONS

#### *Article 76*

#### **Amendments to Regulation (EU) No 601/2012**

Regulation (EU) No 601/2012 is amended as follows:

- (1) In Article 12(1), third subparagraph, point (a) is replaced by the following:
  - (a) for installations, evidence for each major and minor source stream demonstrating compliance with the uncertainty thresholds for activity data and calculation factors, where applicable, for the applied tiers as defined in Annexes II and IV, as well as for each emission source demonstrating compliance with the uncertainty thresholds for the applied tiers as defined in Annex VIII, where applicable;
- (2) In Article 15, paragraph 4, subparagraph (a) is replaced by the following:
  - (a) with regard to the emission monitoring plan:
    - (i) a change of emission factor values laid down in the monitoring plan;
    - (ii) a change between calculation methods as laid down in Annex III, or a change from the use of a calculation method to the use of estimation methodology in accordance with Article 55(2) or *vice versa*;
    - (iii) the introduction of new source streams;
    - (iv) changes in the status of the aircraft operator as a small emitter within the meaning of Article 55(1) or with regard to one of the thresholds provided by Article 28a(6) of Directive 2003/87/EC;
- (3) Article 49 is replaced by the following:

### Article 49

#### Transferred CO<sub>2</sub>

1 The operator shall subtract from the emissions of the installation any amount of CO<sub>2</sub> originating from fossil carbon in activities covered by Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC that is not emitted from the installation, but:

- a transferred out of the installation to any of the following:
  - (i) a capture installation for the purpose of transport and long-term geological storage in a storage site permitted under Directive 2009/31/EC;
  - (ii) a transport network with the purpose of long-term geological storage in a storage site permitted under Directive 2009/31/EC;
  - (iii) a storage site permitted under Directive 2009/31/EC for the purpose of long-term geological storage;
- b transferred out of the installation and used to produce precipitated calcium carbonate, in which the used CO<sub>2</sub> is chemically bound.

2 In its annual emissions report, the operator of the transferring installation shall provide the receiving installation's installation identification code recognised in accordance with the acts adopted pursuant to Article 19(3) of Directive 2003/87/EC, if the receiving installation is covered by that Directive. In all other cases, the operator of the transferring installation shall provide the name, address and contact information of a contact person for the receiving installation.

The first subparagraph shall also apply to the receiving installation with respect to the transferring installation's installation identification code.

3 For the determination of the quantity of CO<sub>2</sub> transferred from one installation to another, the operator shall apply a measurement-based methodology, including in accordance with Articles 43, 44 and 45. The emission source shall correspond to the measurement point and the emissions shall be expressed as the quantity of CO<sub>2</sub> transferred.

For the purpose of point (b) of paragraph 1, the operator shall apply a calculation-based methodology.

4 For determining the quantity of CO<sub>2</sub> transferred from one installation to another, the operator shall apply the highest tier as defined in section 1 of Annex VIII.

However, the operator may apply the next lower tier provided that it establishes that applying the highest tier as defined in section 1 of Annex VIII is technically not feasible or incurs unreasonable costs.

For determining the quantity of CO<sub>2</sub> chemically bound in precipitated calcium carbonate, the operator shall use data sources representing highest achievable accuracy.

5 The operators may determine quantities of CO<sub>2</sub> transferred out of the installation both at the transferring and at the receiving installation. In such cases, Article 48(3) shall apply.



- (4) Article 52 is amended as follows:
- (a) paragraph 5 is deleted;
  - (b) paragraph 6 is replaced by the following:

6. Where the amount of fuel uplift or the amount of fuel remaining in the tanks is determined in units of volume, expressed in litres, the aircraft operator shall convert that amount from volume to mass by using density values. The aircraft operator shall use the fuel density (which may be an actual or a standard value of 0,8 kg per litre) that is used for operational and safety reasons.

The procedure for informing the use of actual or standard density shall be described in the monitoring plan along with a reference to the relevant aircraft operator documentation.
  - (c) paragraph 7 is replaced by the following:

7. For the purposes of the calculation referred to in paragraph 1, the aircraft operator shall use the default emission factors set out in Table 2 in Annex III. For fuels not listed in that table, the aircraft operator shall determine the emission factor in accordance with Article 32. For such fuels, the net calorific value shall be determined and reported as a memo-item.
- (5) In Article 54, paragraph 2, subparagraph 1 is replaced by the following:
2. By way of derogation from Article 52, small emitters may estimate the fuel consumption using tools implemented by Eurocontrol or another relevant organisation, which can process all relevant air traffic information and avoid any underestimations of emissions.
- (6) Article 55 is amended as follows:
- (a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

1. The aircraft operator shall consider sources of uncertainty and their associated levels of uncertainty when selecting the monitoring methodology pursuant to Article 52(2).
  - (b) paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 are deleted
- (7) In Article 59, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:
- For the purposes of point (a) of Article 58(3), the operator shall ensure that all relevant measuring equipment is calibrated, adjusted and checked at regular intervals including prior to use, and checked against measurement standards traceable to international measurement standards, where available, in accordance with the requirements of this Regulation and proportionate to the risks identified.
- Where components of the measuring systems cannot be calibrated, the operator shall identify those in the monitoring plan and propose alternative control activities.
- When the equipment is found not to comply with required performance, the operator shall promptly take necessary corrective action.
- (8) In Article 65(2), a third subparagraph is added:

Where the number of flights with data gaps referred to in the first two subparagraphs exceed 5 % of the annual flights that are reported, the operator shall inform the competent authority thereof without undue delay and shall take remedial action for improving the monitoring methodology.

- (9) In Annex I, section 2 is amended as follows:
- (a) point (2)(b)(ii) is replaced by the following:
    - (ii) procedures for the measurement of fuel uplifts and fuel in tanks, a description of the measuring instruments involved and the procedures for recording, retrieving, transmitting and storing information regarding measurements, as applicable;
  - (b) point (2)(b)(iii) is replaced by the following:
    - (iii) the method for the determination of density, where applicable;
  - (c) point (2)(b)(iv) is replaced by the following:
    - (iv) justification of the chosen monitoring methodology, in order to ensure lowest levels of uncertainty, according to Article 55 (1);
  - (d) point (2)(d) is deleted
  - (e) point (2)(f) is replaced by the following:
    - (f) a description of the procedures and systems for identifying, assessing and handling data gaps pursuant to Article 65(2).
- (10) In Annex III, section 2 is deleted.
- (11) Annex IV is amended as follows:
- (a) in section 10, subsection B, the fourth paragraph is deleted;
  - (b) in section 14, subsection B, the third paragraph is deleted.
- (12) Annex IX is amended as follows:
- (a) section 1, point (2) is replaced by the following:

Documents justifying the selection of the monitoring methodology and the documents justifying temporal or non-temporal changes of monitoring methodologies and, where applicable, tiers approved by the competent authority;
  - (b) section 3, point (5) is replaced by the following:
    - (5) Documentation on the methodology for data gaps where applicable, the number of flights where data gaps occurred, the data used for closing the data gaps, where they occurred, and, where the number of flights with data gaps exceeded 5 % of flights that were reported, reasons for the data gaps as well as documentation of remedial actions taken.
- (13) In Annex X, section 2 is amended as follows:
- (a) point (7) is replaced by the following:

- (7) The total number of flights per State pair covered by the report;
- (b) the following point is added below point (7):
  - (7a) Mass of fuel (in tonnes) per fuel type per State pair;
- (c) point (10)(a) is replaced by the following:
  - (a) the number of flights expressed as percentage of annual flights for which data gaps occurred; and the circumstances and reasons for data gaps that apply;
- (d) point (11)(a) is replaced by the following:
  - (a) the number of flights expressed as percentage of annual flights (rounded to the nearest 0,1 %) for which data gaps occurred; and the circumstances and reasons for data gaps that apply;

#### *Article 77*

### **Repeal of Regulation (EU) No 601/2012**

1 Regulation (EU) No 601/2012 is repealed with effect from 1 January 2021.

References to the repealed Regulation shall be construed as references to this Regulation and read in accordance with the correlation table in Annex XI.

2 The provisions of Regulation (EU) No 601/2012 shall continue to apply to the monitoring, reporting and verification of emissions and, where applicable, activity data, occurring prior to 1 January 2021.

#### *Article 78*

### **Entry into force and application**

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

It shall apply from 1 January 2021.

However, Article 76 shall apply from 1 January 2019 or the date of entry into force of this Regulation, whichever is the later.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 19 December 2018.

*For the Commission*

*The President*

Jean-Claude JUNCKER

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**Status:** *This is the original version (as it was originally adopted).*

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- (1) Directive 2014/32/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of measuring instruments ([OJ L 96, 29.3.2014, p. 149](#)).
- (2) Commission Regulation (EU) No 965/2012 laying down technical requirements and administrative procedures related to air operations pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 216/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council ([OJ L 296, 25.10.2012, p. 1](#)).
- (3) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2067 of 19 December 2018 on the verification of data and on the accreditation of verifiers pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (see page 94 of this Official Journal).
- (4) Directive 2014/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of non-automatic weighing instruments ([OJ L 96, 29.3.2014, p. 107](#)).
- (5) Directive 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2003 on public access to environmental information and repealing Council Directive 90/313/EEC ([OJ L 41, 14.2.2003, p.26](#)).
- (6) Regulation (EC) No 166/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 January 2006 concerning the establishment of a European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register and amending Council Directives 91/689/EEC and 96/61/EC ([OJ L 33, 4.2.2006, p. 1](#)).
- (7) Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 establishing the statistical classification of economic activities NACE Revision 2 and amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 3037/90 as well as certain EC Regulations on specific statistical domains ([OJ L 393, 30.12.2006, p. 1](#)).