



Agenda item 4: 10:15 – 11:30

## Identification of specific MRG Issues relevant for the power industry

### Introductions by:

Huaneng representative

Shenergy representative

Tang Jin, KE2, Sinocarbon

Hubert Fallmann, NKE, Umweltbundesamt, Austria

Shanghai, 22<sup>nd</sup> January 2015

This project/programme is funded by the **European Union**

Project implemented by: **ICF International** together with **Sinocarbon, SQ Consult and Ecofys**, and contributions from **Umweltbundesamt Austria** and **TBL UK**

## 发电行业碳排放核算的一些问题

### Specific issues for power sector

- 关于燃煤含碳量的测量，目前企业基本采用工业分析方法，测量固定碳含量，实际计算温室气体排放时需要元素碳含量。国家核算指南给出的方法是每天采集缩分样品，每月混合一次测量，有人提出样品中的水分会流失，导致测量结果不准；有的地方试点（如广东）要求至少每批次检测一次，如果有条件要求每班检测一次，这样给企业增加成本较大。究竟采用何种方式需要深入讨论。
- About measurement of the carbon content of coal, currently the enterprises mainly use the industrial analysis to measure the fixed carbon, but in order to quantify the GHG emissions, we should use ultimate analysis to measure the carbon content. The national guideline requires that the enterprise to take samples each day and measure the value each month. Some say that the water in the coal may evaporate which will lead the measurement not accurate; some pilots (such as Guangdong) requires to measure the carbon content each batch and if possible, each 8 hours which will increase the cost a lot. Which way is more reasonable?

## 发电行业碳排放核算的一些问题

### Specific issues for power sector

- 关于燃煤氧化率，国家核算指南给的两种方案，一种是根据灰分和炉渣中的碳计算，另外一种给出缺省值98%。一些地方试点（如上海）根据不同装机给出缺省值，但其实氧化率除跟装机有关，跟燃料品种关系也很密切，国家范围内的燃料品种多样，如何给出科学合理的缺省值需要研究。
- About the oxidation factors, the national guideline gives two possible methods, one is to calculate according to the ration of carbon in the ash and slag to the total carbon in the coal, the other is to use the default value, or 98%. Some pilots gives the default value according the different installed capacity. In fact, the oxidation factors also has close relation to the fuel type. How to give the reasonable default value?

## 发电行业碳排放核算的一些问题

### Specific issues for power sector

- 关于监测计划，一些地方试点，如天津、上海、广东等要求企业填报监测计划，但国家的核算指南只是要求企业应建立监测计划，但没有具体内容。监测计划是否应该是强制性的内容？
- About the monitoring plan, some pilots, such as Tianjin, Shanghai, Guangdong ,etc. requires that the enterprise to fill in the MP, but national MR guidelines only requires that the enterprise shall have the MP, but no detailed requirements. Should the MP be mandatory?
- 关于不确定性，地方试点基本都用误差传播法给出不确定性的计算方法，但对于计算结果的应用没有深入研究。国家核算指南没有包含不确定性。究竟该部分内容是否必须？
- About the uncertainty, the pilots generally use the error propagation method to quantify the uncertainty of GHG emissions, but the application or the value of the uncertainty results is not deeply researched. Is this part necessary?

## 发电行业碳排放核算的一些问题

### Specific issues for power sector

- 关于报送模板，国家和地方试点要求各有所不同，国家更宏观，地方试点详细程度也不同。如一些地方试点只要求填写重点排放设备、能耗计量设备等，但有些试点还要求填写供电量、供热量信息（如北京），究竟哪种更合理？
- About the reporting template, the national MR guidelines are more general, the pilots are more specific. Some pilot requires that the enterprise report the information of the GHG emission equipment and measurement devices, some pilots even requires to report power or heat generation, why do they have different requirements?
- 关于燃煤消耗量的计量，有的企业以入厂煤作为依据，有的企业以入炉煤作为依据，哪种更为合理？
- About the coal consumption data, some enterprise use the coal-as-received as the source, some use the coal-as-fired as the source, which is reasonable?