

Standardising baselines for cement, iron and steel: recommendations from the UNEP/OECD/IEA workshop

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Bonn, 23 July 2001



General characteristics, industry

- Significant growth expected (NAI)
- Sectoral improvements slow, linked to level of competition
- National circumstances influence baseline
- Different project types have different standardisation potentials
 - “Greenfield” (high std. potential)
 - Fuel switch, other “brownfield” projects, input modification (medium std. potential)
 - “product modification” (difficult to standardise)

Industry recommendations (1)

- Include “significant” direct and indirect emission sources in baseline
- Distinguish between different production routes, and also potentially by different fuels
- Use rate-based baselines, possibly in terms of an intermediate product (e.g. t CO₂/ton clinker)
- “fast track” provisions may be appropriate for some industry projects

Industry recommendations (2)

- **Crediting lifetime**
 - min. 5y plant operation before revision
 - offer a tradeoff between long lifetime with revisions, shorter lifetime and no revisions
- **Data availability and quality vary among countries, project types, production routes**
 - stringency essential where reliable data is not available
 - take difference between manufacturers' specifications and operating data into account

Areas for further work

- **Can baselines alone check additionality?**
- **Methodology for brownfield projects that increase capacity**
- **Develop regional assessments for baseline methodologies for specific project types**
- **Develop a single format for:**
 - data collection and organisation (including system boundaries, units)
 - temporal boundaries
 - determination of "significant" emission sources