

Experience with Industrial Emissions Reporting and QA/QC in Norway

Presentation on Training Seminar on QA/QC procedures in Industrial Processes

Riga, May 2015

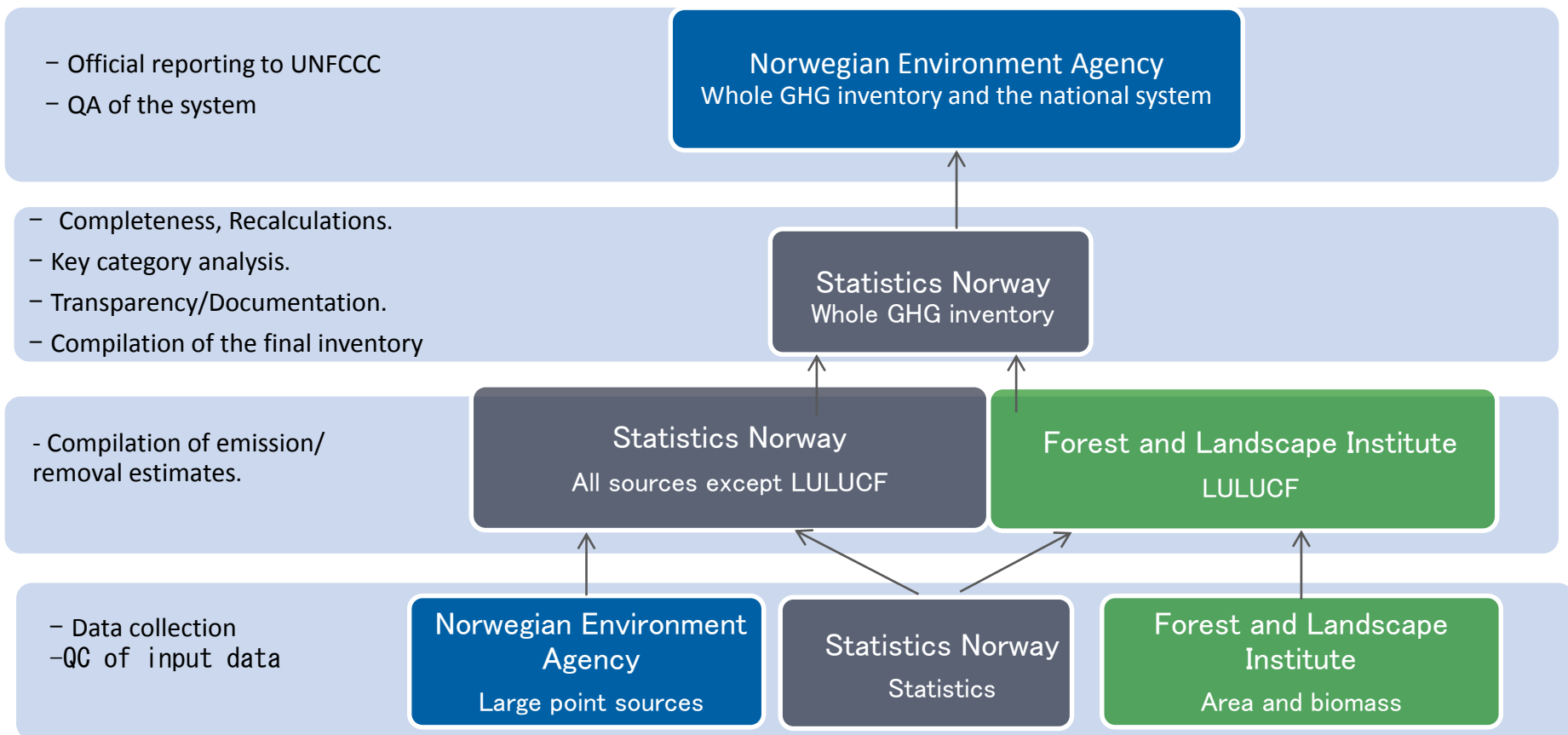
Elin Økstad, Norwegian Environment Agency

Norway, Basic Information

- 5,1 million inhabitants
- 385 000 km²
- Large oil and gas producer
- Large raw material producer (Aluminium, ferro alloys, fertilizer, pulp and paper)
- Large fish exporter
- Not EU member, but has cooperation agreement with EU (EEA-agreement)



The National system – responsible institutions

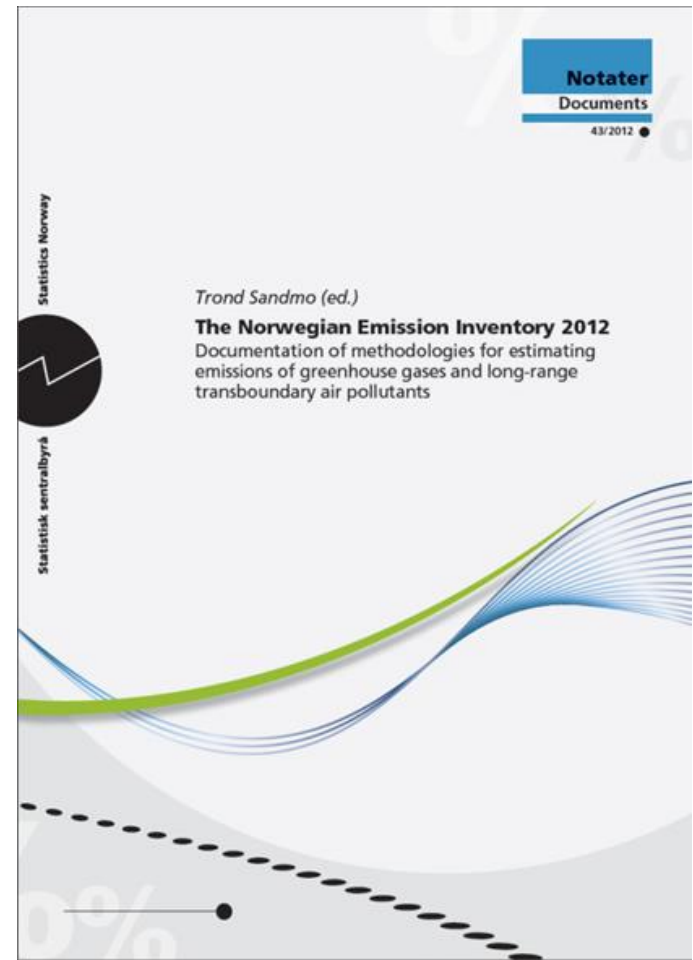
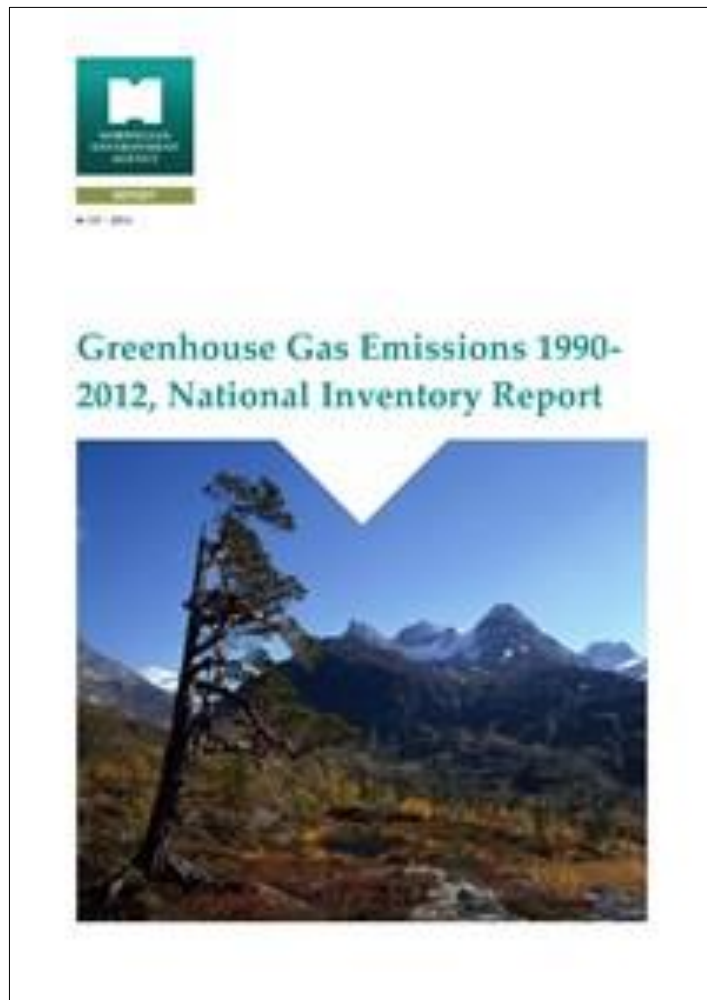


Our GHG inventory - a system in continuous development

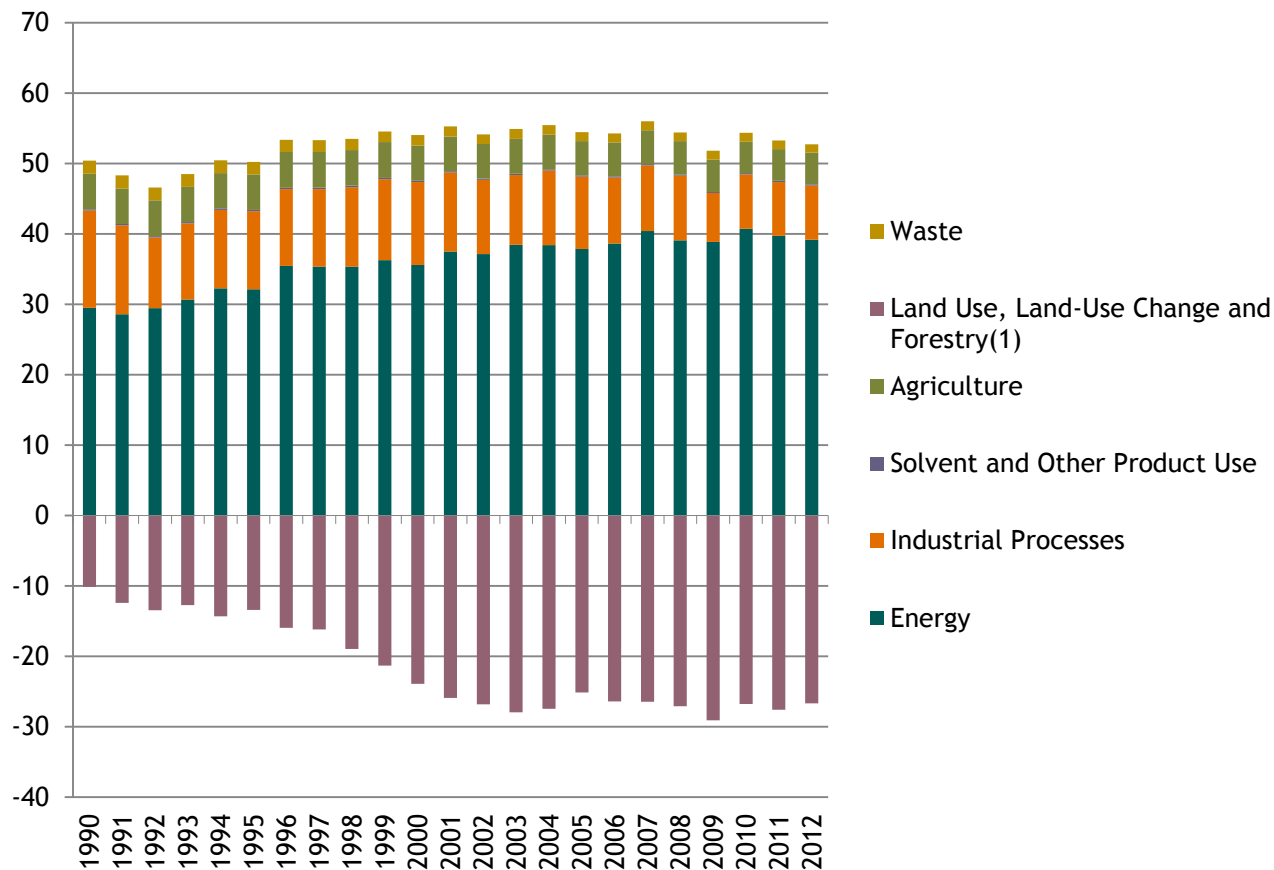
Development since the 1980s:

- CO₂ → CH₄, N₂O → Fluorinated Gases
- Most sectors and few data sources → All sectors and many data sources
- Increased use of bottom-up calculations of emissions from point sources
- National methodology → IPCC methodology
- IPCC default emission factors → specific emission factors
- Every year: Improvement of parts of methodology, emission factors and activity data
- Extended documentation

NIR - and an annual documentation report

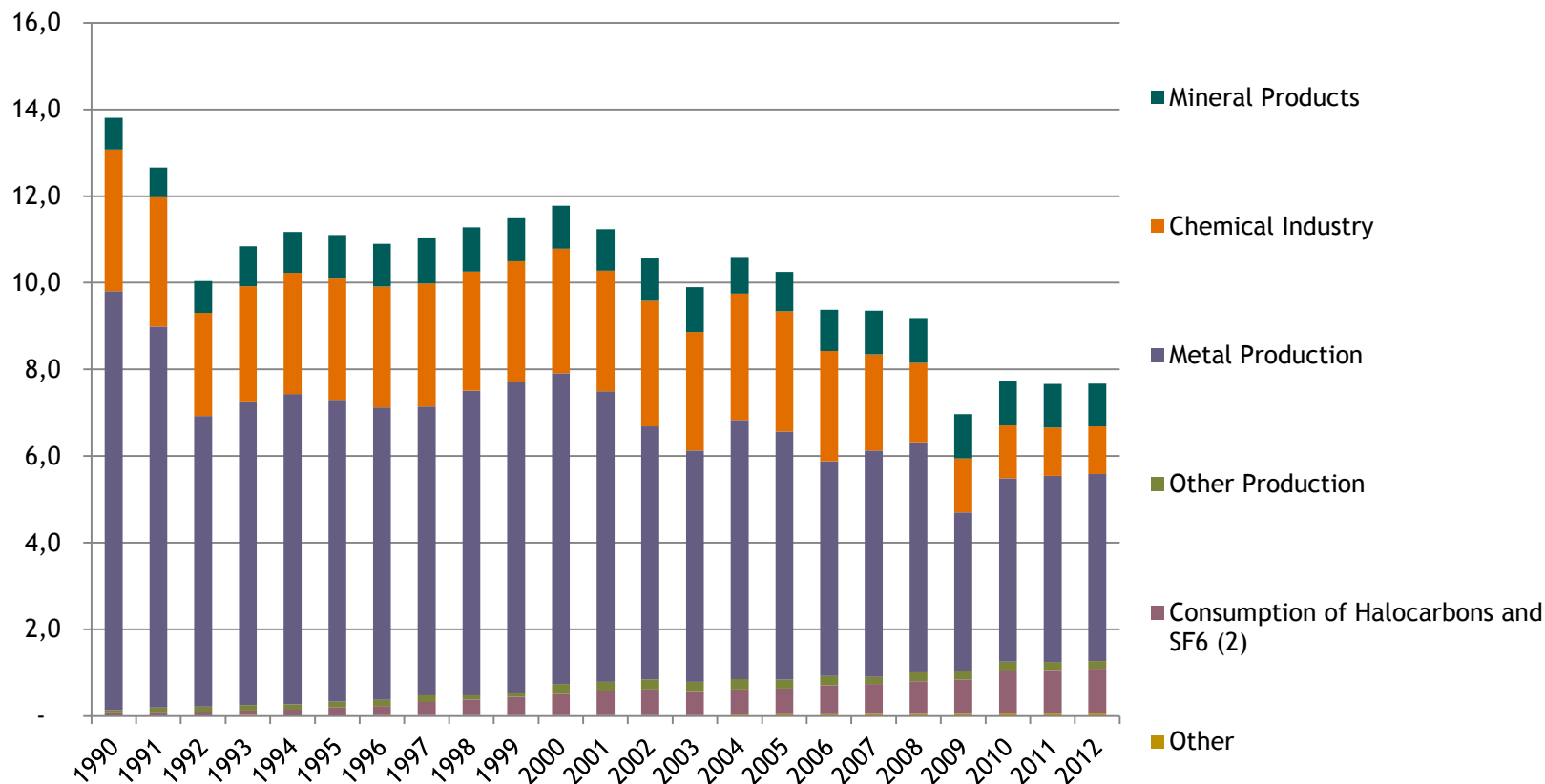


Norwegian greenhouse gas emissions and sinks



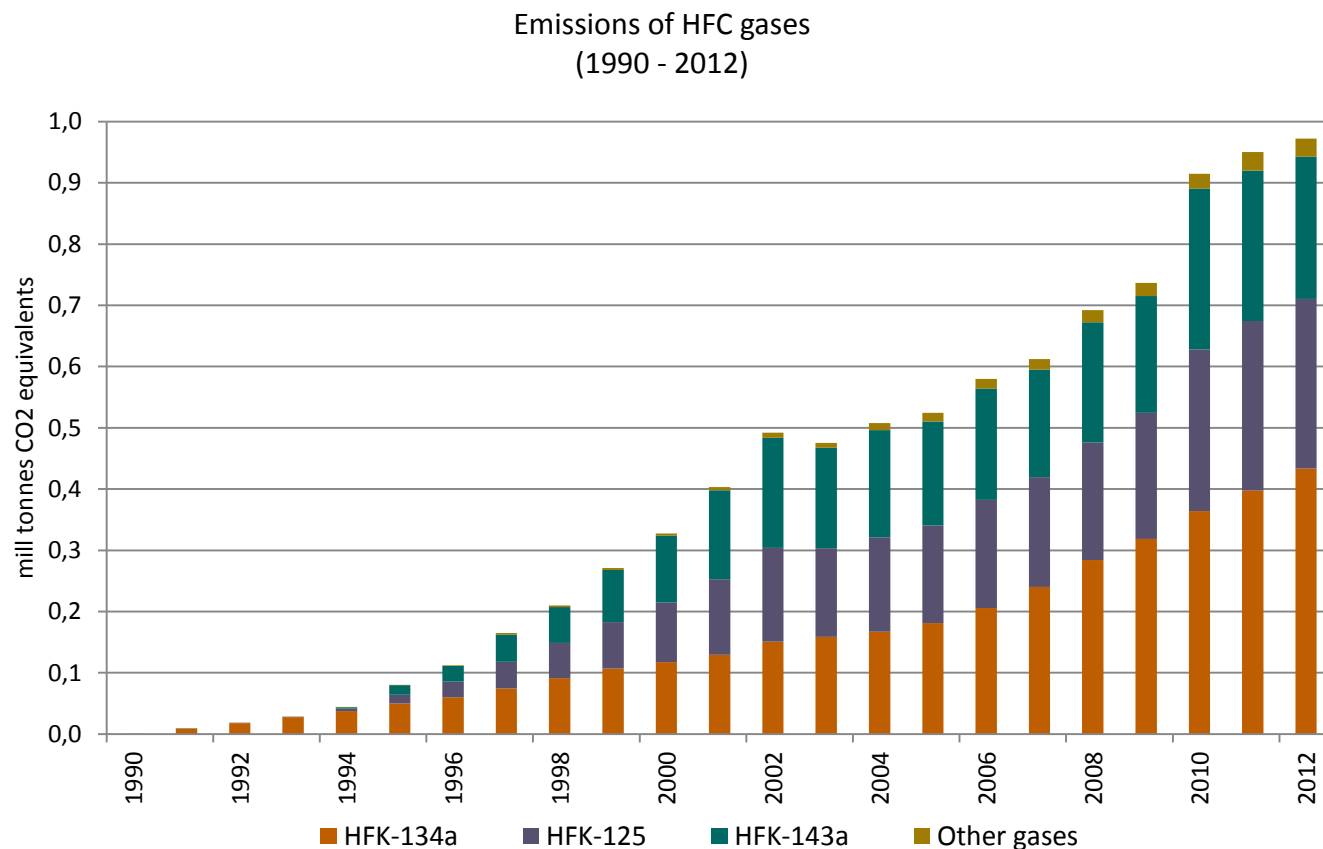
Source: National Inventory Report 2014

Emission development – Industrial Processes



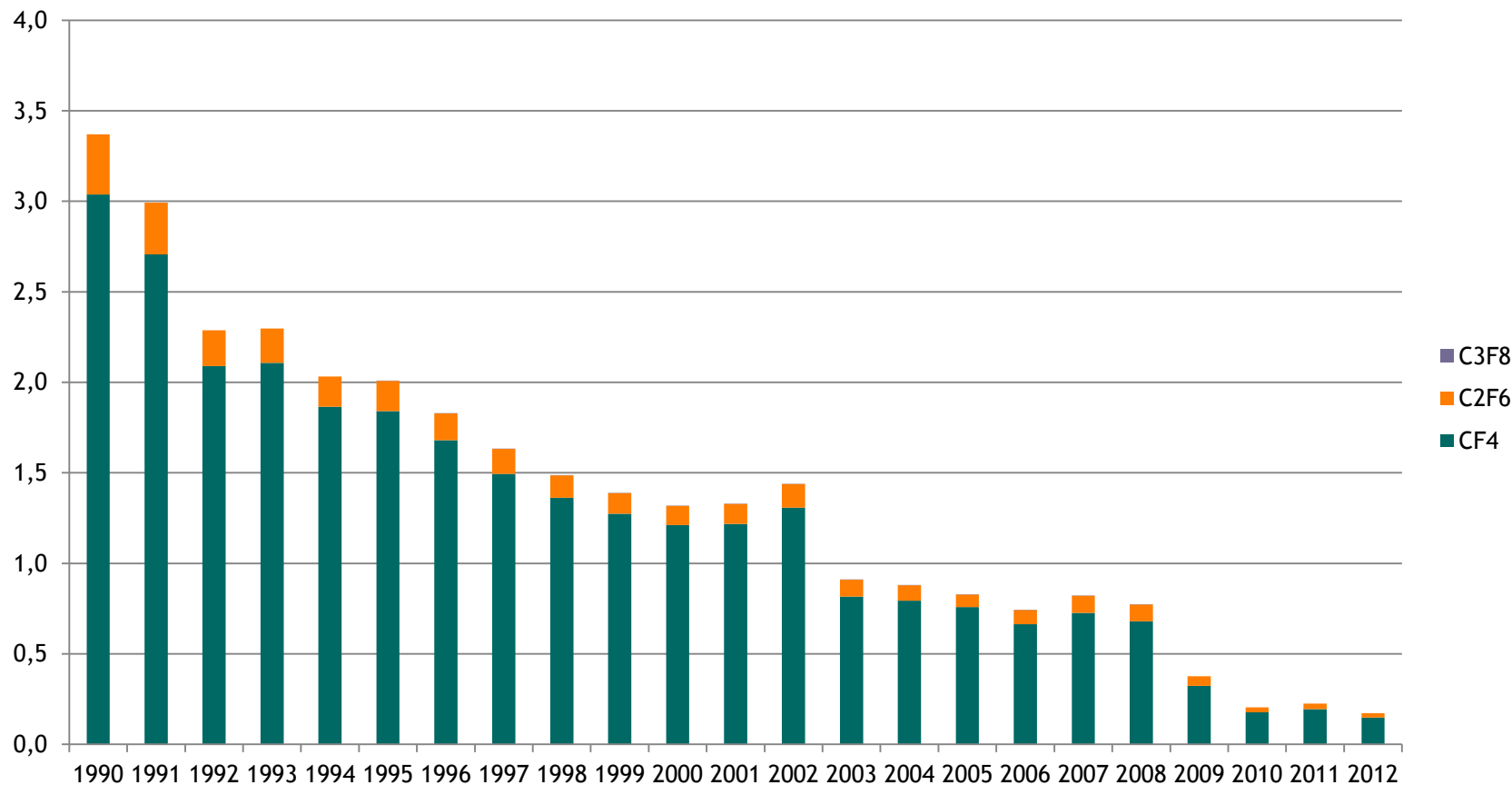
Source: National Inventory Report 2014

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) in products



Source: National Inventory Report 2014

Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) from industry



Key categories in the sector Industrial Processes

IPCC	Source category	Gas	Key category according to tier	Method
2A1	Cement Production	CO ₂	Tier 1	Tier 2
2A2	Lime production	CO ₂	Tier 1	Tier 2
2B1	Ammonia Production	CO ₂	Tier 1	Tier 2
2B2	Nitric Acid Production	N ₂ O	Tier 2	Tier 2
2B4	Silicon carbide	CO ₂	Tier 2	Tier 2
2B5	Other Chemical Industry*	CO ₂	Tier 1	Tier 2
2C2	Ferroalloys Production	CO ₂	Tier 2	Tier 2
2C3	Aluminum Production	CO ₂	Tier 2	Tier 2
2C3	Aluminum Production	PFC	Tier 2	Tier 2
2C4	SF ₆ Used in Aluminum and Magnesium Foundries	SF ₆	Tier 1	Tier 2
2F	Consumption of Halocarbons and Sulphur Hexafluoride	HFCs	Tier 2	Tier 2

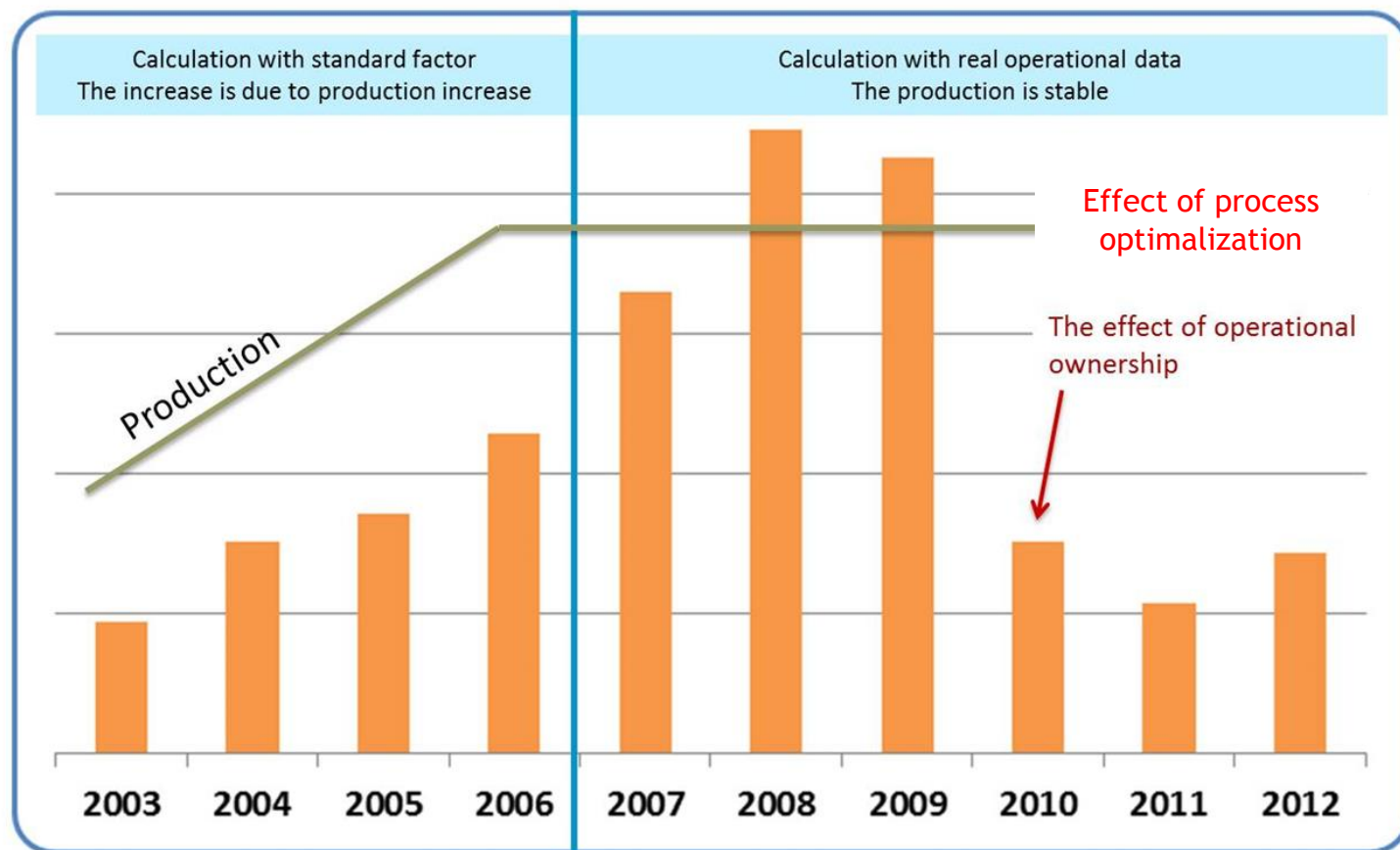
Quality control of plant specific data

- Reported figures on emissions and activity (eg. Production volume) are first controlled by Environment Agency and then Statistics Norway.
- Implied emissions factors are calculated for emissions from point sources
- Emission factors for time series are checked for consistency and deviations are explained

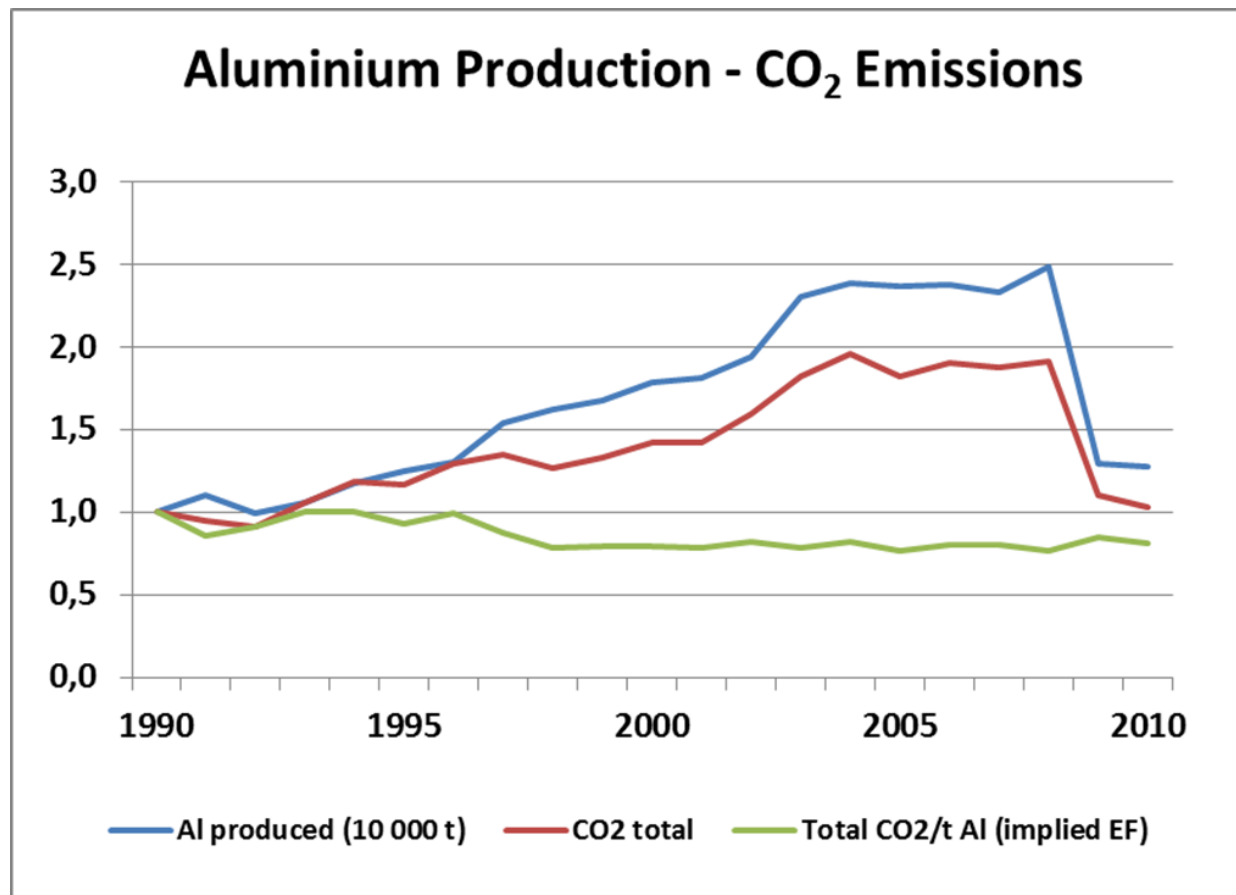
Demand for specific emission factor improved Emission estimates and increased process control

Example from of Norwegian Aluminum Production Plant

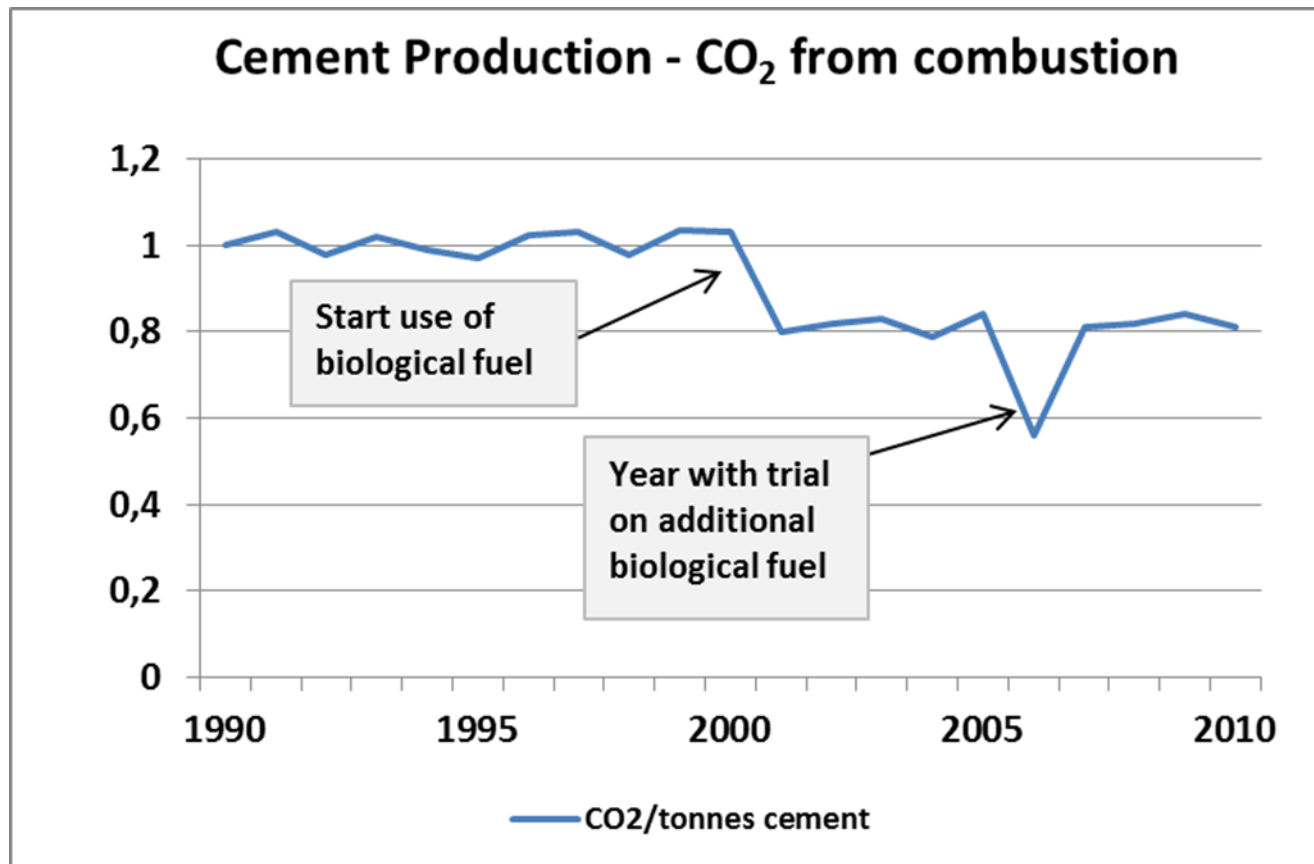
PFC Emission Development



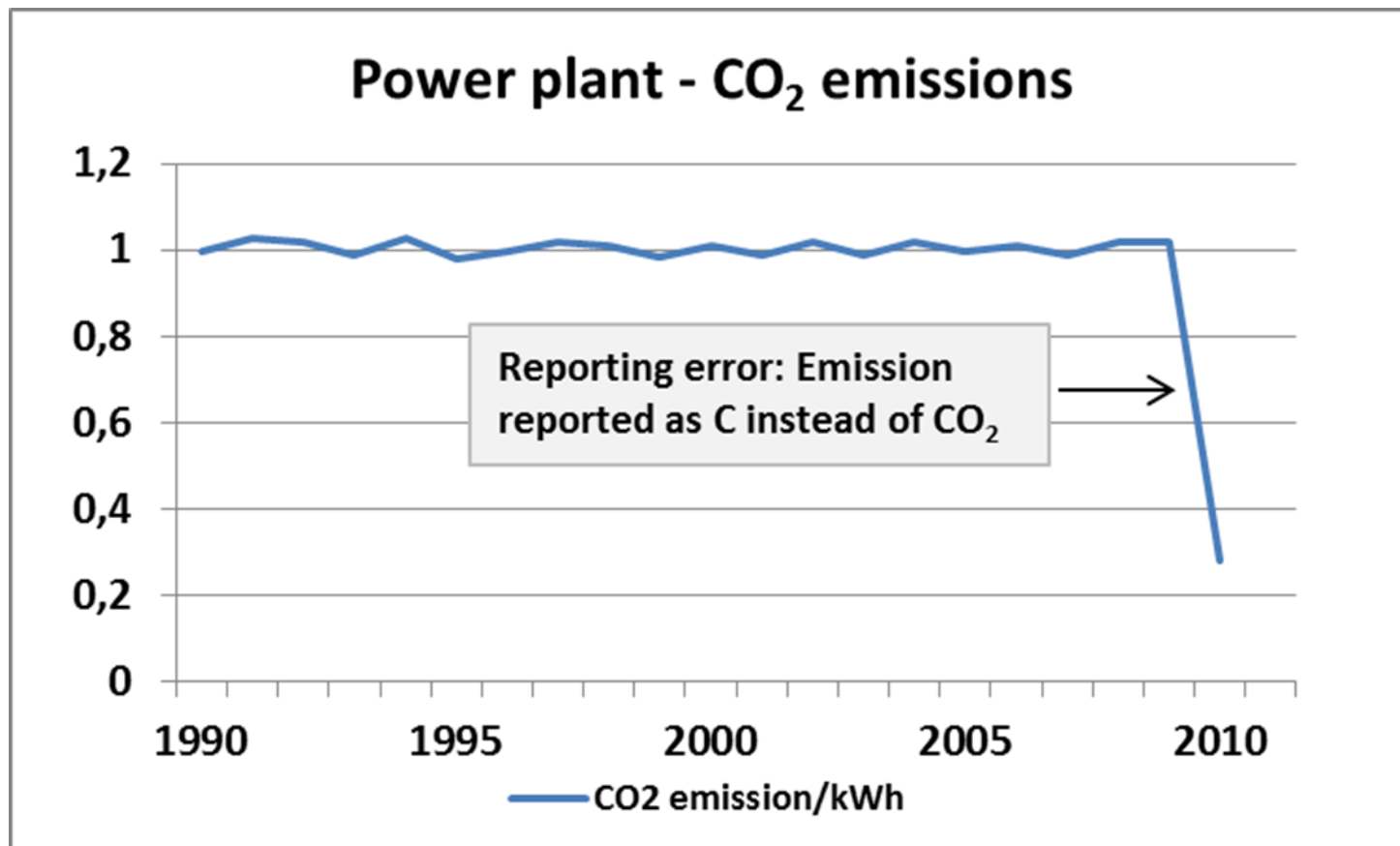
QC at NEA: Trend as expected



QC at NEA: Change in trend can be explained



QC at NEA: Reporting Error



Statistics Norway : QC for estimation of emissions of HFC/PFC:

- Check of times series both for emission factors and activity data
- For each individual gas and application category

QA and Verification

QA on emissions reported from plants:

- Inspections by CPA - one-day unannounced visit at the site
- Audits by CPA or 3rd party

QA of the entire inventory

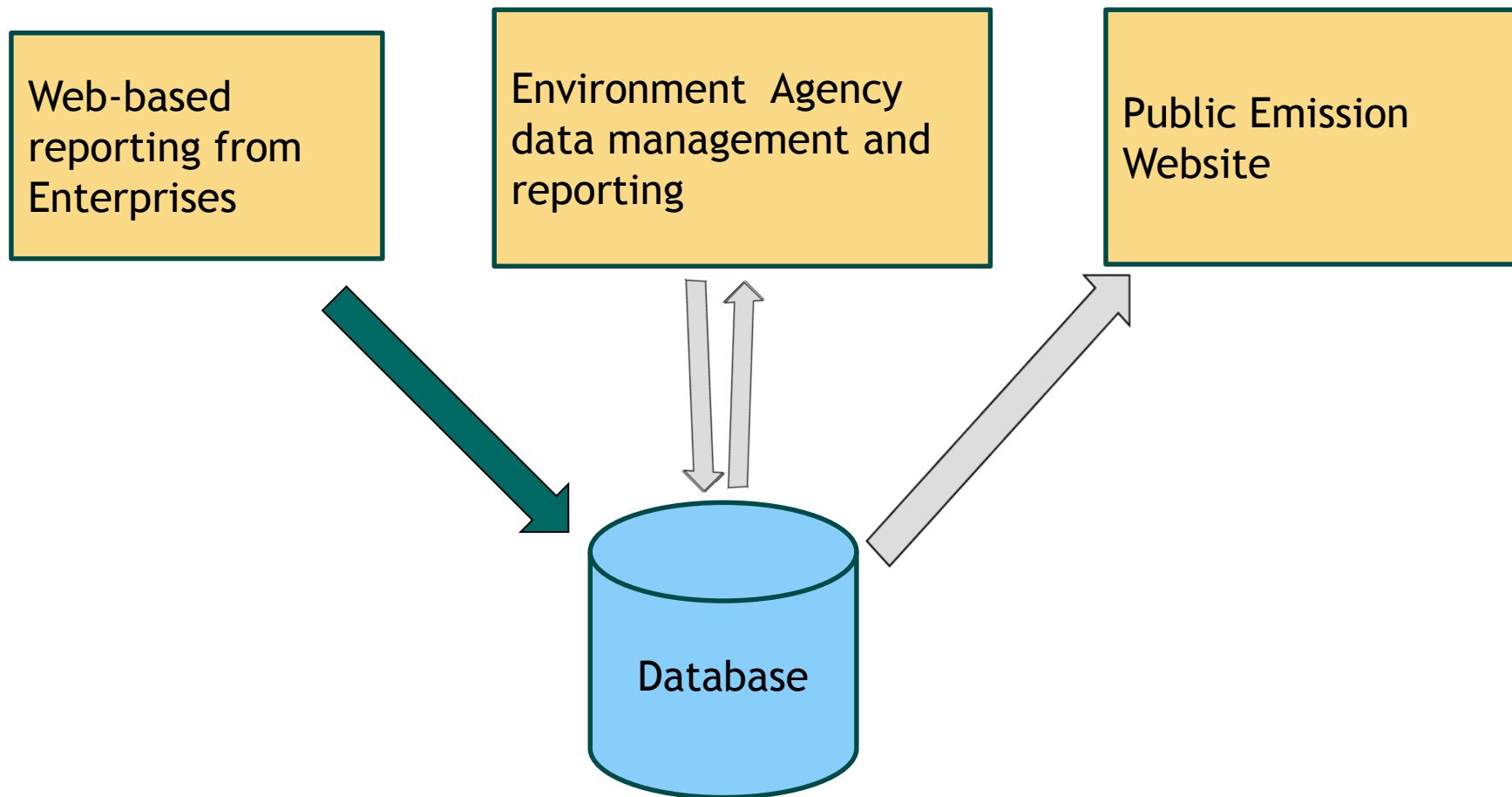
- UNFCCC centralized or in-country review
- Review by other experts
- Audits by the Auditor General of Norway



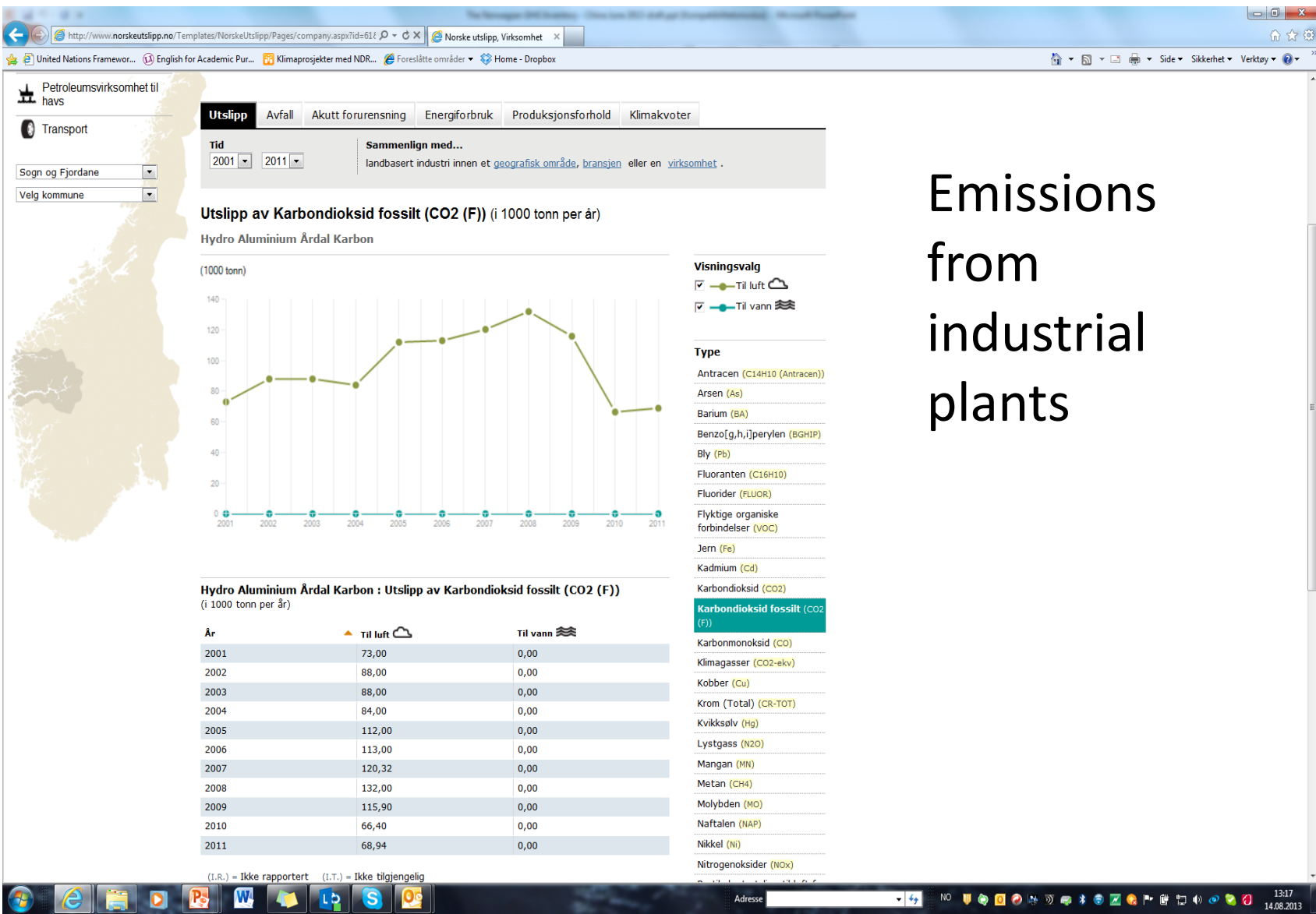
Verification studies

- Comparison of the emission estimates with estimates obtained by using other methods and approaches
- Comparison of the emission estimates with estimates from other countries/regions

Dataflow from Enterprises



Public web site



Lessons learned

- Process for continuous improvements
- From simple to more advanced
- Complexity must be adjusted to capacity
- Legal basis for data collection
- Use data from single entities, including ETS companies
- Develop stringent QA/QC procedures
- Importance of documentation and good routines for data storage
- Detailed GHG inventories important for policy development



Thank you

CO₂