



Aluminium Sector migration to Carbon Credit Trading Scheme

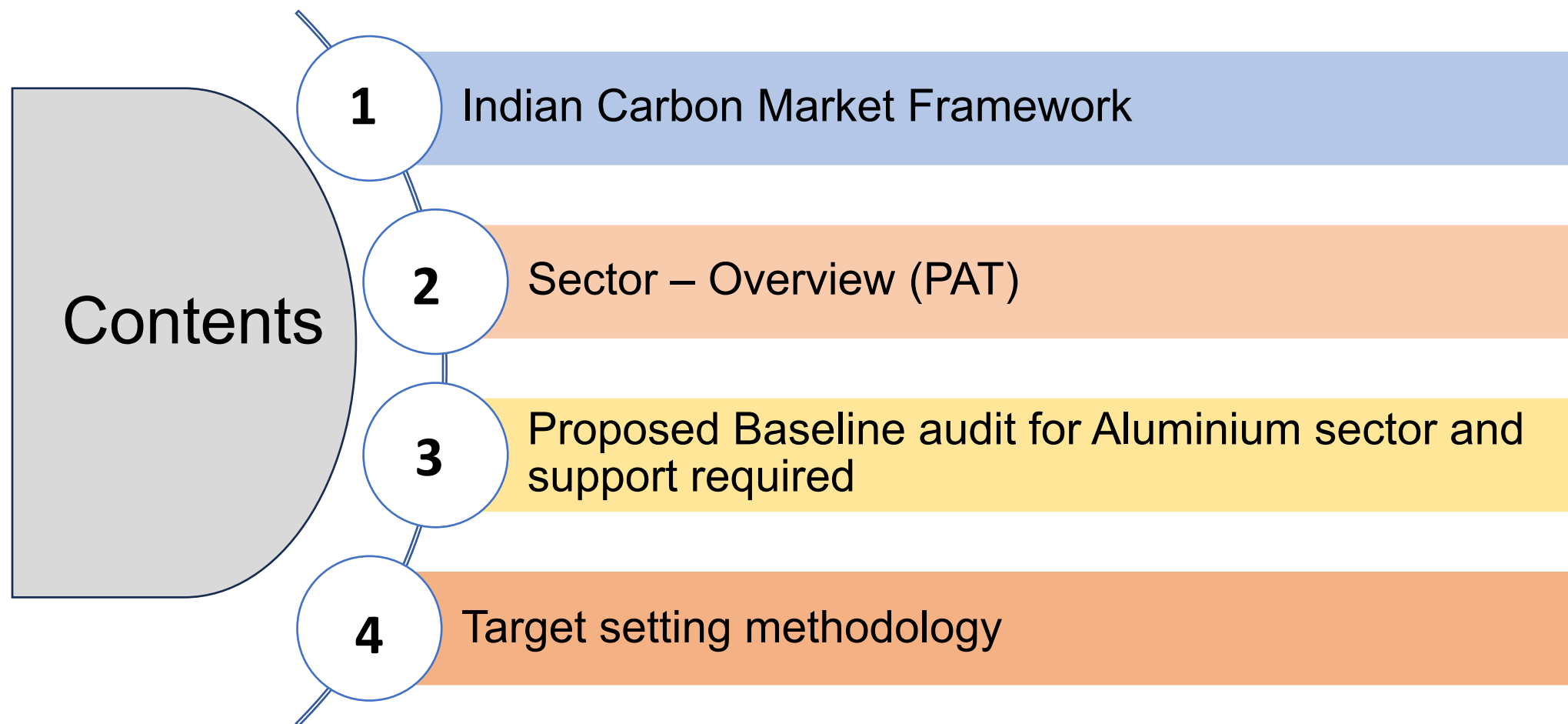
28th August 2024



Bureau of Energy Efficiency
Ministry of Power



Presentation Outline





Indian Carbon Market Framework



India's Climate Action Commitments

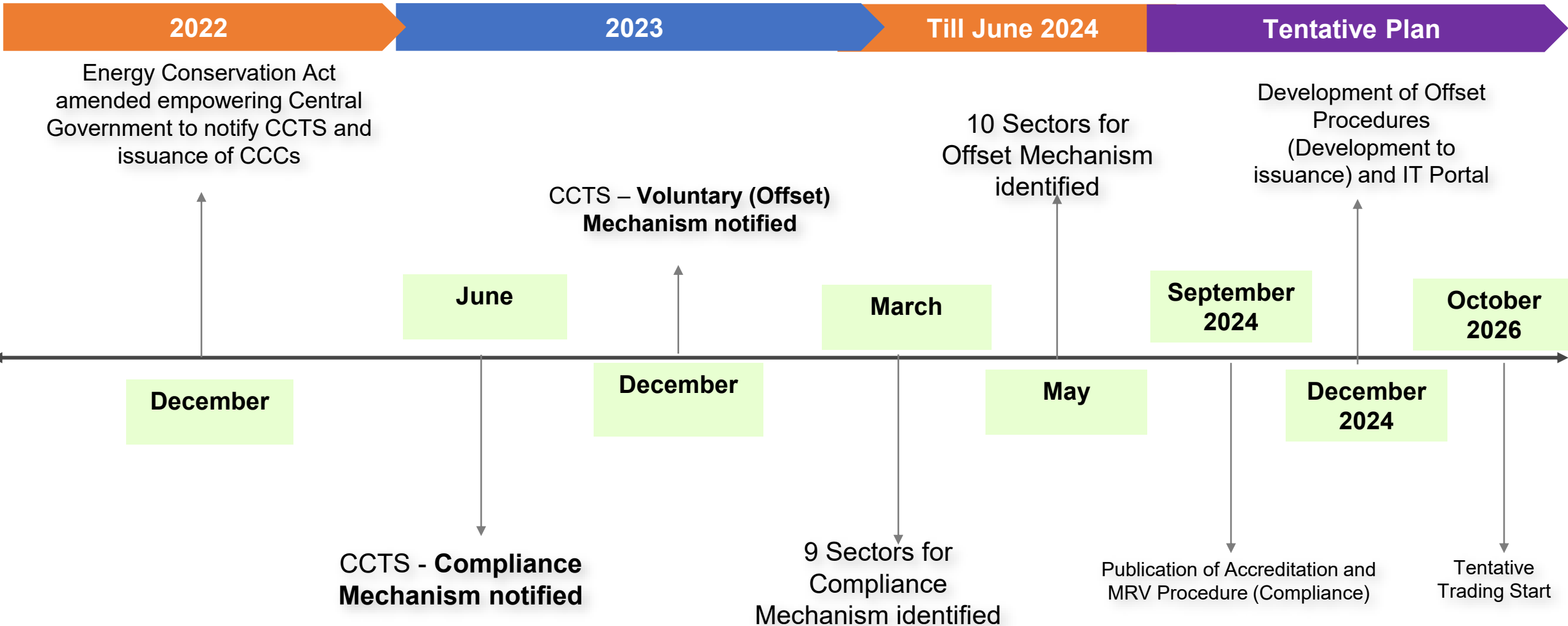


India submitted its updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in August 2022:

- To **reduce the Emissions Intensity** of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 45 percent by 2030, from 2005 level.
- To achieve about **50 percent cumulative electric power** installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030
- To put forward and further propagate a **healthy and sustainable way of living** based on traditions and values of conservation and moderation, including through a mass movement for '**LIFE**'– '**Lifestyle for Environment**' as a key to combating climate change.



Indian Carbon Market Framework



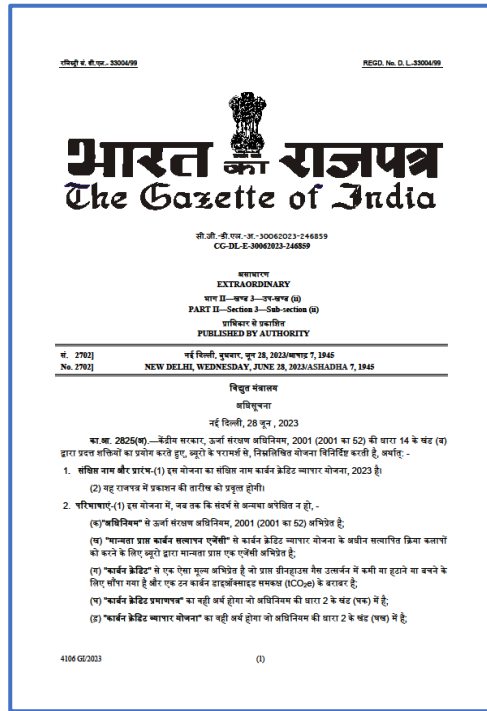


Offset Mechanism in CCTS



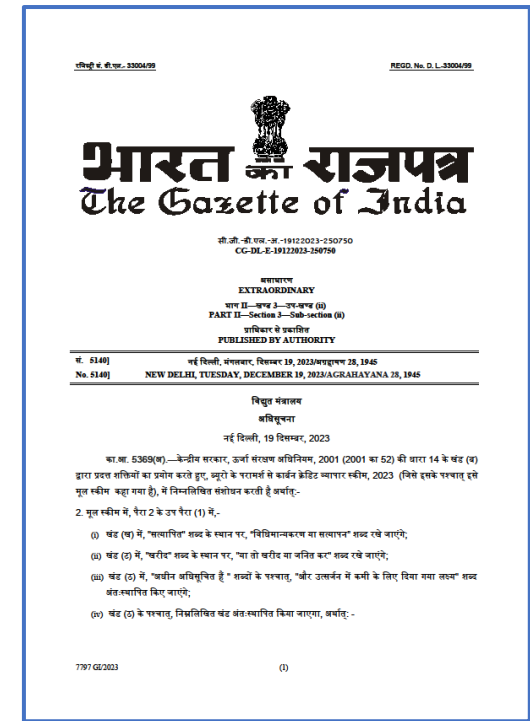
28 June 2023

- Carbon Credit Trading Scheme Notification



19 December 2023

- Amendment in the CCTS notification with inclusion of “Offset Mechanism”

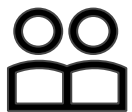




Regulatory Framework: CCTS



India's **Carbon Credit Trading Scheme, 2023** was notified by the Government of India on **28 June 2023** under the Energy Conservation Act, 2001.



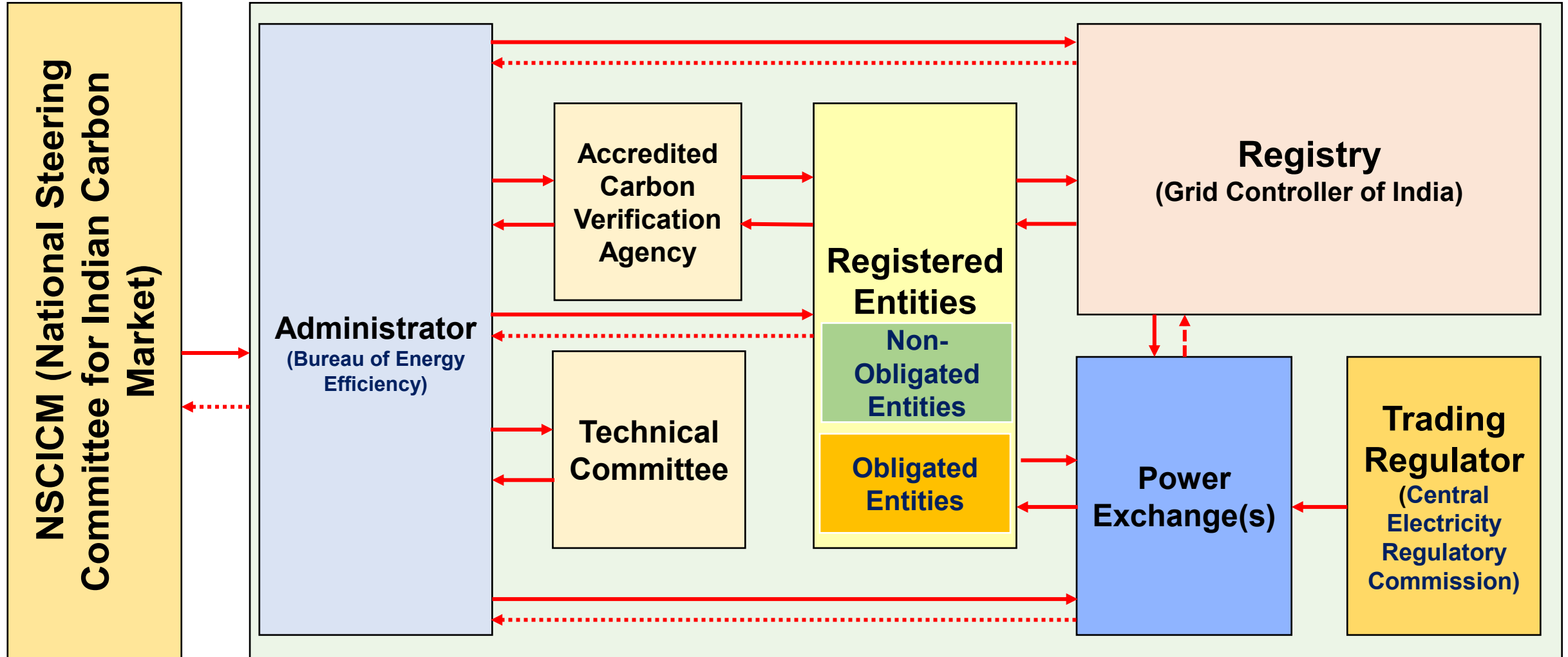
The notification underlines the necessary framework and the roles of diverse **stakeholders** for the development and functioning of the Indian Carbon Market (ICM).

Key elements of the CCTS

- **Definitions and Details Procedure**
- **National Steering Committee and Technical Committee (Formation and Functions)**
- **Administrator (BEE) and Registry (GCI) and its functions**
- **Regulations for Trading**
- **Accredited Carbon Verification Agency**
- **Trading of Certificates**
- **Compliance and Offset Mechanism**



Institutional Framework: CCTS





NSC-ICM Governance



Chairpersons



Ministry of Environment,
Forest and Climate Change
(MoEFCC)



विद्युत मंत्रालय
MINISTRY OF
POWER

Members



नवीन एवं
नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय
MINISTRY OF
**NEW AND
RENEWABLE ENERGY**



पेट्रोलियम एवं
प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय
MINISTRY OF
**PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS**



कोयला मंत्रालय
MINISTRY OF
COAL



इस्पात मंत्रालय
MINISTRY OF
STEEL



रसायन एवं
उर्वरक मंत्रालय
MINISTRY OF
**CHEMICALS
AND FERTILIZERS**



कृषि एवं किसान
कल्याण मंत्रालय
MINISTRY OF
**AGRICULTURE AND
FARMERS WELFARE**



वित्त मंत्रालय
MINISTRY OF
FINANCE



NITI Aayog



ग्रिड-इंडिया
GRID-INDIA



Government of
Maharashtra



Co-opted
Members



Confederation of Indian Industry



Co-opted experts
Shri Upendra Tripathy
Shri R R Rashmi as experts

*CII & FICCI – also has been included as coo-opted members



Mechanism under ICM



Compliance Mechanism

- Mandatory mechanism
- **Obligated entities** to be given GHG emission intensity targets (t CO₂/t)

Offset Mechanism

- Voluntary mechanism
- **Non obligated entities** can register its projects for issuance of carbon credits certificates



PAT Vs CCTS



Scheme	Perform Achieve Trade	Carbon Credit Trading scheme
Based on	Specific Energy Consumption(SEC)	GHG Emission Intensity(GEI)
Power conferred from	Energy Conservation Act	Energy Conservation Act Environment Protection Act
Benefits obtained by improving	Energy Efficiency	Energy Efficiency Renewable Energy Biogenic Emissions
Notification Done by	Ministry of Power	MOEFCC
Cycle Period	3 years	Trajectory period 3 Year
Compliance Frequency	Once in 3 Years	Every Year
M&V Done By	EmAEA	ACV Agency
Excess saving	Energy Saving Certificates (ESCerts)	Carbon Credit Certificates (CCC)
Value of Each Certificate	1 Tonne of Oil Equivalent	1 Tonne of CO2 reduction
Penalty provisions	EC ACT (SDA)	Environment Protection Act (MoEFCC)



Transition from Specific Energy Consumption (SEC) to GHG Emission Intensity (GEI)



SEC ~toe/t to GEI ~ tCO₂e/t

Current Approach under PAT

$$\text{SEC} = \frac{\text{Total Energy input to the plant boundary (TOE)}}{\text{Equivalent Product or Output (t)}}$$

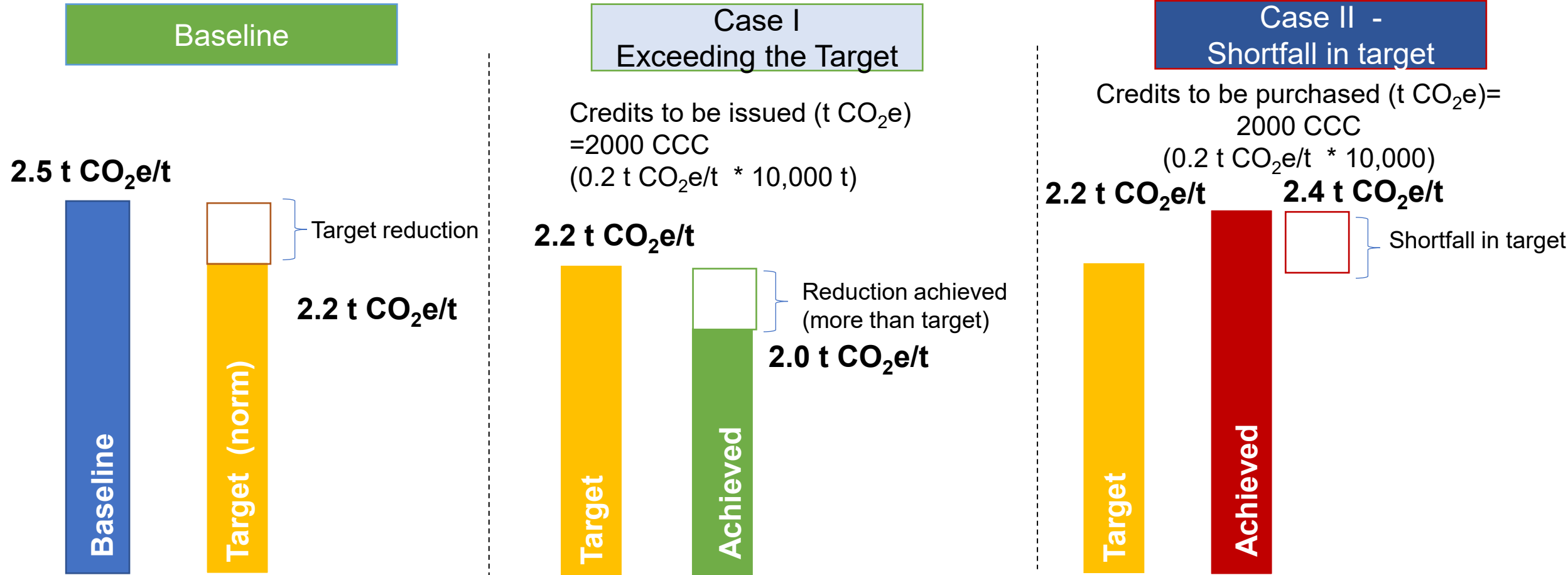
Transition

Proposed for Compliance Mechanism Approach under CCTS

$$\text{GEI} = \frac{\text{Total GHG Emissions from DCs (tCO}_2\text{eq)}}{\text{Equivalent Product or Output (t)}}$$

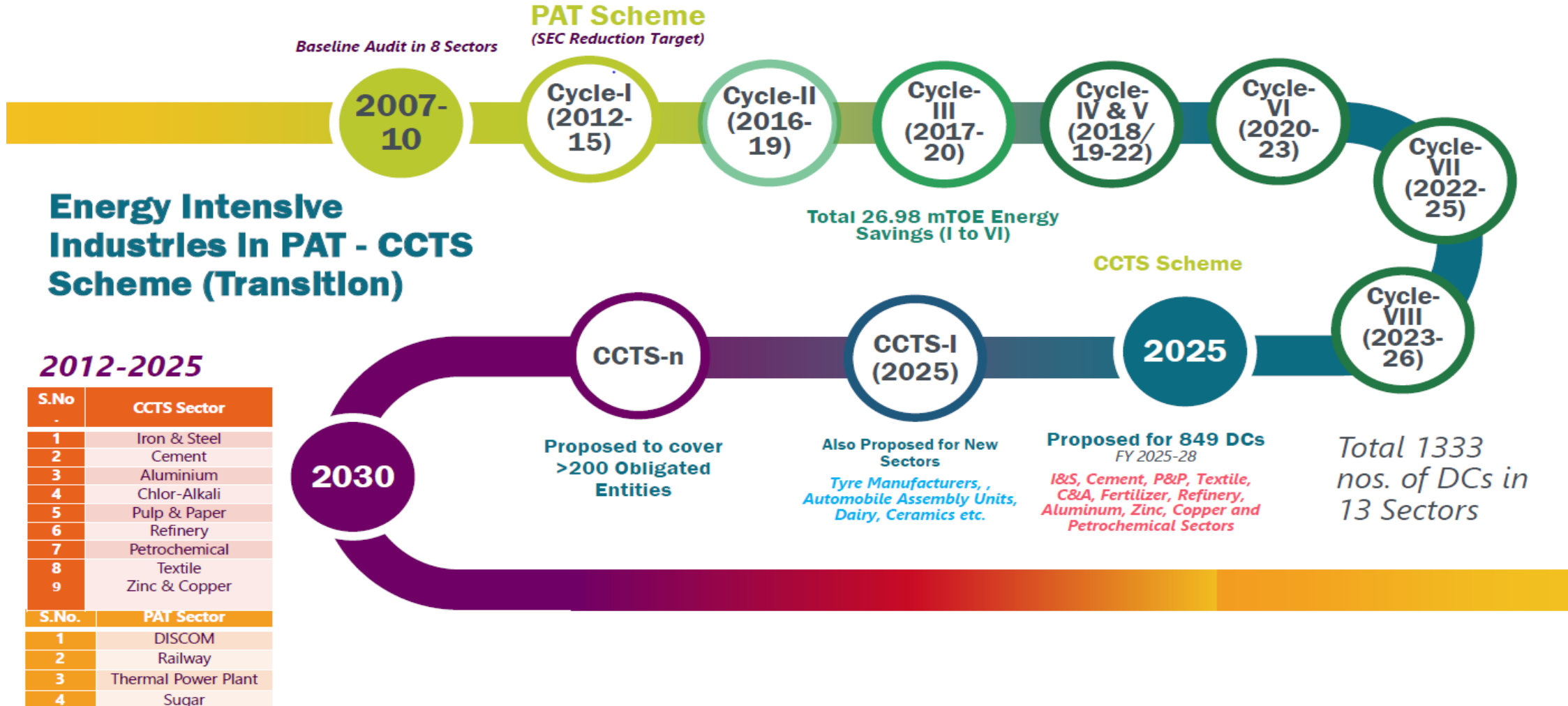


Compliance Mechanism under CCTS



Issuance/purchase of CCCs will be post verification

Transition from Perform Achieve and Trade (PAT)





Transition from Perform Achieve and Trade (PAT)

- ❖ As per the NSCICM directive, there are plans to establish trajectories and finalize draft targets based on the reported data from the financial year 2023-24 for Designated Consumers (DCs) across PAT Cycles IV, V, VI, and VII.
- ❖ This initiative applies to nine sectors, including Aluminium, Cement, Chlor-Alkali, Fertilizer, Iron & Steel, Pulp & Paper, Textile, Petrochemical, and Refinery.



Process Flow for Baseline Audit



- ❑ **Step1:** Finalization of Baseline Audit Agencies with parallel communication with Aluminium DCs and SDAs.
- ❑ **Step2:** Conducting the Baseline Audit (tentatively between **Sep-Nov'2024**) for FY2021-2024.
- ❑ **Step3:** Fixation of Baseline Figures and Target Figures (tCO₂eq/t) and subsequent approval of same from Sectoral committee and NSCICM.
- ❑ **Step4:** Publication of Draft Target Notification by MoEFCC in public domain for comments.
- ❑ **Step5:** Final Notification by MoEFCC under Environmental Protection and Conservation Act(EPC),1986
- ❑ **Step6:** CCTS Cycle Starts w.e.f. 1st April 2025.



About the Audit



The objective of conducting the study is to inventarization of baseline GHG emission (tonne of CO₂e) and establishment of **GHG Emission Intensity (GEI) (tonne of CO₂eq/tonne of product)** of Obligated Entity(OEs) in Aluminium Sector.

General

- Collection and Review of the energy consumption, GHG Emission and production data of last 3 years in the Sector Specific Pro-forma (SSPF) for the years FY2021-22, 2022-23 & 2023-24 by visiting the plant physically.

Technical

Study the process of the entire plant considering a gate-to-gate concept which would mention type & quantity of energy and emission sources consumed, self-generated energy and emission, process by-products, product output and various variable factors which affect the energy consumption and emission significantly.

Others

- Investigate possible emission reduction options and identify the emission reduction opportunities.
- Recommend various technically sound and economically viable measures to reduce GHG Emission Intensity.

Last 10 years form-2 and 3 for the calculation of cost of per tonne of Oil equivalent.



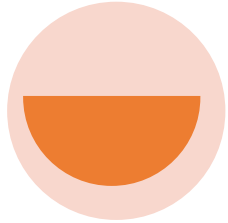
Obligations of Audit Agency Bureau



- ❑ Presentation regarding Indian Carbon Market, CCTS Scheme, Sector Specific Pro-forma (SSPF), GHG Inventorization etc. to be carried out by the agency for the plant personnel. The Bureau officials may join through online/ offline mode in the meeting.
- ❑ Collection and Review of the energy consumption, GHG Emission and production data of last 3 years in the Sector Specific Pro-forma (SSPF) for the years FY 2021-22, 2022-23 & 2023-24 by visiting the plant physically.
- ❑ Each industrial unit has to be visited minimum of three members team consisting of **1 AEA, 1 Sector Expert, 1 Lead Verifier, 1 Team member**.
- ❑ Estimate the plant existing per ton of CO₂eq Emission cost in INR in FY 2021-24 and estimate the future per ton of CO₂eq Emission cost (INR) as well as future per ton of CO₂eq Emission reduction cost (INR); to be projected till FY 2030.



Support Required

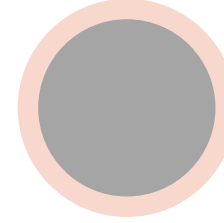


Availability of all Source of Documents as per CCTS Proforma for FY 21-24

All External & Internal Lab Report for Solid Fuels

Indexing of Energy & Process Emissions on G-t-G Concept

Ensure the correctness of Baseline data



Report the Presence of all Team Members at Site; to Bureau

Opening & Closing Minutes of Meeting at site including signature of the visiting team

CCTS Pro-forma (SSPF) authenticated by the energy managers and Unit Head

Engagement of Process Team



Aluminium Sector Overview – PAT



PAT Cycle – Aluminium Target & Savings in MTOE



Cycle-I
Notification
2012-13

Cycle-I
DCs-10
Target-0.456
Saving-0.730

Cycle-II
Notification
2016-17

Cycle-II
DCs-12
Target-0.466
Saving-1.226

*Target & Saving in million TOE

Cycle-V
DCs-01
Target-0.074
Saving-0.086

Cycle-V Notification
2019-20

Cycle-III
DCs-01
Target-0.061
Saving-0.089

Cycle-VII
DCs-12
Target-0.619

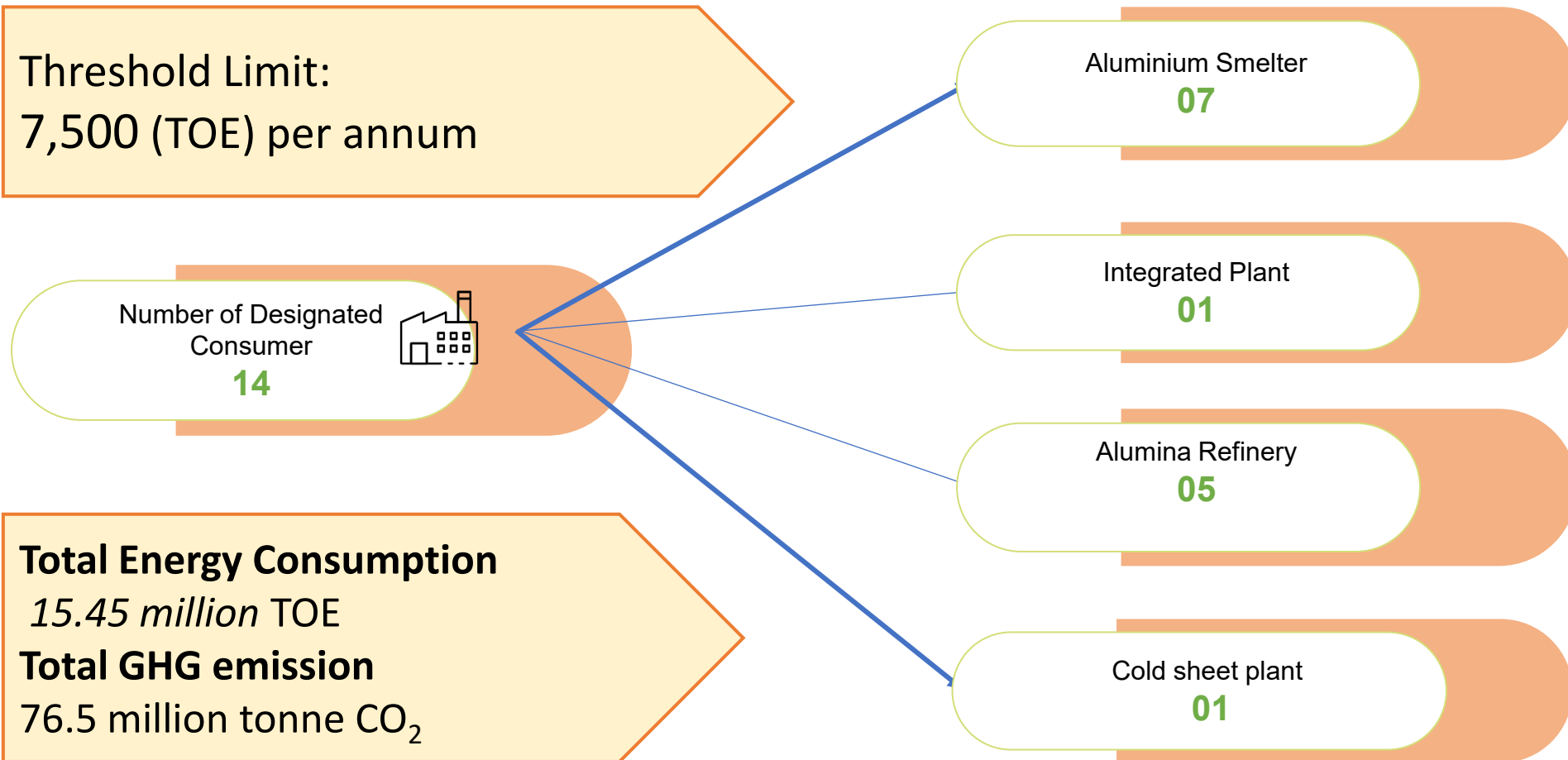
Cycle-VIII
Notification
2023-24

Cycle-VIII
DCs-01
Target-0.007

CCTS
Starts

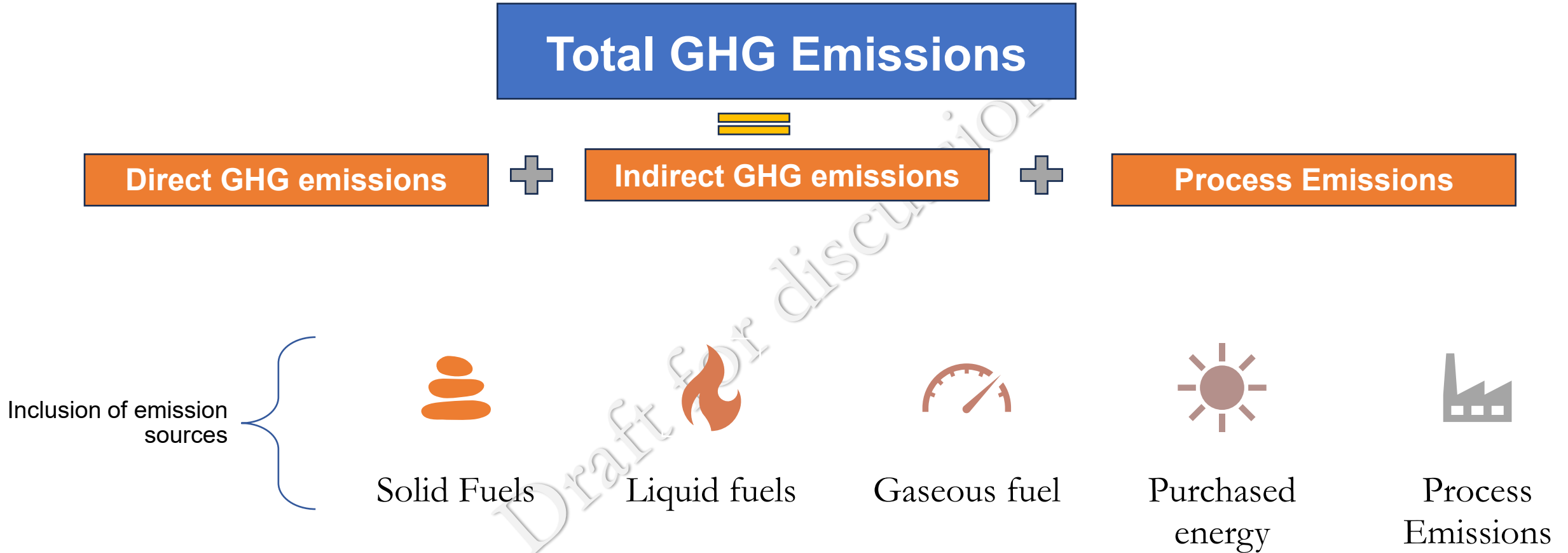


PAT Cycle – Aluminium





Compliance Mechanism – GHG Coverage



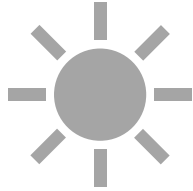
Direct and Indirect Definition – ISO 14064-1: 2018



Compliance Mechanism – GHG Coverage



Benefits to
industries
(exclusions or
adjustments)



Renewable Energy



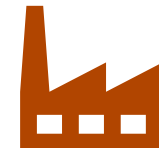
Biomass or biogenic
sources of energy



Emissions captured
CCUS



Energy use in colony
attached to plant



Energy Exported out
of plant boundary



Refrigerant leakages
from buildings



GHG Emission Trajectory



The GHG emission intensity reduction trajectory will be developed for the considered sectors based on the:

- a) India's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).
- b) Potential for energy efficiency, fuel switch, use of non-fossil fuel energy/feedstock and decarbonisation in the sector.
- c) Available technology and associated cost of their implementation.

Technical Potential

Economic Potential



Standard - GHG Calculation



Activity data refers to the data associated with an activity that generates GHG emissions, such as TOE of coal consumed

Amount of carbon in fuel that is burnt during combustion process (fraction)

A factor allowing GHG emissions to be estimated from a unit of available activity data (e.g t CO₂/toe)

Radiative forcing impact of one unit of GHG (CO₂e) relative to CO₂

Activity data

Emission Factor

Oxidation Factor

Global Warming Potential

GHG Emissions (t CO₂e)

Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) of emissions

Data Required

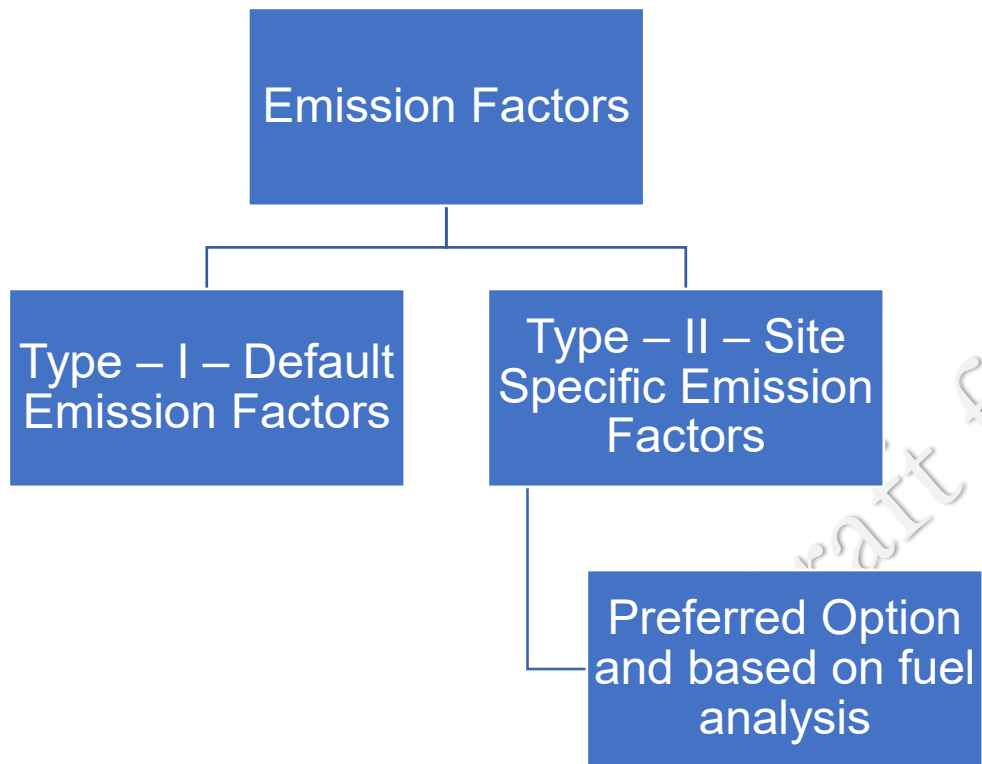
Fuel consumption (kg)
% Total Carbon in fuel
Fuel NCV (kCal/kg)
Oxidation Factor



Emission Factors



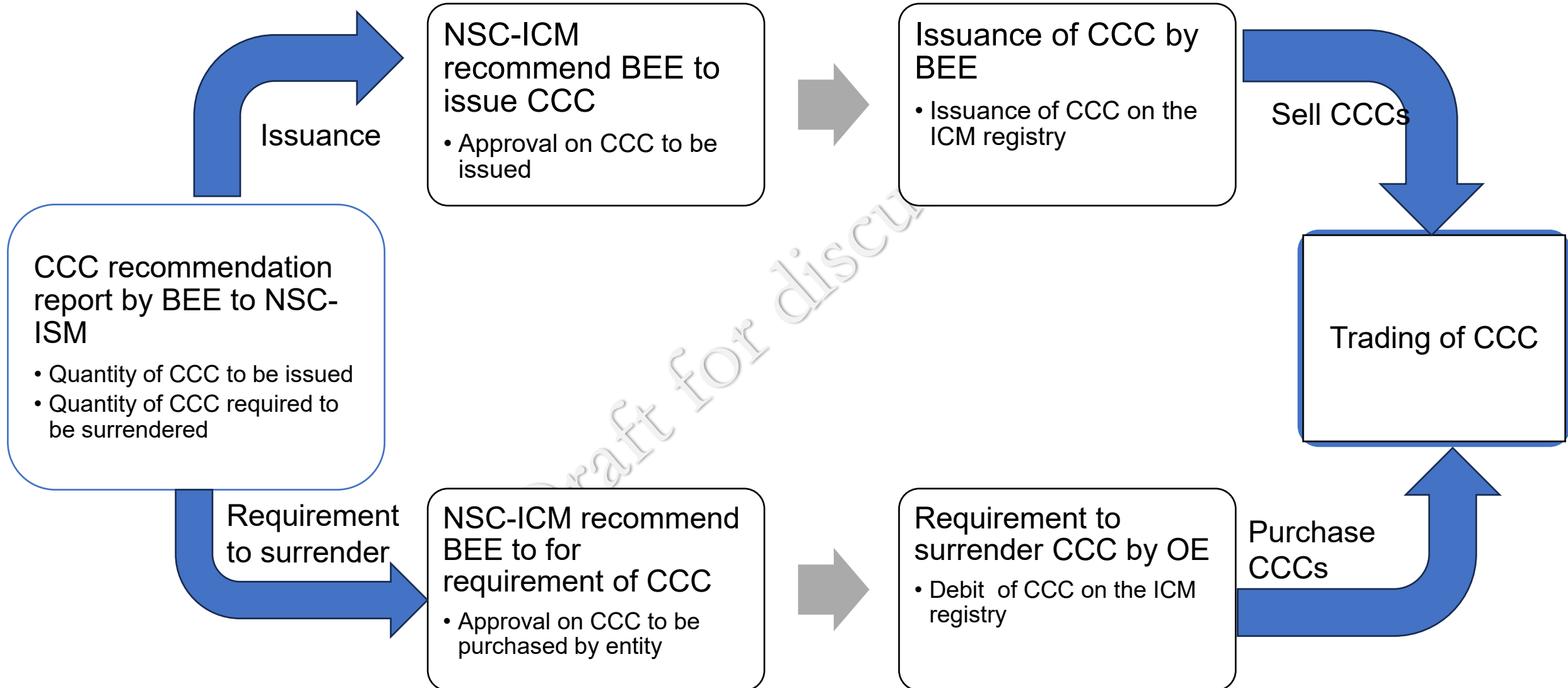
As per compliance procedure – two type of emission factors can be used



For the liquid and gaseous fuel where the contribution of the fuel is less than 10% of overall emissions the emissions can be estimated using the actual Net Calorific Value (NCV) of fuels and type I emission factors.



Issuance & Surrender of Carbon Credit Certificate





GHG Emission Intensity Targets



The GHG emission intensity reduction target shall be specific for every obligated entity for any sector and shall be determined based on:

- A. The GHG emission intensity reduction trajectory developed for that sector.
- B. Average rate of reduction in GHG emission intensity across all the obligated entities for that sector determined based on the historical data.
- C. The trajectory period will be of three years and the targets will be given on annual basis that has to be complied by the Obligated Entity which is defined as Compliance cycle

OE – specific targets

Fairness
due to relative distribution of targets



Procedure for Target



Step 1

- Discussion and finalization with Technical Committee established for the sector
- Recommend to BEE

Step 2

- BEE to recommend targets to Sub – Working Group to finalize the targets
- Sub Working group to recommend to NSCICM

Step 3

- NSCICM to consider the suggestion by Sub Working Group
- NSCICM to further recommend the targets to the Central Government for Notification



Target Setting Approach



Baseline emissions

- Energy related emissions
- Process related emission

- Estimated using the actual energy consumption and default energy based factors (IPCC)
- Fuel wise information available in PAT



Emission Intensity Calculation (GEI)*

$$\frac{\text{Total Emissions}}{\text{Production}}$$



Target

- Derive Relative GEI
- Estimate yearly target

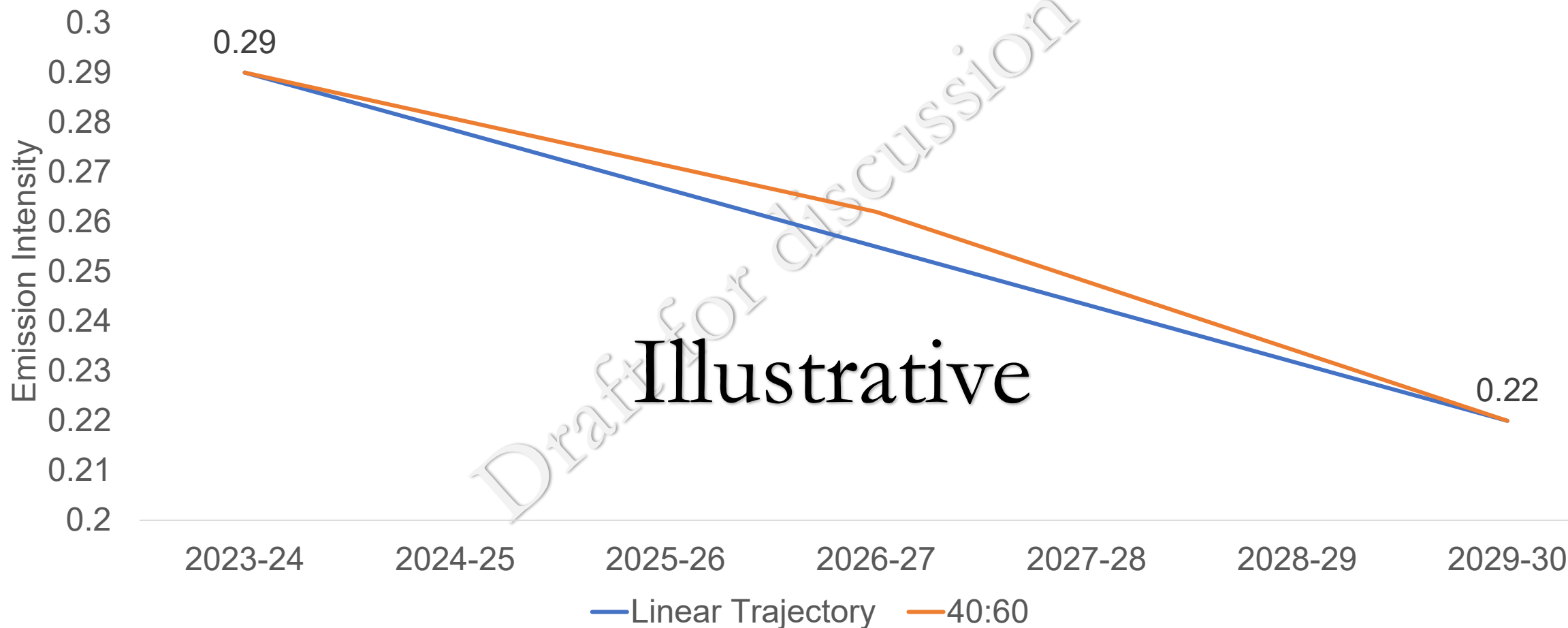
*GEI – Greenhouse Gas Emission Intensity



Emission Intensity – Trajectory



Illustrative Trajectory





Step 1 – Calculating Baseline Emissions & Emission Intensity



Unit	Production (t)	Total GHG Emissions (t CO ₂)	GHG Emission Intensity
Unit 1	621,629	245,688	0.395
Unit 2	2,803,293	803,310	0.287
Unit 3	3,027,000	870,904	0.288
Unit 4	1,086,642	345,629	0.318
Unit 5	782,419	309,933	0.396
Unit 6	966,642	363,991	0.377
Unit 7	3,122,673	899,950	0.288
Unit 8	2,810,708	940,885	0.335
Unit 9	1,065,680	347,798	0.326
Unit 10	5,121,175	1,132,859	0.221
Unit 11	2,024,572	435,181	0.215
Unit 12	630,578	187,243	0.297
Unit 13	577,173	215,975	0.374



Step 2 – Calculate Relative SGE & % Target



Obligated Entity	Baseline GEI (tCO ₂ /t)	Relative GEI	Target Calculation	% Reduction
Unit 1	0.395	1.84	1.8X	12.21%
Unit 2	0.287	1.33	1.3X	8.85%
Unit 3	0.287	1.34	1.3X	8.89%
Unit 4	0.318	1.48	1.5X	9.83%
Unit 5	0.396	1.84	1.8X	12.24%
Unit 6	0.377	1.75	1.8X	11.63%
Unit 7	0.288	1.34	1.3X	8.90%
Unit 8	0.335	1.56	1.6X	10.34%
Unit 9	0.326	1.52	1.5X	10.08%
Unit 10	0.221	1.03	1.03X	6.83%
Unit 11	0.215	1.00	1.0X	6.64%
Unit 12	0.297	1.38	1.4X	9.17%
Unit 13	0.374	1.74	1.7X	11.56%

SGE – Specific GHG emission

Sectoral Average Reduction 9.6% is to be achieved say in three years



Step 3 – Yearly Targets for GHG Reduction



Obligated Entity	Baseline GHG intensity	Target Year 1 (40%)	Target Year 2 (60%)
Unit 1	0.395	0.376	0.347
Unit 2	0.287	0.276	0.261
Unit 3	0.287	0.277	0.262
Unit 4	0.318	0.306	0.287
Unit 5	0.396	0.377	0.348
Unit 6	0.377	0.359	0.333
Unit 7	0.288	0.278	0.263
Unit 8	0.335	0.321	0.300
Unit 9	0.326	0.313	0.293
Unit 10	0.221	0.215	0.206
Unit 11	0.215	0.209	0.201
Unit 12	0.297	0.286	0.270
Unit 13	0.374	0.357	0.331

Illustrative

All units in t CO₂e/t -



Thank You