



# Calculating the GHG impact of RFNBOs – reflections on methodology and calculation

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## Our focus for today

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- 1 General approach for GHG calculation
- 2 Methodology for RFNBOs
- 3 Emissions savings

# Meo Carbon Solutions is a solution provider in areas of sustainability, renewable and circular resources, deforestation-free supply chains and certification

Selection

Carbon market & neutrality strategy

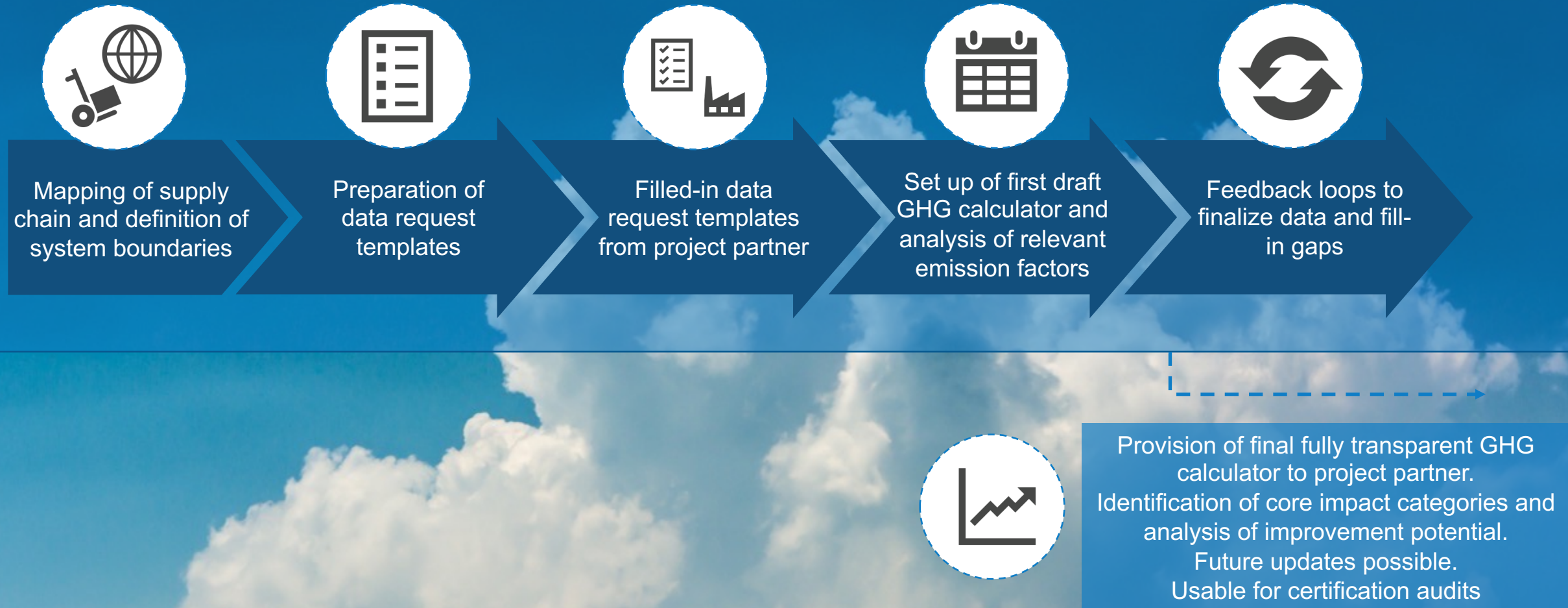
Carbon Footprint Improvement

Sustainable Development Solutions

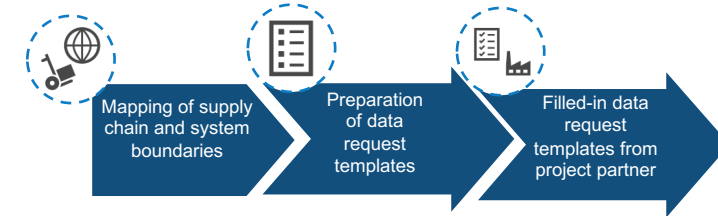
Supply chain due diligence



# Working steps and information exchange to construct a GHG calculator

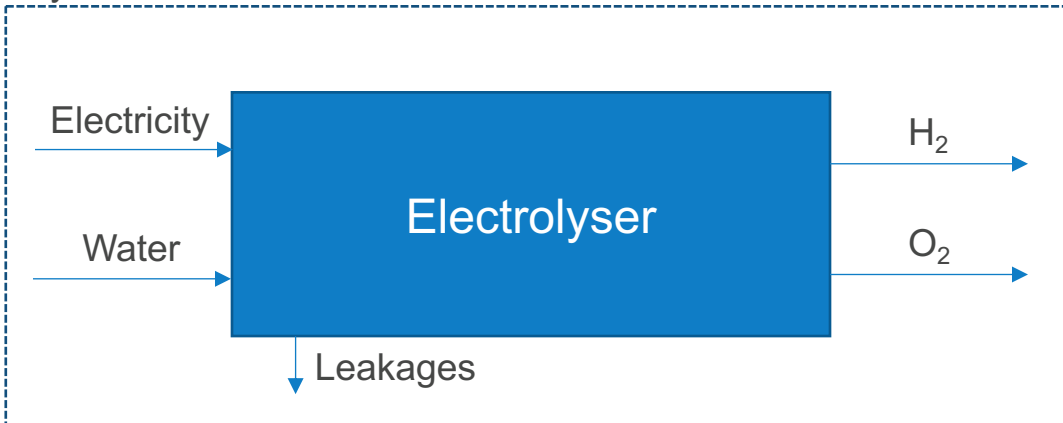


# Definition of system boundaries and data collection



- Identification of all processes and inputs in the life cycle which result in GHG emissions or removals.
- Analysis of renewable electricity source and emission factors.

## System boundaries



Exemplary data template for Electrolyzer GHG Calculation

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Hohe Zollerring 72  
D-50672 Cologne  
Germany

■ = Rigid inputs  
■ = Elastic inputs  
■ = Process waste  
■ = Output product

  = System boundaries for GHG calculation  
■ = upstream transport of main inputs

Please enter actual data in white cells. Please refer to the attached units when entering your data.

General Data			
<b>Address</b>			
Name			
Street, Number			
Postal Code, City			
Country			
Contact person			
<b>Time period of data input</b>			<b>Source</b>
Initial date		YYYY/MM/DD	
Ending date		YYYY/MM/DD	

Outputs			
<b>H<sub>2</sub></b>			
Production of H <sub>2</sub>		dry-tyr	
Lower heating value of H <sub>2</sub>	120.0	MJ/kg	

Elastic and Rigid Inputs (ei)			
<b>Elastic Inputs</b>			
<b>Water</b>			
Water consumption		tyr	
Water source			
<b>Electricity</b>			
Electricity consumption		kWh/yr	
Origin of the electricity			



Set up of first draft GHG calculator in Excel

# The methodology for GHG accounting is included in the Delegated Act on Renewable Fuels of Non-Biological Origin

$$E = e_i + e_p + e_{td} + e_u - e_{ccs}$$

Where:

$E$  = total emissions from the use of the fuel in g CO<sub>2</sub>/MJ

$e_i = e_{i \text{ elastic}} + e_{i \text{ rigid}} - e_{\text{ex-use}}$ : supply of inputs

$e_{i \text{ elastic}}$  = emissions from elastic inputs

$e_{i \text{ rigid}}$  = emissions from rigid inputs

$e_{\text{ex-use}}$  = emissions from inputs' existing use or fate

$e_p$  = emissions from processing

$e_{td}$  = emissions from transport and distribution

$e_u$  = emissions from combusting the fuel

$e_{ccs}$  = emission savings from carbon capture and geological storage

Is the input rigid or elastic?

Source: Annex on Delegated Act on Renewable Fuels of Non-Biological Origin – GHG methodology



Set up of first draft GHG calculator in Excel

# The new formula element $e_i$ : elastic inputs

$$e_i = e_{i \text{ elastic}} + e_{i \text{ rigid}} - e_{\text{ex-use}}$$

## Elastic inputs

- **Elastic inputs** are those whose supply can be increased to meet extra demand.
- Emissions should include all emissions arising due to their production over the whole supply chain.
- These emissions shall take in account the extraction of the primary energy required to make the input, processing and transportation of the input.

Can the input supply be expanded for additional demand?

**Elastic Input**  
(e.g.,  
electricity,  
natural gas)

The GHG emissions of the input are the **additional emissions involved in supplying more of it**

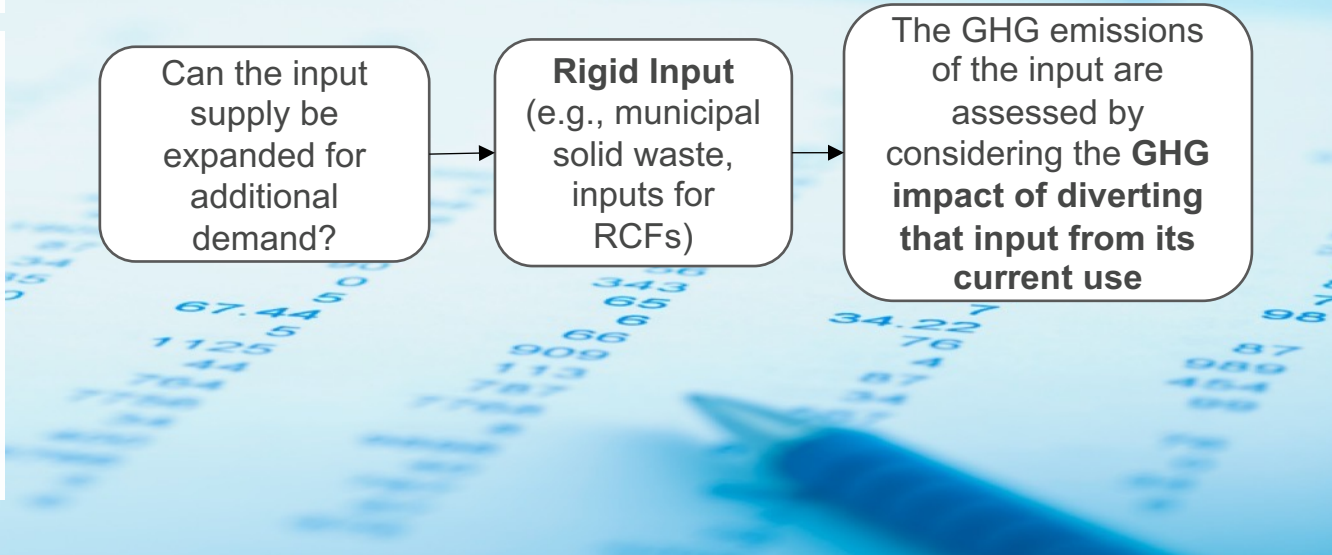
Source: Annex on Delegated Act on Renewable Fuels of Non-Biological Origin – GHG methodology

# The new formula element $e_i$ : rigid inputs

$$e_i = e_{i \text{ elastic}} + e_{i \text{ rigid}} - e_{\text{ex-use}}$$

## Rigid inputs

- **Rigid inputs** are those whose supply cannot be expanded to meet extra demand.
- Emissions shall include the emissions resulting from the diversion of those inputs from a previous or alternative use.
- These emissions shall take into account the loss of production of electricity, heat or products that were previously generated using the input.



Source: Annex on Delegated Act on Renewable Fuels of Non-Biological Origin – GHG methodology

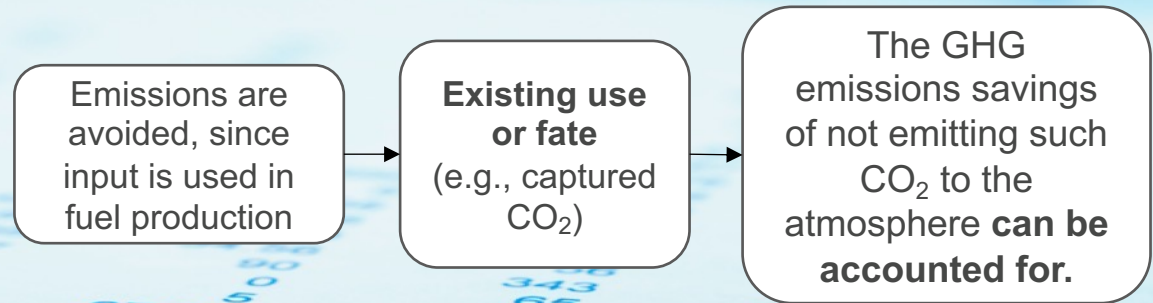


# The new formula element $e_i$ : existing use or fate

$$e_i = e_{i \text{ elastic}} + e_{i \text{ rigid}} - e_{\text{ex-use}}$$

## Emissions from existing use or fate

- **Emissions from existing use or fate** include all emissions in the existing use or fate of the input that are avoided when the input is used for fuel production.
- Include the CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent of the carbon incorporated in the chemical composition of the fuel that was or would have otherwise been emitted into the atmosphere.

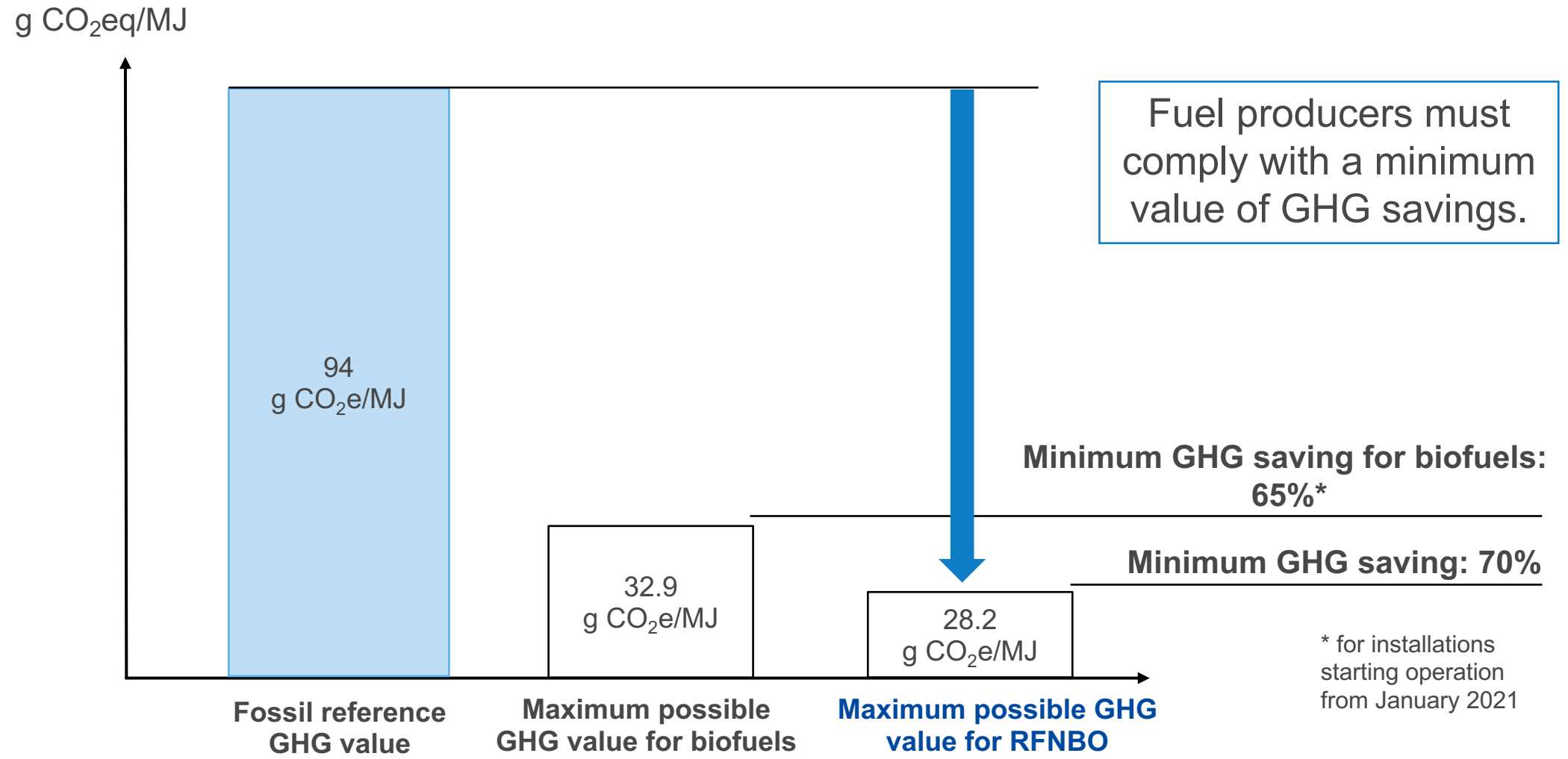


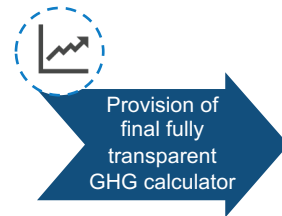
Source: Annex on Delegated Act on Renewable Fuels of Non-Biological Origin – GHG methodology



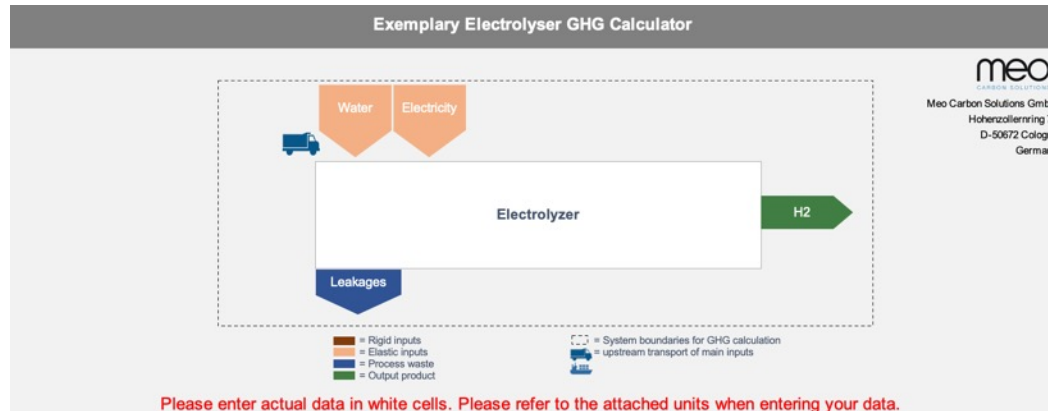
Feedback loops to finalize data and fill-in gaps

# Emissions savings must be calculated under the RED framework





# Meo supports companies with the calculation of GHG emissions savings for RFNBOs by developing customized GHG calculators



General Data		
<b>Address</b>		
Name	Company ABC	
Street, Number	Street ABC	
Postal Code, City	ABC	
Country	ABC	
Contact person	ABC	
<b>Time period of data input</b>		
Initial date	01.01.23	YYYYMM/DD
Ending date	01.01.24	YYYYMM/DD
		<b>Source</b>
		Company ABC documentation
		Company ABC documentation

Outputs			Source	
<b>H<sub>2</sub></b>				
Production of H <sub>2</sub>	750	kg/yr	Company ABC documentation	
Lower heating value of H <sub>2</sub>	120,0	MJ/kg	RED II	
Energy content H <sub>2</sub>	90.000,0	MJ/year	Meo calculation	

Elastic inputs (ep)			Source	
<b>Water</b>				
Water consumption	5,000	ton/yr	Company ABC documentation	
<b>Electricity</b>				
Electricity consumption	50,000	kWh/yr	Company ABC documentation	
Origin of the electricity	Renewable sources from hydropower plant			
<b>Elastic inputs emissions factors</b>				
Water consumption	0,0003	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq/ton-water	ISCC 205; Ecoinvent v. 3.7, 2020; market for tap water	

Processing Emissions (ep)			Source	
<b>Waste treatment</b>				
Wastewater	5,0	m <sup>3</sup> /yr	Company ABC documentation	
Hydrogen leakages	0,8	kg/yr	Company ABC documentation	
<b>Emission factors</b>				
Wastewater	0,481	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq/m <sup>3</sup>	ISCC 205; Ecoinvent v. 3.7, 2020; market for wastewater, average	
Hydrogen leakages	5,800	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq/kg H <sub>2</sub>	IPCC AR4	
<b>Emissions of process-specific inputs at methanol plant</b>				
Wastewater	2,4	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq/year		
Hydrogen leakages	4,4	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq/year		
<b>Process-specific emissions at electrolyser</b>	<b>2,4</b>	<b>kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/year</b>		

Allocation		
<b>Process outputs</b>		
Hydrogen	90.000	MJ/year
<b>Allocation factors</b>		
Hydrogen	1,00	
<b>Elastic and rigid inputs emissions for one MJ Fuel after allocation</b>		
Elastic and rigid inputs emissions Hydrogen	0,02	g CO <sub>2</sub> /MJ
<b>Emissions from processing for one MJ Fuel after allocation</b>		
Emissions from processing Hydrogen	0,03	kg CO <sub>2</sub> /year

Downstream transport		
Downstream transport are considered negligible.		

Total Emissions Hydrogen			Comment	
<b>Total emissions Hydrogen</b>				
Emissions from elastic inputs (EI)	0,02	g CO <sub>2</sub> eq/MJ methanol		
Emissions from rigid inputs (E- $\alpha_{\text{red}}$ )	0,00	g CO <sub>2</sub> eq/MJ methanol		
Emissions from processing (Ep)	0,03	g CO <sub>2</sub> eq/MJ methanol		
Emissions from fuel in use (Eu)	0,00	g CO <sub>2</sub> eq/MJ methanol		
Emissions from downstream transport and distribution (Etd)	0,00	g CO <sub>2</sub> eq/MJ methanol		
<b>Total emissions Hydrogen</b>	<b>0,05</b>	<b>g CO<sub>2</sub>eq/MJ methanol</b>		
<b>GHG Savings</b>				
<b>GHG reference value RED II</b>				
GHG emissions fossil fuel	94,0	g CO <sub>2</sub> eq/MJ		
<b>Comparison of Hydrogen savings</b>				
Hydrogen emission reductions	93,95	g CO <sub>2</sub> eq/MJ		
Hydrogen GHG-savings as compared to fossil fuel comparator	99,95	%		

No fuel in use emissions for biofuels, according to EU RED II-2018/2001/EC



Brussels, XXXX  
[...](2022) XXXX draft

ANNEX

ANNEXES

to the

COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) .../...

on establishing a minimum threshold for greenhouse gas emissions savings of recycled carbon fuels and specifying a methodology for assessing greenhouse gas emissions savings from renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin and from recycled carbon fuels

## Key takeaways

- Differentiation between **elastic and rigid inputs** is key, as it has an impact in GHG results.
- Emissions savings for RNFBOs are **70%**.
- Calculation of GHG emission savings for RNFBO will be mandatory under the RED framework.
- The documentation available is still a **draft**. Further requirements might be introduced and/or methodology might change once final documentation is available.
- Nevertheless, **GHG calculations can already be performed** based on available documentation.
- Identification of core impact categories and analysis of improvement potential is already possible today.





Feel free to get in touch with us!

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