

Break out session

Session 6: Etude de cas sur les lignes de base: Exemple du secteur ciment en Ethiopie

INSTRUCTIONS

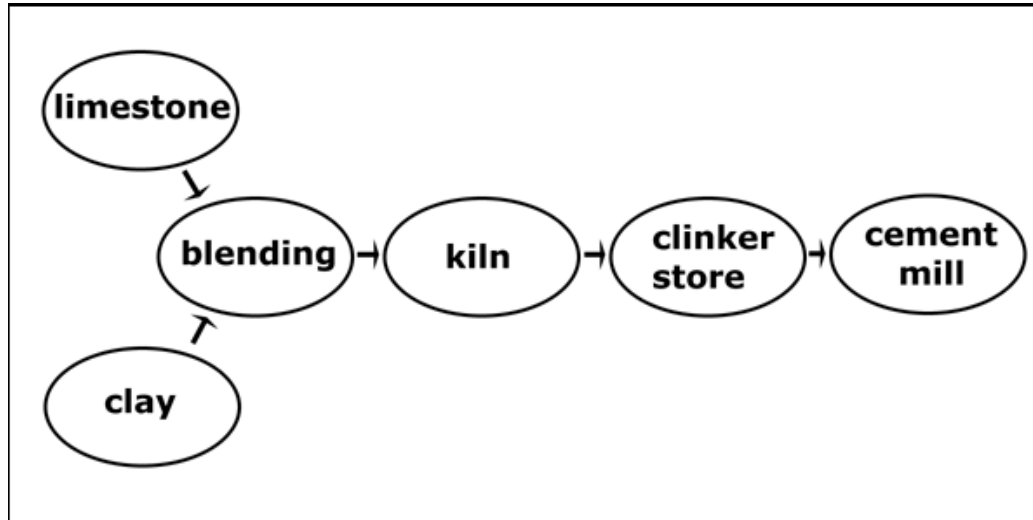
- Sélection du Rapporteur pour chaque table (5 minutes)
- Présentation de l'étude de cas (15 minutes)
- Discussions au sein de chaque table (30 minutes)
- Présentation de la solution par le secrétariat (15 minutes)
- Résumé des point clefs et des possibles problèmes par le Rapporteur (10 minutes)

Note: Chaque table aura 15 minutes additionnelles pour préparer son feed-back qui sera présenté par le rapporteur a la plénière utilisant le format distribué.



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Activité:

- **Elaborer une ligne de base standard pour:**
 - a) **Un changement de combustible au four**
 - b) **Un changement de technologie au niveau du processus de sechage de la matiere premiere**
- **Proposer une approche pour calculer le facteur d'émission du secteur de production du clinker ou plusieurs mesures peuvent etre combinees.**

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Break-out group Table XX

Contents of the Summary of Breakout Group

(a) Feedback on Guideline for Standardized baselines

- Level of Understanding
- Level of Stringency and How should values for Xa, Xb, Ya, Yb be defined by the Board?
- Data vintage & frequency of update
- Data availability and data quality
- Ease of use of the guideline and/or Barriers perceived by DNAs that could prevent the wide-spread development of Standardized Baselines.

(b) Feedback on Procedure for Standardized Baselines

- Practicability of the implementation of the procedure
- Streamlined process ensuring quality of data (Role DOE, DNA, Panel/WG, QA vs QC)
- Cost (minimized, support to LDCs upfront for 2 sectors, payment by users)
- SBs for several countries
- Other feedback

(c) Other inputs/ feedback



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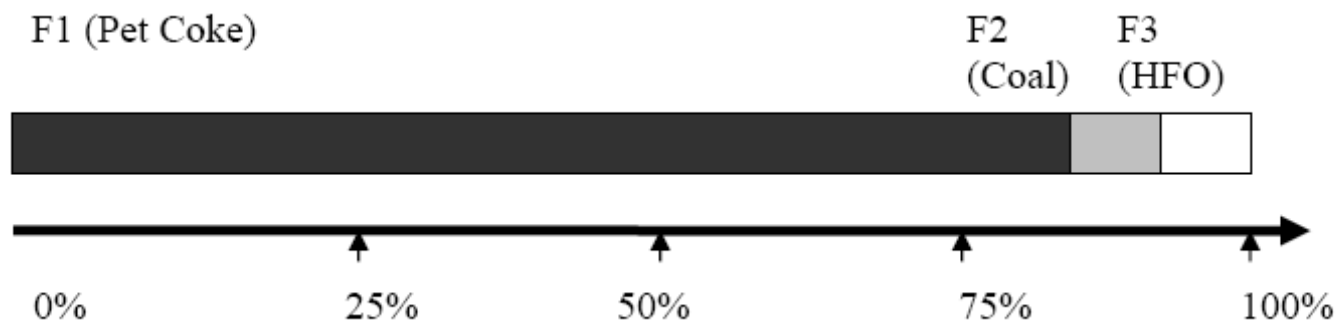
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Key

1.2

Fuel Type (in descending order of carbon intensity - More carbon intense to less carbon intense)	Clinker produced (in %)
Pet Coke	89
Coal	6
HFO	5

1.3



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Key

1.4

(a) coal, HFO and any other less carbon intensive fuel may be included in the positive list. For developing the positive list, barriers and commercial attractiveness of the fuels should be analyzed as well.

(b) HFO and any other less carbon intensive fuel may be included in the positive list.

1.5

(a) Pet Coke

(b) Coal



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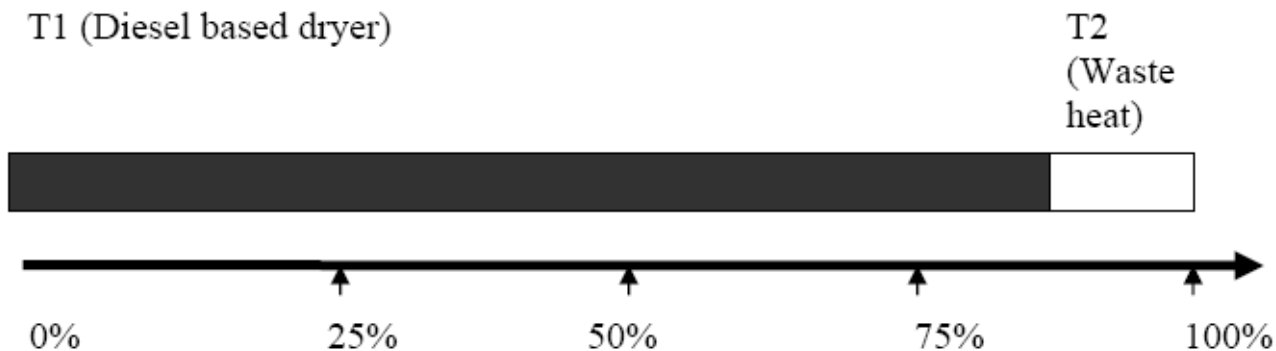
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Key

2.2

Technology (in descending order of carbon intensity - More carbon intense to less carbon intense)	Clinker produced (in %)
Diesel based dryer	90
Waste heat based fryer	10

2.3



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Key

2.4 Additionality Demonstration

- (a) **Waste heat dryer or any other less carbon intensive technology may be included in the positive list. For developing the positive list, the commercial attractiveness of the technologies or barriers that may be faced by the technologies should be analyzed as well.**
- (b) **Any technology that is less carbon intensive than a diesel dryer and a waste heat dryer may be included in the positive list.**

2.5 Baseline Identification

- (a) **Diesel based dryer**
- (b) **Waste heat dryer**



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Key

3. Baseline emission factor of the clinker sector applying multiple measures

(a) 1-6 and 10-12

(b)

Design specific coal consumption of VSK x Emission factor of coal from IPCC +

Design specific electricity consumption of VSK x Electricity emission factor +

Design specific limestone consumption of VSK x Limestone emission factor from IPCC

