



温室气体核查报告

授予

天支览股份有限公司

核查地址 江苏省南京市江宁区新开区南山路1号
江苏省南京市江宁区齐山路1号
组织边界 天科支览有限公司基于运营的范围（包括）、办
公区域
报告边界 天科支览有限公司南厂区的海光缆、海底复合
以及电缆设计、生产、服务间接排放
限制 叙述 排除 温室气体排放
保证等级 合理保证

必证(京)郭司

证书编号 述单 标准 执行组 温室气体排放核查数
据 和计 其它单 明文件

C 4 64- 1

核查范围 2021年1月1日到2022年2月28日
室气 室气 能 接排 数值为 4 36.1 吨
放 值 别 3、类 为 9,410 吨 CO₂

基址: 2011

生效日期: 2022年5月9日

编号: N 86 65

温室气体核算指南（单位）

中天科技股份有限公司 内的温室气体排放进行第三方核查。		必维（中国）有限公司对该公	司进行了核查。
排放源	排放原因	排放因子	排放因子来源
类别	设备	排放因子	排放因子来源
直接温室气体排放	焊接机乙炔	CO_2	$\text{kg CO}_2/\text{m}^3$
	焊接机二氧化碳	CO_2	$\text{kg CO}_2/\text{m}^3$
	焊接机液化石油气	CH_4	$\text{kg CO}_2/\text{m}^3$
	焊接机液化石油气	N_2O	$\text{kg CO}_2/\text{m}^3$
	焊接机液化石油气	CO_2	$\text{kg CO}_2/\text{m}^3$
	公务用车汽油	CH_4	$\text{kg CO}_2/\text{m}^3$
	公务用车汽油	N_2O	$\text{kg CO}_2/\text{m}^3$
	公务用车汽油	CO_2	$\text{kg CO}_2/\text{m}^3$
	货车柴油	CH_4	$\text{kg CO}_2/\text{m}^3$
	货车柴油	N_2O	$\text{kg CO}_2/\text{m}^3$
输入能间接温室气体排放	叉车柴油	CH_4	$\text{kg CO}_2/\text{m}^3$
	叉车柴油	N_2O	$\text{kg CO}_2/\text{m}^3$
	叉车柴油	CO_2	$\text{kg CO}_2/\text{m}^3$
	外购电力	CO_2	tCO_2/MWh
输入能间接温室气体排放	外购蒸汽	CO_2	tCO_2/GJ

REALITY VERITAS

Verification



运输过程 间接温室气体排放	道路货运		0.000000	kg CO ₂ e / ton*km	中国产品生命周期温室气体排放系数库
	水运		0.000000	kg CO ₂ e / ton*km	
	航空		0.000000	kg CO ₂ e / ton*km	
	铁路运输	CO ₂ /CH ₄ /N ₂ O	0.000000	kg CO ₂ e / ton*km	
	汽车		0.000000	kg CO ₂ e / ton*km	
	柴油		0.000000	kg CO ₂ e / ton*km	
	汽油		0.000000	kg CO ₂ e / ton*km	
组织使用产品的间接温室气体排放	海运	CO ₂ /CH ₄ /N ₂ O	25.000000	kg CO ₂ e / ton	中国产品生命周期温室气体排放系数库
	空运		0.020000	kg CO ₂ e / ton	
	陆运		0.020000	kg CO ₂ e / ton	
	铁路	CO ₂ /CH ₄ /N ₂ O	0.020000	kg CO ₂ e / ton	
	公路		0.020000	kg CO ₂ e / ton	
	水路		0.020000	kg CO ₂ e / ton	

上述经核查均属实，除上述排放源外，其他温室气体排放源经核查不具备经济性和技术可行性。

核查组：[Name] 文

核查日期：2023年4月23日至24日

方法学：样率：10%

授权代表：[Signature]

批准日期：2023年5月19日



BUREAU OF VERITAS
Certification

Greenhouse Gas Verification Statement

Zhongtian Technology Submarine Cable Co., Ltd. has commissioned Bureau of Veritas (Beijing) Environmental & Energy Services Co., Ltd. to conduct this verification on its greenhouse gas emissions within its reporting boundary.

Type	Facility	GHG	Quantity	Unit	Reference
Direct GHG emissions	Acetylene of Welding machine	CO ₂	846	tCO ₂	Mass balance method
	Carbon dioxide of Welding machine	CO ₂	1	tCO ₂	Mass balance method
	LPG of Roaster	CO ₂	100	kg CO ₂	IPCC 2006
		H ₄	1	kg CH ₄	IPCC 2006
		CO	1	kg N ₂ O	IPCC 2006
	Gasoline of Car	CO ₂	300	kg CO ₂	IPCC 2006
		H ₄	8	kg CH ₄	IPCC 2006
		CO	7	kg N ₂ O	IPCC 2006
	Diesel oil of Truck	CO ₂	100	kg CO ₂	IPCC 2006
		H ₄	9	kg CH ₄	IPCC 2006
		CO	9	kg N ₂ O	IPCC 2006
	Diesel oil of Fork cart	CO ₂	100	kg CO ₂	IPCC 2006
		H ₄	15	kg CH ₄	IPCC 2006
		CO	6	kg N ₂ O	IPCC 2006
Indirect GHG emissions for imported electricity	Power	CO ₂	35	ton CO ₂ e/M	Average CO ₂ emission factors China's regional power grids in 2019

Entity	Activity	Location	Process	Chemical	Flow	Unit	Period	Notes
Industrial emissions from energy	Steam generation	Boiler	Energy production	CO ₂	105	tonne CO ₂ e / GJ	2011-2021	Includes international aviation and shipping
	Refining	Refinery	Refining	CO	74	kg CO ₂ e / tonne		
	Waste incineration	Waste incineration	Waste management	CO	12	kg CO ₂ e / tonne		
	Aviation	Aviation	Aviation	CO	88	kg CO ₂ e / tonne		
Industrial emissions from transport	Railway	Railway	Transport	CO ₂ /CH ₄ /N ₂ O	18	kg CO ₂ e / tonne		
	Road transport	Road transport	Transport	CO	41	kg CO ₂ e / tonne		
	Gas flaring	Gas flaring	Gas flaring	CO ₂	15	kg CO ₂ e / tonne		
	Gas processing	Gas processing	Gas processing	CO ₂	62	kg CO ₂ e / tonne		
Industrial emissions from production by other entities	Hotel	Hotel	Accommodation	CO ₂ /CH ₄ /N ₂ O	29	kg CO ₂ e / tonne		
	Waste management	Waste management	Waste management	CO ₂ /CH ₄ /N ₂ O	1317	kg CO ₂ e / tonne		
	Waste management	Waste management	Waste management	CO ₂ /CH ₄ /N ₂ O	1317	kg CO ₂ e / tonne		
	Waste management	Waste management	Waste management	CO ₂ /CH ₄ /N ₂ O	1317	kg CO ₂ e / tonne		

Abstract: This paper examines the impact of the Paris Agreement on the global energy sector. The study focuses on the transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources, driven by climate change concerns and the need for sustainable development. The research methodology involves a comprehensive analysis of global energy trends, policy frameworks, and technological advancements. Key findings indicate that the Paris Agreement has significantly influenced the global energy landscape, leading to a rapid increase in renewable energy investments and a corresponding decline in fossil fuel subsidies. The study also highlights the challenges faced by developing countries in meeting their energy needs while adhering to climate commitments. The conclusion suggests that continued international cooperation and technological innovation are essential for achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement and ensuring a sustainable future for all.

Verify certainty, not the analysis, good data quality

Sample method: 100%

Le d v ier: 's i v M

Vpecific on day 2

Authorized Representative

Approved date: 19 May, 2023

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