

TOWARDS GHG MEASUREMENT

Preparing for the Inventorisation



GHG Accounting and Reporting Principles

GENERALLY ACCEPTED GHG ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING PRINCIPLES

- Relevance
- Completeness
- Consistency
- **Transparency**
- **Accuracy**

BUSINESS GOALS FOR COMPILING A GHG INVENTORY

- Managing GHG risks and identifying reduction opportunities
- Public reporting and participation in voluntary GHG programs
- Participating in mandatory reporting programs
- Participating in GHG markets
- Recognition for early voluntary action

Corporate Standard



Standard GREENHOUSE GAS PROTOCOL

Value Chain (scope 3)



Product

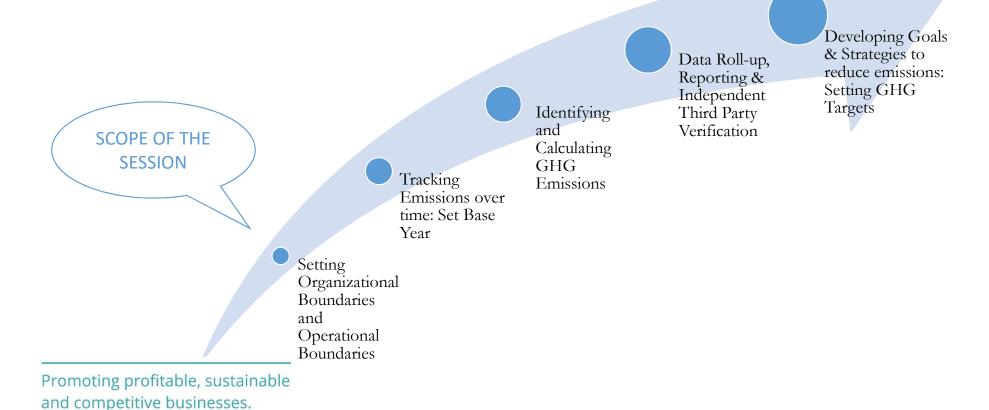


Project Protocol





PROGRAM UNDERTAKING GHG INVENTERISATION





SETTING UP BOUNDARIES

- One of the first and more critical steps in the development of a GHG emission inventory is the definition of the boundaries of the inventory.
- Boundaries refer to the coverage and extent that will be taken into account for the inventory process, they determine what is included and what is not.

ORGANIZATIONAL BOUNDARY

Organizational boundaries define the operations, facilities, and sources that are to be included in the inventory

OPERATIONAL BOUNDARY

Operational boundaries categorize the emissions resulting either directly or indirectly from the organization's operations, facilities, and sources

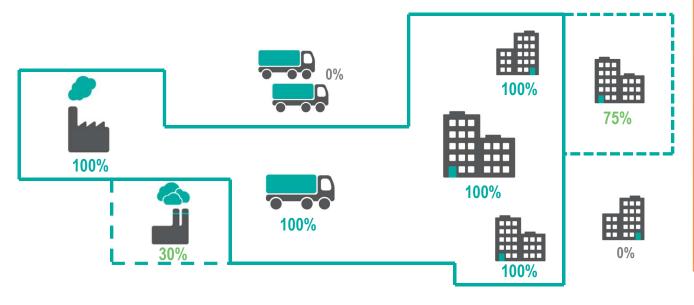
What do we include in the inventory?





ORGANIZATIONAL BOUNDARIES

<u>Definition:</u> In setting organizational boundaries, a company selects an approach for consolidating GHG emissions and consistently applies that approach to identify the businesses and operations that constitute the company for the purpose of accounting emissions.



The approach you choose can dramatically influence the results of your inventory so it is important to understand which selection will work best with your goals.

Once you've selected a method for defining your organization's boundaries, the method should be applied consistently throughout the inventory process.

<u>Significance of an Organizational</u> Boundary:

- Account complex business structures appropriately
- Measure emissions consistently throughout company

CONSOLIDATION APPROACHES

To consolidate GHG emissions from separate operations, GHG Protocol Corporate Standard provides 2 Consolidation Approaches

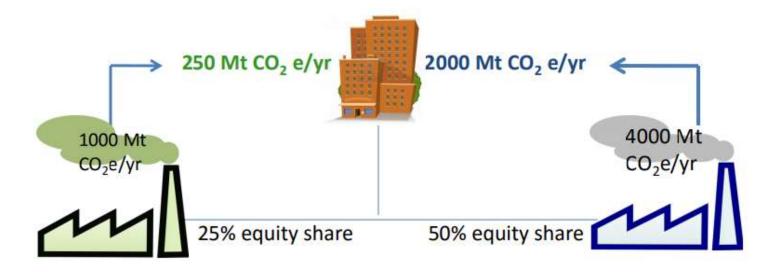
APPROACH	Equity Share Approach	Control Approach	
	7 (p) (3 3 3 3 1	Financial control	Operational control
DEFINITION	Percent ownership	Directs financial and operating policies to gain economic benefits	Authority to introduce and implement operating policies
GHG ACCOUNTING	% owned	If yes: 100% If no: 0%	If yes: 100% If no: 0%



EQUITY SHARE APPROACH

Equity Share Approach

- Account for emissions according to the company's equity share in the operation
- Independent of financial or operational control
- Basis is % of ownership; economic interest





CONTROL APPROACH

Control Approach

'Control' can be defined as:

Report on 100% of Emissions

- a) Financial control
- b) Operational control

Report on 100% of Emissions from Operations it Control

- Independent of equity share
- Account for 100% of emissions from operations under the company's "control"



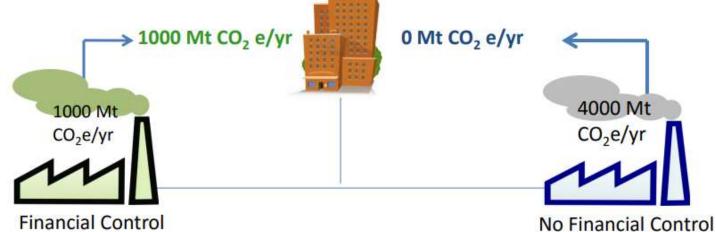
FINANACIAL CONTROL APPROACH

Financial Control

<u>Financial Control</u>: ability to direct an operation's financial and operational policies

To determine, consider financial accounting status

Account for 100% of emissions from each operation under financial control



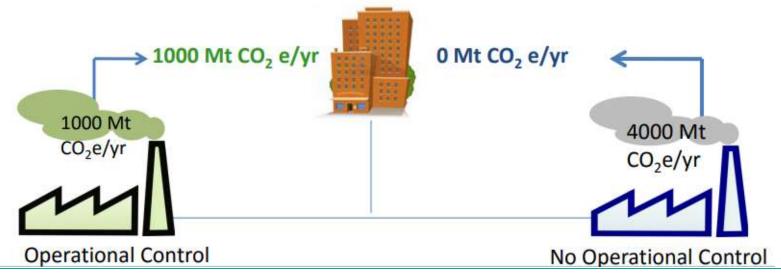


OPERATIONAL CONTROL APPROACH

Operational Control

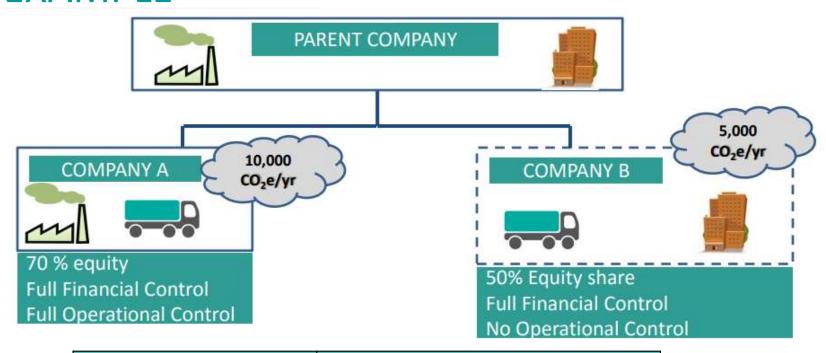
<u>Operational Control:</u> full authority to introduce and implement your operating policies at the operation

- To determine, consider ownership of operating permit
- Account for 100% of the emissions from each operation under operational control





EXAMPLE



Consolidation Approach	Emissions (metric tons CO ₂ /year	
Equity Share	9,500	
Financial Control	15,000	
Operational Control	10,000	



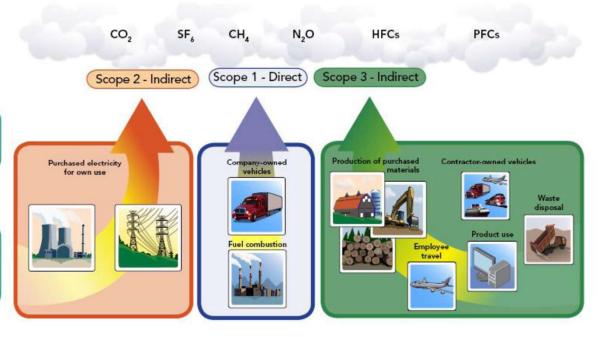
OPERATIONAL BOUNDARIES

<u>Definition:</u> Operational Boundary defines the scope of emissions for operations falling under the company's organizational boundary

- Identify emission sources and classify them as direct and indirect
- Categorize the "scope" of emissions



☐ Scope 2 ☐ Scope 3





OPERATIONAL BOUNDARIES

Direct and Indirect Emissions

- **Direct:** Emissions from sources owned or controlled by the reporting company
- Indirect: Emissions that are a consequence of the activities of the reporting company but occur at sources owned or controlled by another company

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SCOPE 1 Emissions:

Direct GHG emissions from sources a company owns or controls

Examples:

- Generation of electricity, heat, or steam
 - Through fuel combustion in stationary sources (e.g. boilers, furnaces, turbines)
- Physical or chemical processes
 - During manufacturing/processing of materials
- Transportation of materials, products, waste, and employees
- Look at only company controlled/owned mobile sources (e.g. trucks, trains, cars, ships, busses, airplanes)
- Fugitive emissions
 - Venting, methane emissions from coal mines, leakages in equipment/transportation

Inclusion in GHG inventory: Required



SCOPE 2 Emissions:

Indirect emissions from purchased electricity, steam, heating and cooling

• For office-based businesses Scope 2 usually most significant

Inclusion in GHG inventory: Required



SCOPE 3 Emissions:

All other indirect emissions, both upstream and downstream activities

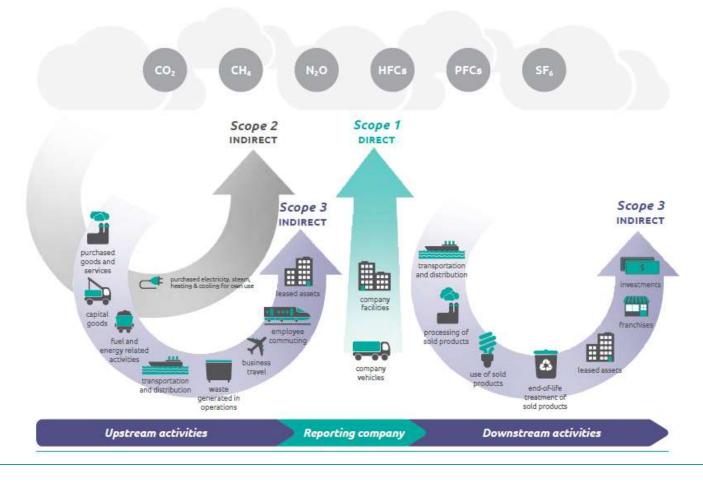
Examples:

- Transport in vehicles not owned/controlled by the company
- Energy consumed during customer use of company products

Inclusion in GHG inventory: Optional under Corporate Standard



SCOPES UNDER OPERATIONAL BOUNDARY





THANK YOU