

Challenges and way forward in implementing eco-efficiency at the local level

- How to quantify citywide greenhouse gas emissions based on a consumption approach?

June 8, 2011 Jeju, Republic of Korea

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Why focus on cities?

Population Concentration

• Now: 50%*

• 2030: 60% (=1986 population)*

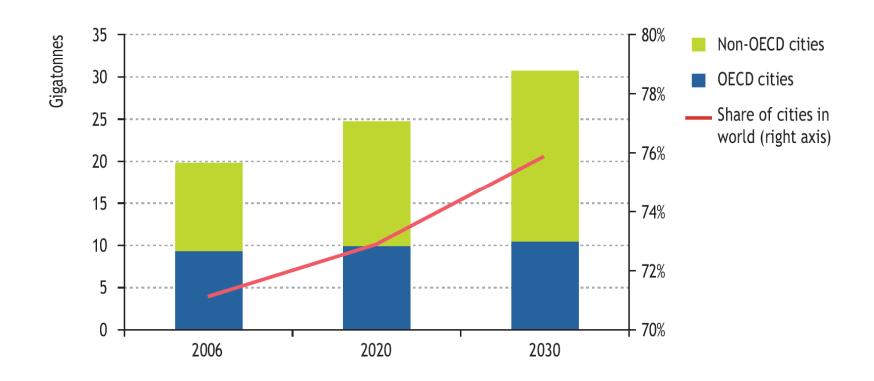
Energy Consumption & GHG Emissions

• >70%*

Control of Emission sources

 Municipal governments have direct control on many emission sources

Energy Related CO2 Emissions in Cities





Why accounting GHG emissions?



Baseline emissions?

Current emissions?

Why Accounting GHG Emissions



Reduction target?

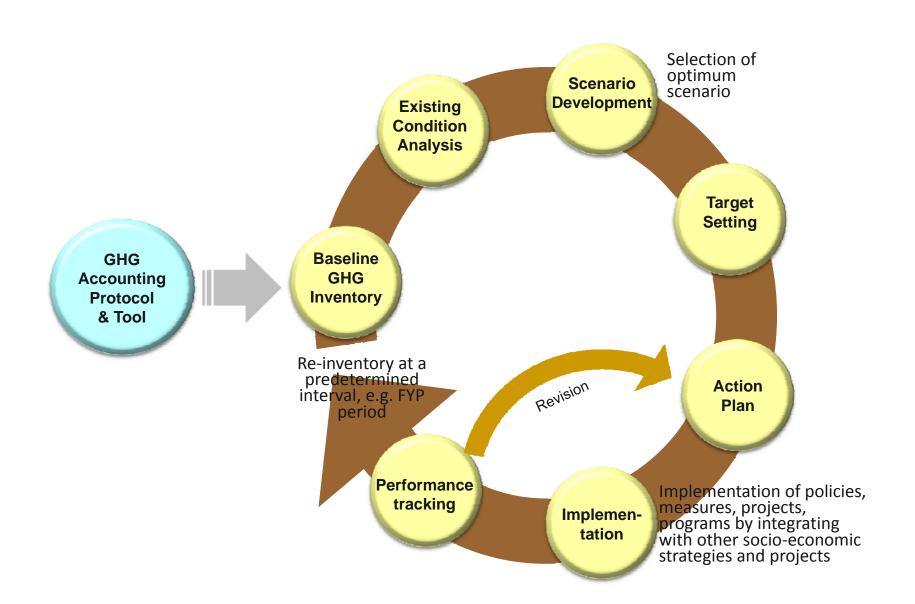
Sources of emissions?

Where to cut emissions?



You Can't Manage What You Can't Measure

Low-carbon city planning process

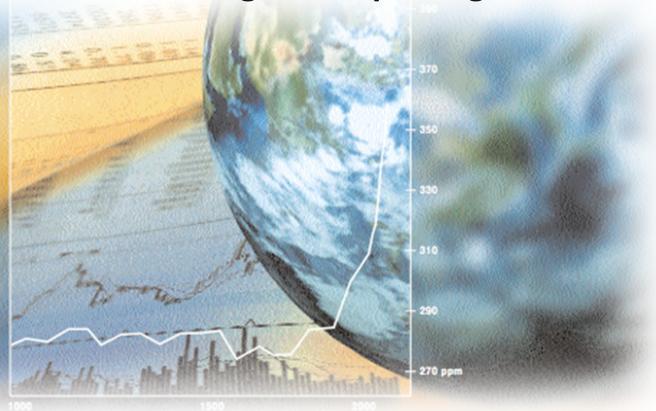




WRI and GHG Protocol Initiative



Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard



Published in 1998 by:









Adopted by 60% of Fortune 500 companies



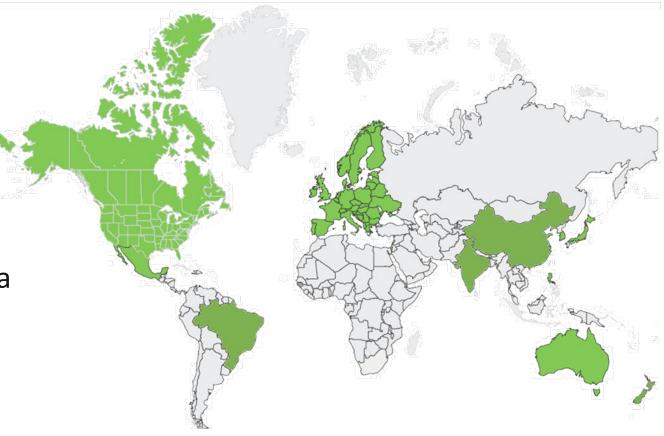


GHG Protocol in developing countries

GHG Protocol has convened and established partnerships to facilitate the design and implementation of GHG

programs in:

- Brazil
- China
- India
- Mexico
- Philippines
- North America



GHG Protocol 1998-2010











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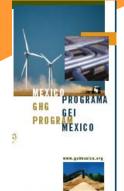




CARBON DISCLOSURE PROJECT



























Product Standard

Scope 3 Standard



How to quantify GHG emissions in a complete, relevant, and consistent manner?









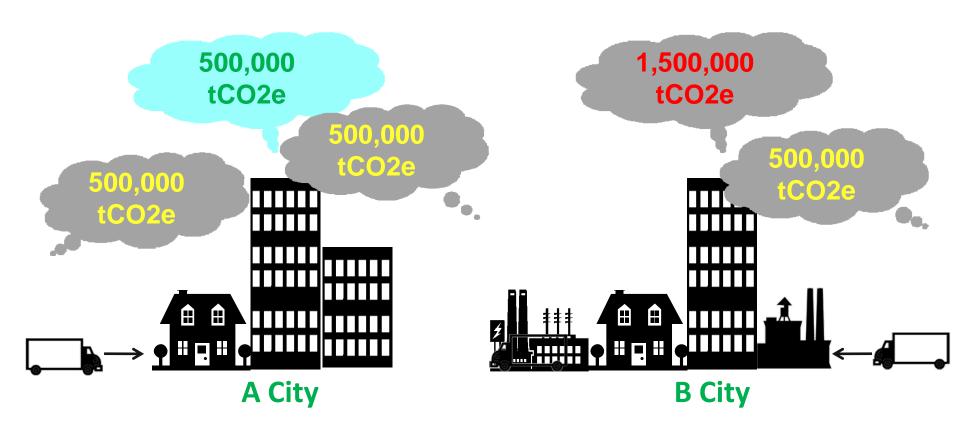
Consumption-based emissions

Production-based GHG accounting



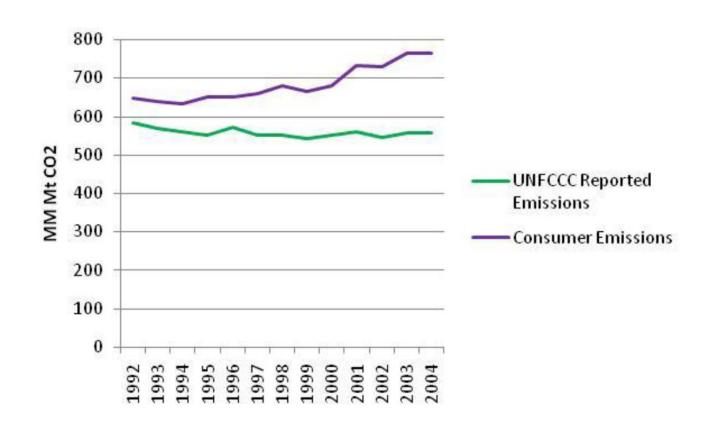


Consumption-based GHG accounting

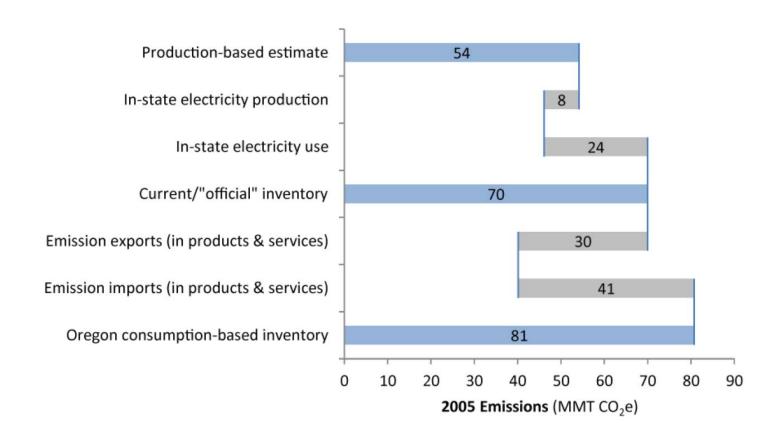


Direct emissions = 500,000 tCO2e Indirect emissions = 1,000,000 tCO2e Direct emissions = 1,500,000 tCO2e Indirect emissions = 500,000 tCO2e

UK GHG emissions



Oregon GHG emissions





Existing metrics



<u>Tools</u>

Int'l Standard for Determining GHG Emissions for Cities, UNEP et al

Int'l Local Gov't GHG Emissions
Analysis Protocol, ICLEI

Project 2 Degrees - C40

The CO2 Calculator - Denmark

2005

2010

Bilan Carbone - France

ECO2Region - Switzerland, Germany, Italy

CO2 Grobbilanz & EMSIG - Austria

GRIP - UK

2000



Issues

- Most of the existing citywide GHG accounting tools focus only on direct emissions and some of the indirect emissions
- Indirect emissions/impacts of their activities in other locations?
- Comparison between cities of different nature?
- Emission leakages?
- Reduction of overall emissions?
- Recognizing the effort changing lifestyle and consumption pattern to reduce indirect emissions?







Product Standard

Scope 3 Standard

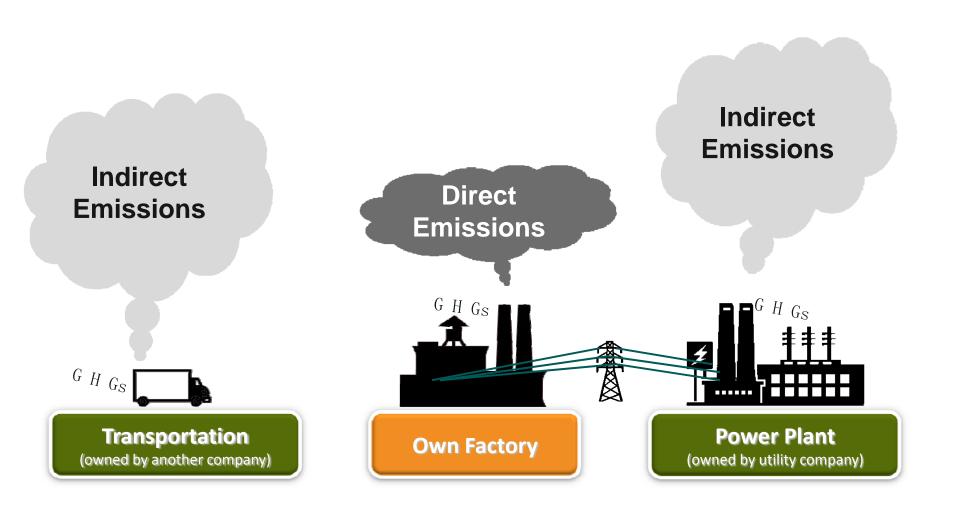
GHG Accounting Framework for Cities (Developing)



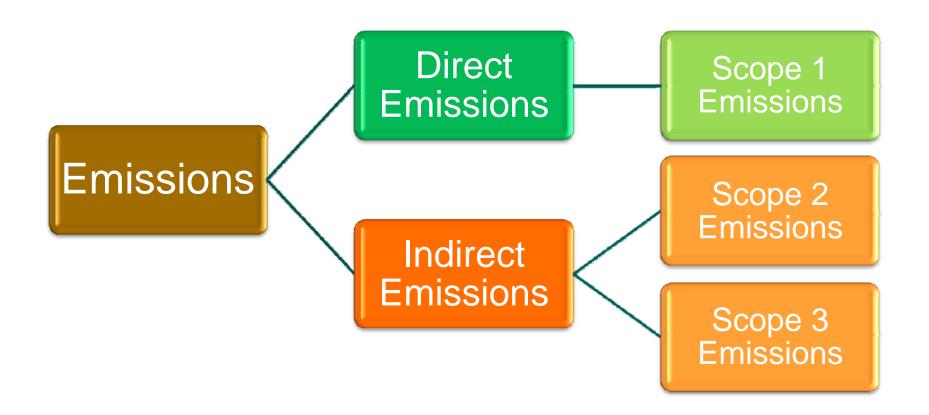
- How to comprehensively identify all major direct and indirect emissions without double counting?
- How to standardize different accounting methodologies
- Data availability



Corporate direct and indirect emissions

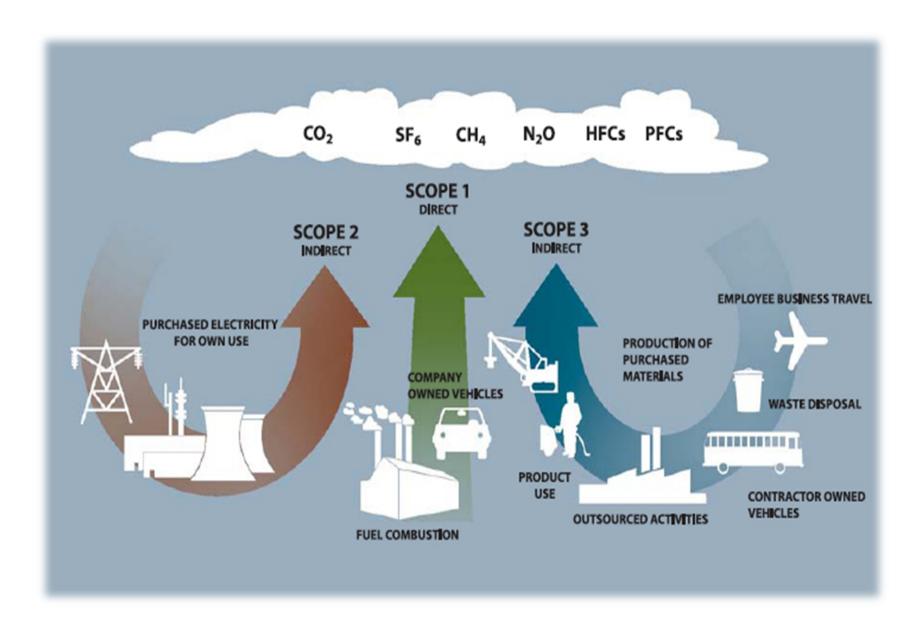


Emissions scopes





Corporate emissions scopes



Production approach vs. Consumption approach

DIRECT EMISSIONS

INDIRECT EMISSIONS

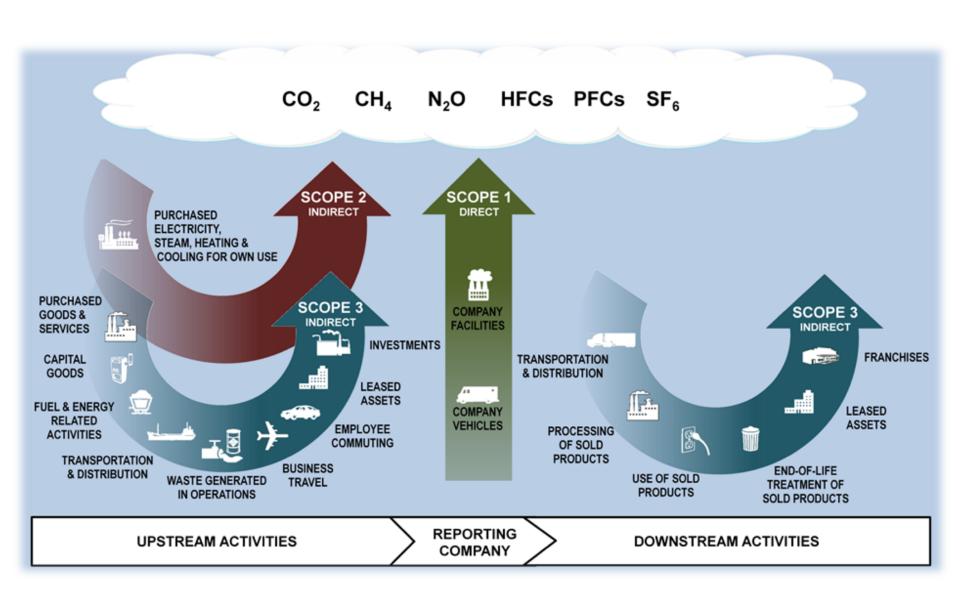
Scope 1 Emissions

Scope 2 Emissions Scope 3 Emissions

Production Approach

Consumption Approach

Scopes and emissions across corporate value chain



Source: GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard

Benefits of consumption-based approach

- Allows local government, businesses, and residents to see both the direct and indirect GHG emissions of their activities.
- ☐ Fair comparison between cities of different nature.
- Avoid emission leakages (relocating high emitting industries).
- ☐ Helps government to draw **policies** and **strategies** to cut emission within and outside the city.
- It **recognizes** not only the control of direct emission sources within the city, but also reduction of indirect emissions due to change of lifestyle and consumption pattern.



Thank you!

www.wri.org www.ghgprotocol.org



