

Background of GHG Protocol and the Global Protocol for Community- Scale Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GPC)

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Core Partners:



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Presentation outline

1. Background of the GHG Protocol
2. The GPC initiative
3. Why conducting city-scale GHG inventories?





1. Background of the GHG Protocol

The GHG Protocol



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World Business Council for
Sustainable Development

Launched in 1998.

***"The foundation for
sustainable climate
strategies"***

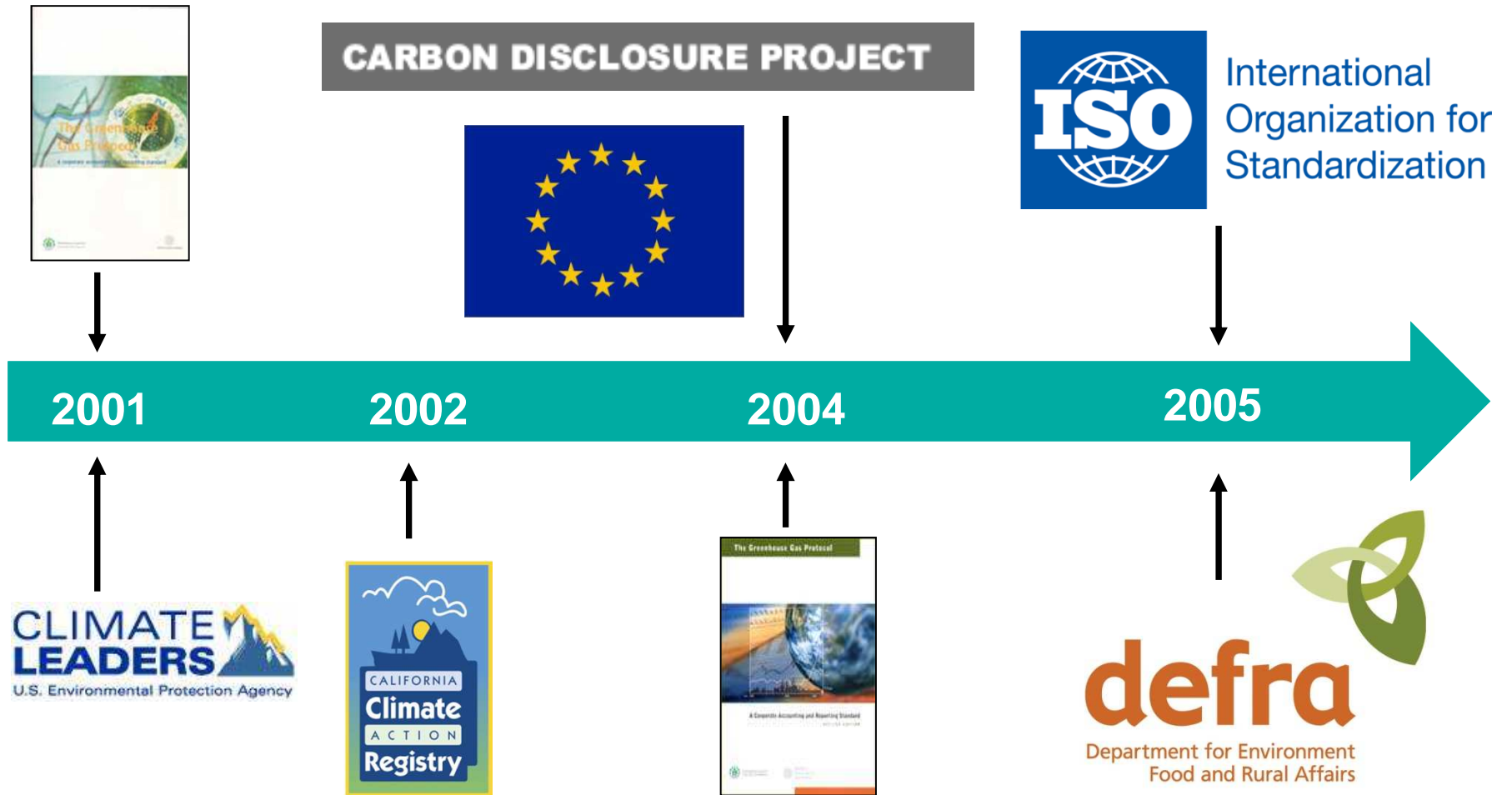
GHG Protocol standards are
the most widely used
accounting tools to measure,
manage and report GHG
emissions.

Quick facts about GHG Protocol



- ❖ Standards: 4 Major Standards
- ❖ Tools: **25+**
- ❖ Tool downloads: **1000+** per month
- ❖ Newsletter subscribers: **8,500+**
- ❖ Registered website users: **55,000+**
- ❖ Programs based on GHGP: **50+** worldwide

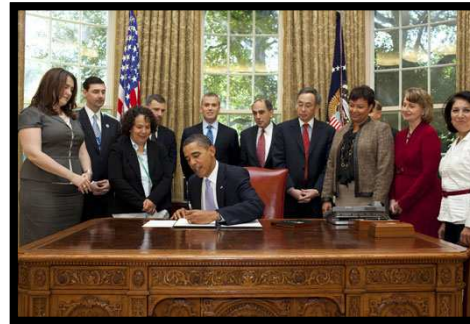
History of the GHG Protocol: 2001-2005




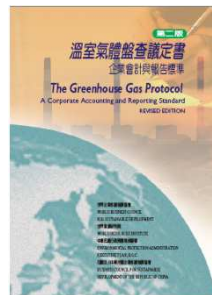
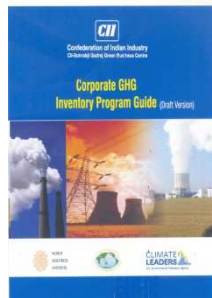
History of the GHG Protocol: 2006 Onwards

 **ghg** management institute
Online training, networking, professionalizing

EO 13514



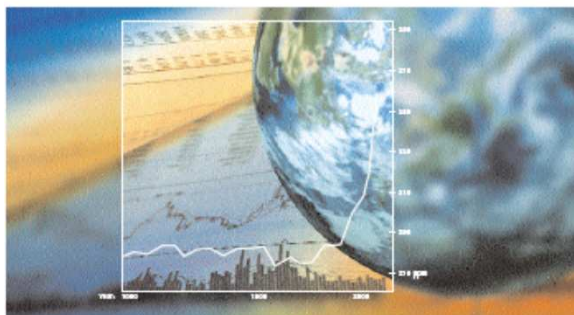

The Climate Registry



Climate Disclosure Standards Board

Global programs based on GHG Protocol

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol



A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard
REVISED EDITION



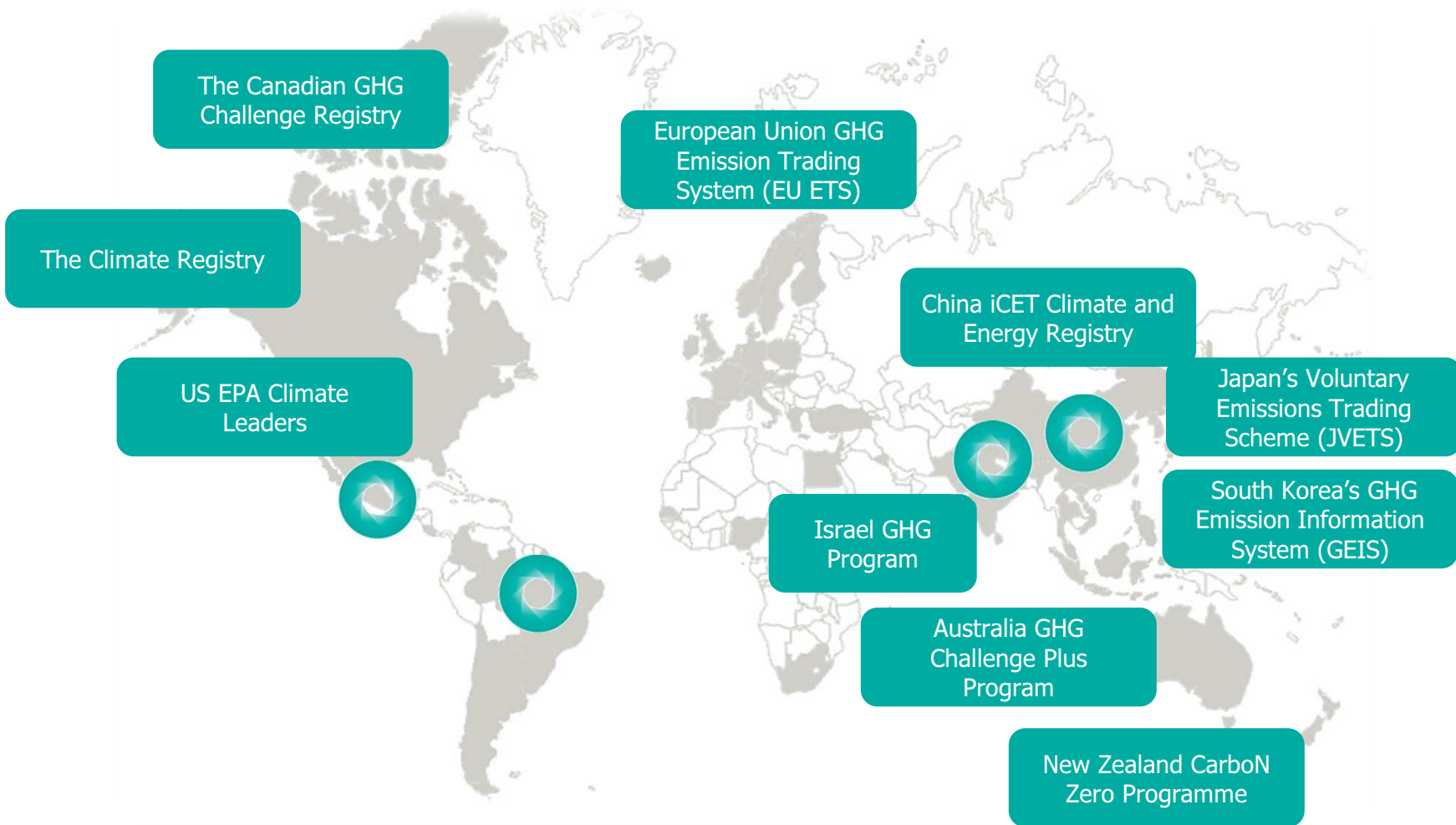
Government-led GHG Programs

- U.S. Department of Energy (1605b)
- UK Emissions Trading System
- U.S. EPA Climate Leaders Initiative
- METI, Japan
- Brazil GHG Program
- Mexico GHG Program
- EU Emissions Trading Scheme
- ISO 14064 Part 1

Non-government GHG Programs

- Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP)
- The Climate Registry
- Dow Jones Sustainability Index
- French REGES Protocol
- Global Reporting Initiative
- International Trade Associations (Aluminum, IPIECA, ICFPA, Cement, Iron and Steel)
- World Wildlife Fund Climate Savers

Widespread adoption of Corporate Standard



Business use of GHG Protocol

The Carbon Disclosure Project represents investors with assets totalling

\$41 trillion

It regularly surveys the world's largest companies using the GHG Protocol as the framework

72%

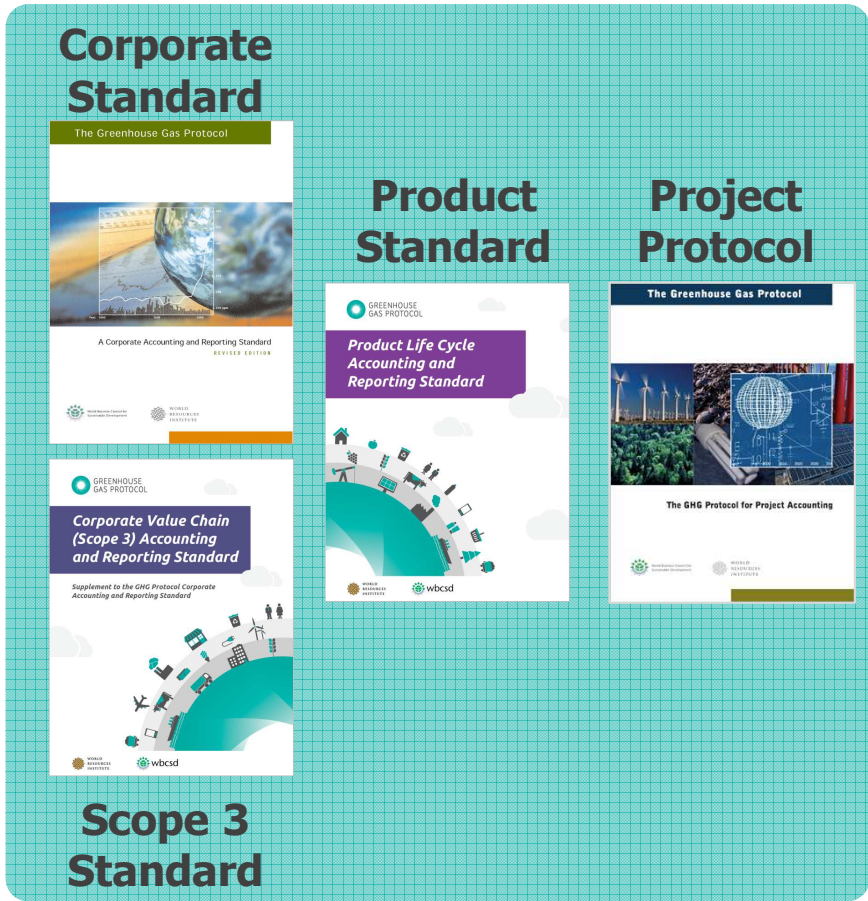
of Fortune 500 companies responded to the survey sent out by the Carbon Disclosure Project in 2008

Adoption by leading companies



GHG Protocol standards

For Businesses



Corporate Standard
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol
A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard
REVISED EDITION

Product Standard
Product Life Cycle Accounting and Reporting Standard

Project Protocol
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol
The GHG Protocol for Project Accounting

Scope 3 Standard
Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard
Supplement to the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard

For Policymakers



Mitigation Actions Standard
Mitigation Actions/Policies Guidance

Mitigation Goals Standard
Mitigation Goals Guidance

City Standard
City-level Accounting Standard

Under Development



2. The GPC Initiative

Core Partners



30 years experience in promoting sustainability worldwide

14 years of GHG accounting standard development experience

Represent **>60** largest cities from around the world committed to implementing meaningful and sustainable climate-related actions

Represent **>1200** local government members worldwide

Over **20** years experience in addressing urban sustainability issues

Supporting Partners



UN Environment Programme, UN Habitat, World Bank Recognize New Global Protocol for Urban GHG Emissions, Encourage its Use

SUBMITTED BY DAN HOORNWEG ON MON, 2012-05-14 14:54

In March this year, we posted a [blog](#) on the [draft](#) edition of a global protocol for city-scale GHG emissions, announced jointly by ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability, C40, and the World Resources Institute (WRI).

Yesterday, a pilot version of the protocol was released at the UNFCCC climate meetings in Bonn, Germany. And today, UNEP, UN-Habitat and the World Bank expressed appreciation to ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability, C40, and WRI for this accomplishment. To learn more about the significance of the protocol, read [this news feature](#).

Moving forward, C40, ICLEI, and WRI will incorporate the pilot test's results and expand the protocol into a more comprehensive GHG accounting standard for community-scale emissions. This will enable local governments to account for how demand for goods and services as well as local innovative technologies can impact a GHG footprint.

I didn't make it to Bonn for the release event but Anthony Bigio from the World Bank's Urban Anchor was there. Check out the World Bank's press release below:

May 15—Two UN agencies and the World Bank today expressed appreciation at the launch of a pilot version of a [Global Protocol for Community-scale Greenhouse Gas Emissions](#), designed to harmonize emissions measurement and reporting process for the world's cities. The protocol was released at the UNFCCC climate meetings in Bonn by [C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group](#) and [ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability](#), with input from the [World Resources Institute](#).



<http://blogs.worldbank.org/sustainablecities/ghg-protocol>



Funders



Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands



Global Protocol For Community-Scale Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GPC)

www.ghgprotocol.org/city-accounting

The GPC Pilot Version 1.0

Pilot Version 1.0 – May 2012

GLOBAL PROTOCOL
FOR COMMUNITY-SCALE
GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS
(GPC)

Pilot Version 1.0 – May 2012

Global Protocol for Community-Scale GHG Emissions (GPC)



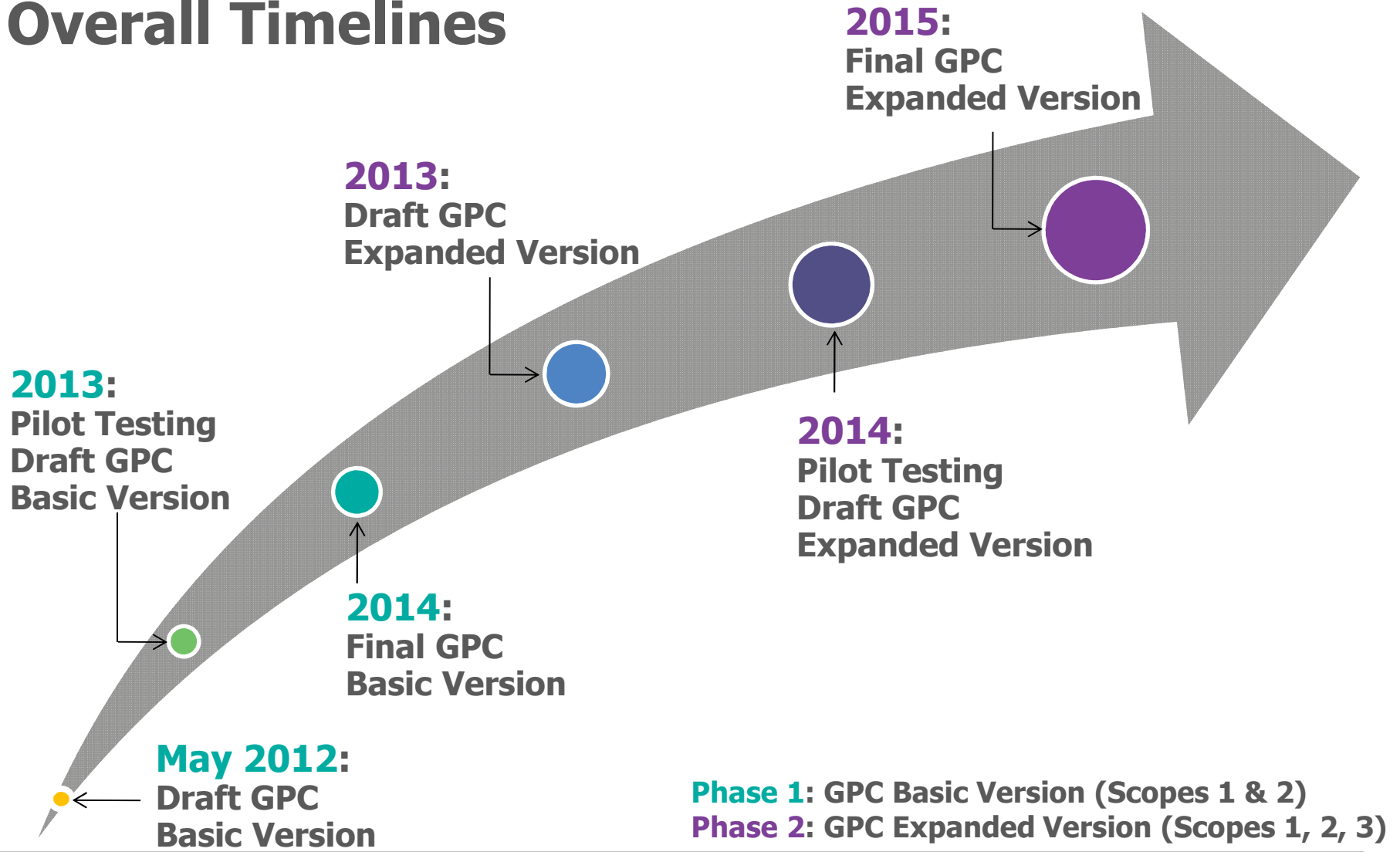
Photo credit: ICLEI



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The “GPC Pilot Version 1.0”
was released on May 14, 2012

Overall Timelines



Pilot Projects



-  Pilot city
-  Special Invitee

30+ Cities
May-October 2013



3. Why conducting city-scale GHG inventories?

Why conducting GHG inventories?

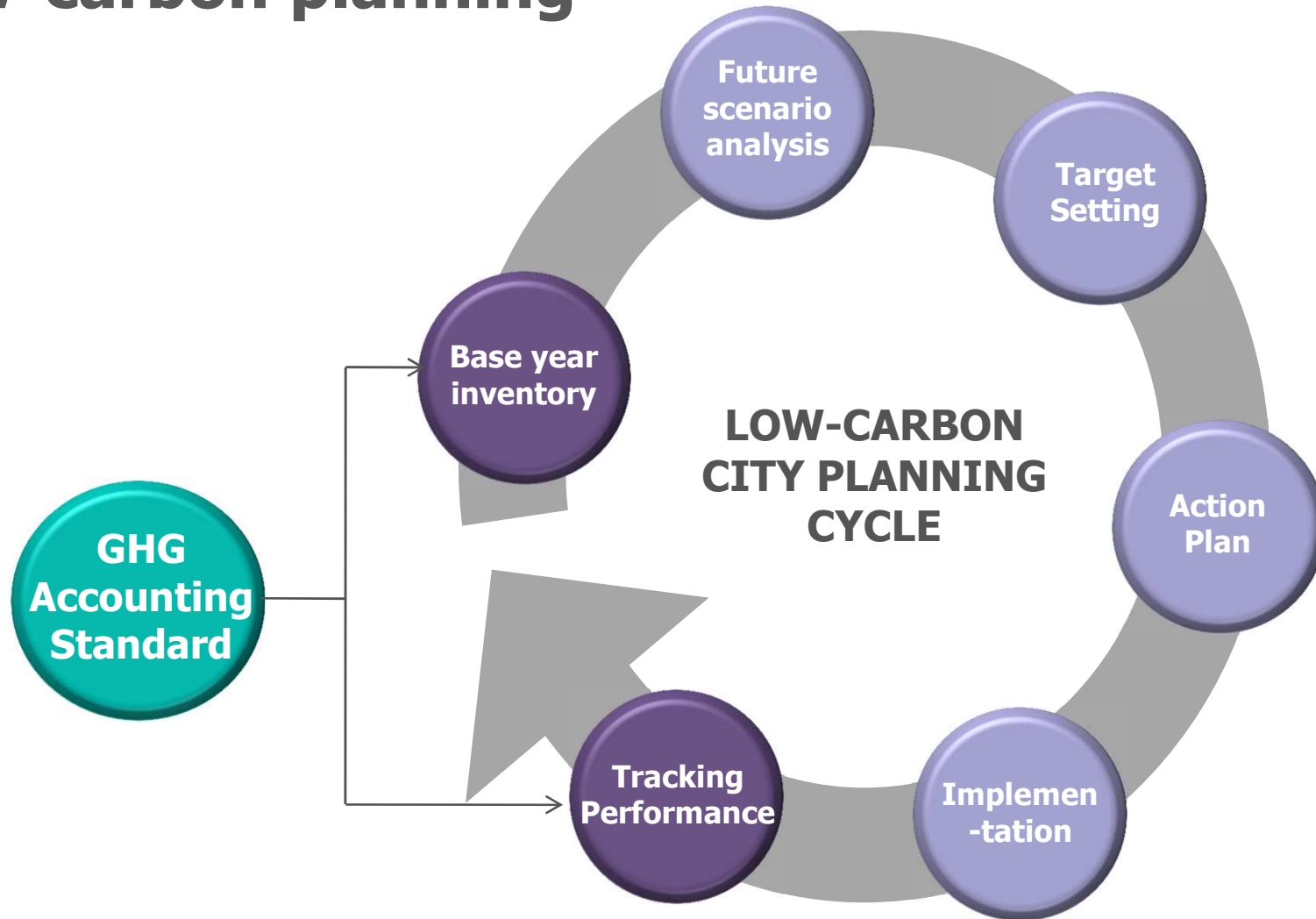


- ❖ **Benchmarking**
- ❖ **Low-carbon planning**
- ❖ **MRV**
- ❖ **Financing**
- ❖ **Cross-learning between cities**

Benchmarking

| Country / City | GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e/capita) | Country / City | GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e/capita) | Country / City | GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e/capita) |
|-----------------------------|---|------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| Argentina | 7.64 2000 | France | 8.68 2007 | Norway | 11.69 2007 |
| Buenos Aires | 3.83 1 | Île-de-France (Region incl. Paris) | 5.2 2005, 3, † | Oslo | 3.5 2005, 3 |
| Australia | 25.75 2007 | Germany | 11.62 2007 | Portugal | 7.71 2007 |
| Sydney | 20.3 2006, 2 | Frankfurt | 13.7 2005, 3 | Porto | 7.3 2005, 3 |
| Bangladesh | 0.37 1994 | Hamburg | 9.7 2005, 3 | Republic of Korea | 11.46 2001 |
| Dhaka | 0.63 1 | Stuttgart | 16.0 2005, 3 | Seoul | 4.1 2006, 3 |
| Belgium | 12.36 2007 | Greece | 11.78 2007 | Singapore | 7.86 1994 |
| Brussels | 7.5 2005, 3 | Athens | 10.4 2005, 3 | Slovenia | 10.27 2007 |
| Brazil | 4.16 1994 | India | 1.33 1994 | Ljubljana | 9.5 2005, 3 |
| Rio de Janeiro | 2.1 1998, 3, i | Ahmedabad | 1.20 2000, 9 | South Africa | 9.92 1994 |
| São Paulo | 1.4 2000, 3, i | Delhi | 1.50 2000, 9 | Cape Town | 7.6 2005, 5, i |
| Canada | 22.65 2007 | Kolkata | 1.10 2000, 9 | Spain | 9.86 2007 |
| Calgary | 17.7 2003, 3 | Italy | 9.31 2007 | Barcelona | 4.2 2006, 5, i |
| Toronto (City of Toronto) | 9.5 2004, 4 | Bologna (Province) | 11.1 2005, 3 | Madrid | 6.9 2005, 3 |
| Toronto (Metropolitan Area) | 11.6 2005, 5, i | Naples (Province) | 4.0 2005, 3 | Sri Lanka | 1.61 1995 |
| Vancouver | 4.9 2006, 6 | Turin | 9.7 2005, 3 | Colombo | 1.54 1 |
| China | 3.40 1994 | Veneto (Province) | 10.0 2005, 3 | Kurunegala | 9.63 1 |
| Beijing | 10.8 2006, 7, i | Japan | 10.76 2007 | Sweden | 7.15 2007 |
| Shanghai | 12.9 2006, 7, i | Tokyo | 4.89 2006, 3, i | Stockholm | 3.6 2005, 3 |
| Tianjin | 12.2 2006, 7, i | Jordan | 4.04 2000 | Switzerland | 6.79 2007 |
| Chongqing | 3.7 2006, 8 | Amman | 3.7 2008, 10, i | Geneva | 7.8 2005, 5, i |
| Czech Republic | 14.59 2007 | Mexico | 5.53 2002 | The Netherlands | 12.67 2007 |
| Prague | 9.4 2005, 5, i | Mexico City (City) | 4.25 2007, 11 | Rotterdam | 29.8 2005, 3 |
| Finland | 14.81 2007 | Mexico City (Metropolitan Area) | 2.84 2007, 11 | | |
| Helsinki | 7.0 2005, 3 | Nepal | 1.48 1994 | | |
| | | Kathmandu | 0.12 1 | | |

Low-carbon planning



MRV



Lei Nº 14.933, De 5 De Junho De 2009

Institui a Política de Mudança do Clima no Município de São Paulo

- **Reduce citywide GHG emissions by 30% of 2005 levels by 2012**
- **Complete a GHG inventory every 4 years**



Lei Nº 5248, De 27 De Janeiro De 2011

Institui A Política Municipal Sobre Mudança Do Clima E Desenvolvimento Sustentável, Dispõe Sobre O Estabelecimento De Metas De Redução De Emissões Antrópicas De Gases De Efeito Estufa Para O Município Do Rio De Janeiro E Dá Outras Providências

- **To avoid 20% of 2005 GHG emissions by 2020**
- **Complete a GHG inventory every 4 years**

Financing



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PRESS RELEASE

City of Rio and World Bank Launch Ground-Breaking Program for Low Carbon City Development

June 18, 2012

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The Rio de Janeiro Low Carbon City Development Program is a business model for green, sustainable cities worldwide

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 18, 2012 – The City of Rio de Janeiro and the World Bank launched today during the Rio+20 Summit a ground-breaking, city-level program to put into action the city's goals for low-carbon development.

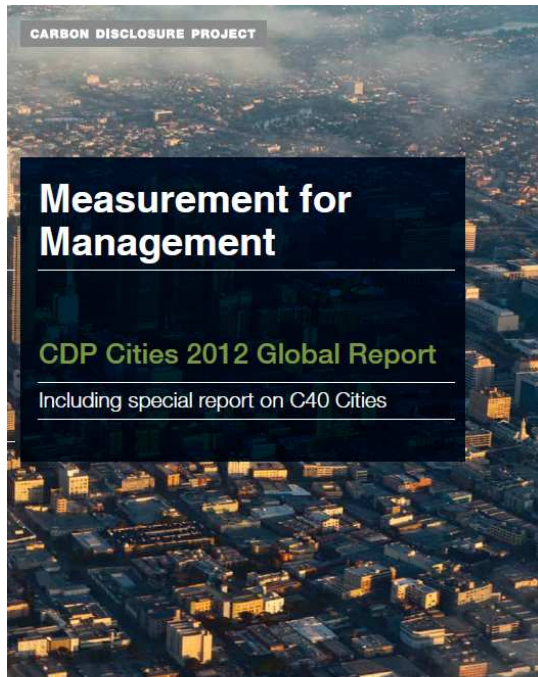
Certified according to ISO standards, the **Rio de Janeiro Low Carbon City Development Program** will help Rio de Janeiro monitor and account for low-carbon investments and

MEDIA CONTACTS

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Cross learning between cities



Written by Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP)
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cdp@cdproject.net



Report analysis and information design for Carbon Disclosure Project by



Fig. 5 Impacts of city population and density on greenhouse gas emissions per capita (metric tonnes of CO₂e/population)



Smaller cities example: Amsterdam, Austin, Copenhagen, Dallas, Denver, Houston, Indianapolis, Karlsruhe, Los Angeles, Miami, Milan, Philadelphia, Portland, Riga, Rotterdam, St. Louis, San Diego, San Francisco, Seattle, Stockholm, Sydney, Vancouver and Washington.

Low density cities example: Amsterdam, Austin, Berlin, Copenhagen, Dallas, Denver, Durban, Hamburg, Jakarta, Houston, Montreal, Nashville, New York, Perth, Portland, San Diego, Seattle, St. Louis, Toronto and Washington.

High density cities example: Barcelona, Beijing, Buenos Aires, Chicago, Copenhagen, Curitiba, Hong Kong, Jakarta, Kaohsiung, London, Miami, Milan, Moscow, New York, Paris, Philadelphia, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, São Paulo, Seoul, Stockholm, Sydney, Taipei, Tokyo, Toronto, Vancouver and Washington.

Larger cities example: Barcelona, Berlin, Beijing, Buenos Aires, Chicago, Curitiba, Dallas, Hamburg, Hong Kong, Houston, Jakarta, London, Los Angeles, Moscow, New York, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Seoul, Taipei, Tokyo, Toronto and Washington.

For more, see separate page 6.

Fig. 6 Economic efficiency of greenhouse gas emissions (GDP in BUSD/metric tonnes CO₂e)



European cities example: Amsterdam, Barcelona, Berlin, Copenhagen, Hamburg, Jakarta, Montreal, London, Madrid, Milan, Moscow, Paris, Riga, Rome, Rotterdam, Stockholm, and Warsaw.

Larger cities example: Amsterdam, Austin, Barcelona, Berlin, Beijing, Buenos Aires, Copenhagen, Chicago, Curitiba, Dallas, Durban, Hamburg, Hong Kong, Houston, Jakarta, London, Los Angeles, Moscow, New York, Paris, Philadelphia, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Seoul, San Diego, San Francisco, Seattle, St. Louis, Sydney, Taipei, Toronto, Vancouver, Washington, and Washington.

Smaller cities example: Copenhagen, Dallas, Denver, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, San Diego, San Francisco, Seattle, St. Louis, Toronto, Vancouver and Washington.

For more, see separate page 6.

Inside Copenhagen's city-wide emissions inventory

Total emissions: 2,616,260 metric tonnes CO₂e
Year reported: 01 Jan 2010 - 31 Dec 2010

Breakdown in metric tonnes CO₂e

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Power consumption | 1,281,291 |
| Heat consumption | 611,830 |
| Heating industrial heating solutions in the commercial sector and housing | 26,922 |
| Heating industrial heating solutions and process heating in the industrial sector | 2,892 |
| City gas for cooking | 14,892 |
| Air traffic | 378,217 |
| Train traffic (including external boarding) | 44,197 |
| Sea traffic | 10,141 |
| Bus traffic | 44,640 |
| Non-road industry transportation | 62,880 |
| Non-road transport (waterhousehold) | 3,330 |
| Process emissions from industry | 202 |
| Sewerage | 8,421 |
| Land use | 132 |
| Landfill | 700 |
| Waste water | 19,907 |

Copenhagen's method includes CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O emissions in the inventory.

Copenhagen's method includes CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O emissions in the inventory.

Case studies



Case Study 1: New York City



30%

below 2005 level by 2030

*80% by 2050

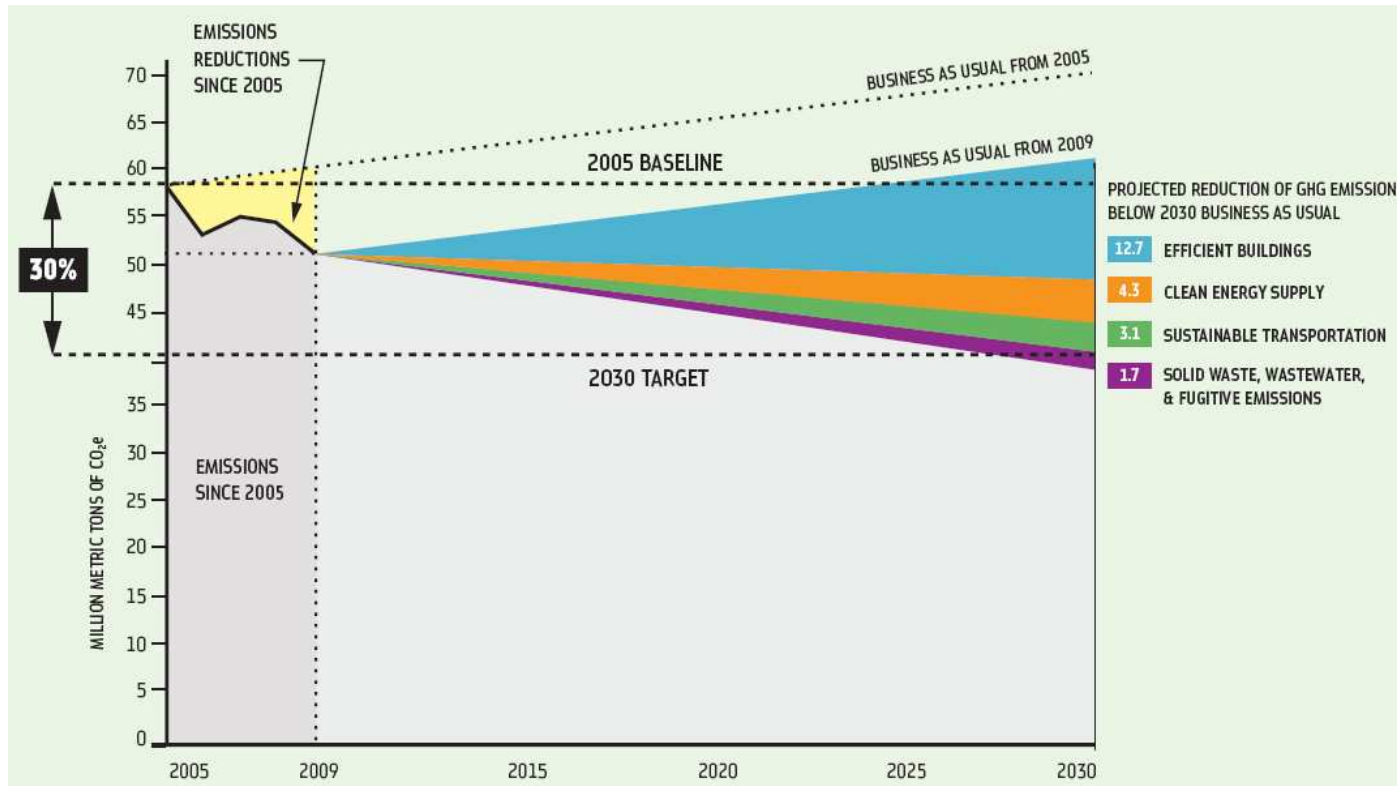
Boundary

❖ Scope 1 + Scope 2

Gases

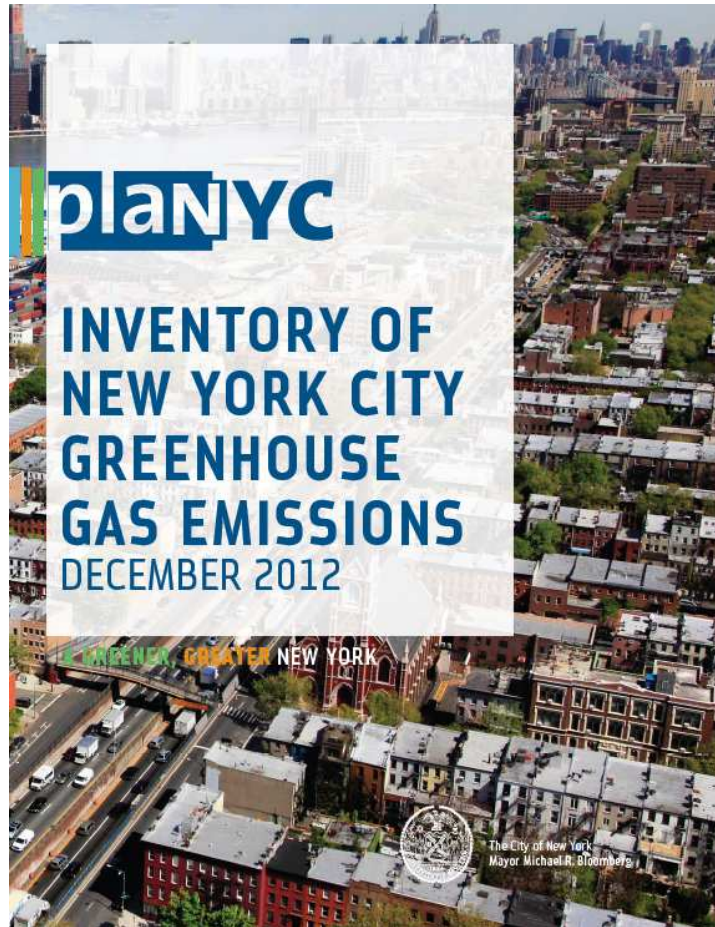
❖ CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, SF₆, HFCs, PFCs

Low-carbon planning



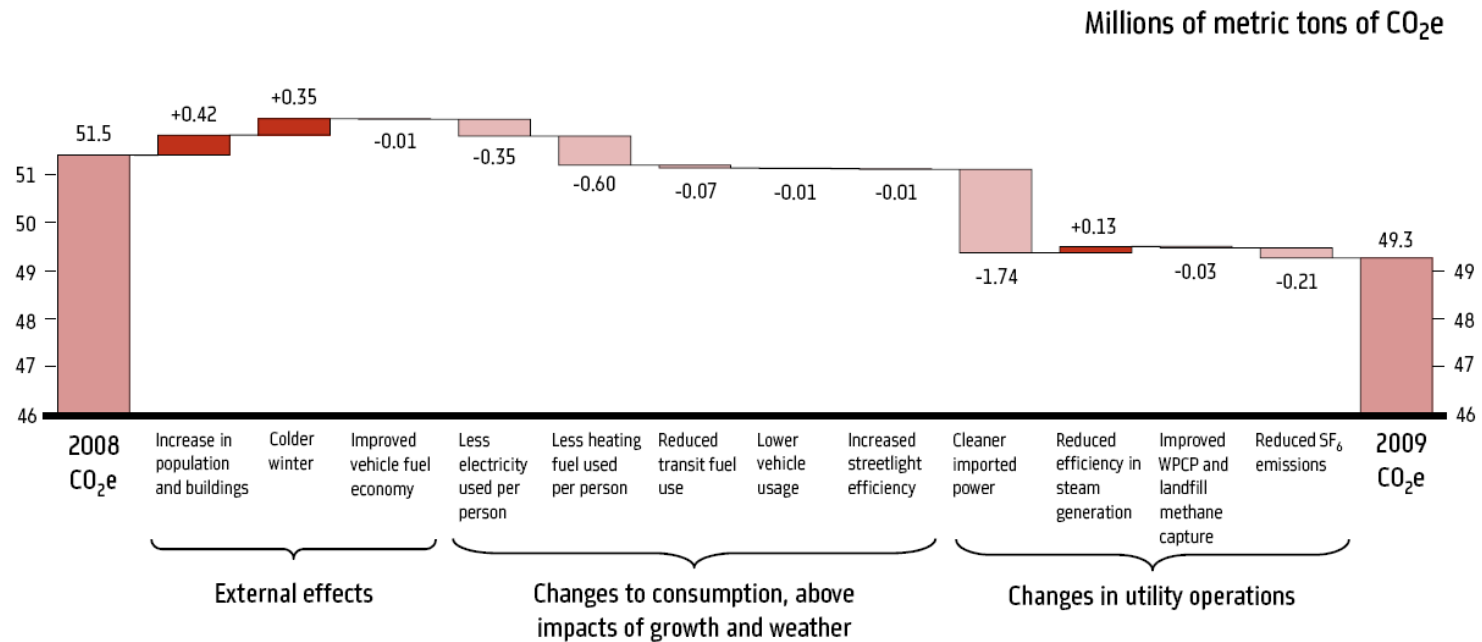
Benchmarking, Projection, Target setting

Information disclosure



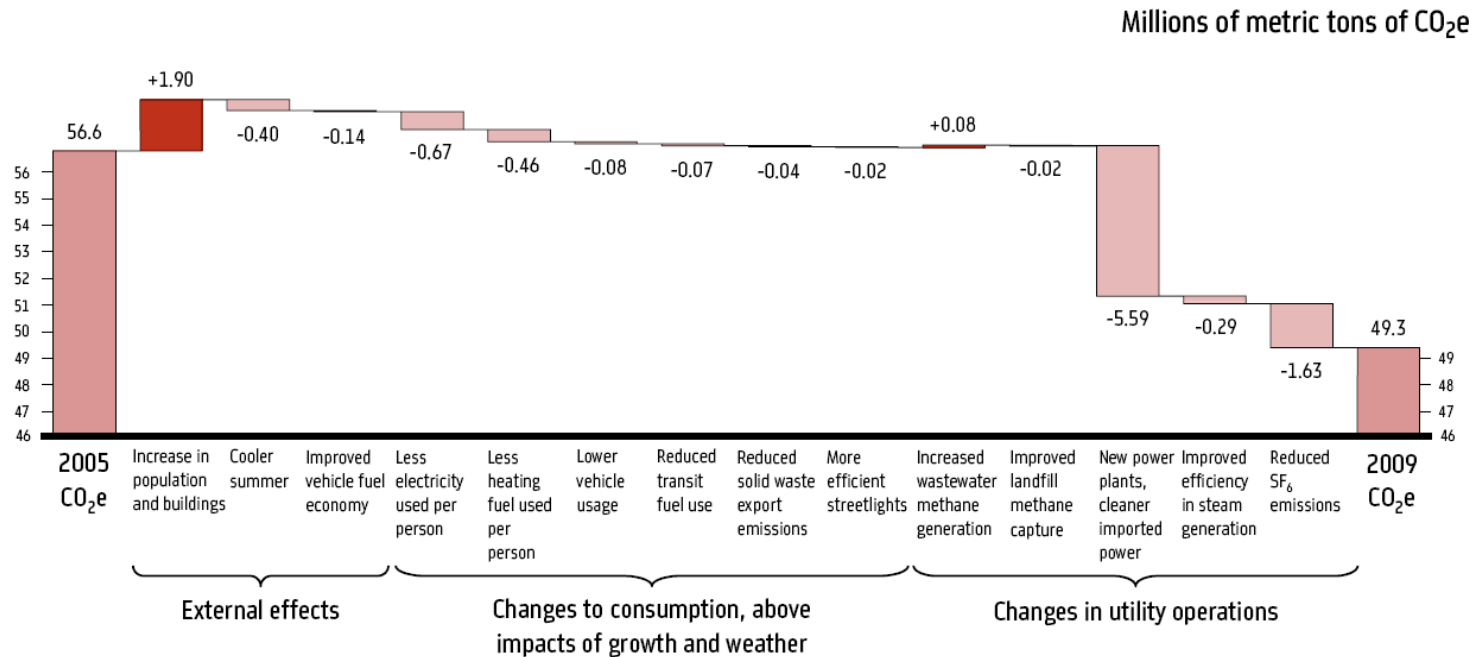
- ❖ Annual GHG inventory report
- ❖ Annual progress report

Performance tracking (1)



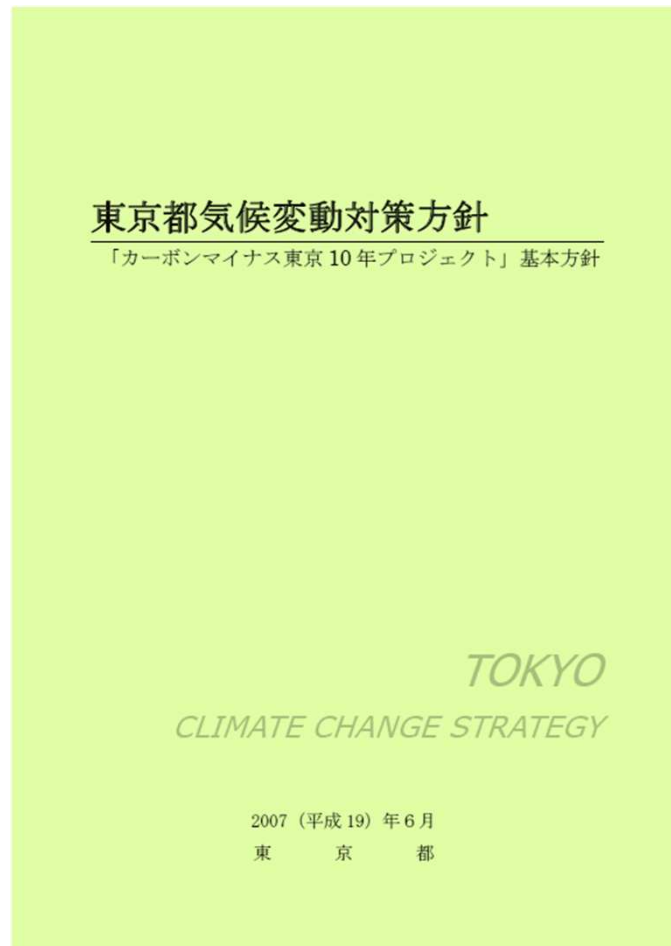
Year-to-Year Performance Tracking

Performance tracking (2)



Tracking Against Base Year Emissions

Case Study 2: Tokyo



25%

below 2000 level by 2020

Boundary

❖ Scope 1

Gases

❖ CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, SF₆, HFCs, PFCs

Disclosure and performance tracking



都における温室効果ガス排出量総合調査
(2009 (平成 21) 年度実績)

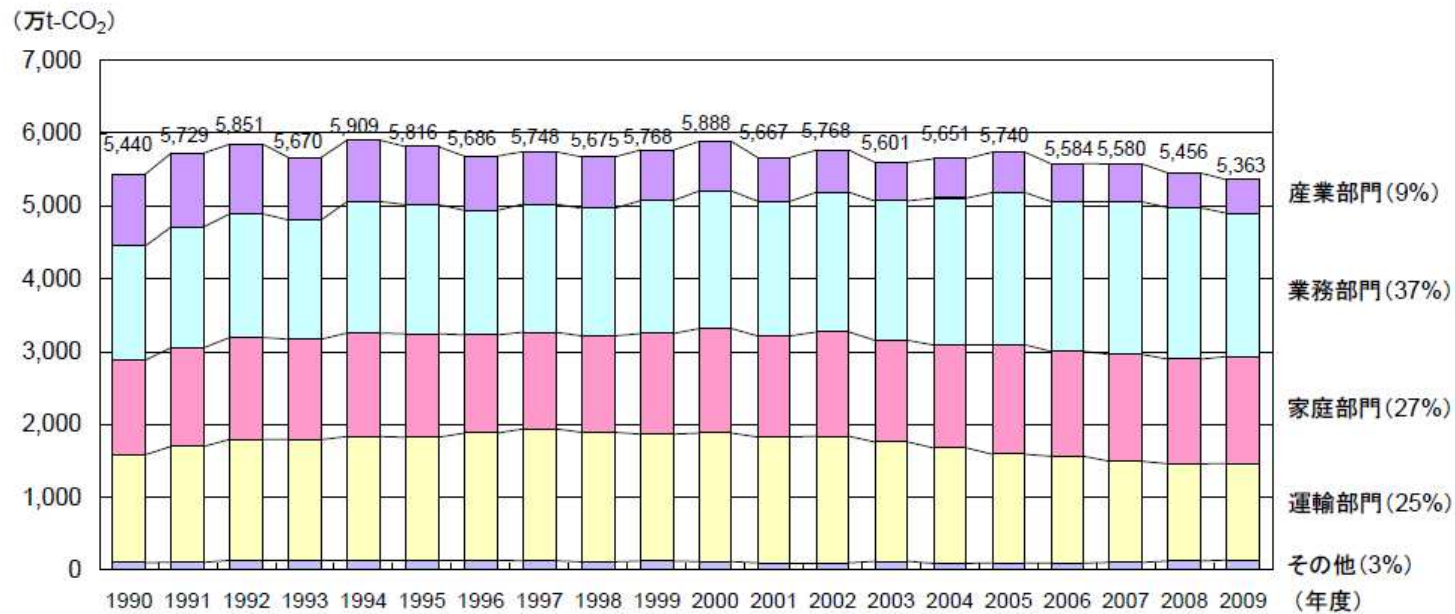
Annual progress report

平成 24 年 3 月
東京都環境局

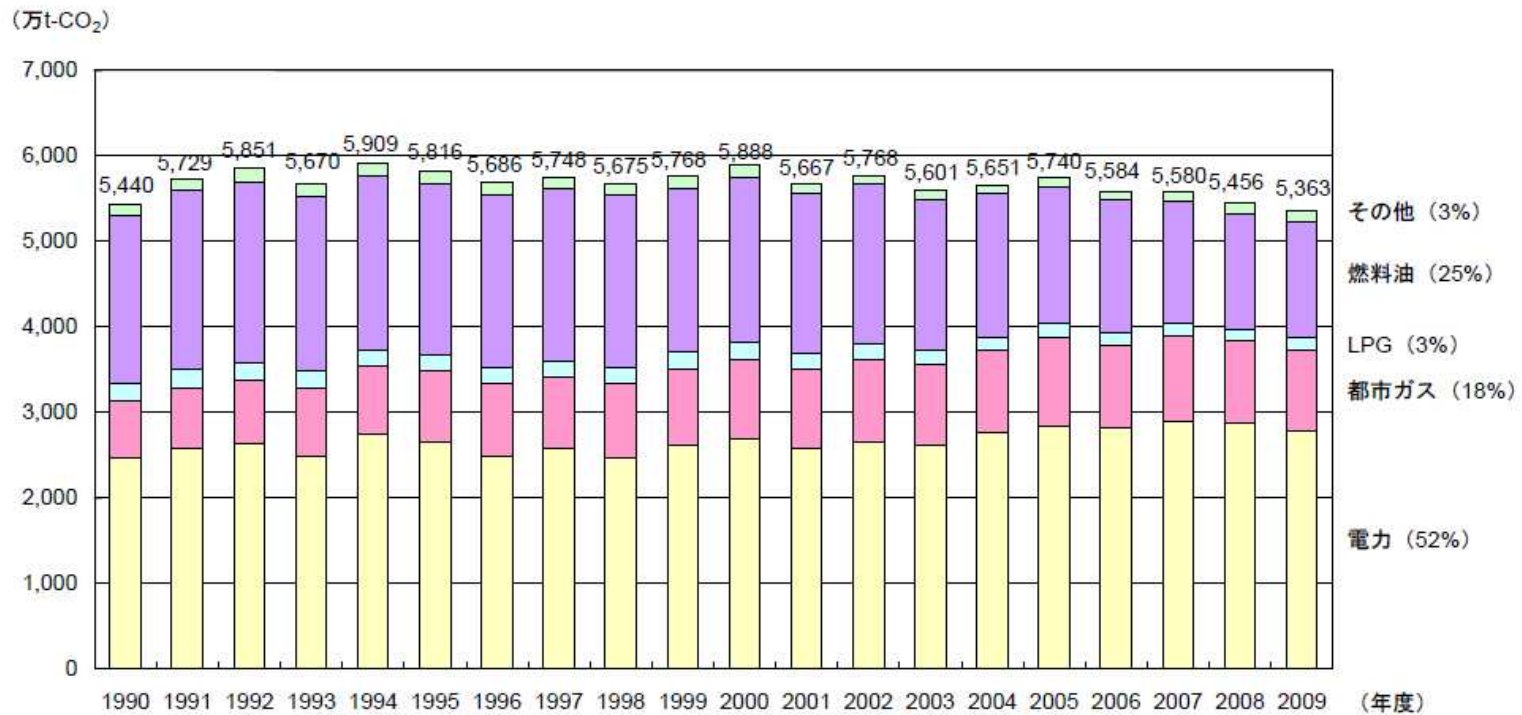


Annual GHG inventory report

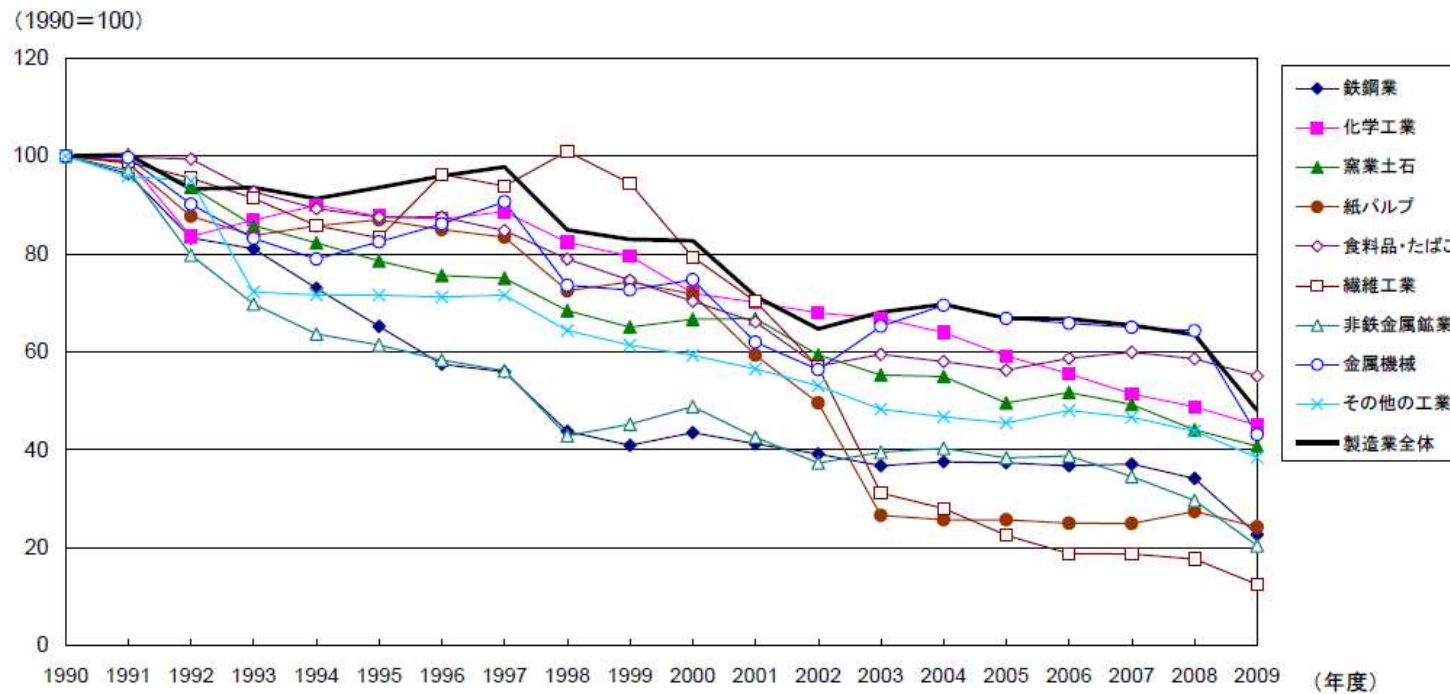
Data analysis: Emission by economic sector



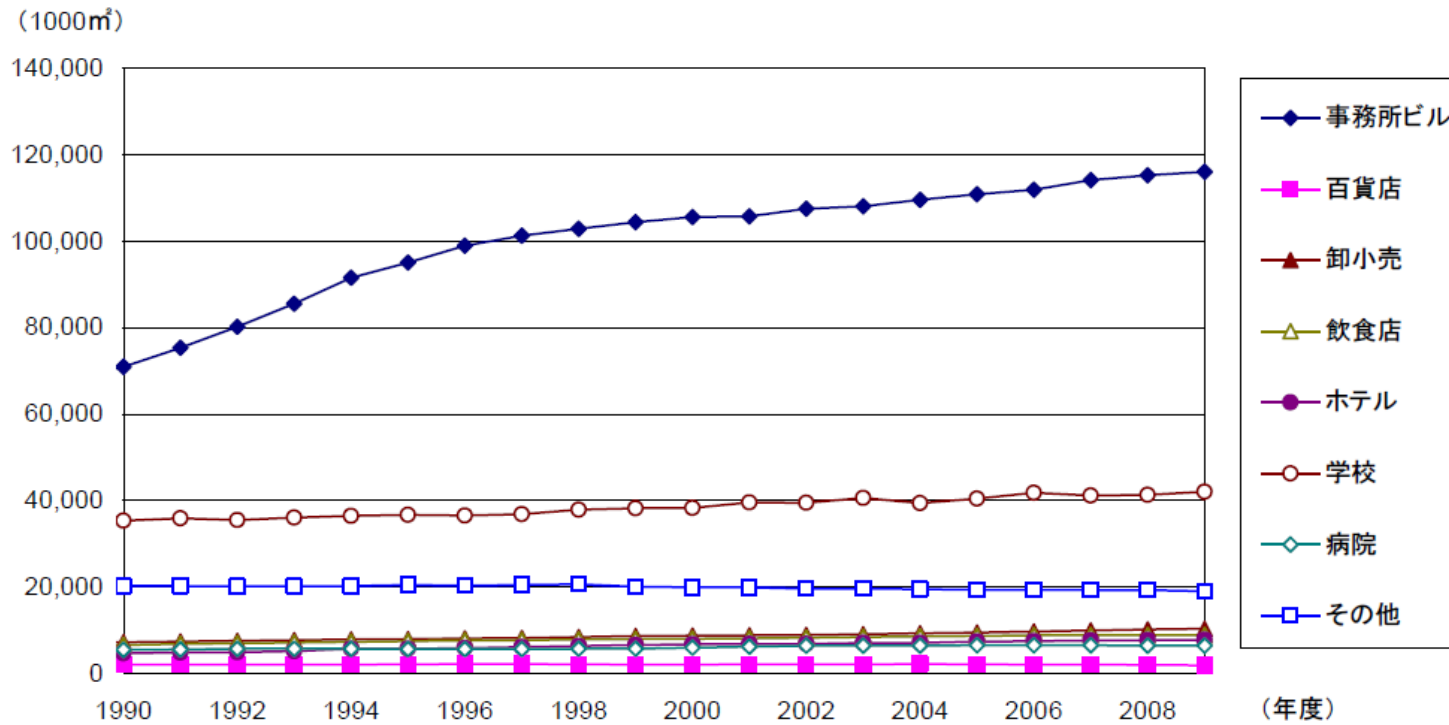
Data analysis: Emission by fuel type



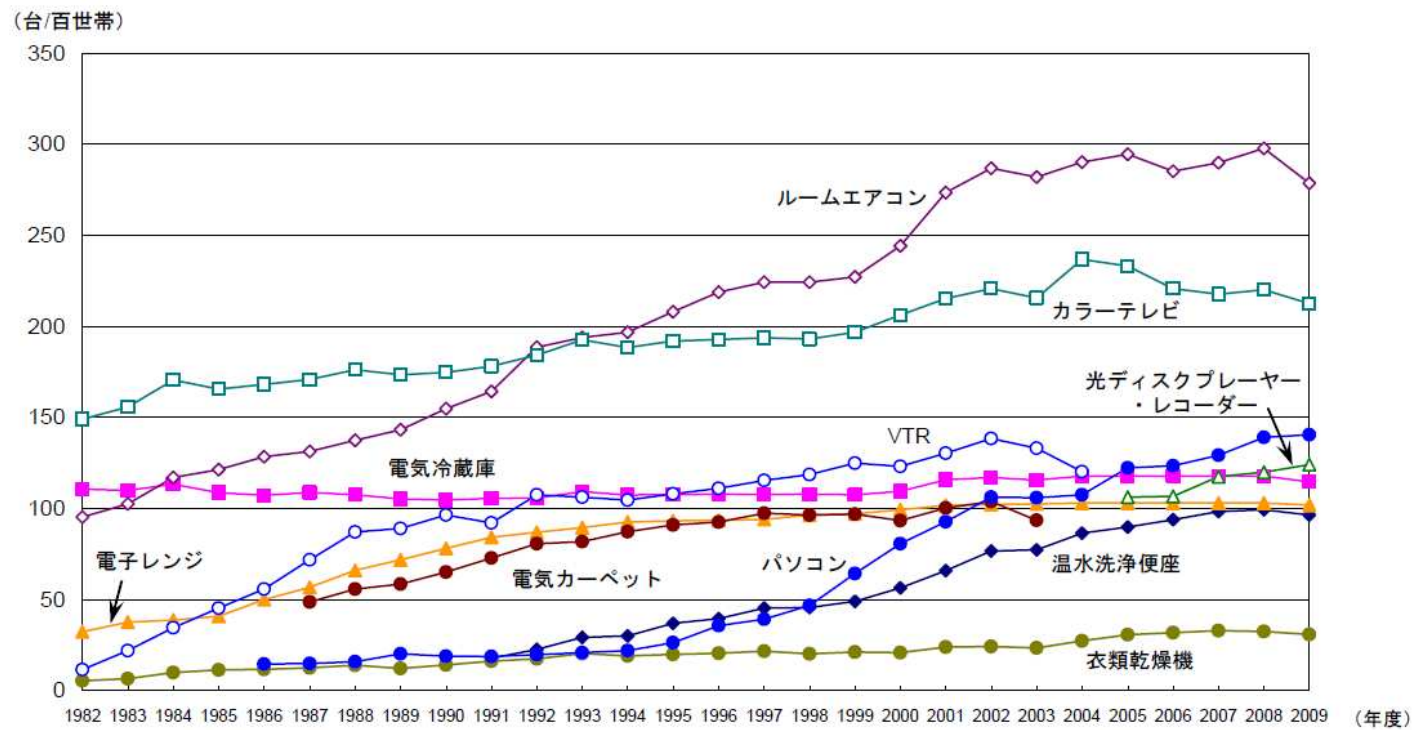
Data analysis: Industrial sector



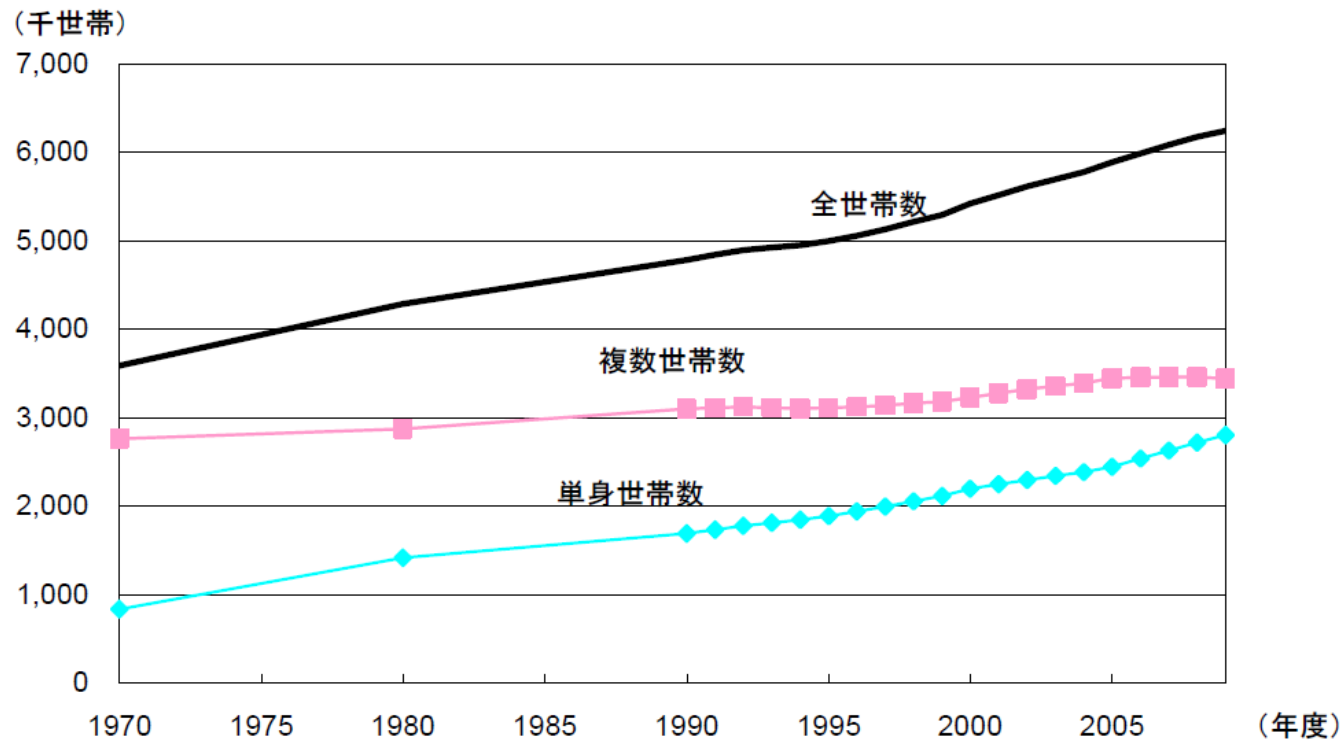
Data analysis: Commercial sector



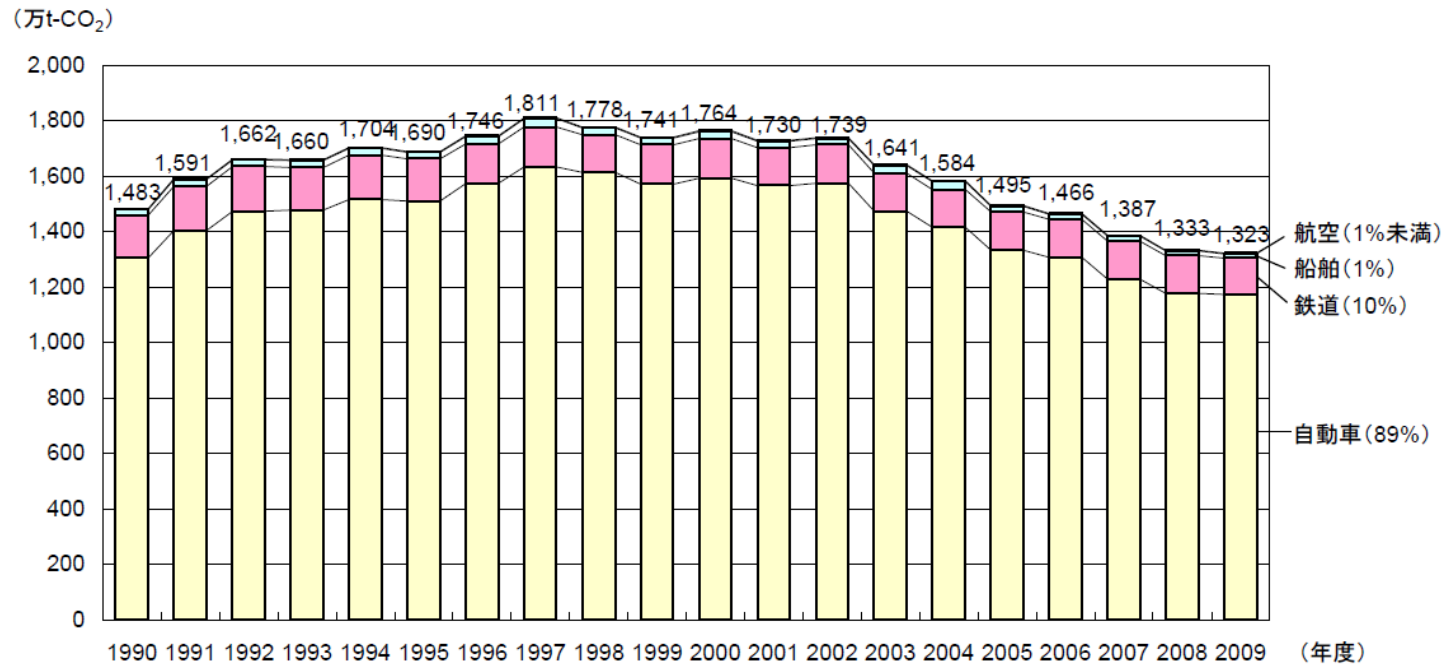
Data analysis: Residential sector



Data analysis: Residential sector



Data analysis: Transportation sector



Data analysis: Transportation sector

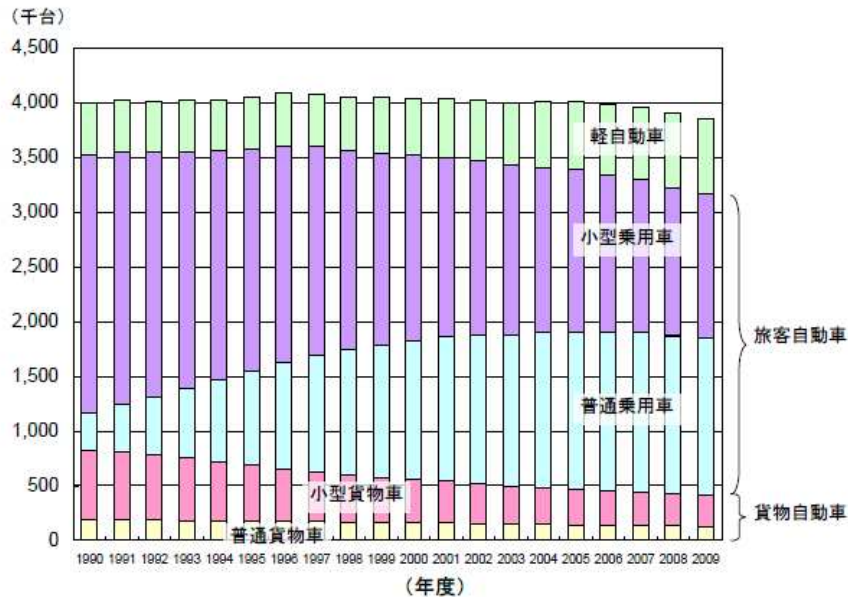


図 2-33 東京都の自動車保有台数の推移
(注) 軽自動車は、軽乗用車と軽貨物車を含む。

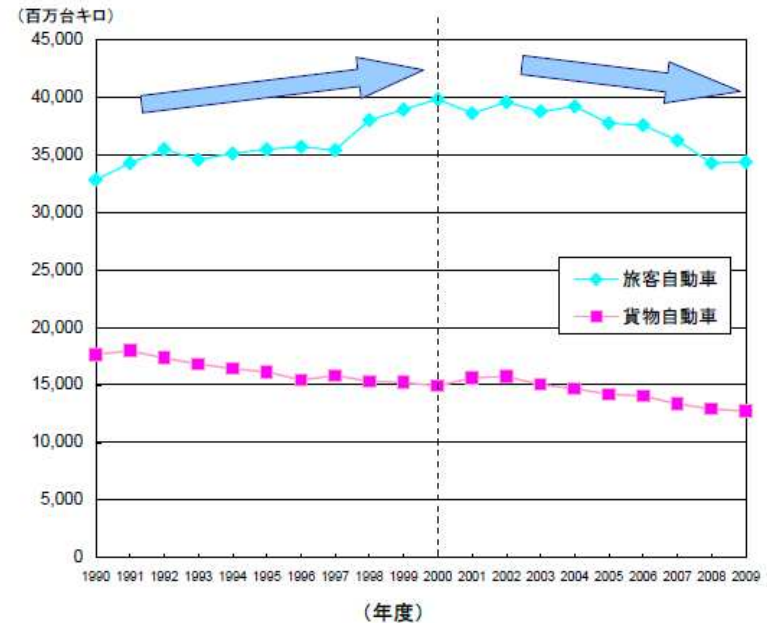


図 2-34 東京都の自動車走行キロの推移
(注) 旅客自動車：軽乗用車、乗用車、バス
貨物自動車：軽貨物車、小型貨物車、貨客車、普通貨物車、特殊貨物車

Conclusion

**“You can’t manage what
you can’t measure”**

Thank You!

Contact us:

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www.ghgprotocol.org/city-accounting