



# **GHG Auditing: Emerging Implications for Audit Professionals & Industry**

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Presentation to:  
**CEAA 2001 Technical Conference**  
Vancouver, BC  
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**CH2MHILL**

# Our Vision: Responsible solutions for a sustainable future



**Industrial  
Facilities**

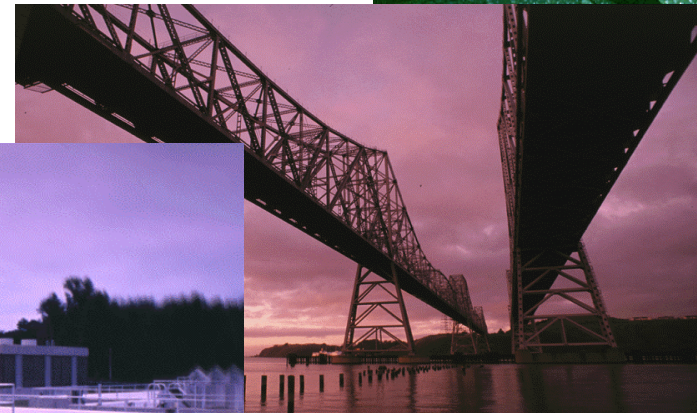
**Energy,  
Environment,  
and Systems**



**Transportation**



**Operations  
and  
Maintenance**



**Water** **CH2MHILL**

# GHG Management Services

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GHG Inventories &  
Reduction Plans

Inventory Tracking

Emissions Management

Industrial Process  
Redesign

Energy Efficiency  
Improvement

Monitoring and  
Verification

GHG Trading &  
Brokerage Support

Energy,  
Environment,  
and Systems



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# Presentation Outline

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- **Why audit GHGs?**
  - Evaluate & verify performance on meeting commitments to Kyoto & Climate Change
  - Provide credibility for emissions trading
- **Key audit requirements**
  - what are the evaluation criteria?
- **Implications for audit professionals and Industry**



# Climate Change on the global radar screen since early 1990s

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- Most significant environmental issue to face Canada today and into the future.
- Negotiations of the 2nd part of 6th COP in Bonn in July,
  - delegates (178 countries) from around the world (exception: USA) agreed to key Kyoto Protocol implementation issues on climate change.
- Reduce GHG Emissions to 1990 levels less 6% by 2010



# Implications for Industry & Auditors

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- Puts increased significance on Canada and Industry to meet commitments.
- With this heightened climate change policy arena and converging consensus on the scientific impact of GHGs:
  - organizations are developing approaches to address & reduce environmental risks through GHG reduction, energy efficiency, renewable technology & emission offsets.
- Implications for auditors & the work we do



# Why Audit GHGs?

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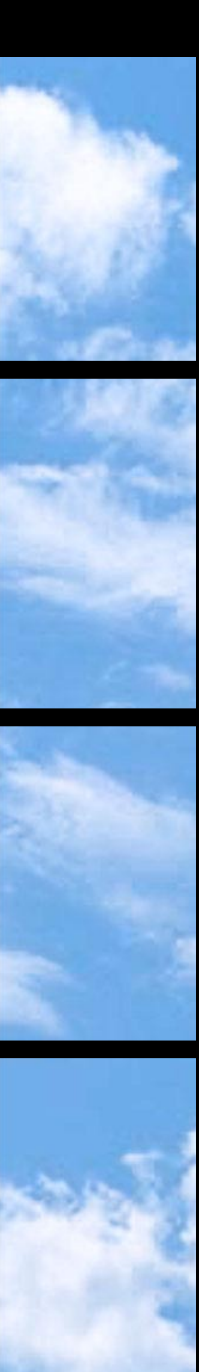
- **Measure GHG emission performance**
  - relative to organizational goals, objectives & targets
- Companies & municipalities have **different strategies for tracking GHG emissions**
  - proactively positioning for emerging regulations
  - banked emission reductions as elements of their financial portfolio
  - stakeholder sustainability interests/requirements



# 3 Common Inventory Goals

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- Responding to government requirements
- Participating in voluntary reporting programs
- Engaging in emission markets



# Inventory Goals: Government Required

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- Future consequence of federal regulation (creating either mandates or incentives) requires **baseline protection to enable companies to get *credit for early action* (CEA)**
- companies undertake early emission reduction activities to **claim credit against future government obligations**
- GHG reductions portfolio evolve along with government regulation
  - i.e. different regs may exist for different GHGs (CO<sub>2</sub> vs CH<sub>4</sub>) so GHG managers will want to track these separately



# Inventory Goals: Voluntary Reporting Programs

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- Establish a public knowledge base
- Inform government programs
- Establish baseline for potential early action credit
- Respond to public demand for sustainable practices and products
  - Canada Voluntary Challenge and Registry Program
  - USA Dept of Energy 1605b
  - EcoLabelling - Climate Neutral products...



# Voluntary Reporting Programs...

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- Inventory goals may be
  - to demonstrate a company's overall GHG efficiency
  - demonstrate to regulators and the public that reductions are achievable through a variety of mechanisms
  - inform decision makers and qualify that type of reduction in the future



# Inventory Goals: Emissions Trading

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- BC Hydro, TransAlta, Seattle City Light, the Climate Trust ... have RFPs to procure GHG offsets
- Maximizing revenue from near-term or long-term contracts or option sales is a burgeoning opportunity
  - Companies can engage in the market only if they know own cost of generating in-house GHG reductions
  - Behooves entities to build inventory of their offsets in a fashion that optimizes their opportunity to go to market



# Regardless of the purpose for building an inventory,

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- ...the fundamental process of documenting emissions reductions remains the same
  - the level of detail and focus of the inventory may change
  - ultimately as rules develop & emission reductions are properly defined - a standard of practice will emerge



# GHG Emissions Inventory

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- “An inventory should include enough documentation and supporting data to:
  - make transparent the underlying assumptions and calculations for all of the reported results.”



# The Importance of Robust GHG Measurement & Reporting

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- **Accurate & comprehensive GHG Inventory**
  - enables clients to plan and meet reduction goals and capitalize on trading
- **For credibility, flexibility & maximum value**
  - tracking must be complete, consistent, accurate, practical, transparent, integrated and verifiable



# GHG Inventory Protocols in the Making...

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- PERT
- GERT
- VCR
- CAPP Government agencies
- ENGOs
- World Business Council for Sustainable Development
- World Resources Institute
- many others...



# GHG Audit Criteria

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- **ISO 14K audit methodology**
  - consider Plan, Do, Check, Act/Review elements
  - particular focus on Monitoring, Measurement, Audit methodology & Corrective Action
- Legal and Other Requirements associated with **Industry standards and/or Guidelines**
  - e.g. VCR, GHG Protocol Initiative, CAPP...



# GHG Audit Issues

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- Scope
- Management system versus data
- Maintaining consistency
- Need to establish technical criteria and verification methods
- ...Include abatement and corrective actions
- Data control for indirect emissions
- Establishing Materiality
- Consider options/levels of verification
- Selecting Auditors



# Other Scope Issues

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- What GHGs to include in the inventory
- Define baseline
- Determine boundaries & where emissions occur within those boundaries
- Emission Tools and Factors
- Reporting: meet regulatory & stakeholder requirements



# Scope: Greenhouse Gases

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- “Kyoto basket of 6” in CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents
  - CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, HFCs, PFCs, SF<sub>6</sub>



# Scope Boundaries

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- Focus on operations that the organization has **control over**
- Can only **claim reductions** for operations that fall within ‘declared’ boundary” - otherwise, an **offset**
- **Direct GHG Emissions**, company owned (physical emissions including manufacturing processes, company owned transportation) + net emissions from energy imports and exports
- **Direct & Indirect** should be clearly differentiated
  - combustion devices, point sources, non point sources, non routine activities, and indirects.



# Inventory Data Factors

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- Standardize measurement methodology and units of measurement across audit entity
- Use of direct measurement and maintenance of calibration
- Assign confidence levels
- Maintain list of assumptions
- Document measurement methodologies



# Inventory Reports

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- Absolute Emissions,
- Description of any facilities added or excluded to inventory
- Summary of methodology
- Reconciliation
- Calculations report
- Roll ups to entity totals



# Auditing & Verification

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- Guarantee existence of quality & retention of documentation to create audit trail of how inventory was compiled
- Accounting standards
- Describe internal audit process, who is responsible for data
- 3rd party verification



# Pre-Audit activities

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- Scope of audit effort
- How data is collected, aggregated, recorded
- How calculations are performed
- How emission sources & energy uses are identified
- How emission sources & energy uses are measured & reported



# Site Audit Activities

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- **Identify data types:** documented, observed, interviewed
- **Audit method:** testing computations, checking supporting data, inspecting for omissions, direct measurement, monitoring

# Is Verification Required?

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**PERT, GERT:** not yet

## **International Protocols:**

Australia's GHG Challenge: requires agreement to submit to verification at random

UK Emissions Trading Scheme: will require 3rd party verification

A few American registries require 3rd party verification



# Key Features for Industry

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- Cost effective
- Simple
- Documented
- Replicable
- Information accuracy & completeness
- Corrective Action, investment in GHG performance improvement
- Verification Statements



# Competency of an Auditor

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- Understands the company, it's processes and emissions characteristics
- Experienced in auditing
- Understands relevant GHG program and goals
- Independent
- Credible

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- Thank you