



MANDATORY GHG REPORTING PROGRAM DESIGN GUIDE

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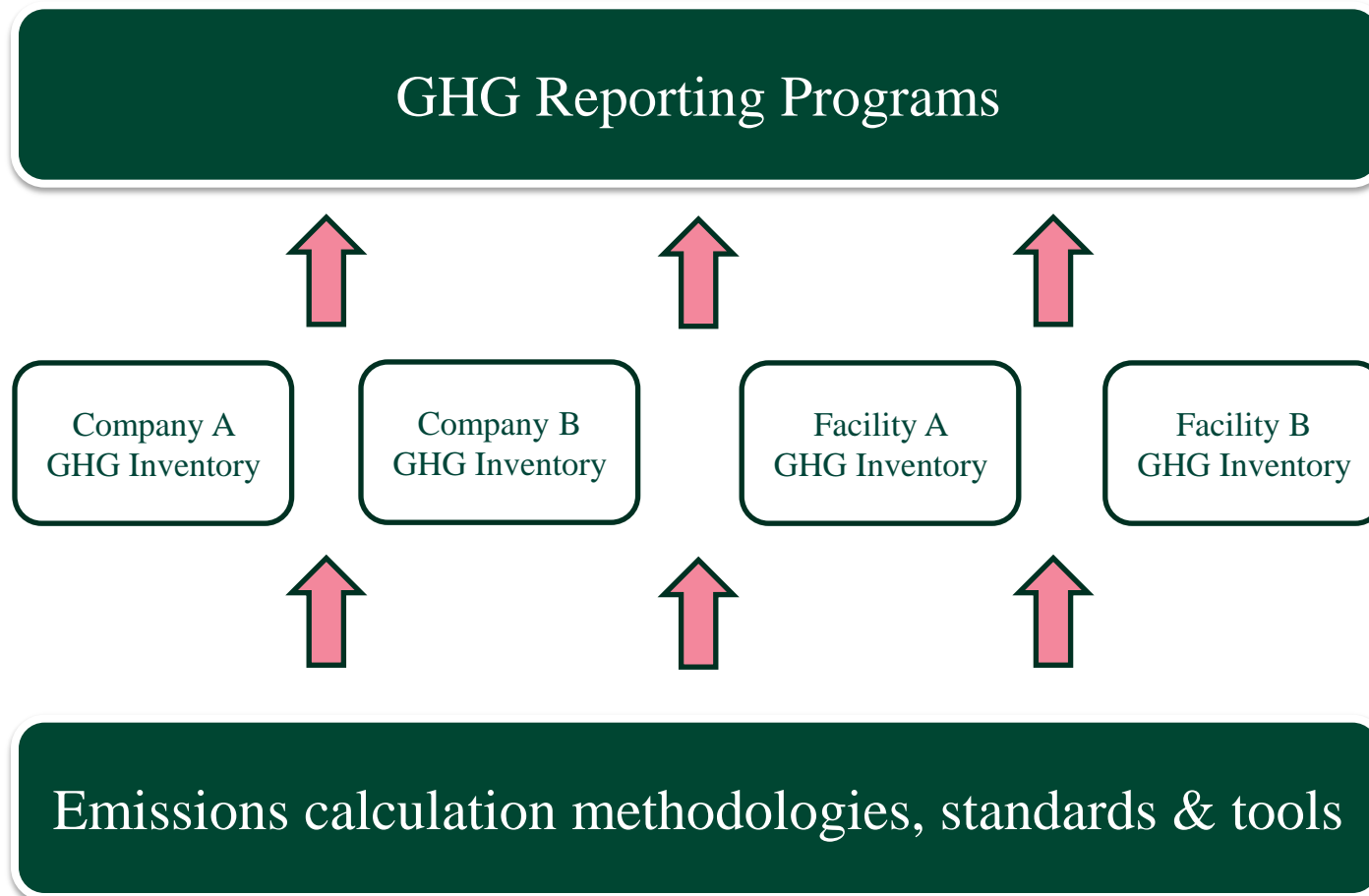
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- ◆ GHG reporting programs
- ◆ Project goal & methodology
- ◆ Outline of the guide
- ◆ Emerging themes from interviews

- GHG reporting programs
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- Collect and track emissions data at the level of individual emitters/companies, at regular intervals
- Voluntary (corporate) or mandatory (corporate/facility)
- Refers to a set of components





- Corporate reporting mostly driven by voluntary programs
- Reporting enables emissions reductions & climate change strategies (Defra 2010)
- But, gap between company awareness and action (OECD 2012)
- CDP reporting does not always translate to full disclosure in annual reports or public disclosure (CDP 2010)
- Wide variation in interpretation of methods for many voluntary schemes resulting in inconsistent, incomparable information (Defra 2010; EIO 2013; CDSB 2012)

How does mandatory reporting compare with voluntary reporting

Mandatory

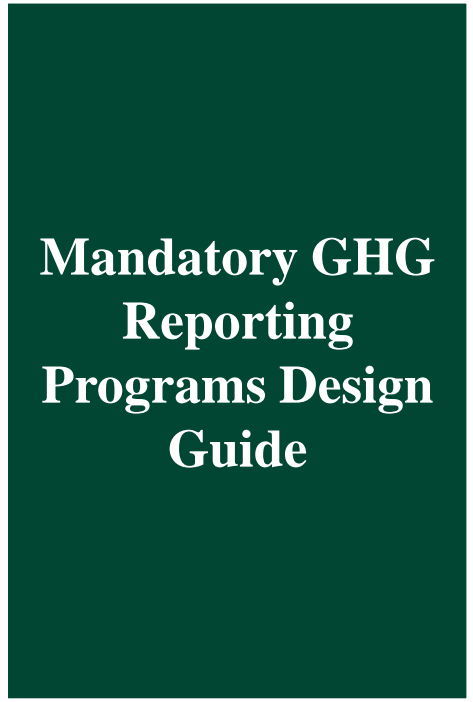
- More prescriptive -- greater consistency in reporting
- More likely to be at facility level
- Purely reporting scheme, no targets
- Often linked with emissions trading schemes

Voluntary

- Greater flexibility
- More likely to be at corporate level
- Companies may report on emissions reductions

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- Develop a sound framework for mandatory reporting
- Provide best practices while recognizing different country context/ priorities/ objectives
- Support developing countries in establishing reporting programs



**Mandatory GHG
Reporting
Programs Design
Guide**

Desk research

- Official program documents, published analysis and reports, etc.

Interviews

- Established programs (e.g., in Australia, EU, US, etc.)
- Programs under development (e.g., in Mexico, South Africa, etc.)

Invited Case Studies

- Illustrate process, program design issues, etc.

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1. Introduction

2. Defining Program Objectives

3. Assessing Program Development Needs

4. Program Structure & Requirements

5. Implementation

1. Introduction

- What is a mandatory reporting program?
- Why create a mandatory reporting program?
- Summary of process steps
- A phased approach
- How to use this guide

2. Defining Program Objectives

- Support for GHG management and mitigation policies
- Improve data quality and consistency
- Inform existing and future policy development, market mechanisms, and national inventories, and provide “baseline protection” for future policies
- Provide information to stakeholders

3. Assessing Program Development Needs

- Overview of foundational elements
- Assess legal basis for mandatory GHG reporting
- Capacity building
- Stakeholder engagement
- Harmonization opportunities with other programs

4. Program Structure & Requirements

- Program coverage, applicability
- Calculation methodologies
- Reporting requirements
- Reporting platforms
- Schedules
- Quality assurance/ quality control

5. Implementation

- Phased implementation
- Assess reported data
- Re-evaluate capacity needs

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Invite Case Studies

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- Reporting programs established to serve a range of objectives
- These differ based on each country's need

Support
emissions
trading

Strengthen
mitigation
strategy

Support
national
inventories

Inform
stakeholders

Facilitate local
air pollution
monitoring

Streamline
reporting in
the country

- Details differ but broadly follow similar steps
- New system as well as building upon existing systems
- A phased approach to implementation

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- Range of objectives

PROGRAM BUILDING BLOCKS

- Legal basis
- Stakeholder support
- Harmonization with other programs
- Capacity Needs Assessment

PROGRAM DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

- Coverage
- Calculation methodology
- Reporting requirements
- Verification
- Data disclosure & presentation

- Some examples:

Private sector engagement

- Stakeholder support for the program
- Confidentiality concerns, etc.

Harmonizing

- Ensuring consistency in reporting requirements where multiple programs exist

Data Management

- Comprehensive registry to serve multiple objectives
- Modest maintenance cost

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