Setting the stage for a comparable methodology

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Discussion agenda

Introduction

Why estimating environmental benefits of renewable energy matters to corporate energy end users



World Resources Institute

- WRI: Environmental think tank that transforms ideas into action to protect the planet and improve people's lives
- Sustainable Enterprise Program: Harnesses the power of business to create solutions to environment and development challenges



The Green Power Market Development Group

Developing corporate markets for 1,000 MW of new, cost-competitive green power by 2010



Alcoa Inc. Cargill Dow, LLC **Delphi Corporation** The Dow Chemical Company **DuPont General Motors IBM** Interface Johnson & Johnson Kinko's **Pitney Bowes Staples**

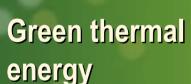
Renewable and clean energy opportunities

Opportunity

Example

Green electricity

• Solar (photovoltaic), wind, biomass, landfill gas, geothermal, lowimpact hydro



 Landfill gas (direct use), solar (thermal)



"Clean energy" technologies

Fuel cells



Types of products

On-site

 Install renewable energy system on own premises



Grid-based green power

 Buy from utilities or competitive electric service providers



Green tags

 Buy only the "environmental attributes"



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Possible value propositions of renewable energy to corporate end users

Strengthen stakeholder relations

- Customers (image, product differentiation)
- **Employees**
- Local communities
- Shareholders

2. Achieve cost improvements

- Cost savings
- "Peak-shaving"
- Cost stabilization: Fossil fuel price hedge
- 3. Reduce corporate emissions (e.g., CO₂)













Corporate desire to reduce GHG emissions

- Internal corporate targets (e.g., DuPont)
- Voluntary programs
 - EPA Climate Leaders Program
 - J&J, Staples, IBM, Interface, GM, Alcoa
 - WWF Climate Savers Program
 - IBM, J&J
- Voluntary markets
 - Chicago Climate Exchange (e.g., DuPont)
- Mandatory markets
 - Kyoto ratifying countries (multi-national companies)
 - Expectations of future markets (e.g., states, regions, US?)



Various types of renewable energy projects/products can reduce emissions

On-site renewables **Delivered** green power

Green tag

Emissions impact

Direct emissions (Scope I)

Indirect emissions (Scope II)

Purchased project offsets

Example

Switch from . . .

On-site natural gas

Conventional grid power from Austin Energy

Conventional grid power from electricity supplier

– to . . .

On-site landfill gas

Austin Energy's "Green Choice" power (wind/lfg) Remain with electricity supplier & buy wind tags from OR



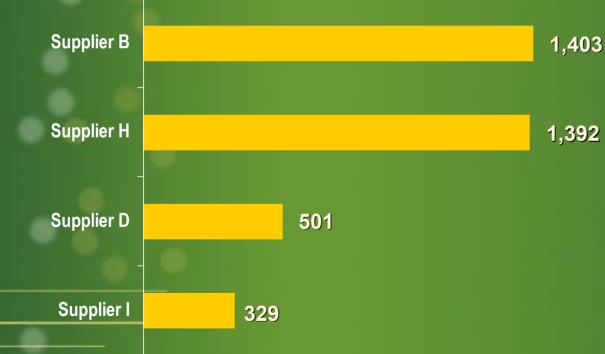
Currently, green tag providers use a variety of "displaced CO₂ emissions" accounting methodologies

		Type of emissions		<u>Geographic scope</u>			<u>Data source</u>	
	Provider	Average	Marginal	State	Powerpool	National	E-GRID	Model
	A	Х		X			X	
	В		Х		X			X
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	D		X		X			X
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Alcoa

This lack of consistency matters. "Displaced CO₂ emissions" can differ by who sold you the green tag!

Scenario: "Displaced CO₂ emissions" for green tag from Oregon wind farm according to accounting methods of selected providers lbs/MWh

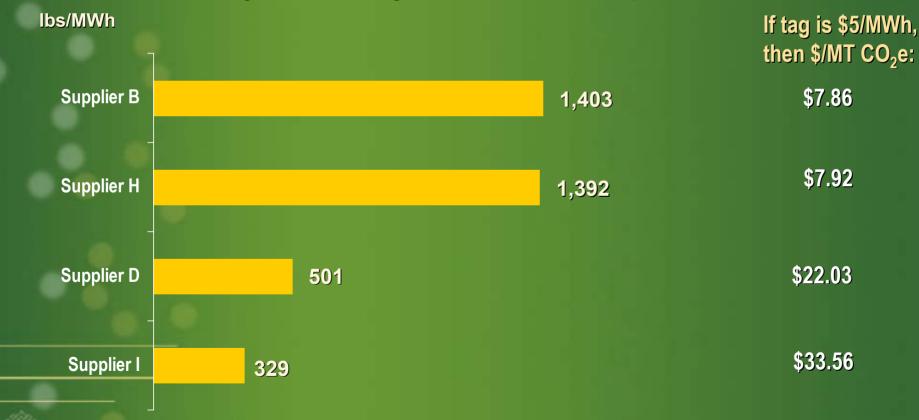




Staples

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Staples

Why is establishing a common "displaced emissions" accounting protocol important?

- Uncertainty about "what am I buying?" could discourage corporate green tag purchases
- Strengthens environmental integrity
- Helps circumvent gaming





Builds business case for buying green tags

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1. Clarify "for what purposes would a displaced emissions accounting/calculation protocol serve?"

Considerations when choosing accounting methodology

"Accuracy"



- Practicality
 - Data availability
 - Cost
 - Simplicity

- Replicability
- Transparency
- Conservativeness
- Alignment with existing/ emerging protocols

Staples

- 1. Clarify "for what purposes would a displaced emissions accounting/calculation protocol serve?"
- 2. Engage other related initiatives already in process (e.g., GHG Protocol Initiative)

GHG Protocol Initiative: Some background

Convened in 1998 by WBCSD & WRI

 Mission: To develop international GHG accounting & reporting standards for business through an inclusive & transparent multi-stakeholder process

Two modules: Corporate GHG inventories & GHG projects

Some of the businesses using GHG Protocol: Corporate accounting standards

- Alcan Aluminum, USA
- Alcoa, USAAstraZeneca, UK
- AstraZeneca, UK
- BP. USA
- Bethlehem Steel, USA
- Birka Energi, Sweden
- The Body Shop, UK
- Cinergy, USA
- Eastman Kodak, USA
- CODELCO, Chile
- DuPont
- **Edison Mission Energy, USA**
- Ford, USA
- **ENDESA**, Spain
- **Green Mountain Energy, USA**

- Holcim, USA
- IBM, USA
- **IKEA International, Sweden**
- International Paper, USA
- Interface, USA
- Johnson & Johnson, USA
- Kansai Electric Power, Japan
- Lockheed Martin, USA
- Miller Brewing Co., USA
- Mirant, USA
- National Renewable Energy Laboratory, USA
- Nike, USA
- Norm Thompson Outfitters, USA
- Norsk Hydro, Norway

- N.V. Nuon Energy, Netherlands
- Pechiney, France
- Philips & Yaming, China
- PWC. New Zealand
- PSEG, USA
- SC Johnson, USA
- Seattle City Light, USA
- Simplex Paper & Pulp, India
- Sony Electronics, Japan
- STMicroelectronics, Switzerland
- Suncor, USA
- Tata Steel, India
- Tokyo Gas, Japan
- Volkswagen, Germany
- We Energies, USA
- 500 PPM GmbH, Germany

Staples

Climate initiatives based on or informed by the **GHG Protocol**

Voluntary Climate Initiatives

- **U.S. EPA Climate Leaders Program**
- **WWF Climate Savers Program**
- **Respect Europe Business Leaders Initiative for Climate Change (BLICC)**
- **USAID Greenhouse Gas Pollution Prevention Program**

GHG Registries

- **California Climate Action Registry**
- Wisconsin GHG registry
- WEF Global Registry

Reporting Initiatives

- **Global Reporting Initiative**
- **CERES Sustainable Governance Initiative**
- French REGES Protocol

Industry Initiatives

- **WBCSD Cement Protocol**
- **International Forum of Forest and Paper Associations**
- **International Aluminium Association**
- NZ Business Council for Sustainable **Development**
- European, Japanese, Canadian, and **Australian Cement Industry Associations**

Trading Schemes

- **UK Emissions Trading Scheme**
- **Chicago Climate Exchange**

Other

- **European Bank for Reconstruction & Development**
- **Climate Neutral Network**

Project accounting module

Motivation: Absence of clear international accounting rules for GHG mitigation projects (e.g., avoided/displaced emissions) applicable under different trading programs and initiatives

Purpose

- Simplify quantification process while improving quality & credibility
- Reduce transaction costs and uncertainty for project developers
- Increase accounting consistency between trading programs
- Increase investor confidence & facilitate trades

Types of projects

- Energy & power
- Industrial
- Fugitive emissions capture
- Agriculture
- Carbon sequestration



- Clarify "for what purposes would a displaced emissions 1. accounting/calculation protocol serve?"
- Engage other related initiatives already in process (e.g., 2. **GHG Protocol Initiative)**
- Engage the business sector (e.g., energy suppliers, 3. energy end users)

- Clarify "for what purposes would a displaced emissions accounting/calculation protocol serve?"
- 2. Engage other related initiatives already in process (e.g., GHG Protocol Initiative)
- 3. Engage the business sector (e.g., energy suppliers, energy end users)
- 4. Develop policy perspectives/messages (e.g., "ownership" of indirects)

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- 4. Develop policy perspectives/messages (e.g., "ownership" of indirects)
- 5. Develop a workplan for tackling the technical issues (who, how, when, where, . . .)



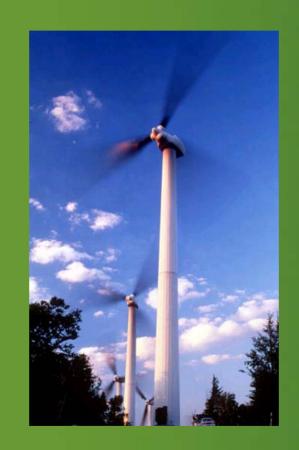
Thank you!

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