HOW TO ACHIEVE CLIMATE MITIGATION

2024

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AS SEEN IN


THE STANDARD
The Secret Sauce

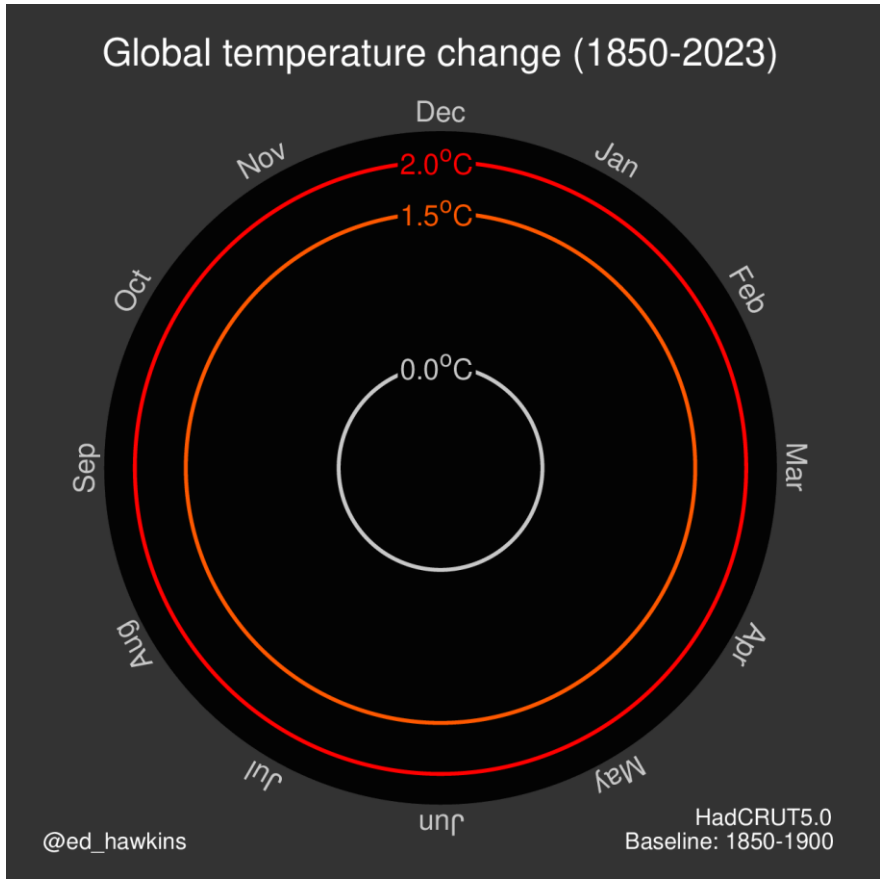

CARBON CREDITS
BUY
SELL
Carbon Credit 101
คืออะไร ทำยังไง ดูที่เดียวจบ
45:00


SUSTAIN
CARBON CREDIT
CARBON CREDIT
กู้โลกหรือ
ฟอกเขียว
30:48

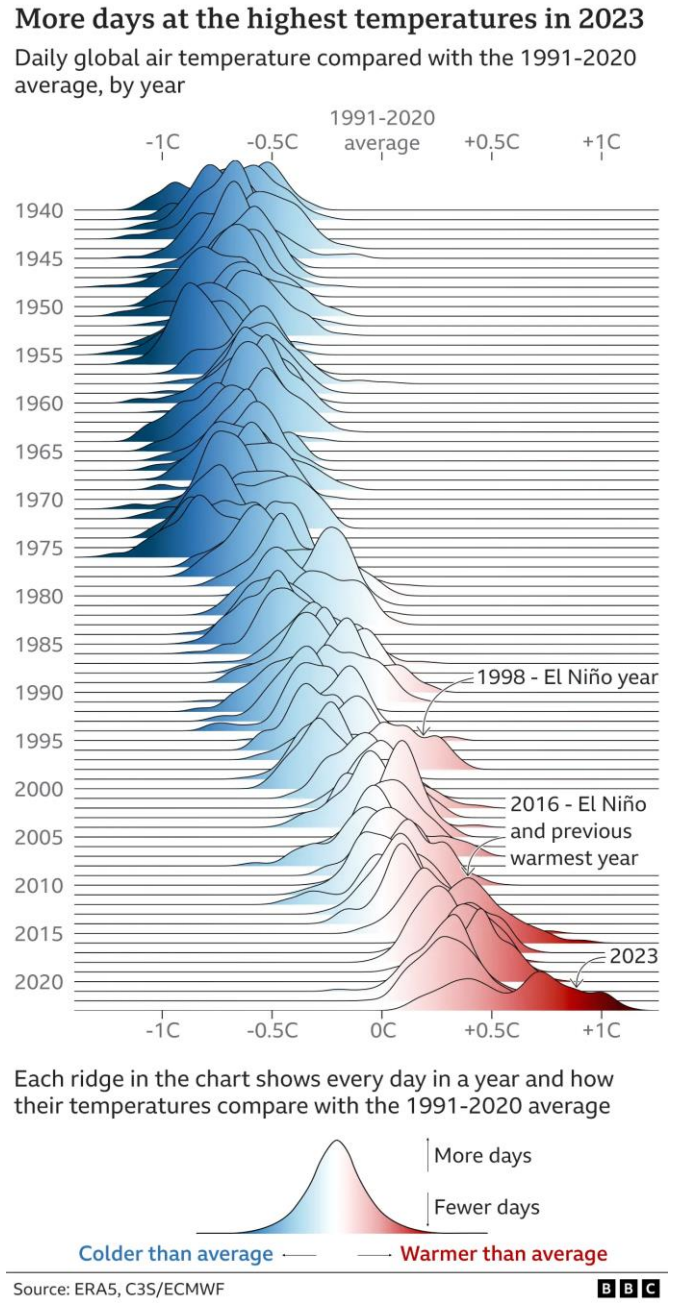

THE STANDARD

TAKE CAREFUL STEPS

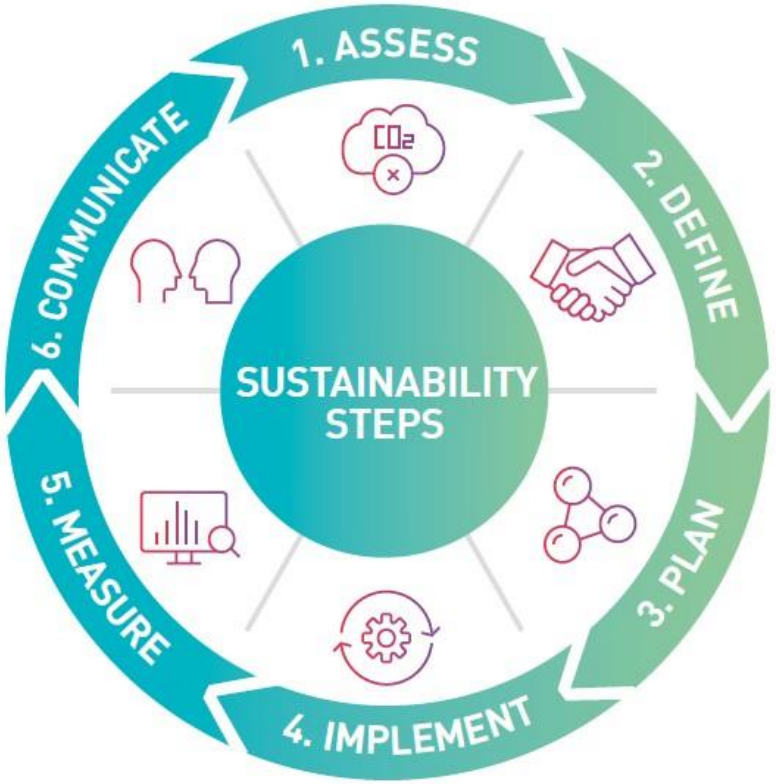
(REVERSE) WINTER IS COMING



Prof. Ed Hawkins



WHEEL OF SUSTAINABLE PRACTICE



1. ASSESS
Understand where you are in the journey.
Typical Services: Benchmarking, gap analysis, carbon footprint assessment, environmental reviews, environmental due diligence.

2. DEFINE
Establish where you want to go and set goals.
Typical Services: Materiality Assessment, stakeholder engagement, support in setting objectives, targets and KPI's.

3. PLAN
Work out how you will get there.
Typical Services: Strategy development, Systems development and Environmental Management Systems.

4. IMPLEMENT
Putting the plan into action.
Typical Services: Sustainability, carbon and environmental services, capacity building workshop, stakeholder engagement, legal registers.

5. MEASURE
Evaluate performance in line with sustainability KPIs.
Typical Services: Carbon foot printing, verification, auditing, pollution risk assessments, Clarity, Evaluate legal compliance / legal compliance audits.

6. COMMUNICATE
Share your progress and performance credibly with stakeholders.
Typical Services: Sustainability / carbon reporting, assurance, certification, auditing.

BUREAU VERITAS

THE 3 STEPS

OF ORGANISATIONAL CLIMATE MITIGATION

OFFSET

neutralising emissions permanently

- Carbon credits

REDUCE

GHG EMISSIONs through meaningful mitigations

- Climate action strategies
- Material topic

MEASURE

GHG by carbon accounting

- Carbon footprint for organisation
- Carbon footprint for product

BUREAU VERITAS

MEASURE

STANDARDS

FOR ACCOUNTING GHG EMISSIONS

I ISO

I GHG PROTOCOL

I TGO

BUREAU VERITAS

THE 2 METHODS

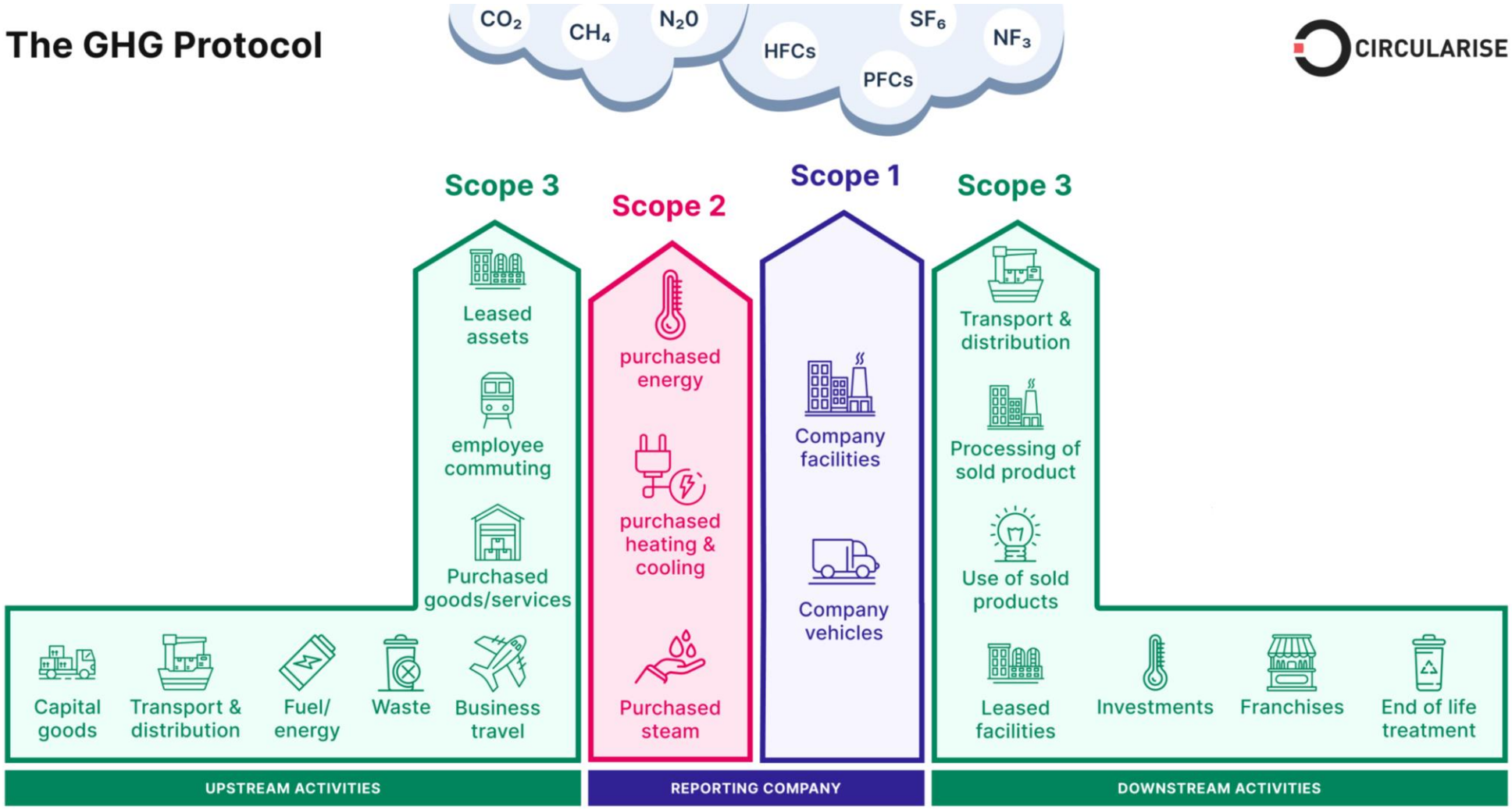
3-Scope

GREENHOUSE GAS PROTOCOL

6-Category

ISO

The GHG Protocol



3-SCOPE VS 6-CATEGORY

GREENHOUSE GAS PROTOCOL

Scope 1 (direct emissions)

Scope 2 (indirect emissions from purchased energy)

Scope 3 (other indirect emissions)

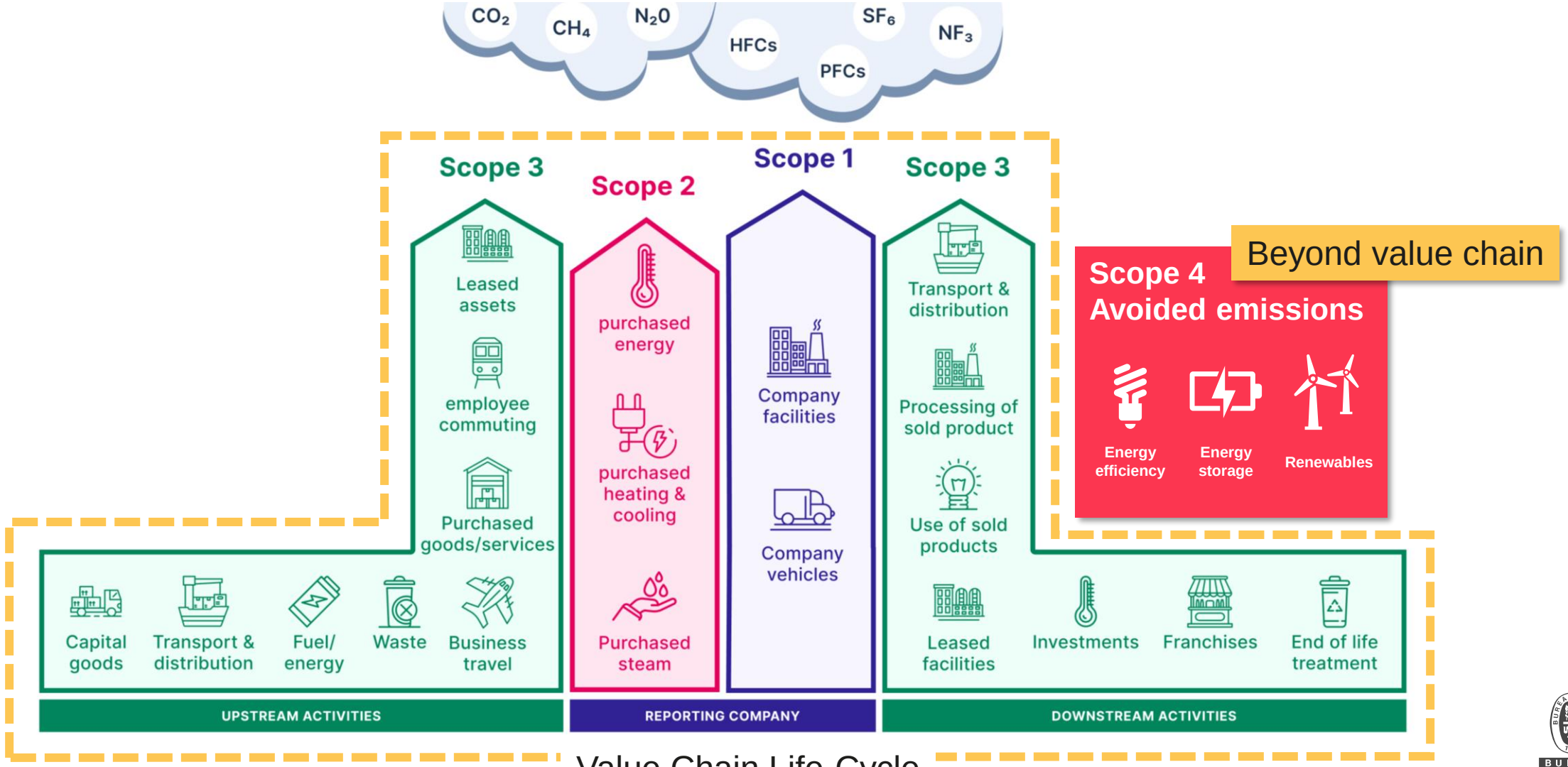
- Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- Category 6: Business travel
- Category 7: Employee commuting
- Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
- Category 1: Purchased goods and services
- Category 2: Capital goods
- Category 3: Fuel and energy related activities
- Category 5: Waste generated in operations
- Category 8: Upstream leased assets
- Category 10: Processing of sold products
- Category 11: Use of sold products
- Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- Category 13: Downstream leased assets
- Category 14: Franchises
- Category 15: Investments

- Category 1: Direct GHG emissions and removals
- Category 2: Indirect GHG emissions from purchased energy
- Category 3: Indirect GHG emissions from transportation
- Category 4: Indirect GHG emissions from the use of products by the organization
- Category 5: Indirect GHG emissions associated with the organization’s use of products
- Category 6: Indirect GHG emissions from other sources

ISO

BUREAU VERITAS

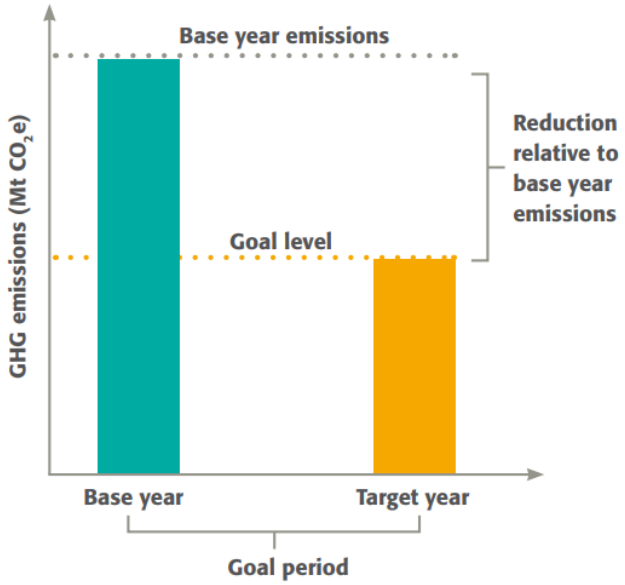
INDIRECT GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FROM OTHER SOURCES?!



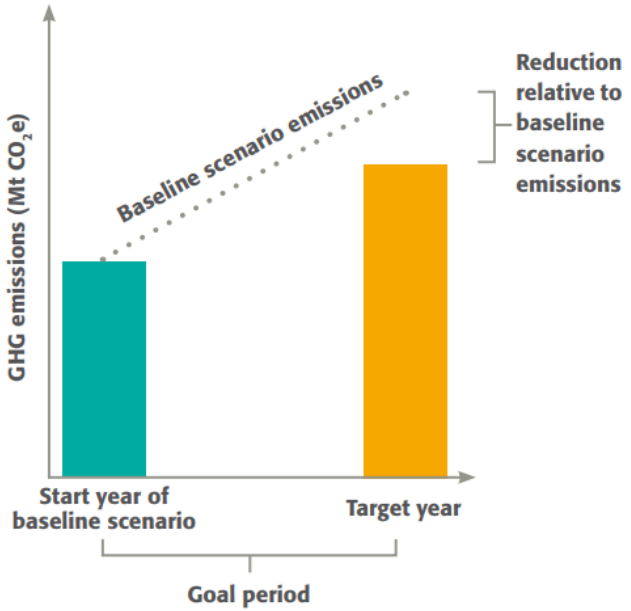
Value Chain Life-Cycle

TARGET SETTING

THE OUTCOME OF GHG MEASURING



Base year approach



Baseline approach

The base line approach is only accepted for near-term SBT. Net-Zero emission is still required.

AMBITIOUS TARGETS

EXAMPLES OF AMBITIOUS TARGETS

NDC

- Reduction of 30% unconditionally and 40% conditionally
- Net-Zero 2065

IPCC

Scenarios	2030	2035	2040	2050
1.5°C Pathway	43%	60%	69%	84%
2°C Pathway	21%	35%	46%	64%

**2019 base year*

Near-term: Either absolute emission or intensity emission is acceptable

FORECASTING

HOW TO

Time Series Forecast

- Forecast using economical model for time series consistency
- *FORECAST.ETS*

No Data?

- Use electricity consumption as base for scaling emissions
- Assumptions are applicable

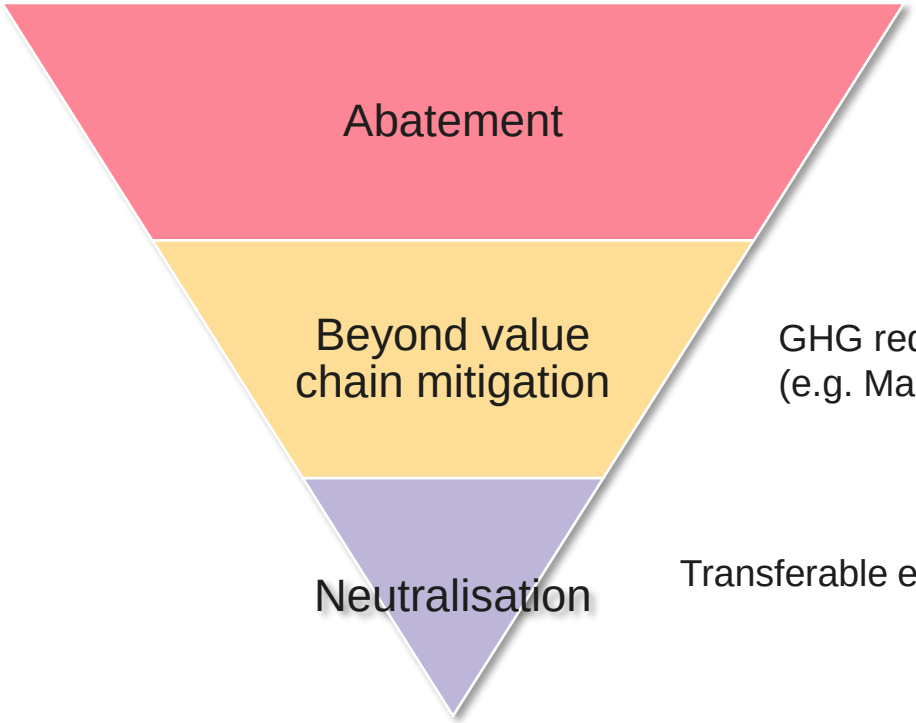
Near-term: Either absolute emission or intensity emission is acceptable

REDUCE

SCIENCE-BASED TARGET MITIGATION

SCIENCE BASED TARGETS

DRIVING AMBITIOUS CORPORATE CLIMATE ACTION



GHG reduction and mitigation within value chain or life-cycle
(e.g. behavioral shifts, technology transformation, upgrades, insetting projects)

GHG reduction and mitigation outside of the value chain or life-cycle
(e.g. Macro-scale transforms, partnerships, financing, investment)

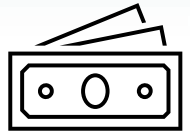
Transferable emission mitigations (e.g. carbon credits, offset projects)

BUREAU VERITAS

INCLUDE

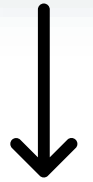
Include stakeholders to join the journey

INVEST



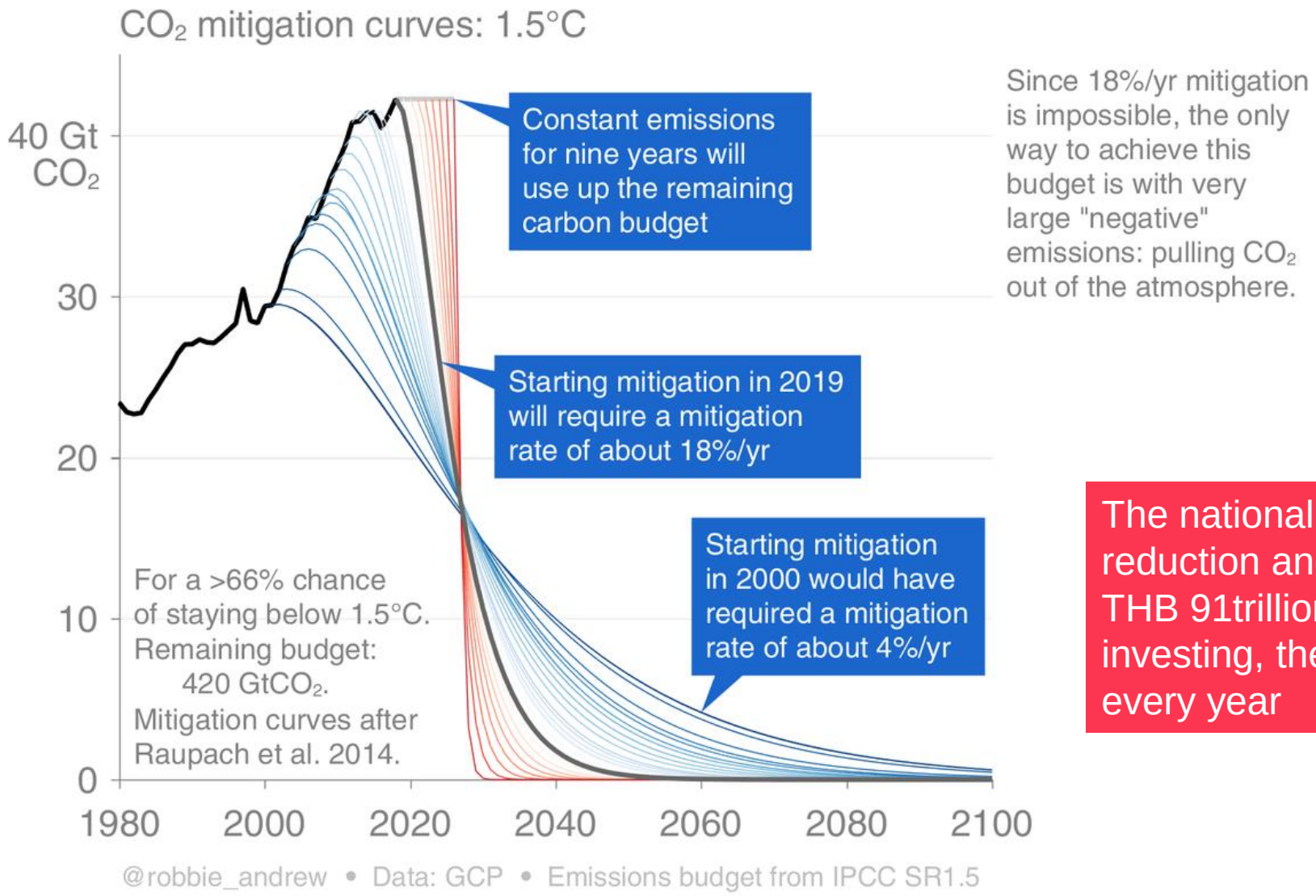
Invest in cleaner technology or gain investment

INSET



Finance on material activities or projects in the life-cycle

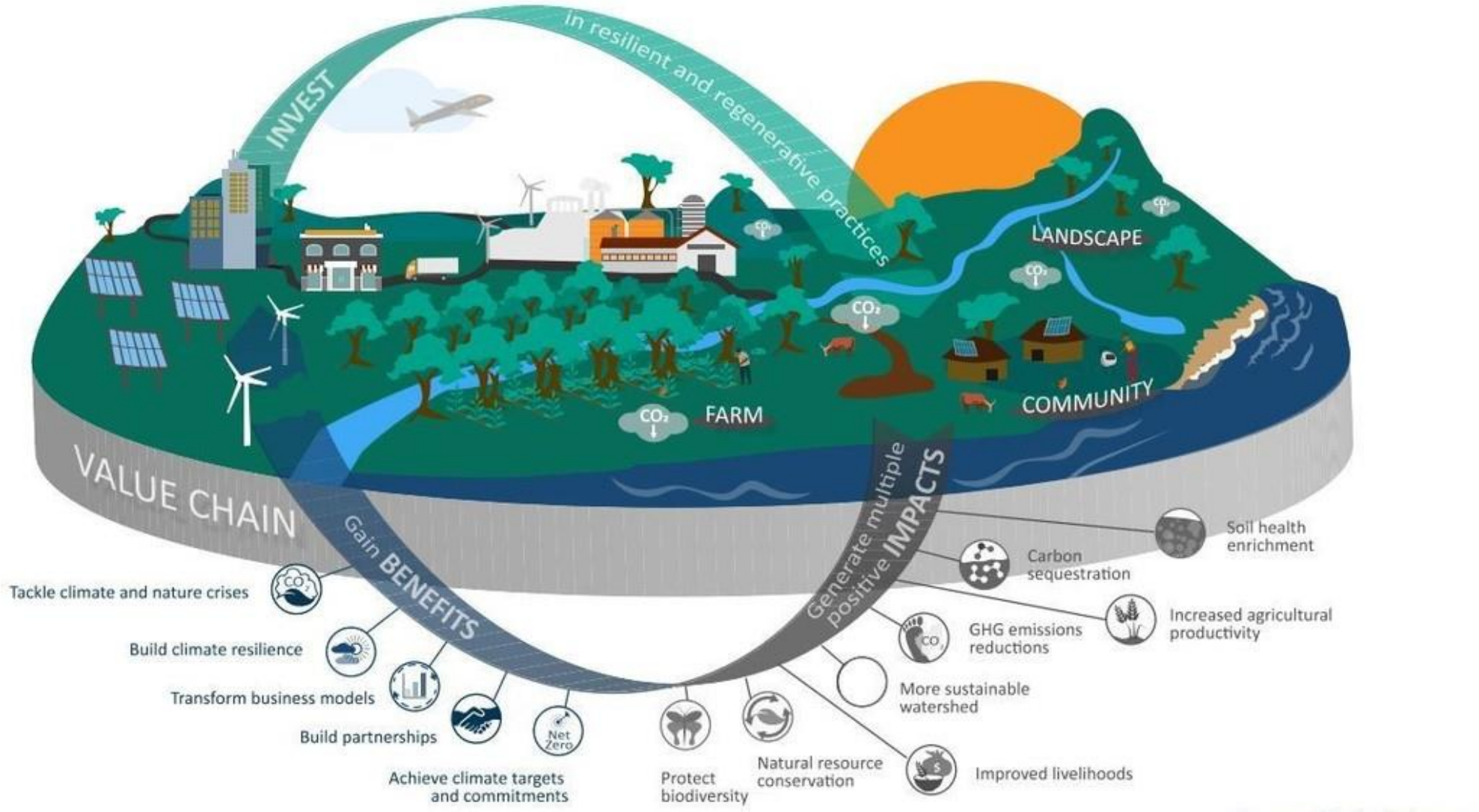
THE OPPORTUNITY COST



Since 18%/yr mitigation is impossible, the only way to achieve this budget is with very large "negative" emissions: pulling CO_2 out of the atmosphere.

The national investment to achieve 4% reduction and reach net-zero by 2050 is THB 91trillion or THB 3.4trillion (2023). By not investing, the cost increases THB 1.15trillion every year

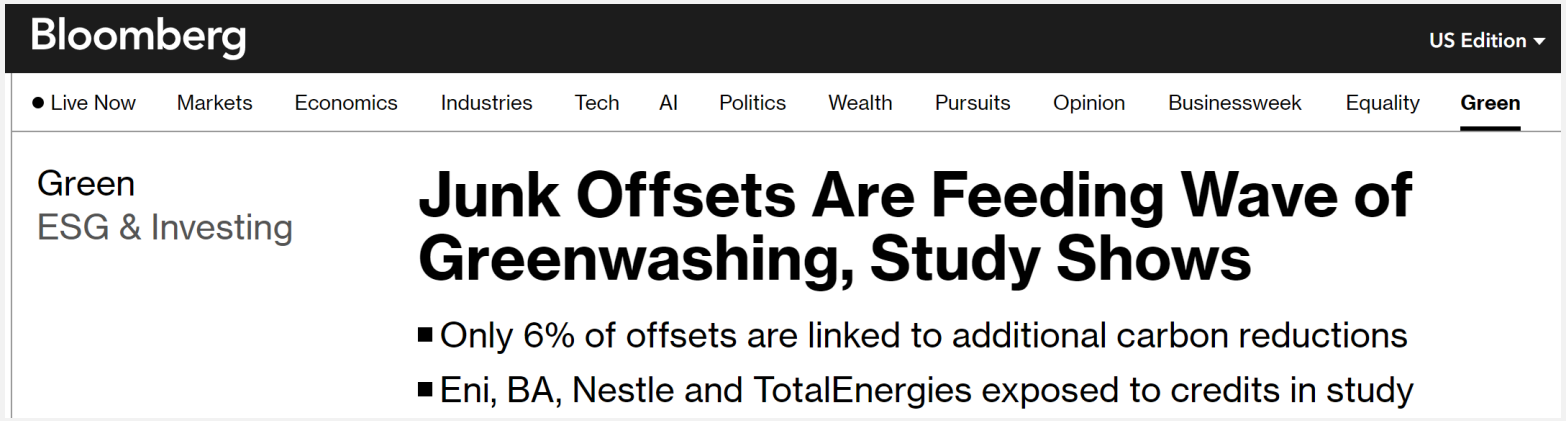
INSETTING EMISSION (ABATEMENT)



OFFSET

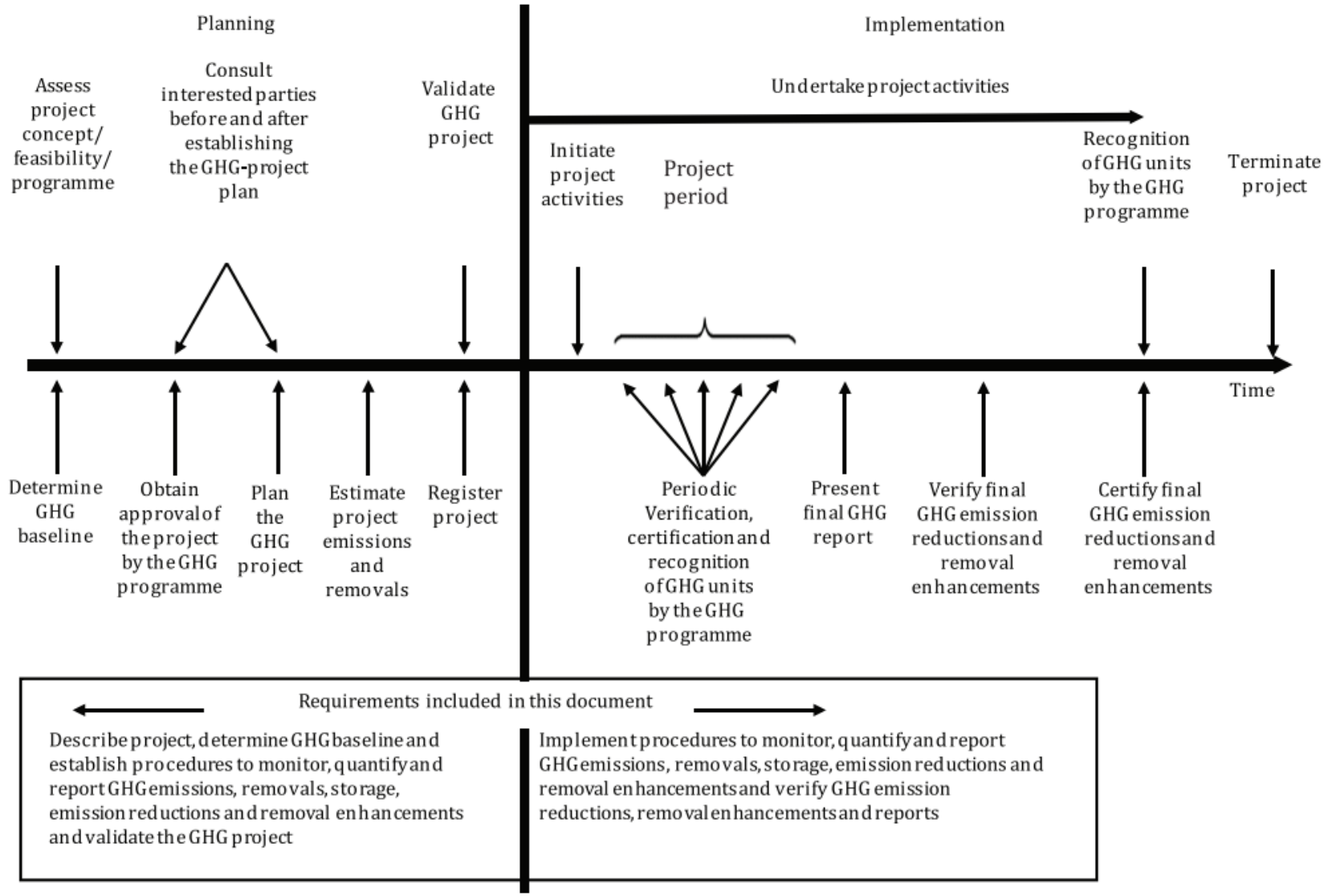
DIFFERENT WAYS TO OFFSET

GREENWASHING



BUREAU VERITAS

OFFSET PROJECT LIFE-CYCLE



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