

# **Mandatory Reporting of GHG Emissions in Mexico: Challenges and Opportunities**

By

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September 22, 2015



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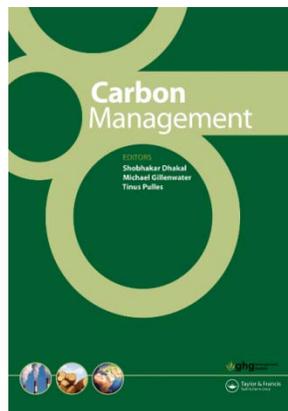
## GHGMI's Mission...

*"To build and support a global community of experts with the highest standards of professional practice in measuring, accounting, auditing, and managing greenhouse gas emissions."*

# GHGMI Membership Program

- Over 3000 members from more than 100 countries
- Web-based social networking
- Online technical discussion forum
- Professional code of conduct
- Workforce Needs Assessment Survey
- Peer reviewed journal

**GHGMI Member Code of Conduct**  
(Version 1, March 2009)



# Education program

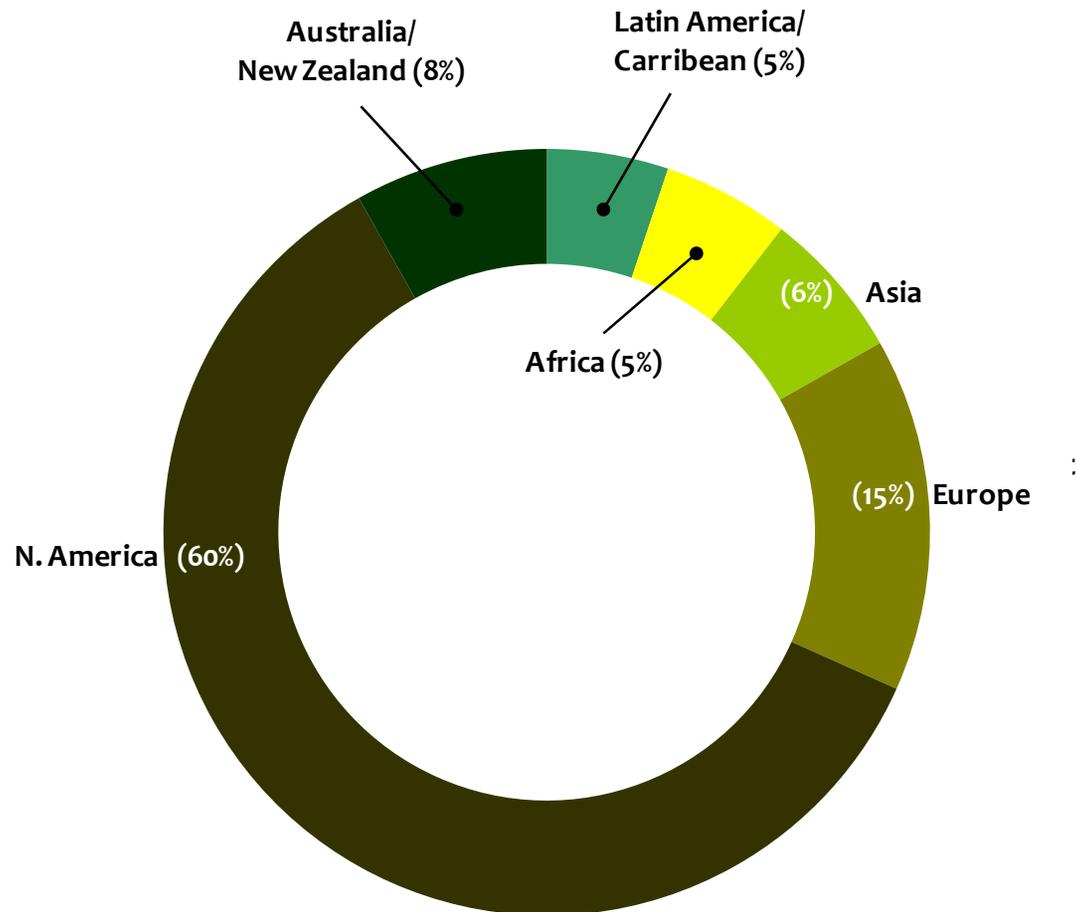
## Public courses

- 201 Basics of Organizational GHG Accounting (with WRI and The Climate Registry)
- 202 Basics of Project-Level GHG Accounting
- 211 GHG Information Management Systems
- 251 Corporate Climate Change Risk Disclosure (with Carbon Disclosure Project)
- 301 GHG Accounting for Forest Inventories
- 302 GHG Accounting for Land Use Projects
- 311 GHG Accounting for Landfill Methane Projects
- 312 GHG Accounting for Coalmine Methane Projects
- 321 GHG Accounting for Energy Efficiency Projects
- 331 GHG Accounting for Renewable Energy Projects
- 351 CDM/JI: Navigating Kyoto Project Mechanisms (with the World Bank)
- 401 GHG Verification for Inventories and Projects
- **501-551 IPCC Guidelines**

## Education partners

- UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol
- UNFCCC CDM and JI
- The World Resources Institute
- The Carbon Disclosure Project
- Point Carbon
- The World Bank
- RGGI
- Harvard University Extension School
- Accenture Supply Chain Academy
- ICAP Summer Academy
- IATA
- The Climate Registry
- UNEP Finance Initiative
- USAID
  - Philippines
  - FCMC
  - Low Emission Asian Development
- US EPA
  - International capacity building
  - Mitigation analysis course
- European Commission
  - ETS University
  - Turkey

# Education Program Alumni



# Mandatory Reporting of GHG Emissions

- Over the last decade a number of Countries and states have instituted programs requiring facilities & companies to measure and report their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.
- Less than one year ago, Mexico established a National Registry of Emissions and joined this elite group requiring annual GHG reporting.

## What does it take to Succeed?

- Solid legal foundation and regulatory architecture (it will be challenged)
- Clearly defined goals to guide program design & implementation
- Adequate institutional, human, technical and financial resources
- Stakeholder outreach, engagement and support
- Clear rules and guidance on calculation approach and verification requirements

## Mandatory GHG Reporting Goals

- Improve and validate the national GHG emissions inventory
- Gather information to support climate regulations or carbon taxes
- Enhance the quality and transparency of GHG emissions-related information available to stakeholders and researchers
- Help reporting entities assess their own climate risks and opportunities

# GHG Reporting Program Objectives

Program Objectives	Australia <sup>a</sup>	California	Canada	European Union	Mexico	Turkey	United Kingdom	United States
Facilitate policymaking through the analysis of emissions data	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Support policies requiring detailed source-level data	b	✓		✓	✓		✓	
Improve data quality and consistency	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Provide information to stakeholders	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Inform national inventories	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓
Help reporting entities assess their climate risks and opportunities	✓	✓	c	✓		✓	✓	

*Citation: World Bank's Partnership for Market Readiness "Guide for Designing GHG Reporting Programs," 2015*

## GHG Reporting Design Elements

- *Program Coverage* – Who is affected by the regulation?
- *Technical Guidance Documents* – What methodologies to use to calculate emissions?
- *Reporting procedures* – What gases are covered and what to report?
- *Reporting platform* – hard copy or online portal database?
- *Verification* – internal QC or 3<sup>rd</sup> party audits?
- *Enforcement* – penalties for noncompliance

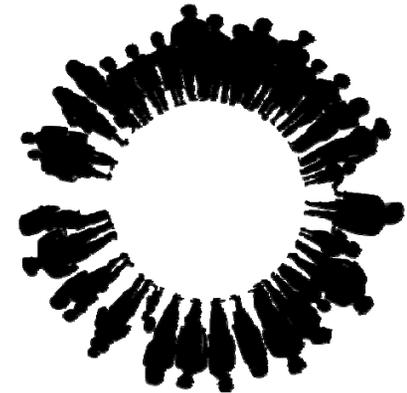
# US EPA Mandatory Reporting Rule

- Drafting began in 2008
- During this phase there were public hearings, meetings, webinars, and opportunities to submit written comments. Engagement continues to this day.

METHOD OF ENGAGEMENT	NUMBER OF EVENTS <sup>a</sup>
Meetings	200+ starting with rule development in February 2008
Webinars	130 since the rule was published in October 2009
Help desk questions	33,000+ since rule publication
FAQs	1,200 hits per day during reporting window

# Stakeholder Engagement is Critical

- Identify key stakeholders:
  - Environmental organizations
  - Academia and research groups
  - Media and public interest groups
  - Government agencies, ministries, national and subnational level
  - Industrial associations and trade groups representing affected industries
  - Technical experts from different sectors
- Engagement is an ongoing process



## Challenges and Opportunities

- Have affected entities in Mexico been adequately warned and informed of the new requirements?
- The threshold for reporting is 25,000 metric tons per year of CO<sub>2</sub>e, covering both direct and indirect emissions (more stringent than USA, California and Canada)
- Entities are encouraged to report project activities – this is significant in terms of getting credit for early action and protecting baselines

## What can we do to support Mexico's Mandatory GHG Reporting Program?

- Is there time to convene meetings with industry sectors and companies in the Border region?
- Have technical resources and guidance materials and documents been translated into Spanish?
- Can we provide training opportunities and workshops?
- Have technical experts been tapped to share experience and assist?
- Are timelines and deadlines realistic?
- Set up for success – this is a critical task!