GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AUDITING

AUDITING YOUR CARBON FOOTPRINT

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GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMMISSIONS AUDITING YOUR CARBON FOOTPRINT

Internationally, policy and technology are evolving quickly. South Africa is already taking the threat of climate change seriously. The country was among the 181 signatories to the 2015 Paris accord which required countries to submit carbon mitigation plans – its aim is to peak emissions by 2025 before plateauing for ten years and then declining after 2035. Meanwhile, new policies such as the Integrated Resource Plan for the electricity sector will take account of the cost declines that continue to make electricity from low-carbon technologies less expensive than coal in many countries around the world, including South Africa.

WHAT ARE GREEHOUSE GASES

(Gasses Regulated under the Kyoto Protocol)

- Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)
- Methane (CH₄)
- Nitrous Oxide (N_2O)
- Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF₆)
- Nitrogen Trifluoride (NF₃)
- Chlorofluorocarbon (CFC)
- Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC)

WHAT IS A CARBON AUDIT

A means of measuring (accounting or quantification) and recording (reporting) the Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) emissions of an organisation [in tonnes of Carbon Dioxide (CO_2) equivalent]. Also referred to as a Carbon Footprint.

BENEFITS OF GHG AUDITING

- Reducing your Carbon Tax Liability
- Demonstrates corporate social responsibility
- Brand Value
- Benchmarking your company against competitors
- Setting of targets for GHG reduction
- Developing GHG reducing programs that are linked to energy efficiency and management
- Voluntary disclosure on GHG emissions by the JSE Top 100 listed companies that have participated in the Carbon Disclosure Project
- Improve energy security with a carbon saving and reasonable payback

PROGRAMMATIC APPROACH

We help our clients establish complete compliance strategies and integrate environmental objectives into their business operations. Our approach carefully considers regulatory drivers, operating conditions and plant configuration. We deliver solutions that maximize the of energy use, reduces the carbon footprint and fits the project's financing as quickly as possible.

Even if a business is not directly subject to the new carbon tax, it will need to consider the effect the carbon tax will have on its supply chain and the increase in input costs. an example is an increase in electricity prices because Eskom is subject to the carbon tax and is passing the increased costs through to the consumer.

Carbon footprinting can add significantly to your company's bottomline over time. we hope that this is the case for your organization to realize it's carbon vision.

The widely used GHG Protocol distinguishes between three categories of emission sources ('scopes'). The diagram below shows some sources most relevant to public administrations.

