



Climate Protection & Energy

Evaluation of Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG)



The EU - emissions trade currently covers "only" CO₂ - emissions from stationary sources. Alongside these emissions however, many companies produce other greenhouse active gases, for example methane, laughing gas or fluorinated gases, which can be reduced through simple measures. The aim of a company can be to reduce on these emissions. It is also possible to reduce indirect emissions, for example by changing the electricity supply or the emissions of one's own product.

Alternative Courses of Action

In order to identify the available courses of action it is necessary to know which emissions are produced through the company's activities.

Procedure

We follow the internationally recognized method of GHG Protocol to record all emissions for a business or project.

The steps to data collection are as follows:

- Define the system borders (location, investments, joint ventures) and observation period
- Investigate the data and evaluate the emissions values
- Identify the courses of action and recommendations
- Documentation of calculation methods and results

After completion of the project, the company is able to continue independently and to adapt the model when required.

Aims

- Determine the current Kyoto- relevant greenhouse gas emissions (actual situation and projection of future development)
- Create a data and negotiation basis for the implementation of climate protection activities
- Analyse the possibilities and costs/sums for the reduction or prevention of greenhouse gas emissions which will provide the basis for investment planning
- Create a basis for climate strategy and emissions trade

Benefits

- Information about current state of Kyoto emissions
- Competitive edge on planning and implementation of climate relevant investment decisions
- Basis for climate strategy

References

- OMV-Concern
- Borealis Group
- BP Austria AG
- Dynea Austria GmbH
- Böhler Ybbstal Band GmbH & Co KG
- Isomax AG