

International Trends on GHG Measurement and Reporting including Supply Chain Management with a View of Incentives for Business

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- PaSTI and its collaboration with the Philippines
- Recent situation on GHG emission MRV system in ASEAN
- International trends on GHG measurement and reporting

including supply chain management



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PaSTI-JAIF Phase I

- Country study and survey for Government officials and the interested private sector
- Webinar (due to Covid-19)
- Design a roadmap to develop a M&R guideline (including sector prioritization)

ASEAN Guidelines on Facility-level GHG Measurement and Reporting

Regional activities in ASEAN (AWGCC)



Development of Facility level M&R guidelines for ASEAN region

- Report with options on pilot projects with utilization of the M&R guidelines and development of voluntary M&R system
- Development of Information Platform on transparency actions in AMS
- PaSTI Online Event for private sector engagement

PaSTI-JAIF Phase III

Advisory and consultation support to the AMS in developing and implementing GHG M&R Systems, with reference to the ASEAN Guidelines developed in Phase II

 Piloting measurement and reporting of GHG at facility level and developing of potential business models for incentives for the private sector, accelerating GHG reporting and emissions reduction



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Recent situation on GHG emission MRV system in ASEANaST - Background -

Why do we need to establish GHG emission MRV system?

GHG emission MRV system is one of the tools to promote and keep track reductions, especially to achieve NDCs and net-zero/ carbon neutral target.

+4°C		
+3°C		
+2°C +1.5°C		Paris Agreement Upper Limit (+2.0 °C) Paris Agreement Goal (+1.5 °C)
		We are here (+1.2 °C in 2022)
0°C		Pre-industrial Average (baseline)
te	obal avera mperatu increase	

	NDC Reduction Target	Net-zero Targets
Thailand	40% vs. projected 2030 BAU - 30% unconditional - 10% conditional (Baseline: 2005)	Carbon neutral by 2050 Net-zero by 2065
Viet Nam	43.5% vs. projected 2030 BAU - 15.8% unconditional - 27.7% conditional (Baseline: 2022)	Net-zero by 2050
Indonesia	43.2% vs. projected 2030 BAU - 31.9% unconditional - 11.3% conditional	Net-zero by 2060
Singapore	Reduce to 60MtCO2e by 2030	Net-zero by 2050
Philippines	75% by 2030 - 2.71% unconditional - 72.29% conditional (Baseline: 2020)	-
Japan	46% by 2030 (60% by 2035) (Under Public Hearing) (Baseline: 2013)	Net-zero by 2050

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Recent situation on GHG emission MRV system in ASEAN aST - Benefit of GHG emission MRV system -







Government

[Benefits for private sector]
 Raise awareness of the importance of GHG measurement and reporting

- > Find opportunity to reduce GHG emissions
- ✓ Cost reduction by making rational use of resources
- \checkmark Contribution to the national reduction plan
- > Increase corporate profile
- Increasing corporate values and competitiveness by disclosure
- ✓ Access to ESG investment

[Benefits for government]

- Promote awareness of GHG emissions and reduction
- Access to bottom-up data
- ✓ Breakdown of GHG emissions by group/sectors
- Trace GHG emission reduction trend by total/group/sector by year to achieve NDCs
- Enabling further policy actions

Recent situation on GHG emission MRV system in ASEAN aST - Current status of GHG emission MRV system in ASEAN -

	Laws/Regulations	Enforcement	Responsible Ministry	Mandatory/ Voluntary	Threshold to report	Optional System
Thailand	Climate Change Law	Under Public Hearing	DCCE	(Mandatory)	Under Consideration	(ETS, Carbon Credit, Carbon Tax)
Viet Nam	Decree on Mitigation of GHG Emission No. 06/2022/ND-CP	2022	022 MONRE	Mandatory	3,000ton CO2e	ETS
Indonesia	Presidential Regulation No. 98 of 2021 Regulation of the MOEF No. 21 of 2022	2021, 2022	Each Responsible Ministry	Mandatory	-	ETS, etc.
Singapore	Carbon Pricing Act	2024	NEA	Mandatory	2,000ton CO2e	Carbon Tax, Carbon Credit, ETS
*	Executive Order No. 174	2014	ССС	Voluntary		(Carbon Pricing, ETS, etc.
Philippines	Sustainable Reporting Guideline	2019	SEC	Mandatory to PLCs	-	are under consideration in the new bill)
Japan	The Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures	2006	MOEJ/METI	Mandatory	3,000ton CO2e	(ETS, Carbon Credit, Carbon Tax)

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Recent situation on GHG emission MRV system in ASEAN Transparency for co-Innovation - Overview of complementary reduction supporting system -Government **Corporate-level GHG Emission Trading Scheme** International (Mandatory/Voluntary Participation) **Carbon Crediting** National **Mechanism** Verified emission Inventory Emission/ /reduction data Registration Article 6.2 Reduction System Necessarv Mechanism Information Facility/Corporate-level GHG information JCM, etc. **Measurement/Reporting System** NDC (Mandatory/Voluntary) Credit Article 6.4 Mechanism **Other Policy UN-governed** Reported Emission **Emission** post CDM, etc. Data Measures Data **Mandatory Carbon Non-ASEAN ETS** Information **Commodity-**Disclosure **Carbon Tax** based response EU-ETS, etc. (TCFD/ISSB) to CBAM

SEC, etc.



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- It will grow awareness to reduce GHG emissions among stakeholders in their supply chain system.
- > It may find new business opportunities for the stakeholders.
- It will promote GHG reduction throughout the supply chain system, which contributes to reduce total emissions in the social system.

https://www.ifrs.org/issued-standards/ifrs-sustainability-standards-navigator/ifrs-s2-climate-related-disclosures/

International trends on GHG measurement and reporting including supply chain management *- International trend on supply chain management-*



IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosure

- The IFRS Foundation's ISSB (International Sustainability Standard Boards) published IFRS S2 in June 2023 as an international standard for disclosing information on climate change risks and opportunities.
- Companies are required to disclose information in accordance with the standard in their annual reports from January 2024 onwards.
- The standard is based on the TCFD disclosure recommendations.

IFRS S2 requires companies to disclose:

- ✓ Where are climate-related risks and opportunities concentrated in your value chain ?
- ✓ How are you addressing identified value chain risks and opportunities? (e.g., working with suppliers)
- Scope 3 emissions under the GHG Protocol.
 When calculating Scope 3 emissions, give priority to data obtained directly from specific activities in your company's value chain (primary data).
- ✓ When using secondary data, consideration must be given to how faithfully the data represents your company's activities.

International trends on GHG measurement and reporting including supply chain management - GHG protocol Scope3 -



Before calculating Scope 3 emissions, companies must consider what business goals it is trying to achieve.



Business goals	Detailed explanation				
<i>Identifying risks and</i> <i>opportunities</i> related to emissions in the value chain	 Identifying risks related to GHG emissions Identifying new market opportunities Informing investment and procurement decisions 				
Identify GHG reduction opportunities, set reduction targets, and track reduction performance	 Identify GHG hotspots and prioritize reduction efforts along the value chain Set Scope 3 reduction targets Quantify and report GHG reduction performance 				
Collaborate with value chain partners on GHG management	 Work with suppliers' customers and other companies to achieve GHG reductions Increase supply chain GHG accounting, transparency and management Increase transparency of company efforts to work with suppliers Reduce supply chain energy use, costs and risks to avoid future cost increases 				
Enhance stakeholder information and the company's reputation through disclosure	 Improve corporate reputation and accountability through disclosure Meet stakeholder needs, improve reputation, and strengthen relationships by disclosing progress toward GHG emissions targets Participate in government- or NGO-led GHG reporting and management programs and disclose GHG information 				

Ref: Corporate Value Chain (Scope3) Accounting and Reporting Standards, GHG Protocol

International trends on GHG measurement and reporting including supply chain management - Overview of supply chain emissions -



- The total includes not only the emissions of the business itself, but also all emissions related to business activities through lifecycle of the business. This refers to GHG emissions generated throughout the entire process, including raw material procurement, manufacturing, logistics, sales, and disposal.
- Supply chain emissions = Scope 1 + Scope 2 + Scope 3
- The Scope 3 standard of the GHG Protocol classifies Scope 3 into 15 categories.



Scope 1: Direct greenhouse gas emissions by the business itself (fuel combustion, industrial processes)
 Scope 2: Indirect emissions from the use of electricity, heat, and steam supplied by other companies
 Scope 3: Indirect emissions other than Scope 1 and Scope 2 (emissions by other companies related to the business's activities)

International trends on GHG measurement and reporting including supply chain management - Why is primary data important?-



GHG emissions = Amount of Activities

X Emission Factor

Primary Data

Example:

- Emission intensity provided by supplier tonCO2e/\$
- Product emission intensity (or Carbon footprint) provided by supplier tonCO2e/product unit tonCO2e/kg, etc.

→ Suppliers' reduction efforts are evaluated and reflected to reduce emissions

Secondary Data

Example:

 Average emission intensity by product sector in nation or region tonCO2e/\$ or tonCO2e/kg, etc.

→ Supply chain emission will not be reduced
 even if suppliers make efforts to reduce emissions
 → Supplier's reduction efforts are not evaluated
 and reflected

International trends on GHG measurement and reporting including supply chain management - Collaboration with supply chain partners -



It is expected that companies will **contribute to improving their business partners' corporate value through dialogue** that takes **ESG disclosure** into consideration.

- Companies in the supply chain have the risk of being excluded from the supply chain if they delay in responding to ESG issues, regardless of whether they are large or small companies.
- ✓ It is becoming increasingly important to address decarbonization throughout the entire supply chain.
- Companies involved in material procurement, processing, manufacturing, and transportation are also being asked to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

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Supply Chain	Material Procurement	Processing • Manufacturing		Sales	Use · Collection · Disposal
ESG response required	 Procurement of items with low environmental impact Procurement of recycled materials 	 Reducing greenhouse gas emissions in manufacturing processes 	•	Decarbonizing transportation to retail stores Less waste	RemanufacturingRecycling parts resources

International trends on GHG measurement and reporting including supply chain management

- Trends on Sustainability Information Disclosure in ASEAN -

Transparency for co-Innovation



International trends on GHG measurement and reporting including supply chain management - Trends in Corporate Information Disclosure -



Disclosure of management strategies in response to climate change (CDP, TCFD) and setting of carbon-neutral targets (SBT, RE100) by considering supply chain management are expanding internationally, especially among global companies.





- Searching Platform/Online Pavillion for environment technologies in Japan
- More than 600 Japanese companies are participating in JPRSI
- JPRSI Website: <u>https://www.jprsi.go.jp/en</u>







- GHG emission MRV system is one of the fundamental tools to promote and keep track reductions, especially to achieve NDCs and net-zero/ carbon neutral target.
- There are various kinds of benefits for both companies and government to implement GHG measurement and reporting.
- Supply chain management is becoming more important to collaborate with supply chain partners to improve their corporate value through ESG disclosure, not only for PLCs but also non-PLCs and SMEs in ASEAN.



Thank You

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PaSTI Website





https://www.env.go.jp/earth/ondanka/pasti/index.html

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MRV Information Platform for ASEAN Region





https://www.mrv-info.com/