

Are you ready for  
mandatory Greenhouse  
Gas reporting?



Benchmark your current position

**CMC**

**COLLINS MCHUGH**  
YOUR CSR PARTNER

## 1.0 Background

On 20 June 2012, the Government announced that a regulation will be introduced requiring reporting of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by UK quoted companies.

This follows a public consultation last year where the majority supported making GHG emissions reporting mandatory.

## 2.0 Draft Regulation

The draft Regulations require a directors' report to disclose relevant information about emissions of greenhouse gases arising from the company's activities.

Greenhouse gas is defined in section 92 of the Climate Change Act 2008 (c. 27) as carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCS) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>)

**Regulation 3** requires a directors' report to disclose the annual quantity of emissions expressed in carbon dioxide equivalent arising from its activities.

**Regulation 4** requires the directors' report to state the methodology used to calculate emissions.

**Regulation 5** requires a directors' report to state if it has disclosed relevant information about its emissions obtained as a result of compliance with the instruments set out in regulation 5 (a) to (c).

**Regulation 6** requires a directors' report to state a carbon intensity ratio which expresses a company's emissions as against any quantifiable activity of the company.

**Regulation 7** provides for relevant information to be disclosed annually and for the first year's emissions for which relevant information is available to be repeated each year in order for the company's emissions to be compared against emissions disclosed in each subsequent directors' report of emissions.

**Regulation 8** provides for a review of these Regulations before the end of the review period.

## 3.0 Service

Collins McHugh offers a cost effective gap analysis service consisting of:-

- ½ day on site discussions to establish the scope of the analysis. The review and sampling of available data to assess accuracy, quality and consistency.
  - 2 x ½ days on 2 to 3 typical operational sites (dependent on geography) to verify on site activities and confirm emission sources.
  - ½ day preparation of gap analysis and action plan.
  - Review meeting.
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## 4.0 Outcomes

### Gap Analysis identifying:-

- Current position with respect to the regulations.
- Identification of activities and related GHG emissions.
- Indication of quality and robustness of data.
- Suggested methodology as per Regulation 4.
- Suggestions for improvement of data capture.
- Suggested format for reporting.

*“It provided great clarity, saved considerable time, and will make our processes for addressing GHG reporting more straightforward.”*

**Mark Turnbull**  
SHEQ Director, Speedy

## 5.0 Pricing Structure

£1,500 + VAT on satisfactory completion of the above process

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