

Carbon Reduction Strategy

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Since the ratification of the Kyoto Protocol, legally binding domestic and international policy designed to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG) have flowered across the world, and such policies are likely to become more important in the future. IES realizes that any serious reduction plan depends crucially on the effective monitoring of emissions, as well as on the development and effective implementation of plans and strategies to identify where emissions reductions can occur at lowest cost. As such, IES offers the Bilan Carbone® for carbon accounting and reduction strategy: (click lthe following logo for bilan carbone english brochure) Bilan Carbone®: An Emissions Accounting Model - "Quantify to Anticipate" Bilan Carbone® is an emissions accounting model created in 2006 by the French Agency for the Environment and Energy Management (ADEME). It was developed as a method for estimating greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions originating from any business entity, government office, factory, etc. The main purpose of Bilan Carbone® is to stimulate a plan to lower GHG emissions, a strategic decision which must be completed with care and appropriate deliberation to achieve success. By quantifying emmissions and illuminating areas where reductions can be made, Bilan Carbone® determines which processes are candidates for revision within the operational stream. By providing a photographic view of emisions, Bilan Carbone® is a flexible model that can be used for building audits as well as a design comparison tool. Its outputs are consistent with the required reporting structures for the International Standards Organization (ISO) 140064 and the GHG Protocol. The model serves multiple purposes, it can help: assess a firm’s dependence on fossil fuels, anticipate fluctuations in energy prices, and limit a firm’s environmental impact. A global effort is underway to limit the amount of GHGs released into the atmosphere created by human activity. For effective changes to be made, emissions accounting models will allow accounting to be practised by all industries. GHGs will not be effectively reduced through energy efficiency initiatives alone; efforts should also be focused on GHG emissions and their possible reductions. Emitters of GHGs need a reliable tool which will allow them to attractively pursue GHG reduction ventures. Bilan Carbone® is an emissions accounting model which works to achieve this. Bilan Carbone® was developed using the literature of various international and government agencies and organizations. The International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reports and methodological documents for assessing GHG emissions were some of the main references. Documents published by the Centre Interprofessional Technique d’Etude de la Pollution Atmosphérique, a French organization responsible for conducting GHG emission inventories, were used in the development of Bilan Carbone™. Additional ADEME studies, along with reports issued through the United Nations Environment Programme, the GHG Protocol, and the Global Emission Model for Integrated Systems (GEMIS) were consulted in the creation of Bilan Carbone®. Bilan Carbone® considers emissions of GHGs identified in the Kyoto Protocol, the leading international initiative for reducing GHGs. Each of the GHGs considered has a different environmental effect when released into the atmosphere. Depending on the gas, each has its own global warming potential which determines its climate impact. Emission factors have been developed for this tool to represent current technology and processes which have their own estimated GHG output per specific input type. These are approximations which reflect constantly changing situations and are subject to change repeatedly as technology progresses. Bilan Carbone® can consolidate and account GHG emissions for multiple sites operated under the same firm; it uses reporting scopes to analyze emissions linked to company or organizational processes. These consist of the default scopes and the ISO scopes. Default scopes consist of three kinds: in-company, intermediate, and an overall approach. ISO scopes consist of three assessment perspectives that are consistent with ISO 14064. With respect to carbon trading opportunities, a special trading directive scope was also developed. @font-face {font-family: Cambria Math;}@font-face {font-family: Cambria;}@font-face {font-family: Calibri;}@page Section1 {size: 612.0pt 792.0pt; margin: 70.85pt 70.85pt 70.85pt 70.85pt; mso-header-margin: 36.0pt; mso-footer-margin: 36.0pt; mso-paper-source: 0; }P.MsoNormal {LINE-HEIGHT: 115%; MARGIN: 0cm 0cm 10pt; FONT-FAMILY: "Calibri","sans-serif"; FONT-SIZE: 11pt; mso-style-unhide: no;

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- Energy use
- Industrial and agricultural process
- Transportation sources
- Incoming materials and tertiary services · Wastes
- Packaging
- Amortization of capital assets

Bilan Carbone® and the Green House Gas Protocol (GHG PROTOCOL) - were initiated in 1998 by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and the World Resource Institute, who work in close relationship with NGOs and governments to create new tools to combat climate change. The GHG Protocol is the most widely used international accounting tool for government and business leaders to understand, quantify, and manage greenhouse gas emissions. The Bilan Carbon methodology and the GHG protocol have very similar approaches to reducing GHG emissions; - They both include direct and indirect emissions inventory from an organization, company or local entity, - They both focus on the most significant emission sources, - They both include a clear definition of reduction action plan - The Bilan Carbone® methodology tends to have a more global approach, while the GHG Protocol is more branch-specific.,