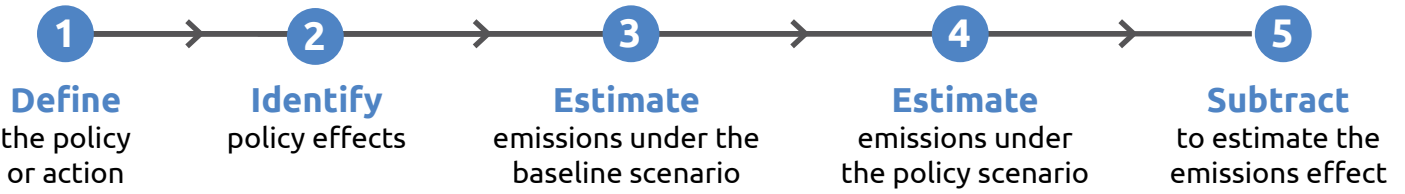


The **Policy and Action Standard** can help policymakers and analysts estimate how policies and actions will affect a country's or city's greenhouse gas emissions.

GOVERNMENTS CAN USE THIS STANDARD TO:

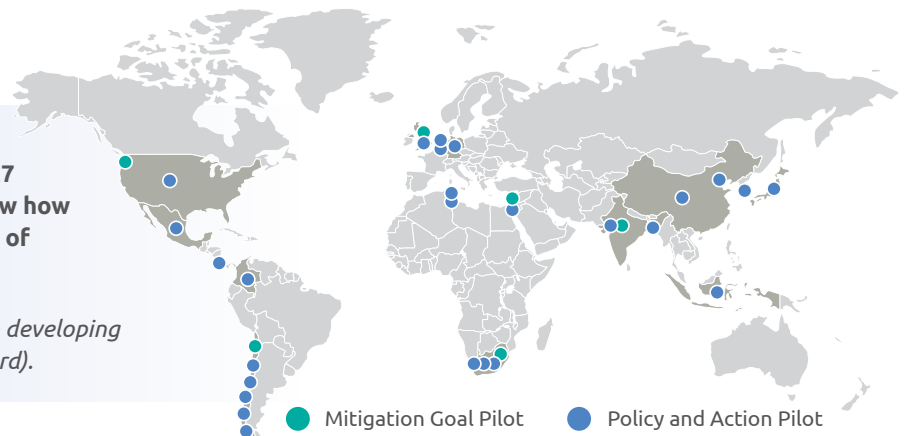
- **Inform** policy design and decide where to invest resources
- **Improve** policy effectiveness in reducing emissions
- **Attract** financial support for climate action

FIVE STEPS TO USING THE POLICY AND ACTION STANDARD



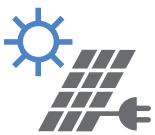
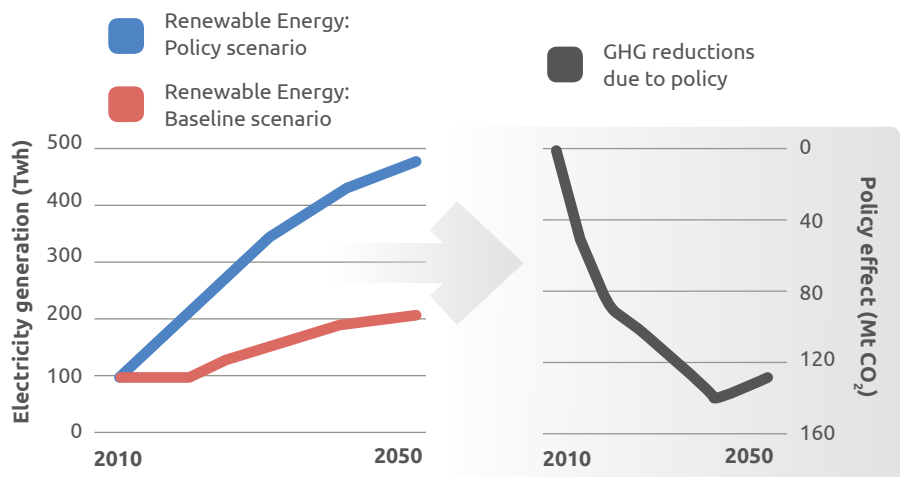
National governments, cities, and research institutions have pilot-tested the standard on 27 policies and actions. Three examples below show how the standard has been used to evaluate a range of policies and actions.

270 participants from 40 countries were involved in developing the standard (as well as the Mitigation Goal Standard).



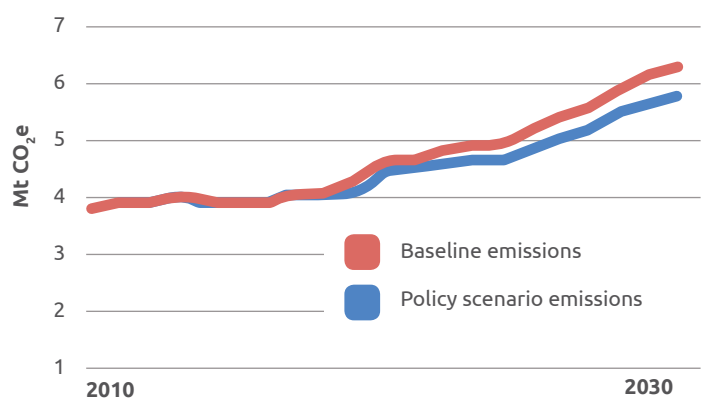
CASE STUDY: Renewable Energy in Germany

The German Renewable Energy Act of 2000 gives renewable energy preferential access to the power grid over fossil fuels and nuclear energy. The Öko-Institut, a research institute, used the Policy and Action Standard to estimate the policy's future impact and found it will likely avoid 100 million tonnes (Mt) of CO₂ annually in 2020, 120 Mt annually in 2030, and 150 Mt annually in 2040.



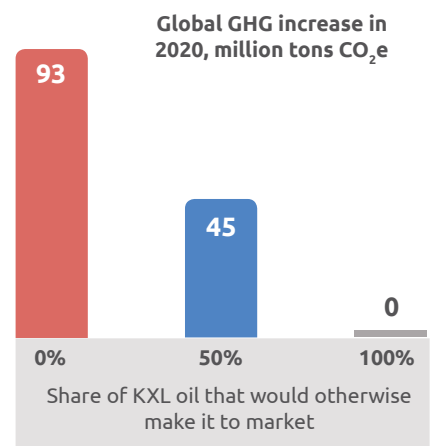
CASE STUDY: Solar Energy in Tunisia

Tunisia launched the renewable energy support program, PROSOL Elec, in 2010 to increase the use of solar photovoltaic (PV) systems in buildings. Tunisia's National Agency for Energy Conversation (ANME) used the Policy and Action Standard to estimate the program's expected future impact and found that program will reduce emissions by 4 million tonnes of CO₂ cumulatively between 2014 and 2030.



CASE STUDY: Keystone XL Pipeline In The United States

The Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) used the Policy and Action Standard to evaluate whether the proposed Keystone XL pipeline in the United States would increase greenhouse gas emissions. SEI assessed the pipeline's emissions impact under different scenarios and found that the impact ranged from about zero if all the oil would otherwise go to market to increasing emissions by 93 million tons annually if none of the oil would otherwise go to market.



LEARN MORE: Access the Policy and Action Standard on our website at www.ghgprotocol.org/policy-and-action-standard

