

An aerial photograph of a winding asphalt road along a rugged, rocky coastline. The ocean is visible in the upper left, with white waves crashing against the shore. A large, white, circular graphic element is superimposed on the right side of the image, partially overlapping the road and the landscape. The road has yellow lane markings and a few small cars are visible. The overall scene is a mix of natural rock formations and man-made infrastructure.

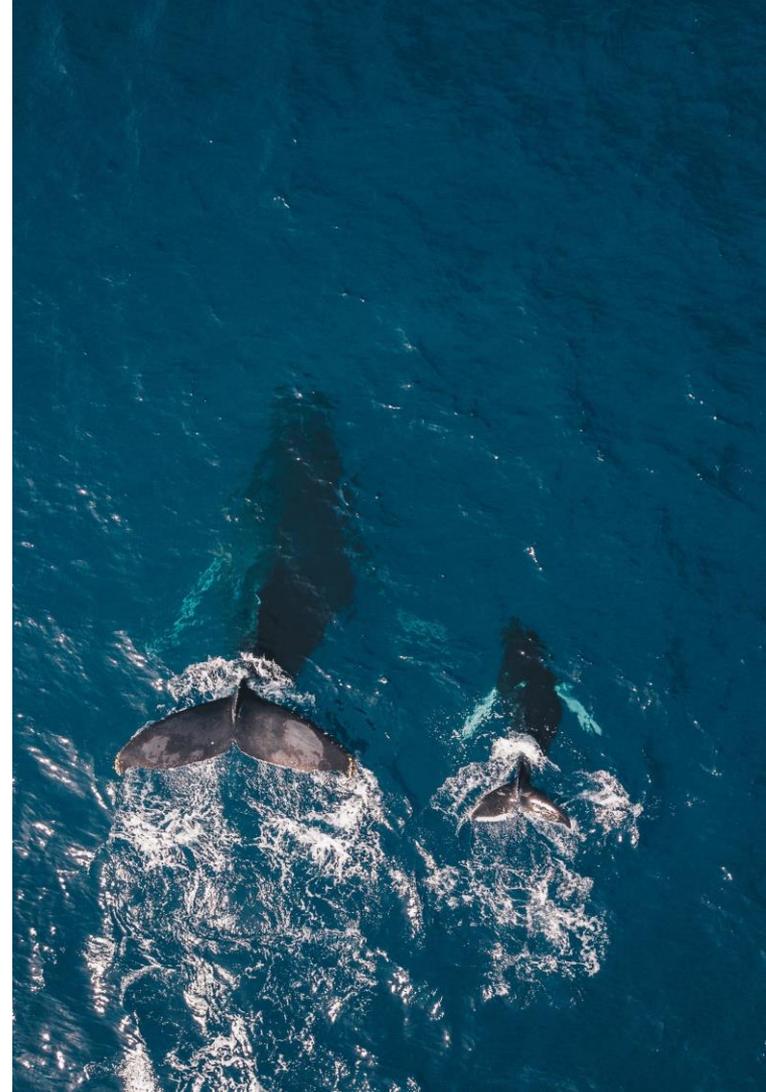
Training

**Scope 3
Carbon
Footprint**

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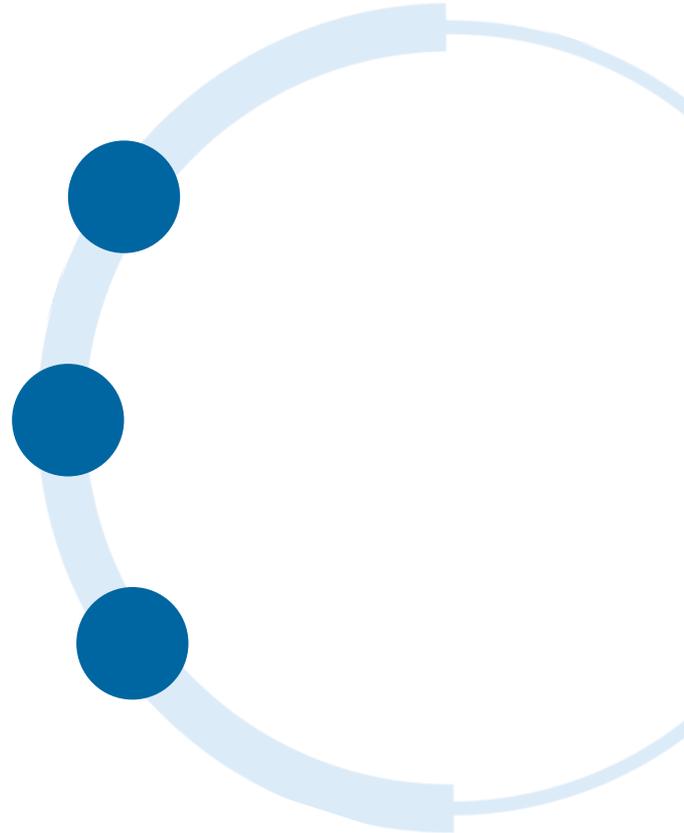


Introduction and context

Introduction and context

Understand the **importance of Scope 3 and its main challenges** when calculating and managing its emissions.

Offer insight into how to address Scope 3, identify emission hotspots, and improve data quality.



Introduction and context

Challenges of Calculating and Managing Scope 3

Complexity

- Big, global by nature
- Very diverse (by sector, by company)
- Decentralized
- High risk, low influence
- Challenge in data collection
- Direct (Level 1), Indirect (Level 2, Level 3+)

Impact

- Growing focus
- Scope 3 emissions are generally more material than direct emissions
- Reputation
- Responsibility
- Regulation
- Increasingly in the focus of investors

Uncertainty

- What is considered best practices?
- How to involve suppliers?
- How to act on the data?
- Return on investment
- Target Configuration - SBTi
- Decision making
- Evolution of technology

Calculation of Scope 3 emissions



Calculation of Scope 3 emissions

Accounting and reporting standards

There are different methodologies for calculating the corporate carbon footprint validated and internationally recognized. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol and ISO 14064:1 (2019) are environmental standards that provide methodologies for the calculation of GHG emissions, thus allowing organizations to use recognized methods and standardizing the calculation to facilitate the comparison of different footprints.

ISO 14064-1

- Published in 2006, part of the ISO series on environmental management
- Provides **guidance on principles and requirements for GHG reporting**
- Additional guidance on **verification, data validation** and external reporting.

GHG Protocol



For this workshop we will rely on the methodology provided by the protocol

- The corporate and value chain standards of the GHG Protocol are **emissions accounting tools**
- Widely used by companies and organizations around the world.
- It provides a **consistent approach to corporate carbon accounting and reporting.**

Calculation of Scope 3 emissions

Greenhouse Gas Protocol

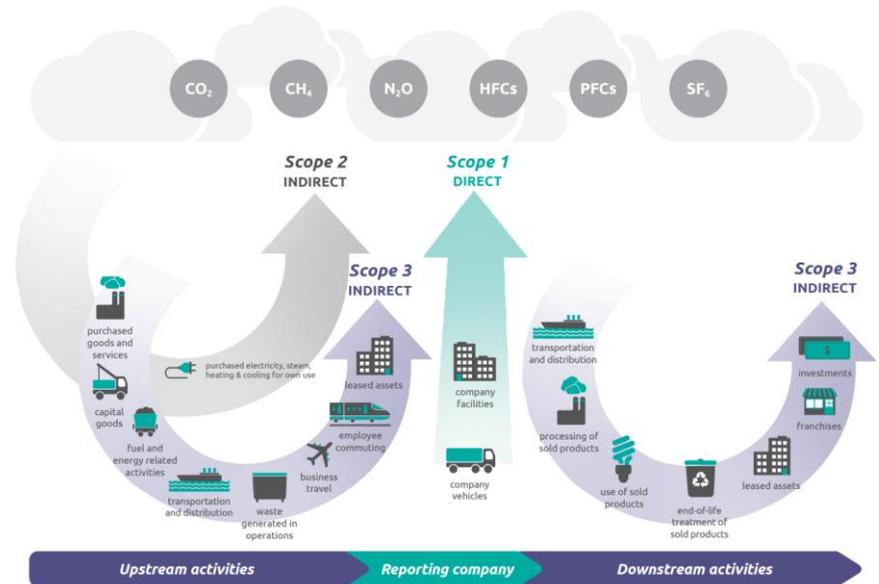


The GHG Protocol Corporate Reporting and Accounting Standard provides requirements and guidance for companies preparing a corporate GHG or carbon footprint inventory, created to **increase consistency and transparency in GHG accounting and reporting** among multiple companies. In it, the emissions are classified between:

Scope 1: GHG emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the company (e.g. combustion in boilers, vehicles, etc.).

Scope 2: Emissions from the purchased electricity generation consumed by the company.

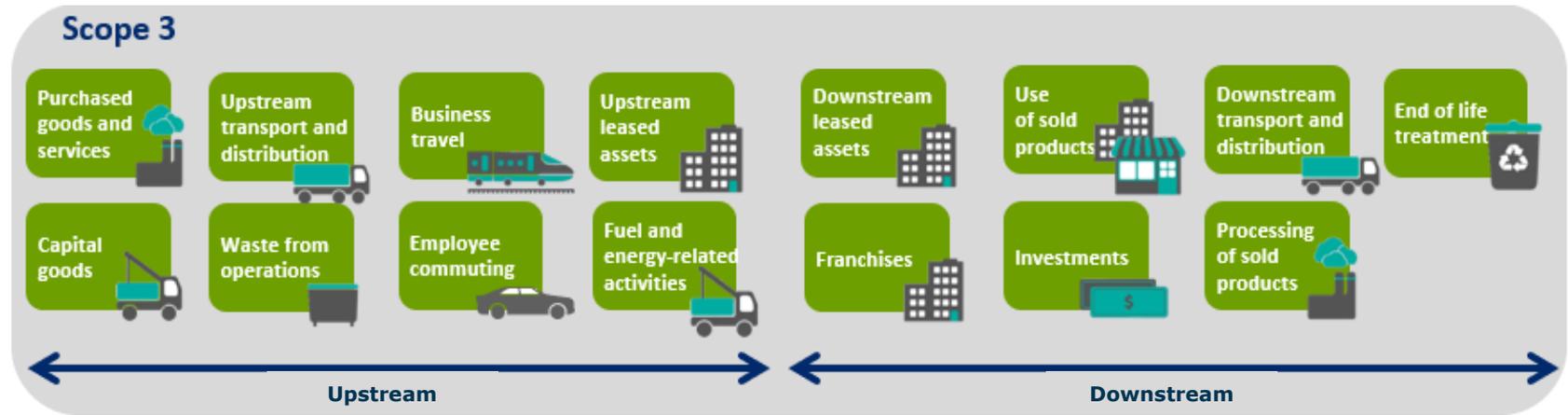
Scope 3: A category that covers all other emissions that are a result of the company's activities, but that are produced from sources that the company does not own or control (e.g., business travel).



Calculation of Scope 3 emissions

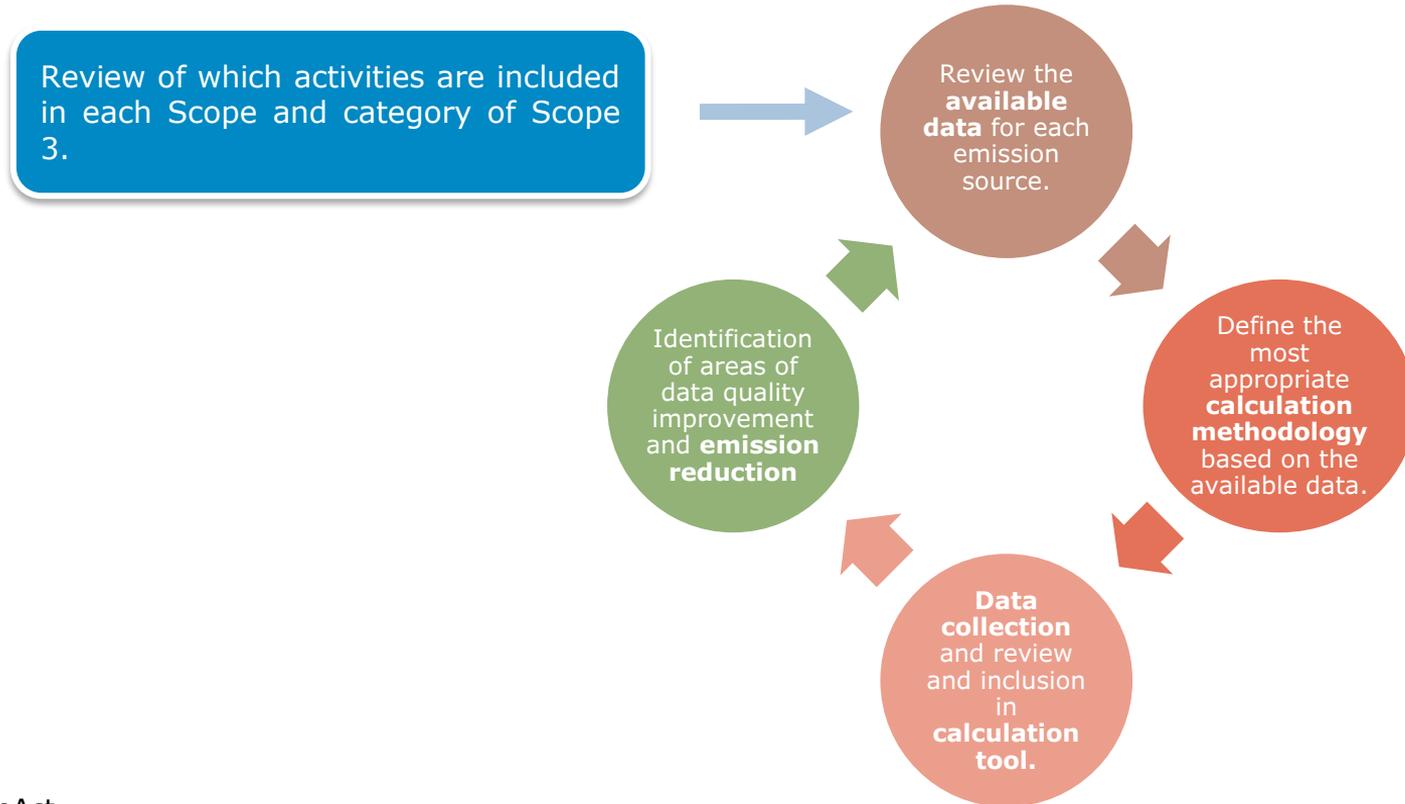
Greenhouse Gas Protocol

Broken down into 15 distinct categories, Scope 3 covers emissions associated with the company's activities that are produced by sources that are not owned or controlled by the company. Although the report of this Scope is currently optional, the **emissions associated with the value chain of companies is increasingly in the spotlight of organizations and investors**, being an essential requirement for the establishment of SBTs and Net Zero objectives.



Calculation of Scope 3 emissions

Process



Calculation of Scope 3 emissions

Process – Focus on the first steps

Objective: To determine which emission sources to include and how to categorize emissions.

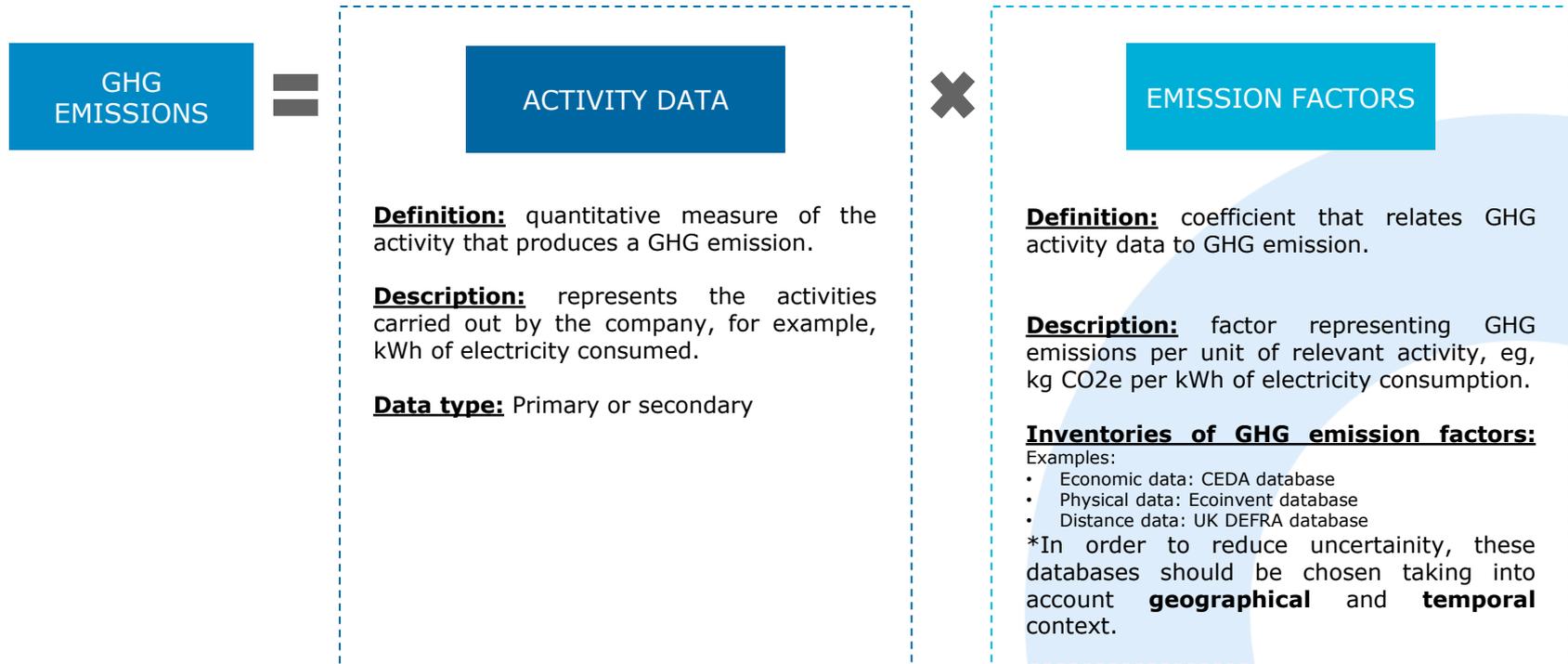
Complying with Net Zero will require good data quality to track performance: for this reason, it is essential to understand from now on **what data needs to be collected** in the future to be prepared.

The initial scope assessment should be structured in such a way as to enable companies to understand:

- ▶ **Relevance of each category** to the company
- ▶ Which **sources** should be included in each category
- ▶ **Calculation status** of the category (if this is not the first calculation of scope 3).
- ▶ The **type of data** that would ideally be used to calculate each relevant category, and alternative data that can be used to fill gaps.

Calculating Carbon Footprints

Methodology



Scope 3 categories

UPSTREAM

CATEGORY 1	Goods and services purchased
CATEGORY 2	Capital goods
CATEGORY 3	Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in scope 1 or scope 2)
CATEGORY 4	Upstream transport and distribution
CATEGORY 5	Waste generated in operations
CATEGORY 6	Business travel
CATEGORY 7	Employee commuting
CATEGORY 8	Upstream leased assets

DOWNSTREAM

CATEGORY 9	Downstream transport and distribution
CATEGORY 10	Processing of products sold
CATEGORY 11	Use of products sold
CATEGORY 12	End-of-life treatment of products sold
CATEGORY 13	Downstream leased assets
CATEGORY 14	Franchises
CATEGORY 15	Investments

Category 1&2: Purchased Good & Services and Capital Goods - Data Quality

Increasing Data granularity

Data Availability	Recommended Calculation Approach
Spend data	Economic input-output modelling – We use the CEDA database (Knowledge Base)
Spend + supplier emissions data	Using supplier public data to apportion emissions using the revenue for large suppliers (e.g. if Company X makes up 50% of their supplier’s revenue then 50% of supplier’s emissions will be apportioned)
Goods/ services specific data	Use EcoInvent or similar database to get weight-based emission factors for most material products. Non-material spend categories can use the economic input-output approach
Supplier primary data	Supplier specific emissions data on the goods/ services purchased. (e.g. Microsoft are asking many suppliers for LCA’s to be done on materials for their products) Getting granular primary data will require engaging directly with the supply chain.

Category 1& 2: Purchased Good & Services and Capital Goods - Roadmap Guidance

	Year 1 (Current Year)	Years 2-3	Years 4-10
Material	Best available data	Goods/ services specific data	Supplier Primary data
Non Material	Spend data	Spend data	Spend data

Category 3: Fuel & Energy Related - Data Quality & Roadmap

Data Availability	Recommended Calculation Approach
Primary Energy Consumption	The company should have energy data that they have used to calculate their scope 1+2 data. Use WTT + T&D emission factors to calculate this category

	Year 1 (Current Year)	Years 2-3	Years 4-10
Material	Primary Energy Consumption	Primary Energy Consumption	Primary Energy Consumption
Non Material	Primary Energy Consumption	Primary Energy Consumption	Primary Energy Consumption

Category 4: Upstream Transport - Data Quality

Data Availability	Recommended Calculation Approach
Spend data	Economic input-output modelling – We use the CEDA database (Knowledge Base)
Distance based method	Either use: Total distance covered by 3rd party logistics companies broken down by transportation mode
Fuel data	Data for inbound and outbound flows, request for data to show how much tonnage inbound and outbound. Breakdown into air, sea, road and rail Determining the amount of fuel consumed (i.e., scope 1 and scope 2 emissions of transport providers) and applying the appropriate emission factor for that fuel
Supplier primary data	Supplier specific reports on emissions and distance data

Increasing Data granularity

Category 4: Upstream Transport - Roadmap Guidance

	Year 1 (Current Year)	Years 2-3	Years 4-10
Material	Best available data	Distance or fuel based data	Supplier primary data
Non Material	Best available data or spend data	Best available data or spend data	Best available data or spend data

Category 5: Waste from operations - Data Quality

Increasing Data granularity ↓

Data Availability	Recommended Calculation Approach
Spend data	Economic input-output modelling – We use the CEDA database (Knowledge Base)
Primary waste data	Total waste by type of material (glass, plastics, etc) Destination and treatment for each of these materials to be tracked (reuse, recycling, landfill, incineration etc.) This is the ideal collection of data – it is likely that many clients will not yet have full coverage but should be working towards it
Waste treatment company primary data	Waste treatment company specific reports on emissions per managed waste type

Category 5: Waste from operations - Roadmap Guidance

	Year 1 (Current Year)	Years 2-3	Years 4-10
Material	Best available data	Primary waste data	Waste treatment company primary data
Non Material	Best available data or spend data	Best available data or spend data	Best available data or spend data

Category 6: Business Travel - Data Quality

Increasing Data granularity ↓

Data Availability	Recommended Calculation Approach
Spend data	Economic input-output modelling – We use the CEDA database (Knowledge Base)
Business travel survey	Sample survey within the company to estimate business travel frequency, travel types
Primary travel data	Flights: Use destination/ origin of trip (mileage) and ticket class Hotel Nights: Number of nights per country Trains and taxi: Use destination/ origin of trip (mileage) Vehicle Business travel: Mileage recorded by employees

Category 6: Business Travel - Roadmap Guidance

	Year 1 (Current Year)	Years 2-3	Years 4-10
Material	Best available data	Primary travel data (Flights & Mileage Prioritised)	Primary Data for: Flights, Mileage, trains, Hotel stays
Non Material	Best available data or spend data	Best available data or spend data	Best available data or spend data

Category 7: Employee Commuting & WFH - Data Quality

	Data Availability	Recommended Calculation Approach
Increasing Data granularity ↓	Benchmark data	Commuting model based on national/regional statistics
	Primary Data (Survey)	Commuting + WFH survey to base emissions on. It is unlikely you will ever get 100% primary data coverage for this category

Category 7: Employee Commuting & WFH - Roadmap Guidance

	Year 1 (Current Year)	Years 2-3	Years 4-10
Material	Best available data	Distance data (small sample survey and WFH Emissions)	Distance data (large sample survey and WFH Emissions)
Non Material	Best available data or commuting model	Best available data or commuting model	Best available data or commuting model

Category 8: Upstream leased assets - Data Quality

	Data Availability	Recommended Calculation Approach
Increasing Data granularity	Spend data	Economic input-output modelling – We use the CEDA database (Knowledge Base)
	Benchmark data	Estimating emissions for each asset based on average data using benchmarks (eg. M3 floor space etc.)
	Asset or lessor specific data	Using site specific energy data to calculate emissions

Category 8: Upstream leased assets - Roadmap Guidance

	Year 1 (Current Year)	Years 2-3	Years 4-10
Material	Best available data	Asset or lessor specific data	Asset or lessor specific data
Non Material	Best available data or benchmark data	Best available data or benchmark data	Best available data or benchmark data

Category 9: Downstream Transport - Data Quality

Data Availability	Recommended Calculation Approach
Spend data	Economic input-output modelling – We use the CEDA database (Knowledge Base)
Distance based method	Either use: Total distance covered by 3rd party logistics companies broken down by transportation mode
Fuel data	Data for inbound and outbound flows, request for data to show how much tonnage inbound and outbound. Breakdown into air, sea, road and rail Determining the amount of fuel consumed (i.e., scope 1 and scope 2 emissions of transport providers) and applying the appropriate emission factor for that fuel
Supplier primary data	Supplier specific reports on emissions and distance data

Increasing Data granularity

Category 9: Downstream Transport - Roadmap Guidance

	Year 1 (Current Year)	Years 2-3	Years 4-10
Material	Best available data	Distance or fuel based data	Supplier primary data
Non Material	Best available data or spend data	Best available data or spend data	Best available data or spend data

Category 10: Processing of sold products- Data Quality

	Data Availability	Recommended Calculation Approach
Increasing Data granularity ↓	Benchmark data	Estimating emissions for processing of sold intermediate products based on average secondary data , such as average emissions per process or per product
	Customer Primary Data	Fuel and electricity used and the amount of waste generated from processing of sold intermediate products by the third party and applying the appropriate emission factors

Category 10: Processing of sold products - Roadmap Guidance

	Year 1 (Current Year)	Years 2-3	Years 4-10
Material	Best available data	Benchmark Data with energy data for key customers	Customer energy data for all material customers
Non Material	Best available data or benchmark data	Best available data or benchmark data	Best available data or benchmark data

Category 11: Use of sold products - Data Quality

	Data Availability	Recommended Calculation Approach
Direct Use Phase (Required)	Estimated energy usage of product	<p>Lifetime expectancy of the product and number of products sold is mandatory</p> <p>Use product data with relevant emission factors to calculate</p>
	Modelled energy usage of product	
Indirect Use Phase (Optional to report) <p>Indirect are emissions caused when not using the product e.g. energy required to wash clothing purchased</p>	Average use in scenarios	<p>Model typical use-phase profile over the lifetime of the product and multiplying by relevant emission factors</p>

Category 11: Use of sold products - Roadmap Guidance

Direct Use Phase	Year 1 (Current Year)	Years 2-3	Years 4-10
Material	Best available data	Modelled data for material products	Modelled data for all products
Non Material	Best available data	Estimate energy usage of products and lifetimes	Estimate energy usage of products and lifetimes
Indirect Use Phase	Year 1 (Current Year)	Years 2-3	Years 4-10
Material	Best available data	Estimate energy usage of products and lifetimes	Modelled data for all products
Non Material	Do not need to calculate	Do not need to calculate	Do not need to calculate

Category 12: End of life treatment of sold products - Data Quality

Data Availability	Recommended Calculation Approach
Waste treatment by destination	Mass of sold products broken down by waste treatment type and material type
Mass of sold products and packaging	

Category 12: End of life treatment of sold products - Roadmap Guidance

	Year 1 (Current Year)	Years 2-3	Years 4-10
Material	Best available data	Mass of products by material type	Mass of products by material type along with likely waste treatment destinations
Non Material	Best available data	Mass of products sold	Mass of products sold

Category 13: Downstream leased assets - Data Quality

	Data Availability	Recommended Calculation Approach
Increasing Data granularity	Benchmark data	Estimating emissions for each asset based on average data using benchmarks (eg. M3 floor space etc.)
	Asset or lessor specific data	Using site specific energy data to calculate emissions

Category 13: Downstream leased assets - Roadmap Guidance

	Year 1 (Current Year)	Years 2-3	Years 4-10
Material	Best available data	Asset or lessor specific data	Asset or lessor specific data
Non Material	Best available data or benchmark data	Best available data or benchmark data	Best available data or benchmark data

Category 14: Franchises- Data Quality

	Data Availability	Recommended Calculation Approach
Increasing Data granularity ↓	Benchmark data	Estimating emissions for each asset based on average data using benchmarks (eg. M3 floor space etc.)
	Asset or lessor specific data	Using site specific energy data to calculate emissions

Category 14: Franchises- Roadmap Guidance

	Year 1 (Current Year)	Years 2-3	Years 4-10
Material	Best available data	Asset or lessor specific data	Asset or lessor specific data
Non Material	Best available data or benchmark data	Best available data or benchmark data	Best available data or benchmark data

Category 15: Investments - Data Quality

	Data Availability	Recommended Calculation Approach
Increasing Data granularity ↓	Spend data (Earnings Before Interest Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization)	Economic input-output modelling – We use the CEDA database (Knowledge Base) using the equity % share
	Equity Share	Using supplier public data to apportion emissions using the equity % share

Plan for Zero

Quality vs Reduction

Companies' roadmap for addressing Scope 3 emissions must strike a balance between having **confidence in emissions data in order to start implementing reduction opportunities** and ensuring that best practices are taken at the data quality level in order to monitor the impact of these reduction initiatives.

Reduction Method	Spend based	Industry based	Specified by supplier
Reduced spending	✓	✓	✓
Material changes	?	✓	✓
Change in material %	✗	?	✓
Selection of providers	✗	✗	✓

Confidence in emission reduction claims and target tracking

Your climate experts. Your partners for positive change.

EcoAct , an atos company, it is an international advisory consultancy and projects developer that works with clients to meet the demands of climate change. We work with many large and complex multinational organizations to offer solutions to their sustainability challenges.



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