

# Measuring carbon emissions across scopes 1, 2 & 3

On the road to Net Zero many businesses are looking to understand their carbon emissions in much greater detail. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol categorises a business' emissions based on the different aspects of the business into Scopes 1, 2 and 3. By accurately measuring and reporting emissions across these three scopes, businesses can gain a better understanding of their environmental impact.

But what are the three scopes of emissions?

Scopes 1 and 2 are those emissions controlled by the company. Scope 1 covers those emissions released directly from a company's controlled assets. This could be combustion of fuels for heating or company vehicles, or it could be the emissions released from industrial processes onsite.

Scope 2 emissions are those released indirectly from the company, for example through the purchasing of electricity for office spaces.

Finally, Scope 3 emission are indirect emissions out of the company's control and account for around 70% of a business' carbon footprint. These emissions occur in the value chain, including both upstream and downstream. Examples of upstream emission origins are: purchased goods and services, waste management, and transportation & distribution from suppliers. Downstream emissions can originate from transportation & distribution to customers, leased assets, and end-of-life of sold goods.

## The scopes in detail



### Scope 1

- Directly controlled by company
- Combustion of fuel for heating
- Combustion of fuels for company vehicles
- Emissions through onsite manufacturing

### Scope 2

- Indirectly controlled by company
- Purchasing of electricity

### Scope 3

- Out of company's control
- ~ 70% of business' carbon footprint
- Emissions within Value Chain
- Upstream: purchased goods & services, waste management, transportation & distribution from suppliers
- Downstream: transportation & distribution to customers, leased assets, end-of-life of sold goods