

Carbon Balance Sheet – 2022

Produced for Stelrad Group PLC (UK Operations) By Inspired ESG 06/02/2023



Stelrad Group plc

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Introduction

This report contains Stelrad Group PLC (UK Operations) carbon balance sheet of Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions for Year 2 (January 2022 – December 2022).

This is Stelrad's year two carbon balance sheet and, as such, contains a comparison between Stelrad's 2022 and 2021 emissions.

Key Findings

- Stelrad's total greenhouse emissions (Scopes 1, 2 and 3) in 2022 were 44,695 tCO2e (location-based).
- Improved data was found for 2021 in several categories, so these figures have been restated.
- Using like-for-like methodologies, Stelrad's greenhouse gas emissions decreased by 14.8% between 2021 and 2022. ٠
- The decrease was mainly driven by a decrease in Scope 3 Category 1 (Purchased Goods and Services), Category 2 (Capital Goods) and Category 4 (Upstream Transportation and Distribution).
- The most significant emissions source is still the emissions embedded in goods purchased from Stelrad's suppliers this Scope 3 category (Category 1 – Purchased Goods and Services) accounts for over 85% of Stelrad's total emissions.
- Emissions associated with upstream transportation and distribution (Scope 3 Category 4) and fuel-related emissions (Scope 3 – Category 3) are also significant.
- Scope 1 and 2 emissions account for 6.1% of Stelrad's emissions and are primarily the result of gas combustion and purchased electricity.

Next Steps

Inspired will continue to work with Stelrad to gather improved Scope 3 input data for the 2023 calculations.

Corporate reporting of GHG emissions

Until recently, most companies have focused on measuring emissions from their own operations and electricity consumption (Scope 1 and 2). Scope 3 accounts for the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with a company's entire value chain. These are considered indirect emissions as are not under the company's direct control. Scope 3 emissions are broken down into 15 categories which span the entire upstream and downstream activities of a company.

Why calculate Scope 3?

Scope 3 emissions often account for 80% - 99% of a company's total emissions footprint therefore it is important to understand these emissions. Assessing the entire value chain emissions impact can help to identify where to focus reduction activities. Although Scope 3 emissions are technically out with a company's direct control, collaboration and business choices can help to reduce these emissions.



Emissions footprint - summary

This Carbon Balance Sheet contains Stelrad Group PLC (UK Operations) full greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory for 1st January 2022–31st December 2022.

Stelrad's emissions are reported on a consolidation, operational control approach, as defined by the GHG Protocol. All emissions have been calculated following the GHG Protocol's Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard and the guidelines of ISO14064-1.

All applicable Scope 3 categories have been quantified.

Table 1: Emissions summary

Emissions Scope	tCO ₂ e FY2022	tCO2e FY2021 (restated)
Scope 1	1,378	2,027
Scope 2	1,334	1,837
Scope 3	41,984	48,591
Total Emissions, All Scopes	44,696	52,454
PIUs Purchased ¹	100	100

Figure 2: Emissions breakdown



¹ PIUs are pending issuance units. The purpose of these units is to demonstrate the quantity (tonnes CO₂e) of potential future sequestration. PIUs will help to keep track of up-front sales/purchases (by assigning them to a buyer or transferring them to a buyer's account), but they cannot be used/retired/reported. PIUs are not guaranteed.



Carbon balance sheet – 2022

Table 2: Carbon balance sheet	Greenhouse gas emissions inventory			
Emissions Scope & Scope 3 Category	tCO ₂ e (location-based)	% (location-based)	tCO2e (market-based)	% (market-based)
Scope 1	1,378	3.1%	1,378	3.2%
Natural Gas	1,258	2.8%	1,258	2.9%
Transportation (excluding grey fleet)	120	0.3%	120	0.3%
Other Fuels	-	-	_	-
Scope 2	1,334	3.0%	0	0.0%
Scope 3	41,984	93.9%	41,984	96.8%
1. Purchased Goods & Services	38,023	85.1%	38,023	87.7%
2. Capital Goods	395	0.9%	395	0.9%
3. Fuel-related Emissions	712	1.6%	712	1.6%
4. Upstream Transportation and Distribution	2,373	5.3%	2,373	5.5%
5. Waste Generated in Operations	31	O.1%	31	O.1%
6. Business Travel	62	O.1%	62	O.1%
7. Employee Commuting	210	0.5%	210	0.5%
8. Upstream Leased Assets	-	-	-	-
9. Downstream Transportation and Distribution	8	0.02%	8	0.02%
10. Processing of Sold Products	-	-	-	-
11. Use of Sold Products	-	-	-	-
12. End-of-life Treatment of Sold Products	170	0.4%	170	0.4%
13. Downstream Leased Assets	-	-	-	-
14. Franchises	_	-	_	_
15. Investments	_	-	_	_
Total All Scopes	44,696	100%	43,362	100%
All scopes tCO_2e per tonne of product produced	2.66		2.58	

Operational analysis	Product analysis
tCO₂e Operational emissions	tCO2e Product emissions
1,378	1,378
1,258	1,258
120	120
-	-
1,334	1,334
5,267	4,745,990
1,485	36,539
395	
712	
2,373	2,373
31	31
62	
210	
-	
	8
	-
	4,706,870
	170
7,979	4,748,703
0.47	282.17

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Carbon balance sheet – explanation

The Carbon Balance Sheet contains Stelrad's 2022 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory. The Scope 3 inventory is divided into the 15 categories established by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting & Reporting Standard) and is expressed with the following metrics:

- tCO₂e (location-based): absolute GHG emissions from Stelrad's operations and value chain for the current 1. reporting year. All GHGs have been converted to a CO₂ equivalent basis using the respective GWPs. Scope 1 & 2 emissions were calculated using the location-based reporting methodology. This method calculates emissions associated with fuel and electricity consumption by using UK average emissions intensities. BEIS provides UK emissions factors for fuel and grid electricity annually, which are used in location-based reporting. Scope 3 results were calculated using the approaches and data described in the methodology section.
- 2. tCO₂e (market-based): absolute emissions from Stelrad's operations and value chain for the current reporting year. All GHG have been converted to a CO₂ equivalent basis using the respective GWPs. Scope 1 & 2 emissions were calculated using the market-based reporting methodology. This method calculates emissions associated with fuel and electricity consumption by using the supplier or contract-specific emissions factor. For example, if purchased electricity is from a renewable source such as wind or solar, the emissions factor will be zero kgCO₂e/kwh.
- %: the percentage that each emissions source makes up of the company's total Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. This is 3. presented for both the location-based and market-based emissions footprint.
- 4. All scopes tCO₂e per tonne of product produced: an intensity demonstrating the tCO₂e per tonne of product produced. This is presented on a location-based, market-based, operational and product approach. Emissions reduction targets are generally required to be achieved on an absolute basis; however, tracking emissions on an intensity approach can be useful for short-term KPIs and demonstrating efficiencies.

In addition to the GHG Inventory, two further sections have been added to the Carbon Balance Sheet to provide additional analysis of Stelrad's emissions impact.

Operational analysis

This section comprises all Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions associated with the day-to-day running of the business. Therefore, emissions associated with the upstream and downstream aspects of sold products are not included in this section.

Product analysis

This section contains all emissions associated with the production of products Stelrad sells. This includes upstream emissions associated with raw materials, processing/manufacturing emissions, upstream and downstream transportation, product usage and end-of-life treatment.

Methodology

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Emissions equivalents

Stelrad's emissions are reported on a tonnes carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2e) basis. Each greenhouse gas has a different global warming potential (GWP) compared to carbon dioxide (CO_2); for example, methane (CH_4) has a warming potential 28 times that of CO₂. Therefore, to be able to compare the emissions from all of the Kyoto protocol GHGs on a like-for-like basis, they are converted to tCO2e using their respective GWP.

A tCO₂e is difficult to visualize; therefore, we have calculated how many cars and homes would produce the same amount of emissions as your business. On average, a petrol car produces 2 tCO₂e across a year, and the annual electricity usage of a UK home is responsible for 1 tCO₂e. We have also estimated how many trees would need to be planted to remove the equivalent amount of emissions from the atmosphere. The amount of CO₂ that a tree removes from the atmosphere is hugely variable based on the species and age of the tree, but on average, a tree removes about 0.5 tCO₂ from the atmosphere across its lifetime.

Figure 3: Emissions equivalents



² Based on average milage and miles per gallon of petrol cars in the UK in 2019.

³ Based on average electricity usage in UK homes in 2019.

⁴ Assumes average sequestration over the lifetime of a range of different trees.



Emissions hotspots

Figure 4: Emissions hotspots

Scope 1 emissions	Scope 2 emissions	Scope 3 emissions
3.1%	3.0%	93.9%
Direct emissions from activities controlled by your business. Includes emissions produced by combustion of natural gas and transport fuels at your sites or in your vehicles.	Indirect emissions associated with your consumption of purchased energy. The majority of these emissions are associated with purchased electricity.	Indirect emissions which not controlled by you. ⁻ emissions of your supp

Purchased Goods and Services Total, 85.1%





Scope 3 emissions analysis

According to the GHG Protocol guidance, emissions from all energy-consuming products sold by the reporting company should be accounted for under Scope 3 -Category 11. The indirect use of energy by sold products is optional to report in Category 11. Since radiators do not use energy directly, the indirect energy use of boilers has been calculated for this category and is reported under product emissions. This category would make up 99% of total emissions and is, therefore, not included in the main greenhouse gas inventory but rather in the product emissions. Calculations have found that an average Stelrad radiator used in a UK household would emit 7.1 tCO2e over its 33-year lifetime. This will be reduced significantly over time as homes make the switch to heat pumps powered by renewable electricity; therefore, customer engagement by Stelrad will help to reduce the emissions from the use of their products.

The most significant Scope 3 emissions source is associated with the embedded emissions in products and services purchased for consumption (Category 1 – Purchased Goods and Services). Engagement with suppliers to measure and reduce their emissions will help to reduce the emissions embedded in purchased products.

Upstream Transportation and Distribution (Category 4) was another significant contributor to Stelrad's 2022 emissions. Reductions in this category can be made by engaging with third-party distributors to purchase low-emission HGVs as they become more available.

Fuel-related emissions (Category 3) will continue to decrease as Scope 1 and 2 emissions are tackled.

Table 3: Material Scope 3 categories

Materiality Rank	Scope 3 Category	Emissions (tCO ₂ e)
1	1. Purchased Goods & Services	38,023
2	4. Upstream Transportation & Distribution	2,373
3	3. Fuel-related Emissions	712
4	2. Capital Goods	395
	Total Scope 3 including Remaining Categories	41,984

Figure 5: Scope 3 emissions by category

9. Downstream Transportation and Distribution	8
5. Waste Generated in Operations	31
6. Business Travel	62
12. End-of-life Treatment of Sold Products	170
7. Employee Commuting	210
2. Capital Goods	395
3. Fuel-related Emissions	712
4. Upstream Transportation and Distribution	2,373
1. Purchased Goods & Services	
	0 10.000

		38,023
20,000 tCO ₂ e	30,000	40,000

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Comparison to last year

This is the second year Stelrad has quantified its full Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG inventory. Overall, Stelrad's emissions decreased by 14.8% between FY2021 and FY2022. Scope 1 emissions decreased by 32.0%, while Scope 2 emissions were reduced by 27.4%. Finally, Scope 3 emissions decreased by 13.6%.

Figure 6: Stelrad Group PLC (UK Operations)'s 2022 vs 2021 GHG emissions footprint



Table 4: Explanation	of year-on-year	changes	(%
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Emissions Category	% change (2021 to 2022)	tCO ₂ e change (2021 to 2022)	Explanat
Scope 1 - Gas	-33.1%	-623	Decreased g
Scope 1 - Transport	-18.3%	-27	Decreased
Scope 2 - Electricity	-27.4%	-502	Energy effic
Category 1. Purchased Goods and Services	-11.8%	-5,103	Improved da purchased r
Category 2. Capital Goods	-60.2%	-597	Capex spen
Category 3. Fuel-related Emissions	-31.1%	-322	Lower gas, e the well-to-t
Category 4. Upstream Transport and Distribution	-22.8%	-702	10% decreas
Category 5. Waste	-25.1%	-10	25% decreas
Category 6. Business Travel	+377.7%	+49	Resumption improved.
Category 7. Employee Commuting	+79.6%	+93	Increase in t commuting
Category 9. Downstream Transportation and Distribution	+19.9%	+]	Increased or
Category 11. Use of Sold Products	-5.1%	-253,432	5.1% decreas
Category 12. End-of-life of Sold Products	-8.2%	-15	4.2% decrea
Intensity metric	-5.4%	n/a	tCO2e/tonn amount due

and tCO₂e change)

ion

gas usage through lower production.

iters purchased of transport fuels.

iency measures implemented.

ata accuracy by using the tonnage of steel ather than cost.

d decreased from £2.8 million to £1.25 million.

electricity and transport fuel usage decreased tank emissions of obtaining energy.

e in mileage of third-party HGVs.

se in tonnage of waste processed.

of business travel as COVID situation

the number of employees responding to the survey from 74 to 85.

nline sales volume.

se in the kW of radiators sold in 2022.

se in the weight of product sold.

ne of product produced decreased by a small e to decreased tonnage in 2022.

Data collection recommendations

All applicable Scope 3 categories have been quantified utilising available data and, where necessary, estimations. The guidance in the GHG Protocol has been followed throughout and a summary of the data sources and methodologies used for each category are set out in the methodology section.

Table 5: Data collection recommendations

Stelrad Group PLC (UK Operations) collected improved input data for four Scope 3 categories in 2022:

- Category 1 Purchased Goods & Services
- Category 7 Employee Commuting
- Category 9 Downstream Transportation and Distribution
- Category 11 Use of Sold Products

Emissions Category	Previous Data Collection Recommendations	Progress	Impact	Next Steps
1. Purchased Goods & Services and 2. Capital Goods	Move from spend-based to activity-based for purchased raw materials such as steel. Engaging with key suppliers to obtain their Scope 1 and 2 emissions can improve the accuracy of the highest spend line items by moving to a supplier-specific methodology.	Weight of steel purchased supplied.	More accurate steel emissions.	Provide purchased weight of all raw materials.
4. Upstream Transport and Distribution	Move from spend-based to activity-based by recording distance, tonnage and transport type for all transport paid for by Stelrad.	No improvement.	N/A	Aim to track all distance and tonnage of all shipments. Begin requesting journey- specific emissions from logistics providers.
6. Business Travel	 Gather more specific details of employee travel for all transport modes so that an activity-based approach can be used to calculate more accurate business travel-related emissions. Data regarding the origin and destination locations of each journey (or mileage figures if available). Data regarding the transport mode used for each journey (bus, taxi, rail, air etc.). 	No improvement.	N/A	Start tracking distance travelled by train and plane.
7. Employee Commuting	Aim to improve response rate to the employee commuting survey to gather more accurate data.	Responses increased from 74 to 85.	Greater accuracy as less estimation.	Aim to further increase response rate.
11. Use of sold products	Aim to track how many radiators are sold per customer to improve the assumption of radiators/home or radiators/business premise.	kW of radiators sold provided.	Improved estimation of indirect energy use.	No further improvements are likely possible in the coming years.
12. End of Life of Sold Products	Conduct a customer engagement survey to understand how customers dispose of packaging and old radiators to improve the assumptions of recycling rates.	No improvement.	N/A	Aim to attach a survey to orders to request this information.

Data types

The GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard is the primary, internationally accepted, method for companies to account for their value chain emissions.

This data request is developed in line with the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard which aims to:

- Help companies prepare a true and fair scope 3 GHG inventory in a cost-effective manner
- Help companies develop effective strategies for managing ٠ and reducing their scope 3 emissions through an understanding of value chain emissions
- Support consistent and transparent public reporting of corporate value chain emissions according to a standardised requirement



Figure 7: Scope 3 methodology hierarchy

The GHG Protocol defines a number of acceptable methodologies for each of the 15 Scope 3 categories. These methodologies can generally be grouped into average-data based, spend-based, activity-based and supplier-based approaches, however not all approaches are suitable for each category. Data accuracy gradually improves as you move up the Scope 3 methodology hierarchy. In year 1, we will generally use spend-based and activity-based approaches, as these types of data are often readily available. Where supplier data is considered to be easily requested, we will recommend this methodology be used. Going forward, the aim is to move towards more supplier-based data.

- Average-data based method: If company specific data is unavailable, companies may use average secondary activity data to estimate emissions, for example using average national commuting patterns to estimate commuting emissions.
- Spend-based method: the data to be provided for some categories will revolve around your financial spend on goods, capital goods, third party services etc. For example: estimating emissions for activity by collecting data on the economic value/cost of activity and multiplying it by relevant secondary (e.g. industry average) emission factors (e.g. average emissions per monetary value of goods).
- Activity-based method: the data to be provided for some categories will require the provision of quantities, volumes, distance etc. relating to the bespoke category. For example: estimating emissions for activity by collecting data on the mass (e.g. kg), or other relevant units of activity and multiply by the relevant secondary (e.g. industry average) emission factors.
- Supplier-based method: collecting emissions data from the suppliers of products or services is the most accurate method to estimate Scope 3 emissions as reflects the actual emissions associated with that specific product or service and doesn't use industry averages. For services, such as waste collection or a flight, the supplier's, for example, Biffa or British Airways, Scope 1 and 2 emissions can be allocated to the reporting company based on share of revenue, for example. For products, product emission intensities on a unit or weight basis can be used to reflect the cradle-to-gate emissions associated with that product.



Methodology

This table sets out the applicability of each category, data sources and an overview of the methodology followed for Scope 3 calculations. Unless stated otherwise, all conversion factors are sourced from UK Government (BEIS) GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, v1.0 2021, and include Scope 3 Well to Tank and T&D losses. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol Value Chain methodology is followed in all cases. Well to Tank refers to the emissions associated with extracting raw materials (e.g. oil and gas), processing them into fuels and transporting them to the point of use e.g. the fuel tank or the power station. Transmission & Distribution (T&D) losses represent the electricity consumed and lost in the network between the power generators and the consumers.

Table 4: Methodology, data sources and accuracy rating

Scope 3 Category	Applicable	Data source/s	Method comments	Data quality rating
1: Purchased Goods and Services	Yes	Quantity and weight of purchased goods	 Activity-based approach Tonnage of steel purchased was converted to emissions using a global emissions factor for steel Spend-based approach Opex. spend converted into £ value of year of conversion factors using Bank of England inflation calculator. Emissions calculated using converted spend and spend-based emissions factors from DEFRA. 	Medium
2. Capital Goods	Yes	Capex. data, bucketed into categories	 Spend-based approach Capex. spend converted into £ value of year of conversion factors using Bank of England inflation calculator. Emissions calculated using converted spend and spend-based emissions factors from DEFRA. 	Low
3. Fuel-related Emissions	Yes	Electricity, gas and transport fuel consumption data from SECR	 Activity-based approach Includes Well-to-Tank and T&D losses from direct (Scope 1) and indirect (Scope 2) energy consumption. For natural gas, other fuels and transport fuel consumption, the WTT emissions factors as published by the UK Government were applied to calculate Category 3 emissions. For electricity consumption, the transmission and distribution (T&D), WTT – generation and WTT – T&D emissions factors were applied to calculate category 3 emissions. These losses from other sources are included in their respective categories. 	High



Introduction

Table 4 continued

Scope 3 Category	Applicable	Data source/s	Method comments	Data quality rating
4. Upstream Transportation and Distribution	Yes	Estimated milage data of transported goods. Spend on postage.	 Activity data: Mileage data was converted to tCO2e using relevant emissions factors from the BEIS 2022 emissions factors conversion database. It was assumed transportation took place via diesel-fuelled heavy goods vehicles. Spend-based approach Spend on transportation services converted into £ value of year of conversion factors using Bank of England inflation calculator. Emissions calculated using converted spend and spend-based emissions factors from DEFRA. 	Medium
5. Waste Generated in Operations	Yes	Categorised waste from waste notes	 Activity-based approach Both recycling and landfill waste calculated using weight and BEIS emissions factors for each individual waste category. 	High
6. Business Travel	Yes	Travel spend	 Spend-based approach Assumptions made on the average cost of a mile travelled by train to estimate the distance travelled by rail, air, taxis and ships/ferries and converted to emissions using BEIS 2022 factors. 	Low



Table 4 continued

Scope 3 Category	Applicable	Data source/s	Method comments	Data quality rating
7. Employee Commuting	Yes	Employee commuting questionnaire results	 Activity-based approach Employee commuting questionnaire sent to all staff (office-based, home-based and factory-based). Number of employees per office location was provided to extrapolate responses received up to total employee number. Accounts for UK average annual leave and public holidays. BEIS 2022 emission factors were used to calculate emissions from distanced travelled by transport type. 	Medium
8. Upstream Leased Assets	No – leased office space is included in Scope 1 and 2	Square footage and usage of all leased properties	N/A	N/A
9. Downstream Transportation and Distribution	Yes – products sold	Volume of products sold per customer, distance travelled and transport type	 Activity-based approach: Distance between Stelrad and the customer was converted to tCO₂e using relevant emissions factors from the BEIS 2022 emissions factors conversion database. It was assumed transportation took place via diesel-fuelled heavy goods vehicles. 	High
10. Processing of Sold Products	No – no sold products	Mass of product processed and energy consumed in secondary manufacturing	N/A	N/A
11. Use of Sold Products	Yes – products indirectly use energy	Quantity, weight and item name of products sold	 Average-based methodology Total kW of radiators sold used to calculate estimate electricity and gas use of households using these radiators. BEIS 2022 UK gas and electricity emissions factor to convert energy consumption to tCO2e. Estimated 33-year lifespan used to calculate lifetime indirect emissions per radiator 	Medium



Introduction

Table 4 continued

Scope 3 Category	Applicable	Data source/s	Method comments	Data quality rating
12. End-of-life Treatment of Sold Products	Yes – products sold	Quantity, weight and item name of products sold. Product packaging weight and type.	 Hybrid approach using activity and average data Breakdown of material type in product used to calculate total weight of each waste type from all products sold UK Statistics on Waste 2021 used to estimate recycling rates for each component Emissions calculated using BEIS 2021 emissions factors for each waste type and disposal route 	Medium
13. Downstream Leased Assets	No – no downstream leased assets	Energy usage or floor spaced of leased asset	N/A	N/A
14. Franchises	No – no franchises	Energy usage or floor spaced of leased asset	N/A	N/A
15. Investments	No – no investments	Name of investment company, industry and annual revenue	N/A	N/A

Glossary

Adjusted Spend: Adjusting the provided spend values for the baseline year 2019 to the year of the spend-based DEFRA databases (2018/2011). This adjusted value is used to calculate the associated carbon emissions.

Carbon Neutral: Carbon neutral means an organisation has purchased an equivalent number of compensatory measures, such as carbon offsets and green energy certificates, to neutralise their GHG emissions

Carbon Offsets: Investing in voluntary carbon offsets funds low-carbon projects that replace high emitting alternatives. Carbon offsets can be used to compensate for the

Embodied Emissions: Embodied emissions are emissions associated with the cradle to gate manufacture of products, for example emissions produced through extraction of raw materials, transportation of material and manufacturing processes.

GHG Protocol: The Greenhouse Gas Protocol is the most widely used standards for

Global warming potential: (GWP) GWP is a measure of how much energy the

Location-based emissions: Methodology to calculate scope 2 emissions using the

Market-based emissions: Methodology to calculate scope 2 emissions using emissions

Net-Zero: Net-Zero requires a concerted effort over time to eliminate GHG emissions, with compensatory measures as a final step for any emissions that can't be reduced. The SBTi net-zero standard requires a 90% reduction in emissions prior to any residual offsets, up to 10% of the baseline, being offset using carbon removal offsets.

SBTi: The Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) is the internationally recognised body for validating emissions reduction targets that are in line with the latest climate science.

Scope 1: Emissions from gas usage and transportation fuels (under the company's control).

Scope 2: Emissions associated with the consumption of purchased electricity. Are presented on both a location based (using country average electricity emission factors) and market based (taking into account any purchased renewable generated electricity) approach.

Scope 3: Company's value chain emissions, divided into 15 categories, as established by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting & Reporting Standard.

tCO₂: Tonnes of carbon dioxide gas released into the atmosphere. This metric is often used when reporting electricity emissions factors.

tCO₂e: Greenhouse gases have different global warming potentials and are converted to a carbon dioxide equivalent for ease of comparison and reporting.

Glossary

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