



# 2017 Explaining the terminology

View webinar recording:  
<https://vimeo.com/207316054>

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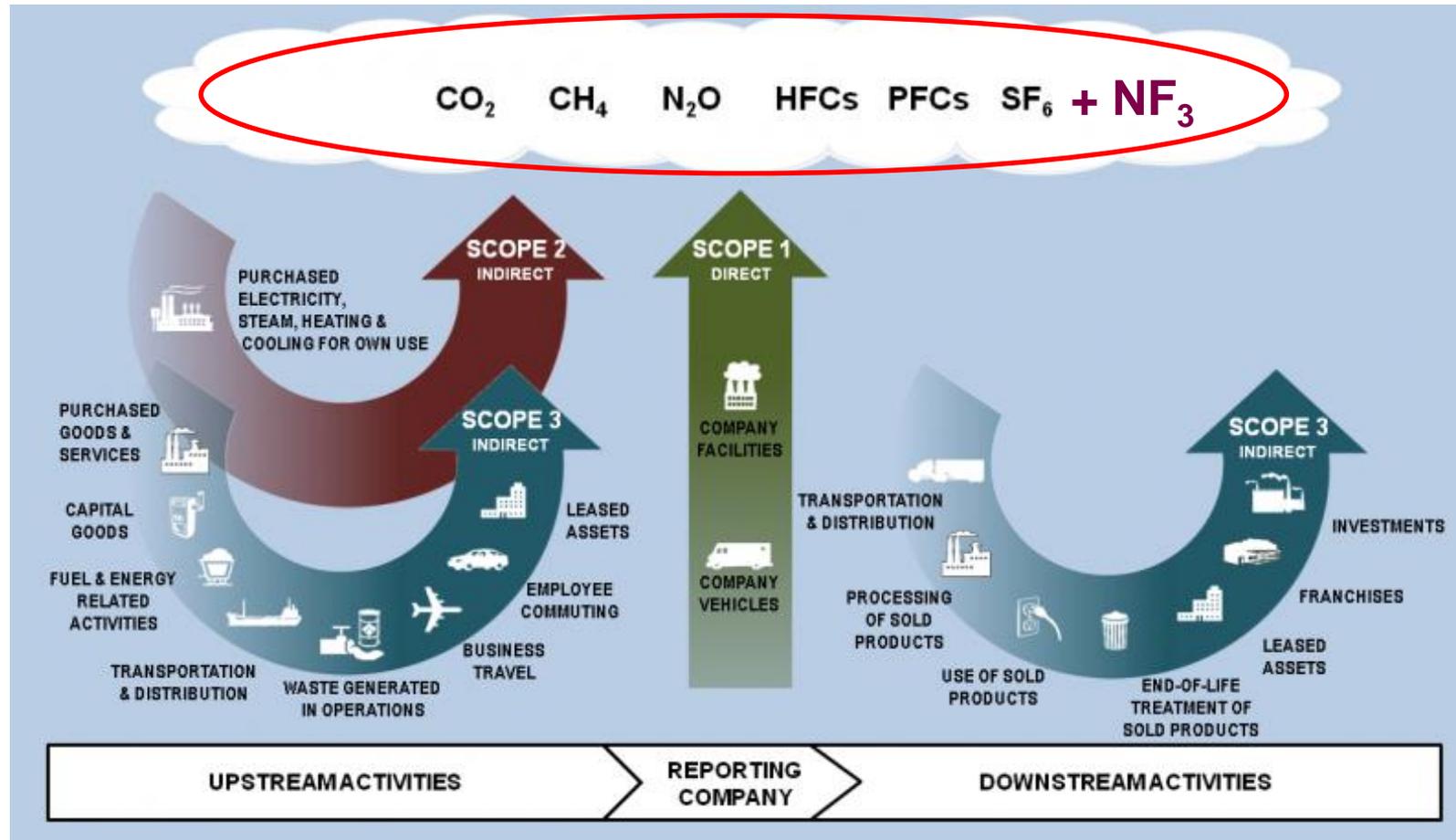
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# Objectives

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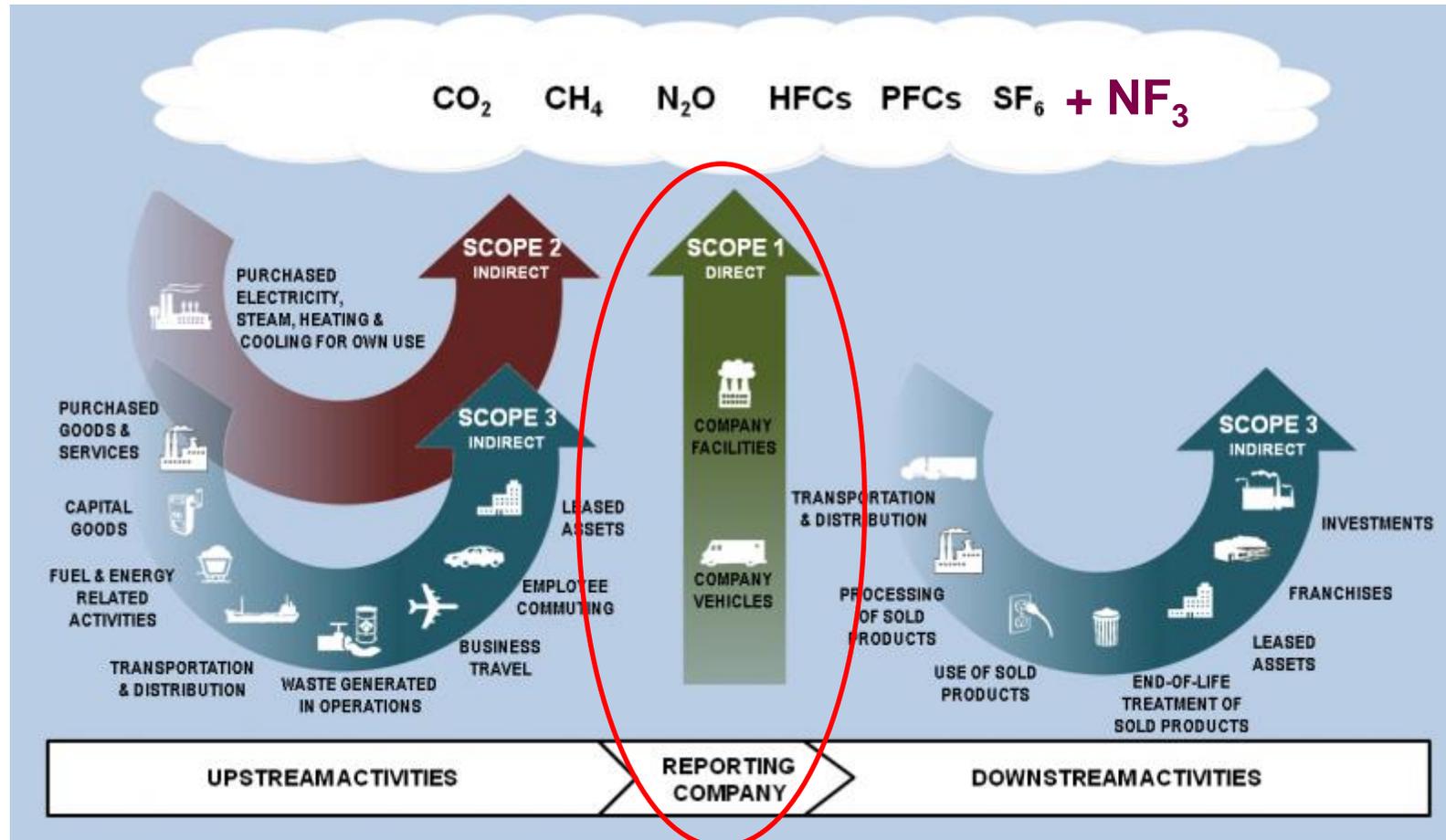
- ▼ Greenhouse gases
- ▼ Reporting scopes
- ▼ Global warming potential
- ▼ Reporting boundary/Consolidation approach
- ▼ Emissions factors
- ▼ Emissions intensity

# Greenhouse gases



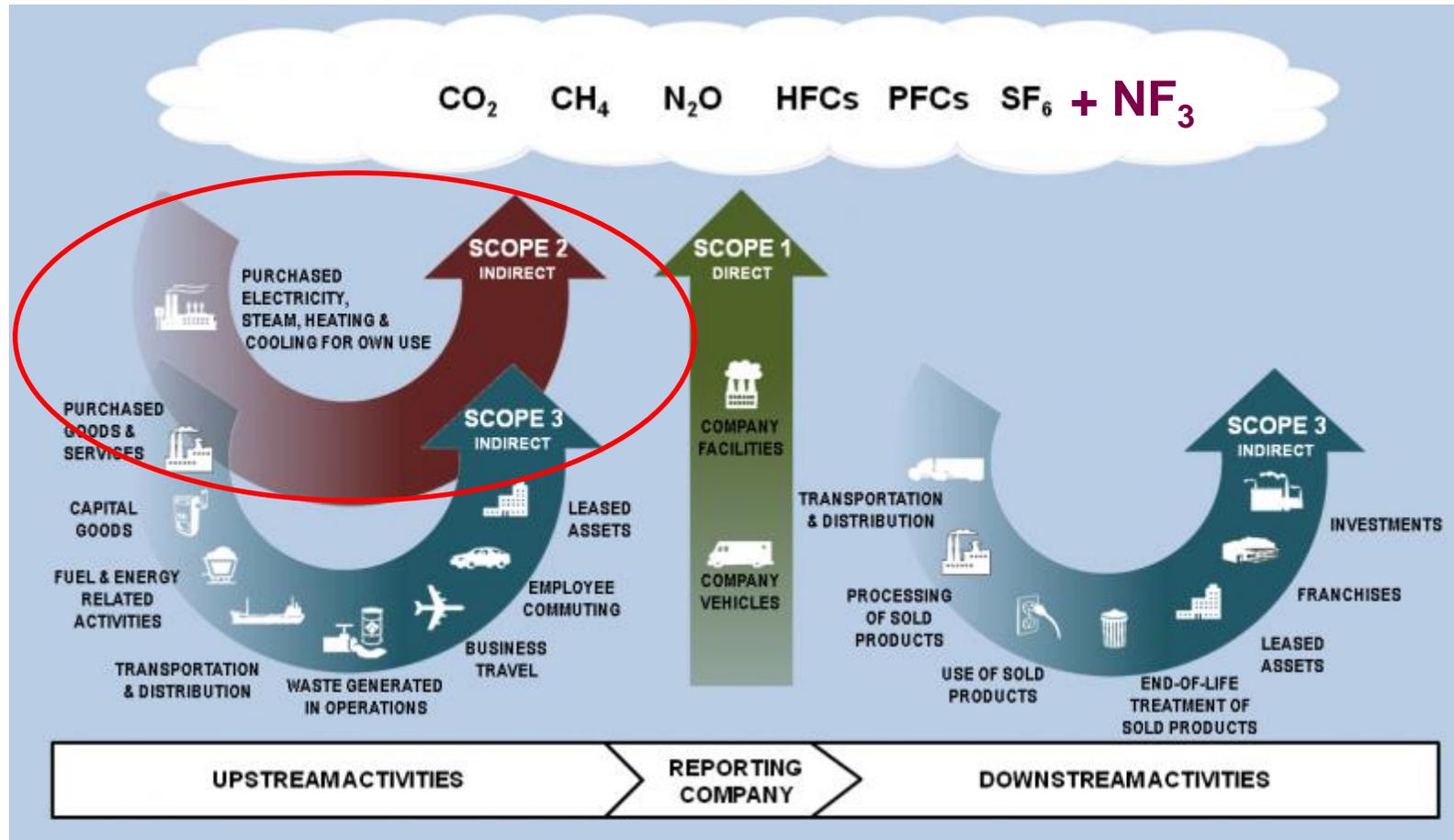
Source: World Resources Institute

# Scope 1



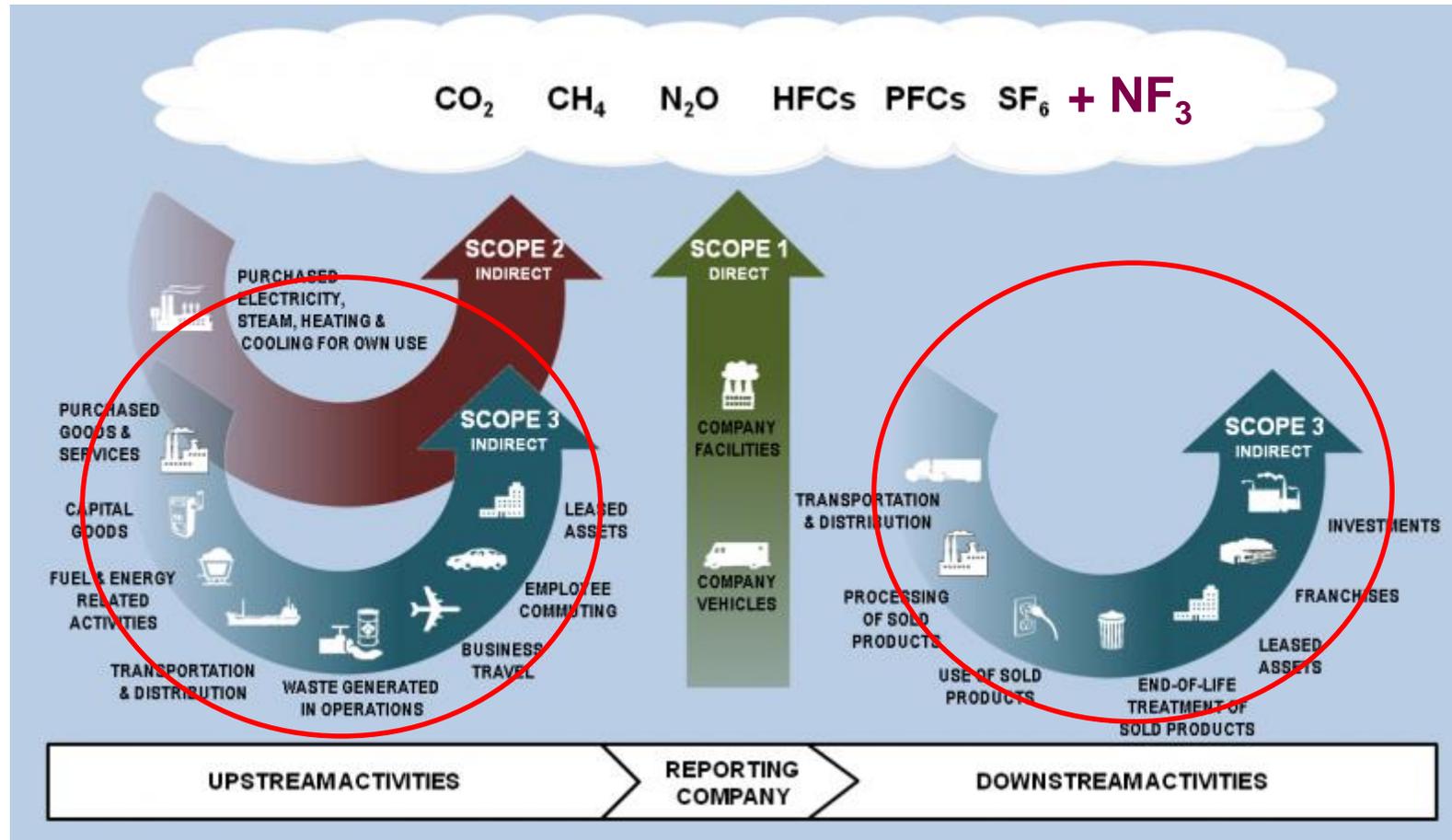
Source: World Resources Institute

# Scope 2



Source: World Resources Institute

# Scope 3



Source: World Resources Institute

# Global warming potential

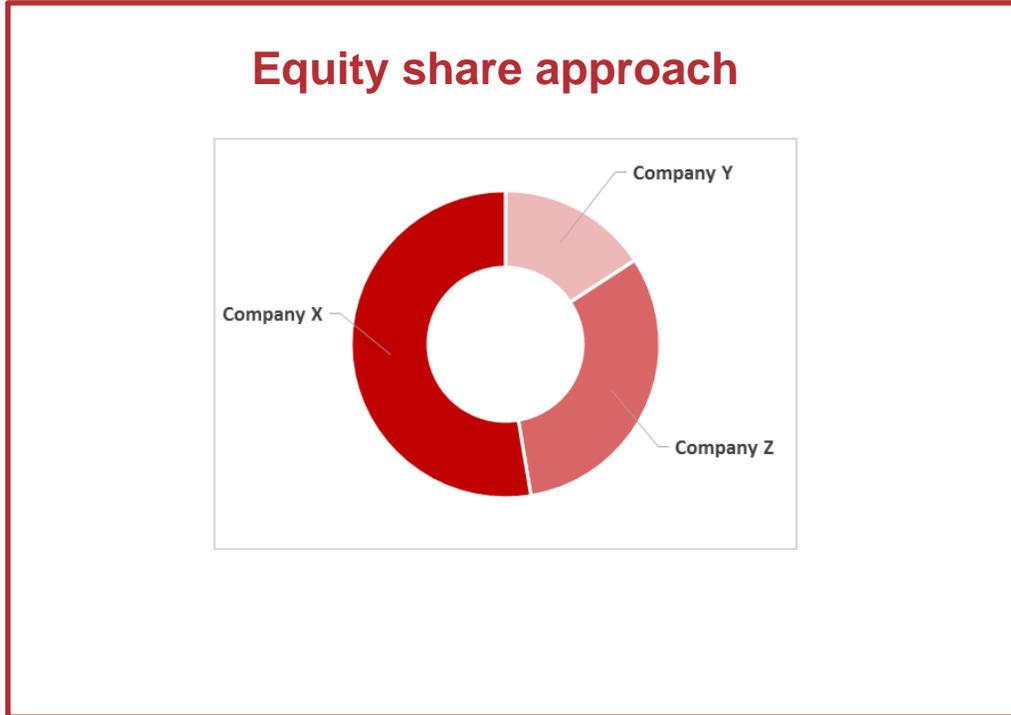


- ▼ What is global warming potential?
- ▼ Why is it used?
- ▼ Standardisation of GHG's expressed as CO<sub>2</sub>-e
- ▼ Over 100 years one unit of methane ... has 21.5 X more warming effect than one unit of CO<sub>2</sub>

# Reporting boundary/Consolidation approach

The reporting boundary represents the owned or controlled group, company, companies, businesses or organizations to which your response relates.

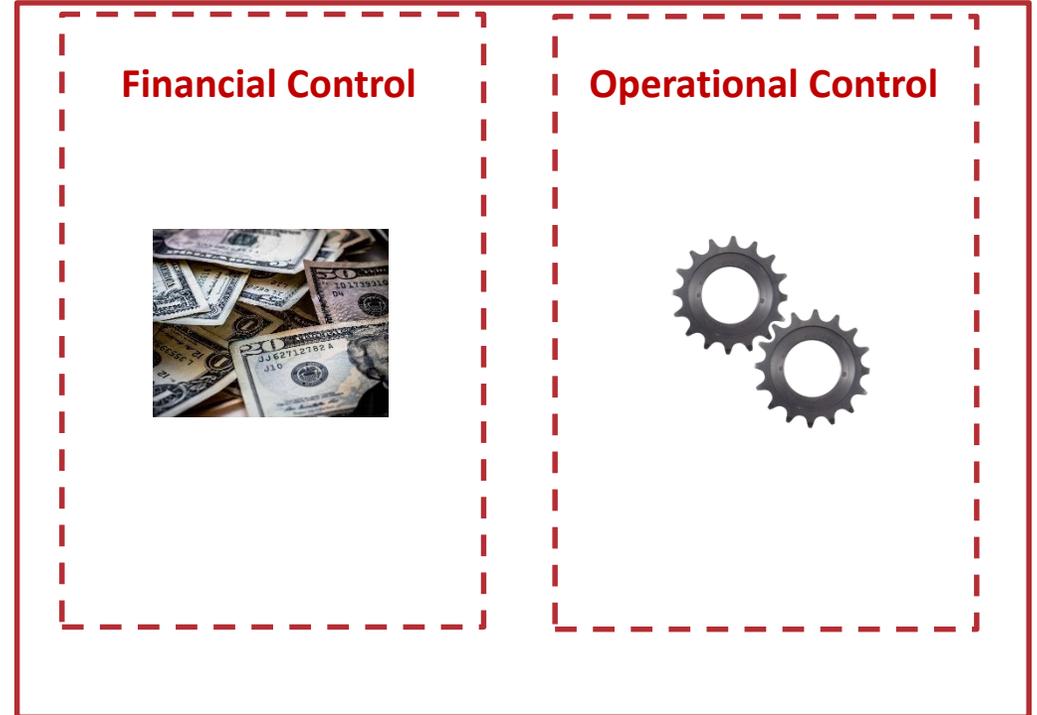
Reporting boundary



OR



Reporting boundary



*To maintain consistency for all questions, all levels of the organization should follow the same consolidation policy.*

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# Emissions factors

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- ▼ A means of converting activity data into quantity of emissions
- ▼ E.g. grams of CO<sub>2</sub> emitted per litre of fossil fuel consumed
- ▼ Emissions factor of petrol = **2.331** → 200 litres petrol = 200 x **2.331** = 466.2 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e
- ▼
- ▼

# Emissions intensity



- ▼ An indicator that measures the quantity of emissions per ... unit of economic output.
- ▼ Compensates for changes such as organic growth, ... mergers or divestments
- ▼ Intensity = 
$$\frac{\text{Emissions (metric tonnes CO}_2\text{e) (Numerator)}}{\text{Business metric (e.g. revenue) (Denominator)}}$$

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# Useful links

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