

What are Scope 3 carbon emissions and why do they matter?

11 May 2022

Benefits of Today's Session







AGENDA

Introduction

What are Scope 3 emissions?

Why Scope 3 matters and what are the benefits?

How do you get started with Scope 3?

Taking action and monitoring progress

Next steps

Questions and Answers





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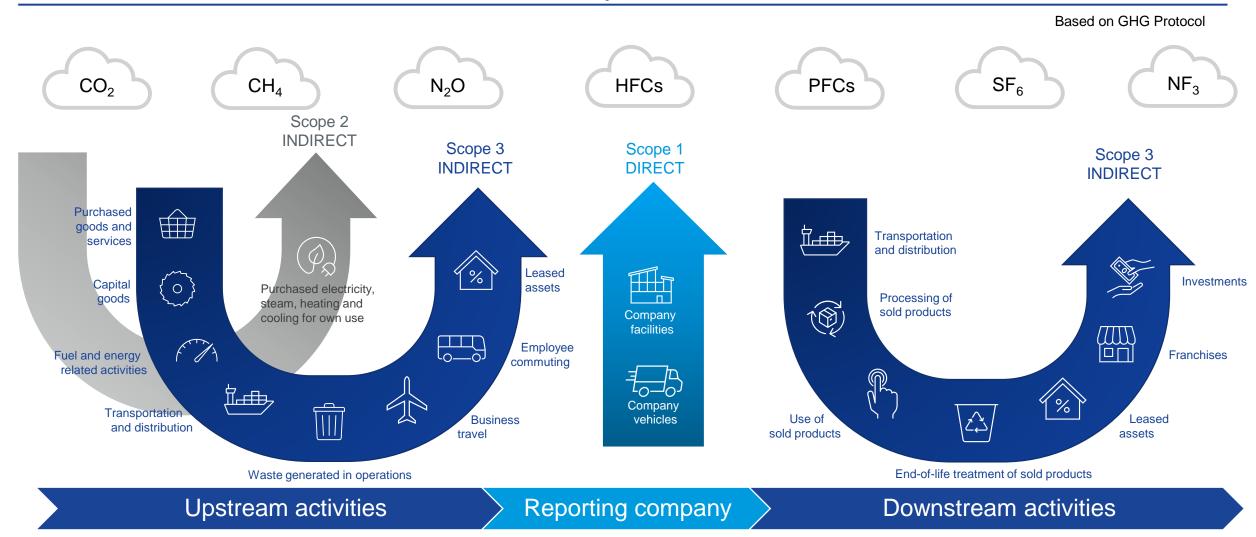
Dan Crowe Principal Consultant, Scope 3 Emissions

Introduction





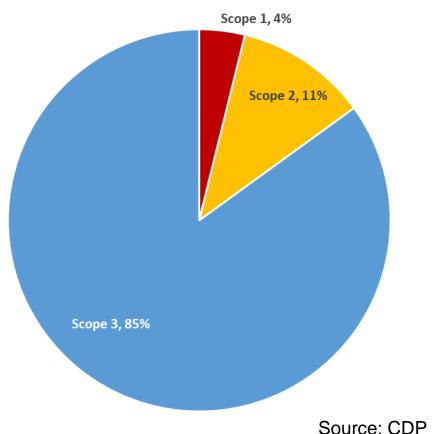
What are Scope 3 emissions?



Why does Scope 3 matter for the food and drink sector?

- Size: Total Scope 3 emissions typically 80%+ of a company's carbon footprint.
- Food sector specific: Agriculture & food system ~26% of global GHG emissions* – that is your Scope 3
- Ability to influence: Scope 3 will always be someone else's Scope 1 and 2, but you still have influence over it
- Drivers: The case to quantify and tackle your Scope 3 emissions continues to grow

Typical corporate emissions breakdown:





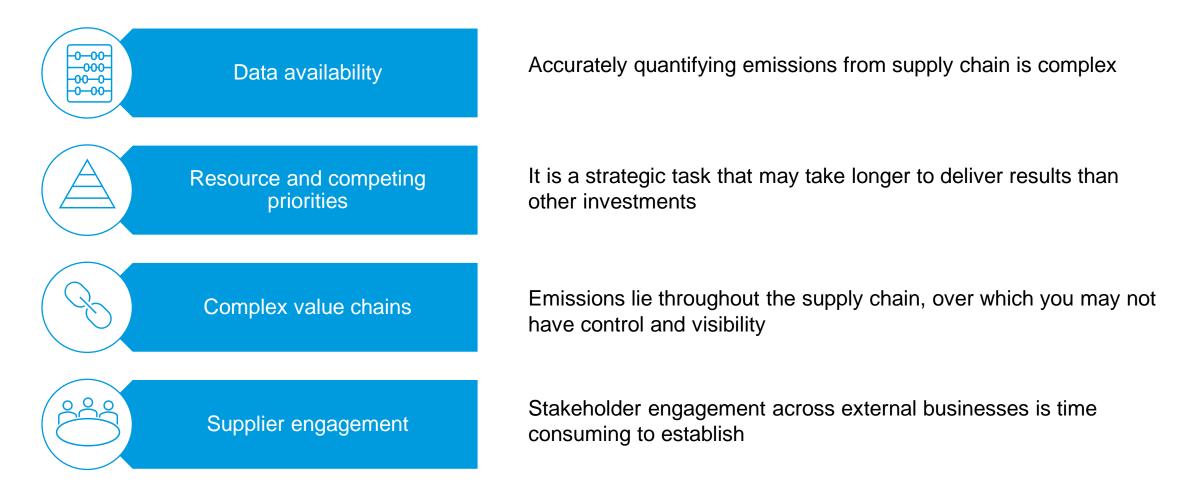
^{*} Our World in Data https://ourworldindata.org/food-ghg-emissions

Why tackle Scope 3?



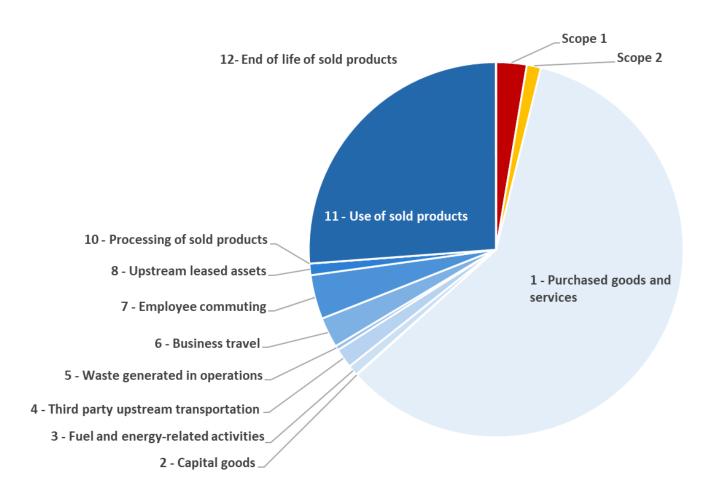


What is challenging about Scope 3 for the food and drink sector?



Scope 3 reporting is an ongoing process

- Start with a Screening Inventory to confirm which are applicable and quantify them
- Decide which sources to continue to monitor and mitigate in future
- Consider which emissions sources
 - Are material to your business
 - Are of interest to stakeholders
 - Offer emissions and cost savings potential





Data is vital but methodology is flexible

• E.g. For Purchased Goods & Services:

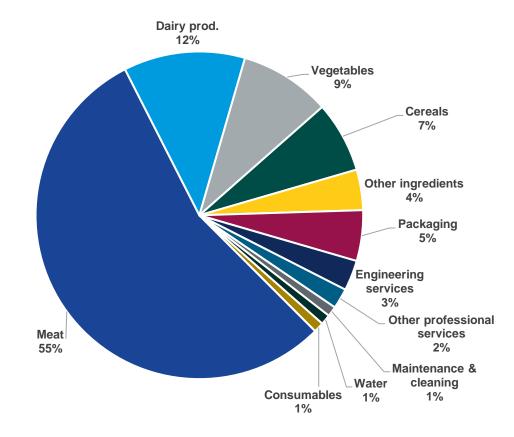
1. Spend based data Higher accuracy Amount spent 2. Average data Quantity purchased 3. Hybrid method of results Combination of average & value chain specific data 4. Value chain specific Supplier emissions data

- Utilise Lifecycle Assessments (LCA) where available in your Scope 3 Inventory
- Offer Lifecycle Assessments of your product & your own Scope 1+2 data to customers to support their Scope 3



Purchased goods and services dominates most Scope 3 Inventories

- Manufacturing inputs are typically the largest share of purchased goods emissions
- Indirect spend is often small
 - But often larger for service-sector business
- Capital Goods (Cat. 2) can be substantial during times of plant acquisition and construction
- Transport, waste and business travel may be significant but they are reported in separate categories

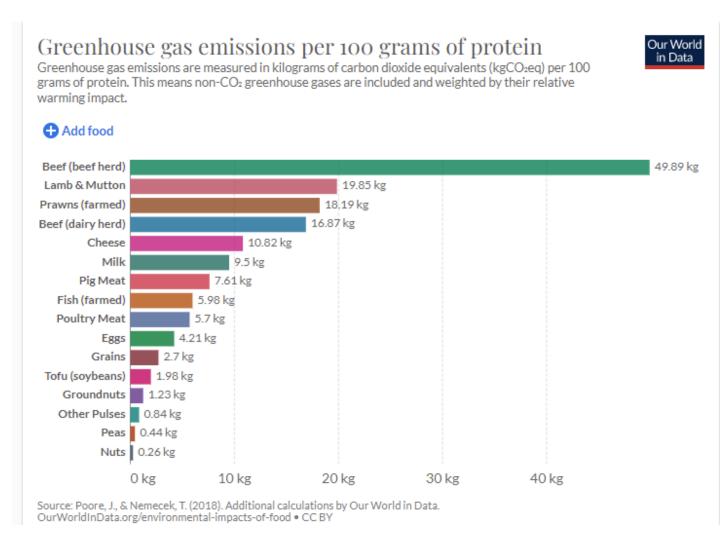


Purchased Goods & Services emissions breakdown for a typical food manufacturing site (Source: Ricardo)



Ingredient carbon intensity is key to the food sector

- Purchased Goods & Services category will include ingredients purchases
- Carbon intensity driven by your ingredient mix
- Red meat and dairy the highest emitters (and land users)
- Expanding offering of poultry and vegan based products a route to Scope 3 reductions





Scope 3 guidelines are available

- Full corporate Scope 3 reporting is still a relatively new practice
- Conversion factor databases, software tools and support industry is rapidly developing
- Greenhouse Gas Protocol the most widely used methodology
 - Framework followed by schemes: CDP, Science Based Targets, GRI, TCFD.
- Scope 3 Inventory essential for Science Based Targets, including Net Zero







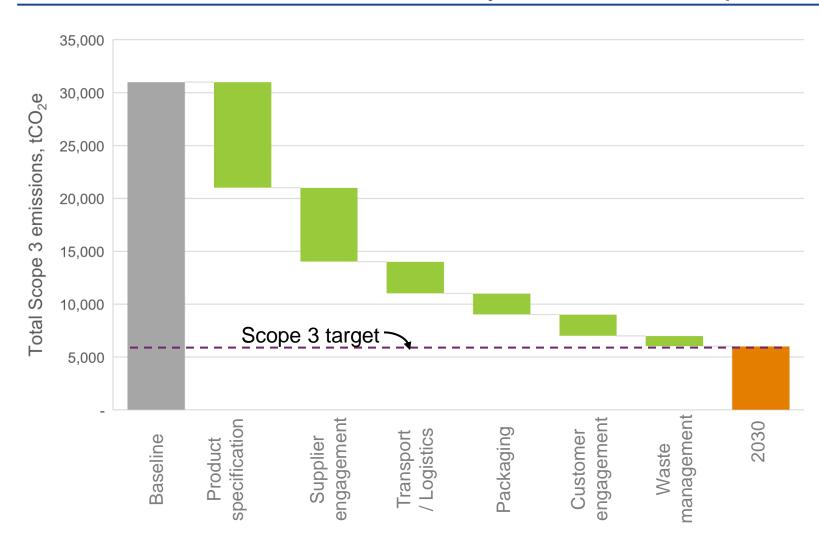
Polls

What is your main challenge in Scope 3?

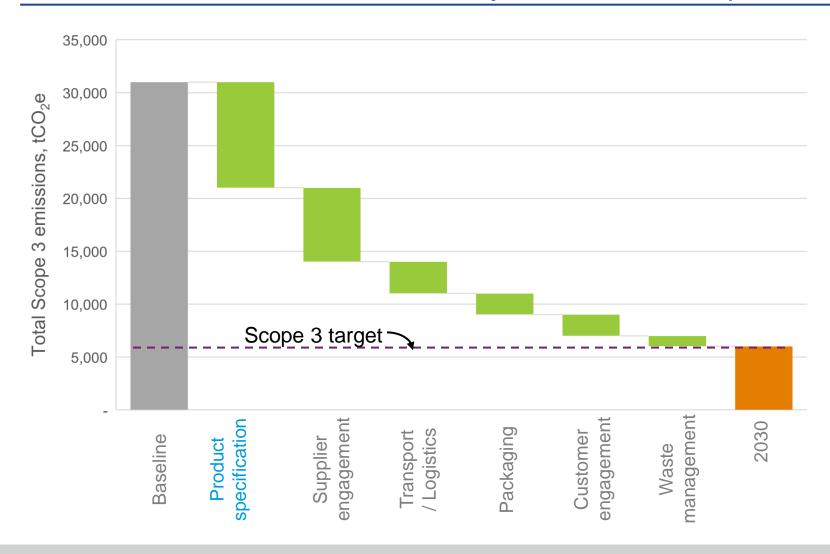
- Understanding what is applicable to my business
- Collecting data
- Setting actionable targets
- Supplier engagement
- I've not yet started to address it

What are your drivers for addressing your Scope 3 emissions?

- Customer requirement
- Improve or maintain your ESG profile
- Participate in reporting schemes e.g. CDP
- Cost management in supply chain
- Others

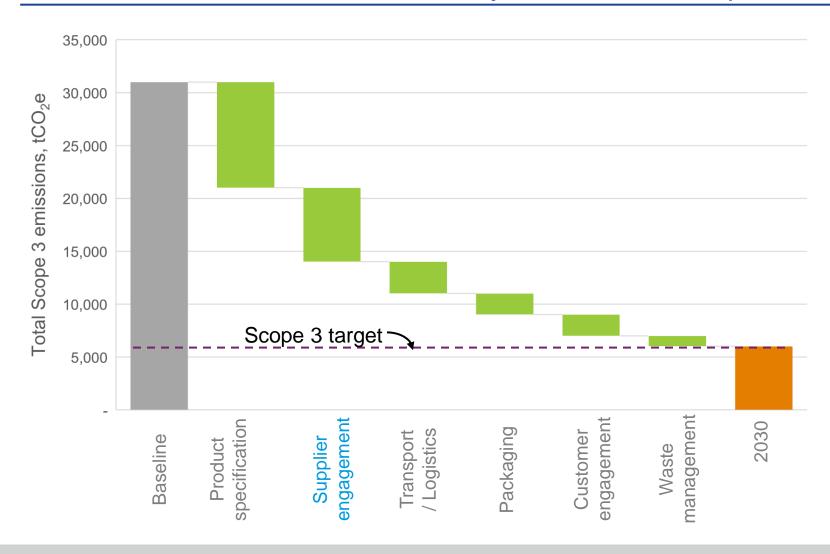






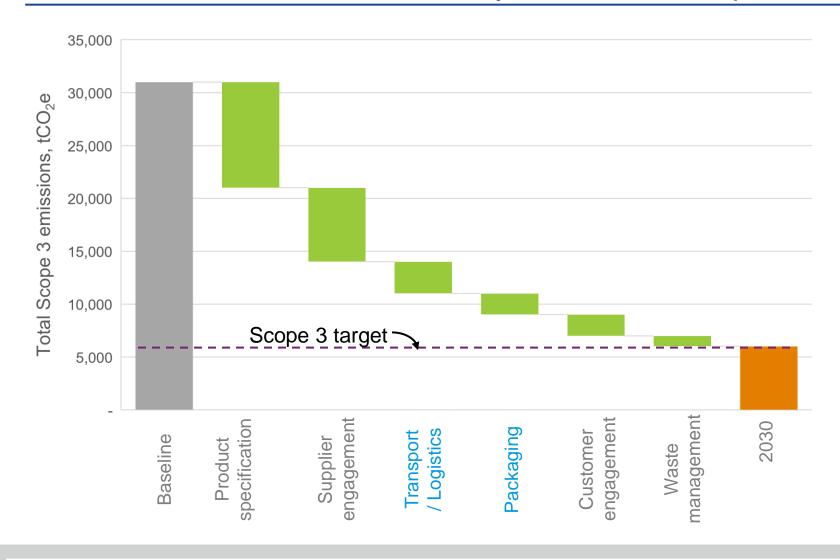
- Product development / specification
 - Lower carbon ingredients
- Less processing requirement
- Longer life
- Portion size





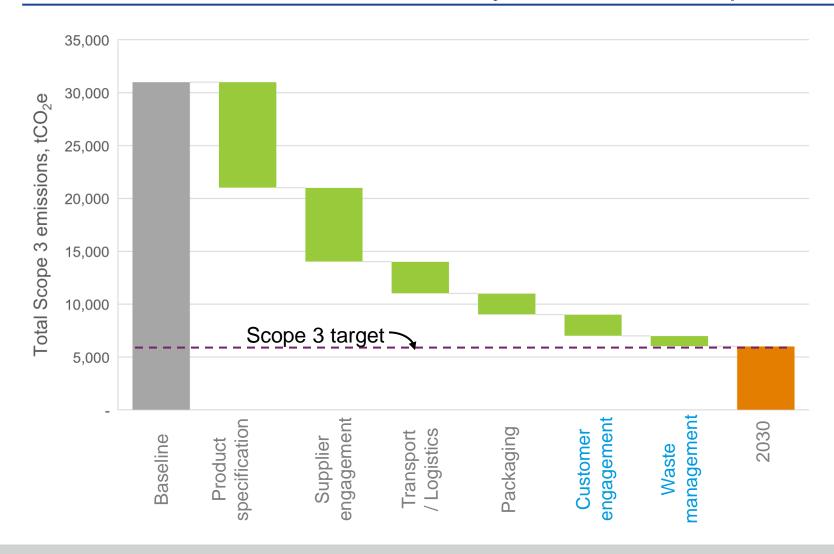
- Supplier engagement
 - Communicate decarbonisation goals
 - Identify opportunities to collaborate:
 - More efficient processes
 - Zero carbon fuels





- Transport & logistics
 - No carbon fuels
 - Optimised delivery routes
 - Back haulage
 - Own business travel
- Packaging
 - Biodegradable materials
 - Lightweight
 - Bulk handling





- Customer engagement
 - Education
 - Response
- Waste management
 - Longer life
 - Recycling



Case Study: Reducing emissions on farm

Arable farming practices: 4 reduction scenarios considered: Altering nitrogen management Expanding uncultivated margins Introducing silvopasture Increasing renewable energy generation Circa 60% reduction potential https://www.fwi.co.uk/arable/kelloggs -study-shows-how-arable-farms-canaim-for-net-zero

Case Study: Developing Scope 3 Inventory



Alcoholic beverages supplier:

- Environmental reporting and other support
- Carried out Scope 3 survey using expenditure based methodology:
 - >95% of all emissions
 - Purchased goods & services circa 90% of all Scope 3 emissions
 - Considering the products supplied:
 - 20% to product
 - >75% to glass
- Next steps
 - Collate more accurate data
 - LCA assessments
 - Supplier engagement / surveys



Case Study: A Tale of Two Soups

Soup lifecycle assessment (LCA): tinned vs plastic packaging

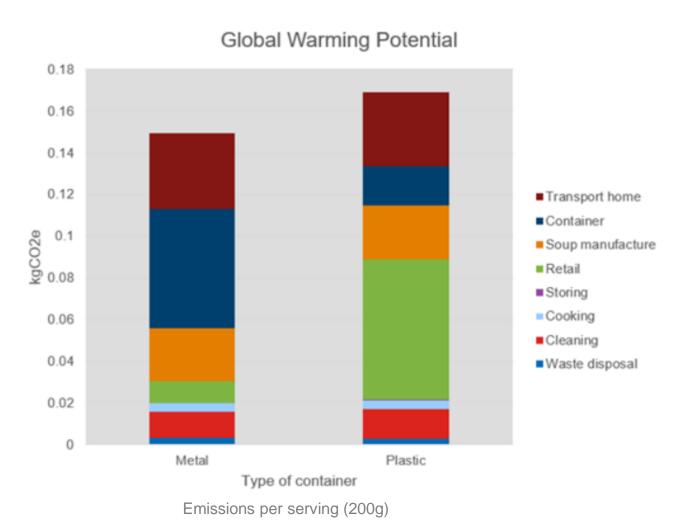
Environmental impacts survey:

- Producing carrot soup.
- Manufacture of containers.
- Distribution & storage (chilled).
- Consumer transport, storage, heating.
- Disposal of containers.
- https://ee.ricardo.com/news/atale-of-two-soups-%E2%80%93-using-life-cycleassessment-to-identifyenvironmental-impact-hotspots





Case Study: A Tale of Two Soups



Soup lifecycle assessment (LCA): tinned vs plastic packaging

Consider:

- Packaging
- Manufacture
- Refrigeration
- Transport

Savings potential

Based on 1 tonne soup per day (250t pa) and reducing emissions per serving by 0.02kgCO₂e:

Price of carbon: Paying £50 per 1tCO₂e: could save >£3,000pa

Electricity use: Paying £0.15kWh: could save >£16,000pa



Next steps

Identify your drivers

- Corporate
- Stakeholders
- Compliance

2

Develop your Scope 3 inventory

- Establish boundaries, determine categories
- Collect data, quantify emissions

3

Evaluate emissions

- Size and significance:
 Identify hotspots
- Consider ability to influence
- Determine priority categories

Develop decarbonisation strategy

- Prioritise list of emissions sources
- Set targets & timings
- Develop action plan



How Ricardo can support you



Carbon reporting and strategy



Compliance activities



Implementing energy and carbon projects

management processes, technical improvement, process improvement, decarbonising heat, renewable energy



Product lifecycle assessment



Sustainable packaging



Social Value



Circular economy procurement & reuse



Waste management



Transport decarbonisation





Questions?



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