# SUSTAINABLE FUTURES CONFERENCE

Business transformation for the era of climate disruption

# QUANTIFYING THE COMPLEX: Decarbonising Value Chains

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SVP Model Development, Risilience



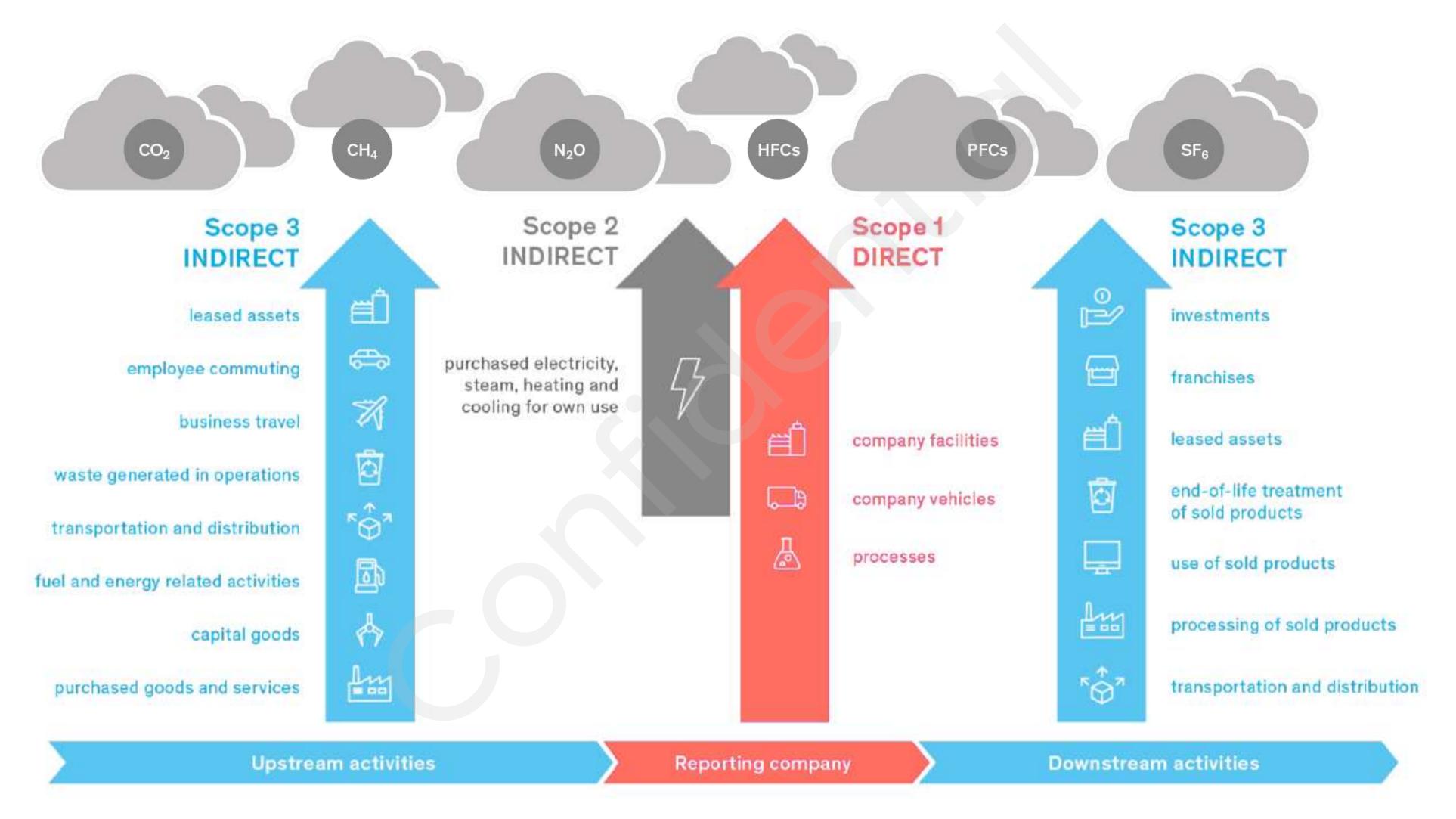


# What single action has the most potential to reduce your corporate carbon footprint?





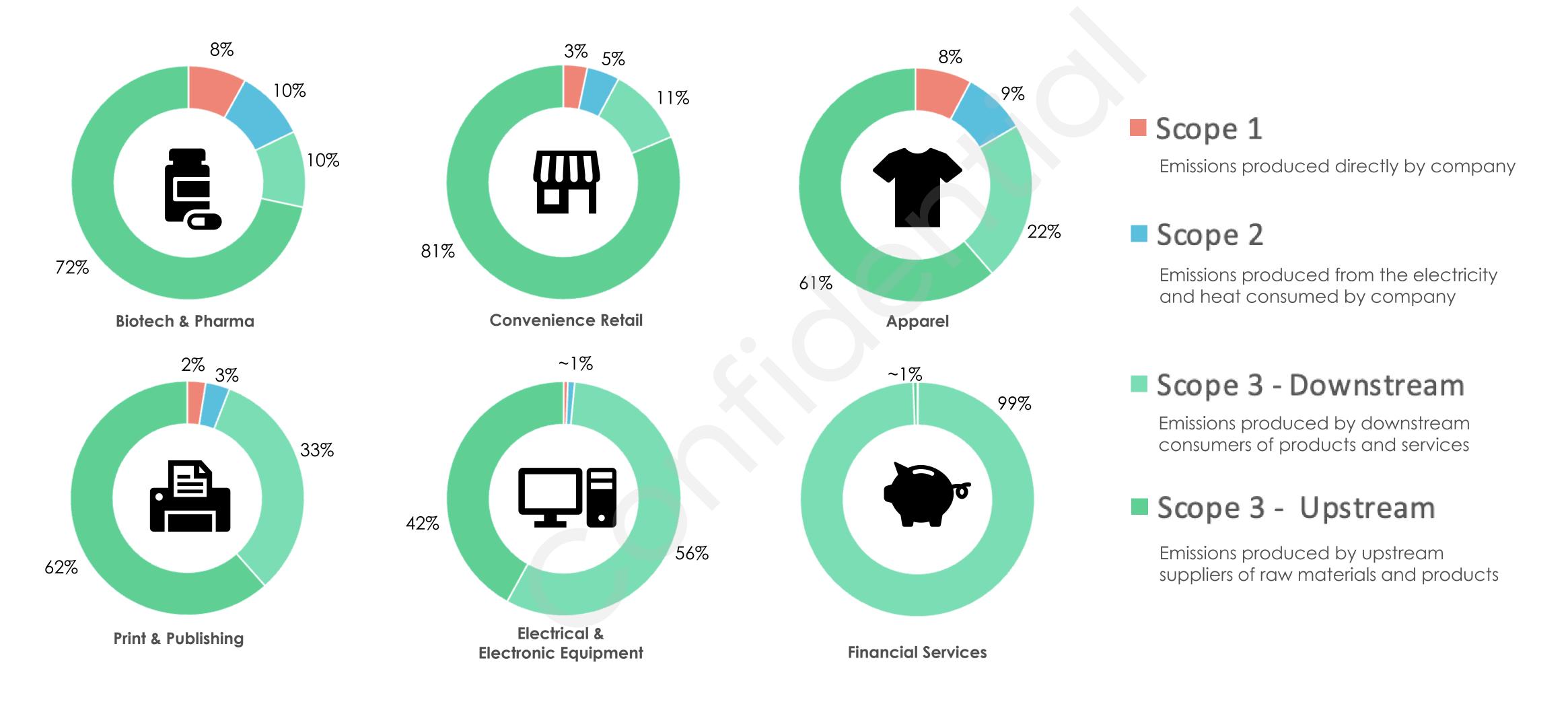
#### Reducing Scope 3 emissions must be part of any net-zero strategy







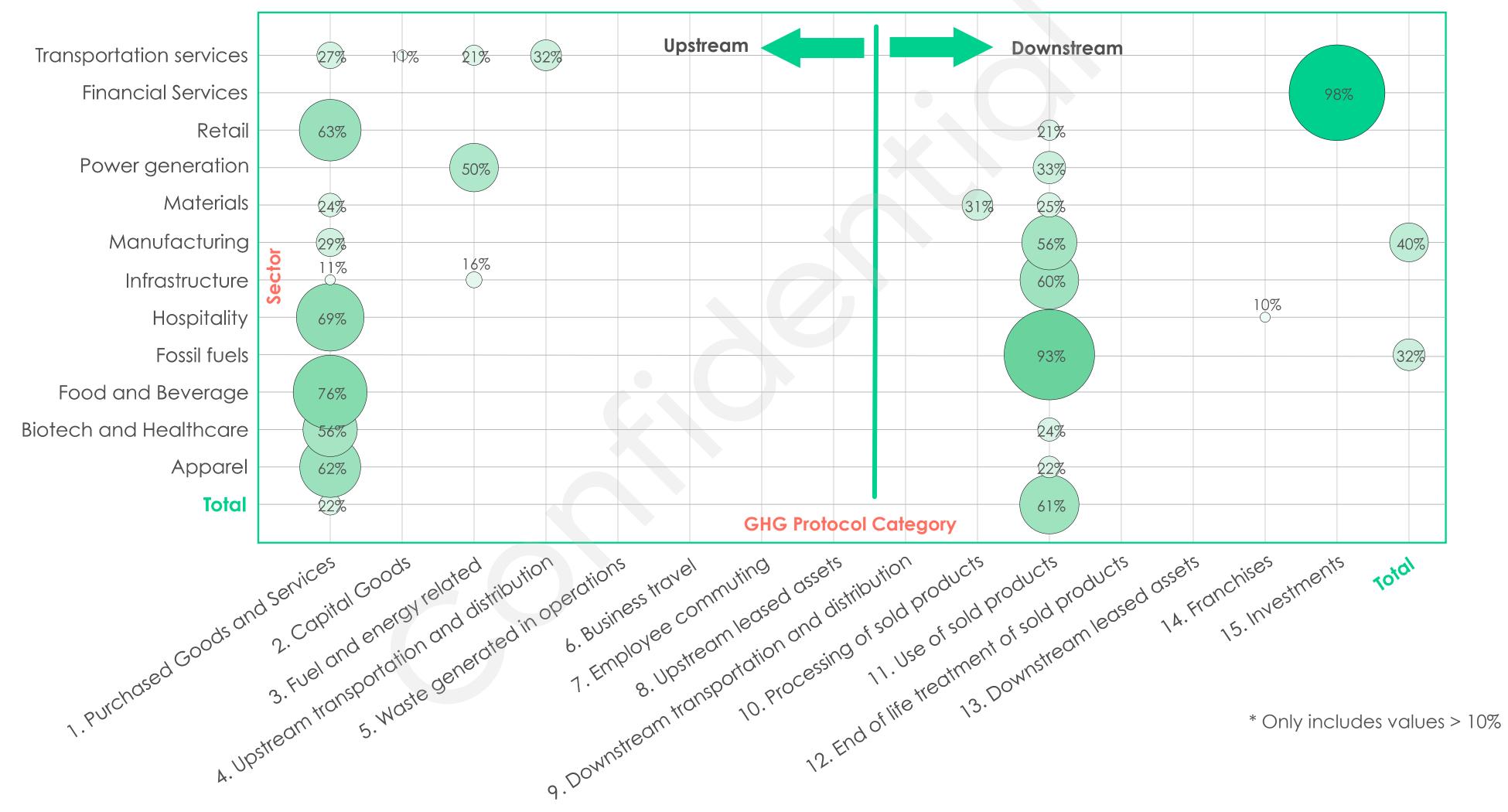
# Scope 3 emissions are typically over 80% of total emissions







## Emissions vary by sector and GHG protocol category







#### Challenge 1: There are several acceptable calculation methodologies

Different calculation methodologies can give very different emissions estimates

#### Supplier-specific method



- Comprehensive
- ✓ Auditable
- X Data unavailability
- X Large variation

#### **Unit-based accounting**



- Very accurate
- ✓ Auditable
- X Data intensive
- Time consuming

#### Spend based method



- Efficient
- Repeatable
- X Spend ≈ emissions
- Scope 3 difficult

#### Hybrid method



- Efficient
- Repeatable
- Accurate
- X Spend ≈ emissions





#### Challenge 2: Large variation in Scope 3 estimates within sectors

- Risilience analysis of carbon emissions from 2,500
   companies in 60 countries
- Derived from raw CDP submissions data
- Gradient represents 'emissions intensity' of revenue









#### Challenge 4: Double counting of Scope 3 emissions within supply chains



"Emissions in a company's supply chain are on average 11 times higher than direct (Scope 1) emissions and reflect > 70% of total emissions."

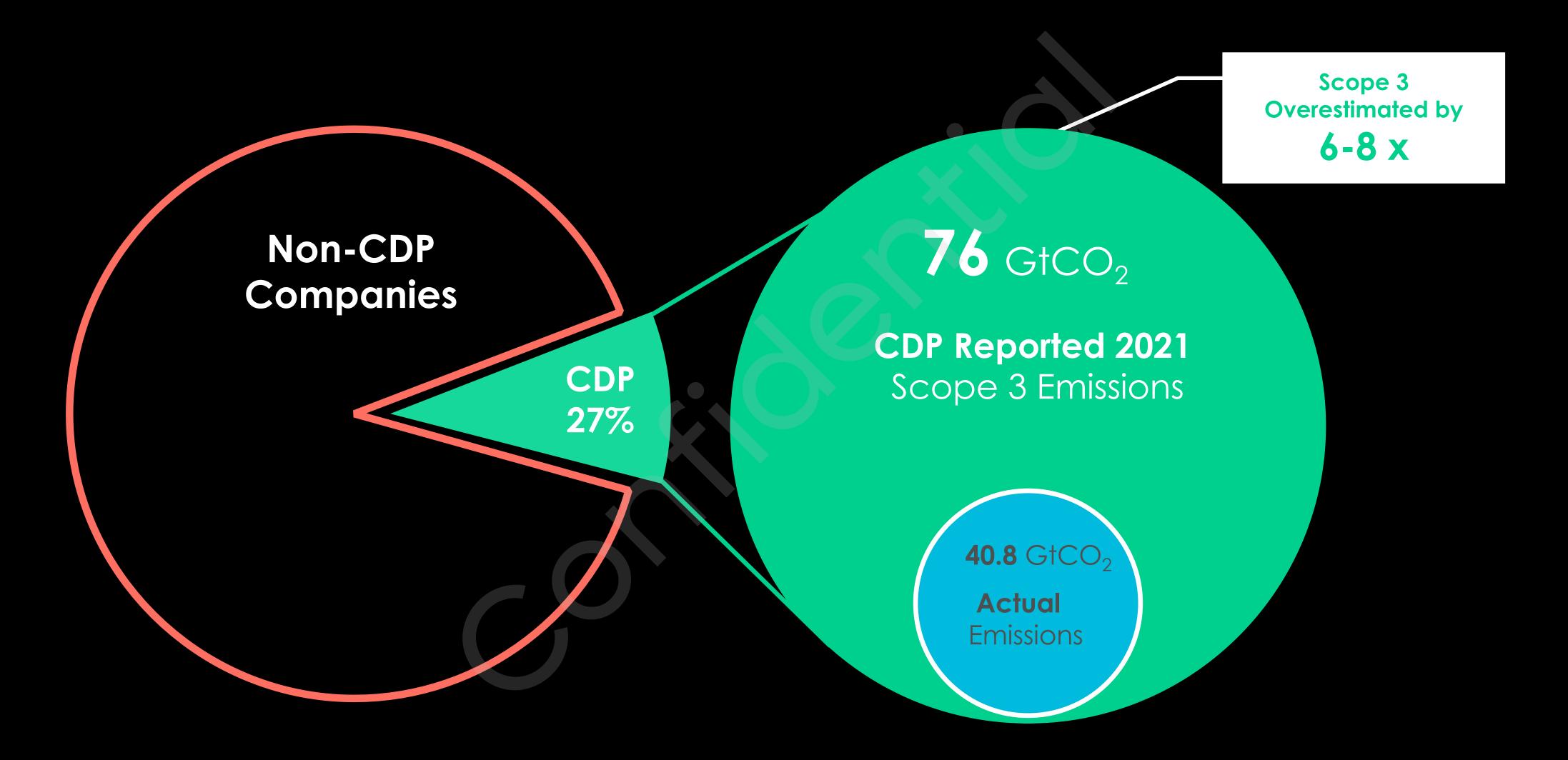
"Indirect emissions are often double or triple counted, with many companies' value chains significantly overlapping. One company's direct emissions can be the upstream and/or downstream emissions of others."<sup>2</sup>

"Double counting within scope 3 occurs when two entities in the same value chain account for the scope 3 emissions from a single emissions source. This type of double counting is an inherent part of scope 3 accounting."





# Most reported Scope 3 emissions are over-estimated







#### Challenge 5: Double claiming of Scope 3 emission reductions

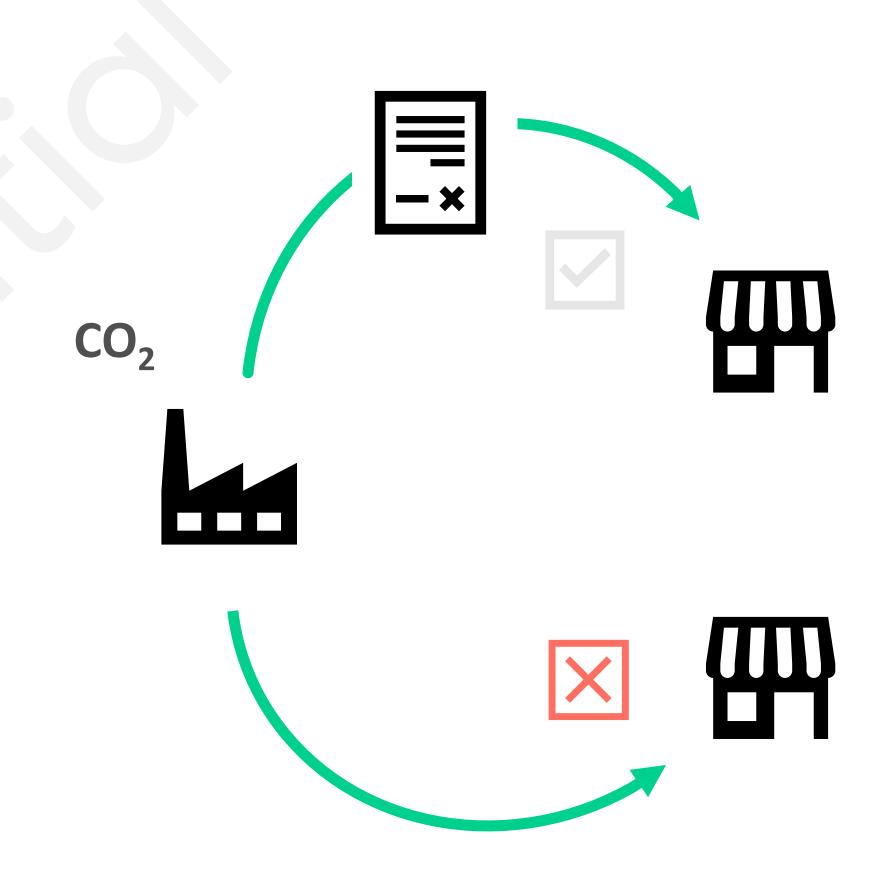


What is double claiming?

Double claiming occurs when two or more companies claim ownership for a single GHG reduction within the same scope.

To avoid double claiming...

companies should [...] specify exclusive ownership of reductions through contractual agreements.<sup>1</sup>







# A way forward...

#### Scope 3

Total global emissions is the sum of all Scope 1 emissions





Total Scope 3 emissions

are unconstrained as they

#### Scope 3 - Prime

Using Input-Output analysis we allocate total Scope 1 emissions to all entities.

Thus Scope 1 = Scope 2+3



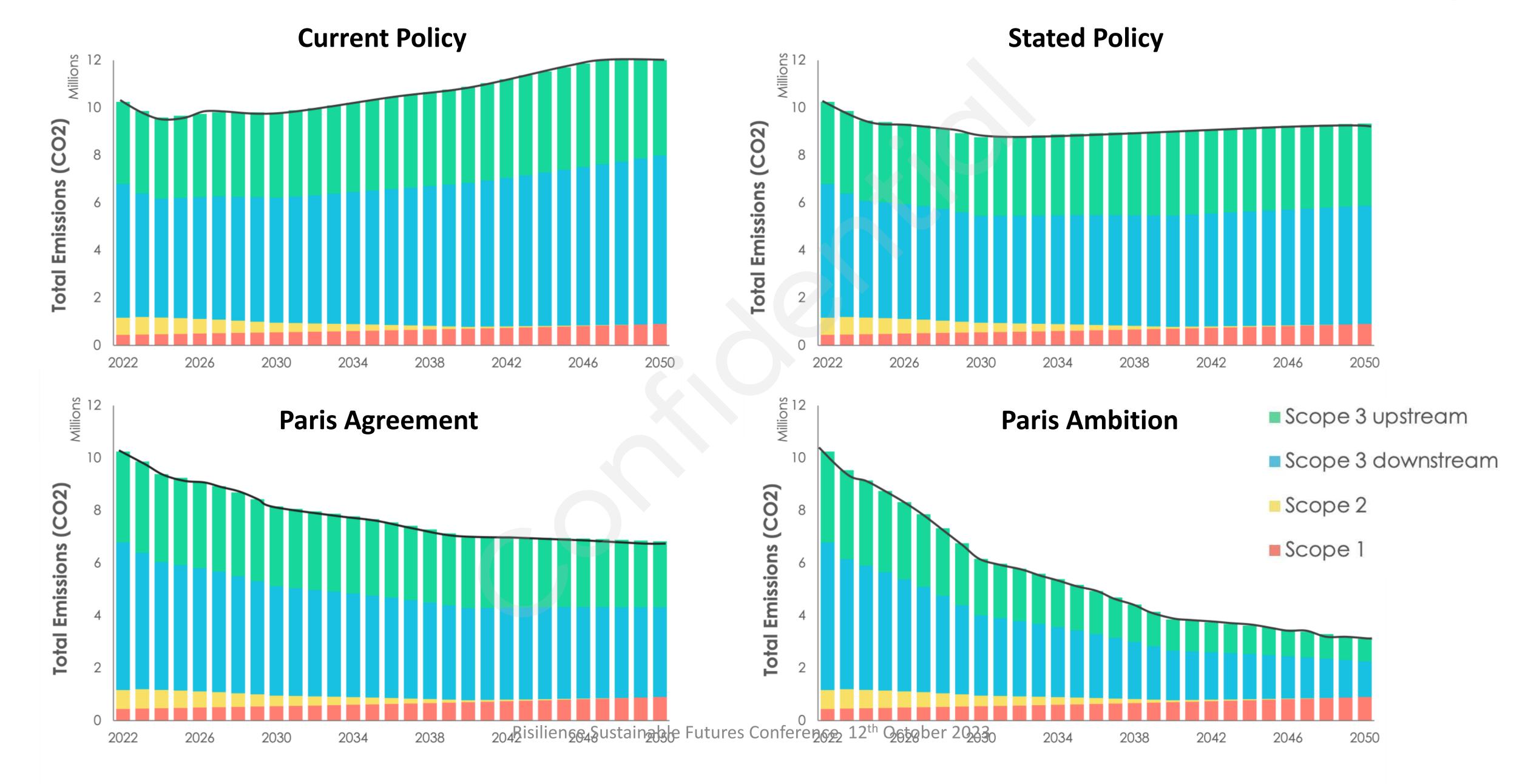
Using Scope 3-prime methodology, emissions are only allocated once, thus removing double counting.





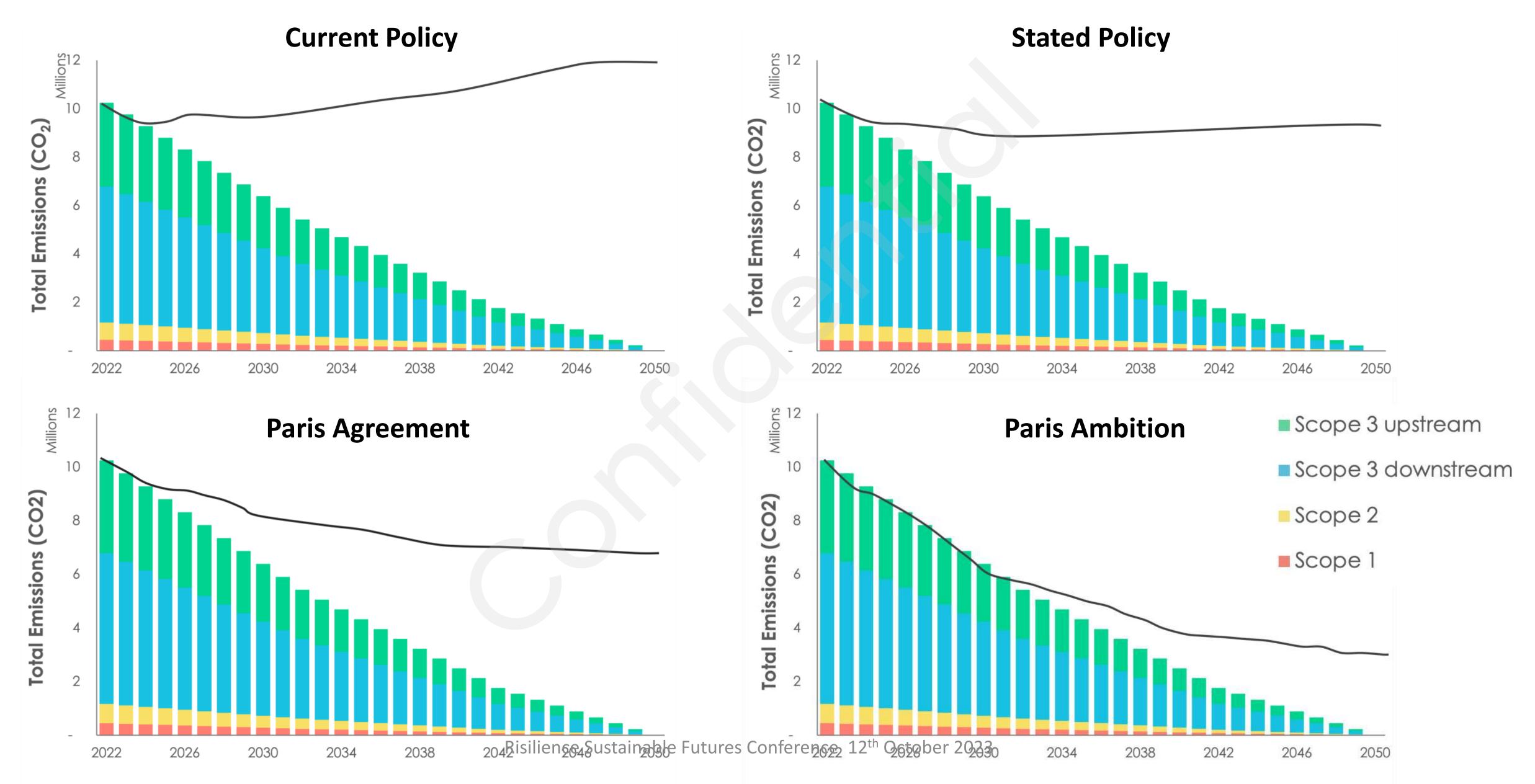
#### Business-as-usual emission profiles for Avocado





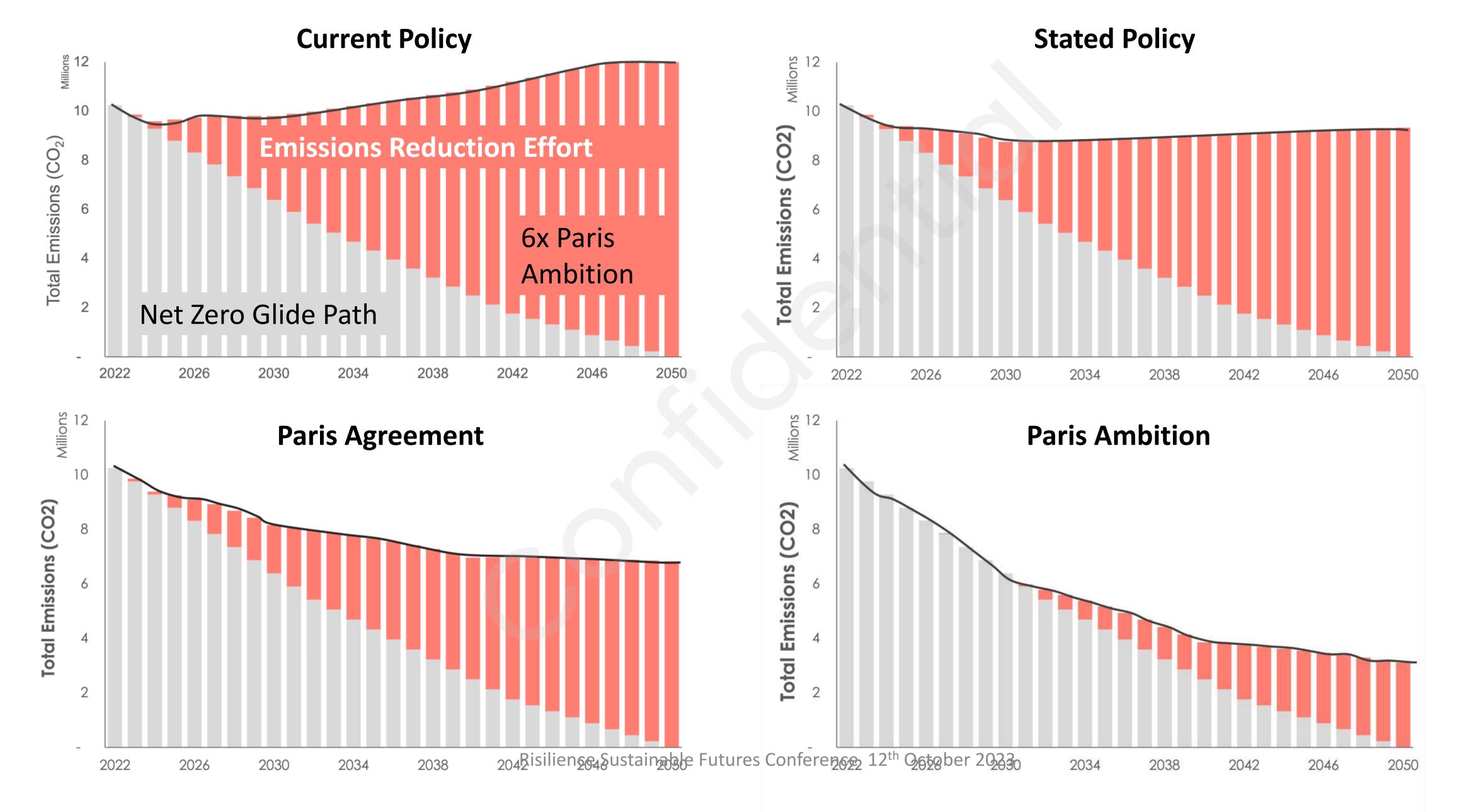
### Net Zero Glide Path analysis

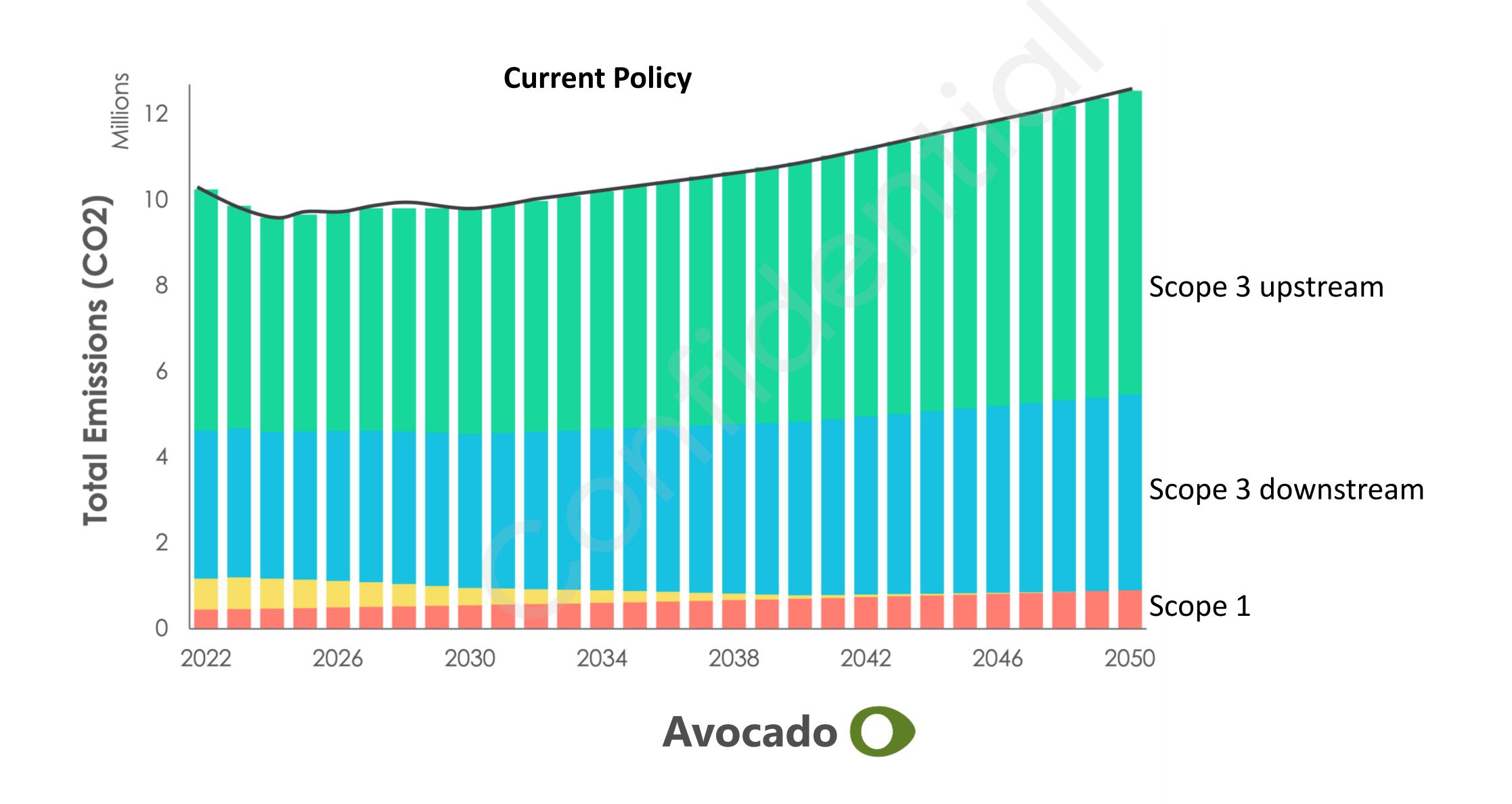


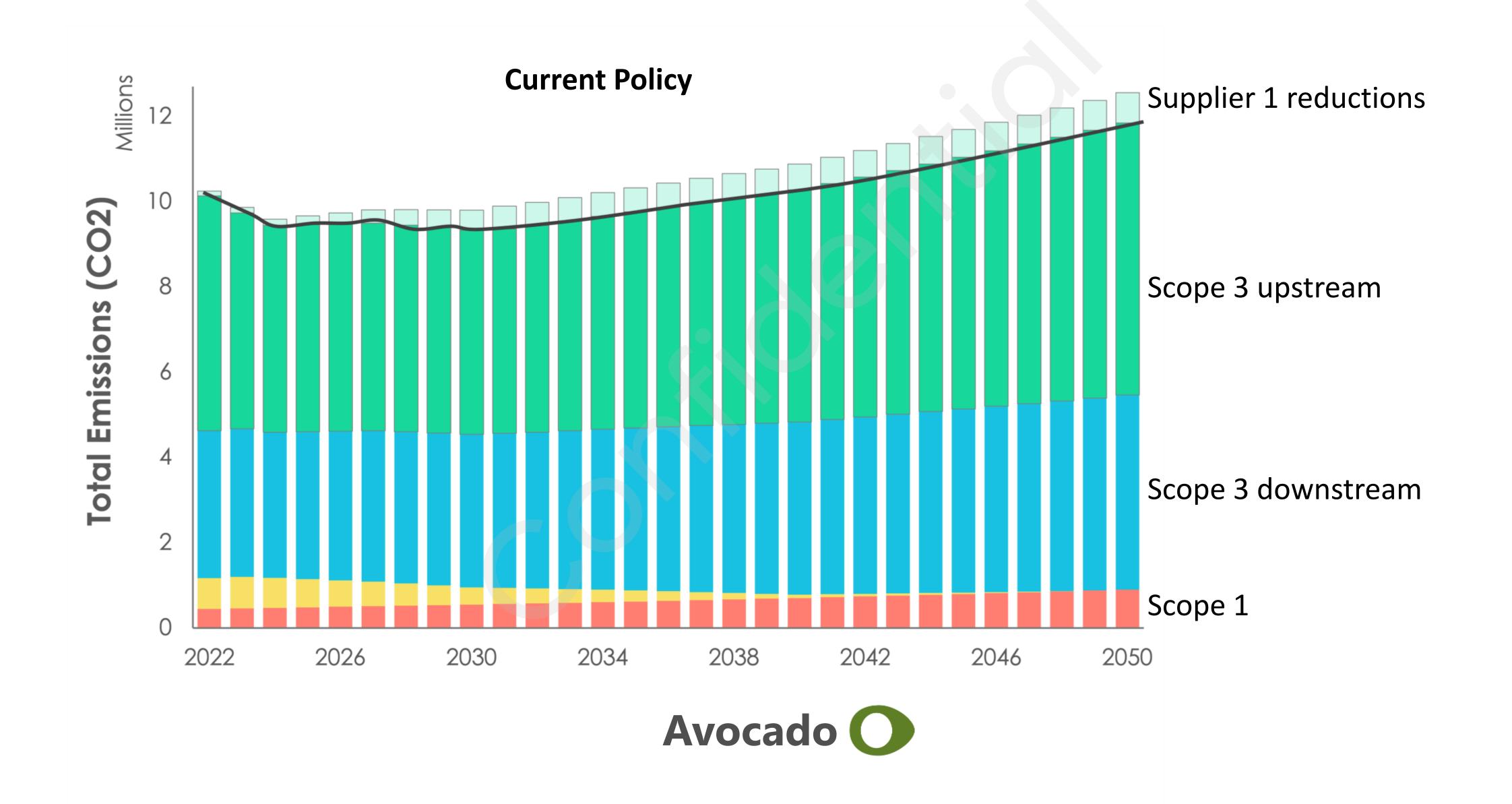


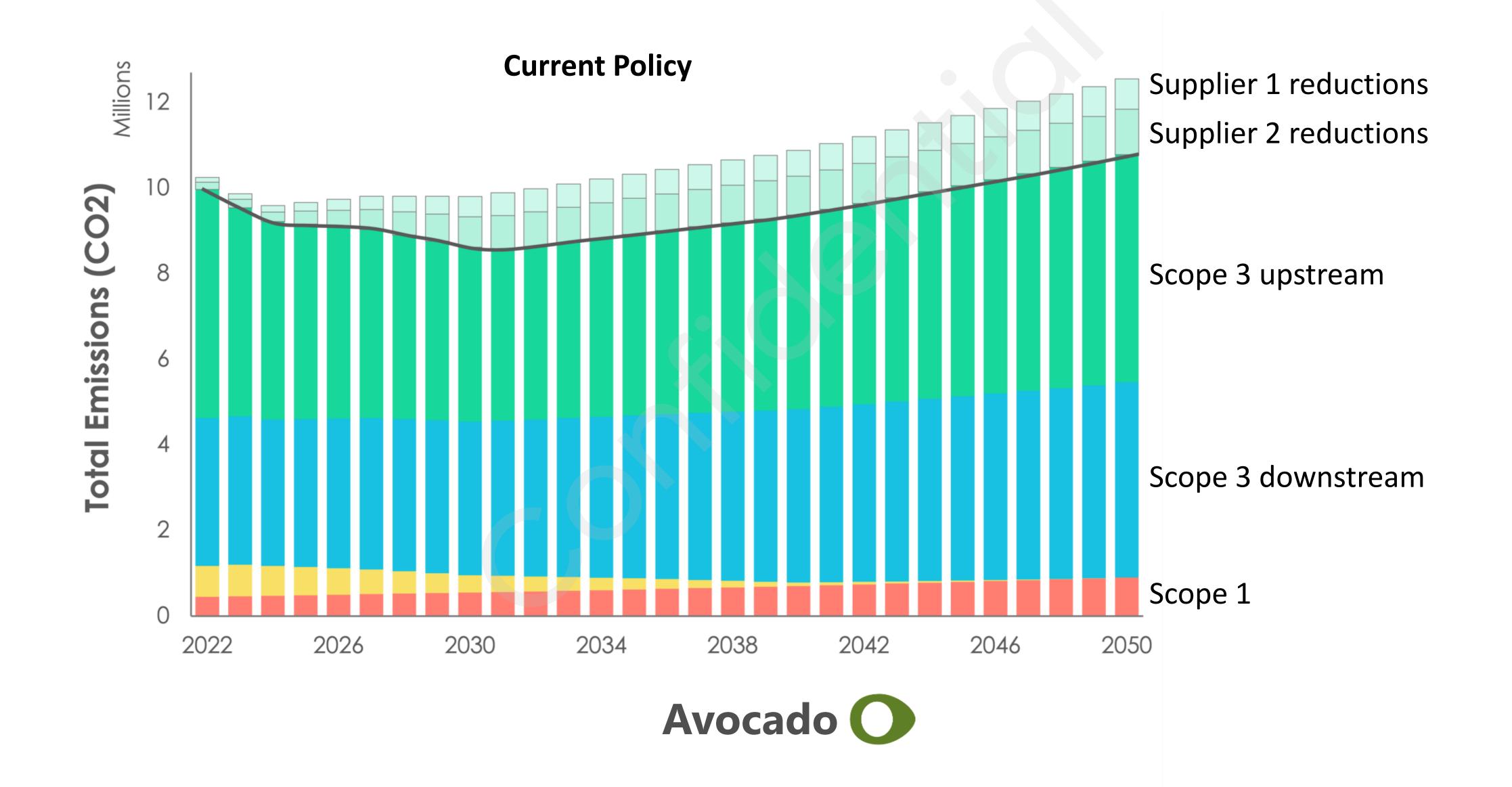
#### Emission-reduction effort for Avocado

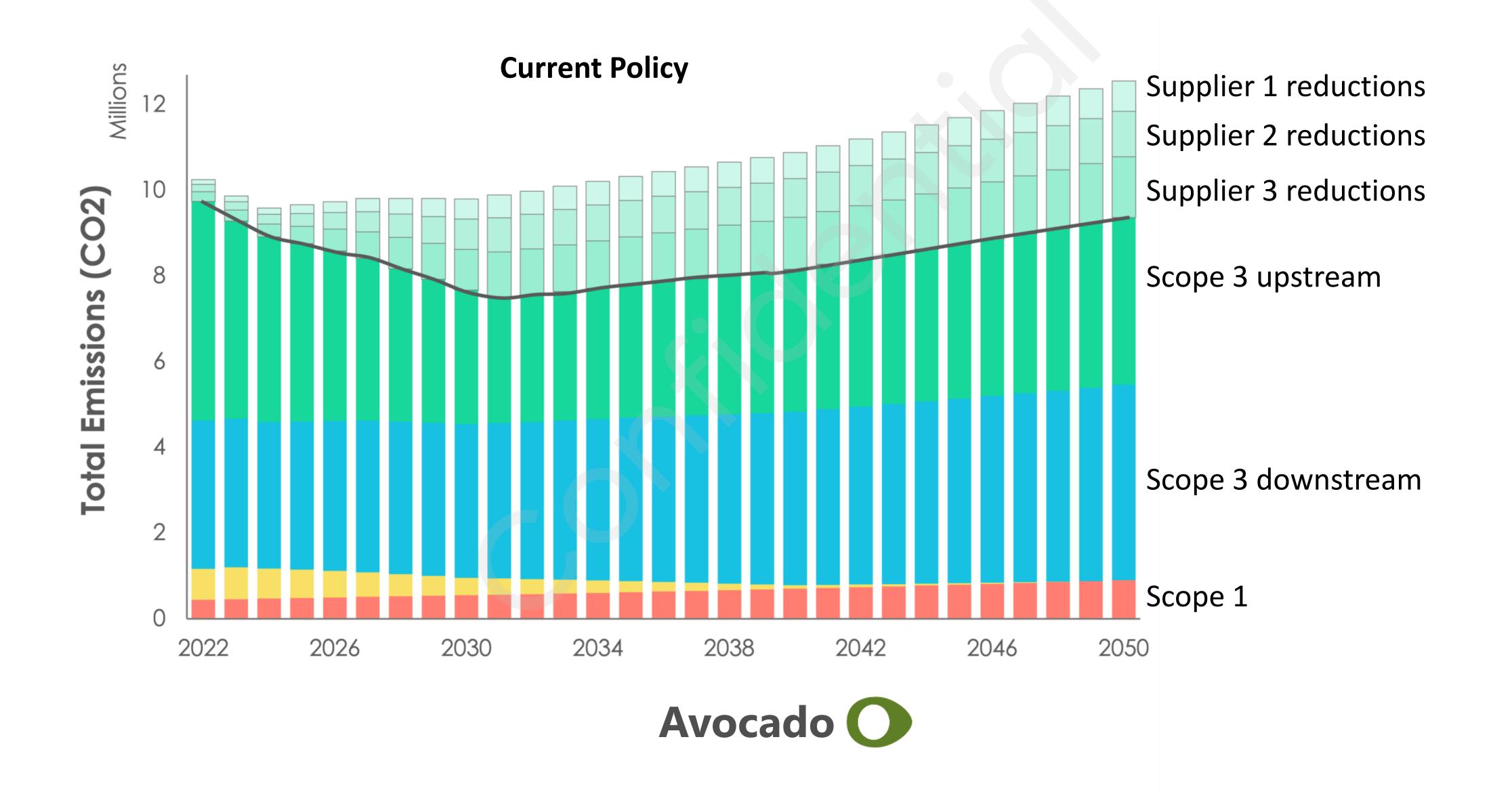












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Redefine the terms of trade with your trading partners





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