



Corporate Carbon Footprint 2019
Another Country Ltd.

ClimatePartner have measured Another Country's Corporate Carbon Footprint for 2019 based on the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (GHG Protocol).

This report provides an overview of the CO₂ emissions generated by Another Country's business activities in 2019, including heating (Scope 1), electricity (Scope 2) as well as business travel, employee commuting, office paper and upstream energy (Scope 3).

The Corporate Carbon Footprint can be used as a basis for developing a climate action strategy. It helps to identify emission reduction potentials, develop appropriate measures and in define climate action goals.

Total (kg CO₂)

6,557.61

This amount corresponds to...



... a distance of
20,365km
driven by a
passenger car



... the annual CO₂
footprint of
1
European citizen



... the amount of CO₂
sequestered by
525
beech trees per year

Carbon footprint 2019

In 2019 Another Country's business activities generated a total of 6,557.6 kg CO₂, all of which were Scope 3 emissions (since the power source for heating was reported to be electricity generated by 100% renewable energy sources). Business travel and upstream energy emissions are the most emission-intensive activities within Scope 3.

A safety margin of 10% has been added to cover any discrepancies that might have resulted from assumptions and estimates that had to be applied. When offsetting, such an approach helps to ensure that all emissions are compensated within the defined system boundaries. Therefore, the quantity of carbon emissions to be offset for the year 2019 amounts to 7,213.4 kg CO₂.

Emmission source	Emissions [kg CO ₂]	Share
Subtotal, Scope 1	-	-
Subtotal, Scope 2	-	-
Subtotal, Scope 3	6,557.60	100.0%
Flights	4,430.30	67.6%
Rental cars/private vehicles	1,030.40	15.7%
Upstream emissions, electricity	607.60	9.3%
Employee commuting	280.00	4.3%
Train trips	183.80	2.8%
Office paper	25.50	0.4%
Total	6,557.60	100.0%
Total incl. Safety margin 10%	7,213.36	

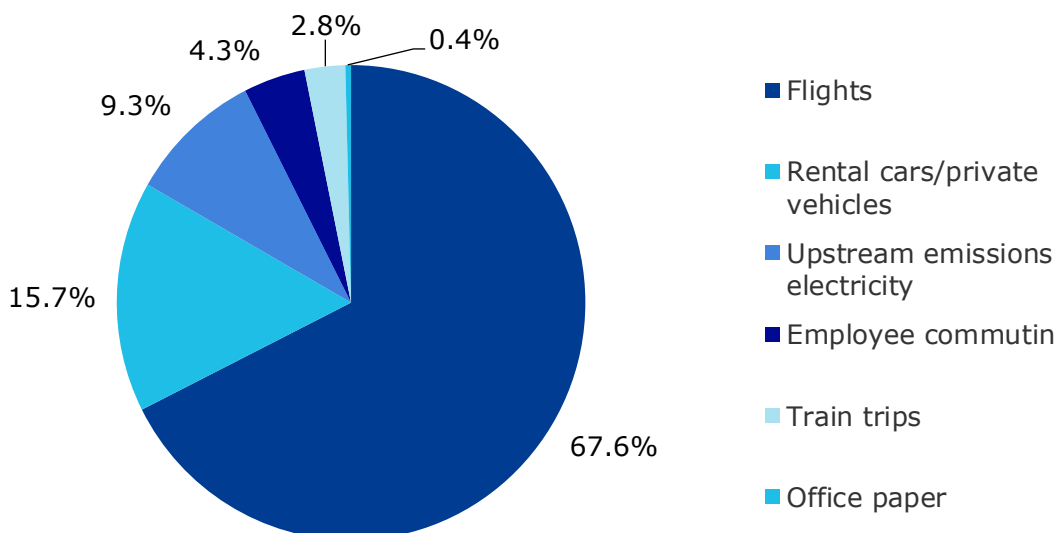


Figure 1. Overview of Scope 3 emissions

Recommendations

Based on the assessment results, the following measures and actions are recommended for further improvement of Another Country's corporate carbon footprint:

- Avoiding and reducing air travel as much as possible. When travel cannot be avoided, choosing economy class over business class and offsetting the associated emissions. You can easily measure the footprint of your business travel with ClimatePartner's online calculator: <https://www.climatepartner.com/en/carbon-calculator>.
- When office paper must be used, replacing it with a climate neutral or another more sustainable alternative (e.g. paper from recycled material).
- Measuring Corporate Carbon Footprint annually to track progress and identify new potential hotspots. If needed, reviewing and establishing more efficient data-tracking processes within the company for easier data collection.
- Including more Scope 3 categories in the corporate carbon footprint (e.g. product materials, packaging, waste and logistics).

Climate neutrality through carbon offset projects

By supporting internationally recognised carbon offset projects (such as the ones below) you can offset your carbon emissions and become a climate neutral company.



**Hydropower,
D.R. Kongo**



**Forest protection,
Papua-New Guinea**



**Biomass,
India**



**Clean cook
stoves, Peru**

Read more about these and other ClimatePartner projects on: www.climate-project.com

The climate neutral label and ID-tracking

Every CO₂ offset in our system is assigned a unique ID number and added to your climate neutral label. This number is used to create a personalised link which provides further information about your offset as well as the project that it supports. It also allows you to share the details about your carbon footprint reduction strategies. The offset information is regularly monitored and approved by TÜV Austria.



Climate action and climate neutrality

A holistic climate action approach is based on the following principle: avoid unnecessary emissions, reduce existing emissions, and offset unavoidable emissions. Therefore, a regularly updated carbon footprint is an important tool for companies and organisations that seek to identify their emission mitigation and reduction potentials as well as track the effectiveness of their climate action measures over time.

Companies, processes or products are considered as climate neutral when all their carbon emissions are measured and offset through international carbon offset projects. Since greenhouse gases are evenly distributed throughout the atmosphere, it is considered that their concentration across the world is the same. Therefore, those emissions that cannot be avoided locally, can mathematically be offset through emission reduction activities in another part of the world. This offset is rendered possible by carbon offset projects.

By offsetting the calculated emissions, Another Country Ltd. can become a climate neutral company as well as label all their products as such, if product raw materials, packaging, logistics and waste are a part of the company's Corporate Carbon Footprint. Climate neutral products increase customers' awareness about climate change and help them to make better informed purchasing decisions.

Methodology

Reporting standard

The GHG Protocol is the internationally recognised standard for greenhouse gas accounting at the corporate level. It was developed by the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD).

It defines five fundamental principles for carbon footprint measurement:

- **Relevance.** The principle of relevance requires that all major emission sources are taken into consideration when measuring corporate carbon footprint. The report should be informative and useful in internal and external decision making.
- **Completeness.** The principle of completeness requires that all relevant emission sources within the boundaries are addressed and included.

- **Consistency.** To facilitate the comparison of the results over time, accounting methods and boundaries must be documented and kept for the record. Any changes in the methodology and/or boundaries must be reported, explained and justified.
- **Accuracy.** Discrepancies and uncertainties that may occur during the calculation and measurement process should be reduced as much as possible to make sure that the results are accurate and provide solid data for stakeholder decisions.
- **Transparency.** The results should be presented in a transparent and comprehensible manner.

Process

The following steps define the carbon footprint measurement process:

- Definition of goals
- Definition of boundaries
- Data collection
- Carbon footprint calculation
- Documentation of results

Goals. Corporate carbon footprint helps to identify the largest emission sources within the company and along the upstream and downstream value chain. Thus, it may form a basis when developing a climate action strategy in which targets, measures and responsibilities for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions are defined. It is advised to track the progress regularly and revise (as well as adjust, if needed) the goals set.

Definition of boundaries. Carbon accounting requires a clear definition of the inventory boundaries, including both organisational and operational boundaries.

The organisational boundaries describe the organisational unit and the timeframe which the Corporate Carbon Footprint applies to. System boundaries can be defined based on the company's operational or financial control or according to its equity share (for most companies, the system boundaries based on either operational or financial control are identical).

Greenhouse Gas Protocol defined three three categories ("Scopes") to classify various emission sources. They form the basis of every corporate carbon footprint:

- **Scope 1.** Scope 1 includes all carbon emissions that the company can control (direct carbon emissions): emissions generated by the combustion of fossil fuels (mobile and stationary), chemical and physical processes, and use of refrigerators and/or air conditioning equipment.
- **Scope 2.** Scope 2 represents indirect carbon emissions from purchased electricity, steam, district heating and cooling. All emissions that are generated by fossil fuel combustion controlled by external energy providers fall under this category as well. A separate category for these emissions allows us to avoid double counting when comparing CO₂ emissions from different companies.
- **Scope 3.** All remaining carbon emissions that cannot be directly managed by the company are included in Scope 3 (other indirect carbon emissions). These are all CO₂ emissions that are related to products and services used or processed by the company. The emissions directly generated through the use of sold products and services are also included in this scope.

According to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, the calculation of carbon emissions is mandatory for Scope 1 and Scope 2 but voluntary for Scope 3.

Data collection and emission calculation

Generated emissions are calculated using scientifically determined emission factors. The data collected for carbon footprint measurement is classified as primary and secondary. Primary data is collected at the source and applies to a specific object researched. Secondary data is obtained by processing and modelling the primary data (e.g. using lifecycle analysis databases such as ecoinvent or GEMIS). For example, when calculating CO₂ emissions of energy consumption, both primary and secondary data is used.

Greenhouse Gases disclosure

Corporate Carbon Footprints report the emissions in CO₂ equivalents (CO₂e). It means that in addition to CO₂, the calculations also address the other six greenhouse gases regulated by the Kyoto Protocol: methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃). These gases are converted to the global warming potential value of CO₂ and represent CO₂ equivalents (CO₂e). These equivalents are usually referred to as carbon emissions or CO₂.

Improving lives

About ClimatePartner

ClimatePartner is a solution provider for climate action: it combines tailored consulting services with a software-as-a-service (SaaS) platform for company and product carbon footprints. ClimatePartner helps companies calculate and reduce their carbon emissions, as well as offset unavoidable emissions, enabling them to become climate neutral. This is then communicated through interactive digital labelling.

ClimatePartner was founded in Munich in 2006. Today, it has over 100 employees across offices in Munich, Berlin, Essen, Cologne, Vienna, Zürich, London and Yerevan, and works with more than 2,700 companies in over 35 countries.

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