

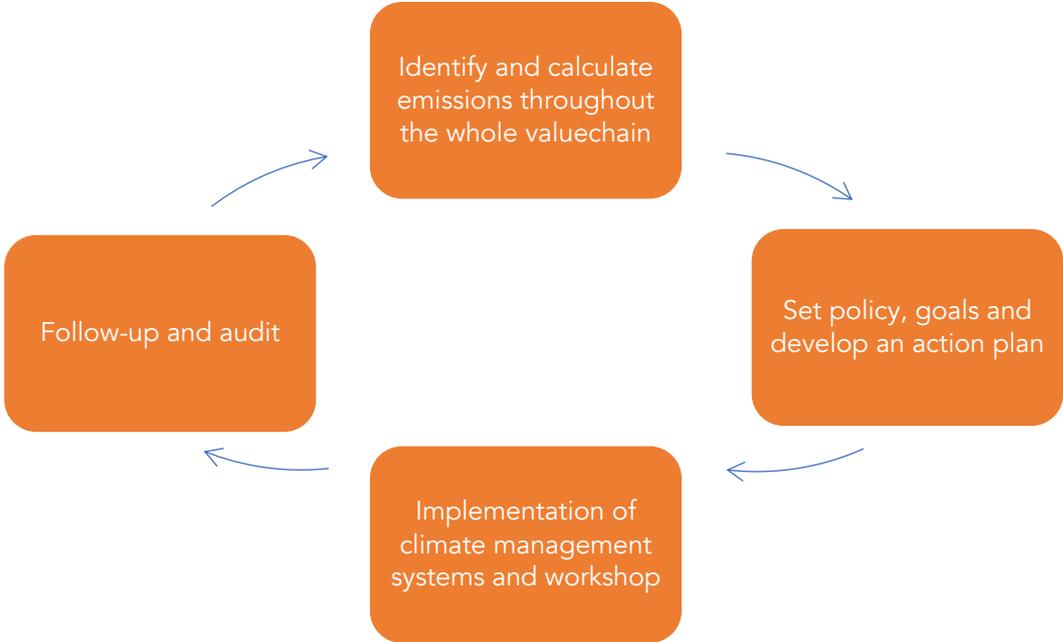


# Systematically address your carbon footprint

In order to keep the 1.5-degree global warming target a systematic shift towards fossil-free activities operating within the planetary boundaries is required. The change is needed in all parts of our society. Regardless of the size and climate impact of a business, everyone has an important role to play in this transition.

Climate diploma is a comprehensive process of work for companies, providing methods and tools to work with the climate issue in a structured way. This service is based on a standard with requirements for emission reduction and a systematic approach. Carbon accounting is made in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, which categorizes operations' emissions throughout the value chain. The systematic approach (management system) governs and monitors that the certification really has an effect.

The four-step strategy:





## Identify and calculate emissions throughout the value chain



Calculation process flow. Steps 3–5 are performed by ZeroMission.

### 1. Developing a carbon management plan

The first step in the process is about making the invisible visible, and quantifying where and how your business affects the climate. The plan defines the system boundaries of the climate calculation and which direct and indirect emission sources are relevant and significant for your business and should therefore be included in the calculation.

### 2. Gathering data

Once the system limits have been defined, it is time to collect activity data for each emission source that has been identified in the management plan. Activity data is a quantitative measure of an activity that results in emissions and includes, for example, fuel consumption, travel distances, purchased goods and energy consumption.

### 3. Quality review and carbon accounting

When the data collection is complete, all data is examined to ensure that it is correct. After that, all greenhouse gas emissions are calculated by applying emission factors. Emission factors convert activity data into greenhouse gas emissions. Each greenhouse gas is then multiplied by the gas' GWP (Global Warming Potential) to compile the business's total emissions expressed in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents tCO<sub>2</sub>e.

### 4. Report

When the climate calculation is complete and the emissions have been categorized by emission source in accordance with the defined system limits, it is time for reporting. The reporting can be done internally or externally.



## **Set climate goals, policies and action plans**

After completing the climate calculation, the emissions can be addressed in a strategic and cost-effective way by studying where and how large the emissions are at each emission source. The climate goals are set based on Carbon Law, formulated by international researchers, which means halving the absolute emissions every ten years to keep the global temperature well below 2 degrees. Carbon Law can be applied both on the planet and to individual companies and sets the level for the rate at which emission reductions need to take place.

## **Implementation of climate management systems and training**

Achieving a specific goal requires guidance and structure. Many organizations are already working with a management system for the environment, quality and/or work environment. A climate diploma ensures that the division of responsibilities and routines are in place to enable the formulated climate goals to be achieved.

## **Follow-up and audit**

In order to obtain a climate diploma, both internal follow-up and external audit must be carried out. The external audit takes place in two steps. The first step of the audit takes place during the quality review prior to the climate accounts. The second step takes place when the management system and achieved results are reviewed. The emission reductions will rarely be completely linear, therefore targeted reductions within a 3-year cycle will be acceptable.