

Defining the Scope for Carbon Reduction in Factories

Nowadays, most manufacturers in the Pearl River Delta region are able to treat emissions from their factories. Such emissions include exhaust gas, sewage and chemical materials. However, the term “carbon emissions” is still not widely recognised, and many manufacturers find it a difficult term to quantify.

The initial tasks involved in carbon reduction are: 1. assessing the current situation and 2. setting up a reduction target. Manufacturers can ascertain the scope of activities to be included in their assessment calculation by following the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol*, which is based on different emissions sources.

- **Scope 1: Direct GHG emissions.** For example, fuel consumption in boilers and emissions from company vehicles.
- **Scope 2: Indirect GHG emissions. For example,** emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, steam or heat.
- **Scope 3: Other indirect GHG emissions.** For example, emissions resulting from business and third-party outsourced activities.

By collecting data from these three scopes and inputting this data into carbon accounting software every month, manufacturers can build up a greenhouse gas inventory database. This is the first step in identifying areas where there is room for reduction.

*The Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol), developed by the World Resources Institute and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, is the most widely used international accounting tool for greenhouse gas emissions.

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LCMP - A comprehensive carbon accounting and labeling system

Website: wwf.org.hk/lcmp | Email: lcmp@wwf.org.hk | Tel: +852-2161-9655

LCMP is a WWF initiative with verification from third parties.