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Green Industrial Futures
Realised.

Webinar

Does one plus one always equal two? Carbon accounting for a circular economy

Workshop Lead: Marcelle McManus

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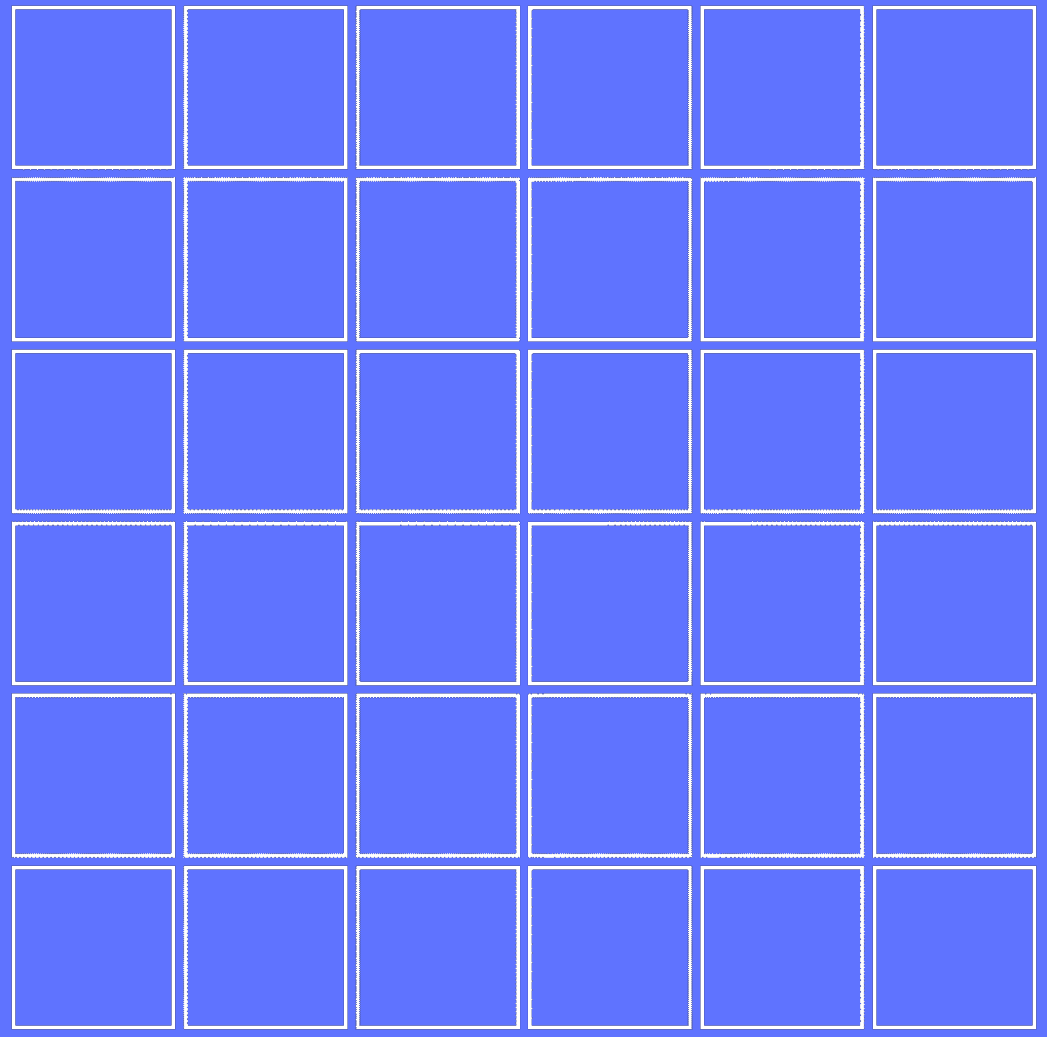

Key messages from the session

- Carbon needs to be a standardised and quantifiable characteristic at product and global level, so results are transferable no matter the geography where it is transformed, used or captured.

- Key (big) players in manufacturering and industry need to drive the implementation of circularity within their processes to allow the development of carbon regulating policies within complex circular supply chains. Others can then/will then follow. Global industry has more of a position to drive this than countries due to their complex and international supply chains.

- We can't forget other environmental impacts, such as biodiversity, in our drive to decarbonise.

As we move towards a CIRCULAR ECONOMY, understanding this impact on a GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT as well as local business & industry level is CRITICAL...

...It is critical for the SURVIVAL OF INDUSTRY & critical for the SURVIVAL OF BUSINESS

The QUALITY OF ASSESMENTS is Varied & INCONSISTENT & as the COMPLEXITY OF SYSTEMS increases, this becomes more...
...PROBLEMATIC

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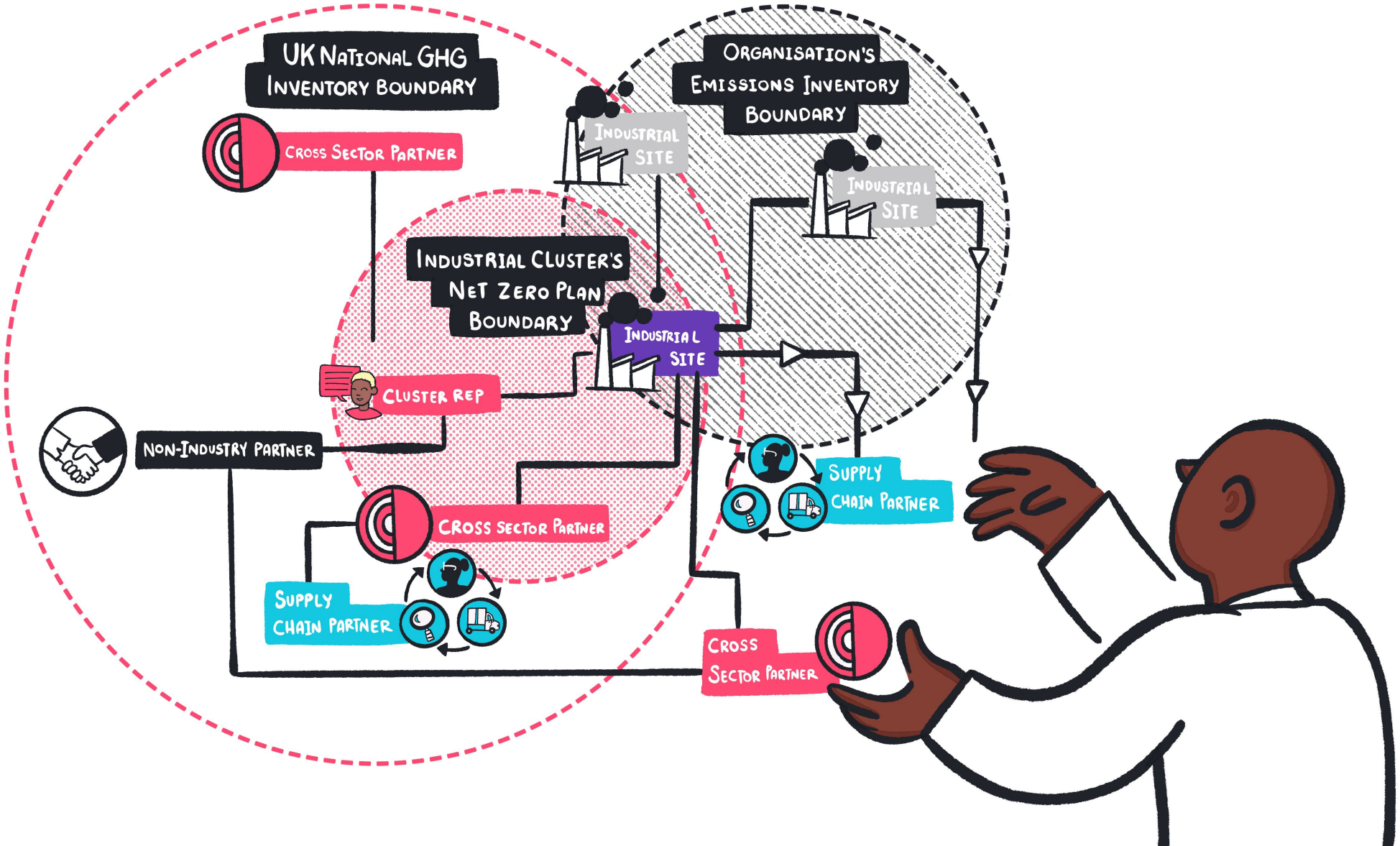
UK National GHG Inventory Boundary
Cross Sector Partner
Organisation's Emissions Inventory Boundary
Industrial Site
Industrial Site
Industrial Cluster's Net Zero Plan Boundary
Industrial Site
Cluster Rep
Non-Industry Partner
Supply Chain Partner
Cross Sector Partner
Supply Chain Partner
Cross Sector Partner

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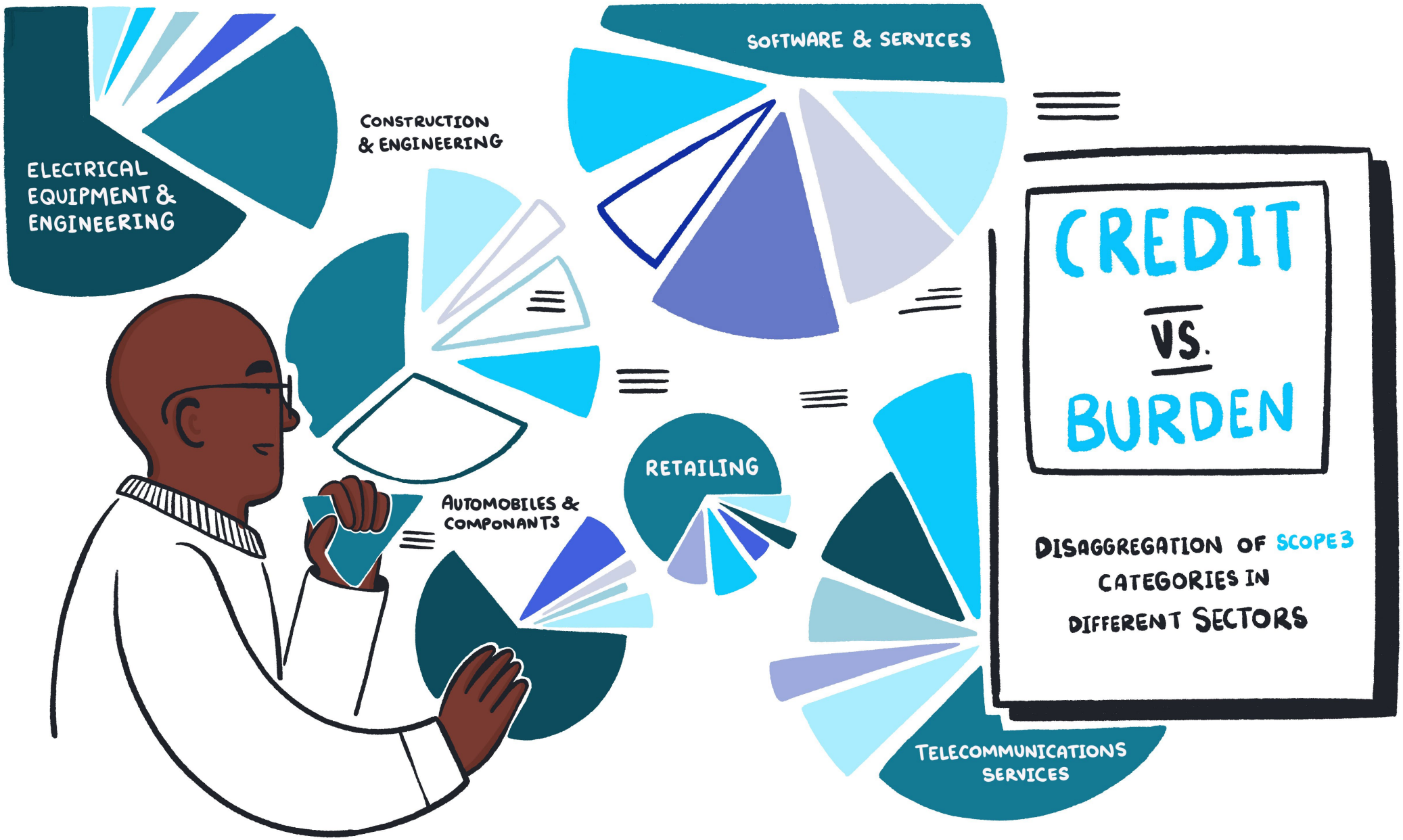
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & ENGINEERING
CONSTRUCTION & ENGINEERING
SOFTWARE & SERVICES
AUTOMOBILES & COMPONANTS
RETAILING
TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES
CREDIT VS. BURDEN
DISAGGREGATION OF SCOPE3 CATEGORIES IN DIFFERENT SECTORS

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When companies in the SAME SUPPLY CHAIN use DIFFERENT METHODS it's hard to produce TRANSPARENT & MEANINGFUL RESULTS

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Interviews

1. What level of knowledge do you (your company) have of carbon accounting, are you using any particular standards or targets?
2. Are there any projects you could attempt that are not viable due to current carbon accounting/emission accounting methodologies
3. What kind of carbon accounting strategy/regulation would you like to see, and who should implement it?

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Knowledge	Influence on Projects	Training
Varied from strong grasp to working knowledge of own particular industry.	Examples of where the good of the whole could be seen (eg overall reductions in emissions), but with penalties for the individual company (someone else gets credit).	All highlight a lack of training and lack of cohesive strategy. Scope 3 particularly problematic.
Issues of how these might impact business going forward	Where the company is located and the engagement of neighbours is critical to success	Maybe largest user in supply chain set the standard

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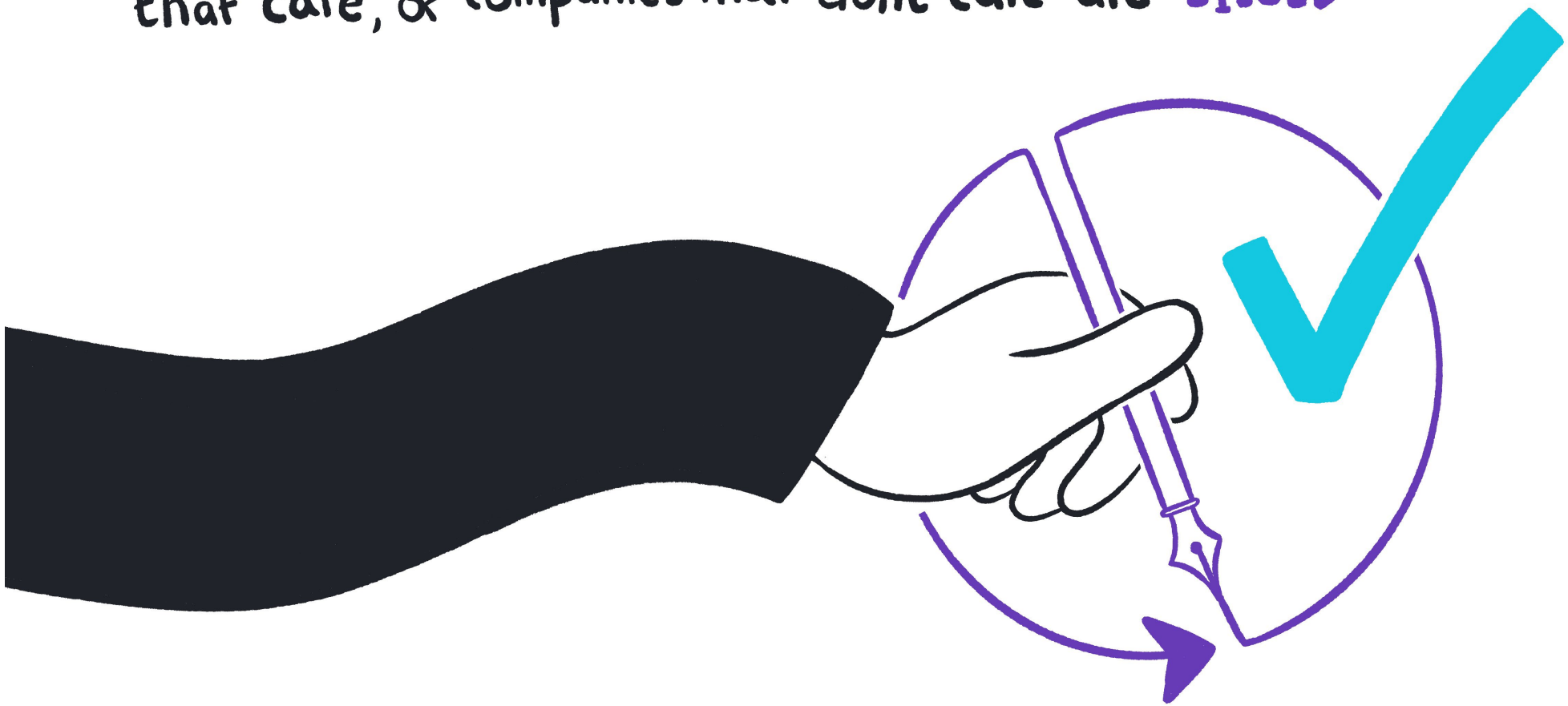
CIRCULARITY feels like an "OPT-IN" for companies that care, & companies that don't care are SILOED



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Pathway to unity!

- Questions for the tables:
  - Differing methods for supply chains – what can we/should we do about this? From an academic/policy/industry perspective – which is optimal?
  - How should carbon credits be “allocated” between differing companies in a supply chain?
  - When circularity doesn’t feel an option for cost or practical reasons is this a bad thing? What should we do about it?
  - What next steps are critical for this area?

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Next Steps

- IDRIC next steps
- LCA network
- UNEP project
- Publications:
  - Papers
  - Fliers
  - Framework pathway

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Paraphrase.studio

Thank you!

Read our LCA paper here (more to follow imminently!):

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