



Year 2022

# Greenhouse gas emissions report

## Information Systems and Networks Corporation.

TCFD

GREENHOUSE  
GAS PROTOCOL

CDP  
ENVIRONMENTAL  
MANAGEMENT  
SYSTEMS

SCIENCE  
BASED  
TARGETS  
DRIVING AMBITIOUS CORPORATE CLIMATE ACTION

PCAF

leaders  
for climate  
action

Tech  
Zero

06/09/2023



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Progress report meeting

# Carbon accounting methodology

## Scope 1 | Direct emissions

GHG emissions generated directly by the organization and its activities.

**Examples:** combustion of fossil fuels, refrigerant leaks, etc.

## Scope 2 | Indirect emissions related to energy consumption

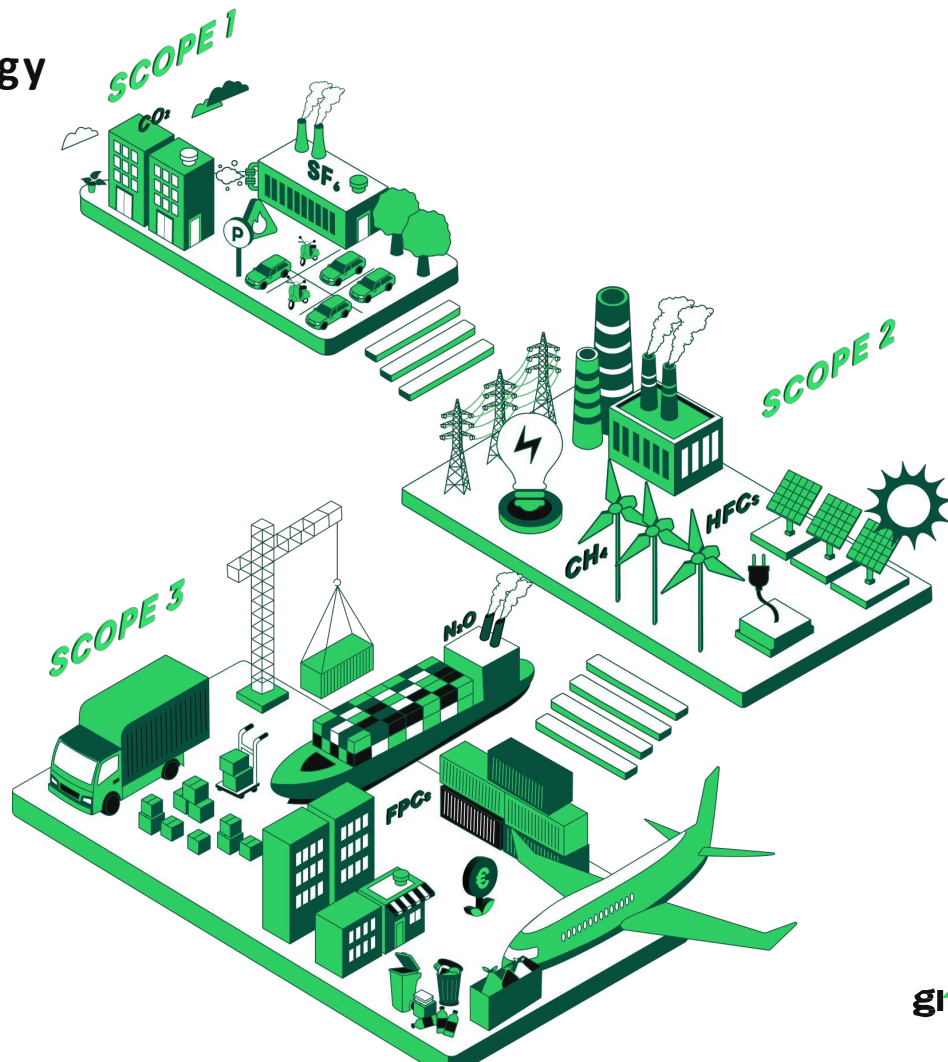
Emissions related to the organization's consumption of electricity, heat or steam.

**Example:** electricity consumption, etc.

## Scope 3 | Other indirect emissions

Emissions related to the organization's upstream and downstream operations and activities

**Example:** transportation, purchased goods and services, sold products, etc.



# How are emissions computed?

ANALYZING EMISSIONS, AUTOMATING TRACKING

Expense  
based

Increasing  
Accuracy\*

Activity  
based

Activity metrics x Emissions factors = CO2 Eq. Emissions



**Total Expense**  
80 dollars

1.75 Kg CO2/\$

140 Kg CO2e



**Total Distance**  
700 miles

0.2 Kg CO2/mile

140 Kg CO2e



**Total Fuel**  
50 gallons

2.8 Kg CO2/Gallon

140 Kg CO2e

\*depending on the availability of data

University of Leeds



exiobase



Fraunhofer



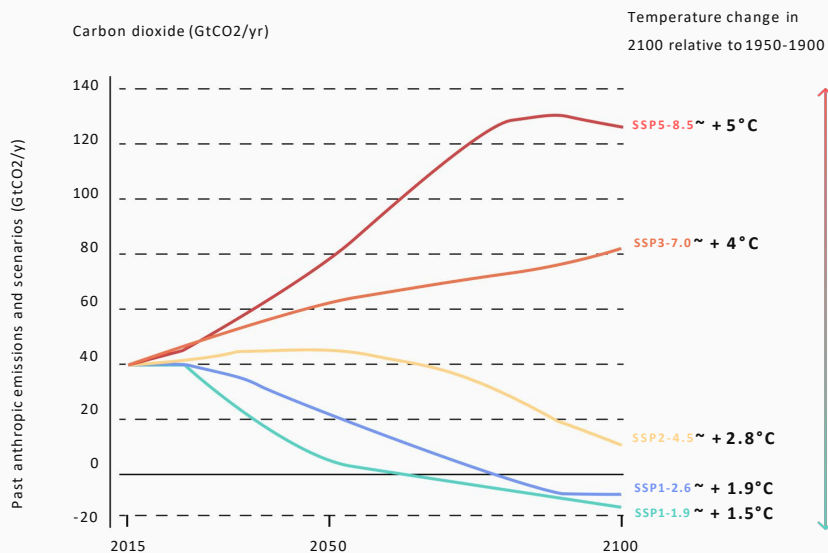
European  
Commission  
JOINT RESEARCH CENTRE



Department for  
Business, Energy  
& Industrial Strategy

# Why care about the carbon transition

Regardless of our management of the environmental crisis, organizations and individuals are heading towards major upheavals that will affect their entire ecosystems.



Source : Carbone 4

## 2 types of upheavals



Physical risks and constraints



Transition risks and opportunities

## Impacted sectors



Production



Supply chain



Market



Infrastructure



HR



Legislation

# Physical risks...

## Definition

Risks related to exposure to the physical consequences of global warming



Average temperature increase and more extreme fluctuation



Intensification of extreme weather events (rain, heat waves/droughts, etc.)



Sea level rise



Scarcity of resources (especially energy), food and water insecurity



Biodiversity collapse

## What are the consequences if I don't commit?

- 1 Deterioration of infrastructure, losses in the value chain
- 2 Direct economic consequences
- 3 Low resilience to future events and physical constraints (e.g. natural disaster)
- 4 Dependence on an increasingly fragile supply chain (availability and cost of resources, flexibility, fluctuation of fossil fuels)
- 5 Upheavals in living conditions (housing, food, health, transport, etc.)

# Transition risks (and opportunities)

## Definition

Risks related to the transition to a low-carbon economy



Regulatory developments and mitigation policies



Markets and sectors migrating towards promoting low-carbon value creation  
Opportunities to seize  
Associated market risks



Growing stakeholder demands on environmental commitments



Changing mentalities and aspirations of employees in respect to the environmental reputation of the employer

## What are the consequences if I don't commit?

- 1 Optimization of flows and costs
- 2 Sustainability of the activity and the corporate strategy
- 3 Increased competitiveness within its ecosystem
- 4 Resilience and autonomy of activities in the face of the new socio-economic paradigm
- 5 Low exposure to legal and financial constraints and sanctions
- 6 Anticipation of changes on recruitment and GPEC



# | GHG emissions assessment scopes

## Temporal scope

Year 2022

## Measurement scope

Operational

Scopes 1 and 2

## Primary data

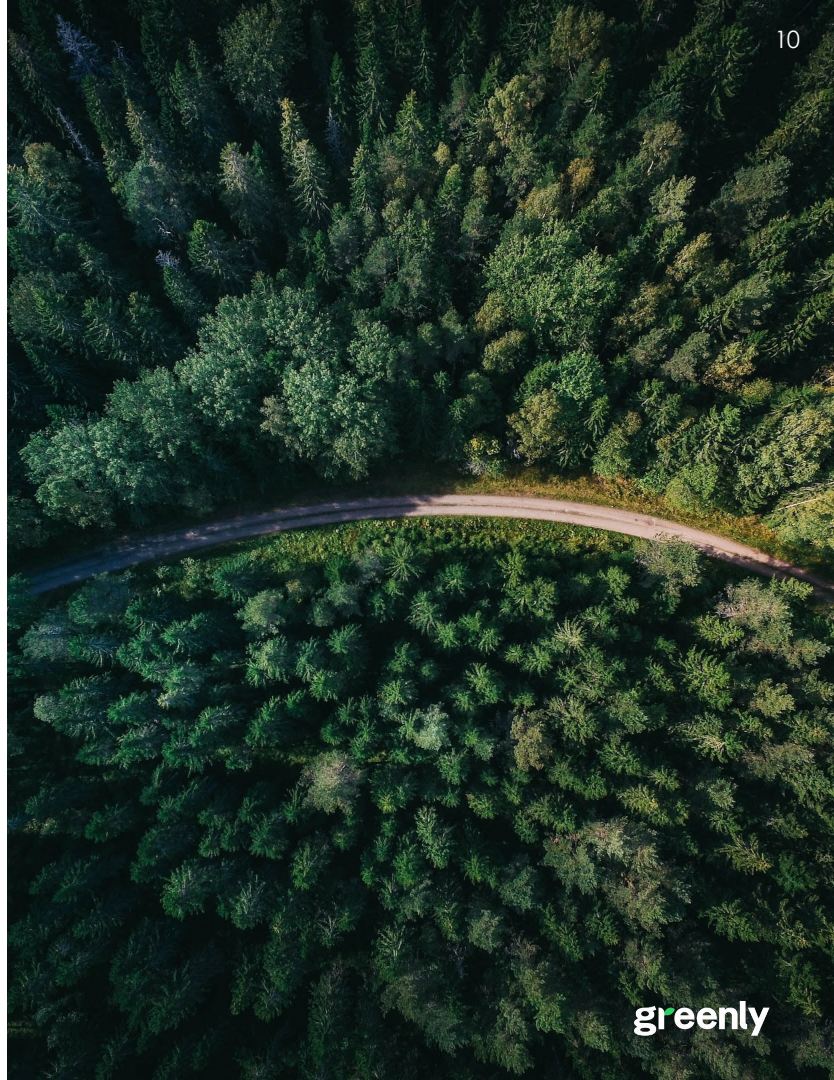
Employee survey

Buildings headcounts

## Methodology

Official and approved GHG Protocol methodology: ISO 14064-1  
GWP 100

*The methodological details of the calculation of each carbon footprint source are available on the Greenly software*





## Executive summary

This report summarizes the results of 2022's Information Systems and Networks Corporation GHG emissions assessment, based on the information collected and subject to its completeness, correct categorization and validation. **This assessment is useful to identify the main areas for improving your impact.**



### GHG emission assessment result

Scope 1&2	18 tCO <sub>2</sub> e	< 0.1 t/employee	0.5 t/M\$
Total	18 tCO <sub>2</sub> e	< 0.1 t/employee	0.5 t/M\$

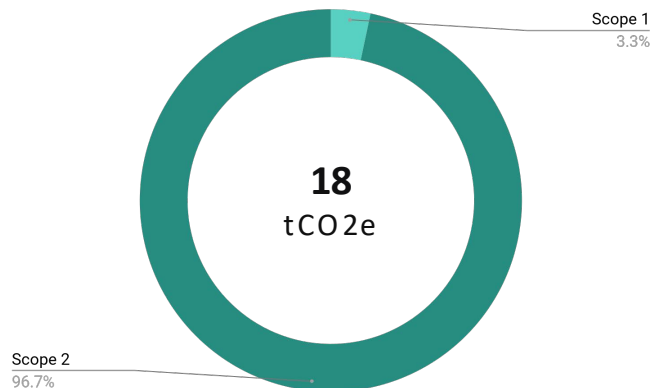


# Emissions report

# General overview

## RESULTS BY SCOPE

**Total emissions of Information  
Systems and Networks Corporation,**  
by Scope (% tCO<sub>2</sub>e)



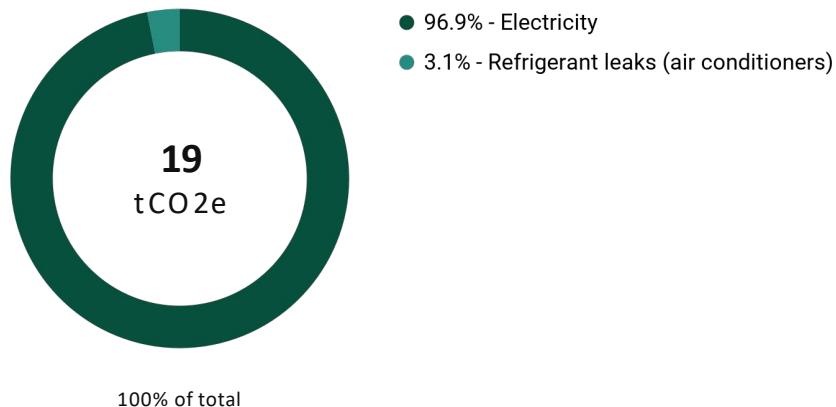
	American people tCO <sub>2</sub> e/employee	Potential for reduction
Scope 1	< 0.1	<div><div></div></div>
Scope 2	< 0.1	<div><div></div></div>

**18 tCO<sub>2</sub>e is equivalent to**

- 10 Paris - New York round trips\***
- The annual emissions of 0.8 American people\***
- The amount of CO<sub>2</sub> sequestered annually by 4 acres of forest in growth\***

# | Focus on Energy

## Energy emissions by category (% tCO<sub>2</sub>e)



## What is included in this category ?

### Energy

CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from energy relate to the carbon dioxide emissions associated with the production and consumption of energy, including electricity, heat, and fuel.

This category includes emissions resulting from the extraction, processing, and combustion of fossil fuels, as well as emissions from renewable energy sources.

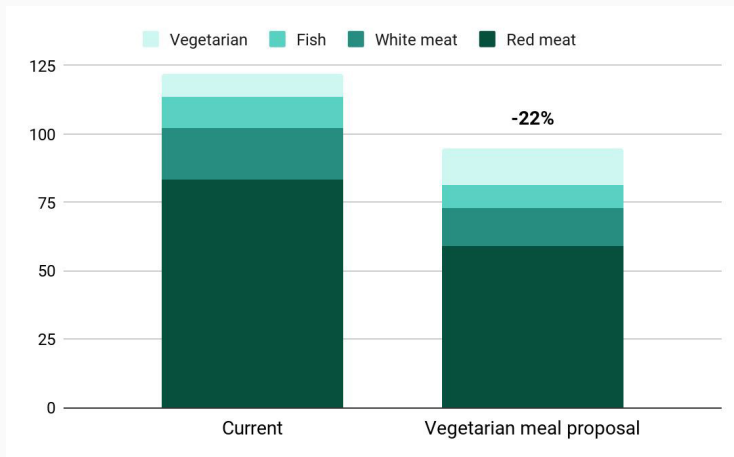
The emissions from energy can vary depending on factors such as the type of energy source, energy efficiency, and the carbon intensity of the electricity grid.

## | Methodology

1. Electricity consumption is calculated from headcount: we consider 5m<sup>2</sup> per employee (69 and 19 employees). We consider 108 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>/year (Ademe average). This gives 37,260 kWh for the Oklahoma office and 10,260 kWh for the Maryland office.
2. The carbon intensities of electricity come from ElectricityMaps, based on the grid and for the year 2022.
3. Emissions from refrigerant leaks come from Ademe (1.365 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/m<sup>2</sup>).
4. The methodological details of the calculation of each carbon footprint source are available on the Greenly platform.

## Focus on employee meals

GHG emissions (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)



### Our employees are ready to make a difference!

In the survey, our employees are ready to do to fight climate change.

**66% of employees are in favor of at least 1 vegetarian day a week.**

Currently, employee lunches generate **122 tCO<sub>2</sub>e**.

By setting up a “vegetarian day”, we could save **27 tCO<sub>2</sub>e**.

### Methodology

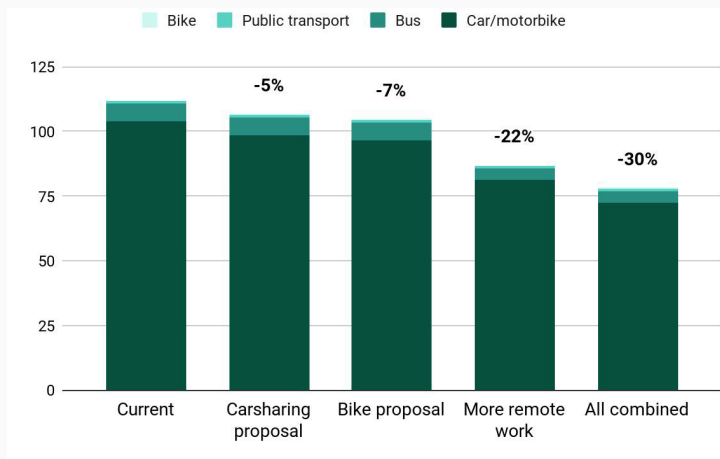
Those emissions are not taken into account in your total emissions (following the official GHG Protocol methodology). However, this data is interesting and shows our employees are ready to make a difference.

Physical consumption data is based on the employee survey, to which our employees responded. For those who did not respond, answers are extrapolated to obtain representative results.

The data used to calculate meals-related emissions are those of the French agency for climate transition

## Focus on Employee Commute

GHG emissions (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)



### Our employees are ready to make a difference!

Regarding their daily commute:

**31%** of concerned employees are ready to participate in carpooling!

**13%** of concerned employees are ready to commute via e-bike if the company participates in its purchase!

Currently, the daily commute of your employees generates **112 tCO<sub>2</sub>e**.

4 emissions reduction scenarios that allow us to spare up to **34 tCO<sub>2</sub>e** (0.1 tCO<sub>2</sub>e /employee).

### Methodology

Those emissions fall into scope 3, thus they are not taken into account in our total emissions. However, this data is interesting and shows our employees are ready to make a difference.

Physical consumption data is based on the employee survey, to which our employees responded. For those who did not respond, answers are extrapolated to obtain representative results.

In every scenario, only concerned and voluntary collaborators change their behavior





# Next steps

# Maturity of your climate strategy

YOUR GREENLY CLIMATESCORE

**A+** Exemplary commitment (Score  $\geq 90$ )

< 1% of companies



**A** Excellent (Score 75 - 89)

2% of companies



**B** Very Good (Score 55 - 74)

3% of companies



**C** Good Score (Score 30 - 54)

10% of companies



**D** Commitment initiated (Score 5 - 29)

15% of companies



**E** Progress to be made (Score < 5)

70% of companies



Information Systems and Networks Corporation's intermediate Climate Score is D (17 points).

Points are distributed as follows:

Creating & fine-tuning your Greenhouse Gas report:

17 / 40

Action plans:

0 / 36

Climate targets:

0 / 4

Involving your teams:

0 / 10

Carbon contributions:

0 / 10



# Conclusion

## | Summary of best practices of reduction actions

- 1 Ensure sufficiency in lighting use
- 2 Ensure sufficiency in heating use
- 3 Purchase renewable electricity through long term power purchase agreements or certificates of origin