GSMA Intelligence Supply Chain Emissions Database

Technical annex



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1. Introduction

The GSMA Intelligence (GSMAi) Supply Chain Emissions Database for mobile network operators, collates the available data required to support assessment of operator scope 3 emissions for category 1 (purchased goods and services) and category 2 (capital goods). These datasets include:

- Industry average emission factors
- Supplier specific emission factors
- Product level emission factors

All datasets provide emission factors from 2019 onwards. To ensure consistency across datasets, all country names follow the GSMA country naming conventions. Country codes are represented by three-letter codes as defined in ISO 3166-1 alpha-3, and currency codes are represented by three-letter codes as defined in ISO 4217.

This document provides an overview of the methodology and assumptions made during the development process.

2. Industry average emission factors

This section of the database provides industry average emission factors which can be combined with the procurement spend data to assess emissions contribution arising from the purchased goods and services, and capital goods.

Following are the key fields (or columns) available in this dataset:

- Country code three letter country code as defined in ISO 3166-1 alpha-3
- Country name of the country as per GSMA country naming conventions
- Sector code code corresponding to an industry sector
- Sector name name of the industry sector
- **Unit** reporting unit for the industry average factors (kgCO2e/USD)
- 2019 to latest year year corresponding to the column data

All emission factors have been rounded up to three significant digits.

2.1. Data source

This dataset publishes emission factors sourced directly from Open CEDA, a free and open to use version of comprehensive environmental data archive (CEDA) released by Watershed on May 22nd, 2025. Open CEDA is based on CEDA framework, a multi-regional, environmentally extended input-output (EEIO) model developed by reconciling data from over 100 different sources. These include national and OECD input-output tables (e.g., BEA, ONS, NBS), national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories (e.g., EPA, ONS, UNFCCC), and global trade data from UN COMTRADE.

Consistent with the original Open CEDA release, this dataset provides comprehensive coverage across 400 industry sectors and 148 countries, along with an aggregated Rest of World (RoW) region. The description of these 400 industry sectors is available in the "Documentation" section of the database tool.

GSMA will update this dataset annually, in line with the update schedule of Open CEDA, which Watershed plans to update on the same annual cadence as the commercial version, CEDA.

For further details on CEDA and Open CEDA, please refer to the official documentation here.

2.2. Calculating the emission factor

The current release of Open CEDA provides spend-based emission factors for the year 2022. In contrast, this dataset supports emissions reporting over a broader time frame, from 2019 through to the most recent year. To ensure accuracy when applying 2022-based emission factors to other reporting years, adjustments for inflation or deflation are made using country-specific inflation data.

For the reporting year 2022, emission factors are used as published in Open CEDA, without any modification.

For past years (2019 - 2021) emission factors are adjusted using the below formula, with 2021 shown as an example:

Emission Factor, 2021 = Emission Factor, 2022 * (1 + Inflation Rate)

For future years (2023 – 2025) below formula, showing an example for 2023, is used:

$$Emission \ Factor, 2023 = \frac{Emission \ Factor, 2022}{(1 + Inflation \ Rate)}$$

Inflation rates used for these adjustments are sourced from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) (<u>link here</u>). In cases where complete inflation data is unavailable for a specific country, the average inflation rate across available years (2019–2025) for that country is applied. The inflation data used for computation is available in the "Documentation" section of the database tool.

3. Supplier specific emission factors

This section of the database provides supplier specific emission factors, which can be combined with the organisation's procurement spend data to assess the contribution of different suppliers towards Scope 3 category 1 and category 2 emissions.

Following are the key fields (or columns) available in this dataset

- Company legal company name
- Legal entity identifier (LEI) legal entity identifier corresponding to the company
- Country name of registration country as per GSMA country naming conventions
- Metric metric name (or label) corresponding to the row data
- **Unit** reporting unit for the row data. For instance, currency for reported revenue, Metric Tons CO2e for reported emissions, and so on.
- 2019 to latest year year corresponding to the column data

The below table provides the description of all distinct metric names (labels) available in the "Metric" column

Table 3.1

Metric	Description
Revenue	Reported annual revenue of the company in their
	reporting (or local) currency unit (RCU)
Scope 1 (total)	Total reported GHG emissions for Scope 1
Scope 2 (market based)	Total reported GHG emission for Scope 2, calculated
	considering specific energy contracts and purchases
Scope 2 (location based)	Total reported GHG emissions for Scope 2,
	calculated using average intensity of local power
	grids in the consumption location
Scope 3 (total)	Total reported GHG emission for Scope 3
Scope 3: Upstream (C1 to C8)	Total of reported emissions for upstream stream
0.00.045	categories as per GHG protocol
Scope 3: Downstream (C9 to C15)	Total of reported emissions for downstream
Scope 2: C1 Durchased goods and services	categories as per GHG protocol
Scope 3: C1 – Purchased goods and services	-
Scope 3: C2 - Capital goods	-
Scope 3: C3 – Fuel and energy related activities not included in scope 1 or scope 2	
Scope 3: C4 – Upstream transportation and	_
distribution	
Scope 3: C5 – Waste generated in operations	-
Scope 3: C6 – Business travel	-
Scope 3: C7 – Employee commuting	_
	_
Scope 3: C8 – Upstream leased assets	Total reported emissions under respective category
Scope 3: C9 – Downstream transportation and	
distribution	
Scope 3: C10 – Processing of sold products	_
Scope 3: C11 – Use of sold products	
Scope 3: C12 – End of life treatment of sold	
products	_
Scope 3: C13 – Downstream leased assets	_
Scope 3: C14 – Franchises	
Scope 3: C15 – Investments	
Assurance Status	Assurance or audit status of the reported emission
	numbers
Supplier Emission Factor (RCU)	A value specific to supplier and a reporting period
	calculated using formula provided in section 3.2 and
	expressed in kgCO ₂ e/RCU
Supplier Emission Factor (USD)	Supplier Emission Factor expressed in kgCO₂e/USD
	calculated by converting the Supplier Emission
	Factor (RCU) value to per USD using IMF published
	currency exchange rates (here)
	The currency exchange rates data used for
	computation is available in the "Documentation"
İ	section of the database tool.

The grey highlighted rows in the table 3.1 indicate metrics necessary to compute supplier specific emission factors.

3.1. Data collection and sources

GSMAi relied on robust data collection processes, established over years, to collate necessary company specific data such as revenue, organisational identifiers, emissions inventory, and other firmographic information. Below, table 3.2 lists different types of sources accessed for data collection.

Table 3.2

Data Type	Sources(s)	
Company name	Corporate filings	
Country/ location of registration	Company websites	
Legal entity identifier (LEI)	Global Legal Entity Identifier Foundation (GLEIF)	
Revenue	Financial statements	
Emissions inventory	Sustainability reports	
Assurance Status	ESG reports and data books	
	CDP submission (wherever available)	

All documents are accessed and downloaded from company's official website ensuring only officially reported data is processed for database inclusion.

3.2. Data quality assurance

A data quality check is the process of identifying inaccurate, incorrect, or unsuitable data within a dataset and taking corrective action to improve overall reliability and accuracy of the processed data. Common data quality issues include:

- Data entry or capture errors: Human error in recording data cannot be ruled out, especially while part of the data capturing process is manual. For instance, analysts could report data in incorrect units or value (different from reported numbers)
- Reporting inconsistencies: Values reported for a period may not be consistent with historical data. This could be due to changes in reporting boundaries (mergers & acquisitions), calculation methodology or discovery of errors. Such inconsistencies are not necessarily errors but demand careful review by the data collection analyst.

In dealing with reporting inconsistencies, one key consideration is the treatment of rebaselined or restated data. To ensure data comparability over different time periods, consistency in reporting boundaries, and calculation methodology, rebaselined or restated data is prioritised over previously reported values and is included in the database.

The data quality check process involves two key steps. Firstly, all the collected data is peer reviewed against source documents to minimise human error. Post the peer review, the data accuracy and reliability are evaluated at two levels: Company, and Peer level. For each level, a range of checks and tests are performed.

Company level: To prevent data fragmentation, for each company, a single data file (excel workbook) with built-in checks and data validations is maintained. These include following key checks and validations:

• Gross emissions should be consistent with the sum of breakdowns

- Reported Scope 3 (total) emissions should comprise bulk of the total reported (scope 1 + scope 2 + scope 3) emissions
- Check for data completeness i.e. spotting any missing data using formulas/ dashboards
- Comparing a reported value with historical data (mean or median) to identify anomalies (e.g. sudden drop in emissions without operational changes)

Once an error or data anomaly is identified, data collection analysts investigate to understand the reasons of variance and ensure only correct data is processed. For instance, where a company's Scope 3 (total) emissions as percent of total reported emissions is less than 75%, the analyst performs additional validations such as cross-refencing data from various sources and comparing the reported numbers with other similar companies. If a record is deemed unreliable it is not included in the database.

Peer level: This involves comparing data recorded for a company with other similar companies to spot outliers. For easy comparison, a common standardised data capture format with consistent units, categories and time periods is used across all companies. To resolve identified discrepancies reported data for a company is cross-referenced from various sources. If a discrepancy is not resolved satisfactorily, the record is not included in the database.

After all the data has gone through quality check process, the cleaned data set can be used to compute supplier specific emission factors.

3.3. Calculating the emission factor

For each supplier, emission factors are computed in line with the guidance available in "Scope 3 Guidance for Telecommunication Operators". Specifically, the calculation formula used is as below:

```
Supplier's Emission Factor, kgCO_2e per Currency Unit = 

\frac{Scope\ 1\ (total) + Scope\ 2\ (market\ based) + Scope\ 3\ (Category\ 1\ to\ 8)\ esmissions}{Annual\ revenue\ (Reporting\ currency)}
```

Considering Accenture Plc as a model organisation and using data published in its 2023 sustainability report, the calculation steps are illustrated below. Metrics from the grey highlighted rows in the table 3.1 are required to compute Accenture specific emission factor for the year 2023.

```
Annual revenue, 2023 (USD) = 64,100,000,000
```

```
Scope1(total) + Scope 2 (market based) + Scope 3 (Category 1 to 8) emissions
= (22,038 + 4,786 + 515,371) Metric tons CO_2e
= 542,195 Metric tons CO_2e
```

$$= 542,195 * 1,000 kgCO_2e = 542,195,000 kgCO_2e$$

Supplier Emission Factor,
$$\frac{kgCO_2e}{USD} = \frac{542,195,000}{64,100,000,000} = 0.0084585803$$

All emission factors presented in the dataset have been rounded up to the seven significant digits. Therefore, the published value of Accenture's 2023 emission factor is 0.0084586.

Table 3.3: Accenture 2023 emissions

Metric	Unit	2023
Revenue (Reporting currency)	USD	64,100,000,000
Scope1 (total)	Metric Tons, CO2e	22,038
Scope2 (market based)	Metric Tons, CO2e	4,786
Scope2 (location based)	Metric Tons, CO2e	-
Scope3 (total)	Metric Tons, CO2e	515,371
Scope 3: Upstream (C1 to C8)	Metric Tons, CO2e	515,371
Scope 3: Downstream (C9 to C15)	Metric Tons, CO2e	-
Scope 3: C1 – Purchased goods and services	Metric Tons, CO2e	218,240
Scope 3: C2 – Capital goods	Metric Tons, CO2e	31,068
Scope 3: C3 – Fuel and energy related	Metric Tons, CO2e	28,164
activities not included in scope 1 or scope 2		
Scope 3: C4 – Upstream transportation and	Metric Tons, CO2e	-
distribution		
Scope 3: C5 – Waste generated in operations	Metric Tons, CO2e	-
Scope 3: C6 – Business travel	Metric Tons, CO2e	195,246
Scope 3: C7 – Employee commuting	Metric Tons, CO2e	42,653
Scope3: C8 – Upstream leased assets	Metric Tons, CO2e	-
Scope3: C9 – Downstream transportation and	Metric Tons, CO2e	-
distribution		
Scope3: C10 – Processing of sold products	Metric Tons, CO2e	-
Scope3: C11 – Use of sold products	Metric Tons, CO2e	-
Scope3: C12 – End of life treatment of sold	Metric Tons, CO2e	-
products		
Scope3: C13 – Downstream leased assets	Metric Tons, CO2e	-
Scope3: C14 – Franchises	Metric Tons, CO2e	-
Scope3: C15 – Investments	Metric Tons, CO2e	-

3.4. Key assumptions

Despite growing pressure for climate transparency, there remains significant gaps and inconsistencies in carbon emissions disclosures. While many companies are reporting Scope 1 and 2 emissions, Scope 3 emissions are often underreported or missing entirely. Lack of comprehensive, granular, and consistent data presents a key challenge in developing a supply chain emission factors database.

Accenture's data presented in table 3.3 represents an ideal scenario where a detailed breakdown of Scope 3 (total) carbon emissions by various upstream and downstream categories has been reported. However, not all suppliers are reporting carbon emissions

at this level of granularity. In such cases, assumptions are made to calculate supplier-specific emission factors.

Numerical data in the database is colour-coded to differentiate three types of values: reported, directly calculated, and estimated. Dataset users can quickly and easily identify any estimated values using the key, explained in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4

Key

Reported: figures in "Black font" indicate publicly reported data

Directly calculated: figures in "Blue font" indicate a directly calculated value from the reported data and formulas, without making any assumptions. This is to differentiate it from the reported data

For instance, Scope 3: Upstream (C1 to C8) is often a directly-calculated value arrived at by adding reported data for Scope 3 categories C1 – Purchased good and services through C8 – Upstream leased assets

Estimated: figures in "**Orange font**" indicate an estimated value that is derived from the reported data, and key assumptions. Often these are assumed or computed based on related metrics to fill the missing data

Dash: a dash in black font colour " == " indicates data is not available or not reported

Additionally, users can check assumptions behind an estimated value by hovering their mouse over it. Wherever the metric "Supplier Emission Factor" is computed using one or more estimated values, it is also deemed as an "estimated value" and colour coded in orange font.

The rest of this section describes different data gap (i.e. missing data) scenarios and the corresponding assumptions made to plug the gaps.

Table 3.5

lable 3.5					
Data gap scenario:	Scope 2 (market based) emissions data is not reported, but Scope 2 (location based) data is reported for a year				
Assumption:	Scope 2 (market based) emissions are considered equal to the Scope 2 (location based) emissions for that year i.e.				
	Scope 2 (market based) = Scop	pe 2 (location based)			
Illustration:	For a sample company, reported emissions data for 2024 is presented in the below table. Scope 2 (market based) emissions are not reported for any of the reporting periods in the public domain; however, Scope 2 (location based) emissions data is reported. To compute Supplier specific emission factor, it is assumed that Scope 2 (market based) = Scope 2 (location based) = 68,088 Supplier Emission Factor = (10,574 +68,088 + 27,834) *1000/519,955,000,000 kgCO2e/INR				
	Metric	Unit 2024			
	Revenue	INR 519,955,000,000			
	Scope 1 (total)	Metric Tons, CO2e 10,574			
	Scope 2 (market based)	Metric Tons, CO2e 68,088			
	Scope 2 (location based)	Metric Tons, CO2e 68,088			
	Scope 3 (total)	Metric Tons, CO2e 33,277			
	Scope 3: Upstream (C1 to C8) Metric Tons, CO2e 2:				
	Scope 3: Downstream (C9 to C15)	Metric Tons, CO2e 5,445			
	Scope 3: C1 - Purchased goods and services	Metric Tons, CO2e 389			
	Scope 3: C2 - Capital goods	Metric Tons, CO2e 1,043			
	Scope 3: C3 - Fuel and energy related activities not included in scope 1 or scope 2 Scope 3: C4 - Upstream transportation and distribution Metric Tons, CO2e 436				
	Scope 3: C5 - Waste generated in operations	Metric Tons, CO2e 42			
	Scope 3: C6 - Business travel	Metric Tons, CO2e 11,034			
	Scope 3: C7 - Employee commuting	Metric Tons, CO2e 14,548			
	Scope 3: C8 - Upstream leased assets	Metric Tons, CO2e 320			
	Scope 3: C9 - Downstream transportation and distribution	Metric Tons, CO2e -			
	Scope 3: C10 - Processing of sold products	Metric Tons, CO2e -			
	Scope 3: C11 - Use of sold products	Metric Tons, CO2e -			
	Scope 3: C12 - End of life treatment of sold products	Metric Tons, CO2e -			
	Scope 3: C13 - Downstream leased assets	Metric Tons, CO2e -			
	Scope 3: C14 - Franchises	Metric Tons, CO2e -			
	Scope 3: C15 - Investments Metric Tons, CO2e 5,445				

Table 3.6

Scope 3 (total) emissions data is reported, but no breakdown by upstream and downstream categories is reported for any of the periods	Table 3.6						
Scope 3 (total) emissions for that year Scope 3: Upstream (C1 to C8) = Scope 3 (total)							
For a sample company, reported emissions data for 2019 is presented in the below table. Scope 3 (total) emissions breakdown by upstream and downstream categories is not available for any of the reporting periods in the public domain. To compute Supplier specific emission factor, it is assumed that Scope 3: Upstream (C1 to C8) = Scope 3(total) = 1,311,000 Metric Tons, CO2e Supplier Emission Factor = (40,700 + 306,000 + 1,311,000) *1000/5,562,140,000 Metric Tons, CO2e Supplier Emission Factor = (40,700 + 306,000 + 1,311,000) *1000/5,562,140,000 Metric Tons, CO2e 1,000,000 Metric Tons, CO2e 1,311,000 Metric Tons,	Assumption:						
table. Scope 3 (total) emissions breakdown by upstream and downstream categories is not available for any of the reporting periods in the public domain. To compute Supplier specific emission factor, it is assumed that Scope 3: Upstream (C1 to C8) = Scope 3(total) = 1,311,000 Metric Tons, CO2e Supplier Emission Factor = (40,700 + 306,000 + 1,311,000) *1000/5,562,140,000 Metric Tons, CO2e Supplier Emission Factor = (40,700 + 306,000 + 1,311,000) *1000/5,562,140,000 Metric Tons, CO2e Metric Tons		Scope 3: Upstream (C1 to C8) = Scope 3 (total)					
Revenue Scope 1 (total) Metric Tons, CO2e 40,700	Example:	table. Scope 3 (total) emissions breakdown by upstream and downstream categories is not available for any of the reporting periods in the public domain. To compute Supplier specific emission factor, it is assumed that Scope 3: Upstream (C1 to C8) = Scope 3(total) = 1,311,000 Metric Tons, CO2e Supplier Emission Factor = (40,700 + 306,000 + 1,311,000) *1000/5,562,140,000					
Scope 2 (market based) Scope 2 (location based) Scope 3 (total) Scope 3 (total) Scope 3: Upstream (C1 to C8) Scope 3: Upstream (C9 to C15) Scope 3: C1 - Purchased goods and services Scope 3: C2 - Capital goods Scope 3: C3 - Fuel and energy related activities not included in scope 1 or scope 2 Scope 3: C4 - Upstream transportation and distribution Scope 3: C7 - Employee commuting Scope 3: C7 - Employee commuting Scope 3: C9 - Downstream transportation and distribution Scope 3: C1 - Processing of sold products Scope 3: C12 - End of life treatment of sold products Scope 3: C12 - End of life treatment leased assets Scope 3: C14 - Franchises Scope 3: C14 - Franchises Scope 3: C14 - Franchises Metric Tons, CO2e 40,700 Metric Tons, CO2e 1,311,000 Metric		Metric Unit 2019					
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Scope 3: C14 - Franchises Metric Tons, CO2e -		Scope 3: C12 - End of life treatment of sold products	Metric Tons, CO2e	-			
		Scope 3: C13 - Downstream leased assets	Metric Tons, CO2e	-			
Scope 3: C15 - Investments Metric Tons, CO2e -		Scope 3: C14 - Franchises	Metric Tons, CO2e	-			
		Scope 3: C15 - Investments Metric Tons, CO2e -					

Table 3.7

Table 3.7					
Data gap scenario:	Scope 3 (total) emissions and breakdown by upstream and downstream categories is reported, but a single value for total transportation and distribution emissions including both up and down stream is reported. In other words, transportation and distribution emissions breakdown by Scope 3: C4 – Upstream transportation and distribution and Scope 3: C9 – Downstream transportation and distribution is unavailable.				
Assumption:	Scope 3: C4 – Upstream transported considered equal to the total reported				
	Scope 3: C4 – Upstream transportation and distribution emissions	on and distribution = Tota	al transportation		
	Scope 3: C9 – Downstream transportat	cion and distribution = 0			
Illustration:	For a sample company, reported emissions data for 2023 is presented in the below table. The company has been reporting a single value for transportation and distribution emissions and no breakdown between C4 and C9 is provided. To compute the Supplier Emissions Factor following assumption is made:				
	Scope 3: C4 – Upstream transportation distribution emissions =	and distribution = Total tran 542000 Metric Tons, CO2e	sportation and		
	Scope 3: C9 – Downstream transportation and distribution = 0				
	Supplier Emission Factor = (52,100 + 94,300 + 12,610,000) *1000/5,562,140,000 kgCO2e/USD				
	Metric Unit 2023				
	Revenue USD 53,718,000,000				
	Scope 1 (total) Metric Tons, CO2e 52,100 Scope 2 (market based) Metric Tons, CO2e 94,300				
	Scope 2 (location based) Metric Tons, CO2e 193,300				
	Scope 3 (total) Metric Tons, CO2e 19,618,000				
	Scope 3: Upstream (C1 to C8) Metric Tons, CO2e 12,610,000				
	Scope 3: Downstream (C9 to C15)	Metric Tons, CO2e	7,008,000		
	Scope 3: C1 - Purchased goods and services	Metric Tons, CO2e	11,856,000		
	Scope 3: C2 - Capital goods	Metric Tons, CO2e	29,000		
	Scope 3: C3 - Fuel and energy related activities not included in scope 1 or scope 2 Metric Tons, CO2e 53,000				
	Scope 3: C4 - Upstream transportation and distribution	Metric Tons, CO2e	542,000		
	Scope 3: C5 - Waste generated in operations	Metric Tons, CO2e	1,000		
	Scope 3: C6 - Business travel	Metric Tons, CO2e	32,000		
	Scope 3: C7 - Employee commuting Metric Tons, CO2e 97,000				
	200po di Gr. Zimpioyee commuting		97,000		
	Scope 3: C8 - Upstream leased assets	Metric Tons, CO2e	-		
	Scope 3: C8 - Upstream leased assets Scope 3: C9 - Downstream transportation	·	- 0		
	Scope 3: C8 - Upstream leased assets Scope 3: C9 - Downstream transportation and distribution	Metric Tons, CO2e	-		
	Scope 3: C8 - Upstream leased assets Scope 3: C9 - Downstream transportation	Metric Tons, CO2e Metric Tons, CO2e	-		
	Scope 3: C8 - Upstream leased assets Scope 3: C9 - Downstream transportation and distribution Scope 3: C10 - Processing of sold products Scope 3: C11 - Use of sold products Scope 3: C12 - End of life treatment of sold	Metric Tons, CO2e Metric Tons, CO2e Metric Tons, CO2e	0		
	Scope 3: C8 - Upstream leased assets Scope 3: C9 - Downstream transportation and distribution Scope 3: C10 - Processing of sold products Scope 3: C11 - Use of sold products	Metric Tons, CO2e Metric Tons, CO2e Metric Tons, CO2e Metric Tons, CO2e	- 0 - 6,656,000		
	Scope 3: C8 - Upstream leased assets Scope 3: C9 - Downstream transportation and distribution Scope 3: C10 - Processing of sold products Scope 3: C11 - Use of sold products Scope 3: C12 - End of life treatment of sold products	Metric Tons, CO2e	- 0 - 6,656,000 323,000		
	Scope 3: C8 - Upstream leased assets Scope 3: C9 - Downstream transportation and distribution Scope 3: C10 - Processing of sold products Scope 3: C11 - Use of sold products Scope 3: C12 - End of life treatment of sold products Scope 3: C13 - Downstream leased assets	Metric Tons, CO2e - 0 - 6,656,000 323,000			

Table 3.8

Scope 3 (total) breakdown by upstream and downstream categories is either not reported or partially reported for a year, however detailed breakdown has been reported for other years. Assumption: For the year where data is not reported or partially reported, Scope 3: Upstream (C1 to C8) as % of Scope 3 (total), missing data year ** Average Scope 3: Upstream (C1 to C8) as % of Scope 3 (total), missing data year ** Average Scope 3: Upstream (C1 to C8) as % of Scope 3 (total), insising data year ** Average Scope 3: Upstream (C1 to C8) as % of Scope 3 (total), nissing data year ** Average Scope 3: Upstream (C1 to C8) as % of Scope 3 (total), nissing data year ** Average Scope 3: Upstream (C1 to C8) as % of Scope 3 (total), and breakdowns by upstream and downstream categories 2020 onwards; however, this level of data is not disclosed for 2019. Following assumption is made in this scenario: Scope 3: Upstream (C1 to C8) as % of Scope 3 (total), 2019 ** Average Scope 3: Upstream (C1 to C8), as % of Scope 3 (total), 2019 ** Average Scope 3: Upstream (C1 to C8), as % of Scope 3 (total), 2019 ** Average Scope 3: Upstream (C1 to C8), as % of Scope 3 (total), 2019 ** Average Scope 3: Upstream (C1 to C8), as % of Scope 3 (total), 2019 ** Average Scope 3: Upstream (C1 to C8), as % of Scope 3 (total), 2019 ** Average Scope 3: Upstream (C1 to C8), as % of Scope 3 (total), 2019 ** Average Scope 3: Upstream (C1 to C8), as % of Scope 3 (total), 2019 ** Average Scope 3: Upstream (C1 to C8), as % of Scope 3 (total), 2019 ** Average Scope 3 (tota	เลมเย 3.0				
to C8) as percent of Scope 3 (total) is equal to the average of values observed for other years i.e. Scope 3: Upstream (C1 to C8) as % of Scope 3 (total), missing data year = Average Scope 3: Upstream (C1 to C8) as % of Scope 3 (total) for years where data is reported Illustration: For a sample company, reported emissions data for 2019 and 2020 is presented in the below table. The company has reported Scope 3 (total) and breakdowns by upstream and downstream categories 2020 onwards; however, this level of data is not disclosed for 2019. Following assumption is made in this scenario: Scope 3: Upstream (C1 to C8) as % of Scope 3 (total), 2019 = Average Scope 3: Upstream (C1 to C8) as % of Scope 3 (total), 2019 = Average Scope 3: Upstream (C1 to C8) as who of Scope 3 (total), 2019 = 470% * Scope 3 (total), 2019 = 100% * Scop		reported or partially reported for a year, however detailed breakdown has been			
the below table. The company has reported Scope 3 (total) and breakdowns by upstream and downstream categories 2020 onwards; however, this level of data is not disclosed for 2019. Following assumption is made in this scenario: Scope 3: Upstream (C1 to C8) as % of Scope 3 (total), 2019 = Average Scope 3: Upstream (C1 to C8) as % of Scope 3 (total), 2020 and subsequent years Here, Scope 3: Upstream (C1 to C8), 2020 / Scope 3 (total), 2020 = 575910 / 575910 = 100% Similarly, this value is computed for all subsequent years where the data is reported, and average value is composed = 100% (in this case) Scope 3: Upstream (C1 to C8) as % of Scope 3 (total), 2019 = 100% * Scope	Assumption:	to C8) as percent of Scope 3 (total) is equal to the average of values observed for other years i.e. Scope 3: Upstream (C1 to C8) as % of Scope 3 (total), missing data year = Average Scope 3:			
### Here, Scope 3: Upstream (C1 to C8), 2020 / Scope 3: (total), 2020 = 575910/575910 = 100%	Illustration:	the below table. The company has reported Scope 3 (total) and breakdowns by upstream and downstream categories 2020 onwards; however, this level of data is			
Similarly, this value is computed for all subsequent years where the data is reported, and average value is computed = 100% (in this case)					: 3: Upstream (C1
### State		Similarly, this value is computed	for all subsequent yea	ars where the data is	
Revenue USD 43,215,013,000 44,300,000,000			of Scope 3 (total), 20	119 = 100% * Scope	3 (total), 2019
Revenue USD 43,215,013,000 44,300,000,000			ssions Factor, 2019 c	an be computed usi	ing formula from
Scope 1 (total) Scope 2 (market based) Scope 2 (market based) Scope 2 (market based) Scope 3 (total) Scope 3		Metric	Unit	2019	2020
Scope 2 (market based) Scope 3 (total) Metric Tons, CO2e 14,680 162,983		Revenue	USD		
Metric Tons, CO2e 932,653 575,910					
Scope 3: Upstream (C1 to C8) Scope 3: Downstream (C9 to C15)				214,680	162,983
Scope 3: Upstream (C1 to C8) Scope 3: Downstream (C9 to C15)		· · ·		-	-
Scope 3: Downstream (C9 to C15) Metric Tons, CO2e					
Scope 3: C1 - Purchased goods and services Scope 3: C2 - Capital goods Scope 3: C3 - Fuel and energy related activities not included in scope 1 or scope 2 Scope 3: C4 - Upstream transportation and distribution Scope 3: C5 - Waste generated in operations Scope 3: C6 - Business travel Scope 3: C7 - Employee commuting Scope 3: C8 - Upstream leased assets Scope 3: C9 - Downstream transportation and distribution Scope 3: C10 - Processing of sold products Scope 3: C11 - Use of sold products Scope 3: C13 - Downstream leased assets Scope 3: C13 - Downstream leased assets Scope 3: C14 - Franchises Metric Tons, CO2e - 208,711 Metric Tons, CO2e Metric Tons, CO2e Metric Tons, CO2e - 339,459 Metric Tons, CO2e - 27,740				932,033	5/5,910
Scope 3: C2 - Capital goods Scope 3: C3 - Fuel and energy related activities not included in Scope 1 or scope 2 Scope 3: C4 - Upstream transportation and distribution Scope 3: C5 - Waste generated in operations Scope 3: C6 - Business travel Scope 3: C7 - Employee commuting Scope 3: C8 - Upstream transportation and distribution Scope 3: C9 - Downstream transportation and distribution Scope 3: C11 - Vise of sold products Scope 3: C12 - End of life treatment of sold products Scope 3: C13 - Downstream leased assets Scope 3: C14 - Franchises Metric Tons, CO2e				<u> </u>	208 711
Scope 3: C3 - Fuel and energy related activities not included in scope 1 or scope 2 Scope 3: C4 - Upstream transportation and distribution Scope 3: C5 - Waste generated in operations Scope 3: C6 - Business travel Scope 3: C7 - Employee commuting Scope 3: C8 - Upstream leased assets Scope 3: C9 - Downstream transportation and distribution Scope 3: C10 - Processing of sold products Scope 3: C11 - Use of sold products Scope 3: C12 - End of life treatment of sold products Scope 3: C13 - Downstream leased assets Scope 3: C14 - Franchises Metric Tons, CO2e			Metric Tons, CO2e		200,711
related activities not included in scope 1 or scope 2 Scope 3: C4 - Upstream transportation and distribution Scope 3: C5 - Waste generated in operations Scope 3: C6 - Business travel Scope 3: C7 - Employee commuting Scope 3: C8 - Upstream leased assets Scope 3: C9 - Downstream transportation and distribution Scope 3: C10 - Processing of sold products Scope 3: C11 - Use of sold products Scope 3: C13 - Downstream leased assets Scope 3: C13 - Downstream leased assets Scope 3: C13 - Downstream leased assets Scope 3: C14 - Franchises Metric Tons, CO2e		Scope 3: C2 - Capital goods	Metric Tons, CO2e	-	-
transportation and distribution Scope 3: C5 - Waste generated in operations Scope 3: C6 - Business travel Scope 3: C7 - Employee commuting Scope 3: C8 - Upstream leased assets Scope 3: C9 - Downstream transportation and distribution Scope 3: C10 - Processing of sold products Scope 3: C11 - Use of sold products Scope 3: C12 - End of life treatment of sold products Scope 3: C13 - Downstream leased assets Scope 3: C14 - Franchises Metric Tons, CO2e		related activities not included in	Metric Tons, CO2e	-	-
Scope 3: C7 - Employee commuting Scope 3: C8 - Upstream leased assets Scope 3: C9 - Downstream transportation and distribution Scope 3: C10 - Processing of sold products Scope 3: C11 - Use of sold products Scope 3: C12 - End of life treatment of sold products Scope 3: C13 - Downstream leased assets Scope 3: C14 - Franchises Metric Tons, CO2e		transportation and distribution	Metric Tons, CO2e	-	-
Scope 3: C6 - Business travel Scope 3: C7 - Employee commuting Scope 3: C7 - Employee commuting Scope 3: C8 - Upstream leased assets Scope 3: C9 - Downstream transportation and distribution Scope 3: C10 - Processing of sold products Scope 3: C11 - Use of sold products Scope 3: C12 - End of life treatment of sold products Scope 3: C13 - Downstream leased assets Scope 3: C14 - Franchises Metric Tons, CO2e - - -		_	Metric Tons, CO2e	-	-
Scope 3: C8 - Upstream leased assets Scope 3: C9 - Downstream transportation and distribution Scope 3: C10 - Processing of sold products Scope 3: C11 - Use of sold products Scope 3: C12 - End of life treatment of sold products Scope 3: C13 - Downstream leased assets Scope 3: C14 - Franchises Metric Tons, CO2e		Scope 3: C6 - Business travel	Metric Tons, CO2e	-	339,459
Assets Scope 3: C9 - Downstream transportation and distribution Scope 3: C10 - Processing of sold products Scope 3: C11 - Use of sold products Scope 3: C12 - End of life treatment of sold products Scope 3: C13 - Downstream leased assets Scope 3: C14 - Franchises Metric Tons, CO2e		Scope 3: C7 - Employee commuting	Metric Tons, CO2e	-	27,740
transportation and distribution Scope 3: C10 - Processing of sold products Scope 3: C11 - Use of sold products Scope 3: C12 - End of life treatment of sold products Scope 3: C13 - Downstream leased assets Scope 3: C14 - Franchises Metric Tons, CO2e		. assets	Metric Tons, CO2e	-	-
Scope 3: C11 - Use of sold products Scope 3: C12 - End of life treatment of sold products Scope 3: C13 - Downstream leased assets Scope 3: C14 - Franchises Metric Tons, CO2e Metric Tons, CO2e Metric Tons, CO2e		transportation and distribution	Metric Tons, CO2e	-	-
Scope 3: C12 - End of life treatment of sold products Scope 3: C13 - Downstream leased assets Scope 3: C14 - Franchises Metric Tons, CO2e Metric Tons, CO2e			Metric Tons, CO2e	•	
of sold products Scope 3: C13 - Downstream leased assets Scope 3: C14 - Franchises Metric Tons, CO2e Metric Tons, CO2e Metric Tons, CO2e		Scope 3: C11 - Use of sold products	Metric Tons, CO2e	-	-
assets Scope 3: C14 - Franchises Metric Tons, CO2e Metric Tons, CO2e		•	Metric Tons, CO2e	-	-
		-	Metric Tons, CO2e	-	-
Scope 3: C15 - Investments Metric Tons, CO2e		•		-	-
		Scope 3: C15 - Investments	Metric Tons, CO2e	-	-

4. Product level emissions

This section of the database provides emissions data for common industry products, which can be combined with physical activity data to assess category 1 and category 2 emissions arising from the procurement of such products.

Following are the key fields available in this dataset

- Product type Type of the device e.g. smartphone, headset, laptop, tablet, etc.
- Manufacturer Manufacturer of the product
- Model Common or commercial name of a product assigned by the manufacturer
- Year Launch or release year of a product
- Storage Data storage capacity of the device
- Unit Unit in which the emission values are expressed
- **Embodied emissions** Emissions upstream of use phase, hence raw material acquisition, production/manufacturing, and assembly as well as upstream transportations, including the distribution of the product
- **Total emissions** Total average emissions across all four phases of the product lifecycle: material & manufacturing, transportation, use and end-of-life
- Phase: Material & manufacturing Emissions corresponding to production/manufacturing and assembly of a product
- **Phase: Transportation** Emissions corresponding to transportation (includes both upstream and downstream) phase of the product lifecycle
- Phase: Use Emissions corresponding to the use phase of the product lifecycle
- Phase: End-of-life Emissions corresponding to the end-of-life phase of the product lifecycle
- Phase: Material & manufacturing (as % of total emission) Emissions corresponding to the material & manufacturing phase of the product lifecycle expressed as percent of the total emission
- **Phase: Transportation (as % of total emission) –** Emissions corresponding to the transportation phase of the product lifecycle expressed as percent of the total emission
- **Phase: Use (as % of total emission) –** Emissions corresponding to the use phase of the product lifecycle expressed as percent of the total emission
- **Phase: End-of-life (as % of total emission) –** Emissions corresponding to the end-of-life phase of the product lifecycle expressed as percent of the total emission
- Source type Indicates the source type for the data in a row

4.1. Data collection and sources

Data is collected from two types of secondary sources: scientific research papers, and manufacturer published Product Carbon Footprint (PCF)/ Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) information sheets and reports. Latest PCF/LCA reports published by device manufacturers were accessed and downloaded for their official websites, and relevant research papers were sourced from scientific publications.

For data presented in a row, the type of source used can be identified through the field "Source type". Two distinct values corresponding to the two types of secondary sources are available: Research paper, and Manufacturer published data.

Numerical data in this dataset is colour-coded to enable users to quickly and easily identify any calculated values using the below key.

Table 4.1

Key

Figures in "Black font" indicate publicly reported data

Figures in "Blue font" indicate values directly calculated from formulas and publicly reported PCF/LCA data

Dash: " indicates data is not reported or is not relevant

4.2. Calculating the embodied emission

Embodied emission refers to any emissions upstream of the use phase, hence raw material acquisition, production/manufacturing, and assembly as well as upstream transportations, including the distribution of the product. For each product model, this is computed as below:

Embodied emission = Phase: Material & manufactuing + Phase: Transportation

Where a manufacturer has reported a product's total emission value with uncertainty i.e. as a range instead of one single value, the embodied emission is computed based on the reported average value.

4.3. Key considerations for data usage

When using "Product level emissions" dataset for assessing Scope 3 emissions users must bear in mind following important aspects on the PCF/ LCA data:

- Companies may use different system boundaries, allocation methods, and reporting standards (e.g., ISO 14040 or GHG protocol) leading to variations in what is included or excluded from the footprint. Hence the data is not comparable across products and suppliers. For instance:
 - Apple reports LCA data for various products by different storage configurations
 - o Lenovo reports the 95th percentile of the carbon footprint estimate
- Assumptions around emission factors, product usage, and end-of-life scenarios can significantly affect the total and phase wise emission assessment.
- PCF/LCA data can become quickly outdated due to changes in technology, supply chains, or energy mixes. Users must use the latest available data.