e.voice

The carbon equivalent to the financial invoice

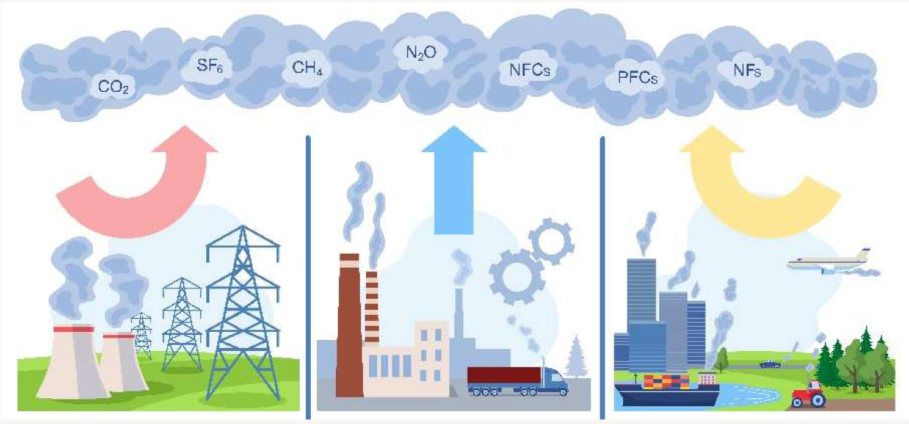
To help companies better understand their Scope 2 and 3 emissions from purchased goods and services, e.voice provides actionable insights. By identifying the sources of indirect emissions, organisations can achieve a comprehensive view of their environmental impact and take informed steps to reduce emissions across their value chain.

The methodology for calculating greenhouse gas emissions—covering both Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions—is designed to align with internationally recognised standards, such as ISO 14025:2010 for Product Carbon Foot-printing and ISO 14067 for GHG Emissions of Products.

Additionally, it complies with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Product Standard, which provides a globally recognised framework for measuring and reporting the greenhouse gas emissions associated with products and services.

The methodology is based on the CO2 equivalent calculation method AR4, which uses 100-year Global Warming Potential (GWP) values as identified by the Intergovern-mental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

Scopes of emissions



Scope 2	**Scope 1**	**Scope 3**
Indirect	Direct	Indirect
Emissions from engery/utilities	Emissions from sources (on site)	Emissions of the chain supply or service

Scope 1 emissions refer to direct emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by a company, such as emissions from fuel combustion in their facilities or vehicles.

Scope 2 emissions are indirect greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the generation of purchased electricity used by a company's operations or products throughout their lifetime.

Scope 3 emissions refer to all other indirect emissions that occur in a company's value chain, including emissions from the production of purchased goods and services, transportation, and waste disposal.