



# WHITE PAPER – DATA CATEGORY DESCRIPTIONS

## Rejoose White Paper

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### INFORMATION

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# Data Categories

## Introduction

The following white paper provides definitions to data methods used by Rejoose.

The following defines how to differentiate between the 4 current data methods used by Rejoose. As a base, the Category average data method is used due to recommendations from the GHG protocol, but the decision will be yours to make – which data method is preferred and also each data set will be ‘tagged’ with the method used.

[https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/standards\\_supporting/Chapter1.pdf](https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/standards_supporting/Chapter1.pdf)

## Motivation

Ability to make distinctions between different types of data and underlying calculation principals are relevant in numerous user scenarios.

- Auditing purposes
- Foundation for further calculations
- Reader comprehension
- Due diligence
- Comparison
- Etc.

## Delimitation

This White paper contains examples for each method/definition, and a short text to explain the methodology by which data has been derived/calculated. This is done to specify the Rejoose terminology and avoid any potential misconceptions or fact distortion due to misunderstandings or indistinctness.

**Data for all methods are always including the 4 phases of IT product:**

<u>Phase</u>	<u>GHG Scope</u>
- Manufacturing	Scope 3
- Transportation	Scope 3
- Use-phase	Scope 2
- End of life	Scope 3

Scope 3 is calculated per phase and with the given per attribute(s).

**Heres’ an example from defining a CA+ LCA data set for tablets:**

$$Tablet_{Screen\ size} \times Embodied_{GWP/Inch} + Tablet_{Storage} \times Allocation_{GWP/GB} + Tablet_{Use\ phase}$$

*Repeated for each phase, manufacturing, Transportation, End of Life*

Rejoose can deliver even more specific data, as data for eg. use-phase is both country and customer use case specific. As well as the possibility to utilize refurbishment for End-of-life, instead of traditional recycle.

All general data is tagged with date stamps, and data will be used to define Category averages within the same year. So CA data can be ever changing, as more units are coming to the market with data hence changing the Category average – but within Rejoose we make sure the category averages is calculated on models from the same period (year).

## Data category descriptions and examples

- **MS** - Manufacturer Specific Data (GHG reference: Supplier-specific method)
  - Description: Manufacturer specific data refers to the instances where a manufacturer/brand of a certain product or service provides an Environmental Product Description (EPD) that addresses a unique product ID with Carbon calculations based on a product or service unique set of characteristics, material composition and processing.
  - The Manufacturing entity is the named- and official publisher of the EPD for the dataset to be characterized as Manufacture Specific Data in the Rejoose terminology.
  - Rejoose will utilize the manufacturer data for all Scope 3 phases, and for scope 2 Use-phase, instead the country and company specific data is added.
  
- **CA+** - Category Average data with attributes (GHG reference: Average-data method)
  - CA+ is next level vs. standard CA, as each product has unique specs, and the primary factors of climate impact in these specs, will be utilized to make a more product relevant set of climate data.
  - Description: If a product category (e.g Tablet) has a **CA** Carbon-footprint of X kg CO2e, Rejoose will add attributes to further refine the average data of the products carbon-footprint. For Tablets, the screen is a primary part of the carbon impact as well of the SSD capacity – which means Rejoose will use the Screen size and GB SSD capacity as attributes for CA+ for the tablets Category.
  - Example: A small laptop have a 13” screen and 256GB SSD, has a category average Carbon footprint of X kg CO2e. Another laptop B with a 12” screen and 512GB SSD, will then have a different carbon footprint. So there will be a base part which is the same, and a correcting factor E.g. being the screen size and SSD capacity, which changes the data.

$$Tablet_{Screen\ size} \times Embodied_{GWP/Inch} + Tablet_{Storage} \times Allocation_{GWP/GB} + Tablet_{Use\ phase}$$

*Repeated for each phase, manufacturing, Transportation, End of Life*

- The use phase of the products is handled and added separately according to use country and use pattern of the end-customer.

- **CA** - Category Average data (GHG reference: Average-data method)
  - Description: Rejoose collects data from all brands, and segment data into categories and subcategories. The data average across brands, within each category, will then be used to define the Category Average data.
  - If a product category (e.g small laptops) has been assessed to have a Carbon-footprint of X kg CO<sub>2</sub>e – all laptops within this category will be labeled with a Carbon-footprint of X kg CO<sub>2</sub>e.
  - The use phase of the products is handled and added separately according to use country and use pattern of the end-customer.
  
- **PS** – Product specific data (GHG reference: Supplier-specific method)
  - Description: Product specific data refers to the instances where a supplier/vendor of a certain product or service provides an Environmental Product Description (EPD) that has been produced by a 3rd party. (Typically, an expert consultancy company). The 3rd party EPD addresses a unique product ID with CO<sub>2</sub> calculations based on a product or service unique set of characteristics, material composition and processing.
  - The 3rd party entity is the named- and official publisher of the EPD for the dataset to be characterized as Manufacture Specific Data in the Rejoose terminology.
  - The use phase of the products is handled and added separately according to use country and use pattern of the end-customer.

As reporting company, you can choose to utilize more than one method for reporting. If you combine 1 or more methods, you are using the hybrid method as defined on Page 21.

Due to below facts stated by GHG protocol, we support all activity-based methods, and we let the supplier and customer decide which methods is the best match.

### **The difference between data specificity and data accuracy**

*“In fact, data collected from a supplier may actually be less accurate than industry-average data for a particular product.”*

Source: <https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/2022-12/Chapter1.pdf> page 22

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