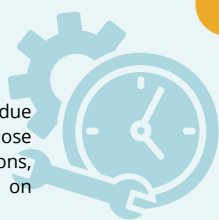


Factsheet: 5 steps to better carbon emissions reporting

A Quick Guide for Sustainability professionals in Transport & Logistics

1 Assess current capabilities ("make" vs. "buy")

Carbon accounting and sustainability reporting can be resource-heavy due to its complexity and ever-changing nature. Most companies choose specialist providers to support data gathering, emissions calculations, analytics and reporting, in line with established methodologies based on globally accepted standards and guidance.



2

Establish data collection processes



Transport and logistics companies can develop data collection systems to create standardized processes for gathering data both internally and from third party service providers and subcontractors. This involves identifying data sources; automating data gathering from sources such as transport management systems, fuel cards, and invoices; and addressing gaps in data and information.

3

Clarify, clean, enrich and harmonize data

Streamlining and enriching raw data with the information relevant for emission calculation can ensure better quality calculations and emissions results which can be meaningfully used for decision making and stakeholder reporting. The key is to implement a program of continual improvement, to review and check data quality periodically, and develop internal quality control processes to improve data accessibility and appropriateness over time.



4

Calculate emissions with recognized methodology



No two carbon footprints will look the same because data inputs are processed in a way which fits the context of the business in question. This may include setting parameters which are in line with your operations, filling data gaps using assumptions which reflect your real-world scenarios and adjusting calculation approaches as data quality improves over time. However, for all businesses, these calculation approaches remain in accordance with the standards and guidelines set by bodies such as ISO, Smart Freight Centre and the GHG Protocol, as communicated via methodology documents.

5

Develop Reporting & Improvement Strategy

Different stakeholder groups will use your carbon emissions reporting for their own purposes, so being able to easily process and present CO₂ data and supporting information will help you speak to those audiences. For example, C-suite and management may want internal performance tracking via analytics dashboards which can be aggregated and filtered based on business parameters. Your customers might want to know how you are performing against emission reduction targets and supporting their own sustainability objectives. Investors and other stakeholders may want to understand your ESG impacts and how sustainability is affecting your business. As such, having granular, meaningful and easily accessible emissions results can help you tell your story to the right people.



Why transport companies report CO₂e emissions

Various business imperatives are the driving force behind carbon emissions reporting:

- **Customer demand:** Major shippers are increasingly requesting emissions data from logistics partners.
- **Regulatory requirements** like the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) mandates emission reporting for large companies, to be followed by small and medium-sized enterprises.
- **Competitive advantage:** Companies with good quality emissions data can attract and retain customers who have sustainability objectives for their own supply chain.
- **Cost reduction:** Understanding emissions can help to identify efficiency gains and cost-saving opportunities.
- **Access to green financing:** Transport and logistics companies with good sustainability disclosure and performance might attract investors and funding where ESG is a key criterion.

What is required?

Companies in the logistics sector can follow best-practice approaches in calculation and reporting of carbon emissions by being in accordance with ISO 14083, supported by GLEC, for their transport emissions and the GHG Protocol to consolidate reporting at the company level. These global standards are aligned with each other to enable reporting across the 3 GHG scopes:

- 1) direct **Scope 1 emissions** from energy consumption in owned and/or operated assets including vehicles/vessels
- 2) indirect **Scope 2 emissions** from purchased energy like electricity consumption in warehouses, offices, or terminals, as well as electric vehicles
- 3) indirect **Scope 3 emissions** from supply chain activities including procured goods and subcontracted transport services (crucial for freight forwarders)

Getting Started: Quick Wins

Start with what you have: Begin with available data while building more comprehensive systems and focus on the largest emission sources first. Ensure your key personnel understand the importance of managed data collection systems and leveraging technology to automate and validate data quality.

How can shipzero support?

Our team brings together experts in product & data management, logistics, and sustainability. Our methodology is fully aligned with the international GLEC Framework and the ISO 14083 standard and is certified by the Smart Freight Centre as well as validated by independent auditors.

Begin your carbon reduction journey with shipzero: [Request expert talk](#)

