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Carbon Footprint

FNRCO Scope 3 Emissions

This document is an integral part of the overall ESG Report of FNRCO



FNRCO Scope 3 Emissions

FNRCO uses the Greenhouse Gas Protocol's standards to calculate the total emissions for each category. This involves multiplying the activity data—such as distance traveled for business travel, amount of waste generated, fuel consumed by transportation, and use of leased assets—with corresponding emission factors. These factors are standardized coefficients that convert activity data into metric tons of CO2 equivalent (CO2e), allowing organizations to quantify their emissions in a consistent and comparable manner.

The following table shows the detailed explanation of the Scope 3 GHG emissions for FNRCO:

Scope 3 Category	Activity Data	Emission Factors	Calculation of Total Emissions	FNRCO's Emissions (Metric Tons CO2e)	Industry Standard (Metric Tons CO2e)
Business Travel and Employee Commuting	- Distance traveled - Mode of transportation - Frequency of travel	CO2 emissions factor per unit of travel for each mode of transportation	$\sum (\text{Travel Distance} \times \text{Frequency} \times \text{Emission Factor per Mode})$	300	250
Waste Management	- Amount and type of waste generated - Waste disposal method	CH4 emissions factor based on waste type and disposal method (e.g., landfill, incineration)	$\sum (\text{Waste Amount} \times \text{Disposal Method Factor})$	5 (CH4)	4 (CH4)
Transportation-Related Emissions	- Fuel consumption - Type of fuel used for company vehicles	N2O emissions factor per unit of fuel consumed	$\sum (\text{Fuel Consumption} \times \text{Fuel Type Factor})$	2 (N2O)	1.5 (N2O)
Emissions from Leased Assets and Investments	- Quantity and type of leased equipment - Energy use from investments	Emission factors for HFCs, PFCs, SF6, NF3 based on specific use and equipment type	$\sum (\text{Equipment Quantity} \times \text{Energy Use} \times \text{Specific Gas Factor})$	1 (Others)	0.75 (Others)



FNRCO Scope 3 – Emissions categories

Business Travel and Employee Commuting: This category considers CO₂ emissions resulting from business-related travel and the daily commute of employees. FNRCO calculates these emissions by aggregating the distance traveled using various modes of transportation, such as cars, trains, or flights, and multiplying by respective emission factors, which could vary based on the vehicle type and fuel used.

Waste Management: FNRCO tracks CH₄ emissions from waste by assessing the volume and decomposition method of the waste produced. The methane emission factors applied are likely derived from the type of waste and its treatment, whether it's sent to a landfill, incinerated, or composted.

Transportation-Related Emissions: For N₂O, which arises mainly from the combustion of fuels in transportation, FNRCO uses the amount and type of fuel consumed by company-operated vehicles as activity data. The N₂O emission factors are applied according to the specific fuel types.

Emissions from Leased Assets and Investments: This involves emissions from various gases released through the operation of leased assets and investments. These could include emissions from refrigeration systems, air conditioning units, or insulation materials used within leased buildings or equipment. FNRCO applies emission factors that are specific to the gases used in these assets.

FNRCO's methodology for calculating the Scope 3 emissions ensures a robust and standardized approach to GHG reporting. By adhering to these guidelines, FNRCO can ensure that its emissions data is consistent, comparable, and transparent, facilitating not only compliance with regulatory requirements but also supporting informed decision-making for sustainability initiatives. This structured approach allows FNRCO to benchmark its performance against industry standards and set targets for future reductions, further reinforcing the company's commitment to environmental stewardship and sustainable development.