



LIKOM Greenhouse Gas Emissions Goal and Target

What is climate change?

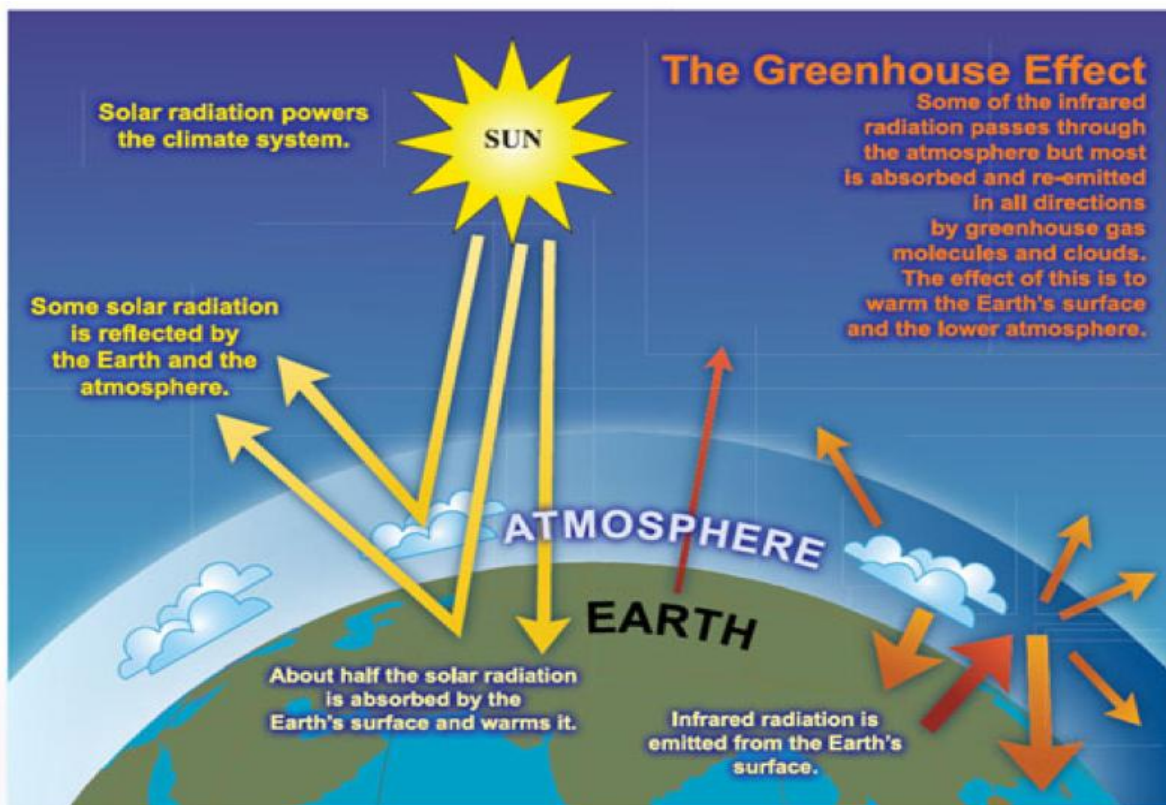
Climate change is the greatest environmental challenge facing the world today. Rising global temperatures are bringing changes in weather patterns, rising sea levels and increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather. The effects are being felt in the world ; internationally there are severe problems for people in regions that are particularly vulnerable. Climate change is caused by the release of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.

What are greenhouse gas emissions?

The key greenhouse gas emissions are carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride. Each gas has a different capacity to cause global warming. Carbon dioxide is expected to be responsible for about two thirds of the anticipated future warming.

What causes greenhouse gas emissions?

Human activities release greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere – using electricity generated from fossil fuel power stations, burning gas for heating or driving a car. In the world , it is estimated that business activities account for about half of all emissions .



Which activities in organisation release greenhouse gas emissions?

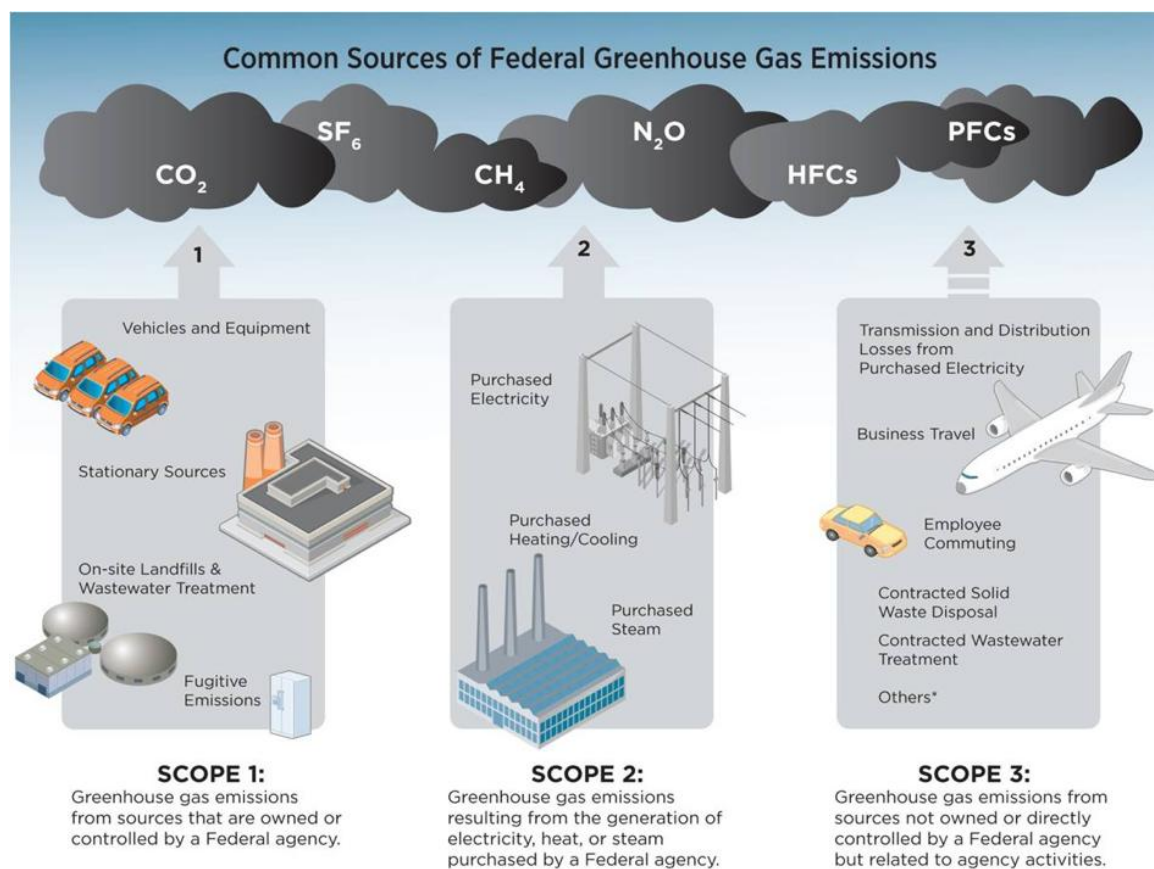
We need to identify which activities in our organisations are responsible for GHG emissions being released into the atmosphere.

The most widely accepted approach is to identify and categorise emissions-releasing activities into three groups. The three scopes are:

Scope 1 (Direct emissions): Activities owned or controlled by the organisation that release emissions straight into the atmosphere. They are direct emissions. Examples of scope 1 emissions include emissions from combustion in owned or controlled furnaces, vehicles; emissions from chemical production in owned or controlled process equipment.

Scope 2 (Energy indirect): Emissions being released into the atmosphere associated with the consumption of purchased electricity, heat, steam and cooling. These are indirect emissions that are a consequence of the organisation's activities but which occur at sources you do not own or control.

Scope 3 (Other indirect): Emissions that are a consequence of the actions, which occur at sources which you do not own or control and which are not classed as scope 2 emissions. Examples of scope 3 emissions are business travel by means not owned or controlled by your organisation, waste disposal, or purchased materials or fuels.



*Additional, significant Scope 3 emission sources exist beyond the examples provided.

Why should Likom measure business's greenhouse gas emissions?

- **Save money** – Helps Likom identify which of business activities use a lot of energy and so helps to reduce energy and resource use.
- **Generate new business** – If Likom reduce costs , can become more competitive and bring in new customers.
- **Meet the information demands of Likom customers** – Helps to meet customer requests for information on Likom greenhouse gas emissions. This is becoming an increasingly important element of the procurement process.
- **Do the bit** – Understand the contribution of the business is making to climate change and reduce it

Likom Based Targets

“Likom commits to a 50% absolute reduction of scope 1, 2, and 3 global emissions by 2040 , 90% by 2050 from 2019 levels.”

Scope 1 GHG Emissions

Reduce energy consumption through improved manufacturing and auxiliary equipment efficiency , streamlined operations and processes .

Scope 2 GHG Emissions

Reduce our Scope 2 emissions by purchasing renewable energy where possible .

Scope 3 GHG Emissions

Reduce our Scope 3 emissions by switching to 100% sustainable materials by 2050 .

“Our progress towards reaching this target is good and we expect to meet this target in 2050.”

