

Climate Reporting

Voltage as a Service (VAAS)TM is an energy-saving service solution for regulating and optimising the voltage supplied to electrical equipment to the optimal level for efficient operation. The purpose of VAAS is to reduce energy consumption, lower electricity bills, and decrease carbon emissions by ensuring that electrical devices operate at their most efficient voltage level.

Climate Reporting

Climate reporting regimes, particularly those related to carbon emissions, are categorised into three main scopes: Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3.

These scopes are defined by the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol, which is widely used as the international standard for measuring and managing greenhouse gas emissions.

VAAS can play a significant role in achieving energy efficiency, reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and contributing to overall environmental sustainability.

This Application Notes provides a guide on how VAAS's energy savings performance might be reported to meet ESG reporting requirements:

GHG Protocol Scopes

Scope	Definition	Responsibility	Examples
Scope 1 Direct Emissions	Scope 1 emissions are direct greenhouse gas emissions that occur from sources that are owned or controlled by the company.	The company has direct control over these emissions and is responsible for reducing them.	Emissions from company-owned vehicles, on-site fuel combustion, and manufacturing processes.
Scope 2 Indirect Emissions from Purchased Energy	Scope 2 emissions are indirect GHG emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, steam, heating, and cooling consumed by the reporting company.	While the emissions occur at the utility provider's facilities, the reporting company is responsible for the emissions associated with the energy they consume.	Emissions from the electricity used to power offices, factories, or other facilities.
Scope 3: Other Indirect Emissions	Scope 3 emissions are all other indirect emissions that occur in the value chain of the reporting company, both upstream and downstream.	These emissions are the most challenging to measure and manage as they occur outside the company's direct operations, across the entire value chain.	Emissions from the production and transport of purchased goods, business travel, waste disposal, and the use of sold products.



Regulatory and Voluntary Reporting

Scope 1 and 2 are often mandatory in many reporting frameworks,

In many jurisdictions there is mandatory reporting, and companies are required to report their Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, particularly under frameworks including those used in ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) reporting. These include the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) and the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

While Scope 3 reporting is often voluntary, it is increasingly being included in corporate sustainability reports, and some regulatory frameworks, especially as companies aim to address their entire carbon footprint. For example, the European Union's Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) is beginning to require it.

Conclusion

Understanding and reporting across these scopes is crucial for companies to assess their environmental impact comprehensively and to set effective strategies for reducing their greenhouse gas emissions.

Reporting on Scopes 1, 2, and 3 provides a comprehensive view of a company's carbon footprint. Understanding these scopes helps organizations identify emissions sources, set reduction targets, and enhance transparency regarding their environmental impact.

By integrating VAAS's energy savings performance into ESG strategy and reporting, organisations can demonstrate their commitment to sustainability and responsible energy management, while also providing stakeholders with credible and actionable insights.

References

1. **Greenhouse Gas Protocol:** The Global Standard for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reporting.
2. **CDP:** Carbon Disclosure Project Reporting Guidelines.
3. **TCFD:** Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures Recommendations. (2017).
4. **European Commission:** Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD). (2021).

VAAS can provide a very useful contribution to a company's plans to meet its Carbon emission targets, as well as reporting requirements. VAAS provides the right voltage to electrical equipment, ensuring efficiency, cost savings, environmental benefits and performance reporting while maintaining equipment performance and longevity.

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