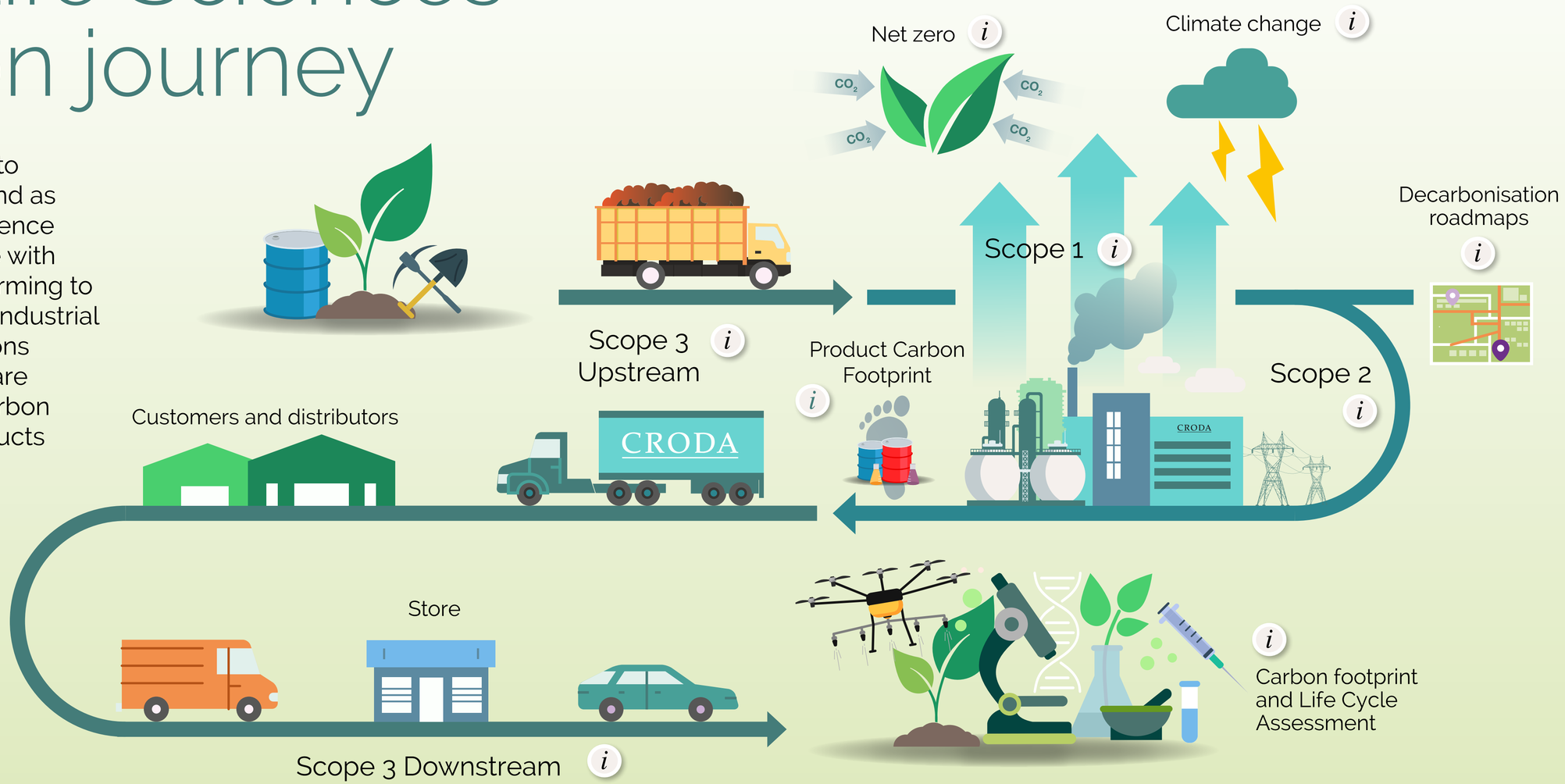
The Life Sciences carbon journey

Croda is committed to achieving net zero and as such has verified Science Based Targets in line with restricting global warming to 1.5˚C above the pre-industrial average. As our actions on decarbonisation are implemented the carbon footprint of our products will reduce.



To find out more about each step of our carbon journey, simply click on the information icon.

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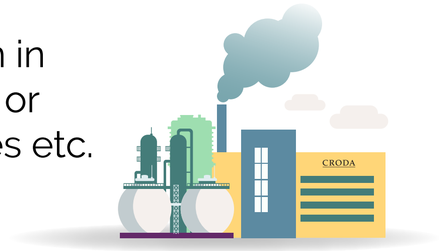
What are Scope 1 and 2 emissions?

Scope 1

Scope 1 emissions are *direct* greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions that are owned or controlled by an organisation.

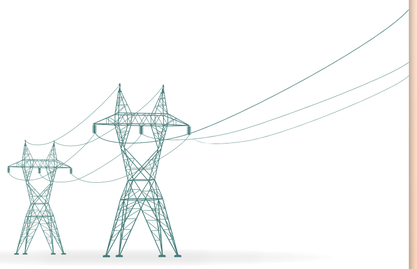
e.g. from combustion in boilers, furnaces or company vehicles etc.



Scope 2

Scope 2 emissions are *indirect* GHG emissions that are purchased and consumed by the reporting company.

e.g. from the supply of energy purchased to power production processes



Croda is committed to reduce our scope 1 and 2 emissions by 46.2% from our 2018 baseline.

What are Scope 3 emissions?

Scope 3 GHG emissions encompass all the other indirect emissions that occur in the value chain. They therefore often represent the majority of an organisation's GHG emissions.

There are two types of Scope 3 emissions:

UPSTREAM

Upstream emissions are those that occur before materials arrive at the organisation.

Croda is committed to reduce our upstream scope 3 emissions by 13.5% by 2030 from our 2018 baseline

e.g. Emissions from raw material production and transport, capital investments and travel.

DOWNSTREAM

Downstream emissions are those that occur after materials leave the organisation.

e.g. The transport and use of final products.

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What is a Product Carbon Footprint?

Product Carbon Footprint (PCF): The total GHG emissions produced and consumed over the lifecycle of the product.

Croda PCF covers cradle-to-gate emissions, i.e. Scope 1, 2 and 3 upstream.

By 2030 we will reduce our average product carbon footprint by 35% through reductions in our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions.

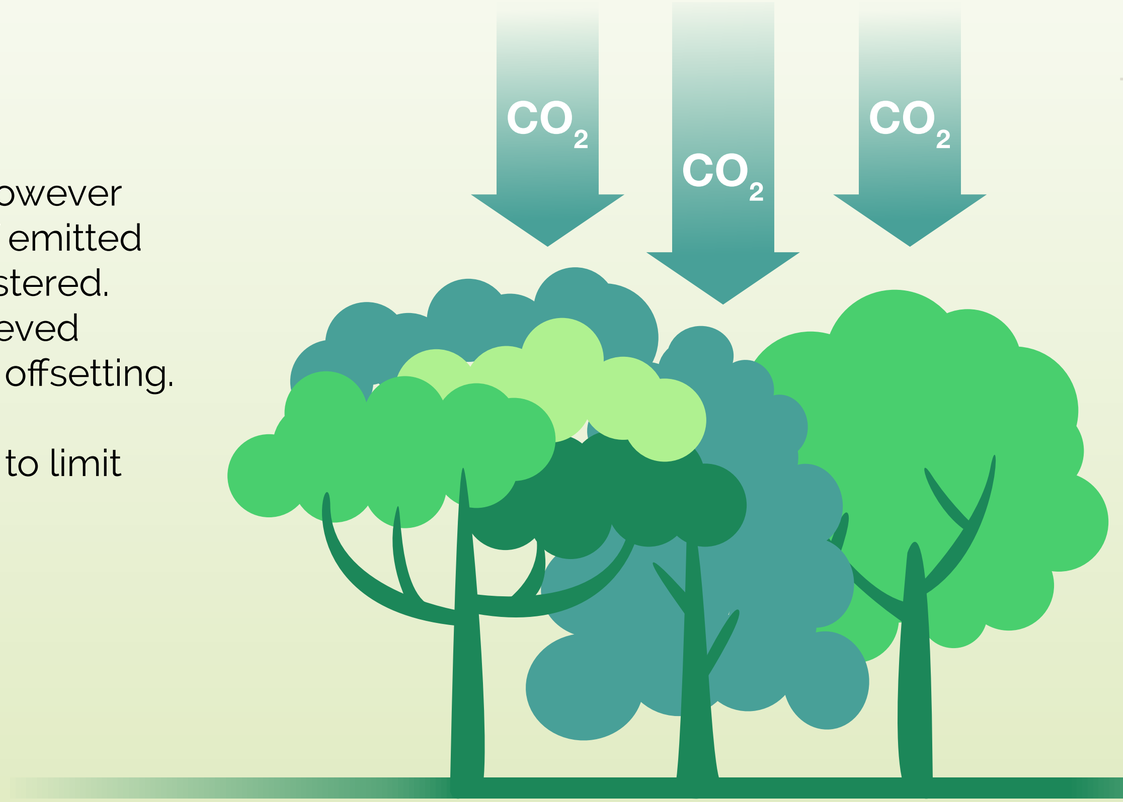
PCF statements are available now, contact your salesperson for more information.

What is net zero?

It may be impossible to totally stop using and emitting carbon, however we can work to minimise our impact by balancing the amount of emitted greenhouse gases with the equivalent emissions that are sequestered. This is known as reaching 'net zero' and should be primarily achieved through a rapid reduction in carbon emissions and not reliant on offsetting.

Achieving net zero supports the Science Based Targets initiative to limit global warming to 1.50C above above pre-industrial levels.

Croda is committed to achieving net zero by 2050.



Why should we look to reduce carbon emissions?

The current level of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in our atmosphere is the highest it has been in almost a million years.[1]

This is primarily due to the burning of fossil fuels, which releases GHGs, including CO_2, back into the environment.[2]

This in turn leads to an increased greenhouse effect, i.e. where heat energy from the sun is trapped and subsequently warms the planet. This warming causes the climate to change, which can cause devastating effects for our planet.

There's no denying that climate change is real and caused by humans; however, if we all take action and work together to reduce our GHG emissions, we can limit and even avoid some of the worst effects of climate change.

Sources: 1. https://climate.nasa.gov/evidence/, 2. https://climate.nasa.gov/causes/

What is a decarbonisation roadmap?

A decarbonisation roadmap can be seen as a high impact strategy to reduce carbon emissions. These plans incorporate initiatives such as switching to green electricity and investing in renewable energies, including wind, landfill gas, biogas and solar. Croda has validated decarbonisation roadmaps in place at each of our global sites, with actions already being implemented.

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What's the difference between a carbon footprint and a Life Cycle Assessment?

A carbon footprint details the total emissions of GHGs (in CO_2 equivalents) for an activity or organisation over a given period of time. It includes Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions and is reported as either cradle-to-gate or cradle-to-grave.

A Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) is a methodology for assessing the environmental impacts associated with all the stages of the life cycle of a product, including their impact on air, land and water. In other words, carbon footprints factor into LCAs, but LCAs provide a more holistic look at the trajectory of a product.

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To learn more about Our Commitment to be Climate Positive by 2030:

Visit our websites:
Croda Crop Care
Croda Pharma

Discover more about our Climate Positive Commitment.

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