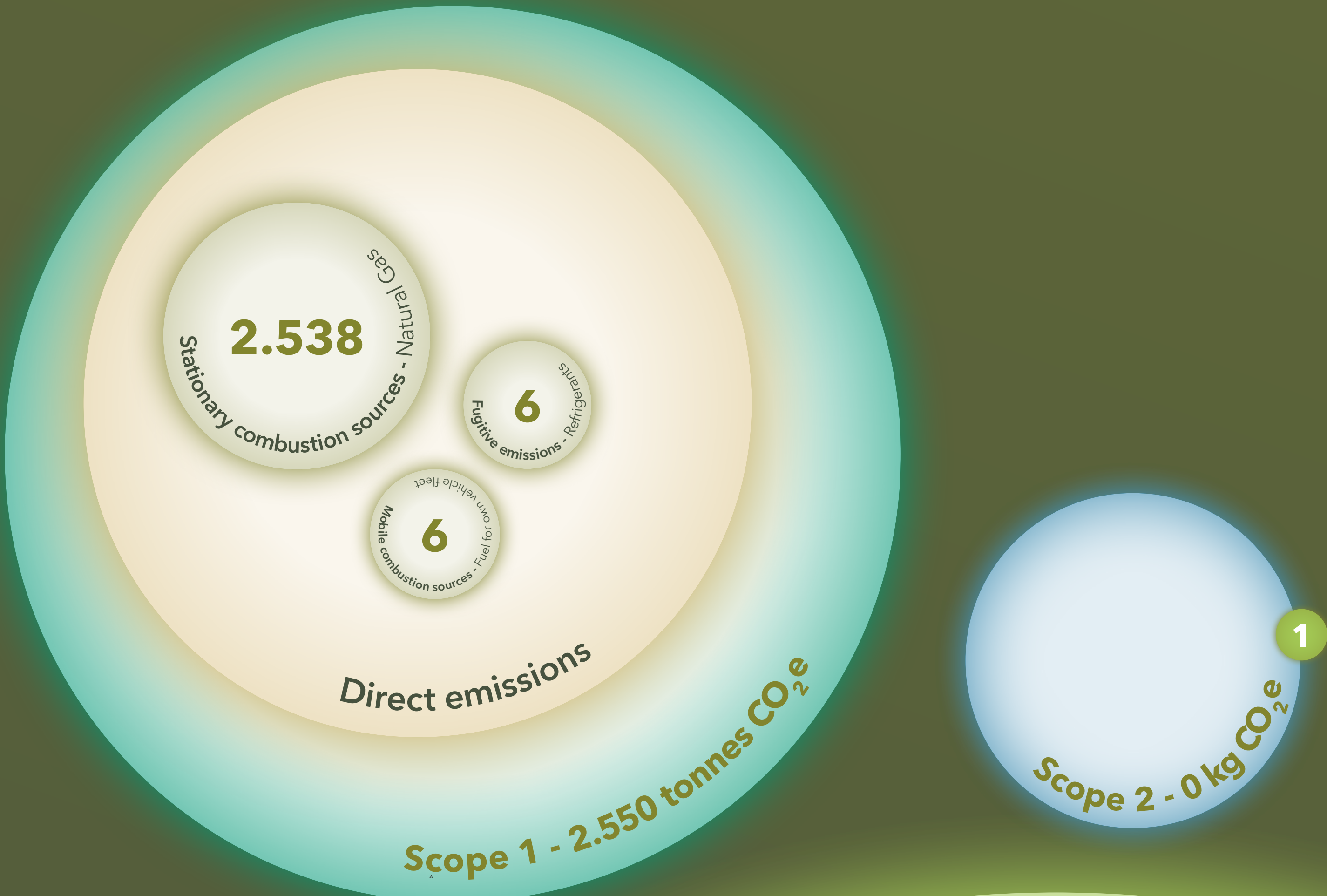


CO₂ Footprint TU/e 2025



Top 10 emissions (all scopes)

1. Installation contractor	9.194 tonnes	6. Chemicals and laboratory consumables	2.749 tonnes
2. Technical equipment, tools and materials	8.179 tonnes	7. Employee commuting	2.606 tonnes
3. Laboratory equipment, instruments and accessories	6.705 tonnes	8. Natural gas (scope 1)	2.538 tonnes
4. Business travel (mostly air travel)	5.041 tonnes	9. Temporary employment agency	2.031 tonnes
5. Building contractor	4.483 tonnes	10. Software	1.868 tonnes

CO₂ Footprint (GHG Protocol)

A CO₂ footprint reflects the total greenhouse gas emissions (in CO₂e) that an organisation is responsible for within a reporting period. It includes all relevant direct and indirect emissions from operations and the value chain, following the GHG Protocol principles of relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency, and accuracy.

Source: Greenhouse Gas Protocol – Corporate Standard (WRI/WBCSD, 2004).

Emission Scopes

Scope 1 - Direct emissions

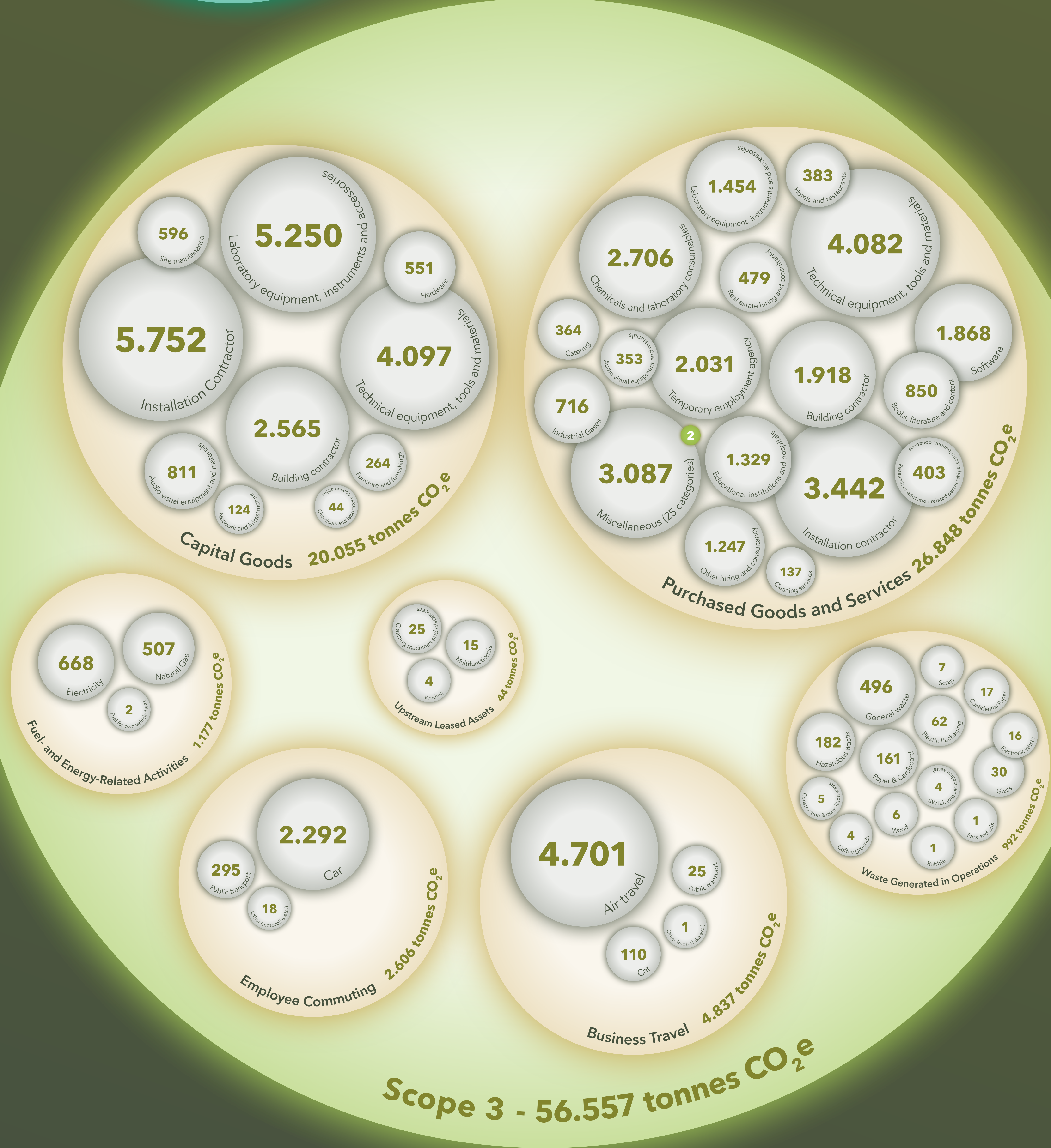
Emissions from sources owned or controlled by TU/e, such as on-site fuel use or refrigerants.

Scope 2 - Purchased energy

Indirect emissions from the production of purchased electricity, heat, steam, or cooling. For TU/e, this is primarily electricity.

Scope 3 - Value-chain emissions

All other indirect emissions outside TU/e's direct control, such as purchased goods and services, travel, commuting, waste, ICT hardware/software, catering, cleaning, and workspace-related products.



*All numbers displayed in circles refer to metric tonnes CO₂e.

- 1 Scope 2 (0 kg CO₂e): TU/e purchases 100% renewable electricity backed by certified Guarantees of Origin. Under the GHG Protocol's marketbased method, this allows Scope 2 emissions to be reported as 0 kg CO₂e. We also calculated Scope 2 emissions using the location-based method, applying local grid-average emission factors. This calculation resulted in 8.629.575 kg CO₂e of Scope 2 emissions.
- 2 After listing the top 17 emitting spend-based categories, the remaining 25 categories each showed only marginal contributions. To keep the visual clear, these lower-impact categories were combined into one Miscellaneous group. This category includes CO₂ emissions associated with a broad range of purchased goods and services, including: Relocation and temporary storage (327), ICT hiring and consultancy (274), Legal hiring and consultancy (257), Purchase or rental of building- or site-related technical installations (253), Training, seminars and conferences (226), Security and reception services (192), Purchase or rental of buildings (191), Other personnel related such as staff events (181), Communication strategy, concepts and design (104), Attention for staff, receptions etc. (flowers etc.) (116), Insurance (100), Other marketing and communication costs (96), Service vehicles and rental cars (92), Other building related maintenance (86), Network and infrastructure (85), Security systems (84), Office supplies (83), Working conditions, health and safety (83), Media and videoproductions (81), Teachers and professors hiring (59), Printed material and reprography (48), Recruitment and selection (46), Transport, delivery service and mail delivery (12), Telecommunication (7), and Banking (5).



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More information



For more information about the TU/e CO₂ footprint, scan the QR code and [visit our website](#).