

**Table 1. Production year**Year of production (yyyy) 

2024
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**Table 2. GHG emissions by scope****GHG emissions per tonne of ASC compliant feed (kg CO<sub>2</sub>-eq/t)**

Emissions scope	Biophysical (mass) model	Economic model
Scope 1		
Scope 2	34	34
Scope 3	1 659	953
<b>Total</b>	<b>1693</b>	<b>987</b>

**Table 3. GHG emissions by category**

Emissions category	Biophysical (mass) model	Economic model
Fossil emissions	1012	1220
Biogenic emissions	13	4
Land use change emissions	668	763
Unspecified emissions		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1693</b>	<b>1987</b>

**Table 4. GHG emission by Input / Activity**

Input / Activity	Quantity (kg/t)	Biophysical (mass) model	Economic model
Soy crop inputs	128	573	829
Other crop inputs	554	570	668
Reduction fishery inputs	132	204	152
Fishery by-product inputs	128	135	96
Poultry / livestock inputs	0	0	0
Other feed inputs	59	109	137
Transport and milling		104	104
<b>Total</b>	<b>1001</b>	<b>1695</b>	<b>1986</b>

**Notes**

All emissions values must be reported in units of kg CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent per tonne of ASC compliant feed.

Emissions totals for each section should be equivalent.

Total feed input quantity (kg/t) must equal 1000. Use 'Other feed inputs' to make up any difference from 1000 kg. 'Other feed inputs' should also include vitamins, amino acids, and other microingredients.

Transport-related emissions may be difficult to separate from ingredient production and processing emissions, depending on the data source used. Do not include any transport emissions in 'Transport and milling' that are already counted in the emissions of one of the ingredient groups.