

# GHG Emissions Report, Westfield

**Table 1. Production year**

Year of production (yyyy)	2024
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**Table 2. GHG emissions by scope**

Emissions scope	GHG emissions per tonne of ASC compliant feed (kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq/t)	
	Biophysical (mass) model	Economic model
Scope 1		1.6
Scope 2		
Scope 3		1315.24
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1316.84</b>

**Table 3. GHG emissions by category**

Emissions category	Biophysical (mass) model	Economic model
Fossil emissions		
Biogenic emissions		
Land use change emissions		
Unspecified emissions		
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

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

Input / Activity	Quantity (kg/t)	Biophysical (mass) model	Economic model
Soy crop inputs	56.99		193.06
Other crop inputs	377.9		514.02
Reduction fishery inputs	169.19		164.8
Fishery by-product inputs	359.92		346.87
Poultry / livestock inputs	0		0
Other feed inputs	36		96.49
Transport and milling			1.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1316.84</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.