



# GHG Fact Sheet: Hotels

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## Why assess the Carbon Footprint of hotels?

- To identify key emissions reduction opportunities
- To communicate the carbon footprint of the hotel to customers, shareholders and staff
- To offset, or allow guests to offset the emissions from their stay

## Key protocols and standards

- **WBCSD/WRI 2004:** Greenhouse Gas Protocol; A corporate accounting and reporting standard
- **Global Reporting Initiative 2006:** Indicator Protocols; Environment
- **Carbon Trust 2008:** Carbon Trust Standard

## Assessment boundary options

### WBCSD Scopes 1 and 2

The following sources are compulsory for reporting under the WBCSD/WRI protocol, GRI Initiative and from the second year onwards under the Carbon Trust Standard:

- Hotel energy consumption
- Hotel vehicles and machinery fuel consumption
- Fugitive emissions (such as those from air-conditioning systems)

### WBCSD Scope 3

The following sources are compulsory under some protocols and standards and optional under others:

- Staff business travel
- Staff commuting
- Transport and disposal of waste
- Transport of hotel goods (such as laundry)



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## Reporting metrics

The typical reporting metric used for hotels is tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e per bedroom per year, or kilograms of CO<sub>2</sub>e per bedroom per night.

## Example results

In Ecometrica's experience scope 1 and 2 emissions for hotels are typically between 5 and 15 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e per bedroom per year, depending upon location and function of the hotel.

For instance GHG emissions from electricity and natural gas consumption for UK hotels range between 10 and 13 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e per room per year as shown below.<sup>2</sup>



1. Ecometrica assumes that the hotels have air conditioning and no pool in all calculations. All hotels are assumed to have 'typical' energy consumption rates.

2. Derived from CIBSE 2004, Defra 2008 and IPCC 2006.

\* Fossil fuels have been assumed to be natural gas.