

# CABI UK Annual Carbon Report 2014

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**Location:** Wallingford  
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## CABI Annual Carbon Footprint Report

### Summary

This document reports annual progress on how CABI is recording its carbon footprint in the UK and the results of actions to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption. It reviews CABI's performance against targets for carbon reduction regarding scopes 1-3 in the UK, and business travel worldwide and the next steps to be taken to reduce CABI's carbon footprint. In total, we exceeded our target for scope 1-3 reduction and, although we missed the target for reduction on business travel, we still showed a decrease on per capita emissions overall of 13%.

### Performance against target: UK scopes 1-3

Using 2013 as the baseline, and on the basis no further information was available for comparison, CABI set a target reduction in our carbon footprint of 5% overall per capita for the UK centres on scopes 1-3, but not including business travel, for 2014.

#### Scope 1 (Gas, LPG, Fuel Oil and owned transport)

When compared to January-Dec 2013 CABI UK is showing a marked % reduction per capita in 2014.

#### Scope 2 (Electric)

When compared to January-Dec 2013 CABI UK is showing a reduction per capita in 2014.

#### Scope 3 (Water, Waste, Commuter Travel and other indirect emissions)

When compared to January-Dec 2013 CABI UK showing a small reduction per capita in 2014.

UK	2013			2014			Total CO <sub>2</sub> e % Increase/Decrease	Per capita % Increase/Decrease
	CO <sub>2</sub> e	No. Staff	Average CO <sub>2</sub> e	CO <sub>2</sub> e	No. Staff	Average CO <sub>2</sub> e		
Scope 1 (Direct Emissions)	311	202	1.54	232	219	1.06	-25%	-31%
Scope 2 (Energy Indirect)	603	202	2.99	550	219	2.51	-9%	-16%
Scope 3 (Other Indirect)	196	202	0.97	206	219	0.94	5%	-3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1110.59</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>5.50</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>4.51</b>	<b>-11%</b>	<b>-18%</b>

CABI UK is showing an overall carbon reduction of 18% per capita 2014 when compared to 2013, and has therefore exceeded its target for carbon footprint reduction in 2014.

All charts show CO<sub>2</sub>e in metric tonnes

Chart1 -Rolling quarter basis to look at the on-going trends (UK)

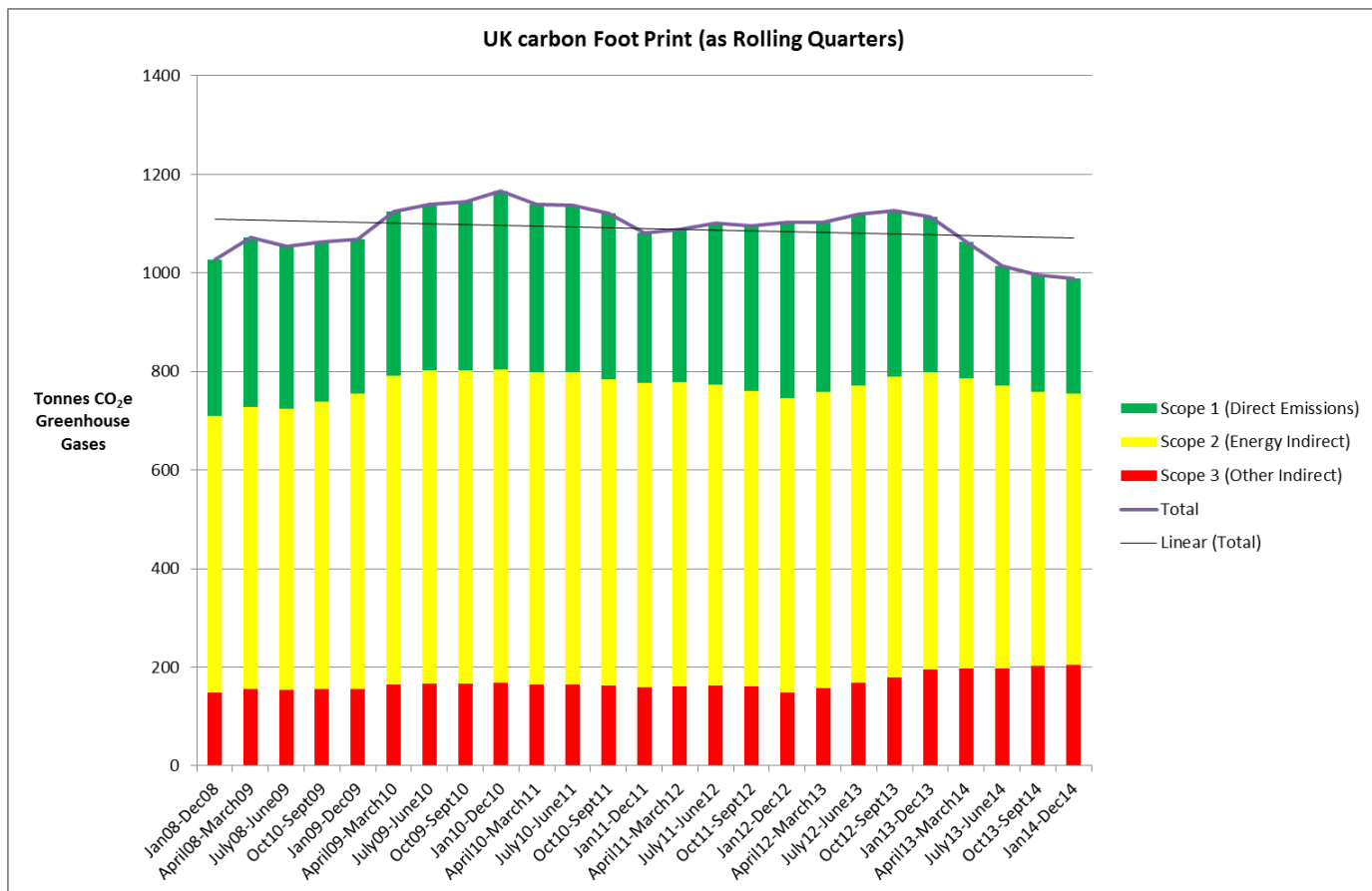
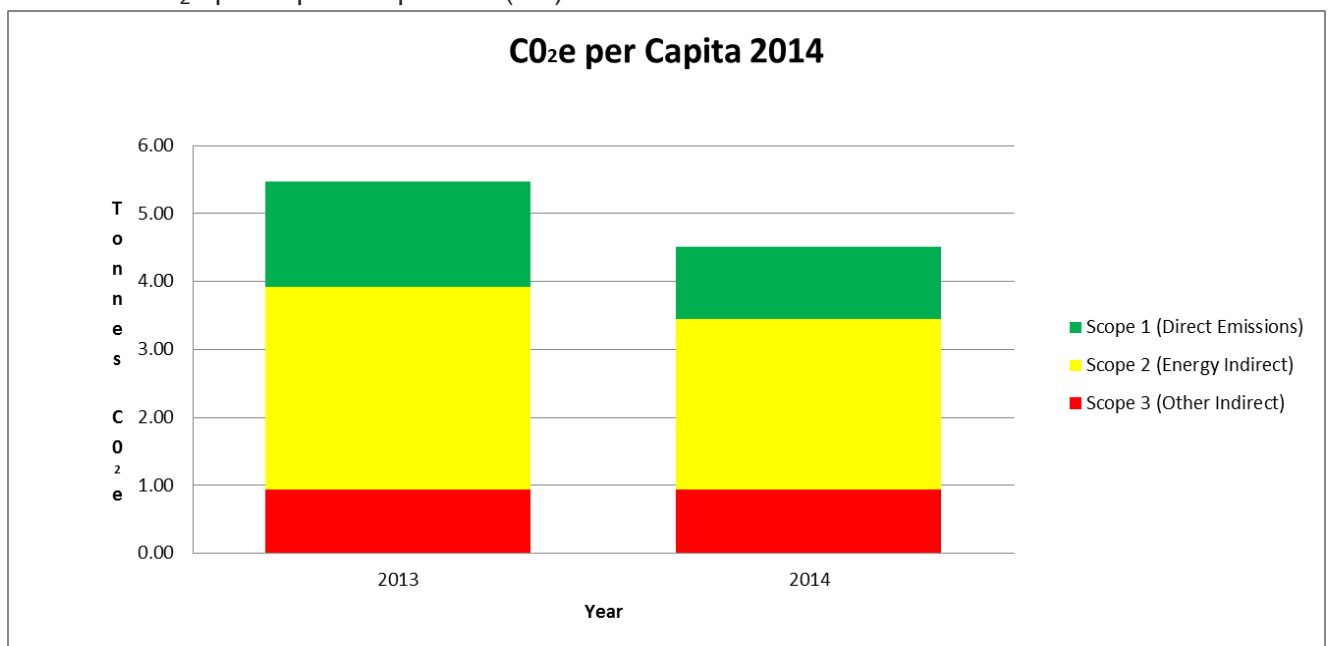


Chart 2 – CO<sub>2</sub>e per capita scopes 1-3 (UK)



## Result of actions taken

### Wallingford

Wallingford continues to show a general downward trend in the total site carbon footprint. Scope 1 has benefited from the mild winter/spring weather (0.8°C above average) with heating oil consumption reduced compared to 2013. Wallingford's scope 2 electric use has shown no change when compared to 2013. Scope 3 water use has shown a decrease when compared to 2013 due to the temporary toilets using less water than the regular toilets. It is anticipated that water use in 2015 will return to 2013 levels now that the toilets have been re commissioned. Waste has shown a small decrease due to food waste being sent for anaerobic digestion in the last quarter 2014 (estimated saving of 1 tonne CO<sub>2</sub>e per year).

### Egham

Egham's scope 1 has also benefited from combination of mild winter/spring weather and management of the heating system with a marked reduction when compared to 2013. Egham's scope 2 electric use has shown a small decrease when compared to 2013. Scope 3 water use has shown an increase over 2013 due to the warmer weather

### Performance against target: business travel (worldwide)

Using 2013 as the baseline, and on the basis no further information was available for comparison, CABI set a target reduction in our carbon footprint of 5% per capita for worldwide business travel (flights only, non-flight travel impact is not material in CABI). CABI has a high degree of confidence regarding 2014 business travel data due to improvements in reporting, 2013 was the first time CABI collected and reported on business travel.

To provide a like for like comparison 2013 figures have been re-based to 2014 conversion factors in the table below.

Figures indicate that, although CABI's business travel total CO<sub>2</sub>e has increased by 9%, the organisation has attained a reduction of 1% per capita in 2014 when compared to 2013. Wallingford has shown a marked increase in CO<sub>2</sub>e when compared to 2013. This increase is partially attributed to improved reporting/data collection (2013 data was probably incomplete due to start-up problems) and also to an increase in Plantwise Knowledge Bank activity. These factors should not be repeated in 2015. Due to unavailability of 2013 flight data from Kenya the Total % and Per capita % columns do not include Kenya figures (Kenya information will be available from 2014 onward).

Center	2013			2014			Total CO <sub>2</sub> e % Increase/Decrease	Per capita % Increase/Decrease
	Tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e	Staff	Tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e per capita	Tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e	Staff	Tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e per capita		
China	83	7	12	55	8	7	-34%	-42%
Kenya	N/A	38	N/A	95	49	2	N/A	N/A
India	53	16	3	71	32	2	34%	-33%
Malaysia	59	14	4	66	13	5	11%	20%
Pakistan	41	103	0.4	42	110	0.4	2%	-4%
Switzerland	139	28	5	104	30	3	-25%	-30%
Wallingford	55	142	0.4	182	156	1	231%	201%
Egham	183	60	3	154	63	2	-16%	-20%
	614	370	2	674	412	2	9%	-1%

### **Recommended next steps**

- Expand the scope of reporting of scopes 1-3 from all our overseas centres to include waste and owned transport.
- EMT quarterly report to include all major centres.
- Include sales team business travel in 2015 reporting.
- Continue to invest in the alternatives to business travel and encourage the use of video conferencing, skype and conference calls.
- Expand smart metering at Egham to identify main carbon contributors.
- Bench-mark water use against Greening Government Commitments (GGC).
- Look to increase the removal of desk waste bins at Wallingford and increase recycling stations to encourage good recycling practices and reduce waste sent to land fill. Facilities piloted the scheme last quarter 2014 and have now successfully rolled out the scheme to IT.
- Monitor paper usage in the UK centres and benchmark against best practice.
- Focus the 2015 CABI Innovation Award on Greening CABI.
- Continue to raise staff awareness regarding green issues through CABI staff council.
- Continue to analyse degree day data for UK sites and develop the data as a tool for decision making.
- Share this report with all members of AIRCA.
- Publish the report on CABI.org website.

### **Recommended targets for 2015**

Using the baseline information we have, it is suggested that a target reduction in our carbon footprint for 2015 should again be set at 5% overall per capita for CABI worldwide on scopes 1-3 and business travel.

### Baseline data for Overseas Centres (Kenya, India, Malaysia, Pakistan and Switzerland combined) for 2014 only

The following table reports CABI overseas centres' carbon footprint. The initial data is for utilities (gas, electric, heating oil and water) and business travel (Malaysia and India do not have a water meters and China does not have any data due to being tenants; these omissions are not material).

	Tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e
Scope 1 (Direct Emissions)	31
Scope 2 (Energy Indirect)	93
Scope 3 (Other Indirect)	20
Business Travel	433
<b>Total</b>	<b>577</b>

### Definitions

- Scope 1 emissions; direct production of greenhouse gases in the use of energy on site etc. e.g. burning gas and oil.
- Scope 2 emissions; indirect emissions resulting from production and distribution of other energy used by i.e. electricity
- Scope 3; other indirect emissions produced from other business activities e.g. use of water utilities, waste disposal, company cars commuting mileage, commuter mileage.
- Business Travel: All overseas flights made by CABI staff. Business travel is usually recorded in scope 3 but has been separated out to show its comparative value. Does not include all sales staff.