

# CABI Annual Carbon Footprint Report 2017

## Summary

This document reports annual progress on how CABI is recording its carbon footprint worldwide 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 and business travel worldwide and the next steps to be taken to reduce CABI's carbon footprint.

## Performance (worldwide) against target: Scopes 1-3

Using 2015 baseline data, CABI set a short term target reduction in our carbon footprint for the period 2016-2019 of 10% per capita for CABI worldwide on Scopes 1-3 with an annual milestone progress report. This linked the target with our Medium Term Strategy, 2017-2019. The target is predicated on the opening of our new Wallingford office in the reporting period.

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

Shows an increase of 5% in CO<sub>2</sub>e when compared to 2015 but due to a reduction in baseline staff numbers CABI is showing a per capita increase of 17%.

### Scope 2 (Electric)

Shows an increase of 11% in CO<sub>2</sub>e when compared to 2015 but due to a reduction in baseline staff numbers CABI is showing a per capita increase of 23%.

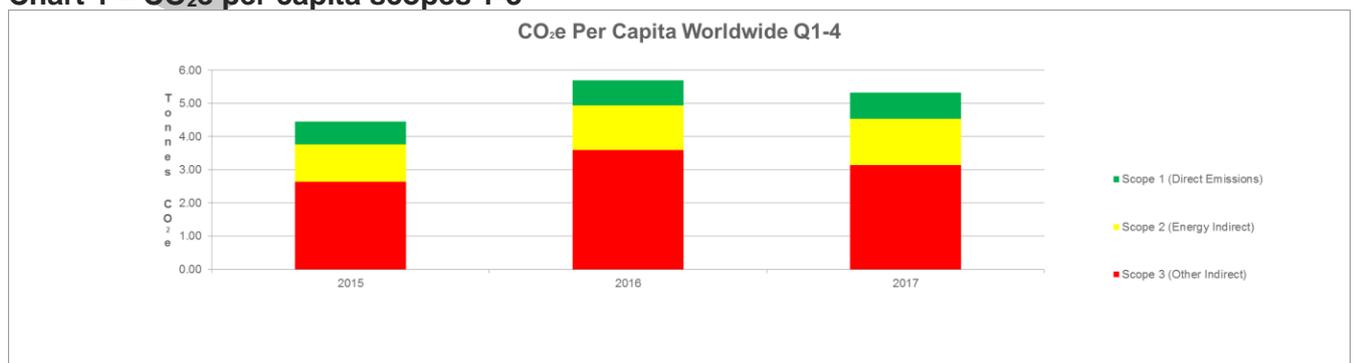
### Scope 3 (Water, Waste, Commuter and Business Travel and other indirect emissions)

Shows an increase of 7% in CO<sub>2</sub>e when compared to 2015 but due to a reduction in baseline staff numbers CABI is showing a per capita increase of 19%. The main contributor is an increase in business travel.

CABI	2015 Q1-4			2016 Q1-4			2017 Q1-4			Over Baseline CO <sub>2</sub> e %	Over Baseline CO <sub>2</sub> e %
	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	CO <sub>2</sub> e	No. Staff	Average CO <sub>2</sub> e	Total CO <sub>2</sub> e % Increase/Decrease	Per capita % Increase/Decrease
Scope 1 (Direct Emissions)	327	482	0.68	318	424	0.75	345	433	0.80	5%	17%
Scope 2 (Energy Indirect)	544	482	1.13	574	424	1.35	603	433	1.39	11%	23%
Scope 3 (Other Indirect)	1,271	482	2.64	1,521	424	3.59	1,358	433	3.14	7%	19%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2142</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>4.44</b>	<b>2414</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>5.69</b>	<b>2306</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>5.33</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>20%</b>

CABI Worldwide is showing an overall increase in carbon of 20% per capita 2017 when compared to 2015.

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



## Result of actions taken

### UK

Smart metering fitted to Wallingford boilers and main electrical systems.

### Switzerland

An initiative to replace all light sources with energy efficient LED bulbs which was started in 2016 has now been completed in 2017.

### India

85% of staff at the India office use public transport to get to work (compared to 5% in the UK).

## Recommended next steps in 2018

- CABI changes from reporting carbon on a per capita intensity to a floor space intensity which will allow for a more consistent year on year comparison.
- Continue to invest in the alternatives to business travel and encourage the use of video conferencing, skype and conference calls.
- Review water usage at all centres where data is available.
- 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.
- Publish the report on CABI.org website.

## Assurance and Data

Energy and water data is primarily taken from meter readings and invoices. In most cases, the data in these invoices is informed by manual meter readings or half hourly smart meter readings.

Waste data is derived from a calculation using a metric based on the number of bins emptied. This estimation methodology will result in a small margin of error. It is not currently cost effective to weigh all waste streams.

Business travel is derived from information provided by CABI travel suppliers and manual reports. CABI does not report RF conversion factors. Commuting figures are calculated using an annual staff travel survey.

CABI commissioned an independent audit by BDO in 2015 which concluded that the design and operational effectiveness of the report was classed as "Good" with only low risk measures suggested.

Rest of World (ROW) figures for centres that are not presently able to collect data are derived by using an average calculation discussed with BDO. This estimation methodology will result in a small margin of error but it is not currently cost effective or possible to collect all data.

- 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 and business flights.