

EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT TEAM

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Agenda item:
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For: Information

CARBON REPORTING

Executive Summary

The 2019 Carbon Report (please see below) reports that CABI is showing an overall carbon decrease of 3% per capita 2019 when compared to 2016 baseline.

The Carbon Trust has identified that *“Setting ambitious but realistic corporate targets is a key part of developing a business strategy (to achieve carbon reduction)”*. We have taken a number of initiatives to achieve carbon reductions but are now at a stage where further significant annual reductions can only be achieved by significant investment. CABI’s new head office will be ready for occupation Q2 2020 which means any new investment in carbon reduction would only be considered if it could achieve economic payback within that timeframe. The property strategy for CABI Egham means it requires an approach similar to the Wallingford site regarding carbon reduction investment, but once a decision on the Egham site has been taken CABI will review its position.

Baseline Changes from previous report:

This report is against 2016 baseline data which we used to set a short-term target reduction in our carbon footprint for the period 2016-2019 of 10% per capita for CABI worldwide. The 2016 baseline is also used in our annual report to DFID.

Conversion factors have been updated to 2019 version.

CABI Annual Carbon Footprint Report 2019

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 2016 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 a decrease of 13 % in CO₂e when compared to 2016 but due to an increase in staff numbers CABI is showing a per capita decrease of 27%.

Scope 2 (Electric)

Shows an increase of 42% in CO₂e when compared to 2016 but due to an increase in staff numbers CABI is showing a per capita increase of 19%.

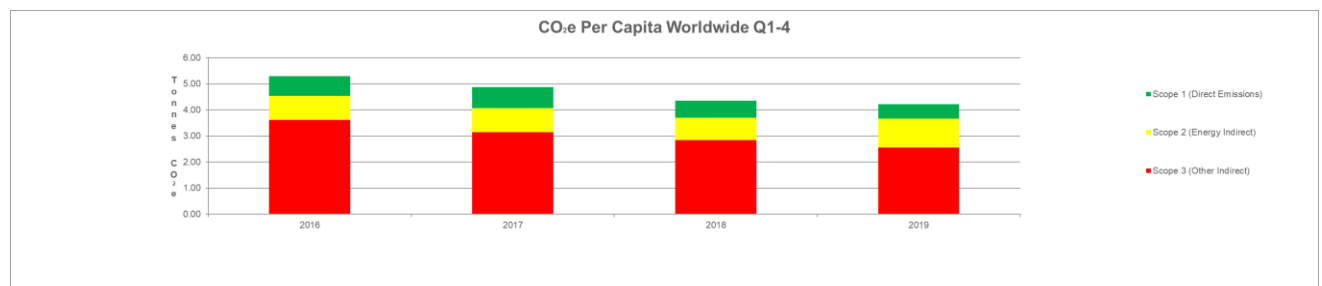
Scope 3 (Water, Waste, Business Travel and other indirect emissions)

Shows a decrease of 16% in CO₂e when compared to 2016 but due to an increase in staff numbers when compared to 2016 CABI is showing a per capita decrease of 29%.

CABI	2016 Q1-4			2017 Q1-4			2018 Q1-4			2019 Q1-4			Over Baseline CO ₂ e %	
	CO ₂ e	No. Staff	Average CO ₂ e	CO ₂ e	No. Staff	Average CO ₂ e	CO ₂ e	No. Staff	Average CO ₂ e	CO ₂ e	No. Staff	Average CO ₂ e	Total CO ₂ e % Increase/Decrease	Per capita % Increase/Decrease
Scope 1 (Direct Emissions)	319	424	0.75	346	433	0.80	302	468	0.65	277	504	0.55	-13%	-27%
Scope 2 (Energy Indirect)	396	424	0.93	402	433	0.93	406	468	0.87	560	504	1.11	42%	19%
Scope 3 (Other Indirect)	1,529	424	3.61	1,363	433	3.15	1,329	468	2.84	1,287	504	2.55	-16%	-29%
Total	2,244	424	5.29	2,111	433	4.88	2,037	468	4	2,124	504	4	3%	-3%

CABI Worldwide is showing an overall decrease in carbon of 3% per capita 2019 when compared to 2016 baseline.

Chart 1 – CO₂e per capita scopes 1-3



Result of actions taken

UK

New gas heating boilers have been installed in the Ainsworth building at Egham.

Recommended next steps in 2020

- Continue to invest in the alternatives to business travel and encourage the use of video conferencing, Zoom and conference calls.
- 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 annual 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.

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.