

Streamlined Energy and Carbon report

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Background

The Companies (Directors' Report) and Limited Liability Partnerships (Energy and Carbon Report) Regulations 2018 (the 2018 Regulations) implement the government's policy on Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR). Whilst college corporations are outside of the scope of the 2018 Regulations, the college accounts direction encourages them to make equivalent disclosures on their website. This guidance aims to support corporations by providing an overview of the 2018 Regulations.

The 2018 Regulations are designed to increase awareness of energy costs within organisations, provide them with data to inform adoption of energy efficiency measures and to help them to reduce their impact on climate change. They also seek to provide greater transparency for stakeholders.

Reporting

Corporations making the disclosure should include, as a minimum:

- its annual UK energy use (in KWh) as a minimum relating to gas, purchased electricity and transport fuel and associated greenhouse gas emissions (in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e))
- the methodology used to calculate the required information
- a narrative of measures taken to improve energy efficiency in the period of the report
- an emissions intensity ratio chosen by the corporation. Intensity ratios compare emissions data with an appropriate business metric or financial indicator, such as staff numbers, to allow comparison over time or with other organisations
- in future years, the prior year equivalent figures should also be disclosed for comparison, but this is not required in the first year.

Methodology

There are several widely recognised independent standards available and the standard used in the information presented set out below is the GHG Reporting Protocol-Corporate Standard. Emissions are defined under three different Scopes by the GHG Protocol.

Measures to improve energy efficiency

Key actions to improve energy efficiency in the College, be it implemented or in progress, include:

- Replacement of College vehicles with electric powered stock
- Accommodation refurbishment to refit or replace old accommodation with more energy efficient buildings including energy efficient doors and windows and to translate lighting to LED systems
- Working with the Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme (PSDS) to install low carbon heating systems such as heat pumps
- Promotion of cycle schemes to staff and students.

Greenhouse gas emissions and energy use data for the period 1 August to 31 July

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Energy consumption used to calculate emissions (kWh)	3,680,902	3,505,281			
Energy consumption breakdown					
Gas	2,122,663	1,947,122			
Electricity	1,516,029	1,535,878			
Transport fuel	42,210	22,281			
Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes)					
Gas consumption	390.29	356.63			
Owned transport	1.68	1.58			
Total scope 1	391.97	358.21			
Scope 2 emissions					
Purchased electricity	353.45	326.11			
Scope 3 emissions					
Business travel	8.59	2.89			
TOTAL GROSS EMISSIONS	754.01	678.22			
Intensity ratio					
Tonnes CO2e per member of staff	2.83	2.76			

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/college-corporation-financial-management-good-practice-guides/streamlined-energy-and-carbon-reporting-for-college-corporations>

Appendix – Definition of emission scopes and their minimum reporting requirements under GHG Protocol

	Definitions	Report as minimum
Scope 1 - direct GHG emissions	Emissions from activities owned or controlled by the corporation that release omissions into the atmosphere. Examples include emissions from combustion in owned or controlled boilers, vehicles.	Emissions from gas and transport fuel combustion.
Scope 2 - energy indirect emissions	Emissions from own consumption of purchased electricity, heat, steam and cooling. These are a consequence of the corporation’s activities but are from sources not owned/controlled.	Emissions from purchased electricity.
Scope 3 - other indirect emissions	Emissions because of the corporation’s actions where the source is not owned or controlled. For example, business travel in private cars.	Energy use and related emissions from business travel in hire or employee owned vehicles where staff purchase the fuel.