



INTRODUCTION

When we published our Net Zero Road Map in August 2021, we committed to reporting on our progress against our targets annually and making that report available so that we can lead by example and make our own direct contribution to reducing Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions.

Our journey to Net Zero began in February 2021, when we engaged consultants to calculate our 2019 emissions baseline, which was later published in our Net Zero Road Map.

When developing our <u>Net Zero Road Map</u>, our Board of Trustees wanted us to be more ambitious and accelerate our progress towards net zero. So, in the summer of 2021 we set out a clear and demanding path towards achieving net zero emissions by 2035. This challenging objective will see CIWM achieve net zero well ahead of the UK's 2050 target and help our members on their net zero journey too.

As an organisation, we have signed up to the SocEnv Pledge to Net Zero and to the Professional Bodies Climate Action Charter, as we continue to lead the way for ourselves, our members and beyond.

DATA SUMMARY

Over the three years since 2019 we have seen significant reductions in our GHG emissions, putting us well ahead of our own targets.

The key headlines are:



Our target to eliminate Scope 1 emissions by 2030 has already been achieved.



We have halved our Scope 2 emissions in the first two years, and achieved our target to reduce these emissions by two-thirds in 2022.



We have made significant progress in reducing our Scope 3 emissions.



Our overall carbon footprint is now less than half of our 2019 baseline.





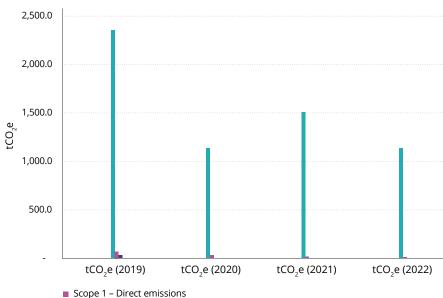
RESULTS (KEY STATISTICS)

	2019 (tCO ₂ e)	2020 (tCO ₂ e)	2021 (tCO ₂ e)	2022 (tCO ₂ e)
Scope 1 Direct emissions	29.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Scope 2 Indirect emissions: location-based	36.0	15.4	15.4	8.1
Scope 3 Other Indirect emissions	2283.2	1116.5	1489.4	1,122.0
Totals	2348.4	1131.9	1504.8	1,130.1

CIWM emissions of Greenhouse Gases (GHG) in tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (tCO₂e)



Figure 1 – Graph of Key Statistics



- Scope 2 indirect emissions: location-based
- Scope 3 Other indirect emissions

The chart and graph clearly show a significant reduction of our CO₂ emissions since the first figures were charted in 2019.

Figure 2 – Net Zero Pathway vs Actual Emissions and Trend

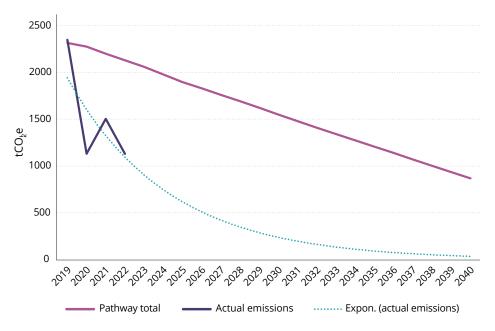


Figure 2 shows our post-Covid 2022 trends are on a downward path, meaning we are on track to meet our ambitious Net Zero target.





> RESULTS (ANALYSIS)

The emissions from 2020 show the effect that Covid-19 had on our working patterns where, for the most part, staff worked from home, with only a few core staff coming into the office on a regular basis.

The Covid-19 'effect' carried through into the following year, but this is less marked because more staff returned to the office to work more regularly and this in turn may have led to the upturn in our GHG emissions. However, the GHG emissions data from 2022 sees a return of the downward trajectory and puts us back on a path to achieve our Net Zero Road Map ambitions ahead of schedule, as highlighted in the second of the two graphs on page 7 (Figure 2).

The eradication of our Scope 1 emissions ahead of schedule was primarily due to the change of offices in 2020 and, as a consequence, that we no longer directly contract with utility companies for gas and electricity supply, but this move seems in part to have contributed to the upturn in our Scope 2 emissions.

There was a marked reduction in our Scope 3 emissions in 2020, which bounced back slightly in 2021 but has since returned to a downward trajectory in 2022. The reductions in our Scope 3 emissions are also a consequence of reductions in business travel during Covid-19, in particular fuel and energy that are not included in Scopes 1 and 2, and from the investments we hold in reserve.







NEXT STEPS

In November 2022, we began to mobilise our sector on their journey towards a net zero future by forming a Climate Emergency Strategic Expert Group (SEG), drawing on some of the best minds in this area.

This SEG will meet regularly and form task and finish groups as needed, in areas such as members wants and needs, training and information and the circular economy.

We will also engage with our landlords to explore ways of reducing our Scope 2 emission further by, for example, installing LED and smart lighting systems and the possibility of charging points for electric vehicles.

We will also look to explore ways to reduce our Scope 3 emissions further and faster by looking at the procurement of our goods and services, and the events and training we offer our members.

CONCLUSIONS

We chose 2019 as our baseline year because this represented a period in time that was unaffected by the Covid-19 pandemic.

In the three years since the baseline was set, a number of events have occurred that have transformed our everyday working lives and environment.

The most obvious manifestation of this was the Covid-19 pandemic itself, but of particular note for CIWM was the move from an older building to a more modern office complex, as well as the merger between CIWM and WAMITAB, which resulted in two offices becoming one, and the adoption of hybrid working patterns post-Covid.



