# Carbon footprint report for County Durham Community Foundation 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

County Durham Community Foundation emitted 3,299 kg$CO_2$e (Kilogrammes of carbon dioxide equivalent) for 2022/23 (across scope 1 and 2). This can be presented as 3 t$CO_2$e (tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent) with an intensity indicator of 0.30 t$CO_2$e per total full-time equivalent employee (FTE) and 0.74 t$CO_2$e per million GBP £.

When Scope 3 is added, this brings the total to 11 t$CO_2$e.

**Table 1. UK GHG emissions and energy use data for period 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023**

| Emissions source | Units | kWh | Carbon (kg$CO_2$e) | Carbon (t$CO_2$e) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Scope 1 | | | | |
| Natural gas | 10,114 kWh | 10,114 | 1,846.15 | 1.85 |
| **Total Scope 1** | | | **1,846** | **2** |
| Scope 2 | | | | |
| UK National Grid electricity | 7,514 kWh | 7,514 | 1,453.14 | 1.45 |
| **Total Scope 1 & 2** | | | **3,299** | **3** |
| **Total tCO2e per *FTE on gross scope 1 & 2** | | | | **0.30** |
| **Total tCO2e per *£m Turnover on gross scope 1 & 2** | | | | **0.74** |
| Scope 3 | | | | |
| Average car (Unknown fuel) | 4,007 km | 2,772 | 683.85 | 0.68 |
| Average local bus | 64 km | - | 6.21 | 0.01 |
| National rail | 4,010 km | - | 142.33 | 0.14 |
| Paper and board | 0 tonne | - | 285.35 | 0.29 |
| Average car (EV) | 3,471 km | - | 178.40 | 0.18 |
| Average car (EV) | 351 km | - | 18.07 | 0.02 |
| Average car (hybrid) | 348 km | - | 41.82 | 0.04 |
| Average car (Unknown fuel) | 37,048 km | - | 6,322.94 | 6.32 |
| **Total Scope 3** | | | **7,679** | **8** |
| **Total Scope 1, 2 & 3** | | | **10,978** | **11** |
| **Total tCO2e per *FTE on gross scope 1, 2 & 3** | | | | **1.01** |
| **Total tCO2e per *£m Turnover on gross scope 1, 2 & 3** | | | | **2.46** |
| Adjustments | | | | |

*Notes: For 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023 the number of Full-time equivalent employees (FTE) was 11 and the Turnover was GBP £4,471,202

**Energy efficiency measures taken**

- County Durham Community Foundation has installed LED lighting in the office. Continued with online meetings where possible.

**Energy efficiency planned**

County Durham Community Foundation plans to continue with online meetings.

**Notes about methodology:**

- County Durham Community Foundation has adopted an operational control approach to establishing the boundary. The methodology adopted in line with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol[1] and the BEIS Environmental Reporting Guidelines[2]. The calculations were completed on the SmartCarbon™ Calculator[3] using the UK Government emissions factors[4].
- $CO_2e$ is the universal unit of measurement to indicate the global warming potential (GWP) of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs), expressed in terms of the GWP of one unit of carbon dioxide. There are seven main GHGs that contribute to climate change, as covered by the Kyoto Protocol: carbon dioxide ($CO_2$), methane ($CH_4$), nitrous oxide ($N_2O$), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride ($SF_6$) and nitrogen trifluoride ($NF_3$). Different activities emit different gases. Using $CO_2e$ allows all greenhouse gases to be measured on a like-for-like basis.
- For National grid electricity consumption, THE ORGANISATION has included factors for the transmission and distribution of electricity (T&D) losses, which occur between the power station and site(s). The emissions from T&D has been accounted for in Scope 3. As with other Scope 3 impacts, reporting T&D is voluntary but is recommended standard practice by UK Government[2].

**Estimations:**

- Client to add detail.

**Exclusions:**

- Client to add detail.

**Definitions:**

**Carbon footprint** - The total set of greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) caused directly and indirectly by an individual event, organisation, or product expressed as Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO2e). (Source: Greenhouse Gas Protocol).

**Scope 1** (direct emissions) emissions are those from activities owned or controlled by your organisation. Examples of Scope 1 emissions include emissions from combustion in owned or controlled boilers, furnaces and vehicles; and emissions from chemical production in owned or controlled process equipment.

**Scope 2** (energy indirect) emissions are those released into the atmosphere that are associated with your consumption of purchased electricity, heat, steam and cooling. These indirect emissions are a consequence of your organisation's energy use, but occur at sources you do not own or control.

**Scope 3** (other indirect) emissions are a consequence of your actions that occur at sources you do not own or control and are not classed as Scope 2 emissions. Examples of Scope 3 emissions are business travel by means not owned or controlled by your organisation, waste disposal, materials or fuels your organisation purchases. Deciding if emissions from a vehicle, office or factory that you use are Scope 1 or Scope 3 may depend on how you define your operational boundaries. Scope 3 emissions can be from activities that are upstream or downstream of your organisation. More information on Scope 3 and other aspects of reporting can be found in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard.

**References:**


1. The GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. Revised Edition (2015) World Resource Institute and World Business Council for Sustainable Development.

2. Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance (March 2019) UK Government Department for Business, Environment and Industrial Strategy.

3. SmartCarbon Calculator: https://www.smartcarboncalculator.com/

4. Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors - Full set (for advanced users). More at this link: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/government-conversion-factors-for-company-reporting